Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples

On Separation, Session Types and Algebra

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Dublin Concurrency Workshop, 2011

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples
Formalisms			

Modularity

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples
Formalisms			

Modularity

Session Types

- Process Calculi
- Message Passing

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples
Formalisms			

Modularity

Session Types

- Process Calculi
- Message Passing

Concurrent Separation Logic

- Imperative Programs
- Shared Resource





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Outline			

Preliminaries

- Baby Session Types (BST)
- Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)
- Algebra

2 Session Instantiation of BCSL

- BCSL/ST
- Translation

Model

Predicate Transformer Model

4 Connecting Triples

Dijkstra & Plotkin Triples

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Baby Session Types (BST)			
Baby Session Typ	bes		

Programs

$$P ::= k?j.P \mid k!j.P \mid P \parallel P \mid inact$$

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Types

$$\alpha, \beta ::= ![\alpha]; \beta | ?[\alpha]; \beta | end$$

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Baby Session Type	es		

Programs

$$P ::= k?j.P \mid k!j.P \mid P \parallel P \mid inact$$

Types

$$\alpha,\beta ::= ![\alpha];\beta \mid ?[\alpha];\beta \mid \text{end}$$

Co-Types

$$\overline{![\alpha];\beta} = ?[\alpha];\overline{\beta} \quad \overline{?[\alpha];\beta} = ![\alpha];\overline{\beta} \quad \overline{\mathsf{end}} = \mathsf{end}$$

Preliminaries oo●ooooooooooooo	Session Instantiation	Model	Connecting Triples
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Baby Session Type	es		

 \blacktriangleright Δ ranges over finite multisets of variable/type pairs

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- ► △ is consistent when channels occur at most twice and are co-types of each other

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Typing

$P \triangleright \Delta$

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Baby Session Types (BST)			
Proof Rules for BS	т		

[Consequence]
$$\frac{\Delta_1 \vdash \Delta_2 \quad P \triangleright \Delta_2}{P \triangleright \Delta_1}$$

[Inact]
$$\frac{1}{\text{inact} \triangleright \emptyset}$$
 [Par]
$$\frac{P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \quad P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2}{P_1 \parallel P_2 \triangleright \Delta_1 \circ \Delta_2}$$

 $[\text{Receive}] \quad \frac{P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon \beta \circ j \colon \alpha}{k?j.P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon ?[\alpha]; \beta} \quad [\text{Send}] \quad \frac{P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon \beta}{k!j.P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon ![\alpha]; \beta \circ j \colon \alpha}$

Preliminaries 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples
Baby Session Types (BST)			
Proof Rules for BS	т		

$$[\text{Consequence}] \quad \frac{\Delta_1 \vdash \Delta_2 \quad P \triangleright \Delta_2}{P \triangleright \Delta_1}$$
$$[\text{Inact}] \quad \frac{P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \quad P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2}{P_1 \parallel P_2 \triangleright \Delta_1 \circ \Delta_2}$$

 $[\text{Receive}] \quad \frac{P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon \beta \circ j \colon \alpha}{k! j . P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon ?[\alpha]; \beta} \quad [\text{Send}] \quad \frac{P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon \beta}{k! j . P \triangleright \Delta \circ k \colon ![\alpha]; \beta \circ j \colon \alpha}$

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model	Connecting Triples
Baby Session Types (BST)			
Examples			

$(k!x.inact) \parallel (k!y.inact) \triangleright \Delta$

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model	Connecting Triples
Baby Session Types (BST)			
Fxamples			

 $(k!x.inact) \parallel (k!y.inact) \triangleright \Delta$

 $\Rightarrow \Delta$ is not consistent

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 $(k!x.inact) \parallel (k!y.inact) \triangleright \Delta$

 $\Rightarrow \Delta$ is not consistent

Example (2 - Ownership Transfer)

Let $H = ![\alpha]; end$

Process 1	Process 2	Process 3
$\{k: \texttt{end}, j: \texttt{end}\}$	$\{k: \texttt{end}, \ x: \texttt{end}\}$	$\{j: \texttt{end}, \ y: \texttt{end}, \ z: \texttt{end}\}$
j!h′	<i>x</i> ! <i>w</i>	<i>y</i> ?(<i>z</i>)
$\{h': \overline{H}, \ k: \texttt{end}, \ j: ![\overline{H}]; \texttt{end}\}$	$\{x: H, k: end, w: end\}$	$\{ \pmb{y}: \overline{\pmb{H}}, \ \pmb{j}: \texttt{end} \}$
k!h	<u>k?(x)</u>	j?(y)
$\{h: H, h': \overline{H}, k: ![H]; end, j: ![\overline{H}]; end\}$	{ <i>k</i> :?[<i>H</i>]; end, <i>w</i> : end}	<i>j</i> :?[<i>H</i>]; end}

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Process 1	Process 2	Process 3
{ <i>k</i> : end, <i>j</i> : end}	$\{k: \texttt{end}, \ x: \texttt{end}\}$	$\{j: \texttt{end}, \ y: \texttt{end}, \ z: \texttt{end}\}$
j ! <i>h</i> ′	<i>x</i> ! <i>w</i>	<i>y</i> ?(<i>z</i>)
$\{ \mathbf{h}' : \overline{\mathbf{H}}, \mathbf{k} : \mathtt{end}, \mathbf{j} : ! [\overline{\mathbf{H}}]; \mathtt{end} \}$	$\{x: H, k: \texttt{end}, w: \texttt{end}\}$	$\{y: \overline{H}, j: end\}$
k!h	k?(x)	j?(y)
$\{h: H, h': \overline{H}, k: ![H]; end, j: ![\overline{H}]; end\}$	{ <i>k</i> :?[<i>H</i>]; end, <i>w</i> : end}	{ <i>j</i> :?[H]; end}

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$\{k: \texttt{end}, j: \texttt{end}\}$	$\{k: \texttt{end}, \ x: \texttt{end}\}$	$\{j: end, y: end, z: end\}$
j!h′	<i>x!w</i>	<i>y</i> ?(<i>z</i>)
$\{ {m h}': \overline{m H}, \ {m k}: ext{end}, \ {m j}: ! [\overline{m H}]; ext{end} \}$	$\{x: H, k: end, w: end\}$	$\{ m{y}: \overline{m{H}}, m{j}: extsf{end} \}$
k!h	k?(x)	j?(y)
$\{h: H, h': \overline{H}, k: ![H]; end, j: ![\overline{H}]; end\}$	{ <i>k</i> :?[<i>H</i>]; end, <i>w</i> : end}	<i>j</i> :?[<i>H</i>]; end}

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Basic Concurrent Separation Logic	(BCSL)		
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Basic Concurrent Separation Logi	c (BCSL)				
Basic Concurrent Separation Logic					

A preordered commutative monoid of propositions

(Props, \vdash , *, emp)

A set of commands (Com)

Equipped with total binary operations $c \parallel c'$ and c; c' with $skip \in Com$

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model	Connecting Triples		
Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)					
Proof Rules for B	CSL				

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Skip} \end{bmatrix} \frac{\{X\} c \{Y\}}{\{X\} \text{skip} \{X\}} & [\text{Frame}] \quad \frac{\{X\} c \{Y\}}{\{X * F\} c \{Y * F\}} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \text{Seq} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{\{X\} c_1 \{Y\} \quad \{Y\} c_2 \{Z\}}{\{X\} c_1; c_2 \{Z\}} & [\text{Par}] \quad \frac{\{X_1\} c_1 \{Y_1\} \quad \{X_2\} c_2 \{Y_2\}}{\{X_1 * X_2\} c_1 \parallel c_2 \{Y_1 * Y_2\}} \\ \\ \begin{bmatrix} \text{Consequence} \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{X' \vdash X \quad \{X\} c \{Y\} \quad Y \vdash Y'}{\{X'\} c \{Y'\}} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples	
Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)				
Parallel Rules				

[BST]
$$\frac{P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \quad P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2}{P_1 \parallel P_2 \triangleright \Delta_1 \circ \Delta_2}$$

[BCSL]
$$\frac{\{X_1\} c_1 \{Y_1\} \{X_2\} c_2 \{Y_2\}}{\{X_1 * X_2\} c_1 \| c_2 \{Y_1 * Y_2\}}$$

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model	Connecting Triples		
Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)					
Heap Model Instan	ntiation				

Structure of propositions

$$(Props, \vdash, *, emp) = (P(Heaps), \subseteq, *, \{u\})$$

- Heaps: $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow_f \mathbb{N}$
- P(Heaps): Powerset
- ► *u*: Empty partial function.
- ► $X * Y = \{h_X \bullet h_Y \mid h_X \in X \land h_Y \in Y \land h_X \bullet h_Y \downarrow\}$ where $h \bullet h'$ denotes the union of disjoint heap.

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Mutation statement [n] := m where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

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$$\overline{\{n\mapsto -\}[n]:=m\{n\mapsto m\}}$$

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Basic Concurrent Separation Logic	(BCSL)		
Examples			

Example (1 - Racey programs)

$$[10]:=23 \parallel [10]:=44$$

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Basic Concurrent Separation Logic	(BCSL)		
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Example (1 - Racey programs)

$$[10] := 23 \parallel [10] := 44$$

 $10 \mapsto - * 10 \mapsto -$ is false

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Basic Concurrent Separation Logic	(BCSL)		
Examples			

Example (1 - Racey programs)

$$[10] := 23 \parallel [10] := 44$$

 $10 \mapsto - * 10 \mapsto -$ is false

Example (2 - Ownership Transfer via Shared Buffer)

$$\{emp\} \\ \{emp * emp\} \\ \{emp\} \\ x := cons(a, b); \\ \{x \mapsto -, -\} \\ putWhenEmpty(x); \\ \{emp\} \\ \{emp\} \\ \{emp\} \\ \{emp \} \\ \{emp \} \\ \{emp\} \\$$

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Algebra			
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Algebra

Algebra for Concurrency (Hoare et al 2009)

- ► Two ordered monoids (S, ⊑, *, u) and (S, ⊑, ;, skip) representing parallel and sequential composition, where *, ; are montone and * is commutative.
- Parallel and Sequencing are related by the Exchange Law

$$(p*r); (q*s) \sqsubseteq (p;q)*(r;s) \quad p,q,r,s \in S$$

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Preliminaries ○○○○○○○○○○○○○	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples
Algebra			
Exchange Law			

Validates Plotkin Triple (to come)

- Concurrency Rule
- Frame Rule (when P * skip = P)

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Exchange Law			

Validates Plotkin Triple (to come)

- Concurrency Rule
- Frame Rule (when P * skip = P)

$\{P\} C \{Q\} \Leftrightarrow P \sqsupseteq C; Q$

Proof:

$$\begin{array}{l} P \sqsupseteq C; Q \land P' \sqsupseteq C'; Q' \\ \Rightarrow P * P' \sqsupseteq (C; Q) * (C'; Q') & \text{monotonicity of} \\ \Rightarrow P * P' \sqsupseteq (C * C'); (Q * Q') & \text{exchange Law} \end{array}$$

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BCSL/ST			
Structure			

$(Props, \vdash, *, emp)$

- Props to be the set of session typing contexts Δ
- $\Delta * \Delta'$ to be $\Delta \circ \Delta'$
- *emp* is the empty context \emptyset
- ► $X \vdash Y$ where $X \vdash Y$ iff X is inconsistent or $\exists \Phi$. $X = Y \circ \Phi$

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples
BCSL/ST			
Structure			

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- Props to be the set of session typing contexts Δ
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- ▶ emp is the empty context Ø
- ► $X \vdash Y$ where $X \vdash Y$ iff X is inconsistent or $\exists \Phi$. $X = Y \circ \Phi$

Commands

$$C ::= k?j.C \mid k!j \mid C \parallel C \mid C; C \mid$$
skip

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples
BCSI /ST			

Specialised Rules for Session Instantiation

[Send]
$$\overline{\{k: ! [\alpha]; \beta * j: \alpha\} k! j \{k: \beta\}}$$

[Receive]
$$\frac{\{A * k : \beta * j : \alpha\} P\{B\}}{\{A * k : ?[\alpha]; \beta\} k? j. P\{B\}}$$

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BST to BSCL

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Translation			

BST to BSCL

Theorem 1 - Soundness & Completeness

 $P \triangleright \Delta$ is provable in **BST** if and only if $\{\Delta\} \langle\!\langle P \rangle\!\rangle \{emp\}$ is provable in **BCSL/ST**

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Structure			

Propositions

Suppose we have an ordered total commutative monoid $(Props, \vdash, *, emp)$ with a least element \perp

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Propositions

Suppose we have an ordered total commutative monoid $(Props, \vdash, *, emp)$ with a least element \perp

Predicates

- Model built from predicate transformers on non-empty down-wards closed subsets of *Props* (*Preds*).
- (*Preds*, ⊆) has a total commutative monoid structure (*Preds*, ⊆, ⊗, *I*)

$$\begin{array}{rcl} X \otimes Y &=& \{p \mid p \vdash x \ast y \land x \in X \land y \in Y\} \\ I &=& \{p \mid p \vdash emp\} \end{array}$$

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model ⊙⊙●⊙	Connecting Triples
Predicate Transformer Model			
Structure			

Commands

Montone functions space $\textit{Preds} \rightarrow \textit{Preds}$

$$(F \parallel G)X = \bigcup \{FX_1 \otimes GX_2 \mid X_1 \otimes X_2 \subseteq X\}$$

nothing X = if X \ge I then I else false
$$(F; G)X = F(G(X))$$

skip X = X

 $X \in Preds$

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$$(F \parallel G)X = \bigcup \{FX_1 \otimes GX_2 \mid X_1 \otimes X_2 \subseteq X\}$$

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skip X = X

$X \in Preds$

Order

$$F \sqsubseteq G \iff \forall X. FX \supseteq GX.$$

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Predicate Transformer Model			
Algebraic Structure			

Monoids

(*Preds*, \sqsubseteq , \parallel , nothing) and (*Preds*, \sqsubseteq , ;, *skip*) form monoids where \parallel , ; are monotone and \parallel is commutative.

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Monoids

(*Preds*, \sqsubseteq , \parallel , nothing) and (*Preds*, \sqsubseteq , ;, *skip*) form monoids where \parallel , ; are monotone and \parallel is commutative.

Exchange Law

The predicates transformers satisfy

 $(F_1 \parallel F_2); (G_1 \parallel G_2) \sqsubseteq (F_1; G_1) \parallel (F_2; G_2)$

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Plotkin Triple

$\{P\} C \{Q\} \iff P \sqsupseteq C; Q$

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Plotkin Triple

$$\{P\} C \{Q\} \iff P \sqsupseteq C; Q$$

Session Types

$$\{\Delta\} \ \mathcal{C} \ \{\Delta'\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket \sqsupseteq \llbracket \mathcal{C} \rrbracket; \llbracket \Delta' \rrbracket$$

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Predicate Transformer Dijkstra Triple

$$\langle Y \rangle F \langle Z \rangle \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad Y \subseteq FZ$$

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Plotkin Triple

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Session Types

$$\{\Delta\} \ \mathcal{C} \ \{\Delta'\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket \sqsupseteq \llbracket \mathcal{C} \rrbracket; \ \llbracket \Delta' \rrbracket$$

Predicate Transformer Dijkstra Triple

$$\langle Y \rangle F \langle Z \rangle \quad \iff \quad Y \subseteq FZ$$

Predicate Transformer Plotkin Triple

trans[Y] \supseteq F; *trans*[Z]

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Theorem 2: Predicate Transformers and Proof Theory Agree

Assuming that a local and monotone predicate transformer $[c_{prim}]$ is given for a collection of primitive commands, then

$$p \in \llbracket c \rrbracket X \iff \exists q \in X. \{p\} c \{q\}$$

holds for all *c*, as long as it holds for primitive commands.

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Theorem 3: Predicate Transformers and Algebra Agree

For all $Y, Z \in Preds$ and monotone $F : Preds \rightarrow Preds$,

$$Y \subseteq FZ \iff trans[Y] \supseteq F; trans[Z]$$





Questions...

www.eecs.qmul.ac.uk/~akbar/OnSeparationSessionTypesAlgebra.pdf

Preliminaries	Session Instantiation	Model 0000	Connecting Triples

Exchange Law Proof

$$(F_1 \parallel F_2); (G_1 \parallel G_2) \sqsubseteq (F_1; G_1) \parallel (F_2; G_2)$$

The validity of the exchange law can be seen from the following calculation.

$$\begin{array}{l} ((F_1 \parallel F_2); (G_1 \parallel G_2))X \\ = & \bigcup \{F_1 Y_1 \otimes F_2 Y_2 \mid Y_1 \otimes Y_2 \subseteq (G_1 \parallel G_2)X\} \\ = & \bigcup \{F_1 Y_1 \otimes F_2 Y_2 \mid Y_1 \otimes Y_2 \subseteq \bigcup \{G_1 X_1 \otimes G_2 X_2 \mid X_1 \otimes X_2 \subseteq X\}\} \\ \supseteq & \bigcup \{F_1 (G_1 X_1) \otimes F_2 (G_2 X_2) \mid X_1 \otimes X_2 \subseteq X\} \\ = & \bigcup \{(F_1; G_1) X_1 \otimes (F_2; G_2) X_2 \mid X_1 \otimes X_2 \subseteq X\} \\ = & ((F_1; G_1) \parallel (F_2; G_2))X \end{array}$$

In the \supseteq step we take $Y_1 = G_1X_1$, $Y_2 = G_2X_2$. This step uses that $X_1 \otimes X_2 \subseteq X \Rightarrow G_1X_1 \otimes G_2X_2 \subseteq \bigcup \{G_1X_1 \otimes G_2X_2 \mid X_1 \otimes X_2 \subseteq X\}.$

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Predicate Converter (Trans)

do-after[Y]X = if X = Props then Y else false