1 Preamble

- section name and its parents
- basic process header
- typed channel
- generic typed channels
- synchronisation channels
- ullet various auxiliary declarations used

 ${\bf section} \ \ dot_field_multenv \ {\bf parents} \ \ circus_toolkit$

channel $c: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

process DotTestMulti = begin

$$n1, n2 : \mathbb{N}$$

 $x?, y!, z? : \mathbb{N}$

$$f: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$$

$$S == [\,y:\mathbb{N}\,]$$

2 Example 1 — various simple patterns

- multiple actions in one environment
- tabs and various forms of new line
- multiple field patterns: in, out, dot
- field type directly mapped to channel type
- synchronisation channel d on chained prefixing

$$\begin{split} Test0 & \triangleq c?x?y?z \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip} \\ Test1 & \triangleq c?x!n1.n2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip} \\ Test2 & \triangleq c!n1?x.n2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip} \\ Test3 & \triangleq c.n1!n2?x \longrightarrow d\mathbf{Skip} \end{split}$$

$$Test4 \stackrel{\frown}{=} d \longrightarrow e \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip}$$

Description

Action	Communication pattern
Test0	$\operatorname{In}(x,\mathbb{N}), \operatorname{In}(y,\mathbb{N}), \operatorname{In}(z,\mathbb{N})$
$\overline{Test1}$	$\operatorname{In}(x, \mathbb{N}), \operatorname{Out}(n1), \operatorname{Dot}(n2)$
Test2	$\operatorname{Out}(n1), \operatorname{In}(x, \mathbb{N}), \operatorname{Dot}(n2)$
$\overline{Test3}$	$\operatorname{Dot}(n1), \operatorname{Out}(n2), \operatorname{In}(x, \mathbb{N}), \operatorname{Synch}$
Test4	Synch, Synch

LTEX

To avoid parsing the LATEX markup within the \begin{verbatim} environment we omit the slash before the begin/end environment.

```
begin{circusaction}
  \t1 Test0 \circdef c?x?y?z \then \Skip
   \also
  \t1 Test1 \circdef c?x!n1.n2 \then \Skip \\
  \t1 Test2 \circdef c!n1?x.n2 \then \Skip
   \also
  \t1 Test3 \circdef c.n1!n2?x \then d \Skip
end{circusaction}
begin{circusaction}
  \t1 Test4 \circdef d \then e \then \Skip
end{circusaction}
```

3 Example 2 — complex output expressions

- hard spaces make no semantic difference
- application expressions on output fields
- parenthesised expressions form one field
- last fields get remainder type dimensions
- trickery to allow strokes on field expr mandatory parenthesis
- schema binding selection as output (S.y) mandatory parenthesis
- function application result as output mandatory parenthesis

$$Test5 \stackrel{\widehat{=}}{=} c?i!(f \ i) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip}$$

$$Test6 \stackrel{\widehat{=}}{=} c.(S.y)?z \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip}$$

$$Test7 \stackrel{\widehat{=}}{=} c.(x?)!(y!)!(z?) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip}$$

Description

Action	Communication pattern
Test5	$\operatorname{In}(i,\mathbb{N}),\operatorname{Out}(\mathbb{N}\times\mathbb{N})$
Test6	$\operatorname{Dot}(S.y), \operatorname{In}(z, \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$
Test4	$\operatorname{Out}(x?), \operatorname{Out}(y!), \operatorname{Out}(z?)$

^{*} $S \in \mathbb{P}(\langle y == \mathbb{N} \rangle)$, hence $S.y \in \mathbb{N}$.

LTEX

```
begin{circusaction}
  \t1 Test5 \circdef c~?i~!(f~i) \then \Skip
    \also
  \t1 Test6 \circdef c.(x.y)?z!w \then \Skip
    \also
  \t1 Test7 \circdef c.(x?)!(y!)!(z?) \then \Skip
end{circusaction}
```

^{*} x?, y!, z? are decorated names; usually they appear in schemas.

4 Example 3 — complex input with restrictions

- input prefix restrictions mandatory parenthesis
- prefix restrictions and complex expressions
- fields depending on previous value input
- chained expressions depending on previous input
- tuple selection within field restriction and output
- action broken across multiple lines

$$Test8 \stackrel{\frown}{=} c?x : (x > 1)!(f \ x) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip}$$

 $Test9 \stackrel{\frown}{=} c?x \longrightarrow$
 $c?z : (z > x.1).(f (x.2 + x.3)) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip}$

Description

Action	Communication pattern
Test8	$\ln(x, \{v : \mathbb{N} \mid v > 1\}), \operatorname{Out}(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$
Test9	$\operatorname{In}(x, \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}); \operatorname{In}(z, \{v : \mathbb{N} \mid v > x.1\}), \operatorname{Out}(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$

^{*} type on inputs are restricted according to given predicate.

LATEX

^{*} Test9 input on z is from "?z: (z > x.1)".

5 Example 4 — generic channels

- ullet explicitly given generic actuals
- implicitly inferred generic actuals (?)

$$\begin{split} Test &10 \mathrel{\widehat{=}} g[\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}]? x! n1. n2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip} \\ Test &10 \mathrel{\widehat{=}} g. n1. (f \ n1) \longrightarrow \mathbf{Skip} \end{split}$$

LTEX

```
begin{circusaction}
    \t1 Test10 \circdef g[\nat \cross \nat]?x!n1.n2 \then \Skip
        \also
    \t1 Test10 \circdef g.n1.(f~n1) \then \Skip
end{circusaction}
```

6 (! Prolegomena) — basic process footer

It just terminates

• Skip

 \mathbf{end}