

Pisa

29 February 2024

EFFECTFUL TRACE SEMANTICS VIA EFFECTFUL STREAMS

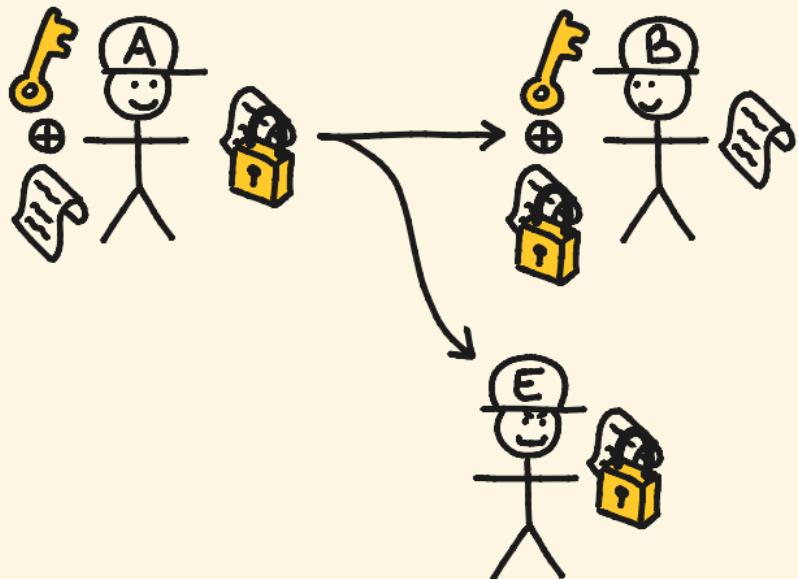
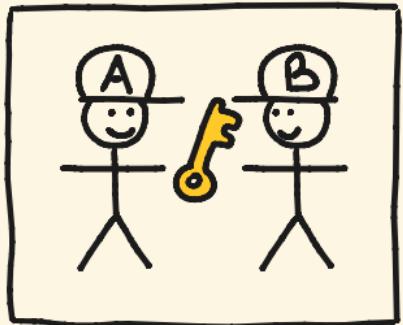
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ONE-TIME PAD PROTOCOL

1. share a key through a secure channel
2. send an encrypted message through a public channel



REPEATING THE ONE-TIME PAD

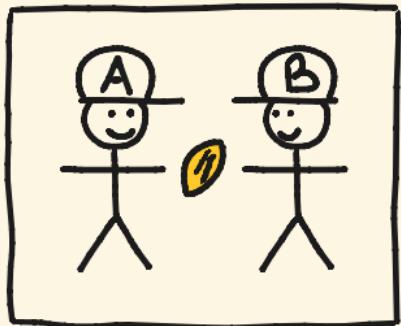
Sending n messages securely requires n private keys
↳ not very useful

- ⇒ • privately share a seed 
- use identical pseudorandom number generator to obtain a new key for each message



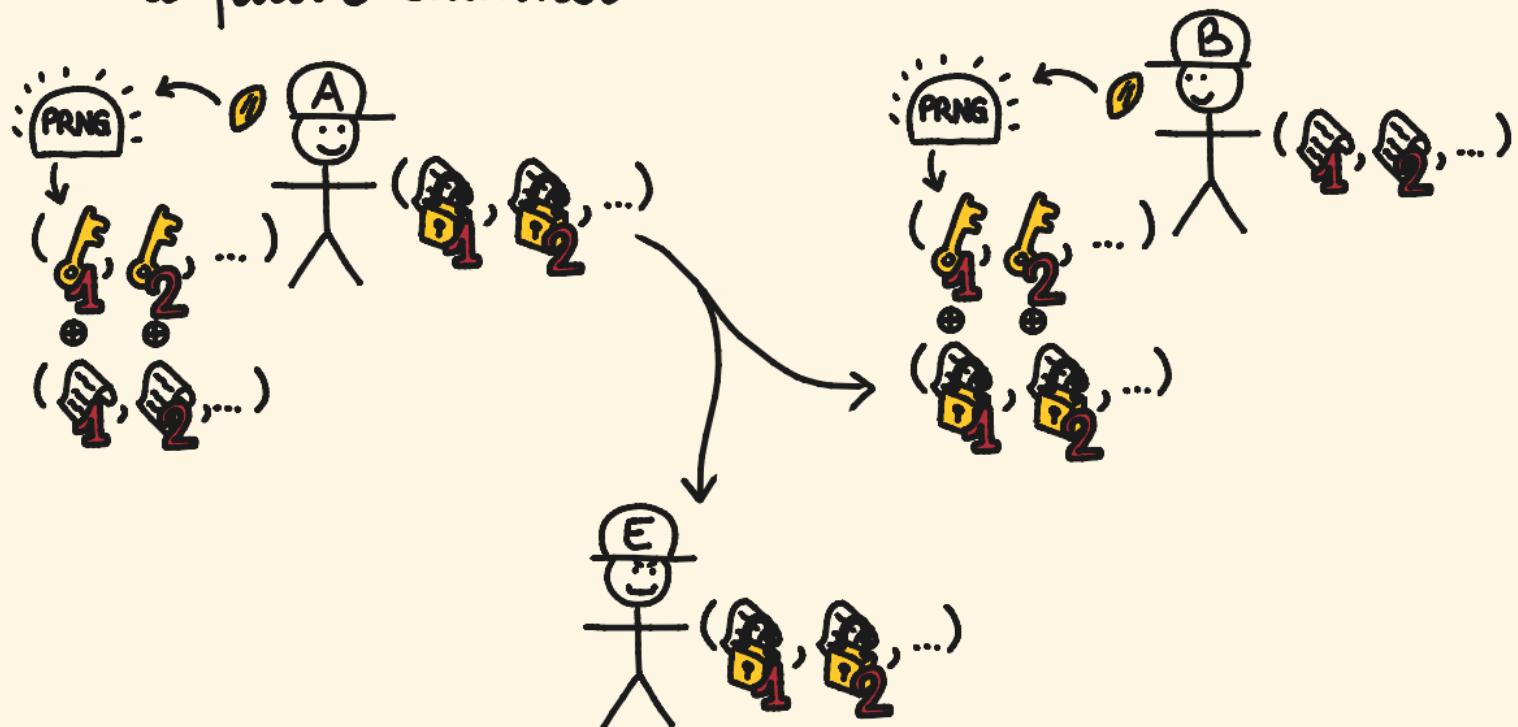
STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL (1)

1. share a seed through a secure channel
2. share a pseudorandom number generator



STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL (2)

- send a stream of encrypted messages through a public channel



(CO)INDUCTION

- inductive data types are initial algebras
(of polynomial functors)

data Nat = 0 | succ Nat

N : X → 1 + X

data ListNat = [] | cons Nat ListNat

L : X → 1 + Nat × X

(CO)INDUCTION

- coinductive data types are final coalgebras
(of polynomial functors)

codata CoNat = 0 | succ CoNat

N : X → 1 + X

codata CoListNat = [] | cons Nat CoListNat

L : X → 1 + Nat × X

codata StreamNat = cons Nat StreamNat

S : X → Nat × X

PRACTICAL CONDUCTION

- $(-)$: $\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{StreamNat}$

$$(n)^\circ := n$$

$$(n)^+ := (n)$$

- $- \cdot -$: $\text{Nat} \times \text{StreamNat} \rightarrow \text{StreamNat}$

$$(n \cdot x)^\circ := n \cdot x^\circ$$

$$(n \cdot x)^+ := x^+$$

- $\subseteq \subseteq \text{StreamNat} \times \text{StreamNat}$

\rightsquigarrow lexicographic order

$$x \subseteq y \text{ iff } x^\circ \leq y^\circ \quad (1)$$

$$\text{and, if } x^\circ = y^\circ, \text{ then } x^+ \subseteq y^+ \quad (2)$$

PRACTICAL COINDUCTION

CLAIM

The lexicographic order \leq on StreamNat is transitive.

COINDUCTIVE PROOF

Suppose $x \leq y \leq z$.

By (1), $x^0 \leq y^0 \leq z^0$.

Then, $x^0 \leq z^0$ by transitivity in Nat.

Suppose $x^0 = z^0$. Then $x^0 = y^0$ and $y^0 = z^0$.

By (2), $x^+ \leq y^+$ and $y^+ \leq z^+$.

By coinduction, $x^+ \leq z^+$.

RECALL

$x \leq y$ iff

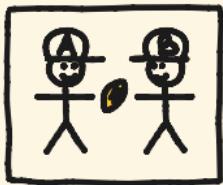
(1) $x^0 \leq y^0$

and (2), if $x^0 = y^0$, then $x^+ \leq y^+$



STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL: COMPONENTS

1.



$\text{rand} : I \rightarrow S$

$\text{setSeed} : S \rightsquigarrow I$

$\text{getSeedA} : I \rightsquigarrow S$

$\text{getSeedB} : I \rightsquigarrow S$

~ generate the seed

~ share the seed

~ A and B get
the seed

2.



$\text{prng} : S \rightarrow S \otimes M$

~ pseudorandom
number
generator

3.

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ \vdots \\ F_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_1 \\ E_2 \\ \vdots \\ E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$- \oplus - : M \otimes M \rightarrow M$

~ encrypt / decrypt
messages

STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL CONDUCTIVELY

seedGen⁰ = do

rand() → s

setSeed(s) ↳ ()

return()

alice(m)⁰ = do

getSeedA() ↳ (s)

prng(s) → (s', k)

return(s', m ⊕ k)

seedGen⁺⁰ = do

return()

seedGen⁺⁺ = seedGen⁺



alice(s, m)⁺⁰ = do

prng(s) → (s', k)

return(s', m ⊕ k)

alice(s, m)⁺⁺ = alice(s, m)⁺

STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL CONDUCTIVELY



$\text{bob}(m)^\circ = \text{do}$

$\lceil \text{getSeedB}() \rightsquigarrow (s)$

$\text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k)$

$\lfloor \text{return } (s', m \oplus k)$

$\text{bob}(s, m)^{+0} = \text{do}$

$\lceil \text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k)$

$\lfloor \text{return } (s', m \oplus k)$

$\text{bob}(s, m)^{++} = \text{bob}(s, m)^+$



$\text{eve}(m)^\circ = \text{do}$

$\lfloor \text{return } (m)$

$\text{eve}(m)^+ = \text{eve}(m)$

OUTLINE

- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

(PRO) MONADS FOR NOTIONS OF COMPUTATIONS

- Monads add effects to computations

↳ failure and exceptions

probability

reading/writing to memory

input/output

EXAMPLES

- objects are sets A, B, \dots
- parallel composition is cartesian product $A \times B$
- unit object is $1 := \{*\}$

	MORPHISMS	MONAD	
cSet	functions	identity	$A \rightarrow B$
Rel	relations	powerset	$A \rightarrow P(B)$
rStoch	stochastic partial functions	subdistributions	$A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\leq 1}(B)$
State	functions with global state	state	$S \times A \rightarrow S \times B$

Set : FUNCTIONS

Semantics for deterministic and total computations.

- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are functions $f: A \rightarrow B$
- composition is function composition

$$f; g : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$$
$$a \mapsto f(a) \mapsto g(f(a))$$

Rel : RELATIONS

Semantics for non-deterministic computations.

The powerset monad adds non-determinism.

$$\begin{aligned} P: \text{Set} &\rightarrow \text{Set} \\ A &\mapsto \{X \subseteq A\} \end{aligned}$$

- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are relations $f \subseteq A \times B$,
i.e. functions $f: A \rightarrow P(B)$.
- composition is relational composition

$$f;g(a) := \{c \in C \mid \exists b \in g(a) \wedge c \in g(b)\}$$

p_{stoch}: PARTIAL STOCHASTIC FUNCTIONS

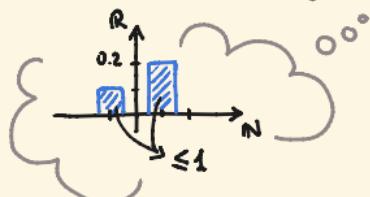
Semantics for partial stochastic computations.

The subdistribution monad adds failure and probability.

$\mathcal{D}_{\leq 1}$: Set \rightarrow Set

$A \mapsto \{\sigma : A \rightarrow [0,1] \mid \text{supp } \sigma \text{ is finite}$

$$\wedge \sum_{a \in A} \sigma(a) \leq 1\}$$



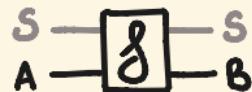
- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are functions $f : A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\leq 1}(B)$.
 $\begin{cases} f(b|a) \\ f(\perp|a) := 1 - \sum_{b \in B} f(b|a) \end{cases}$ \rightsquigarrow probability of b given a
 \rightsquigarrow probability of failure
- composition is $f; g(c|a) := \sum_{b \in B} f(b|a) \cdot g(c|b)$.

State : STATEFUL FUNCTIONS

Semantics for computations with a global state or memory.
The state monad adds a global state S .

$$\text{St} : \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \times \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$(A, B) \longmapsto \{ f : S \times A \rightarrow S \times B \}$$

- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are functions $f : S \times A \rightarrow S \times B$.



- composition is function composition

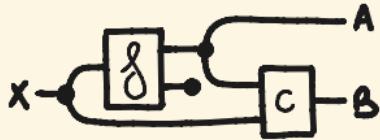
$$S \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} S \quad (s, a) = g(f(s, a))$$

A diagram illustrating the composition of two stateful functions f and g . It shows three horizontal lines. The top line is labeled S at both ends. The middle line is labeled A on the left and C on the right. The bottom line is also labeled A on the left and C on the right. There are two boxes, one containing f and one containing g , positioned such that the output of f (state s) becomes the input of g (state s). Vertical lines connect the inputs and outputs of f and g to their respective lines.

STRING DIAGRAMS & DO-NOTATION

- Symmetric monoidal categories are theories of processes
- String diagrams and do-notation are convenient syntax

$$\nu_x ; ((f; (\nu_A \otimes \varepsilon_B)) \otimes 1_x) ; (1_A \otimes c)$$



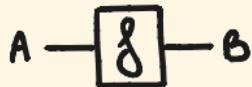
$\text{cond}(x) = \text{do}$

$f(x) \rightarrow (a, b)$
 $c(a, x) \rightarrow b'$
 $\text{return}(a, b')$

[Gadducci, Montanari 1998; Bonchi, Lanese, Montanari 2005;
Corradini, Gadducci 1997; Bonchi, Sobociński, Zanasi 2015]

STRING DIAGRAMS & DO-NOTATION

- resources A, B, \dots and processes $f: A \rightarrow B$, with possibly multiple inputs/outputs $h: A \rightarrow B \otimes B'$, $s: I \rightarrow B$



- sequential composition $f; g: A \rightarrow C$ and identities $\textcircled{1}_A: A \rightarrow A$

$\text{comp } f; g(a) = \text{do}$

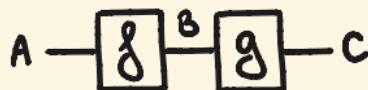
$| f(a) \rightarrow b$

$| g(b) \rightarrow c$

$| \text{return}(c)$

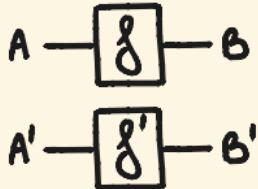
$\text{id}(a) = \text{do}$

$| \text{return}(a)$



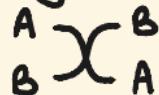
STRING DIAGRAMS & DO-NOTATION

- parallel composition $f \otimes f': A \otimes A' \rightarrow B \otimes B'$



tensor $ff'(a, a') = \text{do}$
 $f(a) \rightarrow b$
 $f'(a') \rightarrow b'$
return (b, b')

- permuting resources $\sigma_{A,B} : A \otimes B \rightarrow B \otimes A$

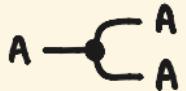


swap(a, b) = do
return (b, a)

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{array}{c} A \\ B \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} A \\ B \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{array}{c} B \\ A' \end{array}$$

swapNat(a, b) = do
 $f(a) \rightarrow a'$
return (b, a')

COPY AND DISCARD



A diagram illustrating the composition of two copy operations. It shows a sequence of three lines: an input line, a junction point where it splits into two lines, and another junction point where those two lines merge back into a single line. This is followed by an equals sign and another sequence of three lines: an input line, a junction point where it splits into two lines, and another junction point where those two lines merge back into a single line.

A diagram illustrating the composition of a copy operation followed by a discard operation. It shows a sequence of three lines: an input line, a junction point where it splits into two lines, and another junction point where those two lines merge back into a single line. This is followed by an equals sign and a sequence of two lines: an input line and a junction point where it splits into two lines.

A diagram illustrating the composition of two copy operations. It shows a sequence of three lines: an input line, a junction point where it splits into two lines, and another junction point where those two lines merge back into a single line. This is followed by an equals sign and a sequence of four lines: an input line, a junction point where it splits into two lines, a junction point where those two lines merge into a single line, and finally a junction point where that single line splits into two lines again.

copy(a) = do
| return(a,a)

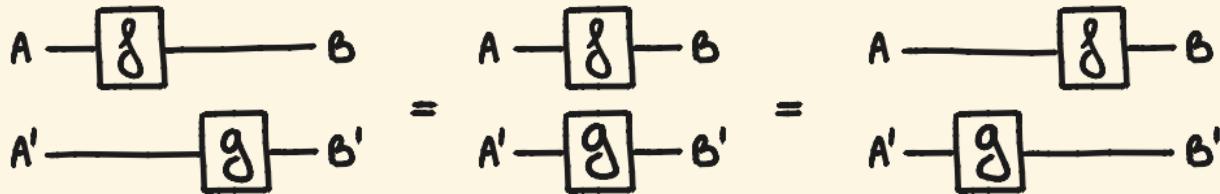
discard(a) = do
| return()

copyAssoc(a) = do
| return(a,a,a)

copyUnit(a) = do
| return(a)

copyCommut(a) = do
| return(a,a)

THE INTERCHANGE LAW



$\text{par } f g (a, a') = \text{do}$
 $f(a) \rightarrow b$
 $g(a') \rightarrow b'$
 $\text{return } (b, b')$

=

$\text{par } f g (a, a') = \text{do}$
 $g(a') \rightarrow b'$
 $f(a) \rightarrow b$
 $\text{return } (b, b')$

PREMONOIDAL CATEGORIES

Some processes do not interchange.

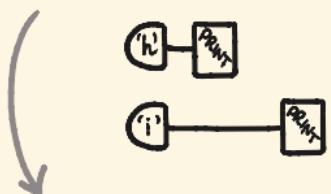
`printHI()` = do

`print('h')` $\rightsquigarrow ()$
`print('i')` $\rightsquigarrow ()$
`return()`

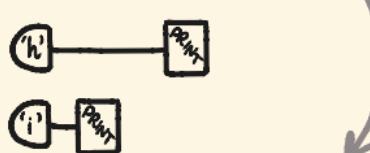
`printIH()` = do

`print('i')` $\rightsquigarrow ()$
`print('h')` $\rightsquigarrow ()$
`return()`

\neq



\neq



prints "hi"

prints "ih"

\rightsquigarrow state promonads

\rightsquigarrow IO monad

STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL (AGAIN)

seedGen⁽⁰⁾ = do

rand() → s

setSeed(s) ↳ ()

return()

alice(m)⁰ = do

getSeedA() ↳ (s)

prng(s) → (s', k)

return(s', m ⊕ k)

eve(m)⁰ = do

return(m)

seedGen⁽⁺⁰⁾ = do

return()

seedGen⁺⁺ = seedGen⁺

alice(s, m)⁺⁰ = do

prng(s) → (s', k)

return(s', m ⊕ k)

alice(s, m)⁺⁺ = alice(s, m)⁺

eve(m)⁺ = eve(m)

PURE COMPUTATIONS

Pure computations are both :

- deterministic

$$\text{copy } \boxed{g} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \boxed{g} \quad \boxed{g}$$

- and total .

$$\text{discard } \boxed{g} = \text{---}$$

$\text{copyF}(x) = \text{do}$
 $\text{return}(g(x), g(x))$

$\text{discardF}(x) = \text{do}$
 $\text{return}()$

ex $(3 \cdot -) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

non-ex Flip : $1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\{\text{H}, \text{T}\})$

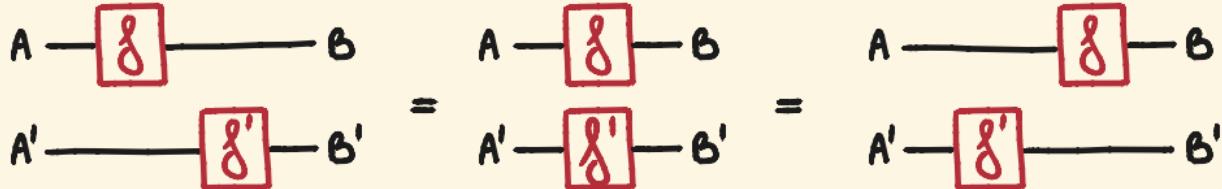
$(3/-) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{copy } \boxed{H} \neq \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \boxed{H}$$

$$\text{discard } \boxed{3/x} \neq \text{---}$$

LOCAL COMPUTATIONS

Local computations interchange,



$\text{localF}(a, a') = \text{do}$
 $g(a) \rightarrow b$
 $g'(a') \rightarrow b'$
 $\text{return } (b, b')$

$\text{localF}(a, a') = \text{do}$
 $g'(a') \rightarrow b'$
 $g(a) \rightarrow b$
 $\text{return } (b, b')$



but



EFFECTFUL COMPUTATIONS

Effectful computations may have global effects.



`printHI() = do`

`'h'() → C1`
`'i'() → C2`
`print(C1) ↪ ()`
`print(C2) ↪ ()`
`return()`

`≠`

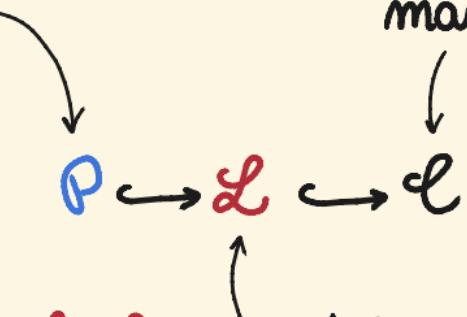
`printIH() = do`

`'h'() → C1`
`'i'() → C2`
`print(C2) ↪ ()`
`print(C1) ↪ ()`
`return()`

EFFECTFUL COPY-DISCARD CATEGORIES

Pure computations
can be copied
and discarded

Effectful computations
may have global
effects



local computations
interchange

OUTLINE

- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

EFFECTFUL STREAMS

An effectful stream $f: A \rightarrow B$ is

- a memory $M_g \in \mathcal{L}$
- a first action $\delta^\circ: A^\circ \rightarrow M_g \otimes B^\circ$ in \mathcal{C}
- the rest of the action $f^+: M_g \cdot A^+ \rightarrow B^+$

$$A - \boxed{f} - B = A^\circ - \boxed{\delta^\circ} - B^\circ \xrightarrow{M_g} A^+ - \boxed{f^+} - B^+$$

quotiented by the equivalence relation generated by

$$\begin{cases} \delta^\circ; (\pi \otimes 1) = g^\circ \\ f^+ = \pi \cdot g^+ \end{cases} \quad \text{for } \pi: M_g \rightarrow M_g \text{ in } \mathcal{L}$$

$$-\boxed{\delta^\circ} - \boxed{f^+} - = -\boxed{g^\circ} - \boxed{\pi} - \boxed{f^+} - \sim -\boxed{g^\circ} - \boxed{\pi} - \boxed{f^+} - = -\boxed{g^\circ} - \boxed{g^+} -$$

COMPOSITIONAL STRUCTURE OF STREAMS

THEOREM

- Effectful streams form an effectful category Stream.
- composition and monoidal actions are defined coinductively:
for $f: N_g \cdot A \rightarrow B$ and $g: N_g \cdot B \rightarrow C$,

$$\begin{cases} (f;_N g)^\circ := \begin{array}{c} N_g \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} g^\circ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} f^\circ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} N_g \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \\ (f;_N g)^+ := f^+;_M g^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\otimes_N f)^\circ := \begin{array}{c} N_g \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} f^\circ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} N_g \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \\ (\otimes_N f)^+ := \begin{array}{c} X^+ \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \otimes_M f^+ \end{cases}$$

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

Six two finite sets Char \rightsquigarrow messages
Seed \rightsquigarrow seeds

Pure computations are functions

Local computations are stochastic functions

Effectful computations read from and write to a global state
(Set , Stoch , SeedStoch)

SeedStoch is the Kleisli category of a promonad
that adds a global state $\text{Seed} \otimes \text{Seed}$:

$\text{SeedStoch}(A, B) := \text{Stoch}(\text{Seed} \otimes \text{Seed} \otimes A, \text{Seed} \otimes \text{Seed} \otimes B)$

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

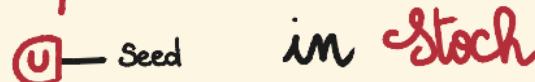
Semantics for pure and local computations.

$\llbracket - \oplus - \rrbracket := \text{xor} : \text{Char} \otimes \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char}$ \rightsquigarrow bitwise xor



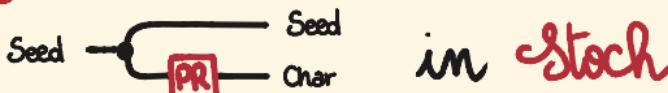
Char
Char \oplus Char in cSet

$\llbracket \text{rand} \rrbracket := \text{unif} : 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\text{Seed})$ \rightsquigarrow uniform distribution



U — Seed in cStoch

$\llbracket \text{prng} \rrbracket : \text{Seed} \rightarrow \text{Seed} \times \text{Char}$ \rightsquigarrow use the seed to generate a key



Seed — PR — Seed Char in cStoch

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

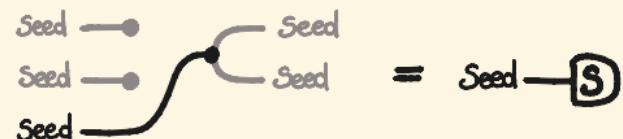
Semantics for effectful computations.

[setSeed] : Seed³ → Seed²

Seed ↼ 1

↝ copy the seed to
the global state

[setSeed] :=



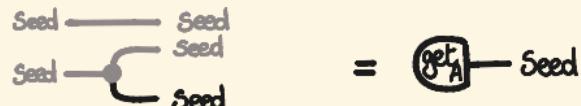
in `SeedStock`

[getSeedA], [getSeedB] : Seed² → Seed³

1 ↼ Seed

↝ alice and bob
get their seeds

[getSeedA] :=



[getSeedB] :=

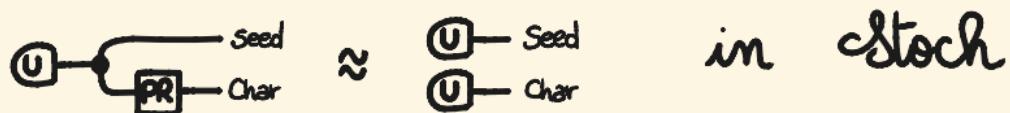


ON PSEUDORANDOM NUMBERS

There are no perfect pseudorandom number generators in `cStoch`.

ASSUMPTION

There is an approximate pseudorandom number generator,
 $\text{PR} : \text{Seed} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\text{Char})$ such that :



SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

- $\text{seedGen} = \text{SEED} : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ in Stream

$$\text{seedGen}^{\circ} := \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{U} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} = \text{U} \text{---} \text{S}$$

$$\text{seedGen}^{+0} := \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} = \square$$

$$\text{seedGen}^{++} = \text{seedGen}^+$$

- $\text{eve} = \text{Char} \xrightarrow{\text{eve}} \text{Char} : \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char}$ in Stream

$$\text{eve}^{\circ} := \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} = \text{Char} \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{Char} = \text{Char} \text{---} \text{Char}$$

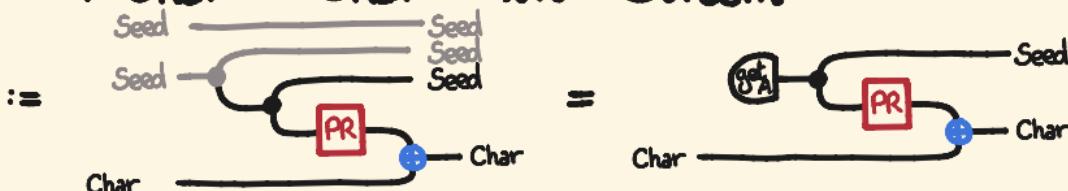
$$\text{eve}^+ = \text{eve}$$

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

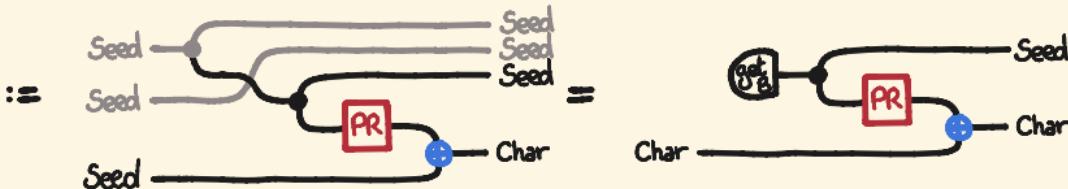
• $\text{alice} = \text{Char} \xrightarrow{\text{ALICE}} \text{Char} : \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char}$ in Stream

• $\text{bob} = \text{Char} \xrightarrow{\text{Bob}} \text{Char} : \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char}$ in Stream

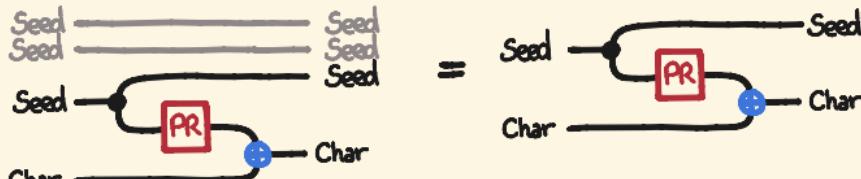
alice°



bob°



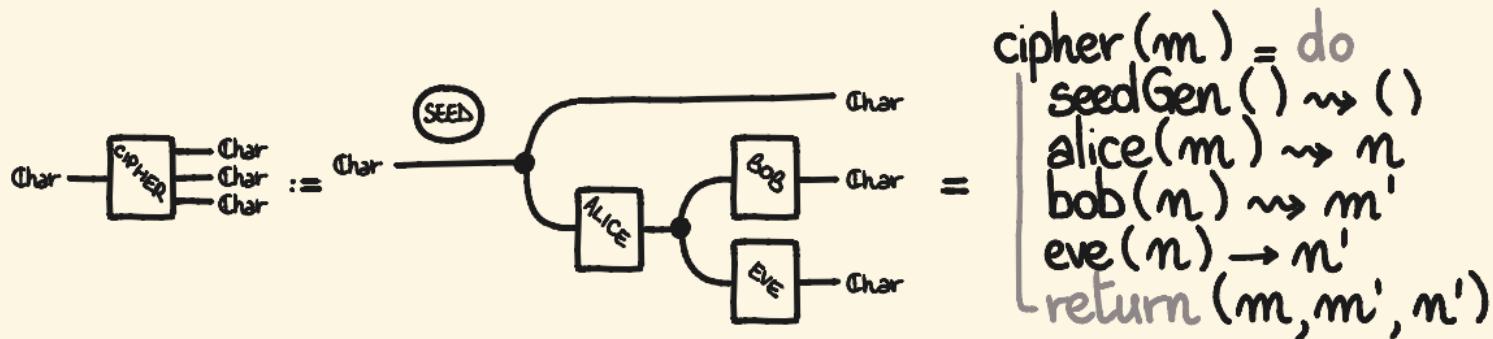
$\text{alice}^{+0} = \text{bob}^{+0} :=$



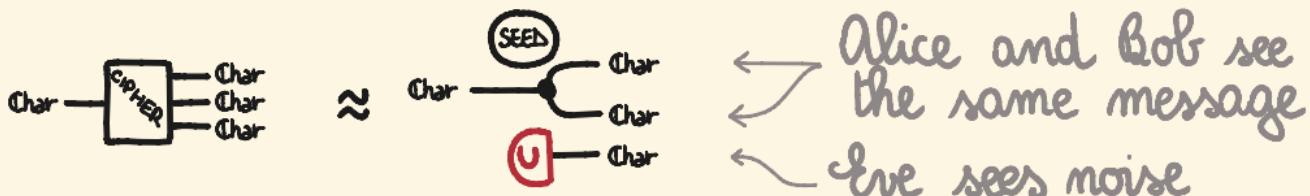
$\text{alice}^{++} = \text{alice}^+$

$\text{bob}^{++} = \text{bob}^+$

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL



SECURITY OF THE PROTOCOL



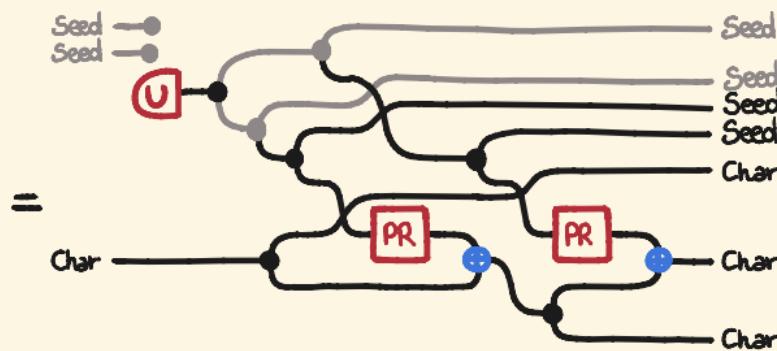
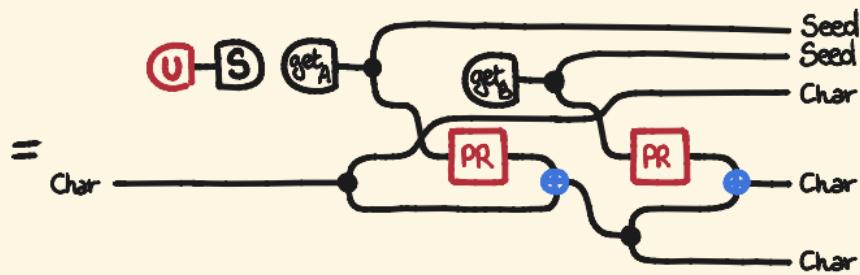
STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

Proceed by coinduction.

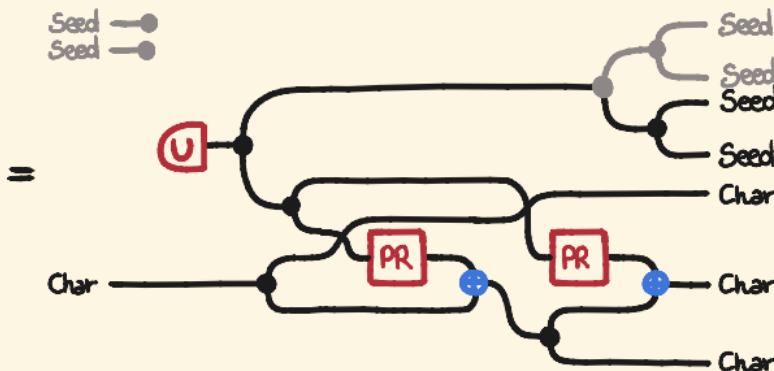
cipher⁰

= $\begin{cases} \text{cipher}(m)^0 = \text{do} \\ \quad \text{rand}() \rightarrow s \\ \quad \text{setSeed}(s) \rightsquigarrow () \\ \quad \text{getSeedA}() \rightsquigarrow s_A' \\ \quad \text{prng}(s_A') \rightarrow (s_A', k_A) \\ \quad \text{getSeedB}() \rightsquigarrow s_B' \\ \quad \text{prng}(s_B') \rightarrow (s_B', k_B) \\ \quad \text{return } (m, s_A', m \oplus k_A \oplus k_B, s_B', m \oplus k_A) \end{cases}$

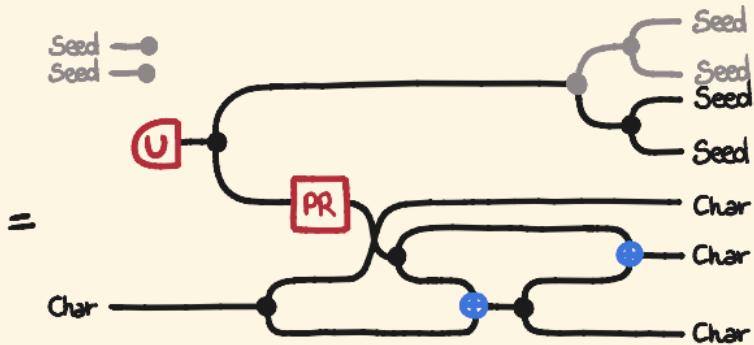
STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE



STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

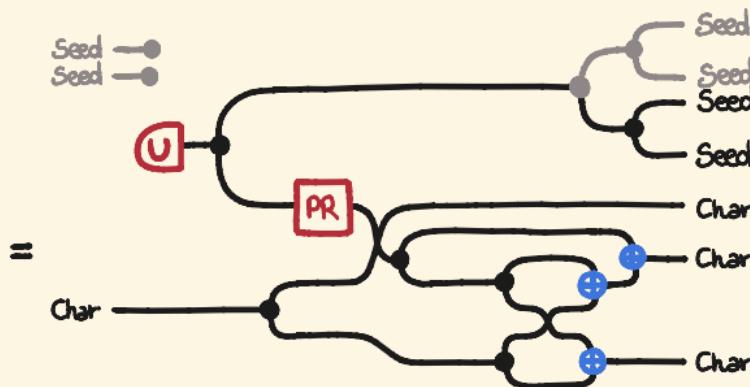


by associativity of copy

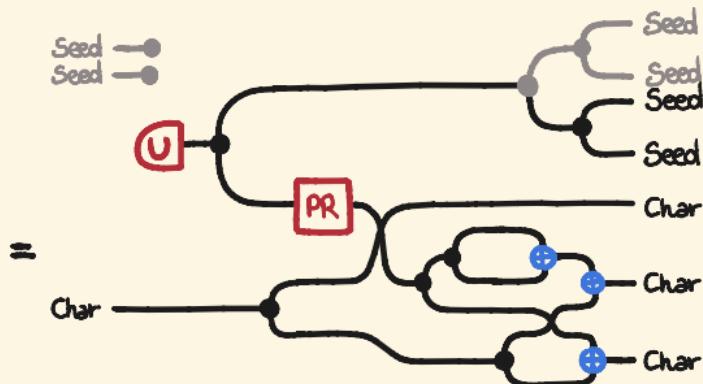


pseudorandom is deterministic

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

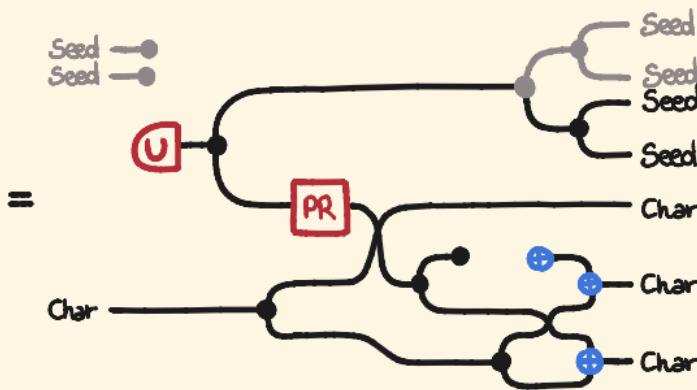


xor is deterministic

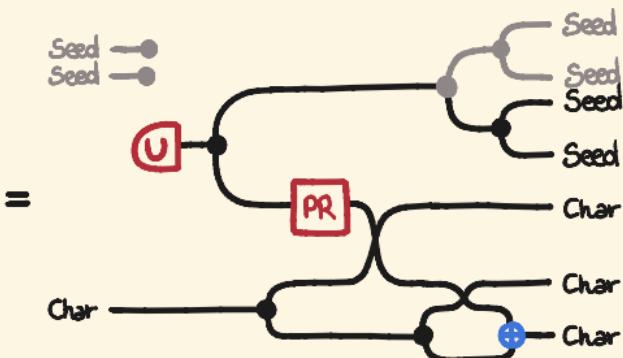


by associativity of copy
and xor

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

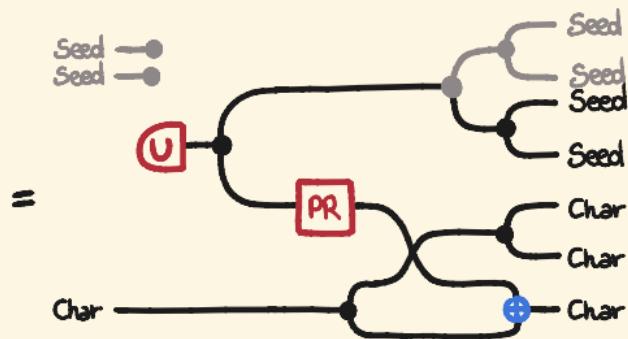


xor is nihilpotent

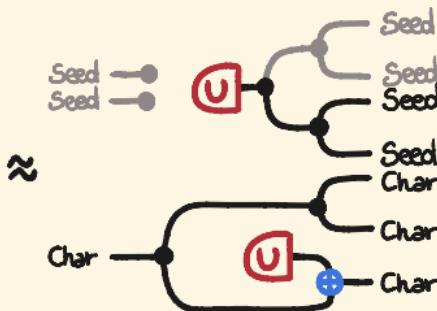


by unitality of copy
and xor

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

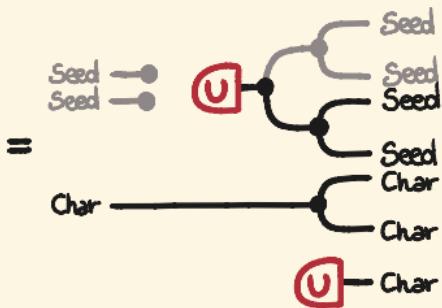
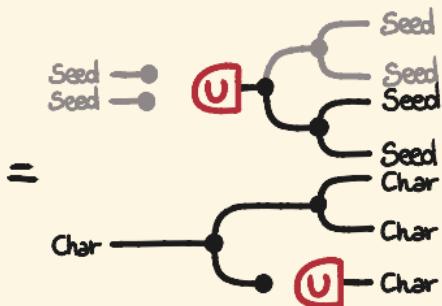


by associativity of copy



by assumption

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

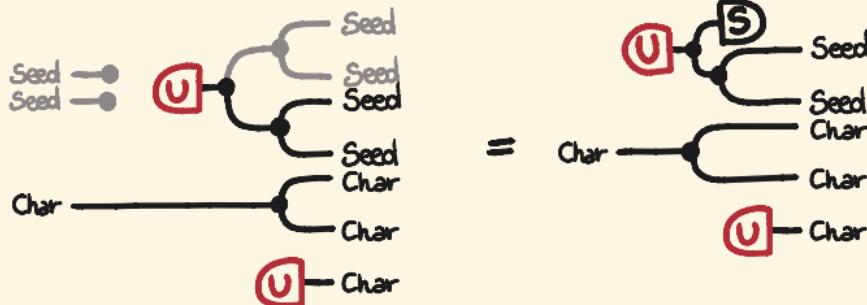


the uniform distribution is a
Sweedler integral for xor

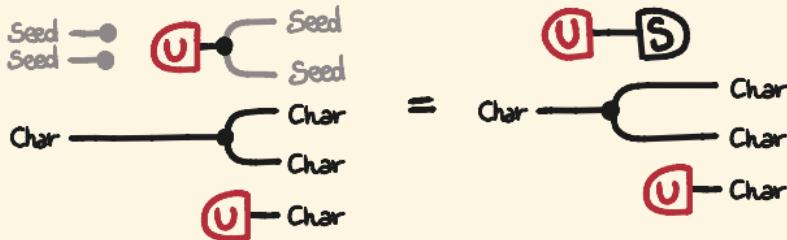
by unitality of copy

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

$\text{cipher}^\circ \approx$



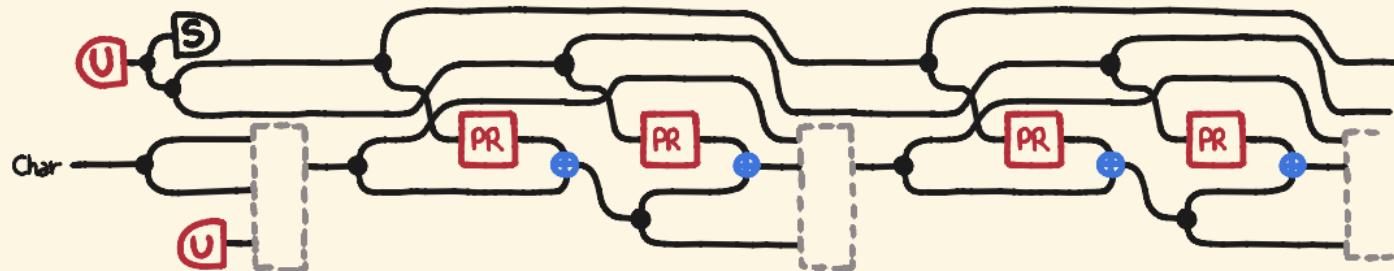
$\text{secure}^\circ :=$



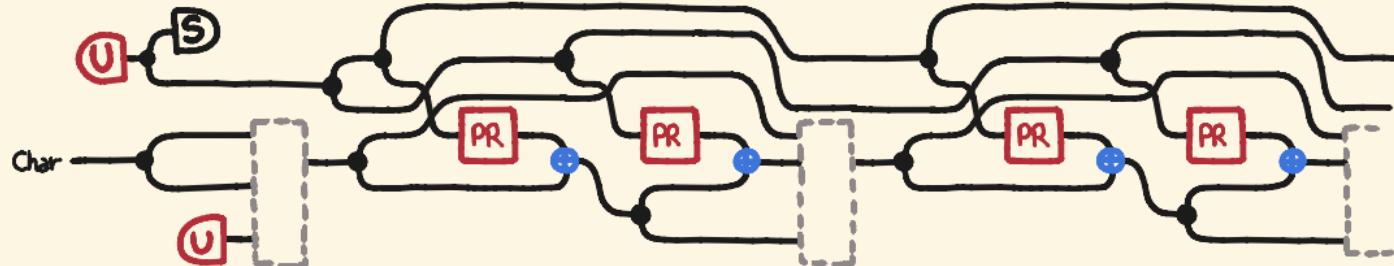
STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

cipher

=

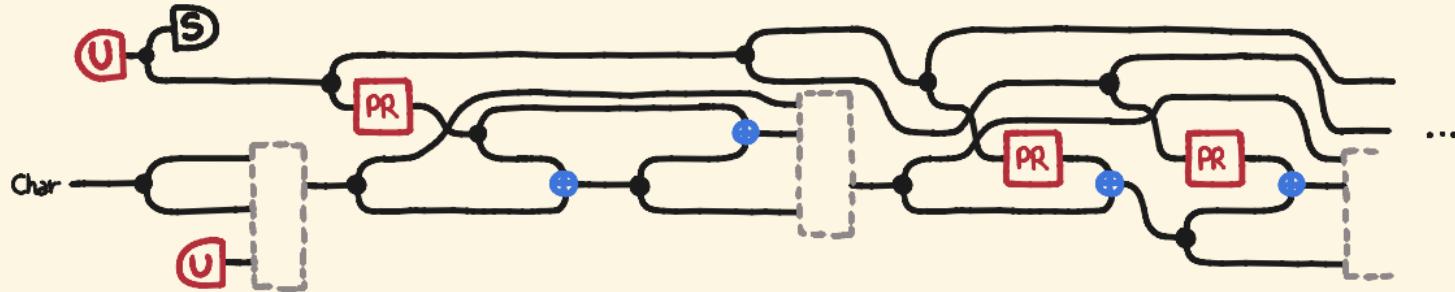


= (by sliding)

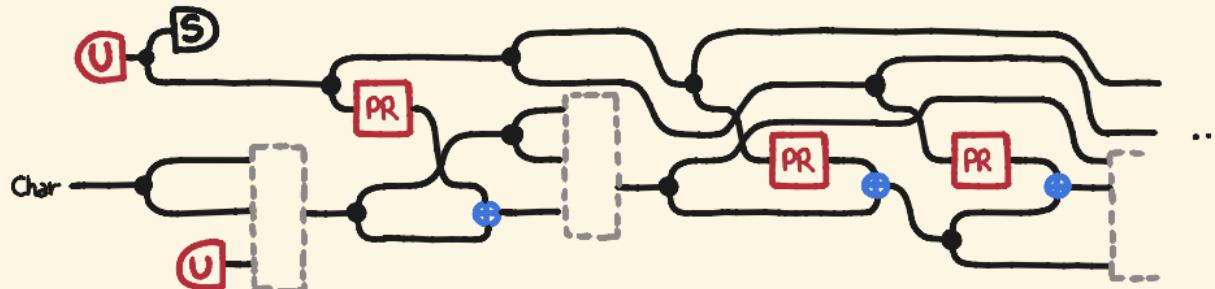


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (pseudorandom is deterministic)

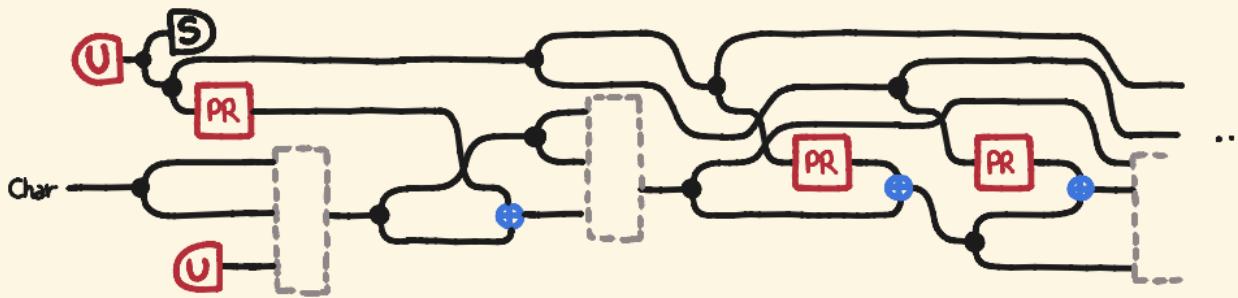


= (xor is deterministic and nihilpotent)

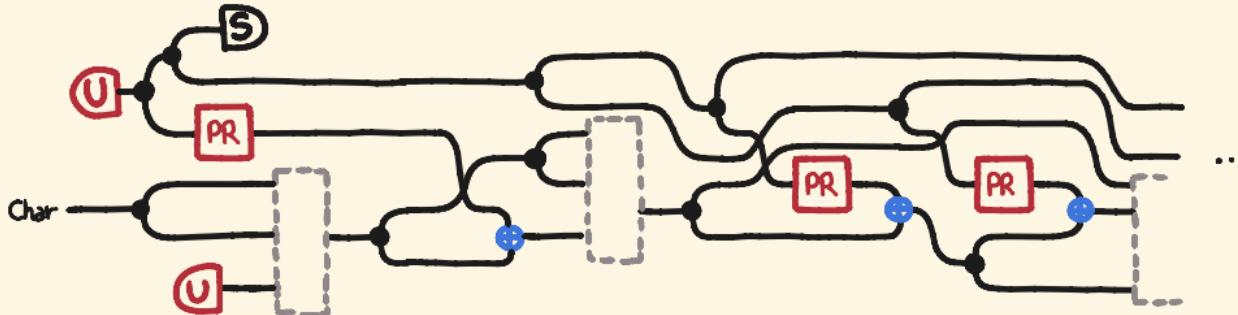


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (by sliding)

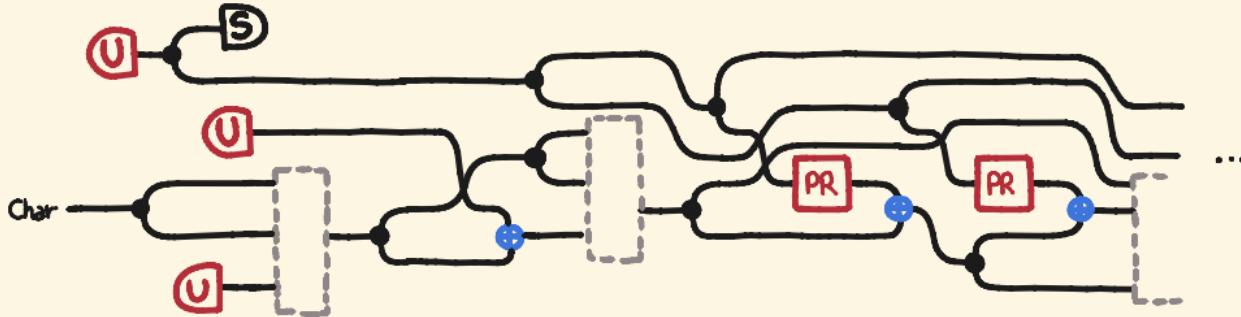


= (by associativity)

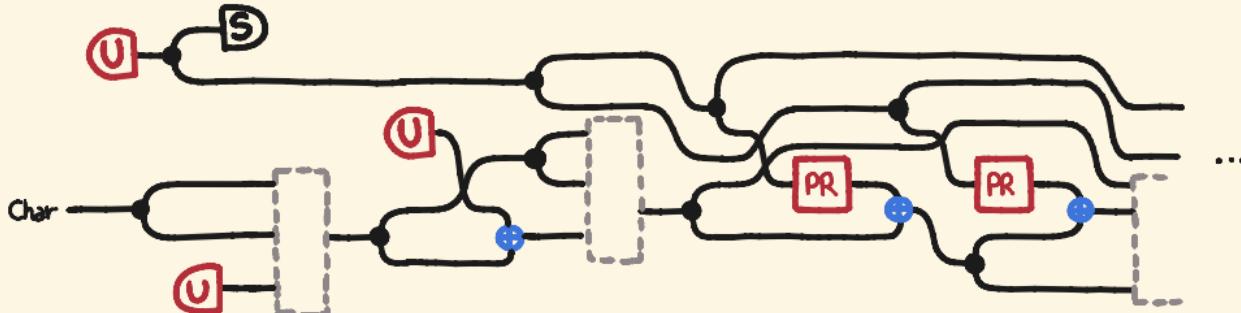


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

≈ (by assumption on pseudorandom)

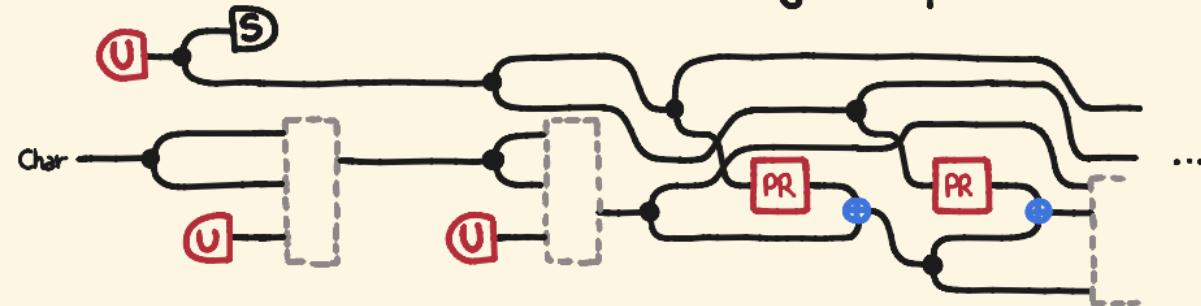


= (by sliding)

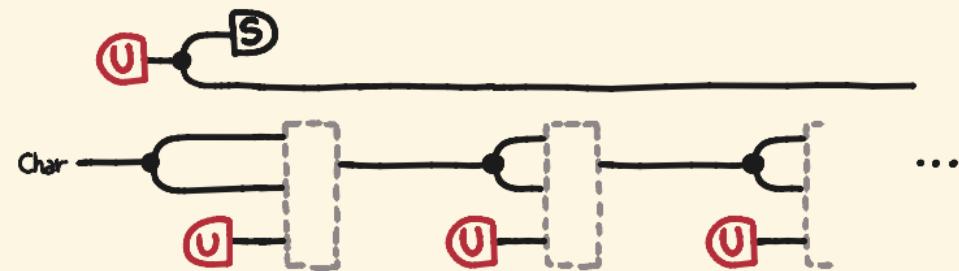


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (unif is a Sweedler integral for xor)

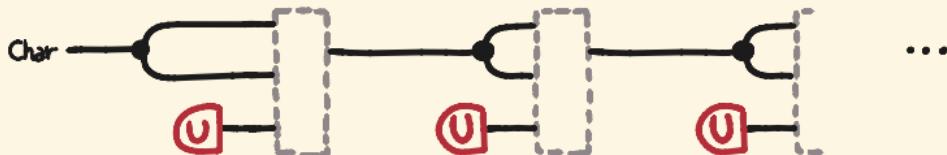
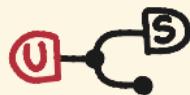


≈ (by coinduction)

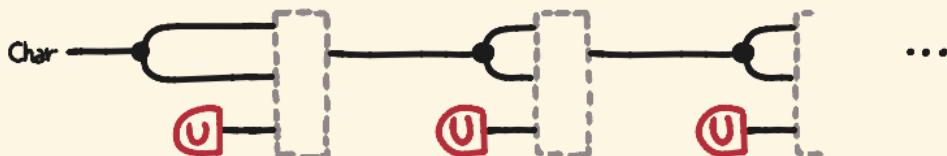


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (by coinduction)



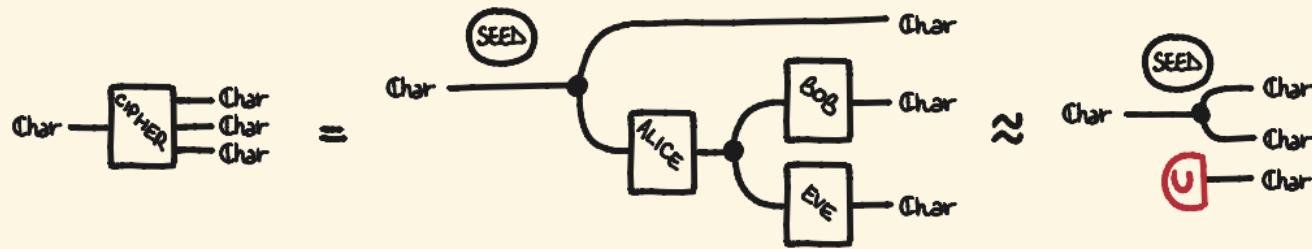
= (by unitality)



= secure

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

We have shown



using sliding and coinduction.

OUTLINE

- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

SYSTEMS THAT KEEP OPERATING

$\text{alice}(m)^\circ = \text{do}$

$\text{getSeedA}() \rightsquigarrow (s)$

$\text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k)$

$\text{return } (s', m \oplus k)$

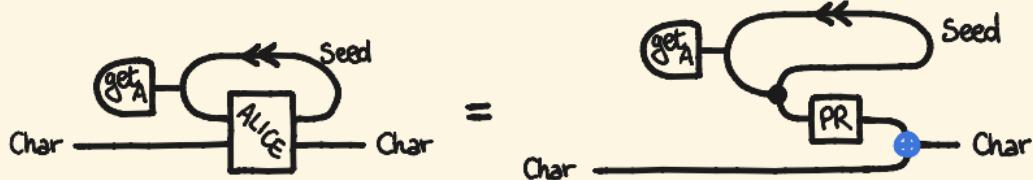


$\text{alice}(s, m)^{\circ 0} = \text{do}$

$\text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k)$

$\text{return } (s', m \oplus k)$

$\text{alice}(s, m)^{++} = \text{alice}(s, m)^+$



unrolling
 \rightsquigarrow



EFFECTFUL MEALY MACHINES

A Mealy machine $(f, S, s_0) : A \rightarrow B$ in \mathcal{C} with state space S , inputs A and outputs B is a morphism

$$f : S \otimes A \rightarrow S \otimes B$$

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ A \xrightarrow{f} B \end{array}$$

with an initial state

$$s_0 : I \rightarrow S$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{A} \\ \dashv \end{array} S$$

A morphism of Mealy machines $u : (f, S, s_0) \rightarrow (g, T, t_0)$
is a pure morphism $u : S \rightarrow T$ in \mathcal{P}

such that

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ A \xrightarrow{f} B \end{array} \xrightarrow{u} \begin{array}{c} T \\ A \xrightarrow{g} B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{s_0} \\ \dashv \end{array} \xrightarrow{u} \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{t_0} \\ \dashv \end{array} T$$

[cf. Katis, Sabadini, Walters 1997]

EFFECTFUL CATEGORY OF MEALY MACHINES

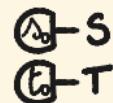
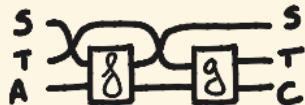
Mealy is an effectful category where

- objects are the objects of \mathcal{C}
- morphisms $(f, S, s) : A \rightarrow B$ are Mealy machines quotiented by pure isomorphisms $u : S \xrightarrow{\cong} T$

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ \text{---} \\ A \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} \begin{array}{c} T \\ \text{---} \\ B \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} S - u \\ \text{---} \\ A \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad g \quad} \begin{array}{c} T \\ \text{---} \\ B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad u \quad} \begin{array}{c} T \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad t_0 \quad} T$$

- composition tensors the state spaces



COMPOSITIONAL TRACE SEMANTICS

THEOREM

There is an effectful functor

$$\text{Tr} : \text{Mealy} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$$

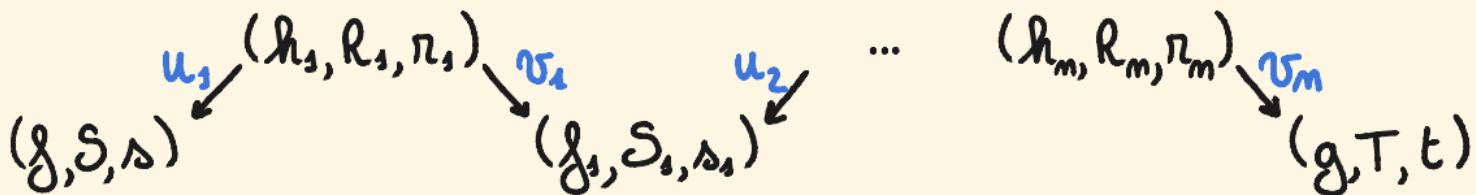
$$A \mapsto (A) = (A, A, \dots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_A &= \boxed{A} \xrightarrow{S_B} \boxed{B} \mapsto A \xrightarrow{\quad} \boxed{A} \xrightarrow{S_B} \boxed{(A)} \xrightarrow{S_B} \boxed{(B)} \\ &= A \xrightarrow{\quad} \boxed{A} \xrightarrow{S_B} \boxed{B} \xrightarrow{A} \boxed{A} \xrightarrow{S_B} \boxed{B} \xrightarrow{A} \boxed{A} \xrightarrow{S_B} \boxed{B} \dots \end{aligned}$$

→ in Rel these traces coincide with the classical traces

BISIMULATION

Two effectful Mealy machines $(f, S, s), (g, T, t) : A \rightarrow B$ are bisimilar if they belong to the same connected component in $\text{Mealy}(A, B)$:



COALGEBRAIC BISIMULATION

PROPOSITION

When $\mathcal{C} = \text{Kl}(M)$, for a commutative monad preserving weak pullbacks,
then (f, S, s) and (g, T, t) are bisimilar iff
they have the same bisimulation quotient,
i.e. there is (h, Q, q) with morphisms

$$(f, S, s) \xrightarrow{u} (h, Q, q) \xleftarrow{v} (g, T, t) .$$

EXAMPLES

- Set
- Rel
- probstoch

BISIMULATION \Rightarrow TRACE EQUIVALENCE

THEOREM

If two effectful Mealy machines are bisimilar,
then they are trace equivalent.

PROOF SKETCH

$$u : (f, S, s_0) \rightarrow (g, T, t_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (\text{tr}(g, T, t_0))^{\circ} &= (t_0 \otimes \mathbb{1}) ; g \\ &= ((s_0 ; u) \otimes \mathbb{1}) ; g \\ &= (s_0 \otimes \mathbb{1}) ; f ; (u \otimes \mathbb{1}) \\ &= (\text{tr}(f, S, s_0))^{\circ} ; (u \otimes \mathbb{1}) \end{aligned}$$

by coinduction, $u \cdot (\text{tr}(g, T, t_0))^+ \sim (\text{tr}(f, S, s_0))^+$

□

OUTLINE

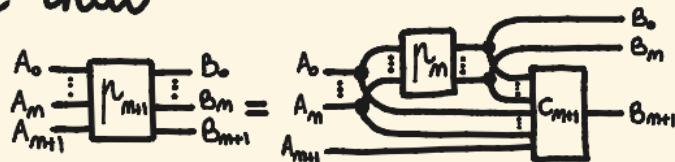
- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

CAUSAL PROCESSES

A causal process $p: A \rightarrow B$ in a copy-discard category \mathcal{C} is a family of morphisms

$$p_m : A_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_m \rightarrow B_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes B_m$$

such that



for some $C_{m+1}: B_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes B_m \otimes A_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_m \otimes A_{m+1} \rightarrow B_{m+1}$

THEOREM

causal processes form a monoidal category Proc
when \mathcal{C} has quasi-total conditionals.

[cf. Ramey 1958; Sprunger & Katsumata 2019]

CAUSAL PROCESSES ARE STREAMS

THEOREM

Consider $(\text{func}_l, \text{tot}_l, l)$.

If l has quasi-total conditionals and ranges,
 $\text{Proc} \simeq \text{Stream}$.

EXAMPLES

- Set
- Rel
- pStoch
- Par
- Stoch

[cf. Löecke & Spekkens 2012 ;
Elho & Jacobs 2019 ;
Fritz 2020 ;
Corradini & Gadducci 1999 ;
Fritz, Gadducci, Perrone, Trotta 2023]

TRACES ARE EFFECTFUL TRACES

Compute the traces of a Mealy machine

$$(f, S, s) : A \rightarrow B$$

in some known cases.

(b_0, \dots, b_m) is a trace of (a_0, \dots, a_m)

Set if $s_0 = s$ and $\forall k \leq m \quad (s_{k+1}, b_k) = f(s_k, a_k)$

Rel if $\exists (s_0, \dots, s_{m+1}) \quad s_0 \in S$
and $\forall k \leq m \quad (s_{k+1}, b_k) \in f(s_k, a_k)$

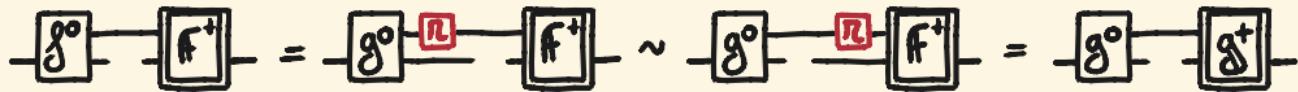
pStoch with probability $\sum_{(s_0, \dots, s_{m+1})} s(s_0 | *) \cdot \prod_{k \leq m} f(s_{k+1}, b_k | s_k, a_k)$

SUMMARY

- formal compositional semantics for effectful stream computations
- trace equivalence and bisimulation of effectful Mealy machines
- characterisation as causal stream processes

FUTURE WORK

- coinduction up-to dinaturality



- Rel with explicit failure
- equality in cStL implies bisimulation



- distance instead of equivalence relation for security

