Examination in Programming language theory

The following texts may be used during the exam: Nielson, Nielson, Semantics with Applications. Andersson, Programming language theory, Lecture notes.

 ${\bf 1} \ {\rm Let}$

$$K = \lambda x.\lambda y.x$$

$$S = \lambda x.\lambda y.\lambda z.x z (y z)$$

$$I = \lambda x.x$$

Reduce

(S(K(SI))K)xy

to normal form.

 ${\bf 2}\,$ Extend ${\bf While}\,\, {\rm with}\,\, {\rm a}\,\, {\tt switch}\,\, {\tt statement}$

switch a of
0: S0
1: S1
...
n: Sn

where n is a natural number. If the value of a is a natural number less than or equal to n then the corresponding statement is executed. Specify a natural operational semantics for this statement and describe what will happen according to your semantics if the value of a is outside the range.

3 (Exercise 2.21) Prove that

if
$$\langle S_1, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow^k \sigma'$$
 then $\langle S_1; S_2, \sigma \rangle \Rightarrow^k \langle S_2, \sigma' \rangle$

- **4** Let $f \in D \to D$ be a continuous function on a ccpo (D, \sqsubseteq) and let $d \in D$ satisfy $f \ d \sqsubseteq d$. Show that FIX $f \sqsubseteq d$.
- 5 Extend While with a break statement and a block statement

$$S::=\cdots \mid \texttt{break} \mid \texttt{begin} \ S$$
 end

If the **break** statement is executed inside a block then the execution should continue after the smallest enclosing block.

Define a continuation style semantics for the new statements of the extended language and describe what will happen, according to your definition, if there is no block enclosing the **break** statement.

 ${\bf 6}$ The statement repeat S until b is assumed to be equivalent to S; while $\neg {\tt b}$ do S

It has been suggested that the axiomatic semantics repeat S until b should be

$$\frac{\{P\}S\{Q\}}{\{P\} \text{ repeat S until b } \{Q \land b\}}$$

Provide an example with suitable b, S, P and Q, such that $\{P\}$ repeat S until b $\{Q \land b\}$ can be proved but not $\{P\}$ S; while $\neg b$ do S $\{Q \land b\}$.