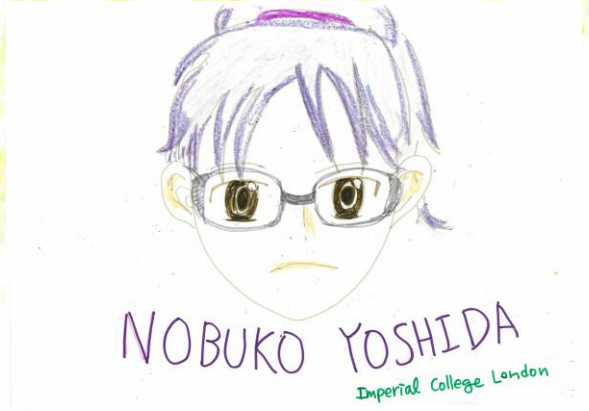


OPEN

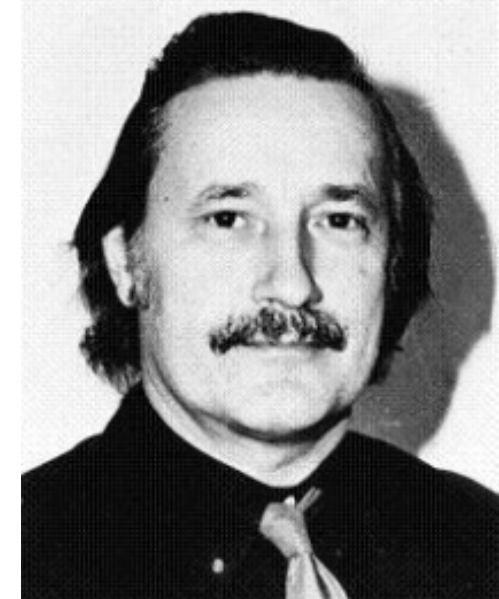


PROBLEMS

of
SESSION  

Multiparty Session Types

Specification-Guided Concurrent and Distributed Programming



1916-1975

- **Christopher Strachey** (sequential computation)
 - ▶ **Types** = abstract and digest computation (data types, polymorphism)
 - ▶ **Structured programming = High-level programming**
- **Session types** (concurrency & communication)
 - ▶ Structured programming = **protocols**

Problems: Concurrency Bugs

- Communications increase **concurrency bugs**
 - Survey of 4k users [golang.org]
 - Analysis of 6 large software systems [ASPLOS 19]



docker



kubernetes



JAEGER

GO

Google (2009)



The Go Gopher

CSP_{80'}

*Do not communicate by sharing memory;
share memory by communicating*

– *Go Philosophy*

Problems: Concurrency Bugs

- Communications increase **concurrency bugs**
 - Survey of 4K users [golang.org]
 - Analysis of 6 large software systems [ASPLOS 19]
Uber code base [PLDI 2022]

More than a half of concurrency bugs in Go are caused by communications.

deadlock

channel errors



The Go Gopher

Problems: Concurrency Bugs

- Communications increase **concurrency bugs**
 - Survey of 4k users [golang.org]
 - Analysis of 6 large software systems [ASPLOS 19]



More than a half of concurrency bugs in Go are caused by communications.



Session Types

- Prevent concurrency bugs.
- Can abstract, implement and manage communications as **Protocols**.
- **Clean, Cheap** and **Retrofittable**.

Why Session Types, Why Now?

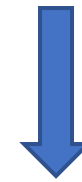
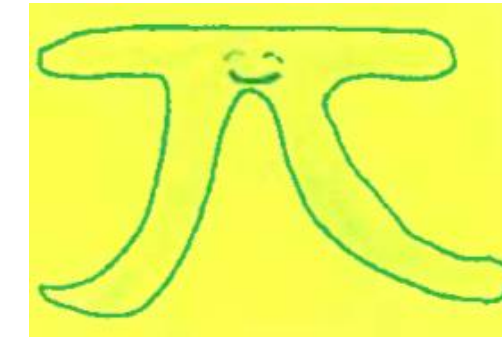
Significant academic and industry interests via fundamental breakthroughs

Milner,
Honda, NY



Binary Session Types

ESOP'98

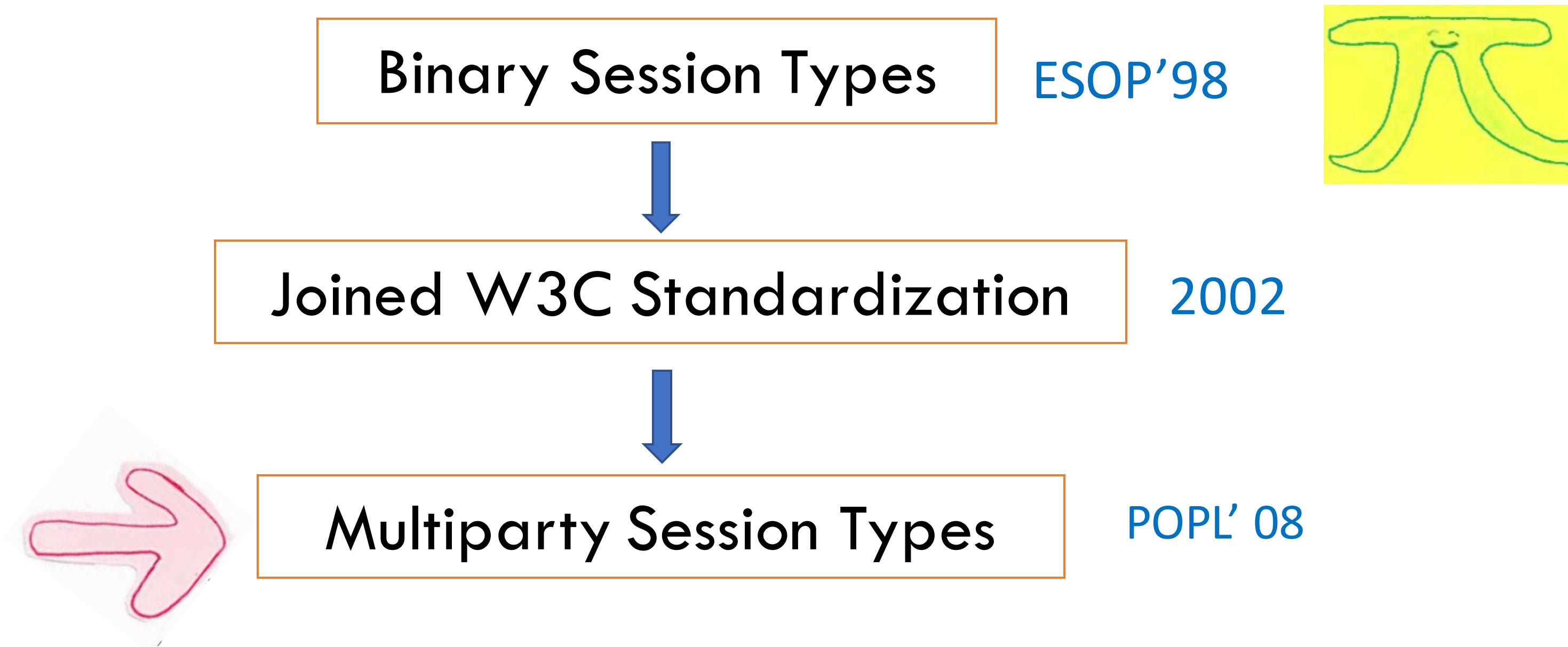


Joined W3C Standardization

2002

Why Session Types, Why Now?

Significant academic and industry interests via fundamental breakthroughs

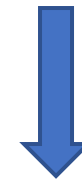
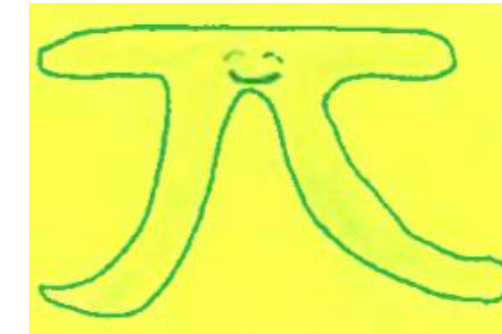


Why Session Types, Why Now?

Significant academic and industry interests via fundamental breakthroughs

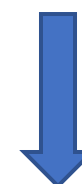
Binary Session Types

ESOP'98



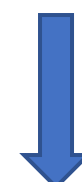
Joined W3C Standardization

2002



Multiparty Session Types

POPL' 08

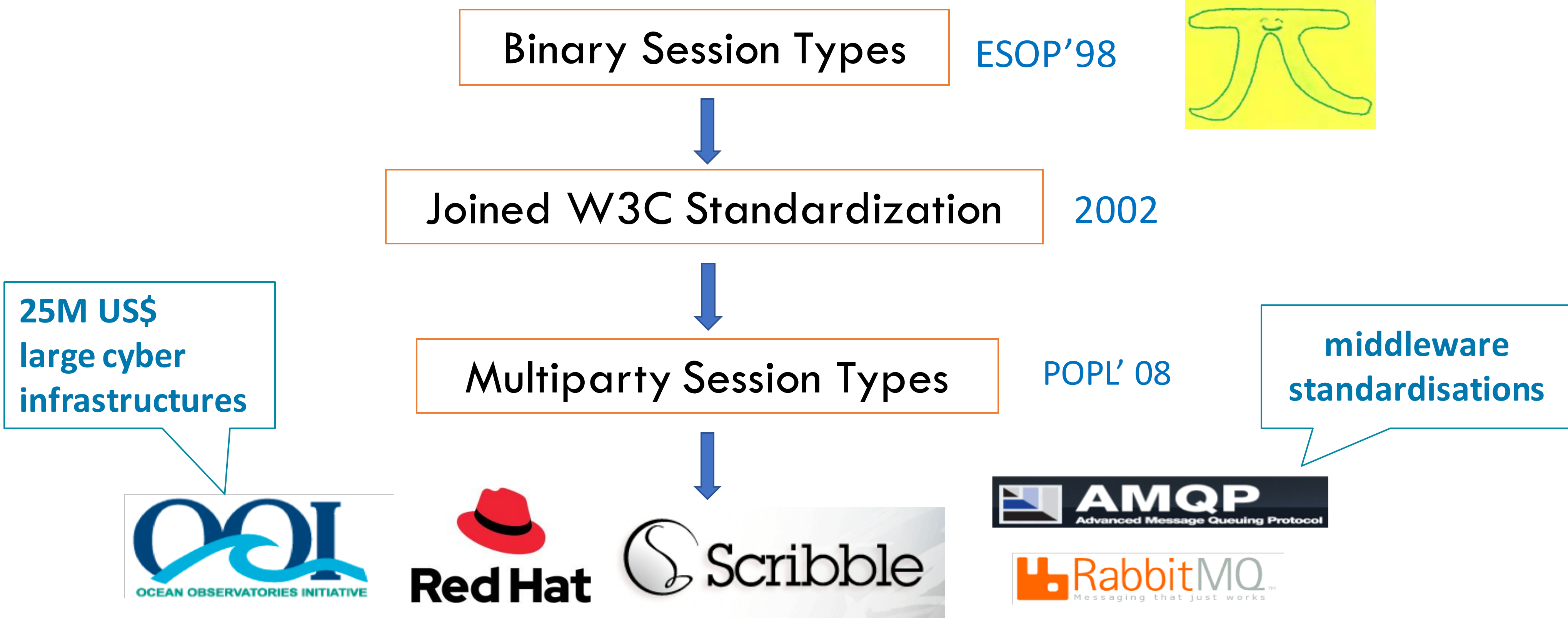


largest open source
company in the world



Why Session Types, Why Now?

Significant academic and industry interests via fundamental breakthroughs

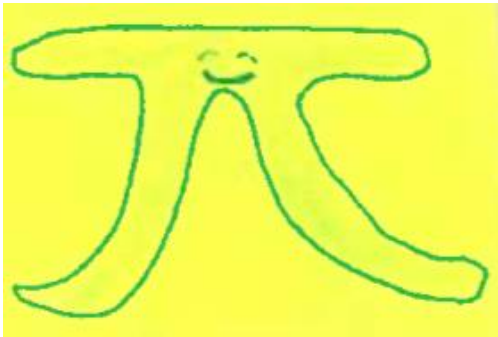


Why Session Types, Why Now?

Significant academic and industry interests via fundamental breakthroughs

Binary Session Types

ESOP'98



Joined W3C Standardization

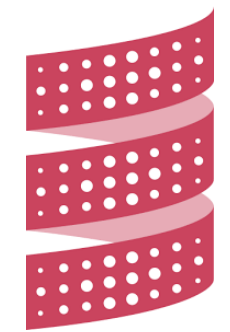
2002

Multiparty Session Types

POPL'08



TypeScript



Scala

akka



ERLANG

MPI



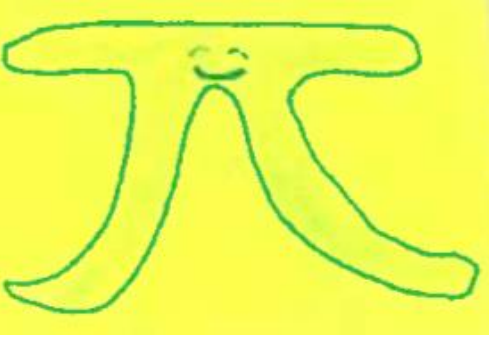
Why Session Types, Why Now?

Significant academic and industry interests via fundamental breakthroughs

ETAPS Test Time Award 2019

Binary Session Types

ESOP'98



Joined W3C Standardization

2002



Multiparty Session Types

POPL' 08

POPL Influential Paper Award 2018



My Open Problems of Session Types

Foundations

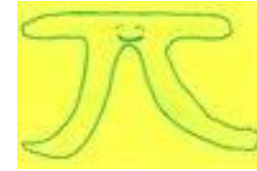
- Semantics
- Verification

Applications

- Parallel Computing Systems
- Distributed Systems
- Open Systems

Foundations of Session Types

- The Original Honda-Vasco-Kubo [1998]
- Linear Logic-Based Session Types:
Caires & Pfenning [2010] & Wadler [2012]
- Fundamentals of Session Types: Vasconcelos [2009]
- Communicating Automata Theory [1995]
e.g., Model Checking (mCLR2)



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

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

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

λ in π

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

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

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

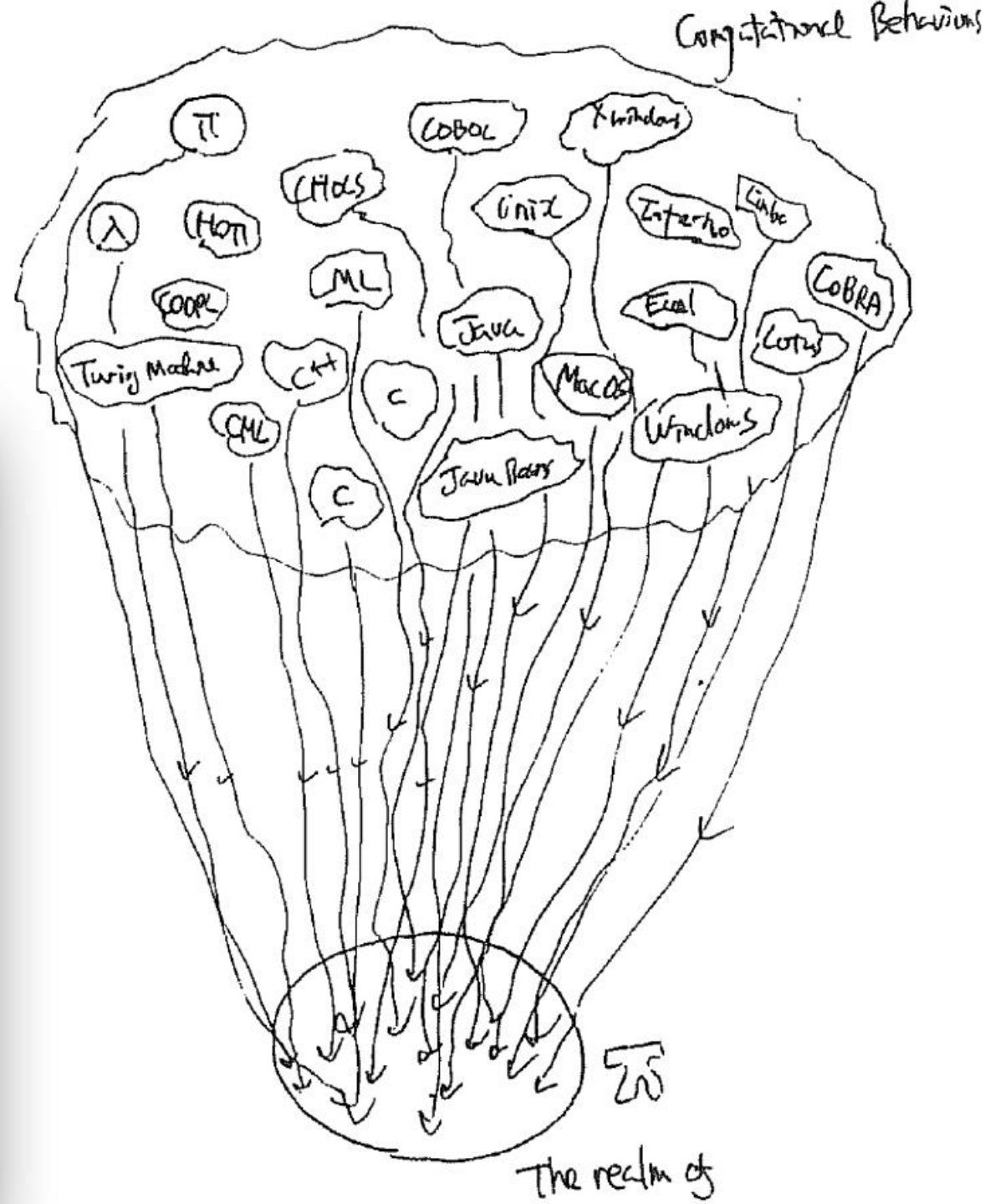
$$\text{with } [[x=N]]_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} !x(u).[[N]]_u.$$

Pi-Calculus vs Lambda-Calculus
Kohei Honda [1995]

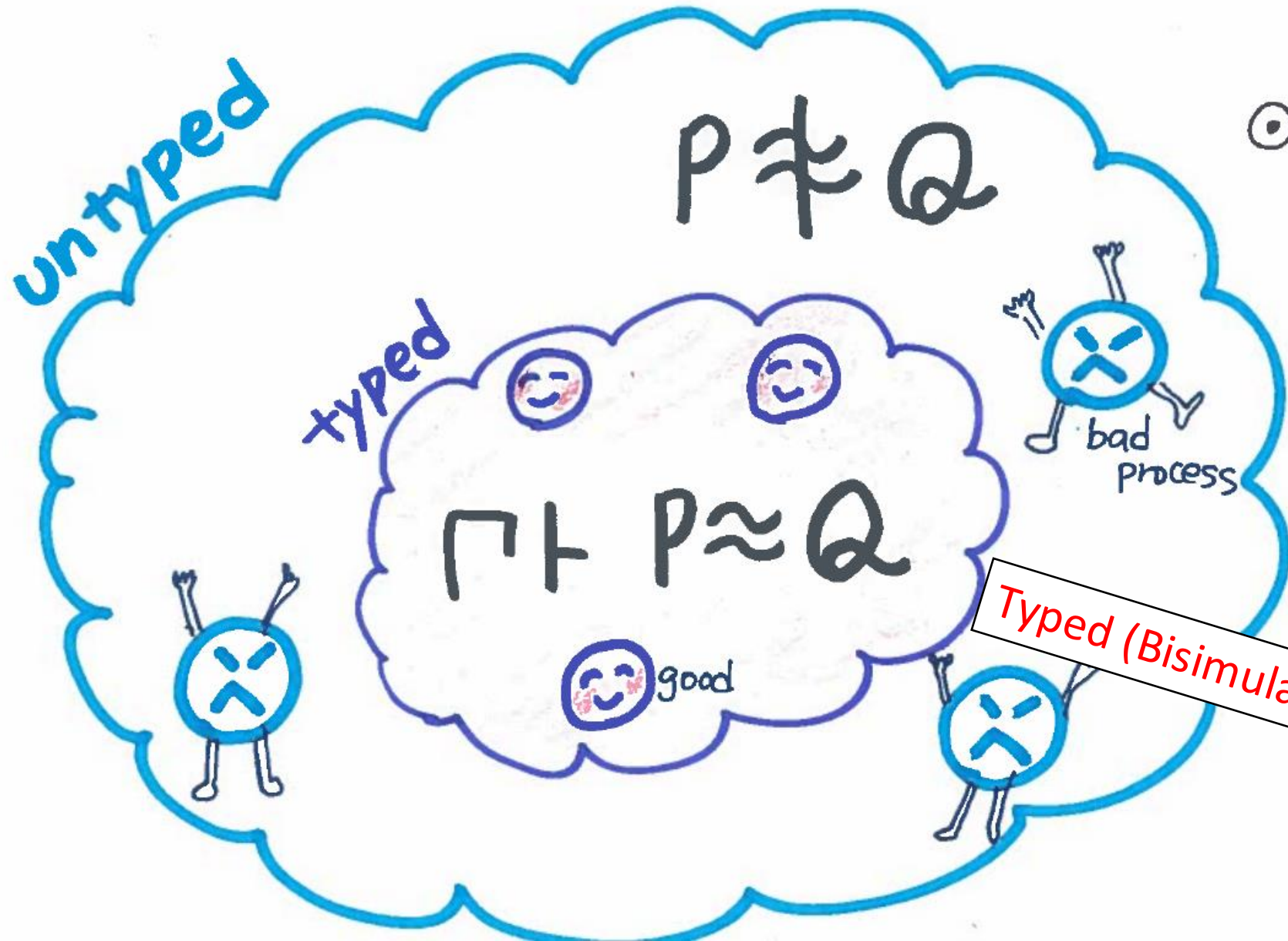
Pi-Calculus

Kohei Honda [1995]

- 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]
- Abstract "constant" interaction [HY94]
- Strategies on Games [HO95]



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



⊙ Correctness of Encoding

⊙ Limit environment \sqsupset
 \Rightarrow Equate more processes

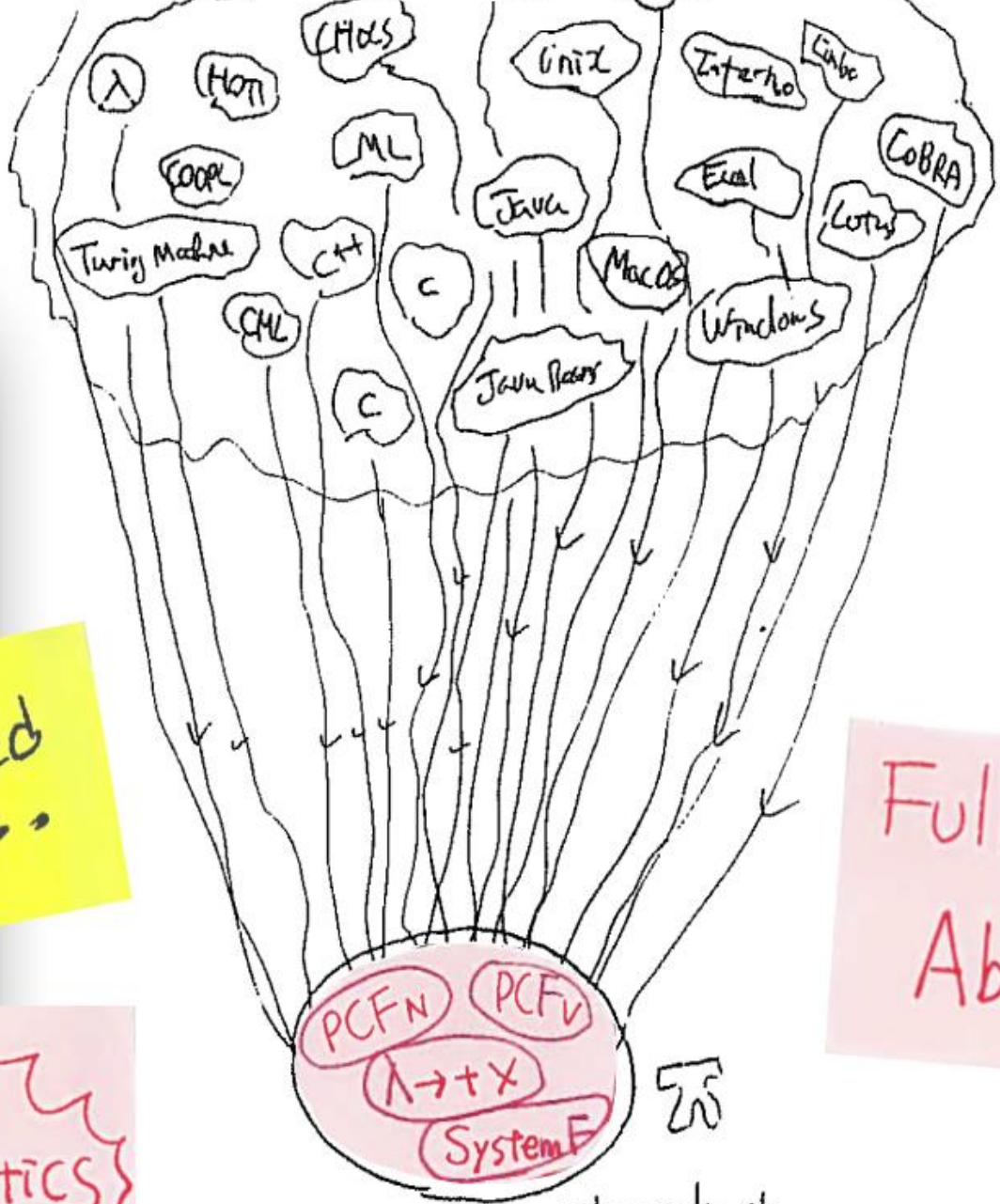
⊙ Compositional

Typed (Bisimulation) Semantics

- λ -calculus [MPW89, Milner90, Milner92, ...]
- Concurrent Object [Walker91]
- ω -order term passing [Sangiorgi 92]
- Various data structures [Milner90]
- Proof Nets [Bellare and Scott 93]
- Arbitrary 'constant' interaction [1]
- Strategies on Games [HO95]

Complicated
...

Game Semantics

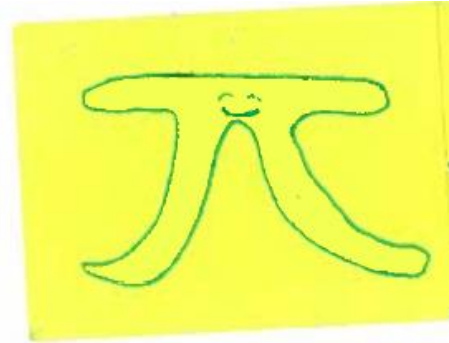
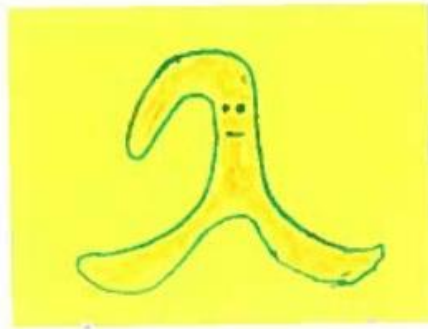


Fully Abstract

The realm of Name Passing Interactions

Linear Logic-Based Session Types

[Toninho & NY 2021]



$M \approx N$



$[M] \approx [N]$

λ in π

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

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

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

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

Milner's
Encoding
1991

Session

ILL

$\llbracket M \rrbracket_a$
↑
name

λ in π

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

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

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

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

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

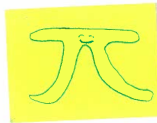
$$\llbracket \langle \rangle \rrbracket_a = 0$$

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

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



System



Session



$$M \approx N$$

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

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

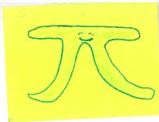


$$P \approx Q$$

Reverse



System
F



Session



$$M \approx N$$

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

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



$$P \approx Q$$

Reverse
New

Summary

SAD?



Functions



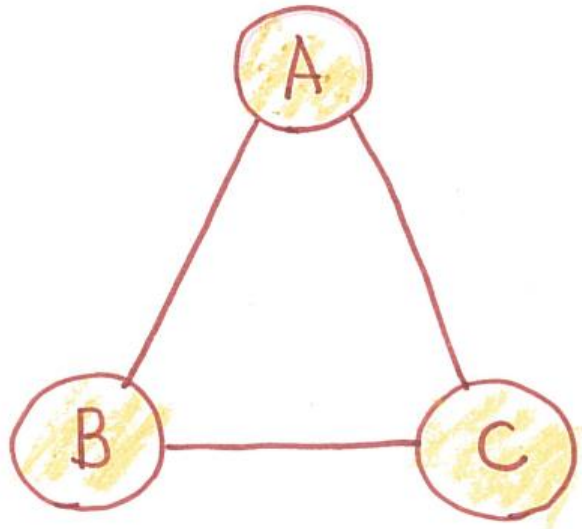
Message
Passing



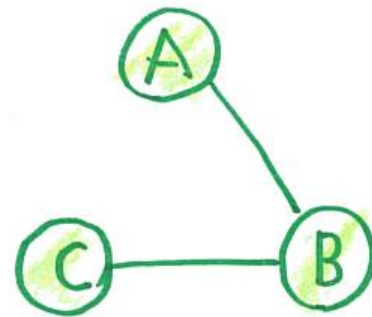
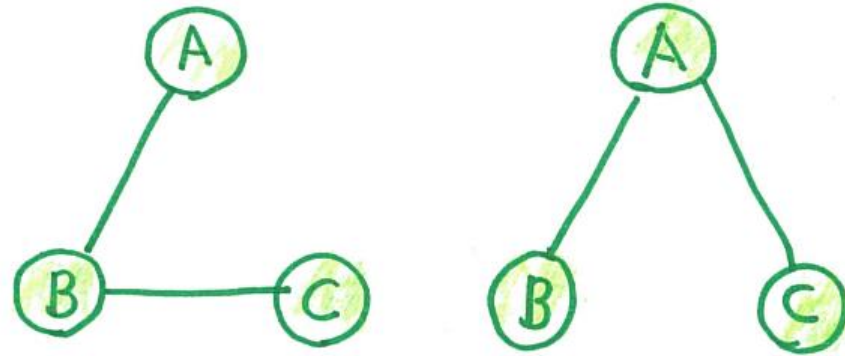
Linear
Logic

Distributability & Interconnectability

[Toninho & NY 19, Peters, Nestmann & Schmitt 23]



Multi Party



Linear Logical Session

cf. [1995] Specification Structures and Proposition as Types

$q ::=$	Qualifiers:
lin	linear
un	unrestricted

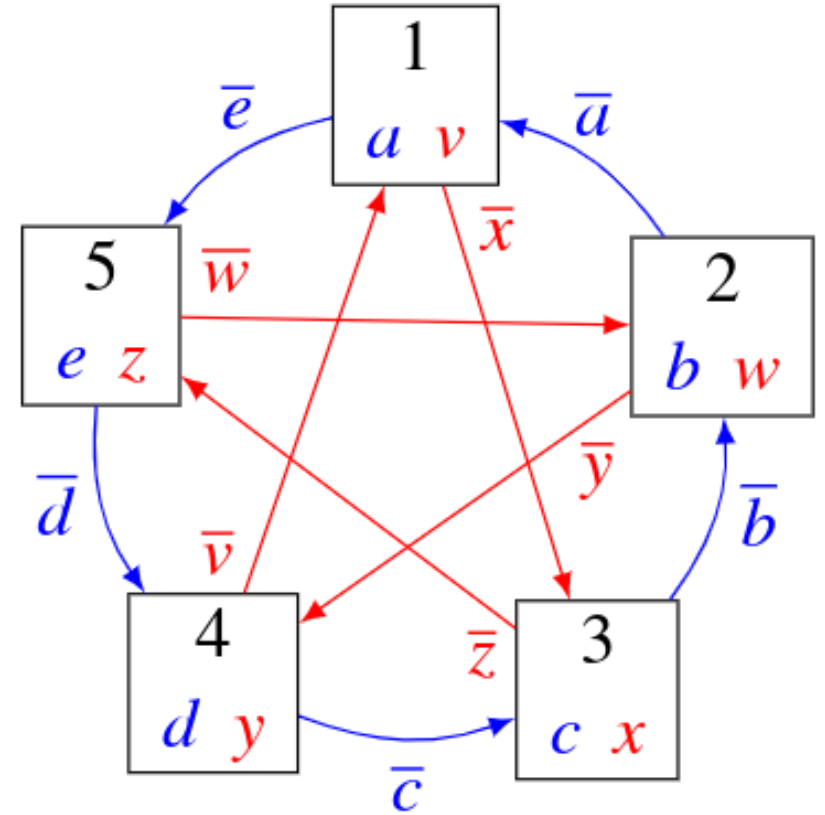
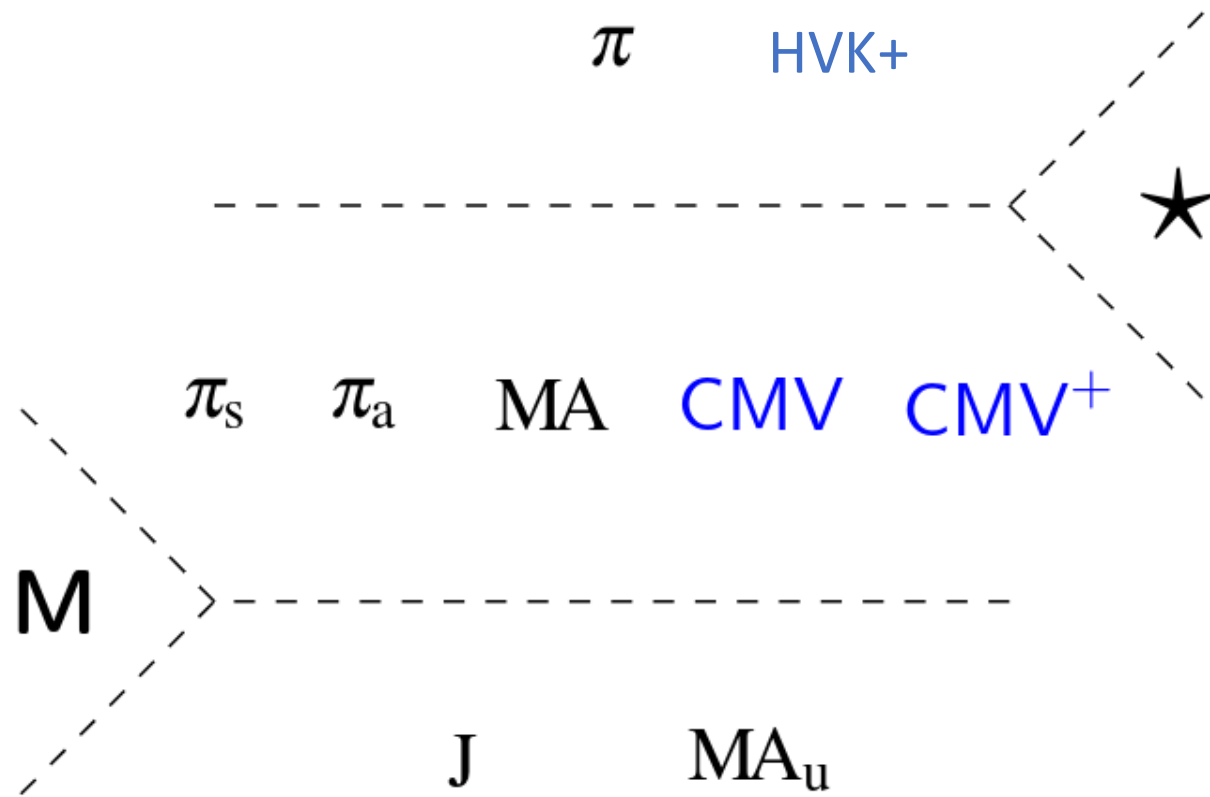
$$\pi: \quad \bar{y}z.P + R \mid y(x).Q + N \longmapsto P \mid Q\{z/x\} \quad \tau.P + R \longmapsto P$$

$$\text{CMV}^+/\text{CMV}: \quad \text{if true then } P \text{ else } Q \longmapsto P \quad \text{if false then } P \text{ else } Q \longmapsto Q$$

$$\text{CMV}^+: \quad (\nu yz)(y(1!v.P + M) \mid z(1?x.Q + N) \mid R) \longmapsto (\nu yz)(P \mid Q\{v/x\} \mid R)$$

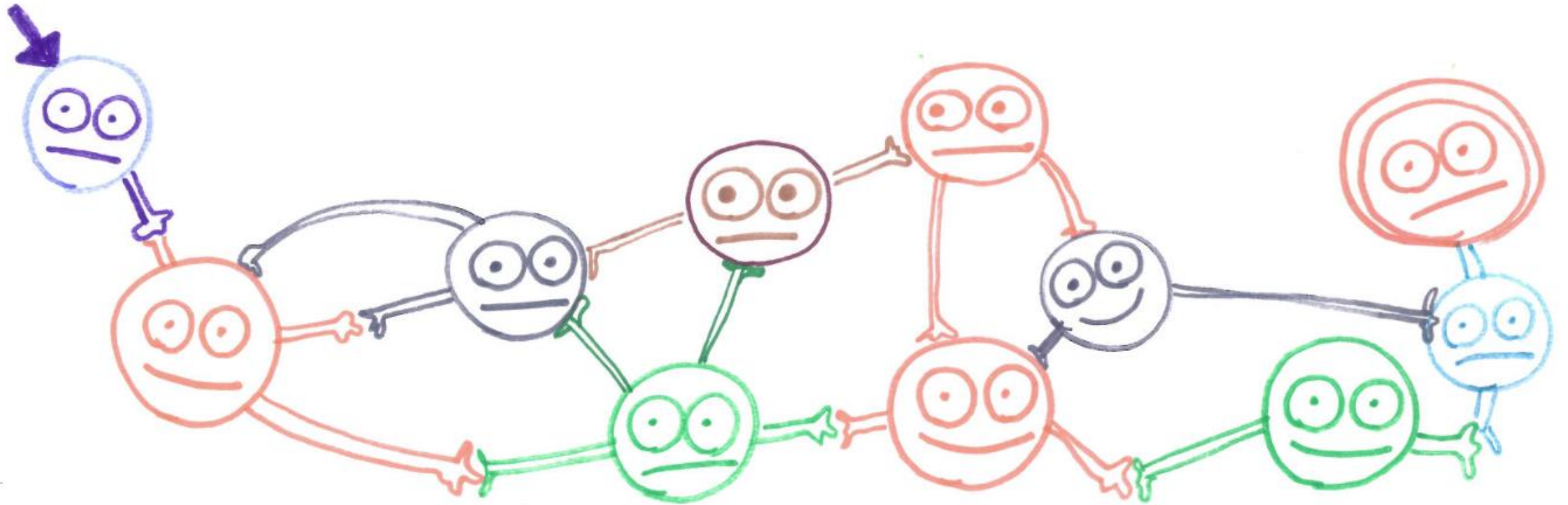
$$\text{CMV}: \quad (\nu yz)(y!v.P \mid z?x.Q \mid R) \longmapsto (\nu yz)(P \mid Q\{v/x\} \mid R)$$

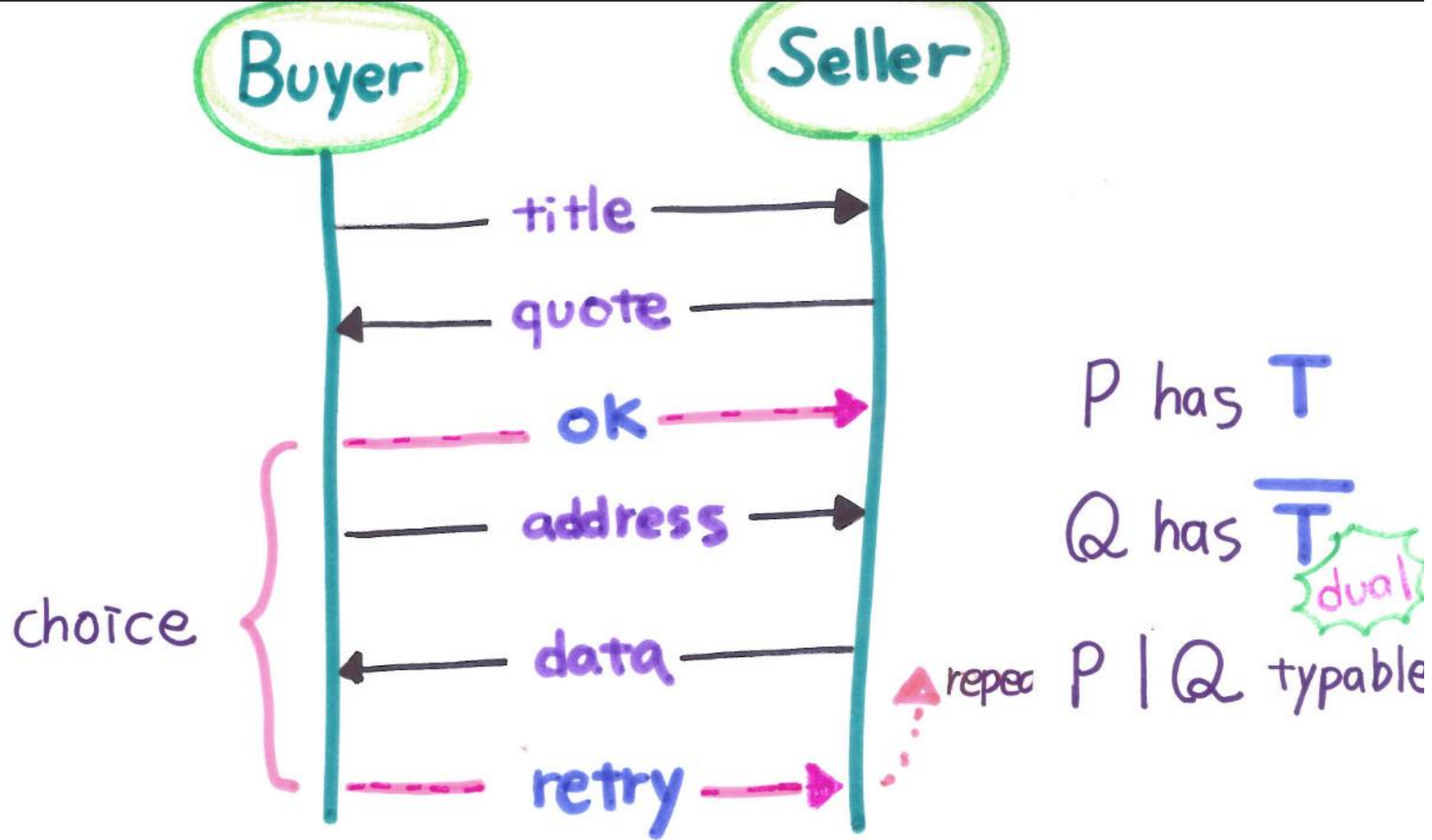
$$(\nu yz)(y \triangleleft 1_j.P \mid z \triangleright \{1_i : Q_i\}_{i \in I} \mid R) \longmapsto (\nu yz)(P \mid Q_j \mid R)$$



Fundamentals of Session Types [Vasconcelos 09]
 Mixed Sessions [CNV+21] = Separate Choices [Peters & NY 22]

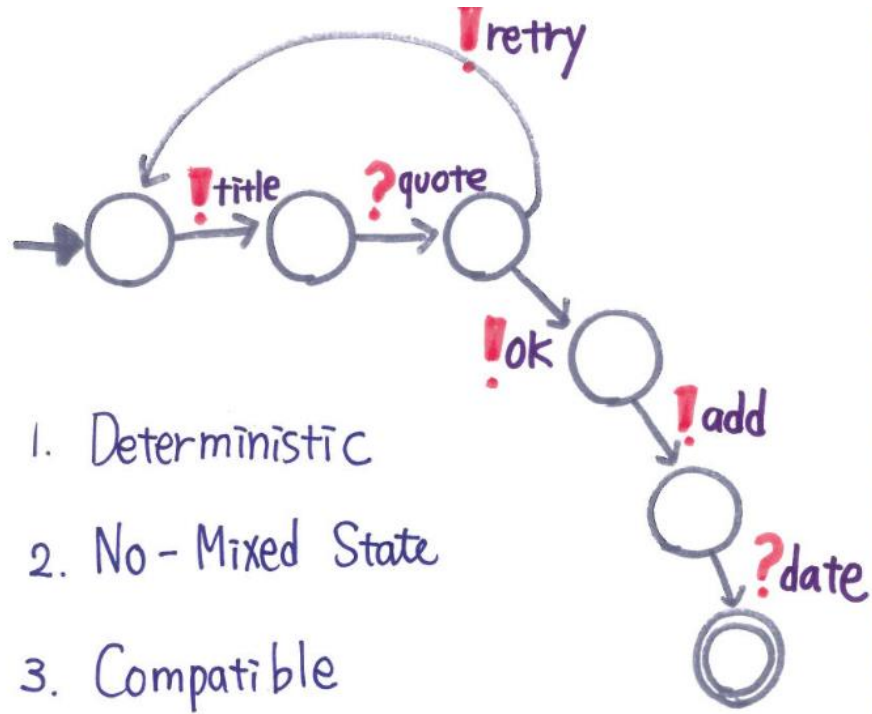
Communicating Automata [1983]



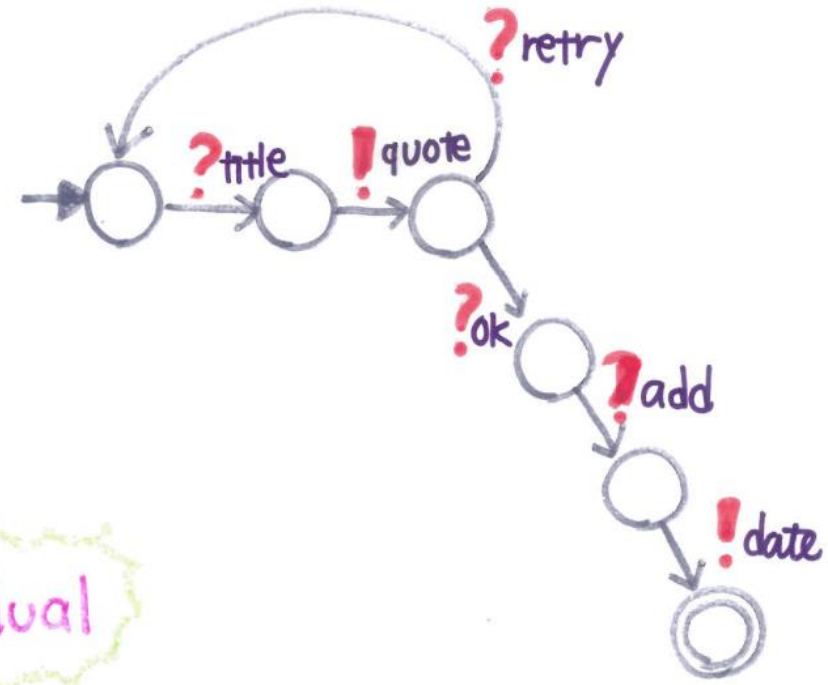


mt! Title ; ? Quote ; ! { ok: ! Add ; ? Date , retry : t }

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



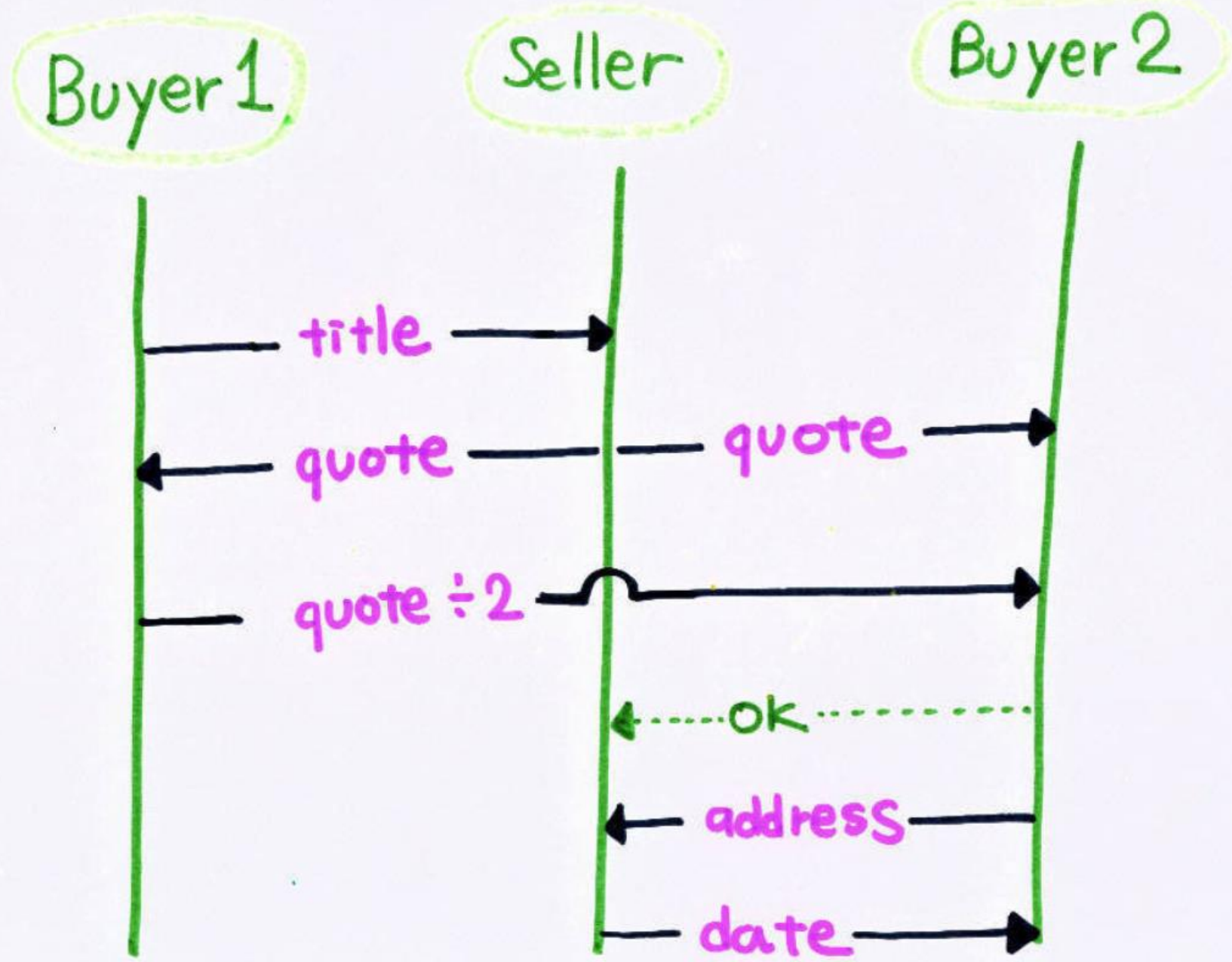
1. Deterministic
2. No-Mixed State
3. Compatible



dual

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

Multiparty Session Types



Rumpsteak Framework

Three Approaches



G Global Type

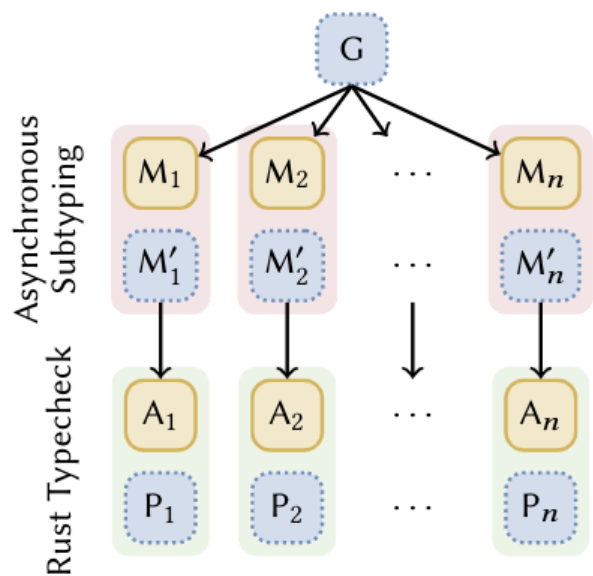
M Finite State Machine (FSM)

M' Optimised FSM

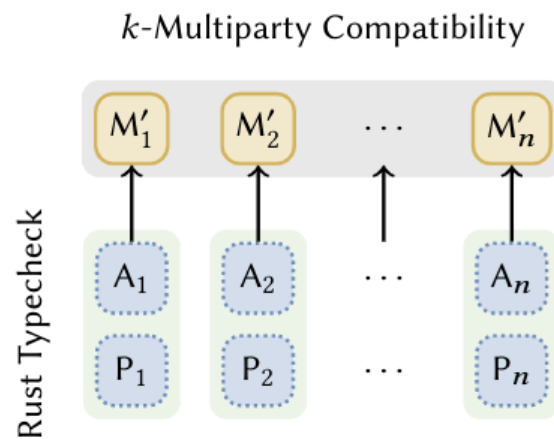
A Rust API

P Rust Process

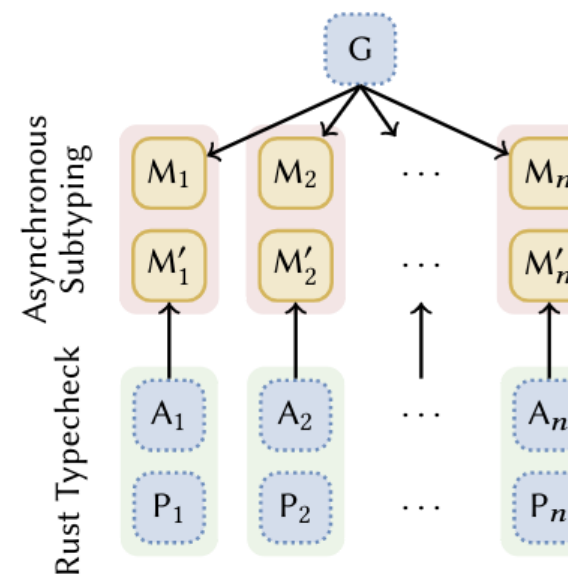
 User-Written  Generated



(a) Top-down



(b) Bottom-up



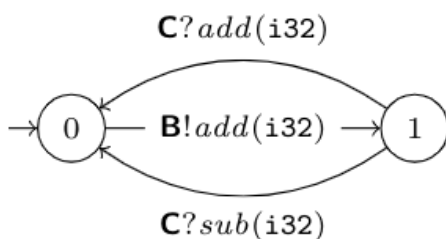
(c) Hybrid

Ring Protocol

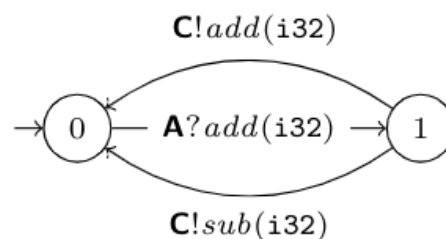
Example

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

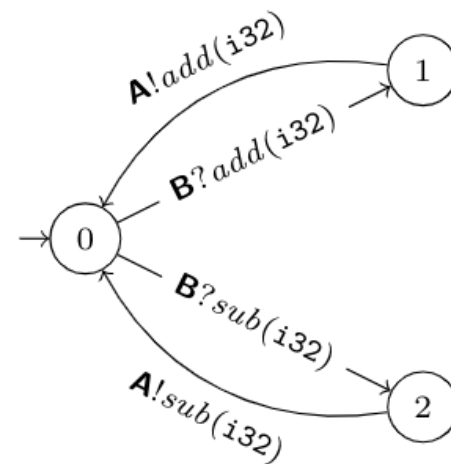
PROJECTION
↓



PROJECTION
↓

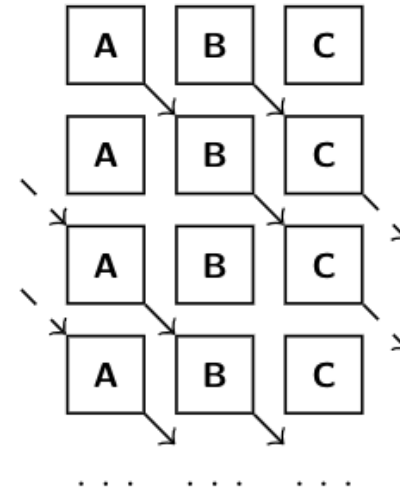
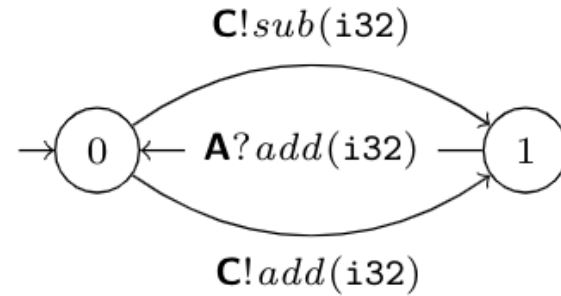
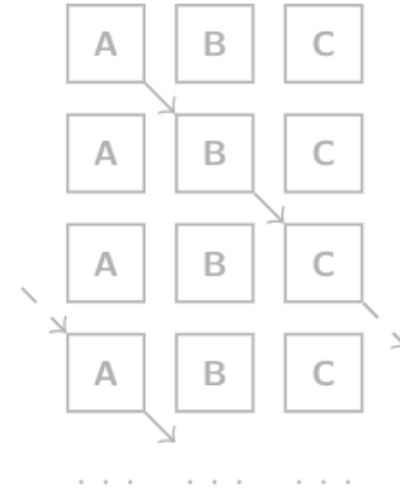
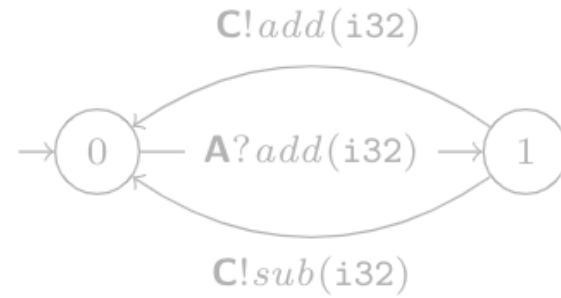


PROJECTION
↓



Ring Protocol

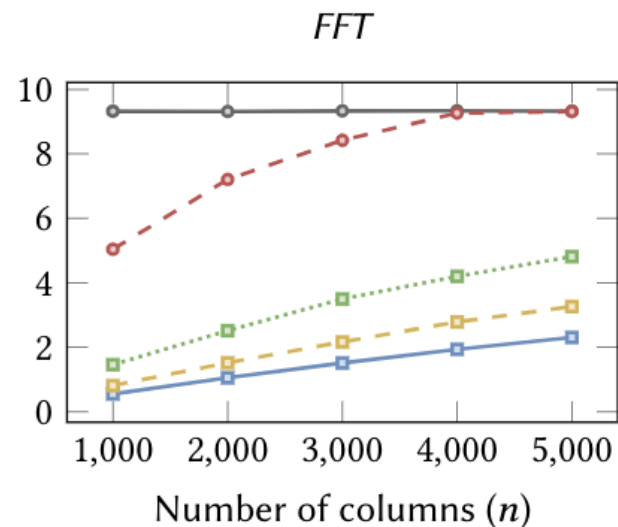
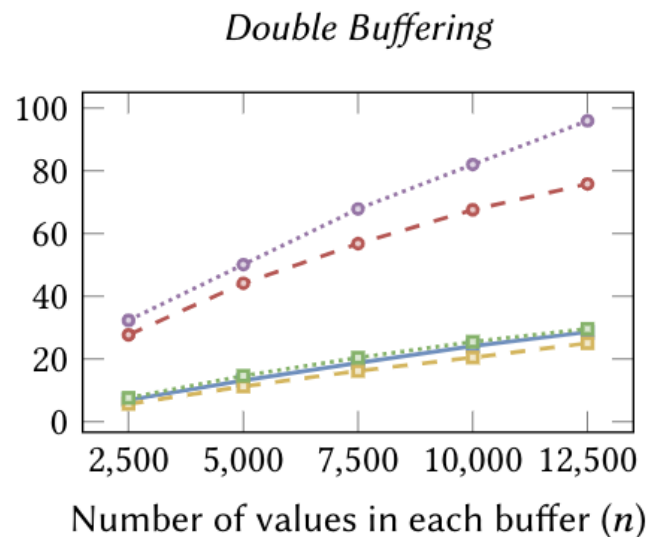
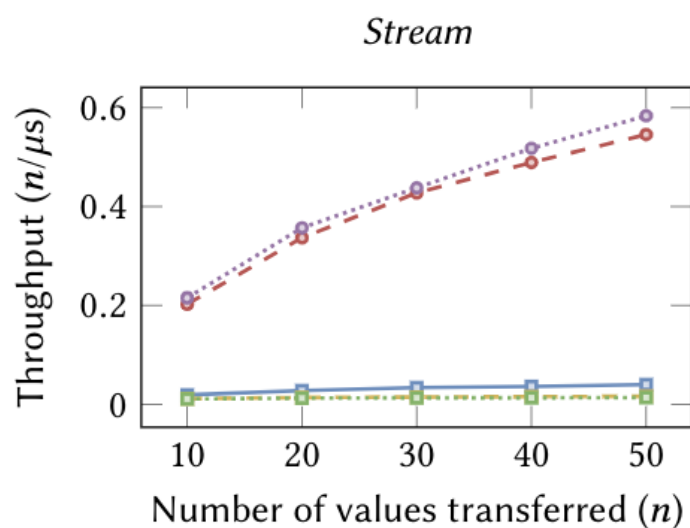
Example



Evaluation

Rust Framework Benchmarks

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

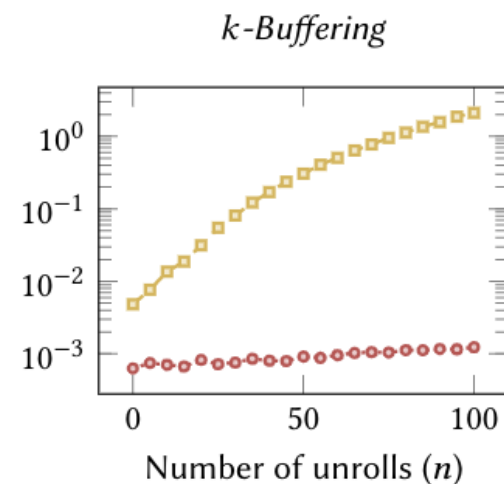
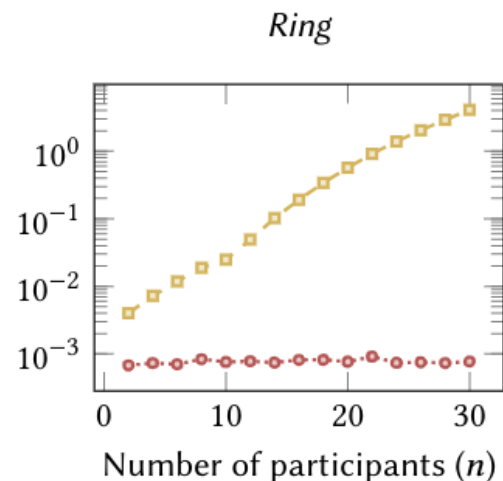
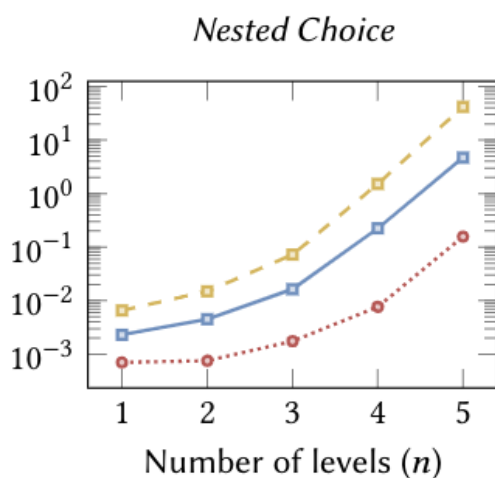
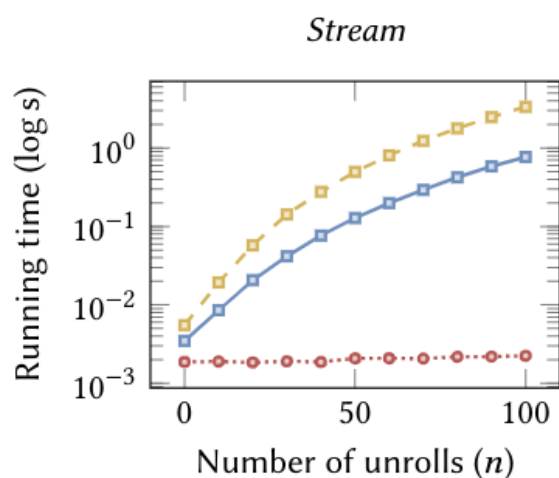


16-core AMD Opteron™ 6200 Series CPU @ 2.6GHz with hyperthreading, 128GB of RAM, Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS and Rust Nightly 2021-07-06.

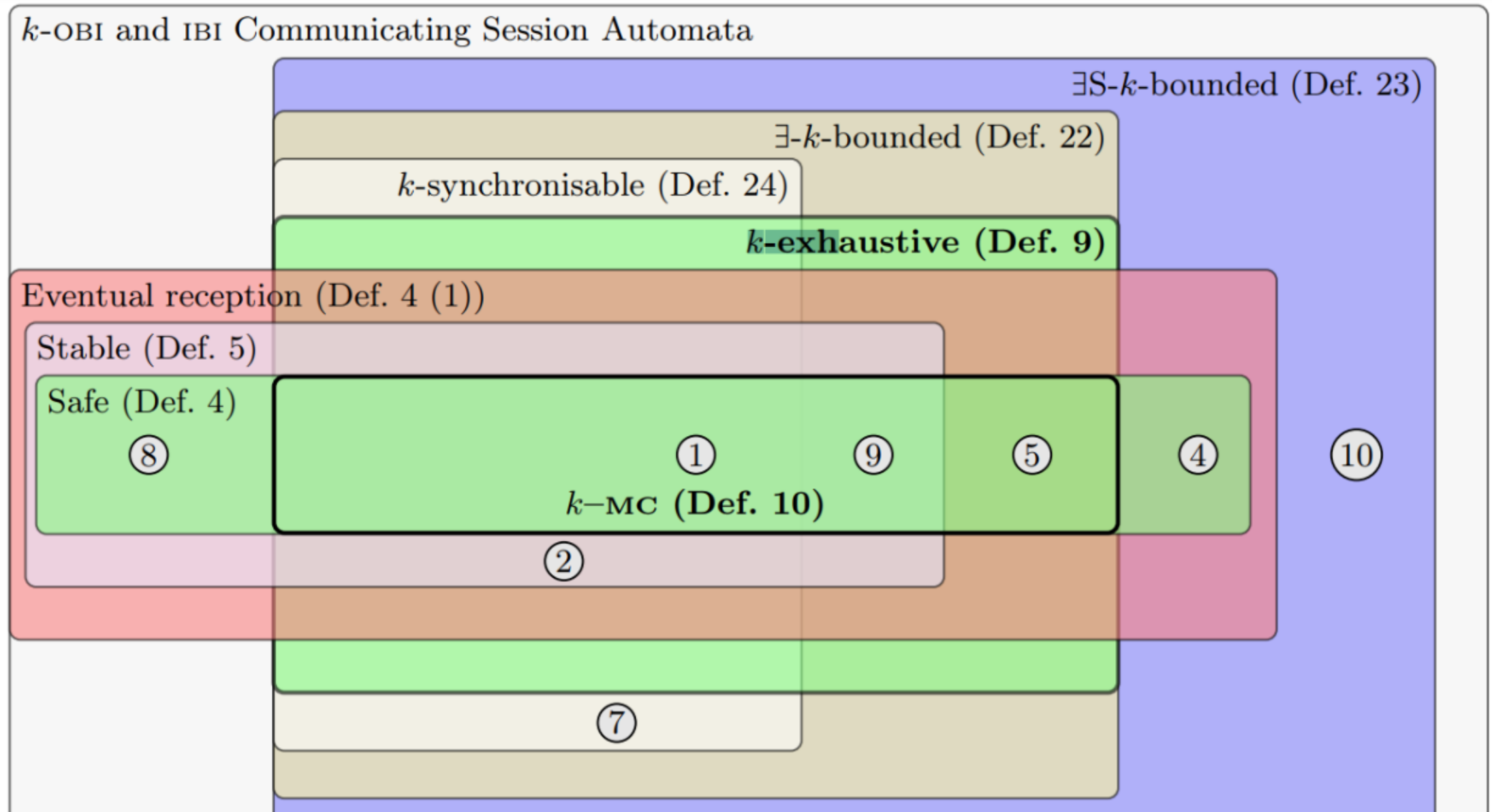
Evaluation

Asynchronous Reordering Benchmarks

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



k-Multiparty Compatibility [CAV'19]





Communicating Automata & Session Types



Asynchronous Subtyping Sound Algorithms [Bravetti, Lange and Zavattaro LMCS21, FoSSaCS'21]



Global Analysis (Bottom Up) k-MC [Lange and NY 19], Model-checking [Scalas & NY'19, Barwell et al 22]



Higher-Order Message Sequence Charts and Global Types (Top-Down)



Complete Multiparty Session Type Projection with Automata [CAV'23, Li et al.] [ECOOP'23, Stutz]



Problem: A gap between end-point types and processes [Scalas and NY'19]

History of Session Types with mCRL2

- [TACAS'17] Using mCRL2 to benchmark **session subtyping** checking
- [POPL'17] Analysing properties (e.g., deadlock-freedom) of **Go** programs
- [ICSE'18] Analysing properties of **message-passing Go** programs
- [POPL'19] Analysing properties of **synchronous multiparty session pi-calculus**
- [PLDI'19] Analysing properties of **distributed Scala** programs
- [ECOOP'20] Analysing properties of **shared memory Go** programs
- [CONCUR'22] Extension of [POPL'19] with **Stop-Failure**

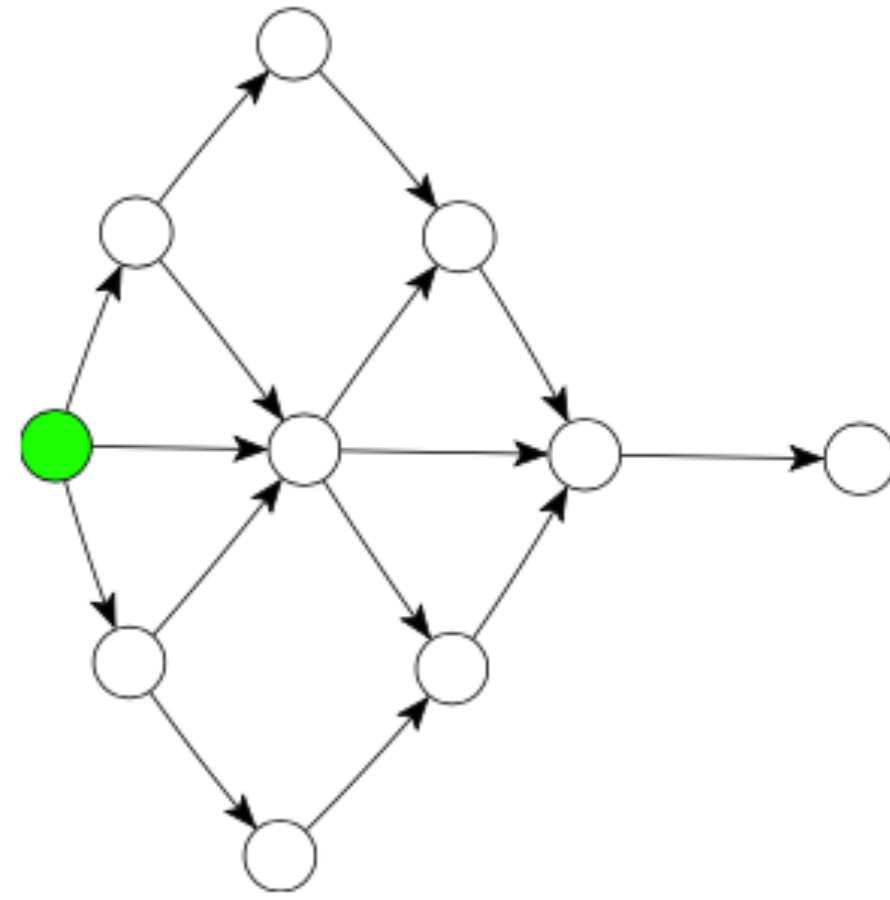
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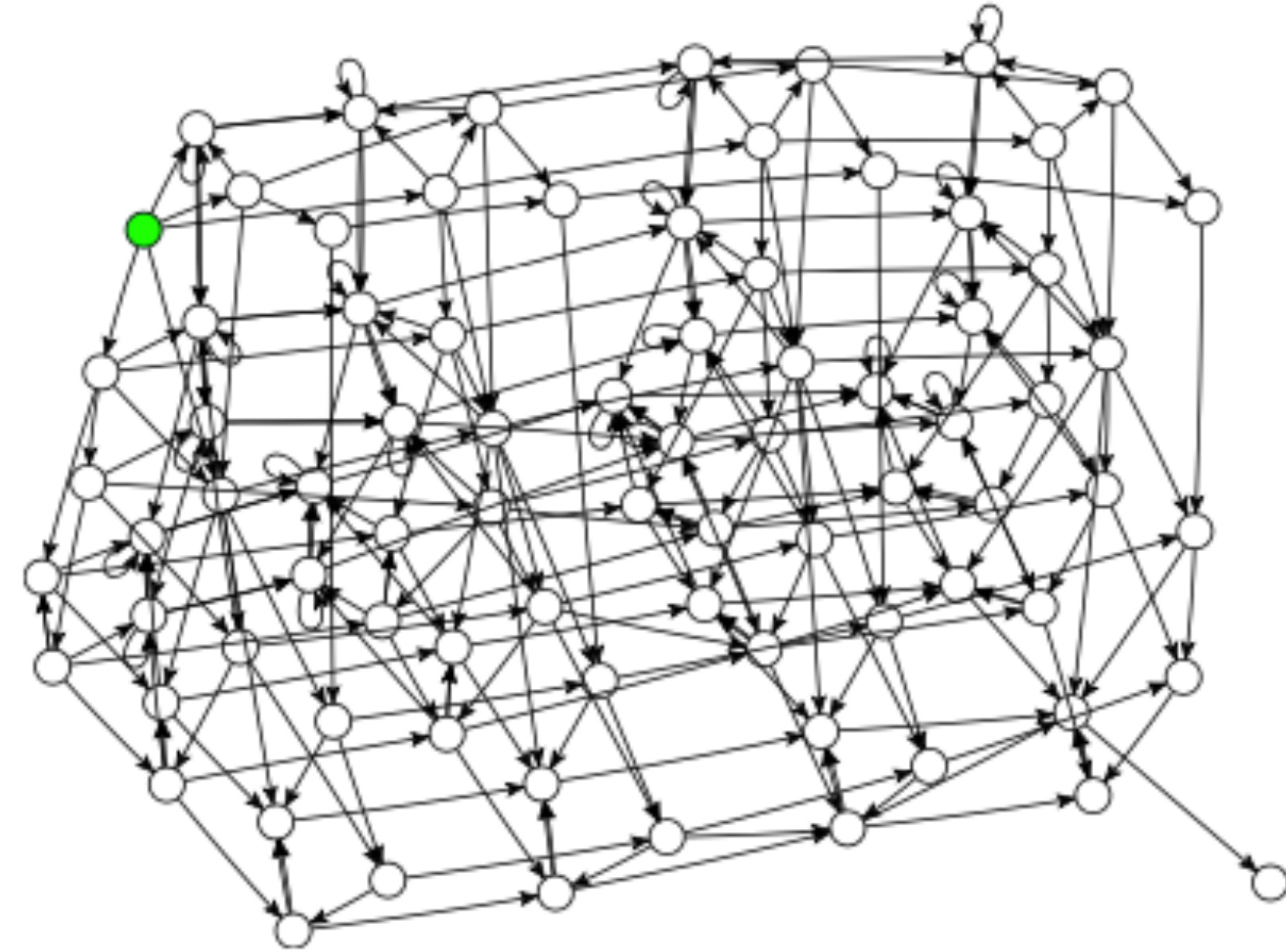
No gap between type and process properties

Why mCRL2?

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



No Failure



with Failure

Type-Level Model Checking is Practical

example	states	transitions	safe	df	live	nterm	term
DNS	101	427	12.28 ± 1%	17.14 ± 1%	11.24 ± 1%	15.47 ± 0%	12.33 ± 0%
Adder	37	159	12.43 ± 0%	15.74 ± 0%	12.24 ± 1%	14.46 ± 0%	12.06 ± 1%
TwoBuyers	1409	10248	45.6 ± 0%	88.26 ± 0%	31.33 ± 0%	77.2 ± 0%	45.65 ± 0%
Negotiate	1089	8106	34.61 ± 0%	55.07 ± 0%	25.69 ± 0%	47.46 ± 0%	26.04 ± 0%
Broadcast	161	925	17.99 ± 1%	28.13 ± 0%	14.08 ± 0%	25.72 ± 1%	17.74 ± 0%

- » Property checking takes at < 100ms on our example suite
- » Our prototype tool, MPSTK, is available on GitHub at <https://github.com/alcestes/mpstk-crash-stop>

Type-Level Model Checking is Practical

example	states	transitions	safe	df	live	nterm	term
DNS	101	427	12.28 ± 1%	17.14 ± 1%	11.24 ± 1%	15.47 ± 0%	12.33 ± 0%
Adder	37	159	12.43 ± 0%	15.74 ± 0%	12.24 ± 1%	14.46 ± 0%	12.06 ± 1%
TwoBuyers	1409	10248	45.6 ± 0%	88.26 ± 0%	31.33 ± 0%	77.2 ± 0%	45.65 ± 0%
Negotiate	1089	8106	34.61 ± 0%	55.07 ± 0%	25.69 ± 0%	47.46 ± 0%	26.04 ± 0%
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mCRL2 improvement [POPL'19]

Table 2. Average time (in seconds \pm std. dev.) for the verification of the protocols in Fig. 4. Protocols (3) and (4) are instantiated with $n=3$. The outcome of the verification is shown in Table 1. (Benchmarking specs: Intel Core i7-4790 CPU, 3.60GHz, 16 GB RAM, mCRL2 201808.0 invoked 30 times (by mpstk) with: pbes2bool --strategy=2)

	states	safe	deadlock-free	live	live ⁺	live ⁺⁺	never-terminat.	terminat.
(1) OAuth2 fragment	37	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	0.98 \pm 9%
(2) Rec. two-buyers	85	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	0.99 \pm 3%
(3) Rec. map/reduce	2561	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	1.00 \pm 0%	0.99 \pm 3%
(4) MP workers	442369	1.01 \pm 4%	0.98 \pm 8%	0.98 \pm 9%	1.03 \pm 14%	1.02 \pm 7%	0.99 \pm 6%	1.00 \pm 1%

Session Types and Beyond

What is 'Session Types'? Semantics (Behavioural Equivalences) and Expressiveness

Mechanisations (Coq, Isabelle, etc)

Fault Tolerance

Security and Cryptography

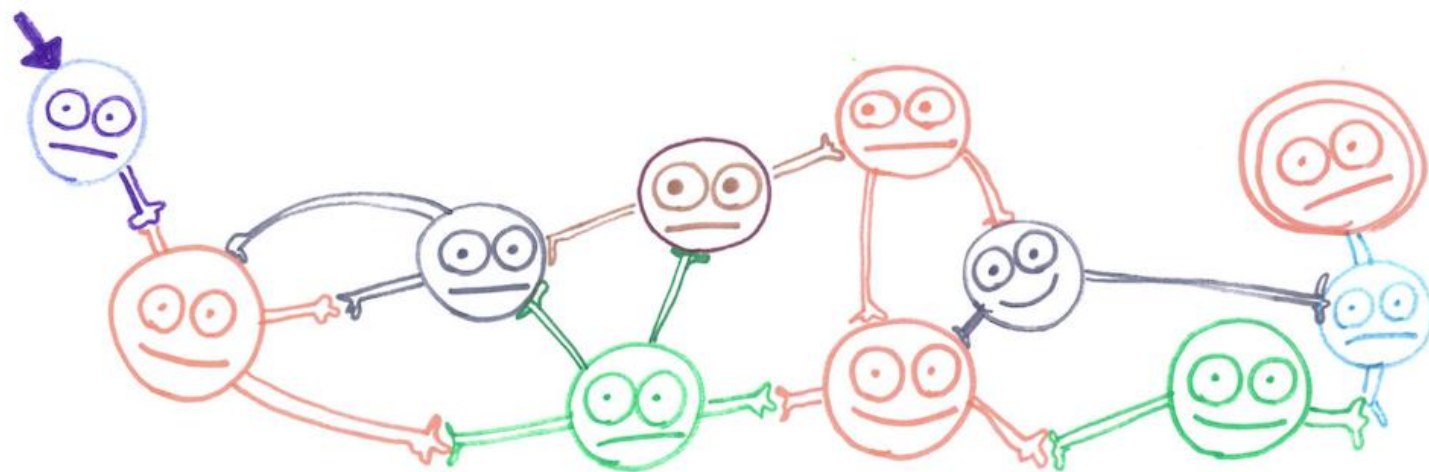
Probability

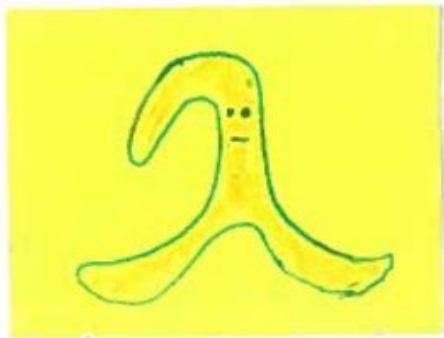
Complexity (Computations and Verification)

Applications: Programming Languages & Open Systems

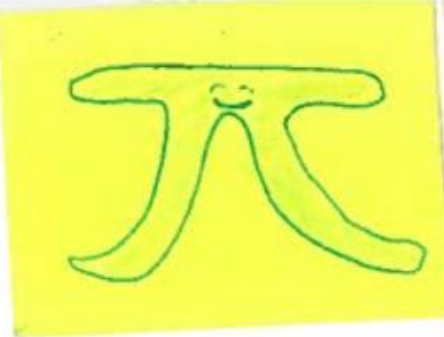


Discussions





System
F



Session



M ≈ N

[M] ≈ [N]

[P] ≈ [Q]



P ≈ Q

Reverse

My Observations

- Successful Integrations of Session Types to (Mainstream) Programming Languages and Libraries
- Use Case Driven: A Family of Session Types



TypeScript

