

Verification

Next Generation Protocols for Heterogeneous Systems



Nobuko Yoshida, 30 January 2024, Dagstuhl Seminar 24051

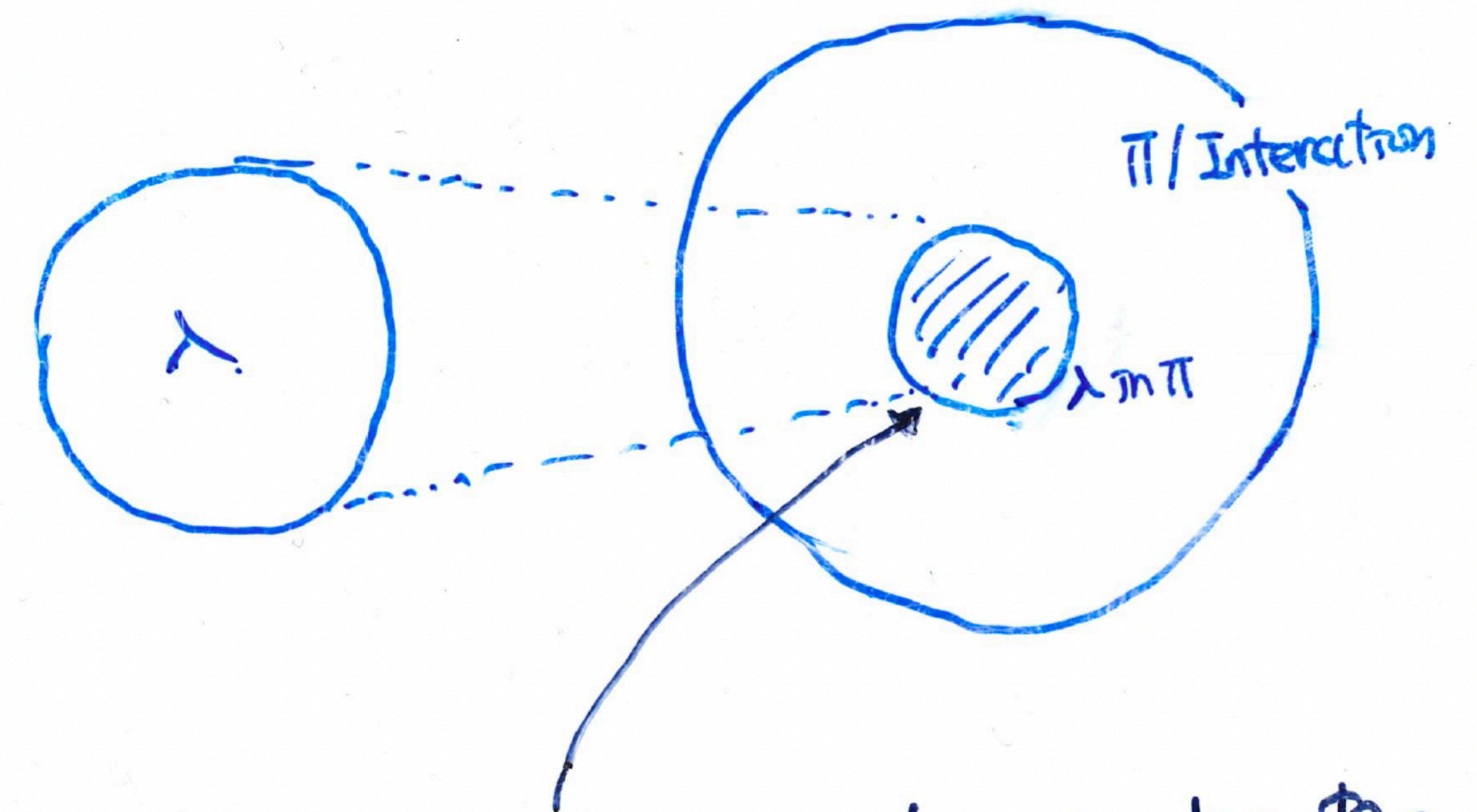
Prologue (1)

- "Functions as Processes": [Milner 90]
cf. [Girard 87].

Functions

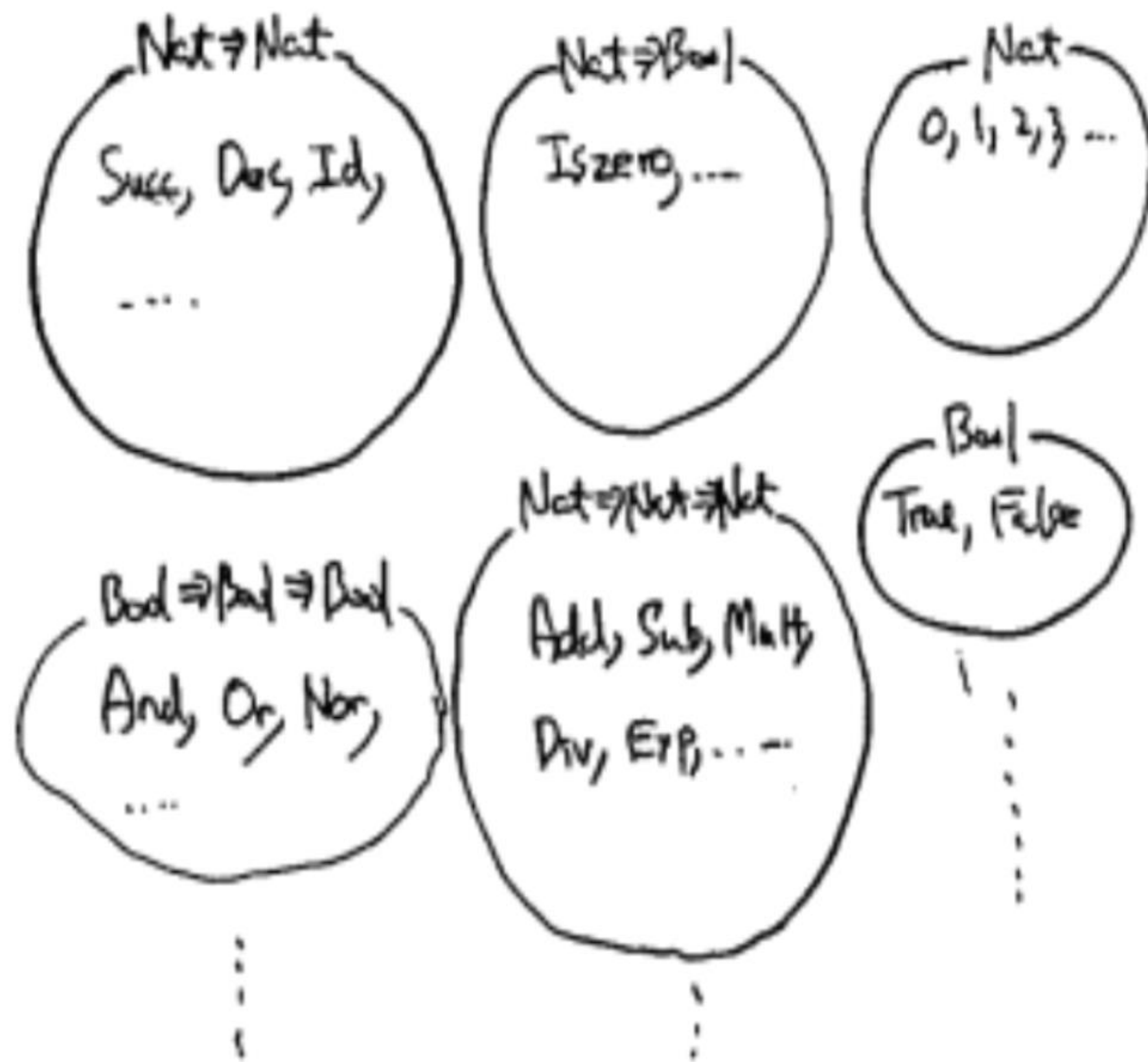


Interactions



★ What are the class of interactive behaviours, or **Rules of Interaction**, of λ -agents?

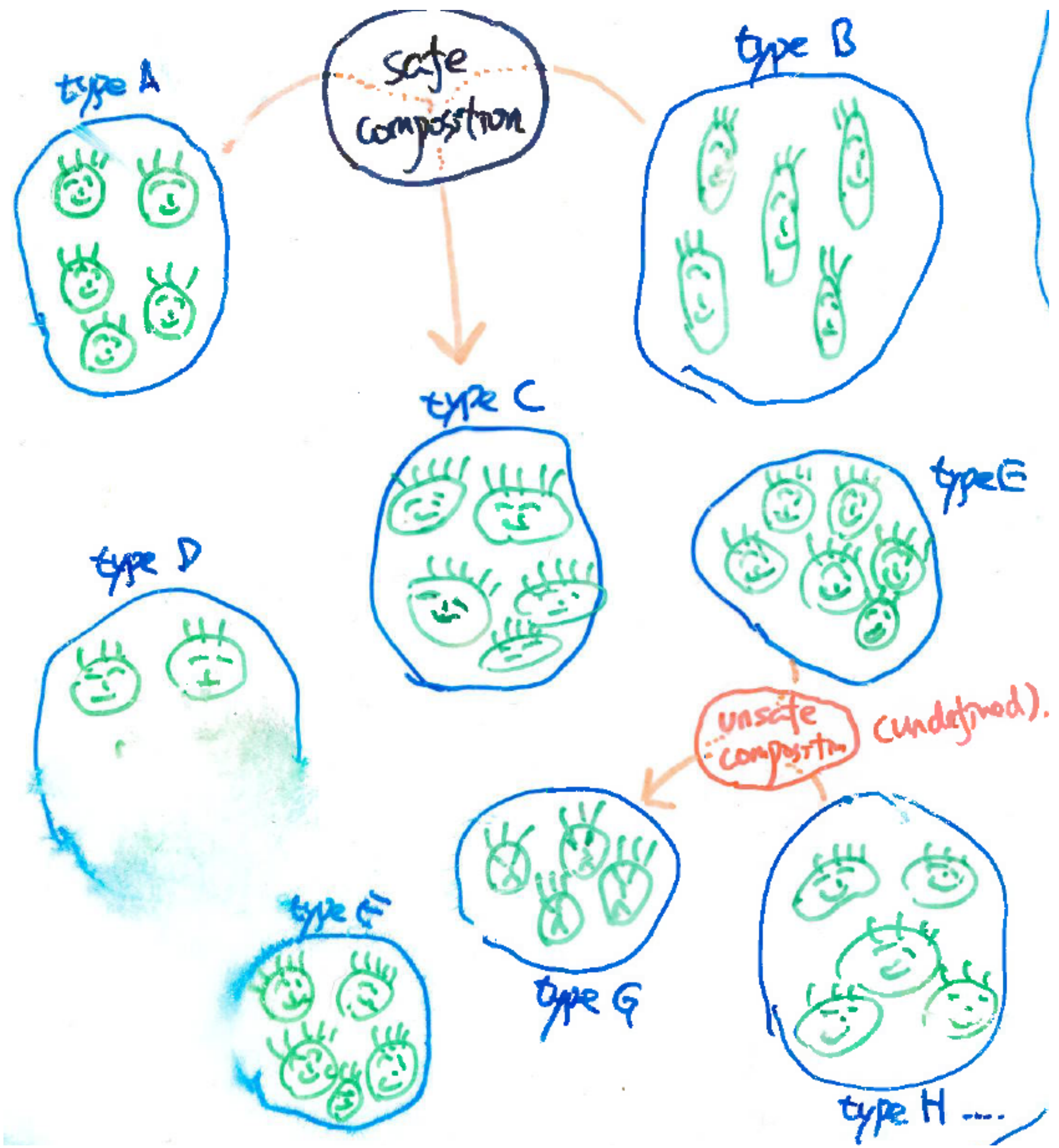
Functional Types



with operation!

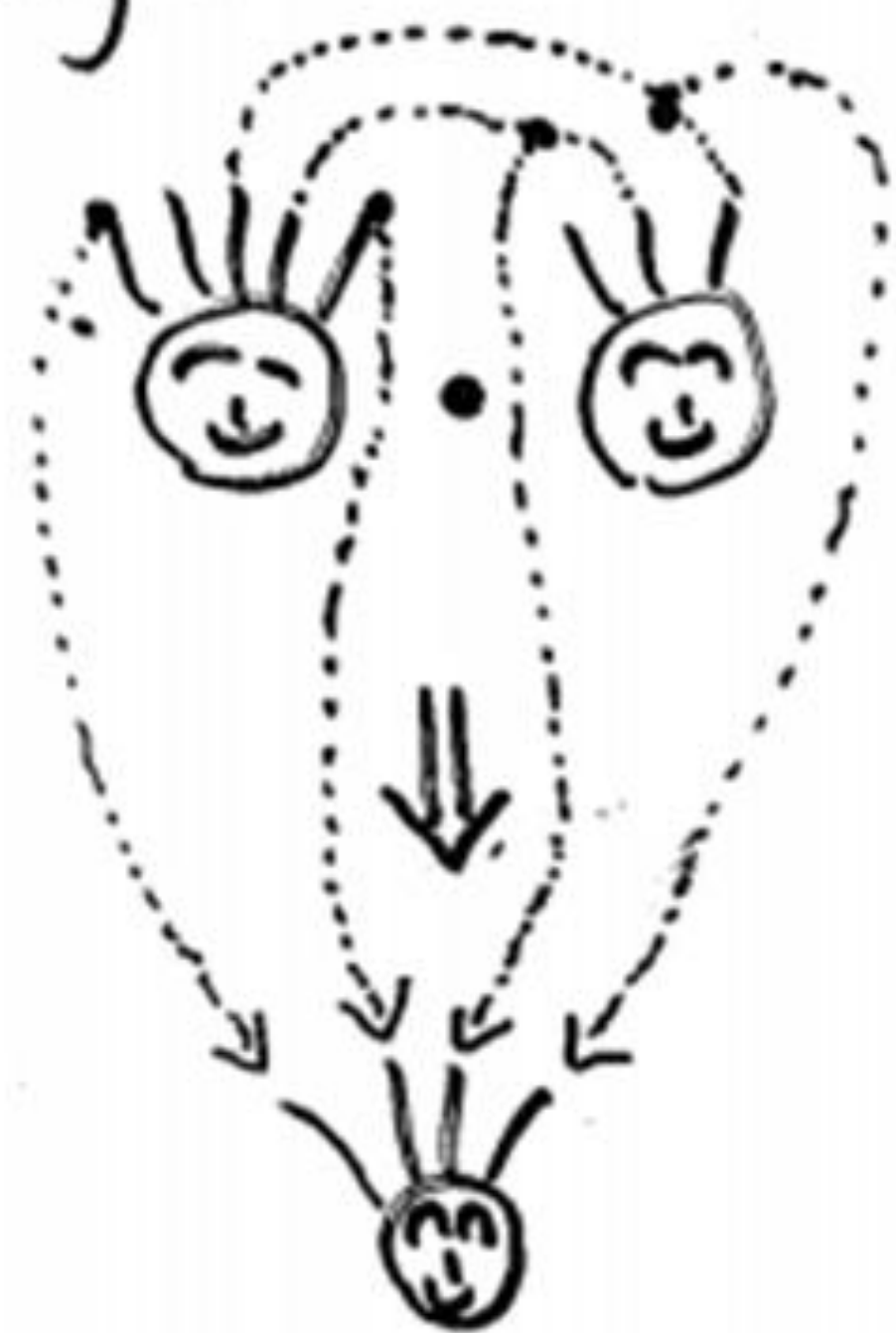
$$\begin{cases} f : \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \bullet e : \alpha = f \bullet e : \beta. \\ \text{else undefined.} \end{cases}$$

function application.



Process Types

- When it comes to processes, composition becomes:



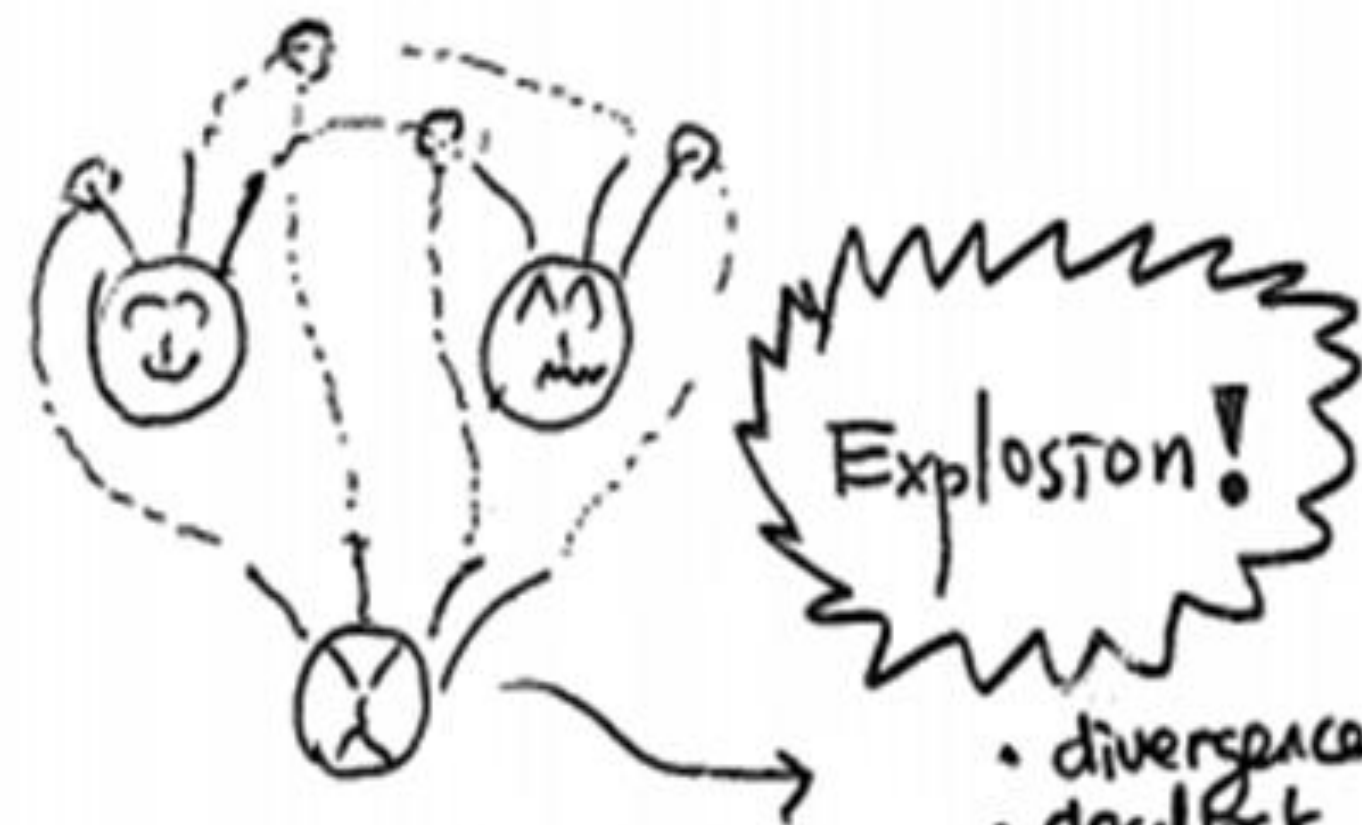
ct.
3 + 5



8

$p \cdot s \cdot s \cdot \tau \cdot q$

- But some composition is dangerous!



- divergence
- deadlock
- run-time error
- ⋮

- Therefore we type processes,



The connection is prohibited.

The π -calculus as a Descriptive Tool

by Kohei
Honda
1995

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

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

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

Milner's
Encoding
1991

λ in π

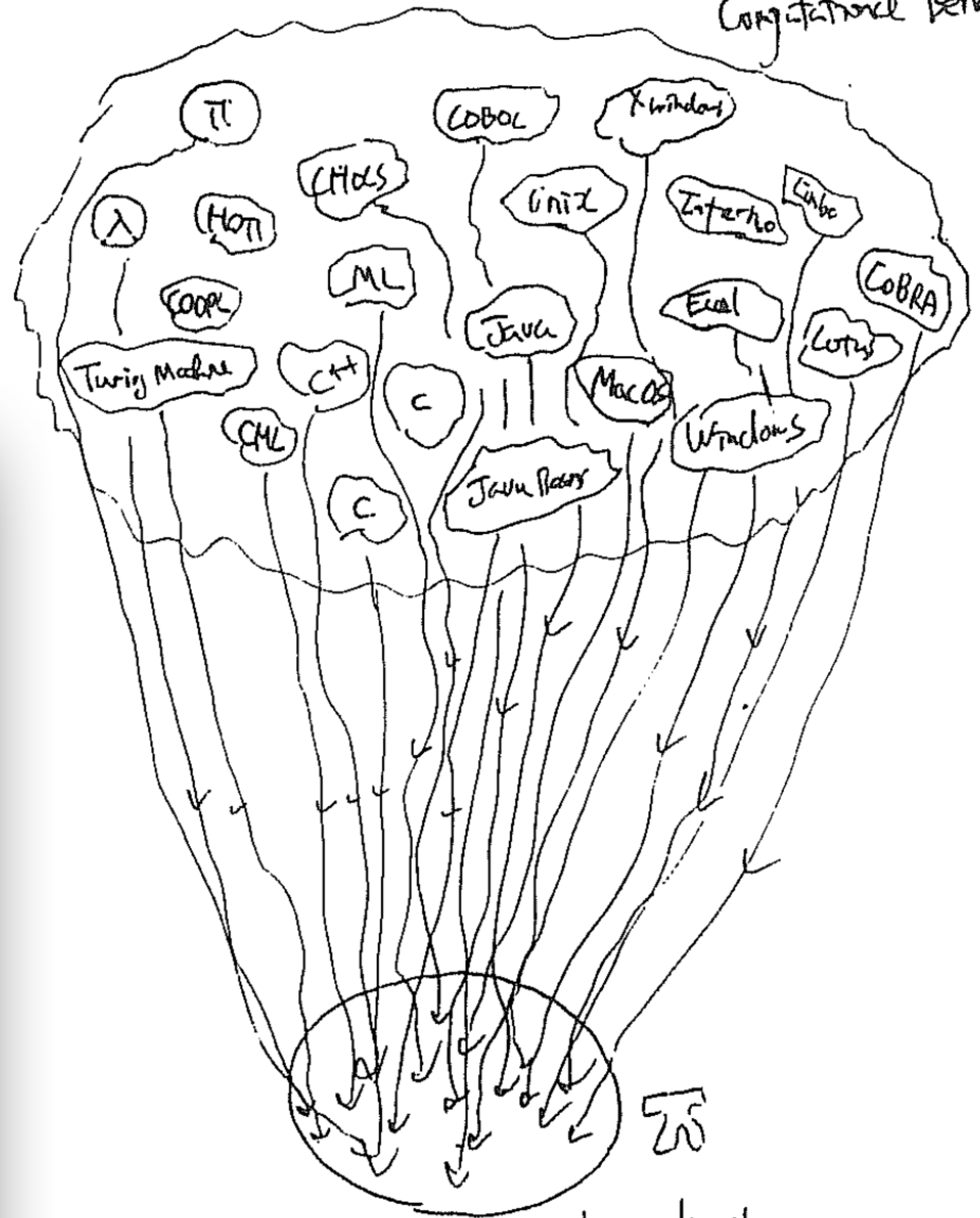
$$[x]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{x}(u).$$

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

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

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

Realms of Computational Behaviors

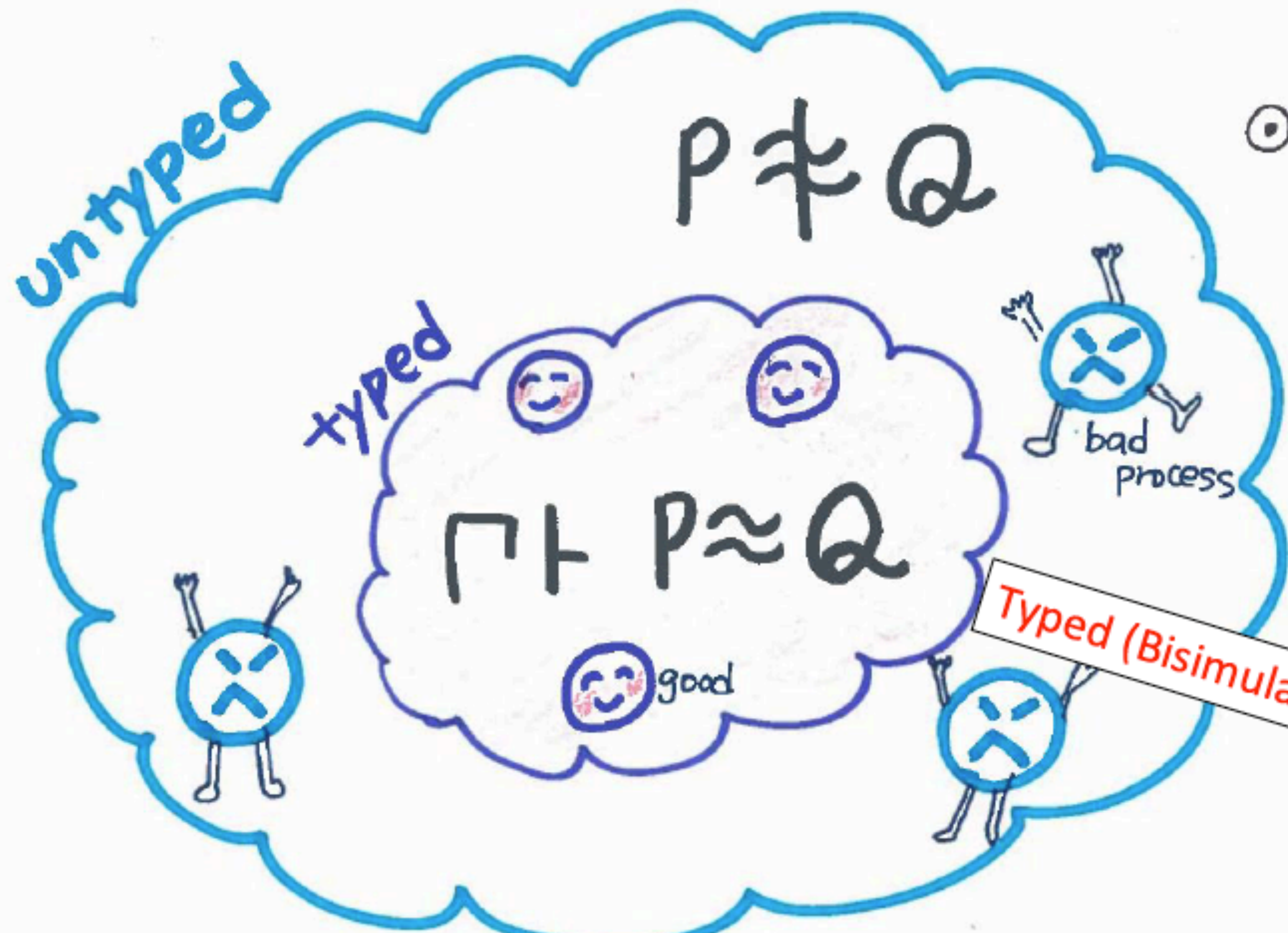


The realm of Name Passing Interactions

- 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 [HYS4]
- Strategies on Games [HO95]

⋮

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



⊙ Correctness of Encoding

⊙ Limit environment \Vdash
 \Rightarrow Equate more processes

⊙ Compositional

Typed (Bisimulation) Semantics

Operationally

Sound

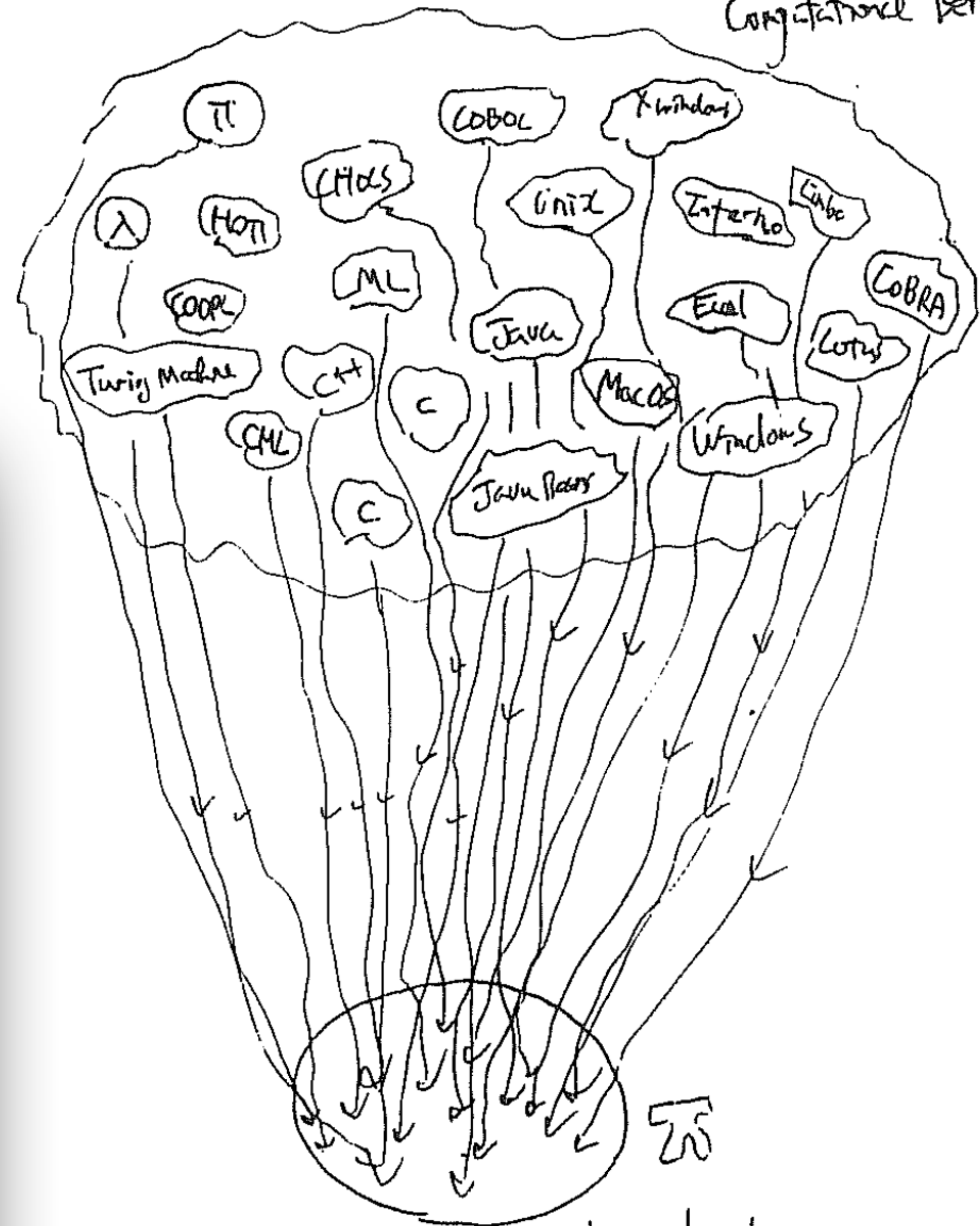
but NOT

Fully Abstract

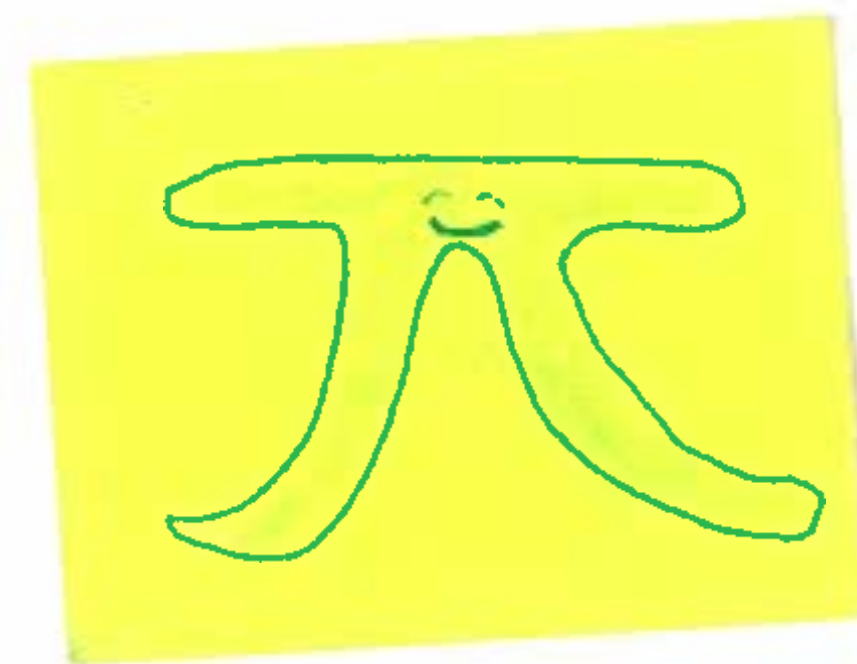
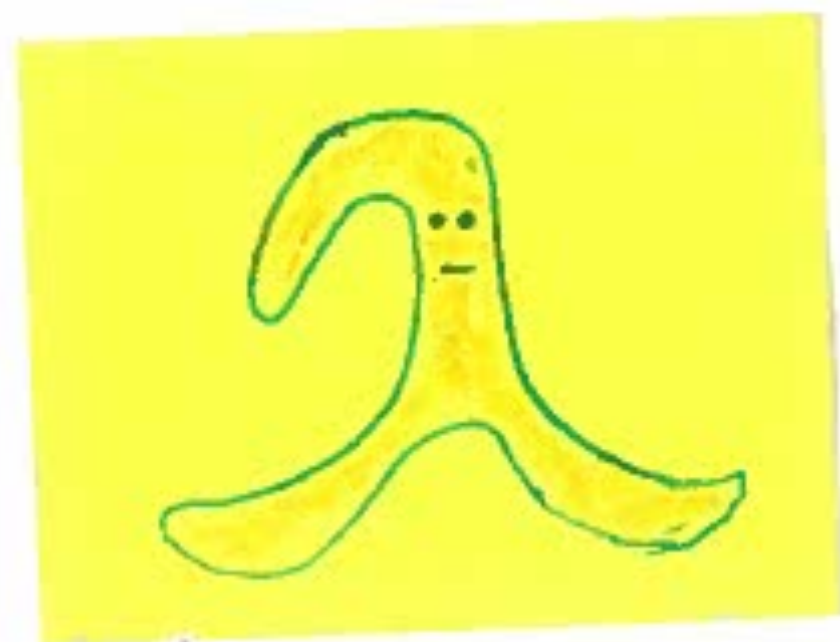
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⋮

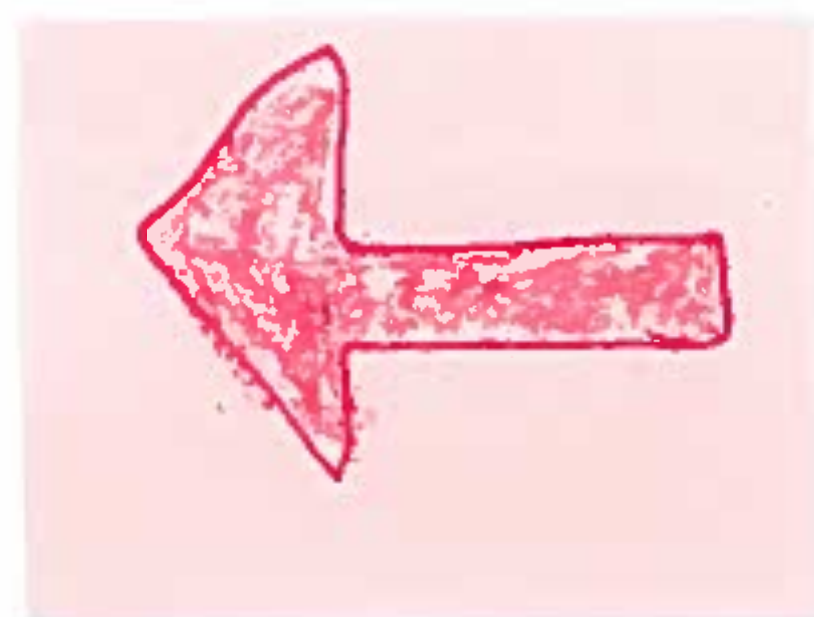
Realms of Computational Behaviors



The realm of Name Passing Interactions



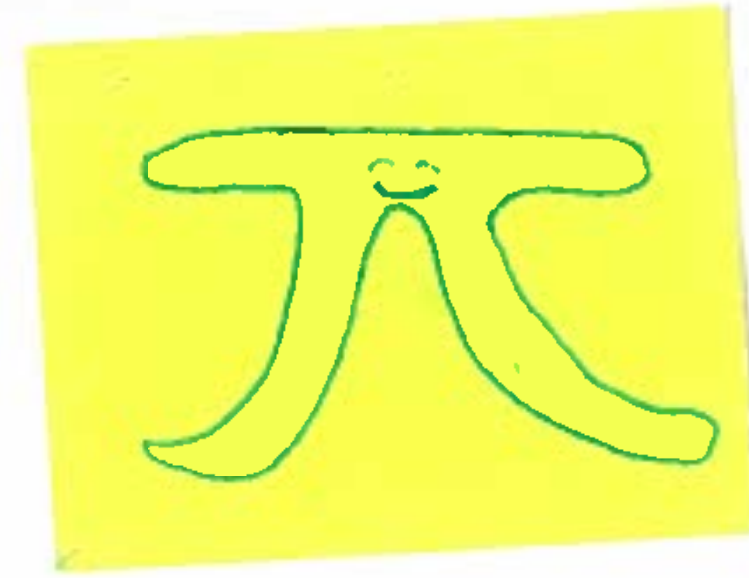
$M \cong N$



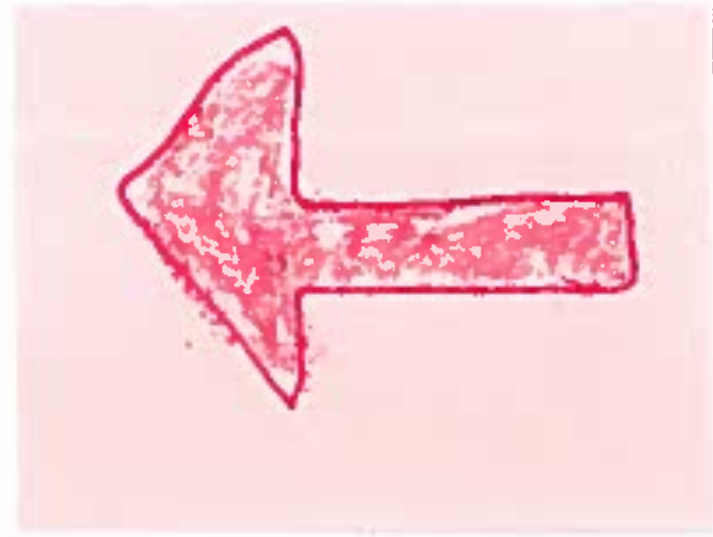
$[M] \cong [N]$

Contextual
Congruence

Contextual
Congruence



$M \approx N$



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

Contextual
Congruence

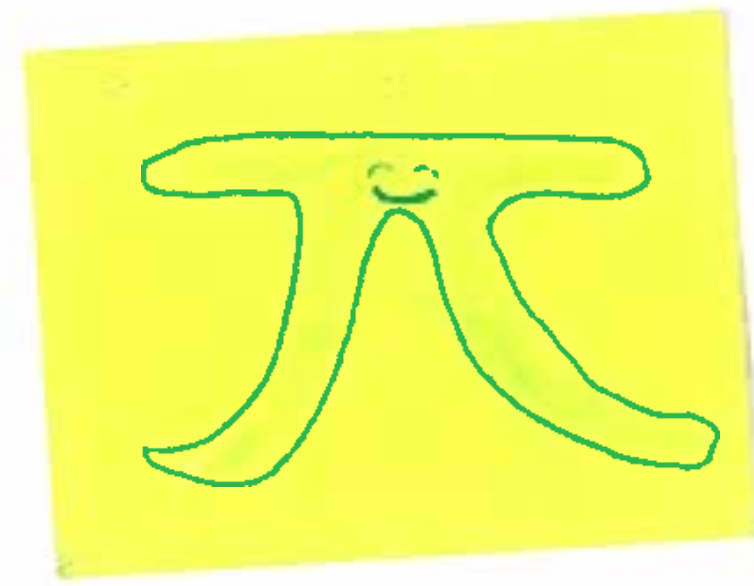
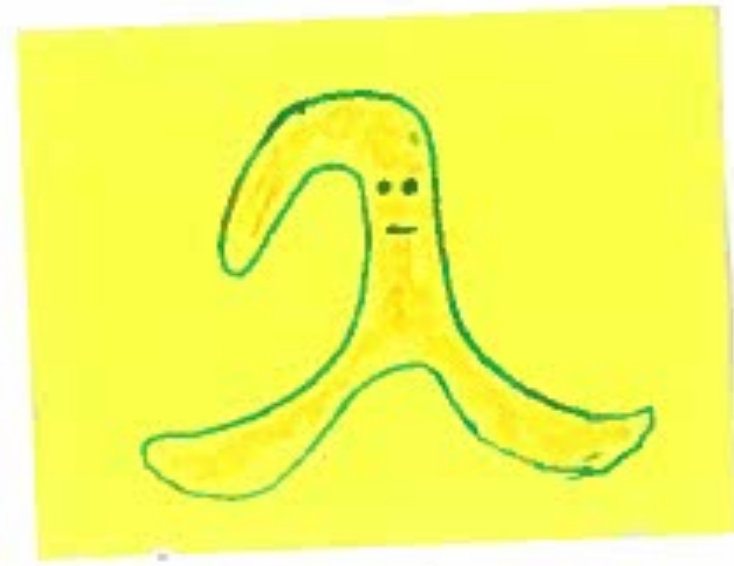
Contextual
Congruence

$C[P] \Downarrow_a$ iff

$C[Q] \Downarrow_a$

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

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



$M \cong N$



$[M] \cong [N]$

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

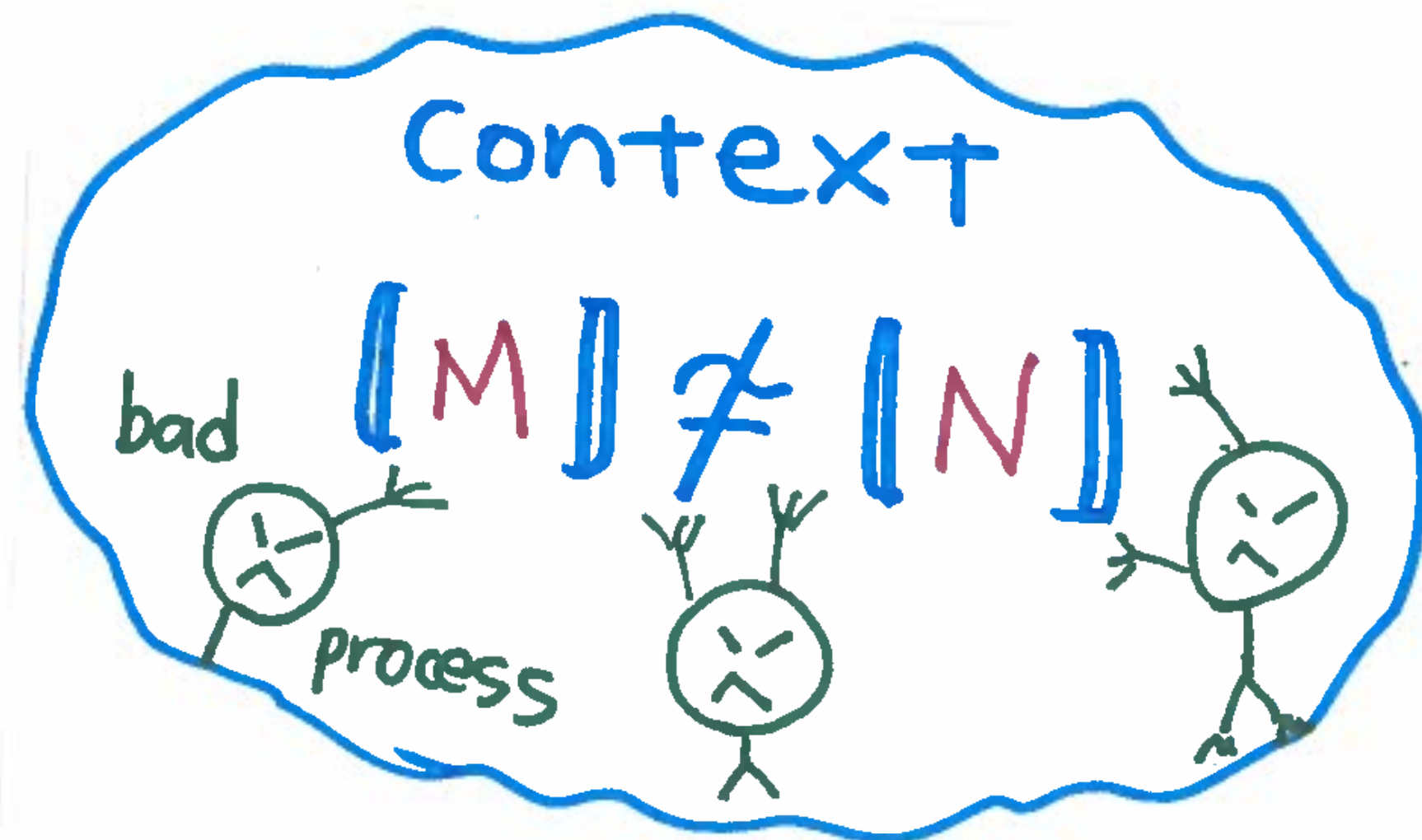
$C[[M]] \Downarrow_a$ iff $C[[N]] \Downarrow_a$



$M \approx N$



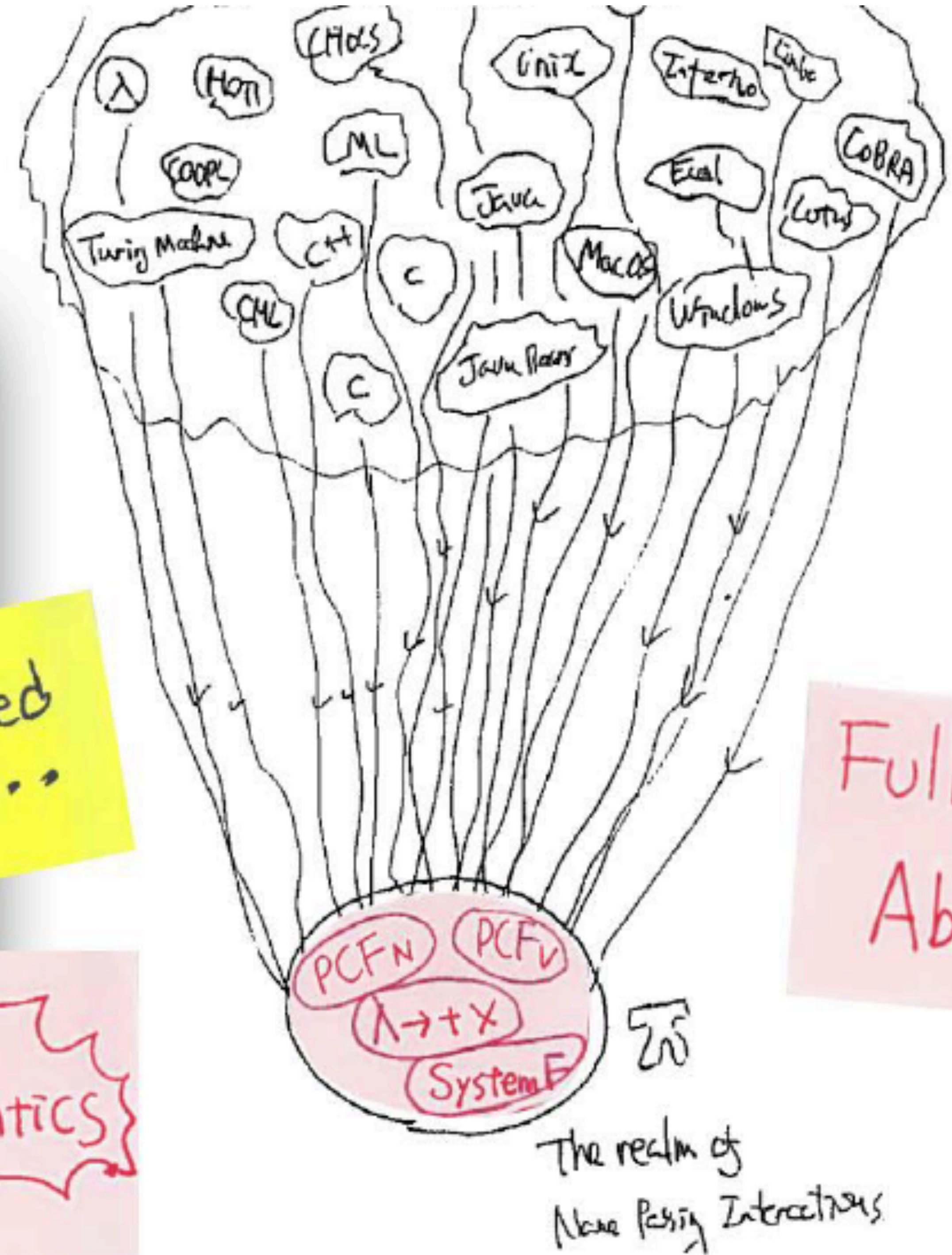
$[M] \approx [N]$



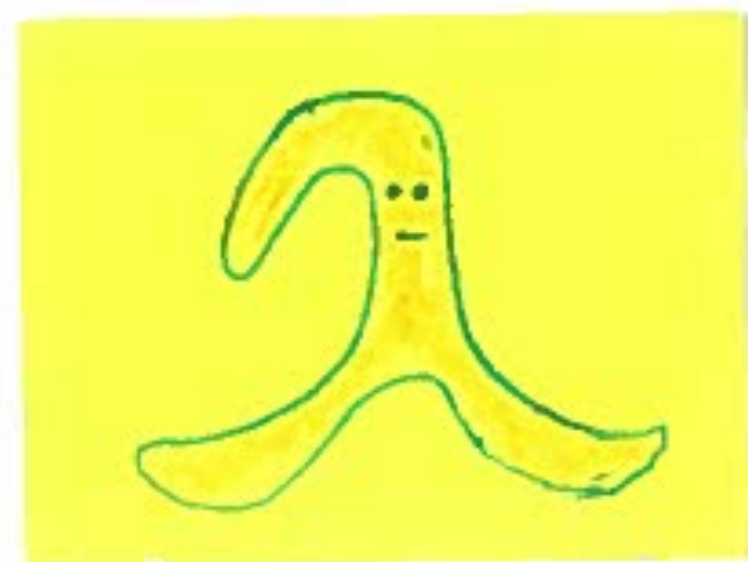
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- Abstract 'constant' interaction [Milner90]
- Strategies on Games [HO95]

Complicated
...

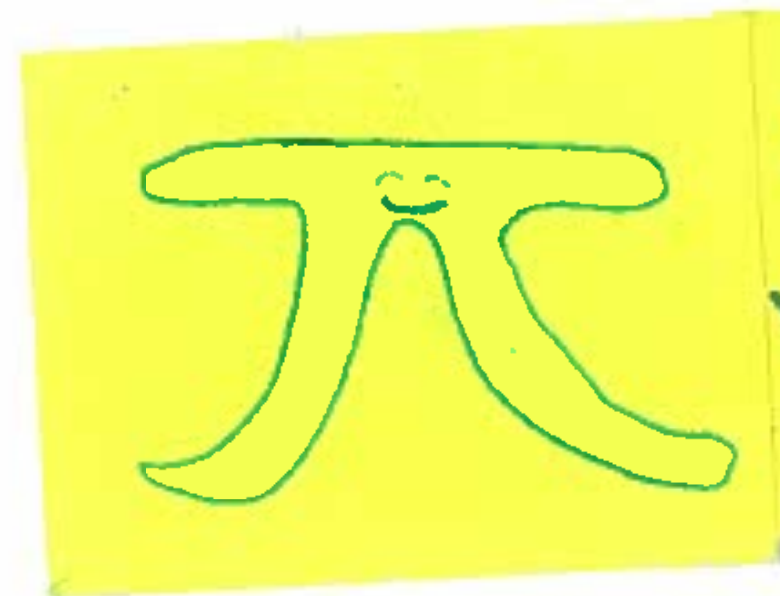
Game Semantics



The realm of Name Passing Interactions



System

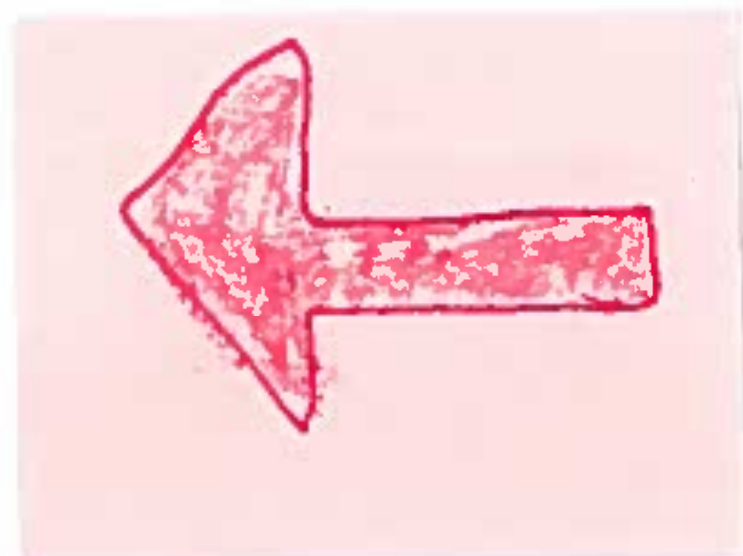
Session



M

\approx

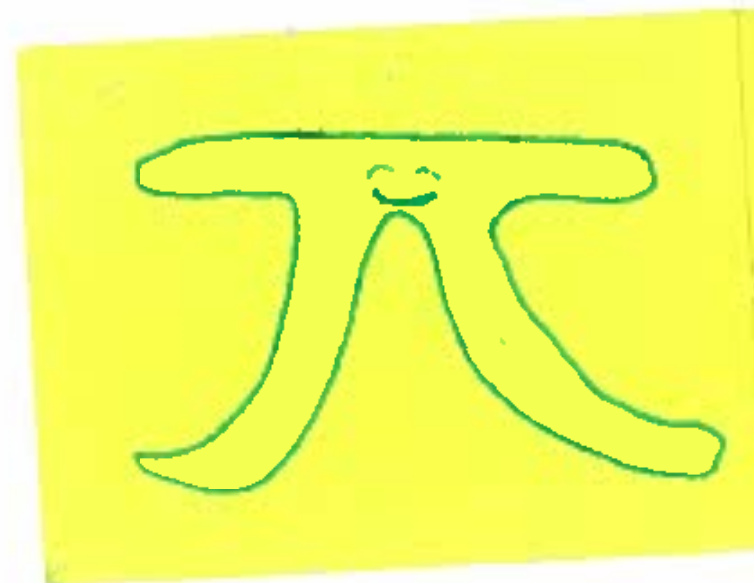
N



$[M] \approx [N]$



System
 \mathbb{F}



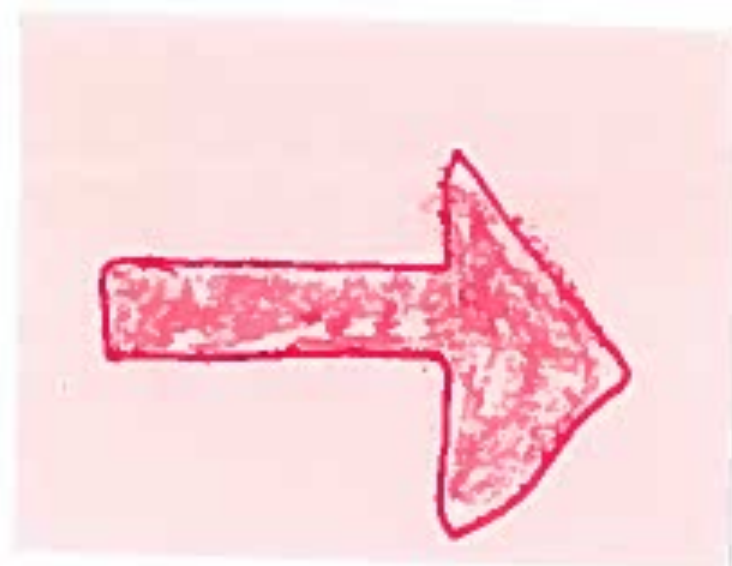
Session



M

\approx

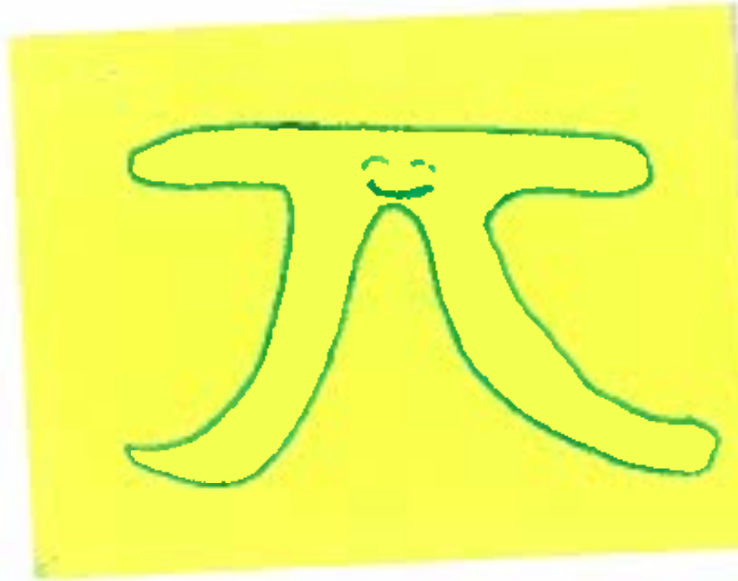
N



$[M] \approx [N]$



System
F



Session



M ≈ N

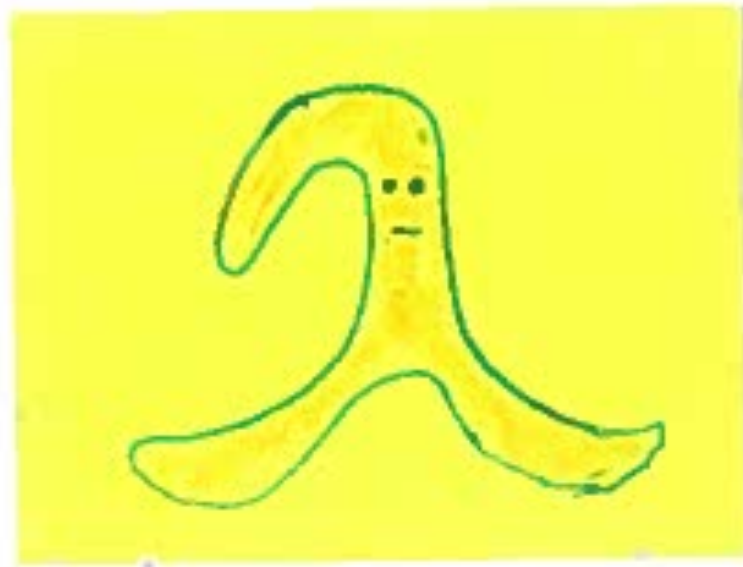
[M] ≈ [N]


[P] ≈ [Q]

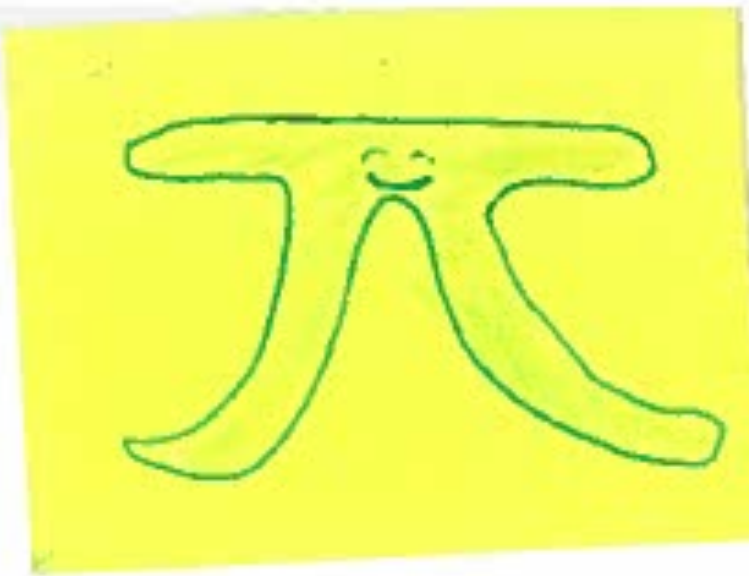


P ≈ Q

Reverse
New



System




Session



M \approx N

$[M] \approx [N]$

$[P] \approx [Q]$



P \approx Q

Reverse
 New

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

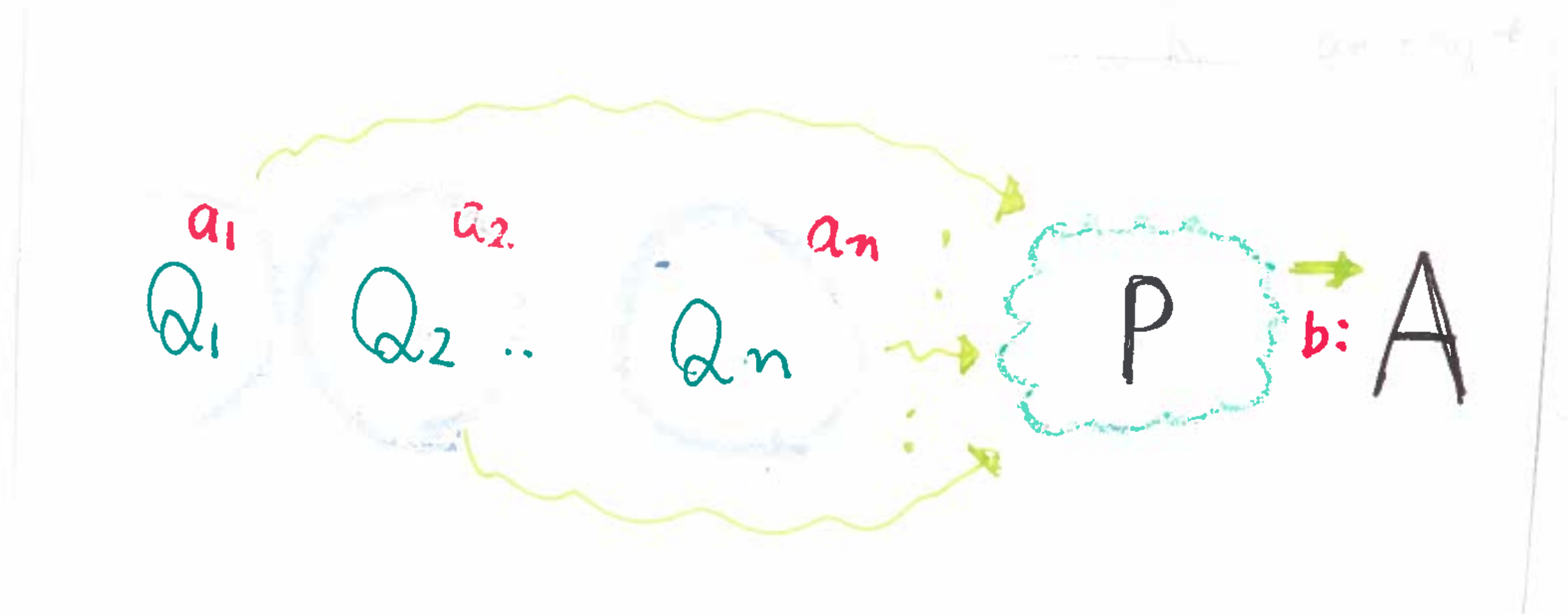
$$P ::= \underline{x \langle y \rangle. P} \mid \underline{x(y). P} \mid \underline{0} \mid \underline{!x(y). P}$$
$$\mid \underline{x(Y). P} \mid \underline{x \langle B \rangle. P} \mid [x \leftrightarrow y]$$
$$\mid (\nu x) P \mid (P \mid Q)$$

Judgement

$$X_1, \dots, X_k ; a_1 : A_1, \dots, a_n : A_n \vdash P :: b : A$$

Annotations:
- X_1, \dots, X_k : Poly Vars
- a_1 : name, A_1 : Type
- a_n : name, A_n : Type
- P : Process
- b : name, A : type

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



Judgement

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

Annotations:
- X_1, \dots, X_k : Poly Vars
- a_1, \dots, a_m : name
- A_1, \dots, A_m : Type
- P : Process
- b : name
- A : type

Cut Elimination


$$\Delta_1 \vdash P_1 \text{ :: } a : A$$

$$\Delta_2, a : A \vdash P_2 \text{ :: } b : B$$

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

Identity

$$a : A \vdash [a \leftrightarrow b] \text{ :: } b : A$$

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

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

λ in π

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

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

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

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

Milner's
Encoding
1991

Session

ILL

$\llbracket M \rrbracket_a$
↑
name

λ in π

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

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

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

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

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket_a = \llbracket x \leftrightarrow a \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \langle \rangle \rrbracket_a = 0$$

$$\llbracket \lambda x. M \rrbracket_a = \underline{a}(x). \llbracket M \rrbracket_a$$

$$\llbracket MN \rrbracket_a = \llbracket M \rrbracket_x \mid \bar{x}(y). \llbracket N \rrbracket_y \mid \llbracket x \leftrightarrow a \rrbracket$$

From  to 

From Sequent Calculus to Natural Deduction

$$\llbracket P \rrbracket \Delta \vdash a:A \quad \text{with} \quad \Delta \vdash P \quad \text{::} \quad \underline{a:A}$$

$$\llbracket 0 \rrbracket = \langle \rangle$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\Delta_2, a:A \vdash [Q]_b :: C \quad \Delta_1 \vdash [P]_a :: A}{\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash [Q] \{ [P] / a \} :: C}$$

n n n

Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

Inverse

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

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

Definability

$$\forall P \exists M$$

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

$$\forall M \exists P$$

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

Full Abstraction

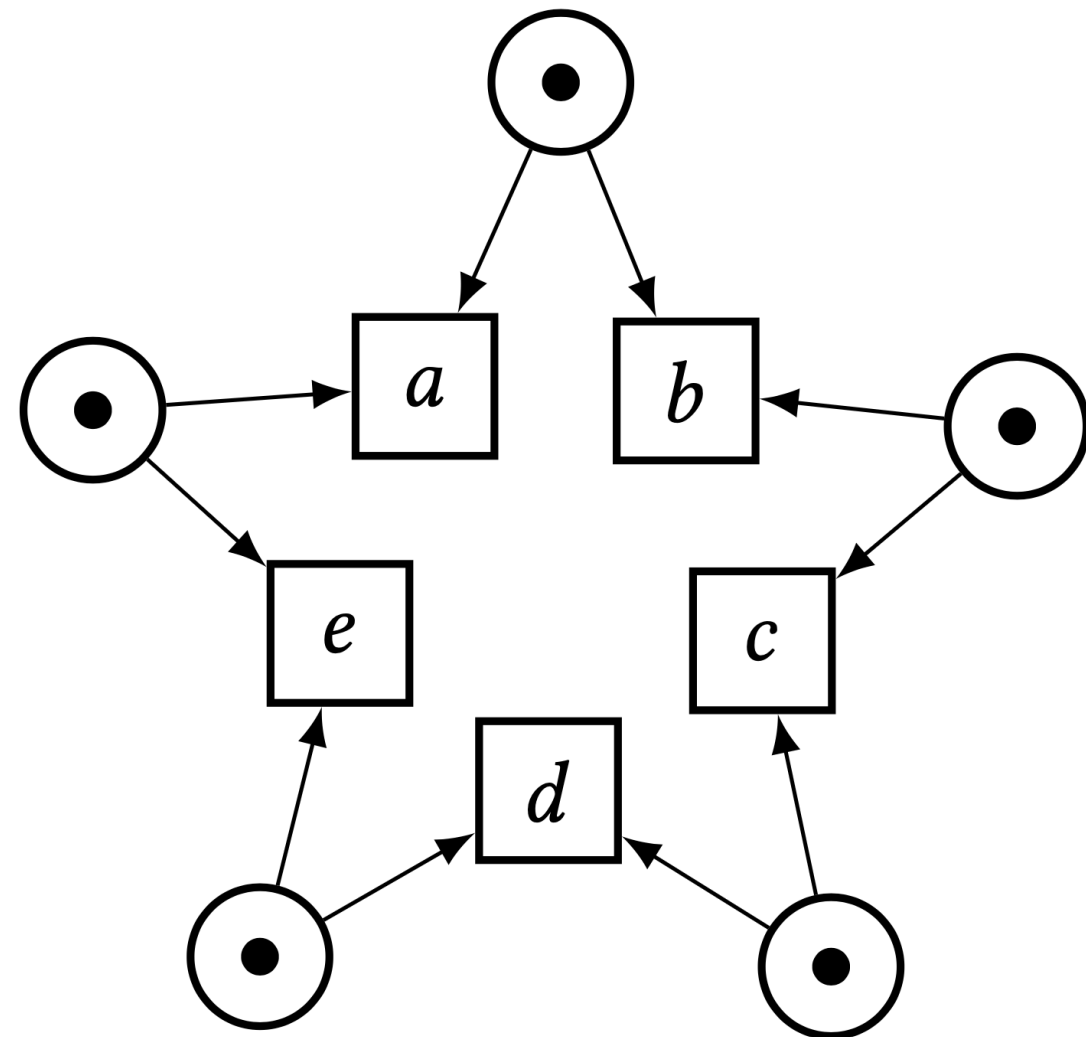
$$\llbracket M \rrbracket_z \cong \llbracket N \rrbracket_z \text{ iff } M \cong N$$

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

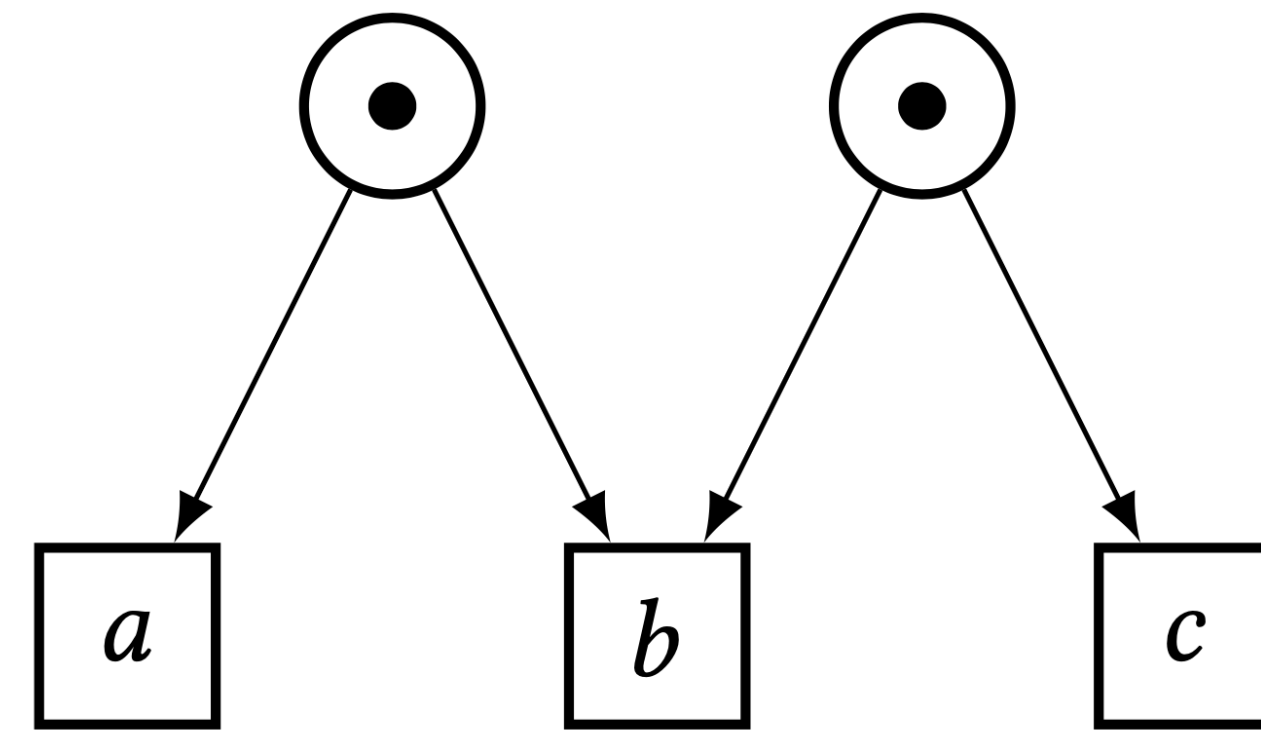
Petri nets and interconnectability

M-structures and Star

- Petri net structures are used to identify *synchronously fully distributed* and *asynchronously fully distributed* process calculi



Star

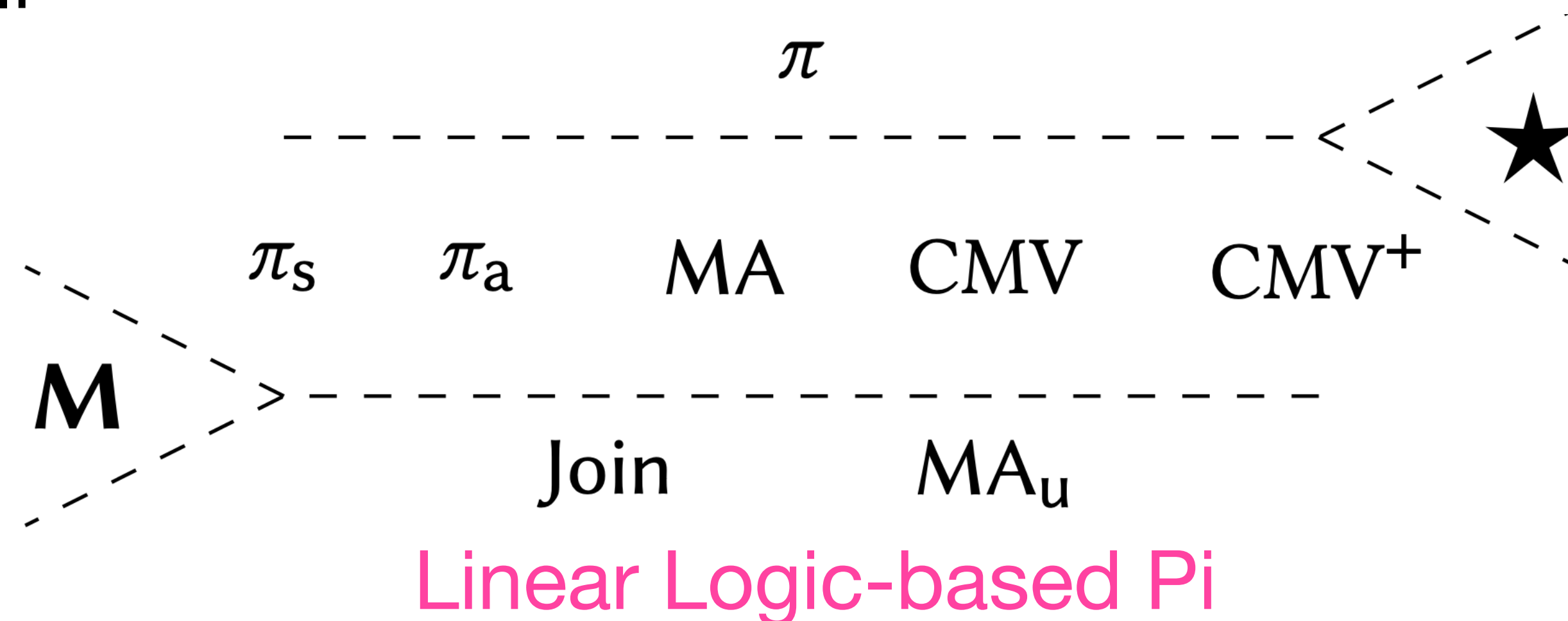


M

Petri nets and interconnectability

M-structures and Star

- *synchronously fully distributed* and *asynchronously fully distributed* process calculi



CMV : Fundamental Session Pi-Calculus (Branching and Selection) [Vasconcelos 2012]

CMV+ : Mixed Sessions [Casal, Mordito and Vasconcelos 2022]

Summary

Functions

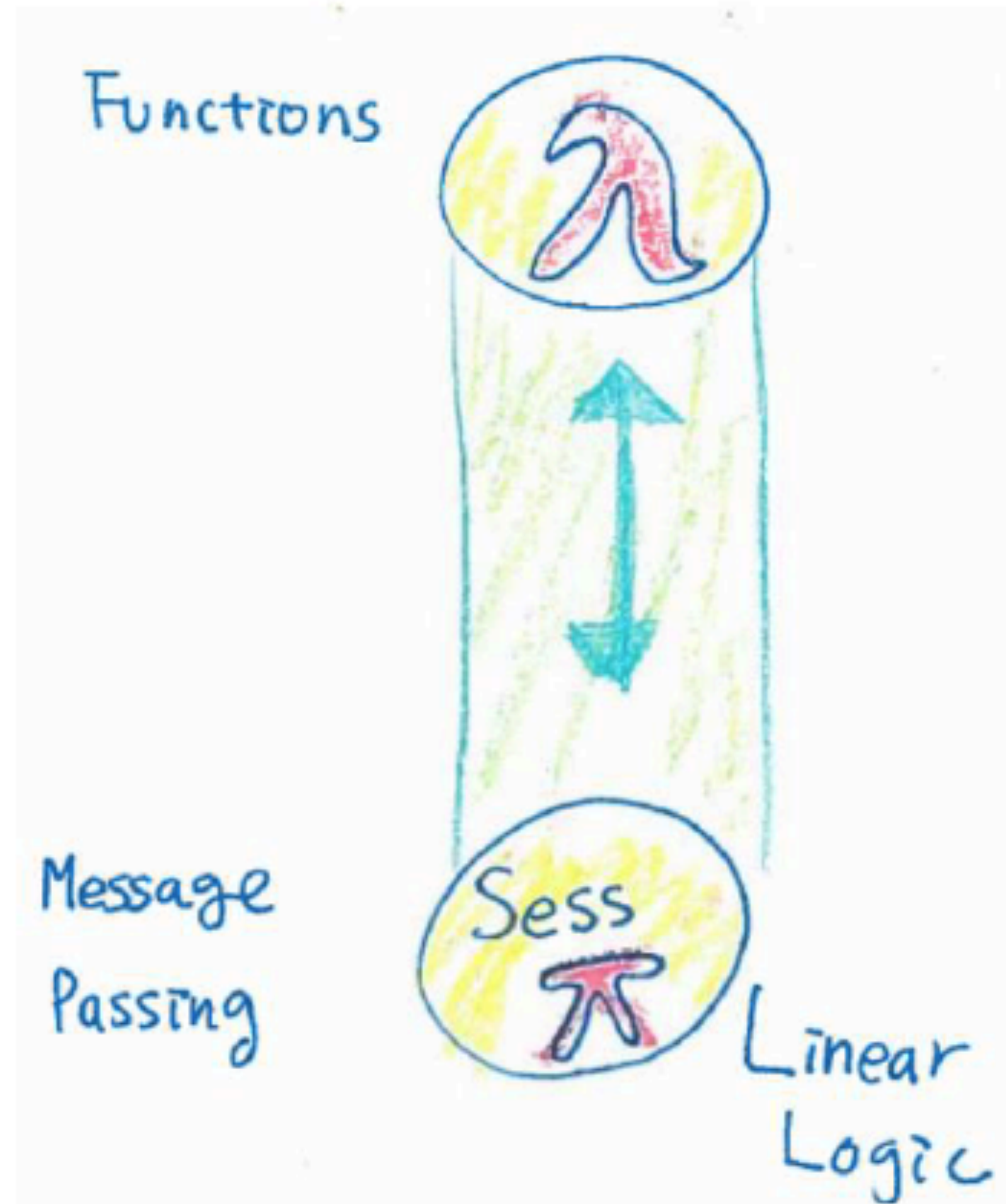


Message
Passing



Linear
Logic

Summary



Summary

SAD?



Functions



Message
Passing



Linear
Logic

- Use Sess π to articulate LL-based boarder computations

NO!



Summary

Functions



Message
Passing



Linear
Logic

SAD?



- Use ^{LL-based} Sess π to articulate boarder computations

NO!

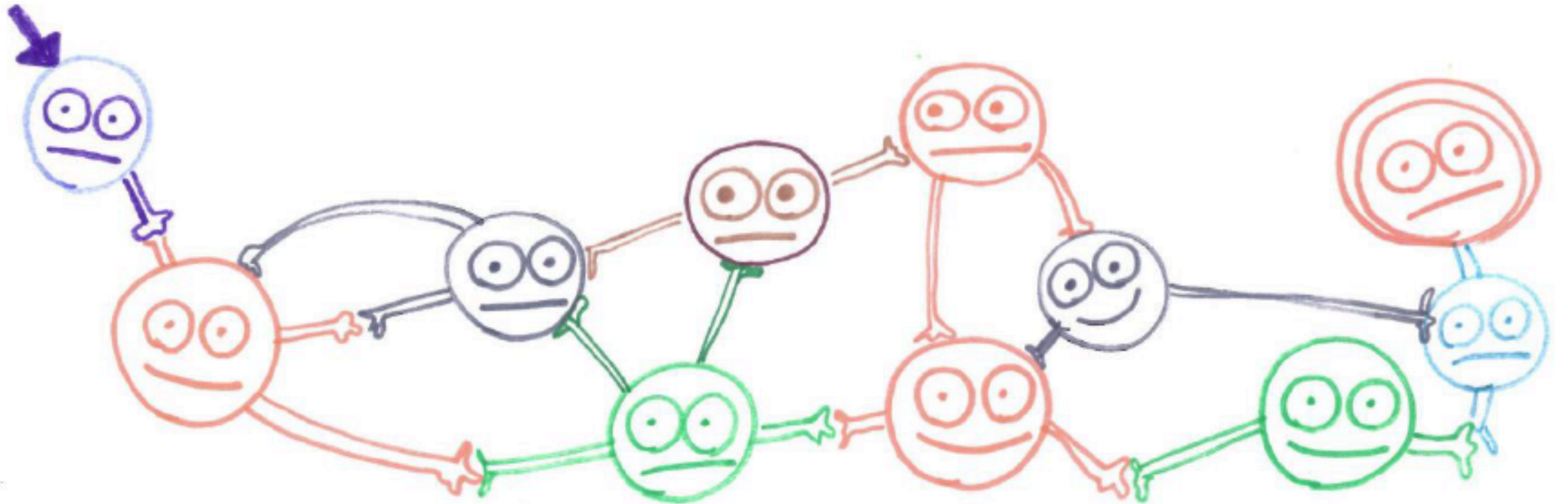


LL-Based Session Types (Too Many to List)

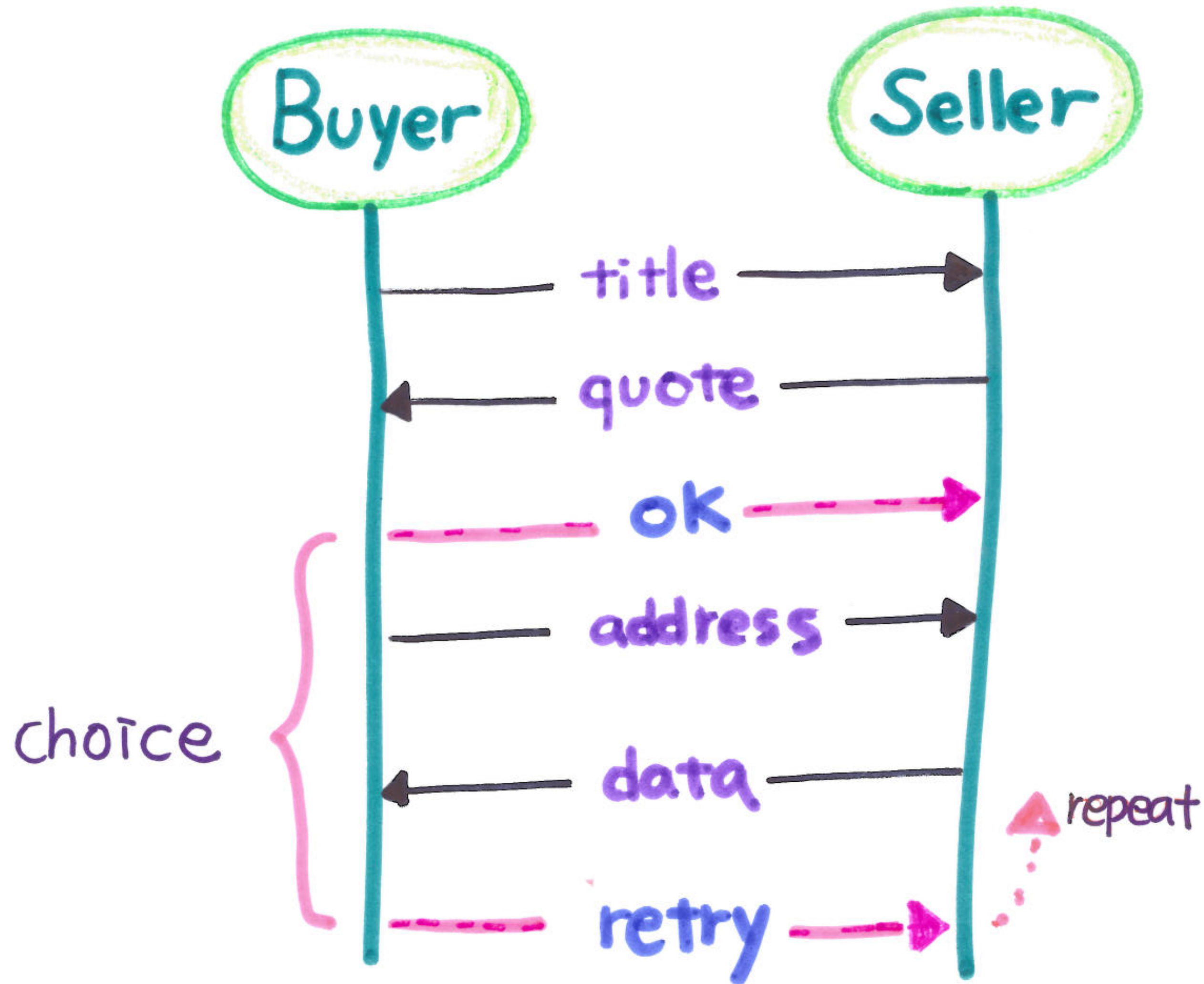
- Balzer and Pfenning, Manifest sharing with session types, ICFP'17
- Rocha and Caires, Propositions-as-types and shared state, ICFP'21
- Zien et al, Client-server sessions in linear logic, ICFP'21
- Frumin et al, A propositions-as-sessions interpretation of bunched implications in channel-based concurrency, OOPSLA'22
- Jacobs et al., Multiparty GV: Functional Multiparty Session Types With Certified Deadlock Freedom

Global Protocols

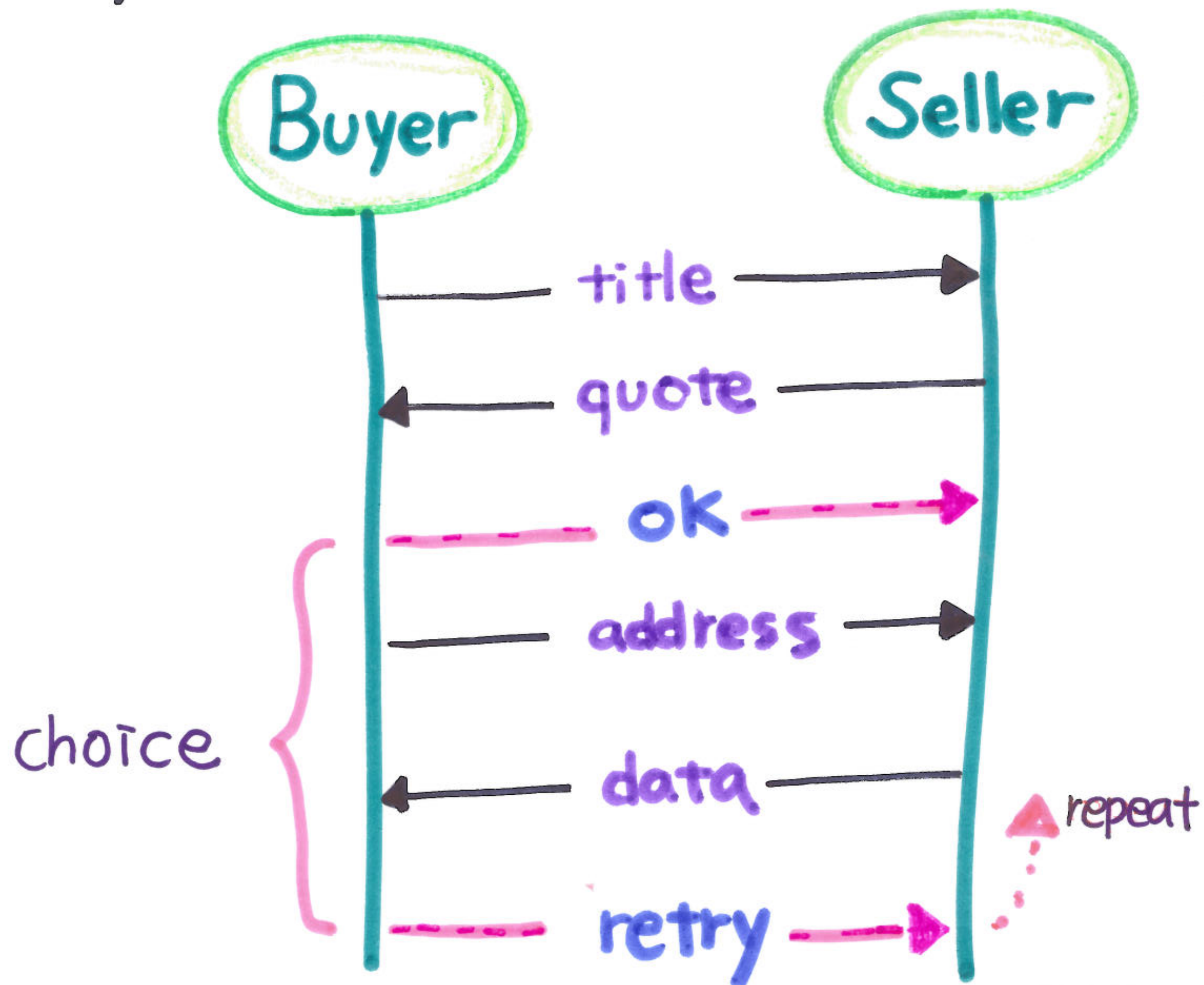
Linkage between Session Types and Communicating Automata



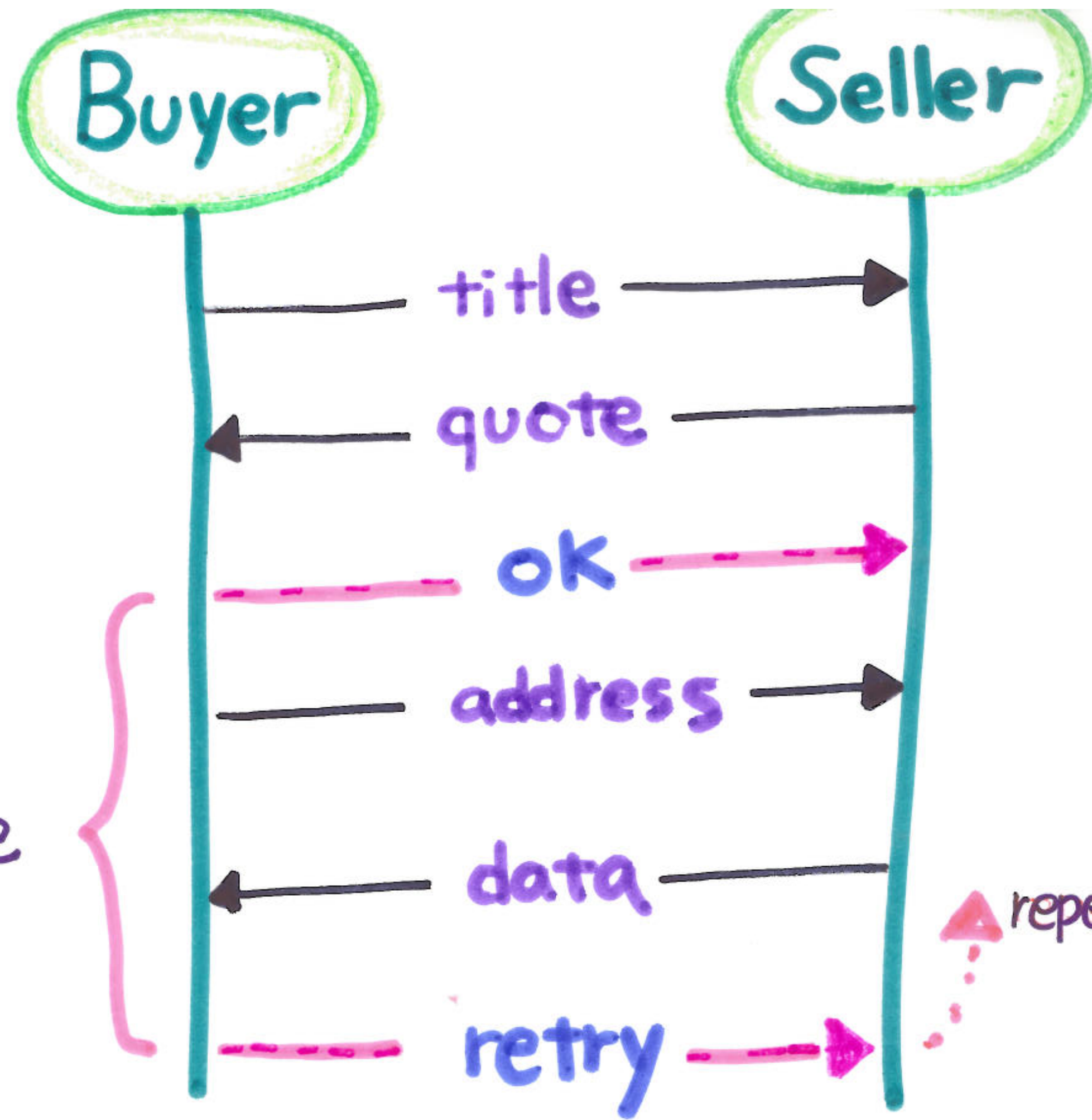
Binary Session Types: Buyer - Seller Protocol



Binary Session Types: Buyer - Seller Protocol



nt! Title ; ? Quote ; ! { **ok**: ! Add ; ? Date, **retry**: t }

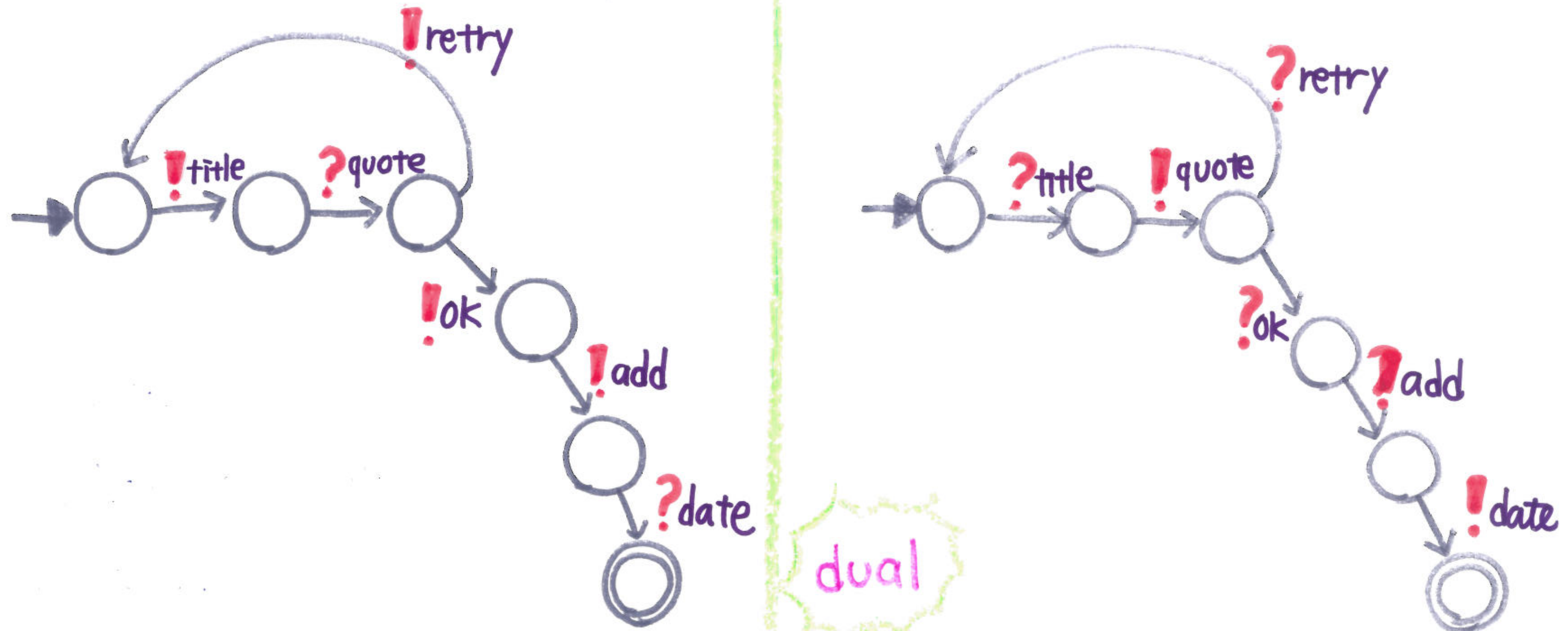


P has T
 Q has \overline{T} *dual*
 P | Q typable

nt! Title ; ? Quote ; ! { ok: ! Add ; ? Date , retry : t }

nt? Title ; ! Quote ; ? { ok: ? Add ; ! Date , retry : t }

Communicating Automata [1980s] [Brand & Zafiropulo '83]



CFSMs [1980-] ITU notation SDL · MSCS ...

Def A CFSM $M = (Q, C, q_0, \Sigma, \delta)$

Q a finite set of states

$C = \{ pq \in \text{Participant}^2 \mid p \neq q \}$

q_0 initial state

Σ a finite alphabet of messages

$\delta \subseteq Q \times (C \times \{!, ?\} \times \Sigma) \times Q$ a finite set of transitions

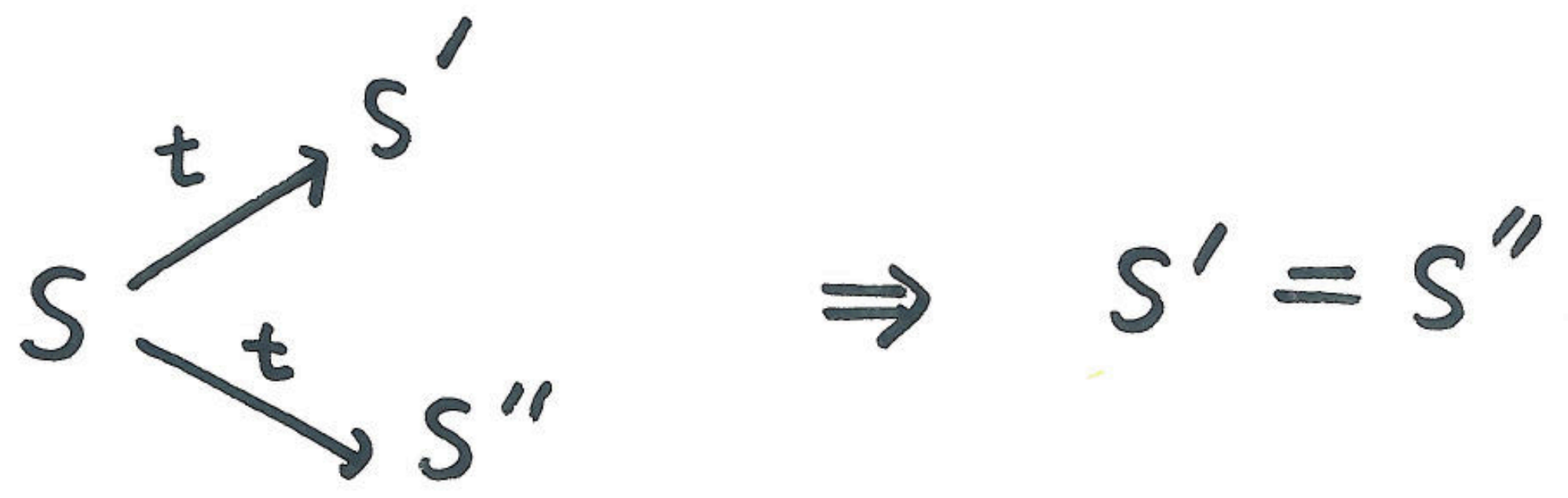
Def CS $S = (M_p)_{p \in \text{Participant}}$

$S \xrightarrow{t} S'$ configuration $S = (\vec{q}; \vec{w})$
states queues

Send
 $(\dots q_p \dots; \dots w_{pq} \dots) \xrightarrow{pq!l} (\dots q'_p; \dots w_{pq} \cdot l \dots)$

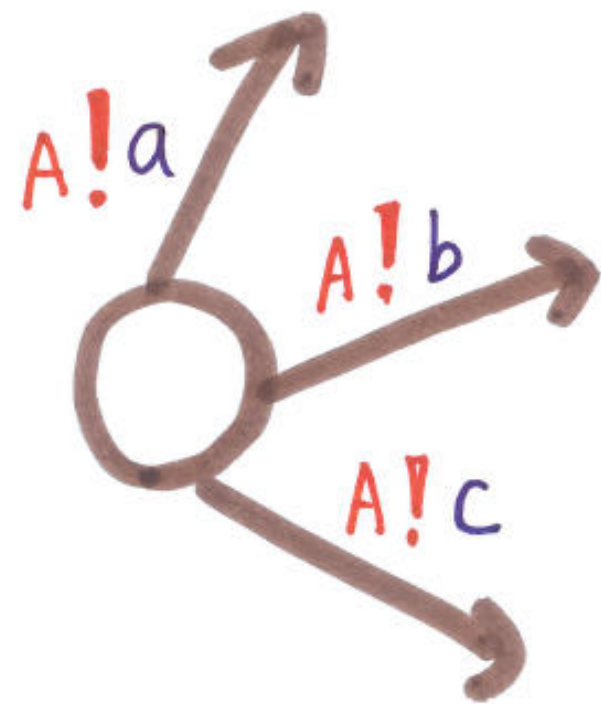
Receive
 $(\dots q_q \dots; \dots l \cdot w_{pq} \dots) \xrightarrow{pq?l} (\dots q'_q \dots; \dots w_{pq} \dots)$

Deterministic CFM



Basic CFSMs

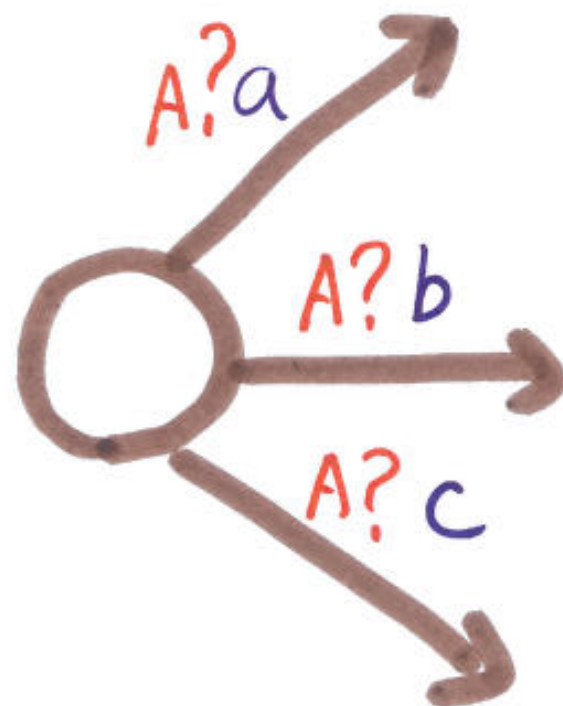
A CFSM is **Basic** if **deterministic**
directed, has **no mixed states**



sending



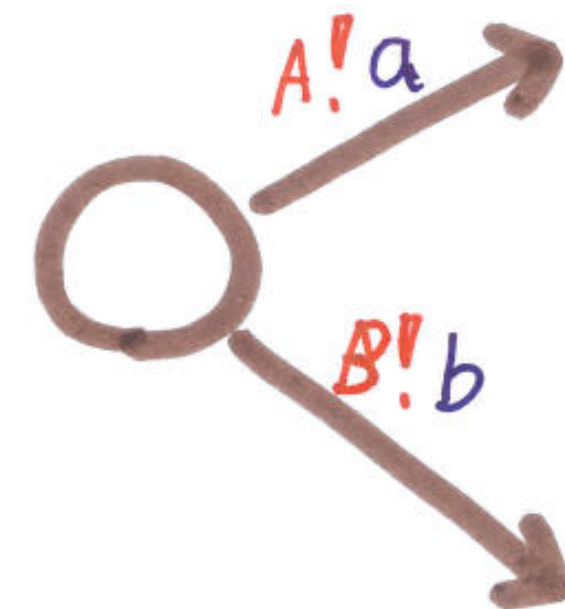
$T = A!\{a, b, c\}$



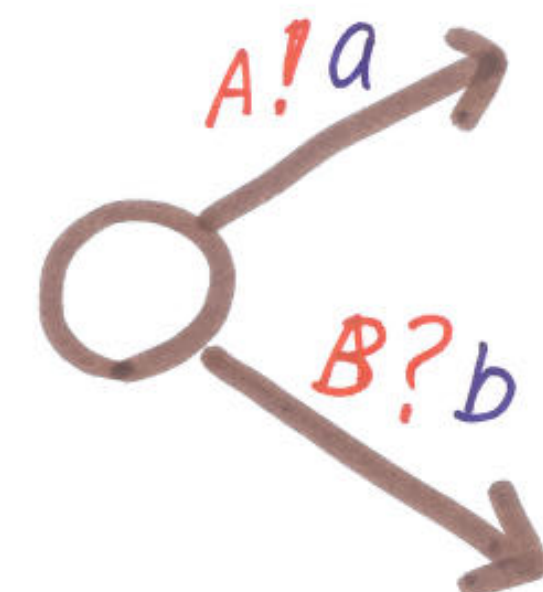
receiving



$A?\{a, b, c\}$

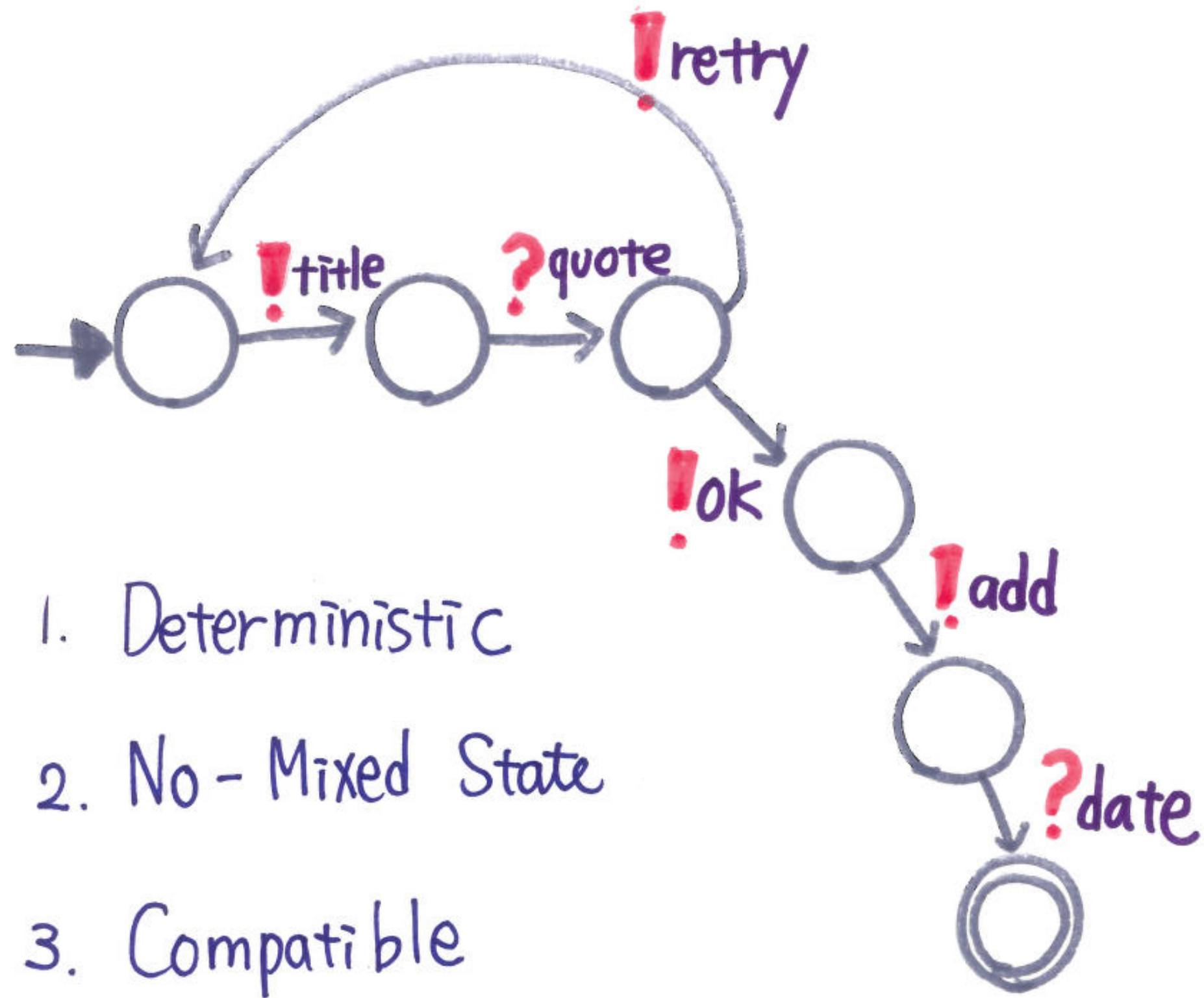


non
directed

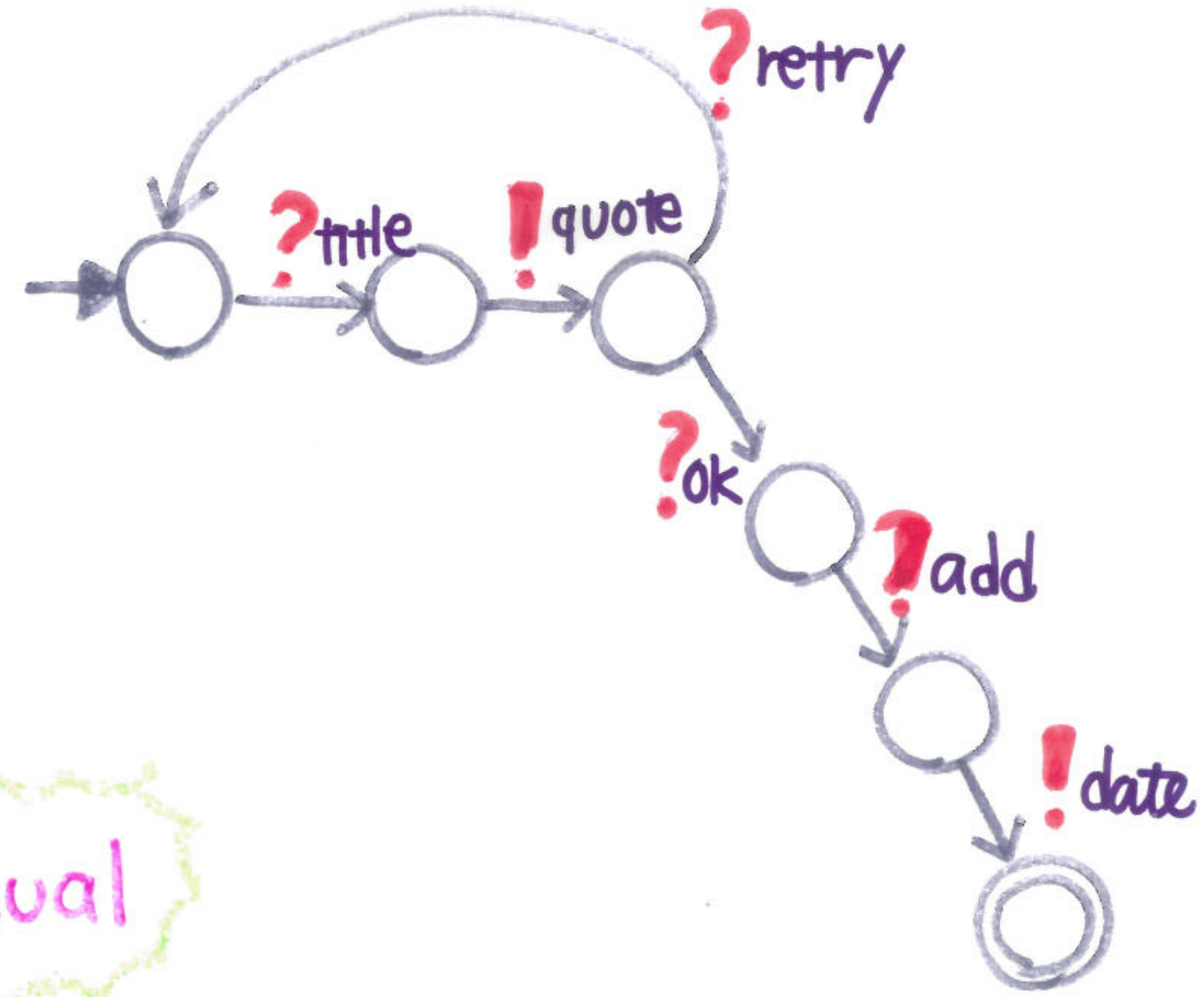


mixed





1. Deterministic
2. No - Mixed State
3. Compatible



dual

[Gouda et al 1986] Two compatible machines without mixed states which are deterministic satisfy deadlock-freedom.

Ring Protocol

Example

Global Type

$$G = \mu t. \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{\mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{t}\} \\ \mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{\mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{t}\} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ring Protocol

Example

$$G = \mu t. \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{add}(\text{i32}).\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{add}(\text{i32}).\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{ \text{add}(\text{i32}).\mathbf{t} \} \\ \text{sub}(\text{i32}).\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{ \text{sub}(\text{i32}).\mathbf{t} \} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ring Protocol

Example

$$G = \mu t. \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{ \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{t} \} \\ \mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{ \mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{t} \} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ring Protocol

Example

$$G = \mu t. \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{ \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{t} \} \\ \mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{ \mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}). \mathbf{t} \} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ring Protocol

Example

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Ring Protocol

Example

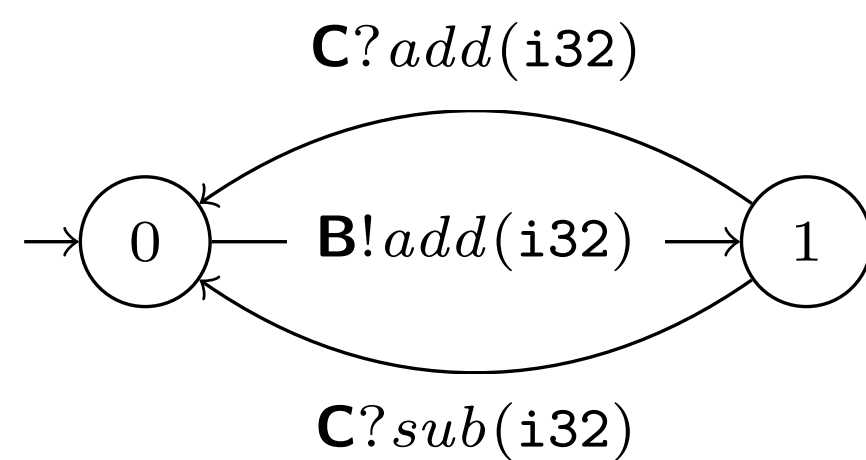
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Ring Protocol

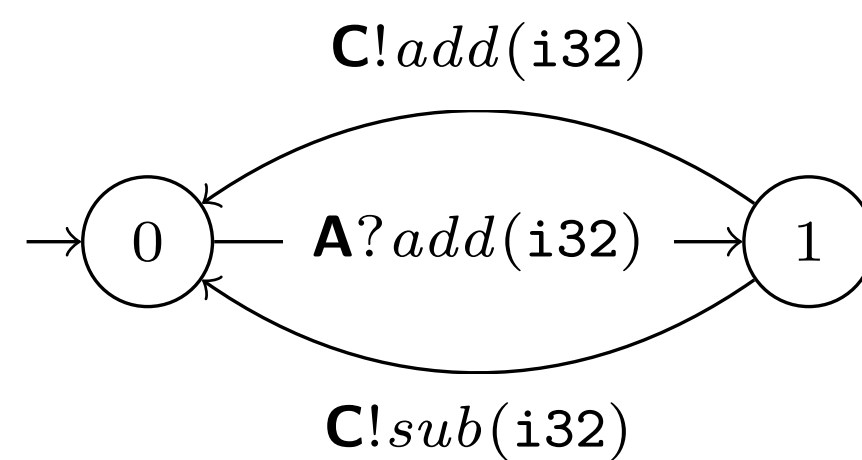
Example

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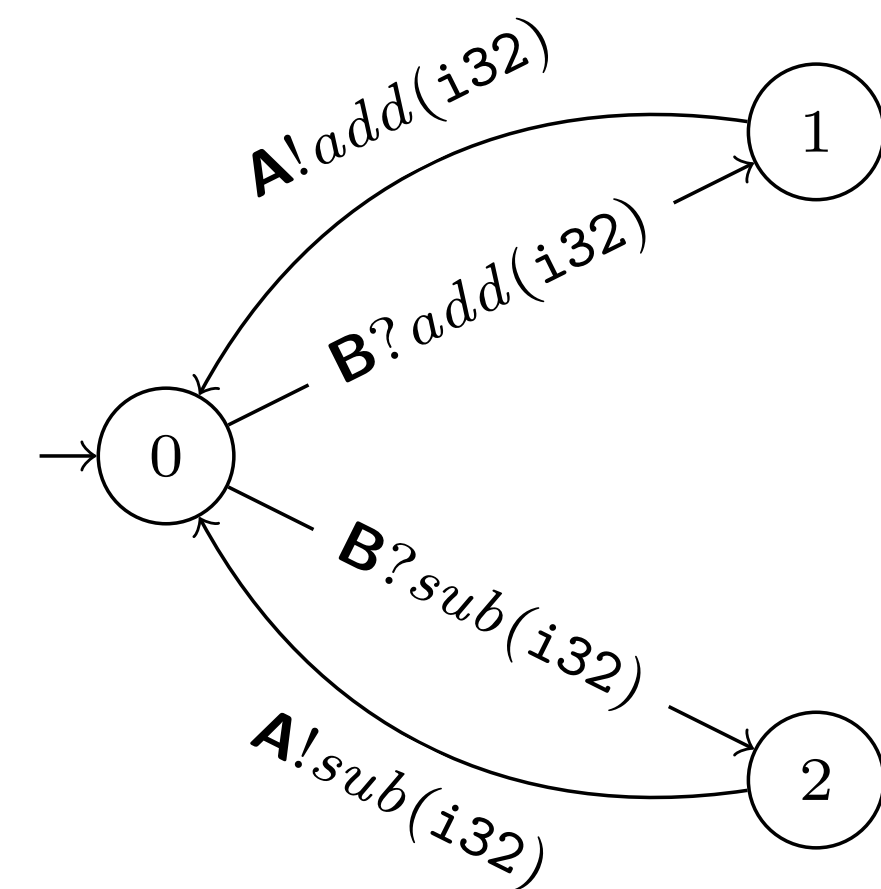
PROJECTION



PROJECTION



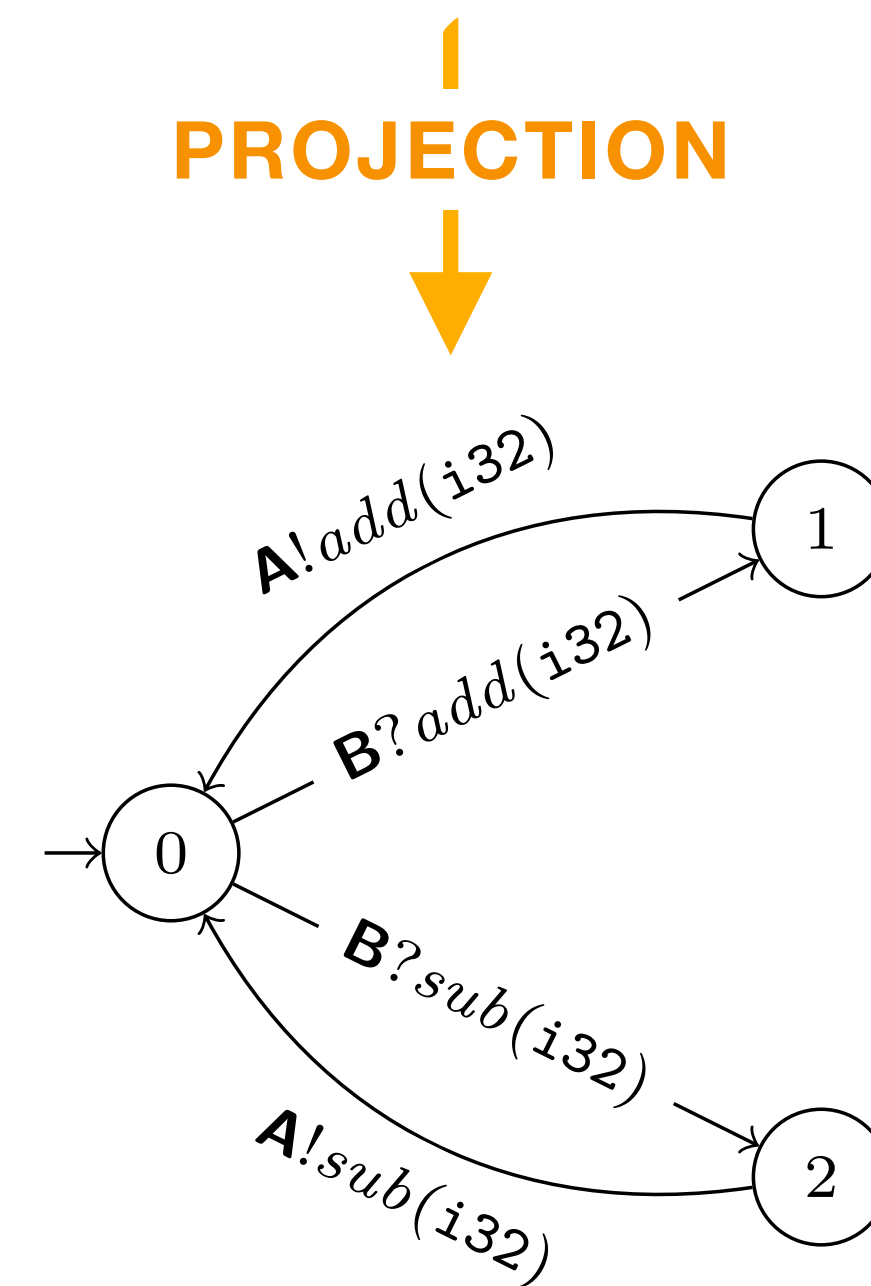
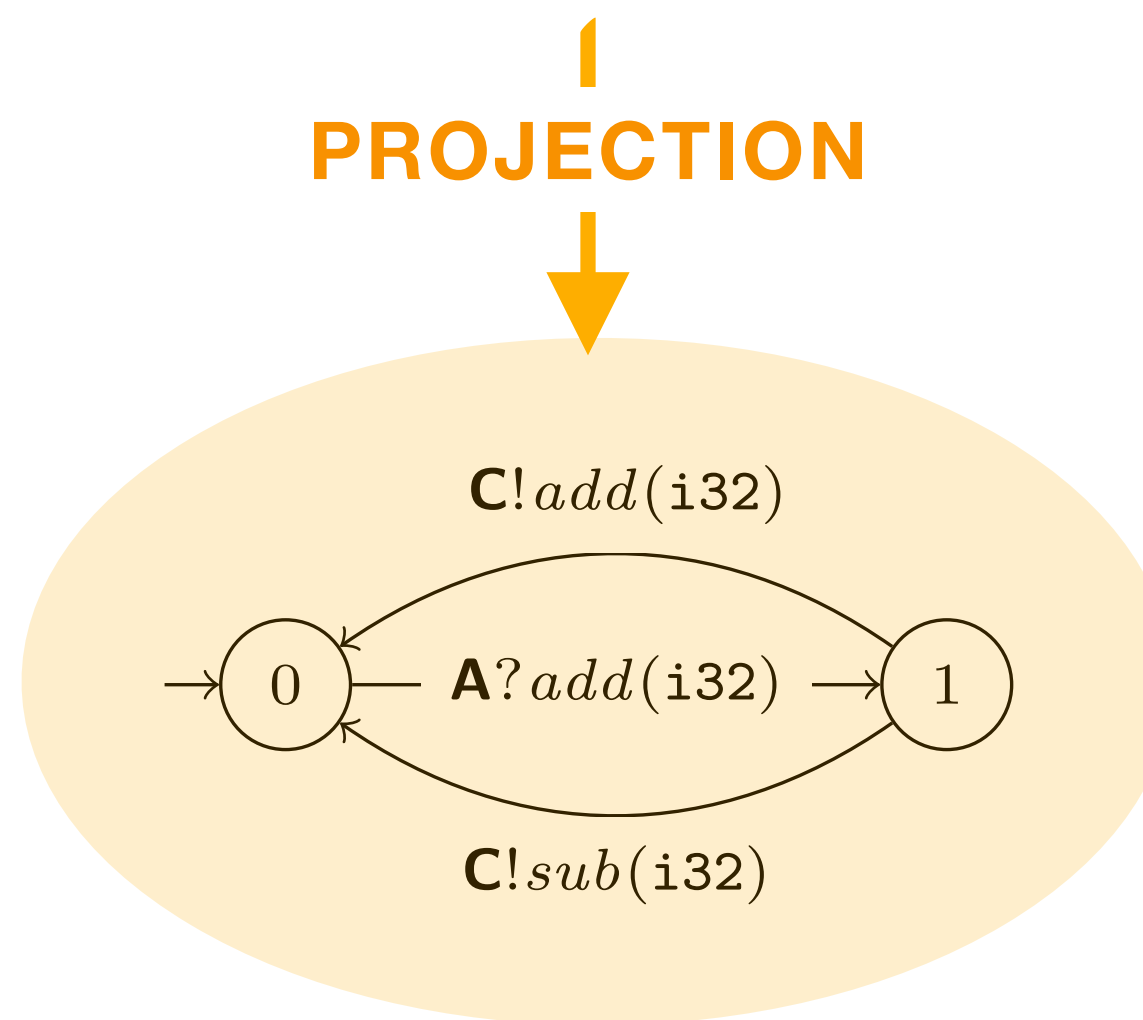
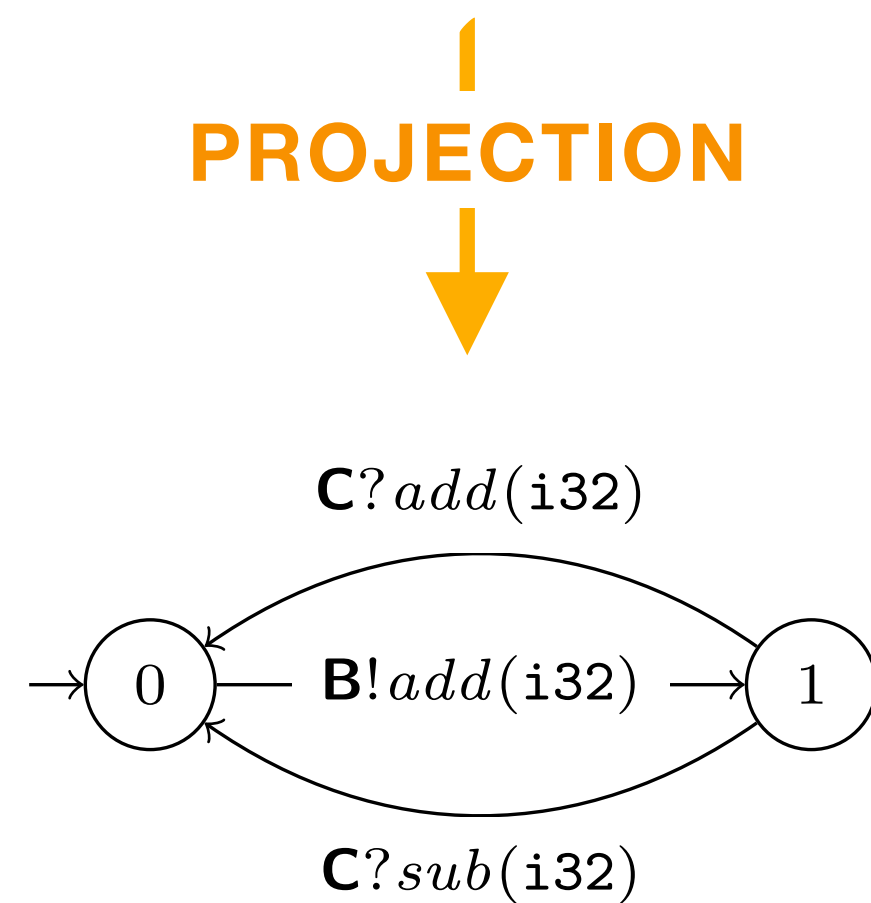
PROJECTION



Ring Protocol

Example

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Challenge

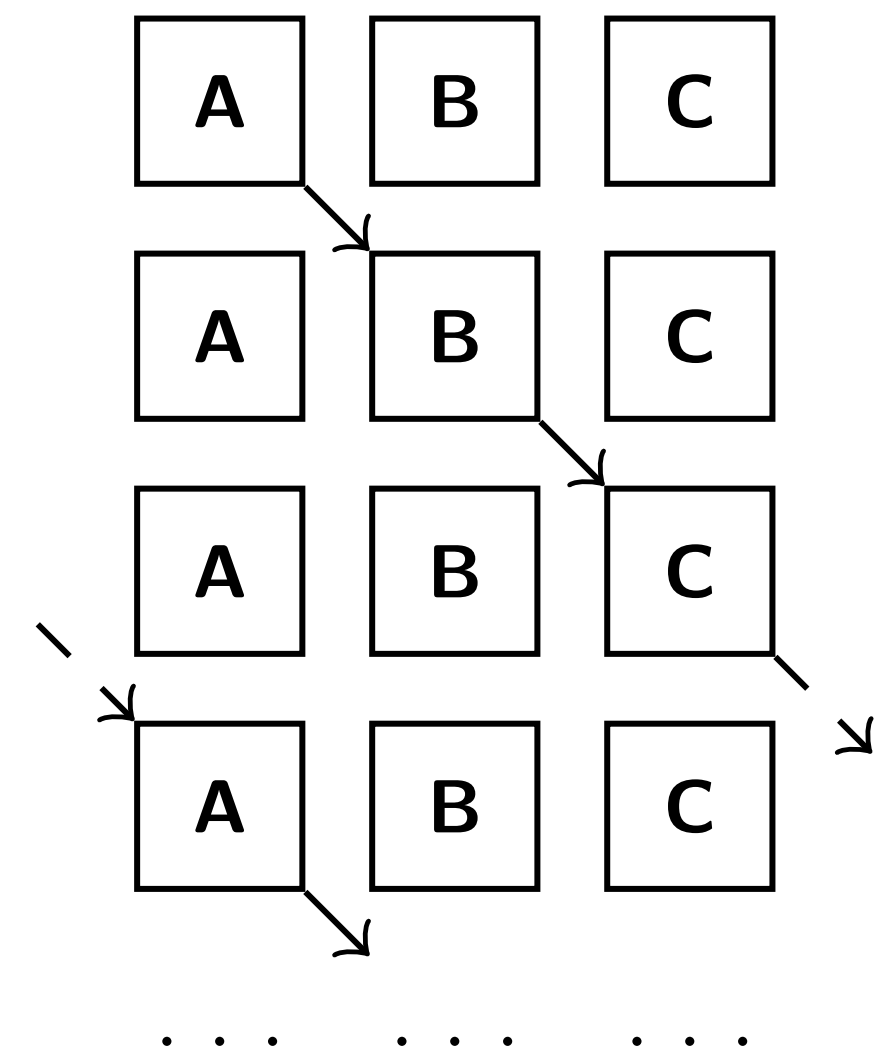
Asynchronous Orderings

- Global types are inherently **synchronous**

Challenge

Asynchronous Orderings

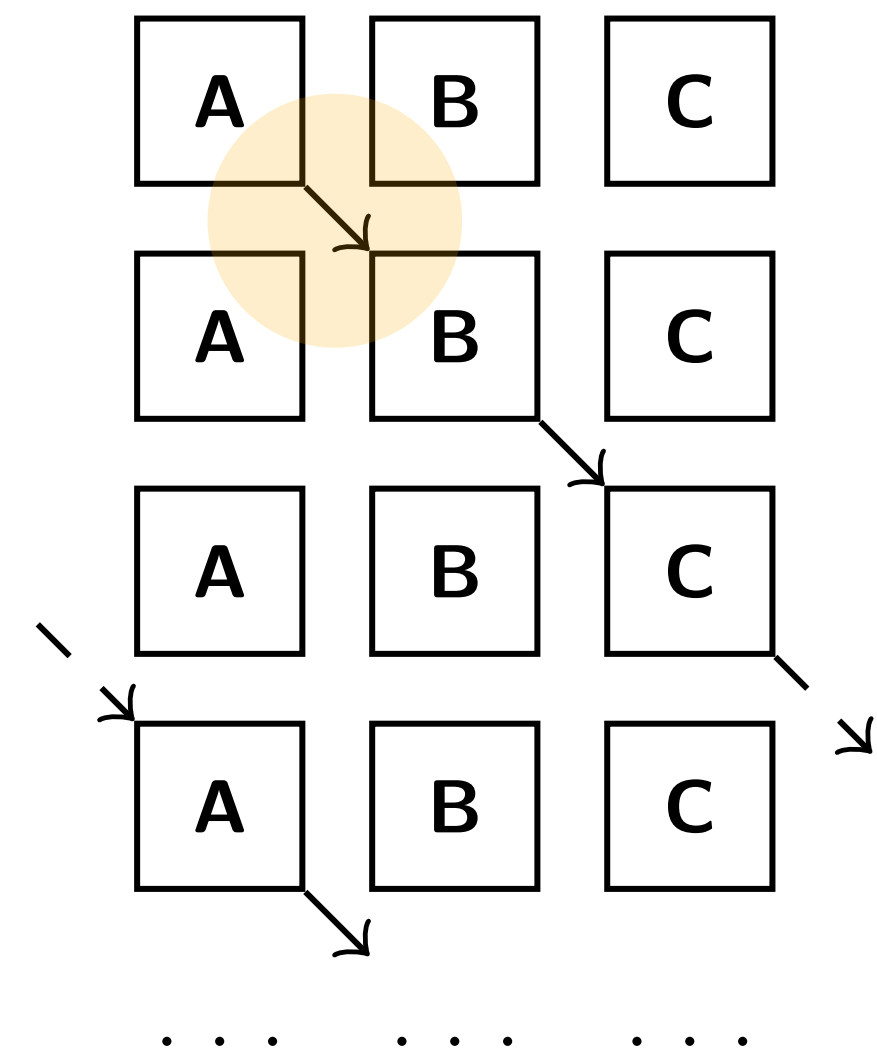
- Global types are inherently **synchronous**
 - Projection provides only one possible ordering



Challenge

Asynchronous Orderings

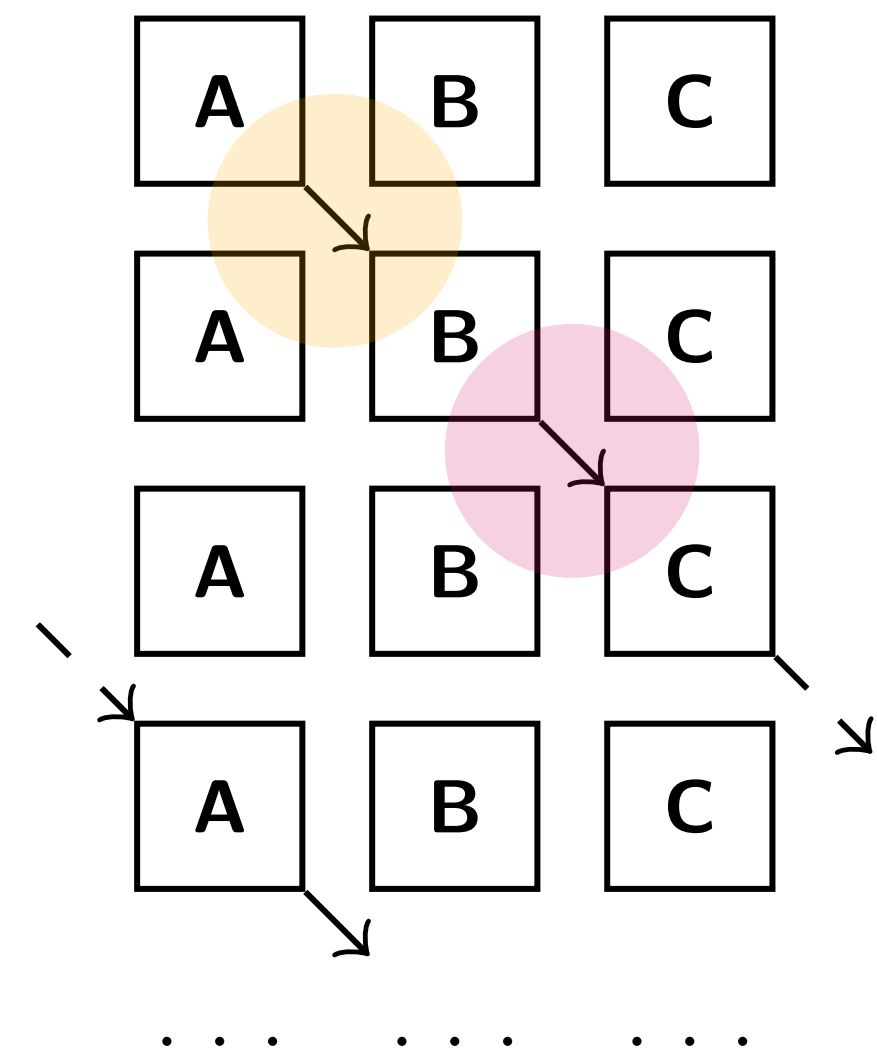
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Challenge

Asynchronous Orderings

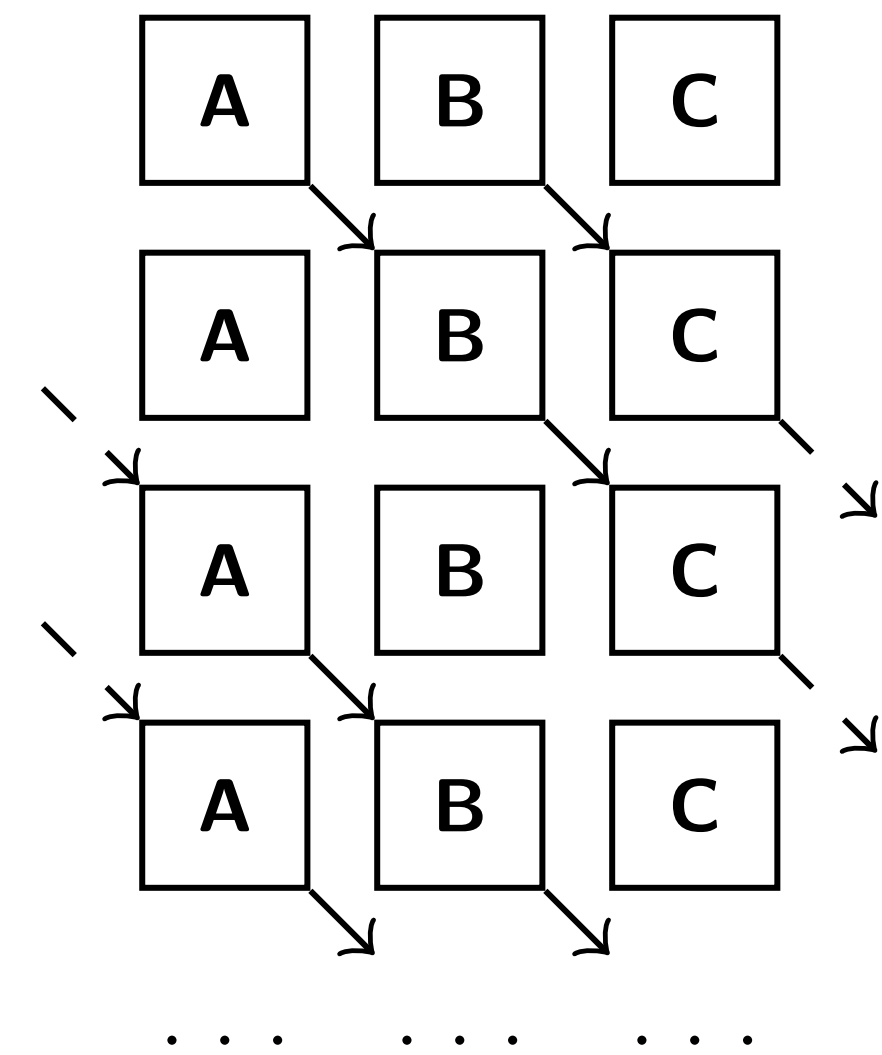
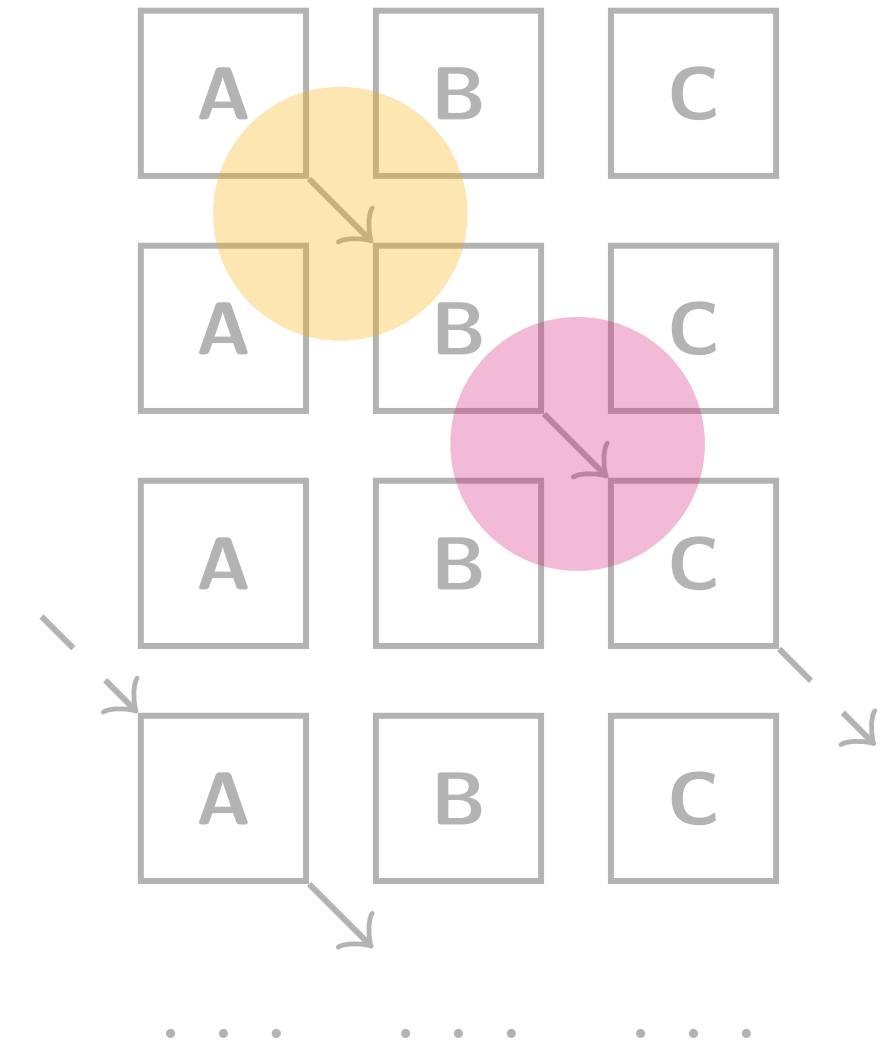
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Challenge

Asynchronous Orderings

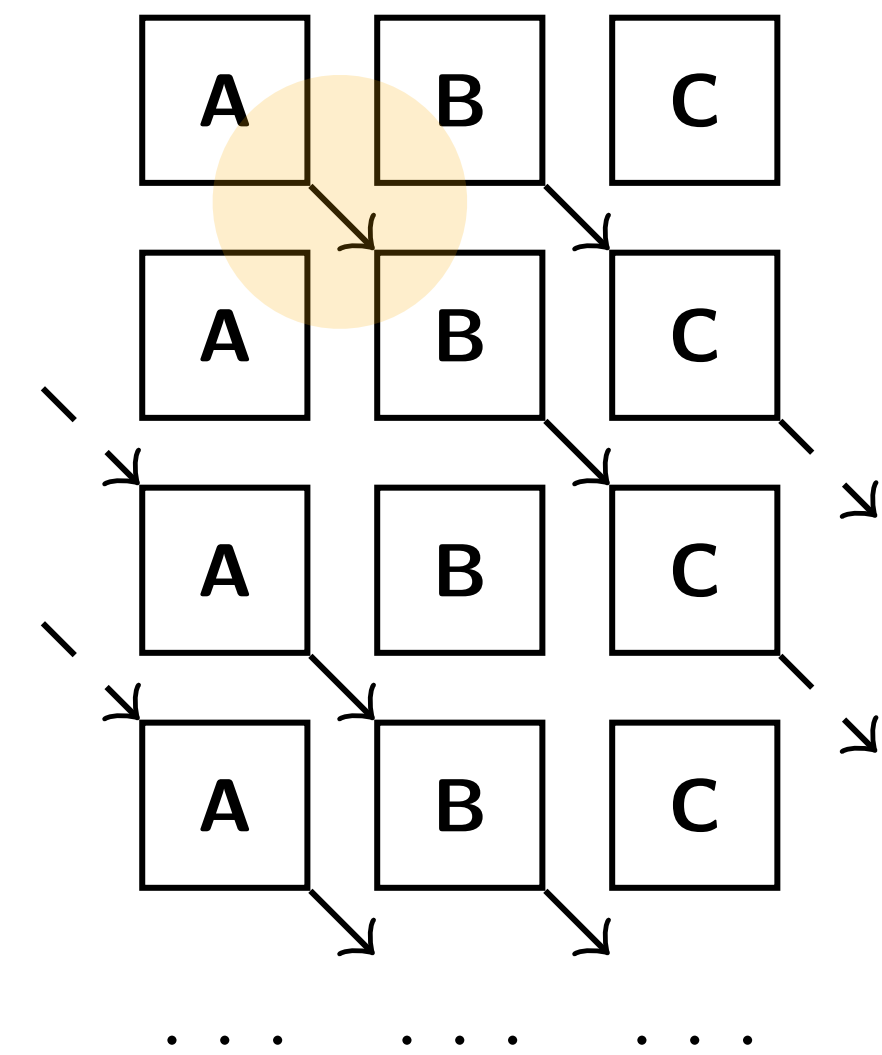
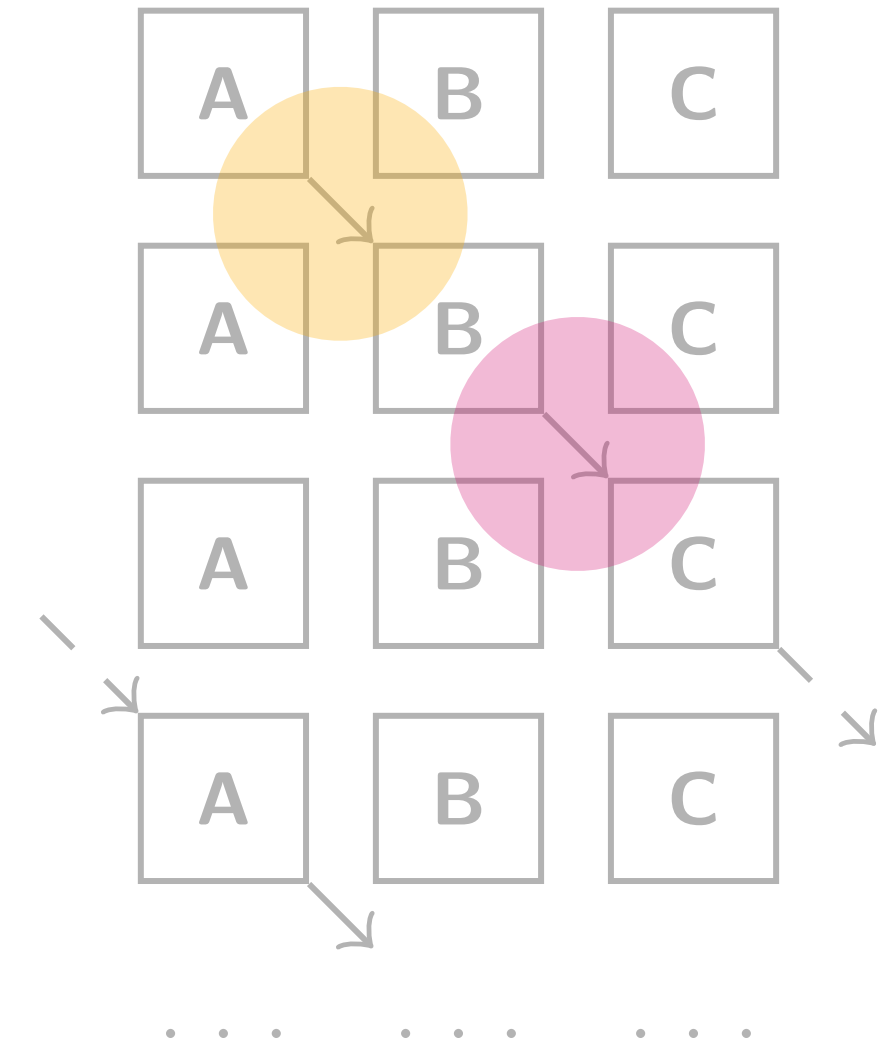
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- Interactions can be **reordered** for efficiency while preserving safety



Challenge

Asynchronous Orderings

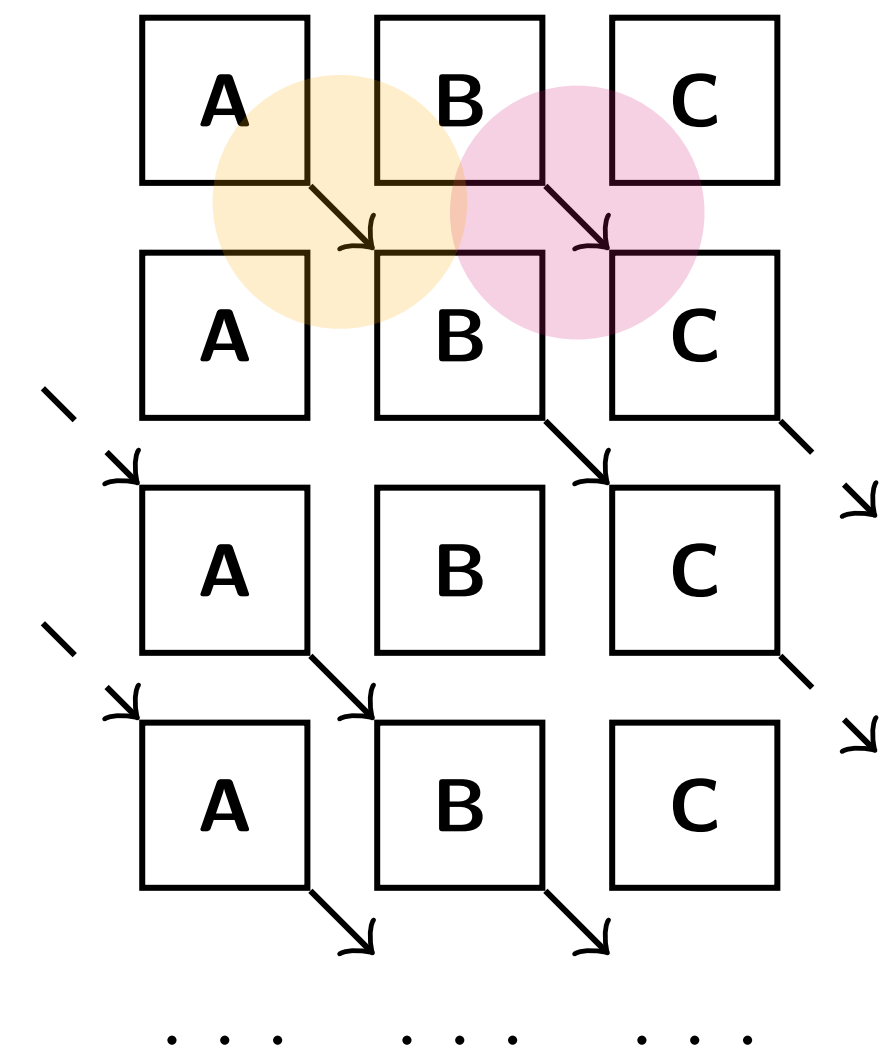
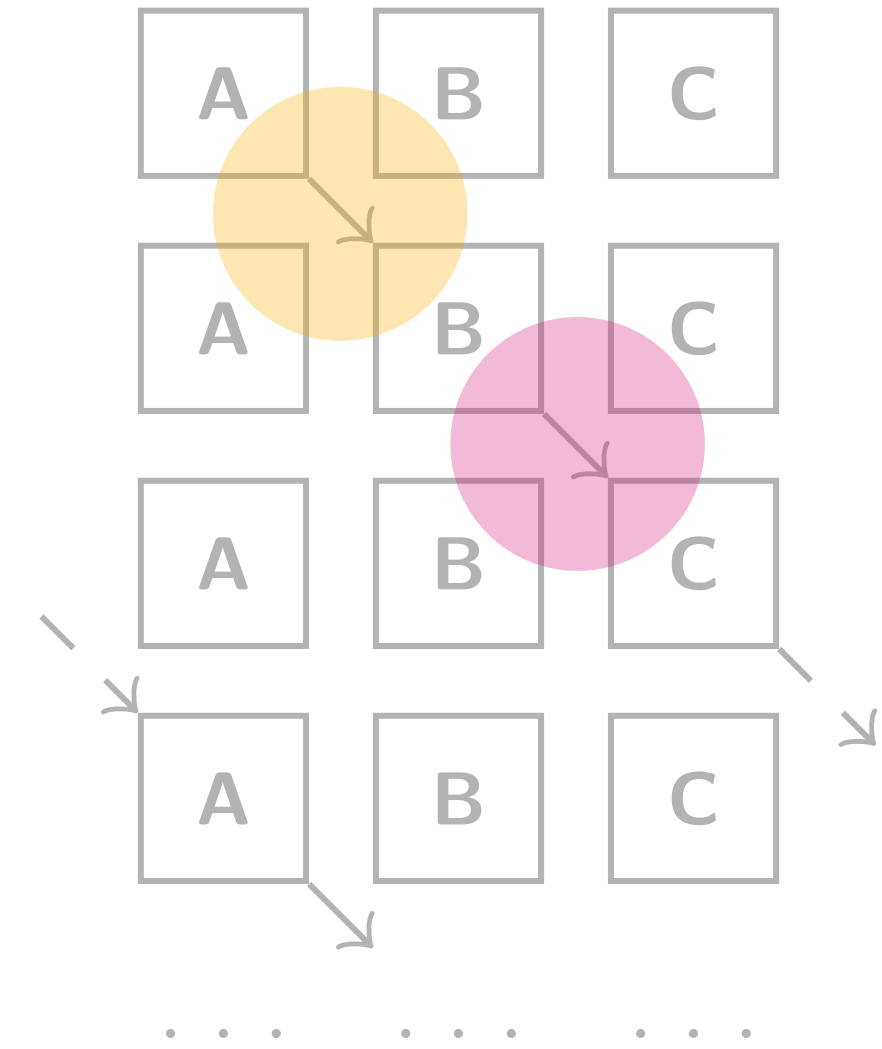
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Asynchronous Orderings

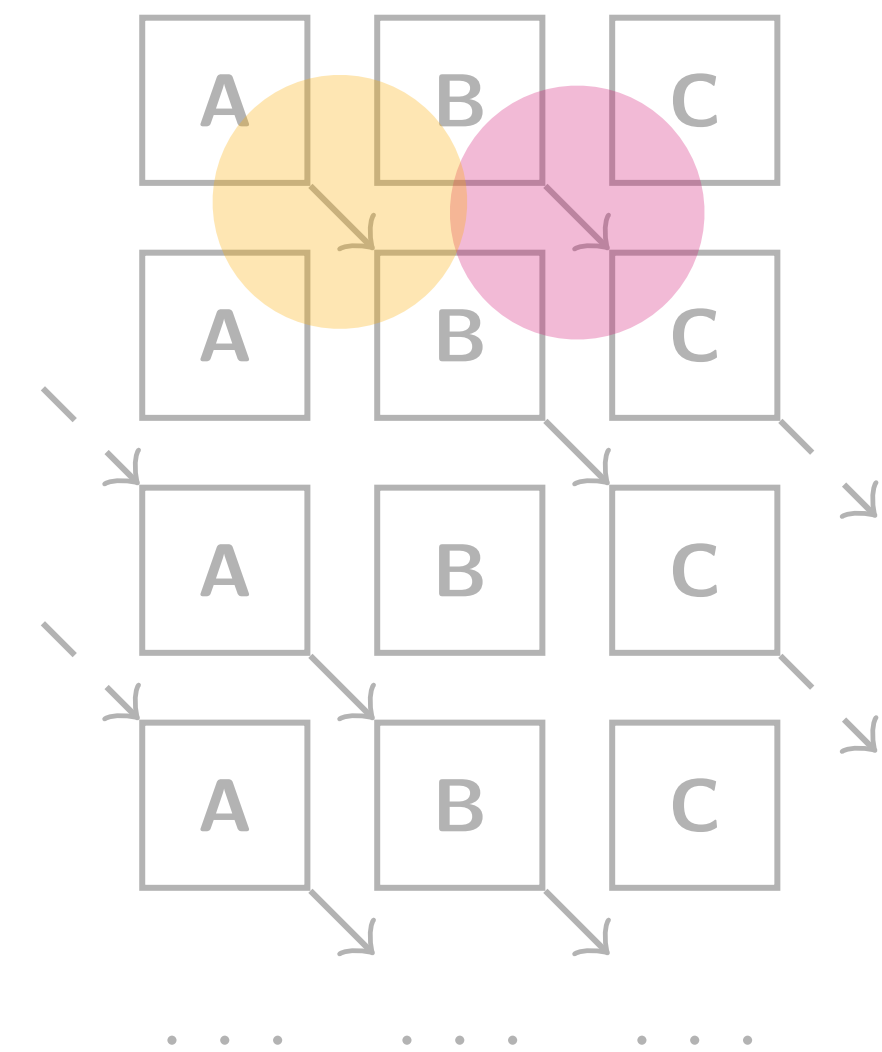
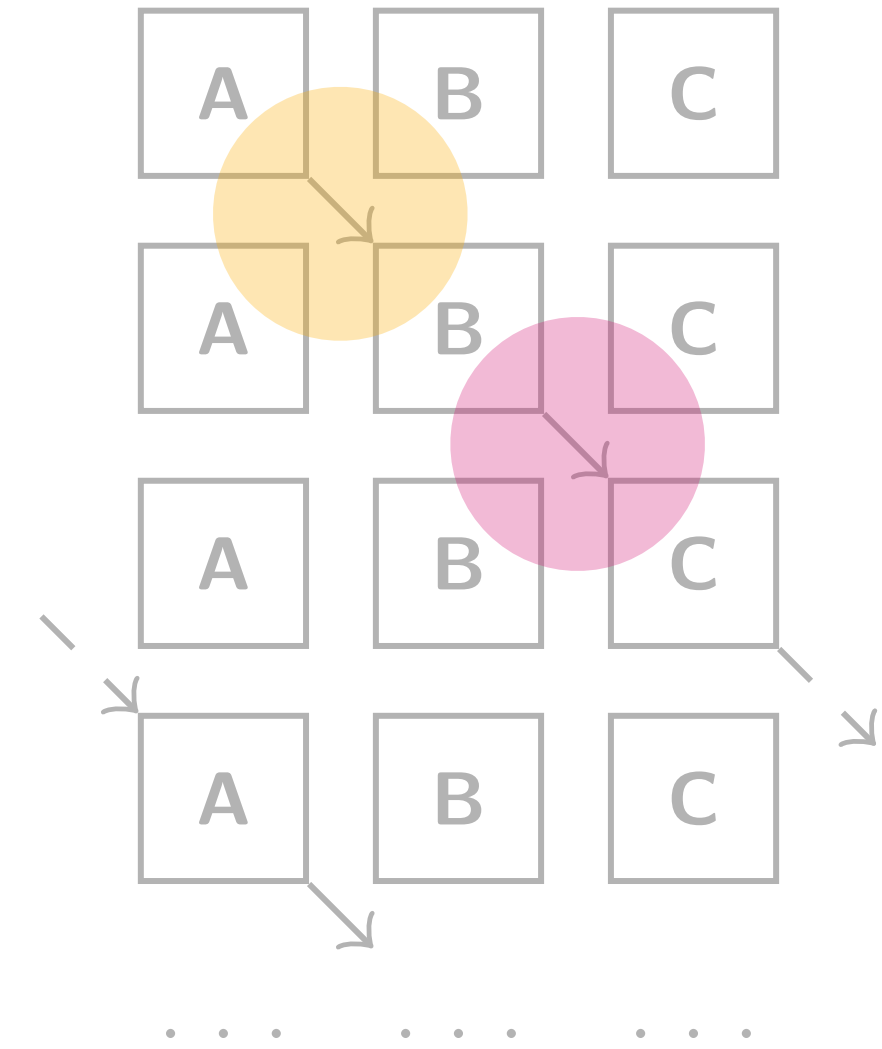
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Challenge

Asynchronous Orderings

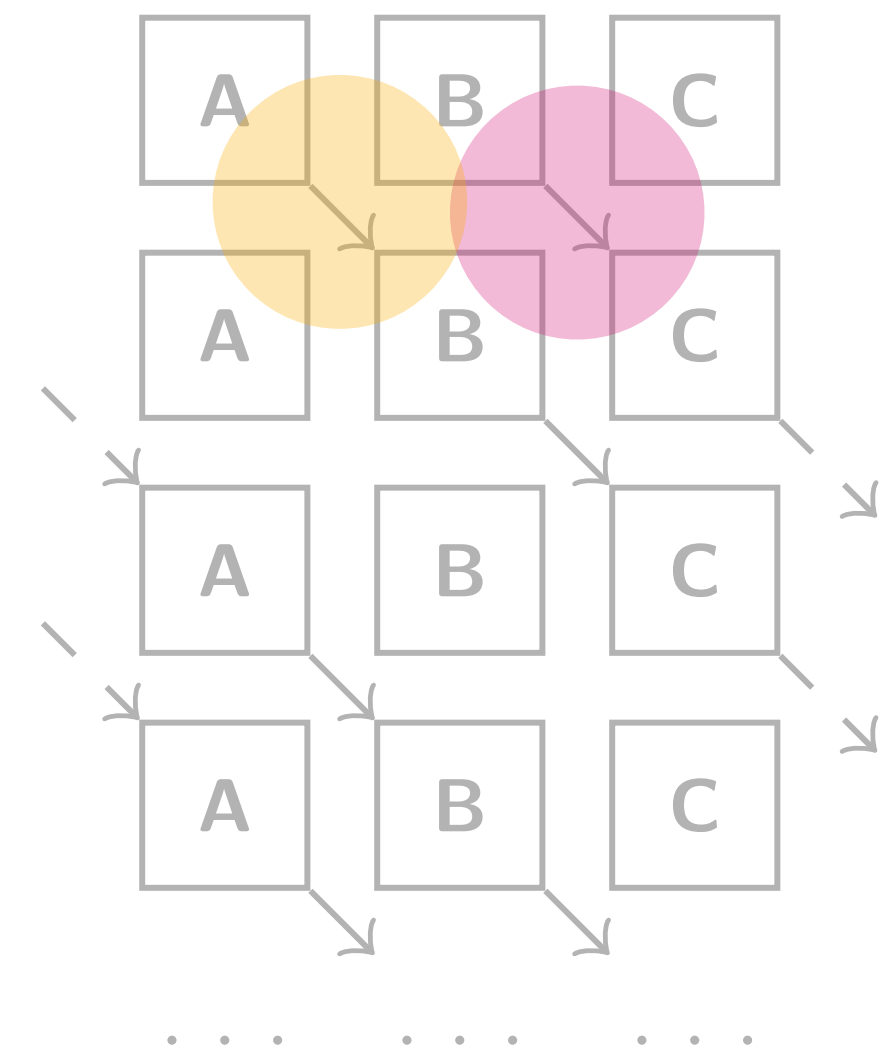
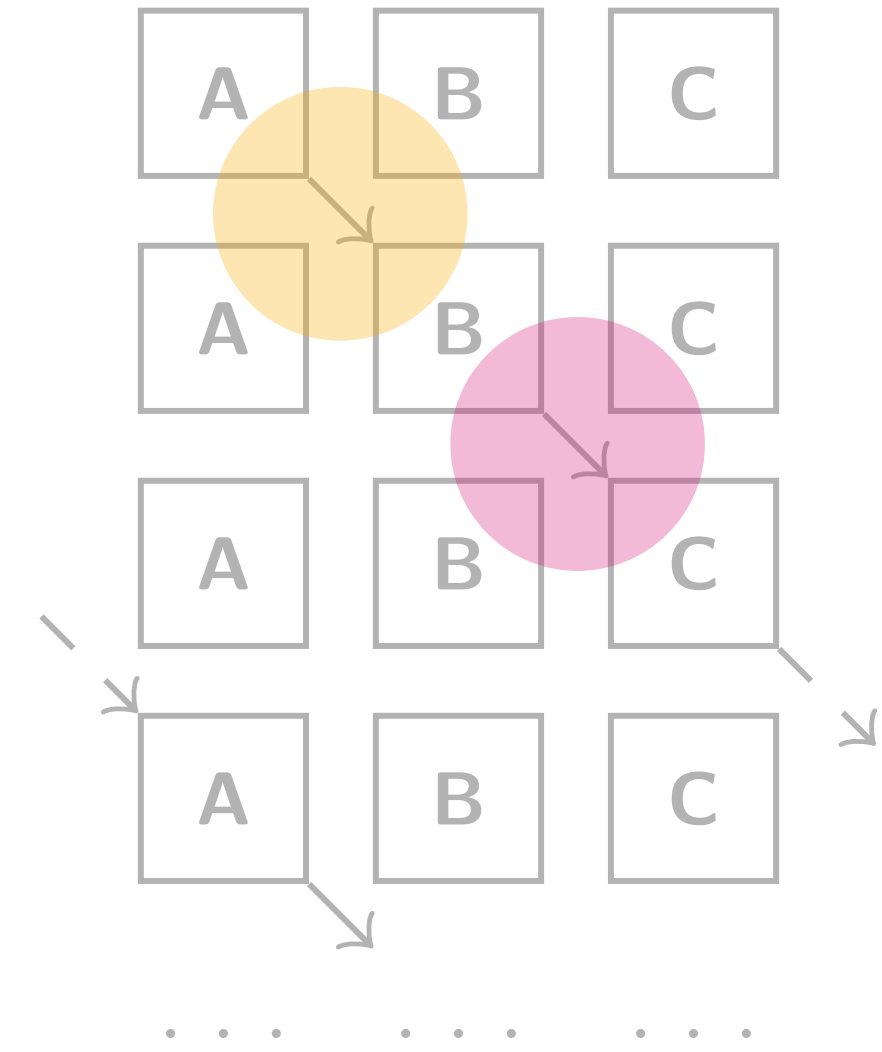
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- Interactions can be **reordered** for efficiency while preserving safety
 1. Data **dependencies** must be preserved



Challenge

Asynchronous Orderings

- Global types are inherently **synchronous**
 - Projection provides only one possible ordering
- Interactions can be **reordered** for efficiency while preserving safety
 1. Data **dependencies** must be preserved
 2. **Sound** and **practical** asynchronous reordering rules must be found



Rumpsteak Framework (Rust)

Three Approaches [CNV, PPoPP'21]

G Global Type

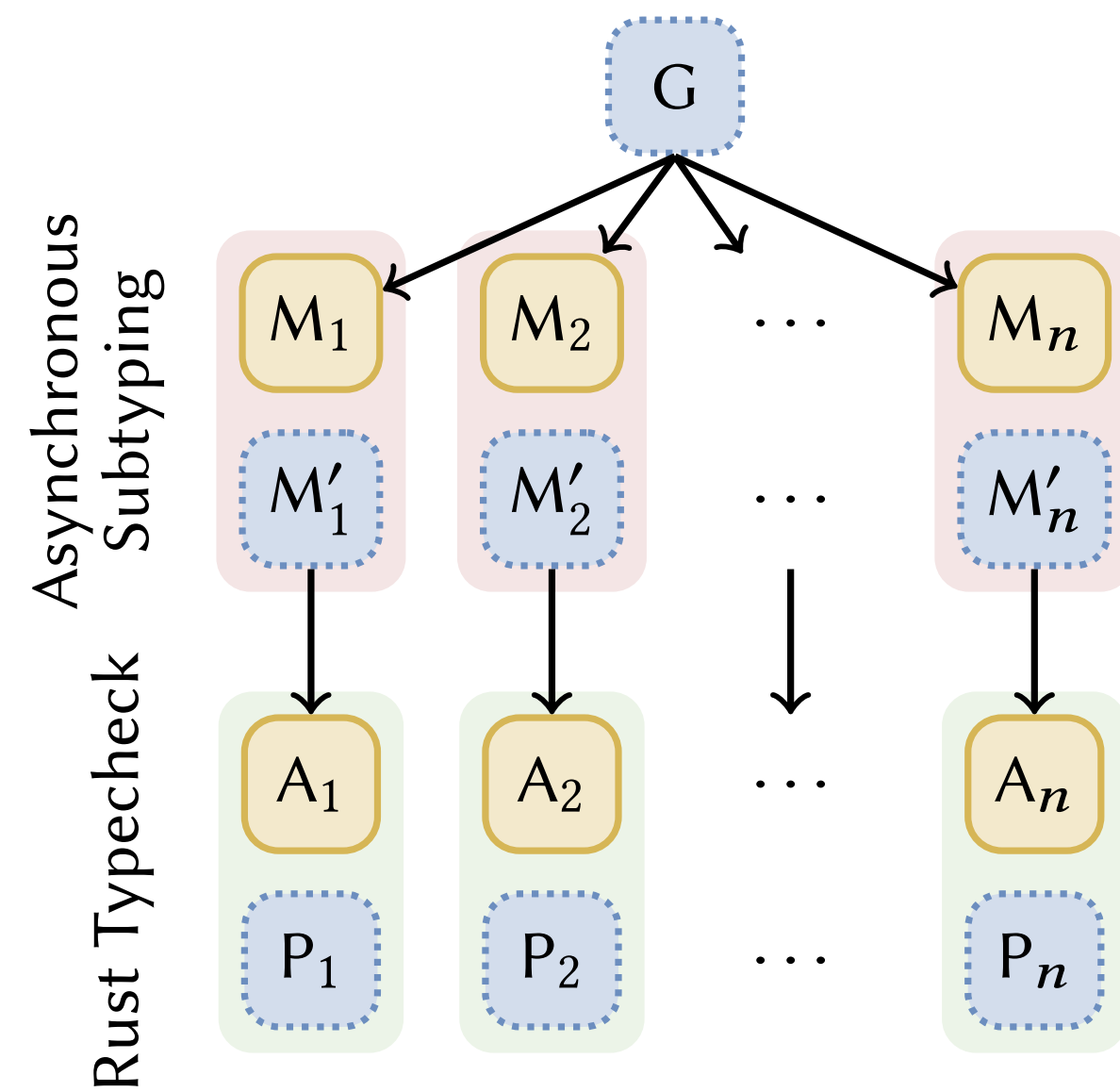
M Finite State Machine (FSM)

M' Optimised FSM

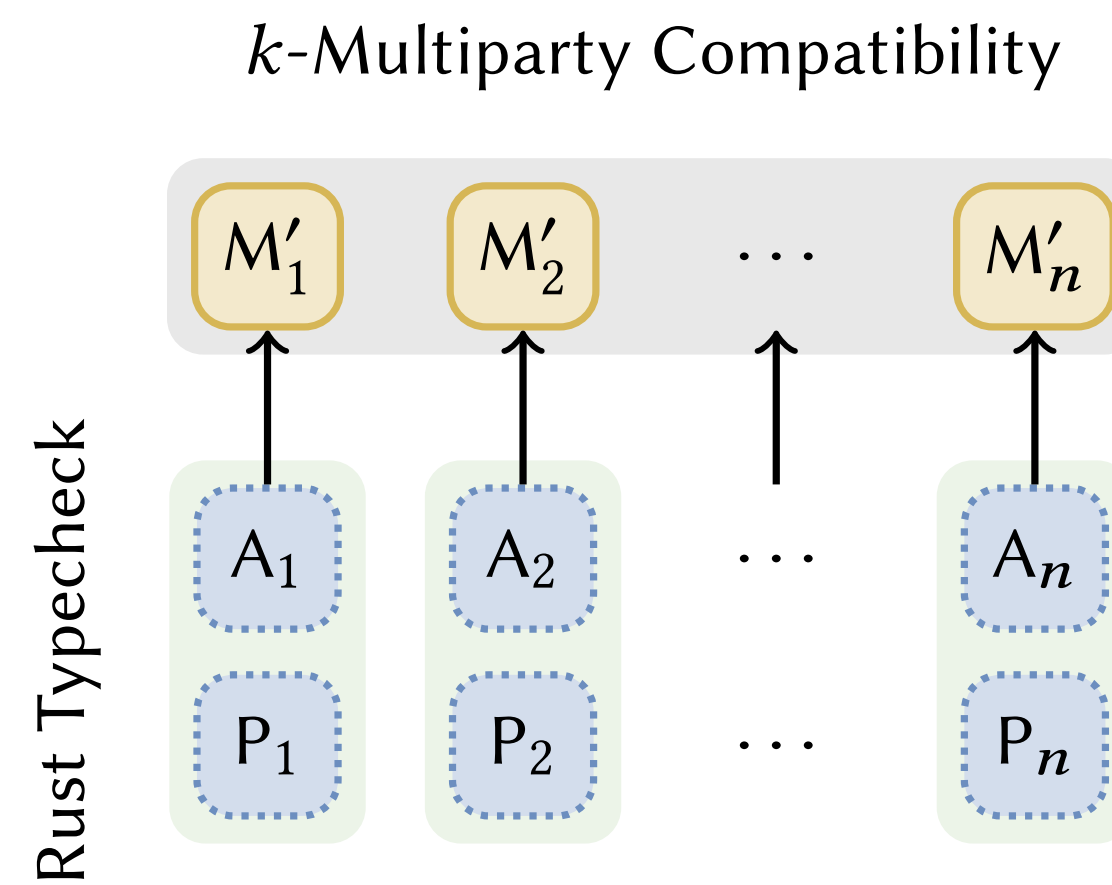
A Rust API

P Rust Process

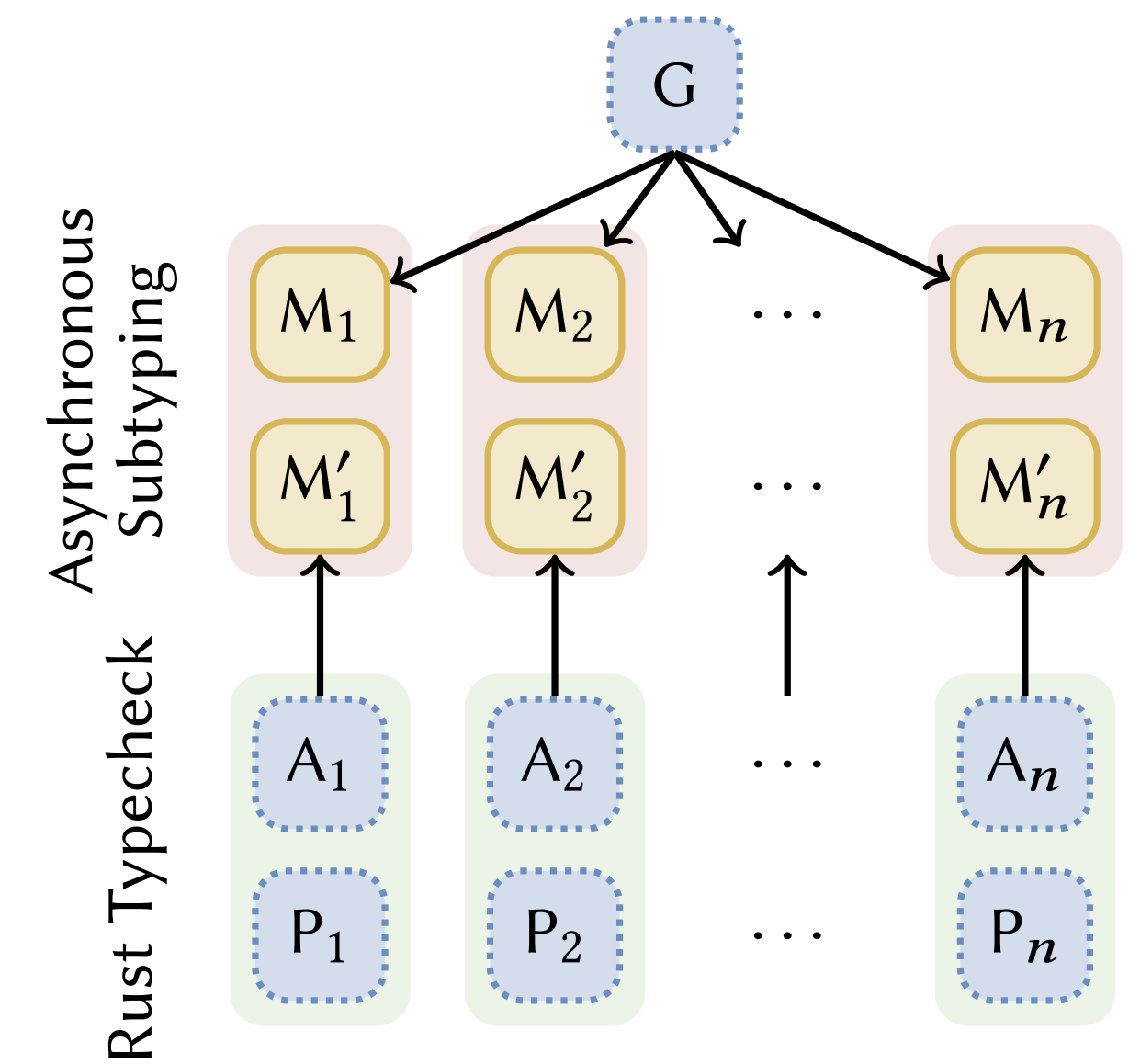
● User-Written ● Generated



(a) Top-down



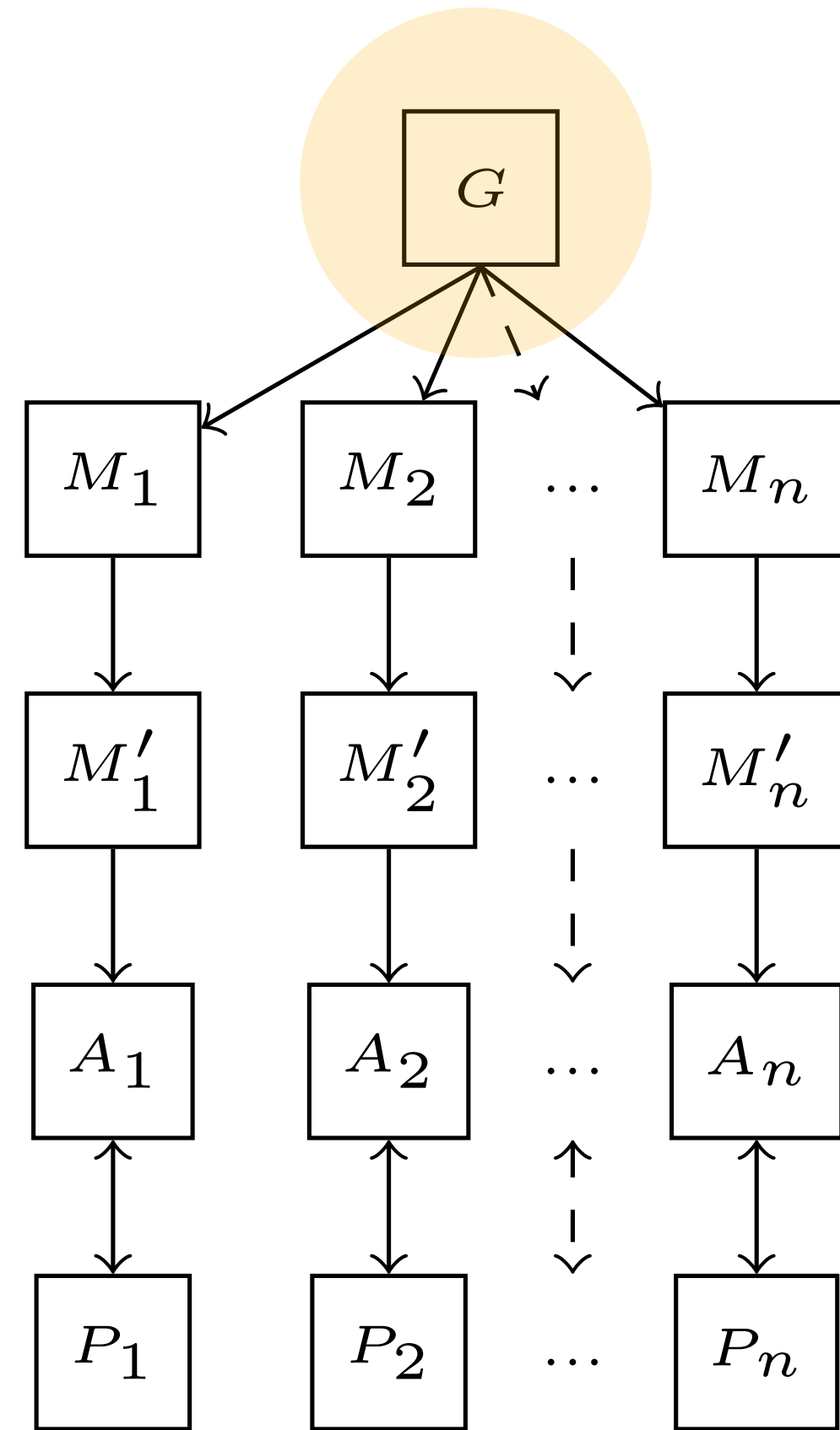
(b) Bottom-up



(c) Hybrid

Workflow

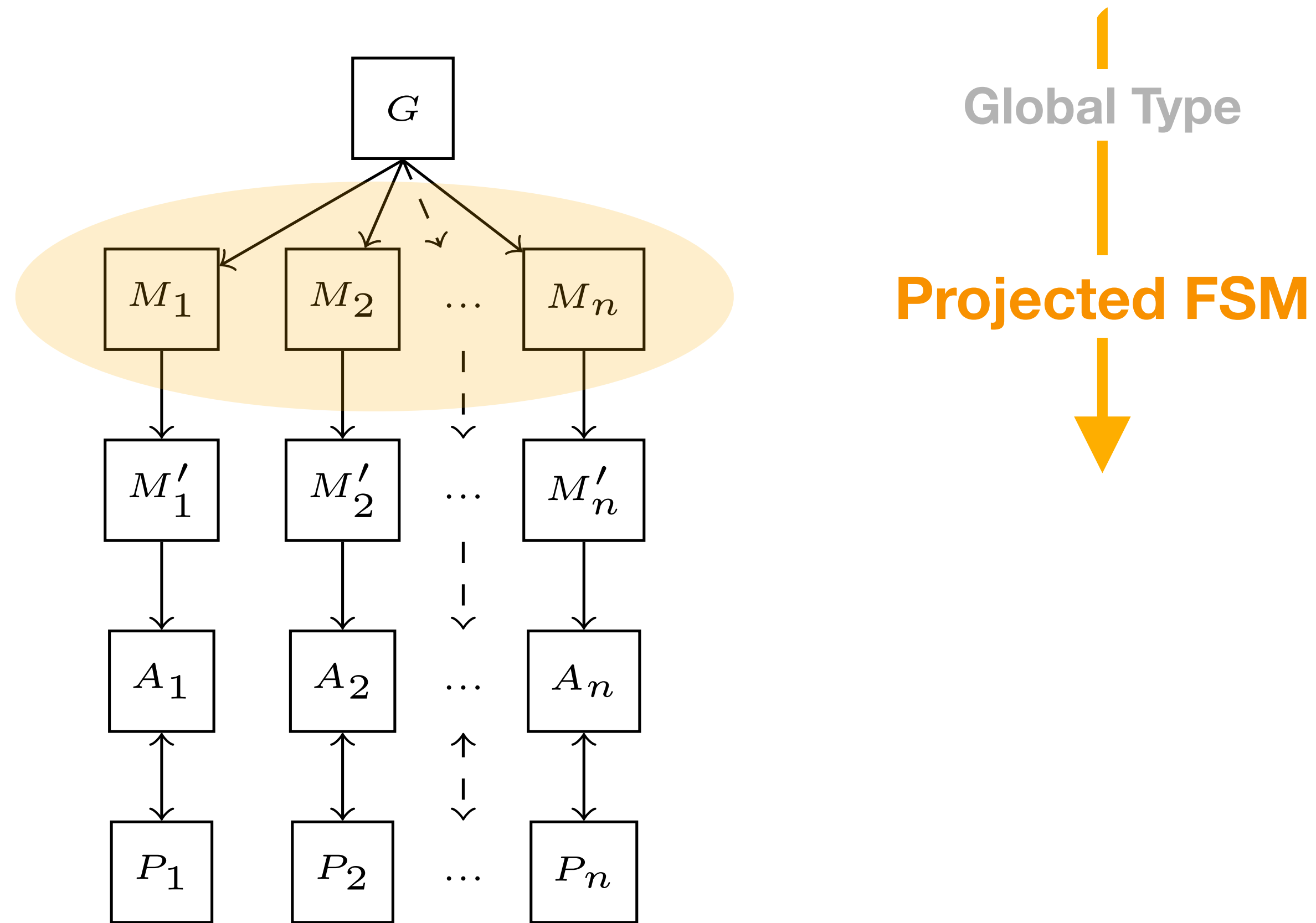
Top-Down Approach



↓
Global Type
↓

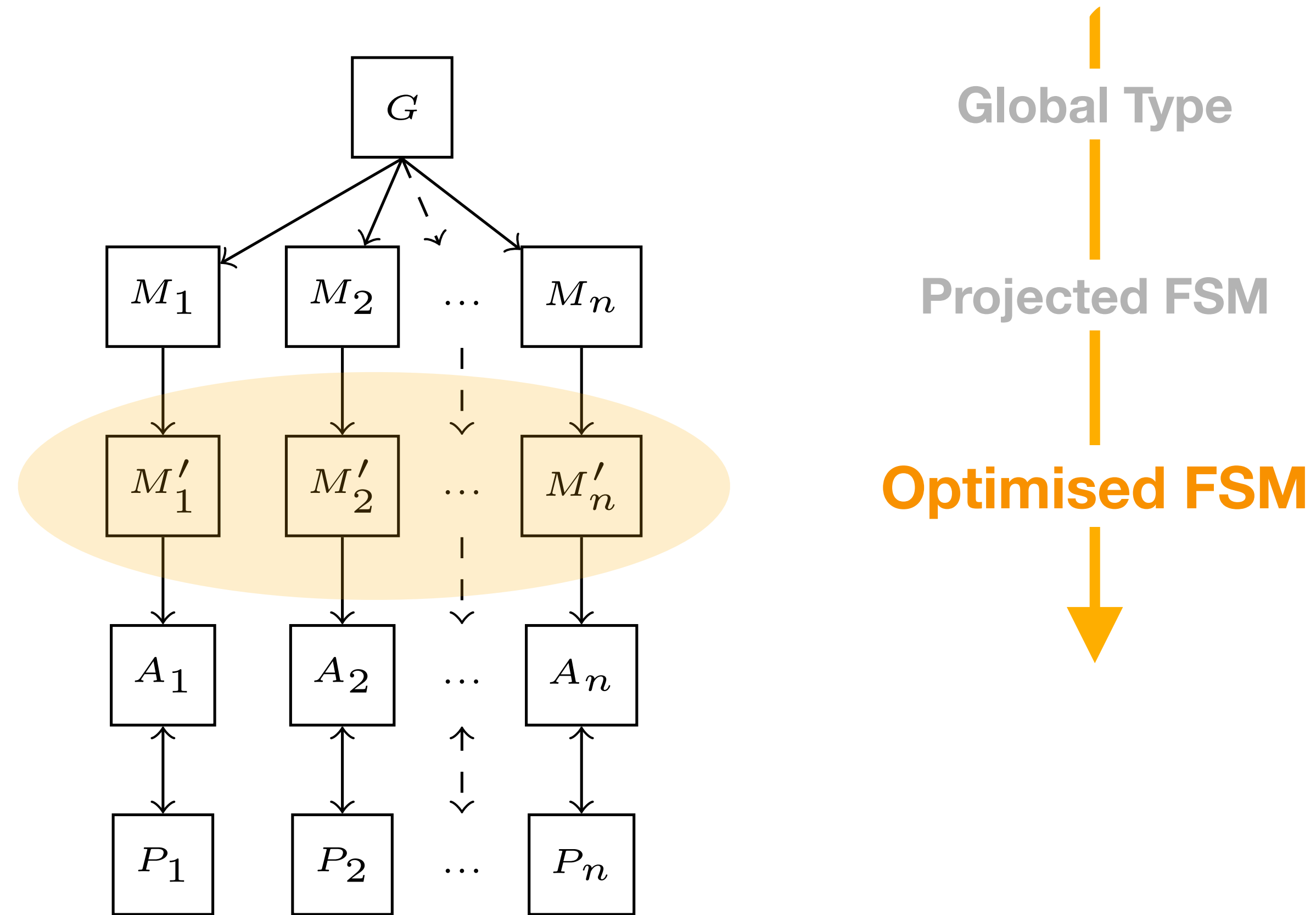
Workflow

Top-Down Approach



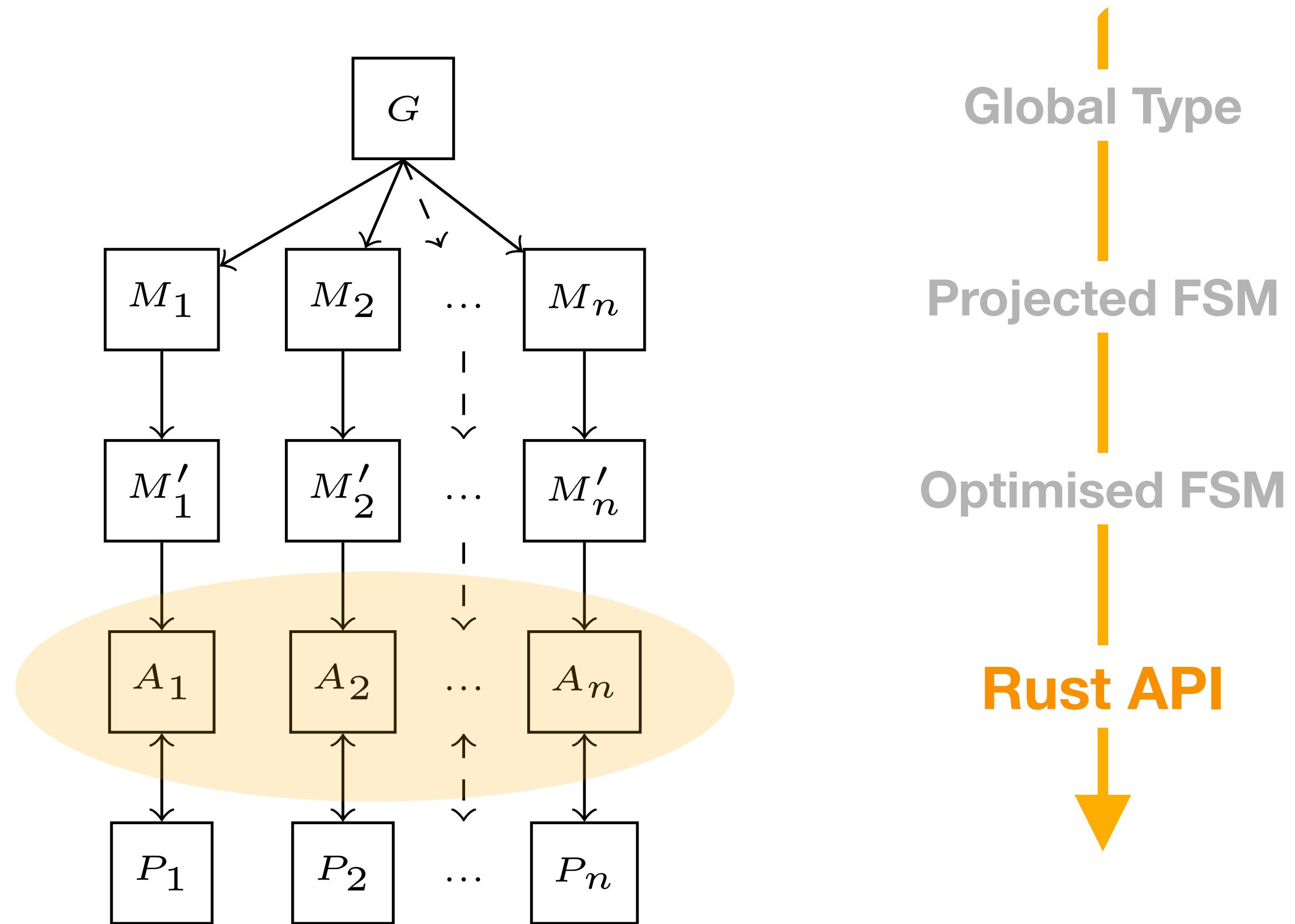
Workflow

Top-Down Approach



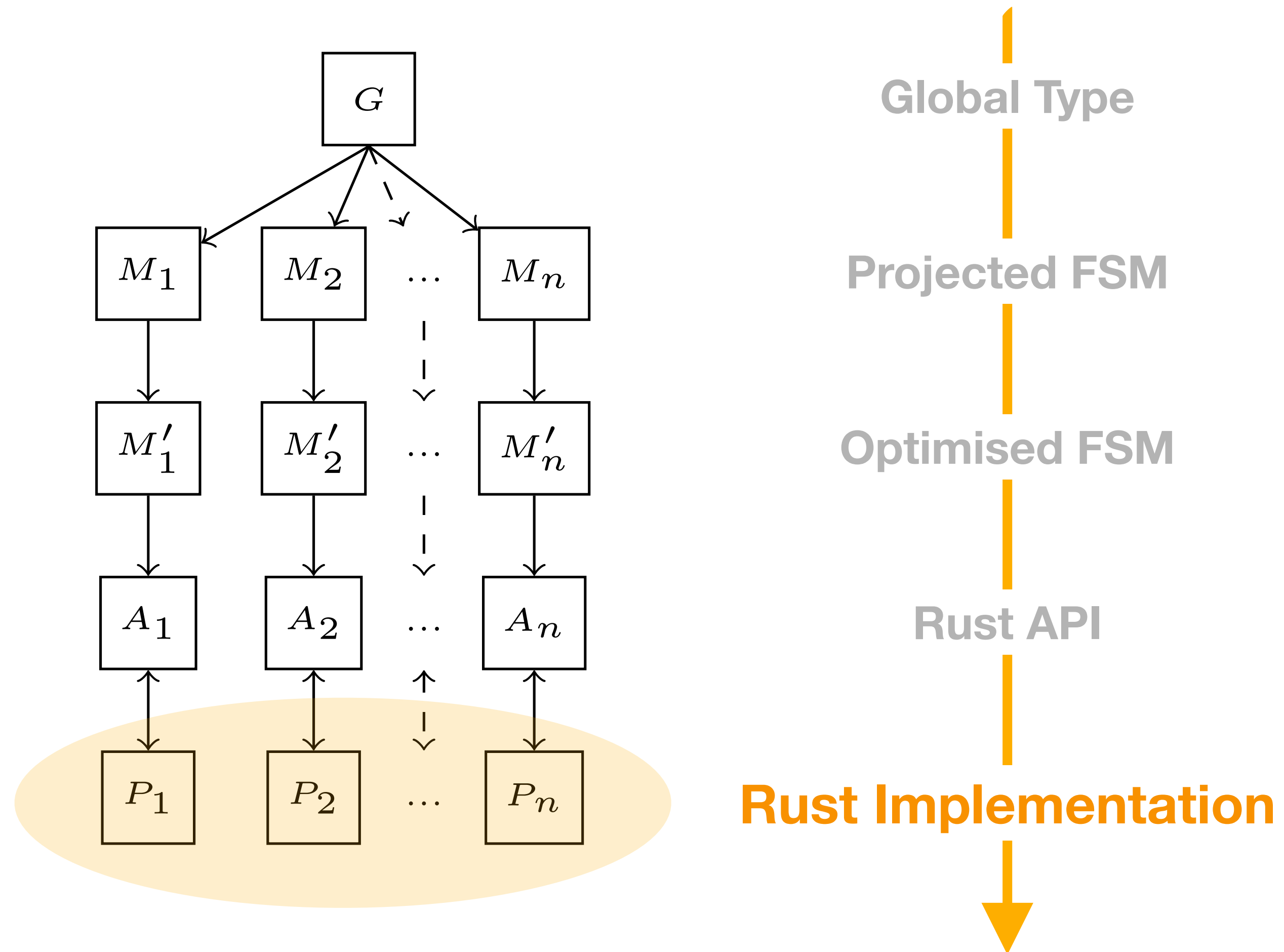
Workflow

Top-Down Approach



Workflow

Top-Down Approach



Ring Protocol

Example

Global Type

$$G = \mu t. \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{C} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{\mathit{add}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{t}\} \\ \mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} : \{\mathit{sub}(\mathit{i32}).\mathbf{t}\} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ring Protocol

Example

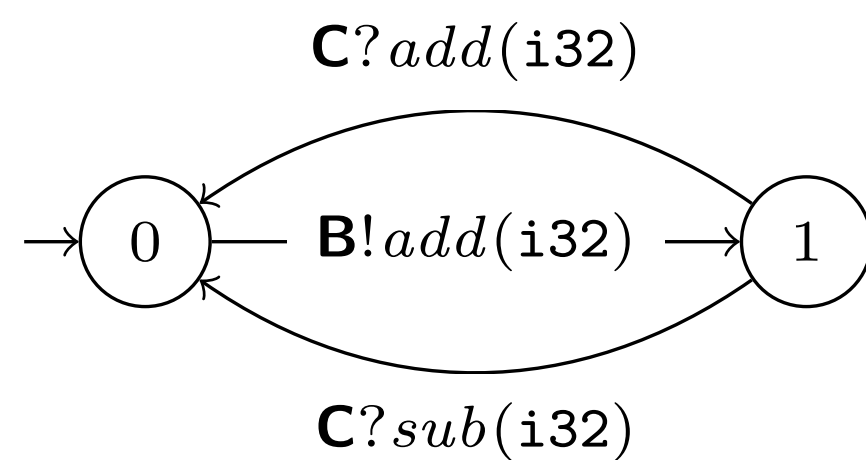
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Ring Protocol

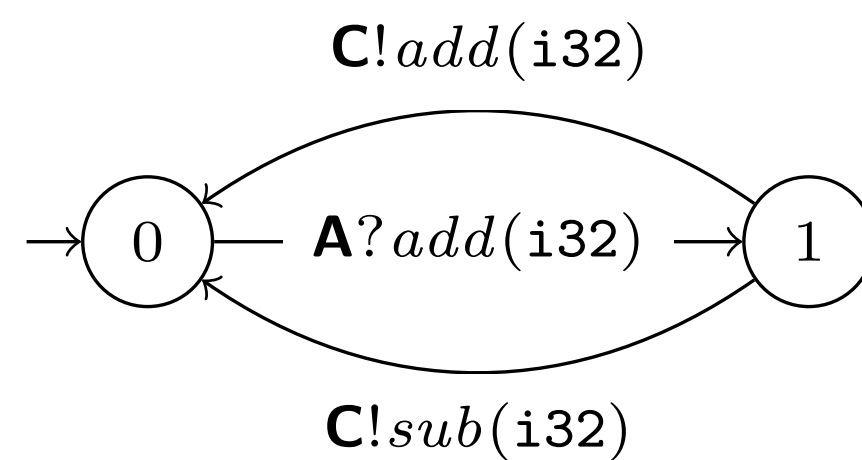
Example

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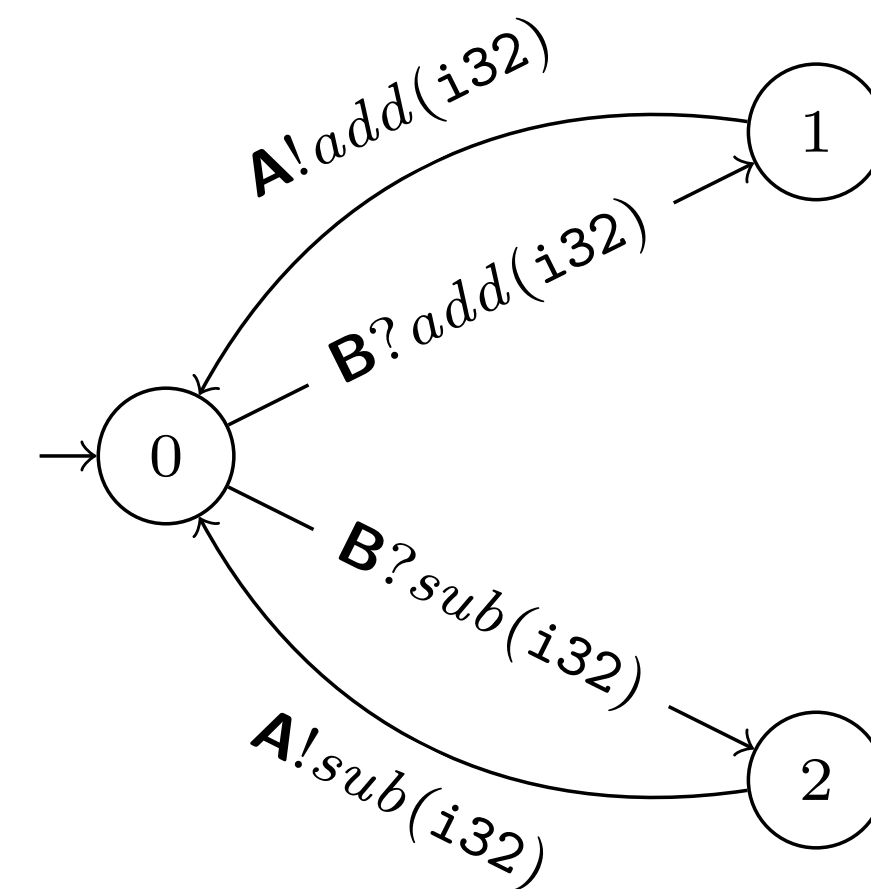
PROJECTION



PROJECTION

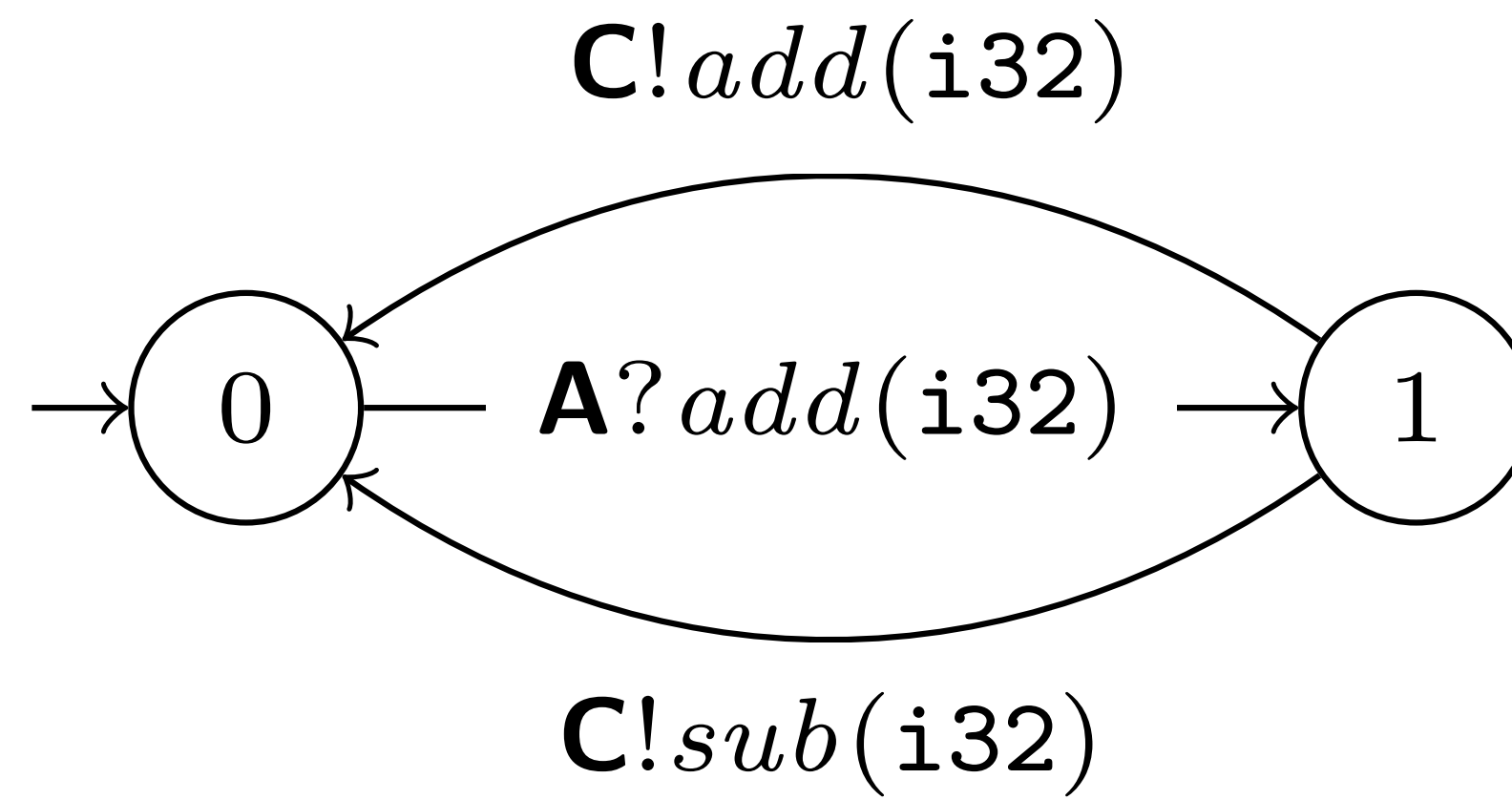


PROJECTION



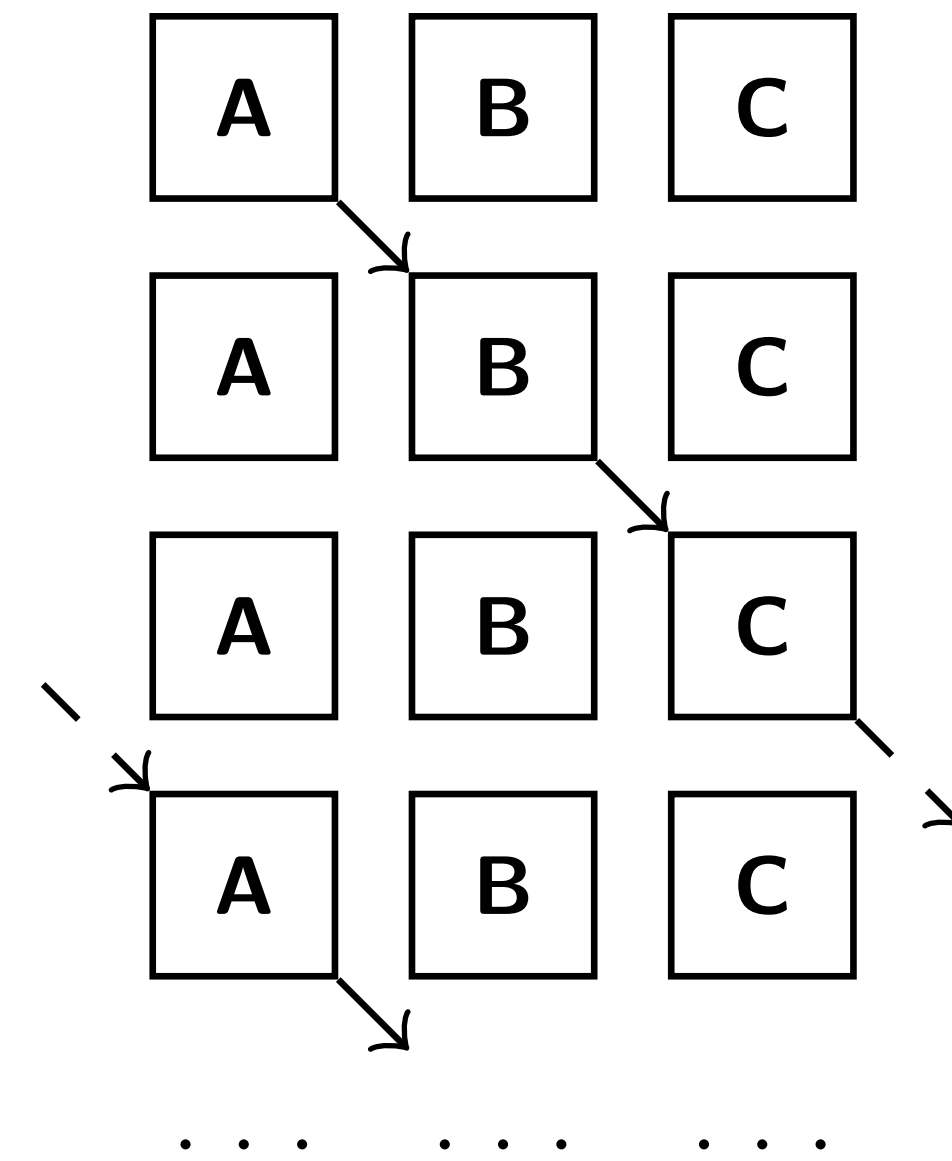
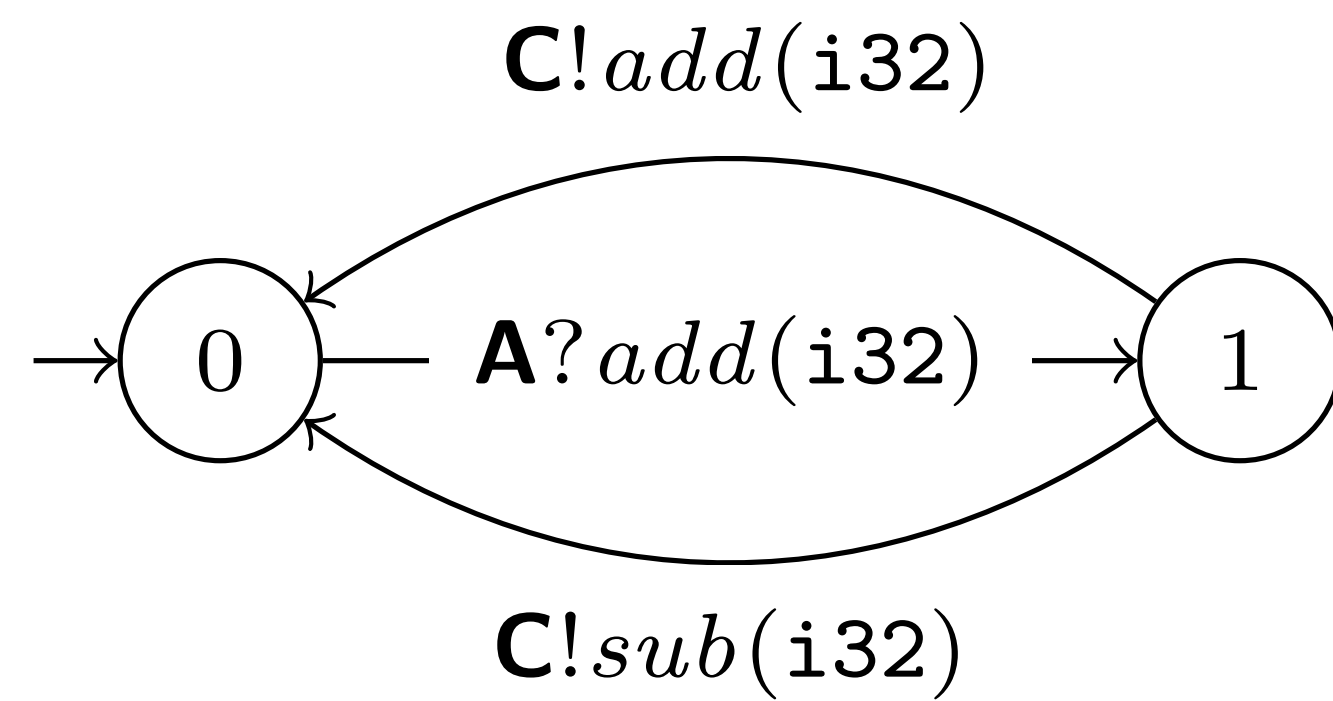
Ring Protocol

Example



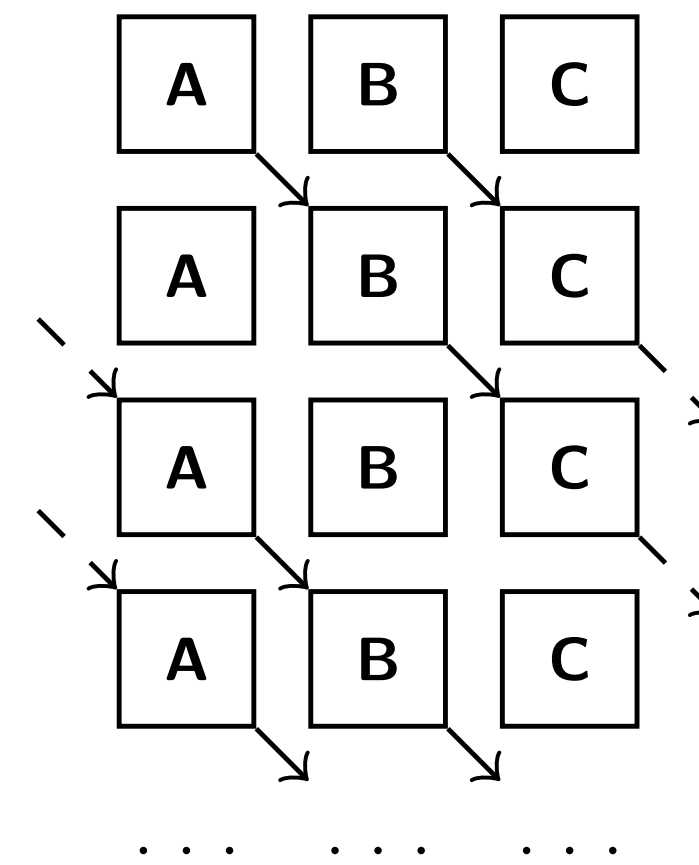
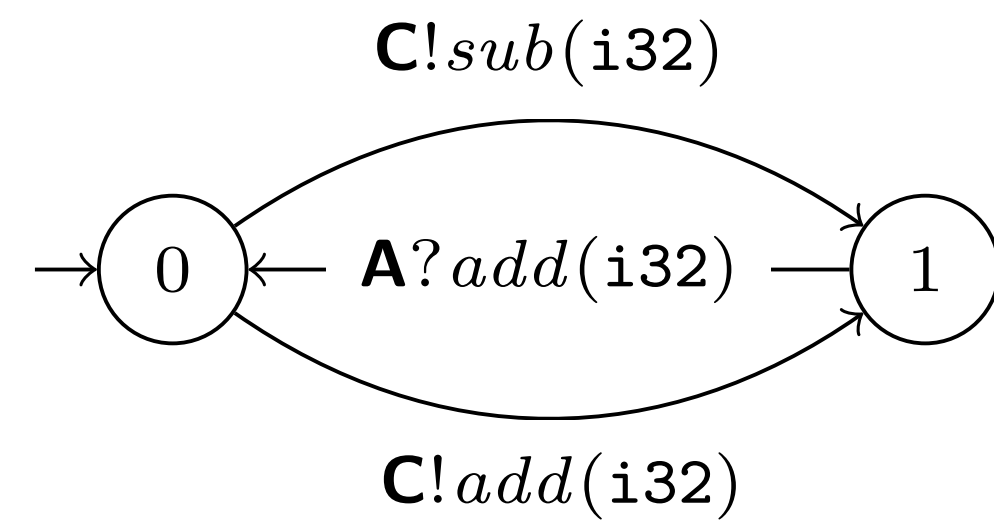
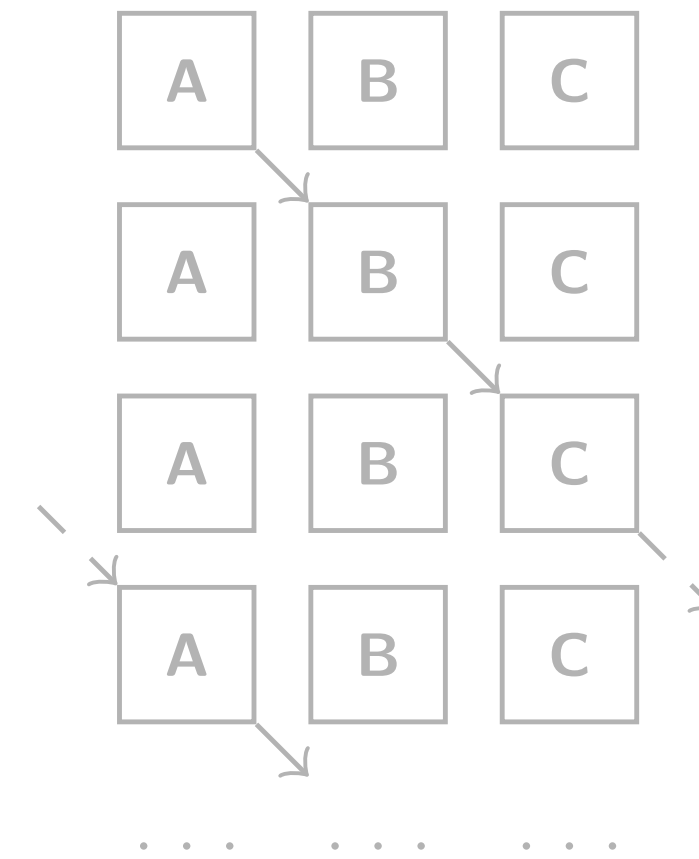
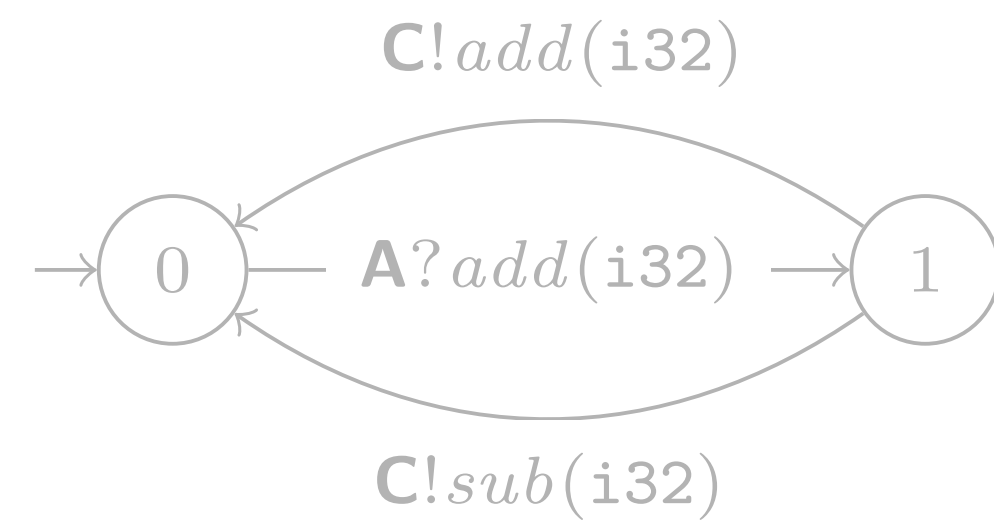
Ring Protocol

Example



Ring Protocol

Example



vScr An Extensible Toolchain for Multiparty Session Types

- It's small and easy to modify
- Available on opam
 - [opam install nuscr](#)
- Available on GitHub
 - <https://github.com/nuscr>
- Available on the web
 - <https://nuscr.dev>

The screenshot shows the vScr live web interface. The browser address bar displays <https://nuscr.github.io/nuscr/>. The page features a navigation bar with 'vScr', 'Documentation', and 'GitHub' links. The main content is divided into two sections: 'Global protocol' and 'Local types'.

Global protocol

```
module Adder;  
type <java> "java.lang.Integer" from "rt.jar" as int;  
global protocol Adder(role C, role S)  
{  
  rec Loop {  
    HELLO(u:int) from C to S;  
    choice at C  
    {  
      ADD(w:int) from C to S;  
      ADD(v:int) from C to S;  
      RES(f:int) from S to C;  
      continue Loop;  
    }  
    or  
    {  
      BYE() from C to S;  
      BYE() from S to C;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Local types

- Adder@C[Project][FSM]
- Adder@S[Project][FSM]

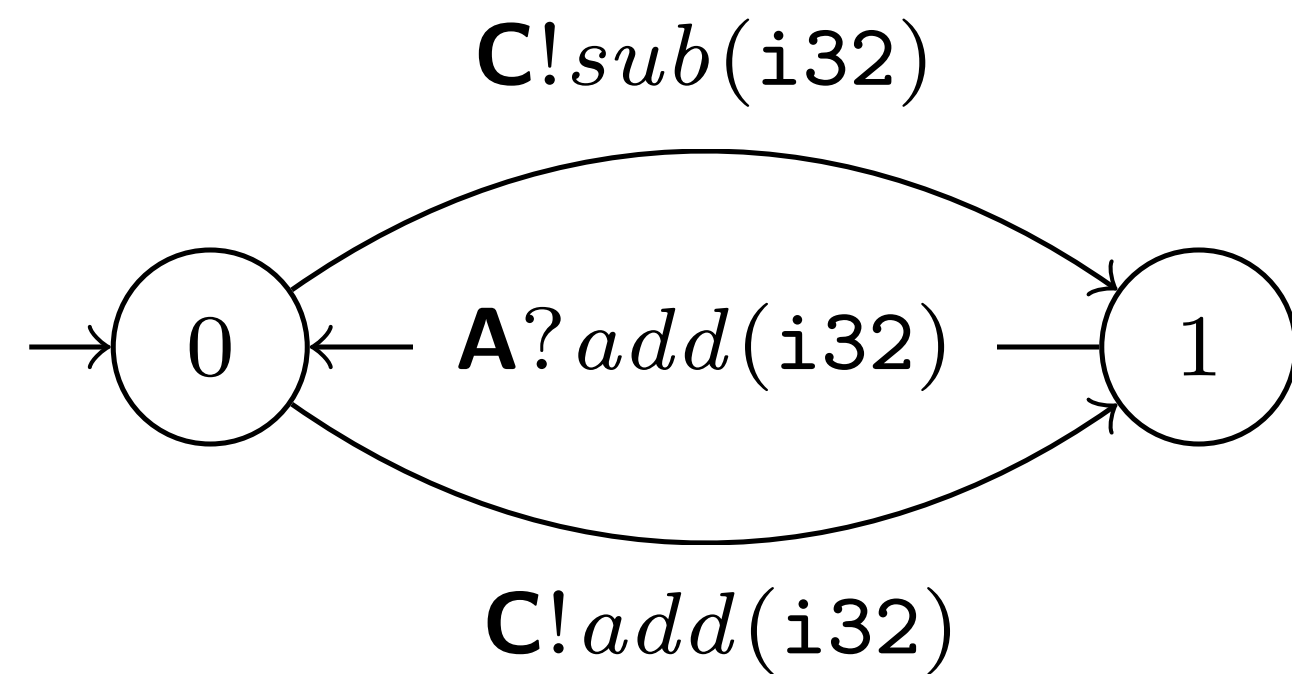
The local types section displays a state transition diagram with 8 states (1-8) and transitions labeled with session types. The transitions are:

- 1 to 2: S!HELLO(u: int)
- 2 to 7: S!BYE()
- 2 to 4: S!ADD(w: int)
- 4 to 5: S!ADD(v: int)
- 5 to 1: S?RES(f: int)
- 7 to 8: S?BYE()

At the bottom of the interface, there is a 'Load an example' dropdown menu and an 'Analyse' button.

Ring Protocol

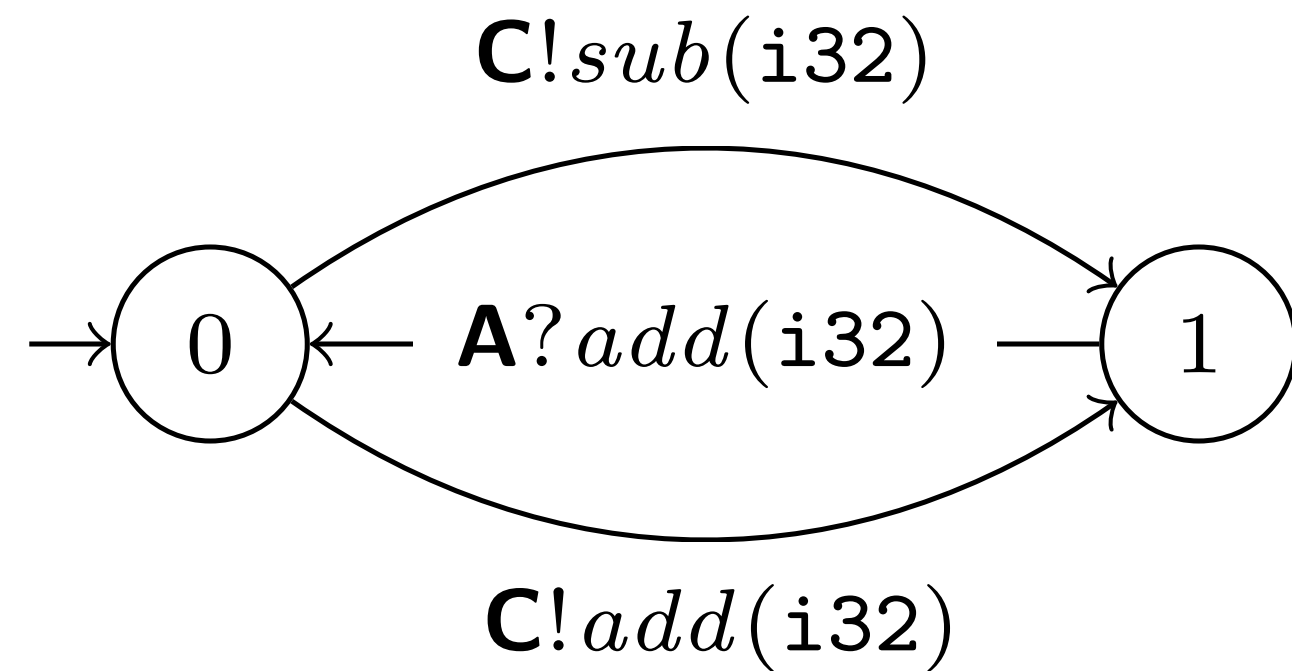
Rust API



```
#[derive(Role)]  
#[message(Label)]  
struct B(#[route(A)] Receiver, #[route(C)] Sender);
```

Ring Protocol

Rust API



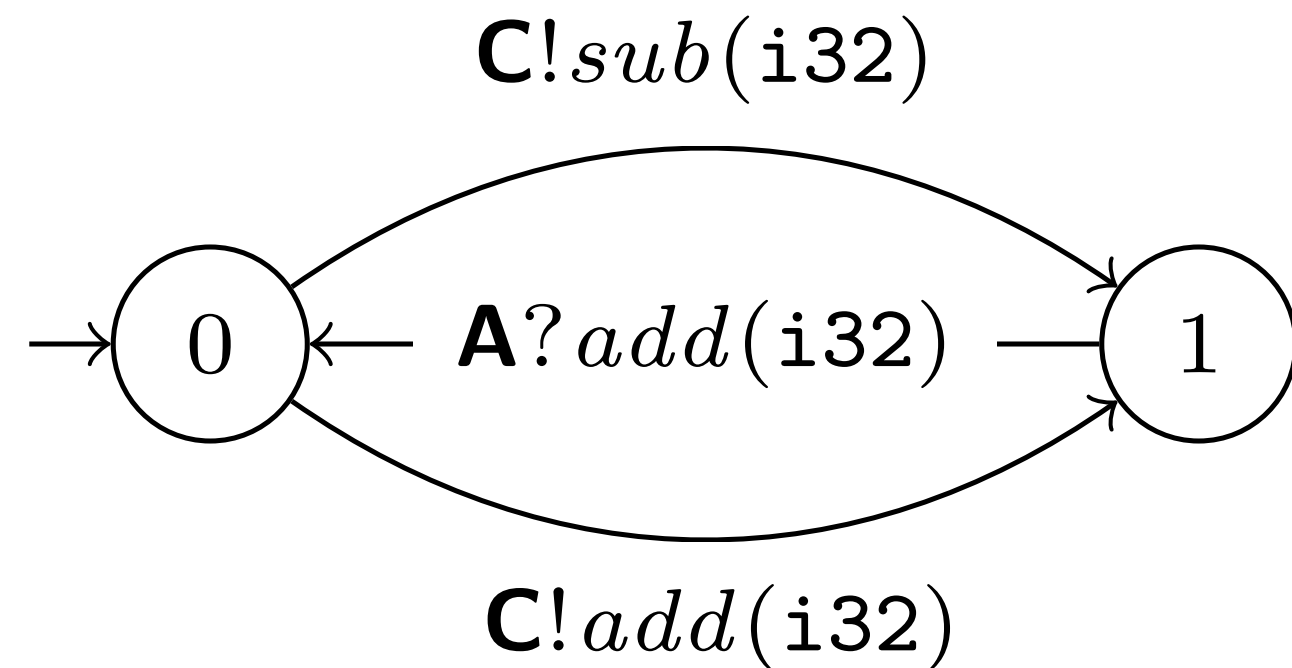
```
#[derive(Role)]  
#[message(Label)]  
struct B(#[route(A)] Receiver, #[route(C)] Sender);
```

```
#[derive(Message)]  
enum Label {  
    Add(Add),  
    Sub(Sub),  
}
```

```
struct Add(i32);  
struct Sub(i32);
```

Ring Protocol

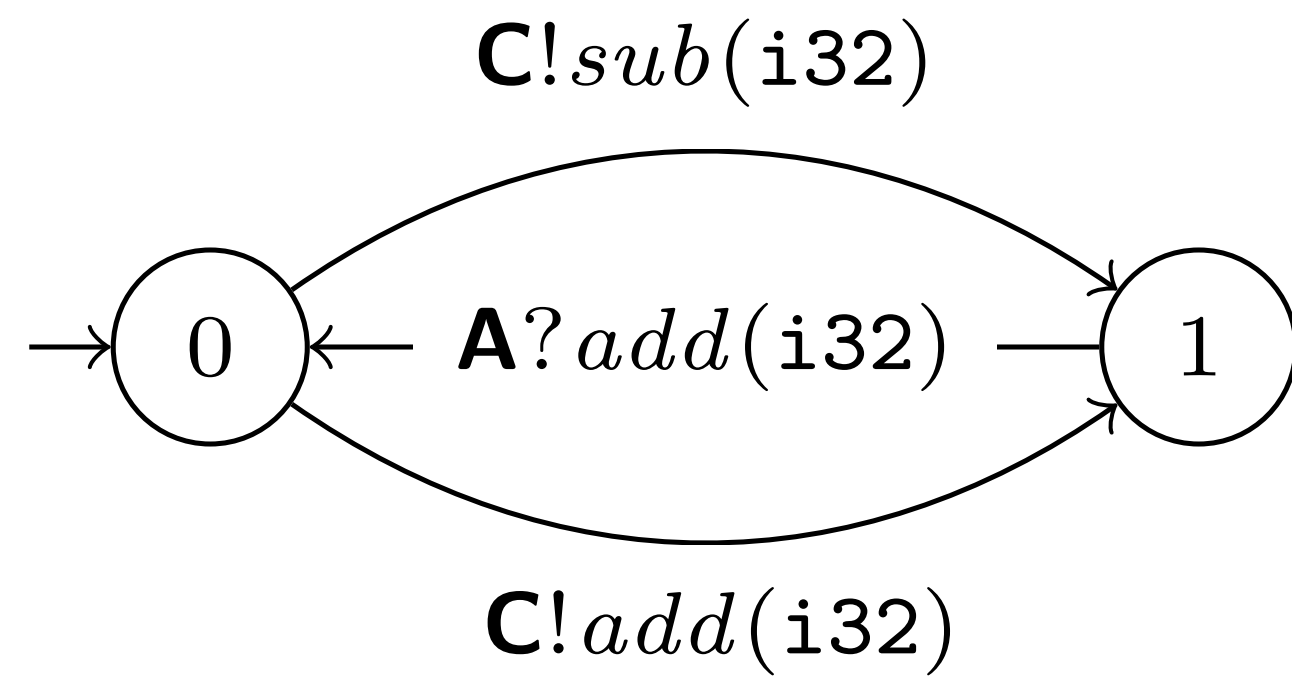
Rust API



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struct B(#[route(A)] Receiver, #[route(C)] Sender);  
  
#[derive(Message)]  
enum Label {  
    Add(Add),  
    Sub(Sub),  
}  
  
struct Add(i32);  
struct Sub(i32);  
  
#[session]  
type RingB = Select<C, RingBChoice>;  
  
#[session]  
enum RingBChoice {  
    Add(Add, Receive<A, Add, RingB>),  
    Sub(Sub, Receive<A, Add, RingB>),  
}
```

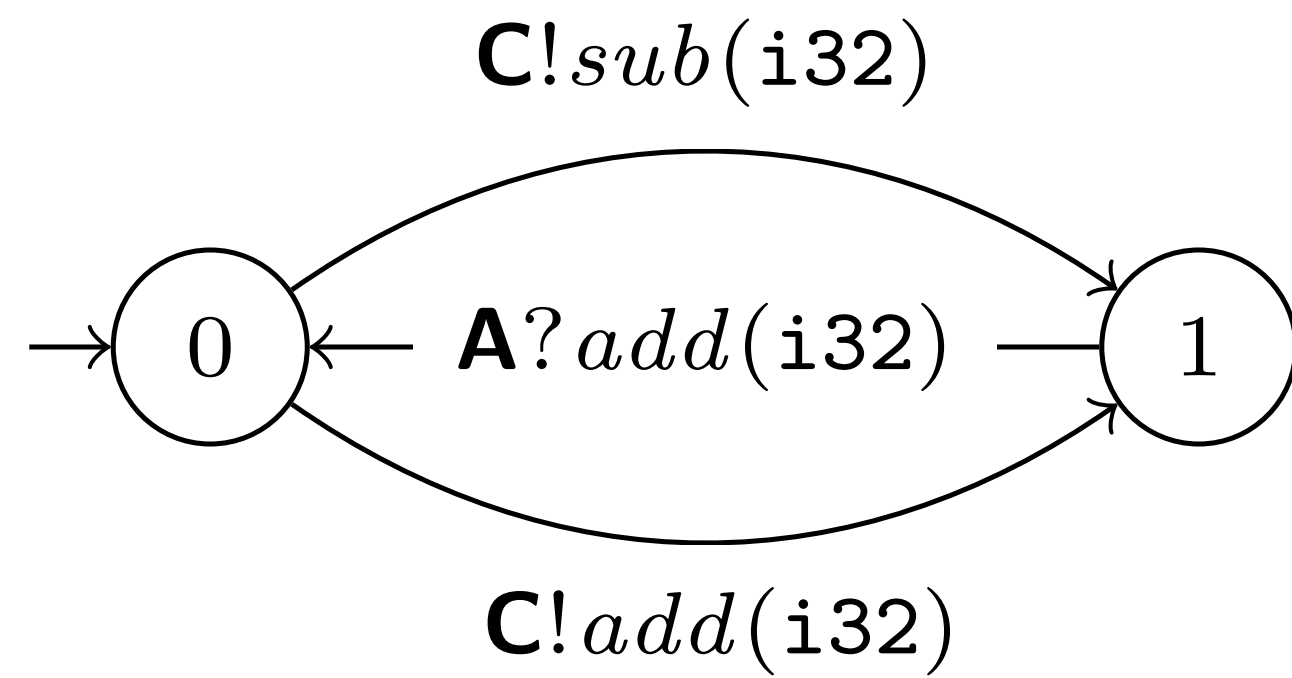
Ring Protocol

Rust API



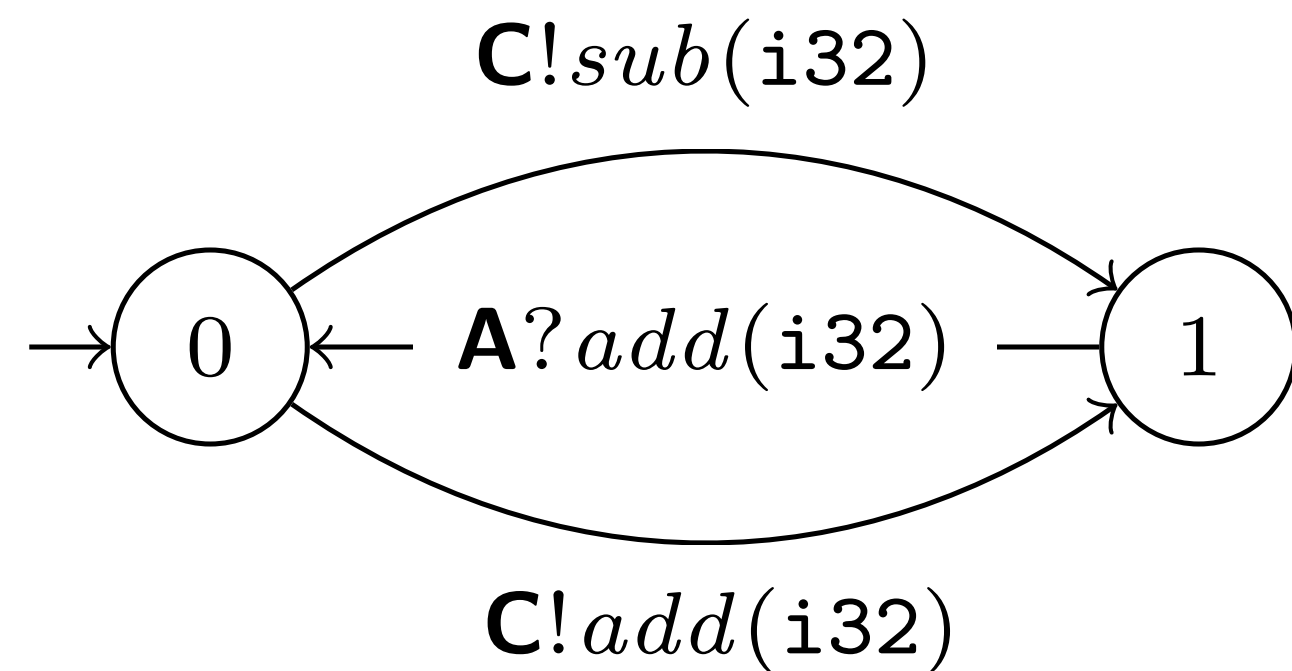
Ring Protocol

Implementation



Ring Protocol

Implementation

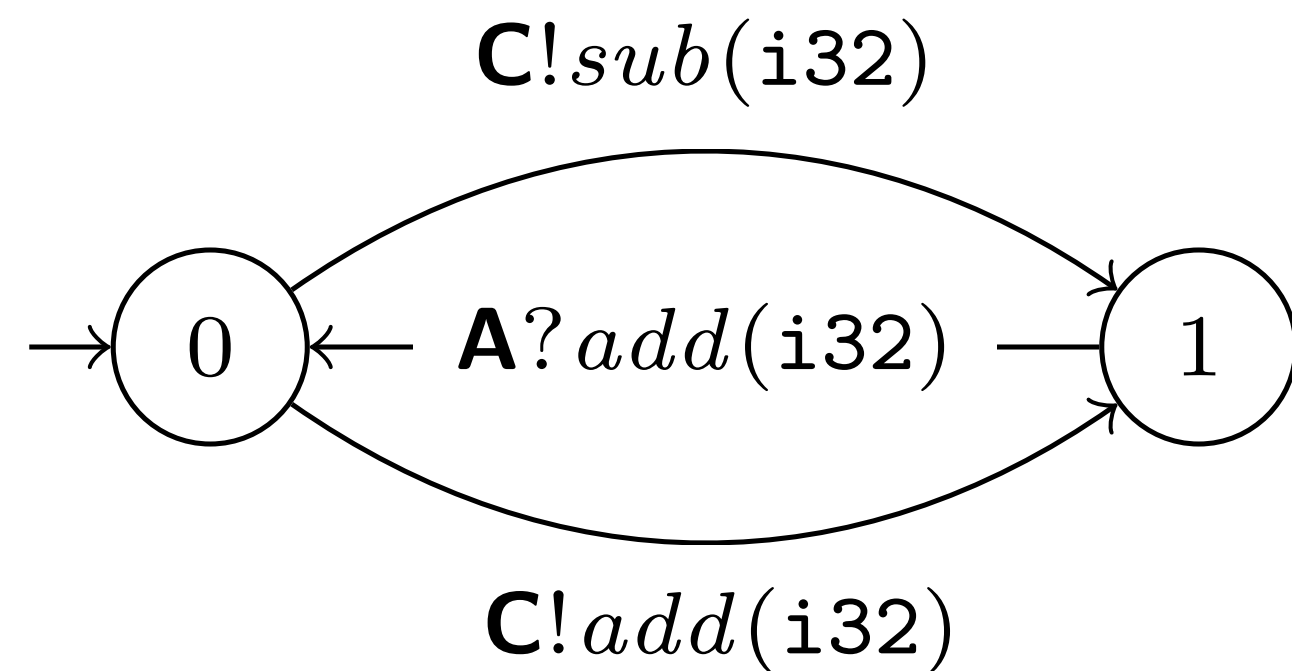


```
async fn ring_b(
    role: &mut B,
    mut input: i32,
) -> Result<Infallible> {
    try_session(role, |mut s: RingB<'_, _>| async {
        loop {
            let x = input * 2;

            s = if x > 0 {
                let s = s.select(Add(x)).await?;
                let (Add(y), s) = s.receive().await?;
                input = y + x;
                s
            } else {
                let s = s.select(Sub(x)).await?;
                let (Add(y), s) = s.receive().await?;
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        }
    })
    .await
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Ring Protocol

Implementation

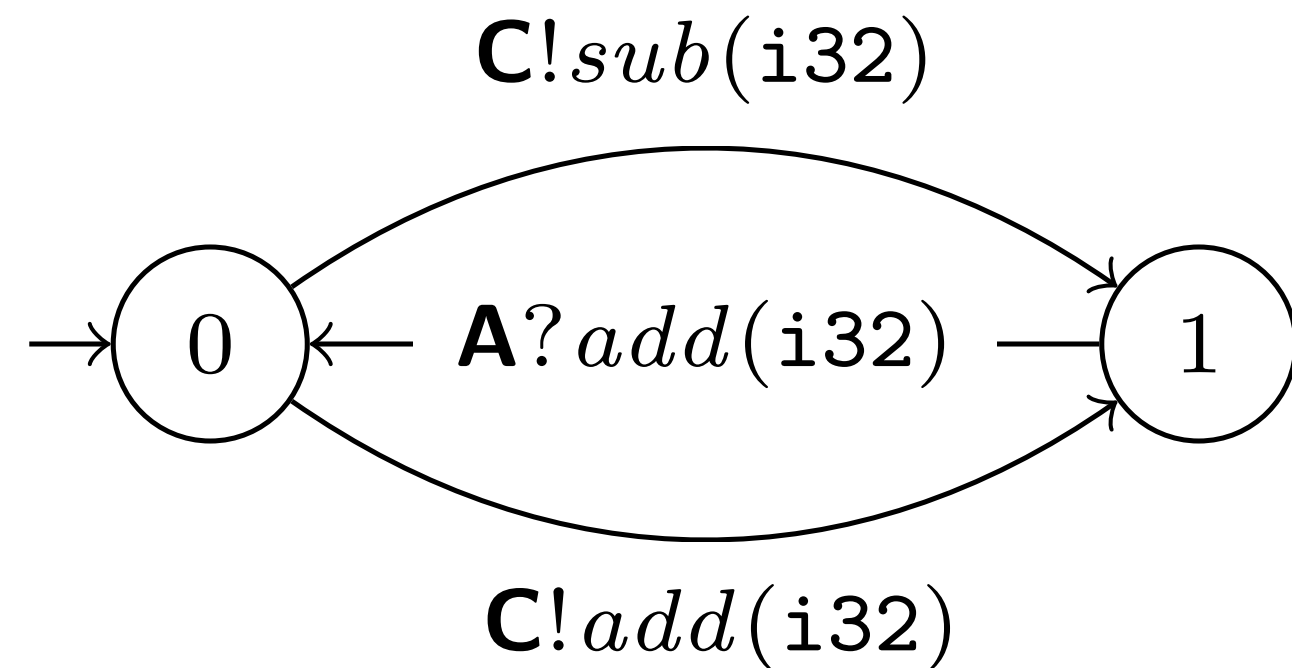


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Ring Protocol

Implementation

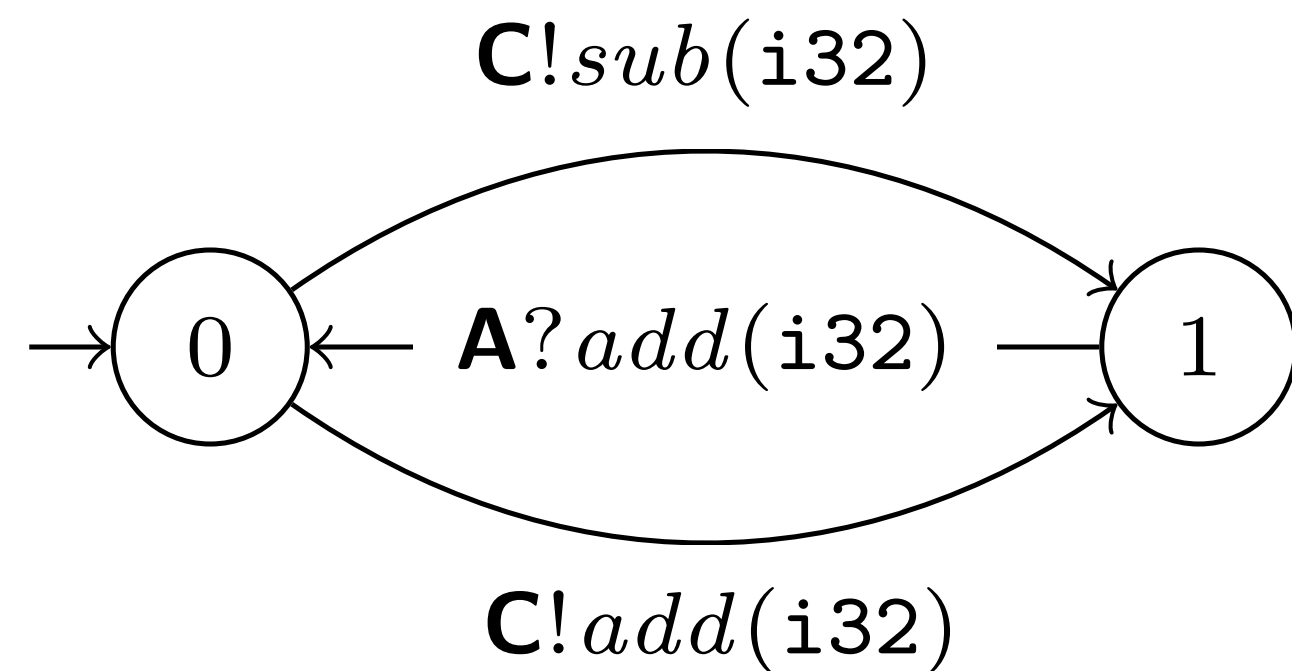


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Ring Protocol

Implementation

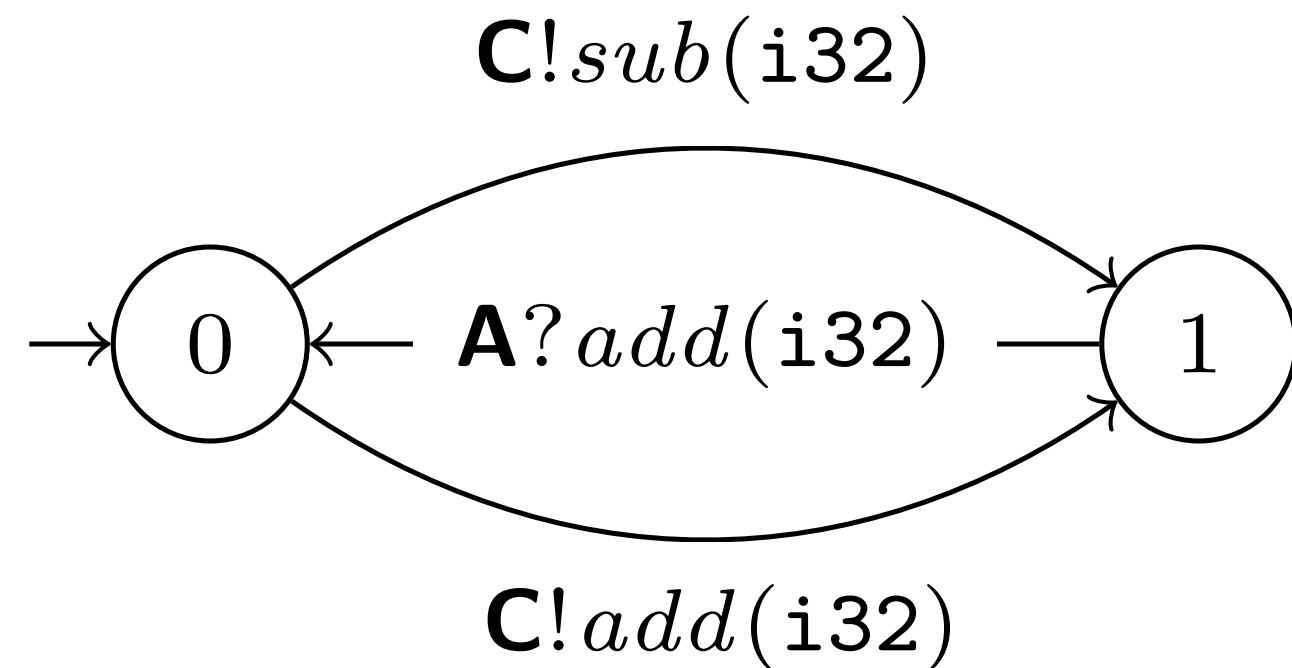


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        }
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    .await
}
```

Ring Protocol

Implementation

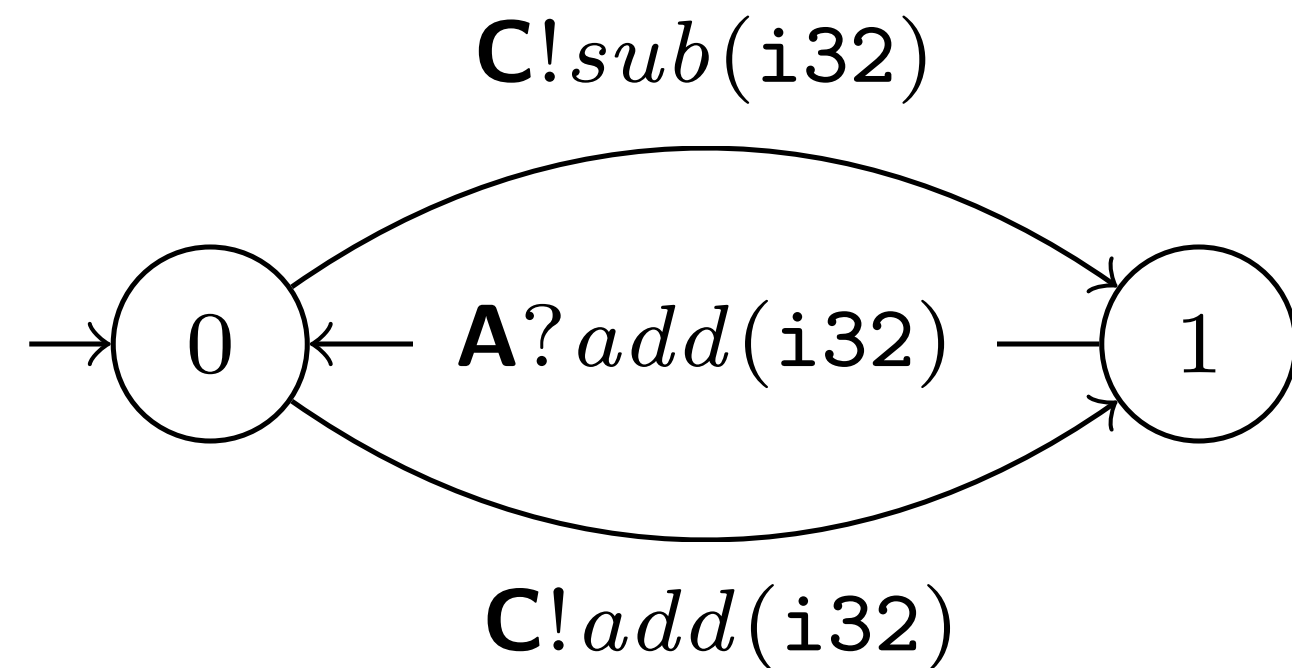


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Ring Protocol

Implementation

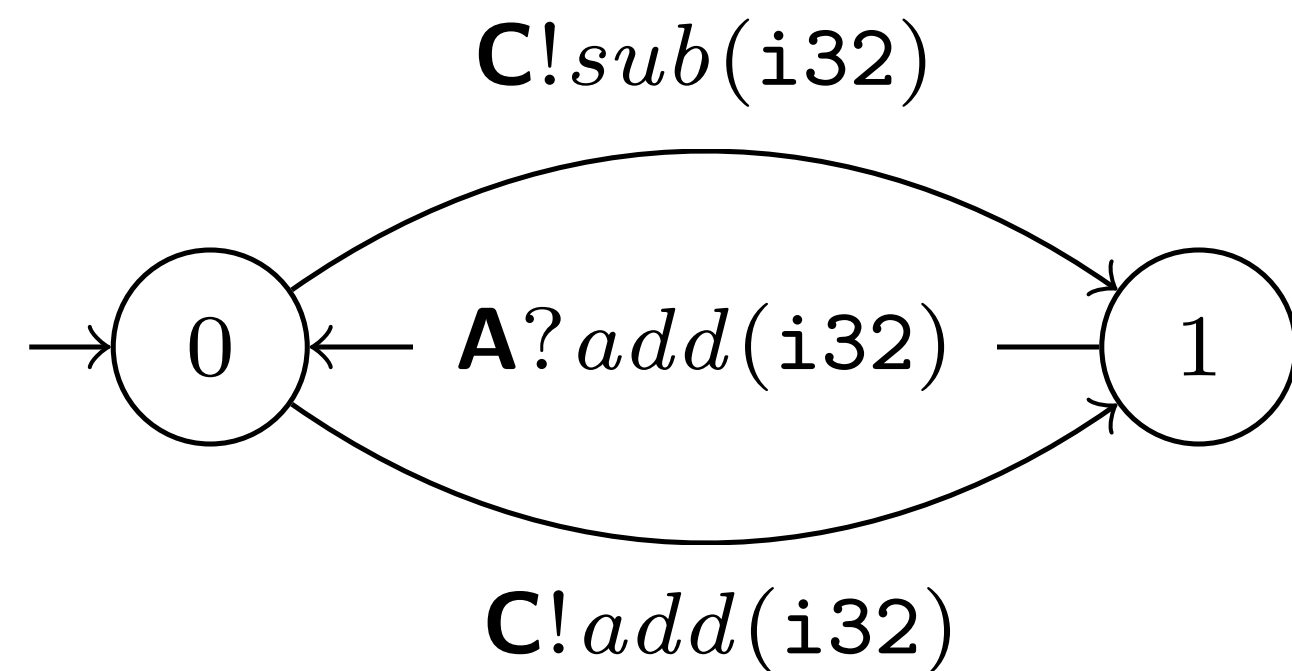


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) -> Result<Infallible> {
    try_session(role, |mut s: RingB<'_, _>| async {
        loop {
            let x = input * 2;

            s = if x > 0 {
                let s = s.select(Add(x)).await?;
                let (Add(y), s) = s.receive().await?;
                input = y + x;
                s
            } else {
                let s = s.select(Sub(x)).await?;
                let (Add(y), s) = s.receive().await?;
                input = y - x;
                s
            };
        }
    })
    .await
}
```

Ring Protocol

Implementation

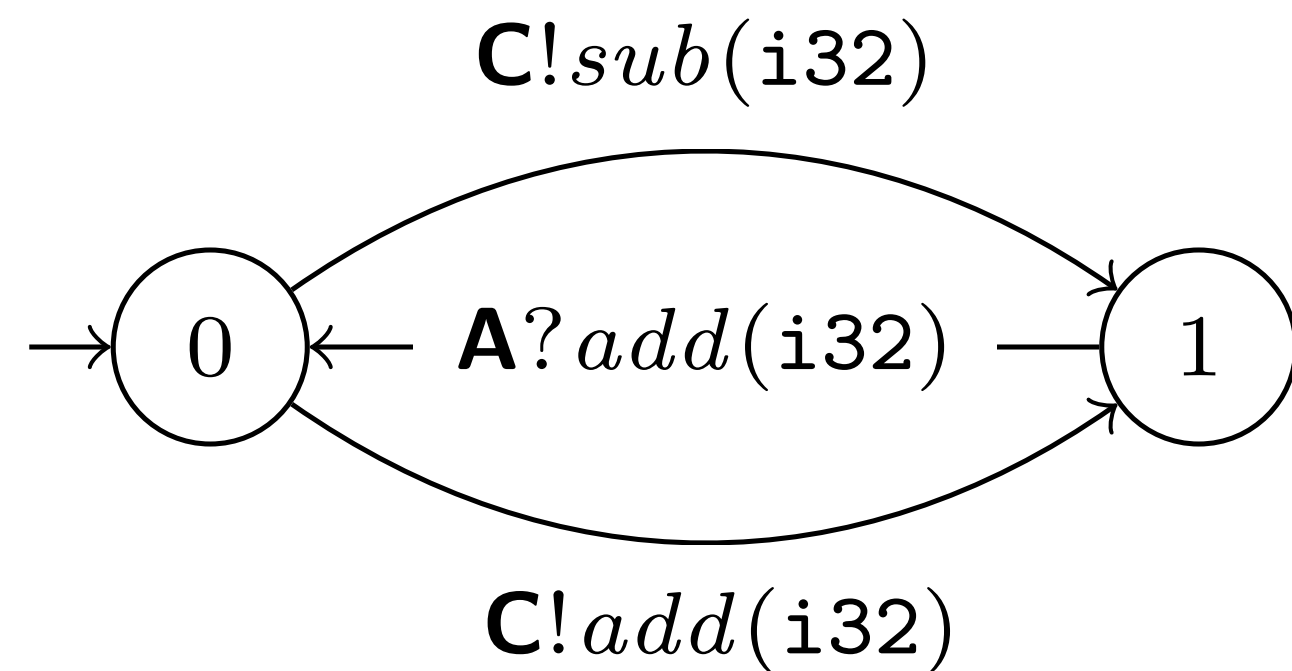


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Ring Protocol

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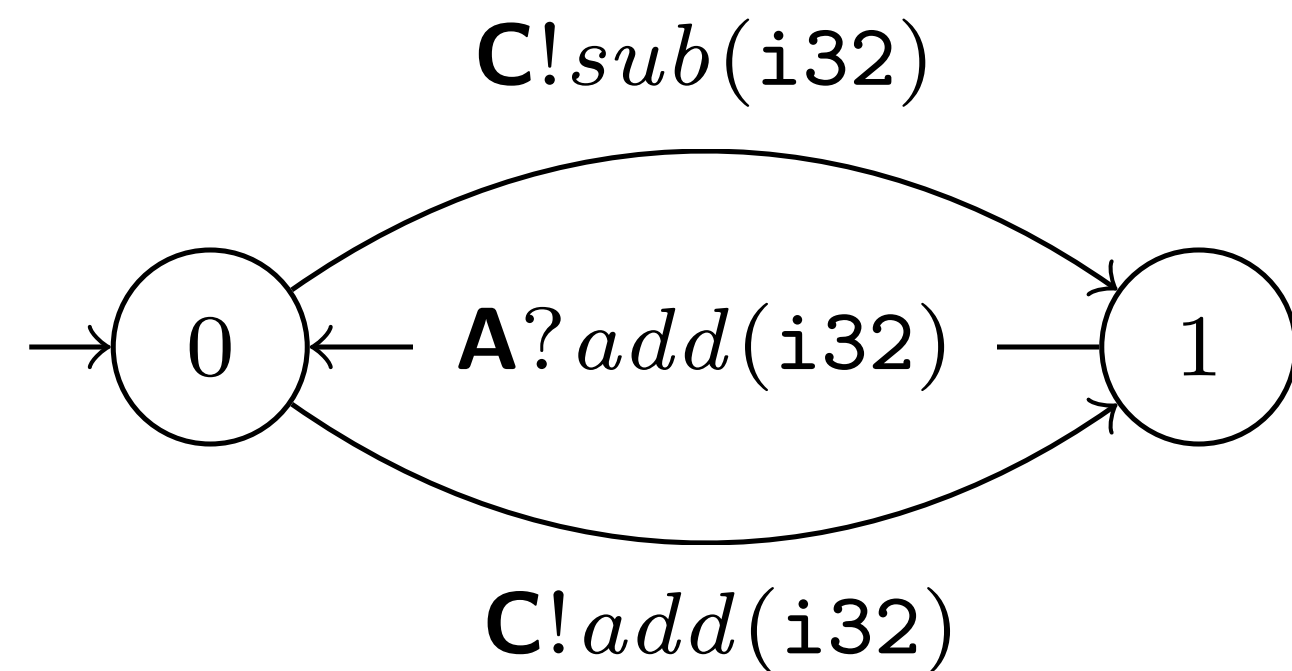


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Ring Protocol

Implementation

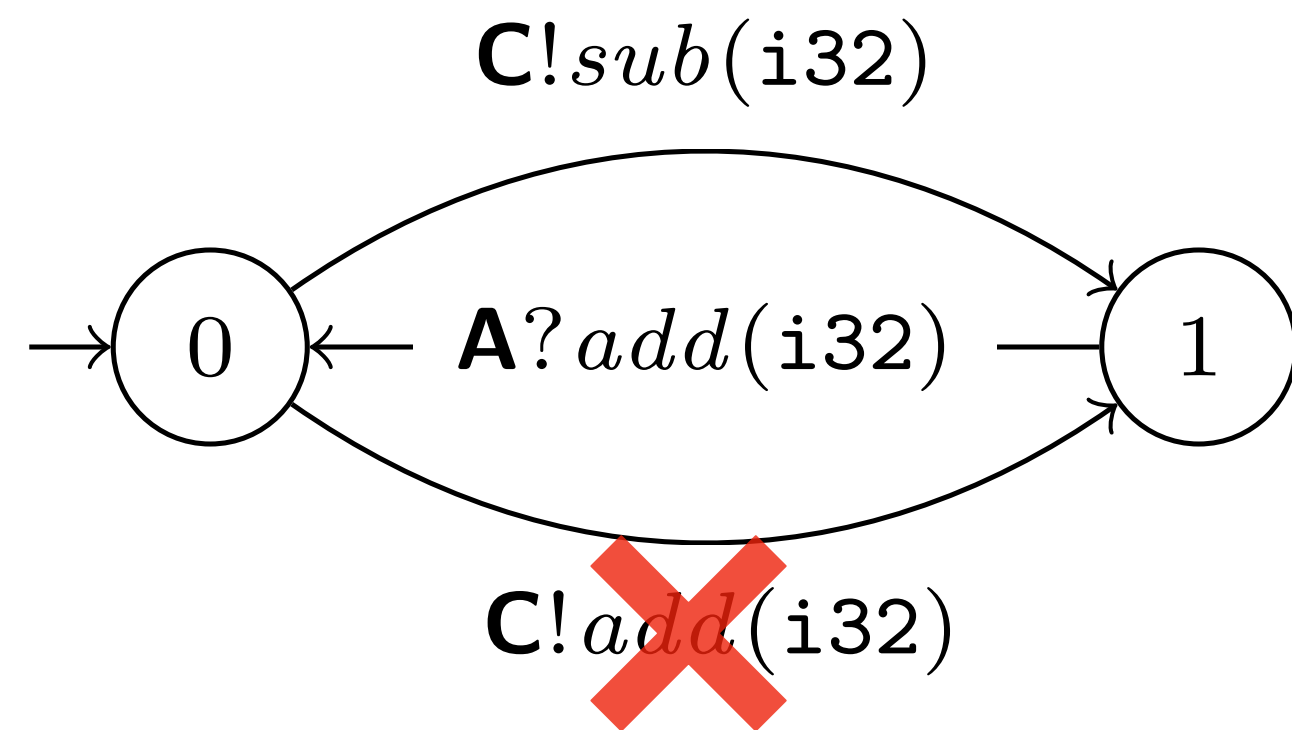


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```

Ring Protocol

Implementation

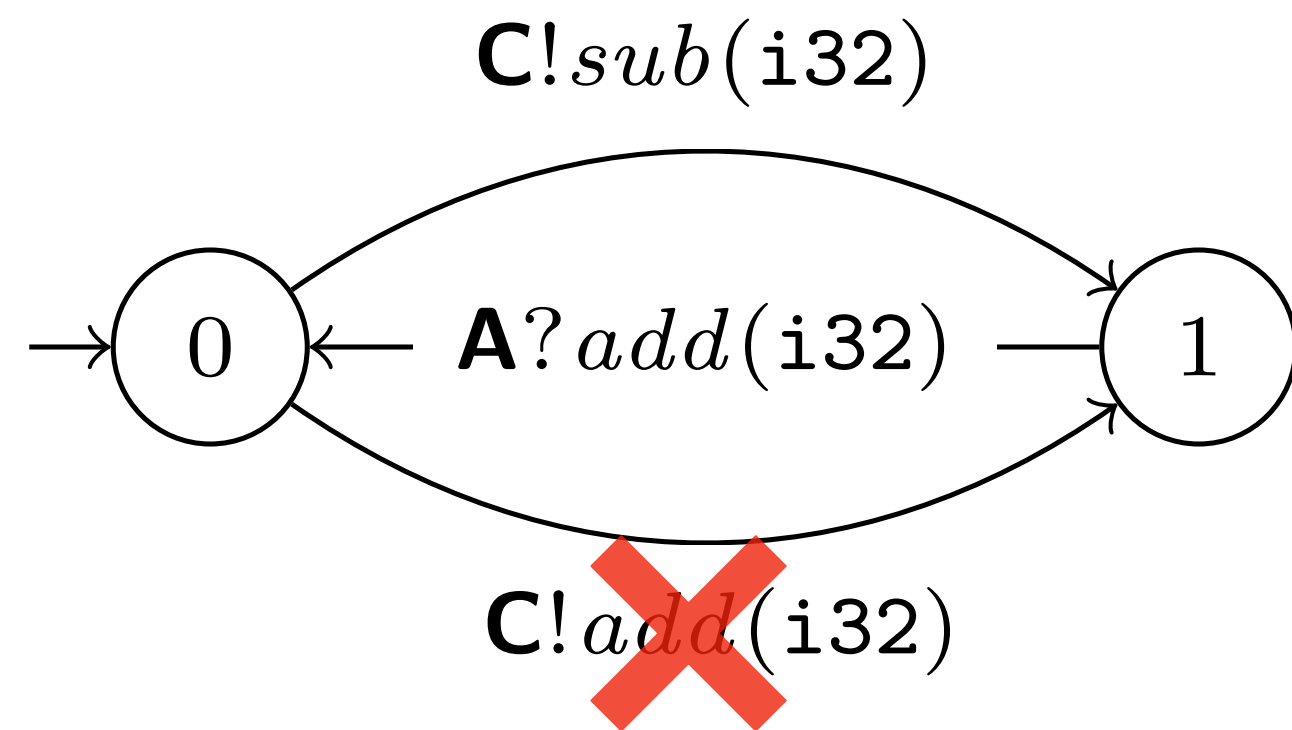


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Ring Protocol

Implementation



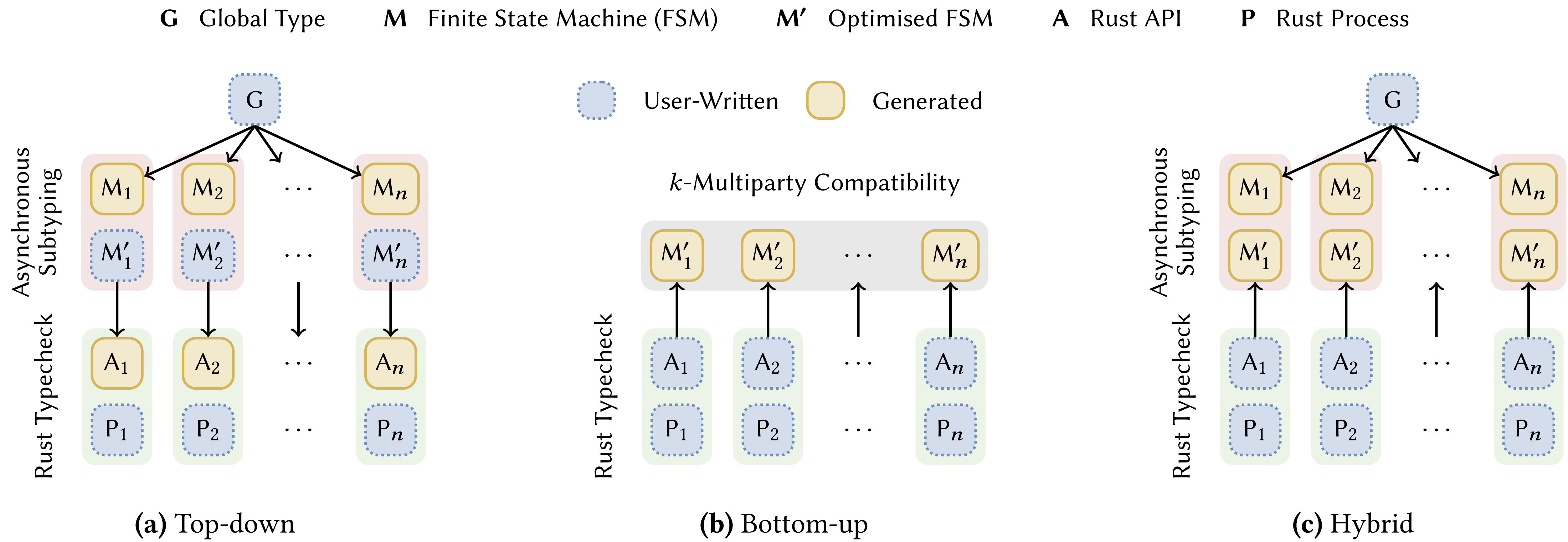
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    .await
}
```

method not found in `rumpsteak::Select<'_, B, C, RingBChoice<'_, B>>`

Rumpsteak Framework

Three Approaches



Theories for Communication Optimisation

Asynchronous Reordering Revisited

How do we check that asynchronous reorderings are **safe**?

Theories for Communication Optimisation

Asynchronous Reordering Revisited

How do we check that asynchronous reorderings are *safe*?

1. Asynchronous subtyping [Ghilezan, Pantvic, Prokic, Scalas and NY **POPL'2021**]

Theories for Communication Optimisation

Asynchronous Reordering Revisited

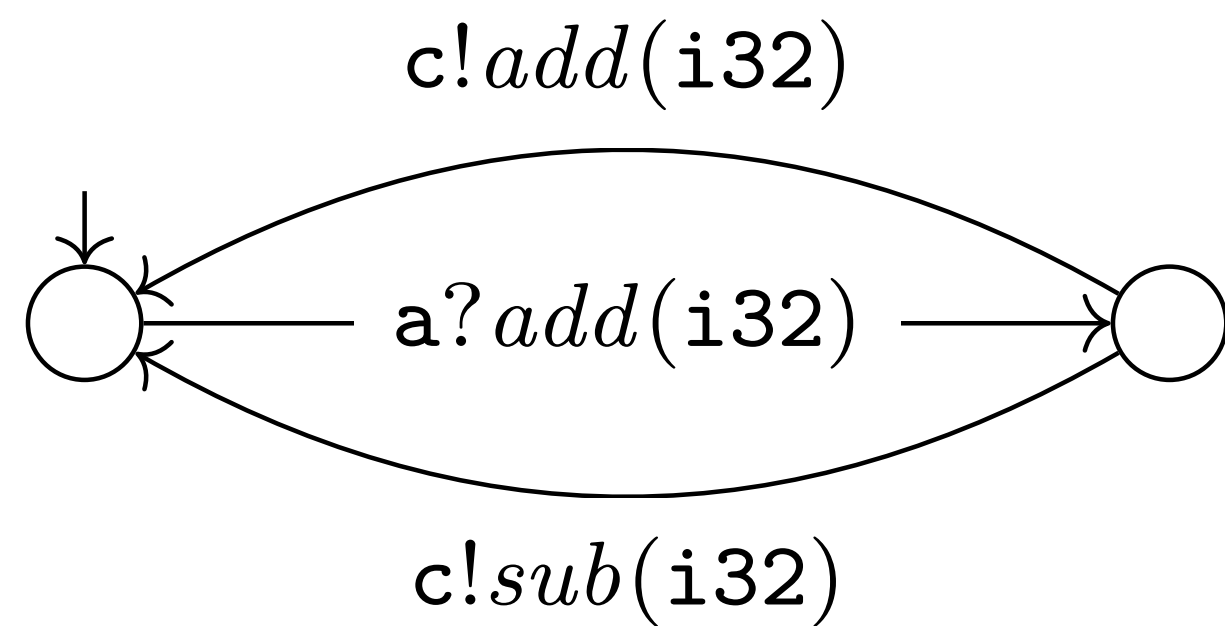
How do we check that asynchronous reorderings are *safe*?

1. Asynchronous subtyping [Ghilezan, Pantvic, Prokic, Scalas and NY **POPL'2021**]
2. k -multiparty compatibility [Lange and NY, **CAV'2019**]

Safety

Asynchronous Subtyping

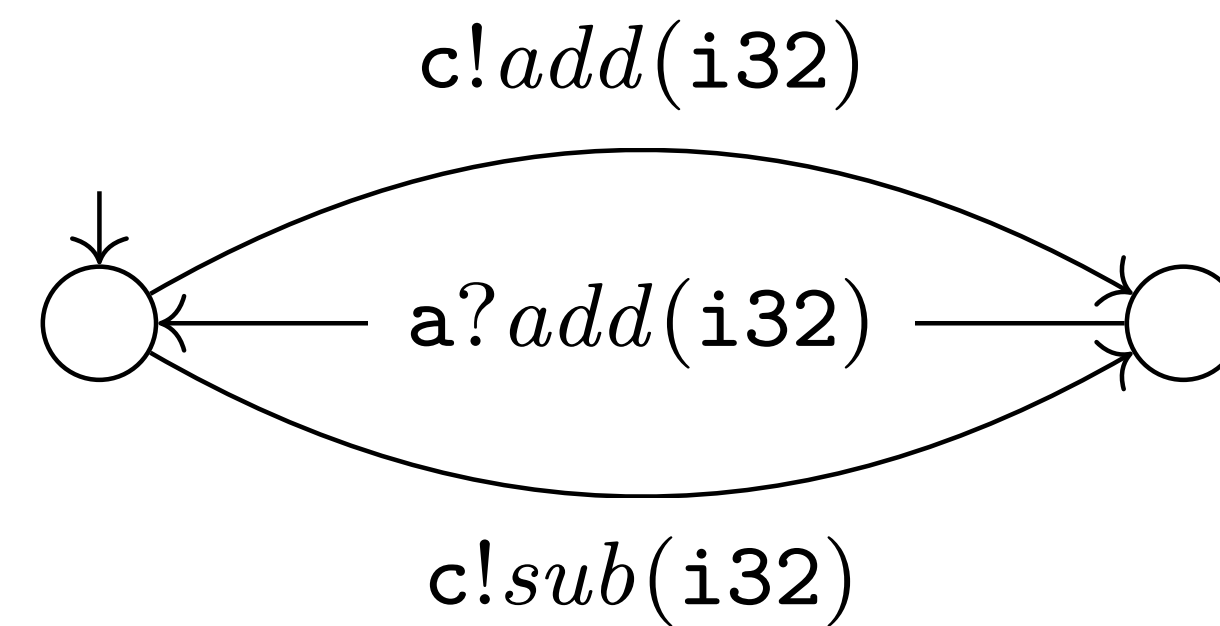
PROJECTED B



Safe?



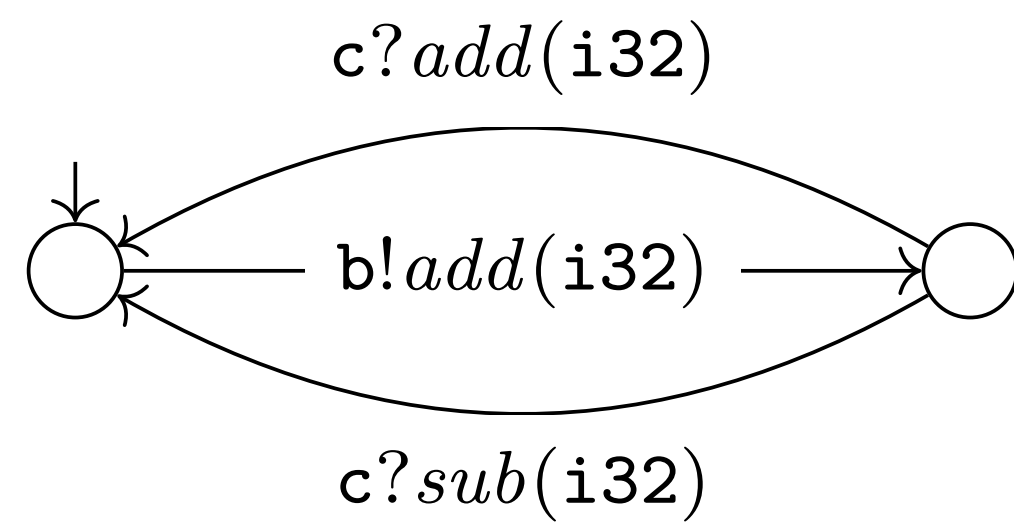
OPTIMISED B



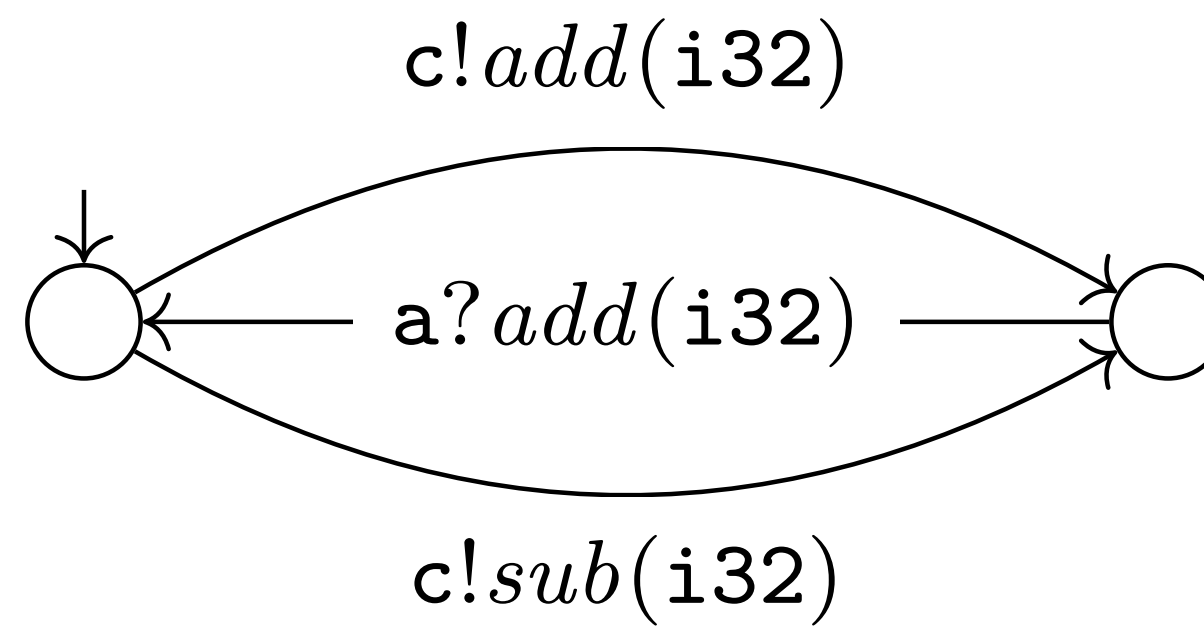
Safety

k-Multiparty Compatibility

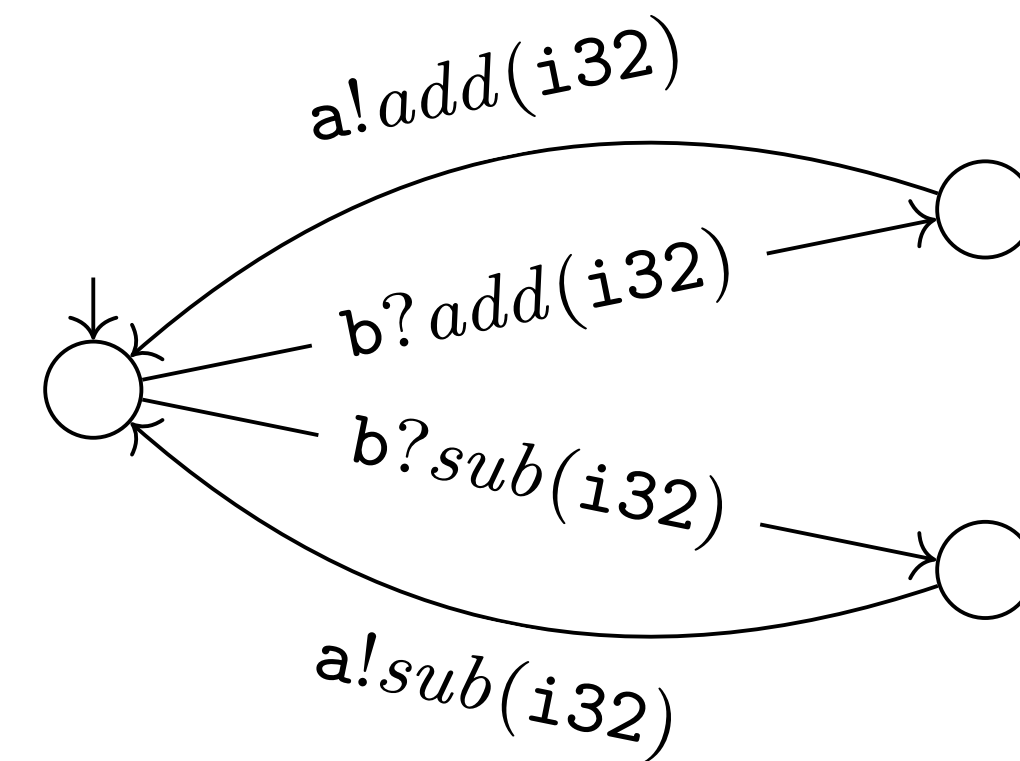
OPTIMISED A



OPTIMISED B

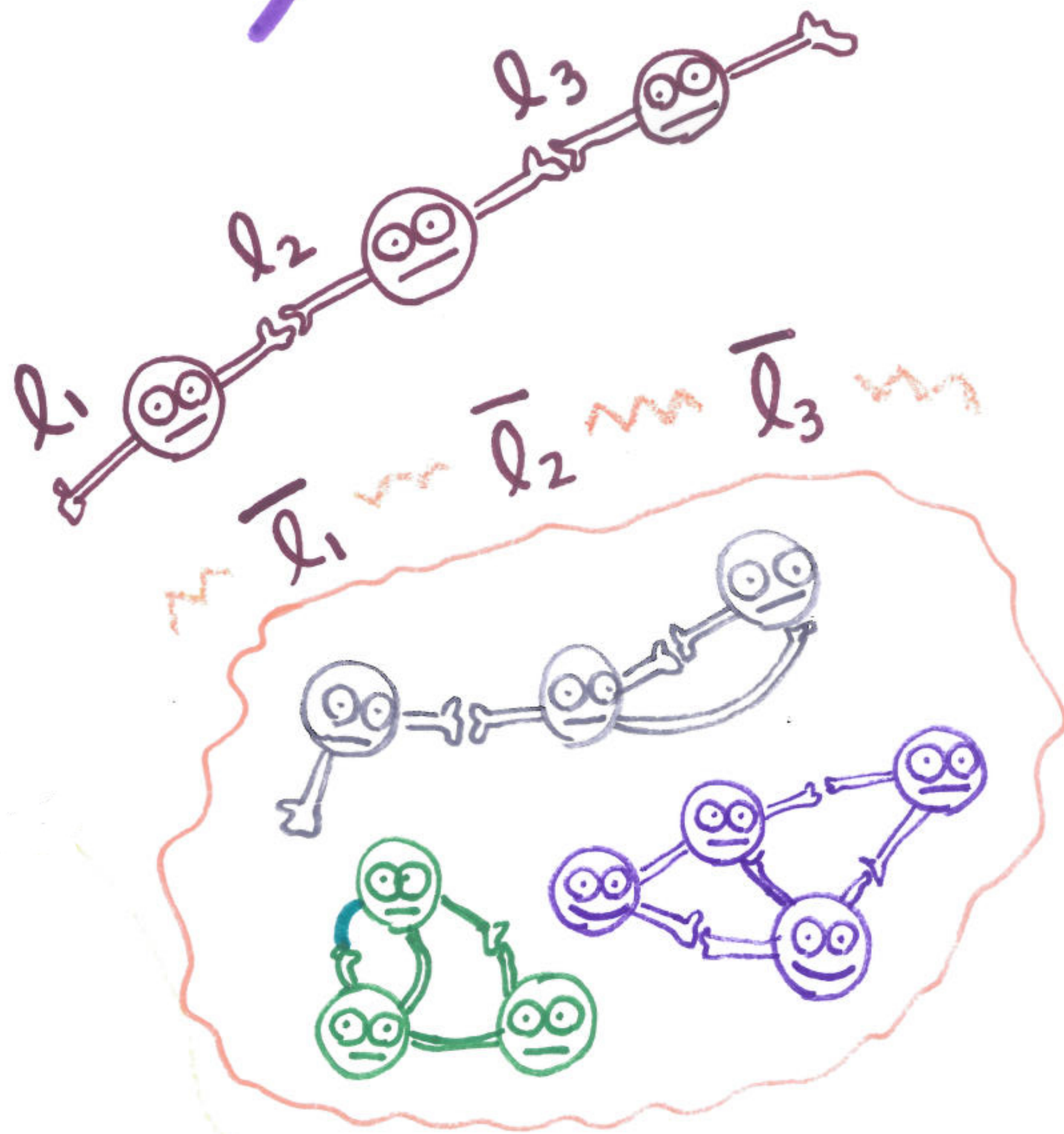
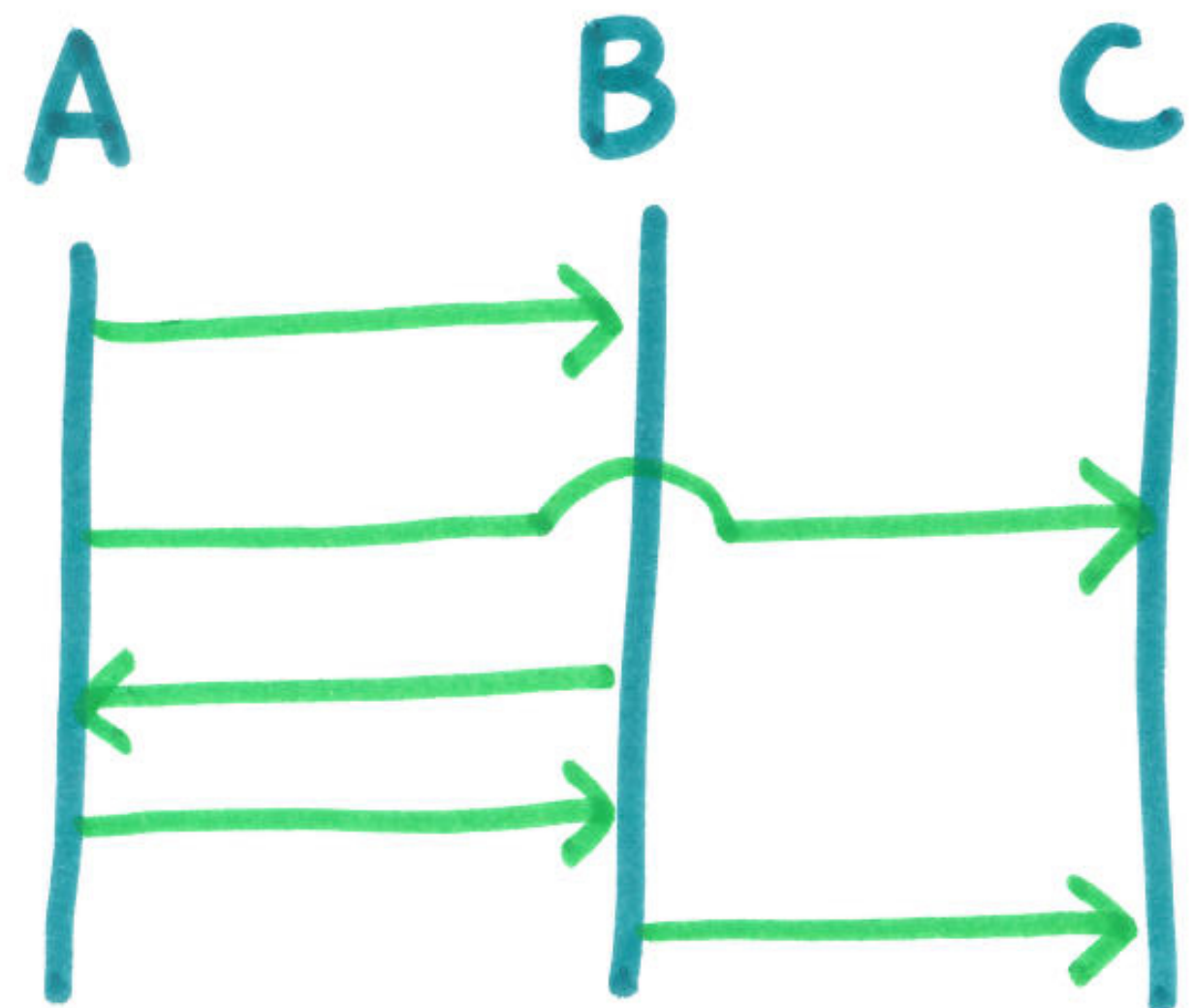


OPTIMISED C

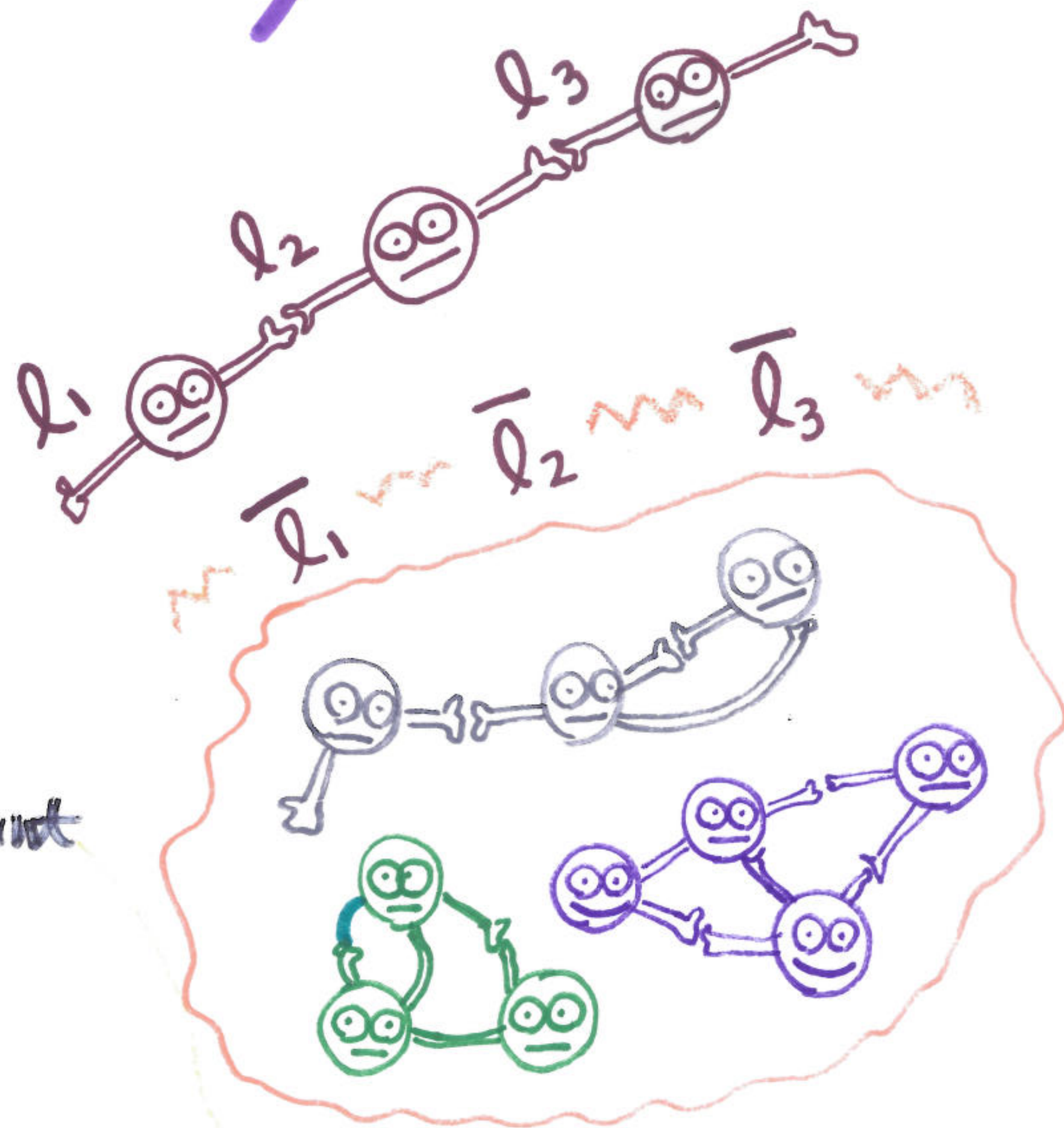
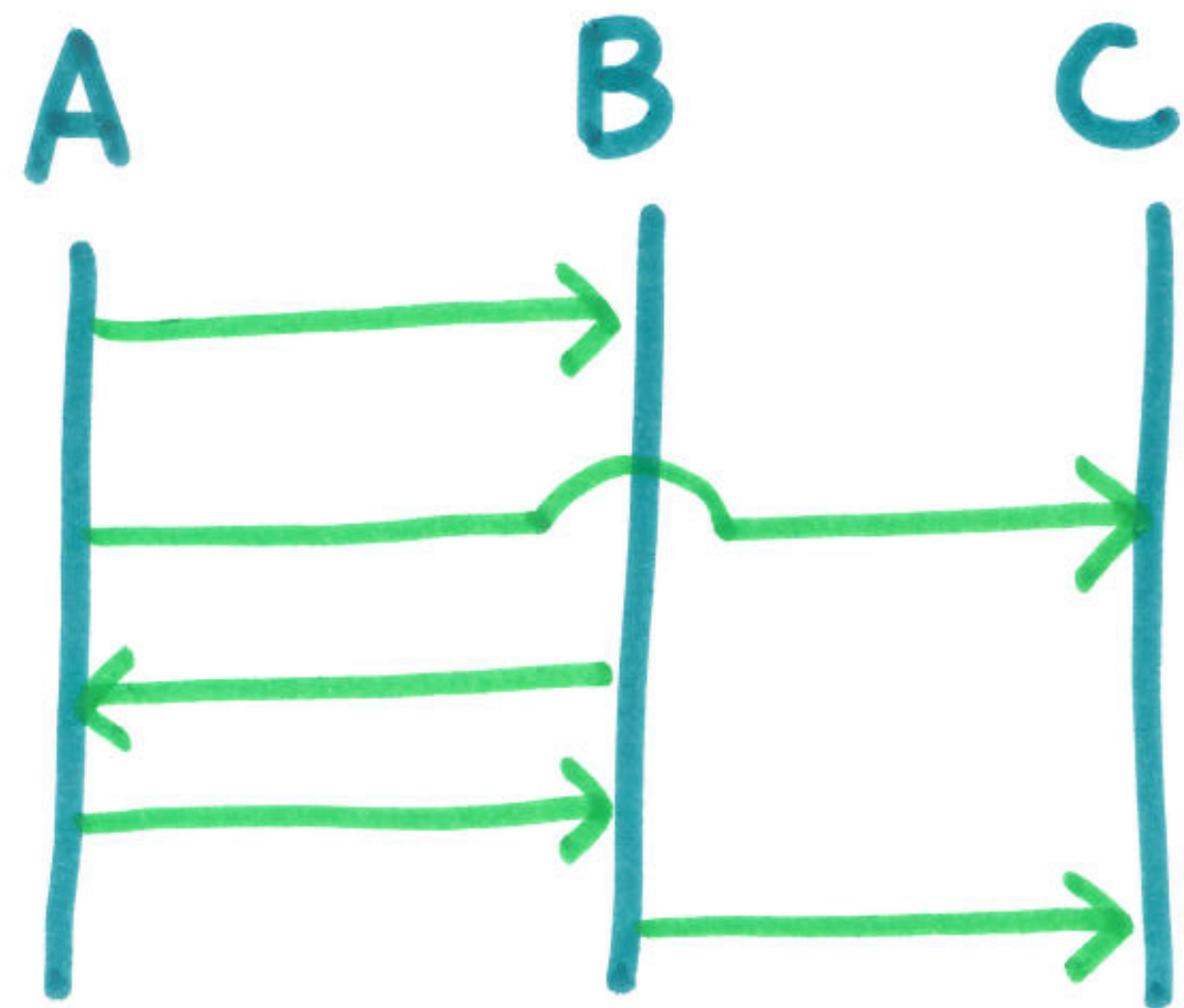


Safe?

Multiparty Compatibility



Multiparty Compatibility



Def $S = (M_p)_{p \in \text{Participant}}$

$\forall s . s \xrightarrow{l} s'$
l-buffer execution

if M_i does action l

then $(M_{\bar{j}})_{\bar{j} \in P \setminus i}$ do action \bar{l}
 after some $\xrightarrow{\quad}$

Definition 4 (*k*-Safety). S is k -safe if the conditions below hold for all $s = (\mathbf{q}; \mathbf{w}) \in RS_k(S)$:

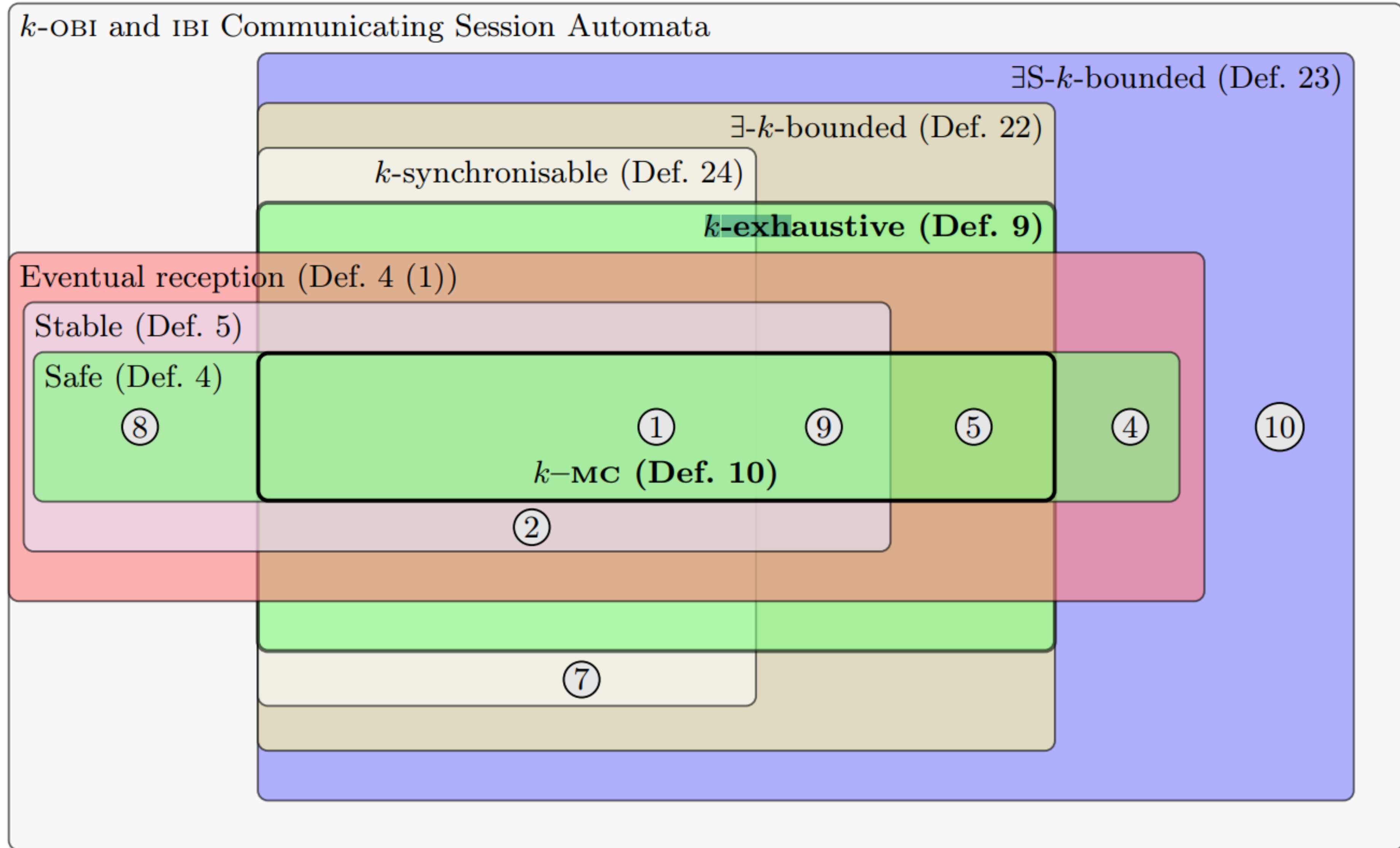
1. For all $\mathbf{pq} \in \mathcal{C}$, if $w_{\mathbf{pq}} = a \cdot w'$, then $s \rightarrow_k^* \xrightarrow{\mathbf{pq}?a}_k$.
2. For all $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{P}$, if $q_{\mathbf{p}}$ is a receiving state, then $s \rightarrow_k^* \xrightarrow{\mathbf{qp}?a}_k$ for some $\mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{P}$ and $a \in \Sigma$.

We say that S is safe if it validates the unbounded version of k -safety (∞ -safe).

Definition 5 (Stable). S has the stable property (SP) if $\forall s \in RS(S) : \exists (\mathbf{q}; \epsilon) \in RS(S) : s \rightarrow^*(\mathbf{q}; \epsilon)$.

Definition 9 (*k*-Exhaustivity). S is k -exhaustive if for all $s = (\mathbf{q}; \mathbf{w}) \in RS_k(S)$ and $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{P}$, if $q_{\mathbf{p}}$ is a sending state, then $\forall (q_{\mathbf{p}}, \ell, q'_{\mathbf{p}}) \in \delta_{\mathbf{p}} : \exists \phi \in \mathcal{A}^* : s \xrightarrow{\phi}_k \xrightarrow{\ell}_k$ and $\mathbf{p} \notin \phi$.

k-Multiparty Compatibility [CAV'19]



Asynchronous Subtyping

Existing work

- Relation given by [Ghilezan et al., POPL 2021]

Theorem [POPL 2021]

Internal and external choices can be decomposed into single input and single output trees

Asynchronous Subtyping

Existing work

- Relation given by [Ghilezan et al., POPL 2021]
 - Sound 

Theorem [POPL 2021]

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Asynchronous Subtyping

Existing work

- Relation given by [Ghilezan et al., POPL 2021]
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 - Complete 

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Asynchronous Subtyping

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- Our aim is a sound and decidable algorithm

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- **Theorem [POPL 2021]**
Internal and external choices can be decomposed into single input and single output trees

Asynchronous Subtyping

Session Type Prefix

π, ρ	$::=$	ϵ	empty prefix
		$p!l(S)$	message send
		$p?l(S)$	message receive
		$\pi_1.\pi_2$	concatenation

Asynchronous Subtyping

Reduction Rules

$$\mathcal{A}^{(p)} ::= q?l(S) \mid q?l(S).\mathcal{A}^{(p)} \quad (p \neq q)$$

$$\frac{S' \leq: S}{\langle p?l(S).\pi, \mathcal{A}^{(p)}.p?l(S').\pi' \rangle \rightarrow \langle \pi, \mathcal{A}^{(p)}.\pi' \rangle} [\text{RED-}\mathcal{A}]$$

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\uparrow
 $\mathcal{A}^{(p)}$

Asynchronous Subtyping

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\uparrow
 $\mathcal{A}^{(p)}$

$$\mathcal{A}^{(p)} ::= q?\ell(S) \mid q?\ell(S).\mathcal{A}^{(p)} \quad (p \neq q)$$

Theorems

Termination, Soundness & Complexity

Lemma 3. *Given finite prefixes π and π' , $\langle \pi \sqcup \pi' \rangle$ can be reduced only a finite number of times.*

Theorem 4 (Termination). *Our subtyping algorithm always eventually terminates.*

Theorem 5 (Soundness). *Our subtyping algorithm is sound.*

Lemma 6. *Given finite prefixes π and π' , the time complexity of reducing $\langle \pi \sqcup \pi' \rangle$ is $O(\min(|\pi|, |\pi'|))$.*

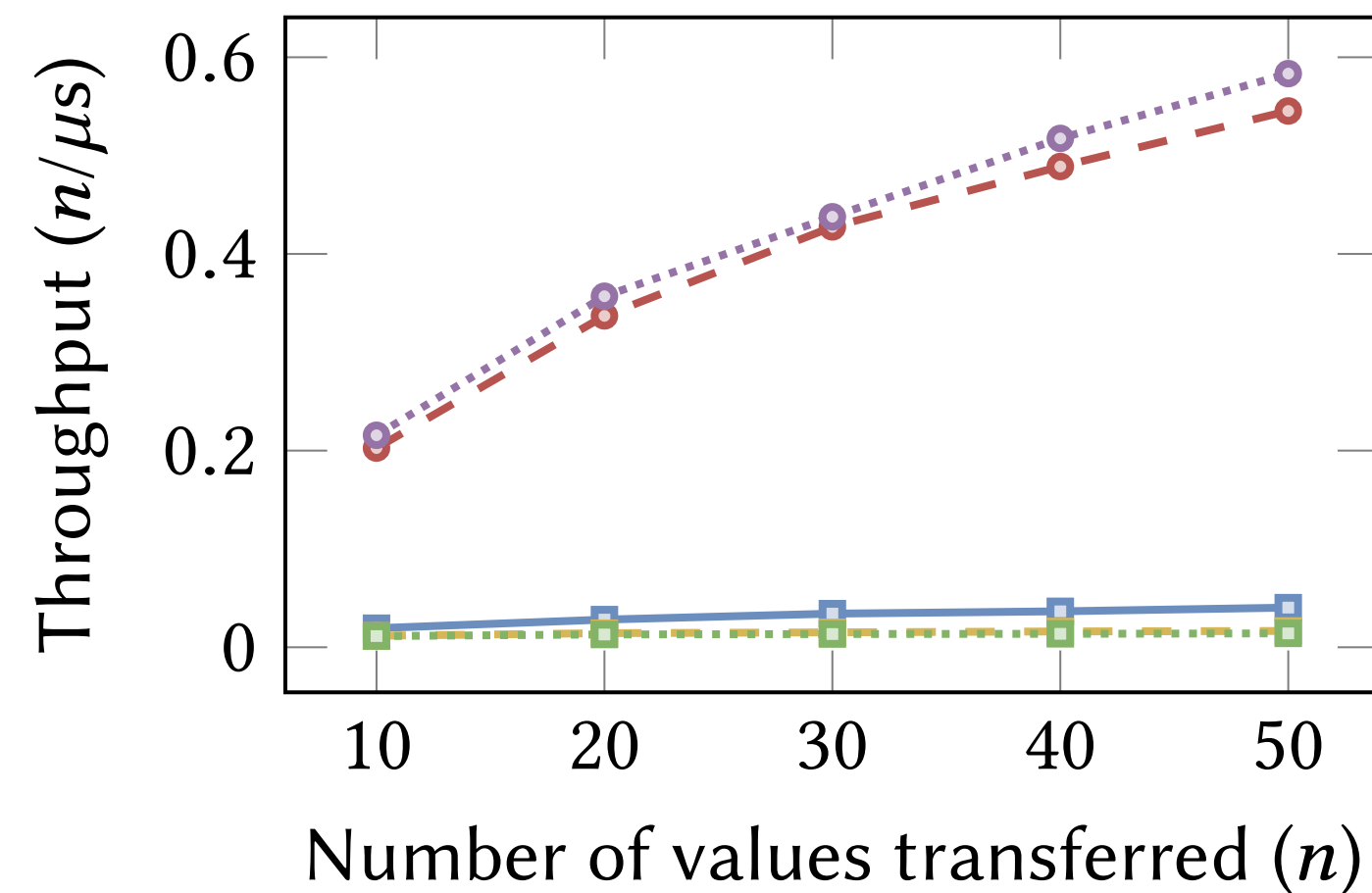
Theorem 7 (Complexity). *Consider T and T' as (possibly infinite) trees $\mathcal{T}(T)$ and $\mathcal{T}(T')$ with asymptotic branching factors b and b' respectively. Our algorithm has time complexity $O(n \min(b, b')^n)$ and space complexity $O(n \min(b, b'))$ in the worst case to determine if $T \leq T'$ with bound n .*

Evaluation

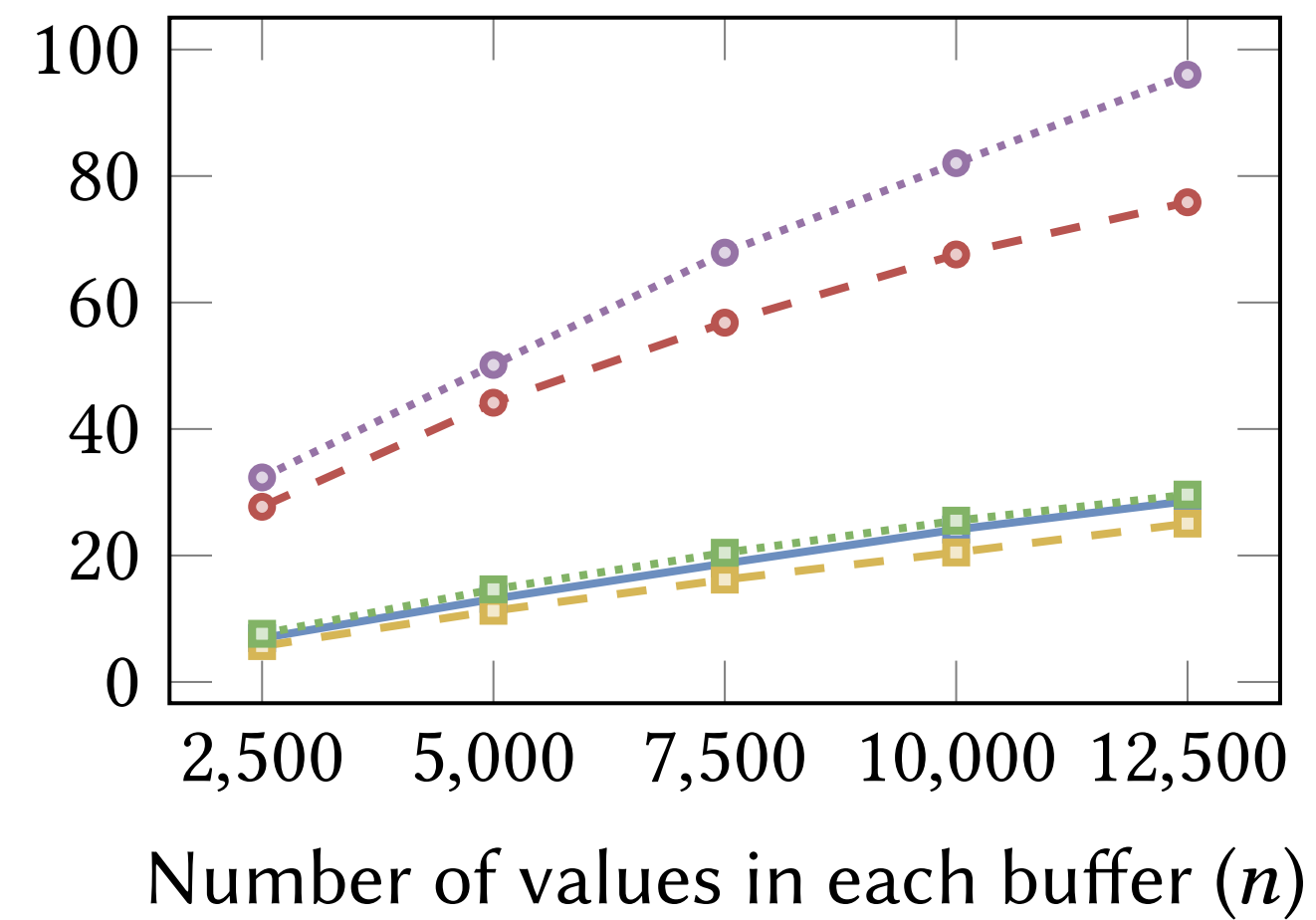
Rust Framework Benchmarks

—■— SESH -■- MULTICRUSTY ...■... FERRITE —○— RUSTFFT -○- RUMPSTEAK ...○... RUMPSTEAK (optimised)

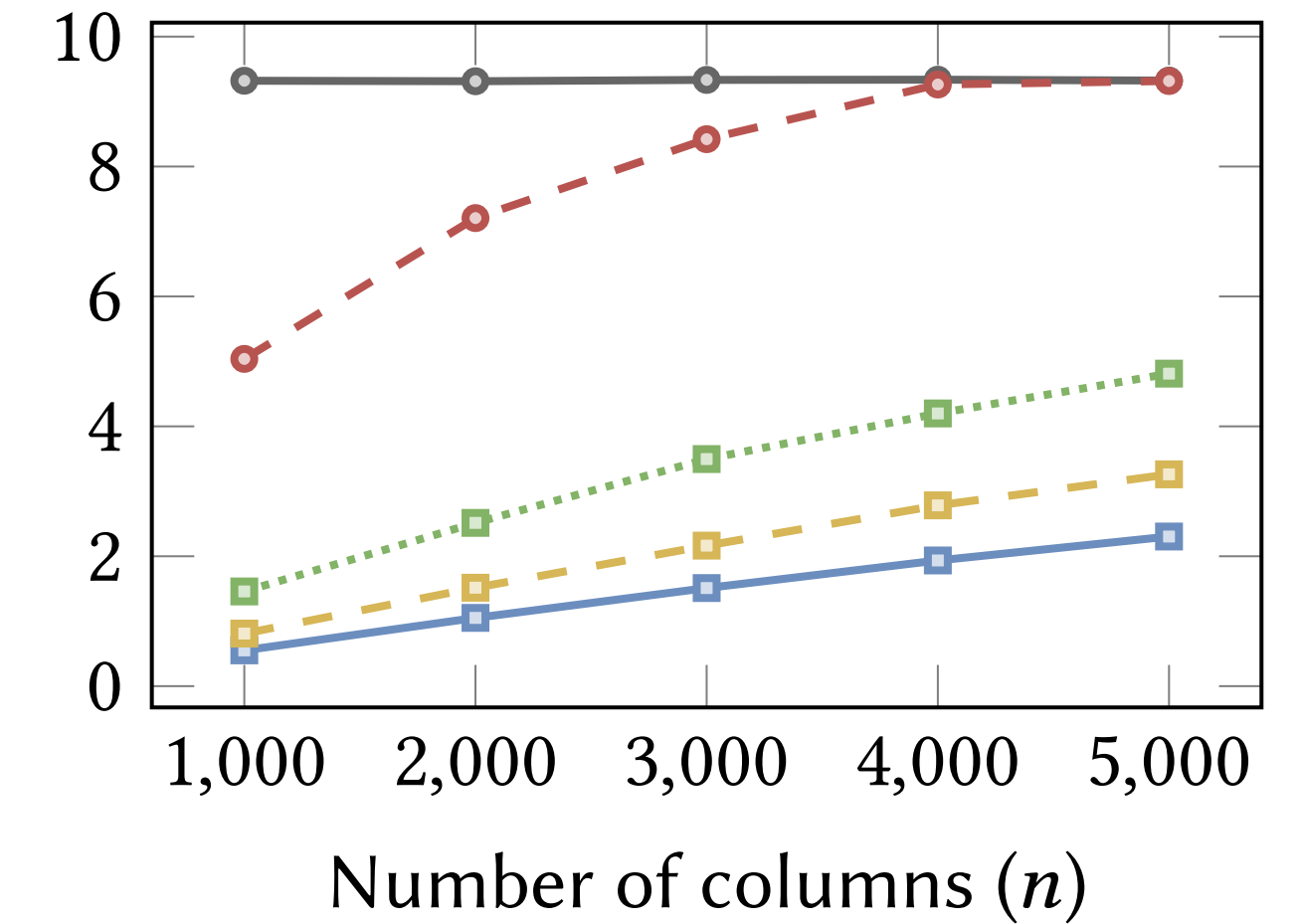
Stream



Double Buffering



FFT

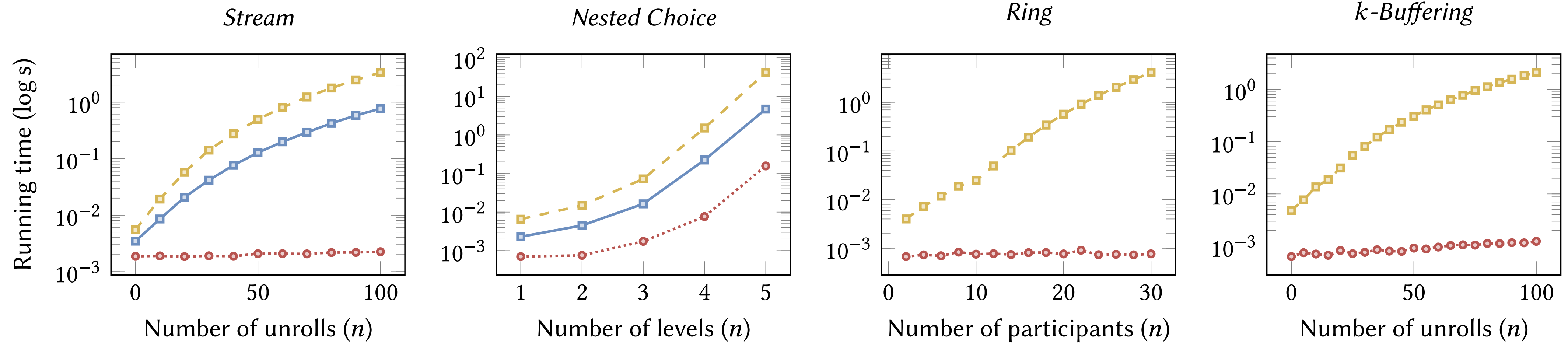


16-core AMD Opteron™ 6200 Series CPU @ 2.6GHz with hyperthreading, 128GB of RAM, Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS and Rust Nightly 2021-07-06. We use version 0.3.5 of the Criterion.rs library and a multi-threaded asynchronous runtime from version 1.11.0 of the Tokio library.

Evaluation

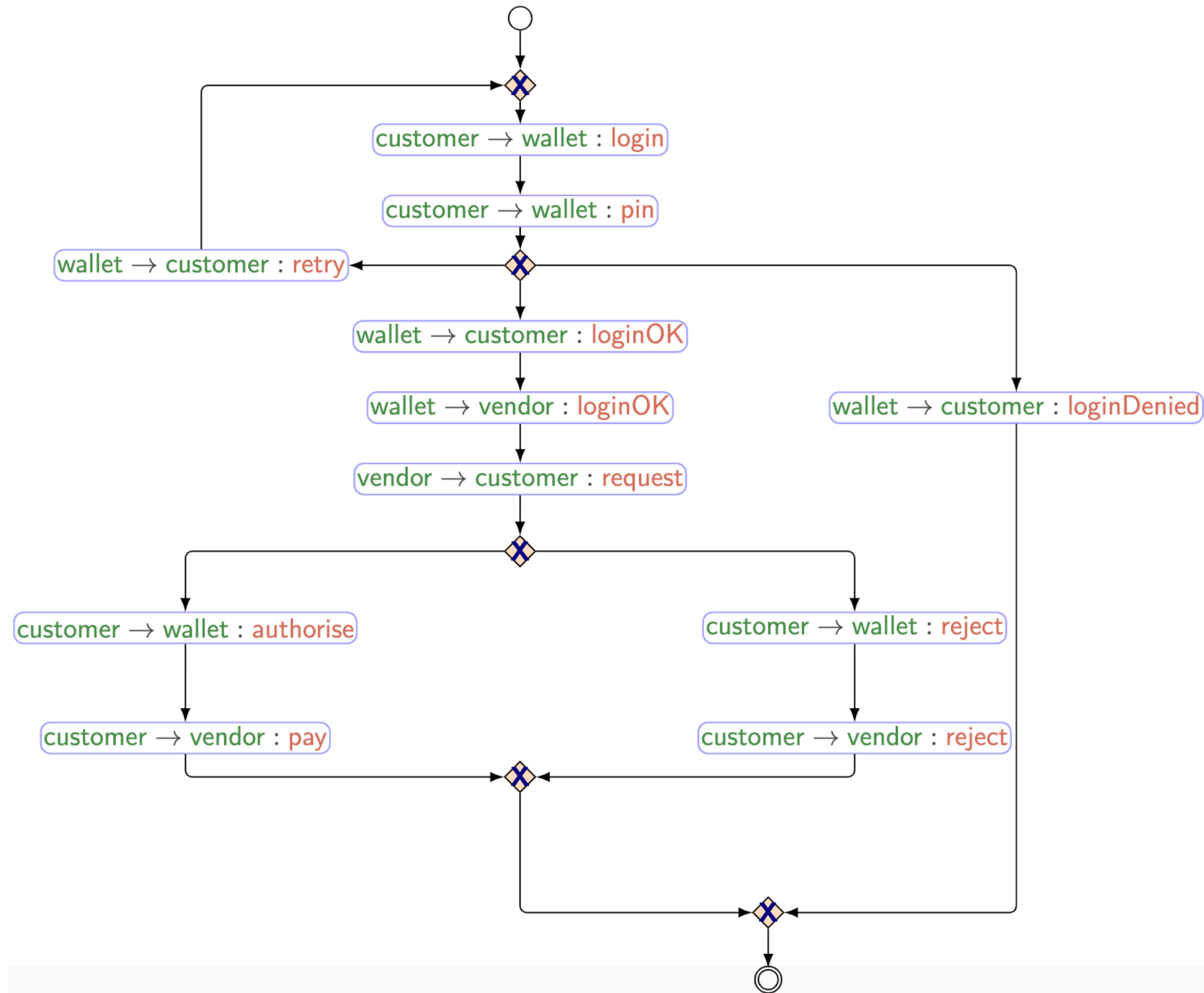
Asynchronous Reordering Benchmarks

—■— SOUNDBINARY -■- k -MC ···○··· RUMPSTEAK



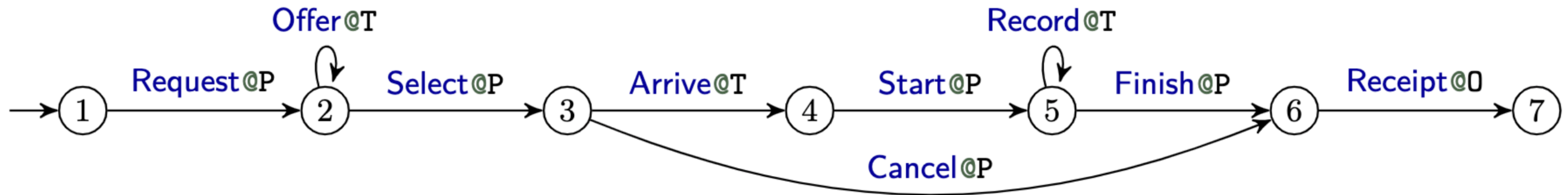
Choreography Automata

Tuosto et al



Swam protocols

Kuhn et al [ECOOP 2023]



Top-down

- Less is more [Scalas and NY, POPL'19]
- End-Point Projections with Sums (by Scalas and NY, 2019)
 - Plain projection [POPL'08] has no issue (**Two Buyer Protocol**)
 - Meageability is sound but the proof of subject reduction was incorrect (*balanced* called *coherence* is too strong)

$$\frac{\Gamma' = \{s[\mathbf{p}]:S_{\mathbf{p}}\}_{\mathbf{p} \in I} \quad s \notin \Gamma \quad \text{consistent}(\Gamma') \quad \Theta \cdot \Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash P}{\Theta \cdot \Gamma \vdash (vs:\Gamma') P} \quad [\text{T-}\nu\text{CLASSIC}]$$

-

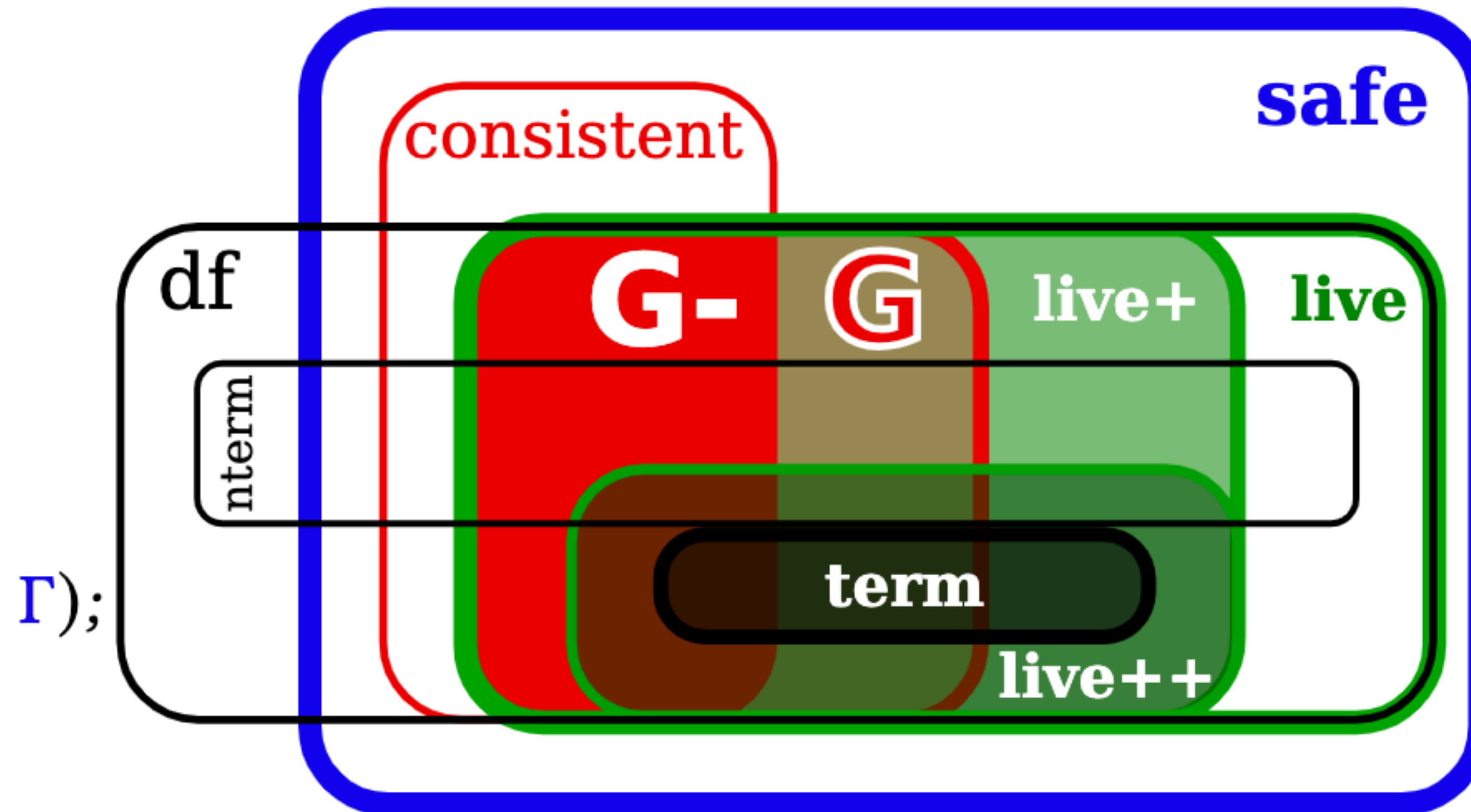
Bottom-up

- Promoting a use of model checking
- Typing rule for **bottom-up**

$$\frac{\Gamma' = \{s[\mathbf{p}] : S_{\mathbf{p}}\}_{\mathbf{p} \in I} \quad \varphi(\Gamma') \quad s \notin \Gamma \quad \Theta \cdot \Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash P}{\Theta \cdot \Gamma \vdash (vs:\Gamma') P}$$

End Point Projection and Merge Operators

- A Diagram from SY19



Proving Subject Reduction with Global Types

- Change consistency up-to-subtyping [DSHY'17]
- Use projection for the initial (starting) processes then use safety for running processes [HFDG'21, LNY'22]
- Use global types directly as a type of a multiparty session (precise synchronous multiparty session types) [GJPSY'19]
- Use **association** between the global and local types up-to-subtyping [BHYZ'22]

$$\frac{G \sqsubseteq_s \Gamma' \quad s \notin \Gamma \quad \Theta \cdot \Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash P}{\Theta \cdot \Gamma \vdash (\nu s:\Gamma') P}$$

Top-Down (Global Protocols)

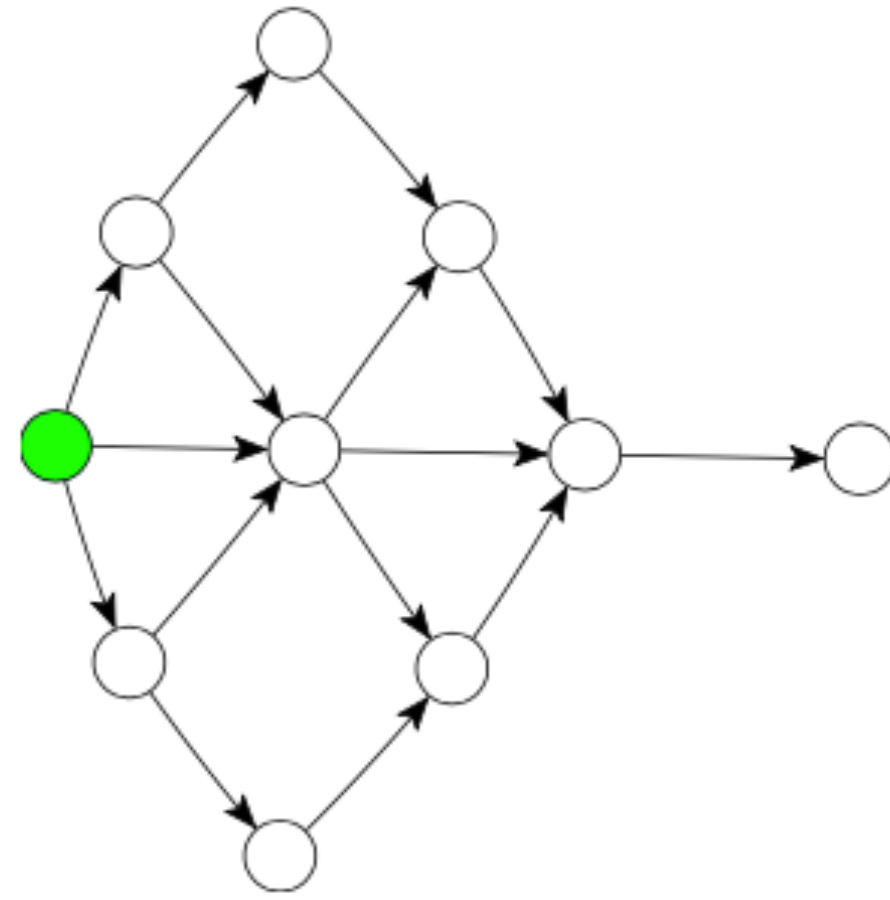
- **Global protocols help to visualise the whole interactions**
- **Correctness by contraction (safe, deadlock-free and live)**
- **Helpful to prove subject reductions**
- **Effective inductive projection [Tirore et al 23]**
- **Complete Projection of MPSTs with Automata [Li et al 23]**
- **Compositionality [Gheri & NY OOPSLA 2023, Dezani et al (many)]**
- **Asynchronous subtyping: many other progress on sound algorithms [TACAS'23, Bocchi et al., ESOP'23, Li et al.,]**
- Users need to write a protocol
- Realisability is usually non-trivial, often difficult to produce a sound and complete set of deadlock-free and live local behaviours
- Global types might be getting complicated (Choreography Automata, Swams, Refinements, Timers, etc).

Bottom Up (Local Protocols)

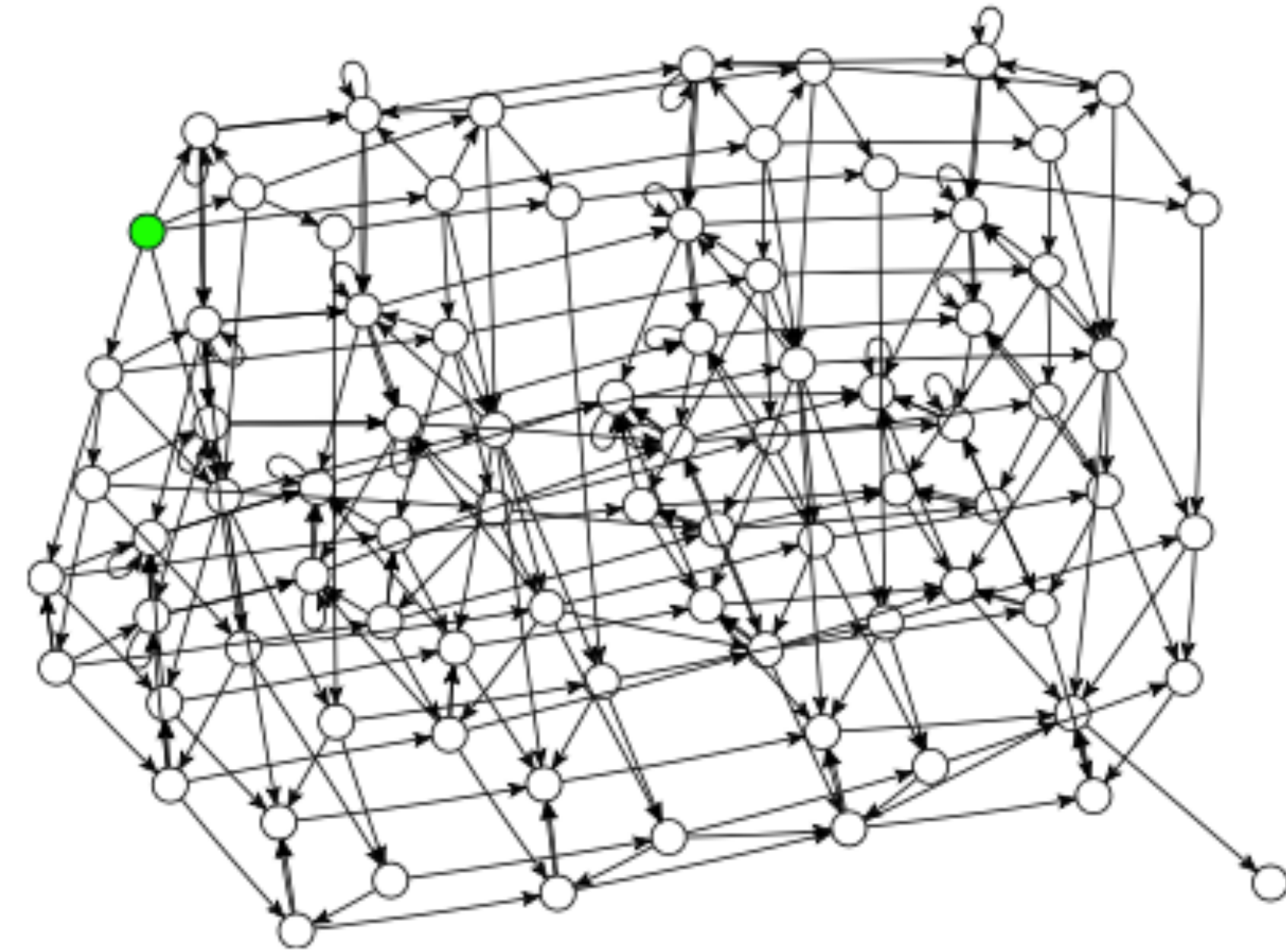
- **Sound and Complete w.r.t. the Properties by construction**
- **No need to write a global protocol**
- **Easy to extend the syntax of local types**
- State Explosion Problem (off-the-shelf model checking tools)
- Extraction of behavioural types from programs is very tedious and hard
- Gap between type-level properties and process behaviours (liveness)
- Undecidable for Asynchronous MPST (Communicating Automata) — limit to synchrony (no buffer)
- Need to check a combination of safety and deadlock-freedom (or other property)

Why model-checking tool (mCRL2)?

- Can analyse properties than the top-down approach
- Can scale



No Failure



with Failure

Future Directions

- Applications
 - Beyond Academic Trials, Industry production level applications
 - Benchmark Sets (Distributed Systems)
 - Failures / Recovery
 - Cyber Physical Systems, Quantum Computing, (Federate) ML, HPC, ...
- Foundations
 - Typed Behavioural Semantics
 - Relationship with (Concurrent ?) Effect Systems



Thank you! Discussions?



<http://mrg.cs.ox.ac.uk/>

