

π with leftovers: a mechanisation in Agda

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Motivation

π -calculus?

computational foundation for communication and concurrency
like the λ -calculus, but with communication instead of β -reduction

linear π -calculus?

communication channels must be used exactly once
serves as a target encoding for session types

goal

common underlying framework for type systems for the π -calculus

session-typed π -calculus



linear π -calculus

[^]this

Constraints

- untyped syntax and semantics
- must support shared channels
- goal: to prove type safety

Overview

- syntax
- semantics
- type system
- type safety
- future work

Notation

TYPES	blue violet, uppercased, indices as subscripts
constructors	burnt orange
functions	olive green
<i>variables</i>	black, in italics

Well-Scoped Syntax

$$\frac{n : \mathbb{N}}{0 : \text{VAR}_{1+n}}$$

$$\frac{x : \text{VAR}_n}{1+x : \text{VAR}_{1+n}}$$

$\text{PROCESS}_n ::= 0_n$ (inaction)
 $| \nu \text{ PROCESS}_{1+n}$ (restriction)
 $| \text{PROCESS}_n \parallel \text{PROCESS}_n$ (parallel)
 $| \text{VAR}_n () \text{ PROCESS}_{1+n}$ (input)
 $| \text{VAR}_n \langle \text{VAR}_n \rangle \text{ PROCESS}_n$ (output)

e.g.

$(\nu x) \quad (x (y) . \quad y \langle a \rangle . \quad 0 \parallel (\nu y) \quad (x \langle y \rangle . \quad y (z) . \quad 0))$
 $\nu \quad (0 ()) \quad 0 \langle a \rangle \quad 0 \parallel \nu \quad (1 \langle 0 \rangle \quad 0 () \quad 0))$

Structural Congruence

$$\text{comp-assoc} : P \parallel (Q \parallel R) \cong (P \parallel Q) \parallel R$$

$$\text{comp-sym} : P \parallel Q \cong Q \parallel P$$

$$\text{comp-end} : P \parallel 0_n \cong P$$

$$\text{scope-end} : \nu 0_{1+n} \cong 0_n$$

$$\text{scope-ext} : \nu (P \parallel Q) \cong (\nu P) \parallel \text{lower}_0 Q \ uQ$$

$$\text{scope-comm} : \nu \nu P \cong \nu \nu \text{swap}_0 P$$

\cong is the congruent equivalence closure of \cong

Reduction Relation

$$\frac{}{\text{internal} : \text{CHANNEL}_n}$$

$$\frac{i : \text{VAR}_n}{\text{external } i : \text{CHANNEL}_n}$$

$$\frac{i j : \text{VAR}_n \quad P : \text{PROCESS}_{1+n} \quad Q : \text{PROCESS}_n}{\text{comm} : i () P \parallel i \langle j \rangle Q \longrightarrow_{\text{external } i} \text{lower}_0 (P [0 \mapsto 1+j]) uP' \parallel Q}$$

$$\frac{\text{red} : P \longrightarrow_c P'}{\text{par } \text{red} : P \parallel Q \longrightarrow_c P' \parallel Q}$$

$$\frac{\text{red} : P \longrightarrow_c Q}{\text{res } \text{red} : \nu P \longrightarrow_{\text{dec } c} \nu Q}$$

$$\frac{\text{eq} : P \simeq P' \quad \text{red} : P' \longrightarrow_c Q}{\text{struct } \text{eq } \text{red} : P \longrightarrow_c Q}$$

untyped syntax
operational semantics

type system

Type System

- syntax directed
- independent type and usage contexts
- extra leftover usage context
- intrinsic context splits
- parametrised by a set of usage algebras

Usage Algebra

- partial
- neutral element $0 \cdot$
- minimal element $0 \cdot$
- associative
- commutative
- deterministic
- cancellative
- decidable

$0 \cdot \quad : \quad C$

$1 \cdot \quad : \quad C$

$_ := _ \cdot _ : C \rightarrow C \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{SET}$

	carrier	operation
linear	$0 : \text{Lin}$ $1 : \text{Lin}$	$0 := 0 \cdot 0$ $1 := 1 \cdot 0$ $1 := 0 \cdot 1$
graded	$0 : \text{Gra}$ $1+ : \text{Gra} \rightarrow \text{Gra}$	$\forall x y z$ $\rightarrow x \equiv y + z$ $\rightarrow x := y \cdot z$
shared	$\omega : \text{Sha}$	$\omega := \omega \cdot \omega$

Indexed Usage Algebras

$\text{IDX} \quad : \text{SET}$

$\exists \text{IDX} \quad : \text{IDX}$

$\text{USAGE} \quad : \text{IDX} \rightarrow \text{SET}$

$\text{ALGEBRAS} \quad : (\text{idx} : \text{IDX}) \rightarrow \text{ALGEBRA}_{\text{USAGE}_{\text{idx}}}$

Capability Notation

capability input / output **multiplicity** 0., 1., ...

$$C^2 = C \times C$$

$$l_{\emptyset} = 0., 0.$$

$$l_i = 1., 0.$$

$$l_o = 0., 1.$$

$$l_{\#} = 1., 1.$$

$$(x_l, x_r) := (y_l, y_r).^2 (z_l, z_r) = (x_l := y_l \cdot z_l) \times (x_r := y_r \cdot z_r)$$

Types

$$\frac{}{\mathbb{1} : \text{TYPE}}$$
$$\frac{n : \mathbb{N}}{\mathbf{B}[n] : \text{TYPE}}$$
$$\frac{t : \text{TYPE} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{idx} : \text{IDX} \\ x : \text{USAGE}_{\text{idx}}^2 \end{array}}{\mathbf{C}[t; x] : \text{TYPE}}$$

e.g. $\mathbf{C}[\mathbf{C}[\mathbb{1}; \omega]; \ell_i]$

Typing Relation

PRECTX_n list of TYPE s of length n

IDX_n list of IDX s of length n

CTX_{idxs} list of USAGE^2 s indexed over $idxs : \text{IDX}_n$

$$\frac{\gamma : \text{PRECTX}_n \quad idxs : \text{IDX}_n \quad \Gamma : \text{CTX}_{idxs} \quad P : \text{PROCESS}_n \quad \Delta : \text{CTX}_{idxs}}{\gamma ; \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta : \text{SET}}$$

$$\frac{\gamma : \text{PRECTX}_n \quad idxs : \text{IDX}_n \quad \Gamma : \text{CTX}_{idxs} \quad i : \text{VAR}_n \quad t : \text{TYPE} \quad idx : \text{IDX} \quad y : \text{USAGE}_{idx}^2 \quad \Delta : \text{CTX}_{idxs}}{\gamma ; \Gamma \ni_i t ; y \triangleright \Delta : \text{SET}}$$

Variable Typing Rules

$$\frac{x := y.^2 z}{0 : \gamma, t ; \Gamma, x \ni_0 t ; y \triangleright \Gamma, z}$$
$$\frac{loc_i : \gamma \quad ; \Gamma \quad \ni_i t ; x \triangleright \Delta}{1+ loc_i : \gamma, t' ; \Gamma, x' \ni_{1+i} t ; x \triangleright \Delta, x'}$$

Typing Rules

$$\frac{}{\text{end} : \gamma ; \Gamma \vdash \mathbb{O} \triangleright \Gamma}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} l : \gamma ; \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Delta \\ r : \gamma ; \Delta \vdash Q \triangleright \Xi \end{array}}{\text{comp } l r : \gamma ; \Gamma \vdash P \parallel Q \triangleright \Xi}$$

Typing Rules

$$\frac{t : \text{TYPE} \quad x : \text{USAGE}_{idx}^2 \quad y : \text{USAGE}_{idx'} \quad cont : \gamma, C[t; x]; \Gamma, (y, y) \vdash P \triangleright \Delta, l_\emptyset}{chan \ t \times y \ cont : \gamma; \Gamma \vdash \nu \ P \triangleright \Delta}$$

$$\frac{chan_i : \gamma \quad ; \Gamma \quad \exists_i C[t; x]; l_i \triangleright \Xi \quad cont : \gamma, t; \Xi, x \vdash P \quad \triangleright \Theta, l_\emptyset}{recv \ chan_i \ cont : \gamma; \Gamma \vdash i \ () \ P \triangleright \Theta} \quad \frac{\dots}{send \ \dots}$$

Example Derivation

p : $\text{PROCESS}_{1+\text{zero}}$

$p = \nu$

$(0 () (0 () 0) \parallel$

$\nu (1+0 \langle 0 \rangle (0 \langle 1+1+0 \rangle) 0))$

$- : [] , \mathbb{1} ; [] , \omega \vdash p \triangleright \epsilon$

$- = \text{chan } C[\mathbb{1} ; \omega] \ell_i 1 \cdot (\text{comp}$

$(\text{recv } 0 (\text{recv } 0 \text{ end}))$

$(\text{chan } \mathbb{1} \omega 1 \cdot (\text{send } (1+0) 0 (\text{send } 0 (1+1+0) \text{ end}))))$

Before Leftover Typing

- using functions to update usage contexts

$$\frac{\dots \quad (\text{update}_i \dots \Gamma) \vdash P \quad \dots}{\Gamma \vdash i \text{ () } P}$$

- extrinsic context splits

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma := \Delta \otimes \Xi \\ \Delta \vdash P \\ \Xi \vdash Q \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash P \parallel Q}$$

type system

type safety

Subject Congruence

- **framing** the only resources the well-typedness of a process depends on are the ones used by it.
- **weakening** inserting a new variable into the context preserves the well-typedness of a process as long as the usage annotation of the inserted variable is preserved as a leftover.
- **strengthening** removing an unused variable preserves the well-typedness of a process.
- **subject congruence** applying structural congruence rules to a well typed process preserves its well-typedness.

Subject Reduction

- **renaming**

substituting a variable i for a variable j in a well-typed process P results in a well-typed process as long as the leftovers at index j after P are at least the consumption made by P at index i .

- **subject reduction**

let $\gamma ; \Gamma \vdash P \triangleright \Xi$ and $P \longrightarrow_c Q$,

- if c is **internal**, then $\gamma ; \Gamma \vdash Q \triangleright \Xi$.
- if c is **external** i and $\Gamma \ni_i \ell_{\#} \triangleright \Delta$, then $\gamma ; \Delta \vdash Q \triangleright \Xi$.

Future Work

- prove preservation of well-balancedness
- product types, sum types, recursion
- decidable type checking

thank you!



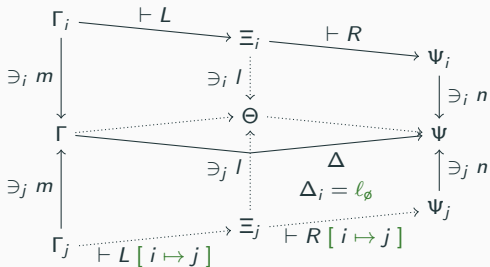
questions?

Type Safety: Renaming

Renaming with accumulator

Let $\gamma ; \Gamma_i \vdash P \triangleright \Psi_i$. Let there be some Γ, Ψ, Γ_j and Ψ_j such that:

- $\gamma ; \Gamma_i \ni_i t ; m \triangleright \Gamma$
- $\gamma ; \Gamma_j \ni_j t ; m \triangleright \Gamma$
- $\gamma ; \Psi_i \ni_i t ; n \triangleright \Psi$
- $\gamma ; \Psi_j \ni_j t ; n \triangleright \Psi$



Let there be some Δ such that $\Gamma := \Delta \otimes \Psi$. Let Δ have usage ℓ_\emptyset at position i . Then $\gamma ; \Gamma_j \vdash P [i \mapsto j] \triangleright \Psi_j$.