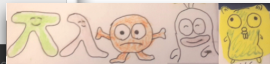


on Polymorphic
and Sessions
Functions

a Tale of Two
Encodings

Bernardo Toninho @Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @Imperial



NEWS

The paper *Multiparty asynchronous session types* by Kohei Honda, Nobuko Yoshida, and Marco Carbone, published in POPL 2008 has been awarded the ACM SIGPLAN Most Influential POPL Paper Award today at POPL 2018.

» more

10 Jan 2018

Estafet has published a page on their usage of the Scribble language developed in our group with RedHat and other industry partners.

» more

25 Sep 2017

Nick spoke at Golang UK 2017 on applying behavioural types to verify concurrent Go programs.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

2018

Julien Lange , Nicholas Ng , Bernardo Toninho , Nobuko Yoshida : [A Static Verification Framework for Message Passing in Go using Behavioural Types](#). *To appear in ICSE 2018* .

Bernardo Toninho , Nobuko Yoshida : [Depending On Session Typed Process](#). *To appear in FoSSaCS 2018* .

Bernardo Toninho , Nobuko Yoshida : [On Polymorphic Sessions And Functions: A Talk of Two \(Fully Abstract\) Encodings](#). *To appear in ESOP 2018* .

Rumyana Neykova , Raymond Hu , Nobuko Yoshida , Fahd Abdeljallal : [Session Type Providers: Compile-time API Generation for Distributed Protocols with Interaction Refinements in F#](#). *To appear in CC 2018* .

Post-docs:

Simon CASTELLAN

David CASTRO

Francisco FERREIRA

Raymond HU

Rumyana NEYKOVA

Nicholas NG

Alceste SCALAS

PhD Students:

Assel ALTAYEVA

Juliana FRANCO

Eva GRAVERSEN

POPL 2008 MOST INFLUENTIAL PAPER AWARD



POPL 2008 Most Influential Paper Award

Kohei Honda, Nobuko Yoshida and Marco Carbone

Multiparty asynchronous session types





Scribble: Describing Multi Party Protocols

Scribble is a language to describe application-level protocols among communicating systems. A protocol represents an agreement on how participating systems interact with each other. Without a protocol, it is hard to do meaningful interaction: participants simply cannot communicate effectively, since they do not know when to expect the other parties to send data, or whether the other party is ready to receive data. However, having a description of a protocol has further benefits. It enables verification to ensure that the protocol can be implemented without resulting in unintended consequences, such as deadlocks.

Describe

Scribble is a language for describing multiparty protocols from a global, or endpoint neutral, perspective.

Verify

Scribble has a theoretical foundation, based on the Pi Calculus and Session Types, to ensure that protocols described using the language are sound, and do not suffer from deadlocks or livelocks.

Project

Endpoint projection is the term used for identifying the responsibility of a particular role (or endpoint) within a protocol.

Implement


Various options exist, including (a) using the endpoint projection for a role to generate a skeleton code, (b) using session type APIs to clearly describe the behaviour, and (c) statically verify the code against the projection.

Monitor

Use the endpoint projection for roles defined within a Scribble protocol, to monitor the activity of a particular endpoint, to ensure it correctly implements the expected behaviour.

Online tool : <http://scribble.doc.ic.ac.uk/>

```
1 module examples;
2
3 global protocol HelloWorld(role Me, role World) {
4     hello() from Me to World;
5     choice at World {
6         goodMorning1() from World to Me;
7     } or {
8         goodMorning1() from World to Me;
9     }
10 }
11
```

Load a sample 

Check

Protocol:

Role:

Project

Generate Graph

OOI Collaboration

OOI OCEAN OBSERVATORY INITIATIVE

Location
CURRENT LOCATION

Dashboard
RECENT IMAGES

RECENT IMAGES

- Glider
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00
- Georgian Canal
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00
- Acoustic Release
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00

POPULAR RESOURCES

- Seafloor CDP
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00
- Marine Littering
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00
- Surface Buoy
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00

UPCOMING EVENTS

- Oregon Coast Wave Height
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00
- Water Surface Elevations
Last Modified: 2012-02-01
Last Viewed: 2012-02-01
Last Updated: 2012-02-01 01:12:00

RECENT UPDATES

Time	Update	Status	Category	File Name
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - Oregon Coast Wave Height	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - California North Slope glf	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - California South Slope	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - Oregon North Slope	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - Oregon South Slope	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - California North Slope	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - California South Slope	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - Oregon North Slope	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy
2012-02-01 01:12:00	OOI - Oregon South Slope	Success	Observation	globe.gps.bathy

FAST FEEDS

- Temperature
- Salinity
- Depth
- Density
- Chlorophyll
- Sea Surface Height (SSH)
- Turbidity
- pH
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Other

SEARCH

RESOURCES

- All Resources
- Data Products
- Observations
- Platforms
- Instruments

Welcome to Release 2 of the Ocean Observing Initiative (OOI). You already have access to many OOI datasets and near-time data. You can explore the data through our data browser or start using the OOI as your default.

For personalized services, such as setting up notifications and changing settings for your feed which, create a free account by clicking on "Create Account" at the top of the page.

National Science Foundation working with Government for Ocean Leadership

Working for the Ocean through the National Science Foundation through a Cooperative Agreement with the participating Ocean Leadership. The OOI Program implements a Cooperative Agreement through web services from the Ocean Observing Initiative.

RELEASE **RELATED** **COMPONENTS** **STATUS**

- **TCS'16:** Monitoring Networks through Multiparty Session Types. Laura Bocchi , Tzu-Chun Chen , Romain Demangeon , Kohei Honda , Nobuko Yoshida
- **LMCS'16:** Multiparty Session Actors. Rumyana Neykova, Nobuko Yoshida
- **FMSD'15:** Practical interruptible conversations: Distributed dynamic verification with multiparty session types and Python. Romain Demangeon , Kohei Honda , Raymond Hu , Rumyana Neykova , Nobuko Yoshida
- **TGC'13:** The Scribble Protocol Language. Nobuko Yoshida , Raymond Hu , Rumyana Neykova , Nicholas Ng

End-to-End Switching Programme by DCC



Estafet

Innovate | Deliver | Transform

1. All design work takes place in ABACUS, DCC's enterprise architecture tool. This can export standard XMI files (an open standard for UML5)

2. XMI is converted into OpenTracing format for consumption by managed service



OPENTRACING



3. OpenTracing files are combined to build a model in Scribble

4. Model holds *types* rather than *instances* to understand behaviour

5. Scribble compiler identifies inconsistency, change & design flaws

6. Issues highlighted graphically in Eclipse

7. Generate exception report and send back to DCC



End-to-End Switching Programme by DCC



Estafet

Innovate | Deliver | Transform

Caveats:

1. Using earlier implementation of Scribble (CDL), because we already have those tools
2. Using earlier plugin to Eclipse - we'd want to improve this
3. We're not going via OpenTracing - this is part of the bid costs



7. Generate exception report and send back to DCC

Scope of the demo



3. OpenTracing files are combined to build a model in Scribble



4. Model holds *types* rather than *instances* to understand behaviour



5. Scribble compiler identifies inconsistency, change & design flaws



6. Issues highlighted graphically in Eclipse

CC'18

A Session Type Provider

Compile-Time API Generation of Distributed Protocols with Refinements in F#

Rumyana Neykova
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Raymond Hu
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Nobuko Yoshida
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Fahd Abdeljallal
Imperial College London
United Kingdom

Abstract

We present a library for the specification and implementation of distributed protocols in native F# (and other .NET languages) based on multiparty session types (MPST). There are two main contributions. Our library is the first practical development of MPST to support what we refer to as *interaction refinements*: a collection of features related to the refinement of *protocols*, such as message-type refinements (value constraints) and message-value dependent control flow. A well-typed endpoint program using our library is guaranteed to perform only compliant session I/O actions on the refined protocol, up to premature termination.

Our library is developed as a session *type provider*,

1 Introduction

Type providers [20, 27] are a .NET feature for a form of compile-time meta programming, designed to bridge between programming in statically typed languages such as F# and C#, and working with so-called *information spaces*—structured data sources such as SQL databases or XML data.

A type provider works as a compiler plugin that performs on-demand generation of *types*: it takes a schema for an external information space, and generates types that allow the data to be manipulated via a strongly-typed interface, with benefits such as static error detection and IDE auto-completion. For example, an instantiation of the in-built type provider for WSDL Web services [6] may look like



Graydon Hoare

@graydon_pub

(This stuff is `_fantastic_`)

11:31 PM - 11 Mar 2018

32 Retweets 83 Likes



shots fired @zeeshanlakhani · Mar 12

Replying to @graydon_pub @dsyme

Awesome!

Brendan Zabarauskas @brendanzab ·

Replying to @graydon_pub

This stuff fills me with hope!

Ryan Riley @panesofglass · Mar 12

Replying to @graydon_pub

This is amazing! I guess I need to switch



Behavioural Type-Based Static Verification Framework

for

GO



Julien Lange



Nicholas Ng



Bernardo
Toninho



Nobuko
Yoshida





GOLANG UK CONFERENCE

16th*, 17th & 18th AUGUST 2017

📍 The Brewery, London



Imperial College
London

Home

College and Campus

Science

Engineering

Health

Business

Search here...

Go >

Go concurrency verification research at DoC grabs headline

POPL'17

the morning paper

ICSE'18

an interesting/influential/important paper from the world of CS every weekday morning, as selected by Adrian Colyer

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A static verification framework for message passing in Go using behavioural types

JANUARY 25, 2018

tags: Concurrency, Programming Languages

[A static verification framework for message passing in Go using behavioural types](#) Lange et al., *ICSE 18*

With thanks to Alexis Richardson who first forwarded this paper to me.

We're jumping ahead to ICSE 18 now, and a paper that has been accepted for publication there later this year. It fits with the theme we've been exploring this week though, so I thought I'd cover it now. We've seen verification techniques applied in the context of [Rust](#) and [JavaScript](#), looked at the integration of [linear types in Haskell](#), and today it is the turn of Go!

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SEARCH

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ARCHIVES

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MOST READ IN THE
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currency
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Selected Publications 2017/2018

- ▶ **[LICS'18]** Romain Demangeon, NY: Casual Computational Complexity of Distributed Processes.
- ▶ **[CC'18]** Romyana Neykova , Raymond Hu, NY, Fahd Abdeljallal: Session Type Providers: Compile-time API Generation for Distributed Protocols with Interaction Refinements in F#.
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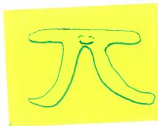
Nobuko Yoshida @Imperial

on Polymorphic

Sessions

and

Function



a Tale of Two

Fully
Abstract

Encodings

Bernardo Toninho @ Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @ Imperial

on Polymorphic Sessions and Functions



a Tale of Two Fully Abstract Encodings

Bernardo Toninho @ Nova

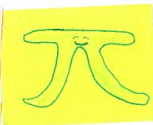
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Sessions

and

Function



a Tale

of

Two

Encodings

Bernardo Toninho @ Nova

Nobuko Yoshida @ Imperial

The π -calculus as a Descriptive Tool

by Kohei
Honda
1995

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

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

$$\text{with } \pi ::= x \langle \bar{a} \rangle \mid \bar{x} \langle a \rangle.$$

Milner's
Encoding
1991

λ in π

$$[x]_u \triangleq \bar{x}(u).$$

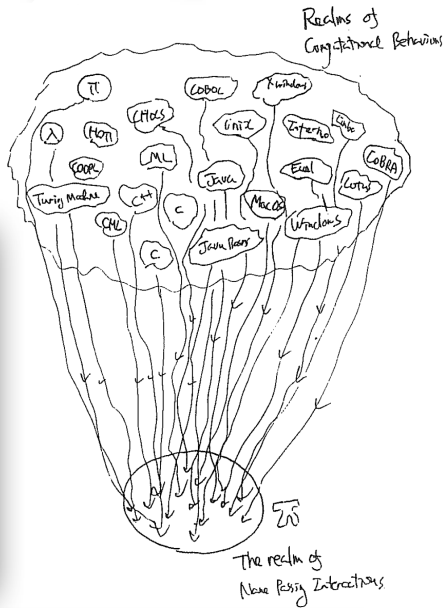
$$[\lambda x.M]_u \triangleq u(x).[M]_u.$$

$$[MN]_u \triangleq (vz) ([M]_z \mid \bar{z}(u) \mid [N]_u)$$

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

* Examples of Representable Computation.

- λ -calculus [MPW83, Milner 90, Milner 92, ...]
 - Concurrent Object [Walker 81]
 - ω -order term passing [Sangiorgi 92]
 - Various data structures [Milner 92, ...]
 - Proof Nets [Bellare and Scott 93]
 - Abstract 'constant' interaction [HY84]
 - Strategies on Games [HO85]
- ⋮



* Examples of Representable Computation.

Operationally

Sound

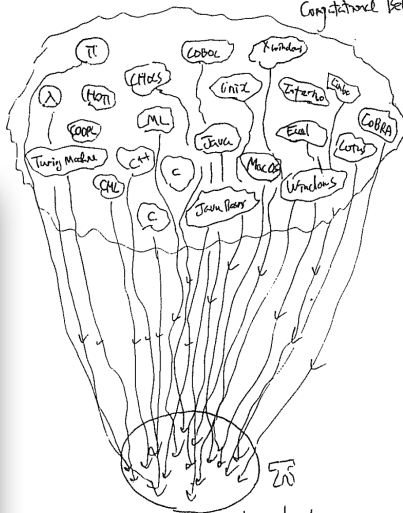
but NOT

Fully Abstract

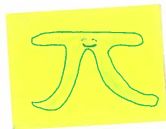
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⋮

Realms of
Computational Behaviors



The realm of
Name Passing Interactions



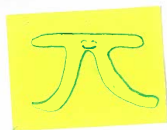
$M \approx N$



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

Contextual
Congruence

Contextual
Congruence



$M \approx N$



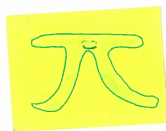
$\llbracket M \rrbracket \approx \llbracket N \rrbracket$

Contextual
Congruence

Contextual
Congruence

$C[P] \Downarrow_a \text{ iff } C[Q] \Downarrow_a$

$C[\llbracket M \rrbracket] \Downarrow_a \text{ iff } C[\llbracket N \rrbracket] \Downarrow_a$



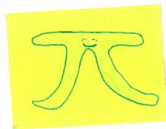
$M \approx N$



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

$C[P] \Downarrow_a \text{ iff } C[Q] \Downarrow_a$

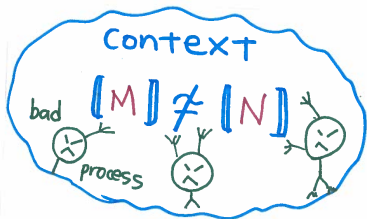
$C[\llbracket M \rrbracket] \Downarrow_a \text{ iff } C[\llbracket N \rrbracket] \Downarrow_a$



$$M \approx N$$

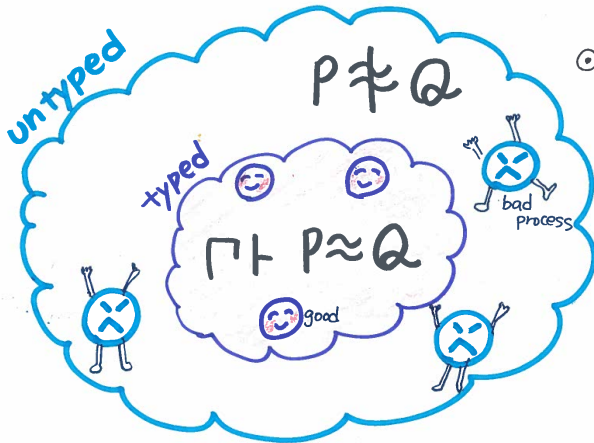


$$[M] \approx [N]$$



Typed Semantics in π 1991 \rightarrow

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

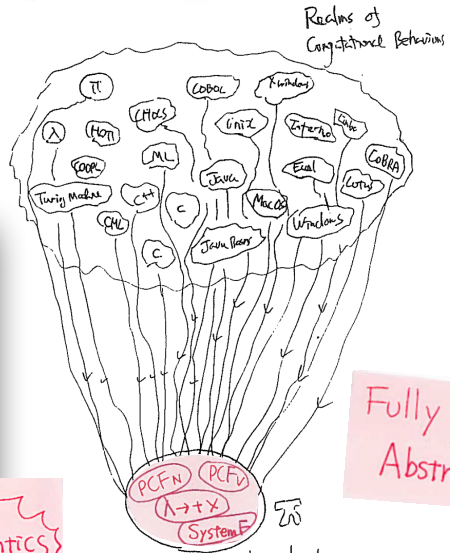


- ⊙ Correctness of Encoding \sqsupset
- ⊙ Limit environment \sqsupset
 \Rightarrow Equate more processes
- ⊙ Compositional

* Examples of Representable Computation.

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- Abstract 'constant' interaction [HY94]
- Strategies on Games [HO95]
- ...

Game Semantics



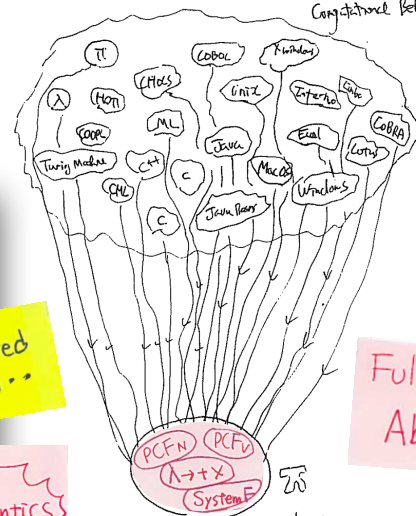
Realms of Computational Behaviors

Fully Abstract

The realm of Name Passing Interactions

* Examples of Representable Computation.

Realms of Computational Behaviors



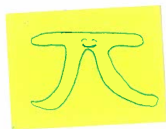
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- Abstract 'constant' interaction [...]
- Strategies on Games [HOBS]

Complicated ...

Game Semantics

Fully Abstract

The realm of Name Passing Interactions



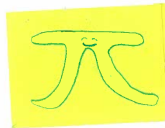
$M \approx N$



$[M] \approx [N]$



System



Session



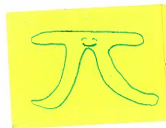
$M \approx N$



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



System



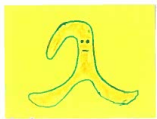
Session



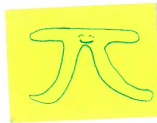
$M \approx N$



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



System



Session



$$M \approx N$$

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

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

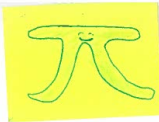


$$P \approx Q$$

Reverse



System
F



Session



$$M \approx N$$

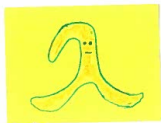
$$\llbracket M \rrbracket \approx \llbracket N \rrbracket$$

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

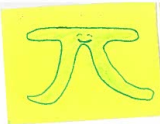


$$P \approx Q$$

Reverse
New



System
 \models



Session



$$M \approx N$$

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

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



$$P \approx Q$$

TWO APPLICATIONS

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

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

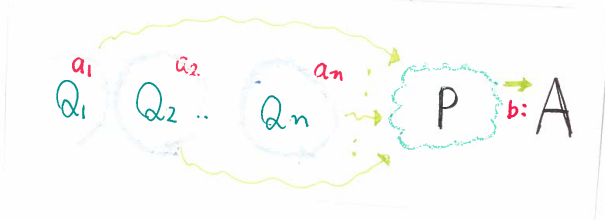
Judgement

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

Annotations for the judgement:

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

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



Judgement

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

Annotations for the judgement:

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

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



Judgement

$$\underbrace{X_1, \dots, X_k}_{\text{Poly Vars}} ; \underbrace{a_1: A_1, \dots, a_m: A_m}_{\substack{\uparrow \text{ name} \\ \swarrow \text{ Type}}} \vdash \underbrace{P}_{\text{Process}} :: \underbrace{b: A}_{\substack{\uparrow \text{ name} \\ \swarrow \text{ type}}}$$

Cut Elimination

$$\frac{\Delta_1 \vdash P_1 :: a: A \quad \Delta_2, a: A \vdash P_2 :: b: B}{\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash (va) (P_1 | P_2) :: b: B}$$

Identity

$$a: A \vdash [a \leftrightarrow b] :: b: A$$

Polymorphic Session

$$\forall R \quad \frac{x; \Delta \vdash P :: a:A}{\Delta \vdash a(X).P :: a:\forall X.A} \quad \text{Input}$$

$$\exists R \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash P :: a:A\{B/X\}}{\Delta \vdash a\langle B \rangle.P :: a:\exists X.A} \quad \text{output}$$

Left rules define how to **use** a session of a given type

Polymorphic Session

Deadlock
Free
Live

Strong
Normalising

$$\forall R \quad \frac{x; \Delta \vdash P :: a:A}{\Delta \vdash a(X).P :: a:\forall X.A}$$

Input

$$\exists R \quad \frac{\Delta \vdash P :: a:A\{B/x\}}{\Delta \vdash a\langle B \rangle.P :: a:\exists X.A}$$

output

$\approx \pi$

Barbed
Congruence

Left rules define how to **use** a session of a given type

Linear F

zhao, Zhang, Zdancewicz 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

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

Encoding: from  to  Milner 90 + CPPT'12

From Natural Deduction to Sequent Calculus

Intro \Rightarrow Right / Elim \Rightarrow Left + Cut + Identity

Encoding is FUN 

Encoding: from  to  Milner 90 + CPPT'12

From Natural Deduction to Sequent Calculus

Intro \Rightarrow Right / Elim \Rightarrow Left + Cut + Identity

$\llbracket M \rrbracket_a$
 \uparrow
name

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

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

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

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

The π -calculus as a Descriptive Tool

λ in π

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

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

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

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

Milner's
Encoding
1991

Encoding: from λ to π Milner 90 + CPPT'12

From Natural Deduction to Sequent Calculus

Intro \Rightarrow Right / Elim \Rightarrow Left + Cut + Identity

$\llbracket M \rrbracket_a$
 \uparrow
 name

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

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

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

λ in π

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

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

$$\llbracket MN \rrbracket_u \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\nu \bar{z}) (\llbracket M \rrbracket_z \mid \bar{z}(xu) \mid \llbracket x \leftrightarrow N \rrbracket)$$

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

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

From  to 

From Sequent Calculus to Natural Deduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poly

$$\left[x \langle B \rangle. P \right] = \left[P \right] \{ x[B] / x \}$$

↙ Type

Application of B to x

↑
replace x by x[B]

$$\text{cf. } \left[x \langle b \rangle. (P \mid Q) \right] = \left[Q \right] \{ (x \langle P \rangle) / x \}$$

Application of P to x

Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

Inverse

$$(\llbracket M \rrbracket_z) \cong M$$

$$\llbracket (PD) \rrbracket_z \cong P$$

Full Abstraction

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

$$(PD) \cong (QD) \text{ iff } P \cong Q$$

Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

Inverse

$$(\llbracket M \rrbracket_z) \cong M$$

$$\llbracket (P) \rrbracket_z \cong P$$

Definability

$$\forall P \exists M \llbracket M \rrbracket_z \cong P$$

$$\forall M \exists P (P) \cong M$$

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

$$(P) \cong M$$

Full Abstraction

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

$$(P) \cong (Q) \text{ iff } P \cong Q$$

Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

Inverse

$$(\llbracket M \rrbracket_z) \cong M$$



$$\llbracket (P) \rrbracket_z \cong P$$



Full Abstraction

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



$$(P) \cong (Q) \text{ iff } P \cong Q$$

Derived

Theorems

Operational Correspondence / Type Preserving

Inverse

$$(\llbracket M \rrbracket_z) \cong M$$



$$\llbracket (PD) \rrbracket_z \cong P$$



Full Abstraction

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket_z \cong \llbracket N \rrbracket_z$$



$$M \cong N$$

$$(PD) \cong (QD)$$



$$P \cong Q$$

Application 1 Inductive and Coinductive Types

Parametric Poly is Expressive Enough to Encode Inductive/Co-Inductive Types as Initial / Final (Co)Algebra

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(T_i) & \xrightarrow{F(h)} & F(X') \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow f' \\ T_i & \xrightarrow{h} & X' \end{array}$$

unique

Inductive

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I + \text{Nat} & \xrightarrow{F(\text{fold}[X'](f'))} & F(X') \\ [z, \text{succ}] \downarrow & & \downarrow f' \\ \text{Nat} & \xrightarrow{\text{fold}[X'](f')} & X' \end{array}$$

can be defined in System F and fold is unique
for all inductive types

Coinductive Types

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X' & \xrightarrow{h} & T_f \\
 f' \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\
 F(X') & \xrightarrow{F(h)} & F(T_f)
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 X' & \xrightarrow{\text{unfold } [X](f')} & \text{NatStream} \\
 f' \downarrow & & \downarrow [\text{hd}, \text{tl}] \\
 F(X') & \xrightarrow{F(\text{unfold } [X](f'))} & \text{Nat} \times \text{NatStream}
 \end{array}$$

Question Sess Poly π is Expressive Enough?

Theorems

$$\forall Q \text{ s.t. } u: F(X) \rightarrow X, y_i: T_i \vdash Q :: y_2: X. \text{Fold}(X) \cong Q$$

$$\forall_Q \text{ s.t. } u: A \rightarrow F(A), y_i: A \vdash Q :: y_2: T, Q \cong \text{Unfold}(A)$$

Application (2) $HO\pi + PROcess\ Monad$

- Full Abstraction / Inverse $x \langle M \rangle, P$
- Strong Normalisation via Strong Normalisation

$HO\pi$

λ

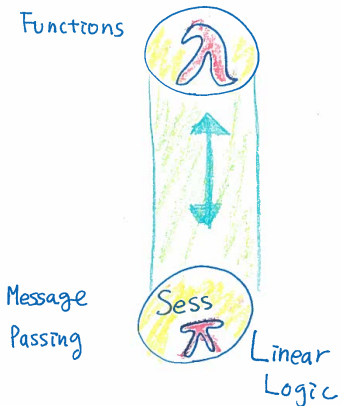
$P \rightarrow Q$

\Rightarrow

$(P) \dashv\dashv (Q)$

cf. [CPPT'13] logical relation

Summary



- LL-based
- Use Sess π to articulate boarder computations
- Algebraic Programming (F-algebra)

Summary

SAD?



Functions



Linear
Logic

Message
Passing

LL-based

- Use Sess π to articulate boarder computations
- Algebraic Programming (F-algebra)

Summary

SAD?



Functions



Linear
Logic

Message
Passing

NO!



LL-based

- Use Sess π to articulate boarder computations
- Algebraic Programming (F-algebra)