net2 Technical Specification

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Abstract

This is a technical specification for net2, a networking abstraction for URL-addressable agents communicating via byte streams. Its purpose is to drive the engineering design process and to support future work.

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Chapter 1

Formalism

This chapter defines an abstract model for the primary constructs of **net2**. The model exposes six primary operations and five primitive data types.

1.1 URIs

- Explain how URIs work in net2.
- So far, all operations restrict URIs to URL authorities.

1.2 Primitive data

All primitive data is opaque for now...

References

$$\mathcal{L} = \text{listeners}$$
 $\mathcal{T} = \text{transports}$

A reference is an opaque token that identifies a portion of run-time state. A listener identifies a bound URL authority and a host platform hook for accept connection requests. A transport identifies the URLs of its endpoints and a pair of ports.

Ports

$$\mathcal{I} = \text{input ports}$$
 $\mathcal{O} = \text{output ports}$

A port is a host platform object that represents one side of a byte stream. An input port receives bytes. An output port send bytes.

Structures

$$\mathcal{U} = URLs$$
 $\mathcal{B} = byte arrays$ $\emptyset = void$

A structure is a host platform data structure. A URL addresses an agent. A byte array is a unit of data exchange. The void constant \varnothing is returned by operations with a side-effect and no useful result.

1.3 The net2 API

The API exposes six primary operations. Four create or destroy connections. Two exchange bytes over ports.

Connections

 $\mathsf{listen}: \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{L} \qquad \mathsf{accept}: \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{T} \qquad \mathsf{connect}: \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{T} \qquad \mathsf{release}: \mathcal{L} \cup \mathcal{T} \to \varnothing$

listen $(u) = \ell$ Starts accepting connections to URL authority u. Binds accepted connections to listener ℓ .

 $accept(\ell) = \tau$ Claims a connection bound to listener ℓ . Blocks until an unclaimed connection is available. Binds a pair of ports to transport τ .

connect $(u) = \tau$ Requests a connection to URL authority u over transport τ . Blocks until the host system resolves the request. Binds a pair of ports to transport τ .

 $release(\ell) = \emptyset$ Stops accepting connections to the URL authority bound to listener ℓ . Unbinds ℓ .

 $\textbf{release}(\tau) = \varnothing \quad \text{Closes the ports bound to } \tau. \text{ Unbinds } \tau.$

Ports

send :
$$\mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{B} \to \varnothing$$
 receive : $\mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{B}$

 $send(\tau, b) = \emptyset$ Sends byte array b over transport τ .

 $receive(\tau) = b$ Receives byte array b over transport τ .

1.4 Host platform support

 $\mathrm{listener}: \mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{L} \qquad \quad \mathrm{accepter}: \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{O}$

connector : $\mathcal{U} \to \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{O}$

 $\mathrm{sender}: \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{O} \to \mathcal{O} \qquad \qquad \mathrm{receiver}: \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{I}$

1.5 Formal syntax and semantics

t ::= listen(t)	bind to URL	v ::= b	byte array
$\mid accept(t)$	accept connection	$\mid \ell$	listener
connect(t)	connect to URL	τ	transport
release (t)	disconnect	$\mid u$	URL
send (t,t)	bytes out	Ø	void
receive(t)	bytes in		

The run-time environment

$$\Lambda: \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{U}$$
 $\Gamma: \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{U}$ $\Pi: \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{I} \times \mathcal{O}$

The run-time state consists of three maps, each representing a distinct realm of effect. When a binding exists, its effects are visible. Adding a binding to a map tells the run-time to perform a computation with visible effects until the binding is removed. In Λ , $\cdot \mapsto u_L$ listens for connections on u_L . In Γ , $\cdot \mapsto (u_L, u_R)$ establishes a connection between u_L and u_R . In Π , $\cdot \mapsto (p_I, p_O)$ opens ports p_I and p_O for reading and writing. When $\Pi(t) = (p_I, p_O)$, re-binding $t \mapsto (p'_I, p_O)$ or $t \mapsto (p_I, p'_O)$ tells the run-time to read or write bytes from or to the port.

$$\frac{\ell = \mathrm{listener}(u)}{\Lambda \vdash \mathsf{listen}(u) \leadsto [\ell \mapsto u] \Lambda \vdash \ell} \ \mathrm{Lsn}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\Lambda(\ell) = u_L \quad \operatorname{accepter}(\ell) = (\tau, u_R, p_I, p_O)}{\Lambda, \Gamma, \Pi \vdash \operatorname{accept}(\ell) \leadsto \Lambda, [\tau \mapsto (u_L, u_R)] \Gamma, [\tau \mapsto (p_I, p_O)] \Pi \vdash \tau} \text{ Acc} \\ \frac{\operatorname{connector}(u_R) = (\tau, u_L, p_I, p_O)}{\Lambda, \Gamma, \Pi \vdash \operatorname{connect}(u_R) \leadsto \Lambda, [\tau \mapsto (u_L, u_R)] \Gamma, [\tau \mapsto (p_I, p_O)] \Pi \vdash \tau} \text{ Con} \\ \frac{\Lambda, \Gamma, \Pi \vdash \operatorname{release}(\ell) \leadsto \Lambda \setminus \{\ell \mapsto \cdot\}, \Gamma, \Pi \vdash \varnothing}{\Lambda, \Gamma, \Pi \vdash \operatorname{release}(\tau) \leadsto \Lambda, \Gamma \setminus \{\tau \mapsto \cdot\}, \Pi \setminus \{\tau \mapsto \cdot\} \vdash \varnothing} \text{ RLSL} \\ \frac{\Pi(\tau) = (p_I, p_O) \quad \operatorname{sender}(b, p_O) = p_O'}{\Lambda, \Gamma, \Pi \vdash \operatorname{send}(\tau, b) \leadsto \Lambda, \Gamma, [\tau \mapsto (p_I, p_O')] \Pi \vdash \varnothing} \text{ SND} \\ \frac{\Pi(\tau) = (p_I, p_O) \quad \operatorname{receiver}(p_I) = (b, p_I')}{\Lambda, \Gamma, \Pi \vdash \operatorname{receive}(\tau) \leadsto \Lambda, \Gamma, [\tau \mapsto (p_I', p_O)] \Pi \vdash \varnothing} \text{ Rcv} \end{split}$$

LSN says listen(u_L) produces a listener ℓ on URL authority u_L . ACC says $\mathsf{accept}(\ell)$ produces a transport τ that, when URL authority u_R connects to u_L , represents the connection between u_L and u_R . Con says $\mathsf{connect}(u_R)$ produces a transport τ that, when u_R accepts the connection from a "chosen" URL authority u_L , represents the connection between u_L and u_R . SND says $\mathsf{send}(\tau, b)$ writes the bytes in b to the output port bound to τ . RCV says $\mathsf{receive}(\tau)$ produces all available bytes b from the input port bound to τ .

Glossary

agent A URL-addressable process capable of exchanging bytes over the network.

byte array A finite sequence of bytes.

byte stream A one-way communications channel.

connector A means of requesting a connection to another agent.

dictionary A binary relation between references and run-time state.

host platform The programming platform implementing net2.

input port A port that receives bytes.

listener A means of accepting connection requests from other agents.

output port A port that sends bytes.

port One end of a byte stream.

reference An opaque token that identifies a set of related objects.

structure A host platform data structure.

transport A reliable, buffered, and ordered means of exchanging bytes with other agents through ports.

URL authority A URL, as defined in RFC 3986 [BLFM14], that addresses an agent.

Bibliography

[BLFM14] Tim Berners-Lee, Roy Fielding, and Larry Masinter. Rfc 3986, uniform resource identifier (uri): Generic syntax, 2005. *URL: http://www. faqs. org/rfcs/rfc3986. html*, 2014.

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