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**PREDICATE TRANSFORMER SEMANTICS**

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“...I view Elgot’s work as but a first chapter of a theory of iteration and fixed points of which we will see many more future chapters from many hands, alas, without Cal’s criticism and guidance.”

Dana S. Scott

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## PREFACE

The founding paper [Pratt 1976] on dynamic logic begins as follows:

“This paper deals with logics of programs. The objective is to formalize a notion of program description and to give both plausible (semantic) and effective (syntactic) criteria for the notion of truth of a description. A novel feature of this treatment is the development of the mathematics underlying Floyd-Hoare axiom systems independently of such systems.”

This book continues study of such mathematics with particular emphasis on semantic frameworks. We intend for these frameworks to be flexible, relying on no particular concept of state. Ultimately, extensions of the theory are to address at least program semantics, operating systems, concurrent processes and distributed networks; but the accomplishments of the foundational core herein are modest.

We shall be concerned with a category-theoretic foundation. One possible paradigm is that a morphism is the behaviour of a program. Composition of morphisms models program-chaining. An implementation of a programming language must provide a definite category in which to assign morphisms to programs. We shall also require that high-level specifications about programs map, as well, to true-false assertions about the corresponding interpreted programs.

Our semantic frameworks are categories satisfying certain axioms, that is, are models of the first-order theory of categories. Composition is the only primitive operation. Such models are strongly typed in that two morphisms cannot be composed unless the target of the first coincides exactly with the source of the second. Other program constructs must be expressed in terms of composition; that this can be done is tribute to the unusual expressiveness of category theory as has been increasingly documented since the seminal founding paper by Sammy Eilenberg and Saunders Mac Lane in 1945. This greatly minimizes the assumptions about programming languages which need to be made up front. Whether the end justifies the means we must leave for you the reader to judge.