Session Types in Applied Type System

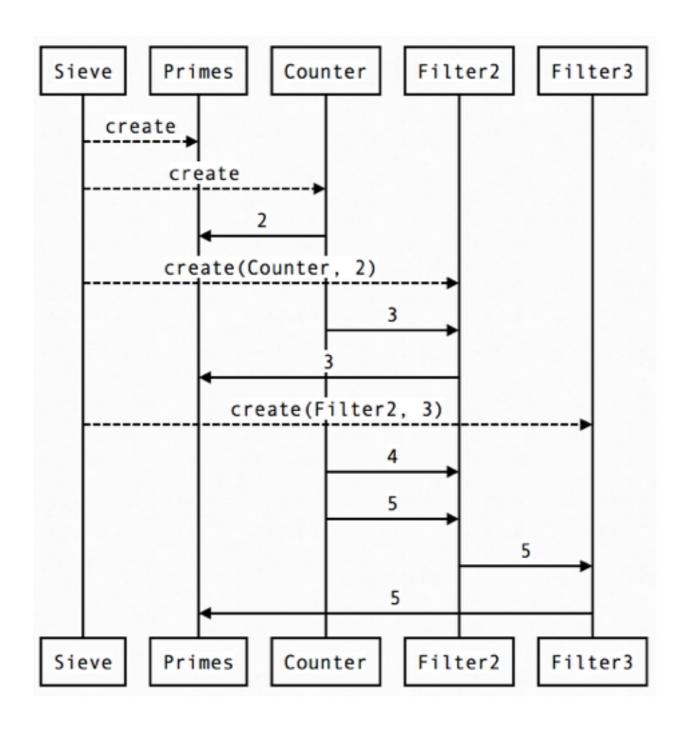
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Overview

- **Session Types** enforce correct implementation of communication protocols in distributed programming. Global progress is guaranteed.
- ATS is a statically typed functional language with DML-style dependent types and linear types.
- Session types can be readily implemented in ATS.

Session Types

```
pseudo code:
counter_loop(counter, N):
 send(counter, N)
 counter loop(counter, N+1)
filter_loop(in, out, P):
 N = recv(in)
 if N % P != 0
 then send(out, N)
 else filter loop(in, out, P)
filter(in, P):
 mod n = new channel
 spawn filter_loop(in, mod_n, P)
 return mod n
primes_loop(in, primes):
 N = recv(in)
 send(primes, N)
 filter n = filter(in, P)
 sieve loop(filter n, primes)
```



Session Types

Note:

- Positive channels are endpoints hold by the server side.
- Negative channels are endpoints hold by the client side.

Demo

http://steinwaywhw.github.io/nepls-15-demo/requires ATS/Erlang/Elixir to be installed

Advantages

- Global progress (deadlock-free) is guaranteed.
- Session protocol is strictly enforced through type checking.
- Resource leaking is prevented through linear typed channels.
- Extensive support of distributed computing through compiling into Erlang.
- ATS co-programming with Erlang.
- Asynchronous session.
- Session type is part of the language instead of an embedding.
 Utilizing everything provided by ATS, e.g. dependent type (DML-style), linear type, and proofs.

Q&A

Thanks! for more info http://steinwaywhw.github.io/nepls-15-demo/

Backup

- Session types in ATS supports:
 - dependent types, linear types
 - high-order sessions (mobile sessions)
 - dyadic session for now
- Implementation details
 - Sessions are not symmetric. two endpoints are denoted negative(client) and positive(server) respectively. Though symmetric can be implemented in ATS, too.
 - Global progress is proved based on a formalization of multithreaded linear lambda calculus extended with channels.
 - A channel is a process in Erlang.