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Synthesizing Safe Smart Contracts using Session Types

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Abstract

CCS Concepts: •Software and its engineering → General programming languages; •Social and pro**fessional topics** → *History of programming languages*;

Additional Key Words and Phrases: keyword1, keyword2, keyword3

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1 NETWORK SEMANTICS

We define the valid transitions on the entire system, assuming abstract specification of the clients and the (single) server.

types: State, Event, TX; $i \in Agent$

 c_i : State

 Σ_i^c : State × list of Event × (State × TX) $\Sigma^s: State \times (Agent \times TX) \rightarrow (State \times Event)$

 q_i : queue of TX

 σ : State

e: list of Event

$$\frac{(c_i, e, (c_i', tx)) \in \Sigma_i^c \quad \forall i \neq j, c_j = c_j'}{(c, q, \sigma, e) \leadsto (c', enque_i(q, tx), \sigma, e)} Send$$

$$\frac{\Sigma^{s}(\sigma,(i,peek(q_{i})) = (\sigma',e')}{(c,q,\sigma,e) \leadsto (c,deque_{i}(q),\sigma',e' :: e)} Perform$$

A note.

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1:2 Anon.

1.1 Server Language

We define a language SL whose programs $p \in SL$ has meaning

$$\llbracket p \rrbracket \in State \times (Agent \times TX) \rightarrow (State \times Event)$$

$$\langle case\ list \rangle ::= _ => end | (i, *) => \langle cmd \rangle; \langle case\ list \rangle$$

The intention is that yield expressions will be the only entry points, and evaluation of such an expression always translates to the sequence (a) finish execution with ev as an output event (b) wait for the network to send a request (c) inspect the request and continue execution.

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E: Append-only list
                                                                 R_i: A Queue for actor i
\langle cmd \rangle
                 ::= publish \langle V \rangle
                  | yield; take \langle T \rangle
                        if * then \( cmdList \) else \( cmdList \)
                        while * do \( cmdList \)
             \frac{-}{(E,(i,L,M)::R,\Sigma,\mathsf{take}\; \mathsf{L}.P) \leadsto (E,R,\Sigma,P)} TAKE \quad \frac{\Sigma \vdash \upsilon \leadsto x}{(E,R,\Sigma,\mathsf{publish}\; \mathsf{v}.P) \leadsto (x::E,R,\Sigma,P)} PUB
\frac{L' \neq L}{(E, (i, L', M) :: R, \Sigma, \text{take L}.P)} DROP \qquad \frac{(E, R, \Sigma, \text{take L}.P)}{(E, R, \Sigma, \text{yield; take T}.P) \rightsquigarrow (E, R, \Sigma, \text{takes T}.P)} YL
```

 $\llbracket p \rrbracket \in State \times \text{list of Event} \times (State \times TX)$

1.2 Client Language

We define a language CL whose programs $p \in CL$ has meaning

 $\langle cmd \rangle$::= send $\langle V \rangle : \langle T \rangle$ | read latest $\langle T \rangle$ $deq \langle T \rangle$ if * then \(cmdList \) else \(cmdList \) while * do ⟨*cmdList*⟩

$$\frac{\forall M', (L, M') \notin E'}{(E'.(L, M).E, R_i, \Phi, \text{read latest L}.P) \leadsto (E, R_i, \Phi, P)} RL \qquad \frac{\Sigma \vdash v \leadsto x}{(E, R_i, \Phi, \text{send v: L}.P) \leadsto (E, (i, L, x) :: R_i, \Phi, P)} SEND$$

$$\frac{-YIELD}{((T, M) :: E, R_i, \Phi, \text{deq T}.P) \leadsto (E, R_i, \Phi, P)} DEQ \qquad \frac{-}{-} YIELD$$

2 NOTATIONS

We write $_$ to denote an immaterial value, which is implicitly existentially quantified, and \bot to denote the undefined value. We denote the *size* (number of elements) of a set A by |A|. We write $f: A \to B$ and $f: A \to B$ to denote a *total*, respectively, *partial*, function from A to B. We denote the domain of definition and range of a function $f: A \rightarrow B$ by dom(f) and range(f), respectively, i.e., $dom(f) = \{a \in A \mid f(a) \neq \bot\}$ and $range(f) = \{b \in B \mid \exists a. \ f(a) = b\}$. We write $f : A \longrightarrow_{fin} B$ to denote that f has a finite domain. We denote the set of natural numbers (including zero) by \mathbb{N} . We write $\{m..n\}$, for some $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, to denote the set of integers $\{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid m \le i \land i \le n\}$. A sequence $\pi = a_1, \ldots, a_n$ over a set A is a function $\pi : \{1..n\} \to A$, from $\{1..n\}$, for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, to A. We denote the *length* of π by $|\pi| = |\operatorname{dom}(\pi)|$, and its *i*th element, for $i \in \{1..|\pi|\}$, by $\pi(i)$. We denote the *empty sequence* by ϵ , and the concatenation of sequences π_1 and π_2 by $\pi_1 \cdot \pi_2$. We denote the set of sequences over a set A by A.

1:4 Anon.

REFERENCES