

A Self-Dual Distillation of Session Types

(Functional Pearl)

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Usual message passing:

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- ▶ e.g., Go, Rust

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Session types:

- ▶ Flexible message passing protocols
- ▶ Type of message can depend on the state of the protocol

Two flavours

π calculus: “everything is a channel”

- ▶ Elegant minimalist session types
- ▶ Kobayashi 2002, Dardha et al. 2012, Arslanagic et al. 2019

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This work: λ calculus = λ calculus + barriers

- ▶ Minimal concurrent extension of linear λ calculus
- ▶ Only one new operation:
fork : $((\alpha \multimap \beta) \multimap \mathbf{1}) \multimap (\beta \multimap \alpha)$
- ▶ Everything is a function
- ▶ Session types as function types
- ▶ Simpler meta theory

Session types 101: GV (Gay, Vasconcelos, Wadler, . . .)

```
let c' = fork( $\lambda c.$ 
  let (c, n) = receive(c) in
    let c = send(c, n mod 2  $\equiv$  0) in
      close(c))
  let c' = send(c', 3) in
  let (c', msg) = receive(c') in
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Session types 101: GV (Gay, Vasconcelos, Wadler, ...)

Linear λ calculus: $\tau ::= \mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \tau + \tau \mid \tau \times \tau \mid \tau \multimap \tau$

Session types: $s ::= !\tau.s \mid ?\tau.s \mid s \oplus s \mid s \& s \mid \text{End}$

send : $(!\tau.s) \times \tau \multimap s$

receive : $(?\tau.s) \multimap (s \times \tau)$

tell_L : $(s_1 \oplus s_2) \multimap s_1$

tell_R : $(s_1 \oplus s_2) \multimap s_2$

ask : $(s_1 \& s_2) \multimap (s_1 + s_2)$

close : $\text{End} \multimap \mathbf{1}$

fork : $(s \multimap \mathbf{1}) \multimap \bar{s}$

$$\overline{!\tau.s} \triangleq ?\tau.\bar{s}$$

$$\overline{?\tau.s} \triangleq !\tau.\bar{s}$$

$$\overline{s_1 \oplus s_2} \triangleq \overline{s_1} \& \overline{s_2}$$

$$\overline{s_1 \& s_2} \triangleq \overline{s_1} \oplus \overline{s_2}$$

$$\overline{\text{End}} \triangleq \text{End}$$

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$$\mathbf{fork}(\lambda x. E_1)$$

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let $x' = \mathbf{fork}(\lambda x. E_1)$ **in** E_2



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The diagram shows the types of the arguments and the result of the `fork` operation. The left argument is labeled $\beta \multimap \alpha$ and the right argument is labeled $\alpha \multimap \beta$. The result of the `fork` operation is E_2 .

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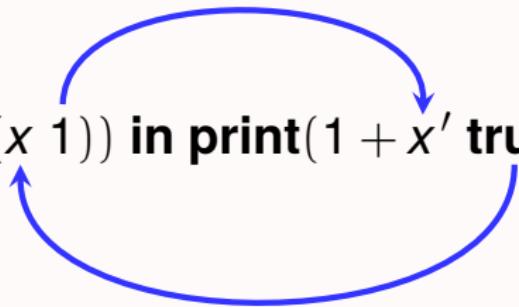
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Single use!

```
let x' = fork( $\lambda x.$  print(x 1)) in print(1 + x' true)
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let x' = **fork**($\lambda x.$ **print**(x 1)) **in** **print**(1 + x' **true**)



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let x' = fork( $\lambda x.$  print(true)) in print(1 + 1)
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Operational semantics

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$$\{n \mapsto \text{Thread}(K[e_1])\} \rightsquigarrow \{n \mapsto \text{Thread}(K[e_2])\} \quad \text{if } e_1 \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pure}} e_2$$

$$\{n \mapsto \text{Thread}(K[\text{fork}(v)])\} \rightsquigarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \mapsto \text{Thread}(K[\langle k \rangle]) \\ k \mapsto \text{Barrier} \\ m \mapsto \text{Thread}(v \langle k \rangle) \end{array} \right\} \quad (\text{fork})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \mapsto \text{Thread}(K_1[\langle k \rangle v_1]) \\ k \mapsto \text{Barrier} \\ m \mapsto \text{Thread}(K_2[\langle k \rangle v_2]) \end{array} \right\} \rightsquigarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \mapsto \text{Thread}(K_1[v_2]) \\ m \mapsto \text{Thread}(K_2[v_1]) \end{array} \right\} \quad (\text{sync})$$

$$\{n \mapsto \text{Thread}(\emptyset)\} \rightsquigarrow \{\} \quad (\text{exit})$$

$$\rho_1 \uplus \rho' \rightsquigarrow \rho_2 \uplus \rho' \quad \text{if } \rho_1 \rightsquigarrow \rho_2 \quad (\text{frame})$$

```
let  $x' = \text{fork}(\lambda x. \text{let } (y, n) = x ()$   
in  $y (n \bmod 2 \equiv 0))$ 
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```
let  $y' = \text{fork}(\lambda y. x' (y, 3))$   
in print( $y' ()$ )
```

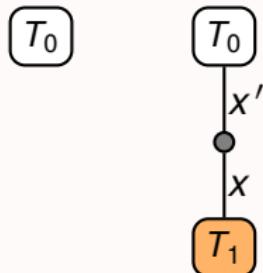
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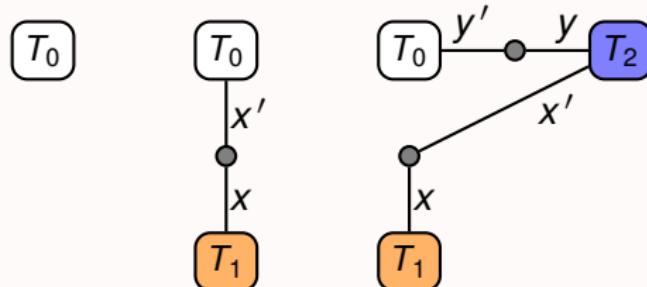
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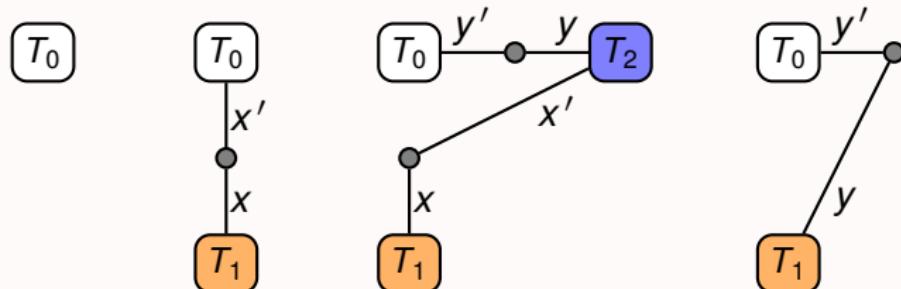
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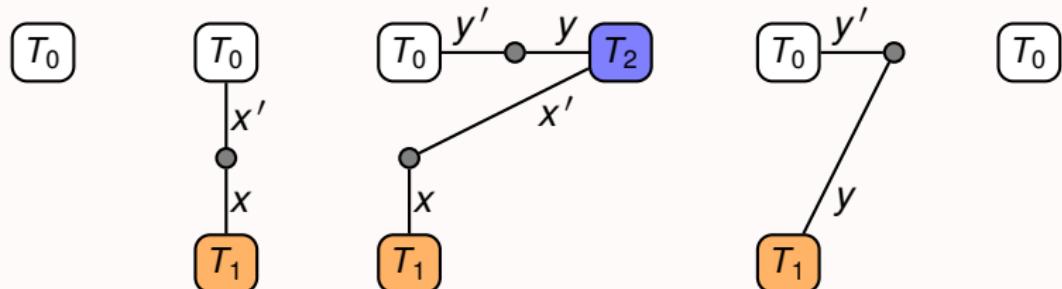
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Channel operations as macros

fork_{chan}(f) \triangleq **fork**(f)

send(c, x) \triangleq **fork**($\lambda c'.\, c\ (c', x)$)

receive(c) \triangleq $c\ ()$

close(c) \triangleq $c\ ()$

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Session types as linear function types

$$\llbracket \text{End} \rrbracket \triangleq \mathbf{1} \multimap \mathbf{1}$$

$$\llbracket !\tau.s \rrbracket \triangleq \llbracket s \rrbracket \times \tau \multimap \mathbf{1}$$

$$\llbracket ?\tau.s \rrbracket \triangleq \mathbf{1} \multimap \llbracket s \rrbracket \times \tau$$

$$\llbracket s_1 \oplus s_2 \rrbracket, \llbracket s_1 \& s_2 \rrbracket \triangleq (\text{see paper})$$

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$$\mathbf{fork}_{\text{chan}} : (\llbracket s \rrbracket \multimap \mathbf{1}) \multimap \llbracket s \rrbracket \triangleq \lambda x. \mathbf{fork}(x)$$

$$\mathbf{close} : \llbracket \text{End} \rrbracket \multimap \mathbf{1} \triangleq \lambda c. c ()$$

$$\mathbf{send} : \llbracket !\tau.s \rrbracket \times \tau \multimap \llbracket s \rrbracket \triangleq \lambda(c, x). \mathbf{fork}(\lambda c'. c (c', x))$$

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Session types as linear function types

$$[\![\text{End}]\!] \triangleq \mathbf{1} \multimap \mathbf{1}$$

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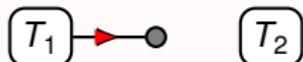
$$\mathbf{receive} : [\![?\tau.s]\!] \multimap [\![s]\!] \times \tau \triangleq \lambda c. c ()$$

Theorem. If GV program is well-typed, then macro expanded λ program is well-typed

Theorem. Macro expanded λ program simulates GV program

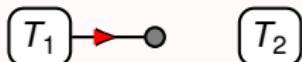
Deadlock freedom: linearity

let $x' = \mathbf{fork}(\lambda x. ()) \mathbf{in}$ $x' 0$ Deadlock!



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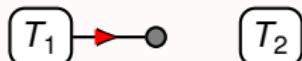
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Ruled out by linear typing

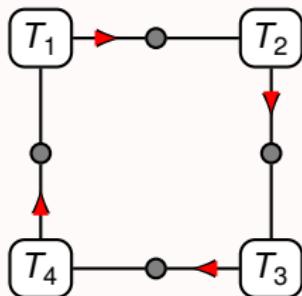
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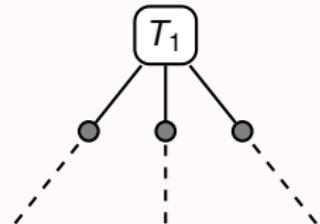


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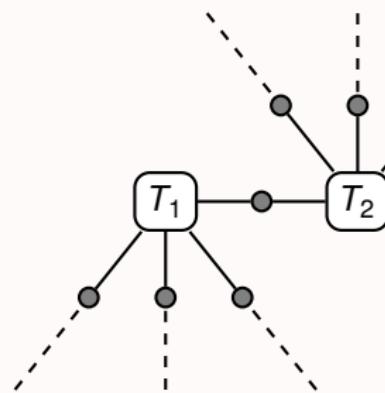
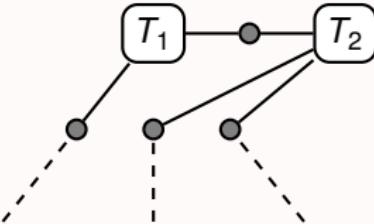
But what about cycles?



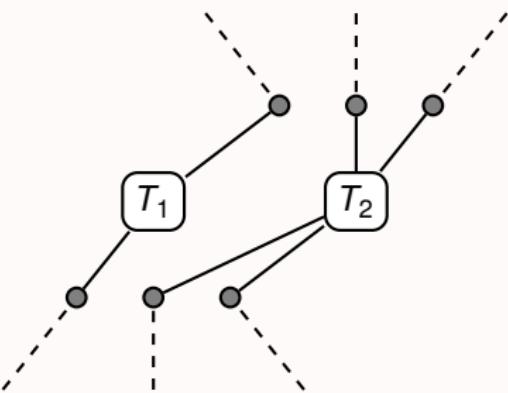
Deadlock freedom: acyclicity



fork
~~~



*sync*  
~~~



Mechanized proofs in Coq

Meta theory of λ + recursive types + non-linear types

- ▶ Global progress:
 $(e : 1) \wedge \{0 \mapsto e\} \rightsquigarrow \rho \implies \rho \text{ can step} \vee \rho = \{\}$
- ▶ Partial deadlock freedom (see paper)
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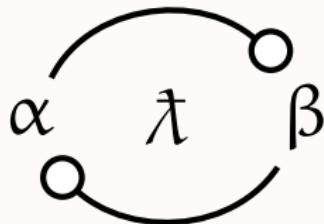
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Session types in λ

- ▶ Compiler from GV to λ
- ▶ Proof that output λ program is well-typed
- ▶ Proof that output λ program simulates GV program
- ▶ Mechanized in Coq (568 lines)

fork : $\underbrace{((\alpha \multimap \beta) \multimap \mathbf{1}) \multimap (\beta \multimap \alpha)}$

Session types distilled



Lots of related work and details
in the paper and mechanization

Questions?

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