

Concurrent All The Way Down

Functional Concurrency with Libretto

Tomas Mikula



Functional Concurrency with Libretto

Functional Programming

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👍 Function Composition 👍

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- Input/output types as the only interface
- No hidden communication between functions

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👎 Side-Effects 👎

Functional Programming

👍 Function Composition 👍

- Input/output types as the only interface
- No hidden communication between functions

👎 Side-Effects 👎

- Spooky action at a distance
- Erode local reasoning

Concurrent Functional Programming

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- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes

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(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)

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Functional concurrency

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Functional concurrency

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side-effects

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Functional concurrency

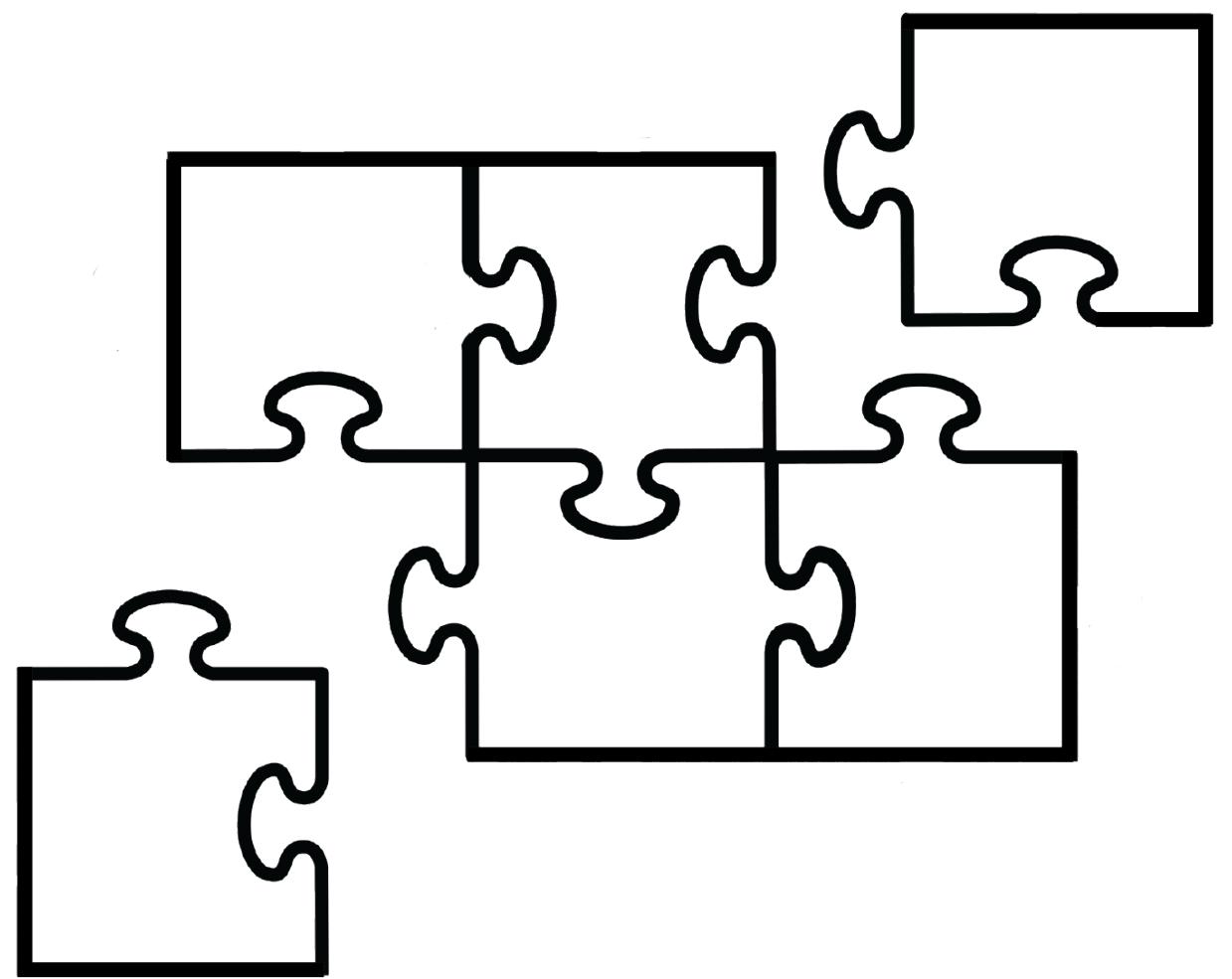
built on

side-effects sequential
processes

?

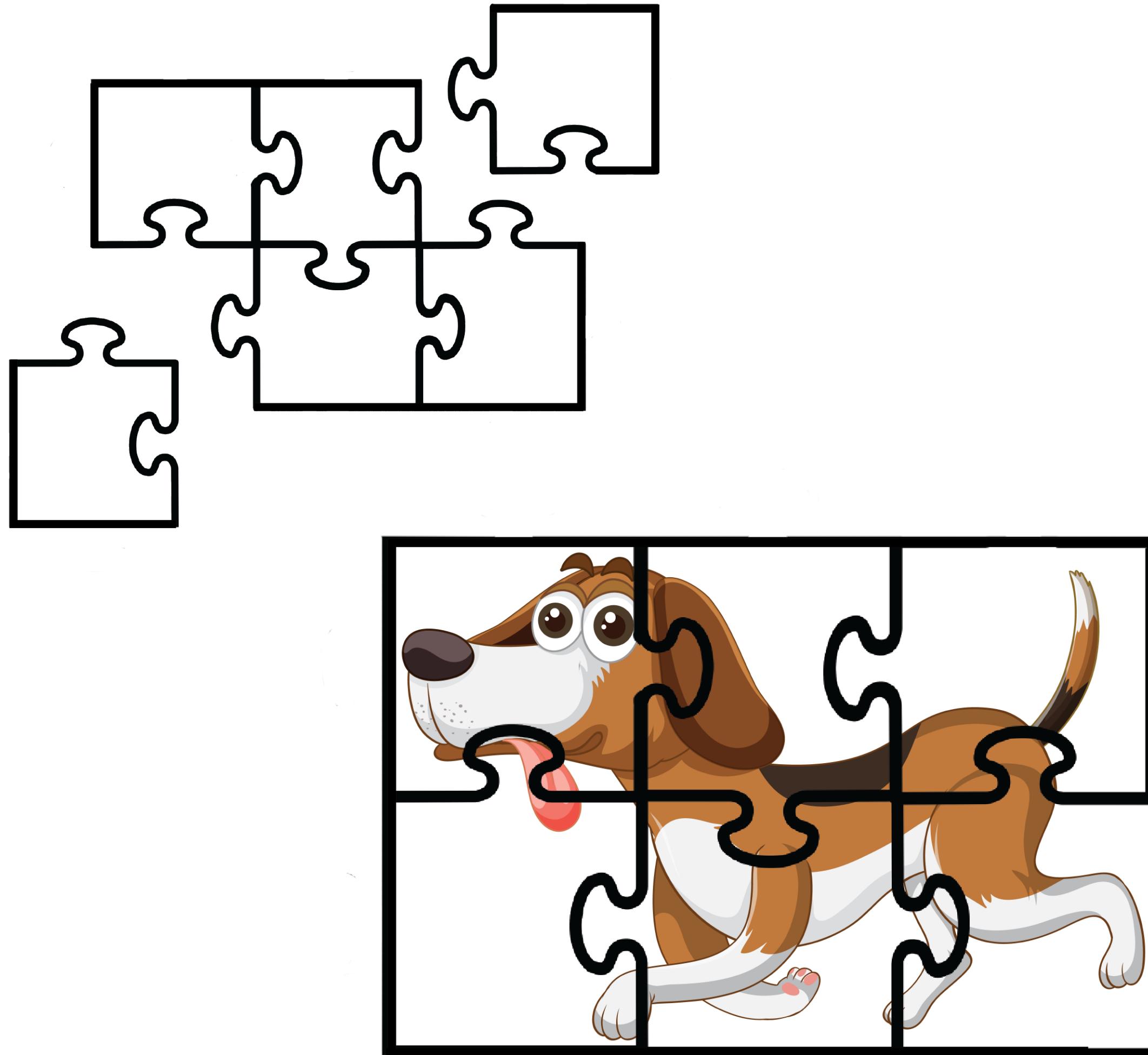
Composing

Functions



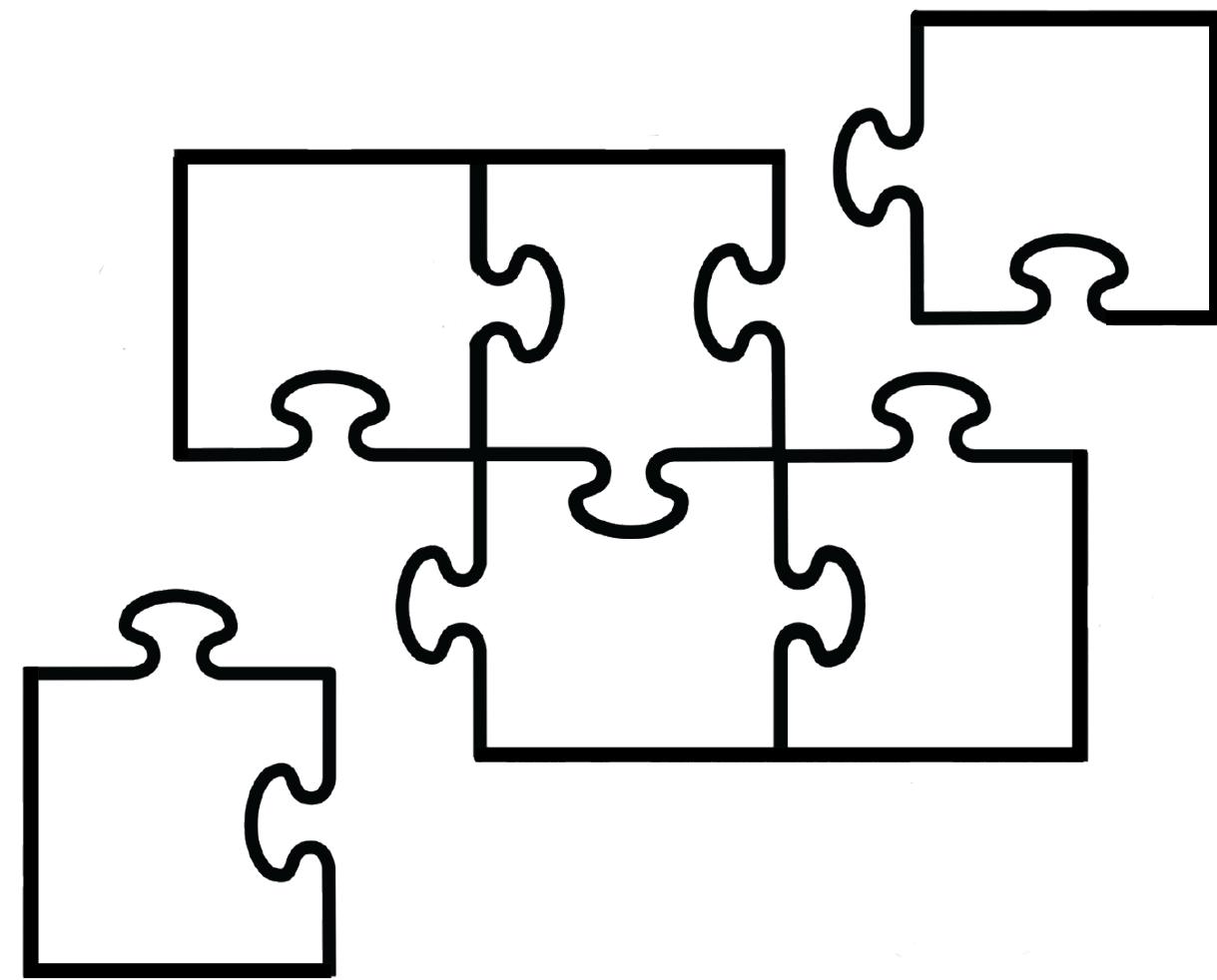
Composing

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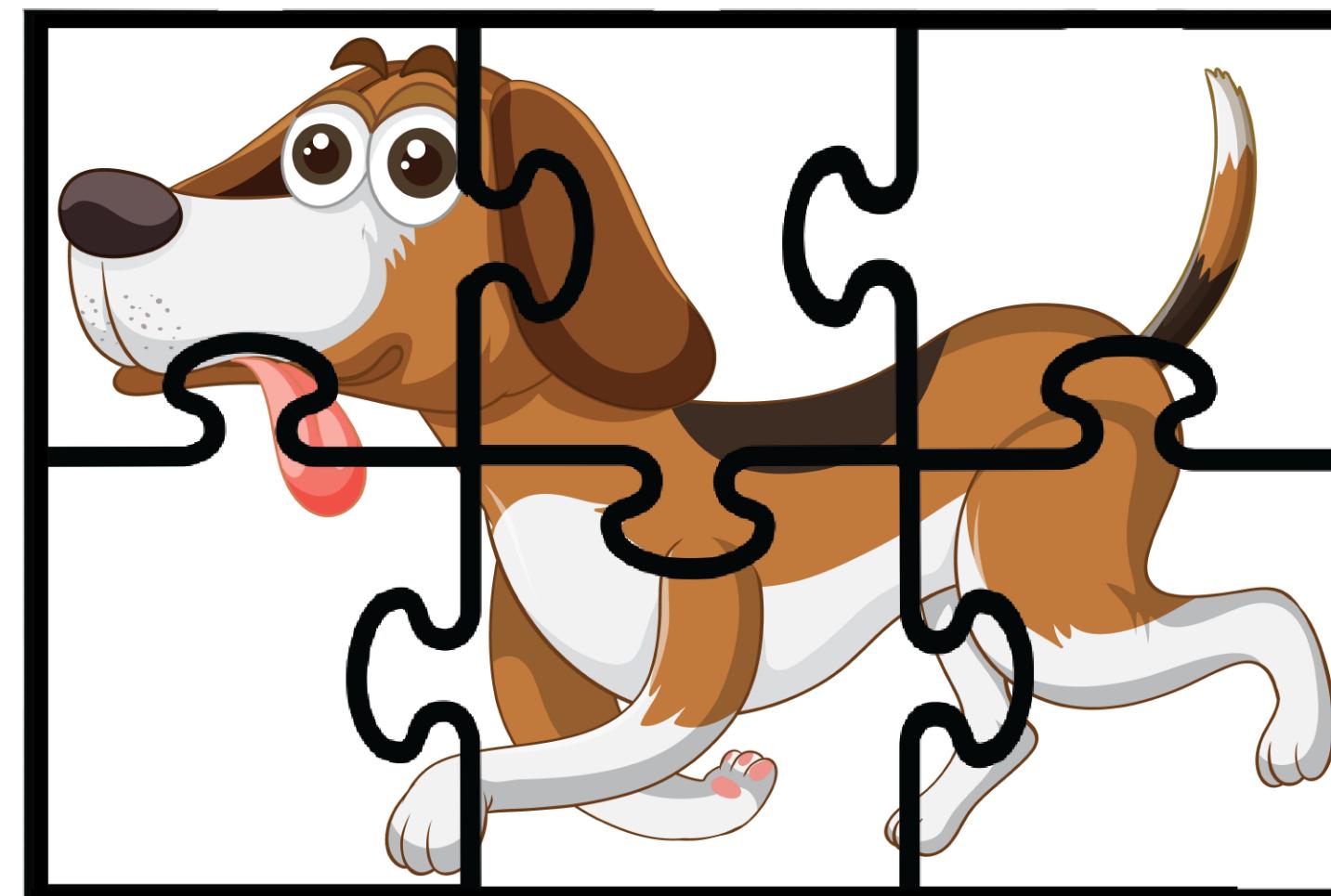
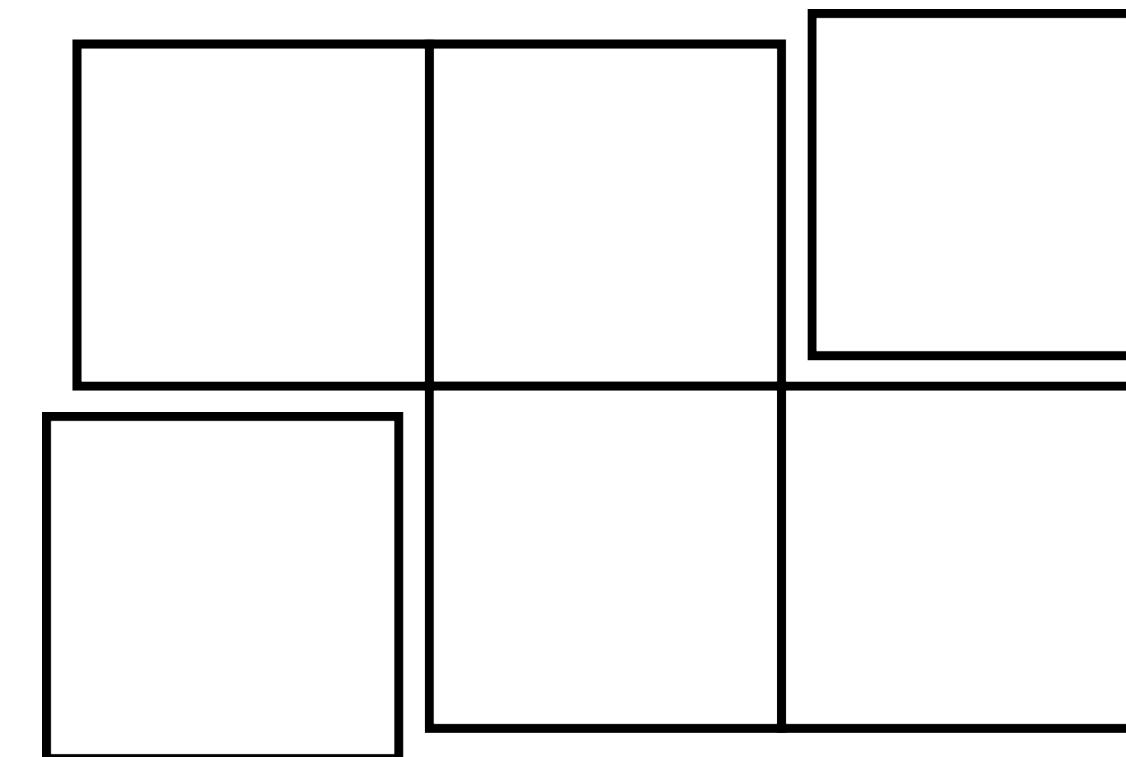


Composing

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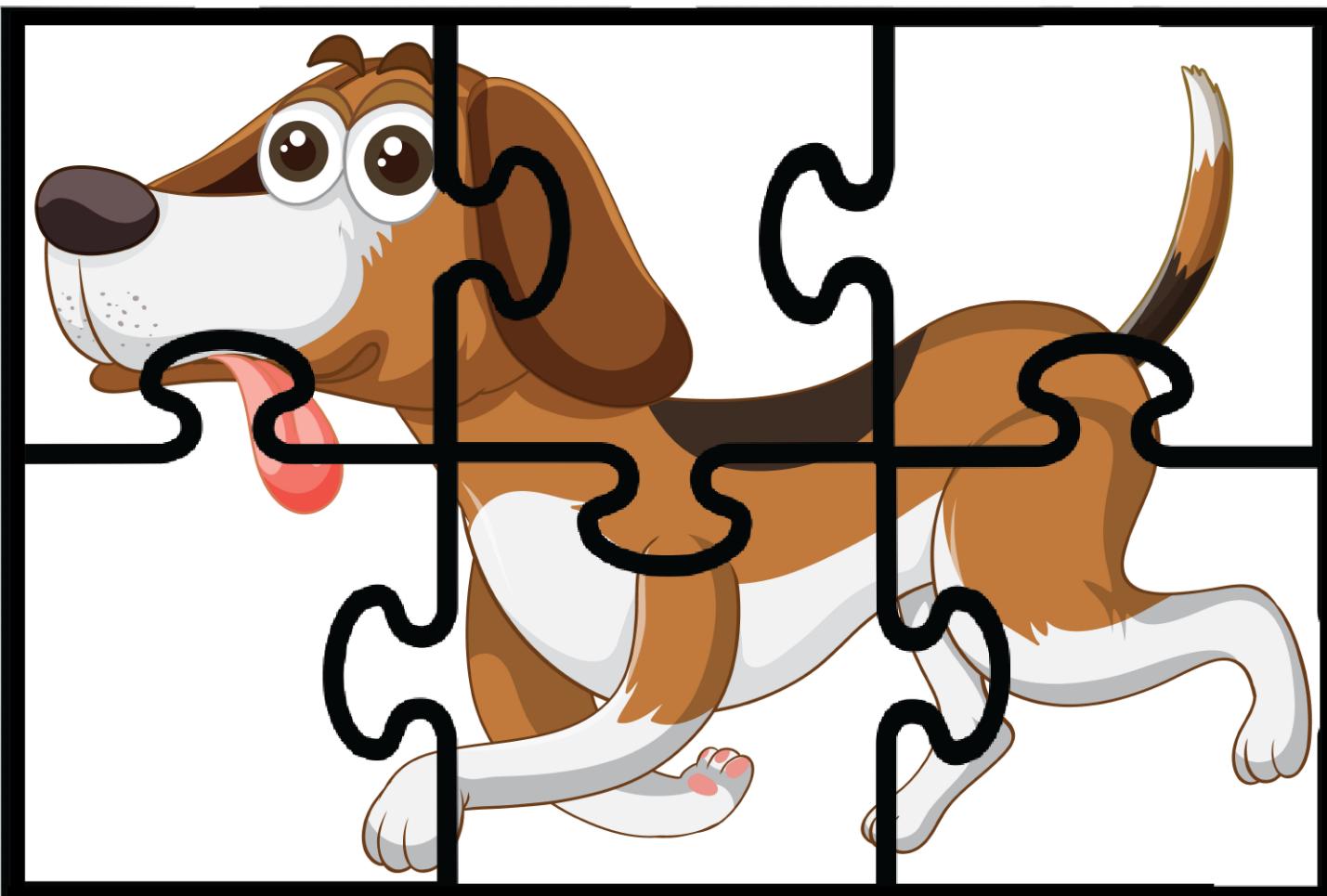
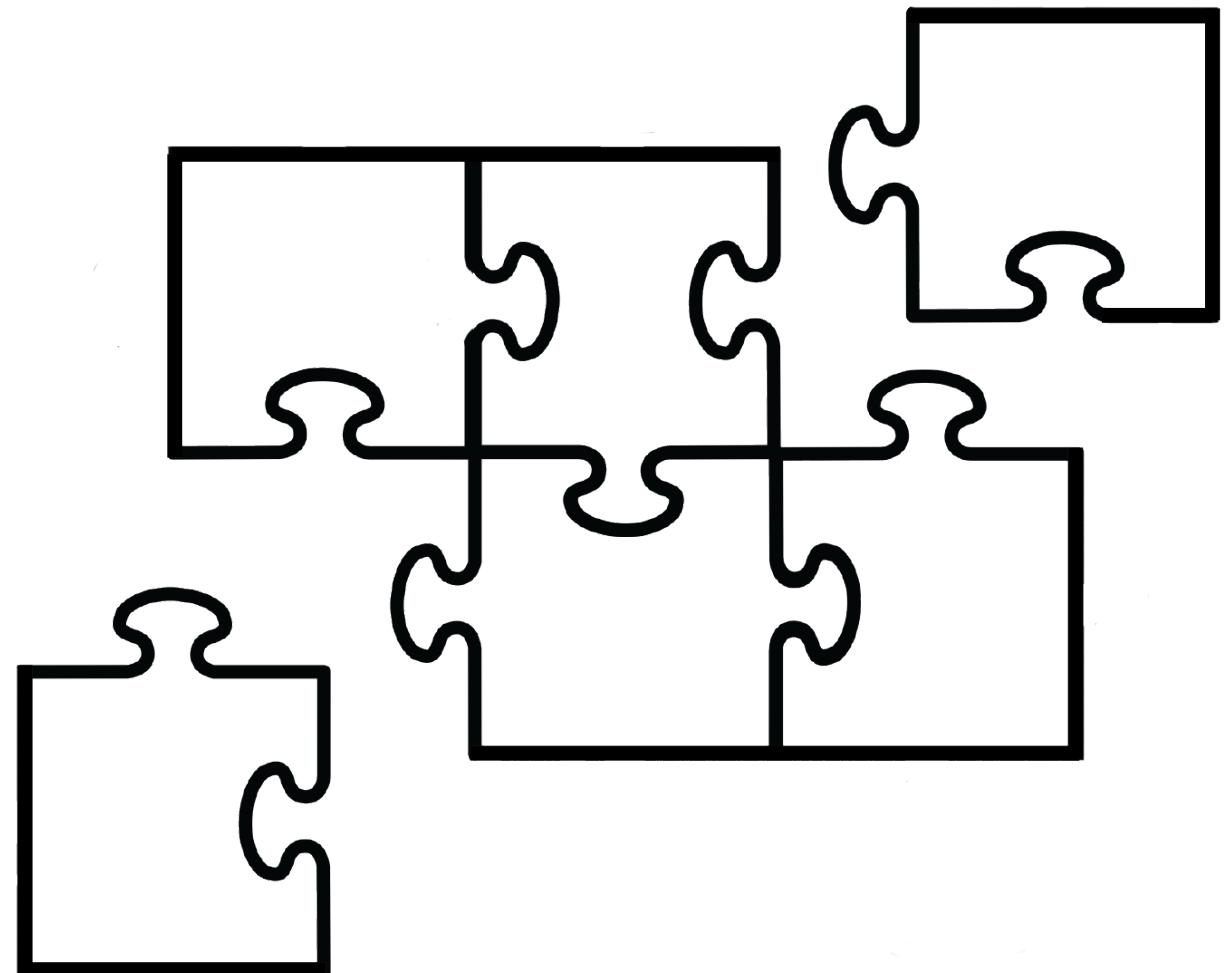


Threads

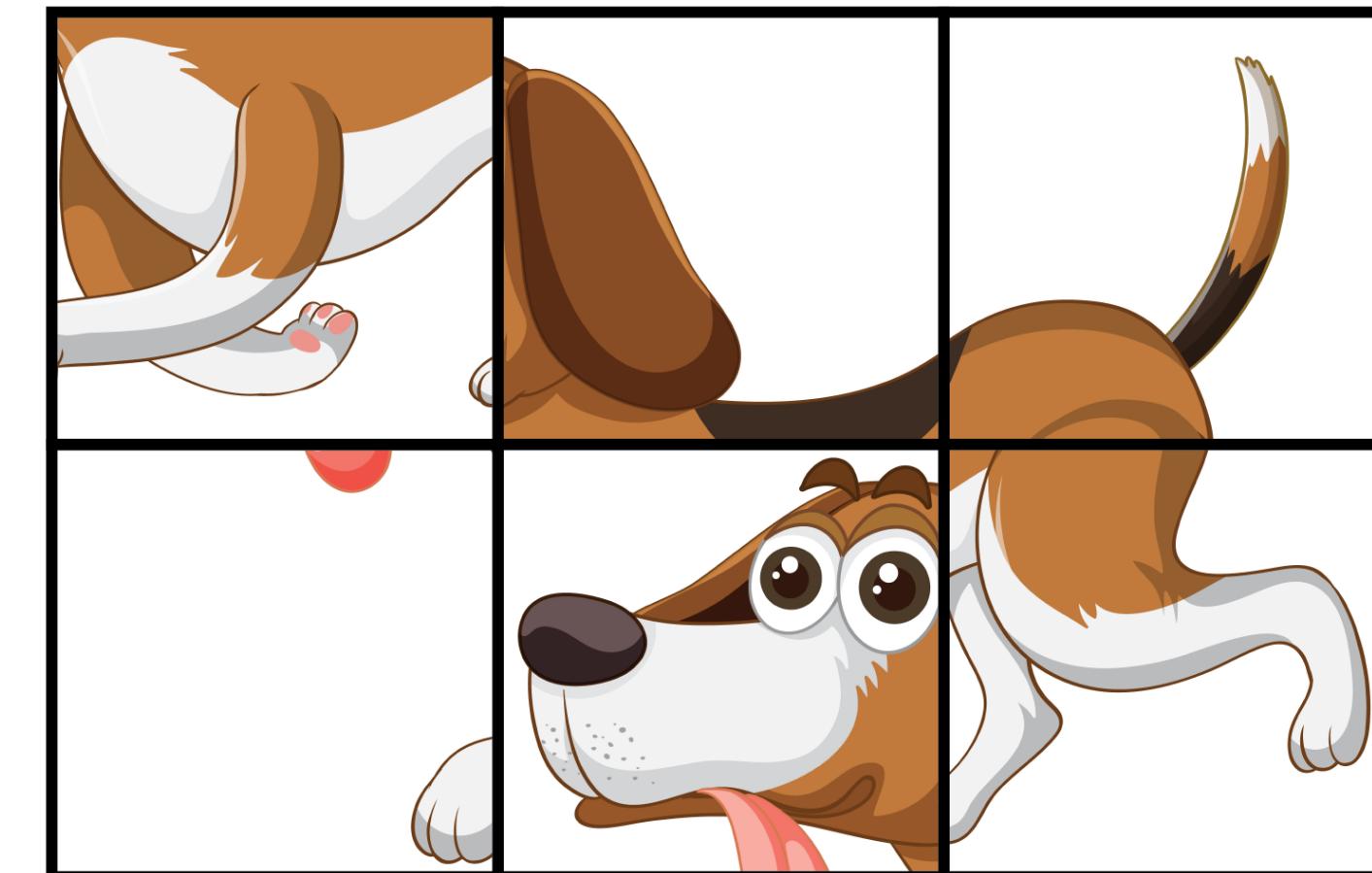
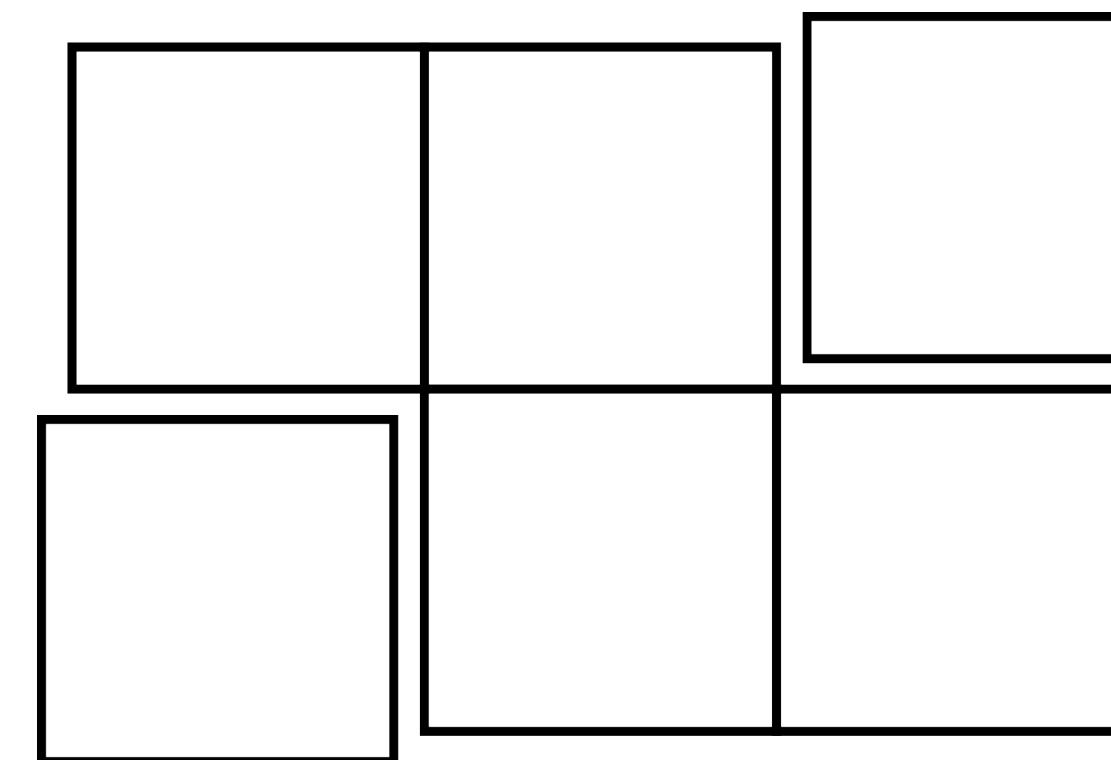


Composing

Functions



Threads



We still don't know how to do
Concurrent Functional Programming

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Concurrent Functional Programming

Let's keep trying!

Goals

- **Compose** concurrent programs **like** we compose pure **functions**
- **No** reliance on **side-effects**
- **No** manual **thread** management
 - implicit concurrency
 - causal dependence as the only form of sequencing

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Libretto

- concurrency DSL embedded in Scala
- **Compose** concurrent programs **like** we compose pure **functions**
- **No** reliance on **side-effects**
- **No** manual **thread** management
 - implicit concurrency
 - causal dependence as the only form of sequencing

Agenda

1. A taste of Libretto
2. Santa Claus problem

List in Libretto

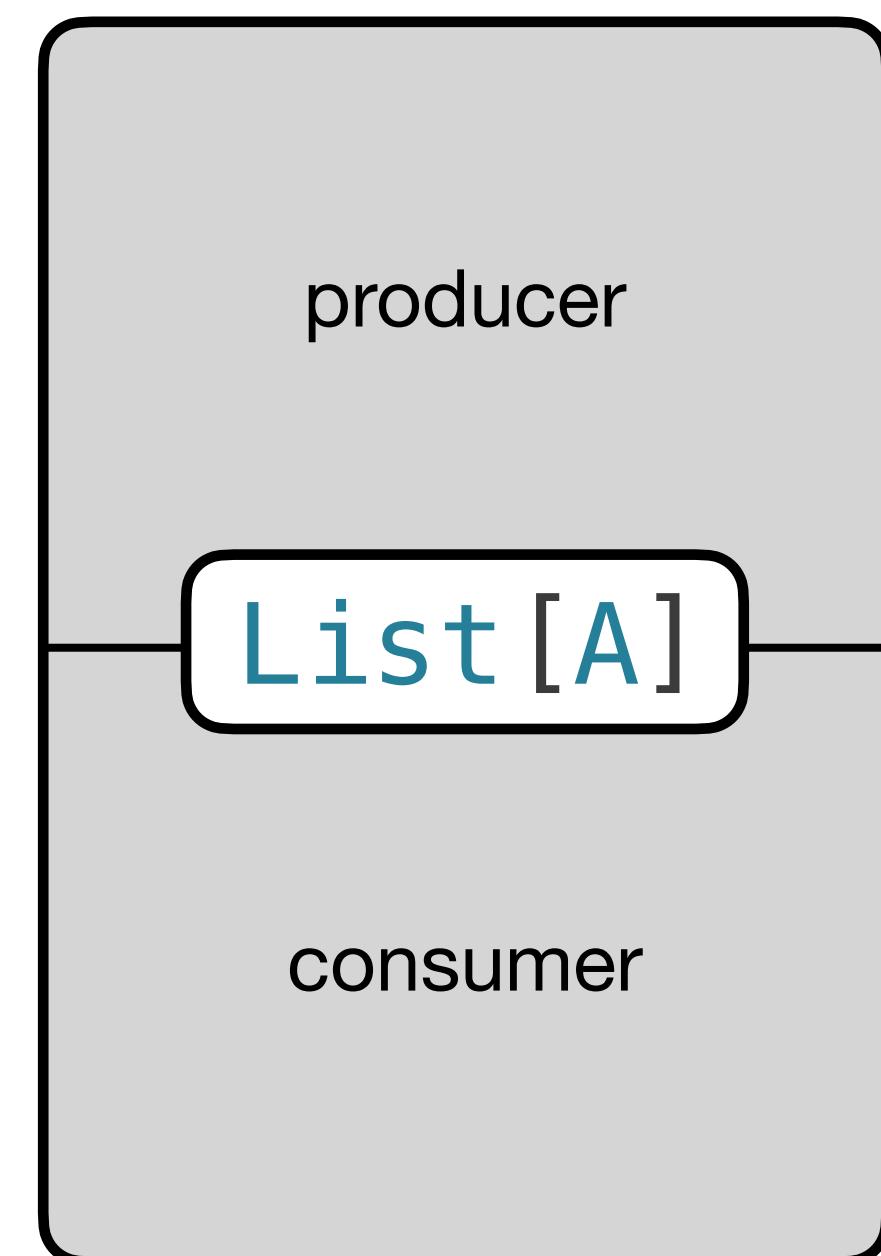
$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$

List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$

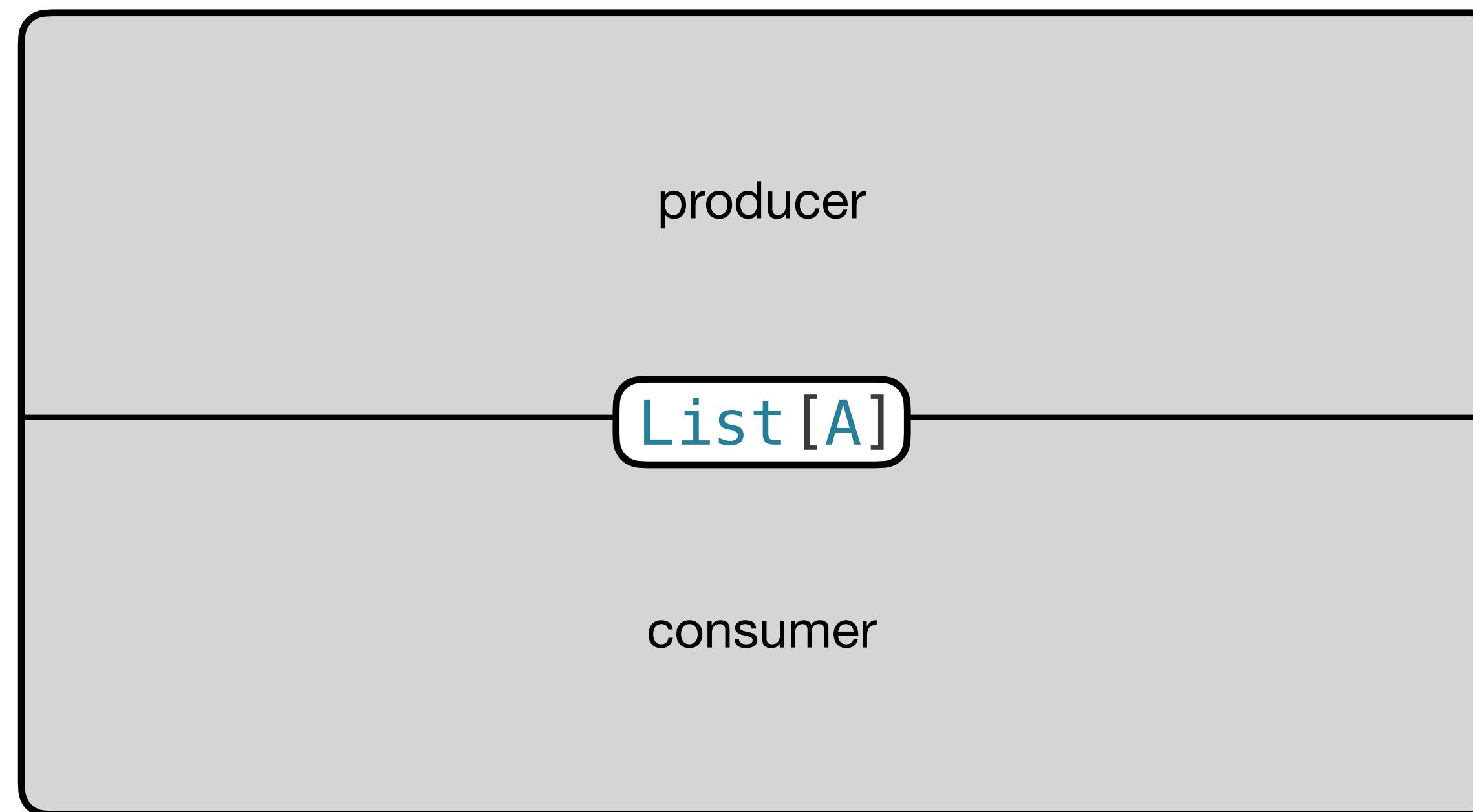
The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the type $\text{List}[A]$. It is shown as a sum (\oplus) of two parts: One and $(A \otimes \text{List}[A])$. The One part is associated with a pink speech bubble containing the text "empty". The $(A \otimes \text{List}[A])$ part is associated with a pink speech bubble containing the text "producer choice" and another pink speech bubble containing the text "non-empty". A bracket groups the two parts of the sum.

- Type is an **interface of interaction** between producer and consumer
- Producer decides
 - **how many** elements there are
 - **when** does each element become available



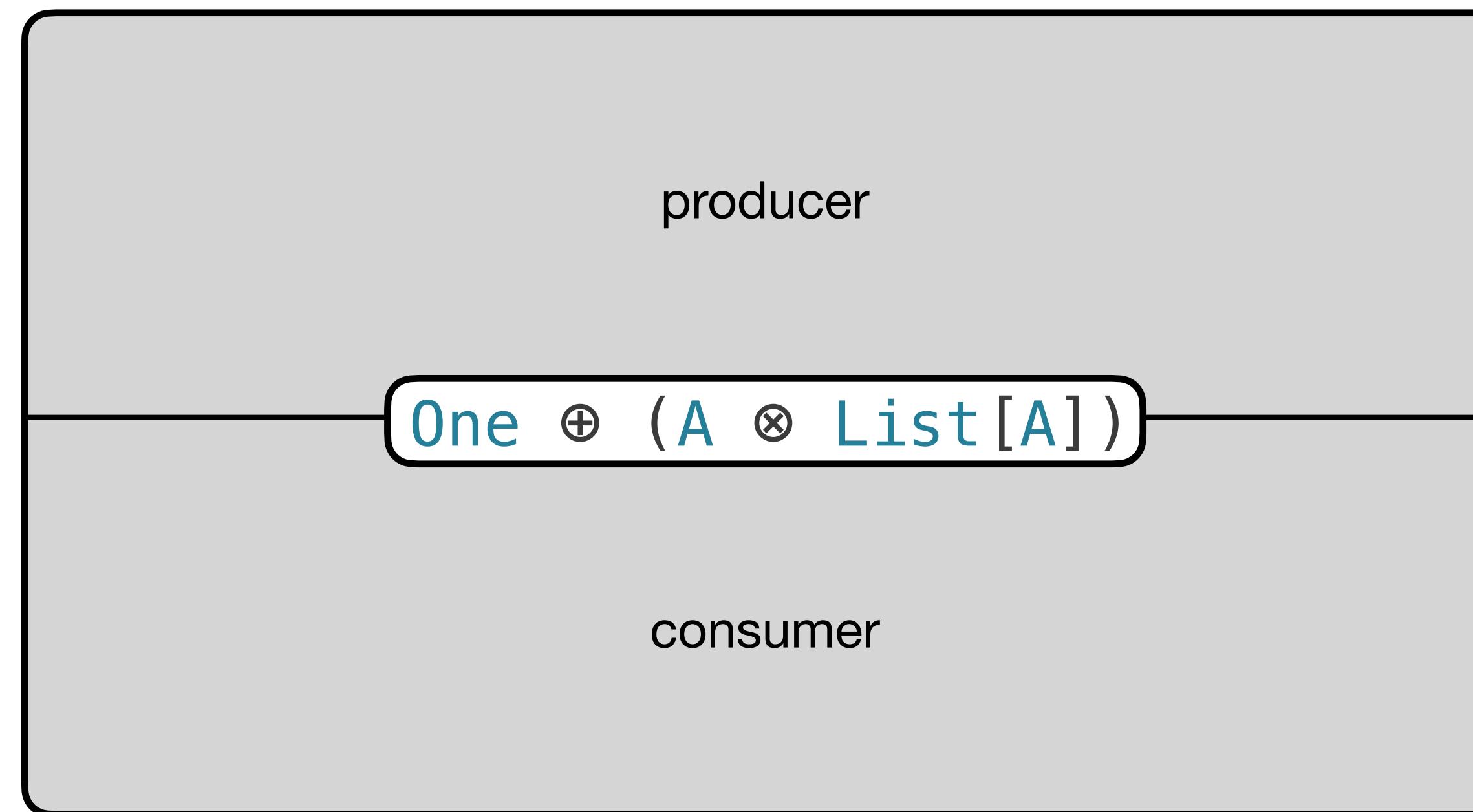
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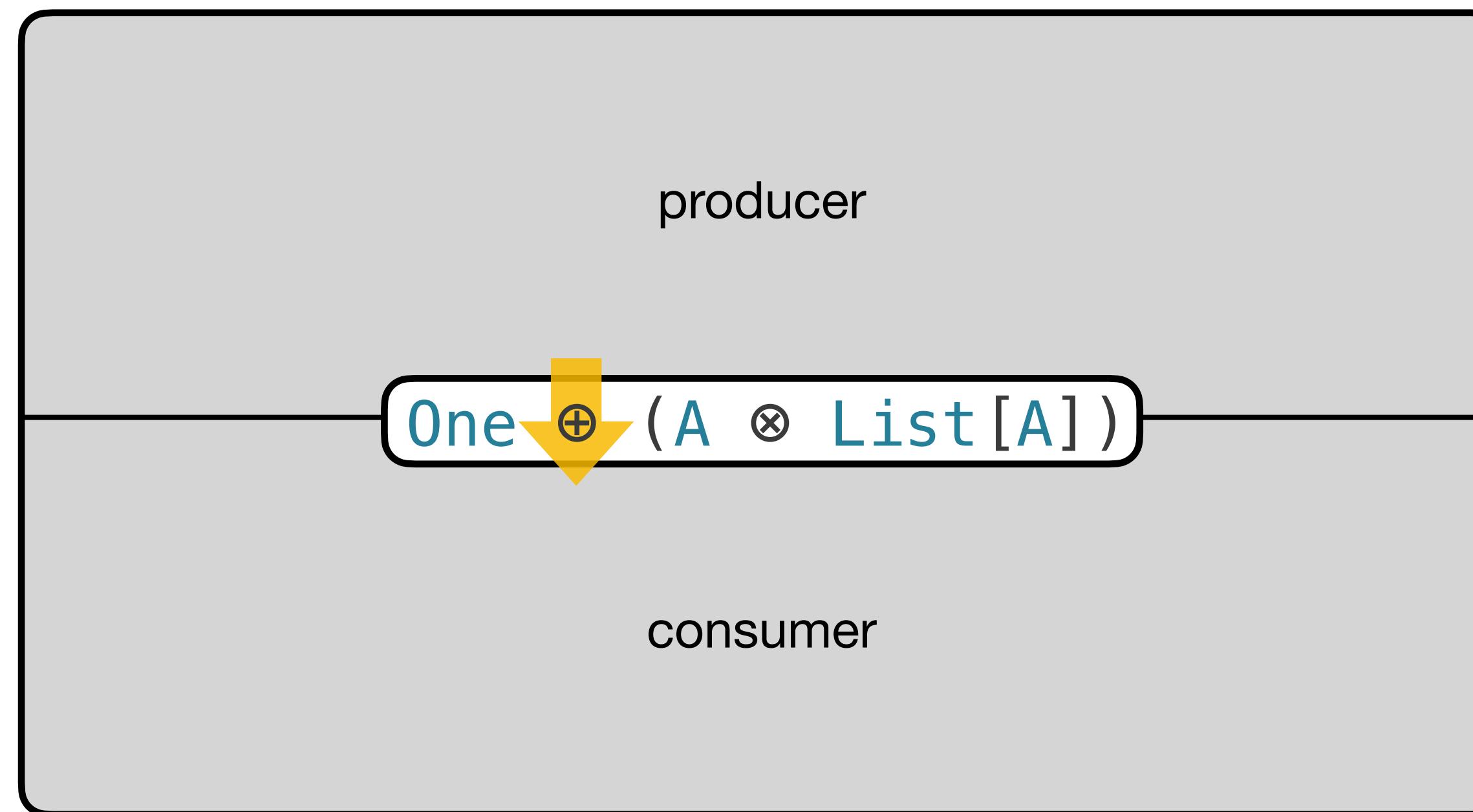
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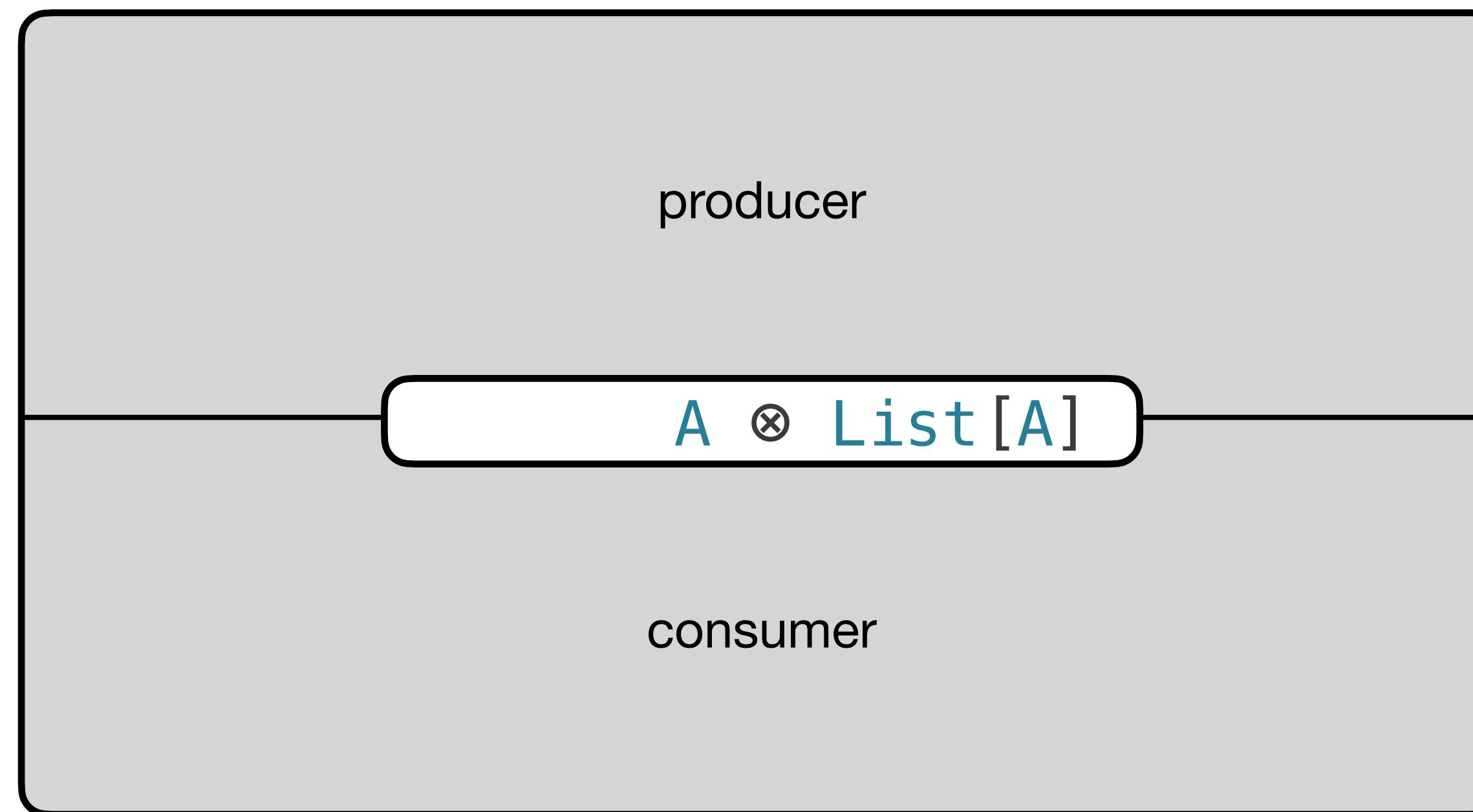
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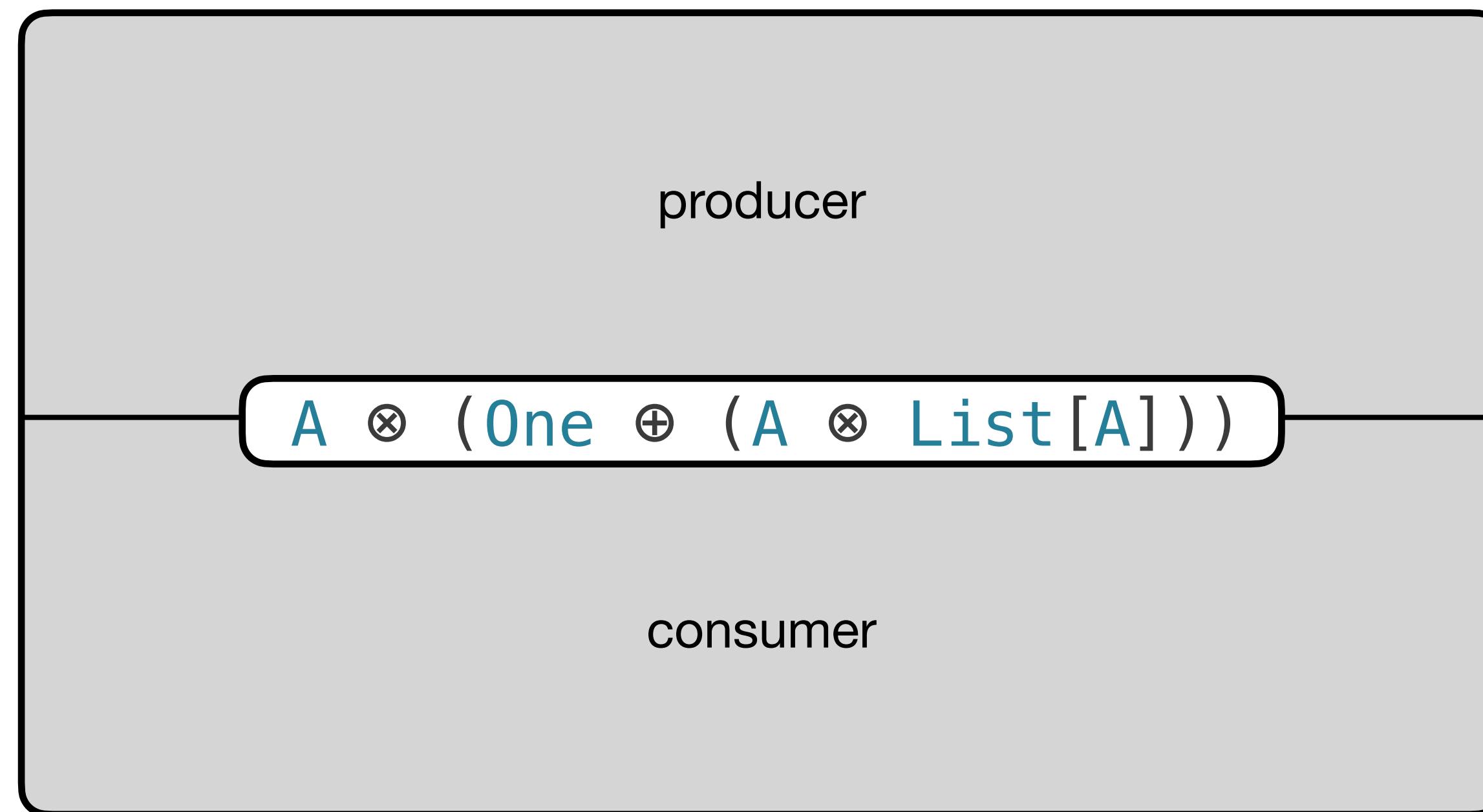
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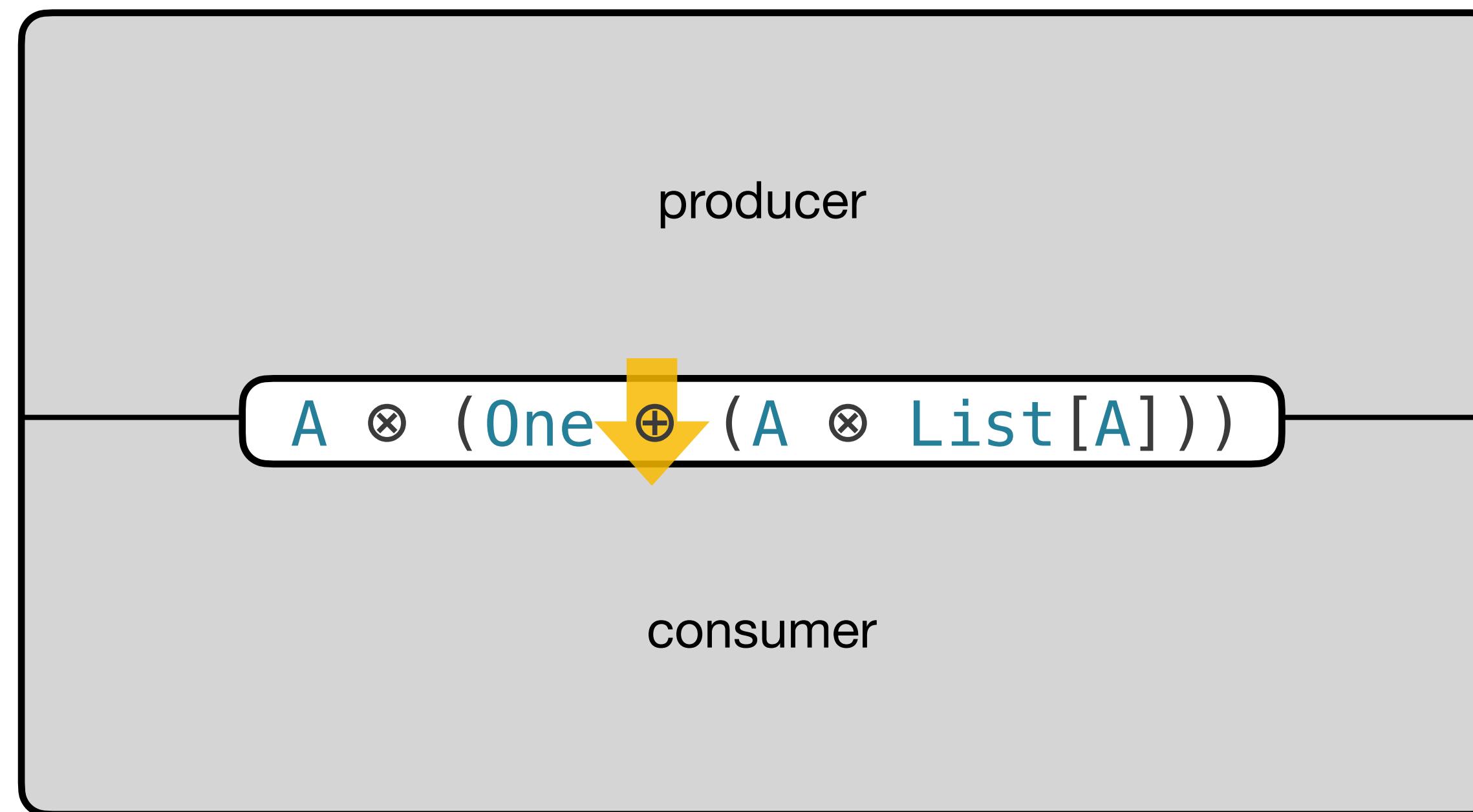
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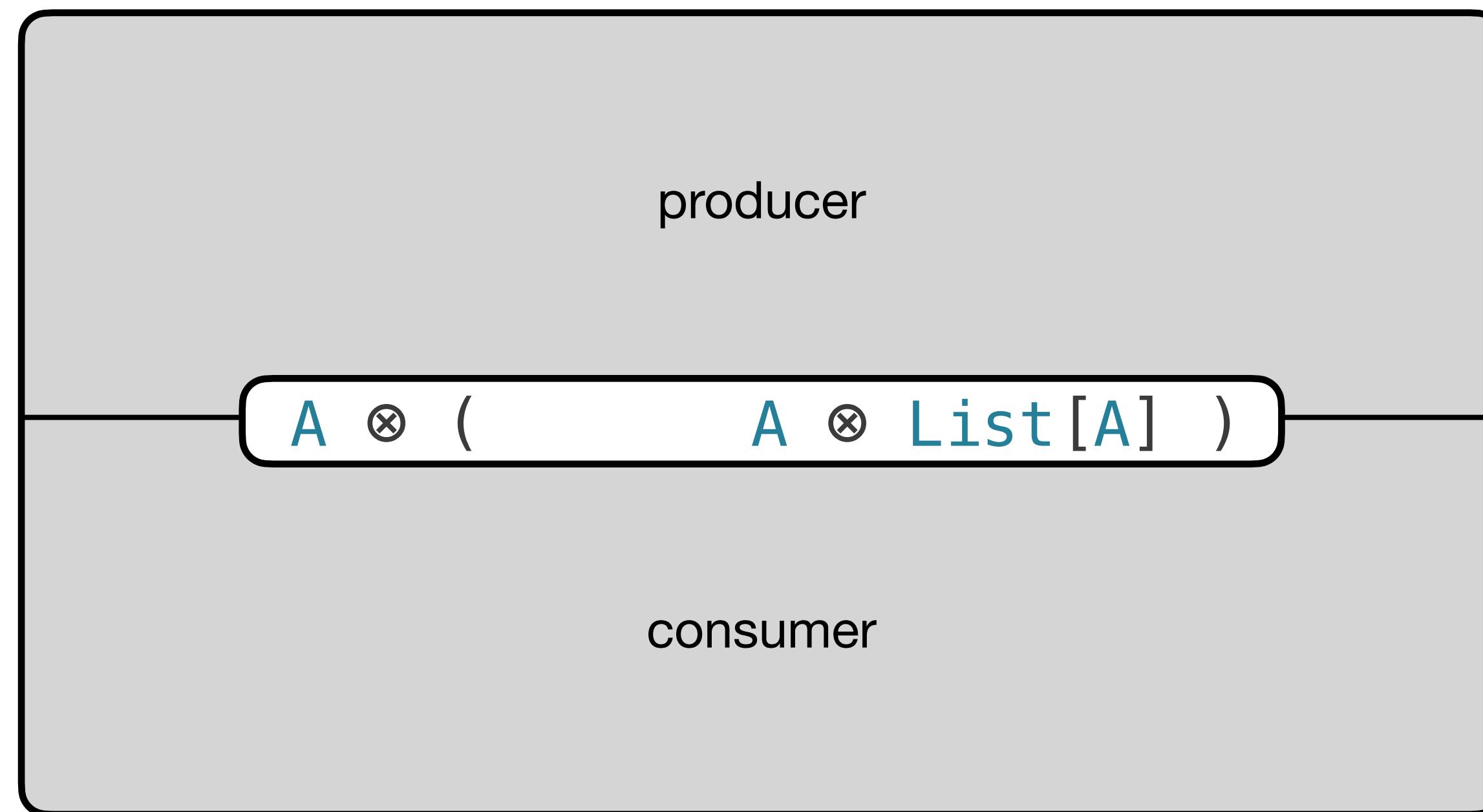
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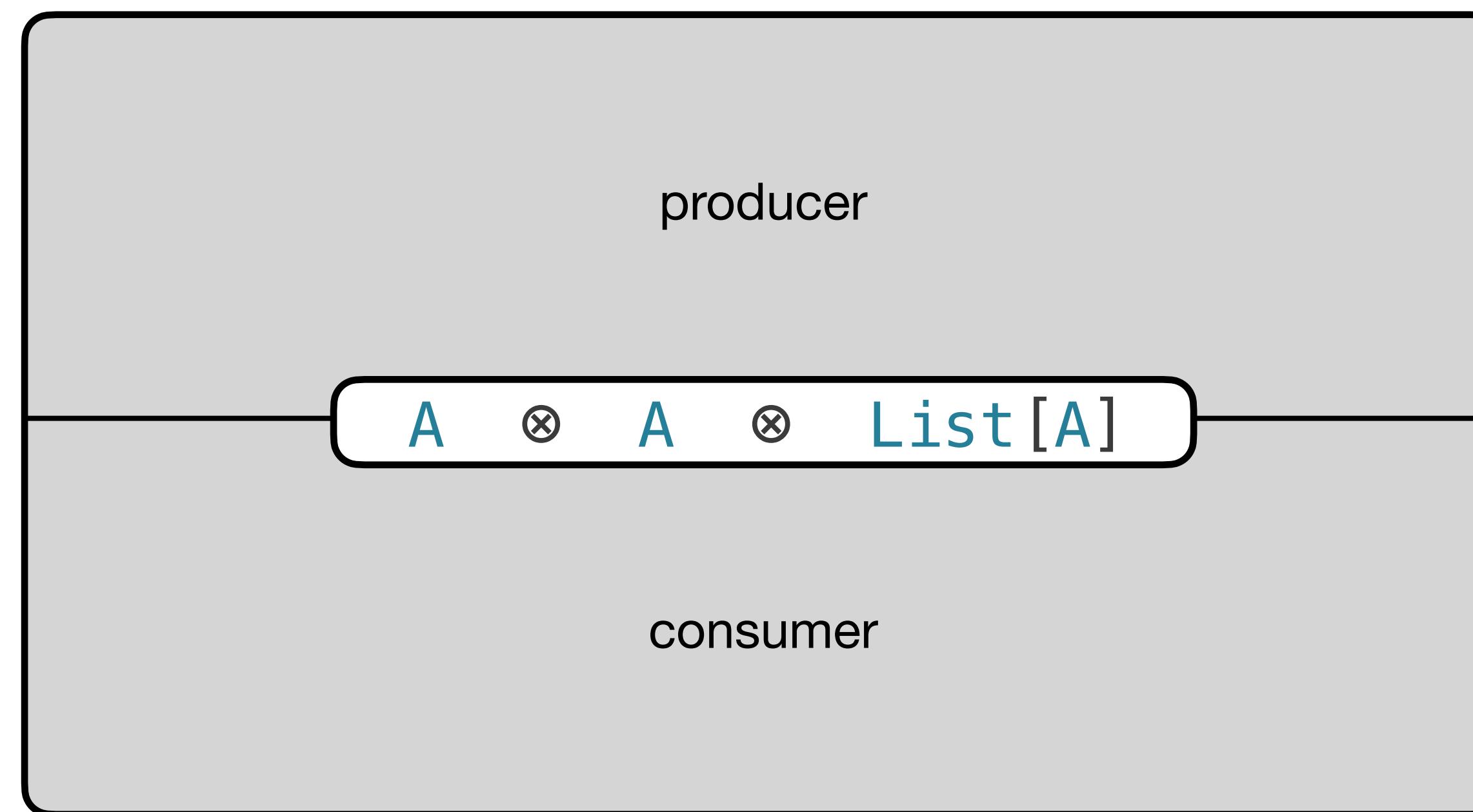
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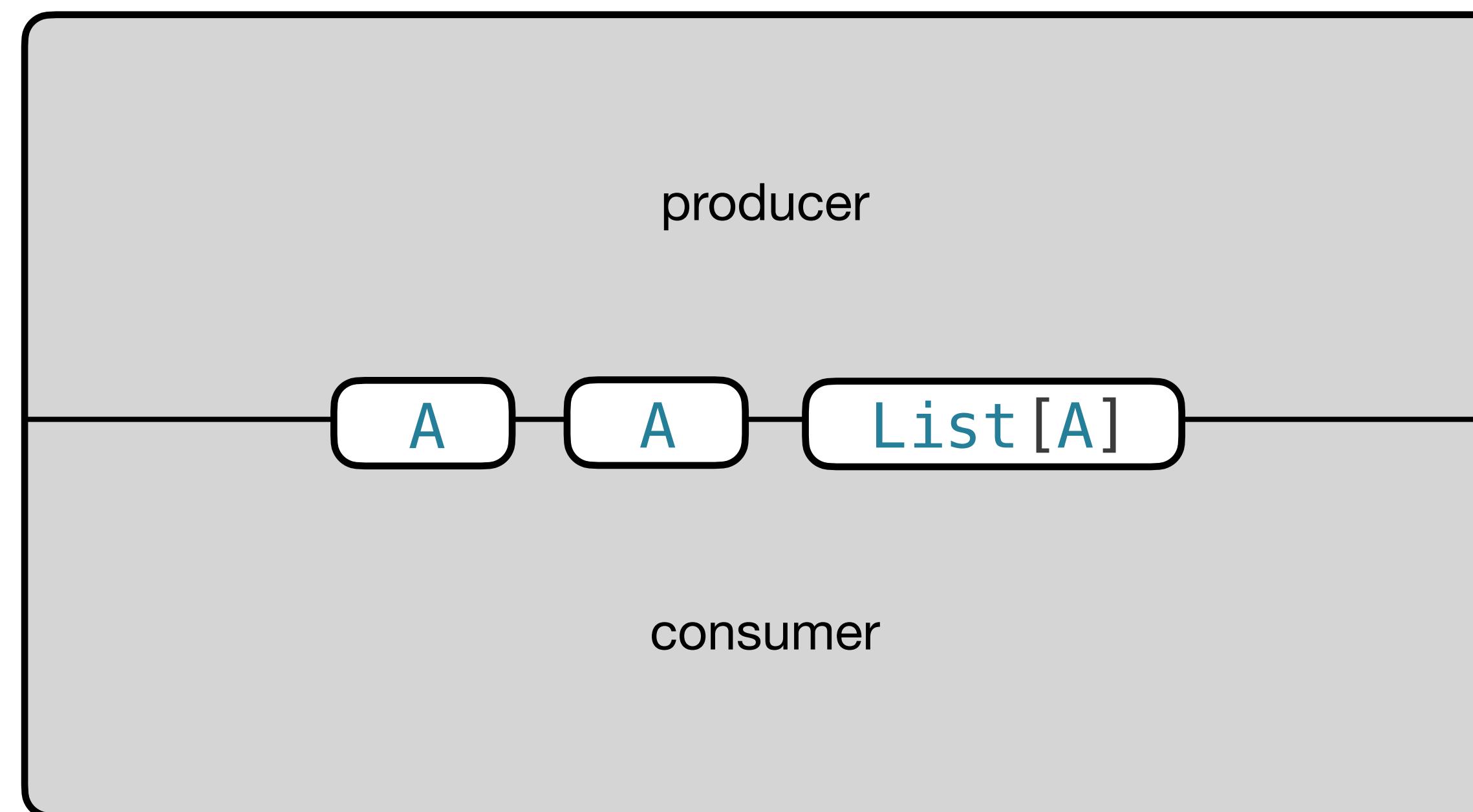
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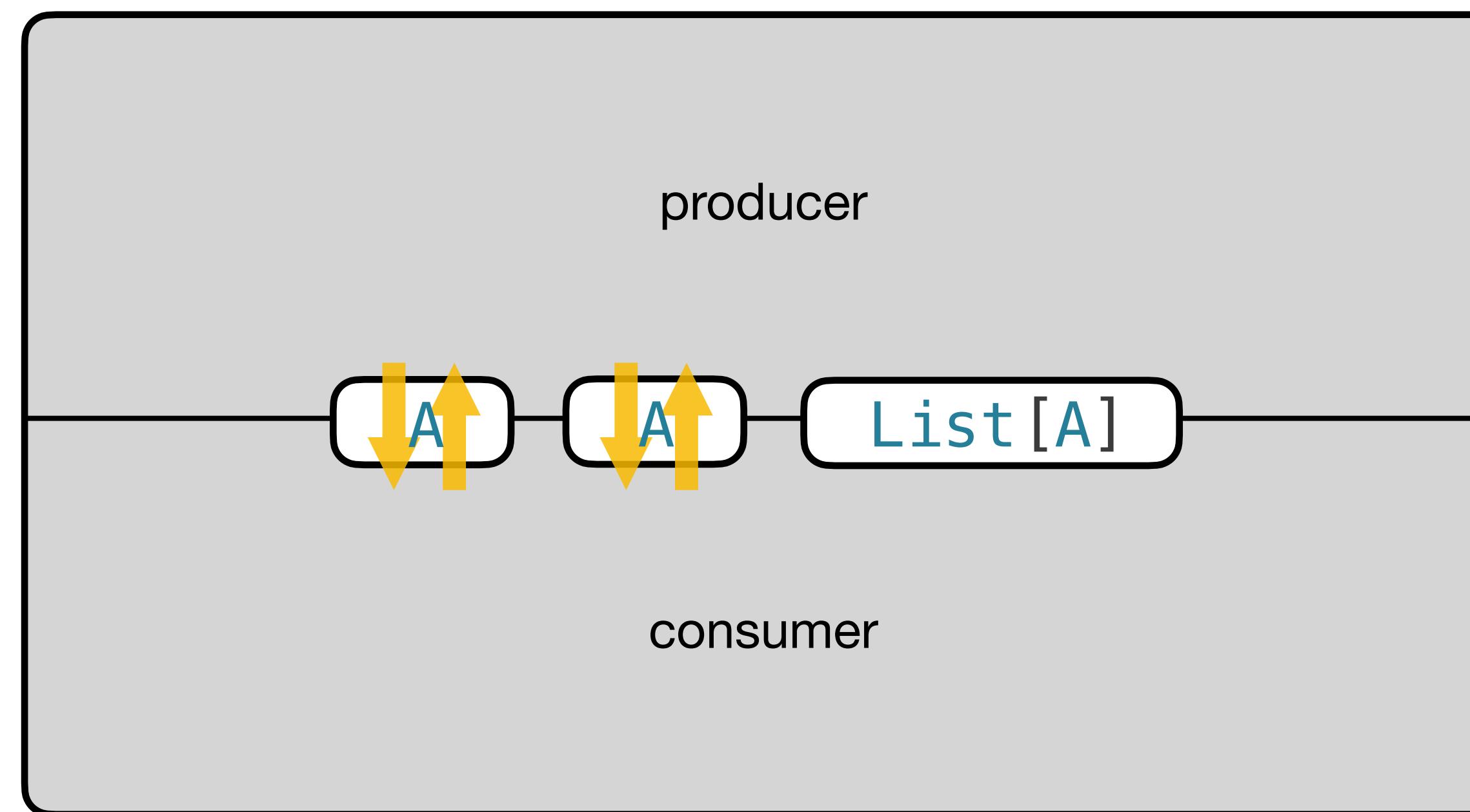


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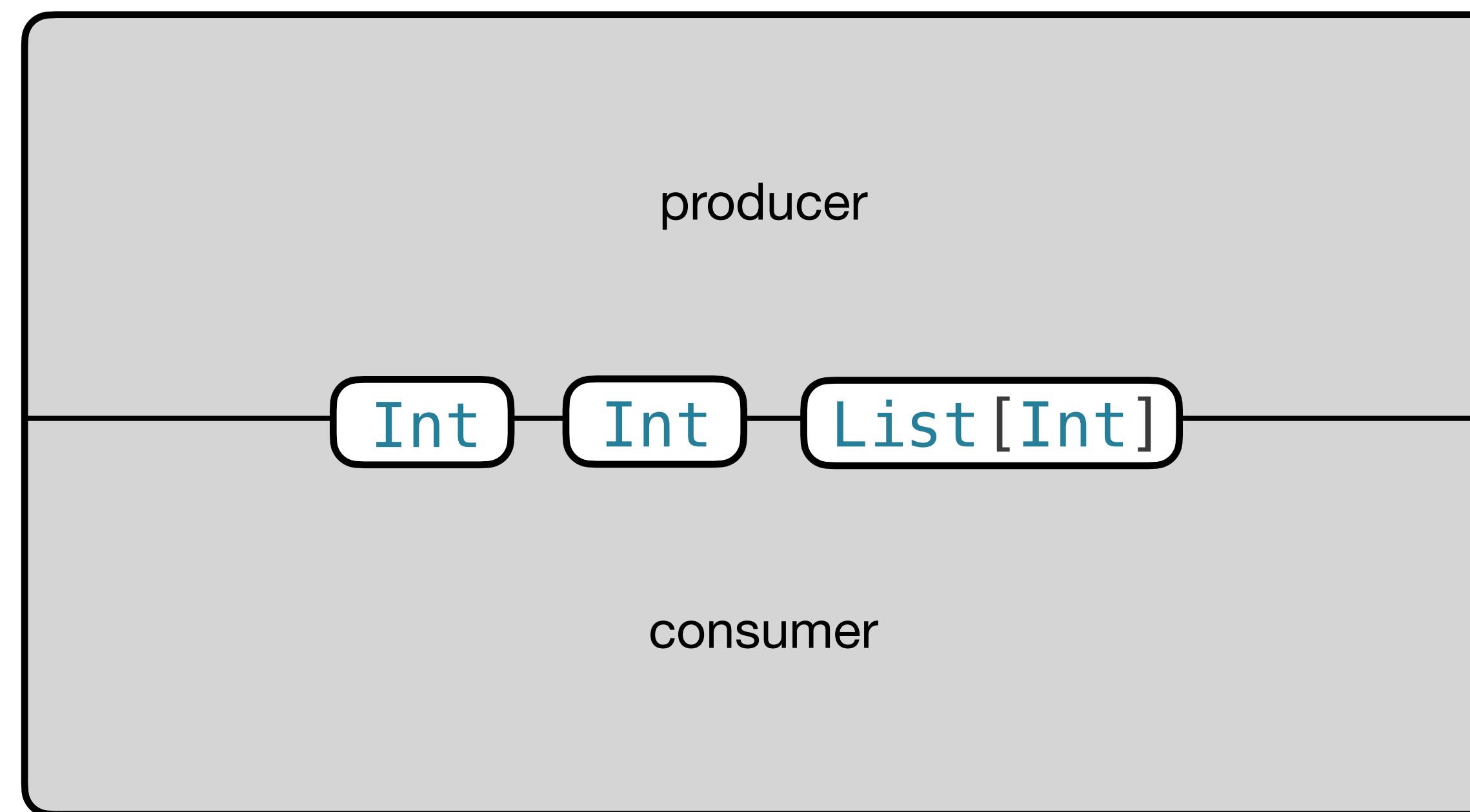
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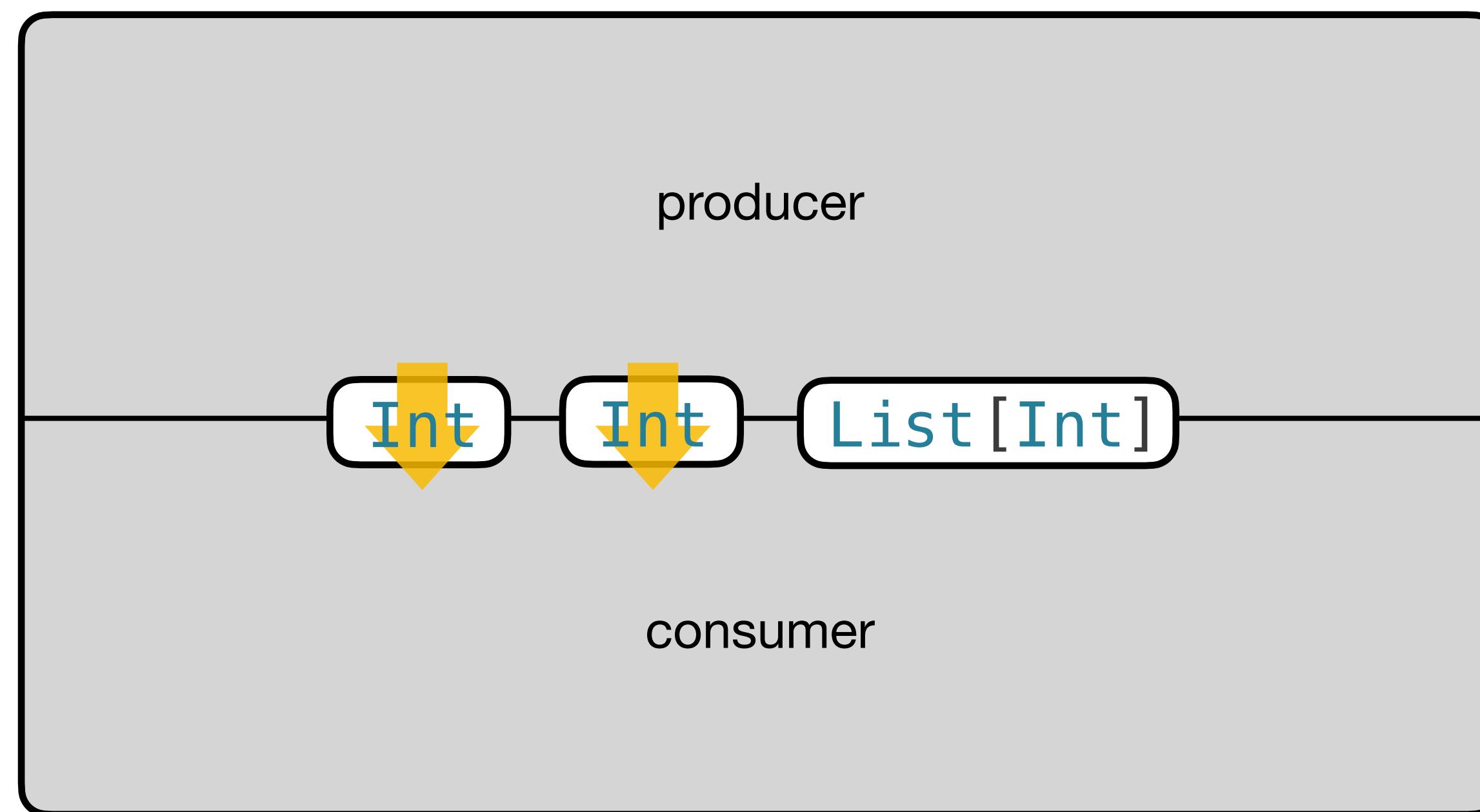
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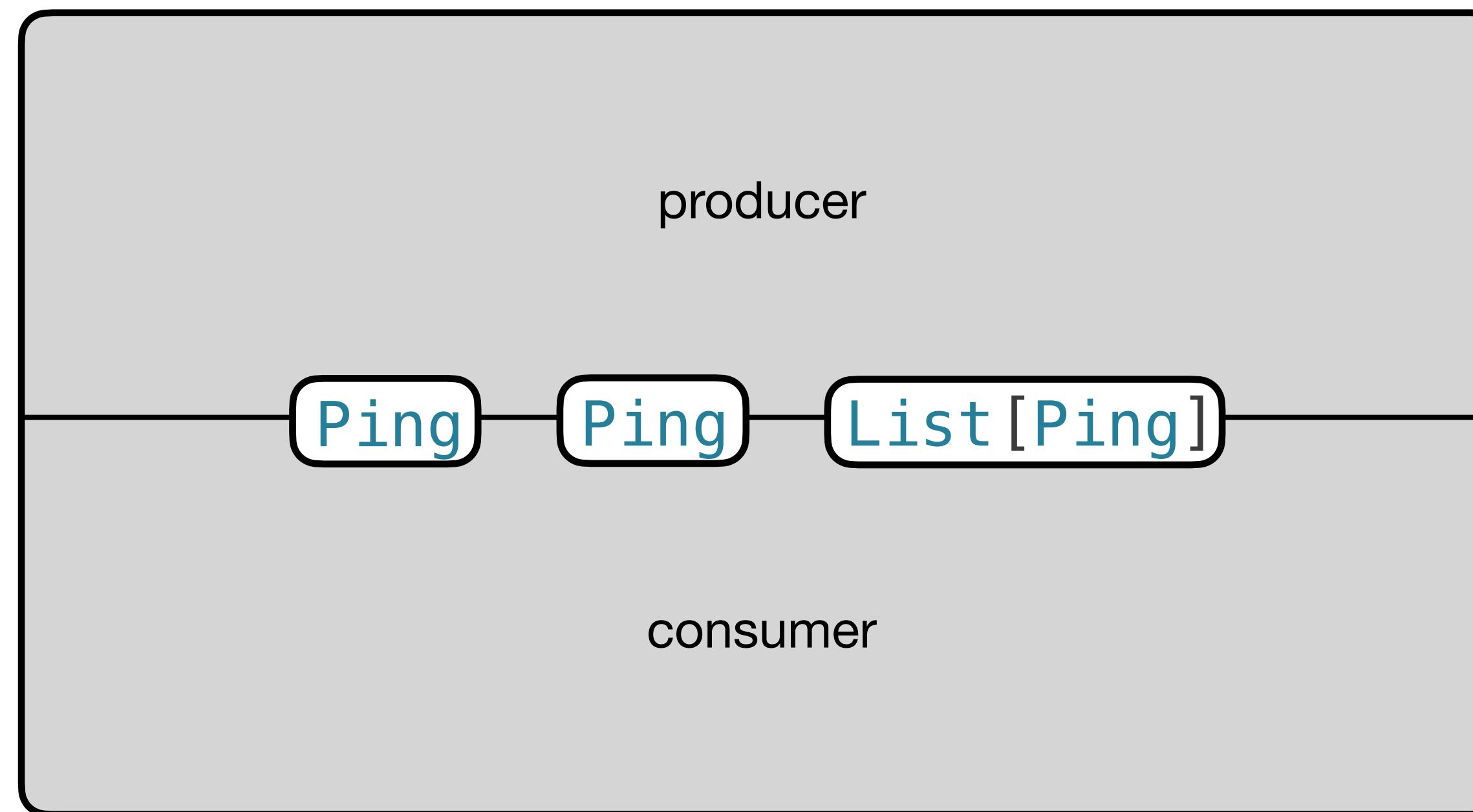
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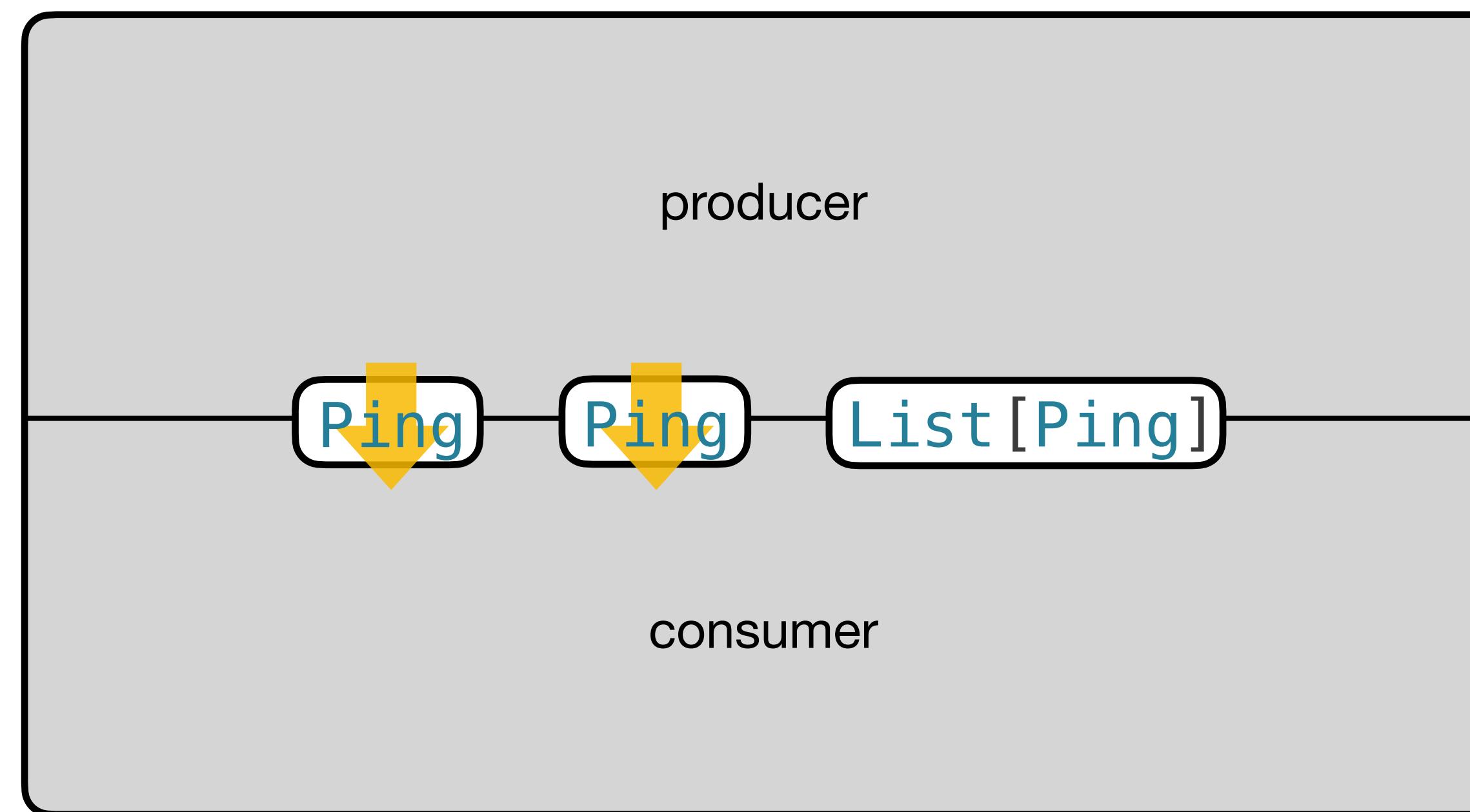
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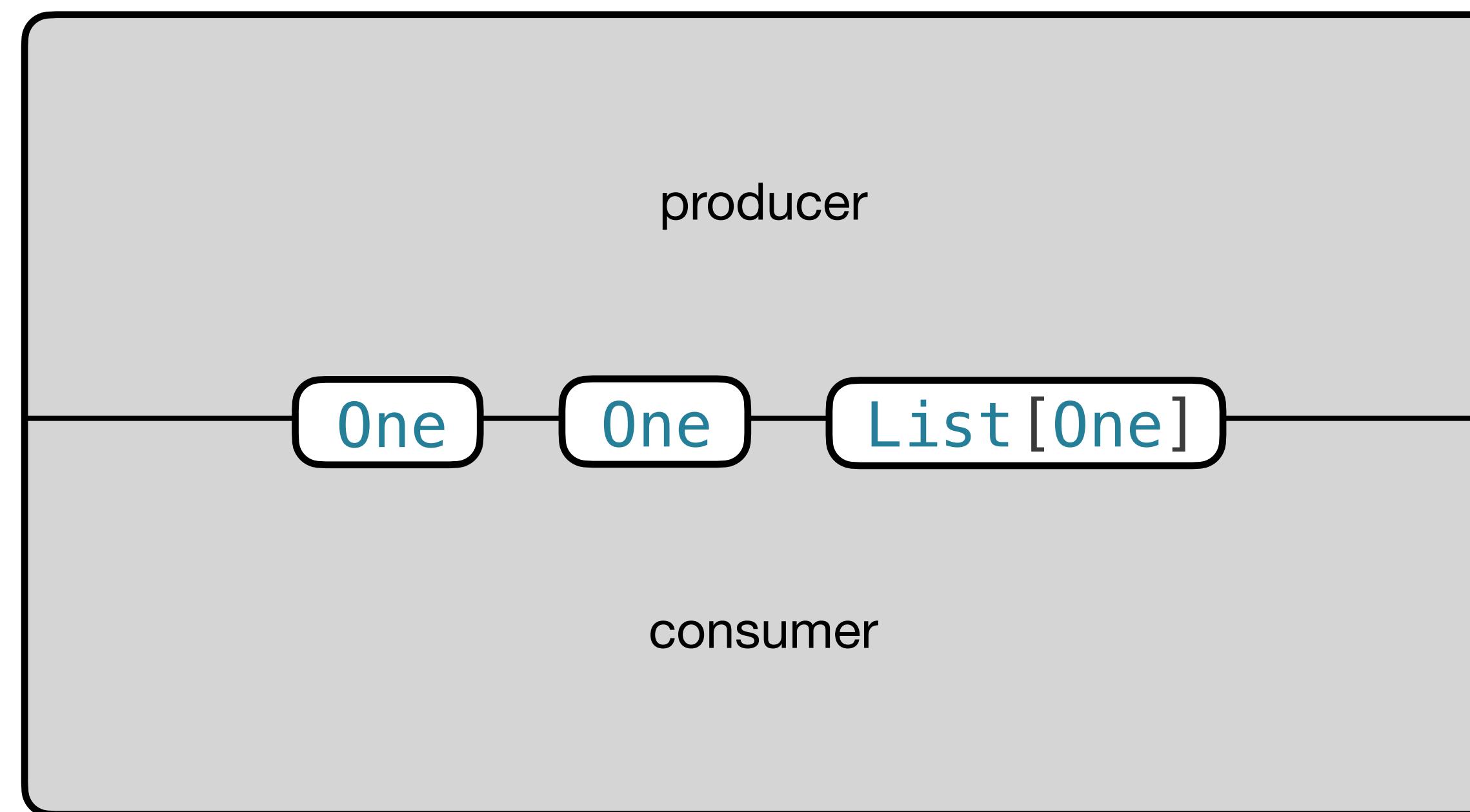


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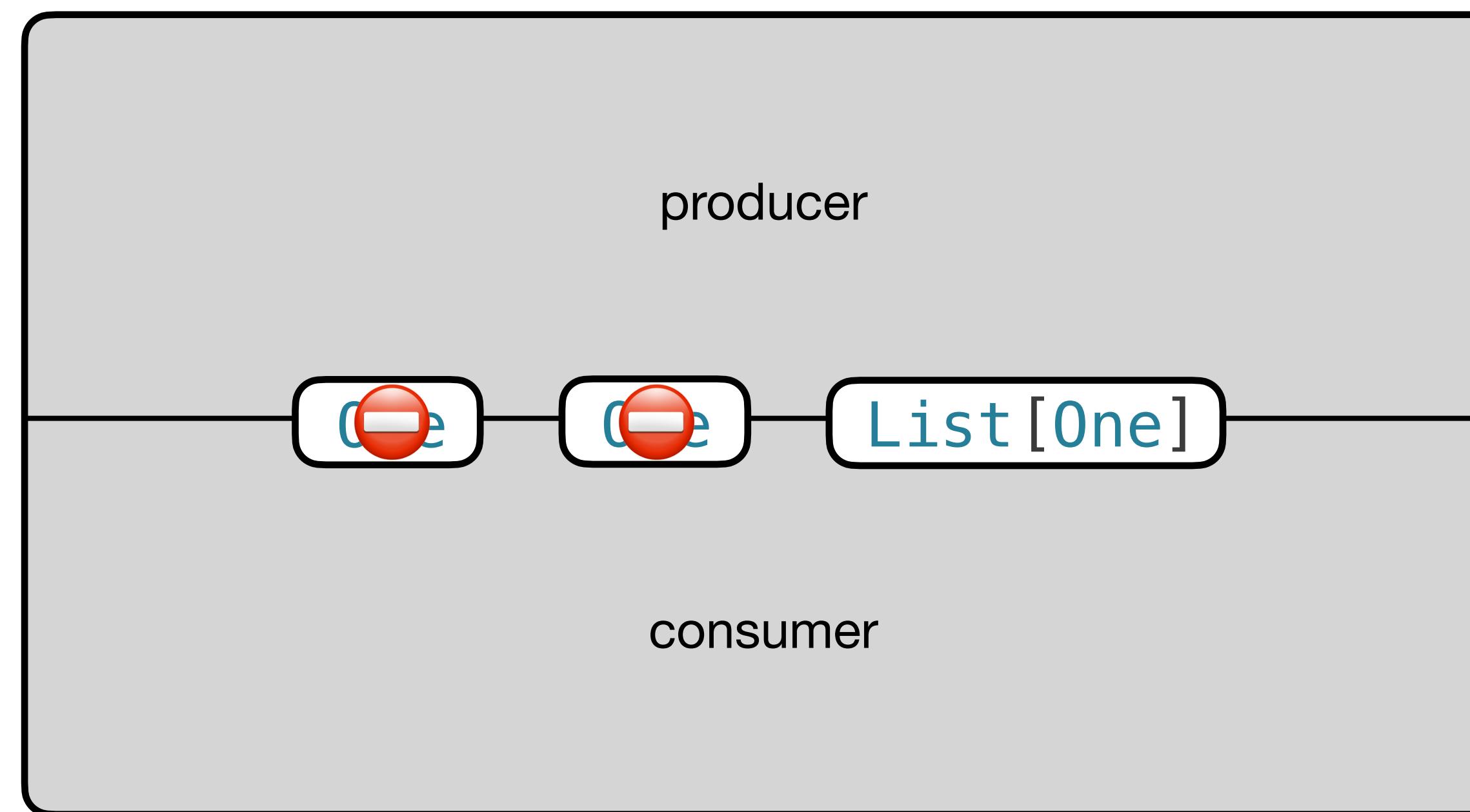
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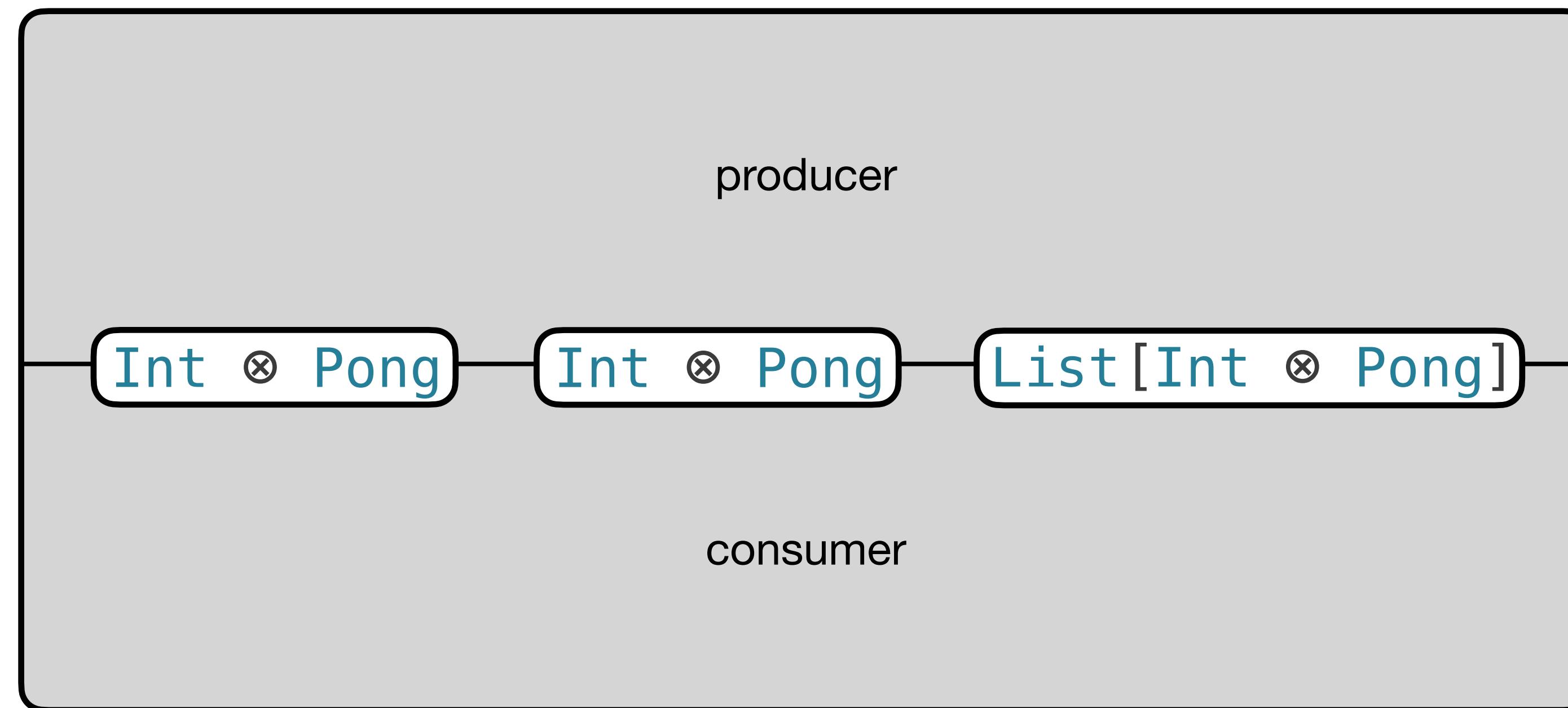
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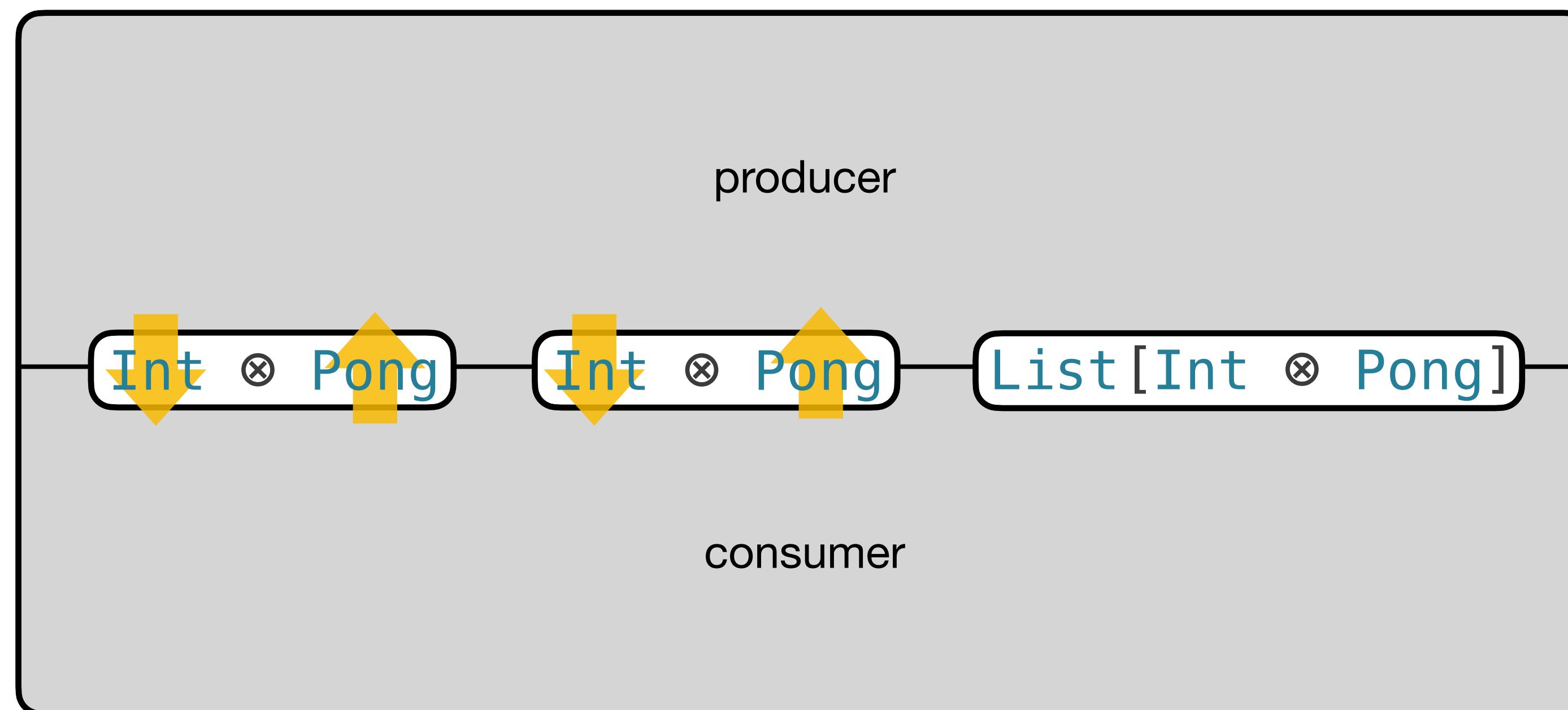
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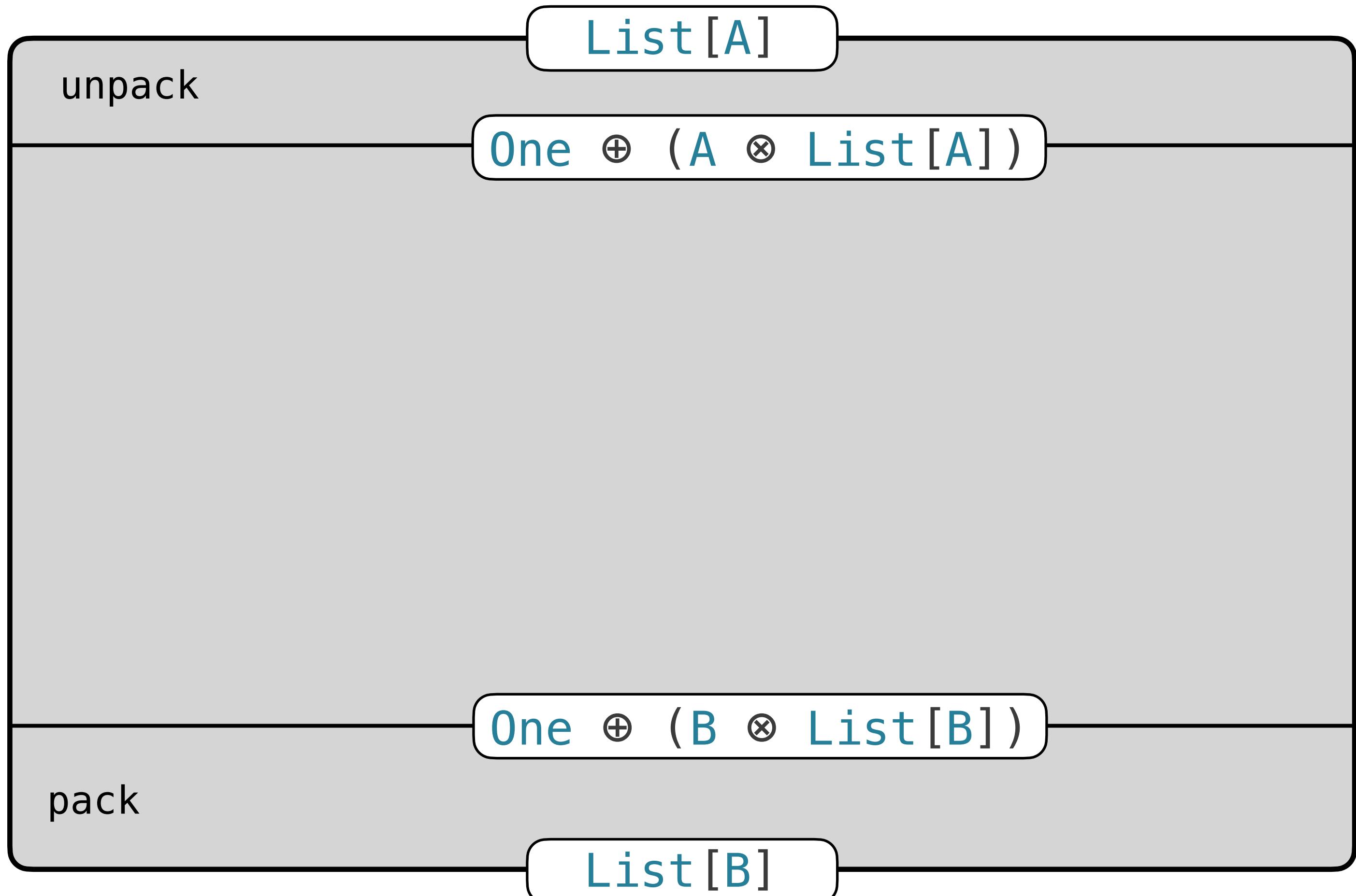


List.map(f)

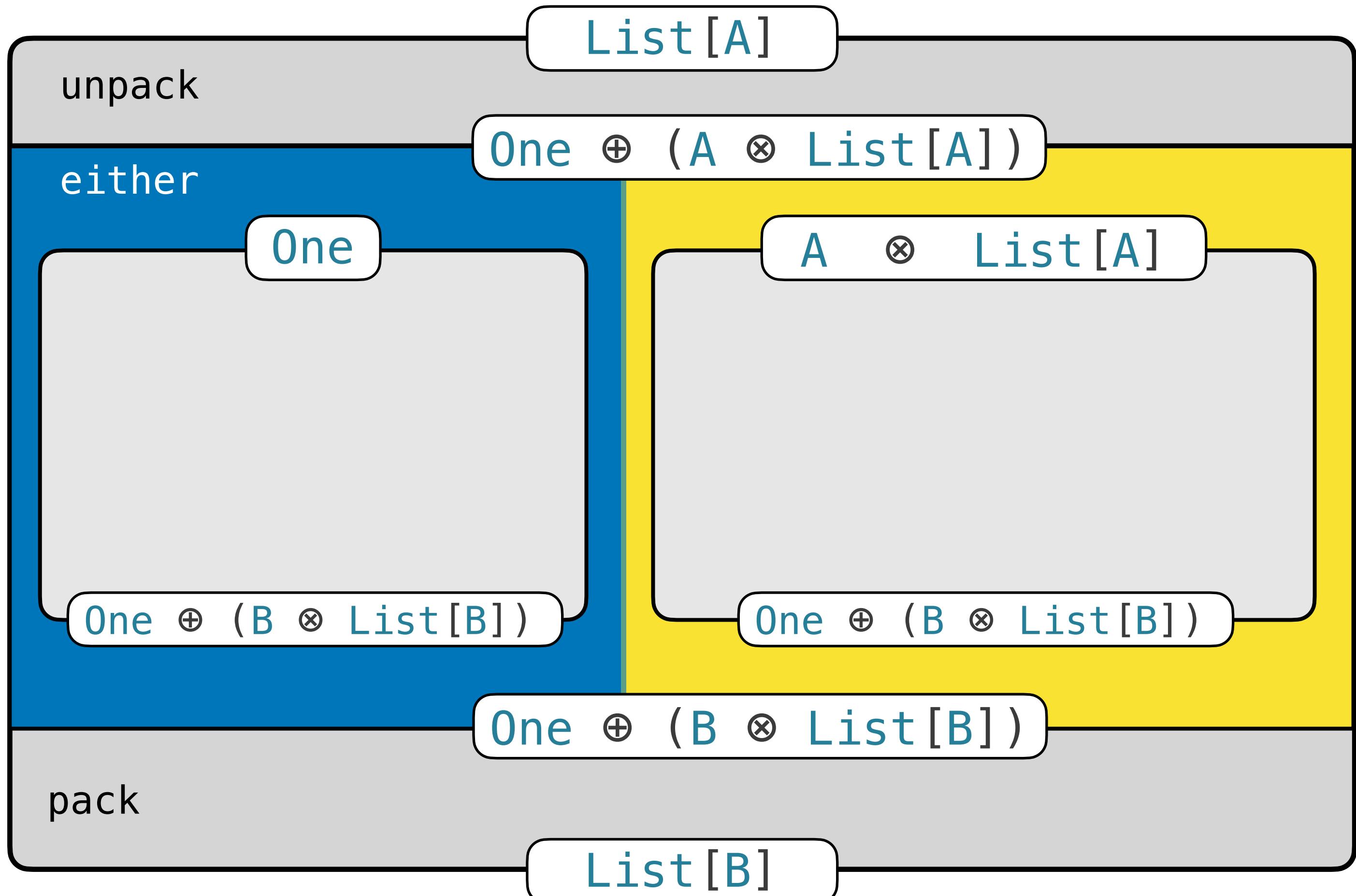
List [A]

List [B]

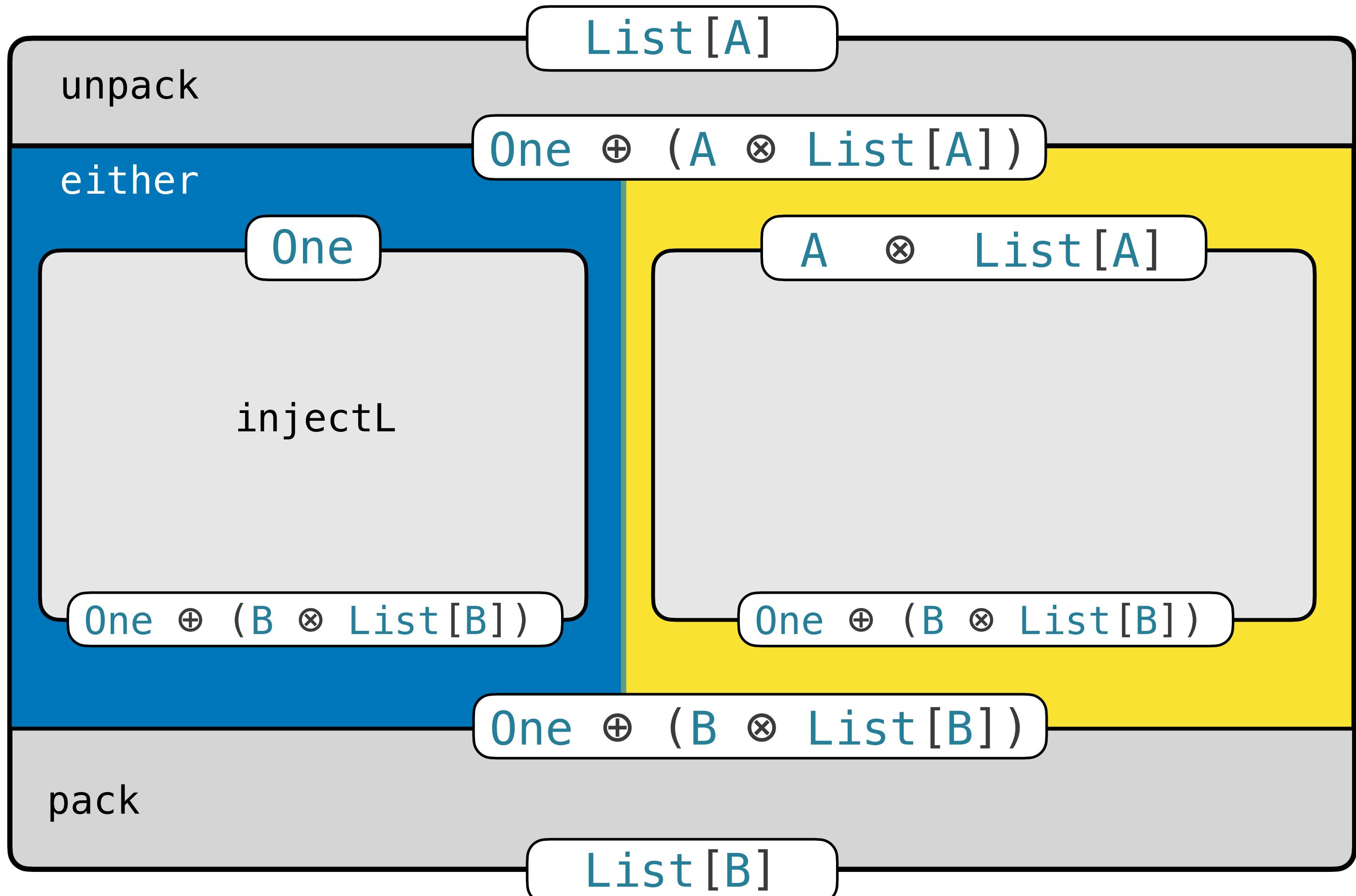
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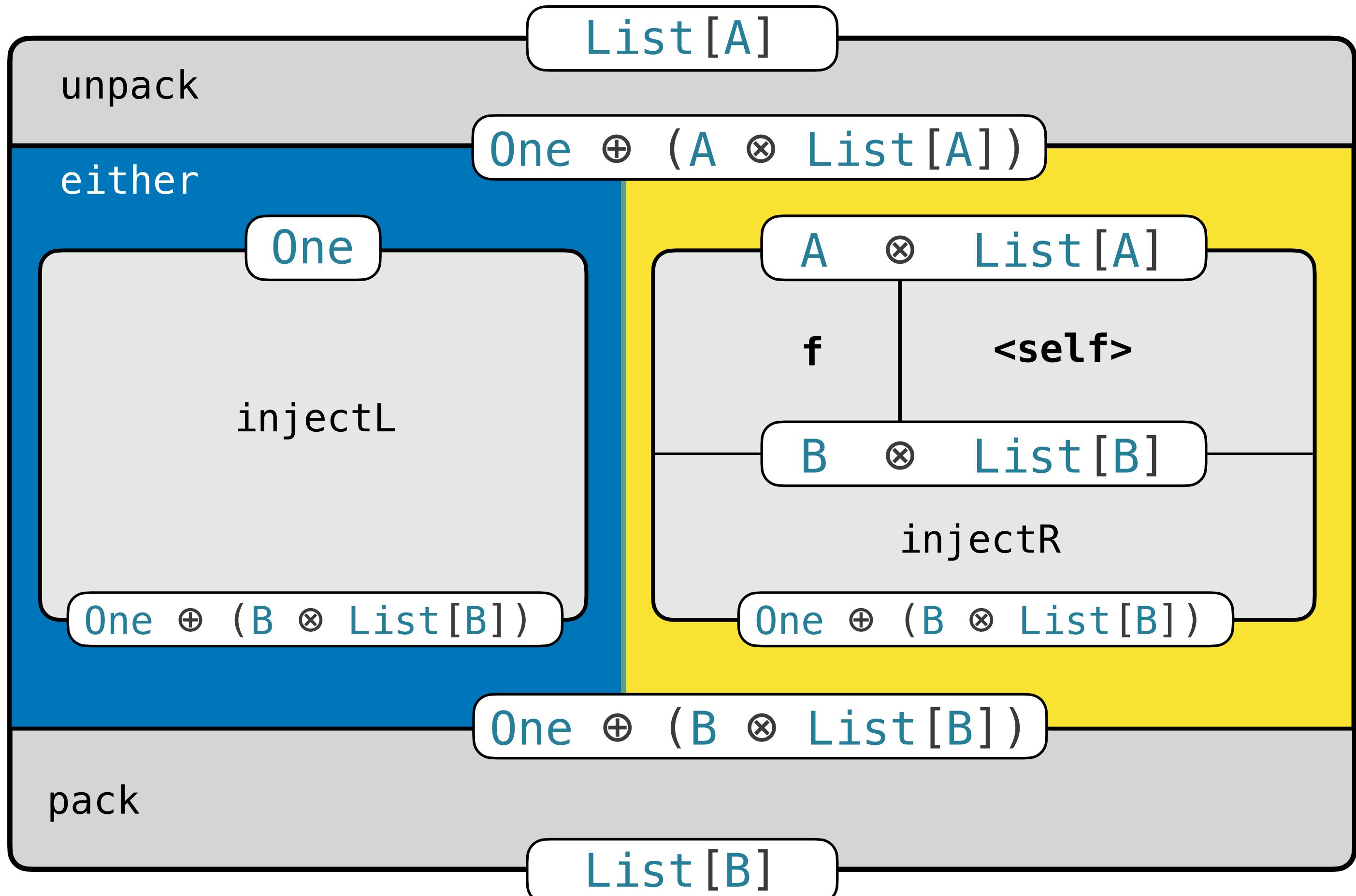
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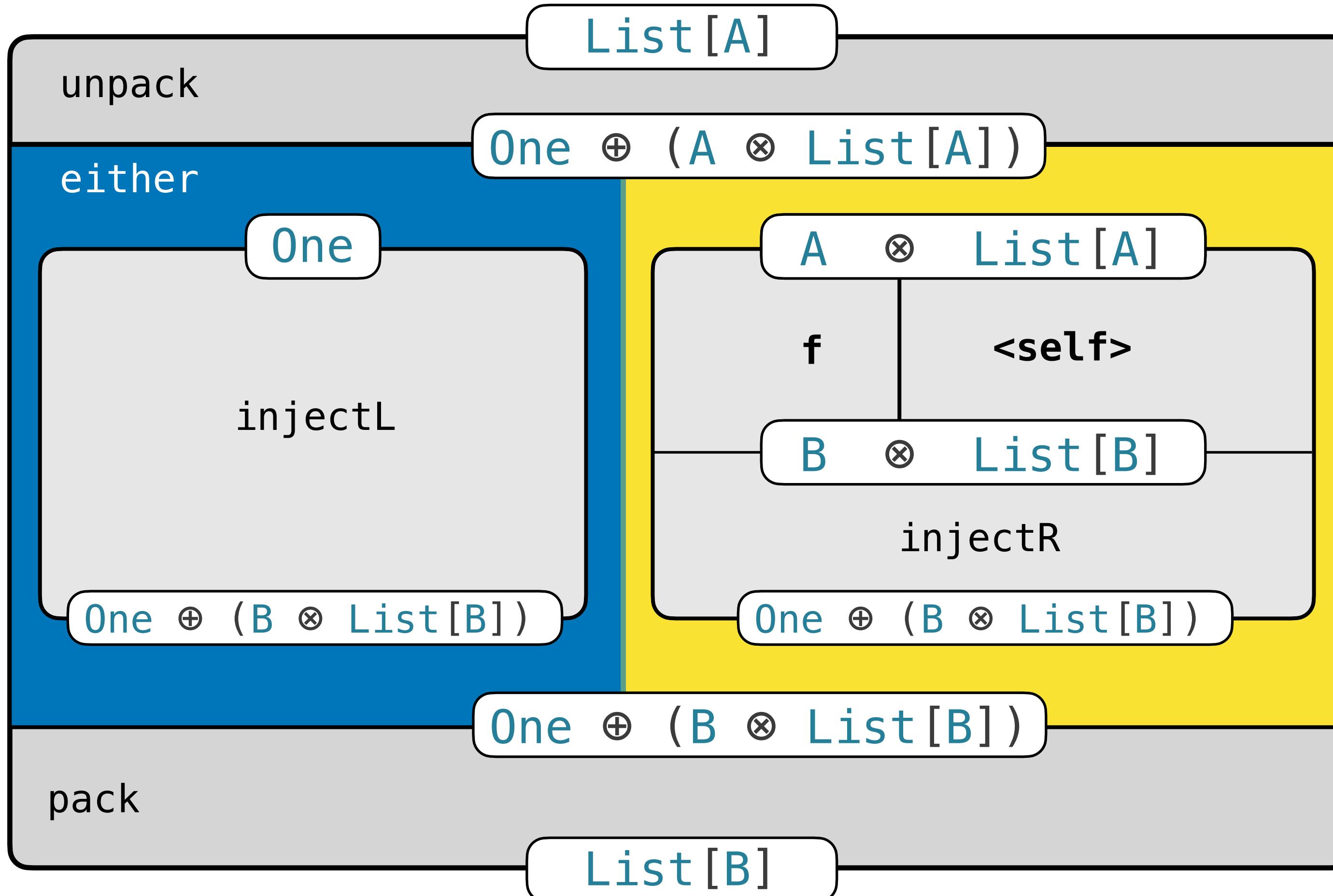
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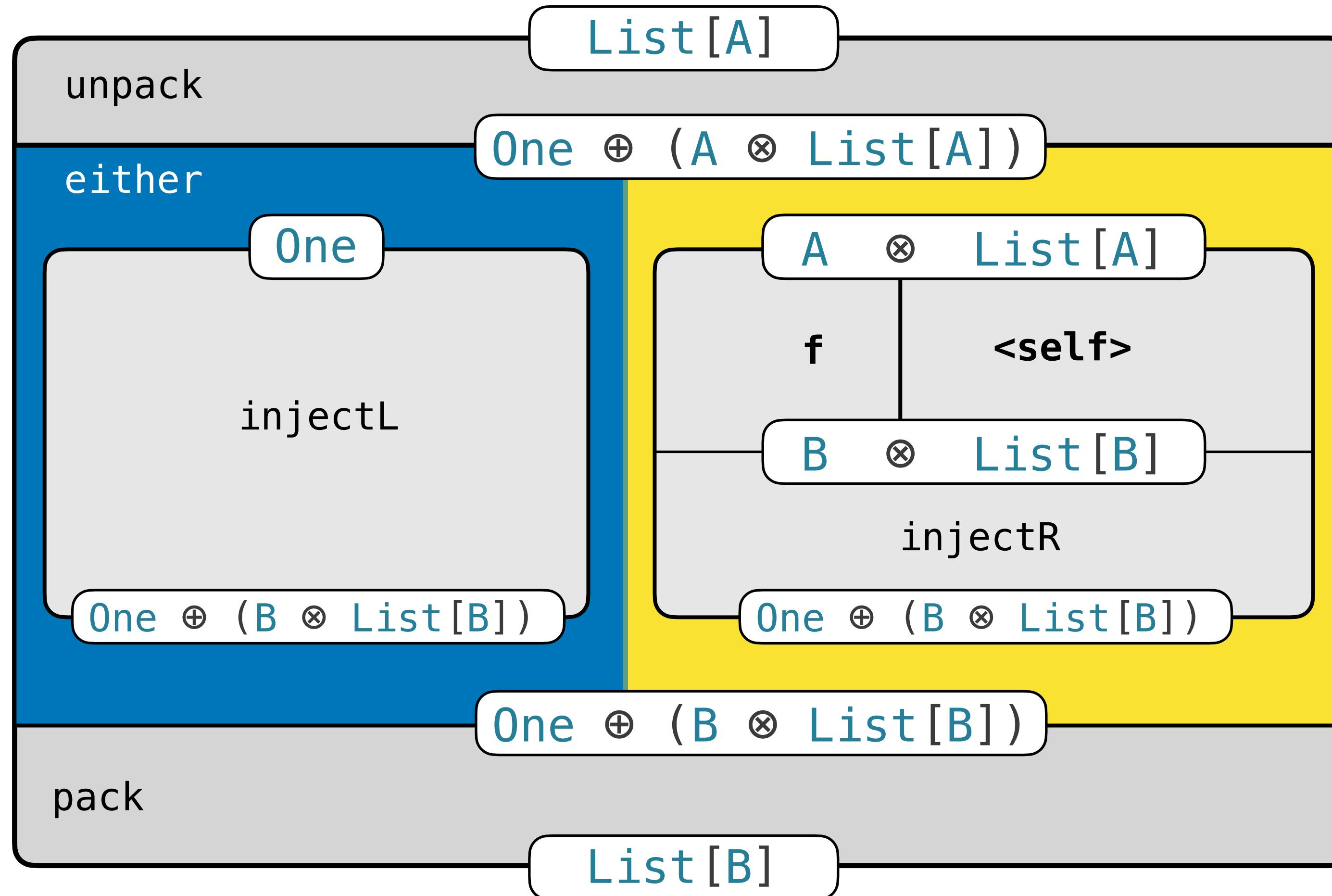


List.map(f)



```
def map[A, B] (  
    f: A → B  
) : List[A] → List[B] =  
    // point-free  
    rec { self =>  
        unpack >  
        either(  
            injectL,  
            par(f, self) > injectR  
        ) >  
        pack  
    }
```

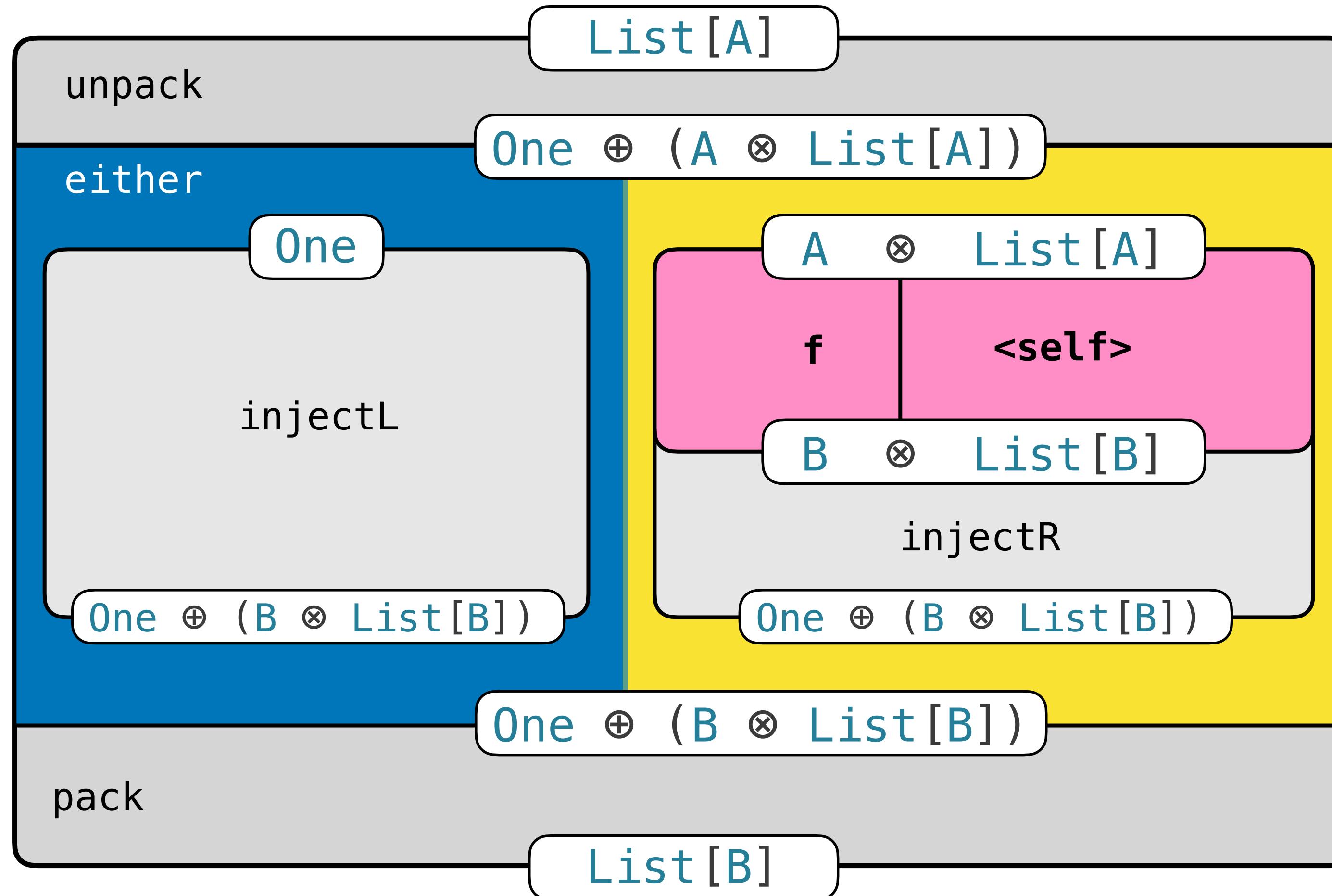
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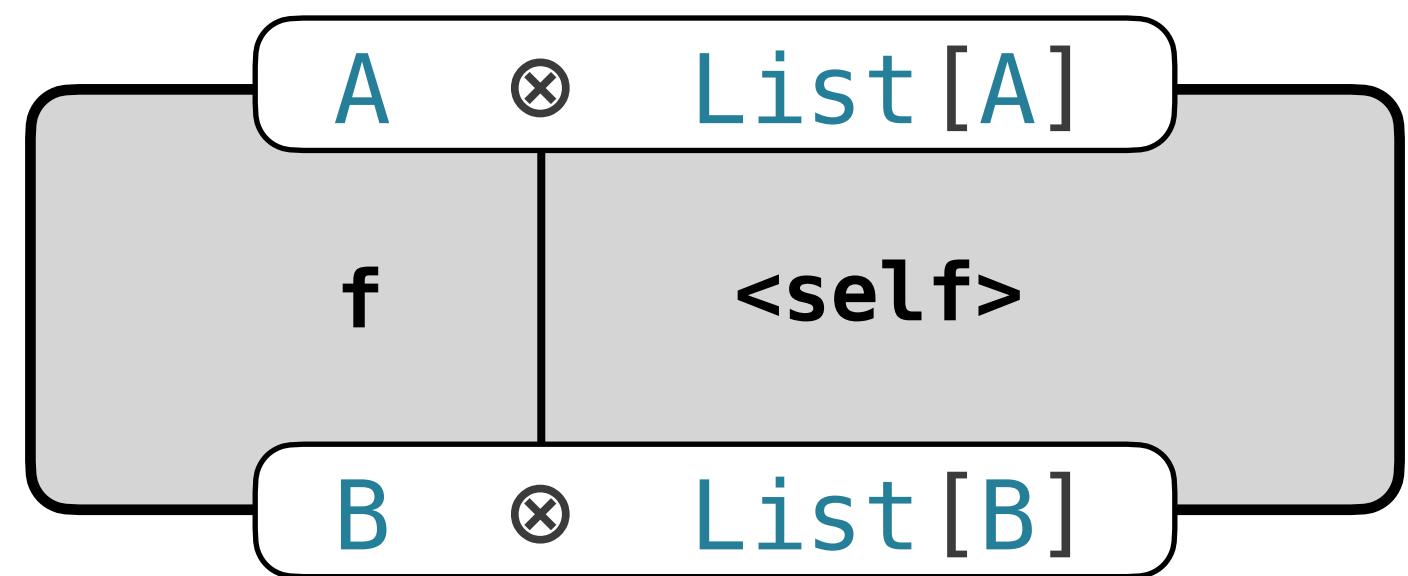
def map[A, B] (
  f: A → B
): List[A] → List[B] =
// point-full
rec { self =>
  λ { as =>
    pack(
      unpack(as) switch {
        case Left(one) =>
          injectL(one)
        case Right(h ⊗ t) =>
          injectR(f(h) ⊗ self(t))
      })
    )
  }
}
  
```

List.map(f)

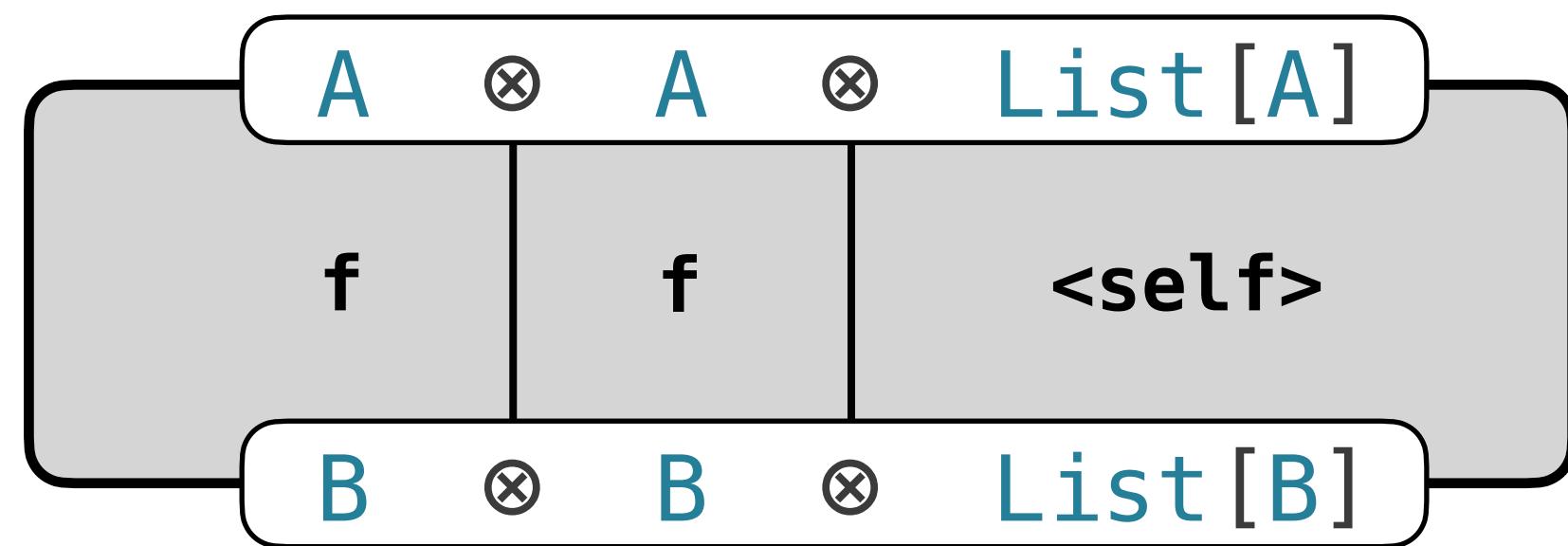


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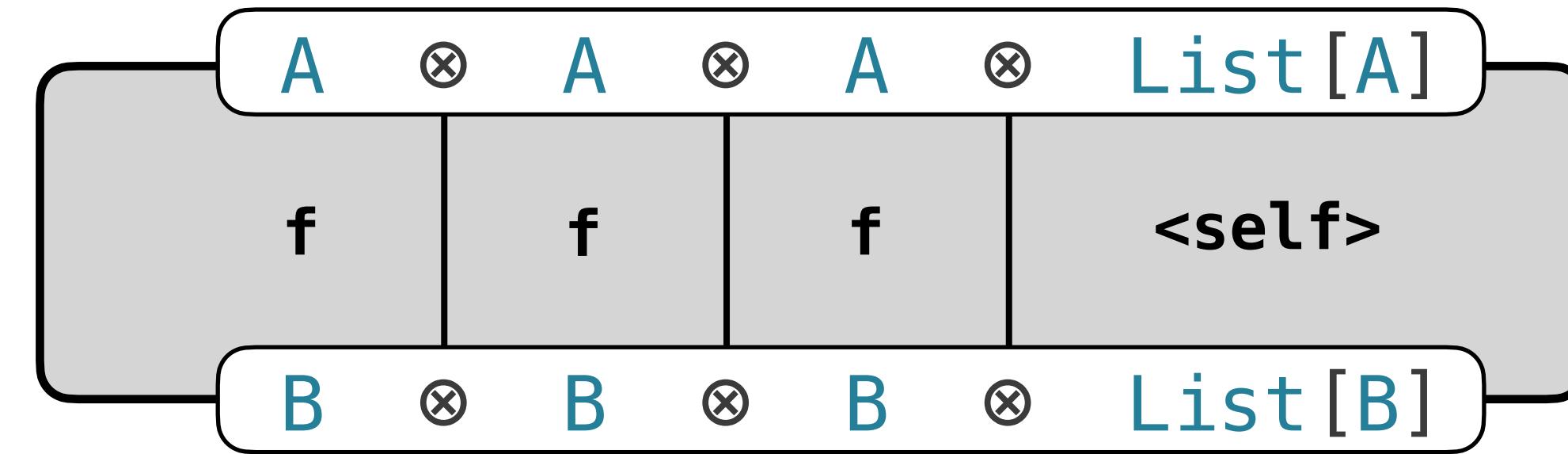
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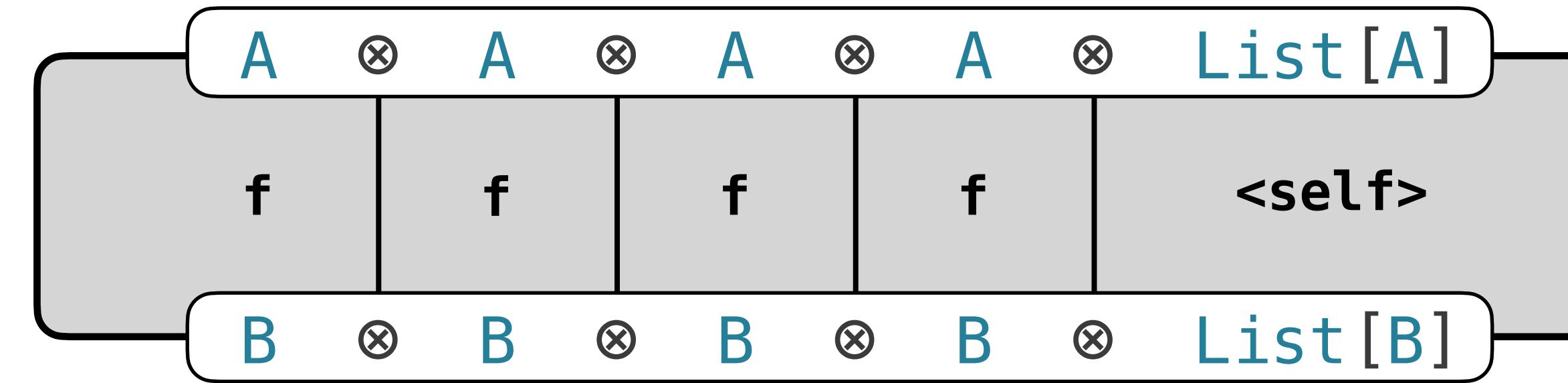
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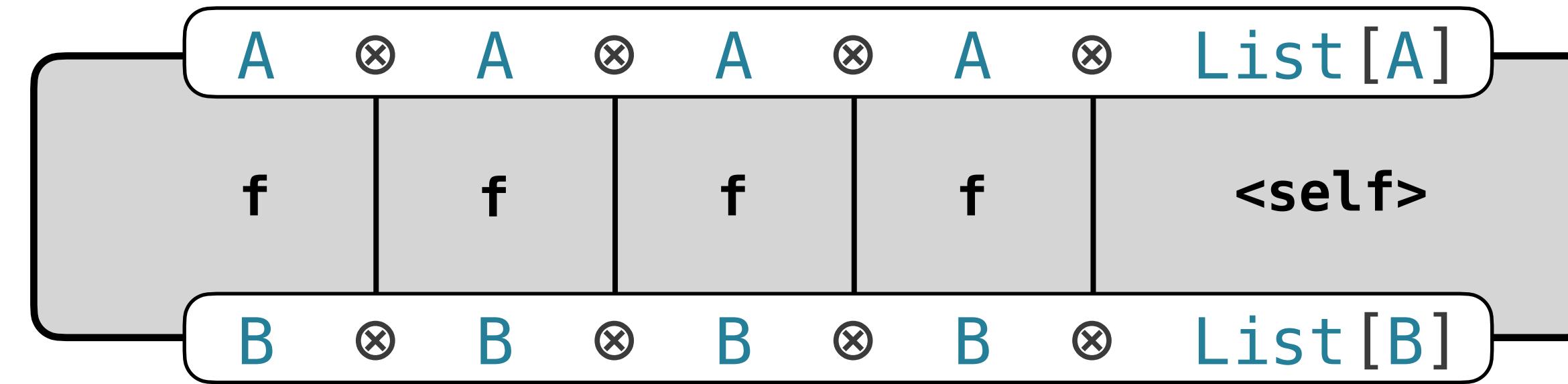
List.map(f)



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List.map(f)



Implicitly concurrent

Endless

$\text{Endless}[A] = \text{One} \& (A \otimes \text{Endless}[A])$

Endless

consumer
choice

$$\text{Endless}[A] = \text{One} \And (A \otimes \text{Endless}[A])$$

Endless

consumer
choice

$$\text{Endless}[A] = \text{One} \And (A \otimes \text{Endless}[A])$$

- consumer may
 - close
 - ask for next element
- producer has to oblige
- co-List

Endless

consumer
choice

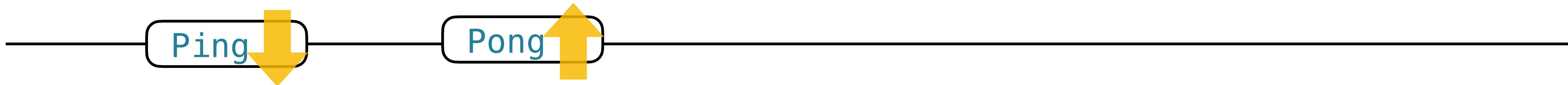
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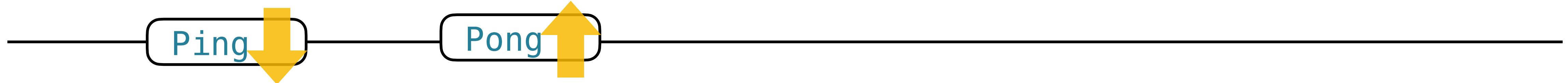
$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$

producer
choice

Signals

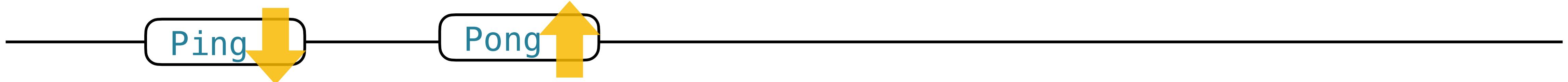


Signals

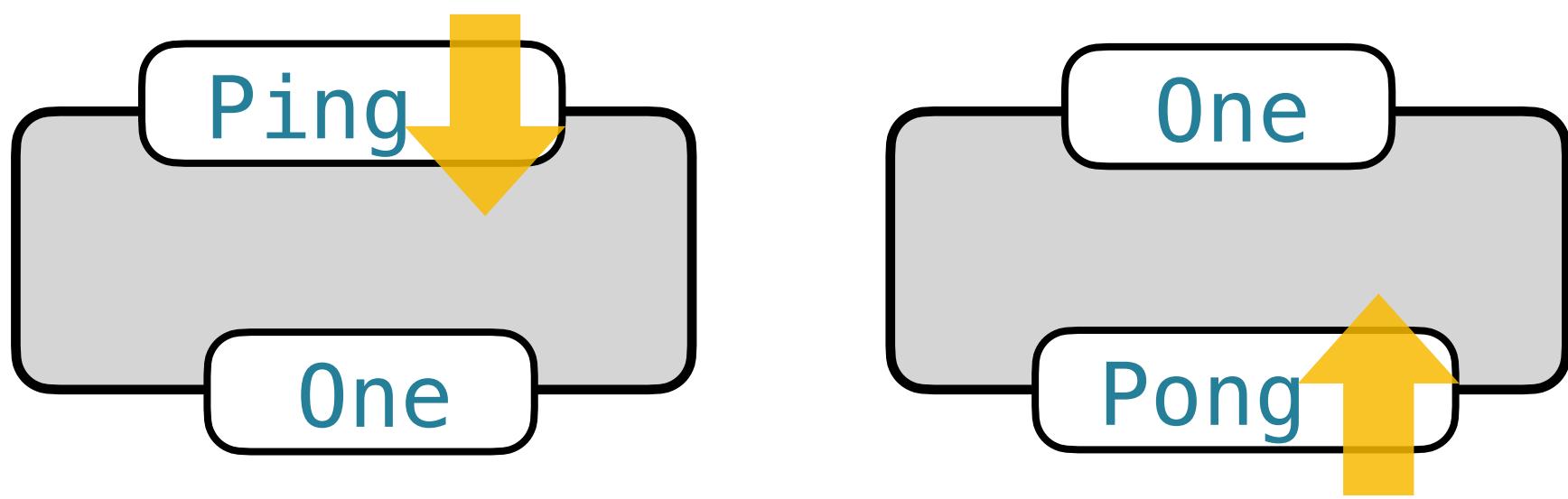


dismissible

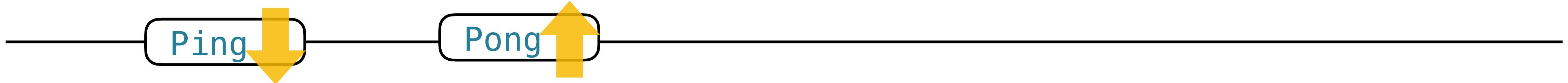
Signals



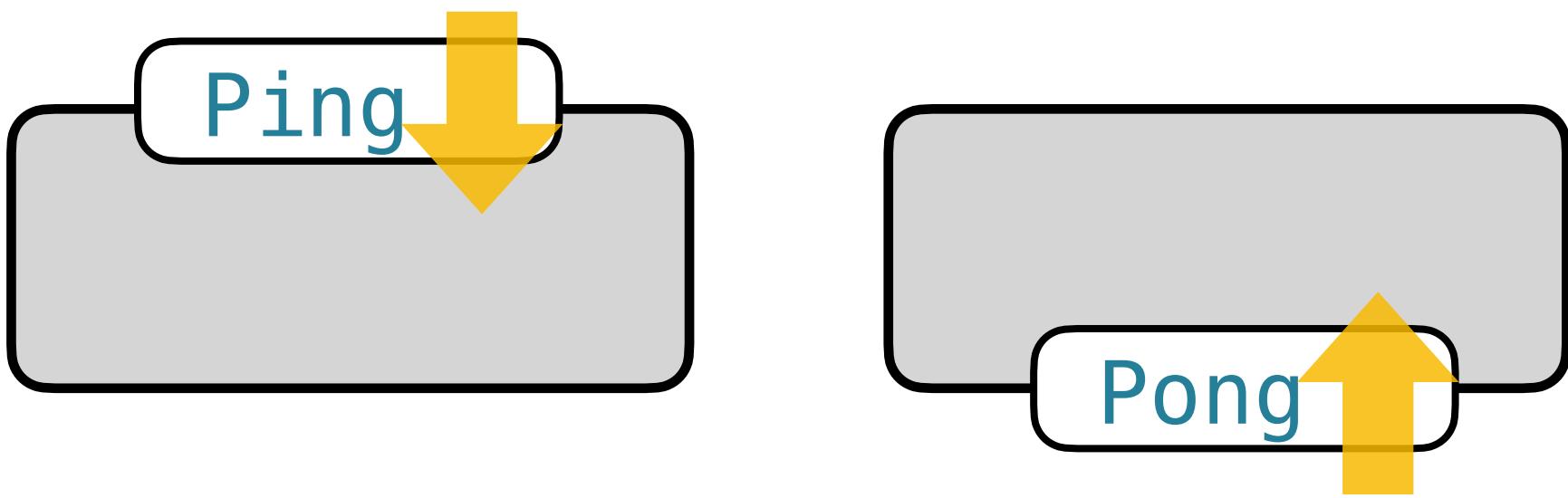
dismissible



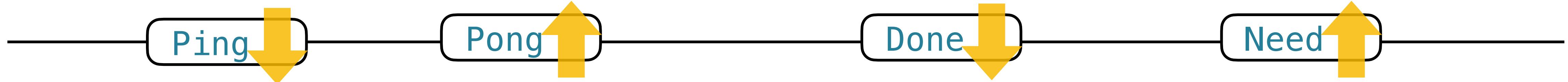
Signals



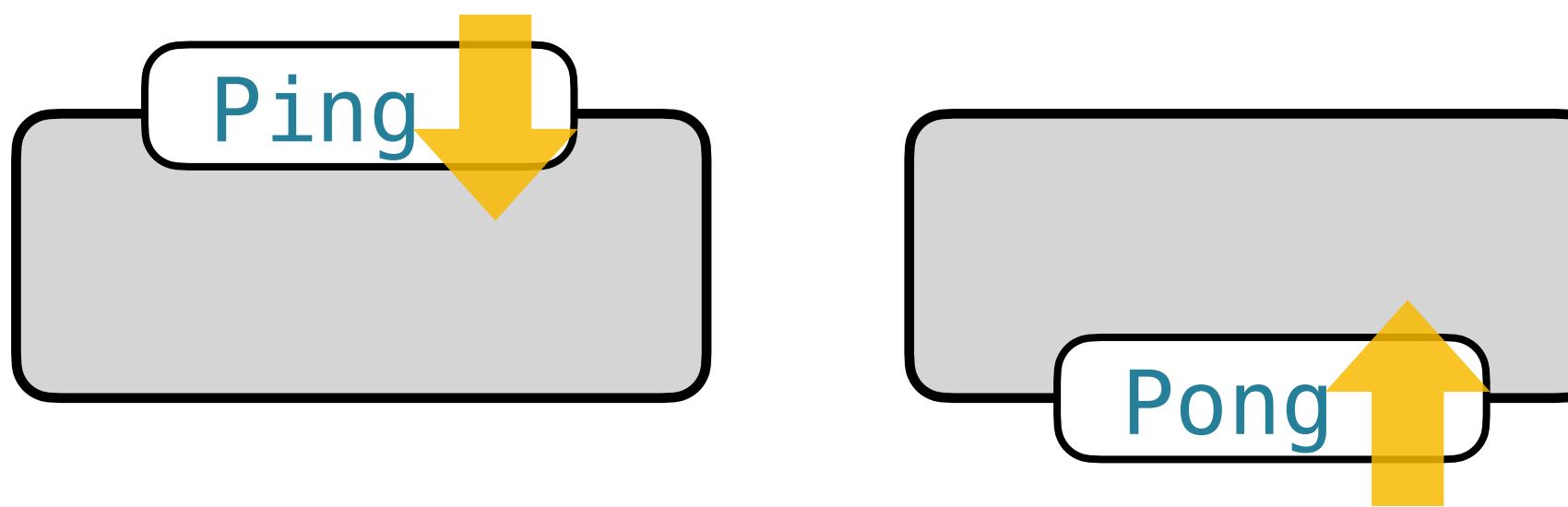
dismissible



Signals



dismissible

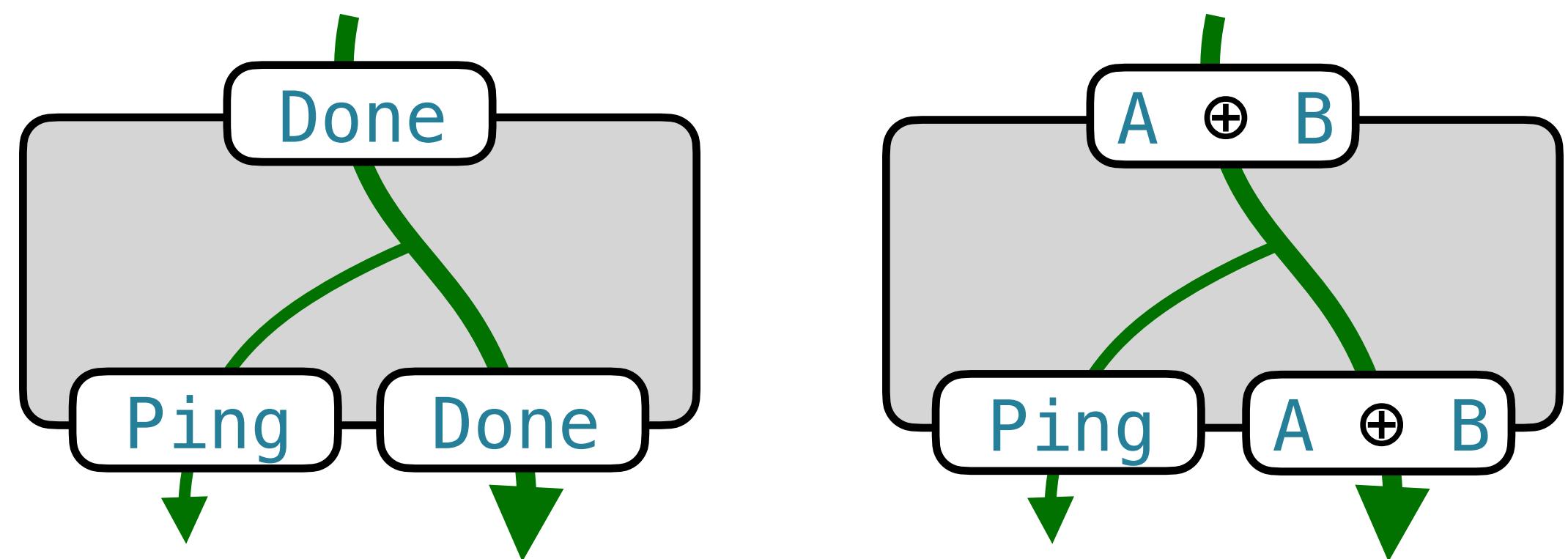


non-dismissible

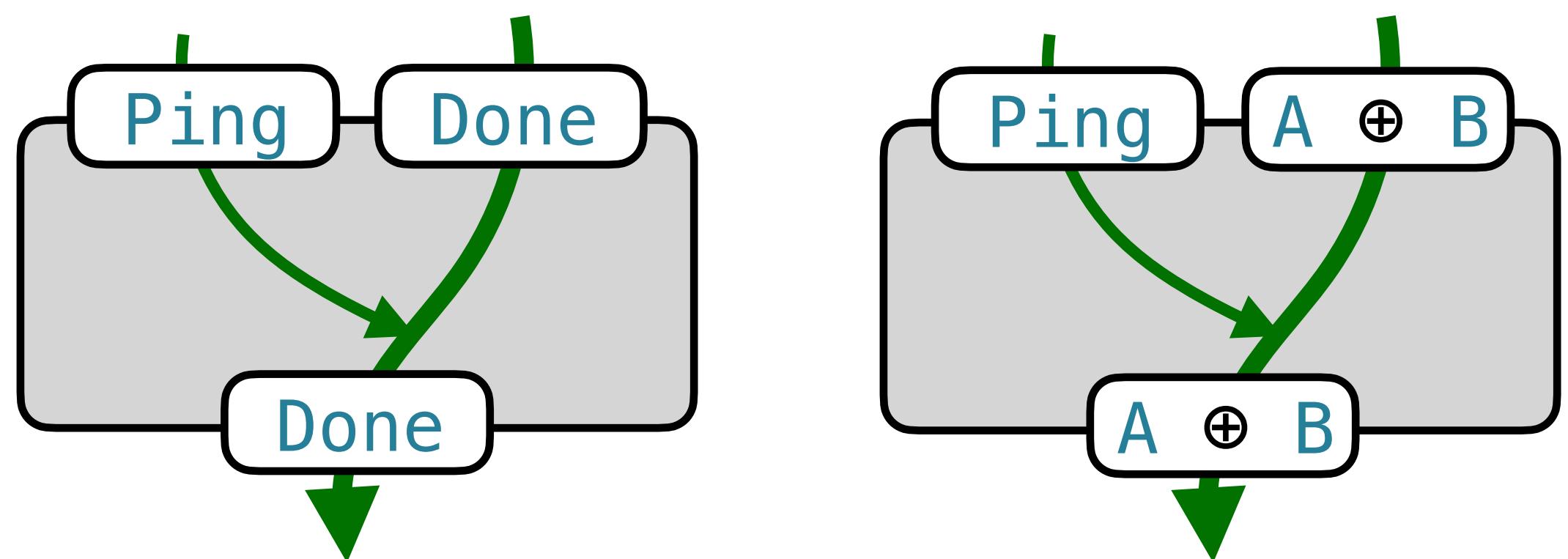
- must be awaited
- signal completion of something expensive

Signals

Ping introduction (e.g.)

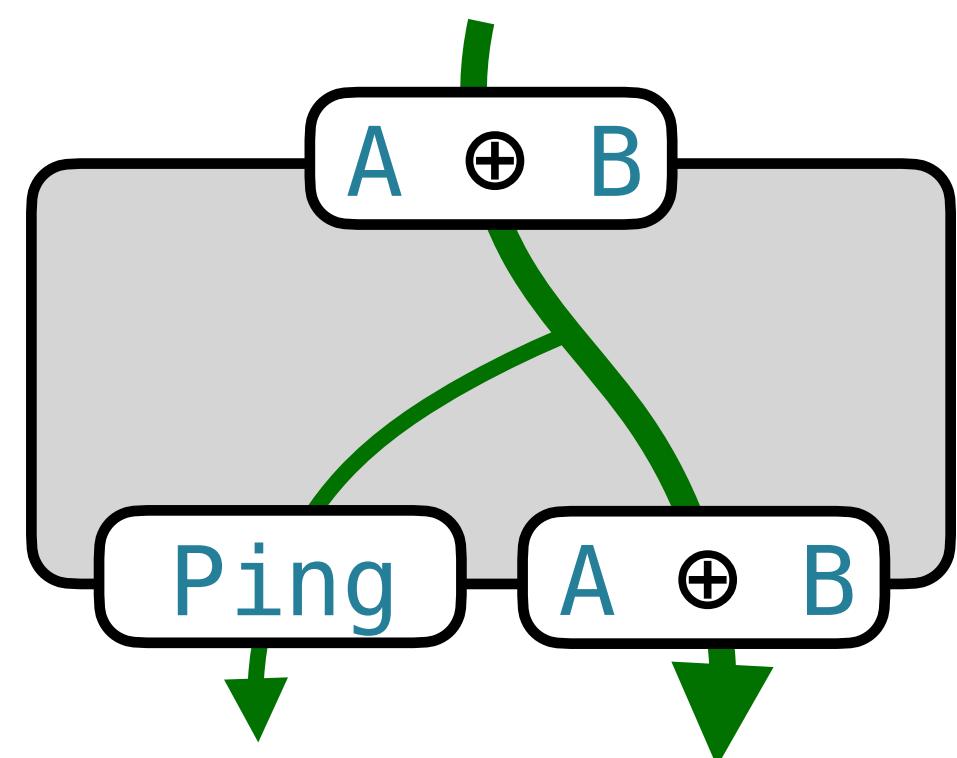
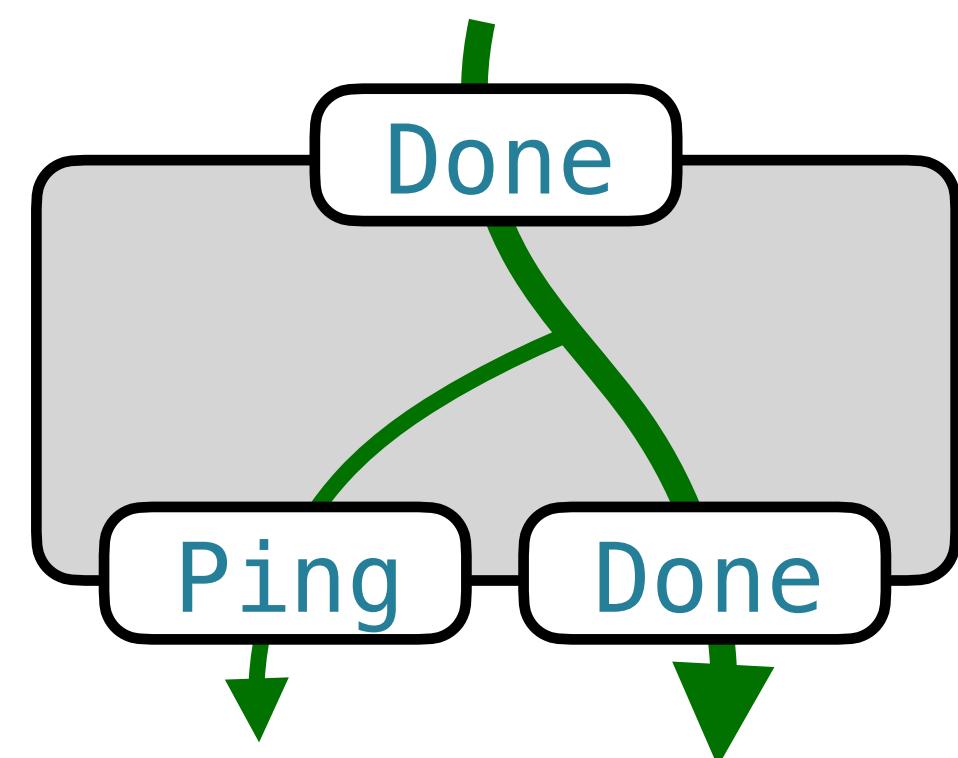


Ping elimination (e.g.)

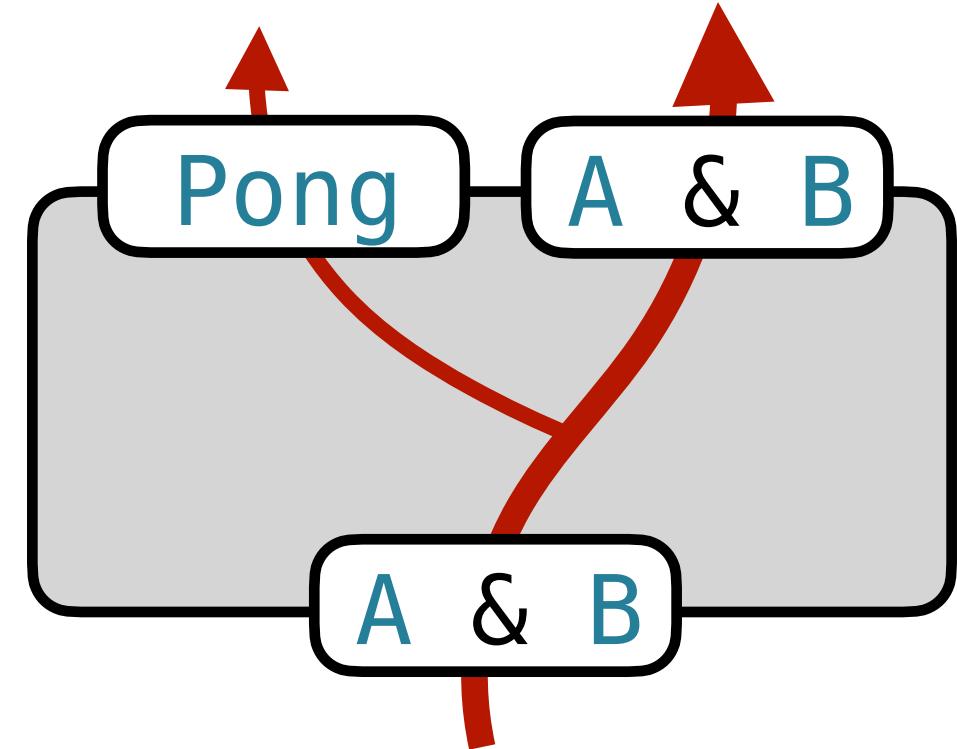
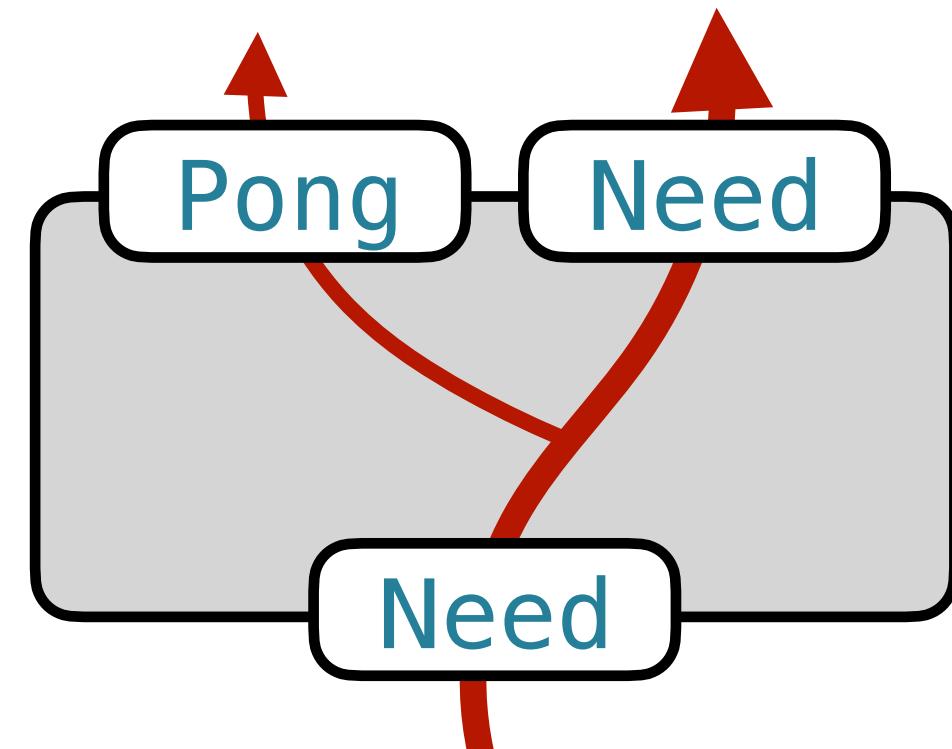


Signals

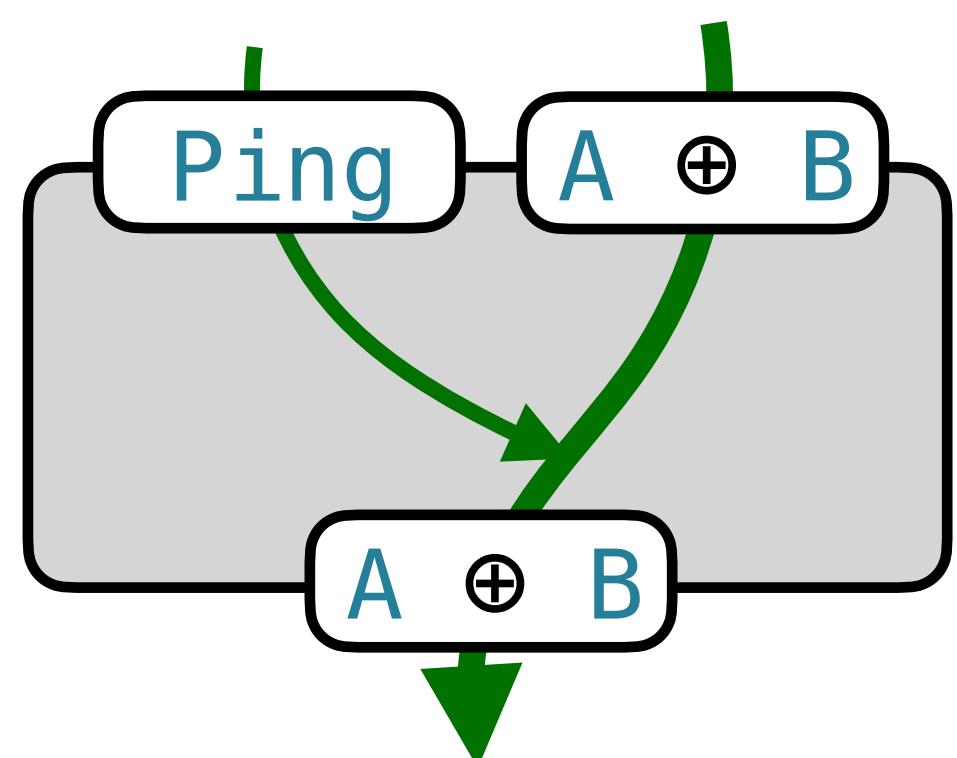
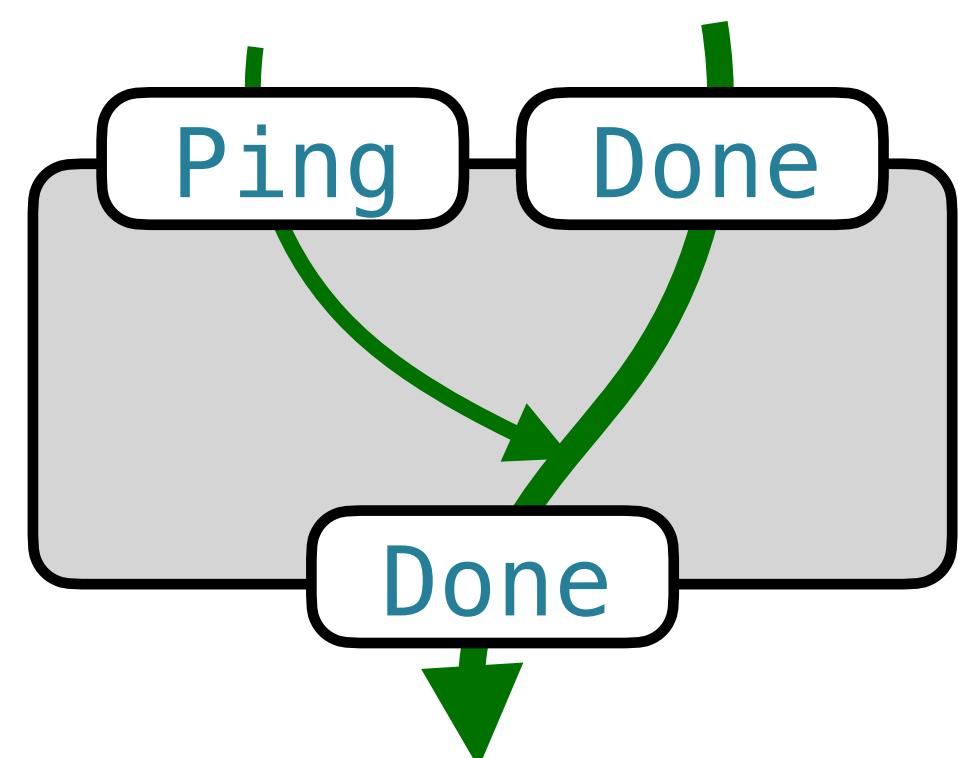
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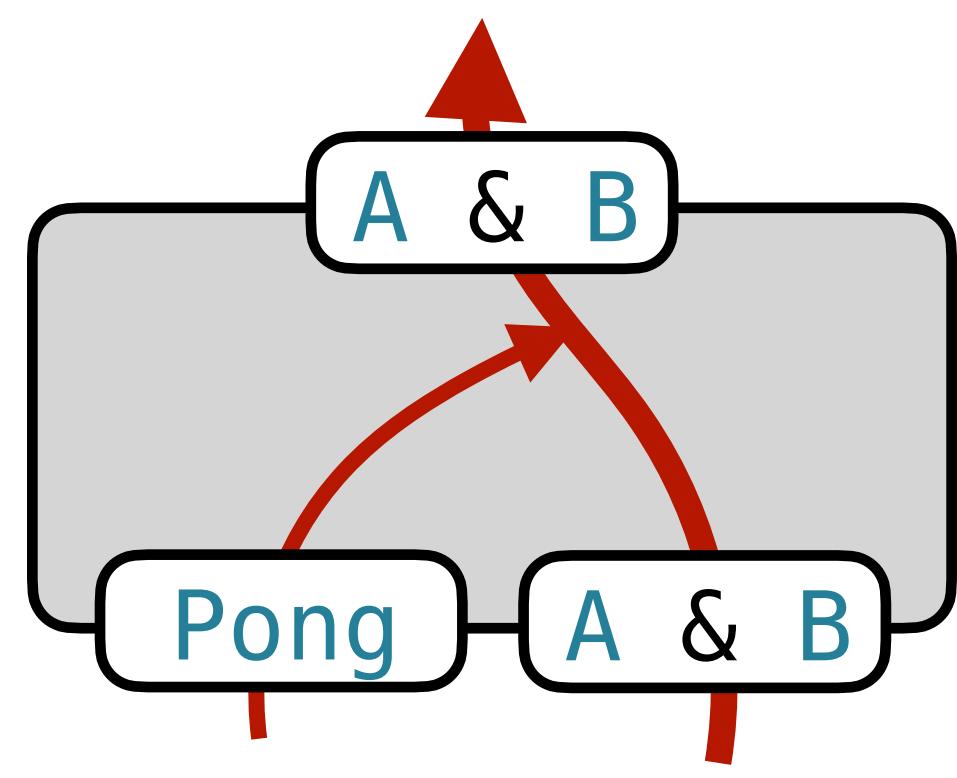
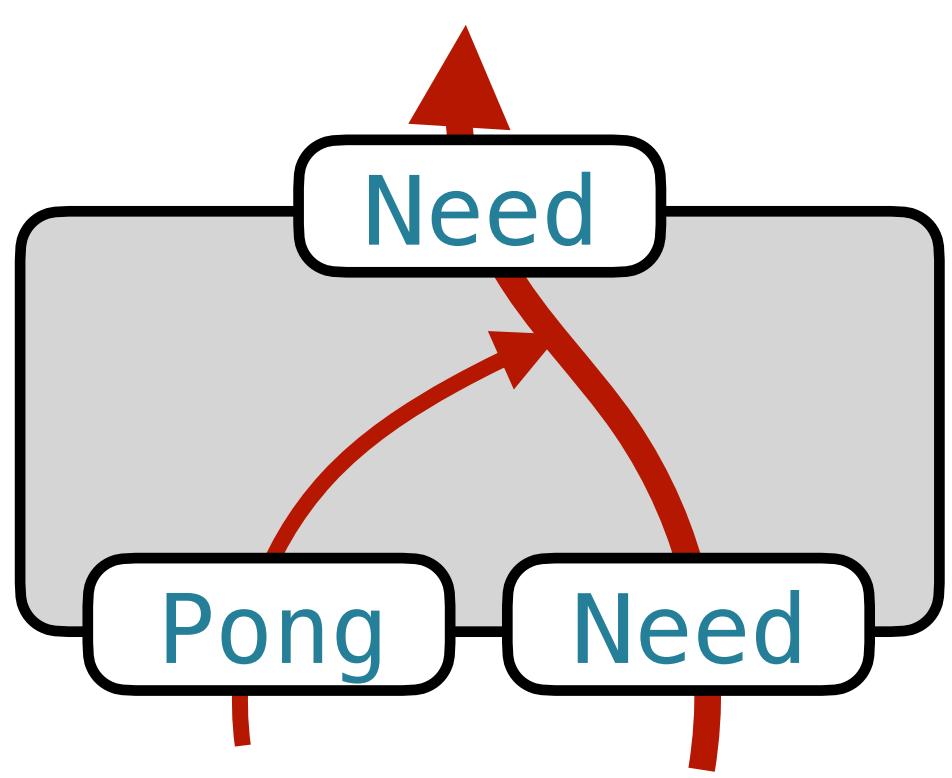
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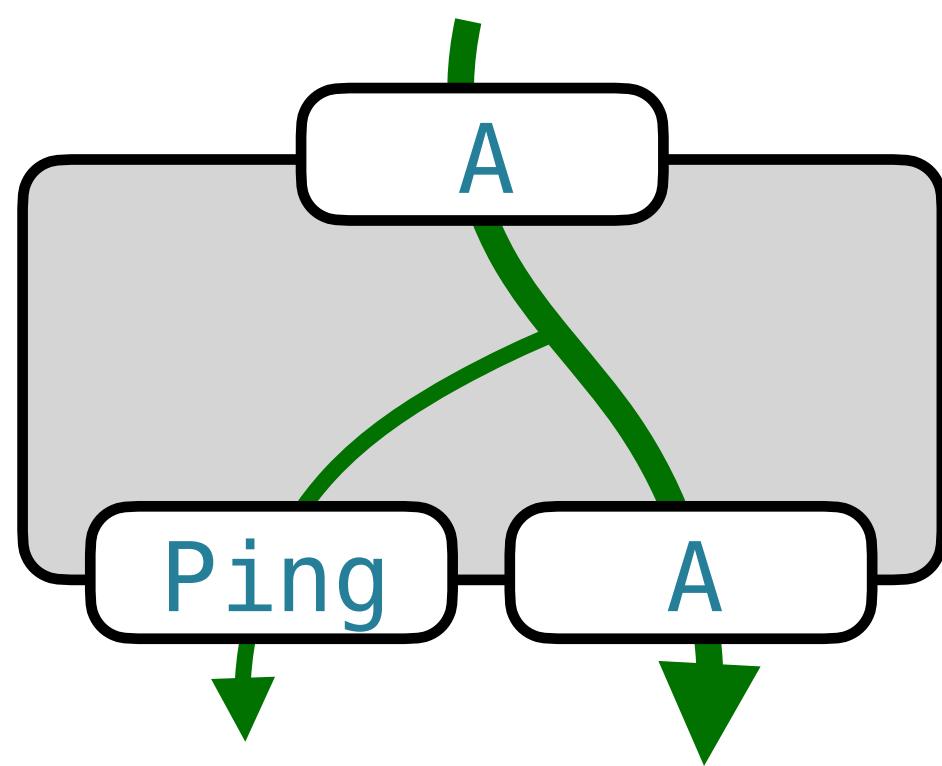


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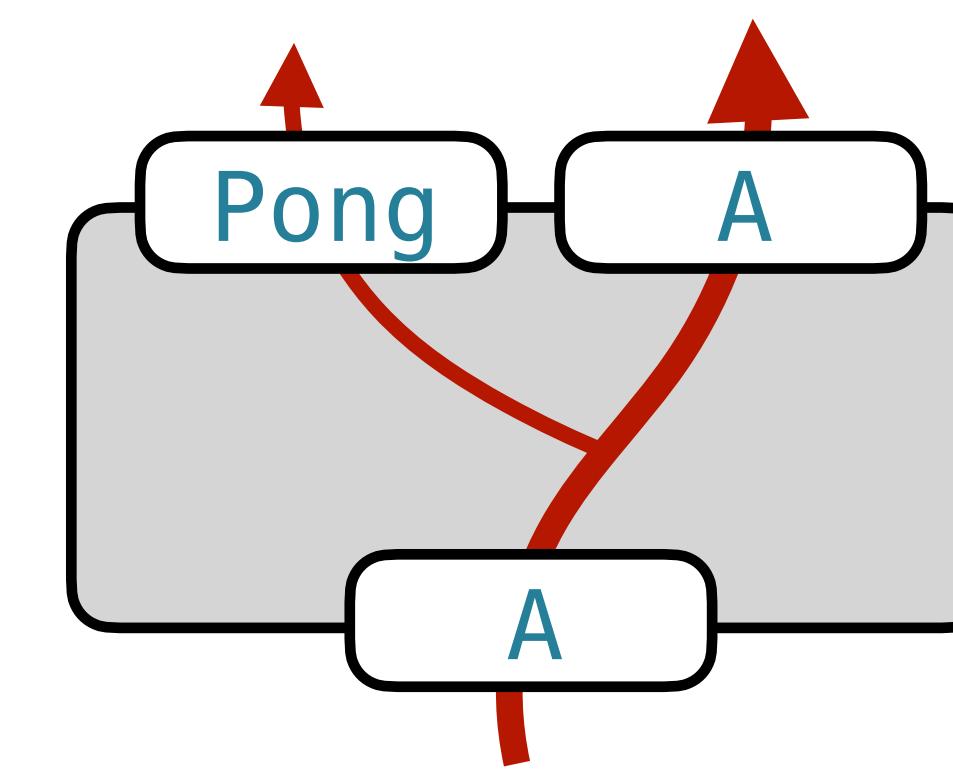


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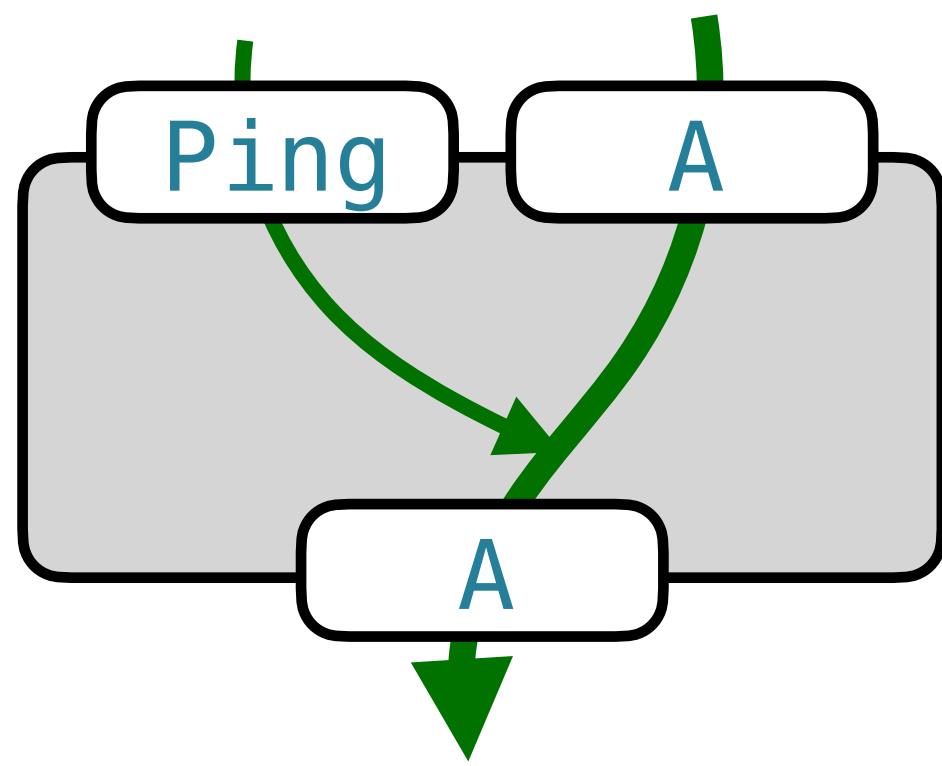
Signaling.Positive[A]



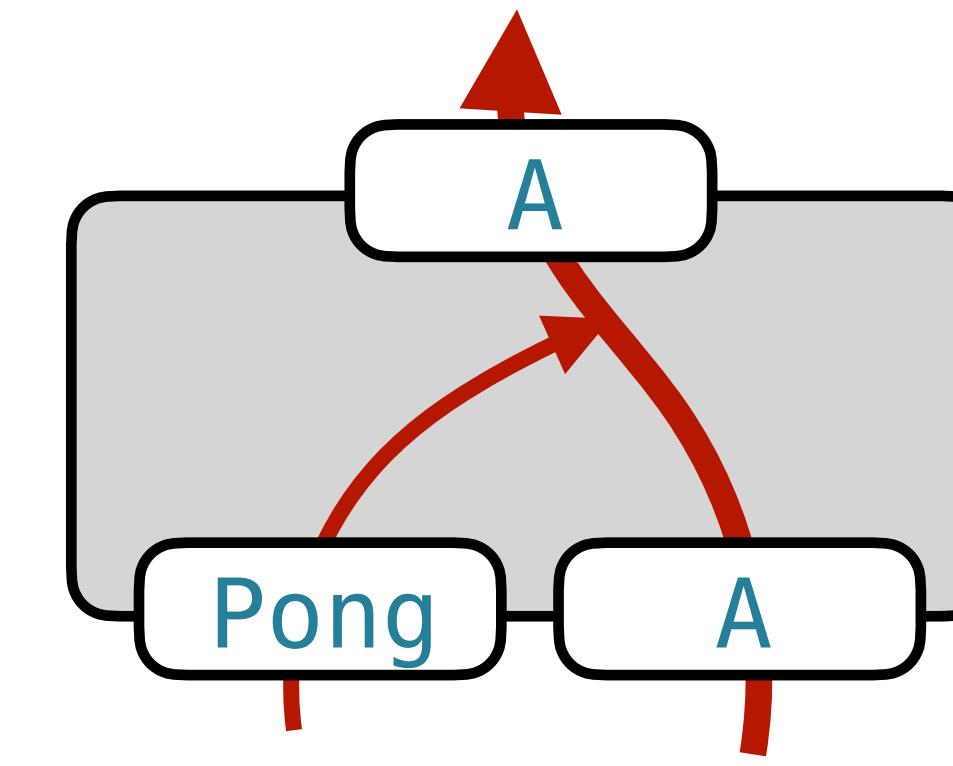
Signaling.Negative[A]



Deferrable.Positive[A]

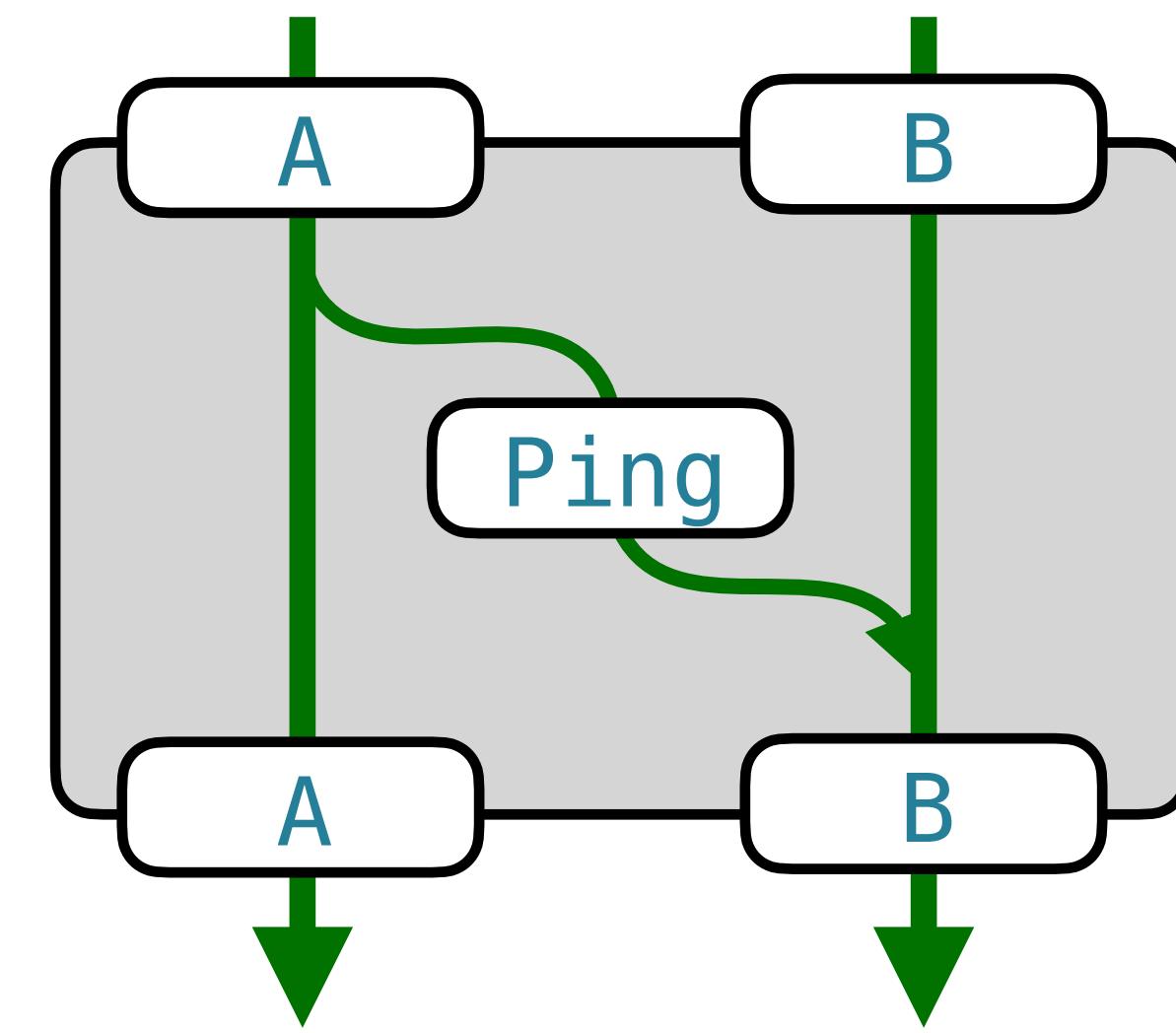


Deferrable.Negative[A]



Sequencing

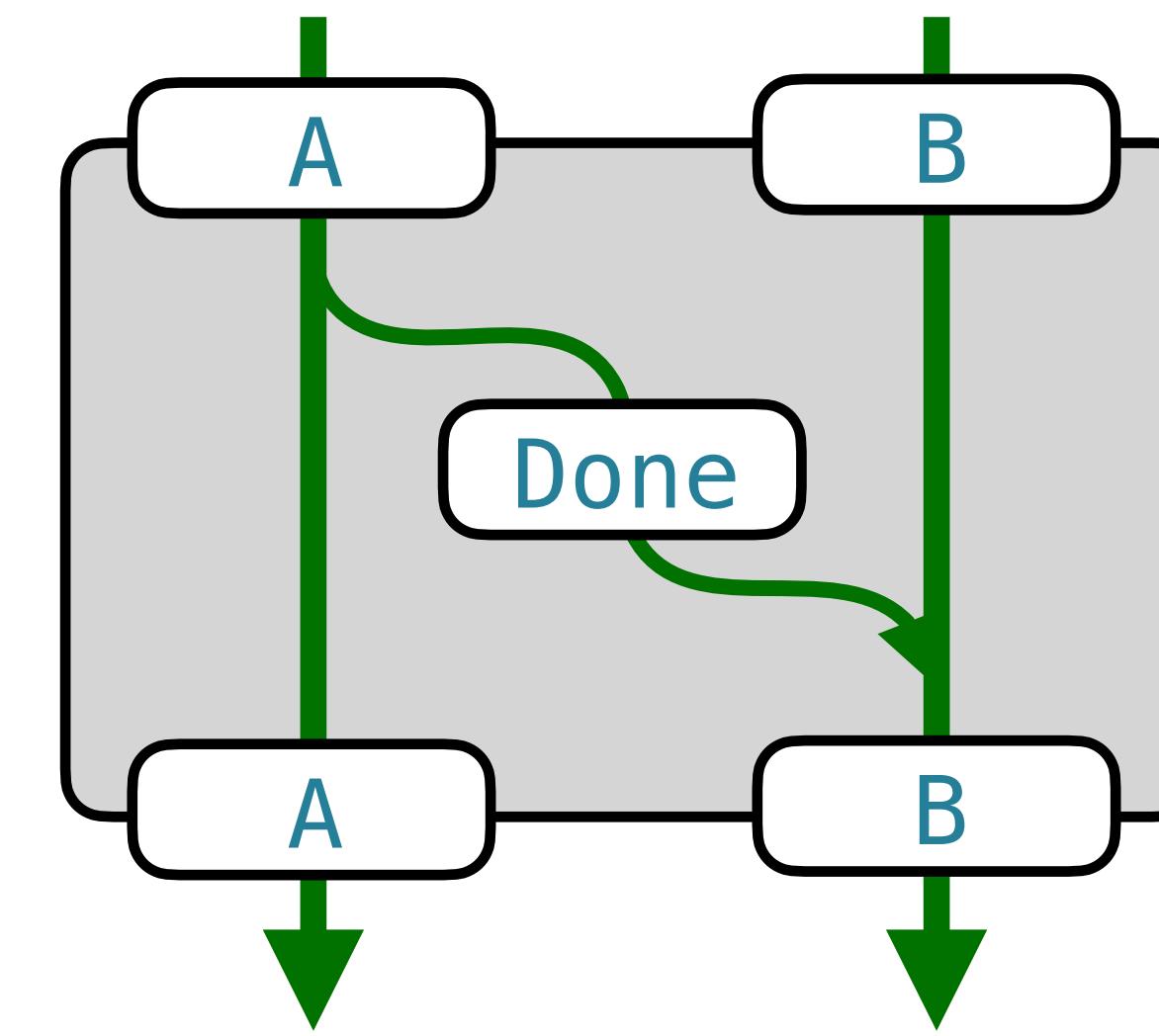
Signaling.Positive [A]



Deferrable.Positive [B]

Sequencing

Signaling.Positive[A]



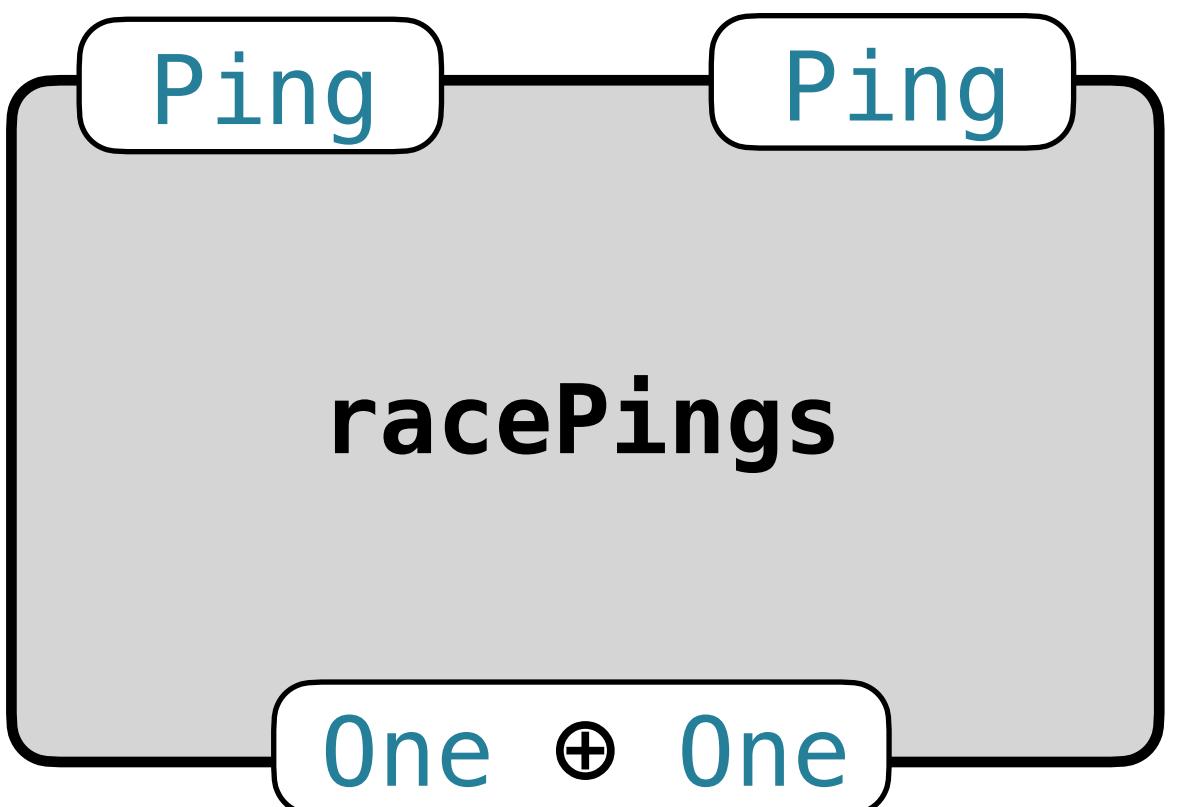
Junction.Positive[A]

Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

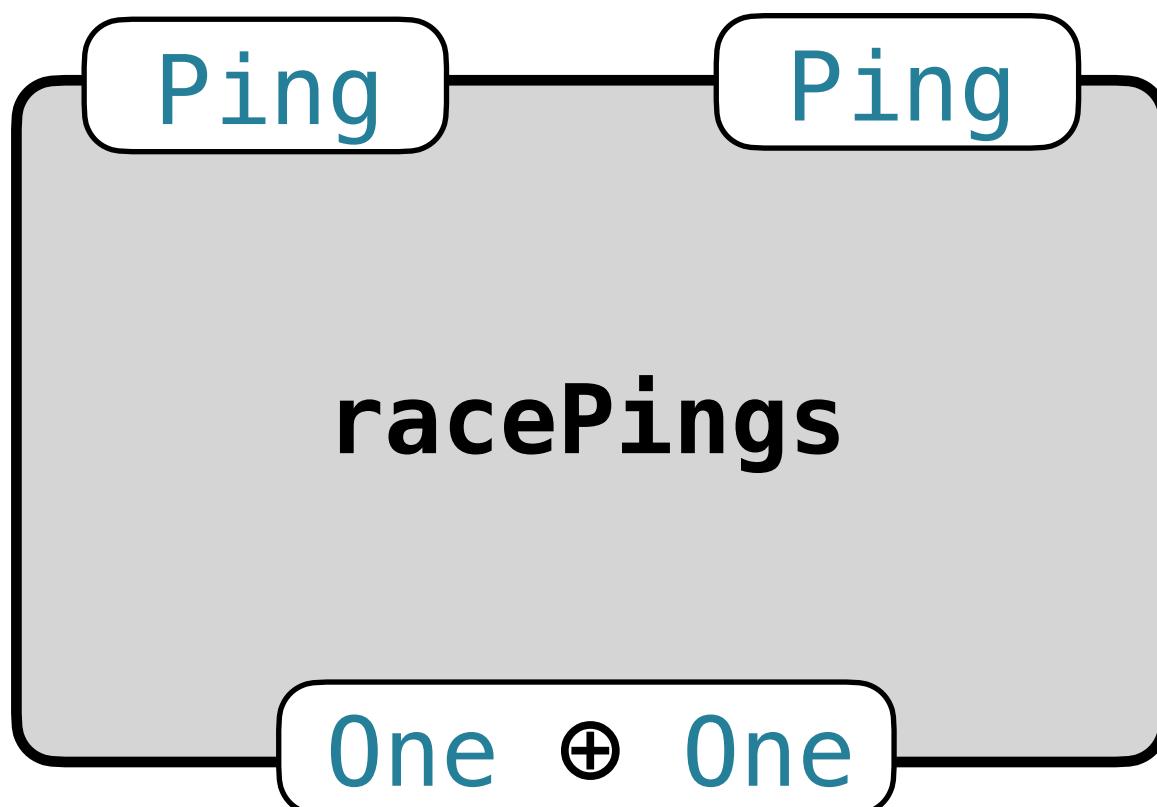
Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

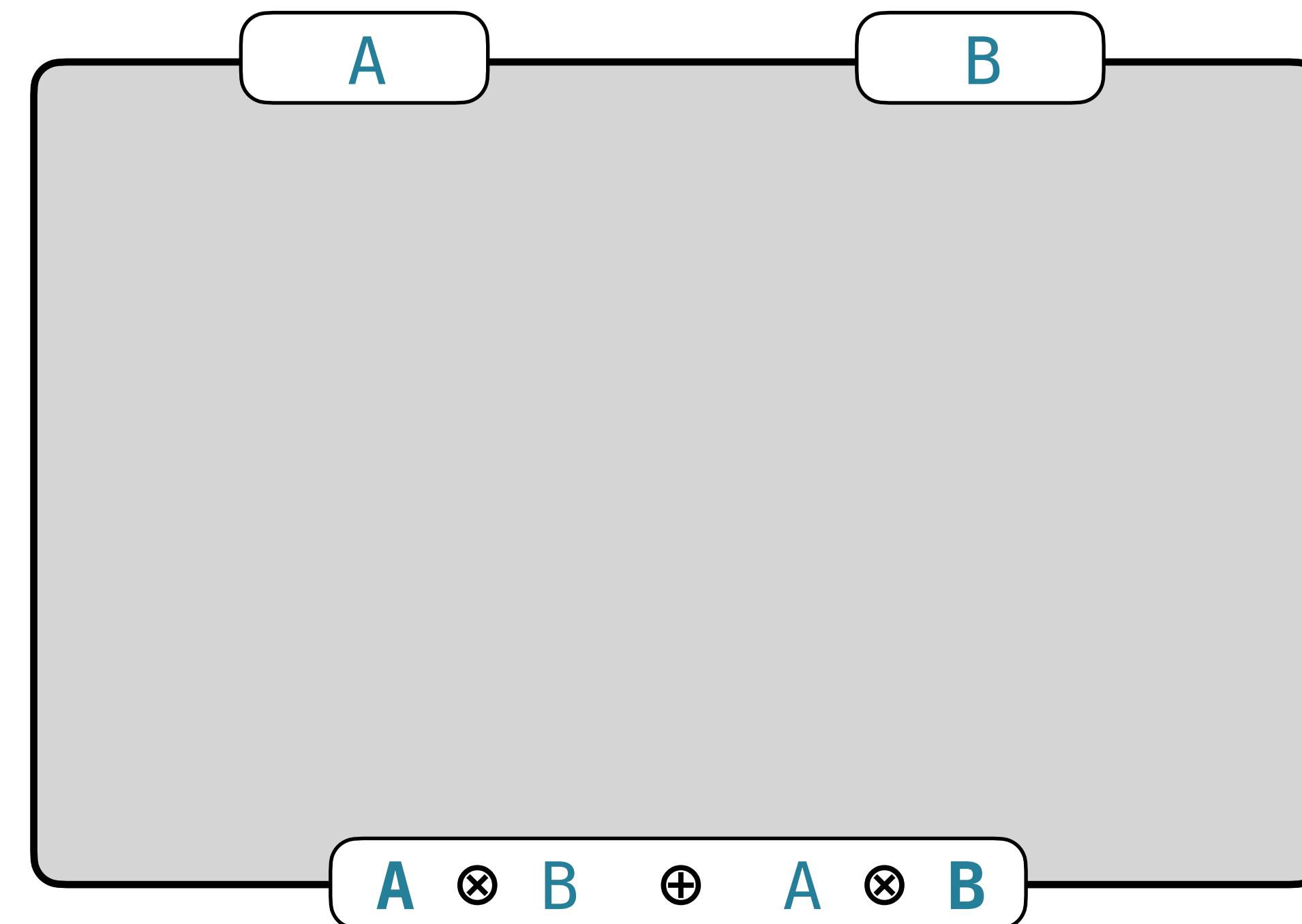


Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

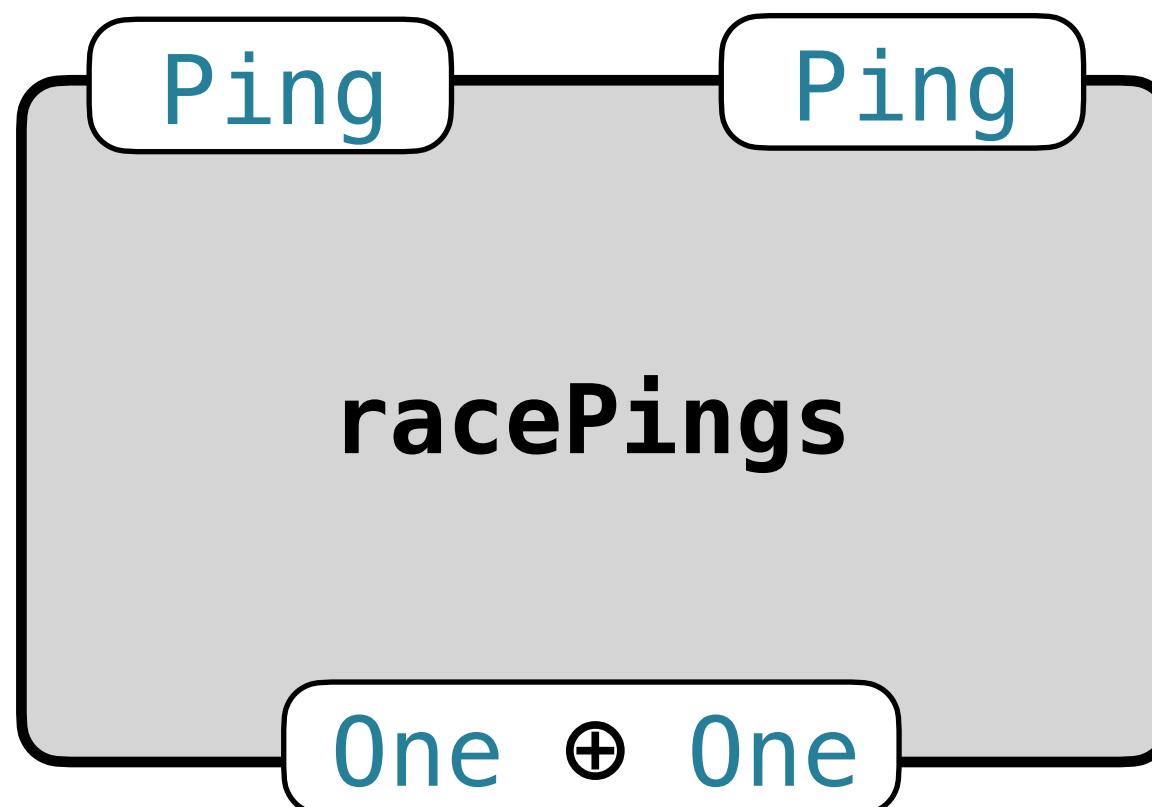


```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
  ) =
```

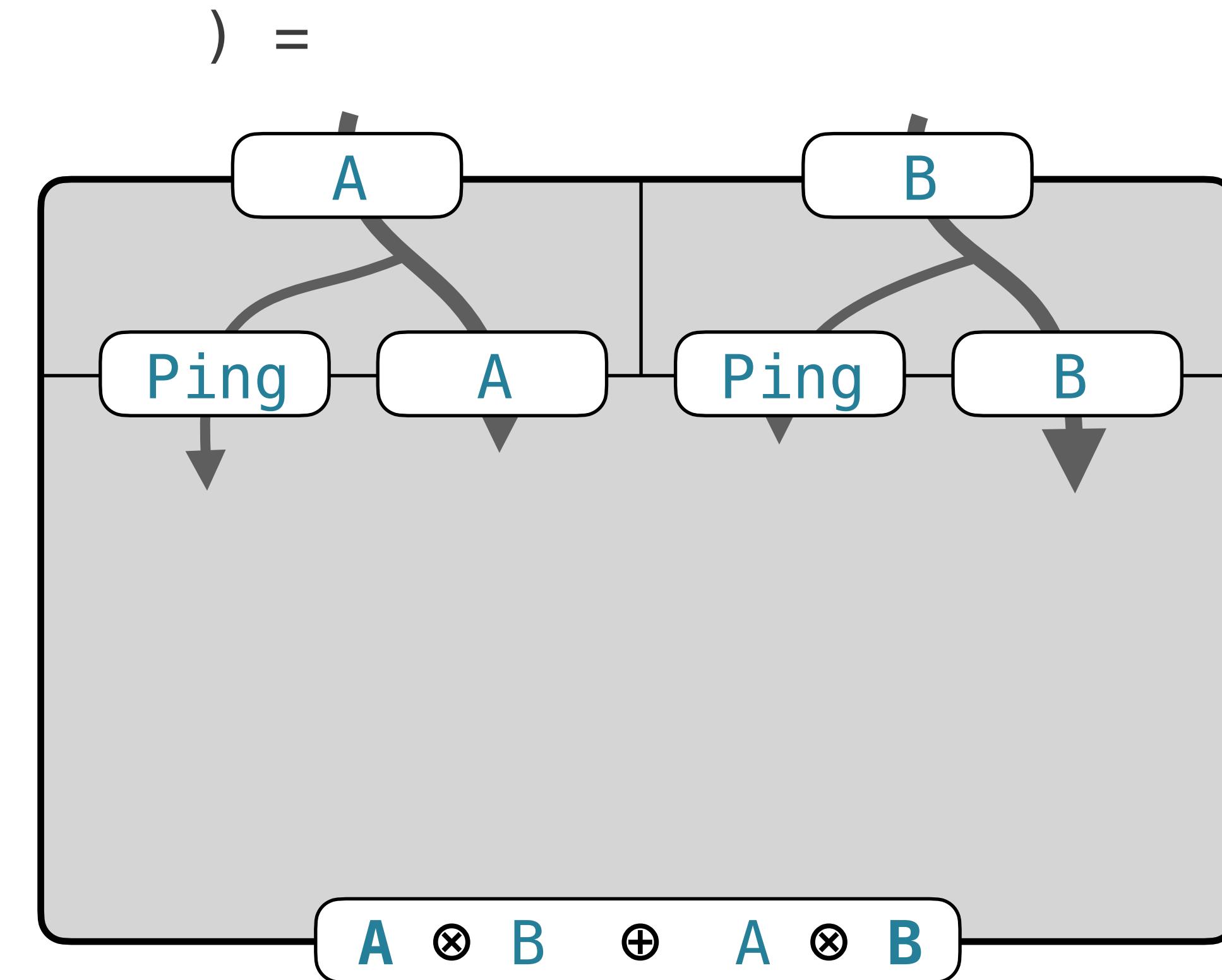


Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

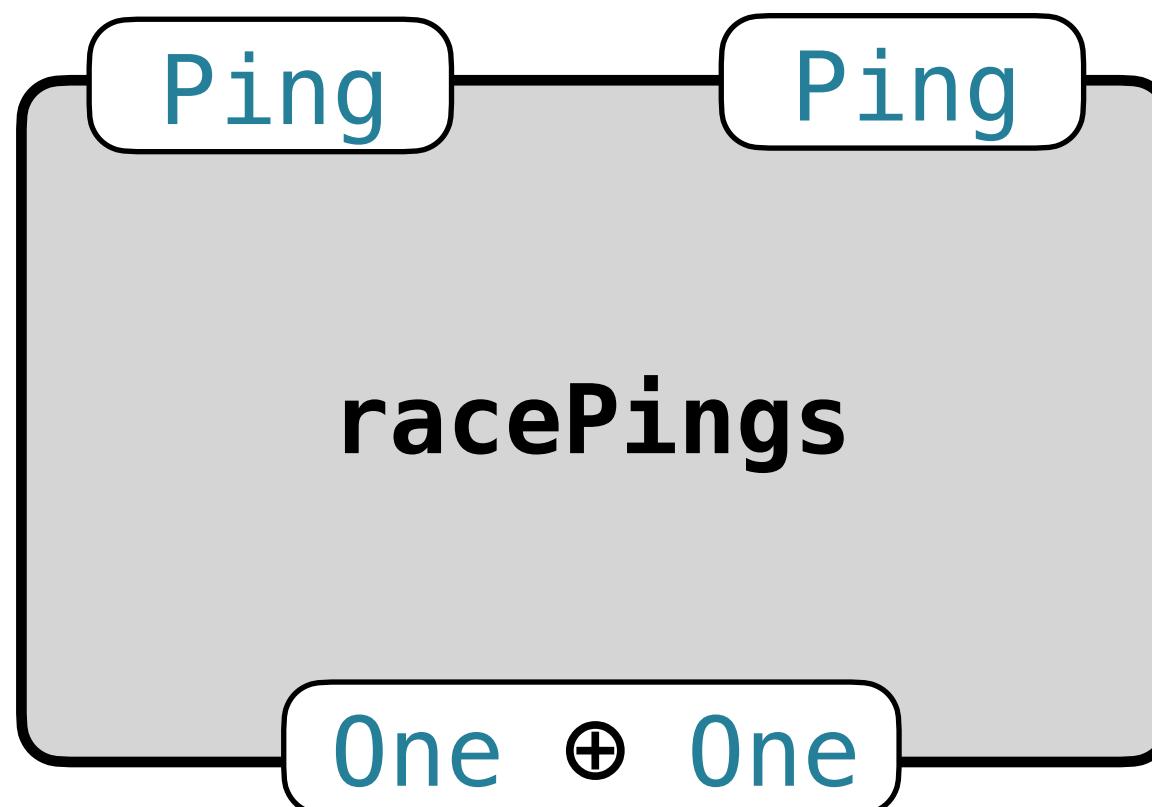


```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
) =
```

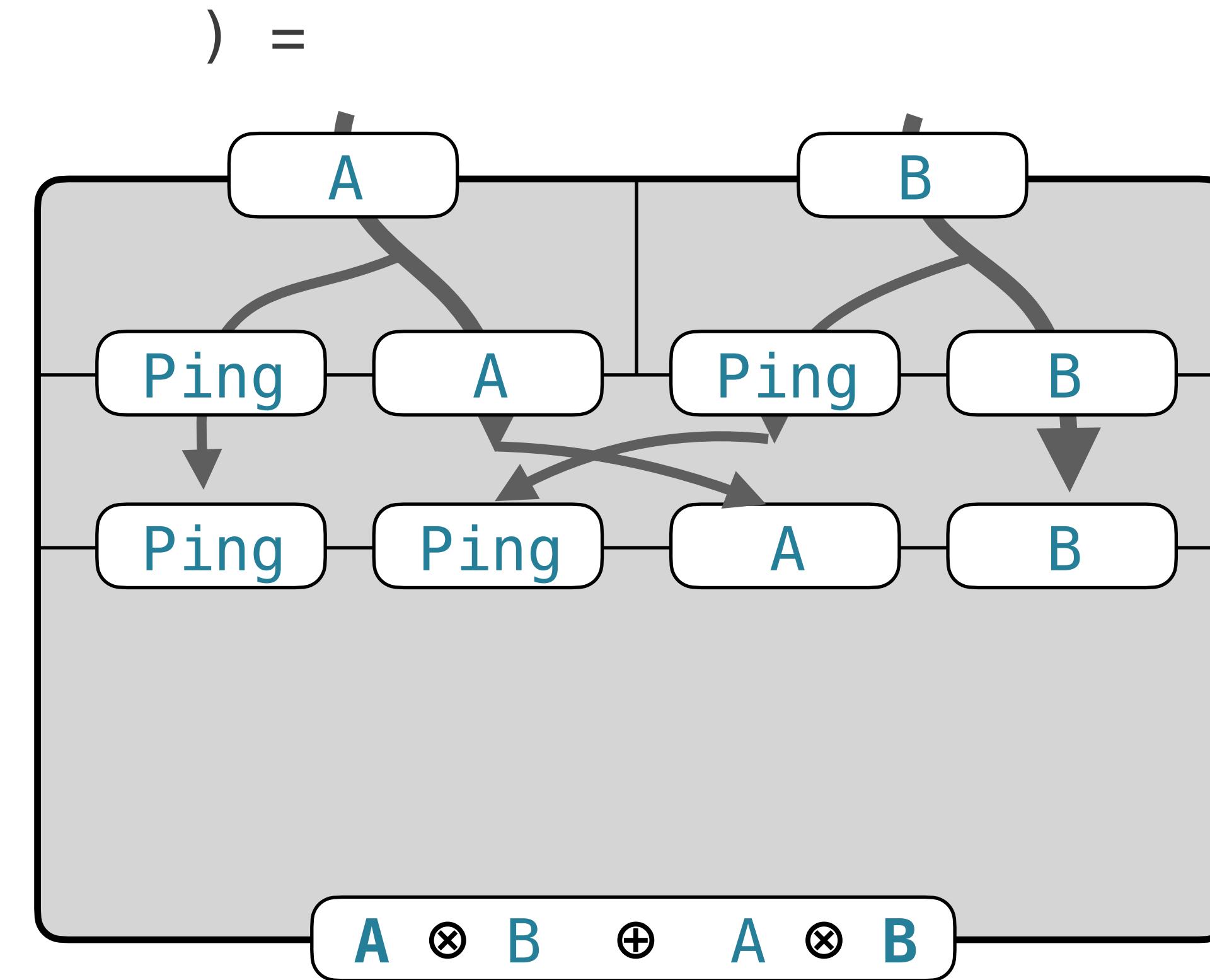


Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
 - Source of non-determinism

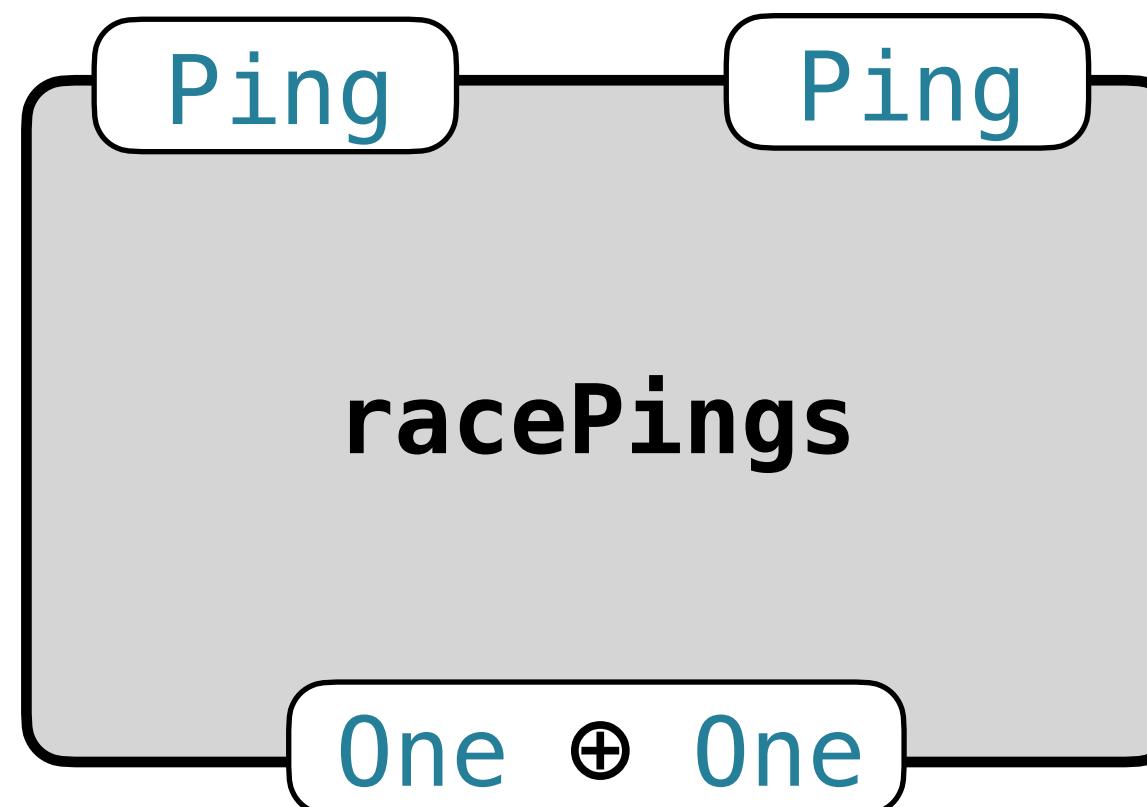


```
def race[A, B](using
  Signalizing.Positive[A],
  Signalizing.Positive[B],
) =
```

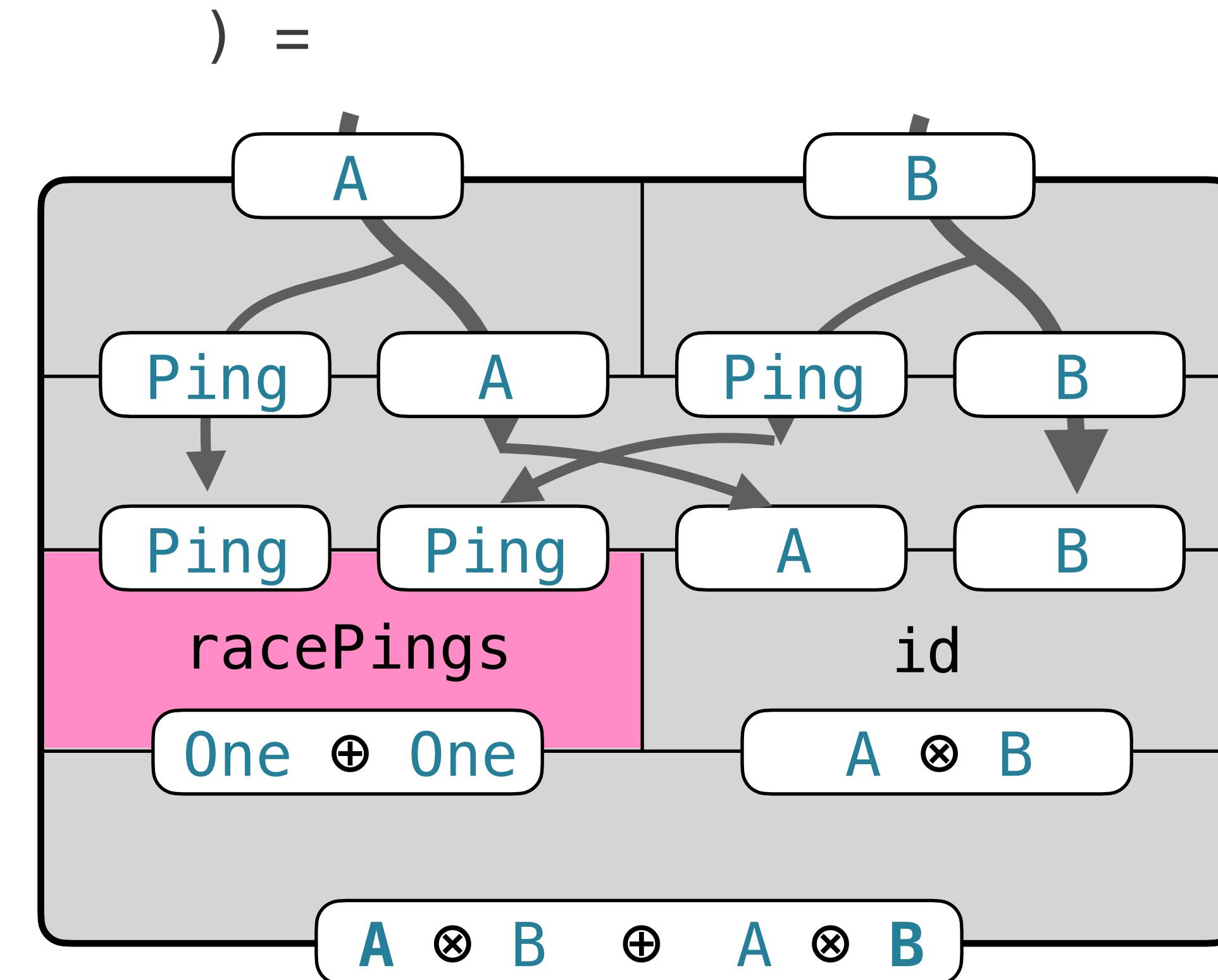


Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

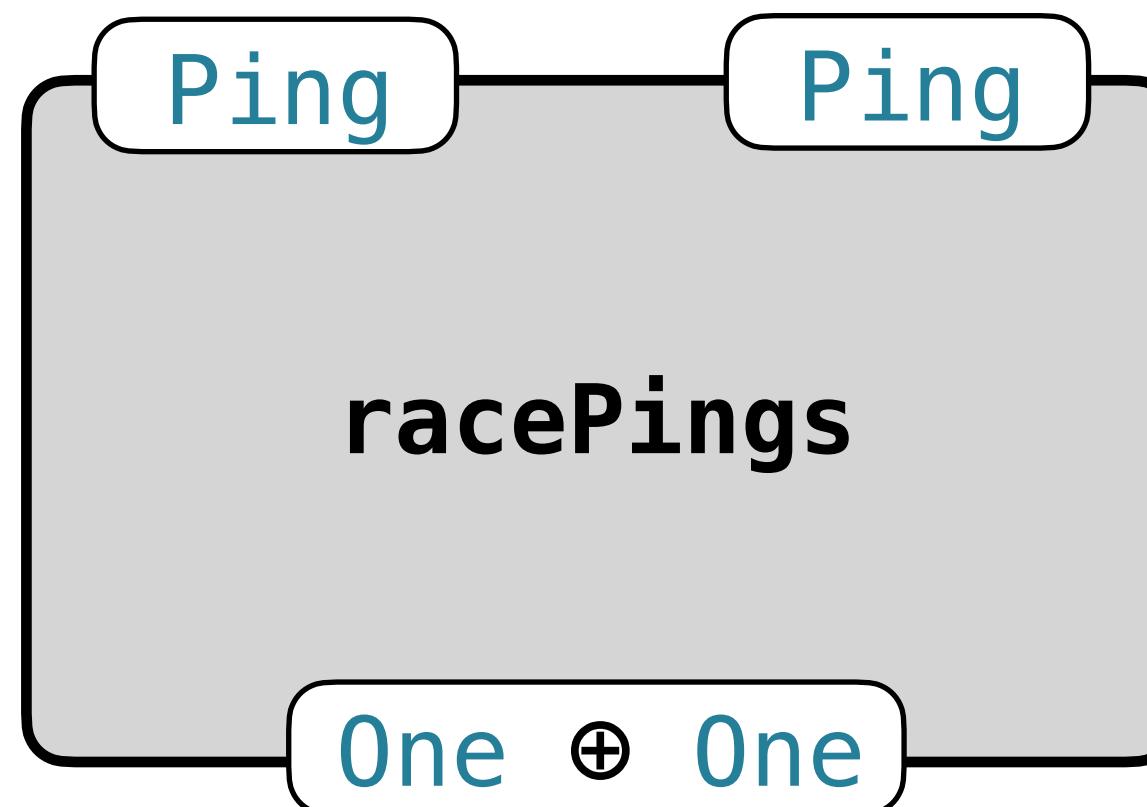


```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signalings.Positive[A],  
  Signalings.Positive[B],  
  ) =
```

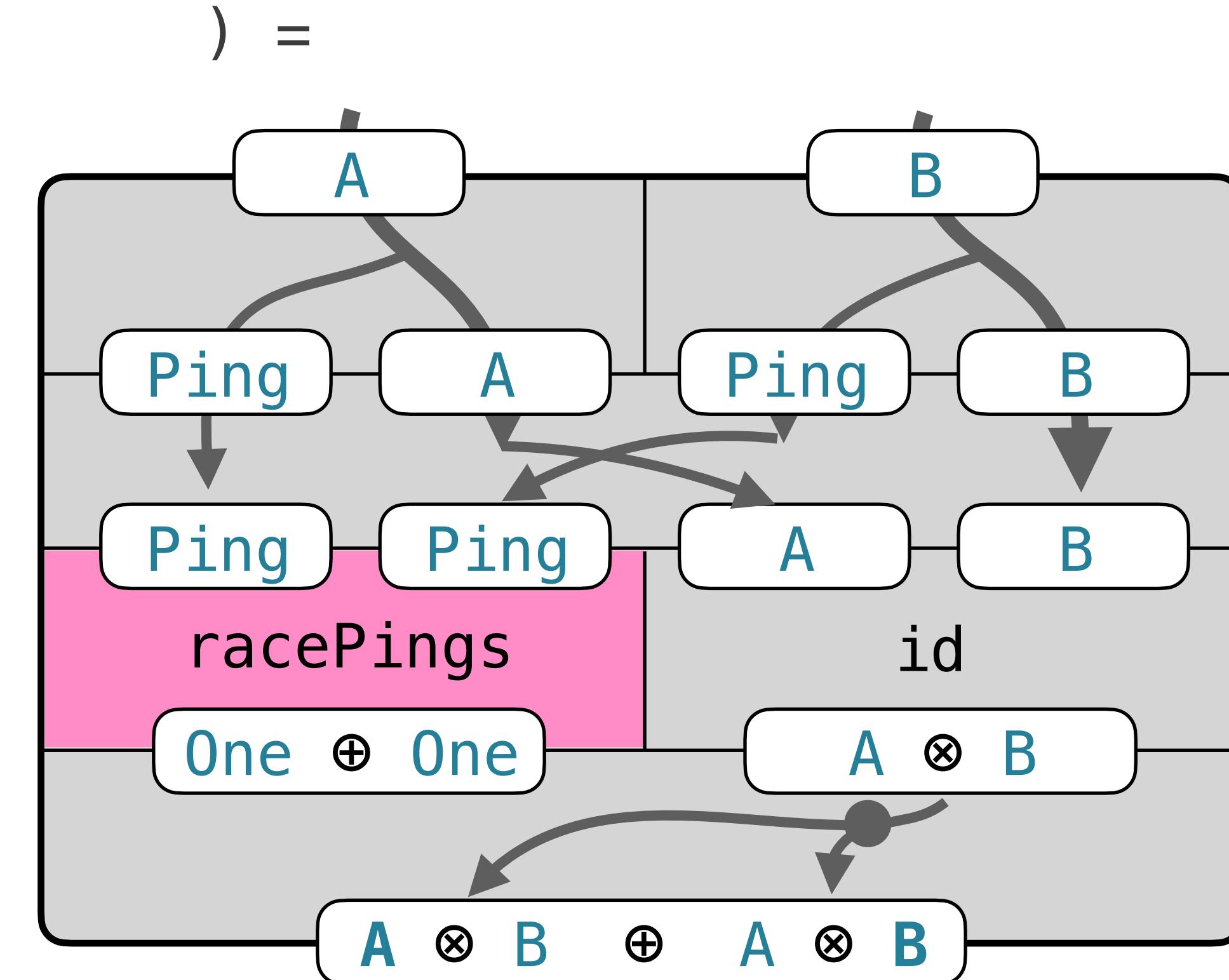


Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism



```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
  ) =
```



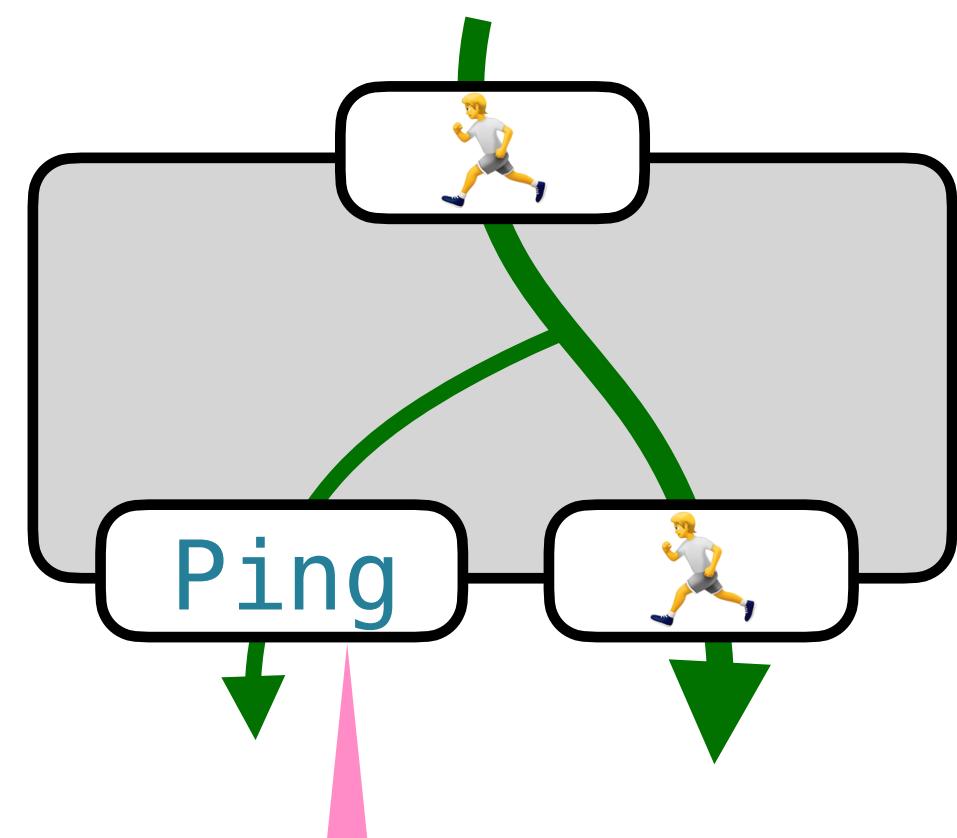
List.sortBySignal

Runners added to the list
as they **register** for the marathon.



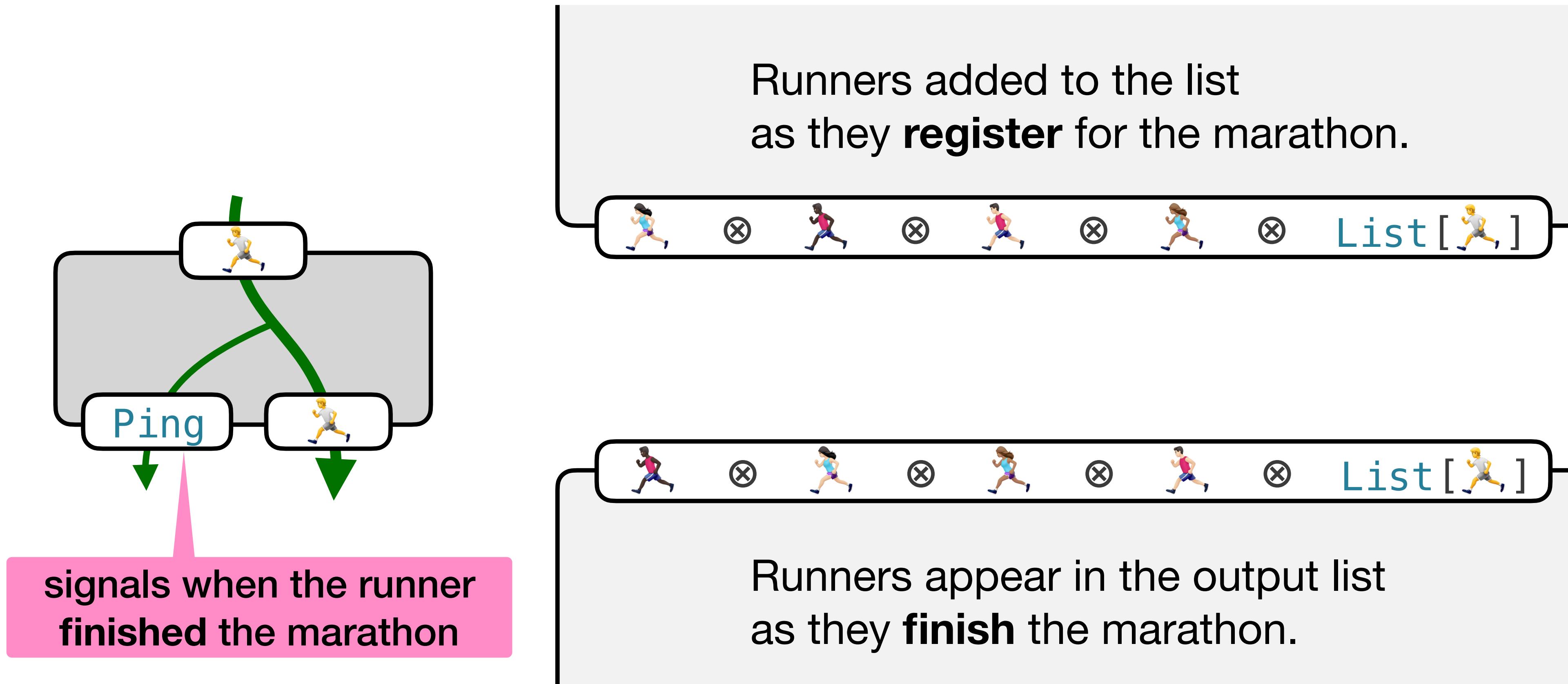
List.sortBySignal

Runners added to the list
as they **register** for the marathon.

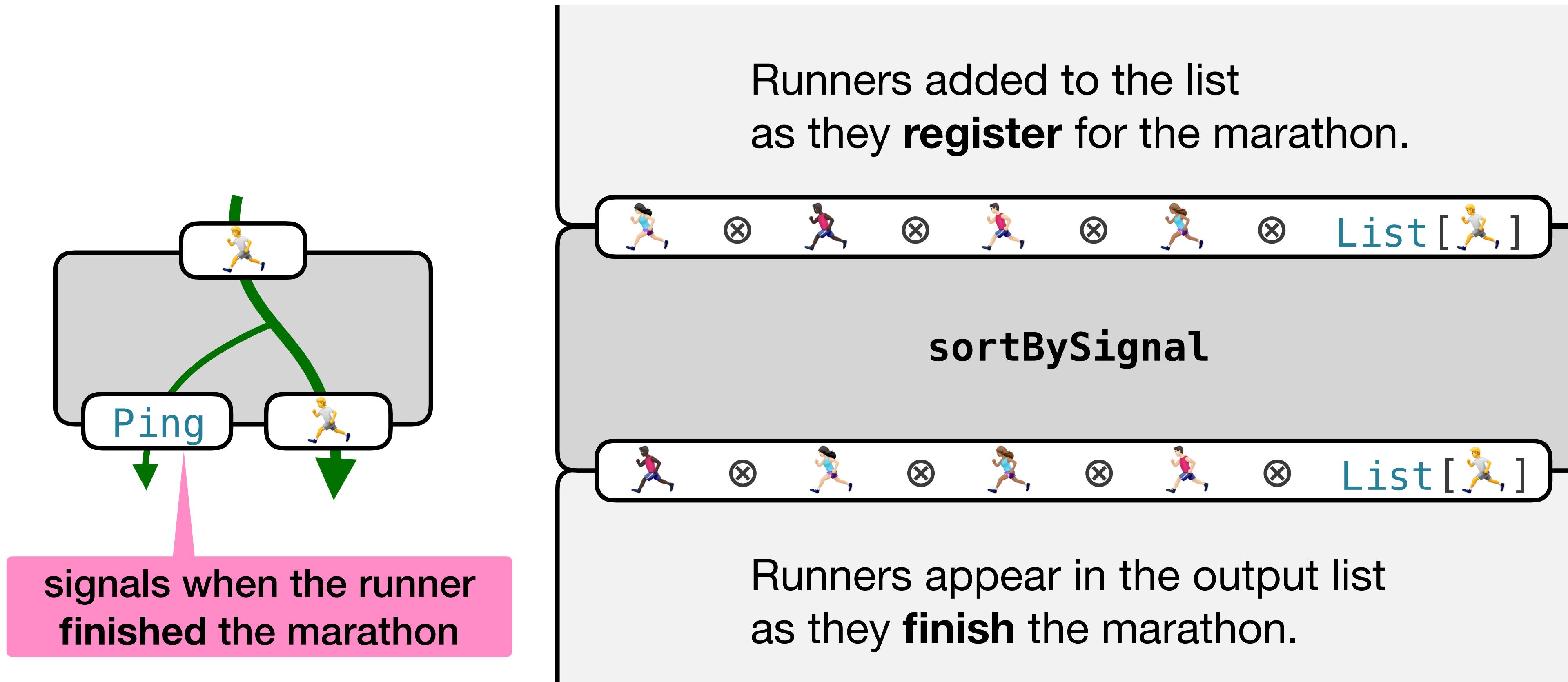


signals when the runner
finished the marathon

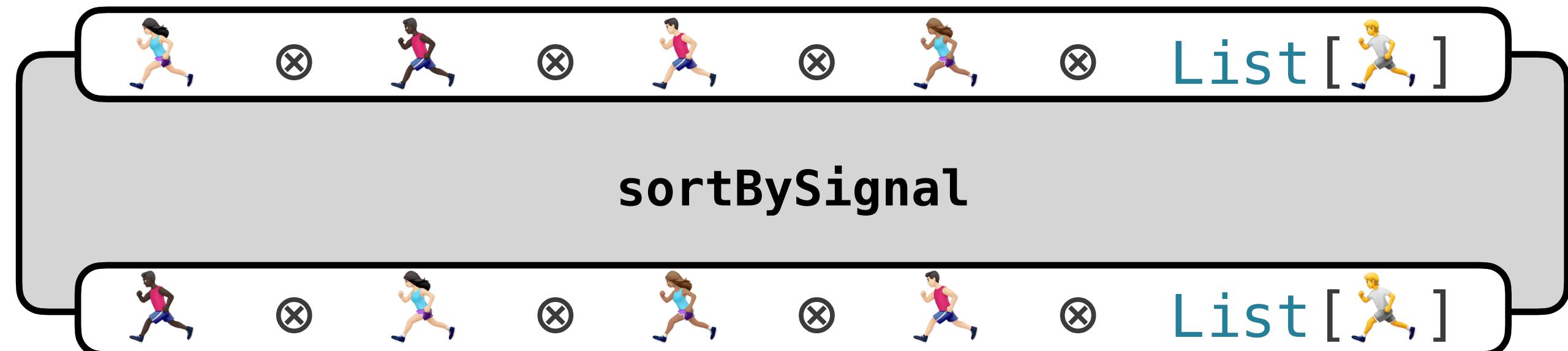
List.sortBySignal



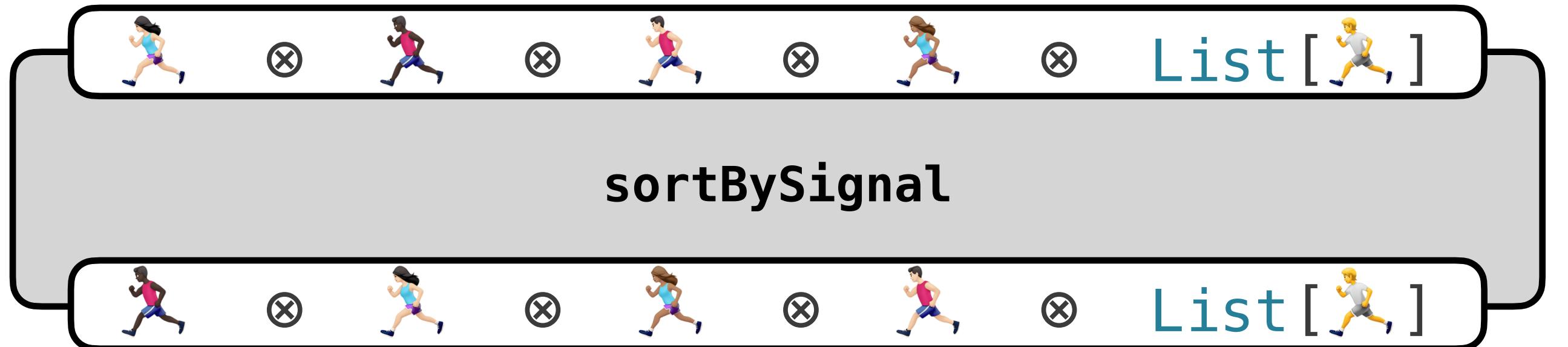
List.sortBySignal



List.sortBySignal

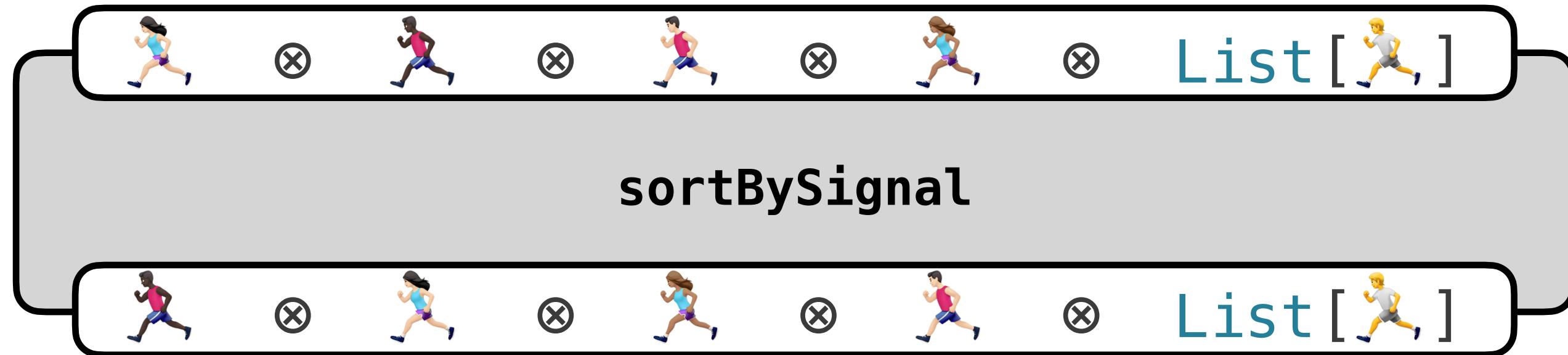


List.sortBySignal



```
def sortBySignal[A](
  using Signaling.Positive[A]
): List[A] -> List[A] =
  rec { self =>
    λ { as =>
      uncons(as) switch {
        case Left(one) =>
          nil(one)
        case Right(a ⊗ as) =>
          insertBySignal(a ⊗ self(as))
      }}}}
```

List.sortBySignal

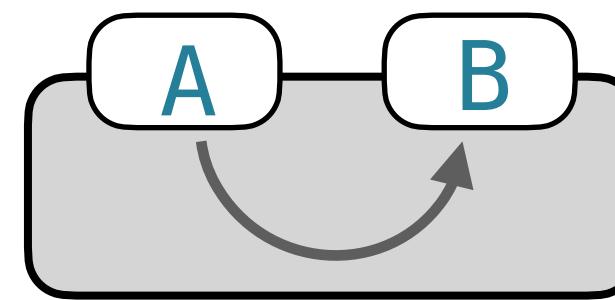


```
def sortBySignal[A](
  using Signaling.Positive[A]
): List[A] -> List[A] =
  rec { self =>
    λ { as =>
      uncons(as) switch {
        case Left(one) =>
          nil(one)
        case Right(a ⊗ as) =>
          insertBySignal(a ⊗ self(as))
      }}}}
```

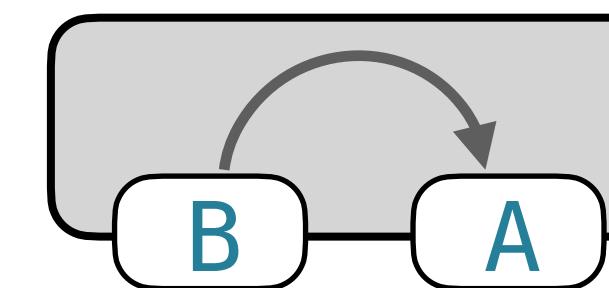
```
def insertBySignal[A](
  using Signaling.Positive[A]
): (A ⊗ List[A]) -> List[A] =
  rec { self =>
    λ { case a ⊗ as =>
      race(a ⊗ as) switch {
        case Left(a ⊗ as) =>
          cons(a ⊗ as)
        case Right(a ⊗ as) =>
          uncons(as) switch {
            case Left(?(one)) =>
              singletonOnSignal(a)
            case Right(a1 ⊗ as) =>
              cons(a1 ⊗ self(a ⊗ as))
          }}}}
```

Duals

B is the *dual* of **A** if there exist

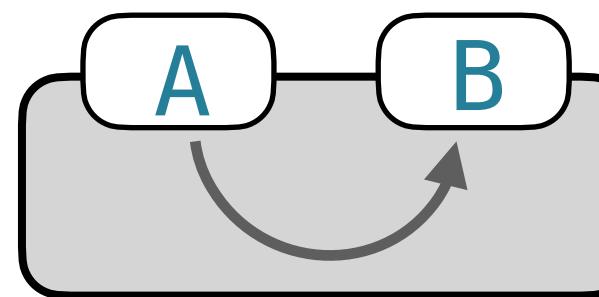


and

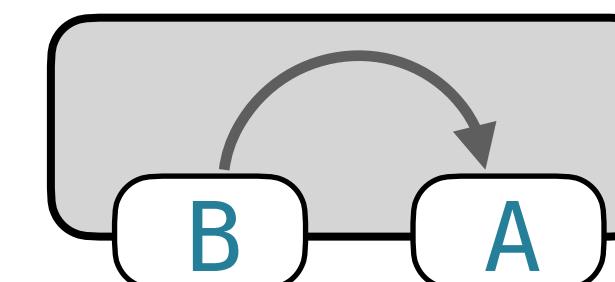


Duals

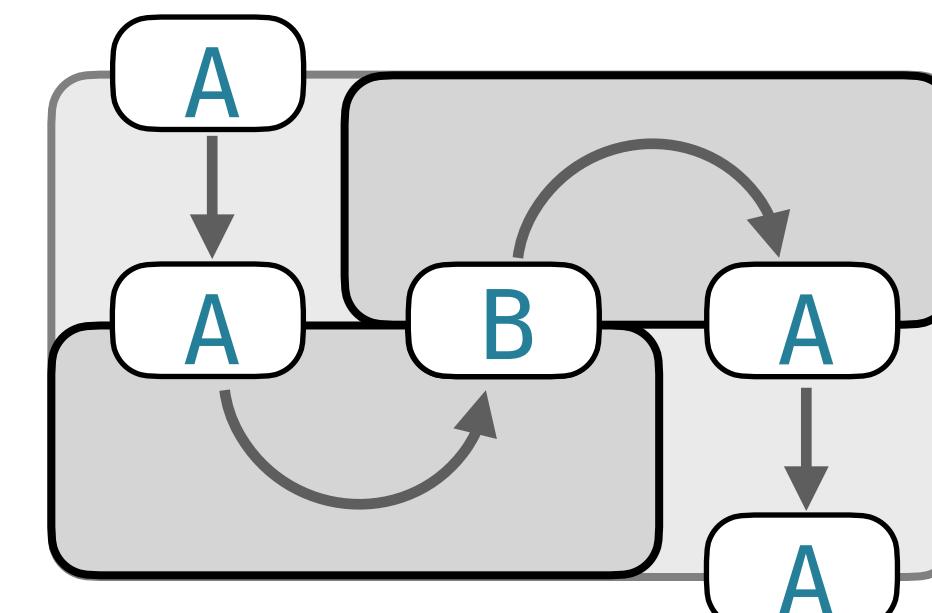
B is the *dual* of **A** if there exist



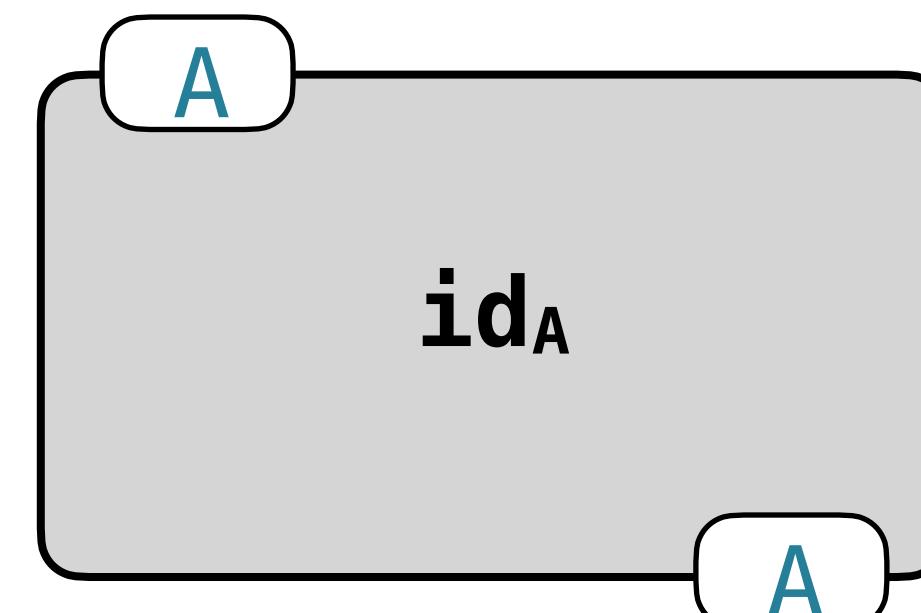
and



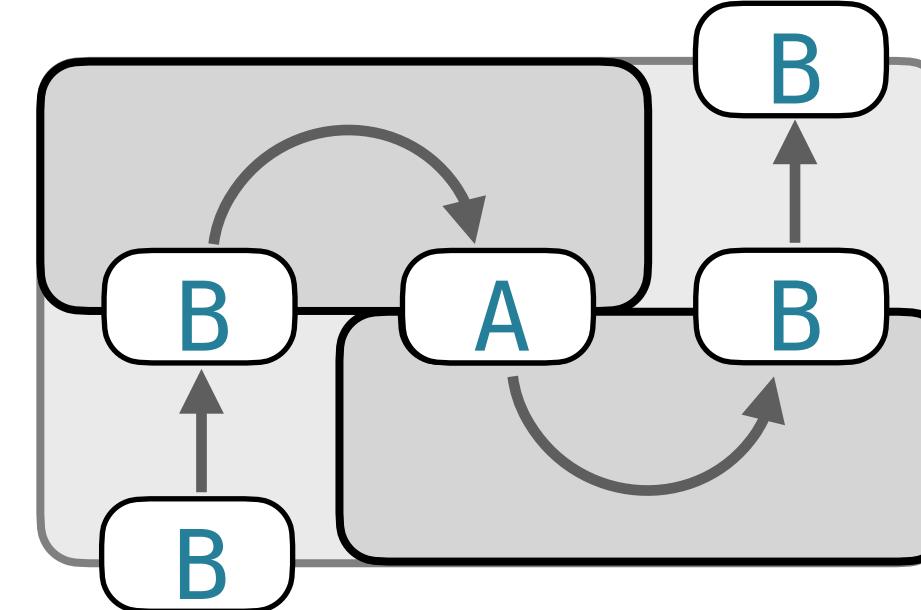
such that



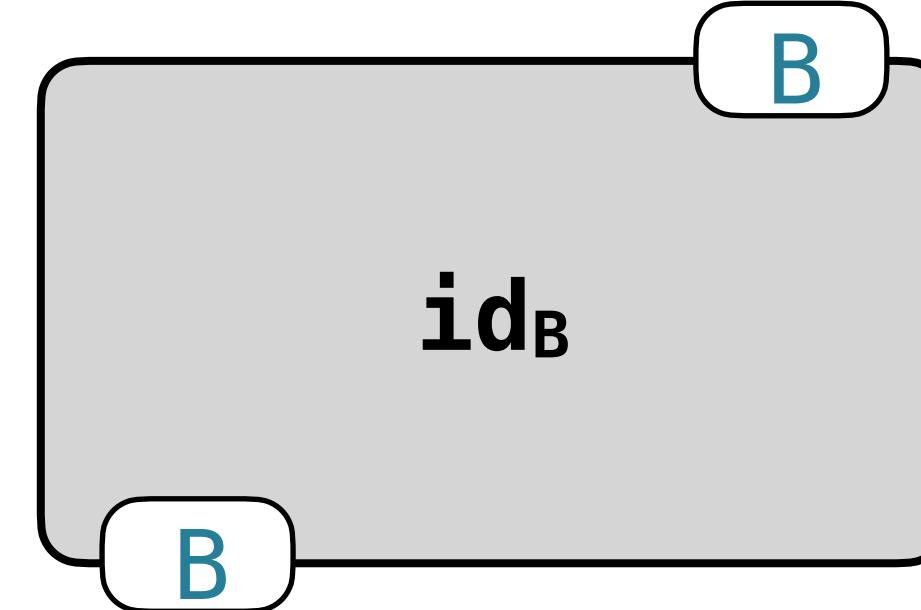
=



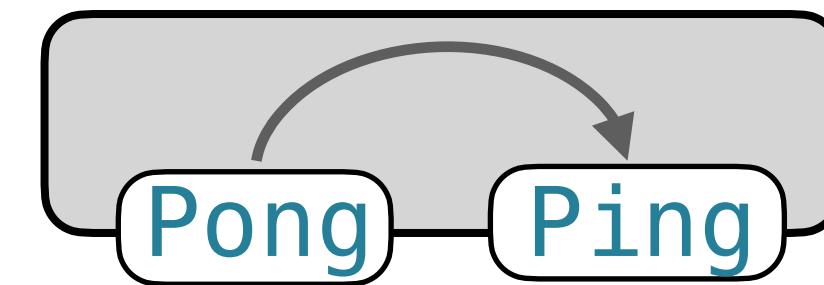
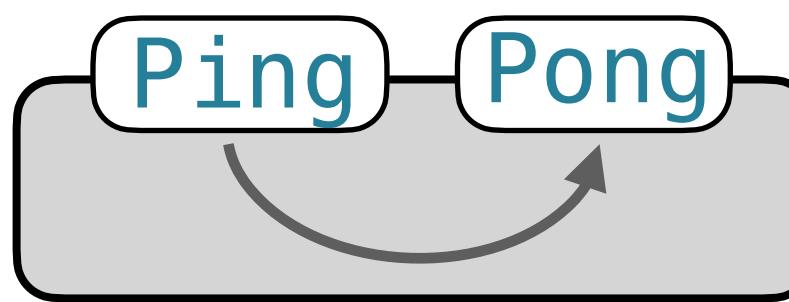
and



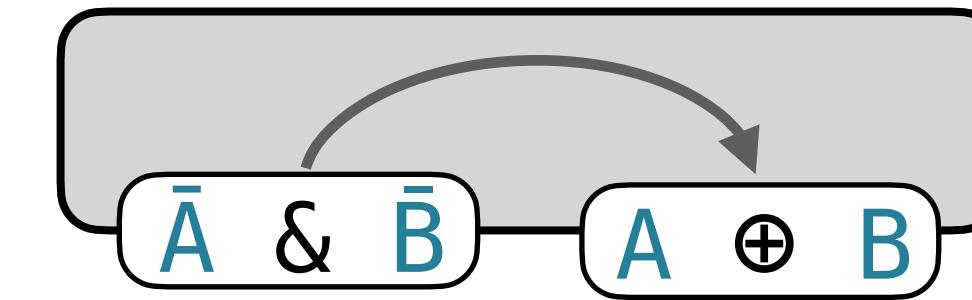
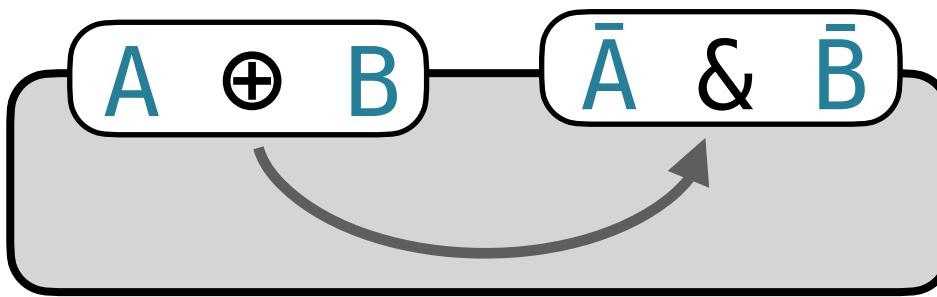
=



Examples of Duals



Given \bar{A} dual of A , \bar{B} dual of B



Universal Duals

- [A]



Universal Duals

- [A]



- [Ping] \approx Pong

- [Pong] \approx Ping

Universal Duals

- [A]



- [Ping] \approx Pong

- [Pong] \approx Ping

- [A \oplus B] \approx - [A] & - [B]

- [A & B] \approx - [A] \oplus - [B]

Universal Duals

$-[A]$



$-[Ping] \approx Pong$

$-[Pong] \approx Ping$

$-[A \oplus B] \approx -[A] \& -[B]$

$-[A \& B] \approx -[A] \oplus -[B]$

$-[List[A]] \approx Endless[-[A]]$

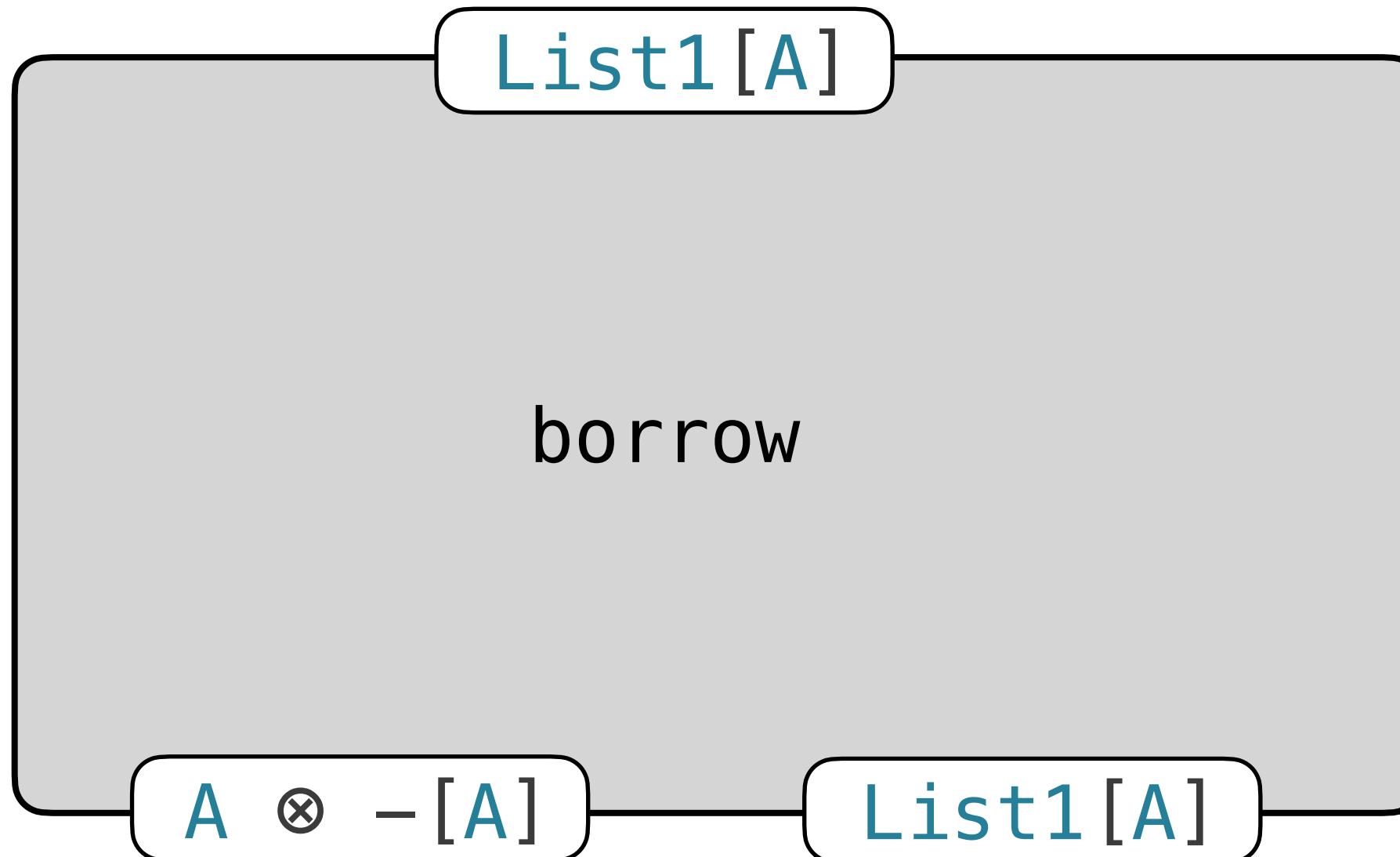
$-[Endless[A]] \approx List[-[A]]$

Non-empty List

$\text{List1[A]} = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$

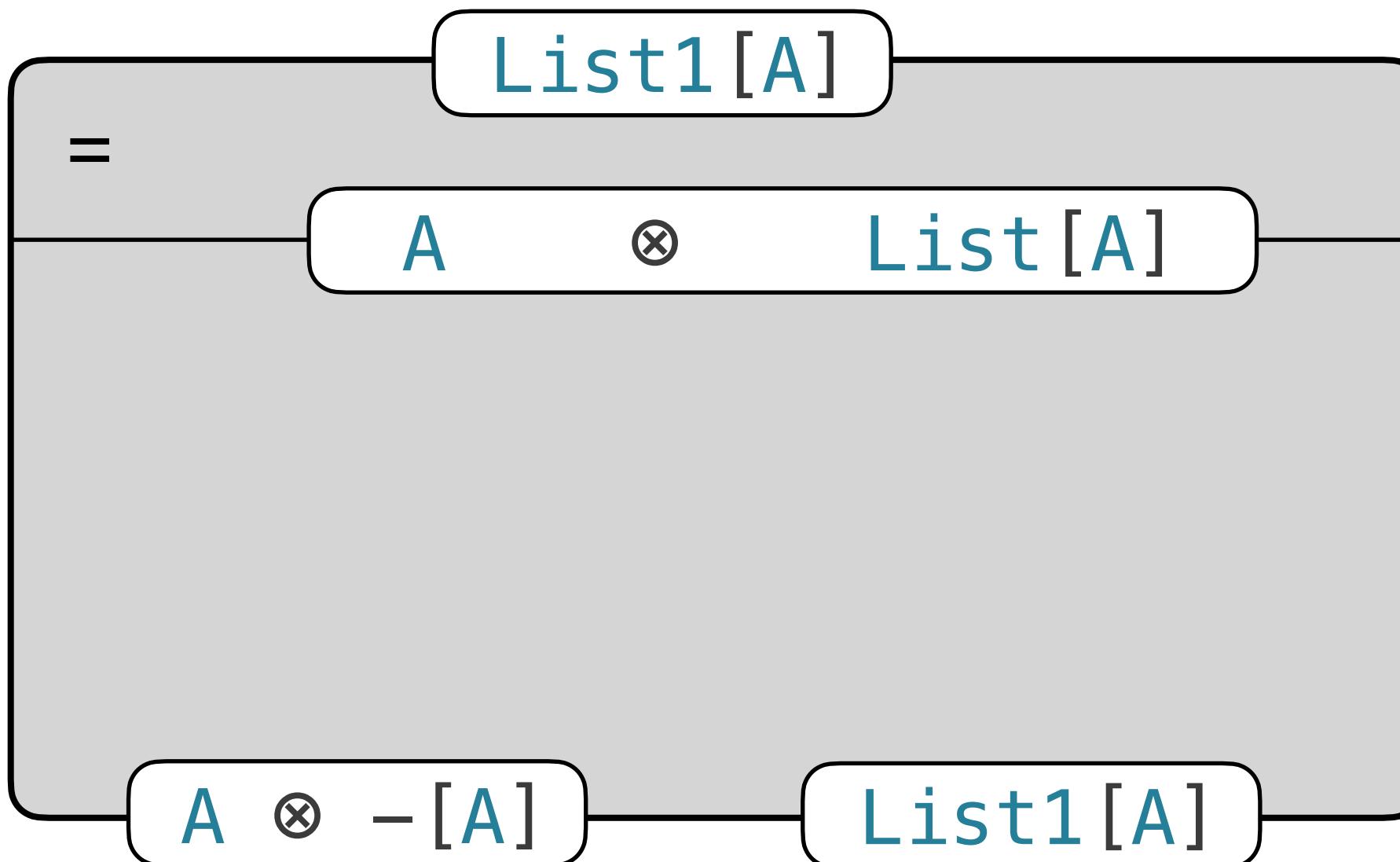
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1[A]} = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



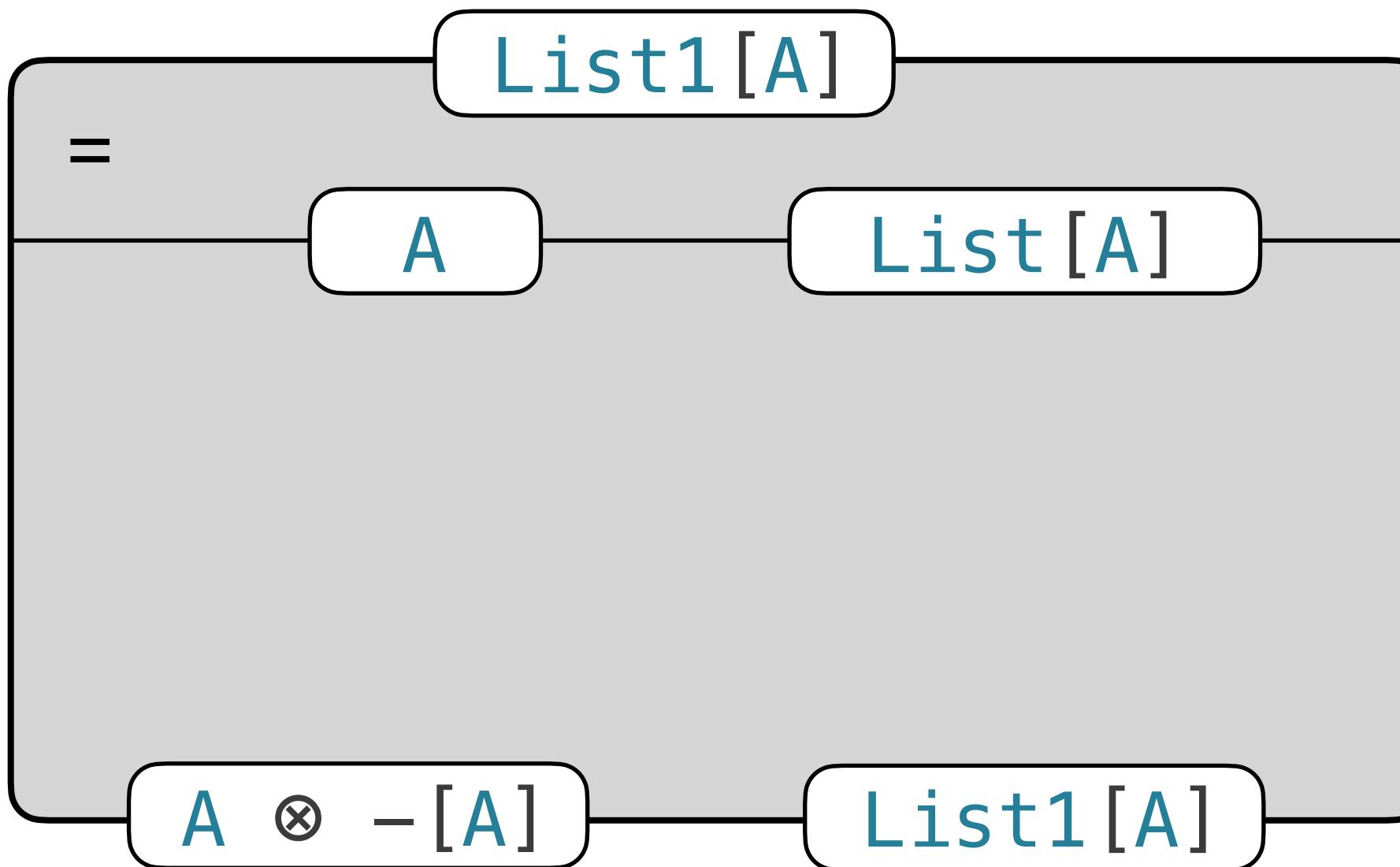
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1[A]} = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



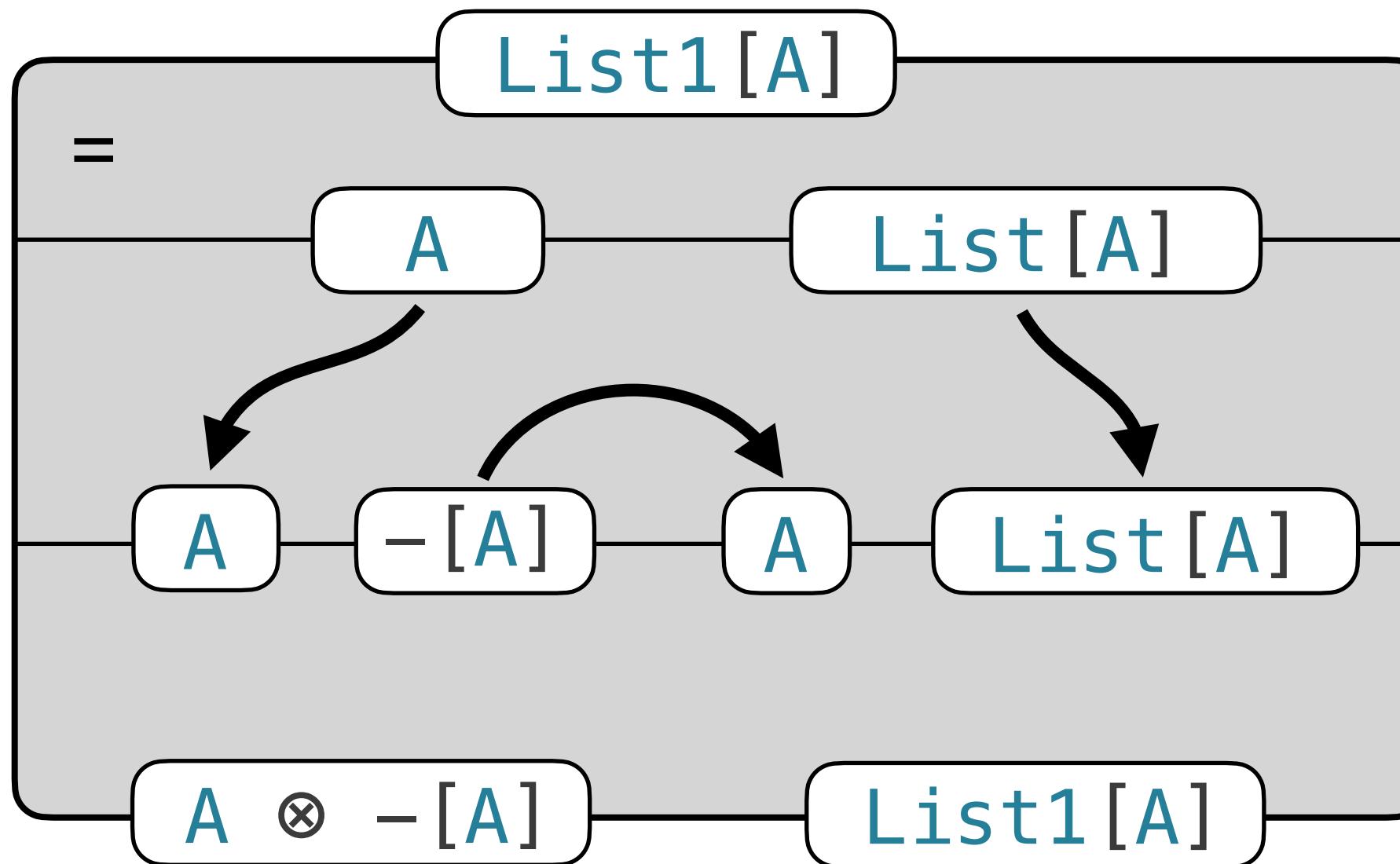
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1[A]} = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



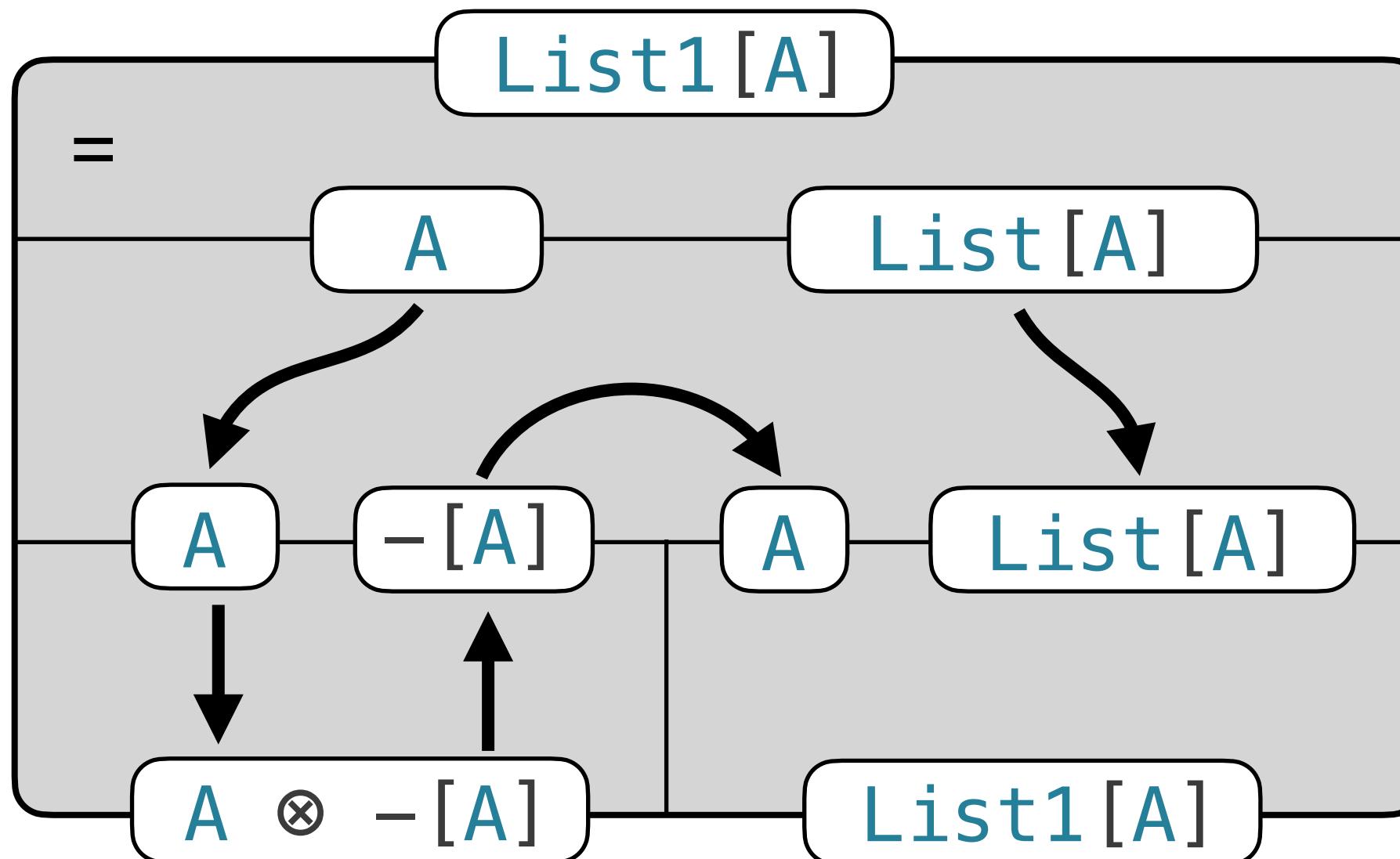
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



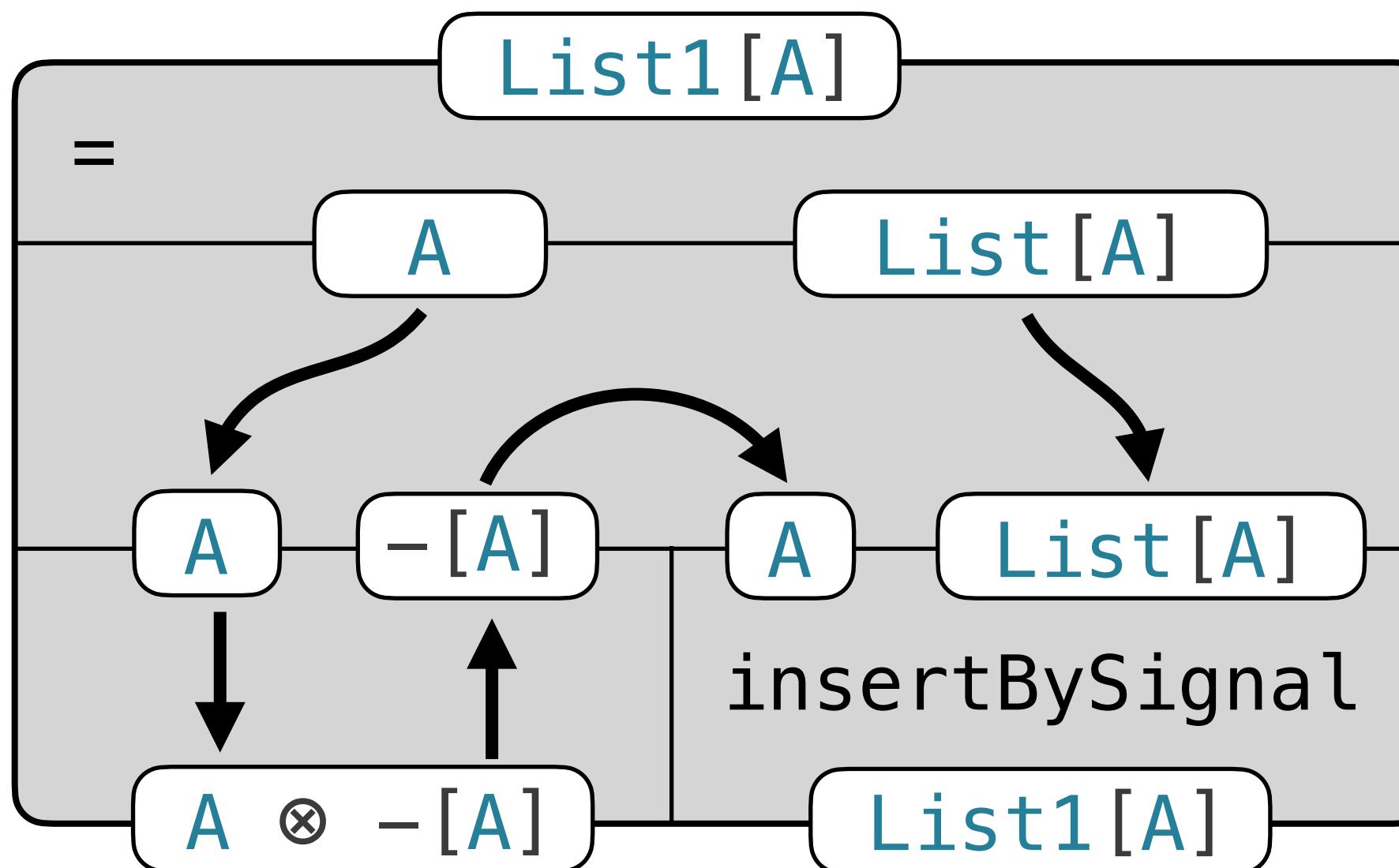
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



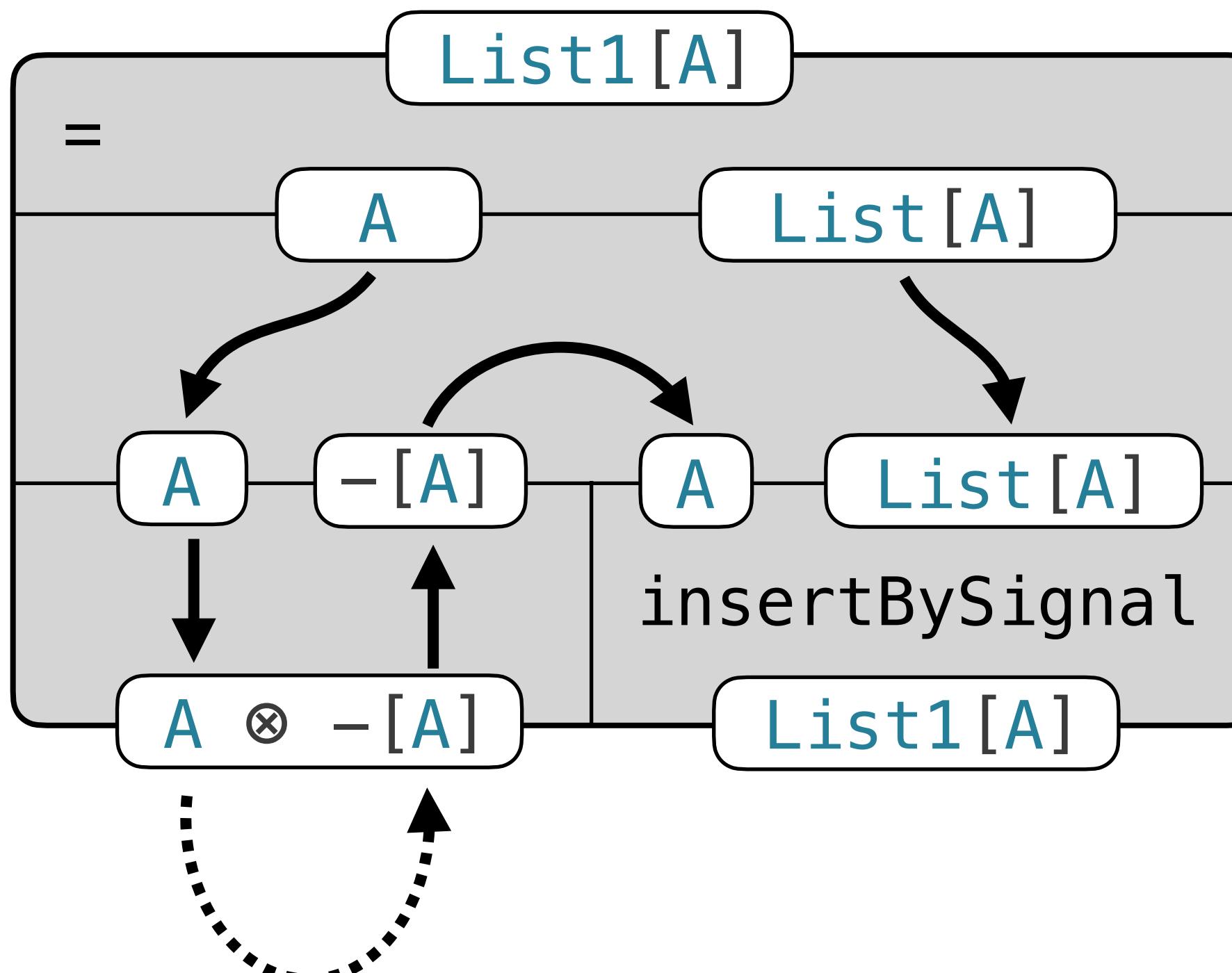
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



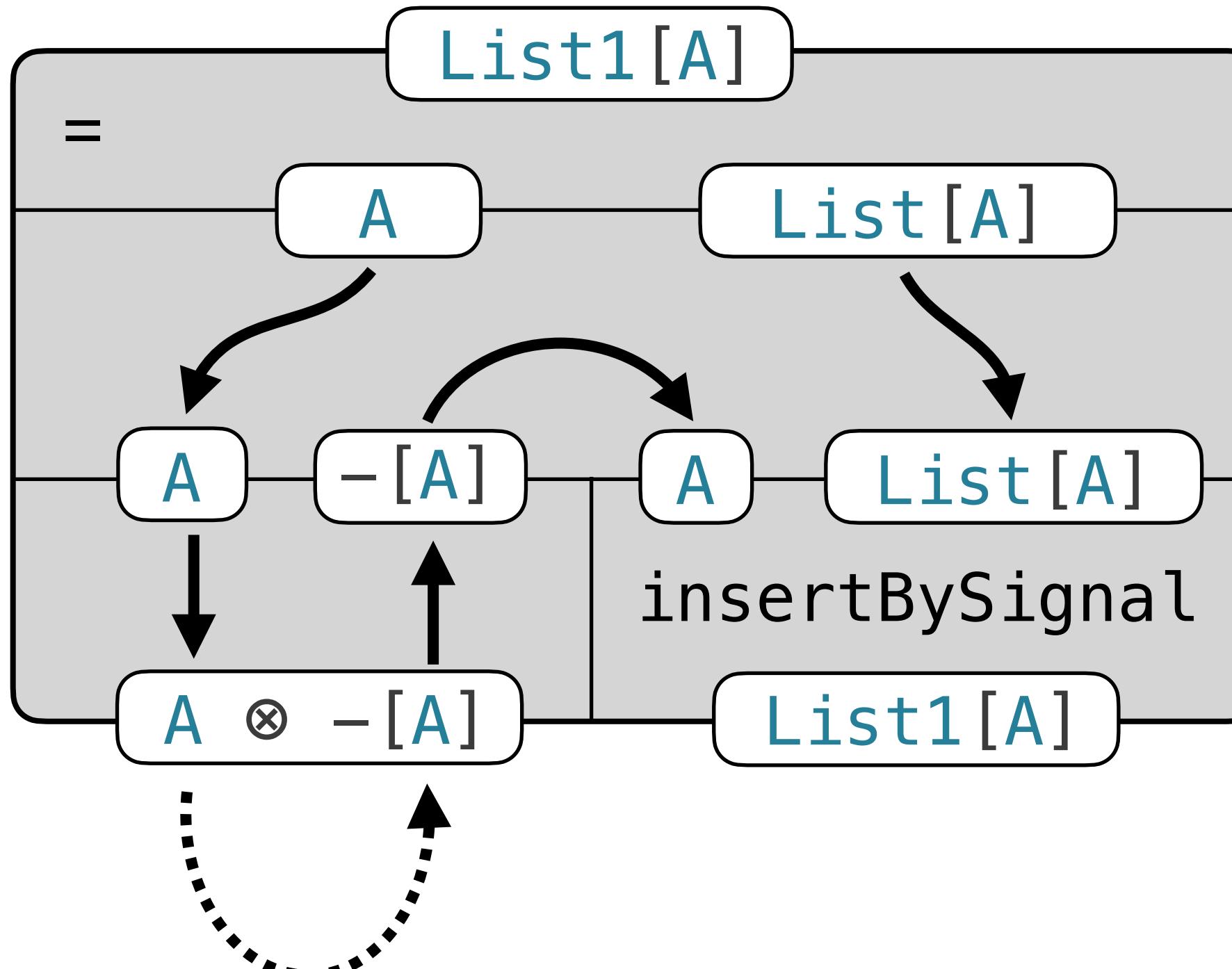
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



Non-empty List

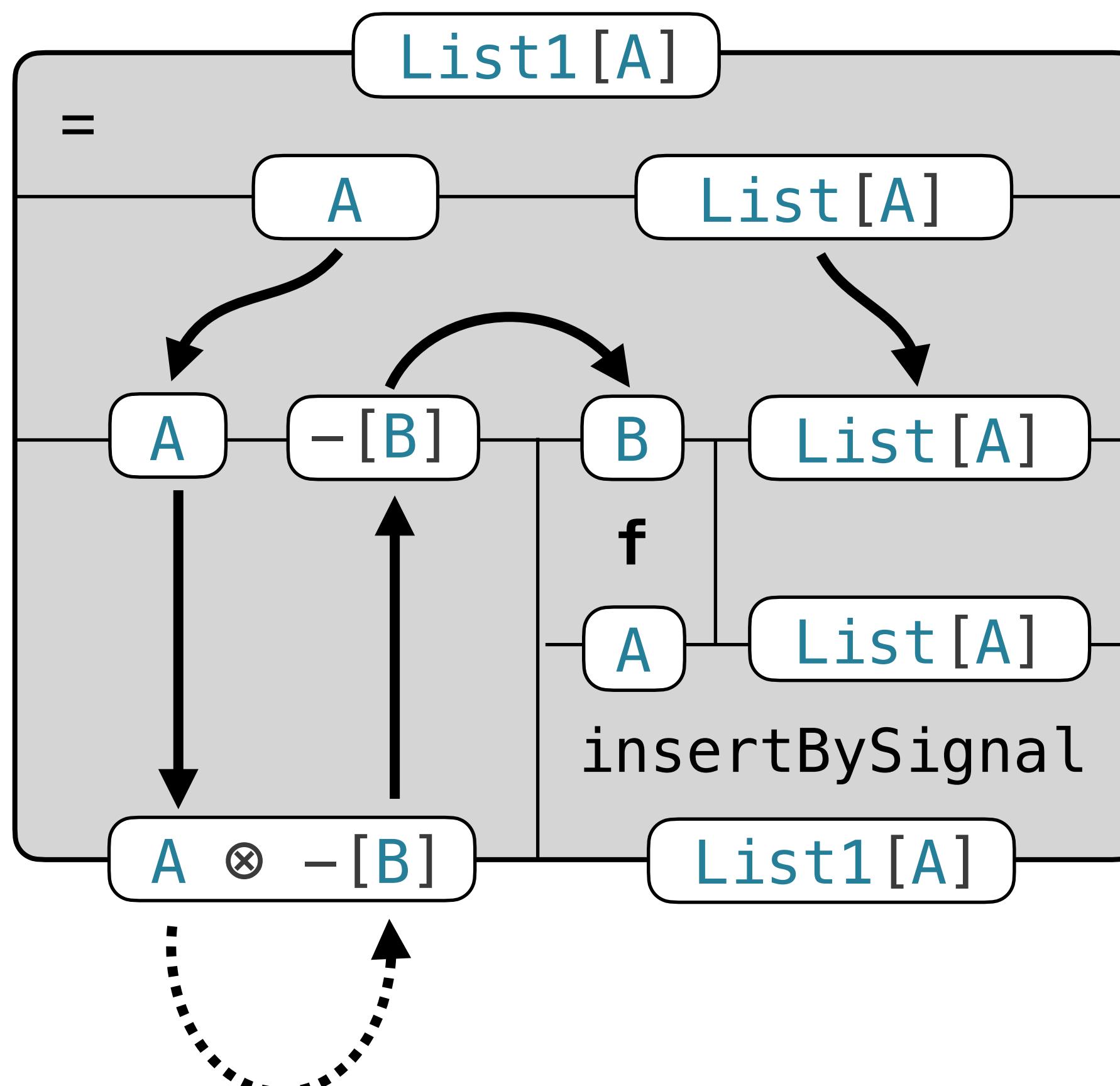
$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



```
def borrow[A](using
  Signaling.Positive[A],
): List1[A] -> (A ⊗ -[A] ⊗ List1[A]) =
  λ { case a ⊗ as =>
    val (na ⊗ a1) = constant(forever)
    (a ⊗ na) ⊗ insertBySignal(a1 ⊗ as)
  }
```

List1.borrowReset

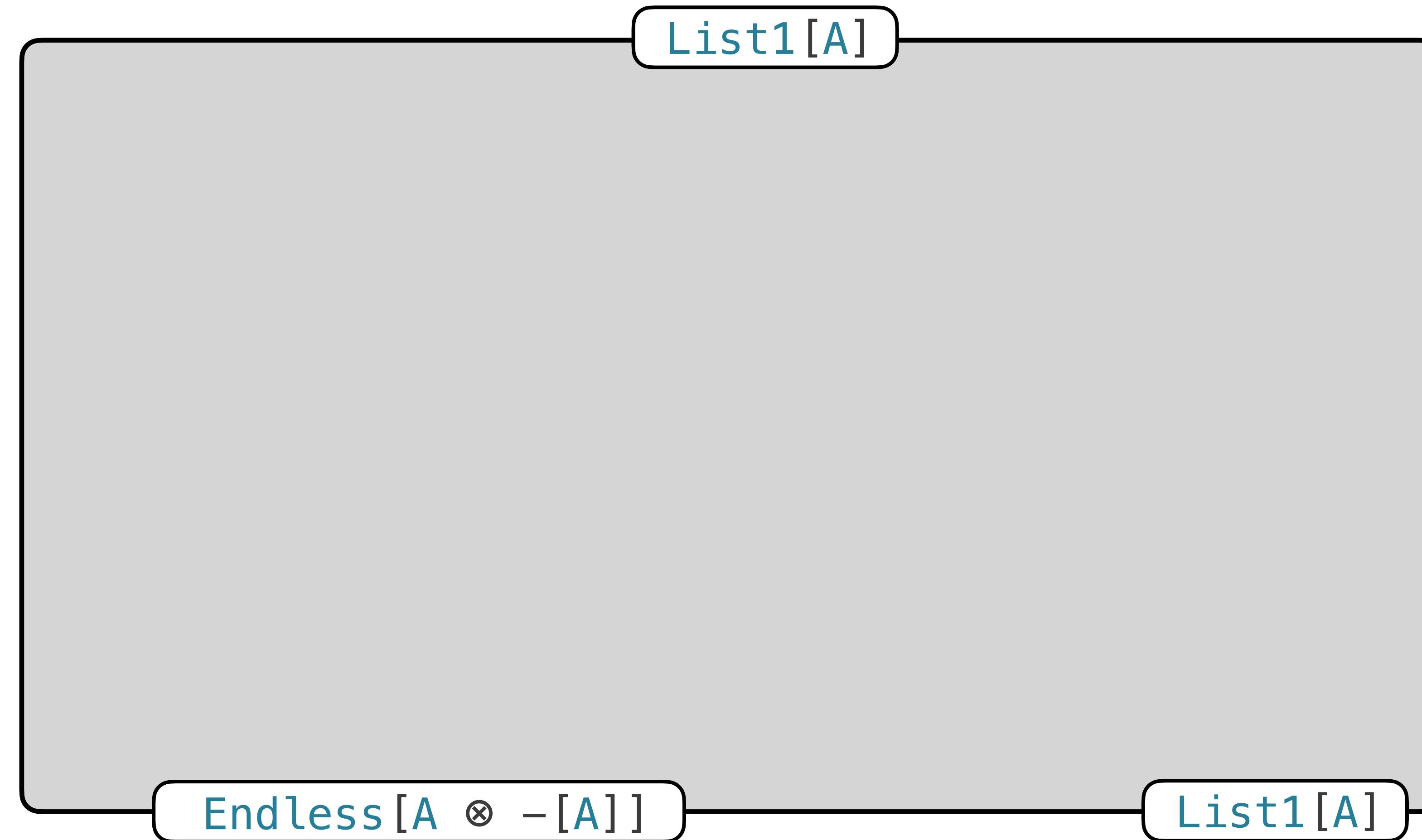
Different type **B** of returned element. Reset back to **A** by a given function.



```
def borrowReset[A](f: B → A)(using
  Signaling.Positive[A],
  ): List1[A] = (A ⊗ -[B] ⊗ List1[A]) =
  λ { case a ⊗ as =>
    val (nb ⊗ b) = constant(forever)
    (a ⊗ nb) ⊗ insertBySignal(f(b) ⊗ as)
  }
```

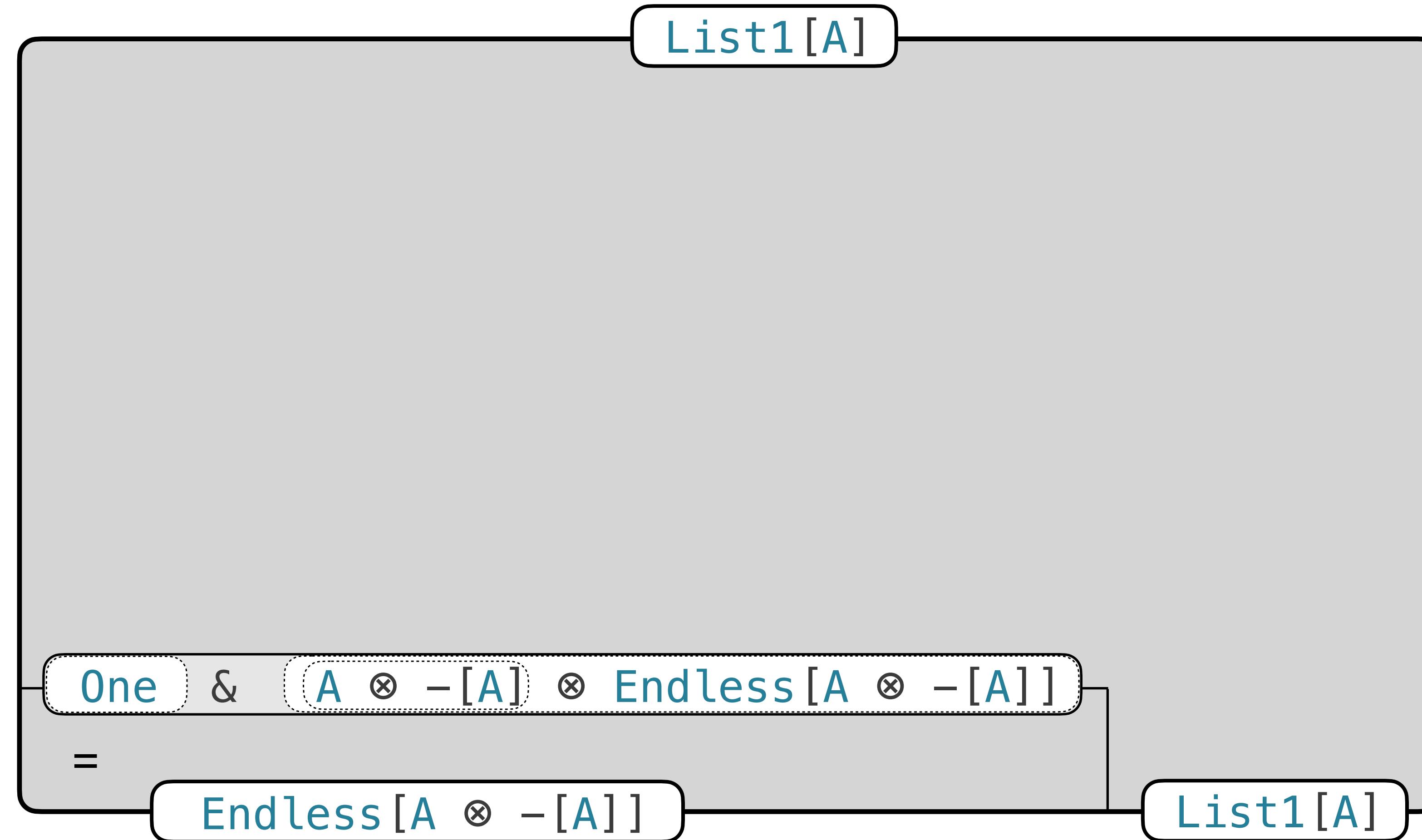
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



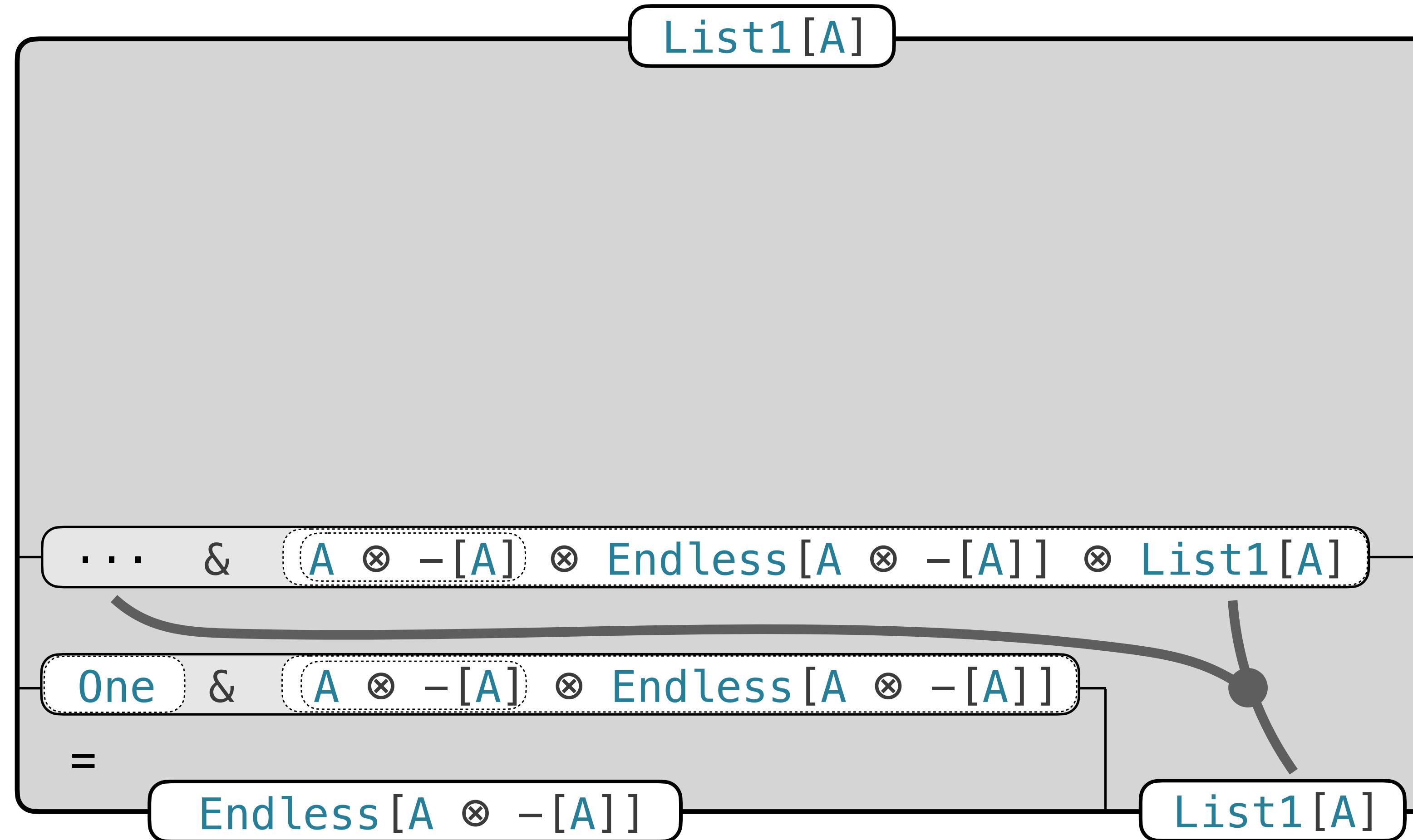
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



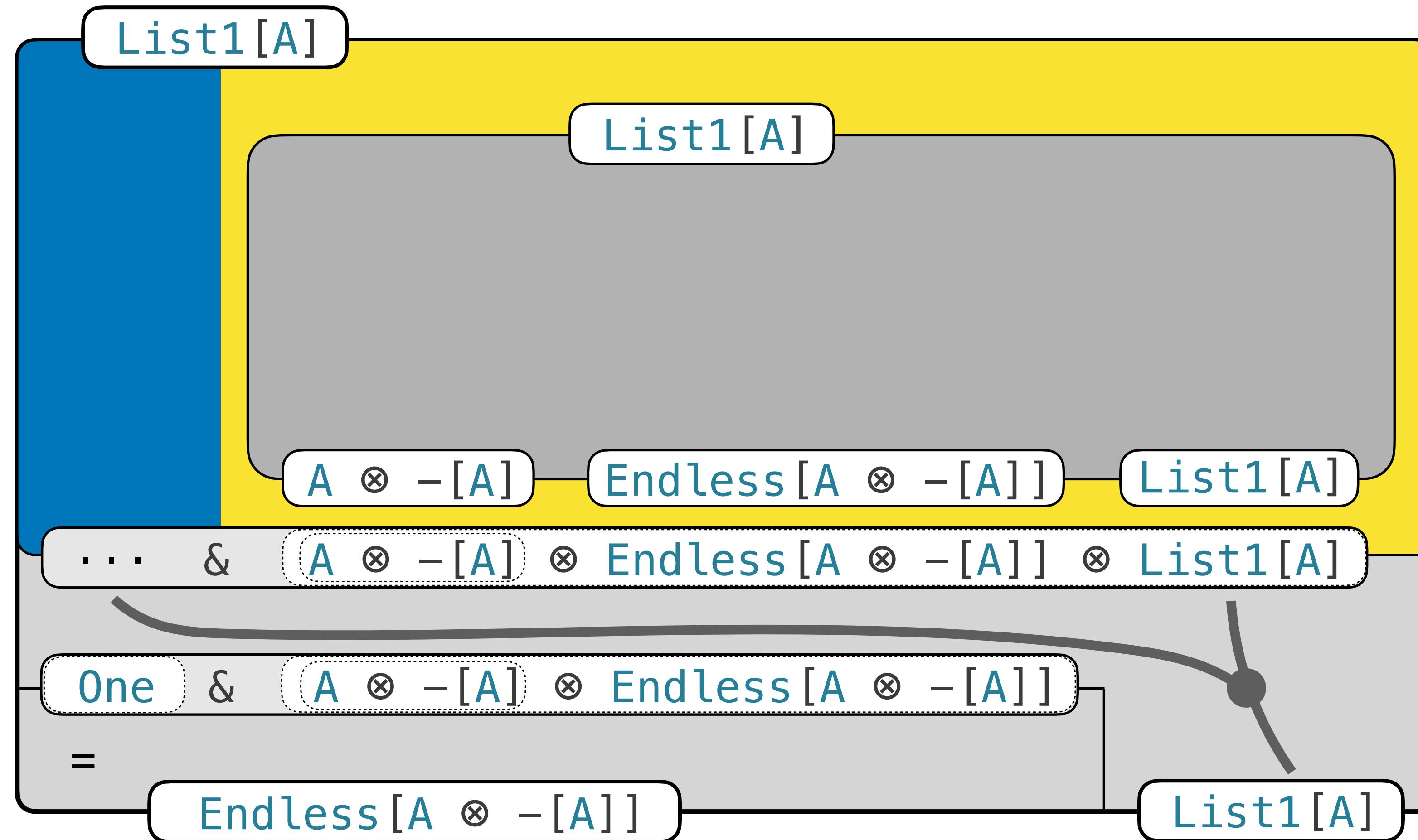
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



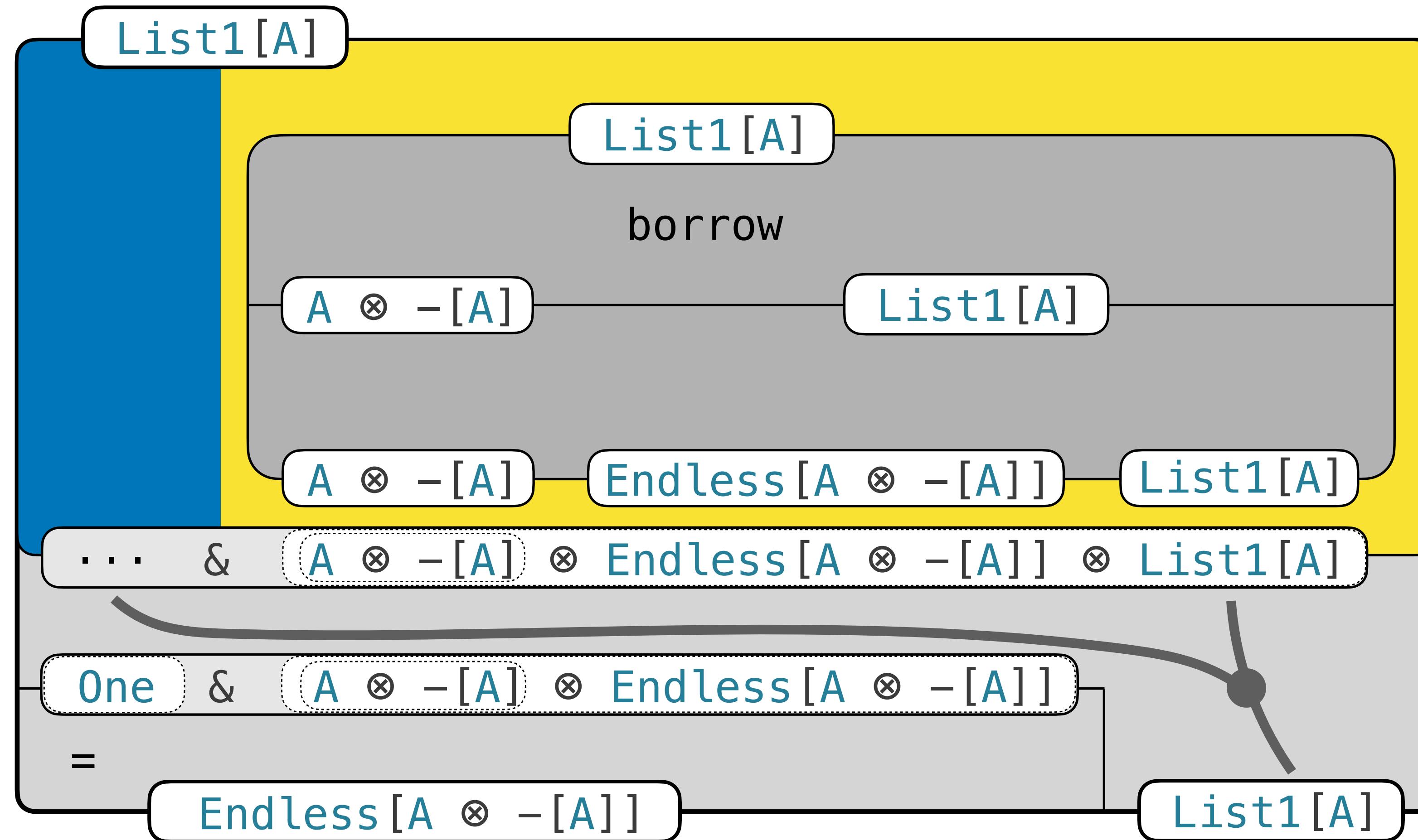
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



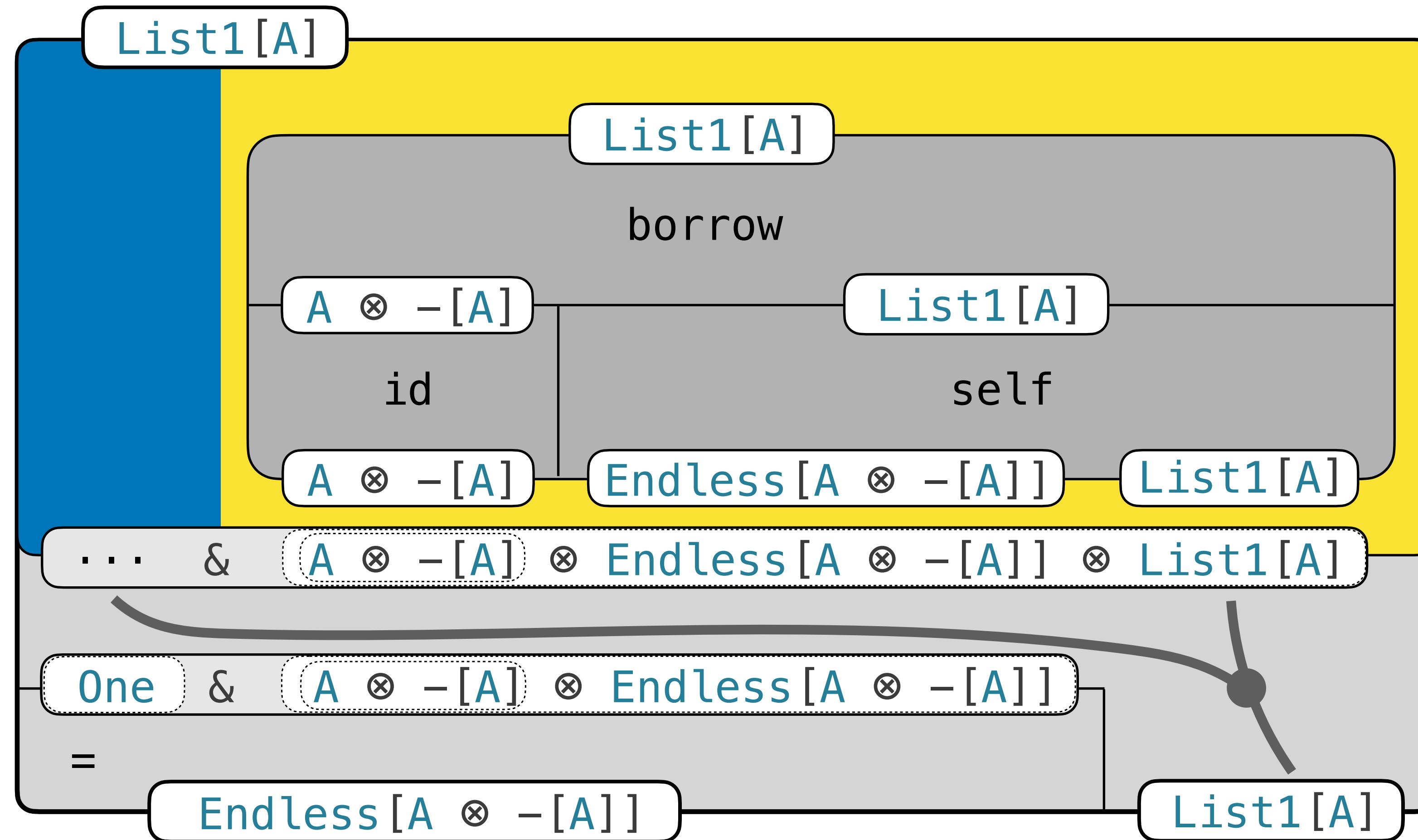
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



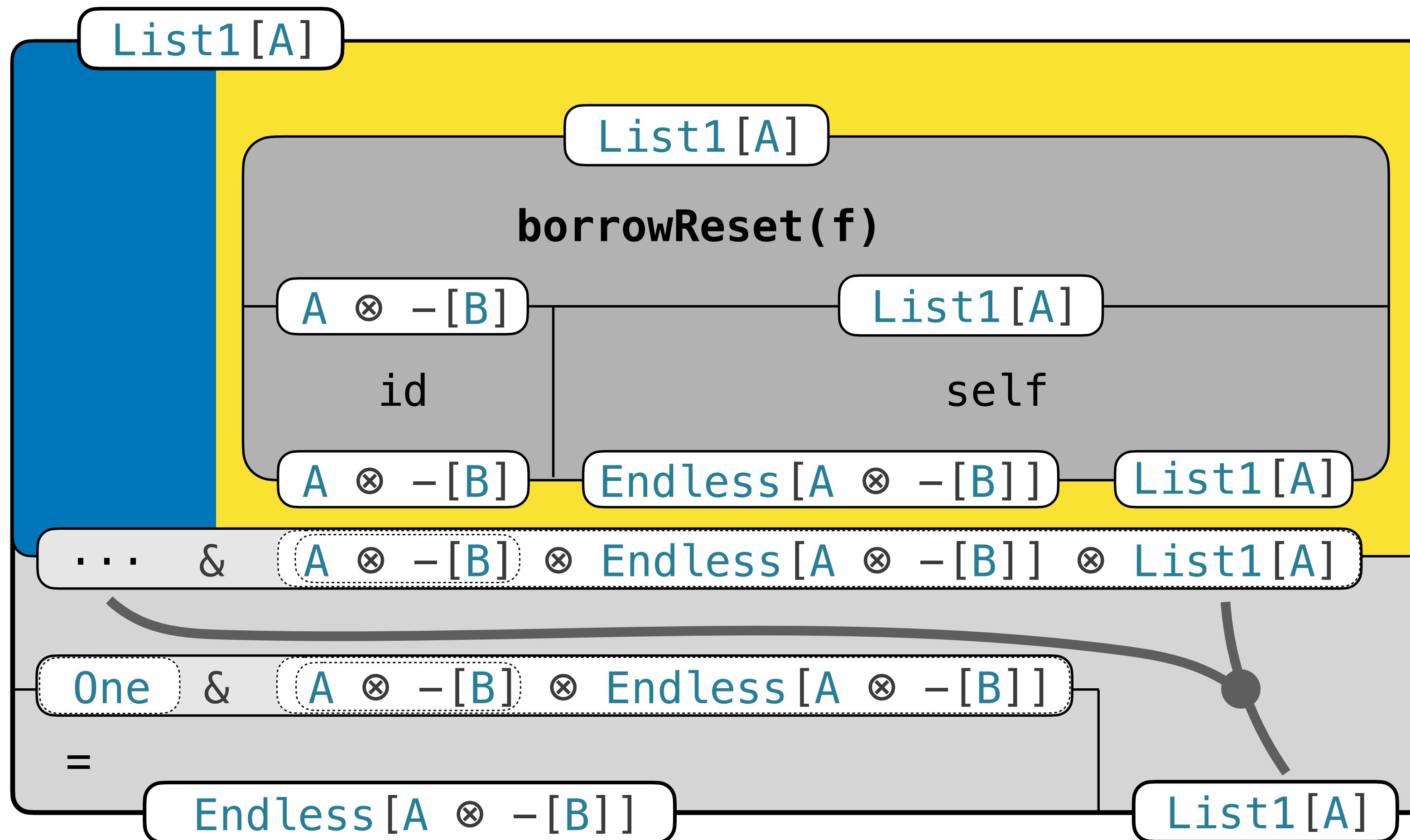
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



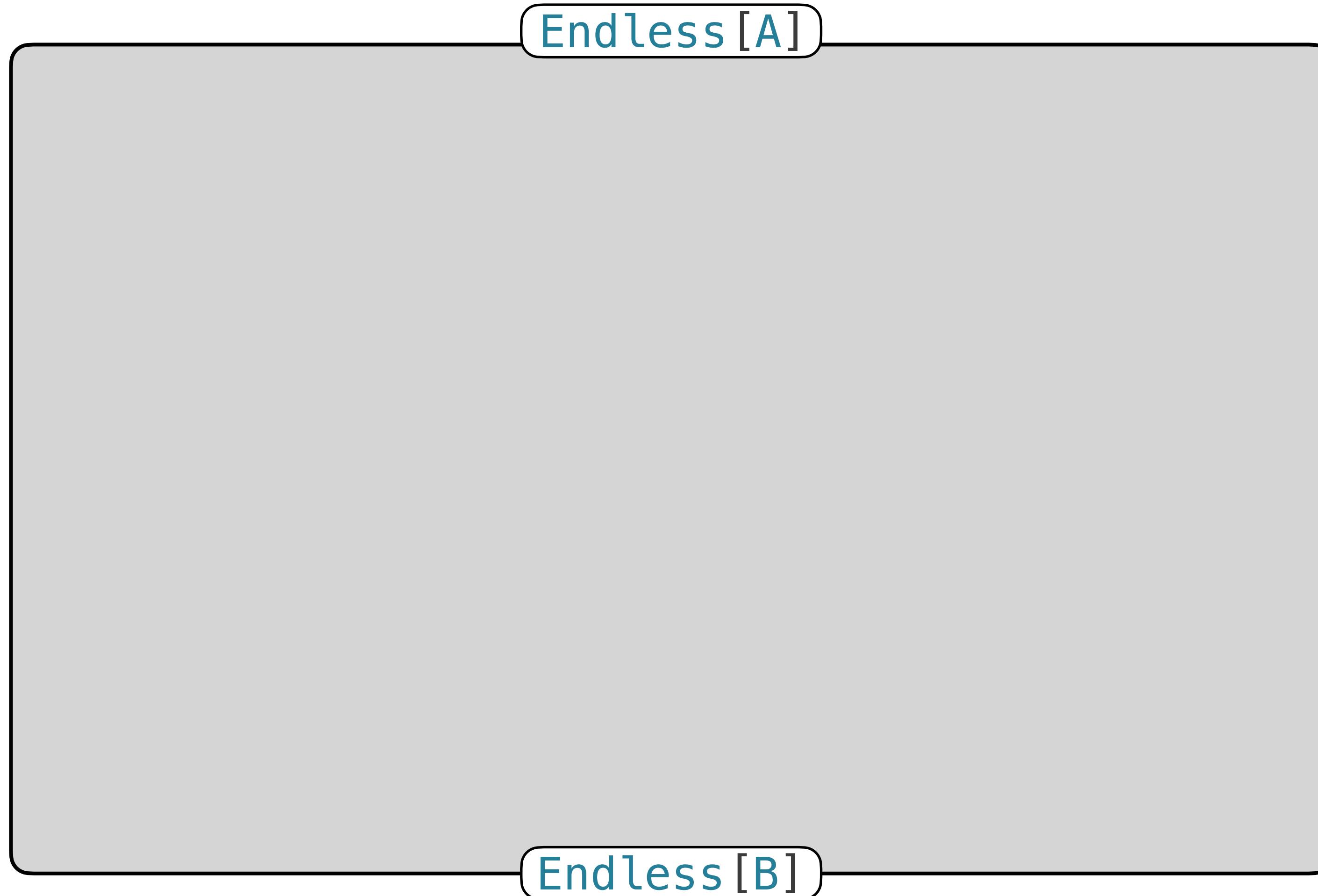
Endless . poolReset(f)

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



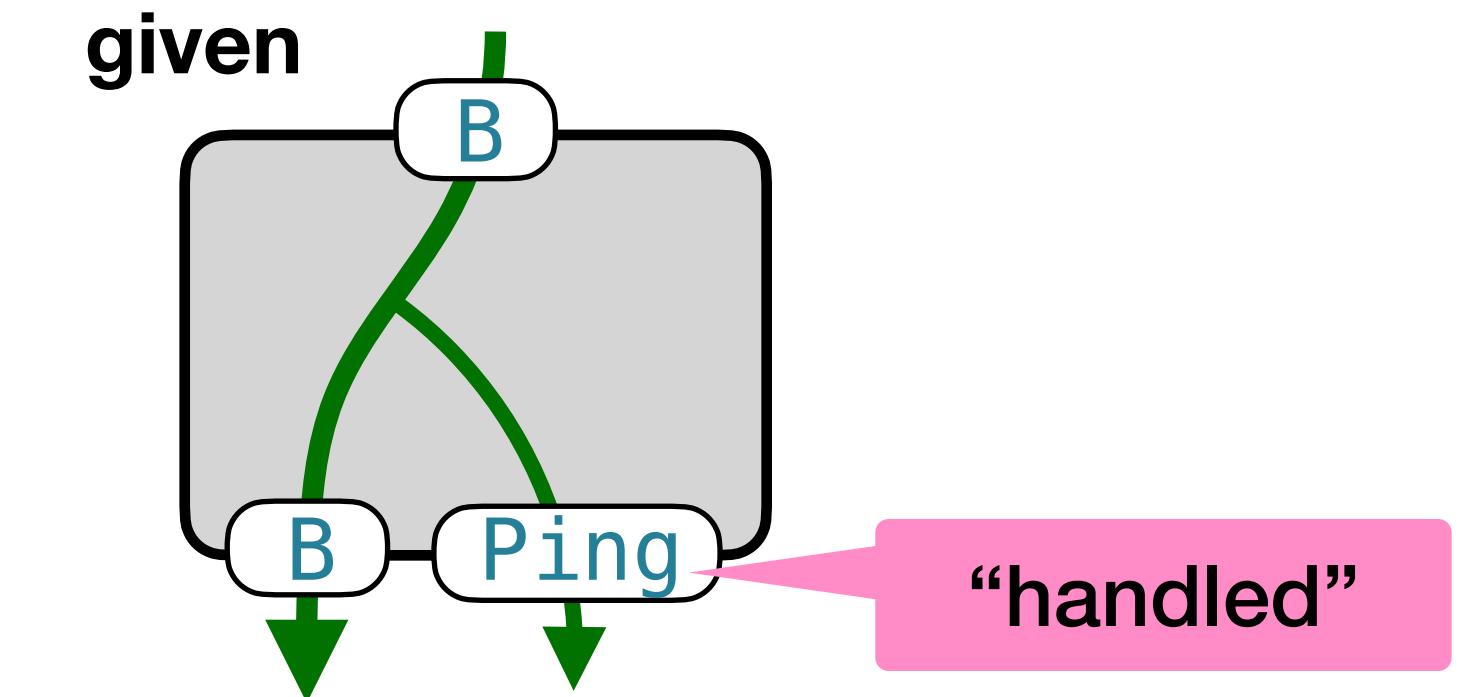
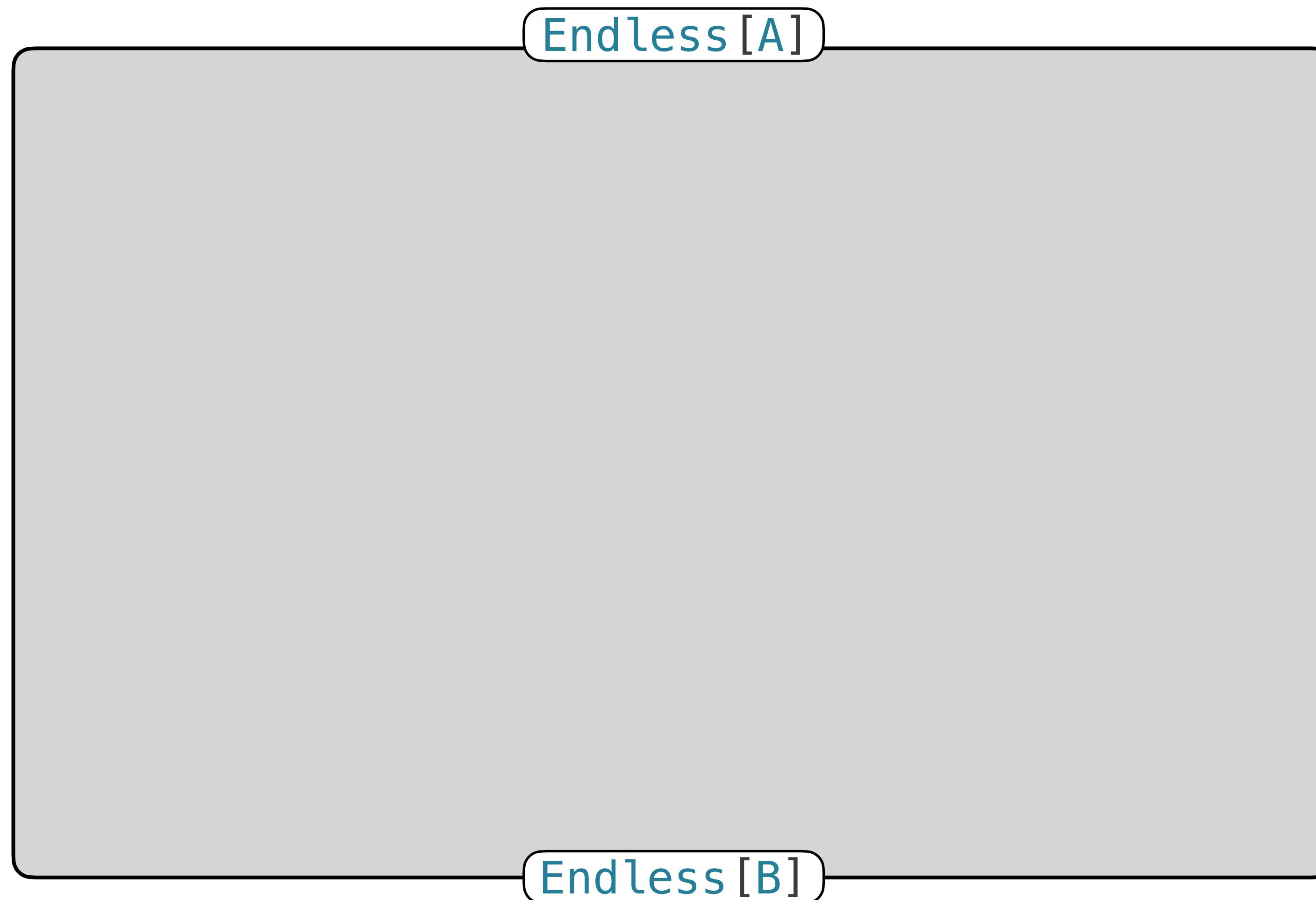
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



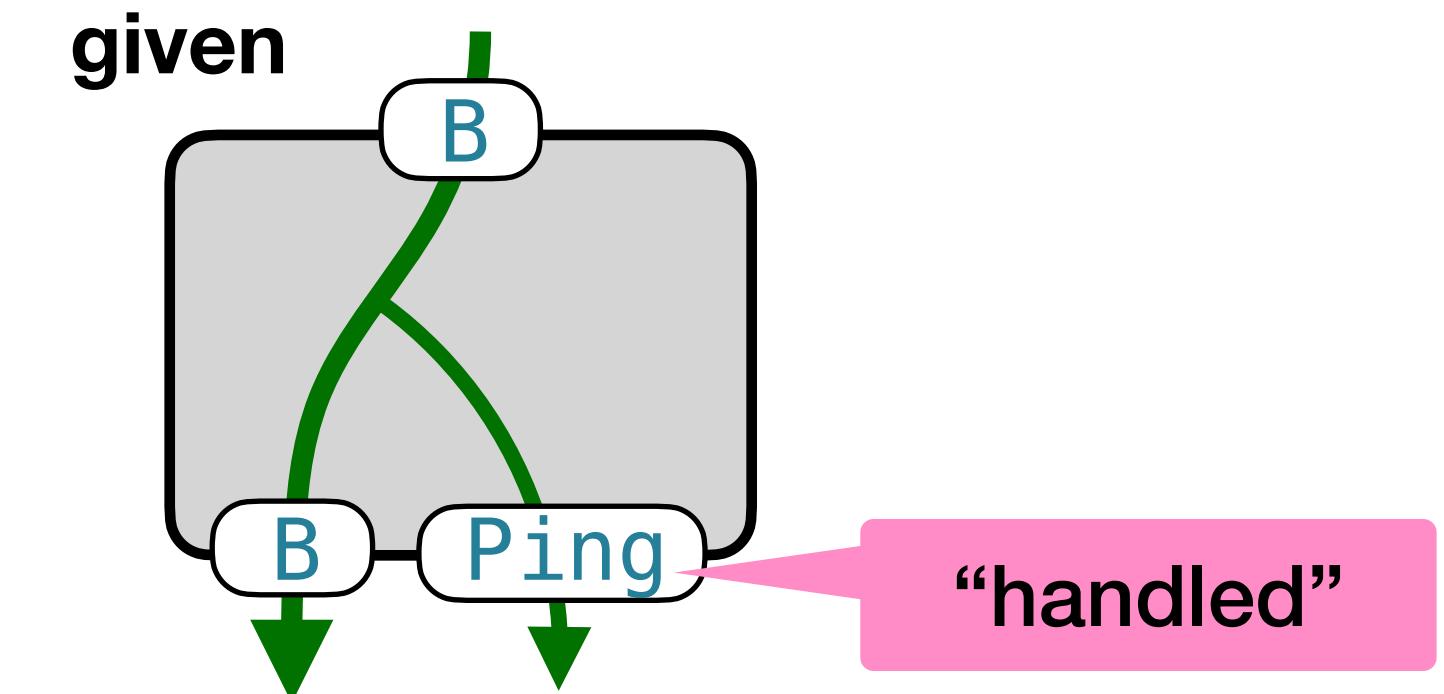
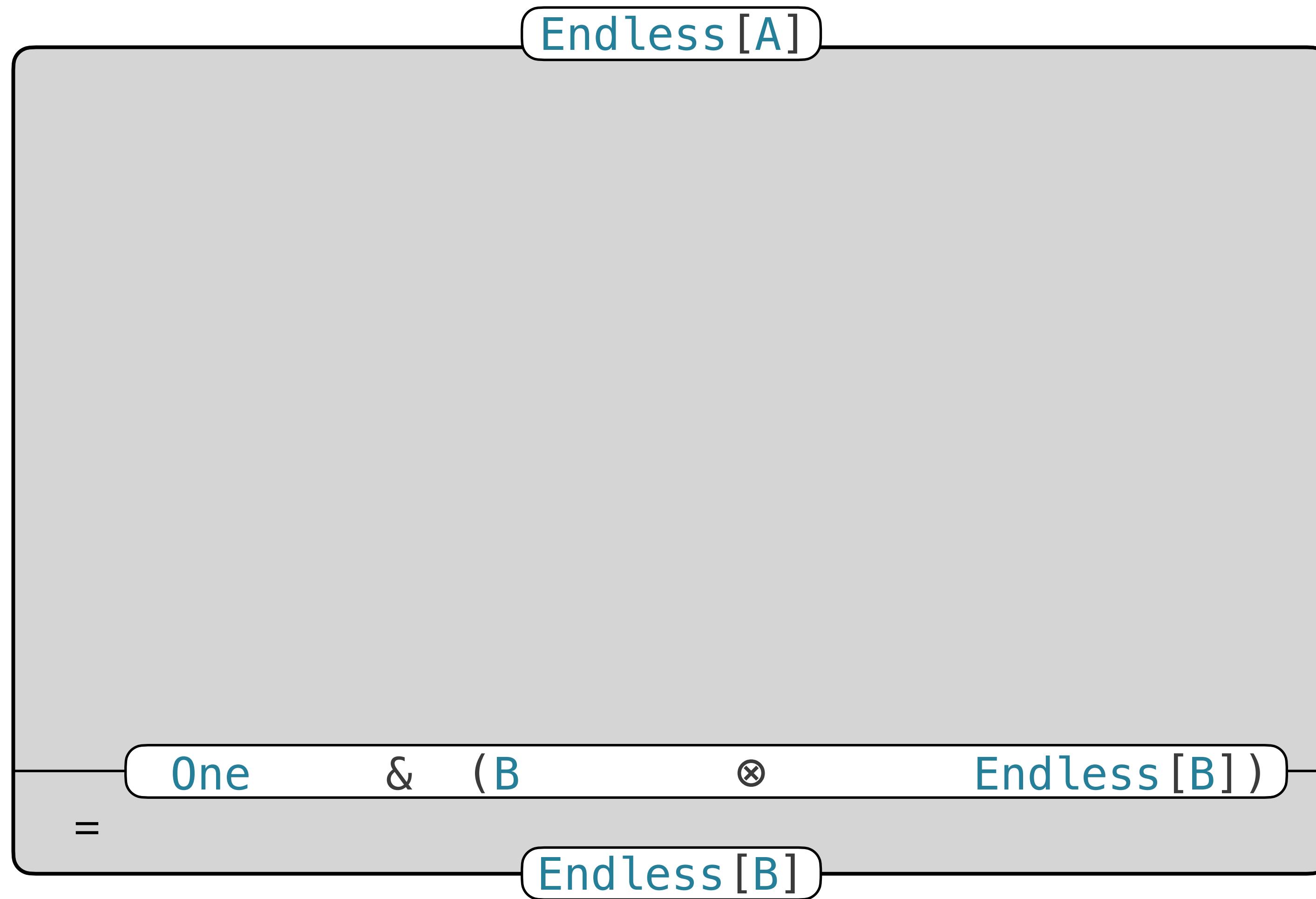
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



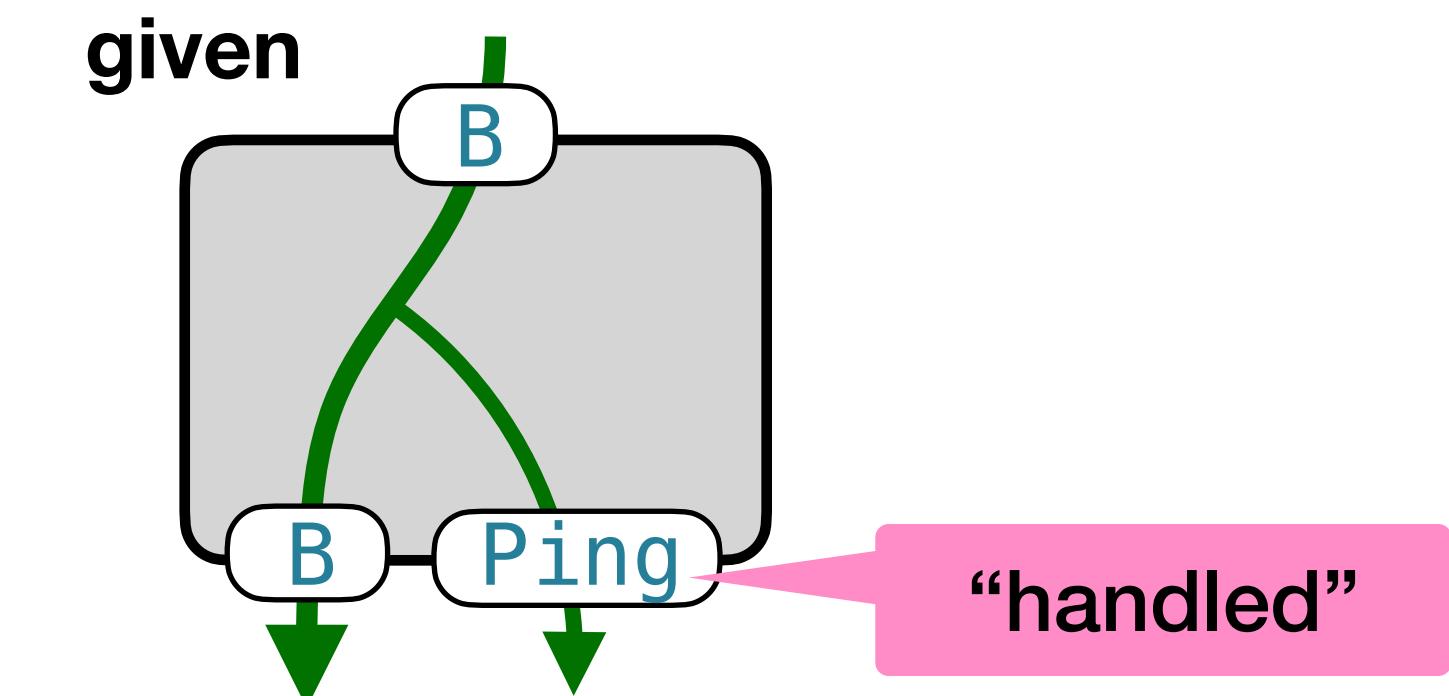
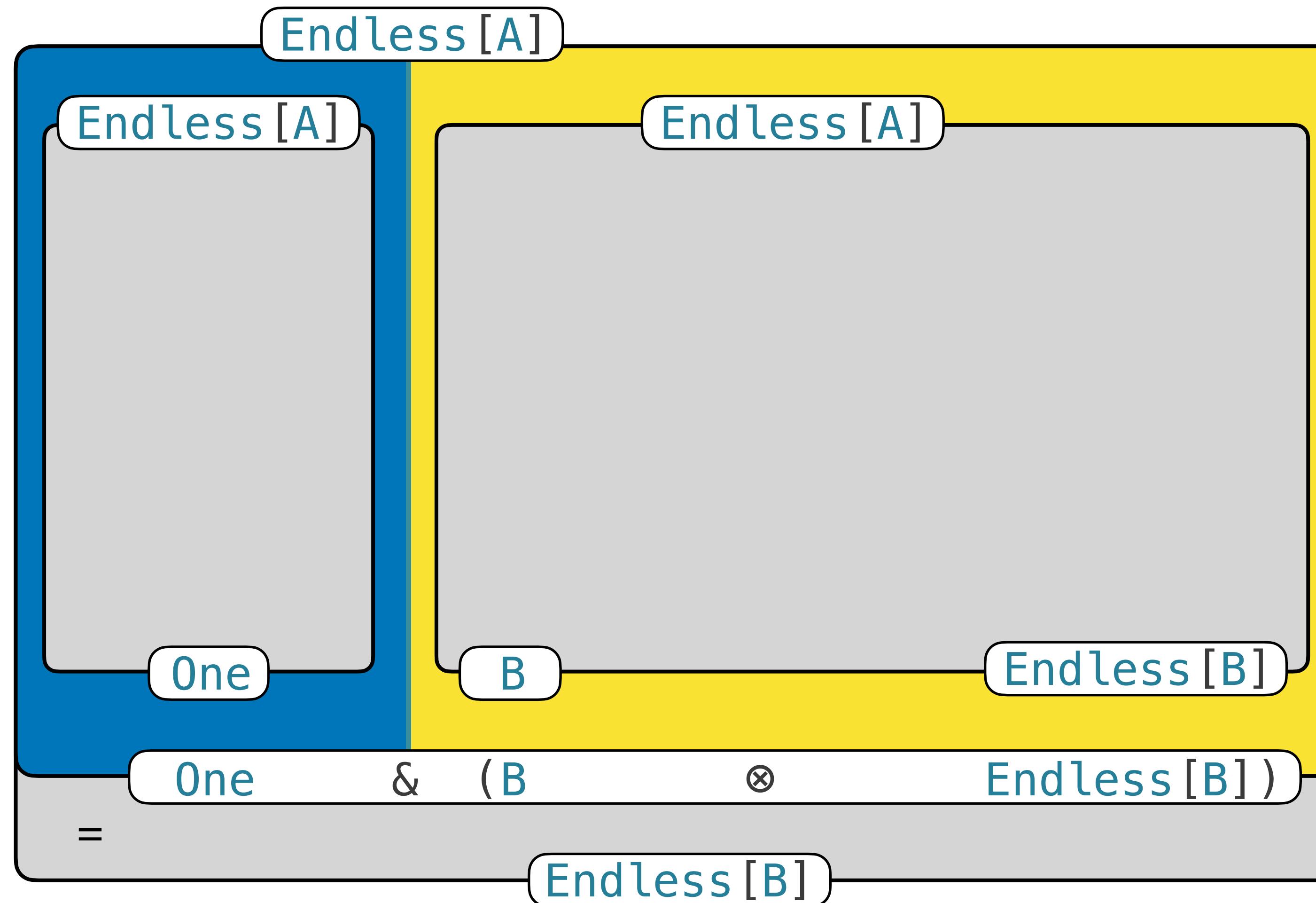
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



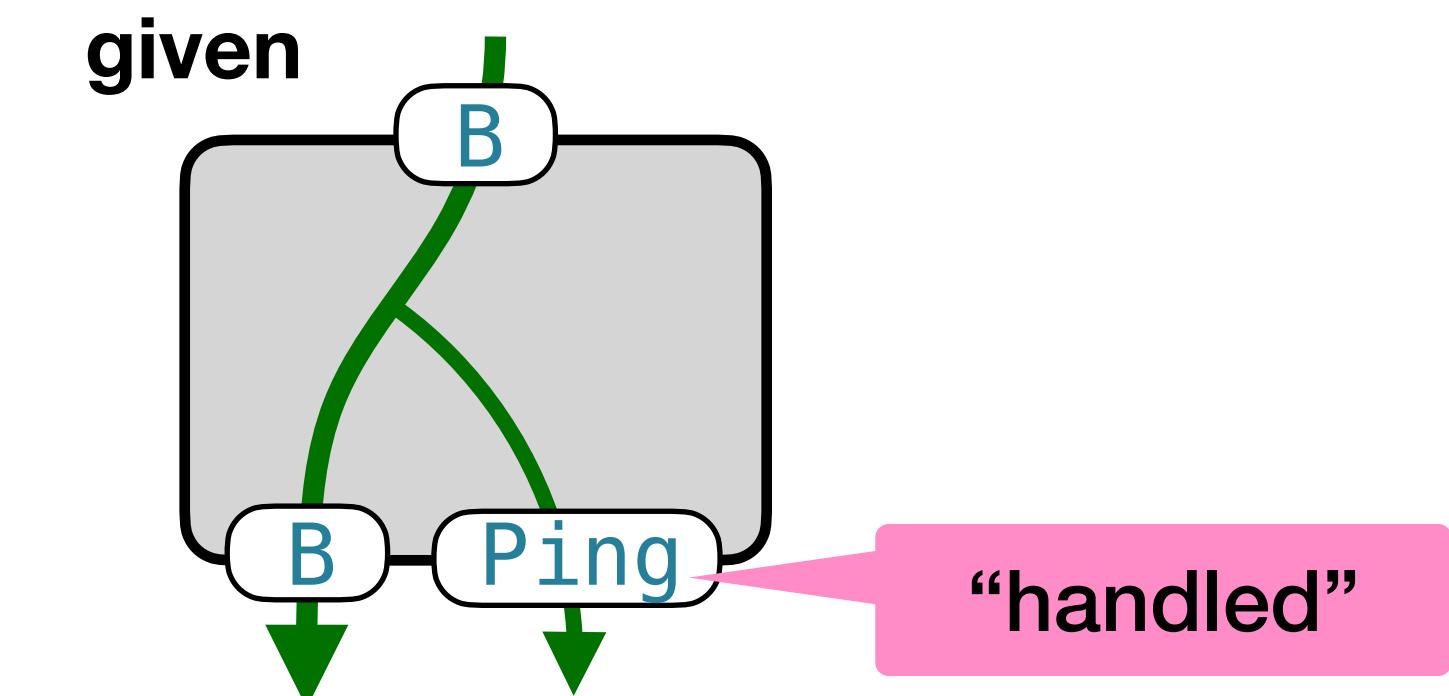
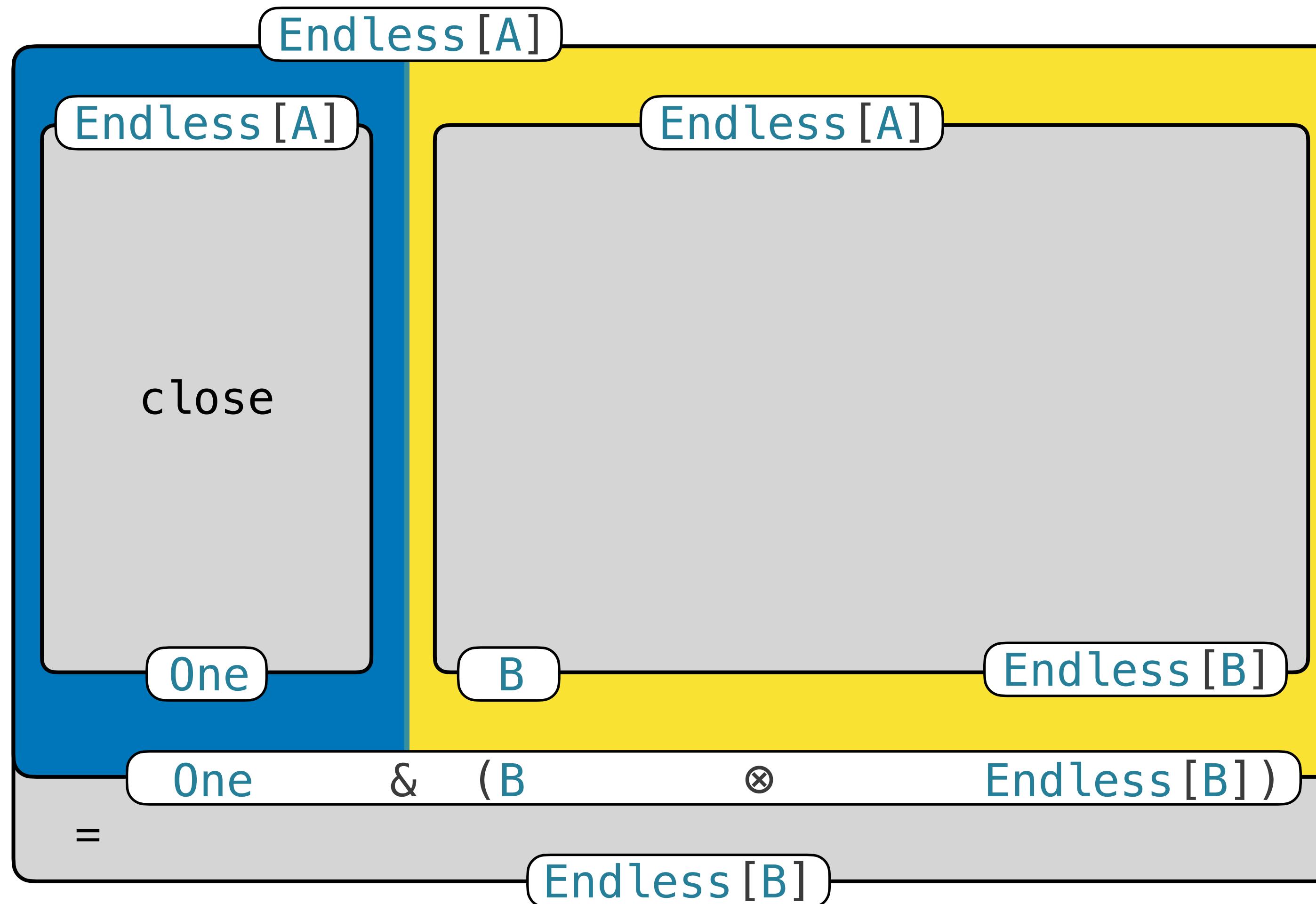
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



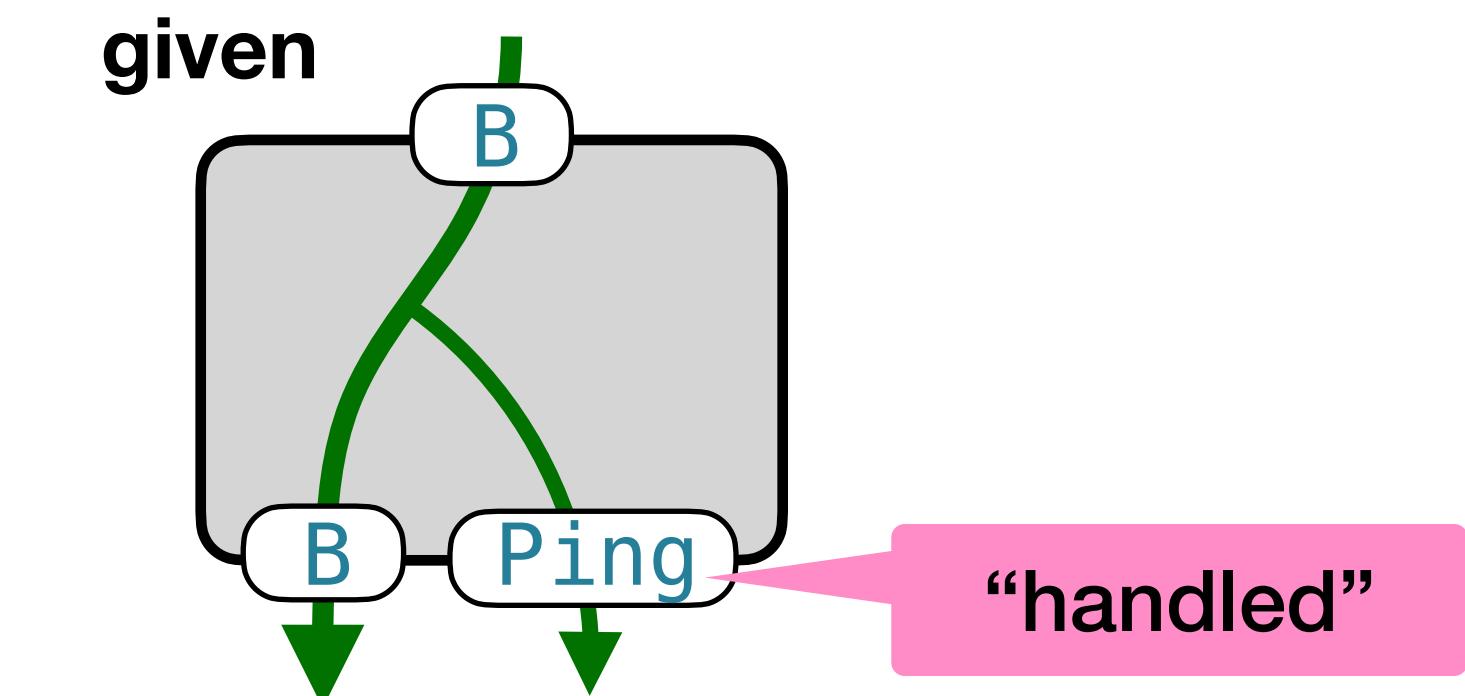
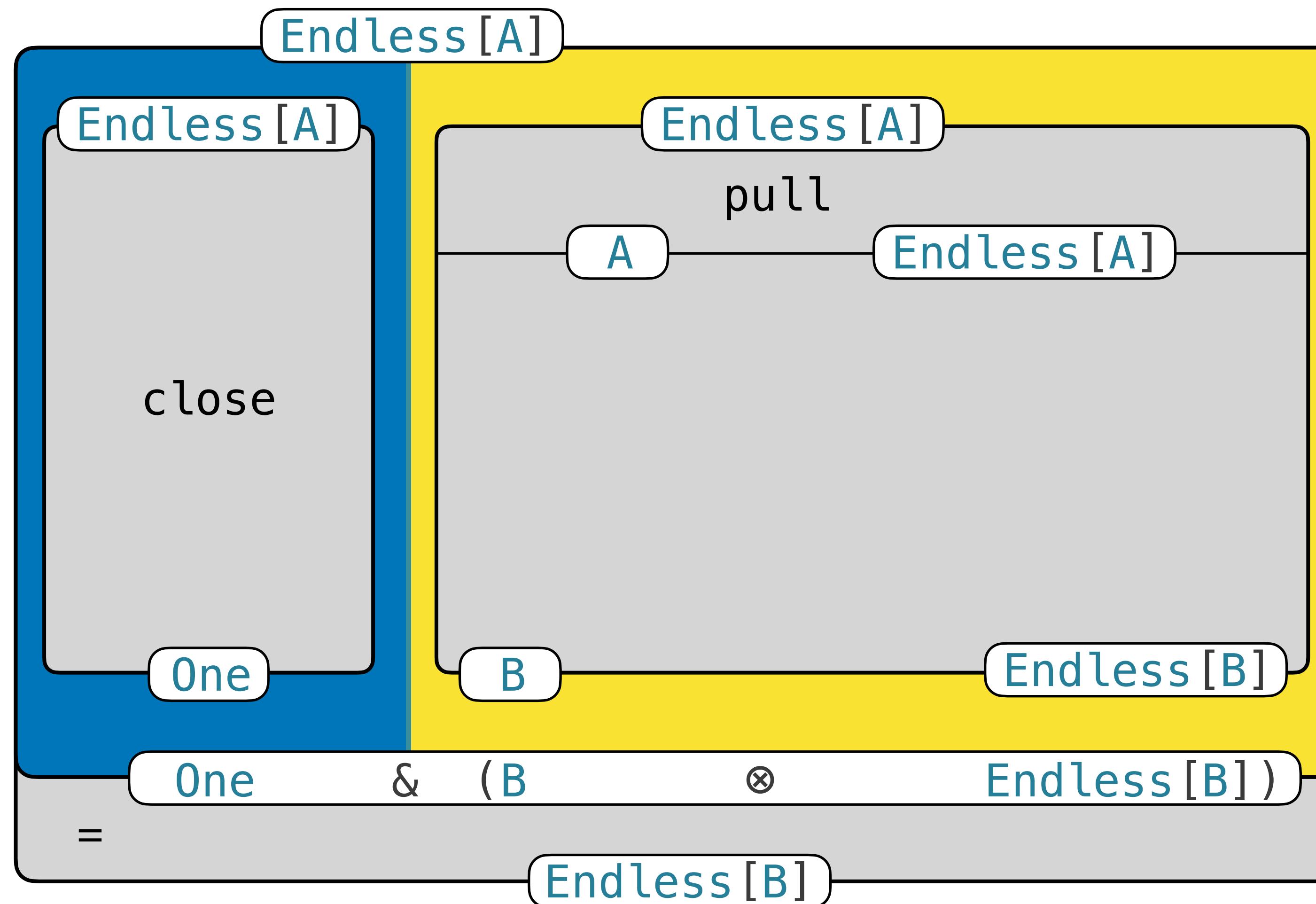
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



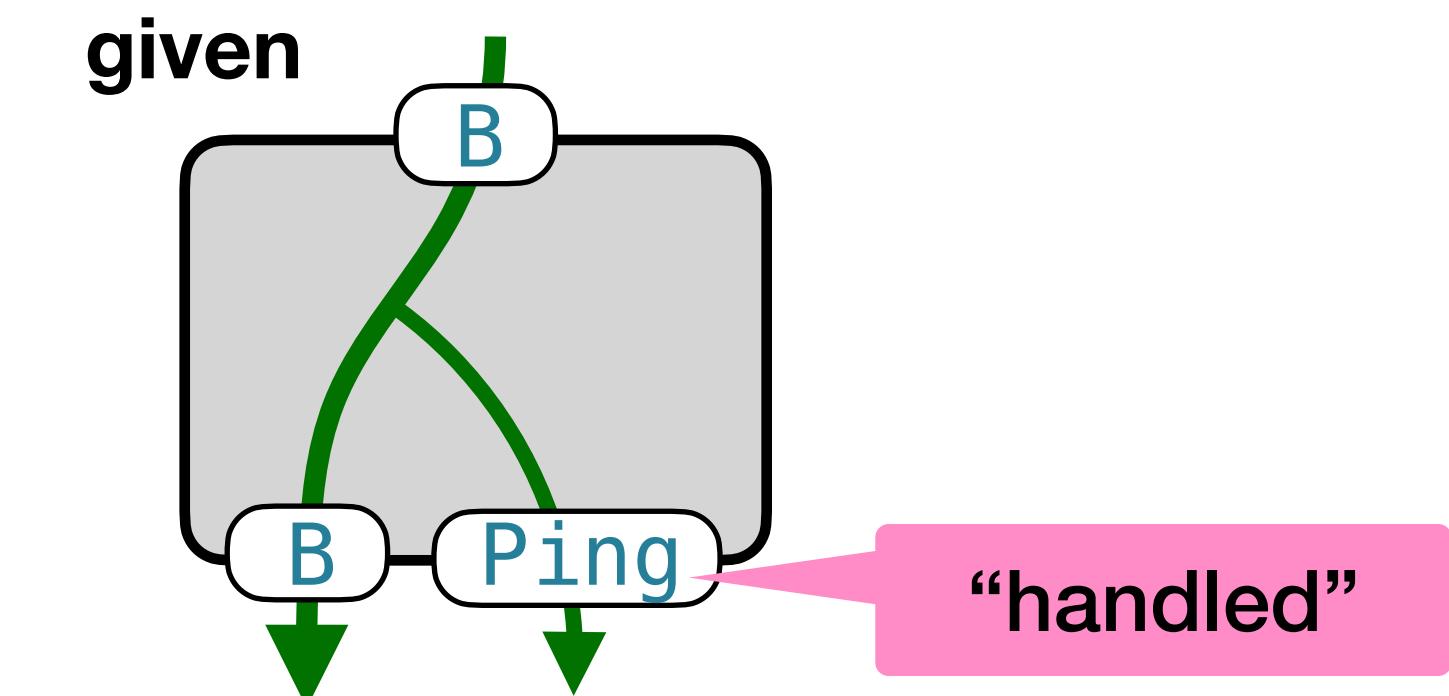
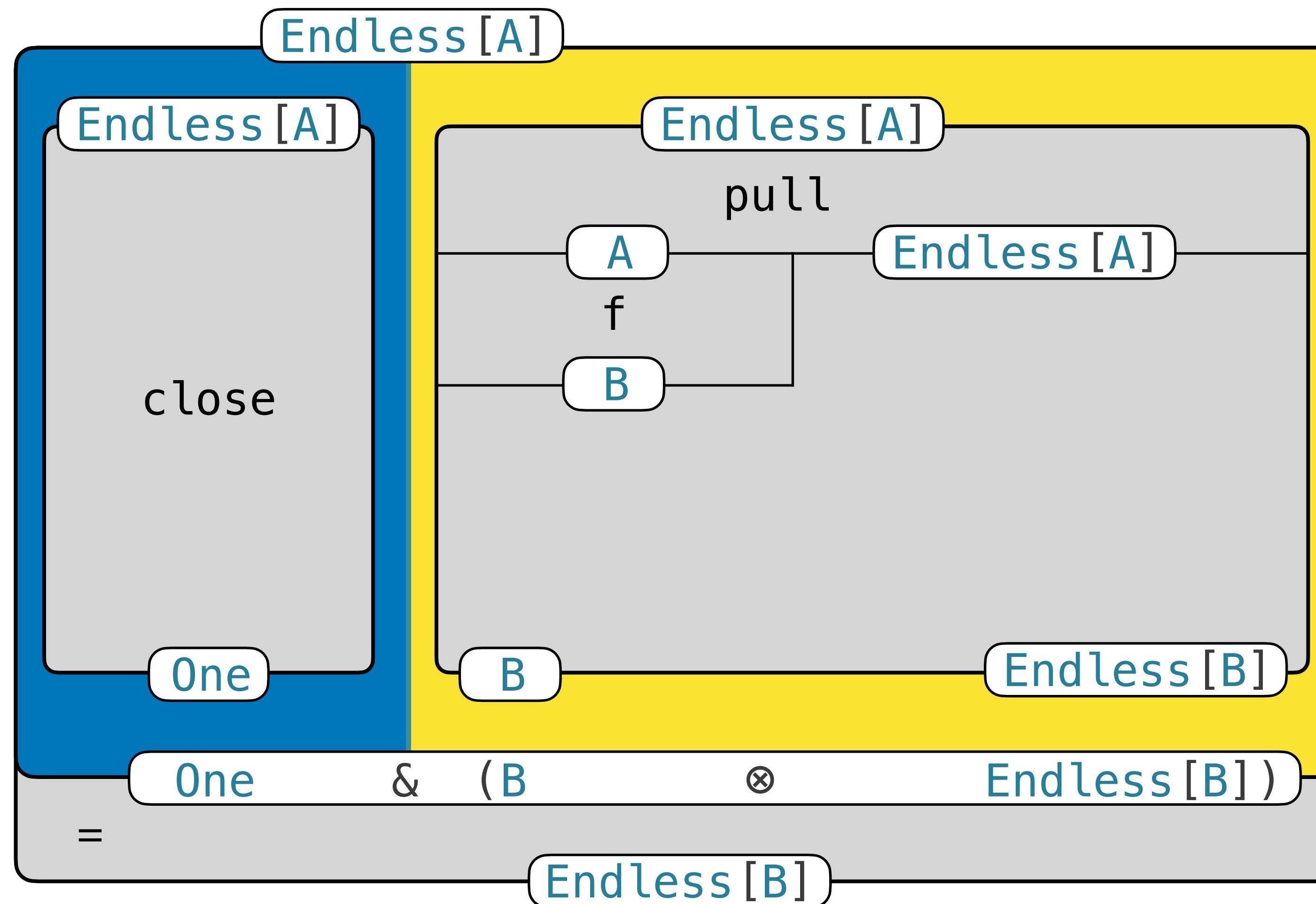
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



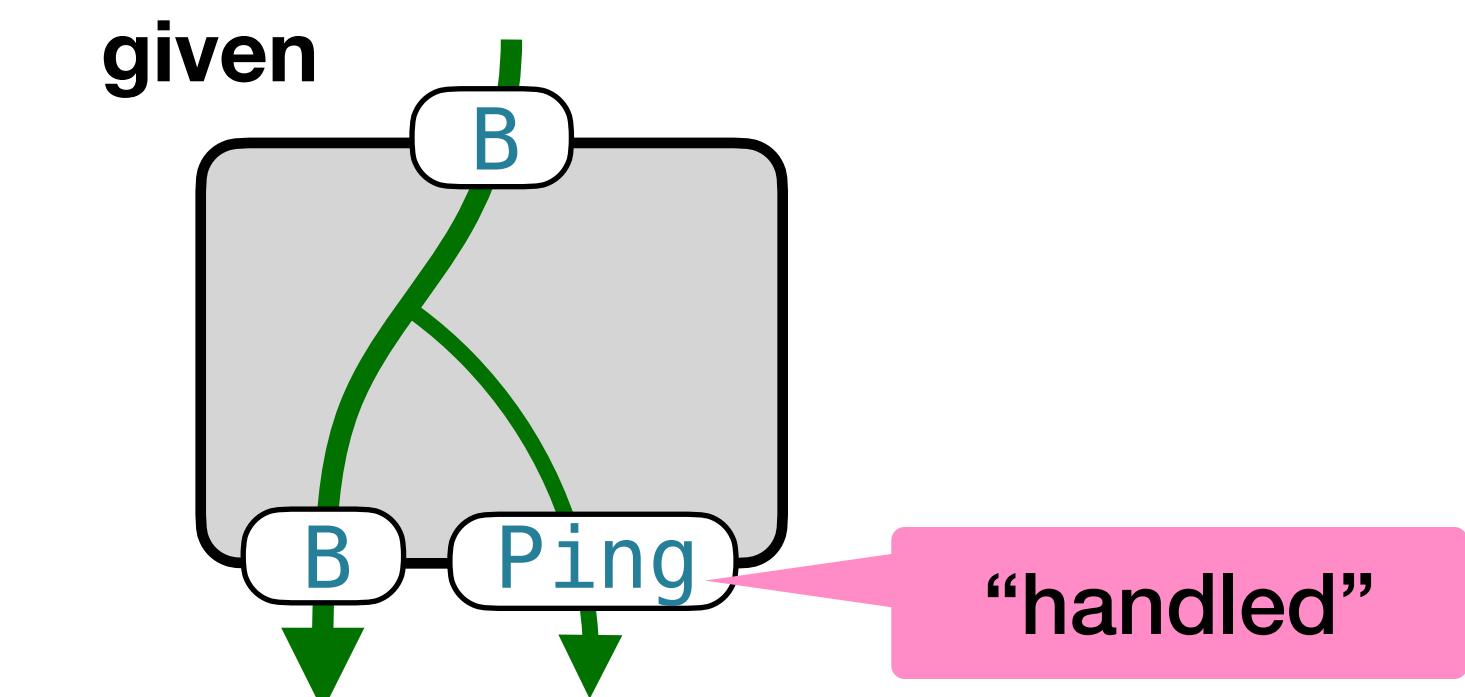
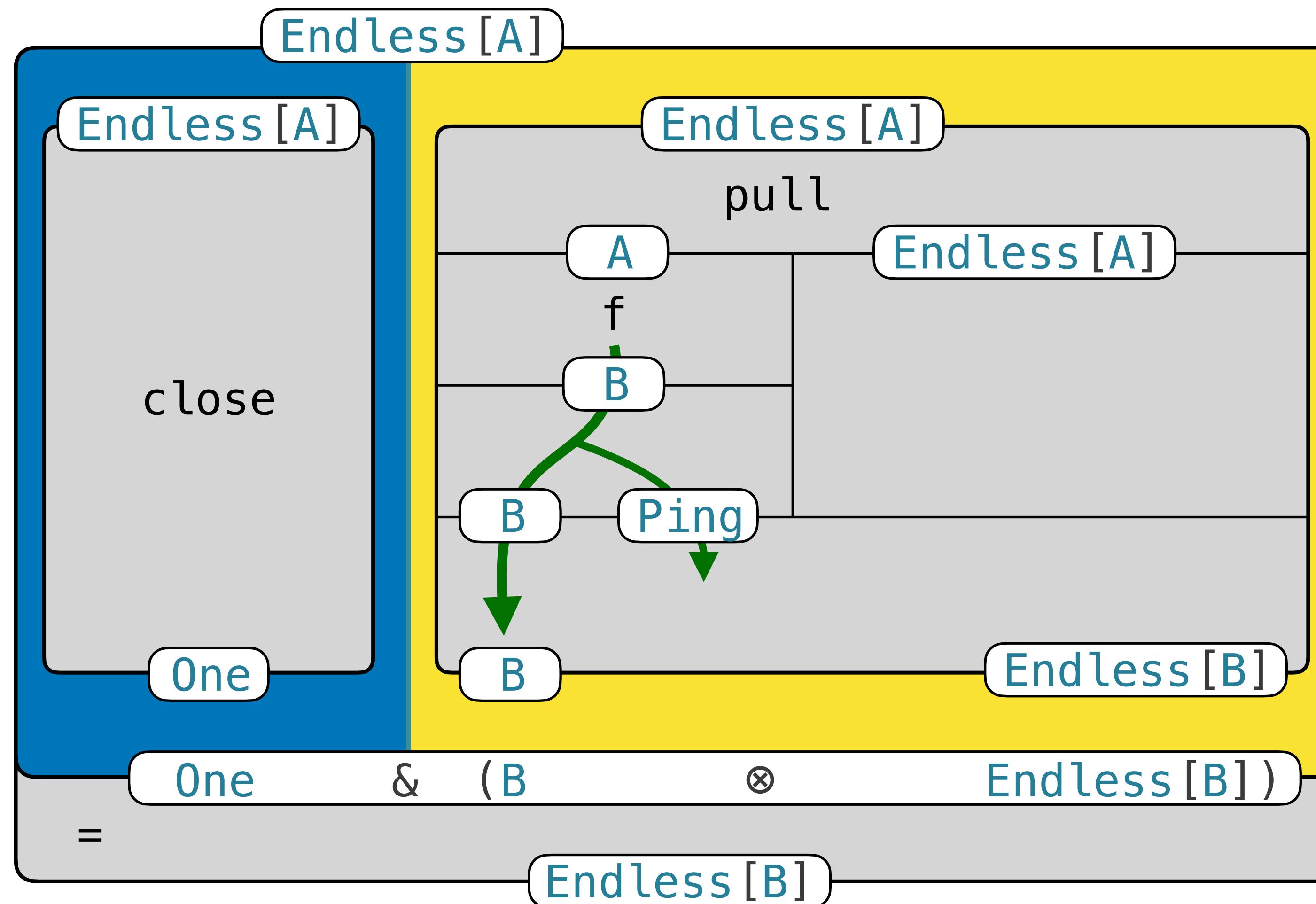
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



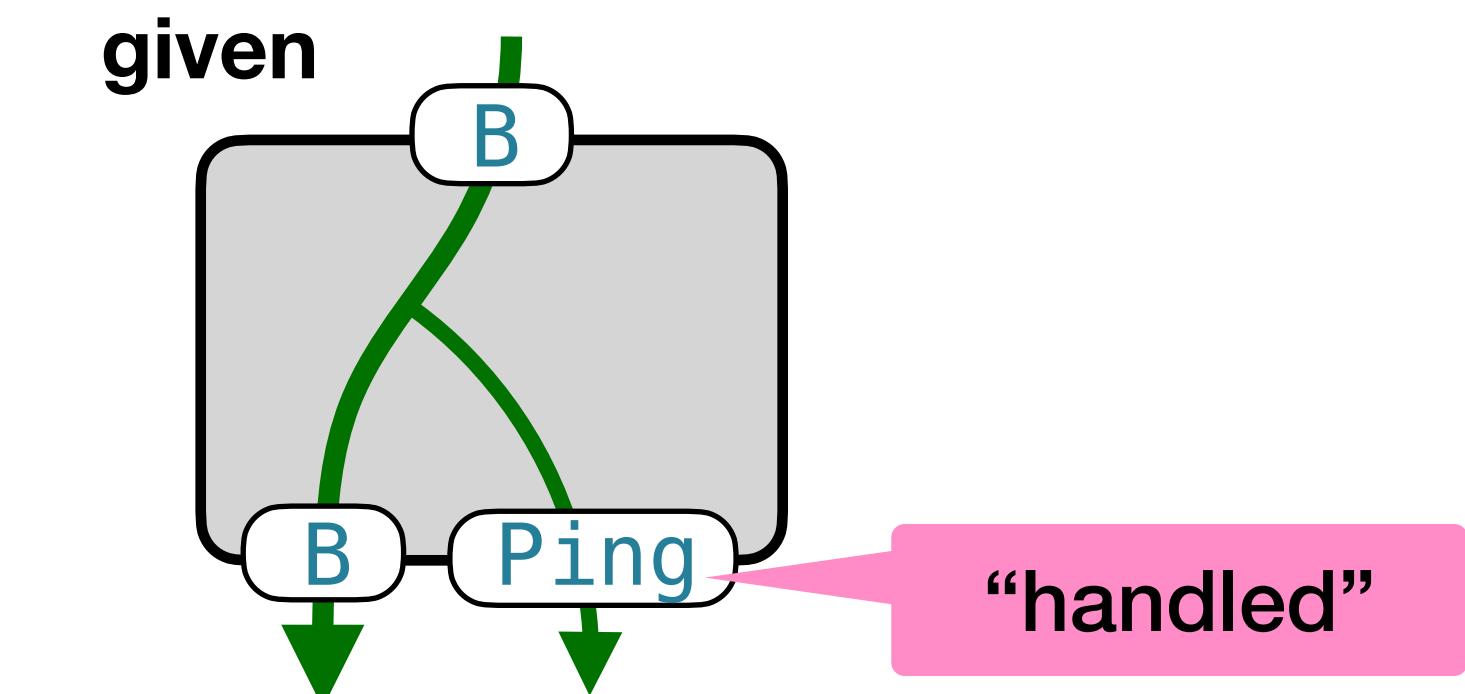
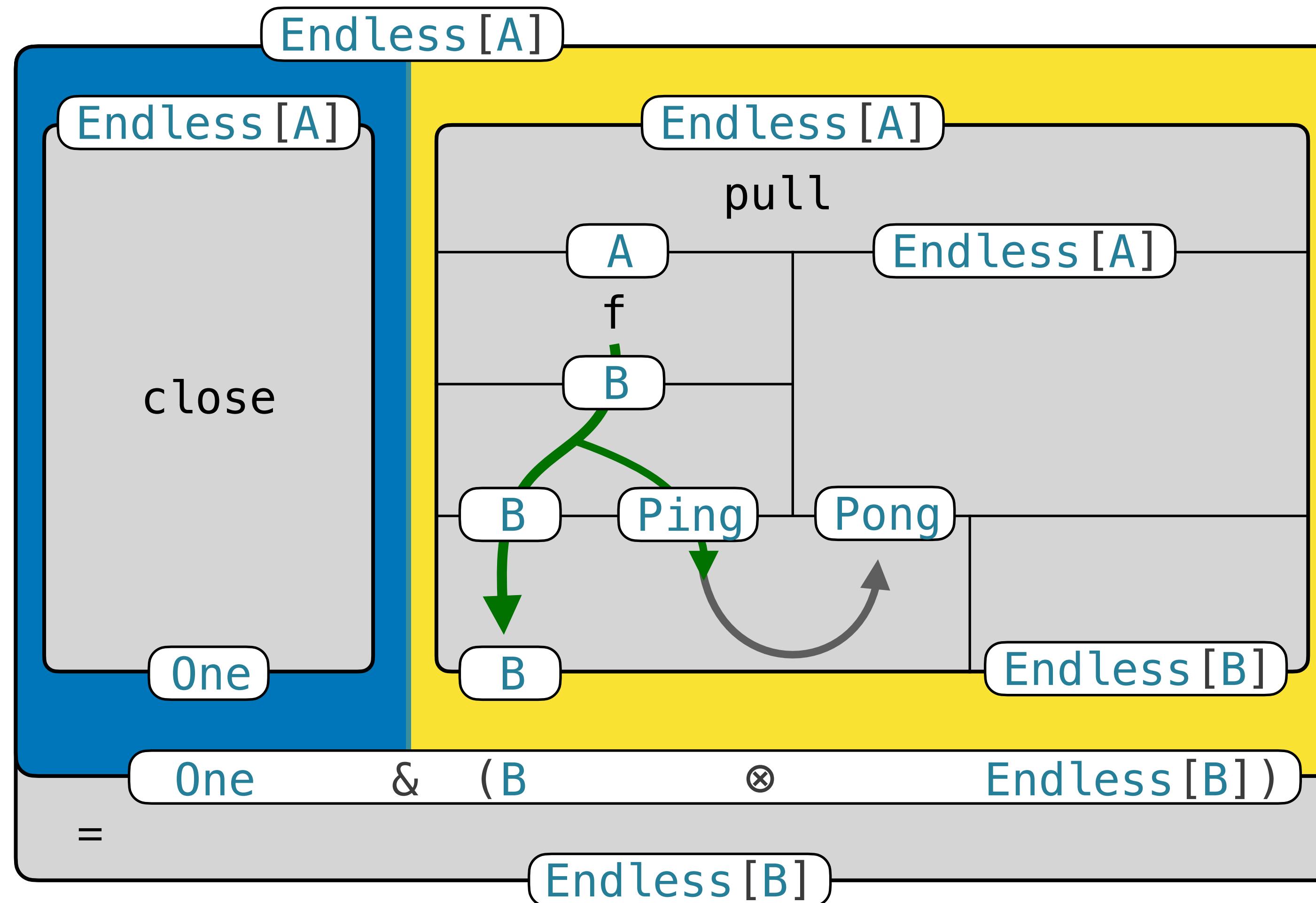
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



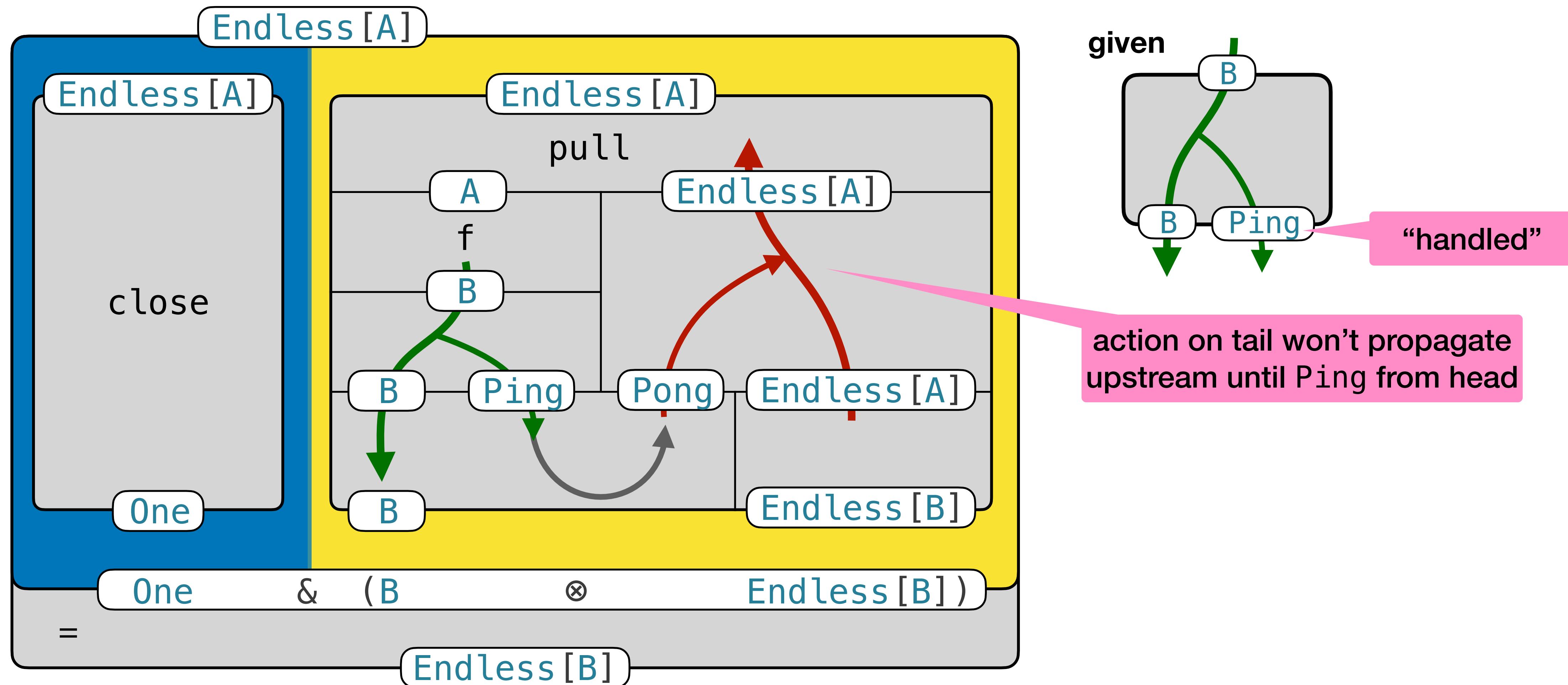
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



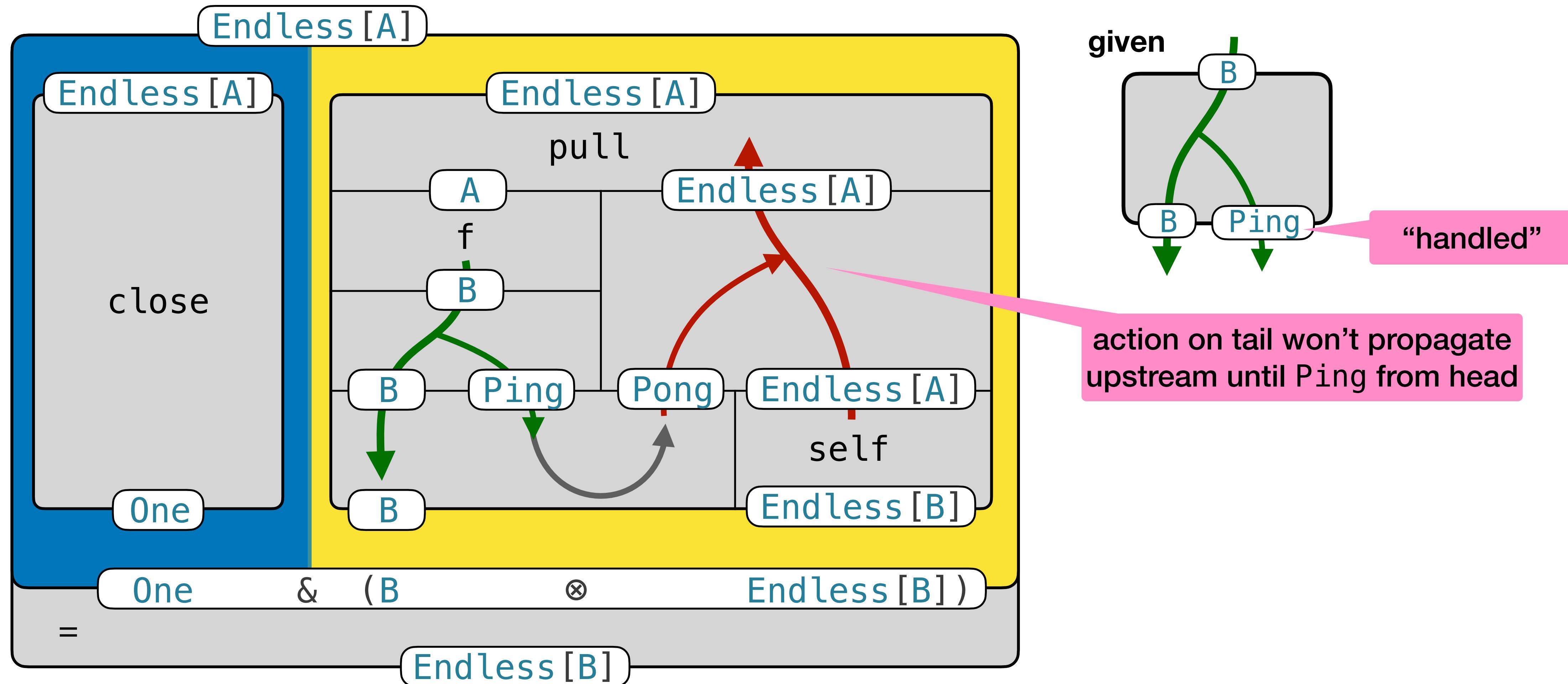
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



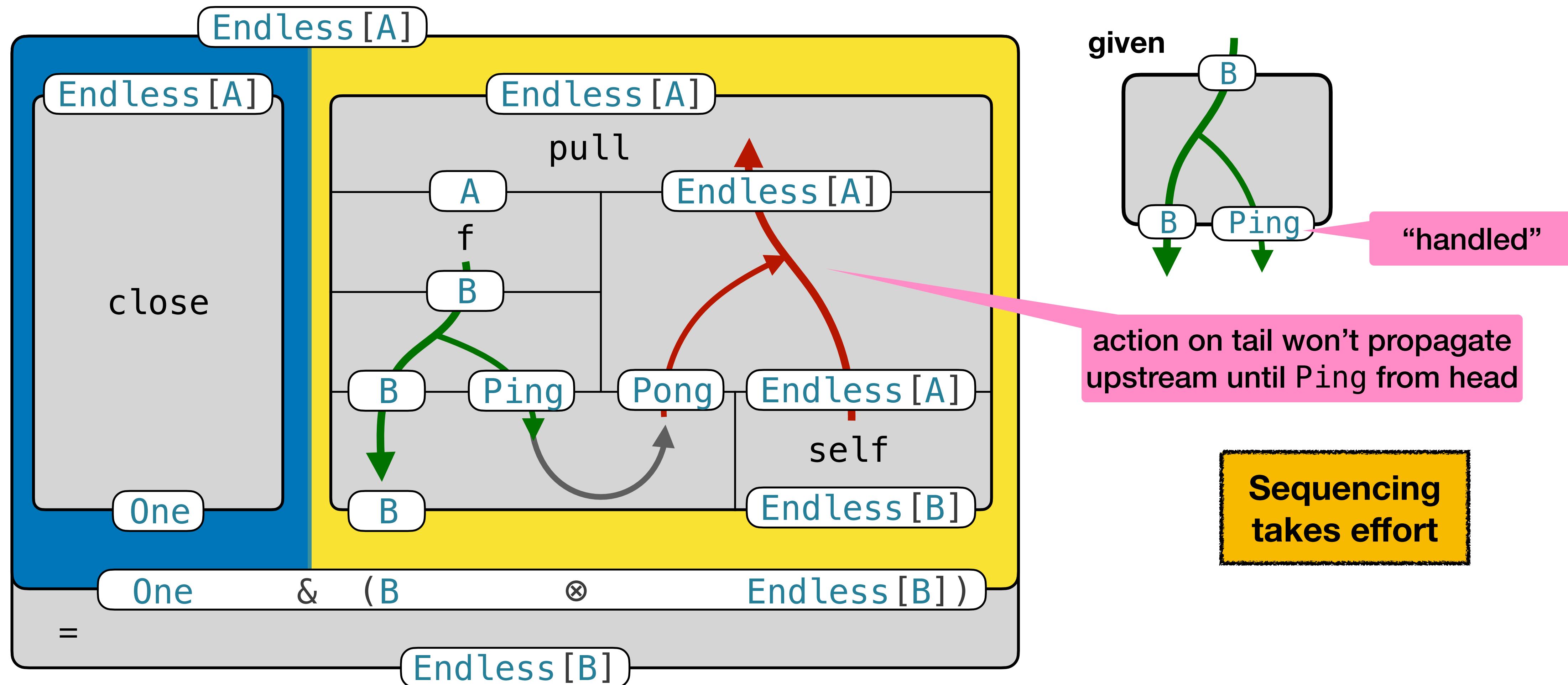
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”

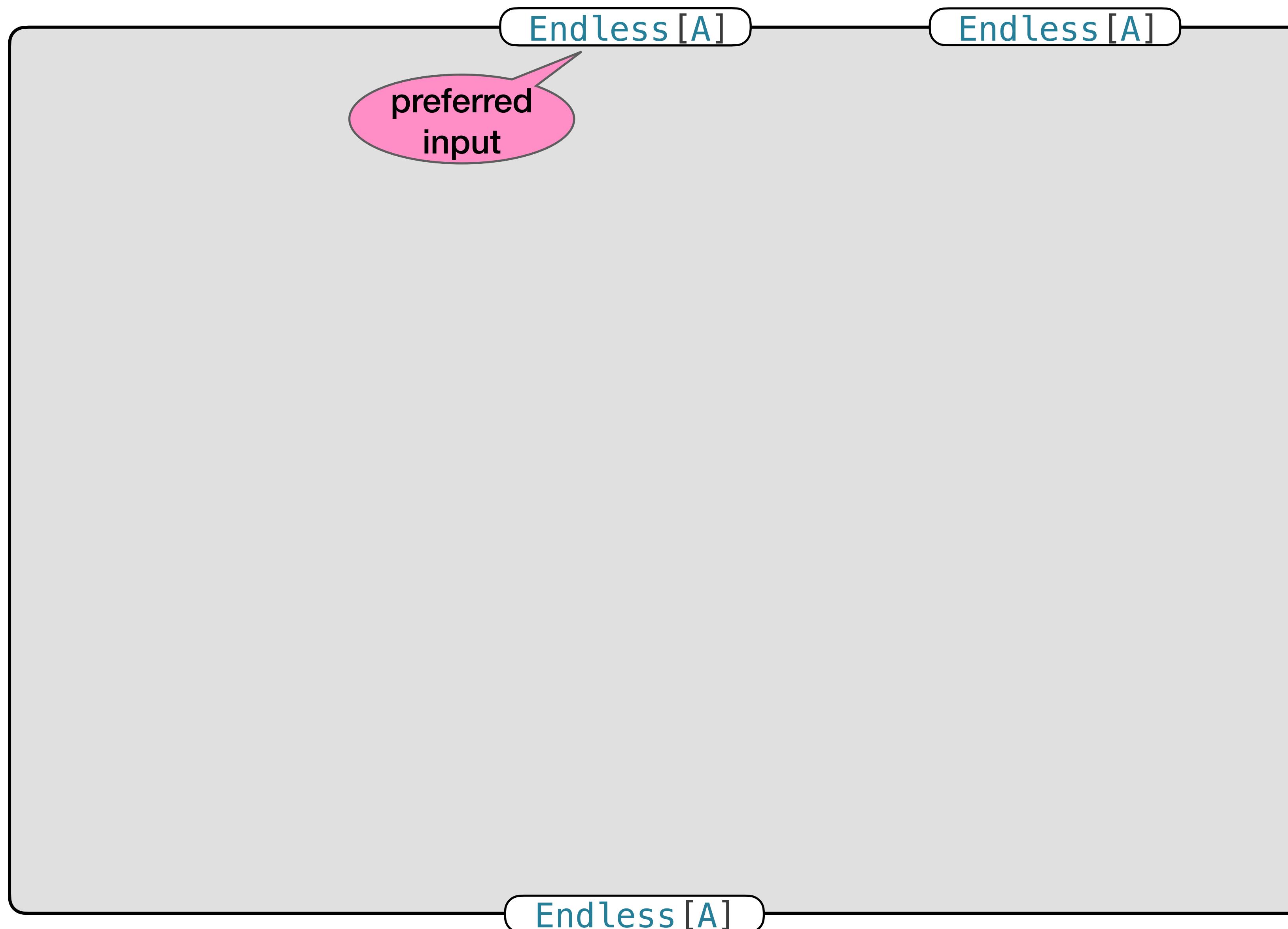


Endless.mapSequentially(f)

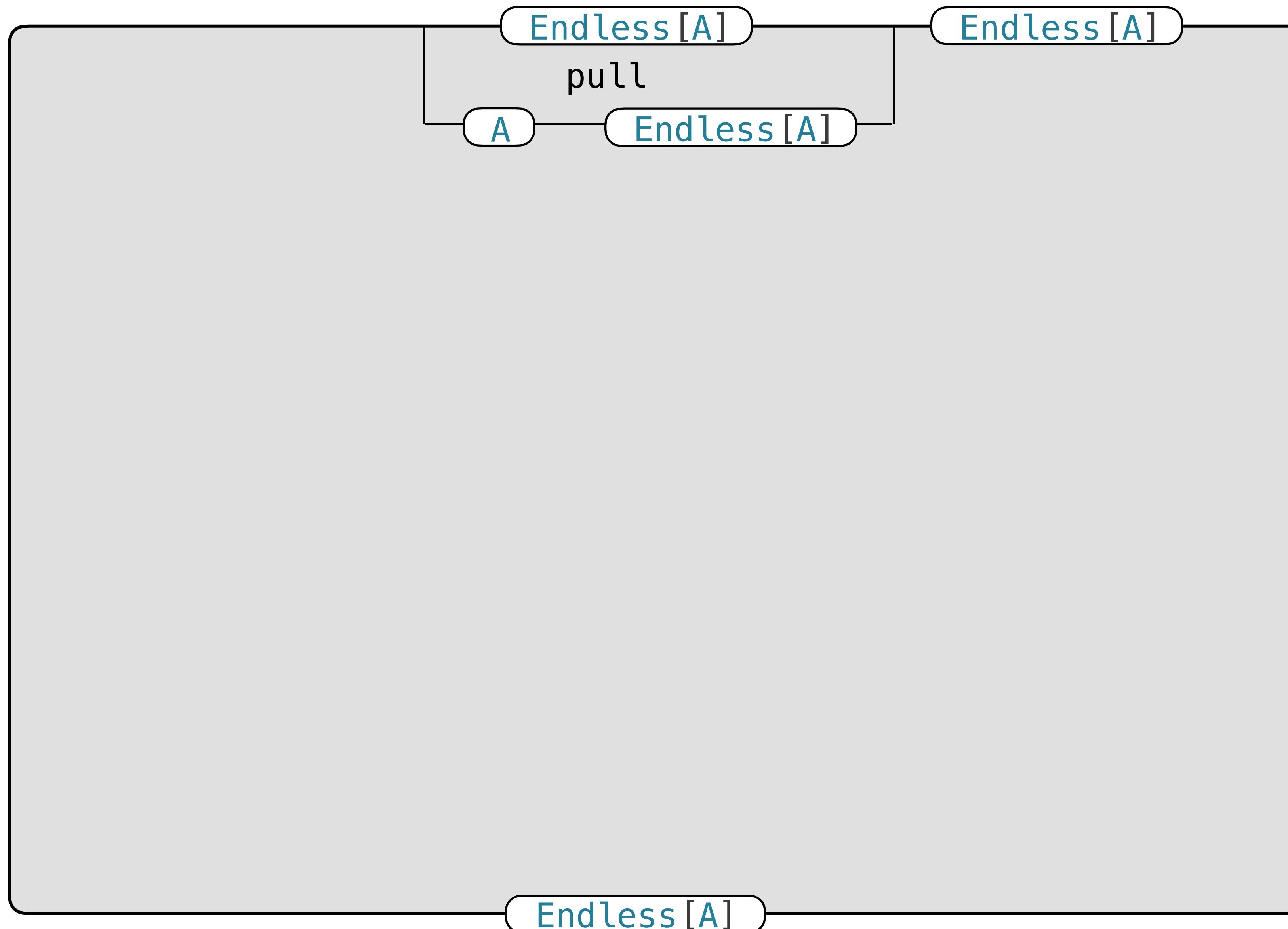
- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



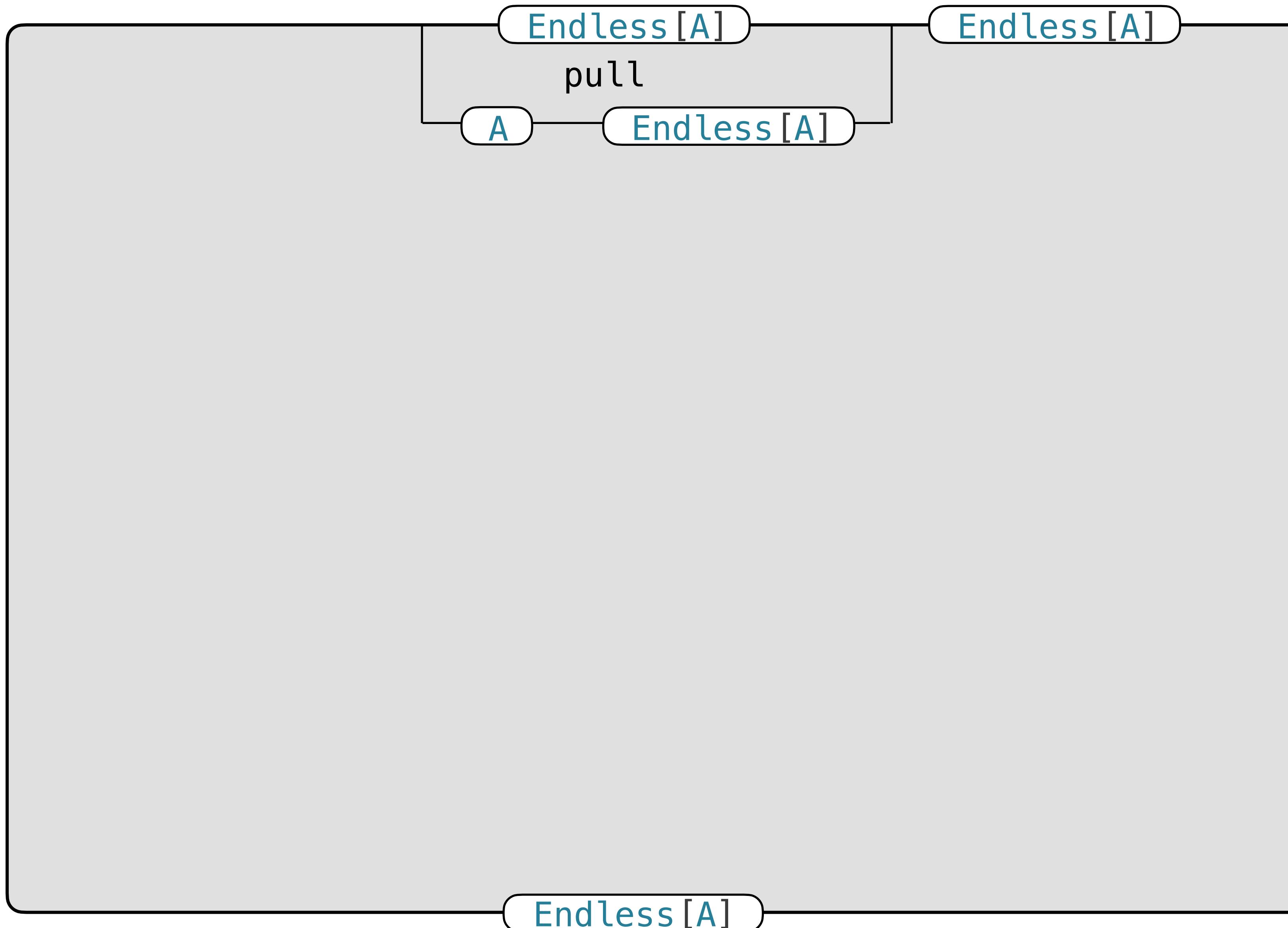
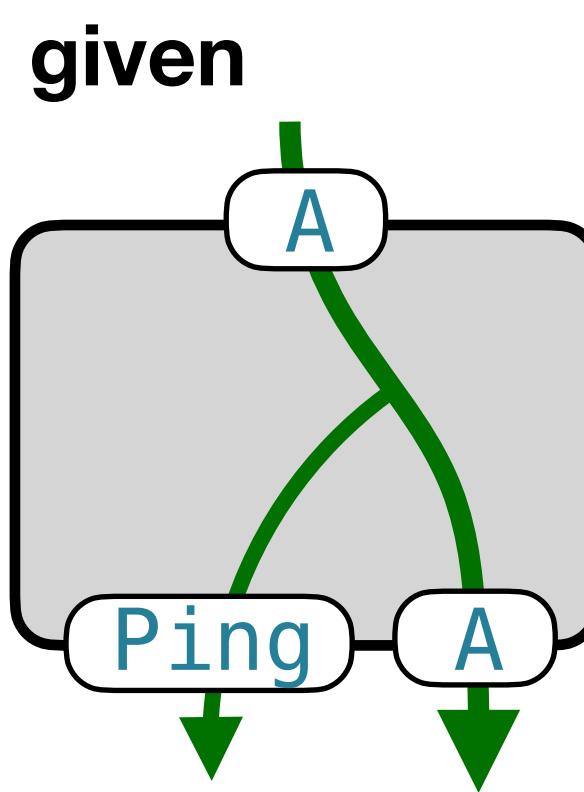
Endless.mergePreferred



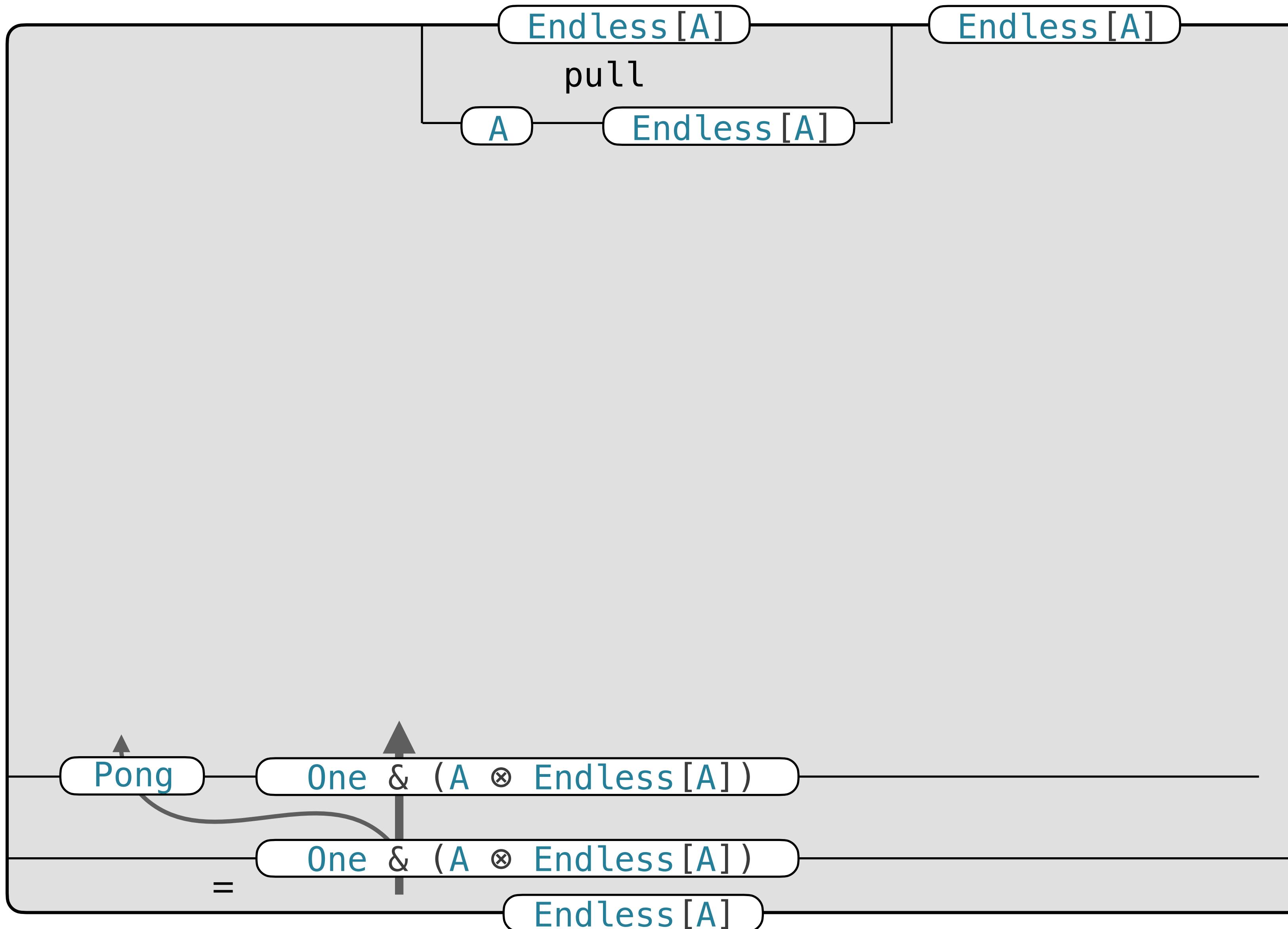
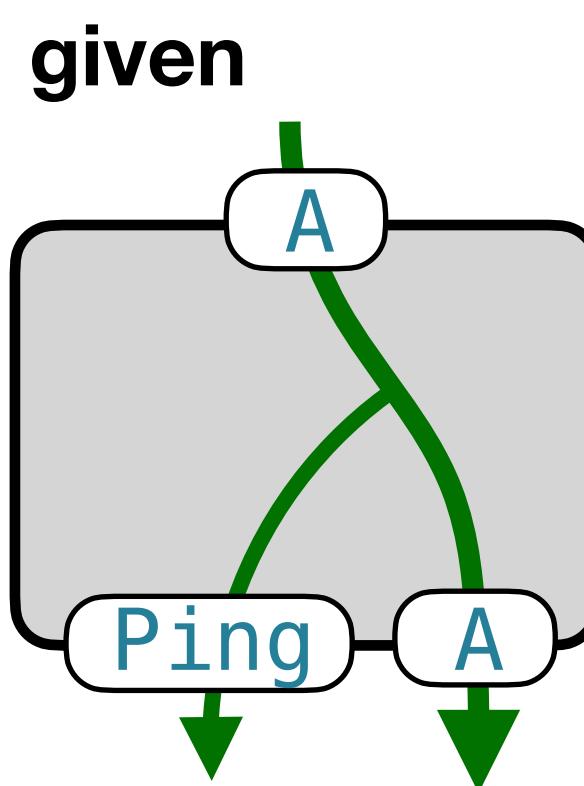
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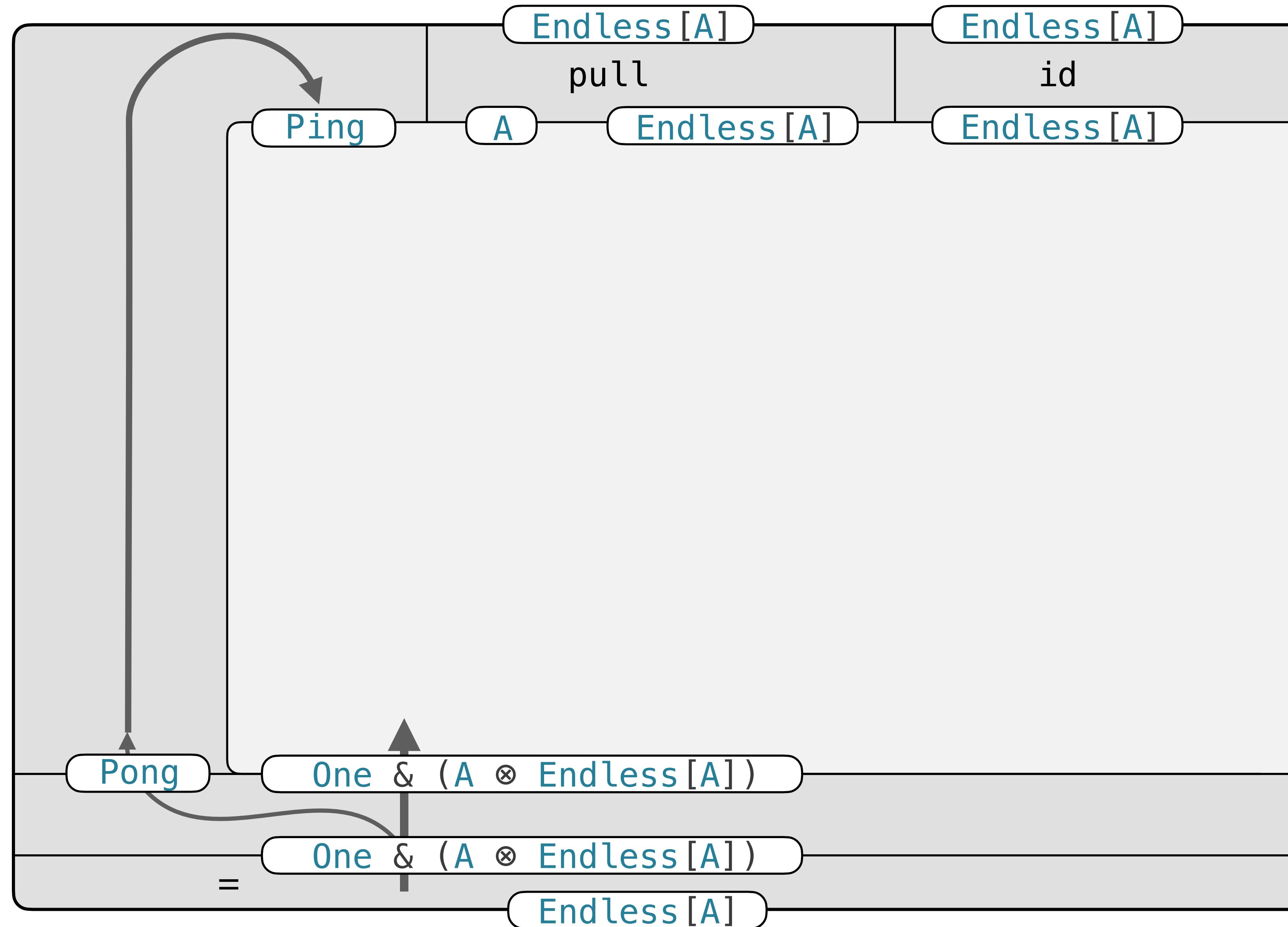
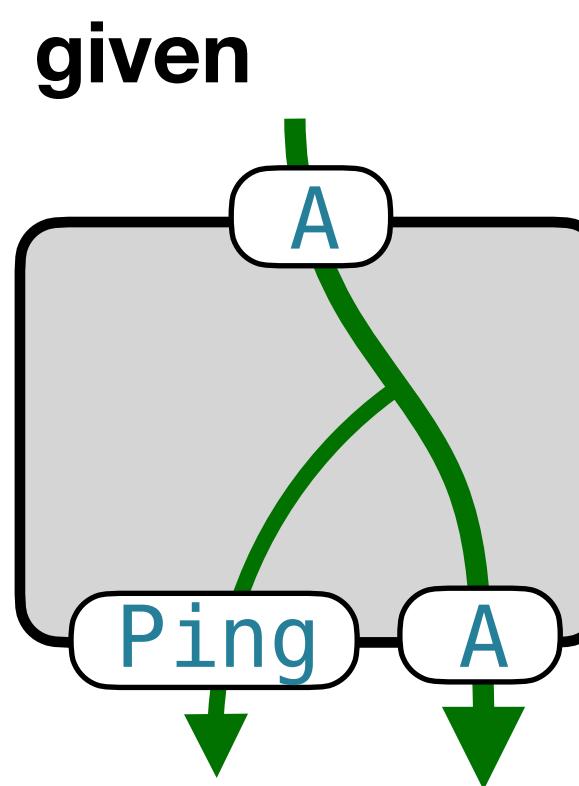
Endless.mergePreferred



Endless . mergePreferred

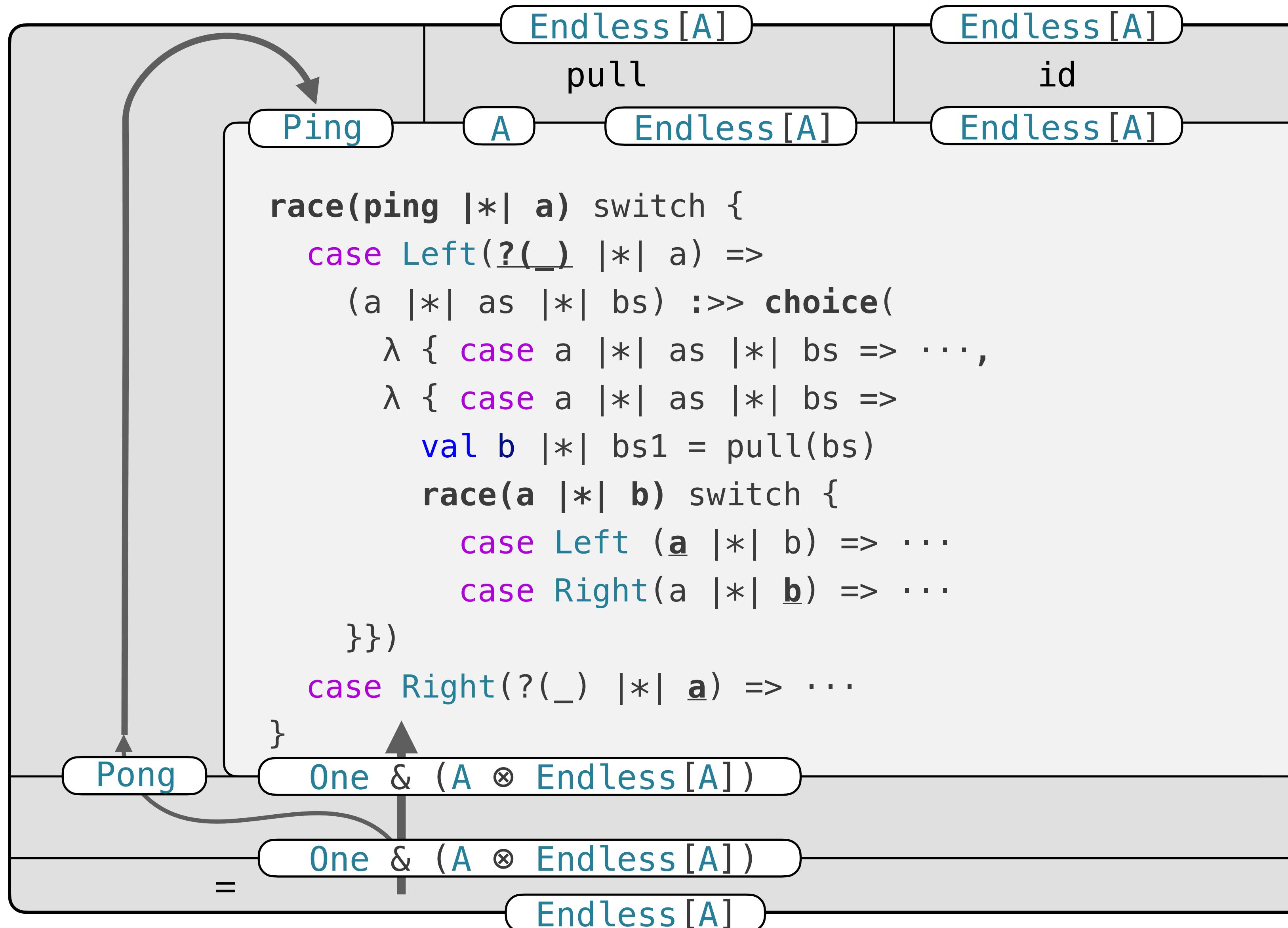
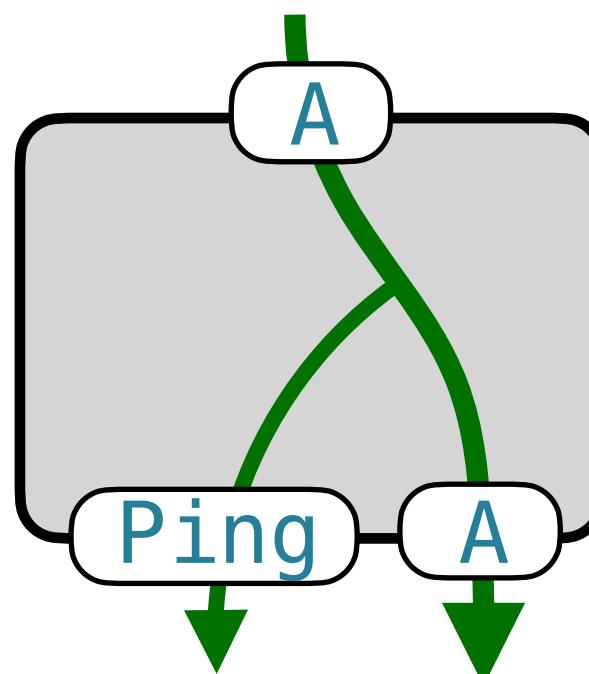


Endless . mergePreferred

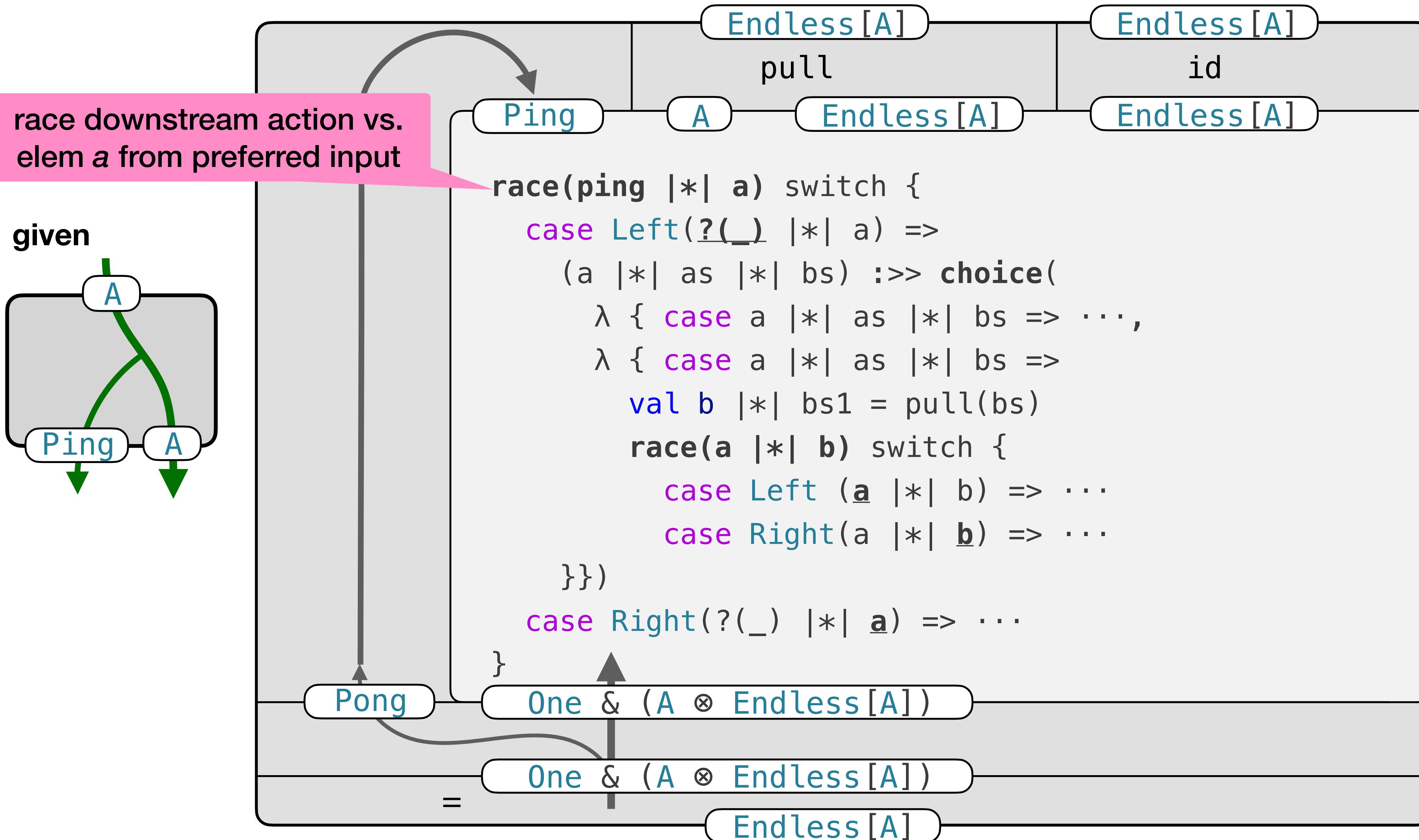


Endless.mergePreferred

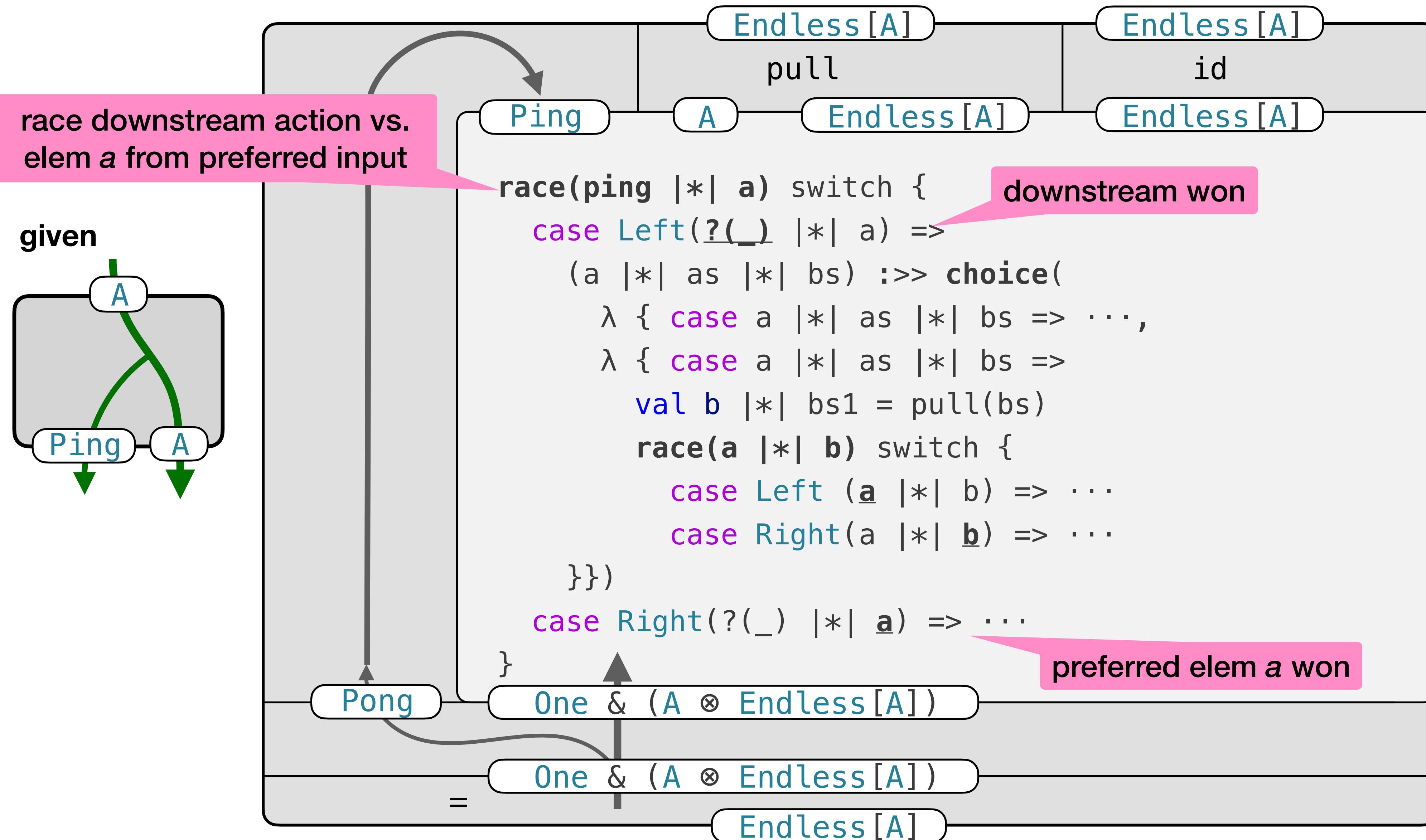
given



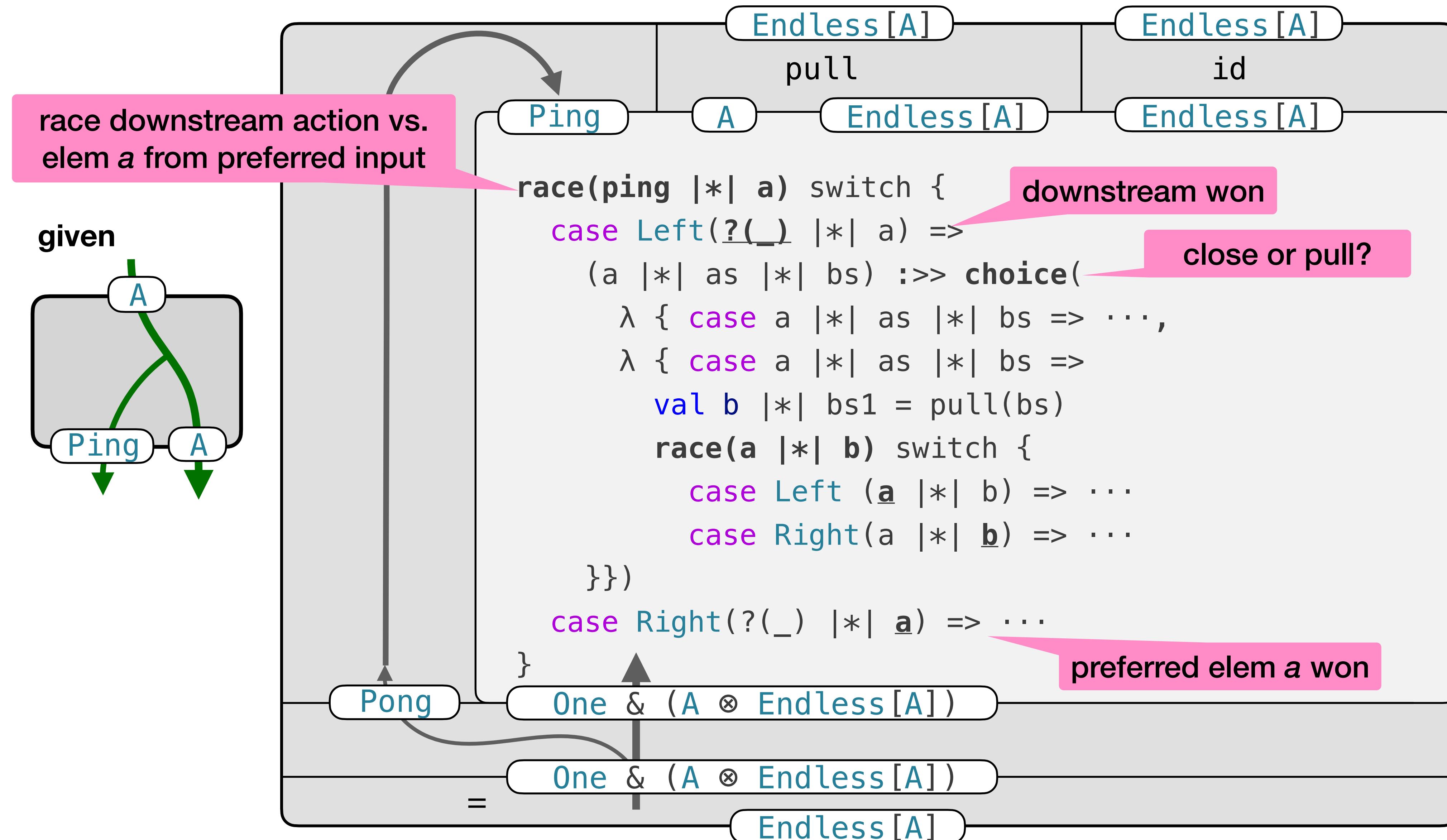
Endless.mergePreferred



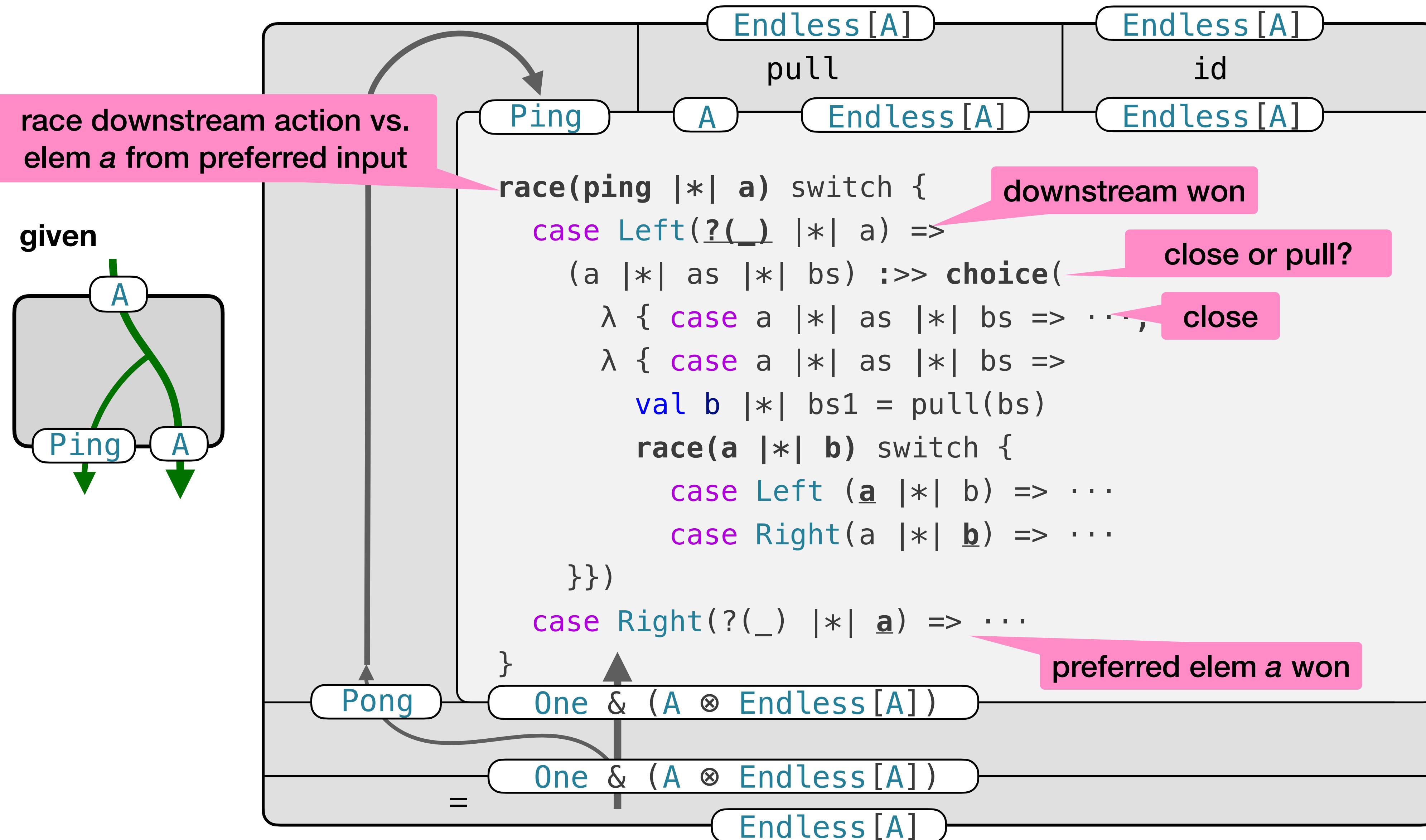
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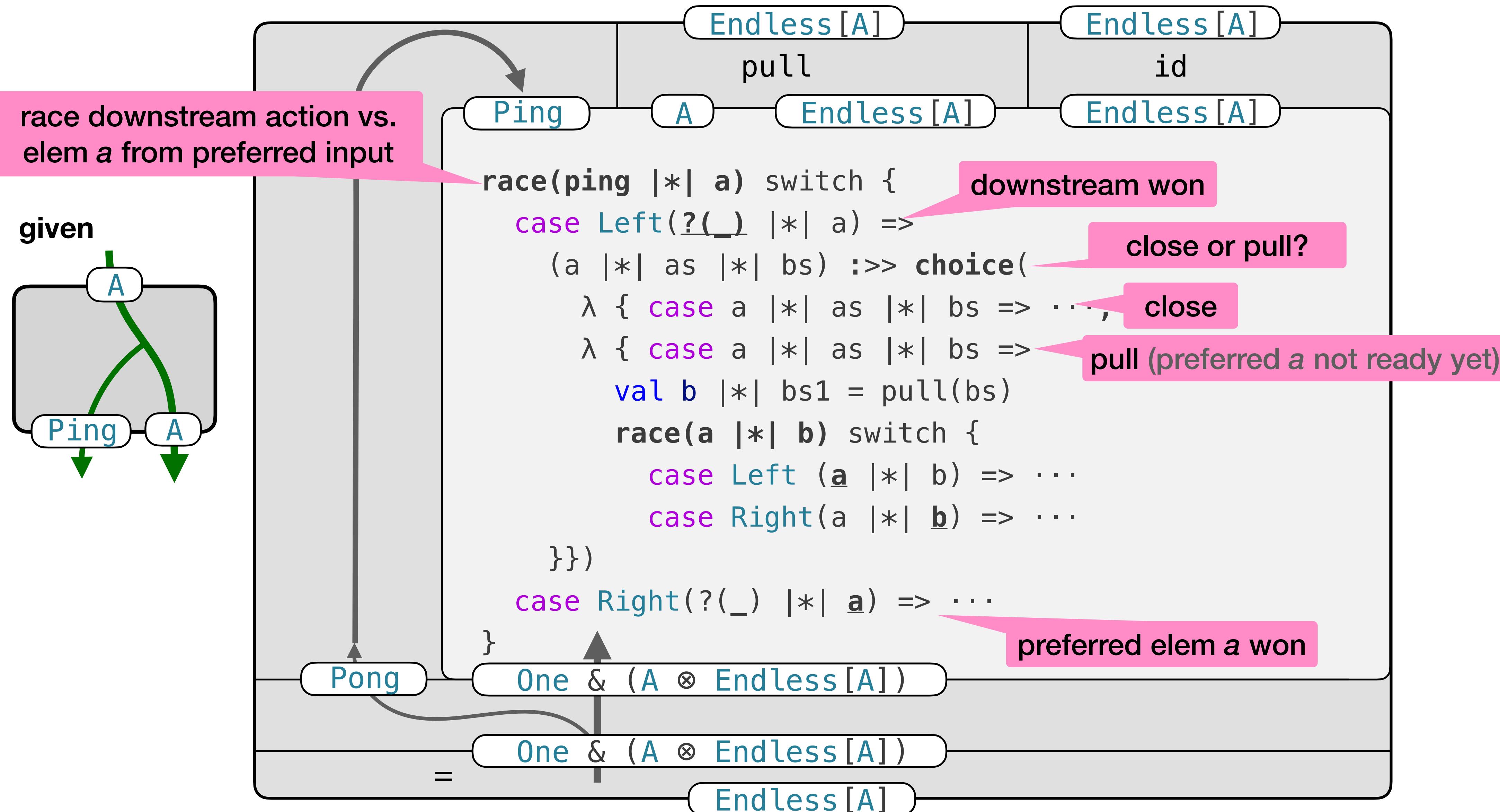
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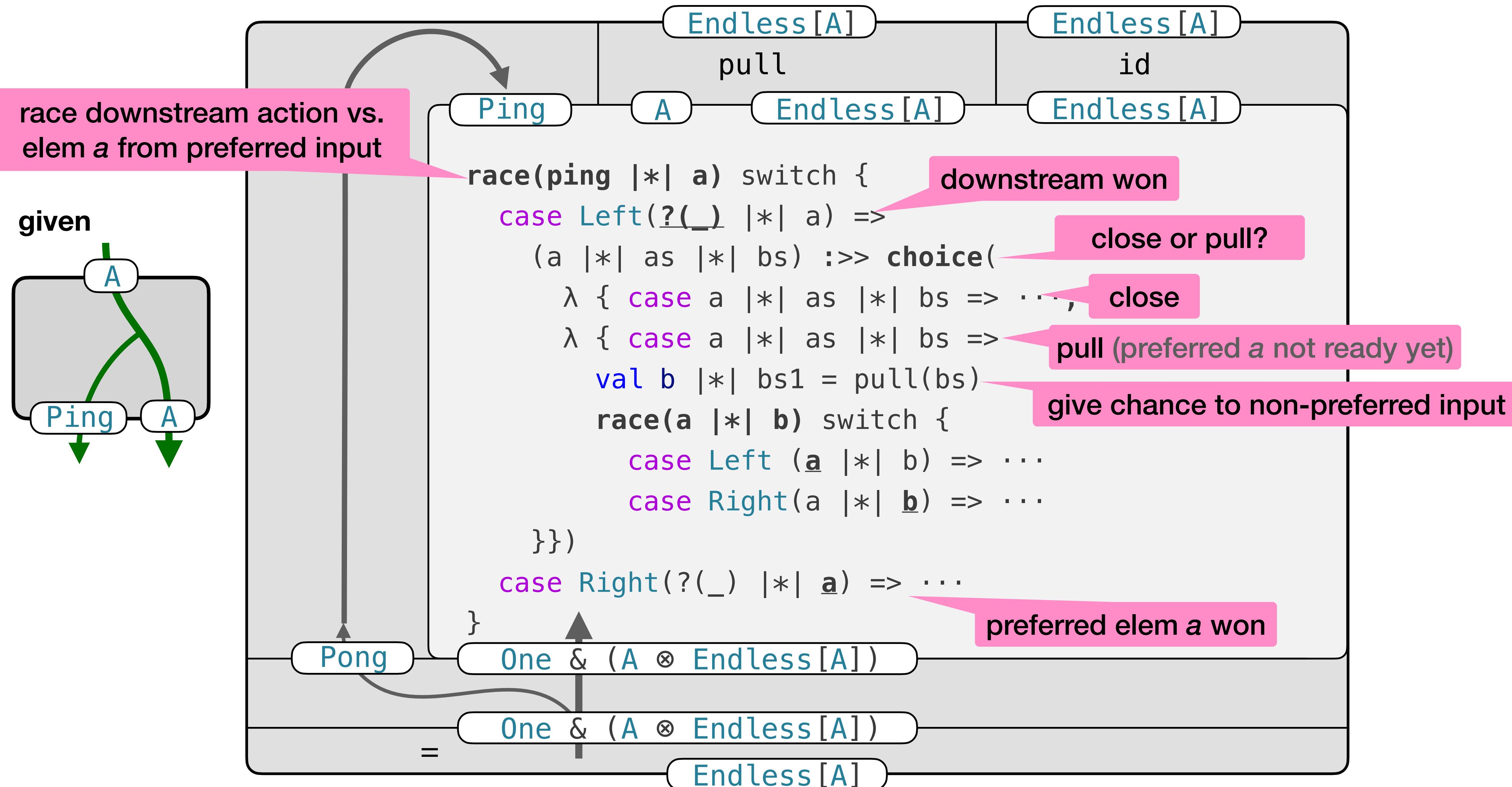
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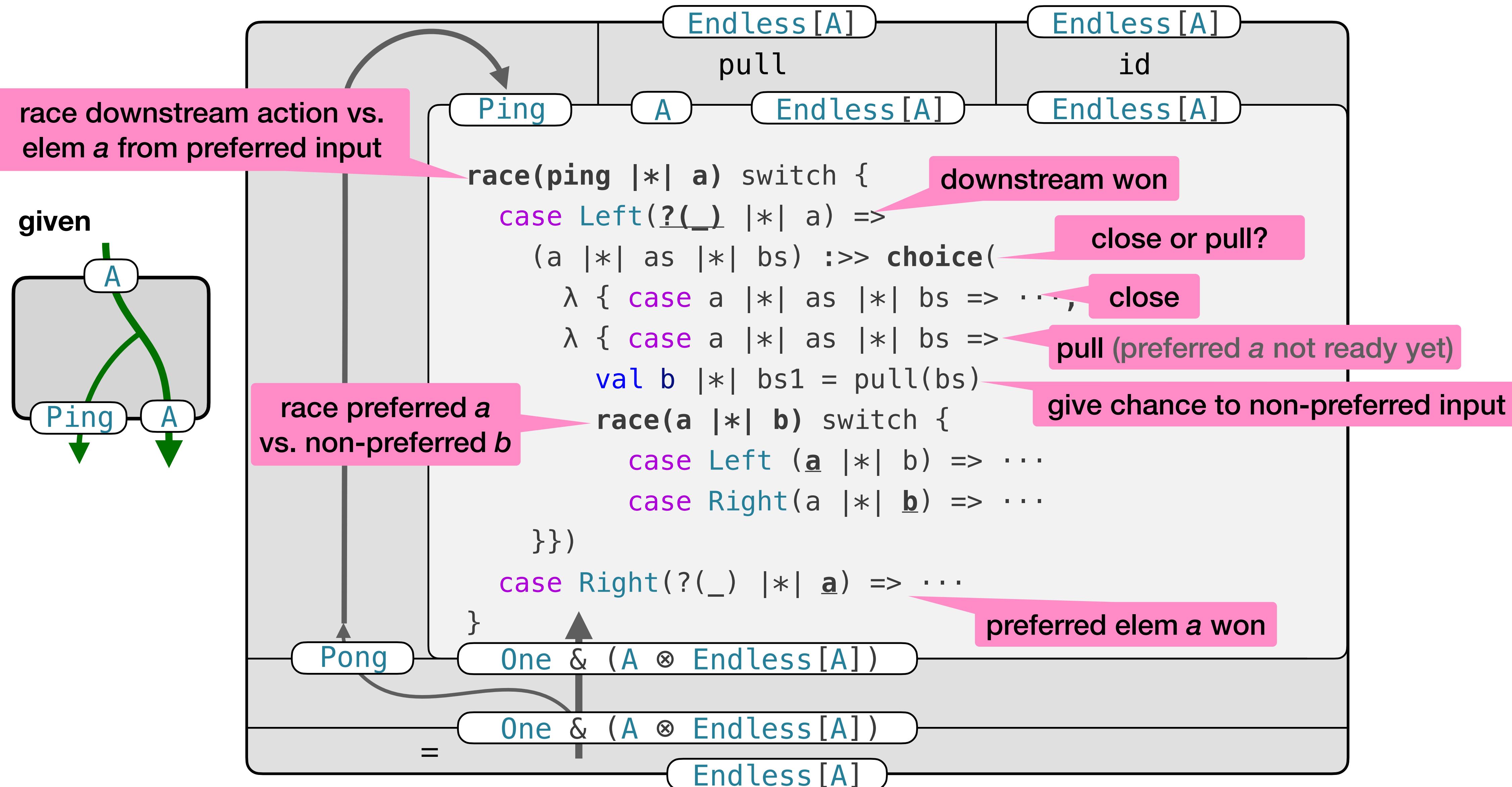
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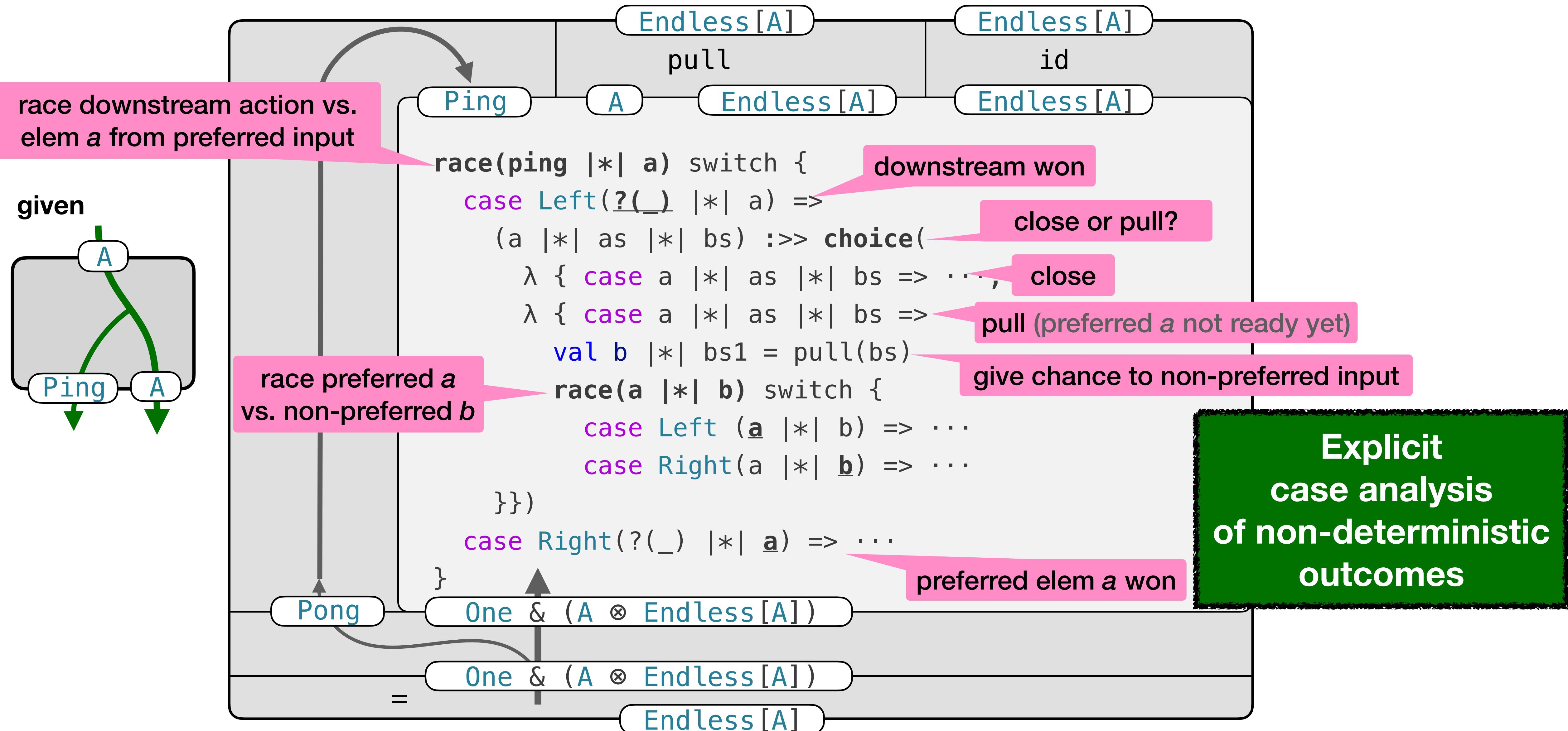
Endless.mergePreferred



Endless.mergePreferred



Endless.mergePreferred



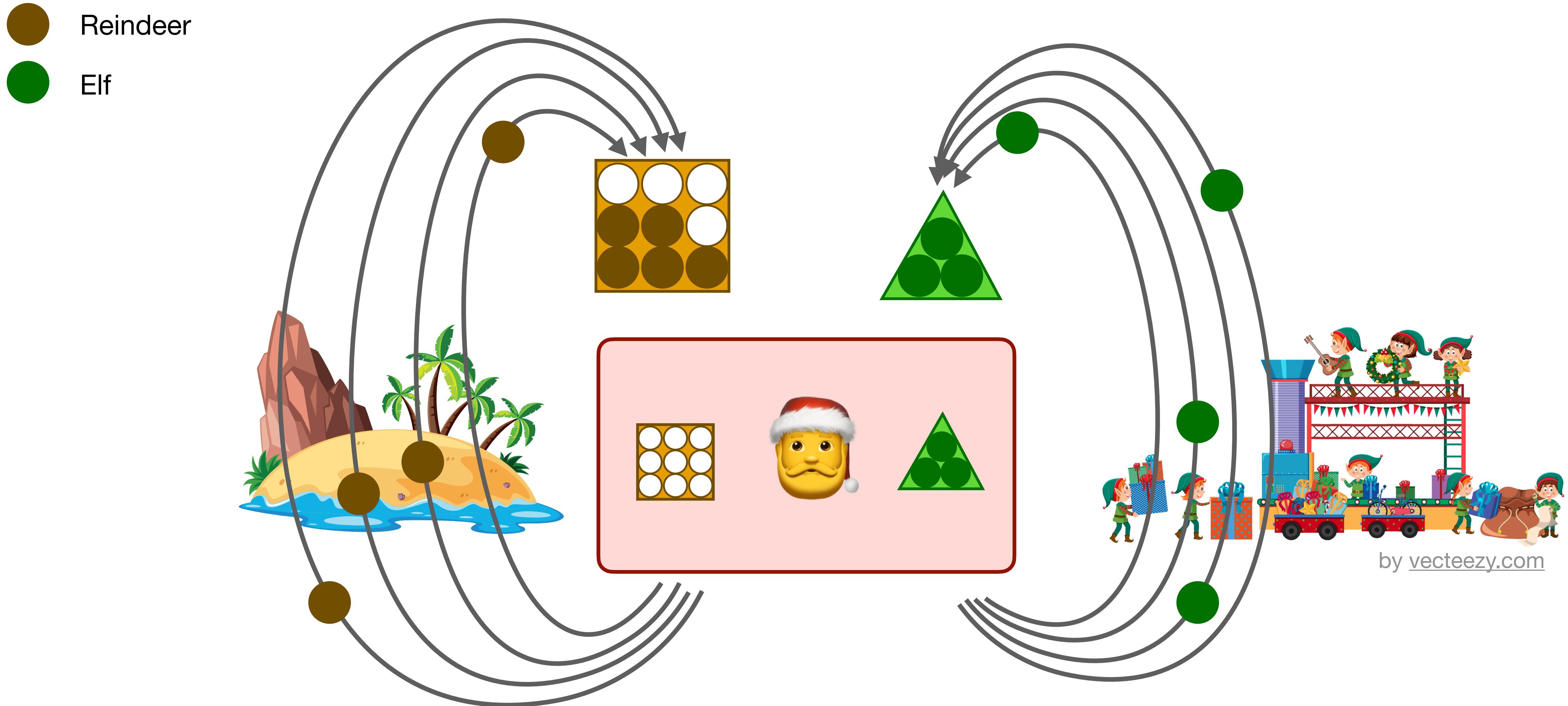
The Santa Claus Problem

<https://santaclausproblem.cs.unlv.edu/>

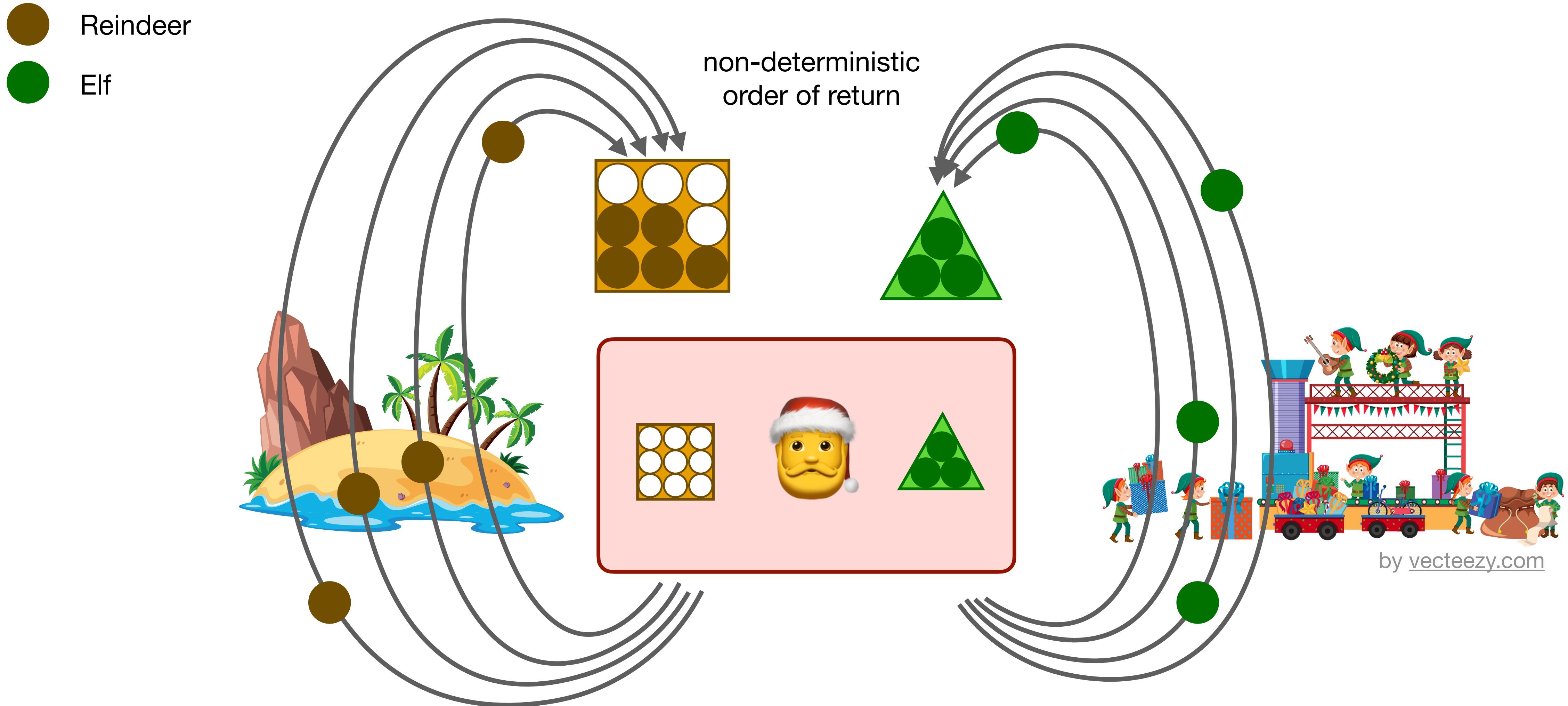
The Santa Claus Problem

Santa Claus sleeps in his shop up at the North Pole, and can only be wakened by either all nine reindeer being back from their year long vacation on the beaches of some tropical island in the South Pacific, or by some elves who are having some difficulties making the toys. One elf's problem is never serious enough to wake up Santa (otherwise, he may *never* get any sleep), so, the elves visit Santa in a group of three. When three elves are having their problems solved, any other elves wishing to visit Santa must wait for those elves to return. If Santa wakes up to find three elves waiting at his shop's door, along with the last reindeer having come back from the tropics, Santa has decided that the elves can wait until after Christmas, because it is more important to get his sleigh ready as soon as possible. (It is assumed that the reindeer don't want to leave the tropics, and therefore they stay there until the last possible moment. They might not even come back, but since Santa is footing the bill for their year in paradise ... This could also explain the quickness in their delivering of presents, since the reindeer can't wait to get back to where it is warm.) The penalty for the last reindeer to arrive is that it must get Santa while the others wait in a warming hut before being harnessed to the sleigh.

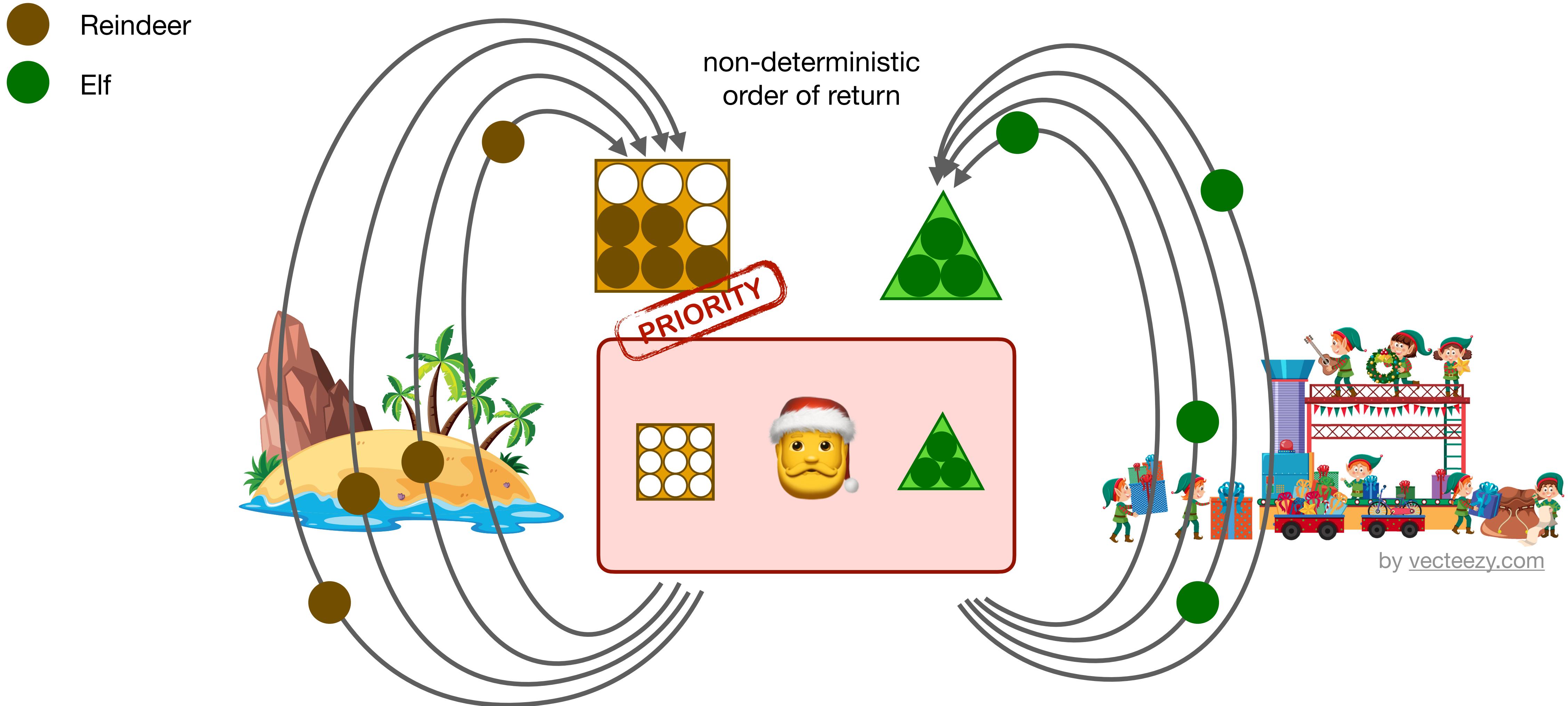
The Santa Claus Problem

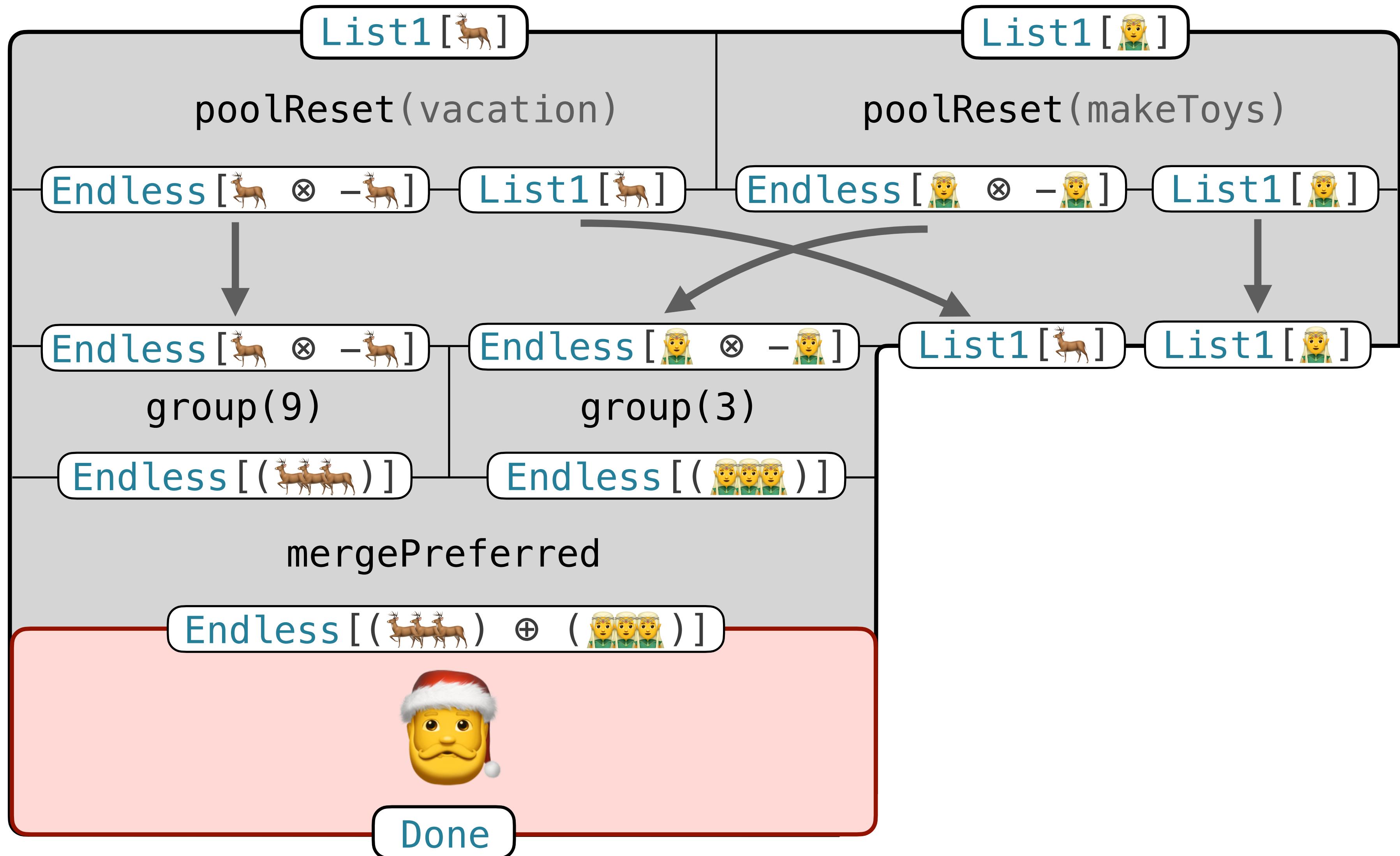


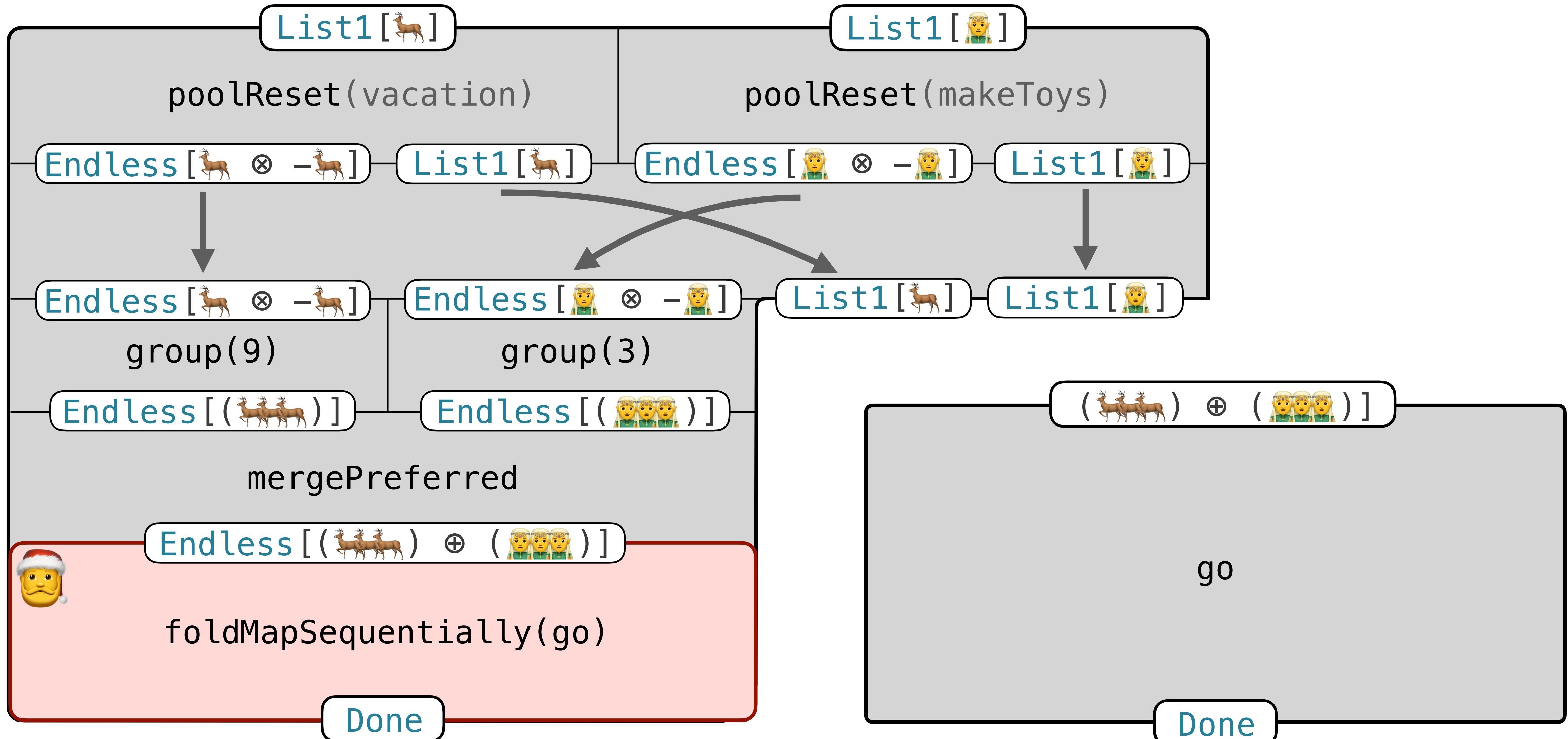
The Santa Claus Problem

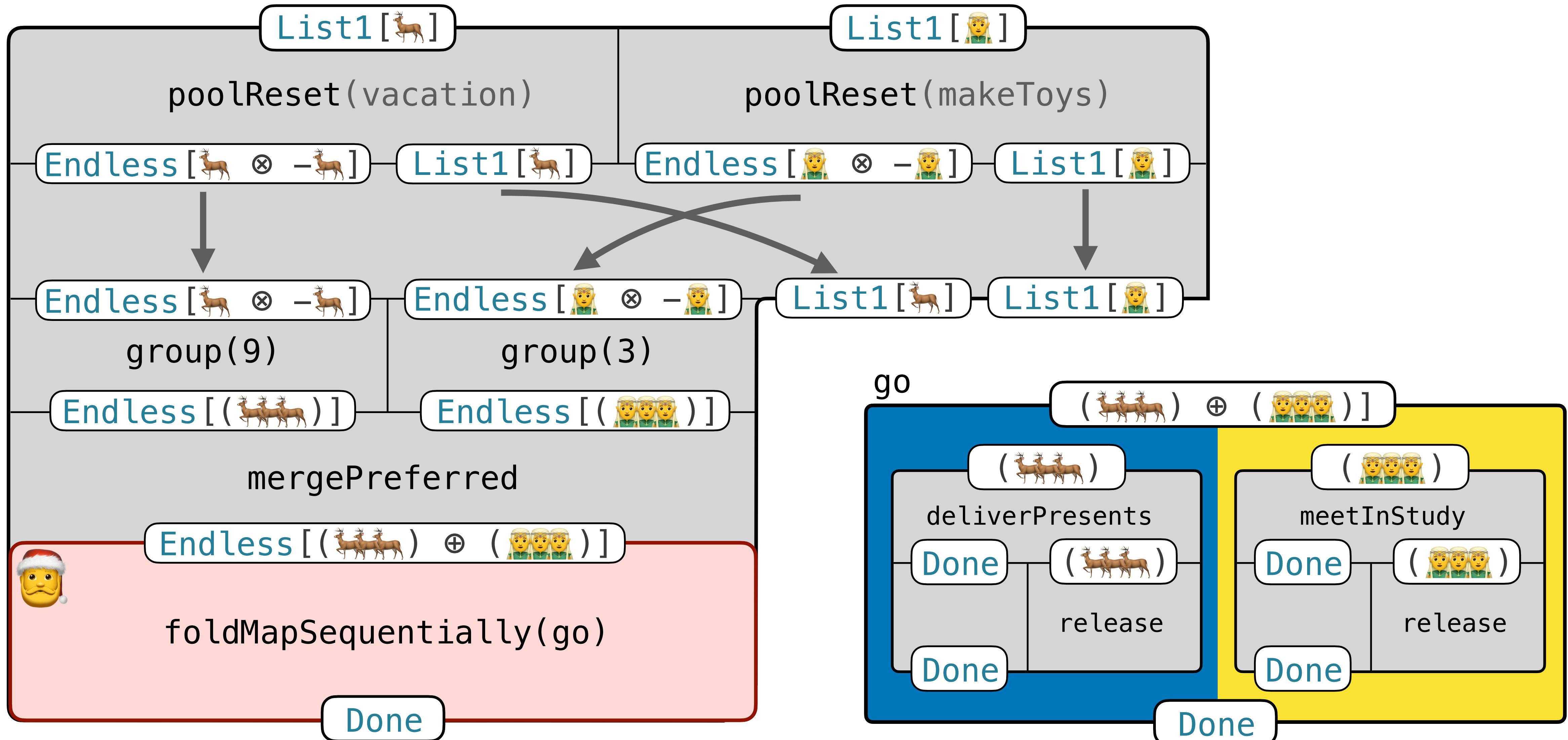


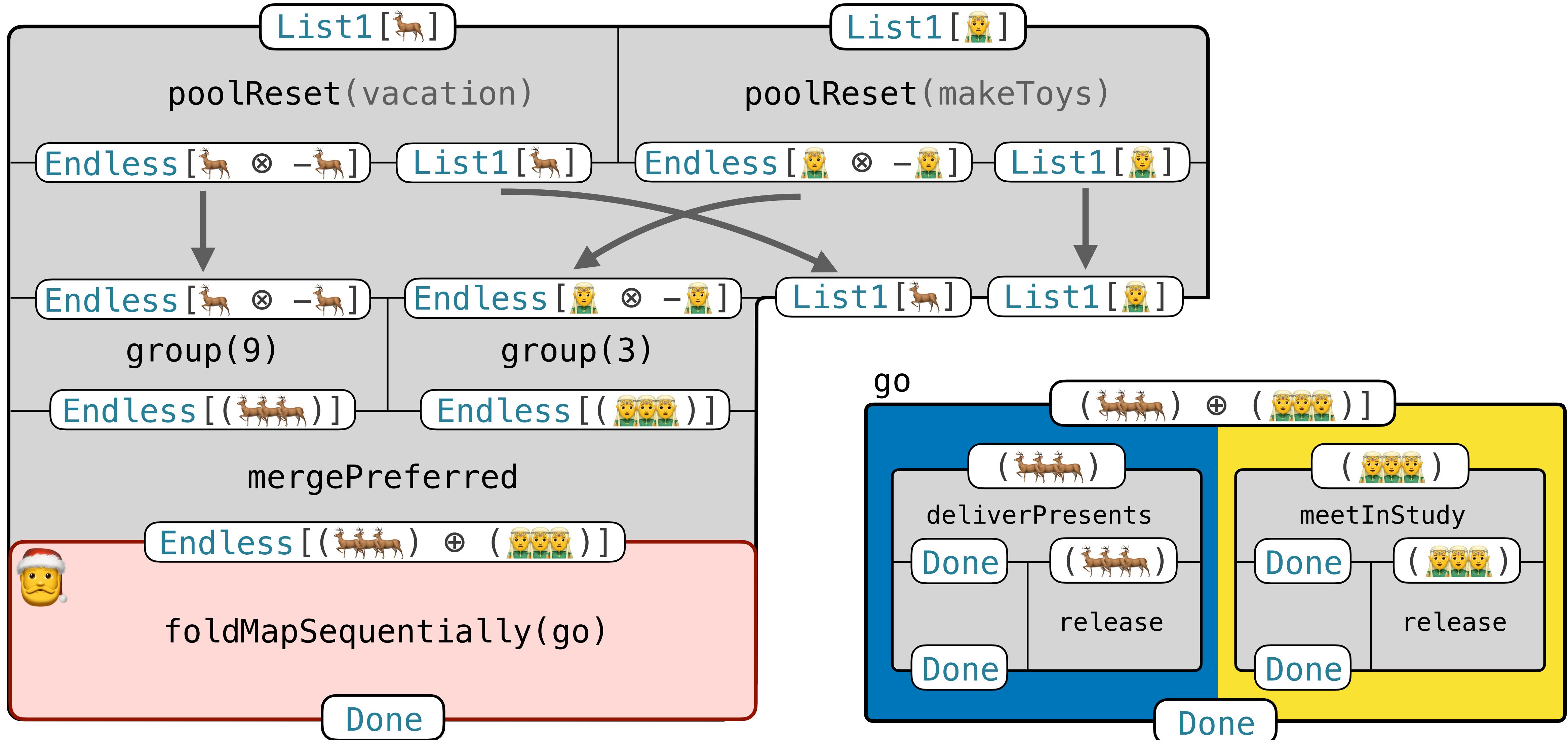
The Santa Claus Problem



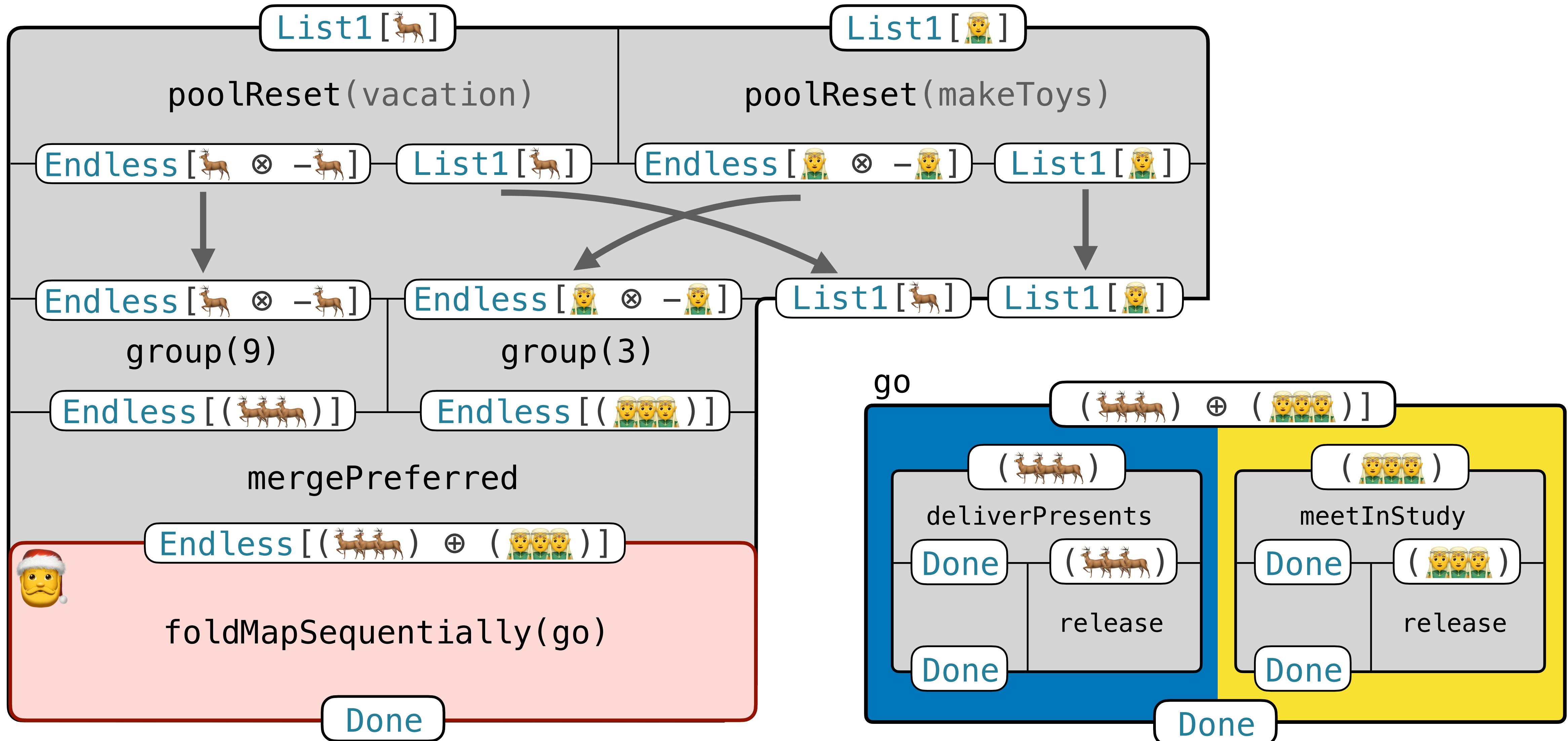






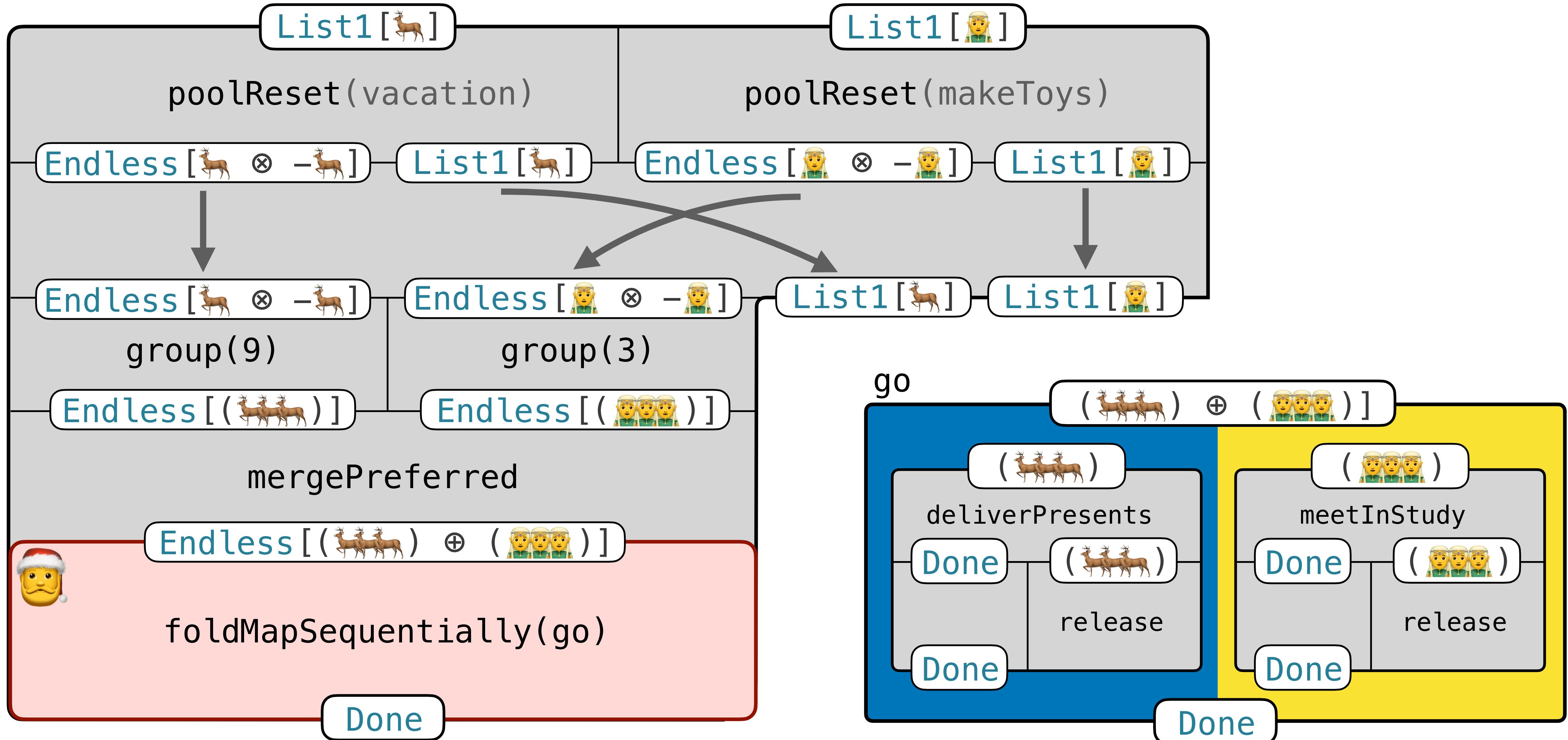


No threads ✓



No threads ✓

No side-effects ✓



No threads ✓

No side-effects ✓

Type-driven ✓

Santa: Recap

concurrent operation of 's and 's

implicit

non-deterministic order of return

insert into a sorted list

group forming

pull k elements from a sorted stream

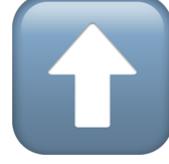
priority of 

mergePreferred
(with nested races)

mutual exclusion
of delivering  and studying

foldMapSequentially(f)
(critical section defined by f)

Clash of Paradigms

- ⚡ concurrency **seamless**, **sequencing effortful**
- ⚡  need for explicit sequencing sometimes uncovers missing causal link
- ⚡ obligation to **consume everything** can be annoying
- ⚡  prevents many resource leaks
- ⚡ **explicit** case analysis of **non-determinism**
- ⚡  easier to check correctness

Conclusion

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- possible to **compose** concurrent programs **like** pure functions

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- **liberate concurrent** programming **from** the **sequential** paradigm of threads

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- **liberate functional** concurrency from reliance on **side effects**

Conclusion

- possible to **compose** concurrent programs like pure functions
- **type-driven** development applicable to **concurrency**

It's time to

- liberate concurrent programming from the sequential paradigm of threads
- liberate functional concurrency from reliance on side effects

Let's make it happen!

github.com/TomasMikula/libretto/

Questions?

github.com/TomasMikula/libretto/