

# How to execute a program using the semantics



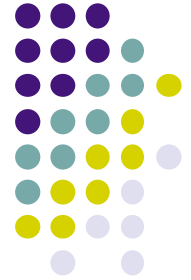
- We execute the program using the semantics by following two steps
  - First, we translate the program into kernel language
    - The **kernel language** is a simple language that has all essential concepts
    - All programs in the practical language can be translated into kernel language
  - Second, we execute the translated program on the abstract machine
    - The **abstract machine** is a simplified computer with a precise mathematical definition
- Let's take a closer look at the abstract machine

# Kernel language of the functional paradigm



- $\langle s \rangle ::=$  **skip**
  - |  $\langle s \rangle_1 \langle s \rangle_2$
  - | **local**  $\langle x \rangle$  **in**  $\langle s \rangle$  **end**
  - |  $\langle x \rangle_1 = \langle x \rangle_2$
  - |  $\langle x \rangle = \langle v \rangle$
  - | **if**  $\langle x \rangle$  **then**  $\langle s \rangle_1$  **else**  $\langle s \rangle_2$  **end**
  - |  $\{ \langle x \rangle \langle y \rangle_1 \dots \langle y \rangle_n \}$
  - | **case**  $\langle x \rangle$  **of**  $\langle p \rangle$  **then**  $\langle s \rangle_1$  **else**  $\langle s \rangle_2$  **end**
- $\langle v \rangle ::=$   $\langle \text{number} \rangle$  |  $\langle \text{procedure} \rangle$  |  $\langle \text{record} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{number} \rangle ::=$   $\langle \text{int} \rangle$  |  $\langle \text{float} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{procedure} \rangle ::=$  **proc**  $\{ \$ \langle x \rangle_1 \dots \langle x \rangle_n \}$   $\langle s \rangle$  **end**
- $\langle \text{record} \rangle, \langle p \rangle ::=$   $\langle \text{lit} \rangle$  |  $\langle \text{lit} \rangle (\langle f \rangle_1 : \langle x \rangle_1 \dots \langle f \rangle_n : \langle x \rangle_n)$

# Abstract machine concepts



- Single-assignment memory  $\sigma = \{x_1=10, x_2, x_3=20\}$ 
  - Variables and the values they are bound to
- Environment  $E = \{X \rightarrow x, Y \rightarrow y\}$ 
  - Link between identifiers and variables in memory
- Semantic instruction  $(\langle s \rangle, E)$ 
  - An instruction with its environment
- Semantic stack  $ST = [(\langle s \rangle_1, E_1), \dots, (\langle s \rangle_n, E_n)]$ 
  - A stack of semantic instructions
- Execution state  $(ST, \sigma)$ 
  - A pair of a semantic stack and the memory
- Execution  $(ST_1, \sigma_1) \rightarrow (ST_2, \sigma_2) \rightarrow (ST_3, \sigma_3) \rightarrow \dots$ 
  - A sequence of execution states

# Abstract machine execution algorithm



- **procedure** execute(<s>)  
**begin**  
    ST:=[(<s>, {})];     /\* Initial semantic stack: empty environment \*/  
     $\sigma$ :={};            /\* Initial memory: empty (no variables) \*/  
    **while** (ST $\neq$ {}) **do**  
        pop(ST, SI); /\* Pop semantic instruction into SI \*/  
        (ST, $\sigma$ ):=rule(SI, (ST, $\sigma$ )); /\* Execute SI \*/  
    **end**  
**end**
- While the semantic stack is nonempty, pop the instruction at the top of the semantic stack, and execute it according to its semantic rule
- Each instruction of the kernel language has a rule that defines its execution in the abstract machine
- (Note: When we introduce concurrency, we will extend this algorithm to run with more than one semantic stack)