# On Separation, Session Types and Algebra 

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## Formalisms

## Modularity

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## Session Types

- Process Calculi
- Message Passing


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- Message Passing


## Concurrent Separation Logic

- Imperative Programs
- Shared Resource


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## Algebra

## Outline

(1) Preliminaries

- Baby Session Types (BST)
- Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)
- Algebra
(2) Session Instantiation of BCSL
- BCSL/ST
- Translation
(3) Model
- Predicate Transformer Model

4 Connecting Triples

- Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples


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Baby Session Types (BST)

## Baby Session Types

## Programs

$$
P::=k ? j . P|k!j . P| P \| P \mid \text { inact }
$$

Baby Session Types (BST)

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$$
P::=k ? j . P|k!j . P| P \| P \mid \text { inact }
$$

## Types

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

Baby Session Types (BST)

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P::=k ? j . P|k!j . P| P \| P \mid \text { inact }
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## Types

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

## Co-Types

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

Baby Session Types (BST)

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## Typing Context

- $\Delta$ ranges over finite multisets of variable/type pairs


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- $\Delta \circ \Delta^{\prime}$ is multiset union, where we write $\Delta \asymp \Delta^{\prime}$ to mean that $\Delta \circ \Delta^{\prime}$ is consistent.


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## Typing

$$
P \triangleright \Delta
$$

## Baby Session Types (BST)

## Proof Rules for BST

$$
\begin{array}{r}
{\left[\text { Consequence] } \frac{\Delta_{1} \vdash \Delta_{2} P \triangleright \Delta_{2}}{P \triangleright \Delta_{1}}\right.} \\
{\left[\text { Inact } \frac{}{\text { inact } \triangleright \emptyset}\right.} \\
{\left[\text { [Par] } \frac{P_{1} \triangleright \Delta_{1} \quad P_{2} \triangleright \Delta_{2}}{P_{1} \| P_{2} \triangleright \Delta_{1} \circ \Delta_{2}}\right.} \\
{\left[\text { Receive } \frac{P \triangleright \Delta \circ k: \beta \circ j: \alpha}{k ? j . P \triangleright \Delta \circ k: ?[\alpha] ; \beta}\right.} \\
{\left[\text { [Send] } \frac{P \triangleright \Delta \circ k: \beta}{k!j . P \triangleright \Delta \circ k:![\alpha] ; \beta \circ j: \alpha}\right.}
\end{array}
$$

## Baby Session Types (BST)

## Proof Rules for BST

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\end{array}
$$

Baby Session Types (BST)

## Examples

## Example (1-Racey programs do not type check)

$$
(k!x . i n a c t)|\mid(k!y . \text { inact }) \triangleright \Delta
$$

Baby Session Types (BST)

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$(k!x$. inact $) \|(k!y$. inact $) \triangleright \Delta$
$\Rightarrow \Delta$ is not consistent

## Baby Session Types (BST)

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(k!x.inact) || (k!y.inact) $\triangleright \Delta$
$\Rightarrow \Delta$ is not consistent

## Example (2 - Ownership Transfer)

Let $H=![\alpha] ;$ end
$\left\{h: H, h^{\prime}: \bar{H}, k:![H] ;\right.$ end, $j:![\bar{H}] ;$ end $\}$
$k!h$
$\left\{h^{\prime}: \bar{H}, k:\right.$ end, $j:![\bar{H}] ;$ end $\}$
$j!h^{\prime}$
$\{k:$ end, $j:$ end $\}$
Process 1

## Baby Session Types (BST)

## Examples

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(k!x.inact) || (k!y.inact) $\triangleright \Delta$
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## Example (2-Ownership Transfer)

| Let $H=![\alpha]$; end |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left\{h: H, h^{\prime}: \bar{H}, \boldsymbol{k}:![H] ;\right.$ end, $j:![\bar{H}]$; end $\}$ | $\{k: ?[H] ;$ end, $w:$ end $\}$ | $\{j: ?[\bar{H}]$; end $\}$ |
| $k!h$ | $k ?(x)$ | $j ?(y)$ |
| $\left\{h^{\prime}: \bar{H}, k\right.$ : end, $j:![\bar{H}] ;$ end $\}$ | $\{x: H, k:$ end, $w:$ end $\}$ | $\{y: \bar{H}, j:$ end $\}$ |
| $j!h^{\prime}$ | $x!w$ | $y ?(z)$ |
| $\{k$ : end, $j$ : end $\}$ | $\{k$ : end, $x$ : end $\}$ | nd, $\boldsymbol{y}$ : end, $\boldsymbol{z}$ |
| Process 1 | Process 2 | Process 3 |

## Baby Session Types (BST)

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Process 1

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Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)

## Basic Concurrent Separation Logic

## A preordered commutative monoid of propositions

$$
(\text { Props }, \vdash, *, \text { emp })
$$

## A set of commands (Com)

Equipped with total binary operations $c \| c^{\prime}$ and $c$; $c^{\prime}$ with $s k i p \in C o m$

## Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)

## Proof Rules for BCSL

[Skip] $\overline{\{X\} \text { skip }\{X\}}$

$$
\text { [Frame] } \frac{\{X\} c\{Y\}}{\{X * F\} c\{Y * F\}}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { [Seq] } \frac{\{X\} c_{1}\{Y\}\{Y\} c_{2}\{Z\}}{\{X\} c_{1} ; c_{2}\{Z\}} \quad \text { PPar } \frac{\left\{X_{1}\right\} c_{1}\left\{Y_{1}\right\} \quad\left\{X_{2}\right\} c_{2}\left\{Y_{2}\right\}}{\left\{X_{1} * X_{2}\right\} c_{1} \| c_{2}\left\{Y_{1} * Y_{2}\right\}} \\
\text { [Consequence] } \frac{X^{\prime} \vdash X\{X\} c\{Y\} \quad Y \vdash Y^{\prime}}{\left\{X^{\prime}\right\} c\left\{Y^{\prime}\right\}}
\end{gathered}
$$

## Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)

## Parallel Rules

$$
[\mathrm{BST}] \frac{P_{1} \triangleright \Delta_{1} \quad P_{2} \triangleright \Delta_{2}}{P_{1} \| P_{2} \triangleright \Delta_{1} \circ \Delta_{2}}
$$

[BCSL] $\frac{\left\{X_{1}\right\} c_{1}\left\{Y_{1}\right\} \quad\left\{X_{2}\right\} c_{2}\left\{Y_{2}\right\}}{\left\{X_{1} * X_{2}\right\} c_{1} \| c_{2}\left\{Y_{1} * Y_{2}\right\}}$

## Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)

## Heap Model Instantiation

## Structure of propositions

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

- Heaps: $\mathbb{N} \rightharpoonup_{f} \mathbb{N}$
- P(Heaps): Powerset
- $u$ : Empty partial function.
- $X * Y=\left\{h_{X} \bullet h_{Y} \mid h_{X} \in X \wedge h_{Y} \in Y \wedge h_{X} \bullet h_{Y} \downarrow\right\}$ where $h \bullet h^{\prime}$ denotes the union of disjoint heap.


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

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

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

## Examples

## Example (1-Racey programs)

$$
[10]:=23| |[10]:=44
$$

## Examples

## Example (1-Racey programs)

$$
\begin{gathered}
{[10]:=23 \|[10]:=44} \\
10 \mapsto-* 10 \mapsto-\text { is false }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Basic Concurrent Separation Logic (BCSL)

## Examples

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$$
\begin{gathered}
{[10]:=23 \|[10]:=44} \\
10 \mapsto-* 10 \mapsto-\text { is false }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Example (2-Ownership Transfer via Shared Buffer)

| $\begin{gathered} \{e m p\} \\ \{e m p * e m p\} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $x:=\begin{gathered} \{e m p\} \\ x: \operatorname{cons}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{~b}) ; \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \{\text { emp\} } \\ \text { getWhenFull( } y \text { ); } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\{x \mapsto-,-\}$ | $\{y \mapsto-,-\}$ |
| putWhenEmpty $(x)$; | use(y); |
| \{emp\} | $\{y \mapsto-,-\}$ |
|  | dispose(y) |
| \{emp\} | \{emp\} |
| \{emp * emp \} |  |
| \{emp\} |  |

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## Algebra for Concurrency (Hoare et al 2009)

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

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

## Algebra

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## Exchange Law

## Validates Plotkin Triple (to come)

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


## Algebra

## Exchange Law

## Validates Plotkin Triple (to come)

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

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

Proof:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P \sqsupseteq C ; Q \wedge P^{\prime} \sqsupseteq C^{\prime} ; Q^{\prime} \\
\Rightarrow & P * P^{\prime} \sqsupseteq(C ; Q) *\left(C^{\prime} ; Q^{\prime}\right) \quad \text { monotonicity of } * \\
\Rightarrow & P * P^{\prime} \sqsupseteq\left(C * C^{\prime}\right) ;\left(Q * Q^{\prime}\right) \quad \text { exchange Law }
\end{aligned}
$$

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## Structure

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

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


## BCSLST

## Structure

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- $X \vdash Y$ where $X \vdash Y$ iff $X$ is inconsistent or $\exists \Phi$. $X=Y \circ \Phi$


## Commands

$$
C::=k ? j . C|k!j| C \| C|C ; C| \text { skip }
$$

## BCSLST

## 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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## Translation

## Translation

## BST to BSCL

$$
\begin{aligned}
\langle\langle\text { inact }\rangle & =\text { skip } \\
\langle\mid P \| Q\rangle & =\langle\langle P\rangle\rangle \|\langle\| Q\rangle \\
\langle\langle k ? j \cdot P\rangle & =k ? j .\langle\langle P\rangle \\
\langle\langle k!j \cdot P\rangle & =(k!j) ;\langle\langle P\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

## Translation

## Translation

## BST to BSCL

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\begin{aligned}
\langle\langle\text { inact }\rangle & =\text { skip } \\
\langle\langle P \| Q\rangle & =\langle\langle P\rangle\rangle \|\langle Q Q\rangle \\
\langle\langle k ? j \cdot P\rangle & =k ? j \cdot\langle\mid P\rangle \\
\langle k!j \cdot P\rangle\rangle & =(k!j) ;\langle\langle P\rangle
\end{aligned}
$$

## Theorem 1 - Soundness \& Completeness

$P \triangleright \Delta$ is provable in BST if and only if $\{\Delta\}\langle\langle P\rangle\rangle\{e m p\}$ is provable in BCSL/ST

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## Structure

## Propositions

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

## Predicate Transformer Model

## Structure

## Propositions

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

## Predicates

- Model built from predicate transformers on non-empty down-wards closed subsets of Props (Preds).
- (Preds, $\subseteq$ ) has a total commutative monoid structure (Preds, $\subseteq, \otimes, I$ )

$$
\begin{aligned}
X \otimes Y & =\{p \mid p \vdash x * y \wedge x \in X \wedge y \in Y\} \\
I & =\{p \mid p \vdash e m p\}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Predicate Transformer Model

## Structure

## Commands

Montone functions space Preds $\rightarrow$ Preds

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
(F \| G) X & =\bigcup\left\{F X_{1} \otimes G X_{2} \mid X_{1} \otimes X_{2} \subseteq X\right\} \\
\text { nothing } X & =\text { if } X \supseteq I \text { then } I \text { else false } \\
(F ; G) X & =F(G(X)) \\
\text { skip } X & =X
\end{array}
$$

$X \in$ Preds

## Predicate Transformer Model

## Structure

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\end{array}
$$

$X \in$ Preds

## Order

$$
F \sqsubseteq G \Longleftrightarrow \forall X . F X \supseteq G X .
$$

## Predicate Transformer Model

## Algebraic Structure

## Monoids

(Preds, $\sqsubseteq, \|$, , nothing) and (Preds, $\sqsubseteq, ~ ;$, skip) form monoids where \|, ; are monotone and $\|$ is commutative.

## Predicate Transformer Model

## Algebraic Structure

## Monoids

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

## Exchange Law

The predicates transformers satisfy

$$
\left(F_{1} \| F_{2}\right) ;\left(G_{1} \| G_{2}\right) \sqsubseteq\left(F_{1} ; G_{1}\right) \|\left(F_{2} ; G_{2}\right)
$$

## Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples

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## Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples

## Futuristic pre/post spec in Algebra

## Plotkin Triple

$$
\{P\} C\{Q\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad P \sqsupseteq C ; Q
$$

## Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples

## Futuristic pre/post spec in Algebra

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## Session Types

$$
\{\Delta\} C\left\{\Delta^{\prime}\right\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket \sqsupseteq \llbracket C \rrbracket ; \llbracket \Delta^{\prime} \rrbracket
$$

## Futuristic pre/post spec in Algebra

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\{P\} C\{Q\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad P \sqsupseteq C ; Q
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\{\Delta\} C\left\{\Delta^{\prime}\right\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket \sqsupseteq \llbracket C \rrbracket ; \llbracket \Delta^{\prime} \rrbracket
$$

## Predicate Transformer Dijkstra Triple

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

## Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples

Futuristic pre/post spec in Algebra

## Plotkin Triple

$$
\{P\} C\{Q\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad P \sqsupseteq C ; Q
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\{\Delta\} C\left\{\Delta^{\prime}\right\} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket \sqsupseteq \llbracket C \rrbracket ; \llbracket \Delta^{\prime} \rrbracket
$$

## Predicate Transformer Dijkstra Triple

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

## Predicate Transformer Plotkin Triple

$$
\operatorname{trans}[Y] \sqsupseteq F ; \operatorname{trans}[Z]
$$

## Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples

## Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples

## Theorem 2: Predicate Transformers and Proof Theory Agree

Assuming that a local and monotone predicate transformer $\llbracket c_{\text {prim }} \rrbracket$ is given for a collection of primitive commands, then

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

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

## Dijkstra \& Plotkin Triples

## Theorem 2: Predicate Transformers and Proof Theory Agree

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$$

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

## Theorem 3: Predicate Transformers and Algebra Agree

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

$$
Y \subseteq F Z \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \operatorname{trans}[Y] \sqsupseteq F ; \operatorname{trans}[Z]
$$

## Modularity

## Session Types

- Process Calculi
- Message Passing


## Concurrent Separation Logic

- Imperative Programs
- Shared Memory


## Algebra

## Modularity

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## Algebra

## Questions...

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

## Exchange Law Proof

$$
\left(F_{1} \| F_{2}\right) ;\left(G_{1} \| G_{2}\right) \sqsubseteq\left(F_{1} ; G_{1}\right) \|\left(F_{2} ; G_{2}\right)
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(\left(F_{1} \| F_{2}\right) ;\left(G_{1} \| G_{2}\right)\right) X \\
= & \bigcup\left\{F_{1} Y_{1} \otimes F_{2} Y_{2} \mid Y_{1} \otimes Y_{2} \subseteq\left(G_{1} \| G_{2}\right) X\right\} \\
= & \bigcup\left\{F_{1} Y_{1} \otimes F_{2} Y_{2} \mid Y_{1} \otimes Y_{2} \subseteq \bigcup\left\{G_{1} X_{1} \otimes G_{2} X_{2} \mid X_{1} \otimes X_{2} \subseteq X\right\}\right\} \\
\supseteq & \bigcup\left\{F_{1}\left(G_{1} X_{1}\right) \otimes F_{2}\left(G_{2} X_{2}\right) \mid X_{1} \otimes X_{2} \subseteq X\right\} \\
= & \bigcup\left\{\left(F_{1} ; G_{1}\right) X_{1} \otimes\left(F_{2} ; G_{2}\right) X_{2} \mid X_{1} \otimes X_{2} \subseteq X\right\} \\
= & \left(\left(F_{1} ; G_{1}\right) \|\left(F_{2} ; G_{2}\right)\right) X
\end{aligned}
$$

In the $\supseteq$ step we take $Y_{1}=G_{1} X_{1}, Y_{2}=G_{2} X_{2}$. This step uses that $X_{1} \otimes X_{2} \subseteq X \Rightarrow G_{1} X_{1} \otimes G_{2} X_{2} \subseteq \bigcup\left\{G_{1} X_{1} \otimes G_{2} X_{2} \mid X_{1} \otimes X_{2} \subseteq X\right\}$.

## Predicate Converter (Trans)

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

