

GLOBALLY GOVERNED SESSION SEMANTICS



Dimitrios
Kouzapas
Glasgow



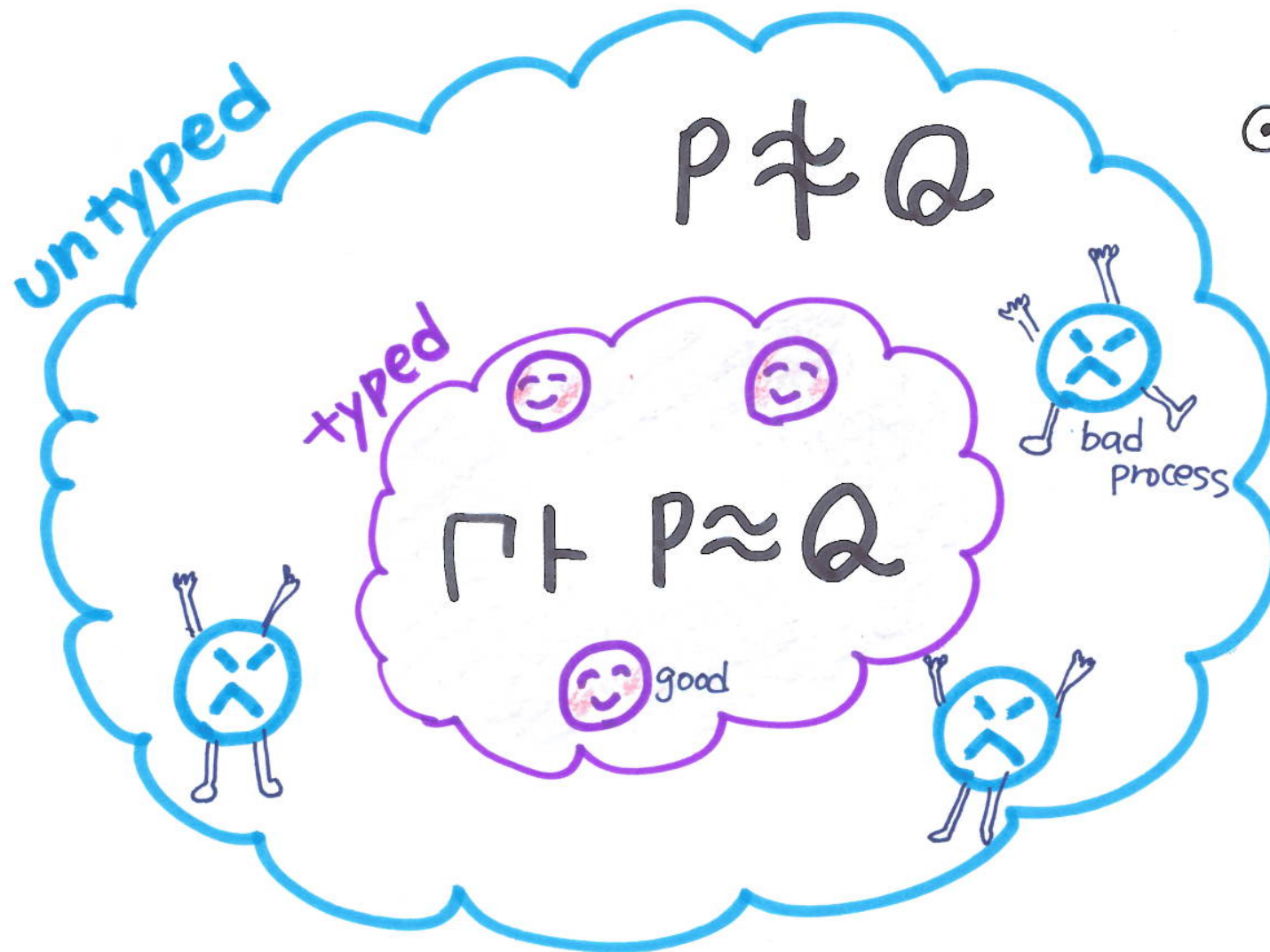
Nobuko
Yoshida

Imperial
College London



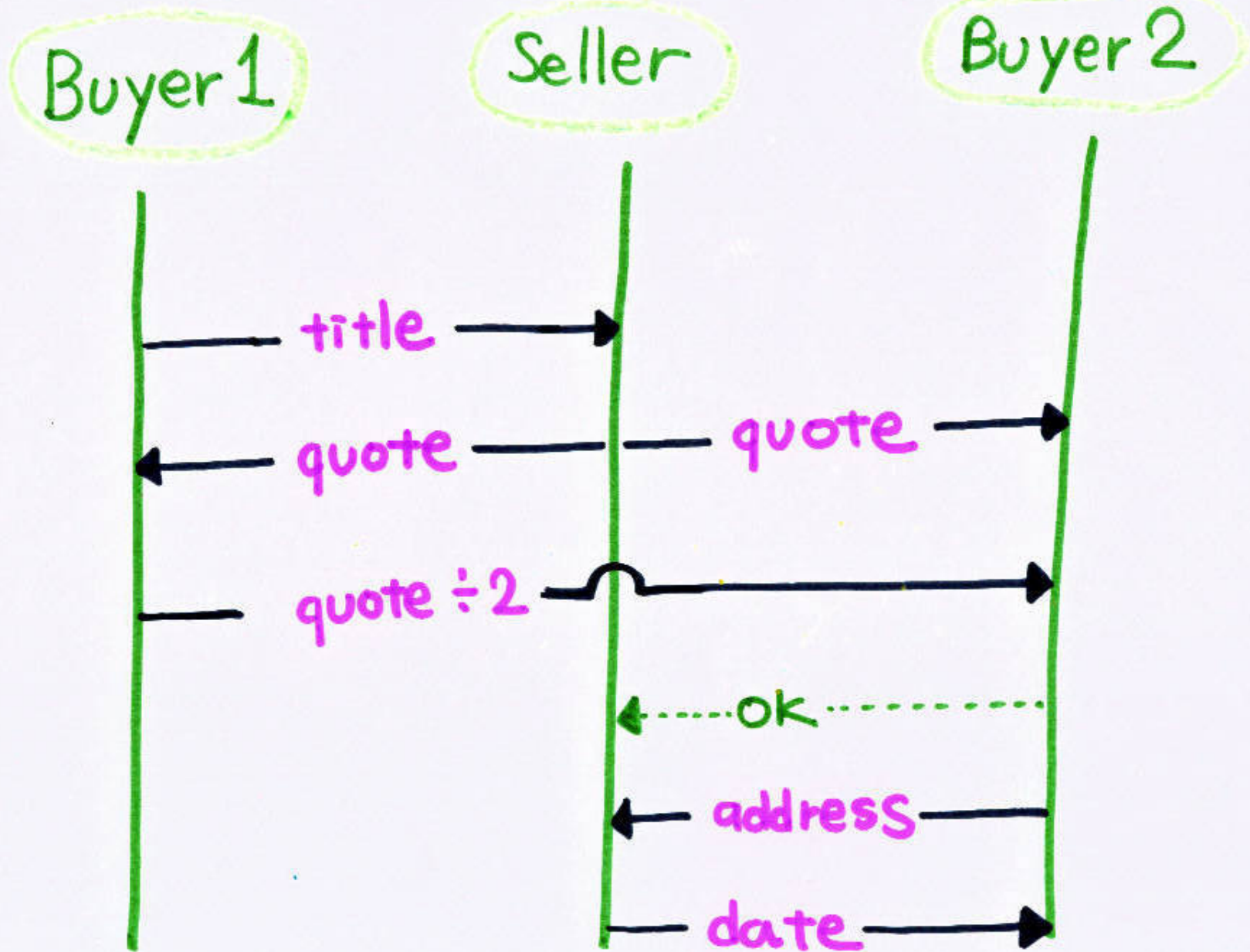
Typed Semantics in π 1991 \rightarrow

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

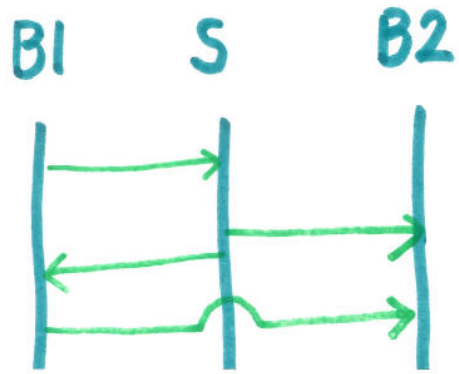


- ⊙ Correctness of Encoding
- ⊙ Limit environments \vdash
 \Rightarrow Equate more processes
- ⊙ Compositional

Multiparty Session Types



Multi party Session Types [Honda, Yoshida, Carbone 2008]



Ⓞ G

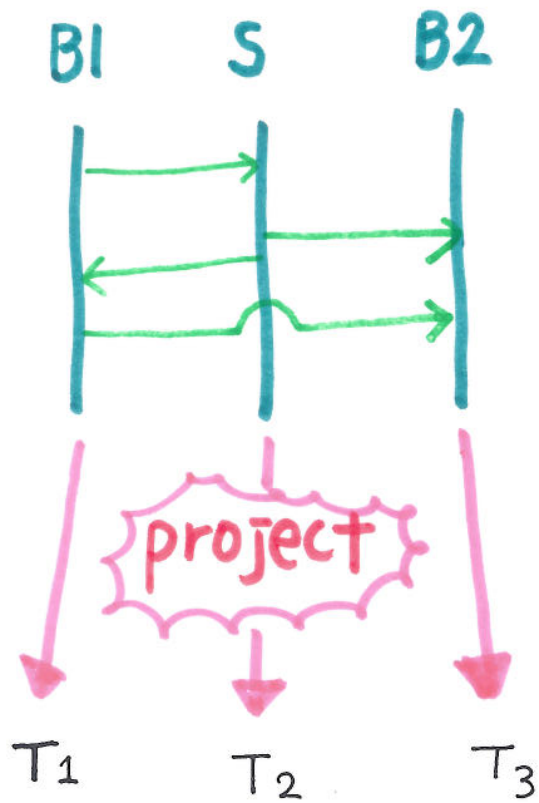
$B1 \rightarrow S$ Int.

$S \rightarrow B2$ Char

STEP 1

Write Global Type

Multi party Session Types [Honda, Yoshida, Carbone 2008]



(G)

$B_1 \rightarrow S$ Int.

$S \rightarrow B_2$ Char

(T)

$B_1 ?$ Int. $B_2 !$ Char

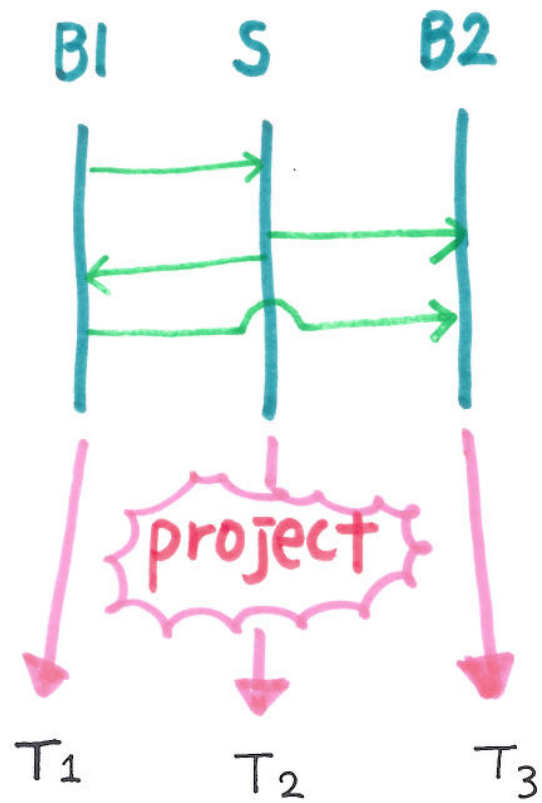
STEP 1

Write Global Type

STEP 2

Project to Local Types

Multi-party Session Types [Honda, Yoshida, Carbone 2008]



(G)

$B_1 \rightarrow S$ Int.

$S \rightarrow B_2$ Char

(T)

$B_1?Int. B_2!Char$

STEP 1

Write Global Type

STEP 2

Project to Local Type

STEP 3

- Static Check
- Generate Code
- Run-time check

P_1


P_2

P_3

(P) $B_1?(x). B_2!<"apple">$



Multiparty Session Types

- Participants agreed with global protocols 
- **Many** Multiparty Sessions can **interleave**
for a single point application



with each message clearly identifiable as belonging to a specific session

Multiparty Session Bisimulations

Standard Multiparty Session Bisimulations \approx_s

$\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$

Shared
Env

Session
channels
Env

Governed Multiparty Session Bisimulations \approx_g

$E, \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$

Global Type
Env

a mapping from session to global types

$S_1: G_1, S_2: G_2, \dots, S_m: G_m$

Governed BSimulations

? Compositional? Coincides with Contextual Equiv?

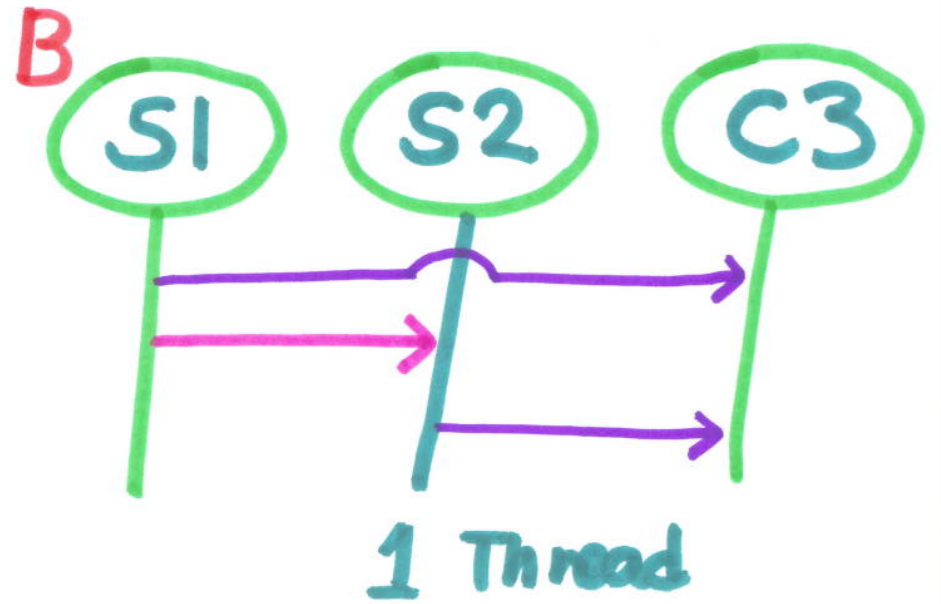
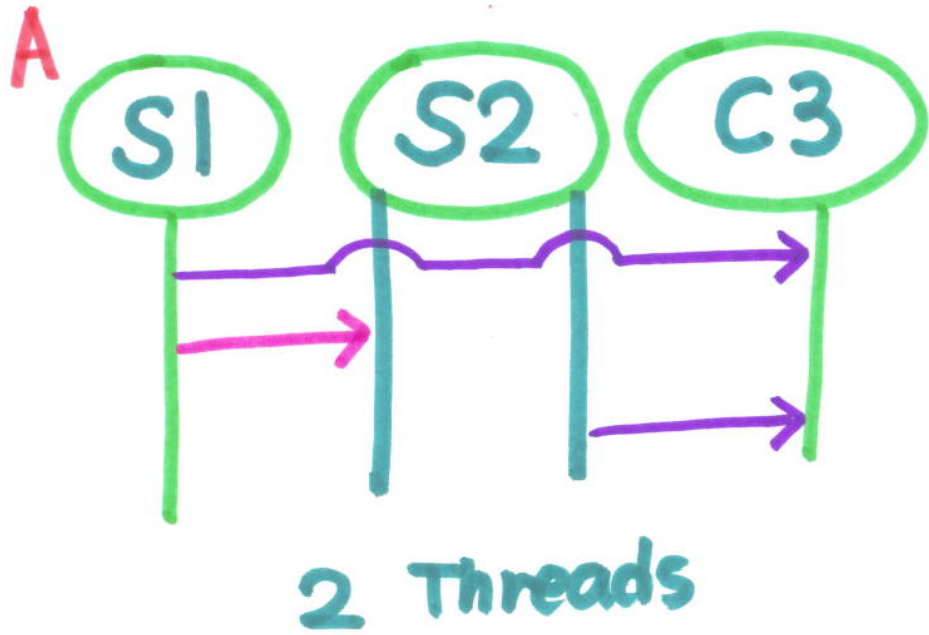
? What is a difference between \approx_s and \approx_g ?

? Under what condition \approx_s and \approx_g can coincide?

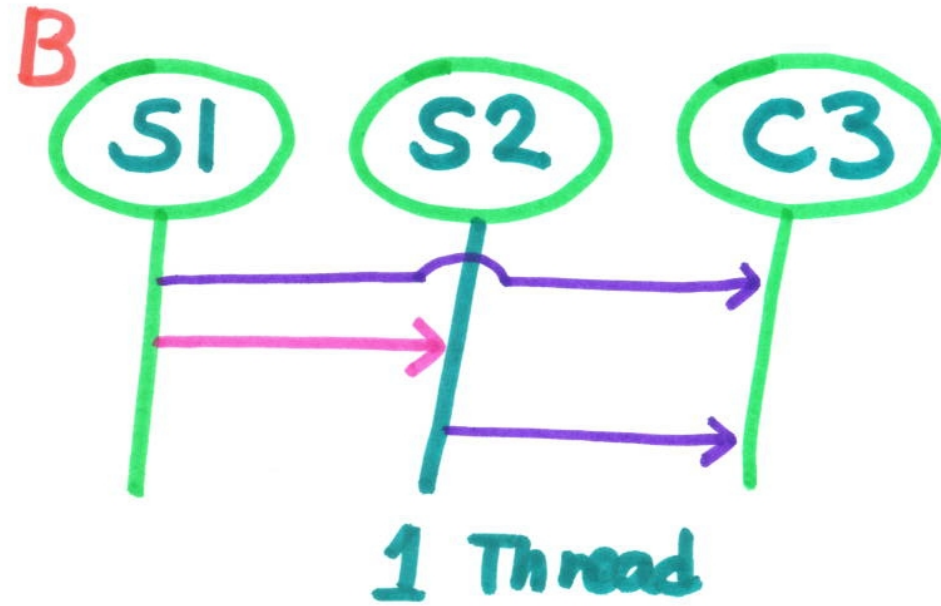
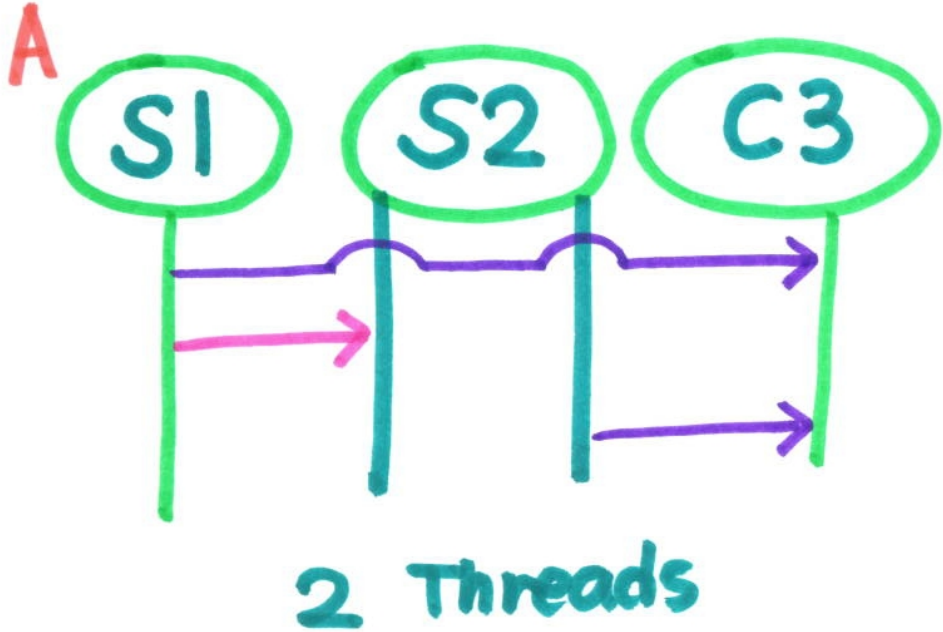
? Applications?



Example Resource Management



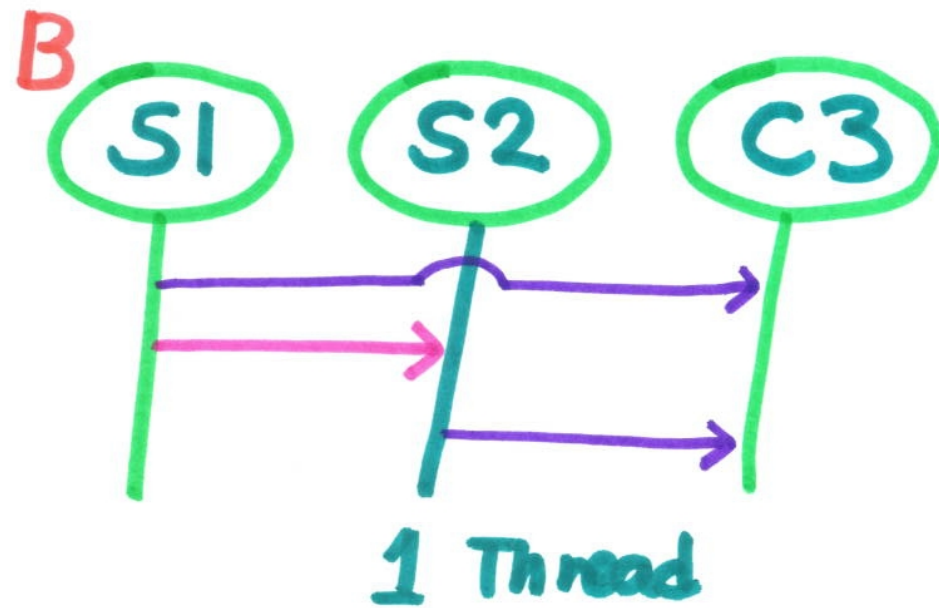
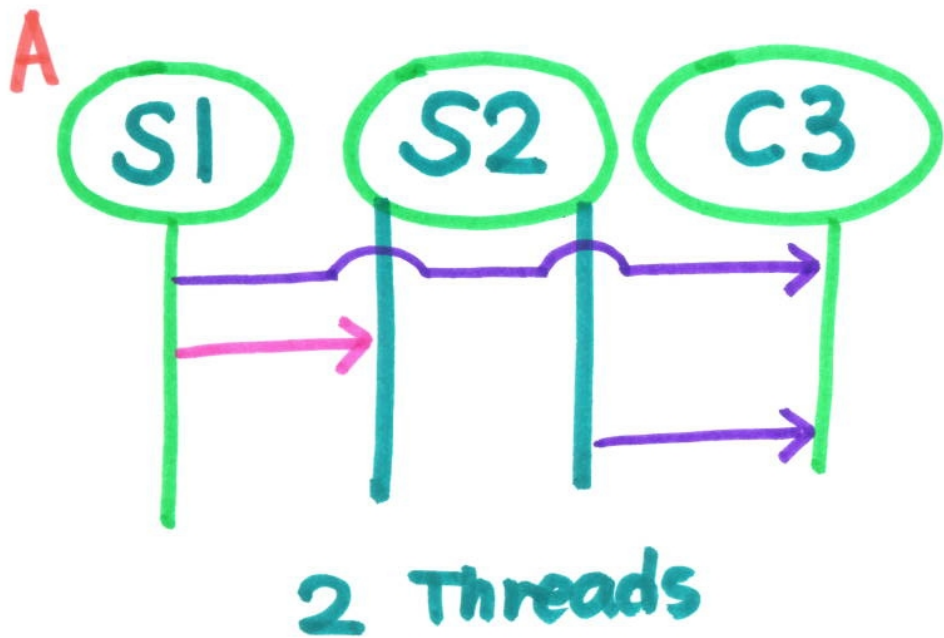
Example Resource Management



$G1 = 1 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. 2 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. \text{end}$

$G2 = 1 \rightarrow 2 : \langle \text{Bool} \rangle. \text{end}$

Example Resource Management



$P_1 = S[1][3]! \langle v \rangle ; \underline{S'[1][2]! \langle w \rangle}$

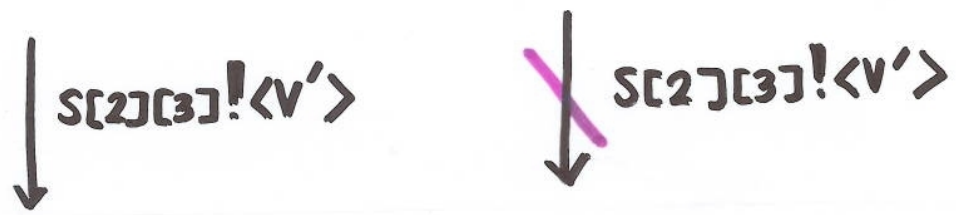
$P_2 = \underline{S'[2][1]? (x)} ; 0 \mid \underline{S[2][3]! \langle v' \rangle} ; 0$ 2 Threads

$R = \underline{S'[2][1]? (x)} ; \underline{S[2][3]! \langle v' \rangle} ; 0$ 1 Thread

? $P_1 \mid P_2 \approx_g P_1 \mid R$

Standard Semantics

$$P_1 \parallel P_2 \not\approx_s P_1 \parallel R$$



$$P_1 = S[1][3]! \langle v \rangle ; \underline{S'[1][2]! \langle w \rangle}$$

$$P_2 = \underline{S'[2][1]?(x)} ; 0 \mid \underline{S[2][3]! \langle v' \rangle} ; 0$$

2 Threads

$$R = \underline{S'[2][1]?(x)} ; \underline{S[2][3]! \langle v' \rangle} ; 0$$

1 Thread

Standard Semantics

$$P_1 \mid P_2 \not\approx_s P_1 \mid R$$

$$\downarrow_{S[2][3]!\langle v' \rangle}$$

$$\downarrow_{S[2][3]!\langle v' \rangle}$$

Governed Semantics

$$P_1 \mid P_2 \approx_g P_1 \mid R$$

$$\downarrow_{S[2][3]!\langle v \rangle}$$

$$\downarrow_{S[2][3]!\langle v \rangle}$$

$G1 = 1 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. 2 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. \text{end}$

$G2 = 1 \rightarrow 2 : \langle \text{Bool} \rangle. \text{end}$

$$P_1 = S[1][3]!\langle v \rangle; \underline{S'[1][2]!\langle w \rangle}$$

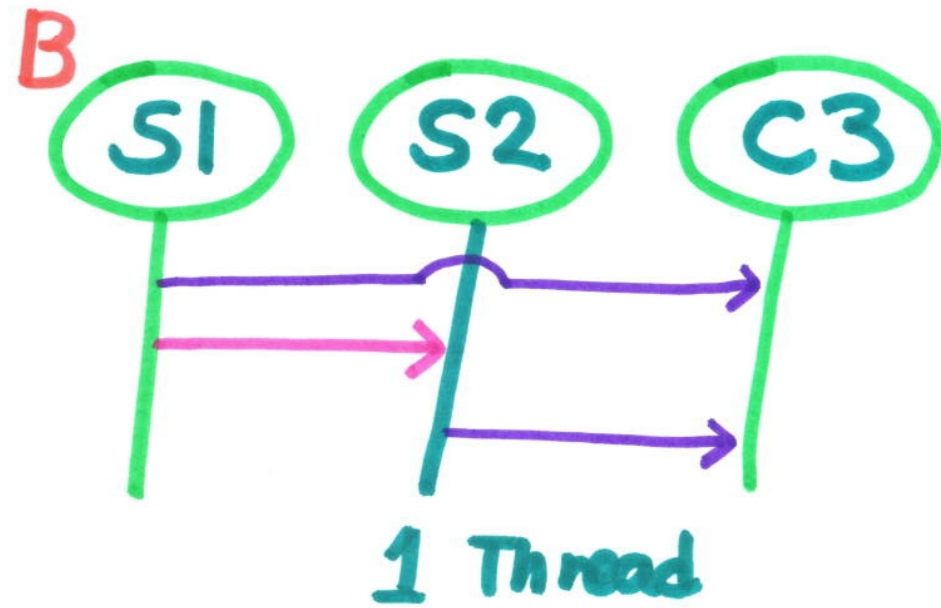
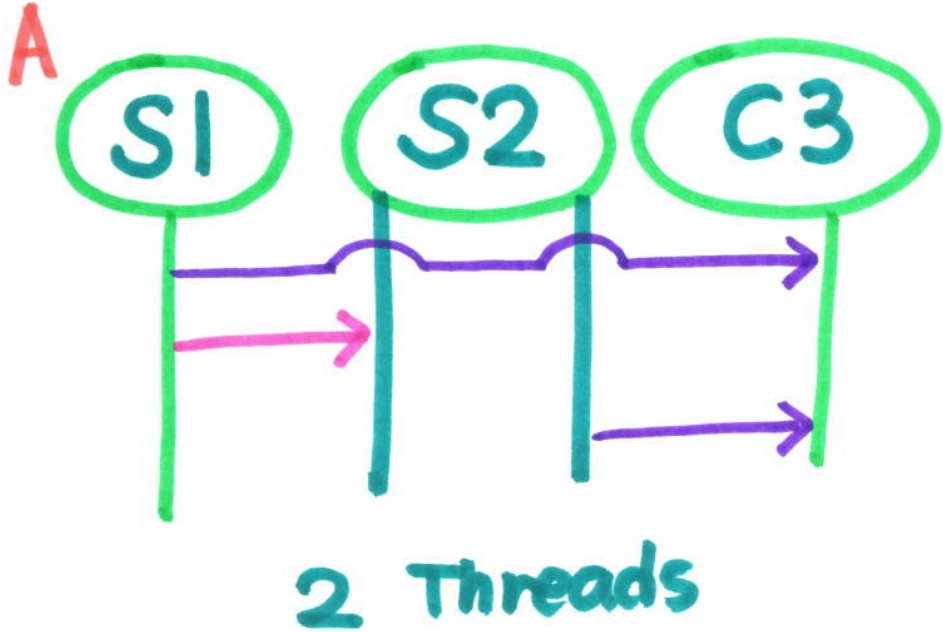
$$P_2 = \underline{S'[2][1]?(x)}; 0 \mid \underline{S[2][3]!\langle v' \rangle}; 0$$

2 Threads

$$R = \underline{S'[2][1]?(x)}; \underline{S[2][3]!\langle v' \rangle}; 0$$

1 Thread

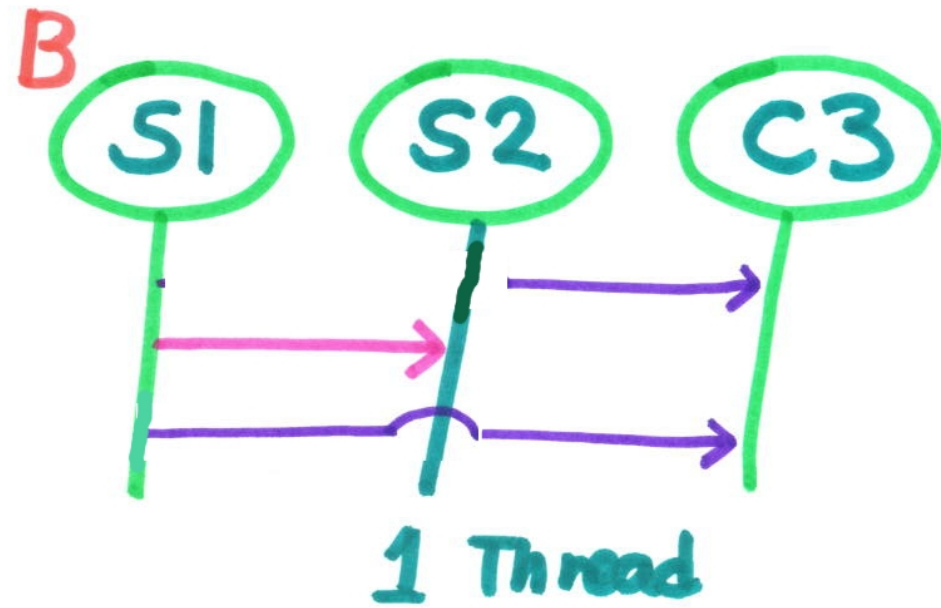
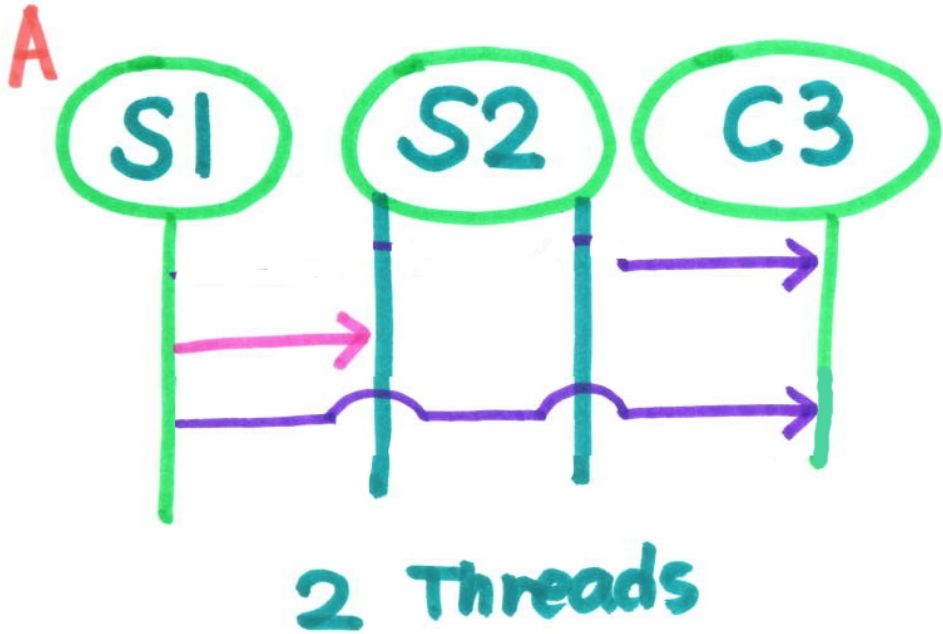
Example Resource Management



$G1 = 1 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. 2 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. \text{end}$

$G2 = 1 \rightarrow 2 : \langle \text{Bool} \rangle. \text{end}$

Example Resource Management



$G2 = 1 \rightarrow 2 : \langle \text{Bool} \rangle . \text{end}$

$G3 = 2 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle . 1 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle . \text{end}$

Standard Semantics

$$P_1 \mid P_2 \not\approx_s P_1 \mid R$$



Governed Semantics

$$P_1 \mid P_2 \not\approx_g P_1 \mid R$$



G3 = 2 → 3 : <Nat>. 1 → 3 : <Nat>. end

G2 = 1 → 2 : <Bool>. end

P1 = S[1][3]!<v>; S'[1][2]!<w>

P2 = S'[2][1]?(x); 0 | S[2][3]!<v'>; 0

2 Threads

R = S'[2][1]?(x); S[2][3]!<v'>; 0

1 Thread

Syntax and Semantics

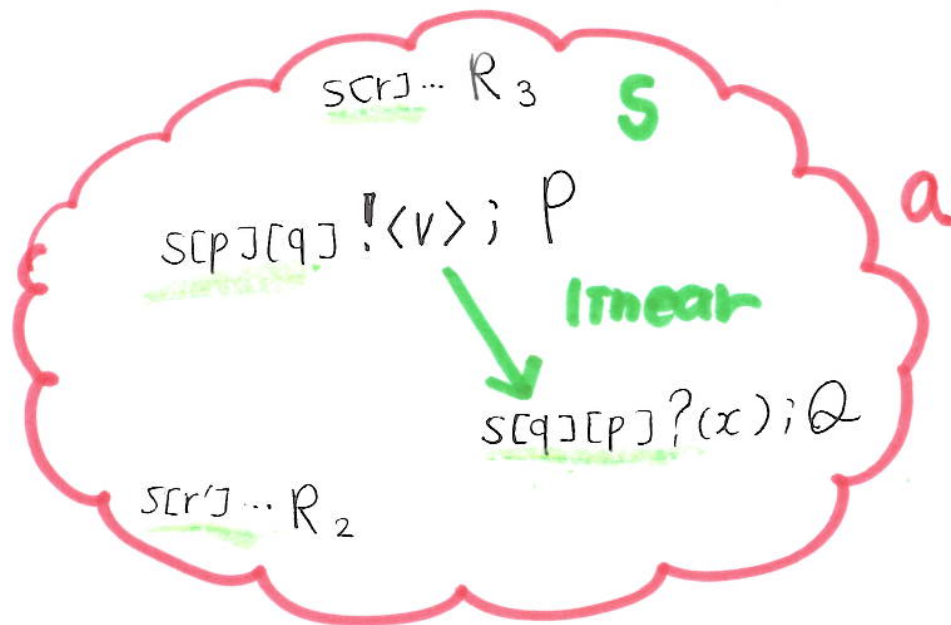
$p \dots$ participants
 $q \dots$

$\underline{a[1]}(x). P_1 \mid \underline{a[2]}(x). P_2 \mid \dots \mid \underline{a[n]}(x). P_n$

$\rightarrow (vs) (P_1 \{S[1]/x\} \mid P_2 \{S[2]/x\} \mid \dots \mid P_n \{S[n]/x\})$

$\underline{S[p][q]}! \langle e \rangle; P \mid \underline{S[q][p]}?(x); Q \rightarrow P \mid Q \{v/x\} \quad (e \downarrow v)$

$\underline{S[p][q]} \oplus k; P \mid \underline{S[q][p]} \mathcal{S} \{l_i: P_i\}_{i \in I} \rightarrow P \mid P_k$



Global Types

$G ::= P \rightarrow q : \langle U \rangle . G'$

| $P \rightarrow q : \{l_i . G_i\}_{i \in I}$

| mt. G

| t

| end

$U ::= \text{bool} \mid G \mid T$

Local Types

$T ::= [q] ! \langle U \rangle ; T'$

| $[p] ? \langle U \rangle ; T'$

| $[q] \oplus \{l_i . T_i\}$

| $[p] \delta \{l_i . T_i\}$

| mt. T

| t

| end

Global Types

$G ::= P \rightarrow q : \langle U \rangle . G'$

| $P \rightarrow q : \{l_i . G_i\}_{i \in I}$

| mt. G

| t

| end

$U ::= \text{bool} \mid G \mid T$

Local Types

$G \uparrow P$

$T ::= \underline{[q] ! \langle U \rangle ; T'}$

| $[p] ? \langle U \rangle ; T'$

| $[q] \oplus \{l_i . T_i\}$

| $[p] \delta \{l_i . T_i\}$

| mt. T

| t

| end

Global Types

Local Types

$G ::= P \rightarrow q : \langle U \rangle . G'$

$G \uparrow q$

$T ::= [q] ! \langle U \rangle ; T'$

$| [p] ? \langle U \rangle ; T'$

$| P \rightarrow q : \{l_i . G_i\}_{i \in I}$

$| [q] \oplus \{l_i . T_i\}$

$| [p] \otimes \{l_i . T_i\}$

$| \text{mt. } G$

$| \text{mt. } T$

$| t$

$| t$

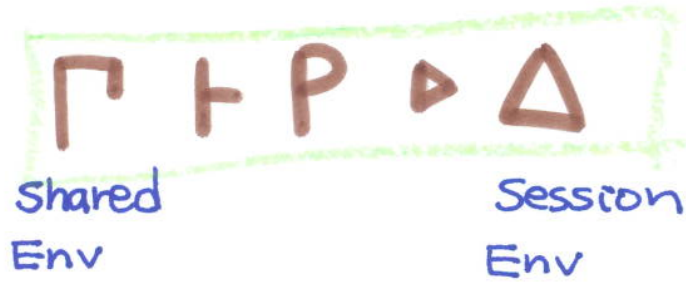
$| \text{end}$

$| \text{end}$

$U ::= \text{bool} \mid G \mid T$

Part 1 : Standard \approx_s

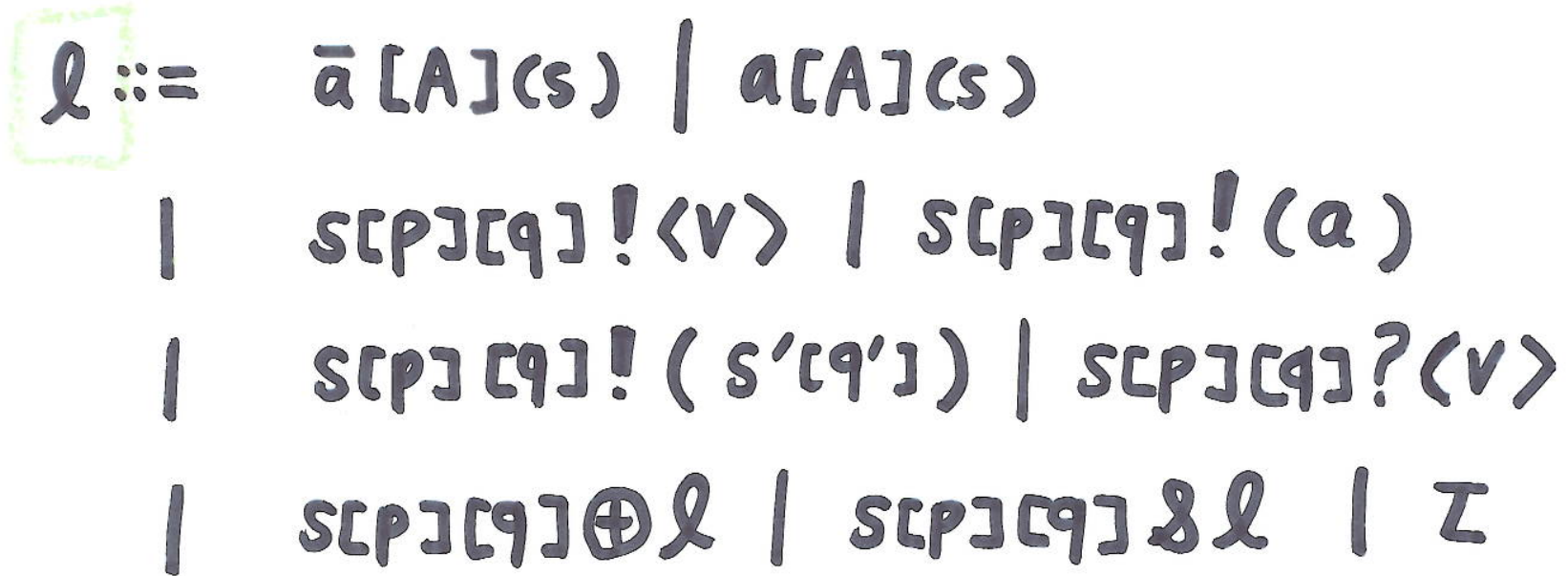
Judgement



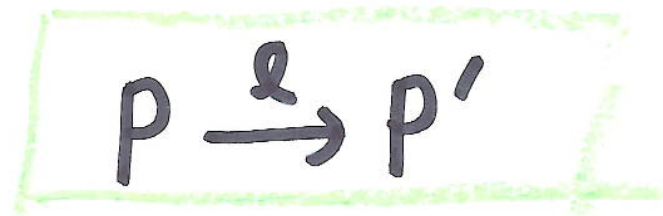
$u:S, u':S', \dots$

$c:T, c':T', \dots$

Labels



Untyped LTS

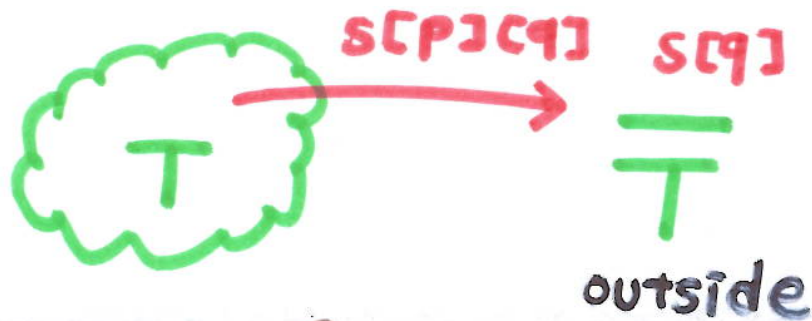


$$(\Gamma, \Delta) \xrightarrow{\ell} (\Gamma', \Delta')$$

if $\Gamma \vdash v: U$ $s[q] \notin \text{dom}(\Delta)$

then $(\Gamma, \Delta \cdot s[p]: [q]! \langle U \rangle; T) \xrightarrow{s[p][q]! \langle v \rangle}$

$(\Gamma, \Delta \cdot s[p]: T)$



$$\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta \xrightarrow{\ell} \Gamma' \vdash P' \triangleright \Delta'$$

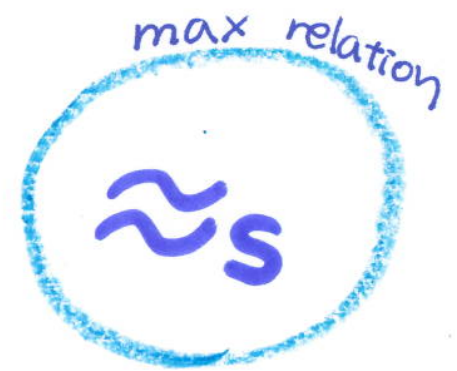
if $\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$ and $P \xrightarrow{\ell} P'$ and $(\Gamma, \Delta) \xrightarrow{\ell} (\Gamma', \Delta')$
and $\Gamma' \vdash P' \triangleright \Delta'$

Synchronous Multiparty Session Bisimulation

$\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \mathcal{R} \Gamma \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$ with $\Delta_1 \leftrightarrow \Delta_2$

1. $\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} \Gamma' \vdash P_1' \triangleright \Delta_1'$
 $\Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2 \xRightarrow{\hat{\ell}} \Gamma' \vdash P_2' \triangleright \Delta_2'$
and $\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \mathcal{R} \Gamma \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$

2. \mathcal{R} symmetric



Theorem 1

Sound and completeness

$$\cong_S = \approx_S$$

↑

typed barbed
reduction closed congruence

Part 2 Governed Bisimulation

1 E witness

2 $E \xrightarrow{\lambda} E'$ LTS

3 $E, \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$ judgement

4 $E, \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta \xrightarrow{\ell} E', \Gamma' \vdash P' \triangleright \Delta'$ LTS

by $(E, \Gamma, \Delta) \xrightarrow{\ell} (E', \Gamma', \Delta')$ LTS of Envs

5. $E_1, \Gamma_1 \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \mathcal{R} E_2, \Gamma_2 \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$ a typed relation

Part 2 Governed Bisimulation

1 E witness

2 $E \xrightarrow{\lambda} E'$ LTS

3 $E, \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$ judgement

4 $E, \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta \xrightarrow{\ell} E', \Gamma' \vdash P' \triangleright \Delta'$ LTS

by $(E, \Gamma, \Delta) \xrightarrow{\ell} (E', \Gamma', \Delta')$ LTS of Envs

5. $E_1, \Gamma_1 \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \mathcal{R} E_2, \Gamma_2 \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$ a typed relation

$E ::= \phi$

$| E \cdot s : G$

LTS $(E, \Gamma, \Delta) \xrightarrow{\lambda} (E', \Gamma', \Delta')$

[Out]
$$\frac{E \xrightarrow{s: p \rightarrow q: U} E' \quad \Gamma \vdash v: U \quad (\Gamma, \Delta) \xrightarrow{[p][q]! \langle v \rangle} (\Gamma', \Delta')}{(E, \Gamma, \Delta) \xrightarrow{[p][q]! \langle v \rangle} (E', \Gamma', \Delta')}$$

Judgement $E, \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta$

if $\exists E'. E \xrightarrow{\tilde{\lambda}}^* E'$ and $\Delta \subseteq \text{proj}(E')$

a witness is coherent with Δ

LTS $E_1, \Gamma_1 \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} E_2, \Gamma_2 \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$

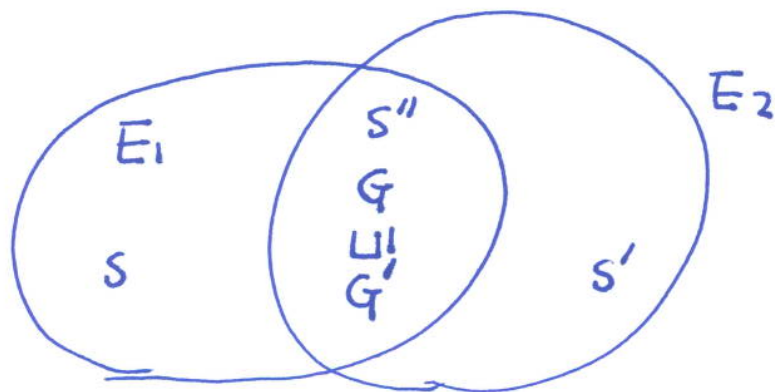
if $P_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} P_2 \wedge (E_1, \Gamma_1, \Delta_1) \xrightarrow{\ell} (E_2, \Gamma_2, \Delta_2)$

$\wedge E_2, \Gamma_2 \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$

Configuration Relation

$E_1, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \mathcal{R} E_2, \Gamma \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$

if $E_1 \sqcup E_2$ defined



we take a longer global type

Governed Bisimulation \approx_g

$$E, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \quad R \quad P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$$

$$1. \quad E, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \xrightarrow{\hat{L}} E_1', \Gamma' \vdash P_1' \triangleright \Delta_1'$$

$$E, \Gamma \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2 \xRightarrow{\hat{L}} E_2', \Gamma' \vdash P_2' \triangleright \Delta_2'$$

$$\text{s.t. } E_1' \cup E_2', \Gamma' \vdash P_1' \triangleright \Delta_1' \quad R \quad P_2' \triangleright \Delta_2'$$

2. R is symmetric

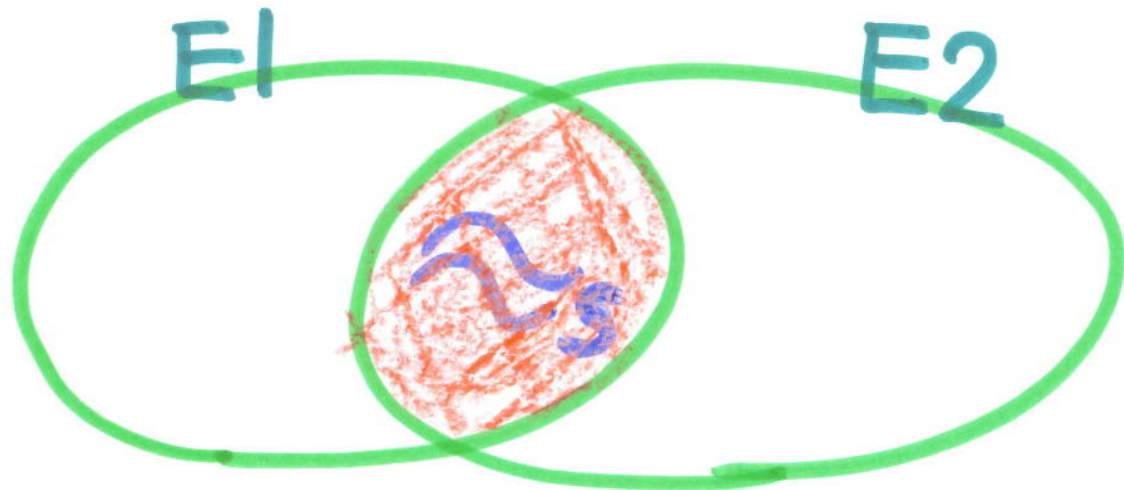
Theorem 2

$$\equiv_g = \approx_g$$

soundness and
completeness

Theorem 3

- If for all E $E, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_g P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$
then $\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_s P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$
- If $\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_s P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$
then for all E $E, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_g P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$

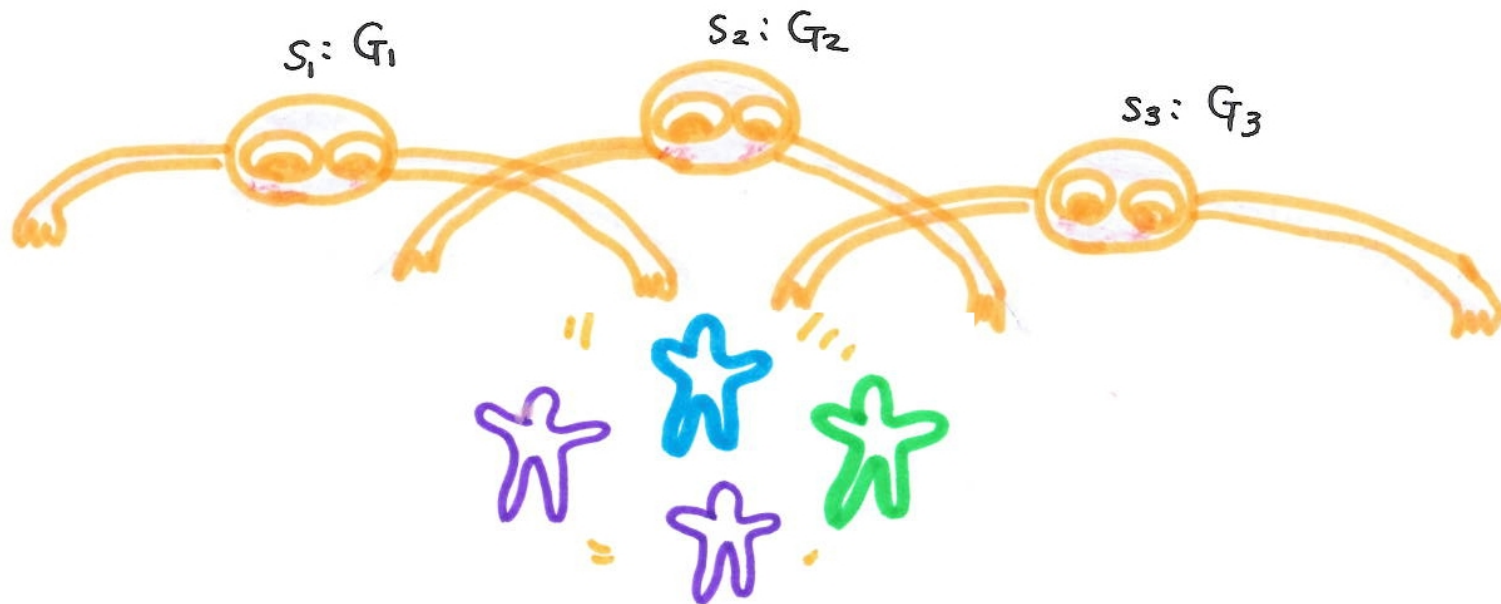


Theorem 4 (coincidence) no interleaved sessions

Assume P_1 and P_2 are simple. If there exists

E s.t. $E, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_g P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$, then

$\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_s P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$



Theorem 4 (coincidence) no interleaved sessions

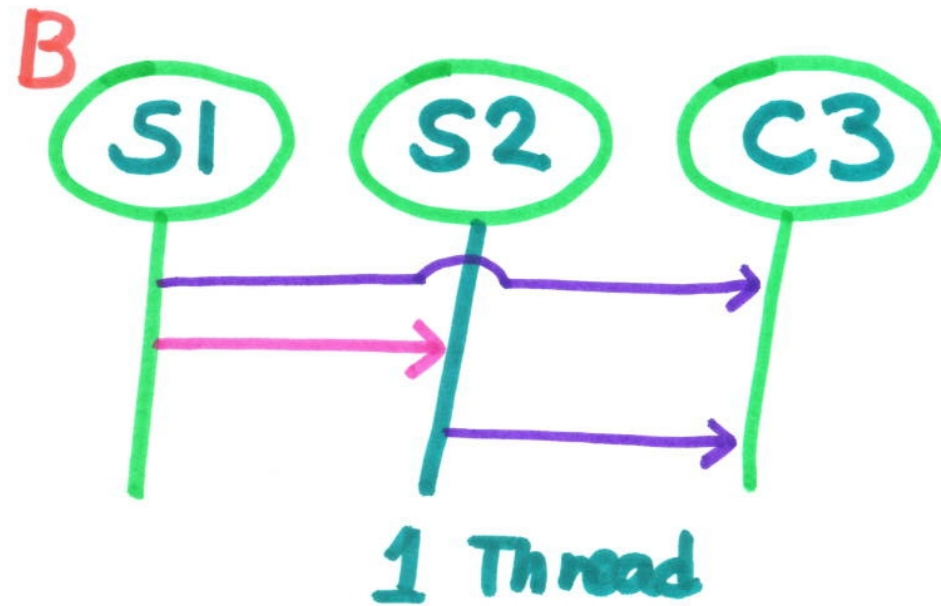
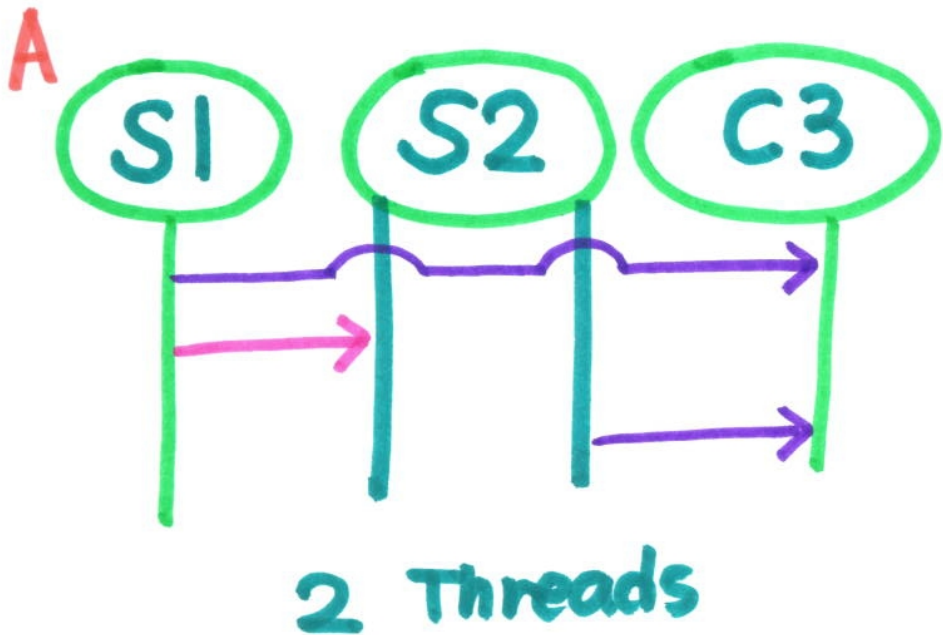
Assume P_1 and P_2 are simple. If there exists

E s.t. $E, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_g P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$, then

$\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \approx_s P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$



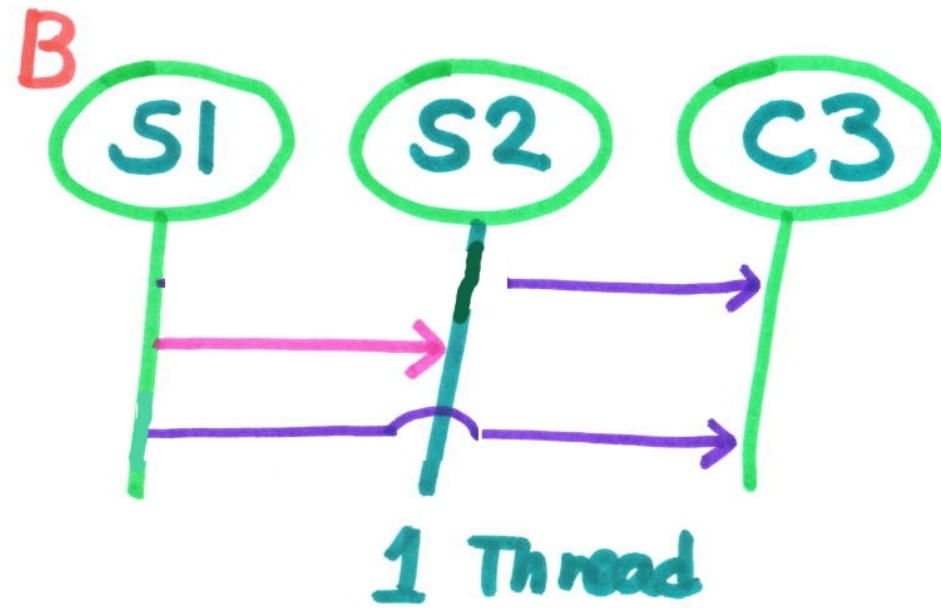
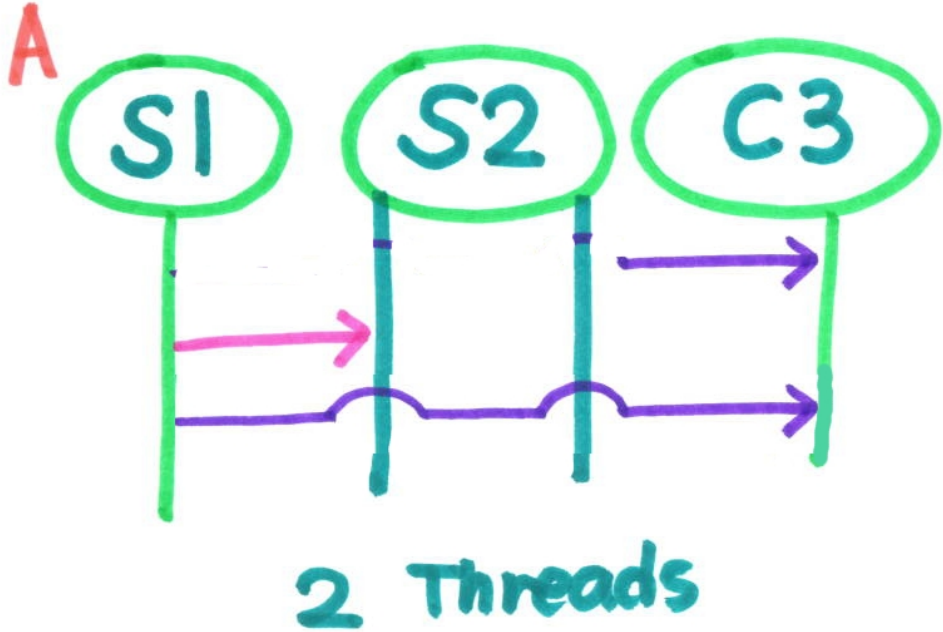
Example Resource Management



$G1 = 1 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle . 2 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle . \text{end}$

$G2 = 1 \rightarrow 2 : \langle \text{Bool} \rangle . \text{end}$

Example Resource Management



$G2 = 1 \rightarrow 2 : \langle \text{Bool} \rangle . \text{end}$

$G3 = 2 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle . 1 \rightarrow 3 : \langle \text{Nat} \rangle . \text{end}$

Reasoning

$E_1 = s: 1 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. \underline{2 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle}. \text{end}$

$s': 1 \rightarrow 2: \langle \text{Bool} \rangle. \text{end}$

$E_2 = s: \underline{2 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle}. 1 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle. \text{end}$

$s': 1 \rightarrow 2: \langle \text{Bool} \rangle. \text{end}$

$E_1, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid P_2 \triangleright \Delta$

$E_1, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid R \triangleright \Delta$

$E_2, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid P_2 \triangleright \Delta$

$E_2, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid R \triangleright \Delta$

$E_1 \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 3}$

$E_2 \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 3}$

Reasoning

$E_1 = s: 1 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle, \underline{2 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle}, \text{end}$
 $s': 1 \rightarrow 2: \langle \text{Bool} \rangle, \text{end}$

$E_2 = s: \underline{2 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle}, 1 \rightarrow 3: \langle \text{Nat} \rangle, \text{end}$
 $s': 1 \rightarrow 2: \langle \text{Bool} \rangle, \text{end}$

$E_1, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid P_2 \triangleright \Delta \approx E_1, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid R \triangleright \Delta$

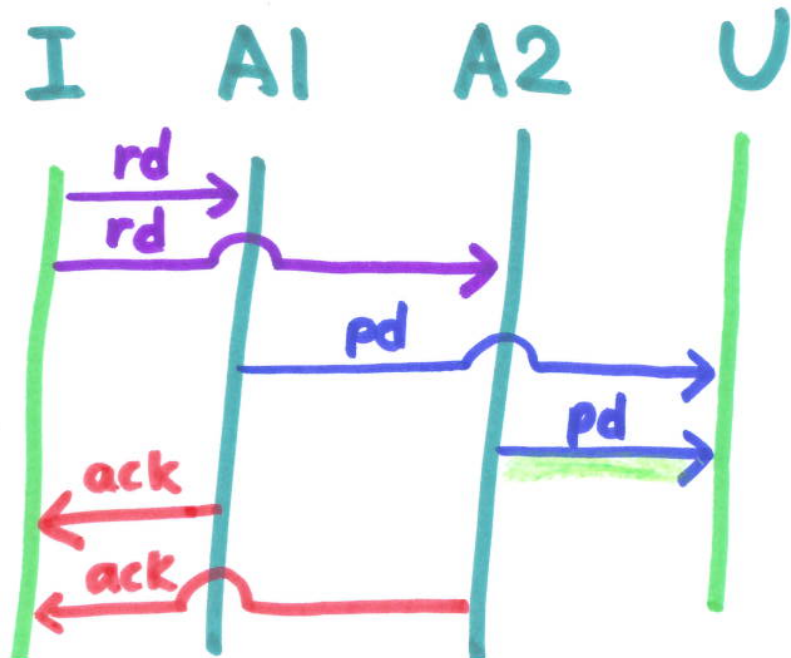
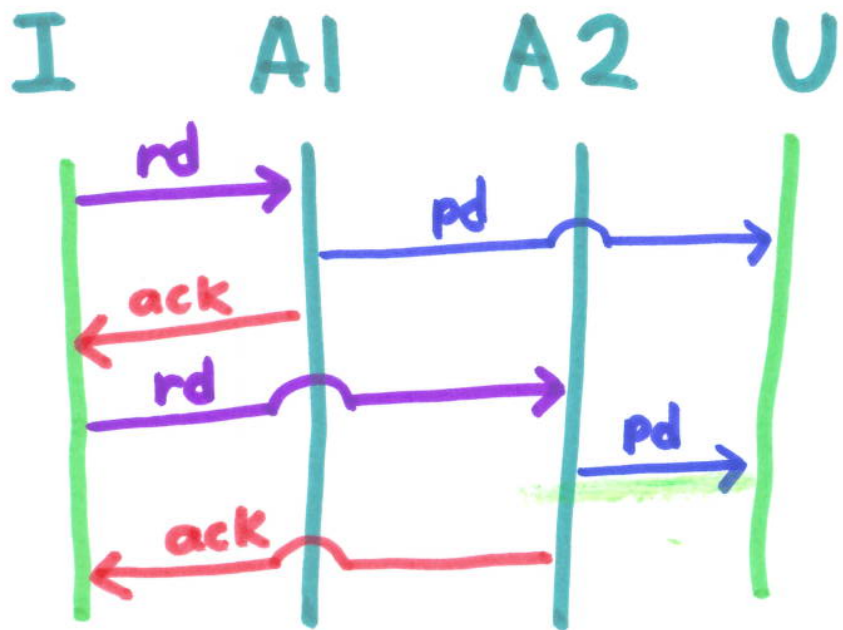
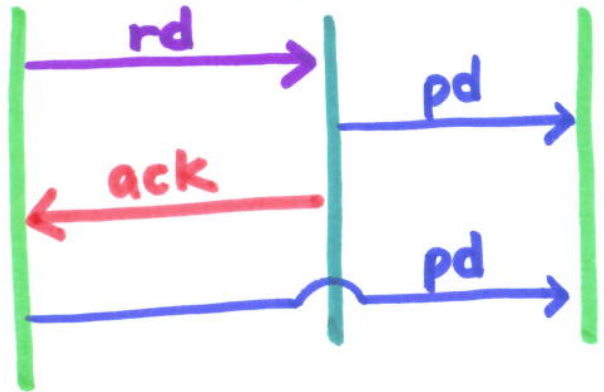
$E_2, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid P_2 \triangleright \Delta \not\approx E_2, \Gamma \vdash P_1 \mid R \triangleright \Delta$

$E_1 \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 3}$

$E_2 \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 3}$

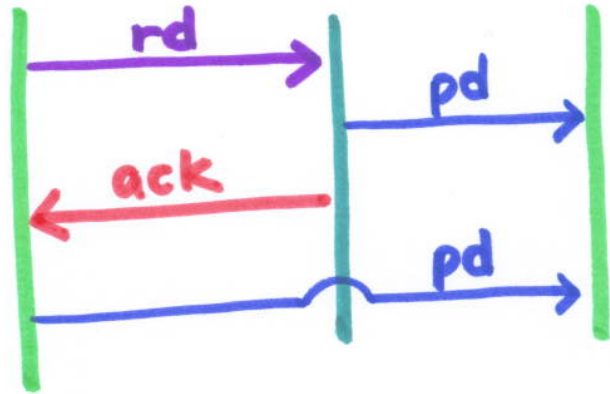
Usecase : UC.R2.13 "Acquire Data from Instrument" from Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)

Instrument Agent User



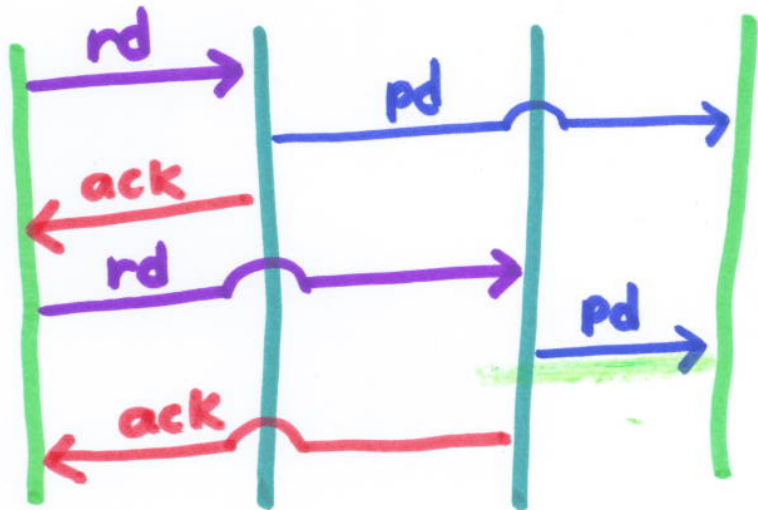
Usecase : UC.R2.13 "Acquire Data from Instrument" from Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)

Instrument Agent User



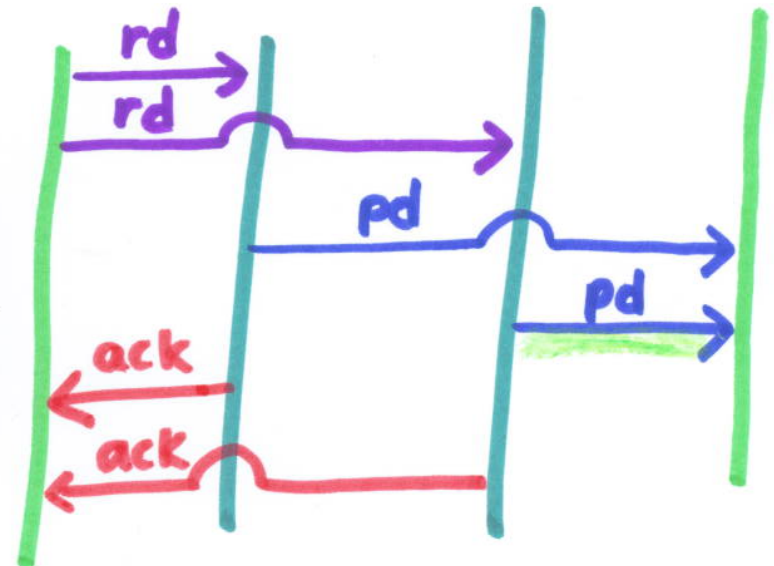
AI → U: <pd>.
A2 → U: <pd>.
end

I A1 A2 U



~g

I A1 A2 U



Conclusions

- We define a standard multiparty session bisimulation \approx_s and the governed bisimulation \approx_g and prove both are compositional and coincide with reduction closed semantics.
- We show when \approx_s and \approx_g coincide and differ
- We apply \approx_g to a real usecase for a large scale cyberinfrastructure.

Related Work

1. Binary Asynchronous Eventful Session Semantics
FORTE/FMOODS'11, MSCS, DK's PhD Thesis
2. Environment Bisimulation
Hennessy & Rathke '04 dictator \leftrightarrow coordinator

Future Work

- Asynchronous Semantics

$$E \rightarrow E' \text{ (modular)}$$

- Tool • Semantic Correspondence



Reduction-closed congruence

Barb

$$\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta \downarrow_{S[P][Q]}$$

$$P \equiv (\nu \tilde{a} \tilde{s}) (S[P][Q]! \langle \nu \rangle; R \mid Q)$$

$$\text{if } s \notin \tilde{s} \quad \underline{S[Q] \notin \text{dom}(\Delta)}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta \downarrow_a$$

$$P \equiv (\nu \tilde{a} \tilde{s}) (\bar{a}[n](x). R \mid Q)$$

$$\text{if } a \notin \tilde{a}$$

\mathcal{R} is reduction-closed congruence if

1. $\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \Downarrow_m$ iff $\Gamma \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2 \Downarrow_m$

2. Whenever $\Gamma \vdash P_1 \triangleright \Delta_1 \mathcal{R} P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$ holds, $P_1 \rightarrow P_1'$ implies $P_2 \rightarrow P_2'$ and $\Gamma \vdash P_2 \triangleright \Delta_2$ with $\Gamma \vdash P_1' \triangleright \Delta_1' \mathcal{R} P_2' \triangleright \Delta_2'$

3. \mathcal{R} is a congruence



max relation

Witness $E ::= \emptyset \mid E \cdot s : G$

LTS $E \xrightarrow{\lambda} E'$

$\lambda ::= s : p \rightarrow q : U \mid s : p \rightarrow q : \ell$

• $s : p \rightarrow q : \langle U \rangle . G \xrightarrow{s : p \rightarrow q : U} G$

$s : G \xrightarrow{\lambda} s : G' \quad p, q \notin \lambda$

• $s : p \rightarrow q : \langle U \rangle . G \xrightarrow{\lambda} s : p \rightarrow q : \langle U \rangle . G'$