Lambda Calculus + Binary Sessions (à la FuSe)

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Syntax

```
Expression e := x
                                                                                 variable
                      \lambda x.e
                                                                             abstraction
                                                                              application
                      e<sub>1</sub> e<sub>2</sub>
                      let x = e_1 in e_2
                                                                                      let
                                                                                constant
                      С
                      ap
                                                                                endpoint
Process P, Q ::= \langle e \rangle
                                                                                  thread
                     P \parallel Q
                                                                            composition
                      (\nu a)P
                                                                                 session
                      error
                                                                          run-time error
Constant
              c ::= () | pair | fst | snd | inl | inr | cases | fix
                  fork | create | send | receive | branch | left | right
Polarity
              p := + | - | *
```

^{*} denotes invalid endpoint that should not be used. Moreover, $\overline{\star} = \star$.

Values

Values	$v, w ::= \lambda x \cdot e$	С	$c^1 v$	$ c^2v w$	a ^p
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C ⁿ	n max	Sugared	Description
()	0		unit
pair	2	(v, w)	pair creation
fst, snd	0		pair projection
inl, inr	1		left/right injection
cases	2		sum deconstructor
fix	0		fixpoint combinator
fork	1		forking a process
create	0		session creation
close	0		terminate session
receive	0		input
send	1		output
branch	0		offer choice
left	0		choose left
right	0		choose right

Reduction of expressions (1)

Evaluation Contexts

► Contextual rules are handled by defining Evaluation Contexts

$$\mathscr{E} ::= [] | \mathscr{E} e | v \mathscr{E} | \text{let } x = \mathscr{E} \text{ in } e$$

 $ightharpoonup \mathscr{E}[e]$ stands for the result of replacing the hole [] in \mathscr{E} with e

Reduction of processes(1)

$$P \stackrel{\ell}{\longrightarrow} Q$$

where

Enpoints associated with a label ep(_)

$$ep(\tau) = \{\}$$

 $ep(ca) = \{a^+, a^-\}$
 $ep(map) = \{a^+, a^-\}$

Reduction of processes(2)

$$\mathscr{E}_{ca} = \mathscr{E}\{a^*/a^+, a^*/a^-\}$$

Reduction of processes(3)

$$\mathcal{E}_{map} = \mathcal{E}\{a^*/a^+, a^*/a^-\}\ v_{map} = v\{a^*/a^+, a^*/a^-\}$$

Reduction of processes(4)

$$\ell \backslash a = \begin{cases} \tau & \text{if } \ell = \mathsf{map or } \ell = \mathsf{ca} \\ \ell & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

 \equiv is an equivalence relation such that:

- ▶ || is associative and commutative, with ⟨()⟩ as the identity
- $(\nu a)\langle ()\rangle = \langle ()\rangle$
- \blacktriangleright $(\nu a)P \parallel Q = (\nu a)(P \parallel Q)$ if $a \notin \text{fn}(Q)$

Reduction of processes(5)

$$[r - error] \langle \mathscr{E}[K \ a^*] \rangle \xrightarrow{\tau} error$$

 $K ::= close \mid send v \mid receive \mid left \mid right \mid branch$

Types

```
\begin{array}{lll} \text{Type Schemes} & \sigma & ::= & t \mid \forall \alpha.\sigma \mid \forall A.\sigma \\ \text{Types} & t,s & ::= & \alpha \mid \mathsf{unit} \mid t \to s \mid t+s \mid t \times s \mid T \\ \text{Session Types} & T,S & ::= & A \mid \overline{A} \mid \mathsf{end} \mid !t.T \mid ?t.T \mid T \oplus S \mid T \& S \end{array}
```

Equations are interpreted *coinductively*: Infinite terms instead of concrete syntax for infinite types

Instantiation of schemes

$$t \succ t \qquad \frac{\sigma \succ t}{\forall \alpha. \sigma \succ t \{s/\alpha\}}$$

Type schemes of constants

```
(): unit
         pair: \forall \alpha, \beta. \alpha \rightarrow \beta \rightarrow \alpha \times \beta
           fst : \forall \alpha, \beta. \alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \alpha
           snd: \forall \alpha, \beta, \alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \beta
           inl: \forall \alpha, \beta, \alpha \rightarrow \alpha + \beta
           inr: \forall \alpha. \beta. \beta \rightarrow \alpha + \beta
     cases: \forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma.(\alpha + \beta) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow \gamma
           fix: \forall \alpha, \beta.((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta
        fork : \forall \alpha.((\alpha \rightarrow ()) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \mathsf{unit})
  create: \forall A.() \rightarrow A \times \overline{A}
     close: end \rightarrow unit
         send: \forall \alpha. A.\alpha \rightarrow !\alpha.A \rightarrow A
receive: \forall \alpha. A. ? \alpha. A \rightarrow \alpha \times A
        left: \forall A. B. A \oplus B \rightarrow A
     right: \forall A. B. A \oplus B \rightarrow B
  branch: \forall A. B. A \& B \rightarrow A + B
```

Typing

```
Typing rules for expressions
                                                                                              \Gamma \vdash e : t
[t-const]
                                                                                    [t-name]
typeof(c) > t
                                                                                            \sigma \succ t
      \Gamma \vdash c \cdot t
                                                                                     \Gamma. u : \sigma \vdash u : t
[t-fun]
                                                       [t-app]
    \Gamma, x: t \vdash e: s
                                                        \Gamma \vdash e_1 : t \to^{\iota} s \qquad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : t
\Gamma \vdash \lambda x \cdot e \cdot t \rightarrow^{\iota} s
                                                                         \Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : s
                [t-let]
                 \Gamma \vdash e_1 : t_1 \qquad \Gamma, x : \mathsf{Close}(t_1, \Gamma) \vdash e_2 : t
                                \Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : t
```

Close(
$$t$$
, Γ) = $\forall \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n$ where $\{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n\} = fv(t) \setminus fv(\Gamma)$

Typing

Endpoint affine/linear process

Let \mathscr{A} , \mathscr{L} be the largest predicates such that:

- ▶ if either $\mathscr{A}(P)$ or $\mathscr{L}(P)$ and $P \equiv (\nu a_1 \dots a_n)(\mathscr{E}[K \ a^p] \parallel Q)$, then $p \in \{+, -\}$;
- ▶ if $\mathcal{L}(P)$ and $P \equiv (\nu a)Q$ and $a^p \in \text{fv}(Q)$ and $p \in \{+, -\}$, then $a^{\overline{p}} \in \text{fv}(Q)$
- if $\mathcal{L}(P)$ and $P \xrightarrow{\ell} Q$, then $\mathcal{L}(Q)$;
- ▶ if $\mathscr{A}(P)$ and $P \xrightarrow{\ell} Q$, then $\mathscr{A}(Q)$;

Balanced type environment

 Γ is balanced if:

- ▶ for every $a^p \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)$ with $p \in \{+, -\}$ we have $a^{\overline{p}}, a^* \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)$ and $\Gamma(a^p) \perp \Gamma(a^{\overline{p}})$
- ▶ for every $a^* \in dom(Γ)$ we have $Γ(a^p) = ∀A.A$

Subject reduction

▶ If $\Gamma \vdash P$ with Γ balanced and $\mathscr{A}(P)$ and $P \xrightarrow{\ell} Q$, then there exists Γ' such that $\Gamma \xrightarrow{\ell} \Gamma'$ and $\Gamma' \vdash Q$.

Semantics of types

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Gamma & \xrightarrow{\ell} & \Gamma \\ \Gamma, a^p : !t.T, a^{\overline{p}} : ?t.\overline{T} & \xrightarrow{map} & \Gamma, a^p : T, a^{\overline{p}} : \overline{T} \\ \Gamma, a^p : T \oplus S, a^{\overline{p}} : \overline{T} \& \overline{S} & \xrightarrow{map} & \Gamma, a^p : T, a^{\overline{p}} : \overline{T} \\ \Gamma, a^p : T \oplus S, a^{\overline{p}} : \overline{T} \& \overline{S} & \xrightarrow{ca} & \Gamma, a^p : S, a^{\overline{p}} : \overline{S} \\ \Gamma, a^p : \text{end}, a^{\overline{p}} : \text{end} & \xrightarrow{ca} & \Gamma \end{array}$$

Type safety

Let $\Gamma \vdash P$ and \mathscr{A} . Then.

- ▶ If $P \equiv (\nu a_1 \dots a_n)(\mathscr{E}[\text{send } v \ w] \parallel Q)$, then there exists Γ' such that $\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash v : t$ and $\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash w : !t \cdot T$.
- ▶ If $P \equiv (\nu a_1 \dots a_n)(\mathscr{E}[\text{left } v] \parallel Q)$ or $P \equiv (\nu a_1 \dots a_n)(\mathscr{E}[\text{right } v] \parallel Q)$, then there exists Γ' such that $\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \nu : S \oplus T$