

on Polymorphic
and Sessions
Functions

a Tale of Two
Encodings

Bernardo Toninho @Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @Imperial

<http://mrg.doc.ic.ac.uk>

Mobility Research Group



π -calculus, Session Types research at Imperial College

Home

People

Publications

Grants

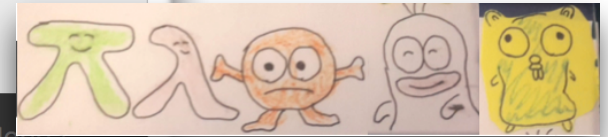
Talks

Tutorials

Tools

Awards

Kohei Honda



NEWS

The paper *Multiparty asynchronous session types* by Kohei Honda, Nobuko Yoshida, and Marco Carbone, published in POPL 2008 has been awarded the ACM SIGPLAN Most Influential POPL Paper Award today at POPL 2018.

» more

10 Jan 2018

Estafet has published a page on their usage of the Scribble language developed in our group with RedHat and other industry partners.

» more

25 Sep 2017

Nick spoke at Golang UK 2017 on applying behavioural types to verify concurrent Go programs.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

2018

Julien Lange , Nicholas Ng , Bernardo Toninho , Nobuko Yoshida : [A Static Verification Framework for Message Passing in Go using Behavioural Types](#). *To appear in ICSE 2018* .

Bernardo Toninho , Nobuko Yoshida : [Depending On Session Typed Process](#). *To appear in FoSSaCS 2018* .

Bernardo Toninho , Nobuko Yoshida : [On Polymorphic Sessions And Functions: A Talk of Two \(Fully Abstract\) Encodings](#). *To appear in ESOP 2018* .

Rumyana Neykova , Raymond Hu , Nobuko Yoshida , Fahd Abdeljallal : [Session Type Providers: Compile-time API Generation for Distributed Protocols with Interaction Refinements in F#](#). *To appear in CC 2018* .

Post-docs:

Simon CASTELLAN

David CASTRO

Francisco FERREIRA

Raymond HU

Rumyana NEYKOVA

Nicholas NG

Alceste SCALAS

PhD Students:

Assel ALTAYEVA

Juliana FRANCO

Eva GRAVERSEN

POPL 2008 MOST INFLUENTIAL PAPER AWARD



POPL 2008 Most Influential Paper Award

Kohei Honda, Nobuko Yoshida and Marco Carbone

Multiparty asynchronous session types





LICS 2018 TEST OF TIME AWARD

LICS'98

A fully abstract game semantics for general references

Samson Abramsky Kohei Honda

LFCS, University of Edinburgh

{samson, kohei}@dcs.ed.ac.uk

Guy McCusker

St John's College, Oxford

mccusker@comlab.ox.ac.uk

Abstract

A games model of a programming language with higher-order store in the style of ML-references is introduced. The category used for the model is obtained by relaxing certain behavioural conditions on a category of games previously used to provide fully abstract models of pure functional languages. The model is shown to be fully abstract by means of factorization arguments which reduce the question of definability for the language with higher-order store to that for its purely functional fragment.



Scribble: Describing Multi Party Protocols

Scribble is a language to describe application-level protocols among communicating systems. A protocol represents an agreement on how participating systems interact with each other. Without a protocol, it is hard to do meaningful interaction: participants simply cannot communicate effectively, since they do not know when to expect the other parties to send data, or whether the other party is ready to receive data. However, having a description of a protocol has further benefits. It enables verification to ensure that the protocol can be implemented without resulting in unintended consequences, such as deadlocks.

Describe

Scribble is a language for describing multiparty protocols from a global, or endpoint neutral, perspective.

Verify

Scribble has a theoretical foundation, based on the Pi Calculus and Session Types, to ensure that protocols described using the language are sound, and do not suffer from deadlocks or livelocks.

Project

Endpoint projection is the term used for identifying the responsibility of a particular role (or endpoint) within a protocol.

Implement

Various options exist, including (a) using the endpoint projection for a role to generate a skeleton code, (b) using session type APIs to clearly describe the behaviour, and (c) statically verify the code against the projection.

Monitor

Use the endpoint projection for roles defined within a Scribble protocol, to monitor the activity of a particular endpoint, to ensure it correctly implements the expected behaviour.

Online tool : <http://scribble.doc.ic.ac.uk/>

```
1 module examples;
2
3 ▾ global protocol HelloWorld(role Me, role World) {
4     hello() from Me to World;
5 ▾     choice at World {
6         goodMorning1() from World to Me;
7 ▾     } or {
8         goodMorning1() from World to Me;
9     }
10 }
11
```

Load a sample 

Check

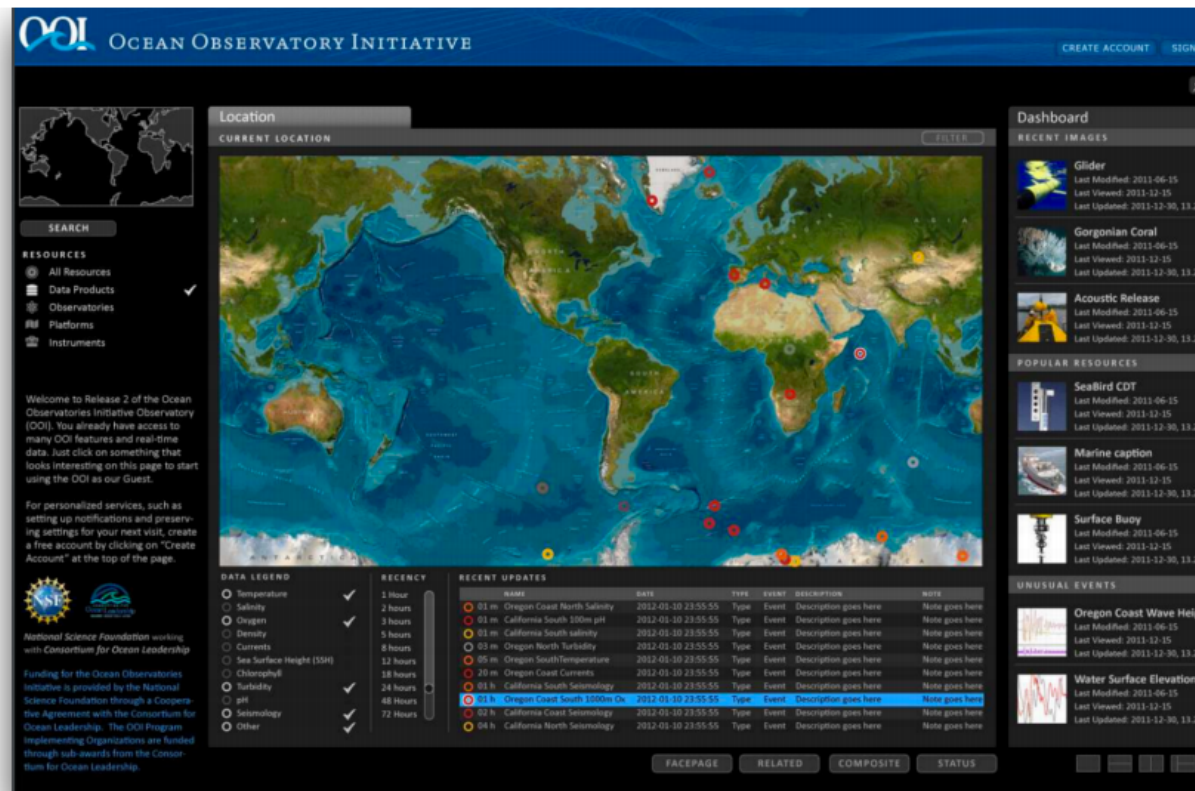
Protocol:

Role:

Project

Generate Graph

OOI Collaboration



- **TCS'16:** Monitoring Networks through Multiparty Session Types. Laura Bocchi , Tzu-Chun Chen , Romain Demangeon , Kohei Honda , Nobuko Yoshida
- **LMCS'16:** Multiparty Session Actors. Rumyana Neykova, Nobuko Yoshida
- **FMSD'15:** Practical interruptible conversations: Distributed dynamic verification with multiparty session types and Python. Romain Demangeon , Kohei Honda , Raymond Hu , Rumyana Neykova , Nobuko Yoshida
- **TGC'13:** The Scribble Protocol Language. Nobuko Yoshida , Raymond Hu , Rumyana Neykova , Nicholas Ng

End-to-End Switching Programme by DCC



1. All design work takes place in ABACUS, DCC's enterprise architecture tool. This can export standard XMI files (an open standard for UML5)

2. XMI is converted into OpenTracing format for consumption by managed service



7. Generate exception report and send back to DCC



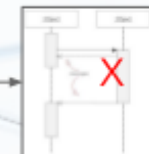
3. OpenTracing files are combined to build a model in Scribble

4. Model holds *types* rather than *instances* to understand behaviour



5. Scribble compiler identifies inconsistency, change & design flaws

6. Issues highlighted graphically in Eclipse

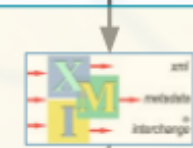


End-to-End Switching Programme by DCC



Caveats:

1. Using earlier implementation of Scribble (CDL), because we already have those tools
2. Using earlier plugin to Eclipse - we'd want to improve this
3. We're not going via OpenTracing - this is part of the bid costs



7. Generate exception report and send back to DCC

Scope of the demo



3. OpenTracing files are combined to build a model in Scribble

4. Model holds *types* rather than *instances* to understand behaviour

5. Scribble compiler identifies inconsistency, change & design flaws

6. Issues highlighted graphically in Eclipse

www.estafet.com

Estafet Managed Service

CC'18

A Session Type Provider

Compile-Time API Generation of Distributed Protocols with Refinements in F#

Rumyana Neykova
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Raymond Hu
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Nobuko Yoshida
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Fahd Abdeljallal
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Abstract

We present a library for the specification and implementation of distributed protocols in native F# (and other .NET languages) based on multiparty session types (MPST). There are two main contributions. Our library is the first practical development of MPST to support what we refer to as *interaction refinements*: a collection of features related to the refinement of *protocols*, such as message-type refinements (value constraints) and message-value dependent control flow. A well-typed endpoint program using our library is guaranteed to perform only compliant session I/O actions on the refined protocol, up to premature termination. Our library is developed as a session *type provider*,

1 Introduction

Type providers [20, 27] are a .NET feature for a form of compile-time meta programming, designed to bridge between programming in statically typed languages such as F# and C#, and working with so-called *information spaces*—structured data sources such as SQL databases or XML data. A *type provider* works as a compiler plugin that performs on-demand generation of *types*: it takes a schema for an external information space, and generates types that allow the data to be manipulated via a strongly-typed interface, with benefits such as static error detection and IDE auto-completion. For example, an instantiation of the in-built type provider for WSDL Web services [6] may look like



Graydon Hoare
@graydon_pub

(This stuff is _fantastic_)

11:31 PM - 11 Mar 2018

32 Retweets 83 Likes



shots fired @zeeshanlakhani · Mar 12

Replying to @graydon_pub @dsyme

Awesome!

Brendan Zabarauskas @brendanzab ·

Replying to @graydon_pub

This stuff fills me with hope!

Ryan Riley @panesofglass · Mar 12

Replying to @graydon_pub

This is amazing! I guess I need to switch



Behavioural Type-Based Static Verification Framework

for

GO

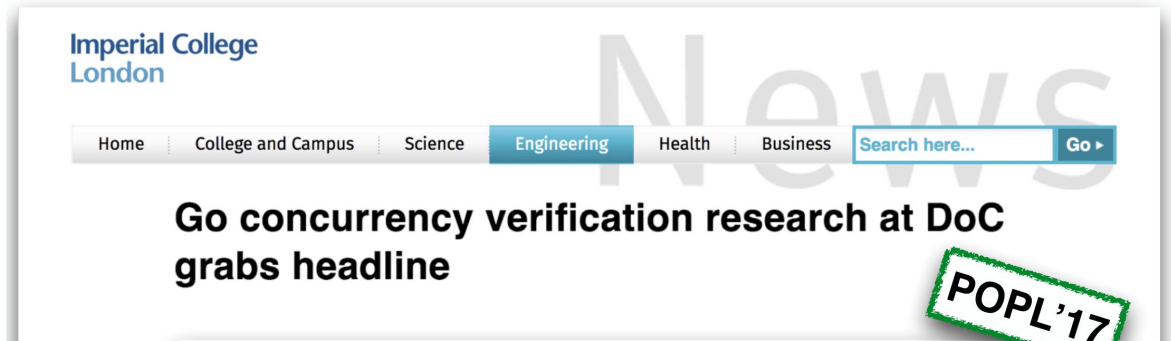


Julien Lange

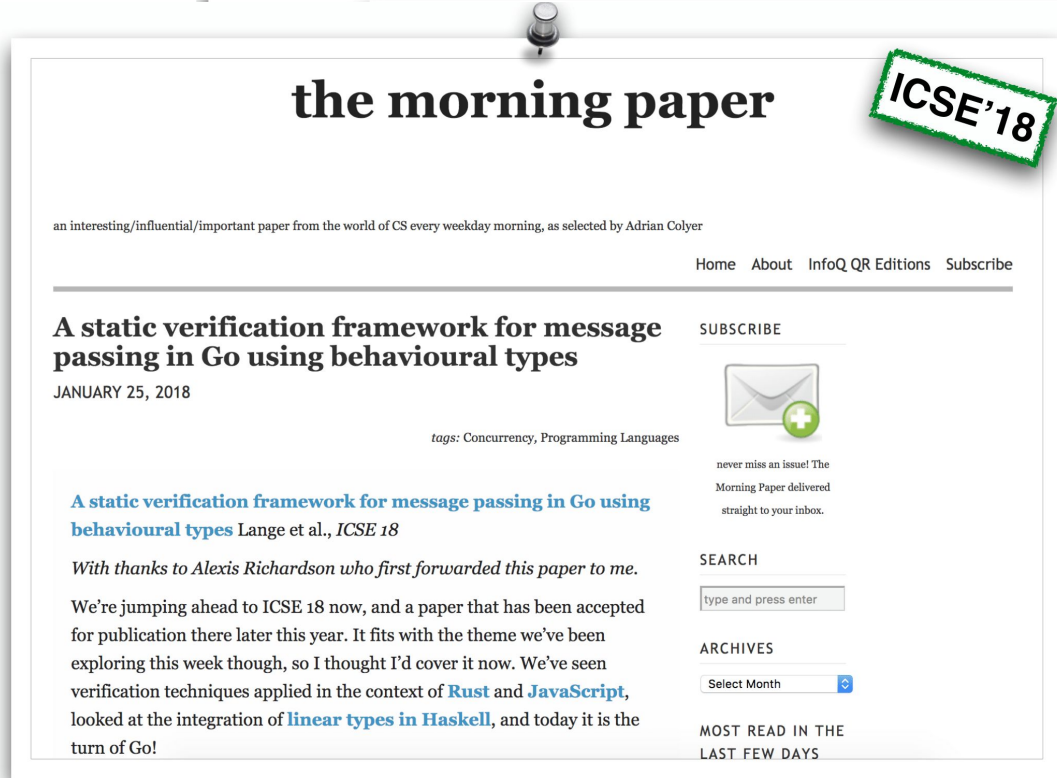
Nicholas Ng

Bernardo
Toninho

Nobuko
Yoshida



POPL'17



ICSE'18

currency
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Selected Publications 2017/2018

- ▶ **[LICS'18]** Romain Demangeon, NY: Casual Computational Complexity of Distributed Processes.
- ▶ **[CC'18]** Romyana Neykova , Raymond Hu, NY, Fahd Abdeljallal: Session Type Providers: Compile-time API Generation for Distributed Protocols with Interaction Refinements in F#.
- ▶ **[FoSSaCS'18]** Bernardo Toninho, NY: Depending On Session Typed Process.
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- ▶ **[FASE'17]** Raymond Hu, NY: Explicit Connection Actions in Multiparty Session Types.
- ▶ **[CC'17]** Romyana Neykova, NY: Let It Recover: Multiparty Protocol-Induced Recovery.
- ▶ **[POPL'17]** Julien Lange, Nicholas Ng, Bernardo Toninho, NY: Fencing off Go: Liveness and Safety for Channel-based Programming.

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POPL 2019 Research Papers

[Write a Blog >>](#)

15:21 - 16:27: Research Papers - Capabilities and Session Types I at POPL Track 2

15:21 - 15:43 *Talk* ☆ **StkTokens: Enforcing Well-Bracketed Control Flow and Stack Encapsulation Using Linear Capabilities**
Lau Skorstengaard , Dominique Devriese Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium, Lars Birkedal Aarhus University


15:43 - 16:05 *Talk*  ☆ **Two sides of the same coin: Session Types and Game Semantics**
Simon Castelan Imperial College London, UK, Nobuko Yoshida Imperial College London
[DOI](#) [Pre-print](#)

16:05 - 16:27 *Talk* ☆ **Exceptional Asynchronous Session Types: Session Types without Tiers**
Simon Fowler The University of Edinburgh, Sam Lindley University of Edinburgh, UK, J. Garrett Morris University of Kansas, USA, Sara Décova
[Pre-print](#)

16:37 - 17:43: Research Papers - Session Types II at POPL Track 2

16:37 - 16:59 *Talk*  ☆ **Interconnectability of Session-Based Logical Processes**
Bernardo Toninho NOVA-LINCS, FCT/UNL, Nobuko Yoshida Imperial College London
[DOI](#) [Pre-print](#)

TOPLAS

16:59 - 17:21 *Talk*  ☆ **Distributed Programming using Role-Parametric Session Types in Go**
David Castro Imperial College London, Raymond Hu Imperial College London, Sung-Shik Jongmans Open University of the Netherlands, Nicholas Ng Imperial College London, Nobuko Yoshida Imperial College London
[DOI](#) [Pre-print](#)

17:21 - 17:43 *Talk*  ☆ **Less is More: Multiparty Session Types Revisited**
Alceste Scalas Imperial College London, Nobuko Yoshida Imperial College London
[DOI](#) [Pre-print](#)



on Polymorphic
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Functions

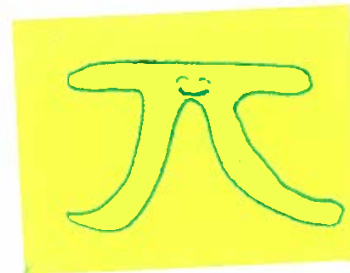
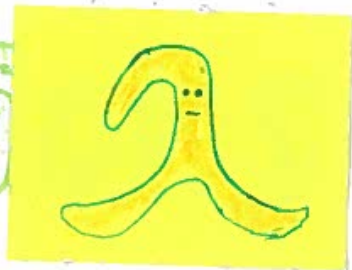
a Tale of Two
Encodings

Bernardo Toninho @Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @Imperial

on Polymorphic Sessions

and Functional



a Tale of Two Encodings

Fully
Abstract

Bernardo Toninho @Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @Imperial

on Polymorphic Sessions and Functions



a Tale of Two Encodings

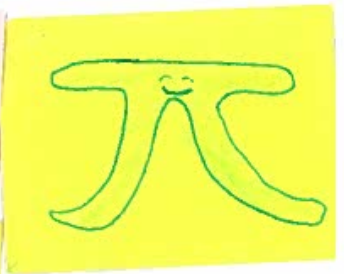
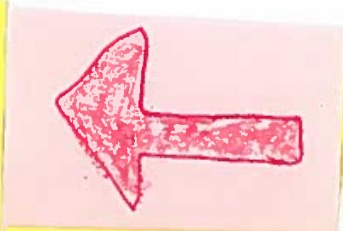
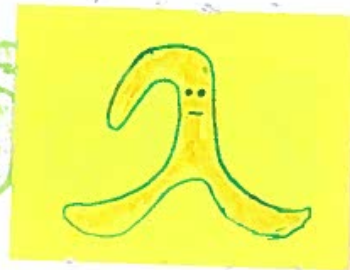
Fully
Abstract

Bernardo Toninho @Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @Imperial

on Polymorphic Sessions and Functions

Functions



A Tale of Two Encodings

Bernardo Toninho @ Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @ Imperial

The π -calculus as a Descriptive Tool

by Kohei
Honda
1995

$$\lambda \quad M ::= x \mid x.x.M \mid MN.$$

$$\pi \quad P ::= \sum \pi_i.P_i \mid P|Q \mid \omega P \mid !P \mid \emptyset.$$

with $\pi ::= x(\bar{y}) \mid \bar{x}(y).$

Milner's
Encoding
1991

λ in π

$$[x]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{x}(u).$$

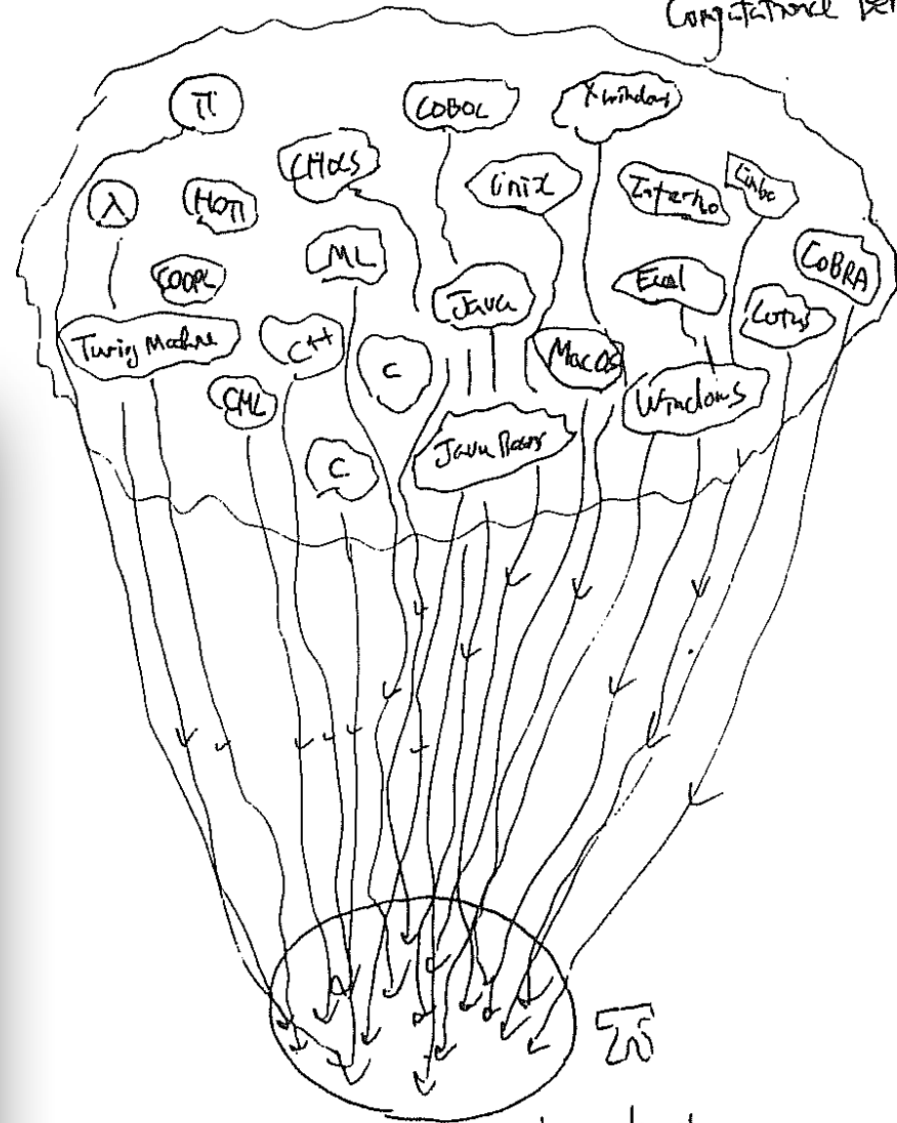
$$[\lambda x.M]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u(x).[M]_u.$$

$$[MN]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\nu fz) ([M]_f \mid \bar{f}(z)) \mid [x=N]_u$$

with $[x=N]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} !x(u).[N]_u.$

* Examples of Representable Computation.

Realm of Computational Behaviors



The realm of Name Passing Interactions

- λ -calculus [MPW89, Milner90, Milner92, ...]
- Concurrent Object [Walker91]
- ω -order term passing [Sangiorgi 92]
- Various data structures [Milner 92, ...]
- Proof Nets [Bellare and Scott 93]
- Arbitrary "constant" interaction [HY94]
- Strategies on Games [HQS5]

⋮

* Examples of Representable Computation.

Operationally

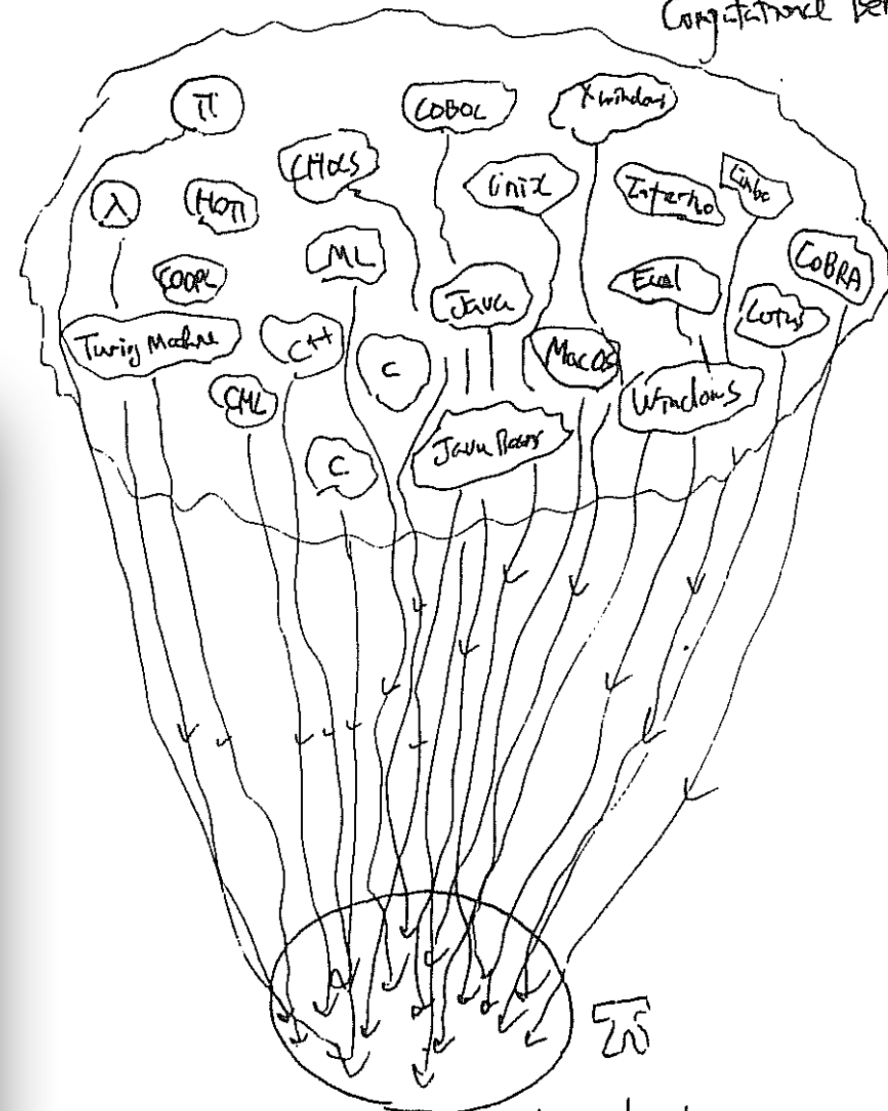
Sound

but NOT

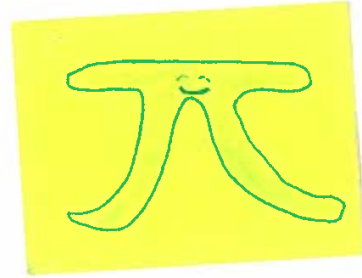
Fully Abstract

- λ -calculus [MPW89, Milner90, Milner92, ...]
- Concurrent Object [Walker91]
- ω -order term passing [Sangiorgi 92]
- Various data structures [Milner 92, ...]
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- Arbitrary "constant" interaction [HY94]
- Strategies on Games [HQS5]
- ...

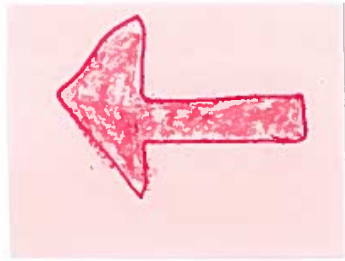
Realms of Computational Behaviors



The realm of Name Passing Interactions



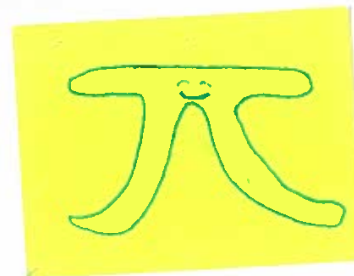
$M \approx N$



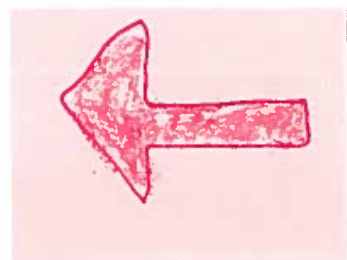
$[M] \approx [N]$

Contextual
Congruence

Contextual
Congruence



$M \approx N$



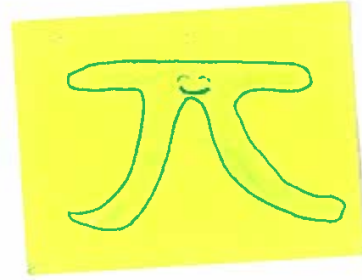
$\llbracket M \rrbracket \approx \llbracket N \rrbracket$

Contextual
Congruence

Contextual
Congruence

$C[P] \Downarrow_a$ iff $C[Q] \Downarrow_a$

$C[\llbracket M \rrbracket] \Downarrow_a$ iff $C[\llbracket N \rrbracket] \Downarrow_a$



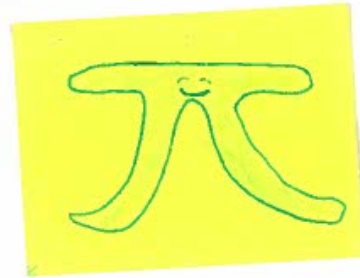
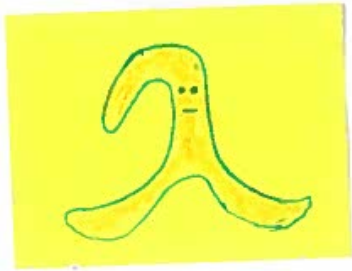
$M \approx N$



$[M] \approx [N]$

$C[P] \Downarrow_a \text{ iff } C[Q] \Downarrow_a$

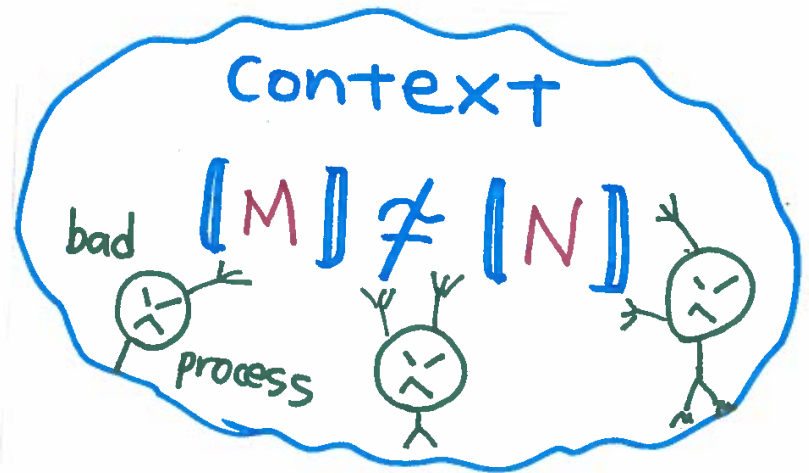
$C[[M]] \Downarrow_a \text{ iff } C[[N]] \Downarrow_a$



$M \approx N$

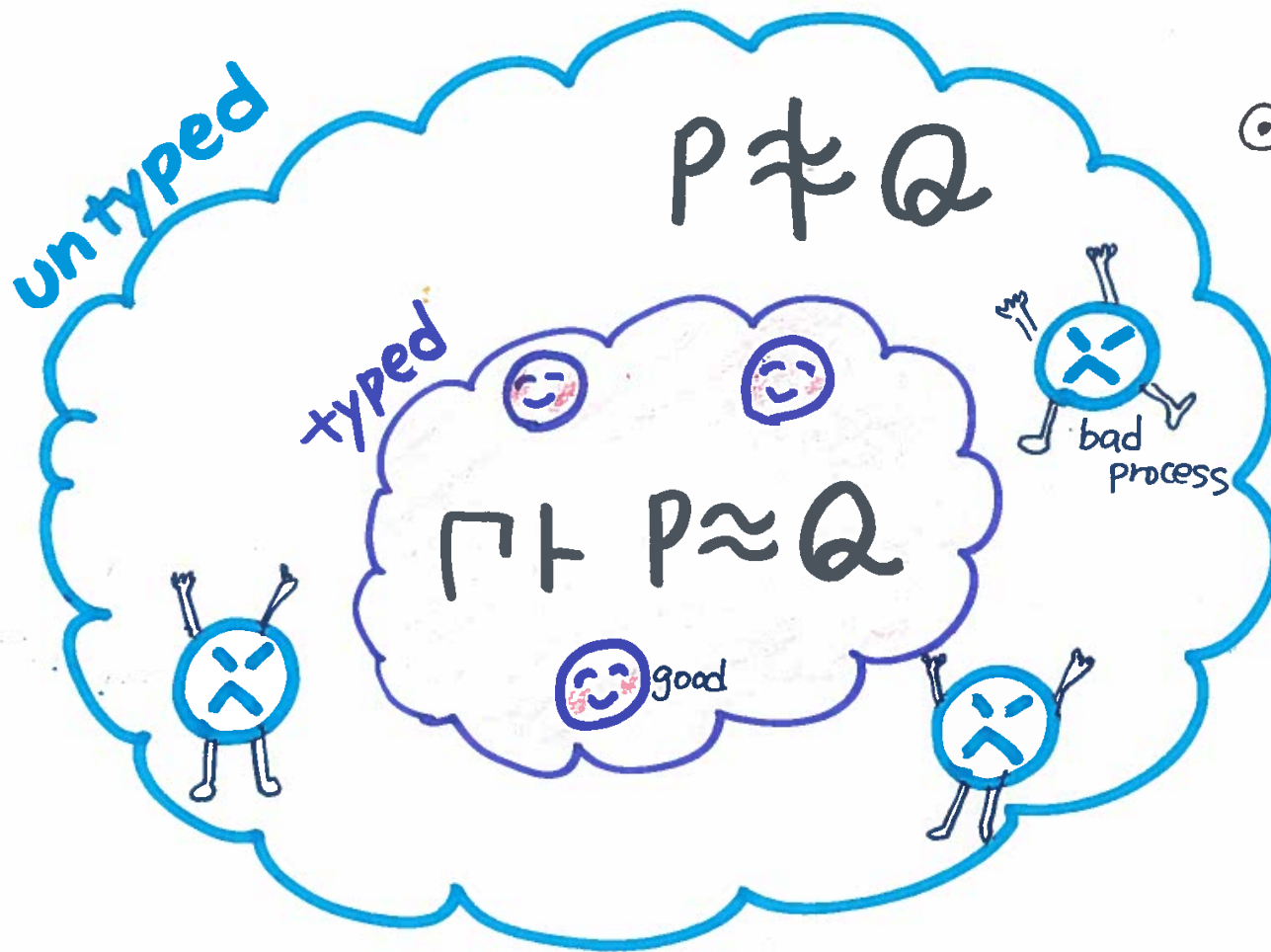


$[M] \approx [N]$



Typed Semantics in π 1991 \rightarrow

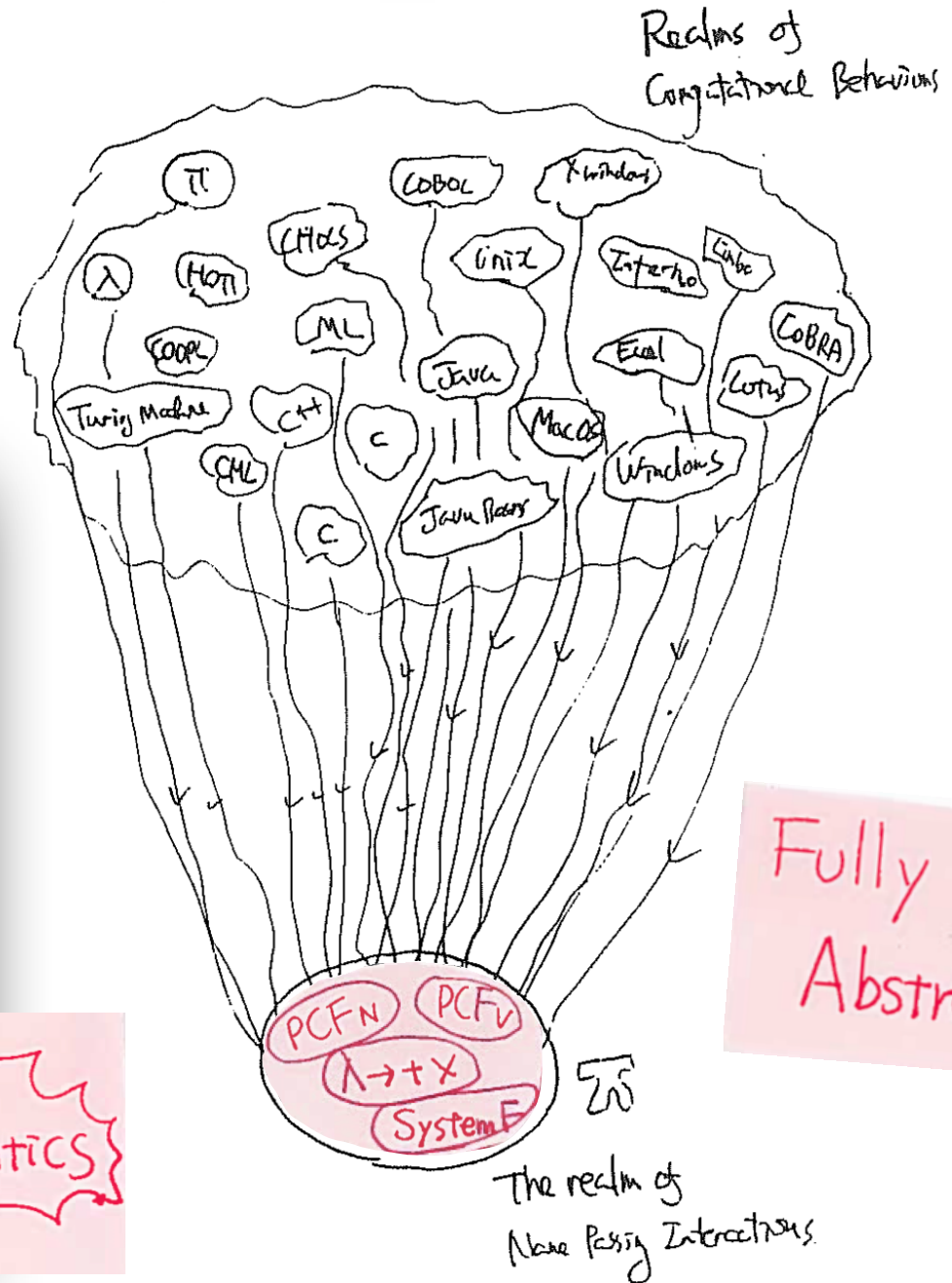
IO-subtyping, Linear types, Secure Information Flow, ...



- ⊙ Correctness of Encoding
- ⊙ Limit environment \sqsupset
 \Rightarrow Equate more processes
- ⊙ Compositional

* Examples of Representable Computation.

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- Arbitrary "constant" interaction [HY94]
- Strategies on Games [HO95]
- ...



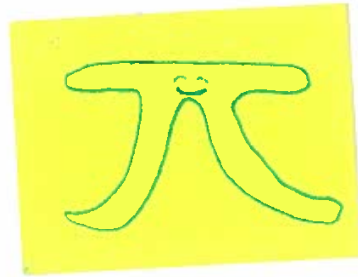
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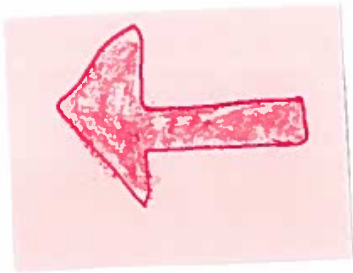
Complicated
...

Game Semantics





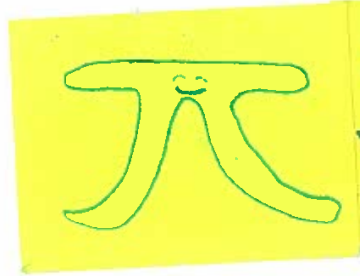
M ≈ N



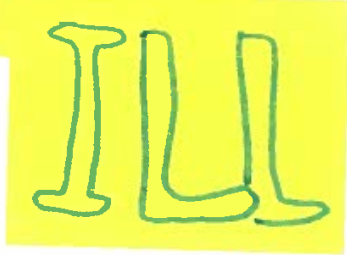
$[M] \approx [N]$



System
 \models



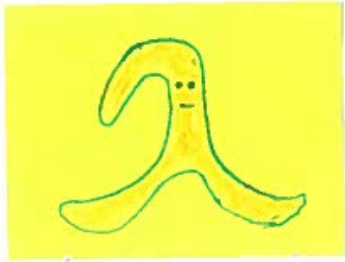
Session



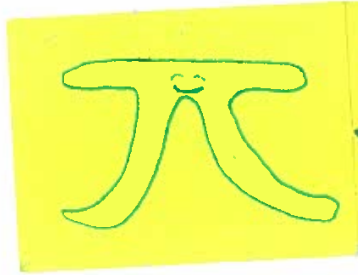
$M \approx N$



$[M] \approx [N]$



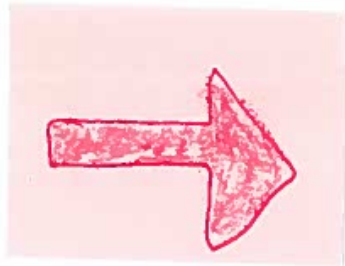
System
 \mathbb{F}



Session



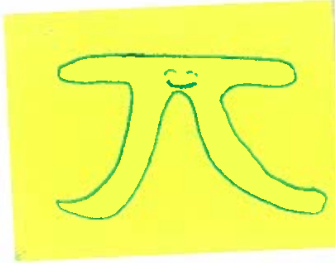
$M \approx N$



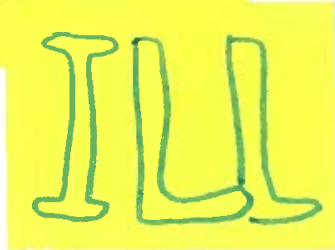
$\llbracket M \rrbracket \approx \llbracket N \rrbracket$



System
 \models



Session



$$M \approx N$$

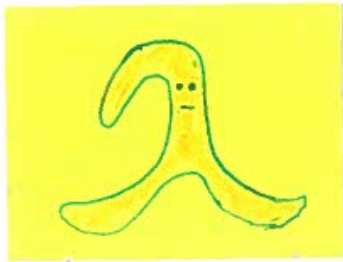
$$\llbracket M \rrbracket \approx \llbracket N \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket P \rrbracket \approx \llbracket Q \rrbracket$$

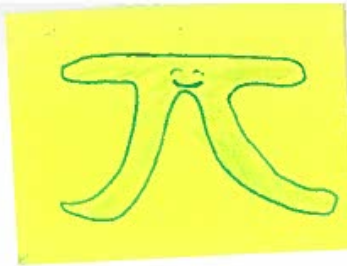


$$P \approx Q$$

Reverse
New



System
 \models



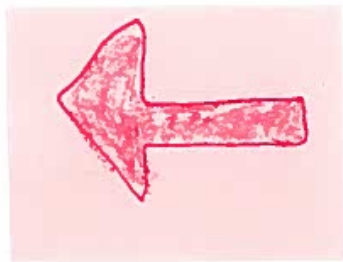
Session



$$M \approx N$$

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket \approx \llbracket N \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket P \rrbracket \approx \llbracket Q \rrbracket$$

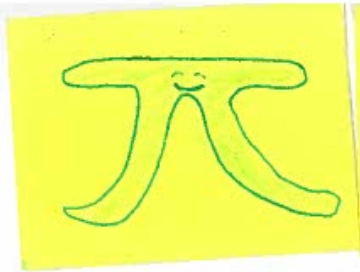


$$P \approx Q$$

Reverse
New



System
 λ



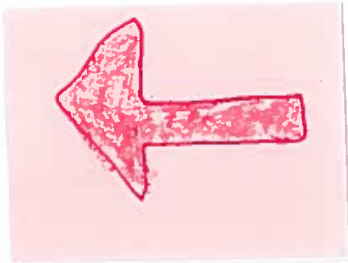
Session



$$M \approx N$$

$$[M] \approx [N]$$

$$[P] \approx [Q]$$



$$P \approx Q$$

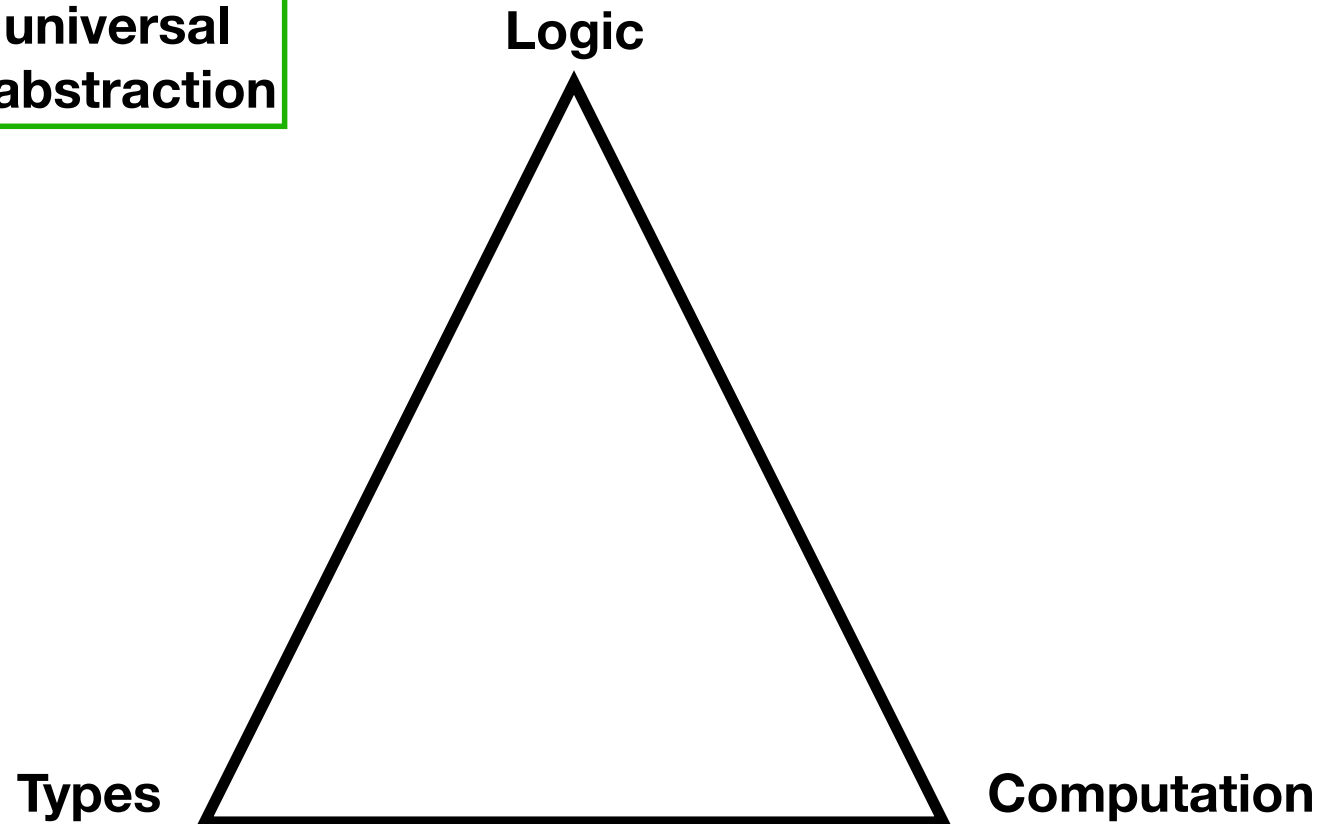
TWO APPLICATIONS

Frank Pfenning

A Rehabilitation of Message-Passing Concurrency

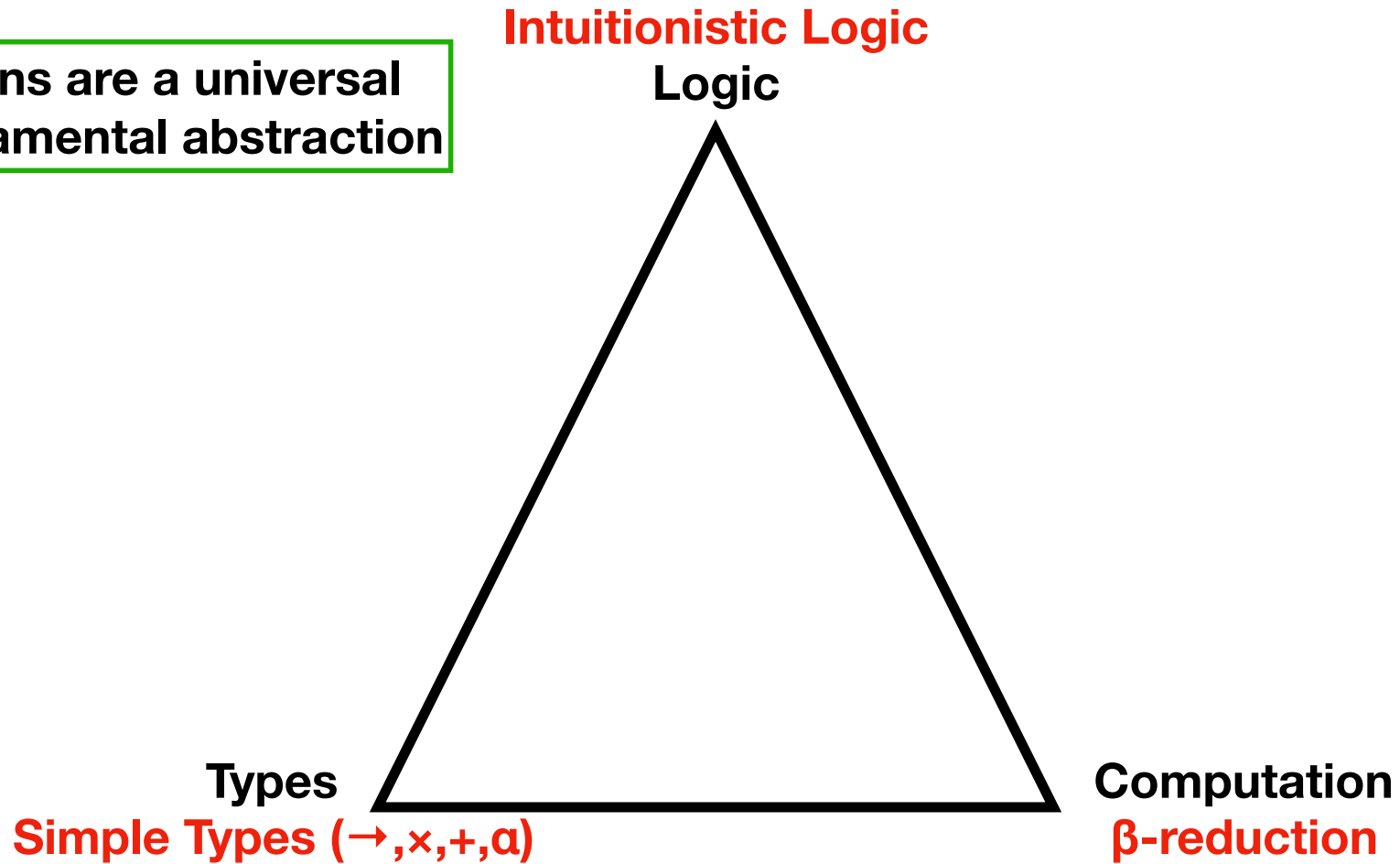
Why is Functional Programming So Effective?

Functions are a universal
and fundamental abstraction



Why is Functional Programming So Effective?

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Why is Functional Programming So Effective?

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Intuitionistic Logic

Logic

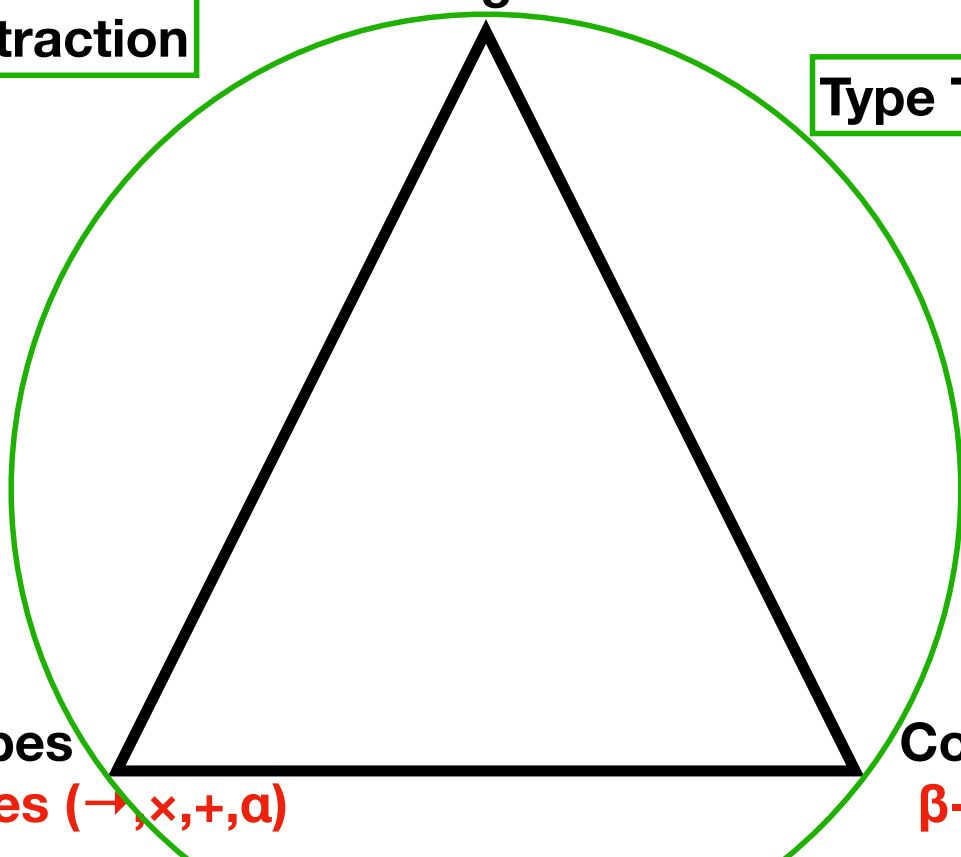
Type Theory

Types

Simple Types ($\rightarrow, \times, +, \alpha$)

Computation

β -reduction



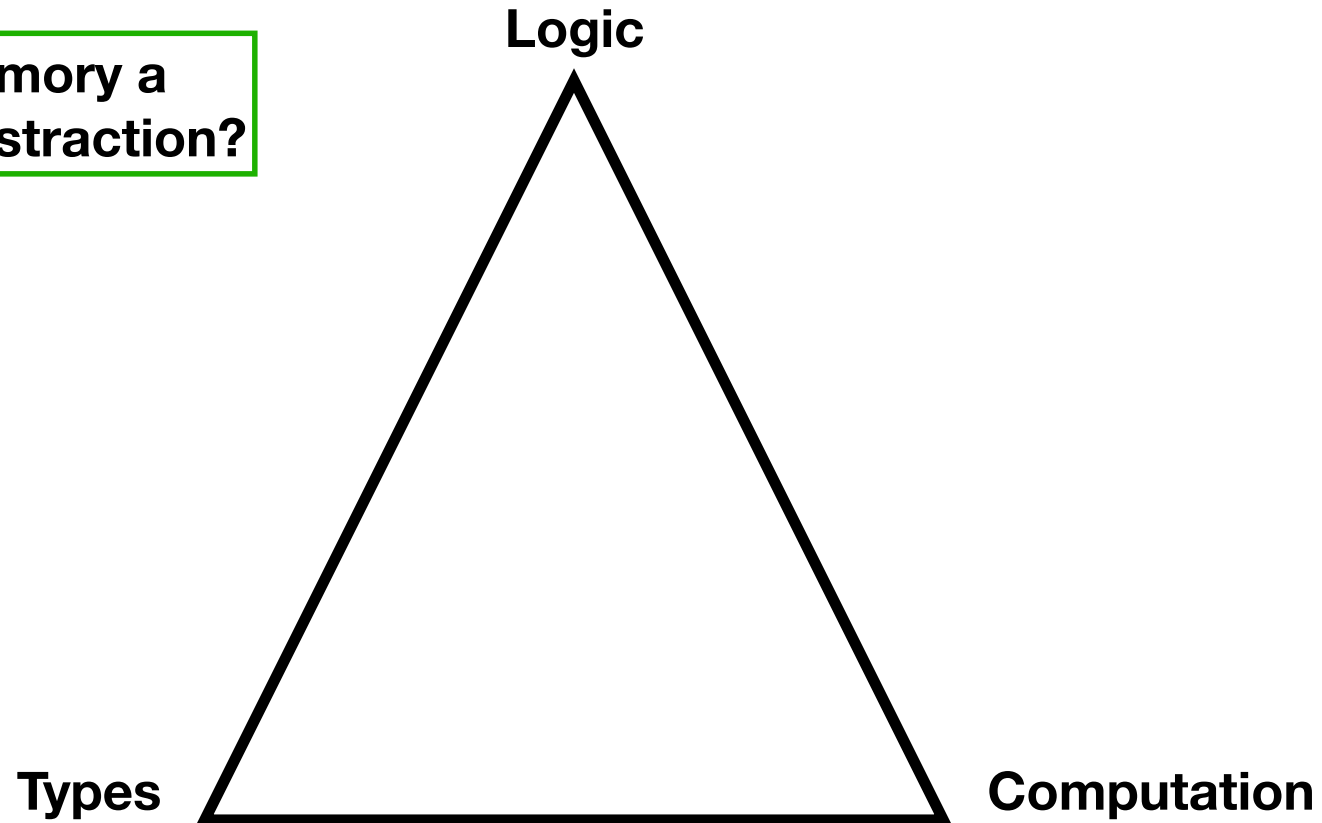
What about Concurrency?

What about Concurrency?

**Is Shared Memory a
Fundamental Abstraction?**

What about Concurrency?

Is Shared Memory a
Fundamental Abstraction?



What about Concurrency?

Concurrent Separation Logic

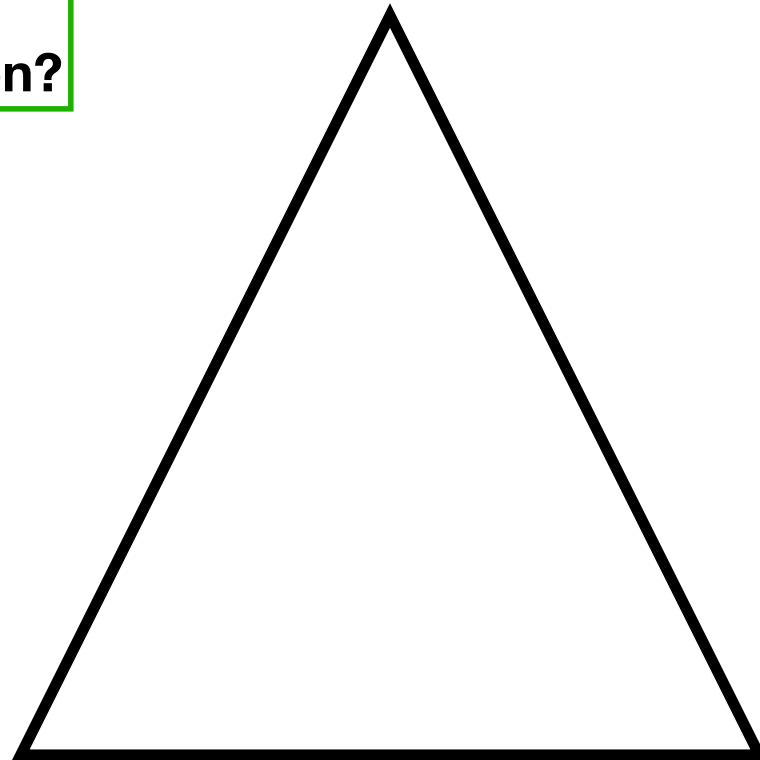
Logic

Is Shared Memory a
Fundamental Abstraction?

Types
?

Computation

Read/Write Shared Memory



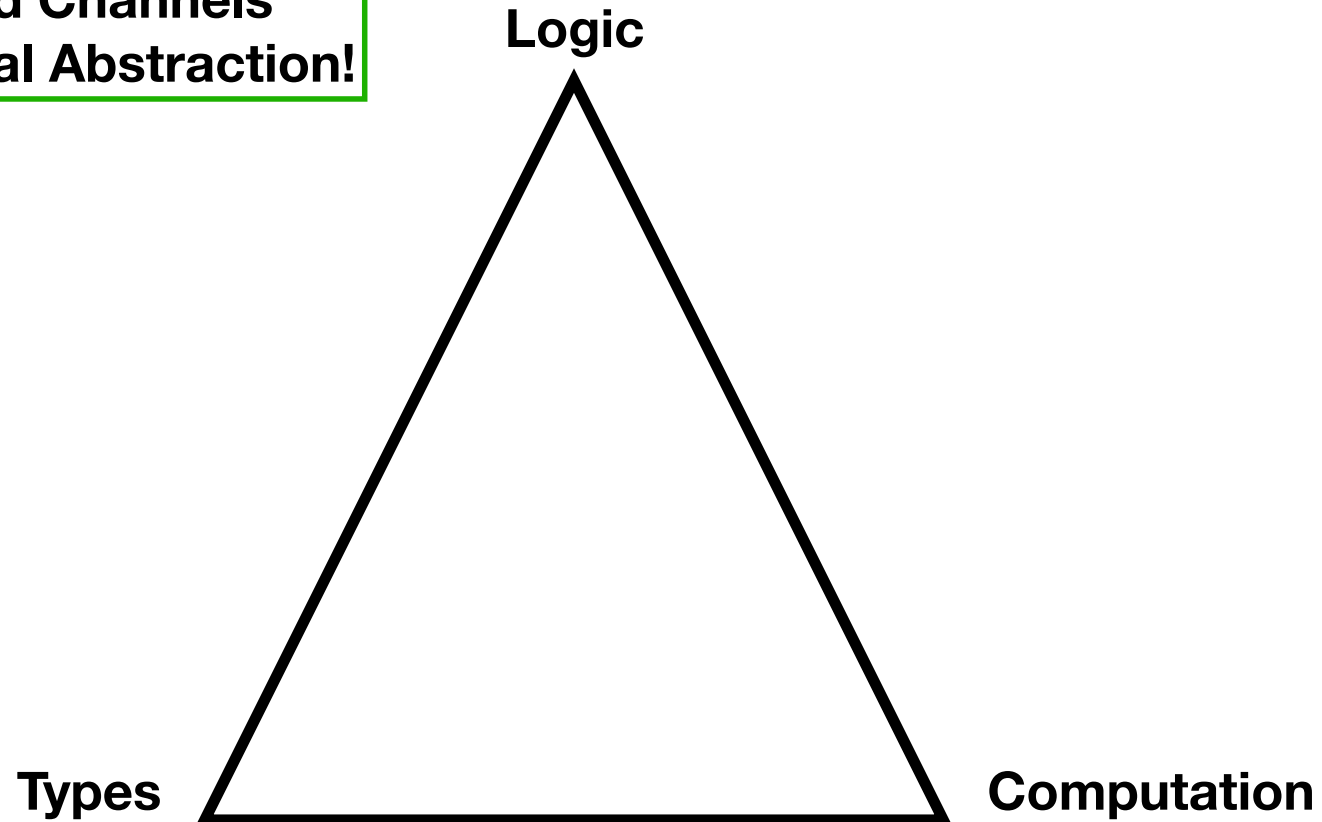
What about Concurrency?

What about Concurrency?

**Processes and Channels
are a Fundamental Abstraction!**

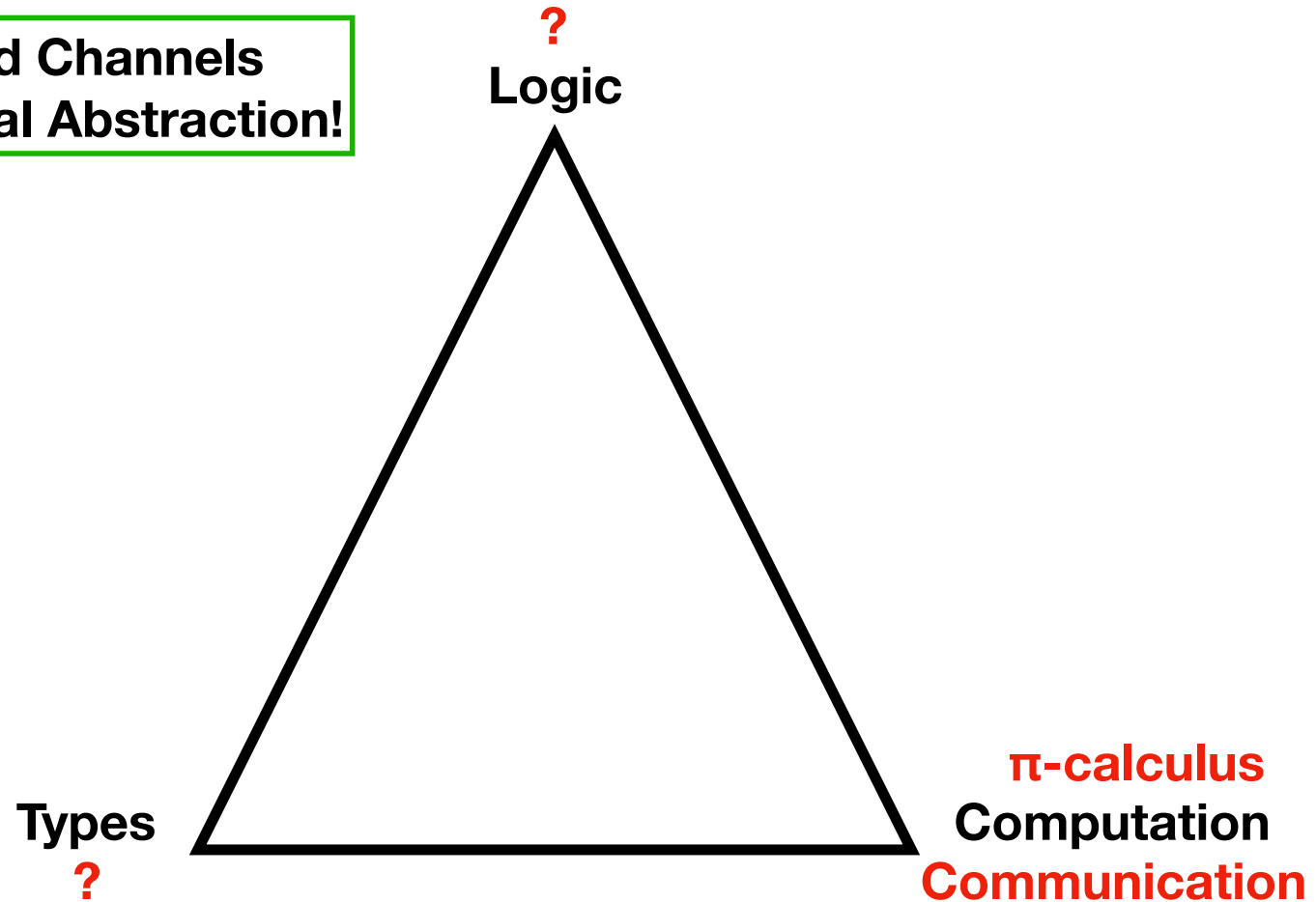
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Processes and Channels
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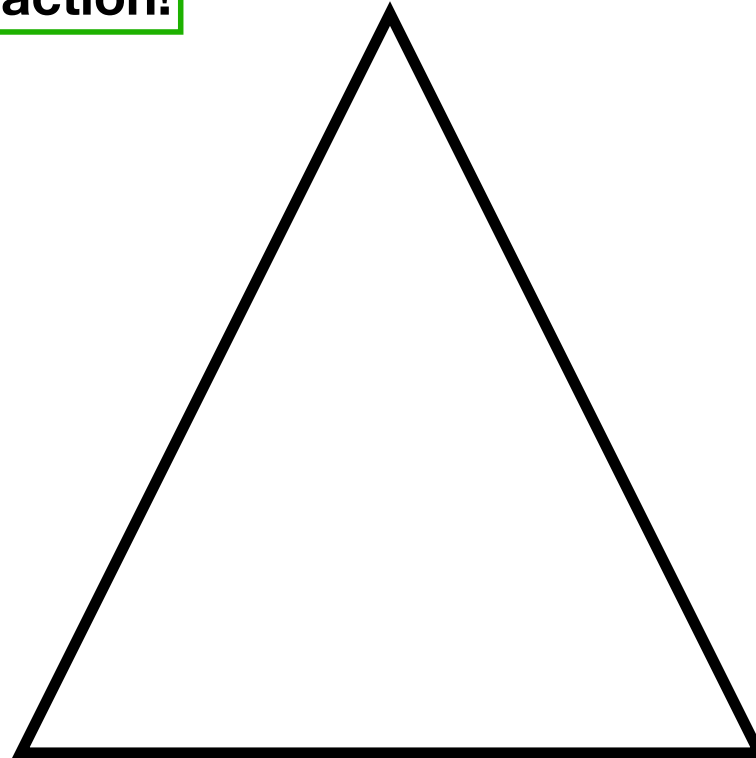
What about Concurrency?

Processes and Channels
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?
Logic

Session Types!
[Honda'93] Types
 ?

π -calculus
Computation
Communication



What about Concurrency?

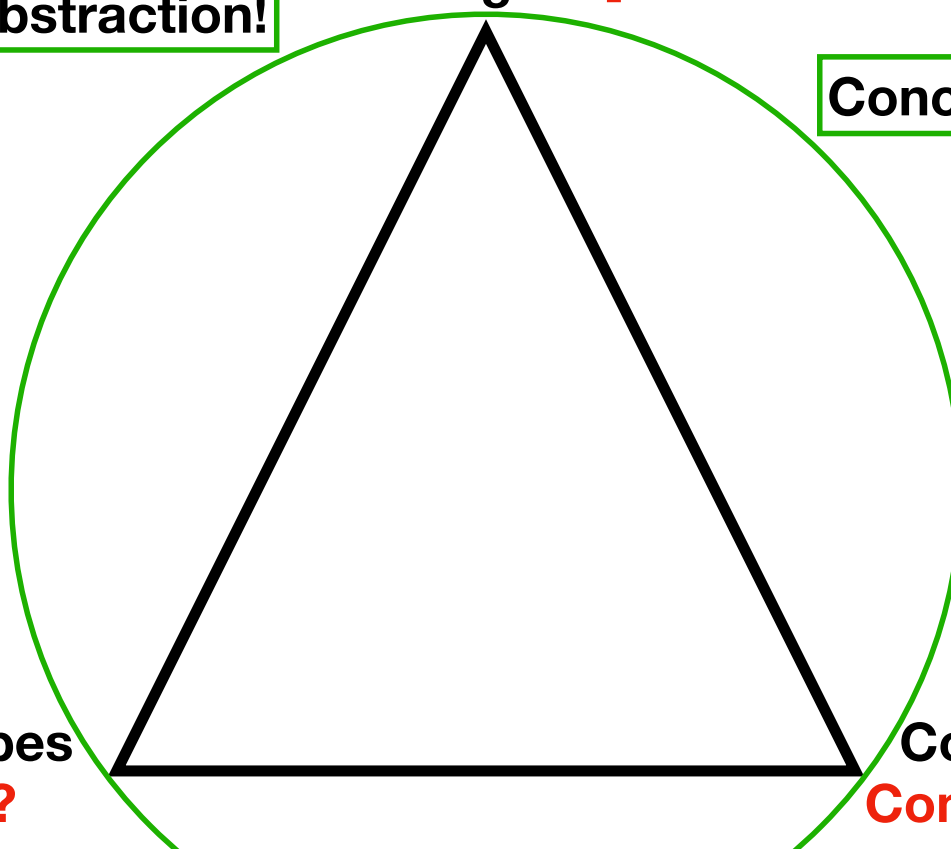
Processes and Channels
are a Fundamental Abstraction!

?
Logic **Linear Logic!**
[Caires & Pf'10]

Concurrent Type Theory?

Session Types! Types
[Honda'93] ?

π -calculus
Computation
Communication



Session π Caires, Pérez, Pfenning, Toninho 13

Types

$$A ::= \underline{A \otimes B} \mid \underline{A \multimap B} \mid \underline{1} \mid \underline{!A}$$
$$\mid \underline{\forall x. A} \mid \underline{\exists x. A} \mid X$$

Processes

$$P ::= \underline{x \langle y \rangle. P} \mid \underline{x(y). P} \mid \underline{0} \mid \underline{!x(y). P}$$
$$\mid \underline{x(Y). P} \mid \underline{x \langle B \rangle. P} \mid [x \leftrightarrow y]$$
$$\mid (\nu x) P \mid (P \mid Q)$$

Types as Propositions

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- These types are exactly the propositions of linear logic, except ‘!’

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 - Programs correspond to process expressions
 - Communication corresponds to cut reduction

Judgement

$$X_1, \dots, X_k ; a_1: A_1, \dots, a_m: A_m \vdash P :: b: A$$

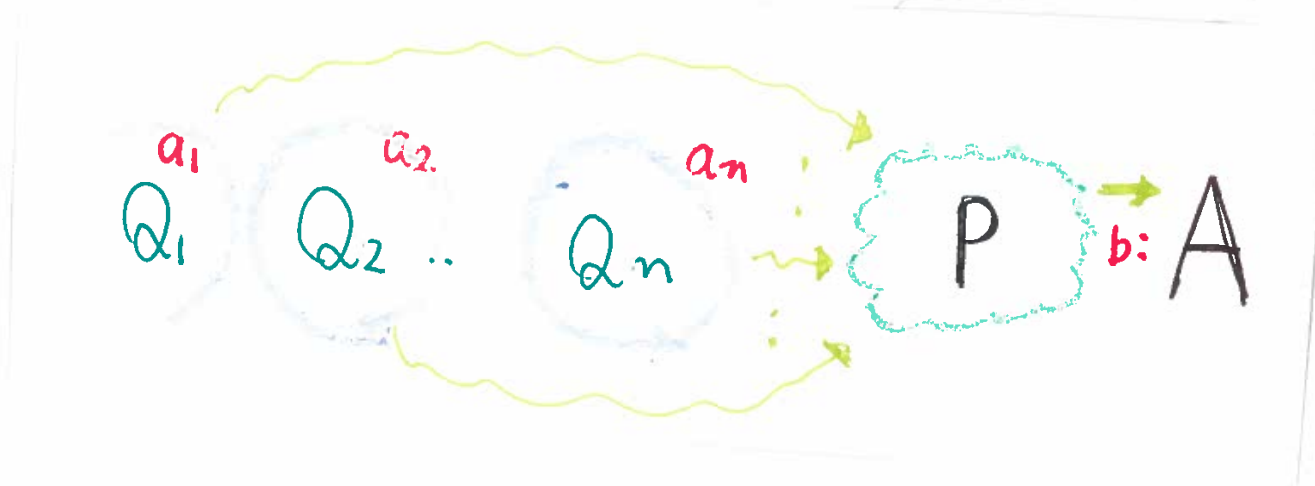
Process

Poly Vars

name Type

name type

process P provides A along b if composed with sessions $\vec{a}: \vec{A}$



Judgement

Process

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Judgement

$$X_1, \dots, X_k ; a_1 : A_1, \dots, a_m : A_m \vdash P :: b : A$$

Diagram illustrating the components of a judgement:

- X_1, \dots, X_k are labeled "Poly Vars".
- $a_1 : A_1, \dots, a_m : A_m$ are labeled "name" and "Type".
- P is labeled "Process".
- $b : A$ are labeled "name" and "type".

Cut Elimination

$$\Delta_1 \vdash P_1 :: a : A \quad \Delta_2, a : A \vdash P_2 :: b : B$$

$$\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash (v a) (P_1 | P_2) :: b : B$$

Identity

$$a : A \vdash [a \leftrightarrow b] :: b : A$$

Polymorphic Session

$$\forall R \quad \frac{x; \Delta \vdash P :: a:A}{\Delta \vdash a(x).P :: a:\forall x.A} \quad \text{Input}$$

$$\exists R \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash P :: a:A\{B/x\}}{\Delta \vdash a\langle B \rangle.P :: a:\exists x.A} \quad \text{output}$$

Left rules define how to **use** a session of a given type

Polymorphic Session

Deadlock
Free
Live

Strong
Normalising

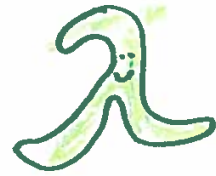
$$\forall R \quad \frac{x ; \Delta \vdash P :: a : A}{\Delta \vdash a(x).P :: a : \forall x. A} \quad \text{Input}$$

$\cong \pi$

$$\exists R \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash P :: a : A\{B/x\}}{\Delta \vdash a\langle B \rangle.P :: a : \exists x. A} \quad \text{output Barbed
Congruence}$$

Left rules define how to **use** a session of a given type

Linear F Zhao, Zhang, Zdancewic 2010



Types

$A ::= A \otimes B \mid A \multimap B \mid !A \mid 1 \mid 2$
 $\mid \forall x. A \mid \exists x. A \mid X$

Terms

$M, N ::= \lambda x. M \mid MN \mid \langle M \otimes N \rangle \mid \text{let } x \otimes y = M \text{ in } N$
 $\mid !M \mid \text{let } !u = M \text{ in } N$
 $\mid \Lambda X. M \mid M[A] \mid \text{pack } A \text{ with } M \mid \text{let } (X, Y) = M \text{ in } N$
 $\mid \text{let } 1 = M \text{ in } N \mid \langle \rangle \mid T \mid F$

Encoding: from λ to π Milner 90 + CPPT'12

From Natural Deduction to Sequent Calculus

Intro \Rightarrow Right / Elim \Rightarrow Left + Cut + Identity

Encoding is FUN

Encoding: from λ to π Milner 90 + CPPT'12

From Natural Deduction to Sequent Calculus

Intro \Rightarrow Right / Elim \Rightarrow Left + Cut + Identity

$$\boxed{[M]_a}$$

\uparrow
name

$$[x]_a = [x \leftrightarrow a]$$

$$[\langle \rangle]_a = 0$$

$$[\lambda x. M]_a = a(x). [M]_a$$

$$[MN]_a = [M]_x \mid \bar{x}(y). [N]_y \mid [x \leftrightarrow a]$$

The π -calculus as a Descriptive Tool

λ in π

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{x}(u).$$

$$\llbracket \lambda x. M \rrbracket_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u(xu). \llbracket M \rrbracket_{u'}.$$

$$\llbracket MN \rrbracket_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\nu f x) (\llbracket M \rrbracket_f \mid \bar{f}(xu) \mid \llbracket x=N \rrbracket)$$

with $\llbracket x=N \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} !x(u'). \llbracket N \rrbracket_{u'}$.

Milner's
Encoding
1991

Encoding: from λ to π Milner 90 + CPPT'12

From Natural Deduction to Sequent Calculus

Intro \Rightarrow Right / Elim \Rightarrow Left + Cut + Identity



λ in π

$$[[x]]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{x}(u).$$

$$[[\lambda x.M]]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u(x.u). [[M]]_u.$$

$$[[MN]]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\nu f x) ([[M]]_f \mid \bar{f}(x.u) \mid [[x=N]]_f)$$

with $[[x=N]]_f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} !x(u). [N]_u.$

$$[[x]]_a = [x \leftrightarrow a]$$

$$[[\langle \rangle]]_a = 0$$

$$[[\lambda x.M]]_a = \underline{a}(x). [[M]]_a$$

$$[[MN]]_a = [[M]]_x \mid \bar{x}(y). [[N]]_y \mid [x \leftrightarrow a]$$

From  to 

From Sequent Calculus to Natural Deduction

$\llbracket P \rrbracket \Delta \vdash a:A$ with $\Delta \vdash P :: a:A$

$\llbracket () \rrbracket = \langle \rangle$

$\llbracket [x \leftrightarrow a] \rrbracket = x$

$\llbracket a(x). P \rrbracket = \lambda x. \llbracket P \rrbracket$

$\llbracket a(x). P \rrbracket = \Lambda x. \llbracket P \rrbracket$

Parallel

$$\left[\frac{\Delta_1 \vdash P :: a : A \quad \Delta_2, a : A \vdash Q :: b : C}{\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash (\nu a) (P \mid Q) :: b : C} \right]$$

Substitute P into a in Q

$$= \frac{\Delta_2, \alpha : A \vdash [Q]_{\alpha} :: C \quad \Delta_1 \vdash [P]_{\alpha} : A}{\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash [Q] \{ [P]_{\alpha} / \alpha \} : C}$$

n n n

Poly

↙ Type

$$\llbracket x \langle B \rangle. P \rrbracket = \llbracket P \rrbracket \{ x \langle B \rangle / x \}$$

Application of B to x

↑
replace x by x[B]

cf. $\llbracket x \langle b \rangle. (P \mid Q) \rrbracket = \llbracket Q \rrbracket \{ (x \langle P \rangle) / x \}$

Application of P to x

Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

Inverse

$$(\llbracket M \rrbracket_z) \cong M$$

$$\llbracket (P D) \rrbracket_z \cong P$$

Full Abstraction

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket_z \cong \llbracket N \rrbracket_z \text{ iff } M \cong N$$

$$(P D) \cong (Q D) \text{ iff } P \cong Q$$

Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

Inverse

$$\langle \llbracket M \rrbracket_z \rangle \cong M$$

$$\llbracket \langle P \rangle \rrbracket_z \cong P$$

Definability

$$\forall P \exists M$$

$$\forall M \exists P$$

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket_z \cong P$$

$$\langle P \rangle \cong M$$

Full Abstraction

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket_z \cong \llbracket N \rrbracket_z \text{ iff } M \cong N$$

$$\langle P \rangle \cong \langle Q \rangle \text{ iff } P \cong Q$$

Theorems

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Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

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Full Abstraction

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket_z \cong \llbracket N \rrbracket_z \rightarrow M \cong N$$



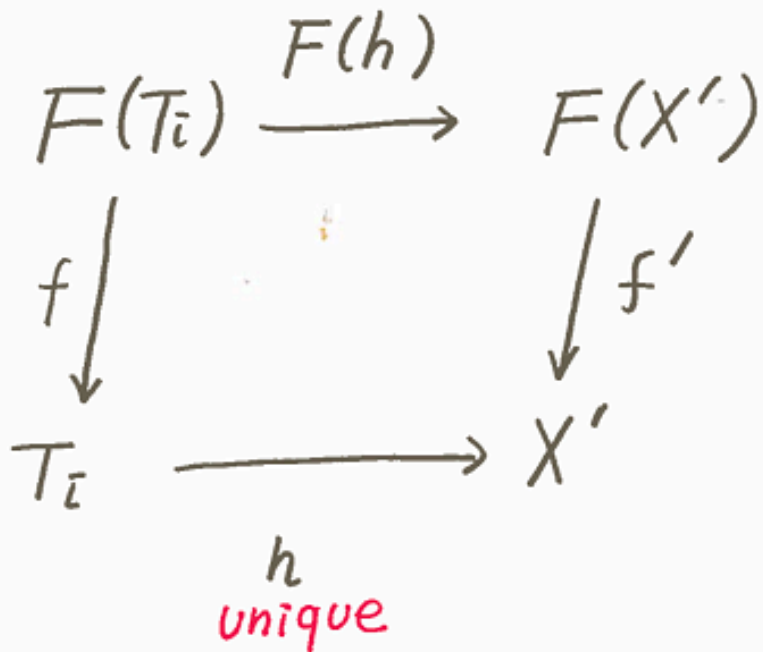
$$(P D) \cong (Q D) \rightarrow P \cong Q$$



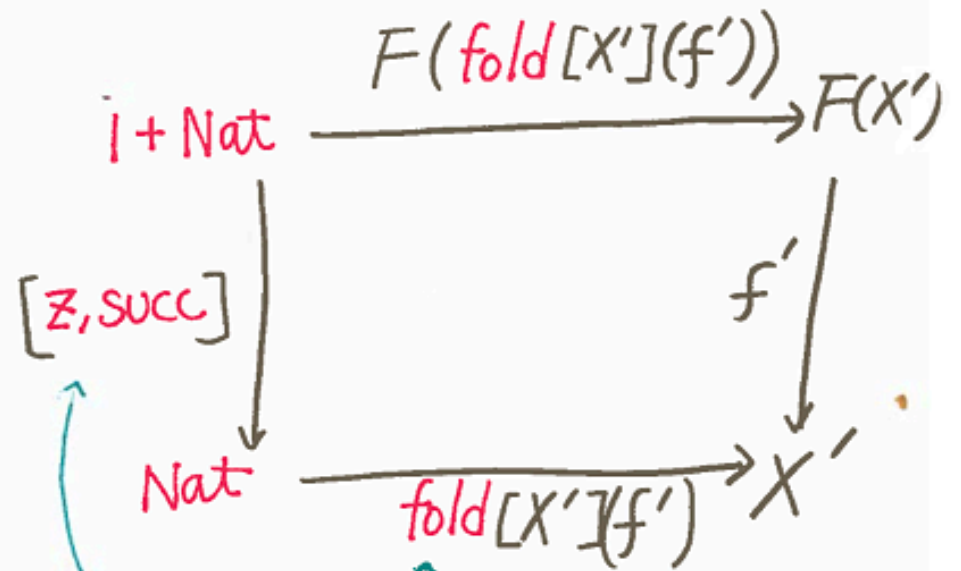
Application 1 Inductive and Coinductive Types

Parametric Poly is Expressive Enough to Encode Inductive/Co-Inductive Types

as Initial / Final (Co)Algebra



Inductive



can be defined in System F
and fold is unique

for all inductive types

Coinductive Types

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X' & \xrightarrow{h} & T_f \\
 f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\
 F(X') & \xrightarrow{F(h)} & F(T_f)
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 X' & \xrightarrow{\text{unfold } [X](f')} & \text{NatStream} \\
 f' \downarrow & & \downarrow [\text{hd}, \text{tl}] \\
 F(X') & \xrightarrow{F(\text{unfold } [X](f'))} & \text{Nat} \times \text{NatStream}
 \end{array}$$

Question Sess Poly π is Expressive Enough?

Theorems

$$\forall Q \text{ s.t. } u: F(X) \rightarrow X, y_1: T_i \vdash Q :: y_2: X. \text{Fold}(X) \cong Q$$

$$\forall \underset{A}{Q} \text{ s.t. } u: A \rightarrow F(A), y_1: A \vdash Q :: y_2: T, Q \cong \text{Unfold}(A)$$

Application (2) $\text{HO}\pi + \text{PROcess Monad}$

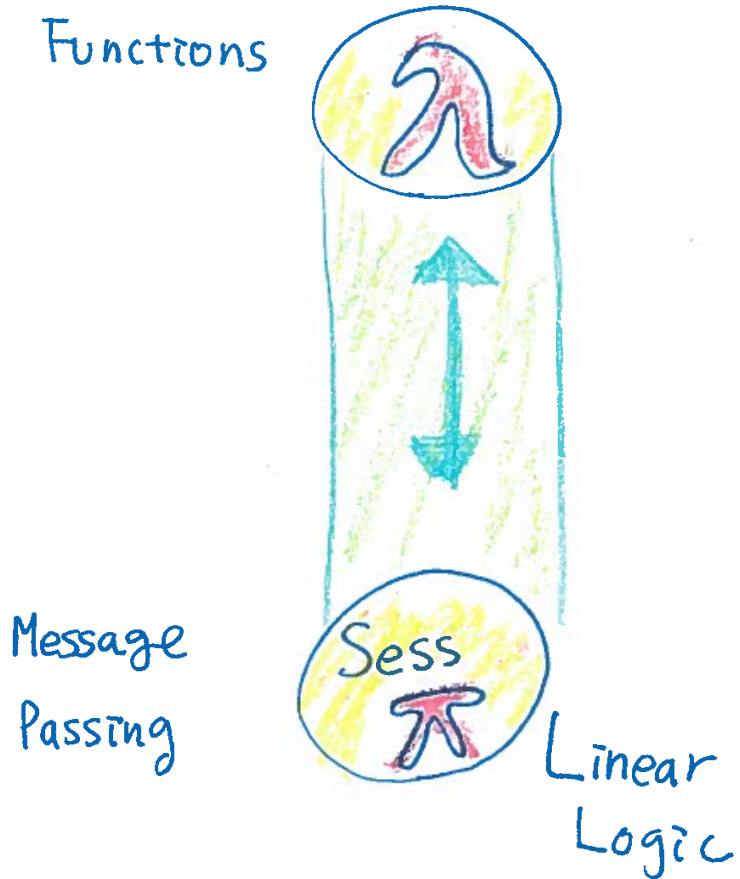
- Full Abstraction / Inverse $x \langle M \rangle, P$
- Strong Normalisation via Strong Normalisation

$\text{HO}\pi$ λ

$$P \rightarrow Q \quad \Rightarrow \quad (P) \rightarrow^+ (Q)$$

cf. [CPPT'13] logical relation

Summary



- LL-based
- Use Sess π to articulate boarder computations
- Algebraic Programming (F-algebra)

Summary

SAD?



Functions



Message
Passing



Linear
Logic

LL-based

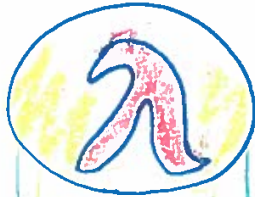
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Summary

SAD?



Functions



Message
Passing



Linear
Logic

NO!



LL-based

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