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Modular Multiparty Sessions with Mixed Choice

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ICE June 20, 2025, Lille

OVERVIEW

- ▶ Simple MultiParty Sessions: a typing approach to multiparty session types;
- ▶ Extending SMPS with mixed-choice;
- ▶ Taming sessions with mixed-choice: a type system for modular sessions.

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Description/Verification of concurrent systems

Global description



faithful/property-preserving

Implementation



Choreographic formalisms for description/verification of systems

Global description



Local (single component) behaviours



Two particular approaches to the Global-Local relationship

MPST: MultiParty Session Types (Honda, Yoshida et al.)

SMPS: Simple MultiParty Sessions (Dezani et al.)

Focusing on the essential

- ▶ No Delegation;
- ▶ Syncronous communications.

The SMPS and MPST approaches to Global \leftrightarrow Local

SMPS

“verification oriented”

MPST

“correct-by-design oriented”

Global description



Local behaviours

The SMPS and MPST approaches to Global \leftrightarrow Local



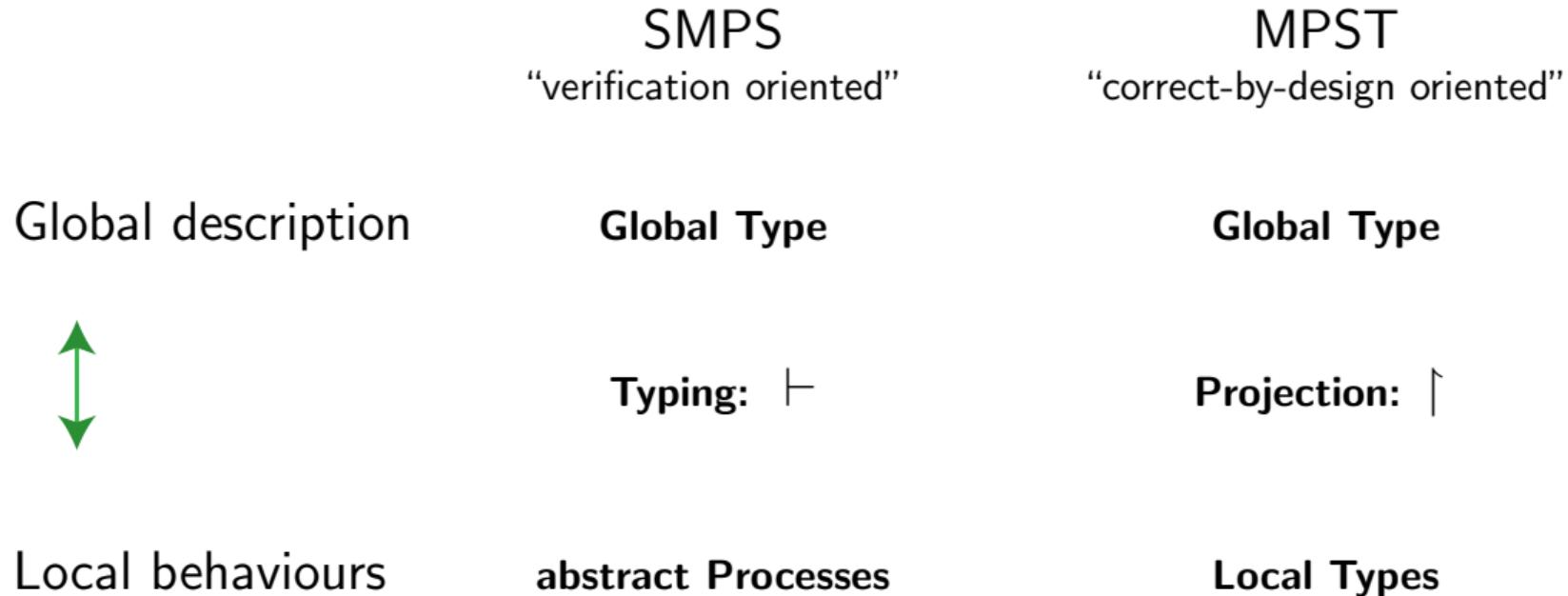
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SMPS

The Calculus of Multiparty Sessions (SMPS local views)

Processes

$$P ::=^{coind} \mathbf{0} \mid \textcolor{blue}{p}! \{\lambda_i.P_i\}_{i \in I} \mid \textcolor{blue}{p}? \{\lambda_i.P_i\}_{i \in I}$$

Multiparty Sessions

$$\mathbb{M} = \textcolor{blue}{p}_1[P_1] \parallel \cdots \parallel \textcolor{blue}{p}_n[P_n]$$

(synchronous) Operational Semantics

$$\ell \in I \subseteq J$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{p}[\textcolor{blue}{q}! \{\lambda_i.P_i\}_{i \in I}] \parallel \textcolor{blue}{q}[\textcolor{blue}{p}? \{\lambda_j.Q_j\}_{j \in J}] \parallel \mathbb{M} \xrightarrow{\textcolor{blue}{p}\lambda_\ell\textcolor{blue}{q}} \textcolor{blue}{p}[P_\ell] \parallel \textcolor{blue}{q}[Q_\ell] \parallel \mathbb{M}$$

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A type discipline for multiparty sessions

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Global Types

$$G ::=^{coind} \text{End} \mid p \rightarrow q : \{\lambda_i.G_i\}_{i \in I}$$

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$$\frac{G_i \vdash p[P_i] \parallel q[Q_i] \parallel M \quad \text{prt}(G_i) \setminus \{p, q\} = \text{prt}(M) \quad \forall i \in I}{p \rightarrow q : \{\lambda_i.G_i\}_{i \in I} \vdash p[q! \{\lambda_i.P_i\}_{i \in I}] \parallel q[p? \{\lambda_j.Q_j\}_{j \in J}] \parallel M} I \subseteq J$$

SMPS with Mixed-Choice

More expressive behaviours with Mixed Choice

Processes

$$P ::=^{coind} \mathbf{0} \mid \Sigma_{i \in I} \pi_i.P_i \quad \pi ::= p? \lambda \mid p! \lambda$$

Multiparty Sessions

$$\mathbb{M} = p_1[P_1] \parallel \dots \parallel p_n[P_n]$$

(synchronous) Operational Semantics

$$p[q! \lambda. P + P'] \parallel q[p? \lambda. Q + Q'] \parallel \mathbb{M} \xrightarrow{p \lambda q} p[P] \parallel q[Q] \parallel \mathbb{M}$$

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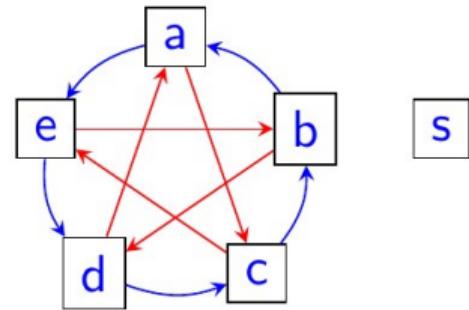


Try and discipline that!



The election session

The election session



$\mathbb{E} = a[P_a] \parallel b[P_b] \parallel c[P_c] \parallel d[P_d] \parallel e[P_e] \parallel s[P_s]$
where $P_a = e!leader + b?leader.(c!leader + d?leader.s!elect) + s?del$

and (with some abuse of notation)

$$P_s = \sum_{x \in \{a,b,c,d,e\}} (x?elect \cdot \sum_{x \in \{a,b,c,d,e\}} x!del)$$

A simple mixed-choice version of standard SMPS typing

$$\frac{G_i \vdash p[P_i] \parallel q[Q_i] \parallel M}{p \rightarrow q : \{\lambda_i.G_i\}_{i \in I} \vdash p[q!\{\lambda_i.P_i\}_{i \in I}] \parallel q[p?\{\lambda_j.Q_j\}_{j \in J}] \parallel M}$$

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essentially corresponds to

$$\frac{G_i \vdash M_i \quad M \xrightarrow{\Lambda_i} M_i \quad \{\Lambda_i\}_{i \in I} = \text{ reductions involving } p \in M}{\Sigma_{i \in I} \Lambda_i . G_i \vdash M}$$

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NO WAY! $\sum_{i \in I} \Lambda_i.G_i$ would not capture the overall behaviour of the Election Session.

$$\frac{\mathsf{G}_i \vdash \mathbb{M}_i \quad \mathbb{M} \xrightarrow{\Lambda_i} \mathbb{M}_i}{\Sigma_{i \in I} \Lambda_i. \mathsf{G}_i \vdash \mathbb{M}}$$

$$\frac{G_i \vdash M_i \quad M \xrightarrow{\Lambda_i} M_i}{\Sigma_{i \in I} \Lambda_i . G_i \vdash M}$$

It would work for the Election Session

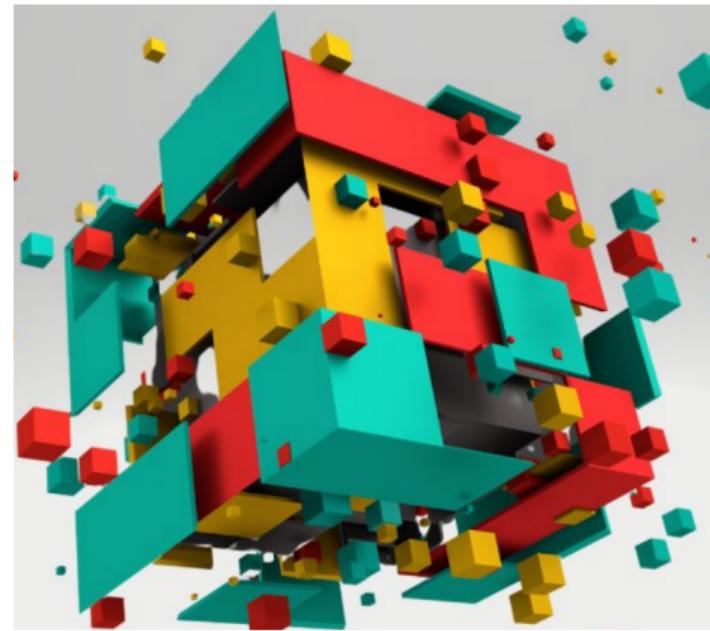
$$\frac{G_i \vdash M; \quad M \xrightarrow{\Lambda_i} M_i}{\sum_{i \in I} \Lambda_i . G_i \vdash M}$$

It would work for the Election Session

BUT

A global type would not “factorise” anything.
It would correspond to the complete reduction-tree.





MODULARISATION

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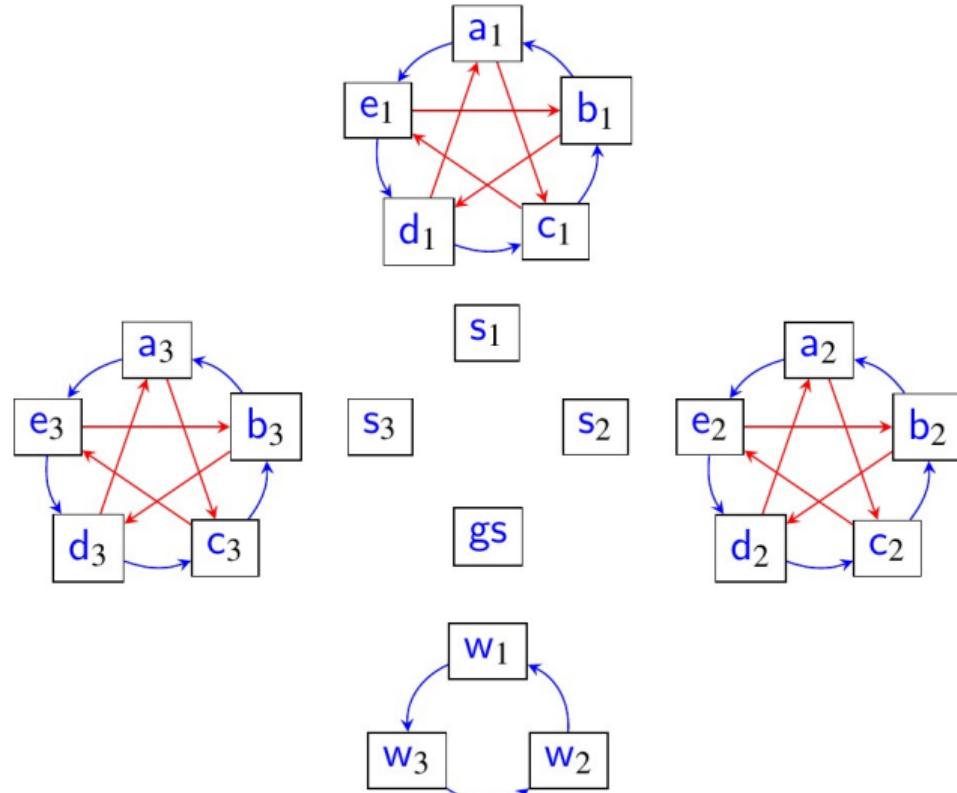
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“Divide and conquer”

Modular Election

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Modular Election

$$\mathbb{E}^{gl} = \mathbb{E}_1 \parallel \mathbb{E}_2 \parallel \mathbb{E}_3 \parallel \mathbb{G}$$

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with $P_{a_i} = e_i!leader$

$$+ b_i?leader.(c_i!leader + d_i?leader.s_i!elect.(s_i?gleader + s_i?no)) \\ + s_i?del$$

and $P_{s_i} = \sum_{x \in \{a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, e_i\}} x?elect.(gs?gleader.x!gleader.Q_i + gs?no.x!no.Q_i)$

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Modular Multiparty Sessions

Partitionable sessions such that

- ▶ Unrestricted mixed-choice can be used inside the modules;
- ▶ Inter-module communication through **connectors**;
- ▶ Connectors can interact using **one-to-one** mixed choice.

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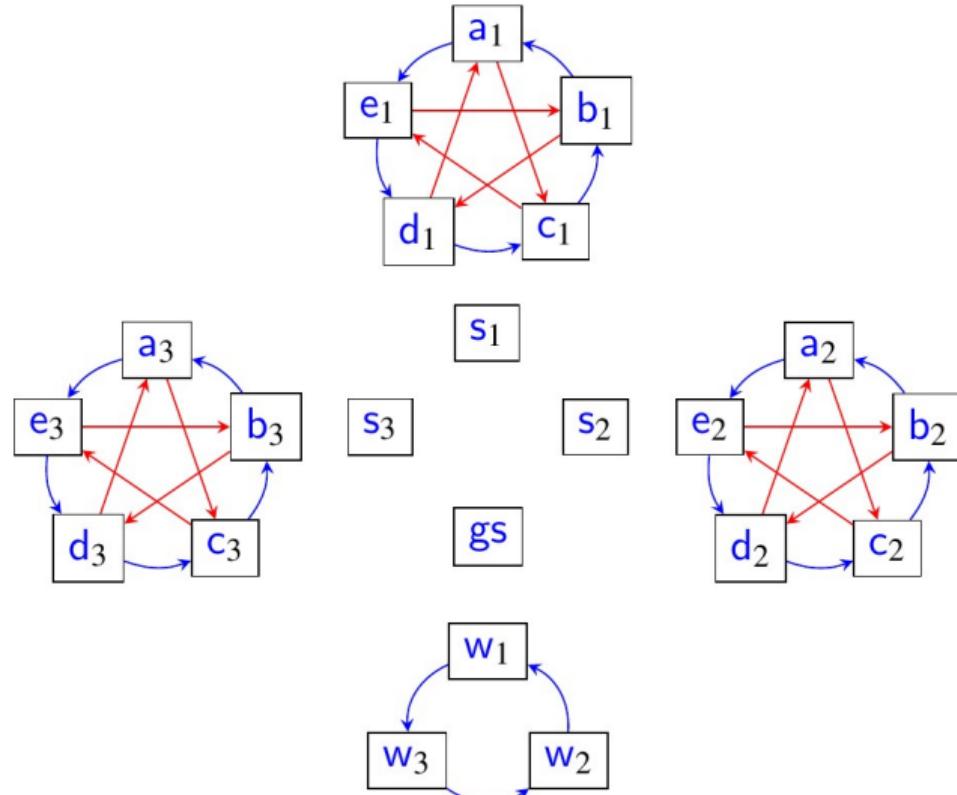
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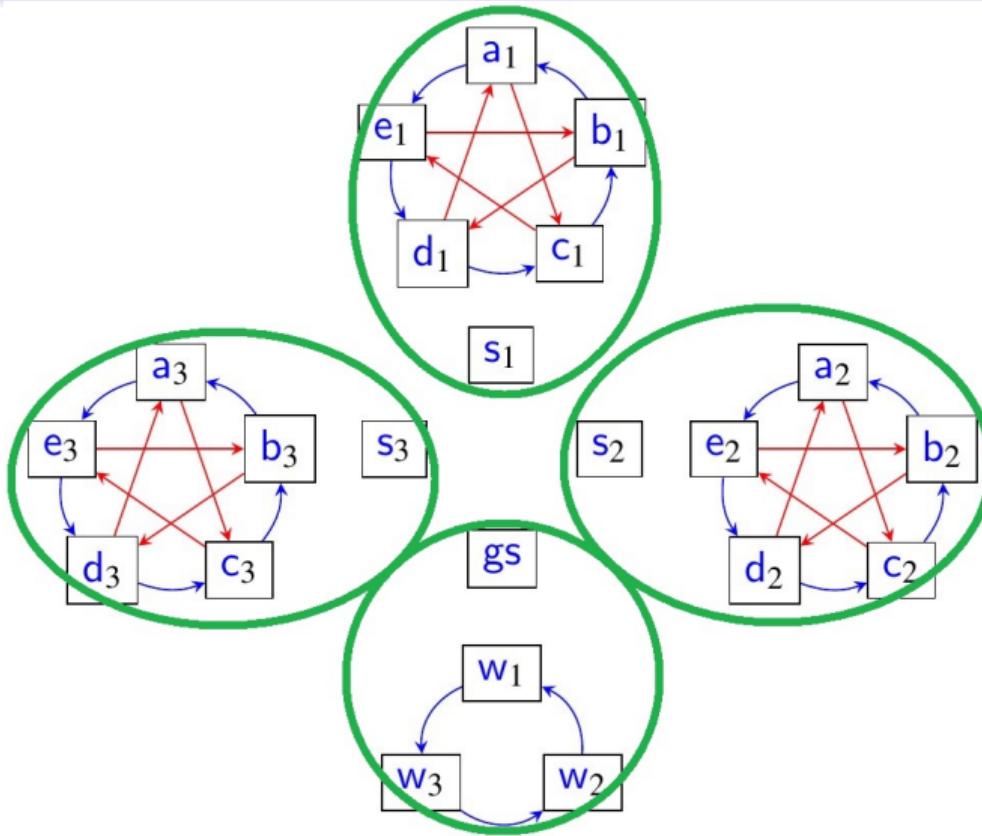
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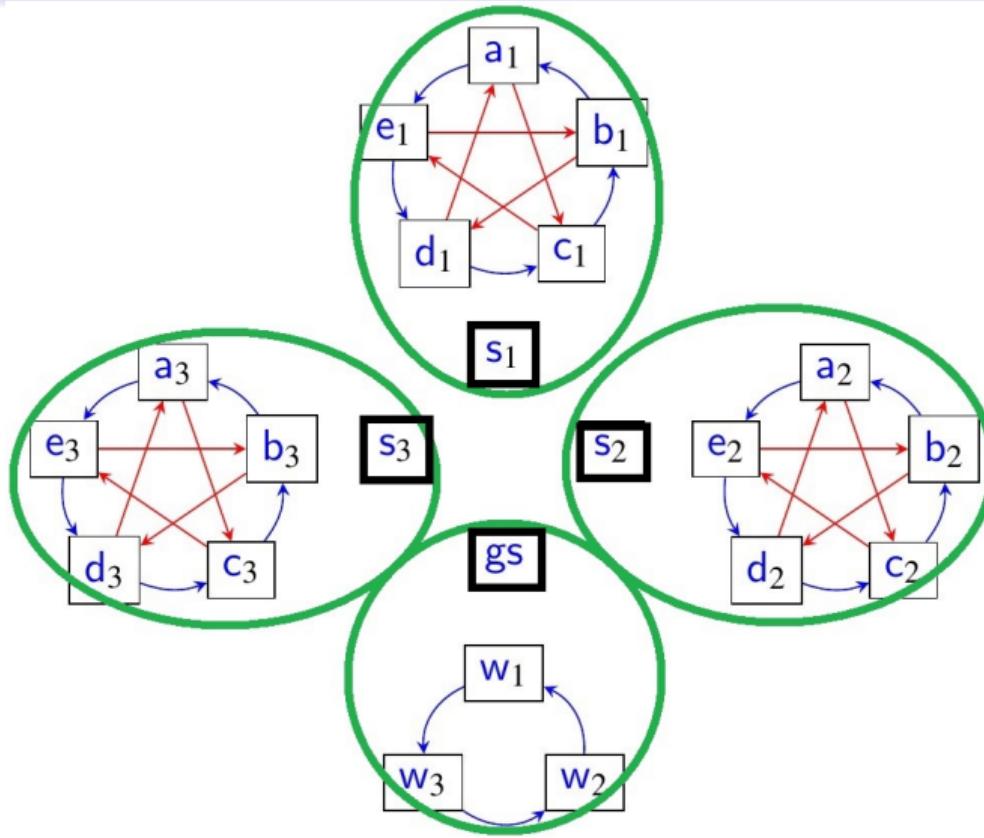
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Modular typing

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Modular typing

$$\frac{G_i \vdash^{\mathcal{P}} M_i \quad M \xrightarrow{\Lambda_i} M_i \quad \{\Lambda_i\}_{i \in I} = \text{ reductions in a module of modularisation } \mathcal{P}}{\Sigma_{i \in I} \Lambda_i . G_i \vdash^{\mathcal{P}} M}$$

Some properties of modularised typing

- ▶ Modularisation is preserved by reduction;
- ▶ Typability does depend **neither** on the module one starts with
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Global Types LTS - coinductive [Dezani et al.]

$$[\text{E-COMM}] \frac{}{\Sigma_{i \in I} \Lambda_i. G_i \xrightarrow{\Lambda_j} G_j} \quad j \in I$$

$$[\text{I-COMM}] \frac{G_i \xrightarrow{\Lambda} G'_i \quad \Lambda \in \text{cap}(G_i) \quad \text{prt}(\Lambda) \cap \text{prt}(\Lambda_i) = \emptyset \quad \forall i \in I}{\Sigma_{i \in I} \Lambda_i. G_i \xrightarrow{\Lambda} \Sigma_{i \in I} \Lambda_i. G'_i}$$

Session Fidelity

If $G \vdash M$ and $G \xrightarrow{\Lambda} G'$, then $M \xrightarrow{\Lambda} M'$ and $G' \vdash M'$ for some M' .

Lock Freedom

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Definition (Lock-freedom)

A session \mathbb{M} is lock free if $\mathbb{M} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathbb{M}'$ with σ finite and $p \in \text{prt}(\mathbb{M}')$ imply $\mathbb{M}' \xrightarrow{\sigma' \cdot \Lambda} \mathbb{M}$ for some σ' and Λ such that $p \notin \text{prt}(\sigma')$ and $p \in \text{prt}(\Lambda)$.

Ongoing work

- ▶ Typing modular sessions with mixed choice and **asynchronous** communications
- ▶ Inspiration for conditions enabling to compose systems of Communicating Finite State Machines (mixed-choice harmful for that)
- ▶ What about projection?

Ongoing work

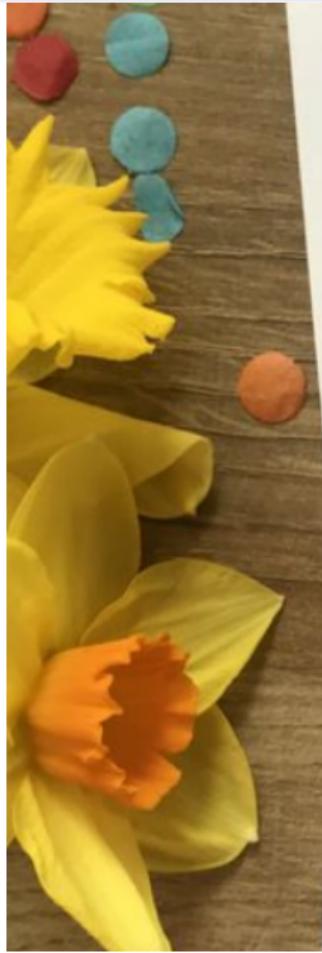
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- ▶ What about projection?

Ongoing work

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Thank
you