

Session-Typed Concurrent Programming¹

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POPL 2019 TutorialFest

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Content of tutorial

Message-passing programming and session types

- types for typing such programs

Linear logic and session types

- benefits and limitations

Manifest sharing

- controlled sharing for concurrency (non-determinism)

Manifest sharing and the pi-calculus

- expressiveness of untyped asynchronous pi-calculus recovered

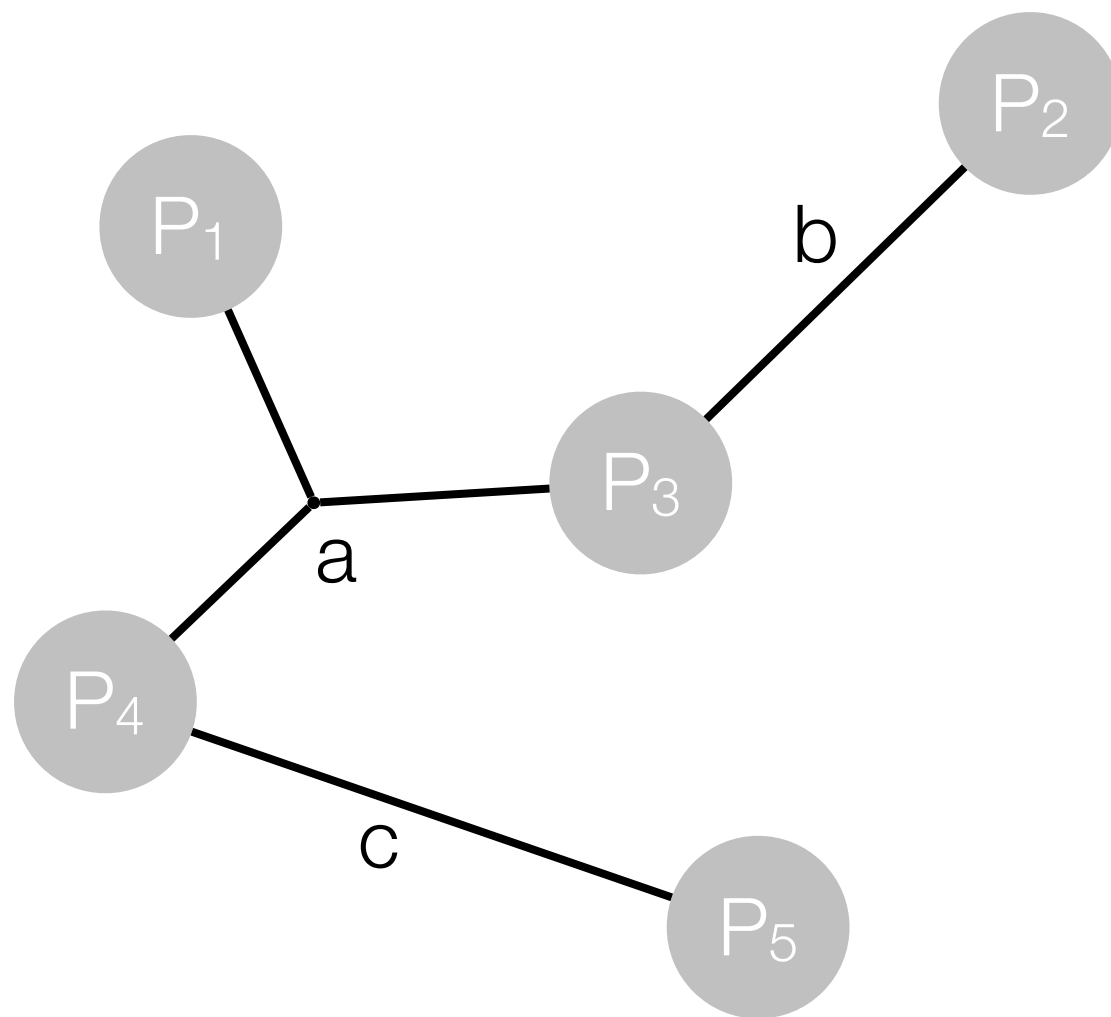
Current & future research

Learning objectives of tutorial

- How to program with session types
- What linearity is good for in programming
- How logic can guide programming language design
- Expressiveness of session-typed programming
- Hands-on experience with Concurrent C0

Session-typed message-passing programming


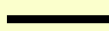

Message-passing concurrent programming



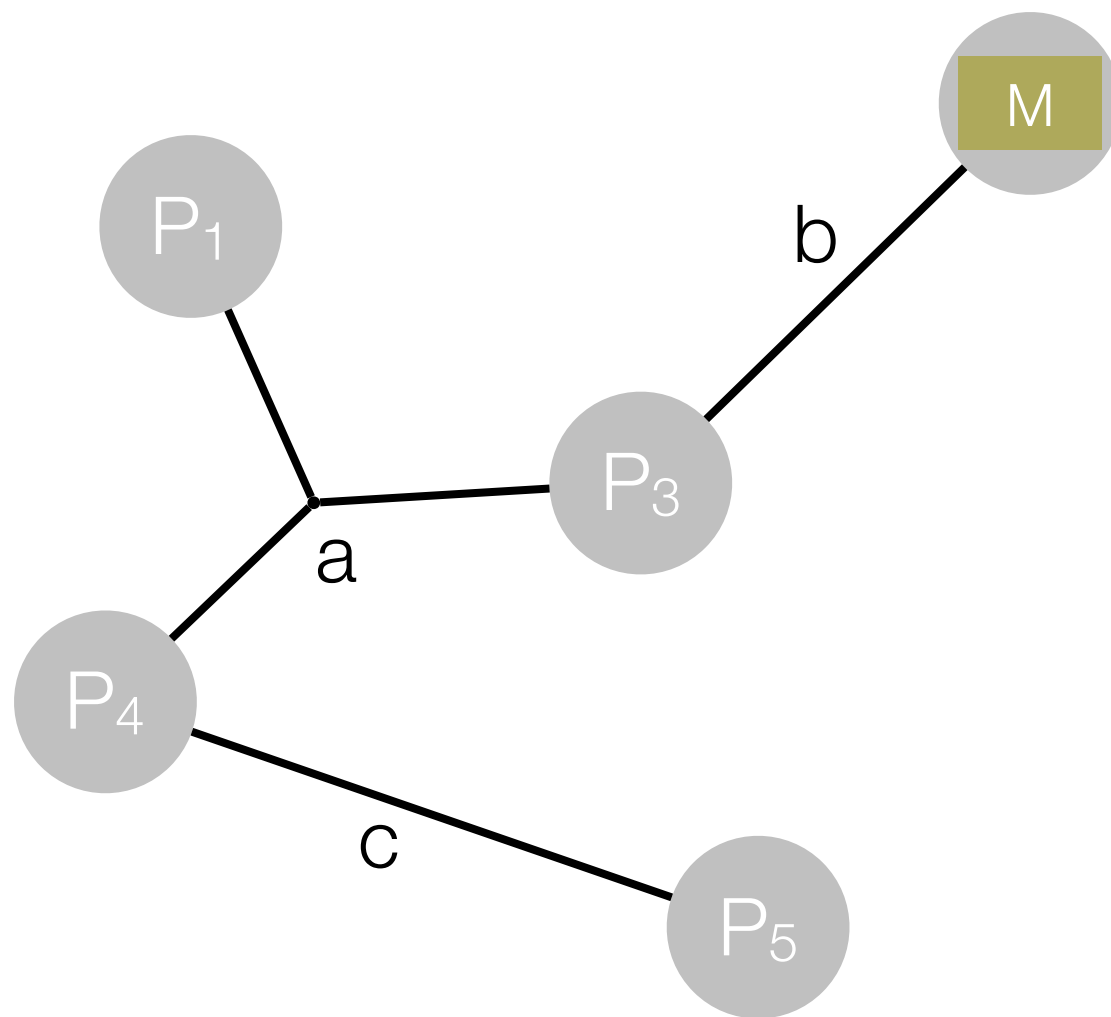
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Computation: by message exchange along channels

N-ary channels: e.g., a connects P₁, P₂, and P₃

Legend:  process  channel  message


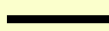

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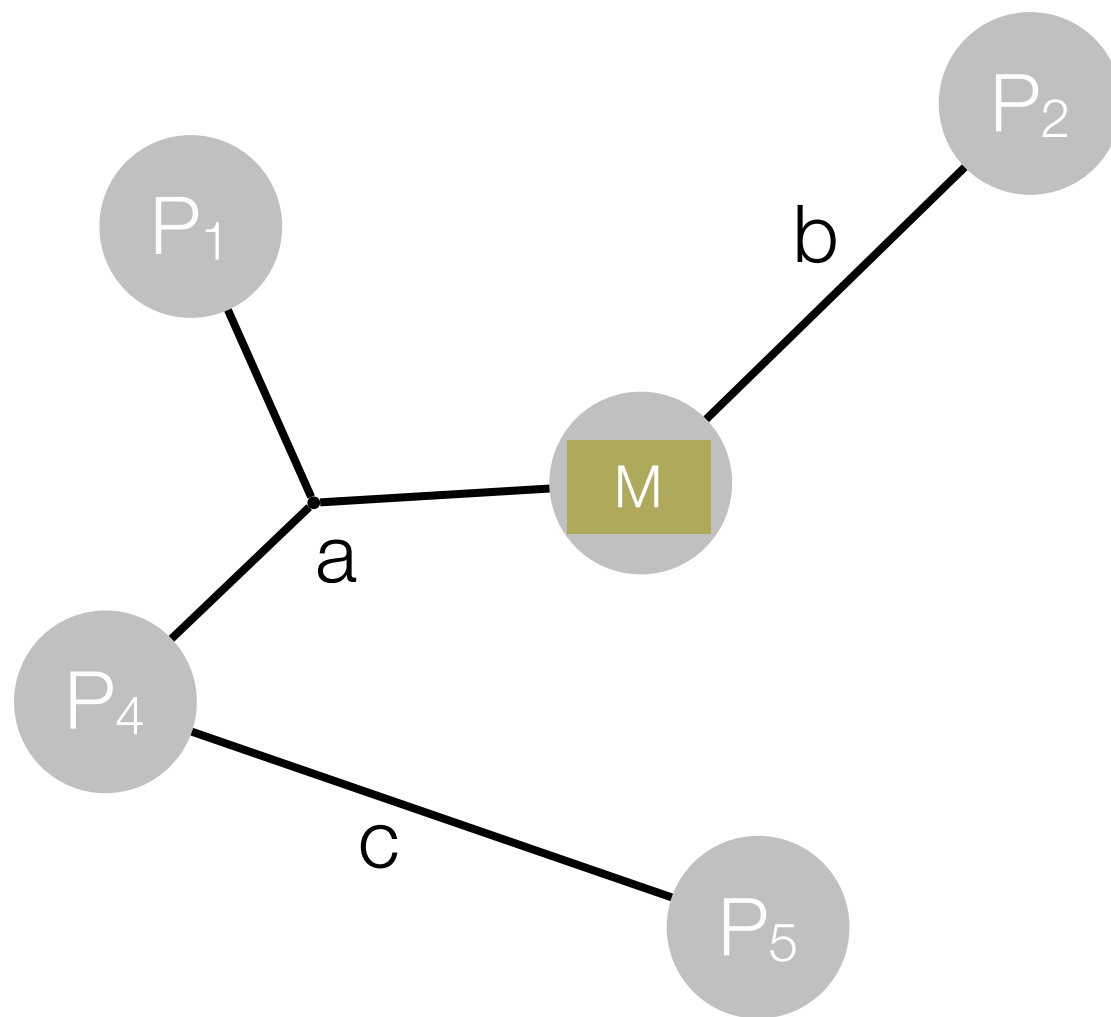
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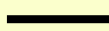

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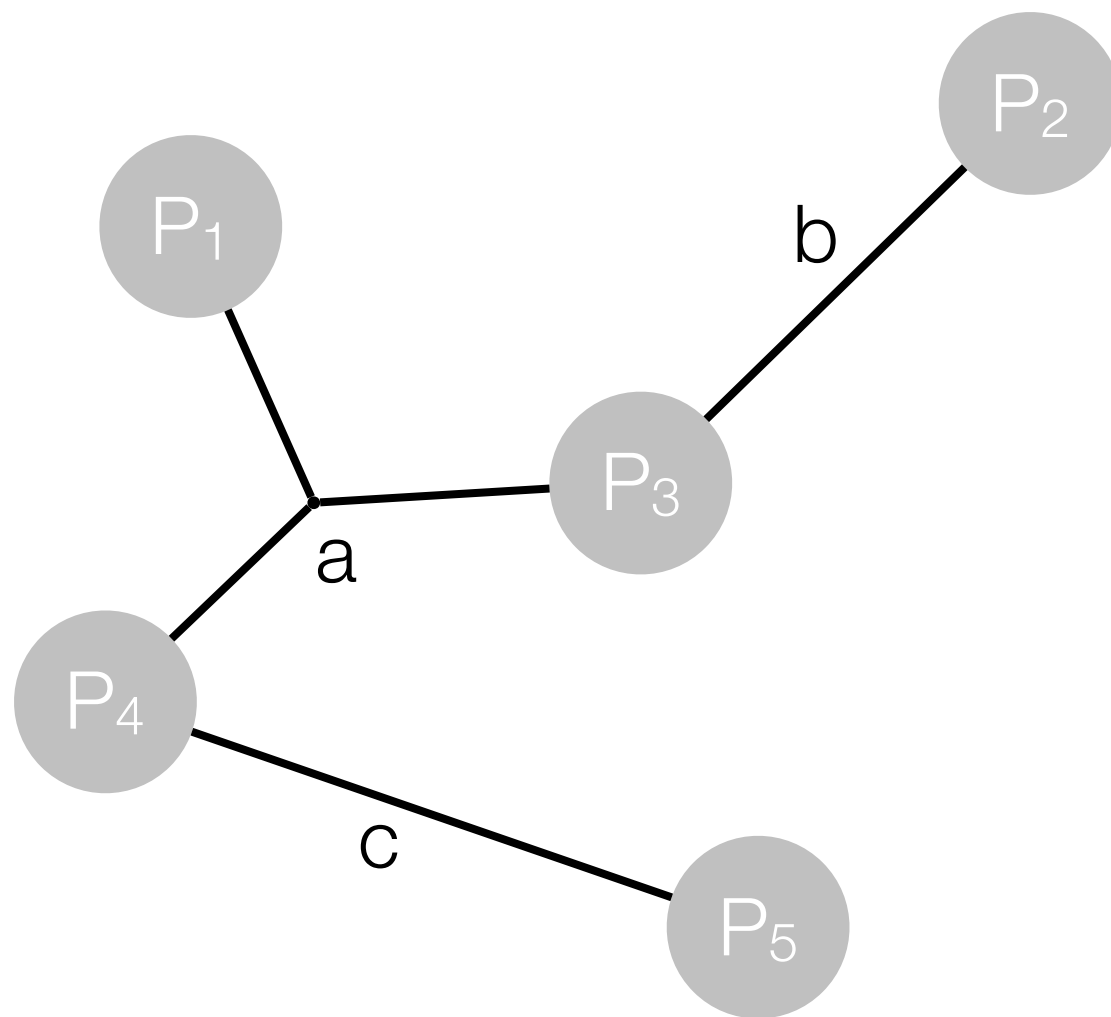
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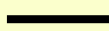

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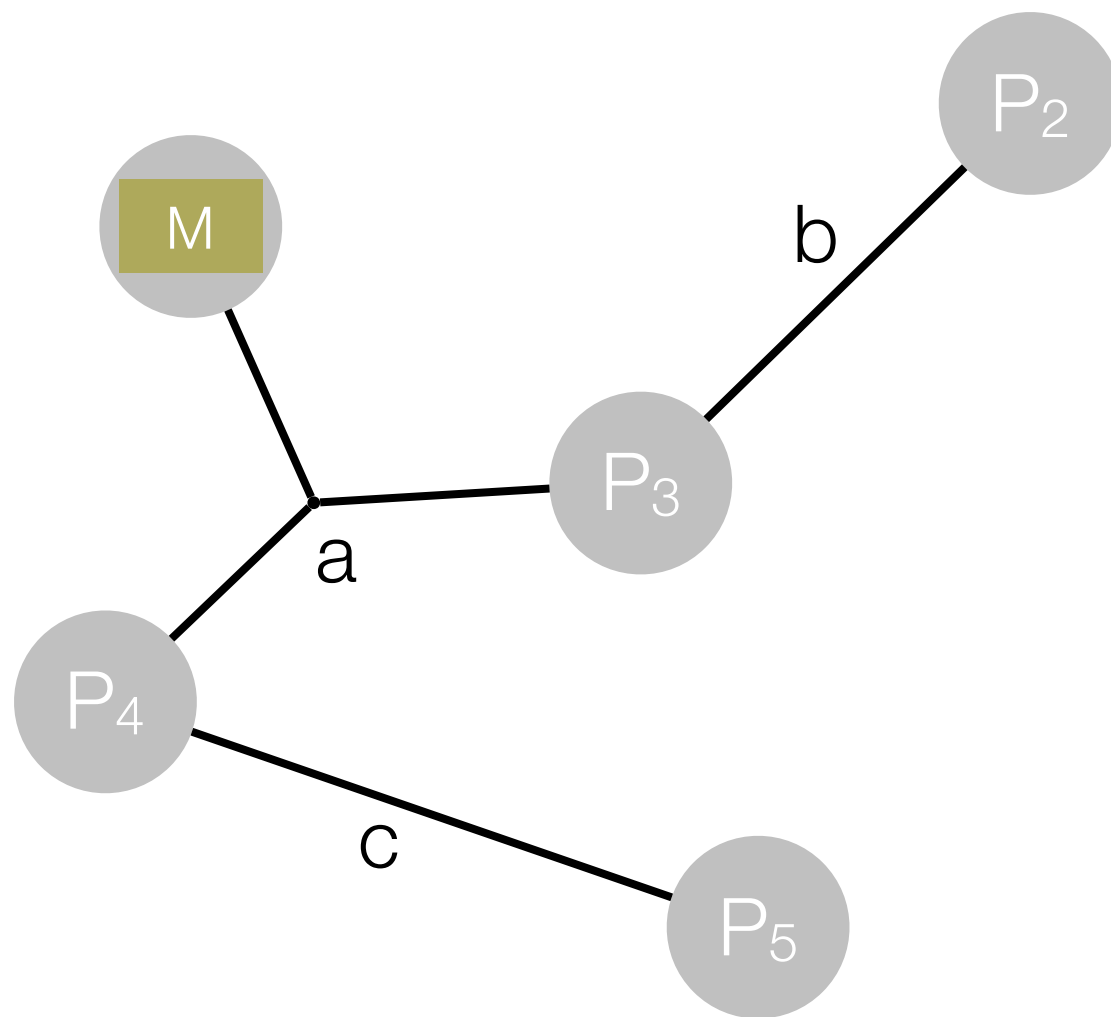
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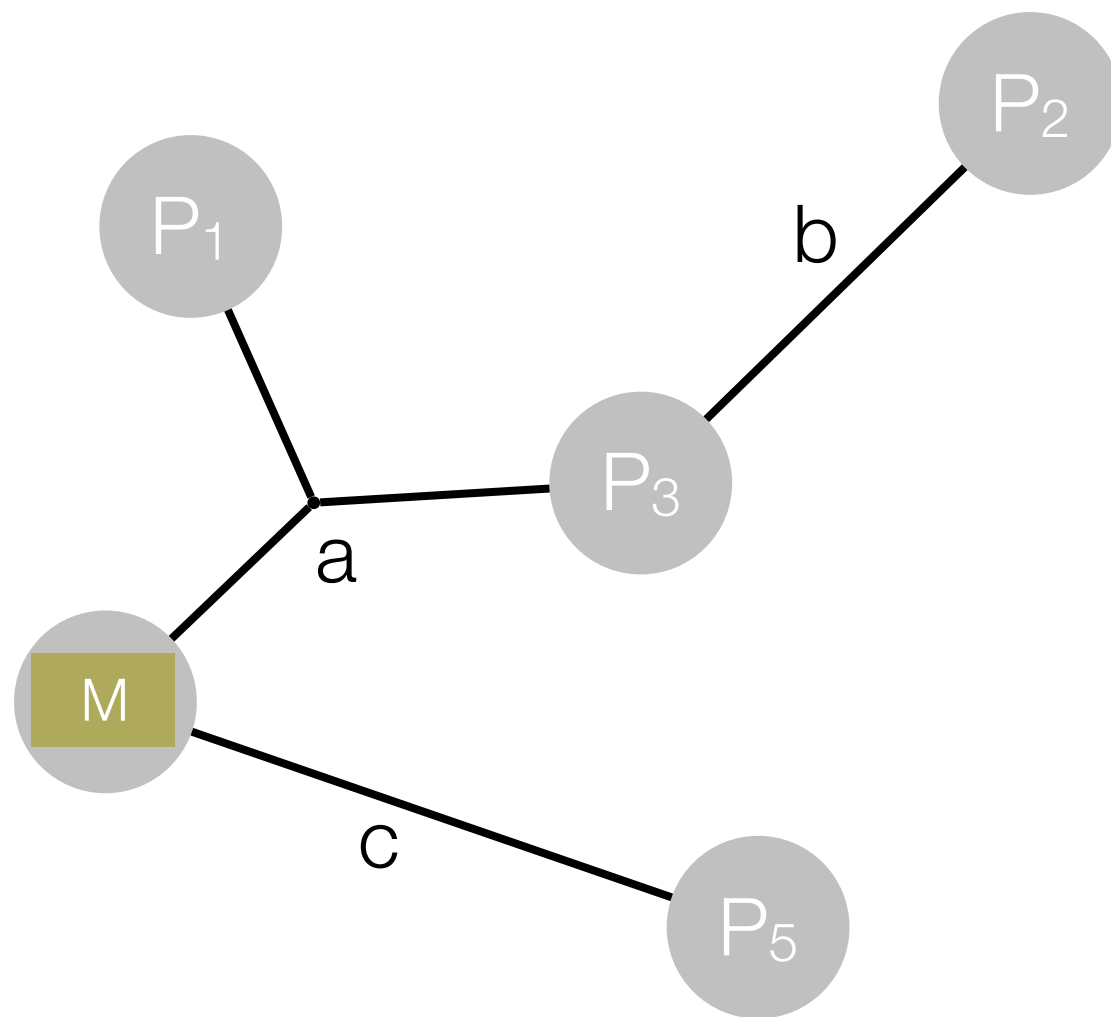
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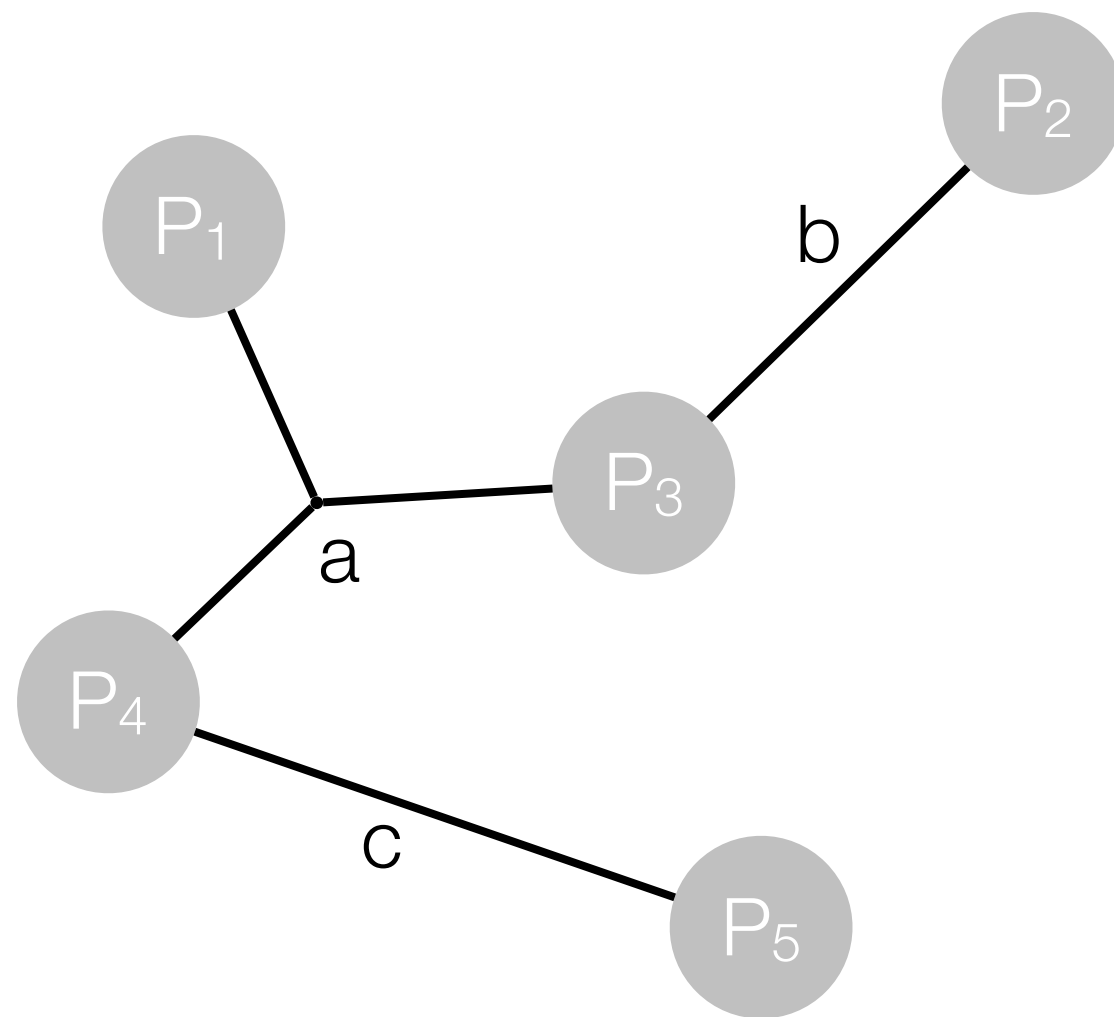
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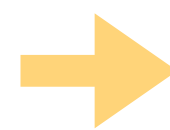
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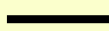

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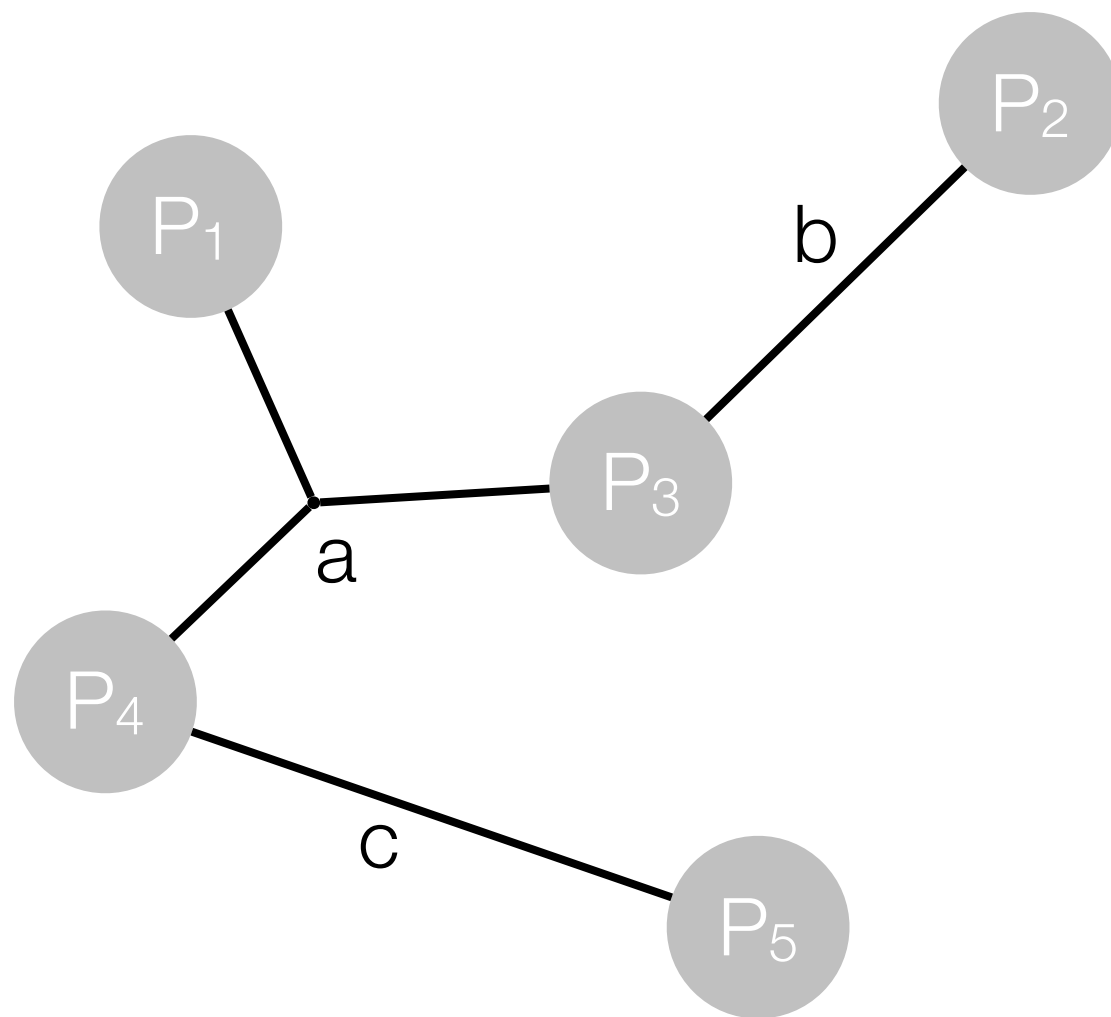
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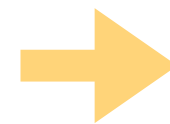
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formal model: pi-calculus

Legend:



process



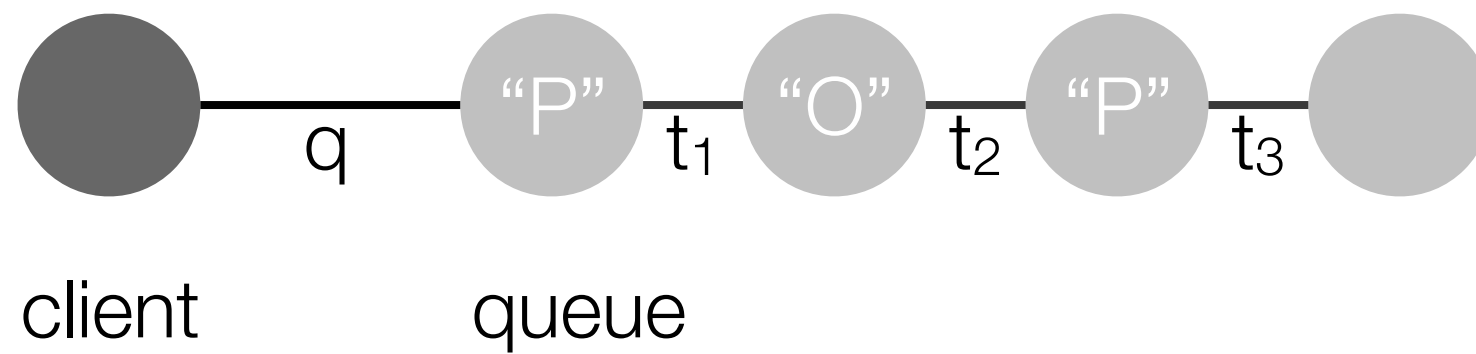
channel



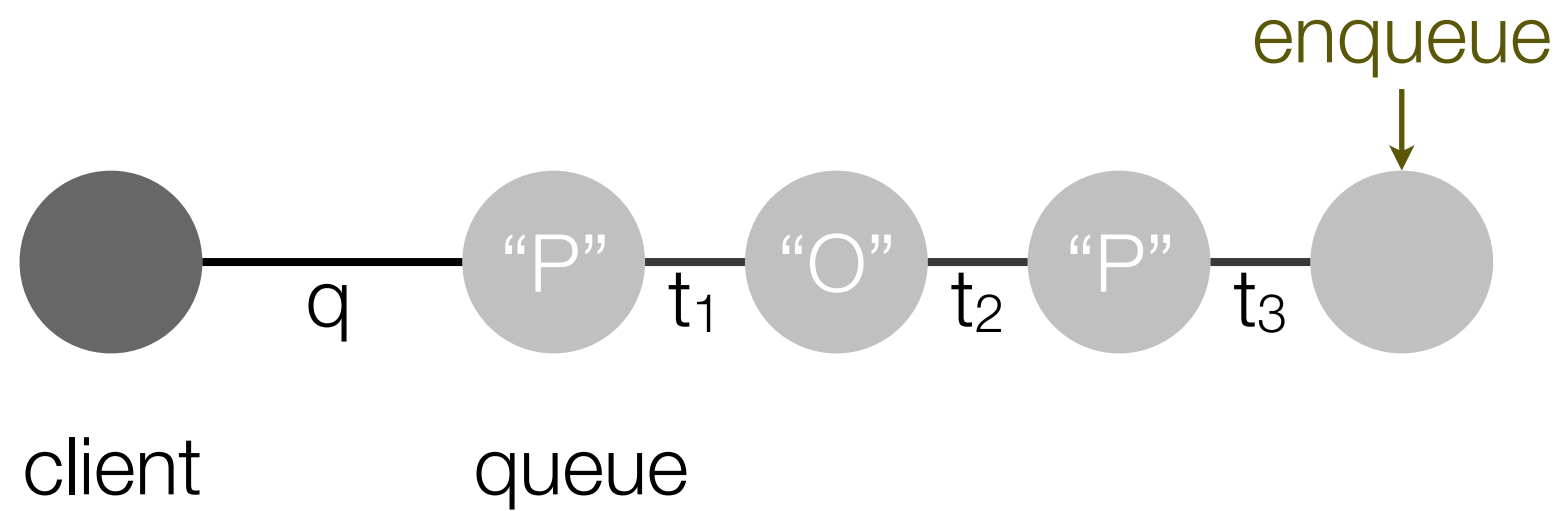
message

[Milner 1992]

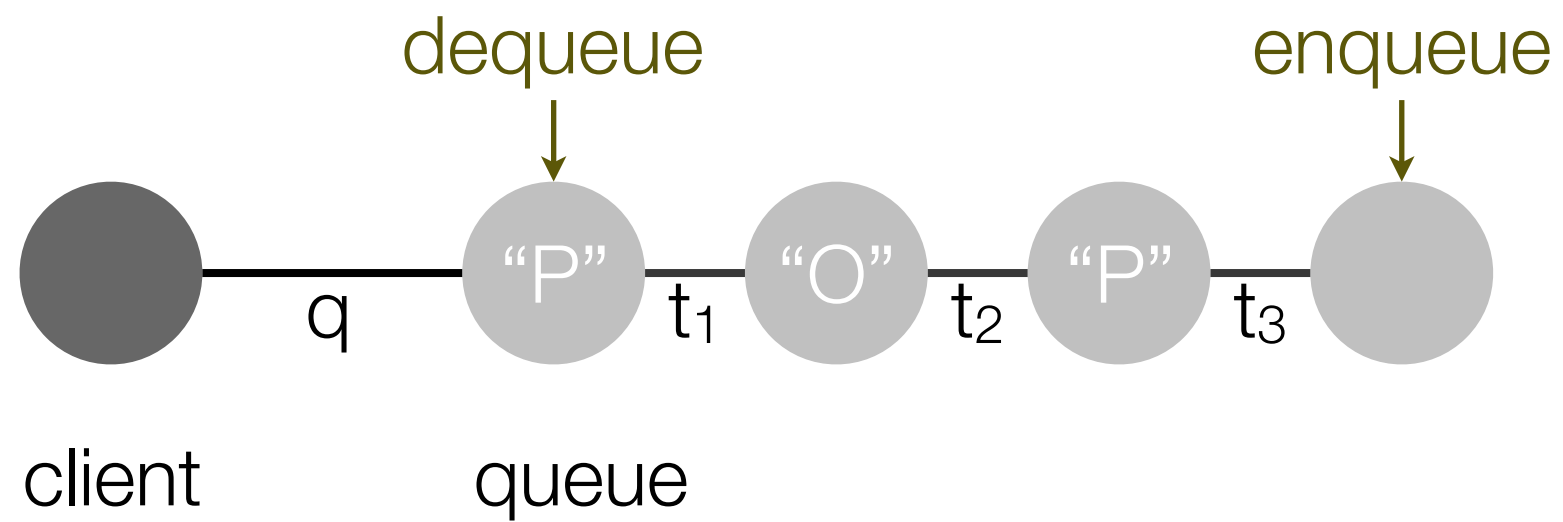
Example: queue



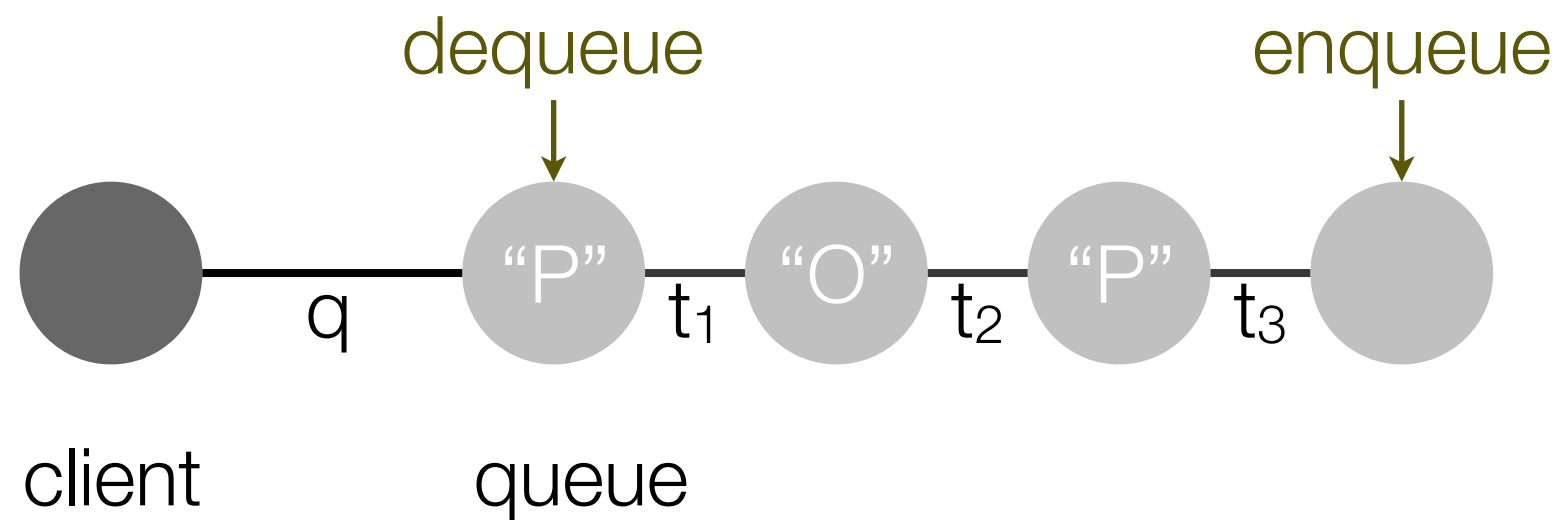
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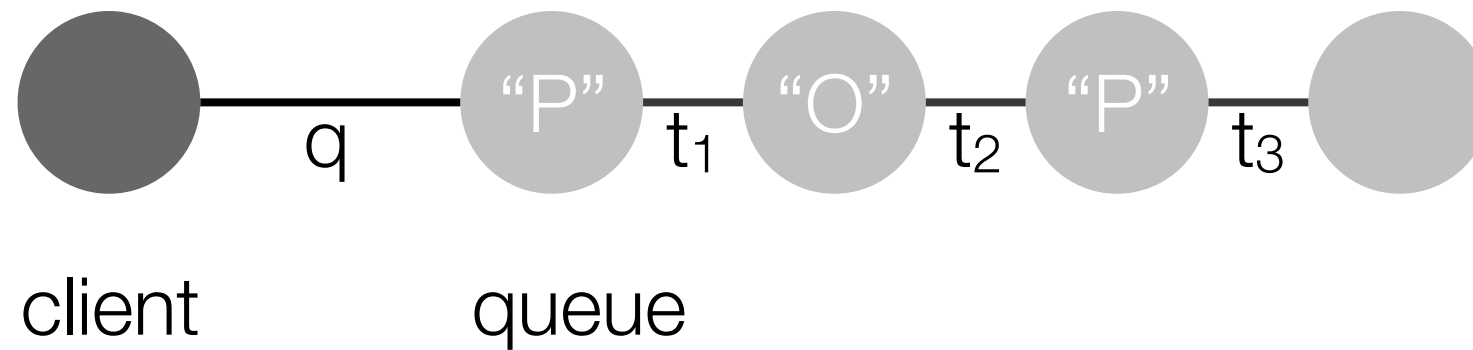


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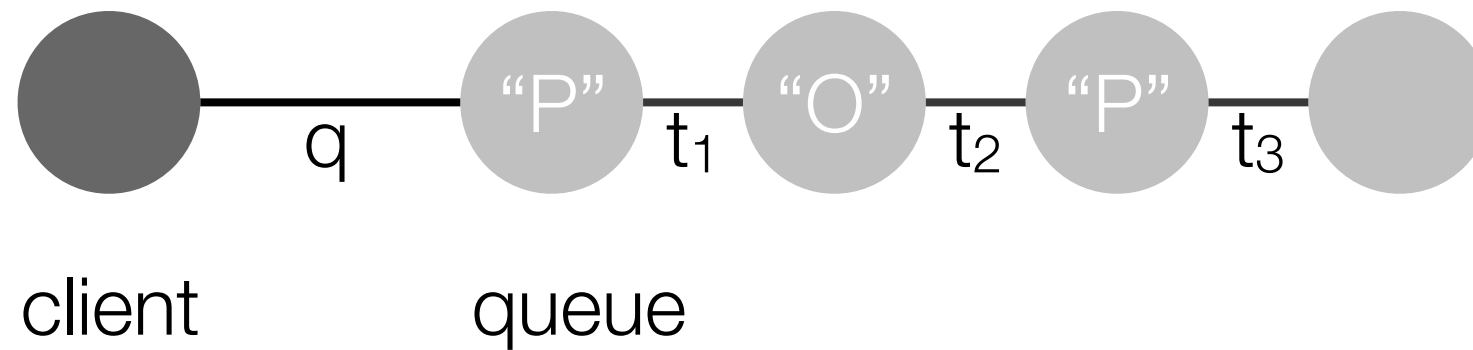
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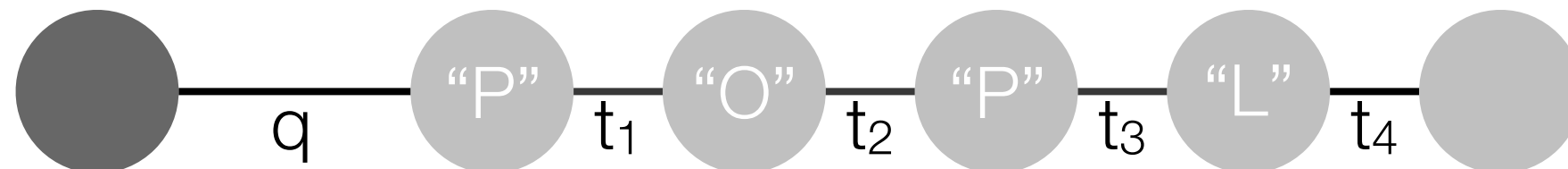


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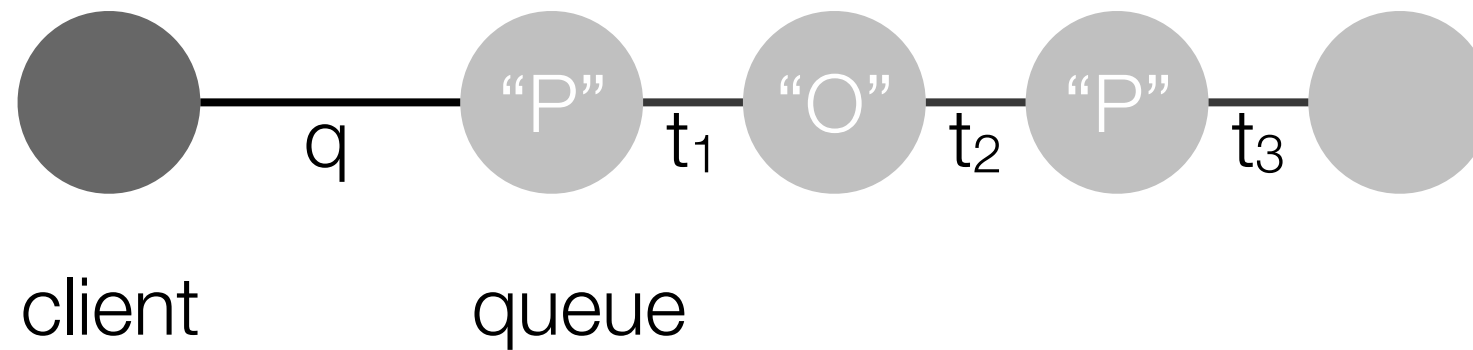
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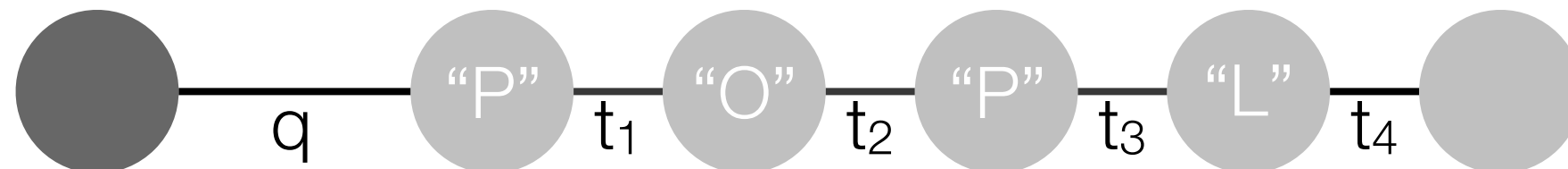
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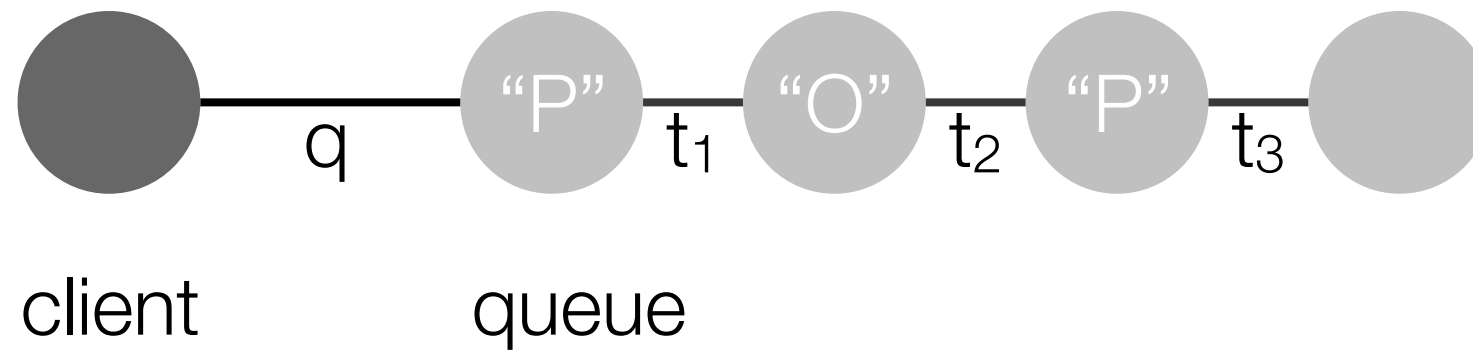


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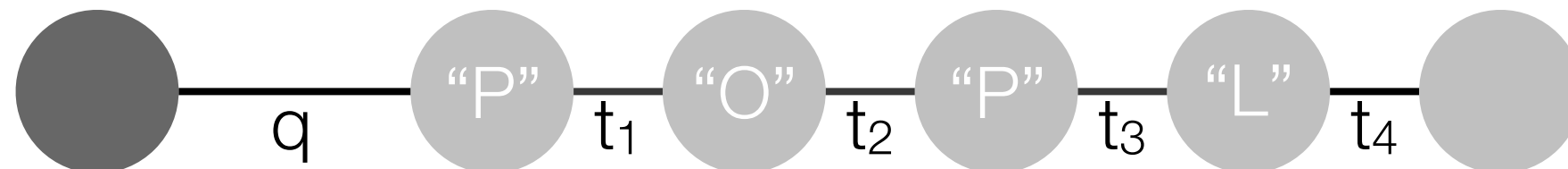


dequeue: client sends "deq", then receives "P"

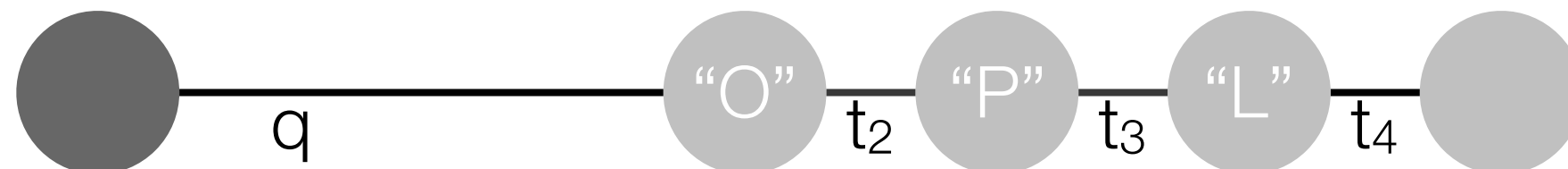
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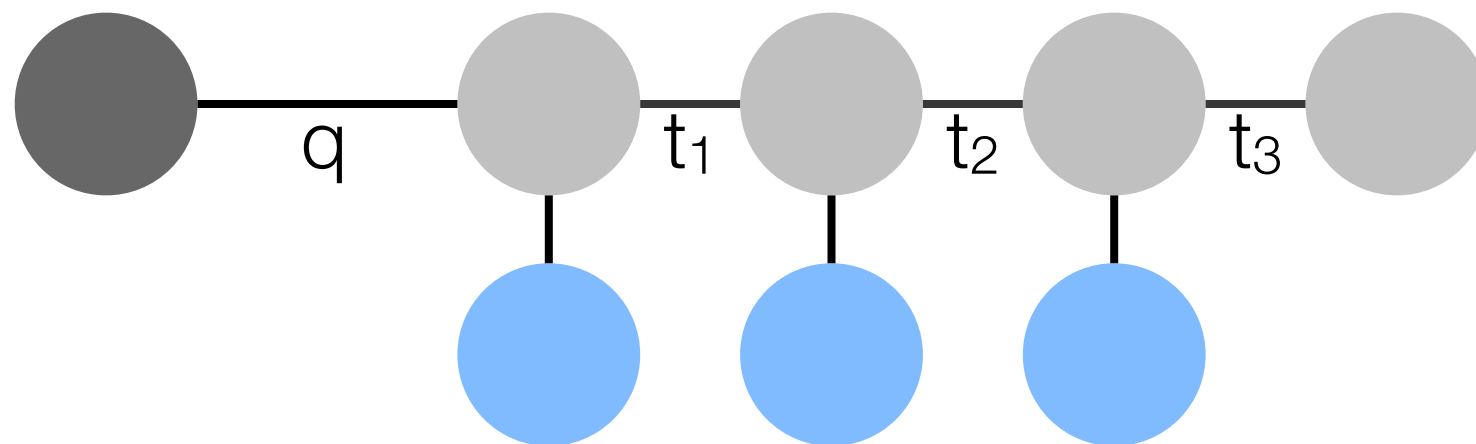


Example: queue

- In our example, we've stored characters in the queue
- However, we can also store channel references:

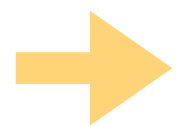
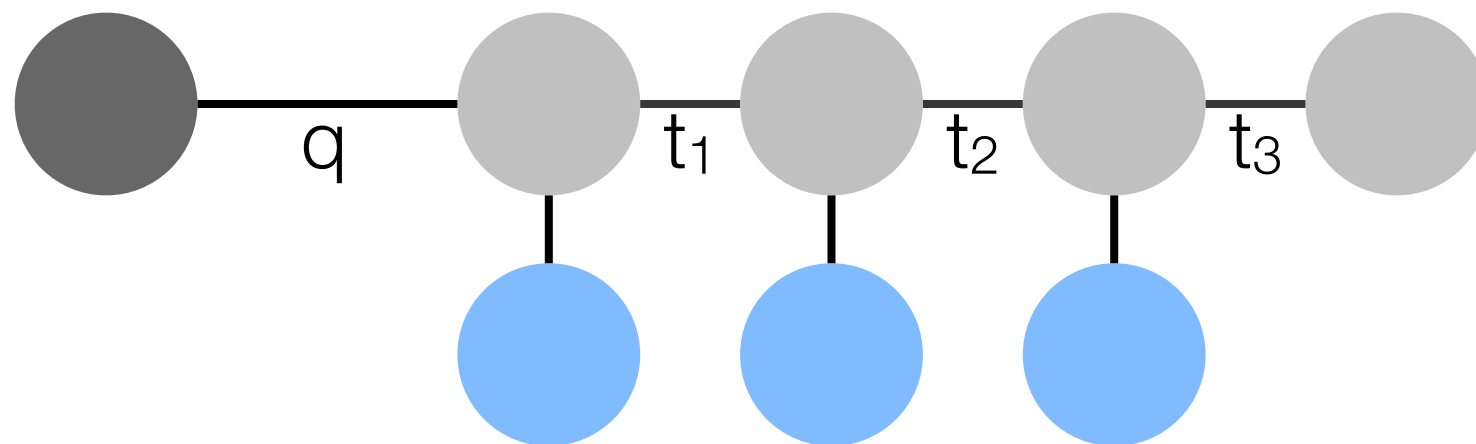
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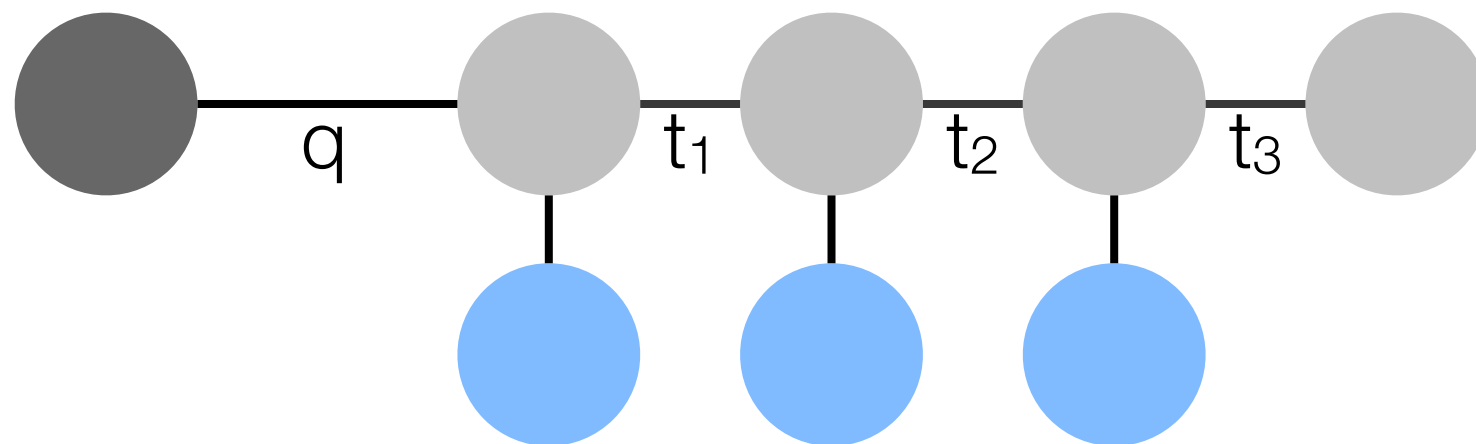
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“higher-order” channels (session types)

Example: queue

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➔ “higher-order” channels (session types)

➔ “mobility” (pi-calculus)

Types for protocols of message exchange

Types for protocols of message exchange

Session types [Honda 1993]

$$\begin{aligned} A &\triangleq \quad ?[T].A' \mid ![T].A' \mid \\ &\quad \&\{l_1 : A_1, \dots, l_n : A_n\} \mid \oplus\{l_1 : A_1, \dots, l_n : A_n\} \mid \\ &\quad \text{end} \mid X \mid \mu X.A' \\ T &\triangleq \quad A \mid \text{int} \mid \dots \end{aligned}$$

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input: receive message of type T , continue as type A'

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output: send message of type T, continue as type A'

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external choice: receive label l_i , continue as type A_i

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termination: close session and terminate

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recursive session types

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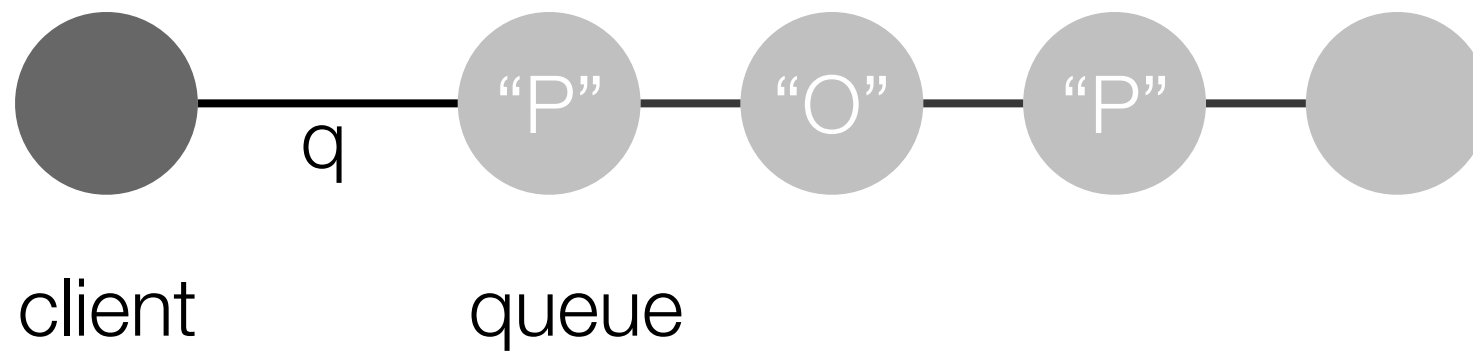
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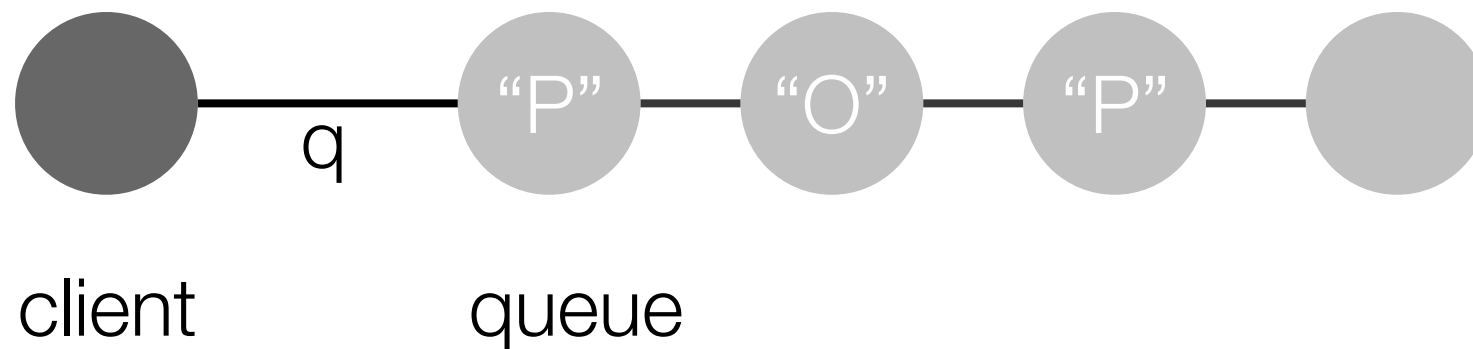
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Session types change with protocol

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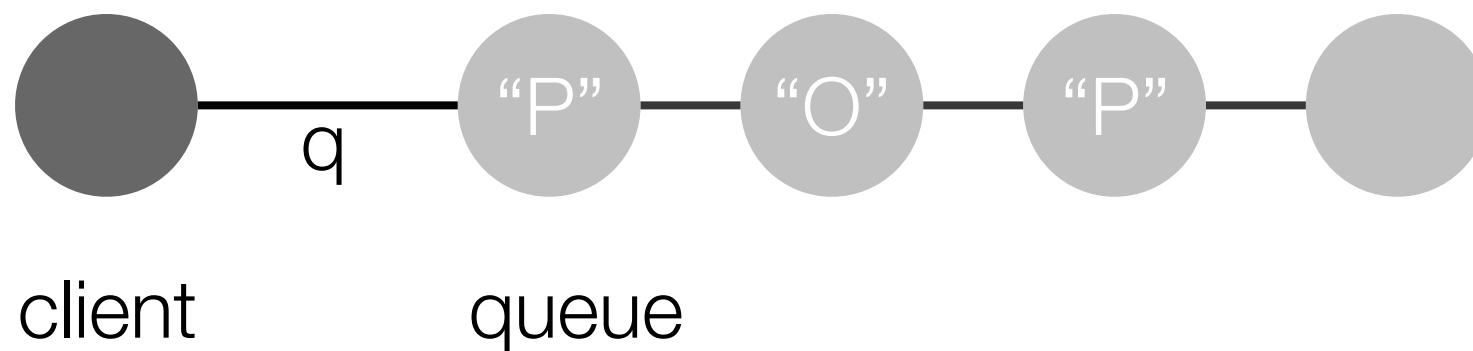


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What is the type of channel q?

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Action:

Type:

q: queue

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q: queue

send “enq” along q

q:

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send “L” along q

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receive “some” along q

q:

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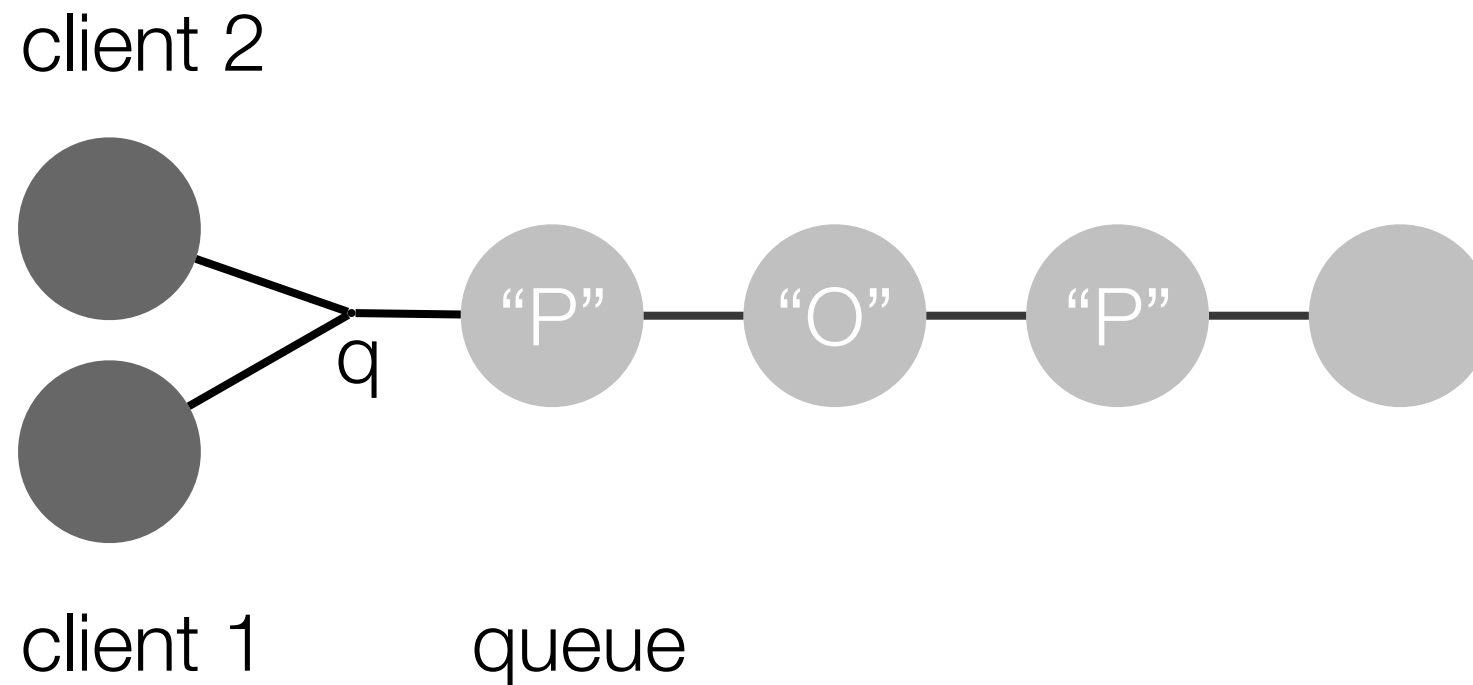
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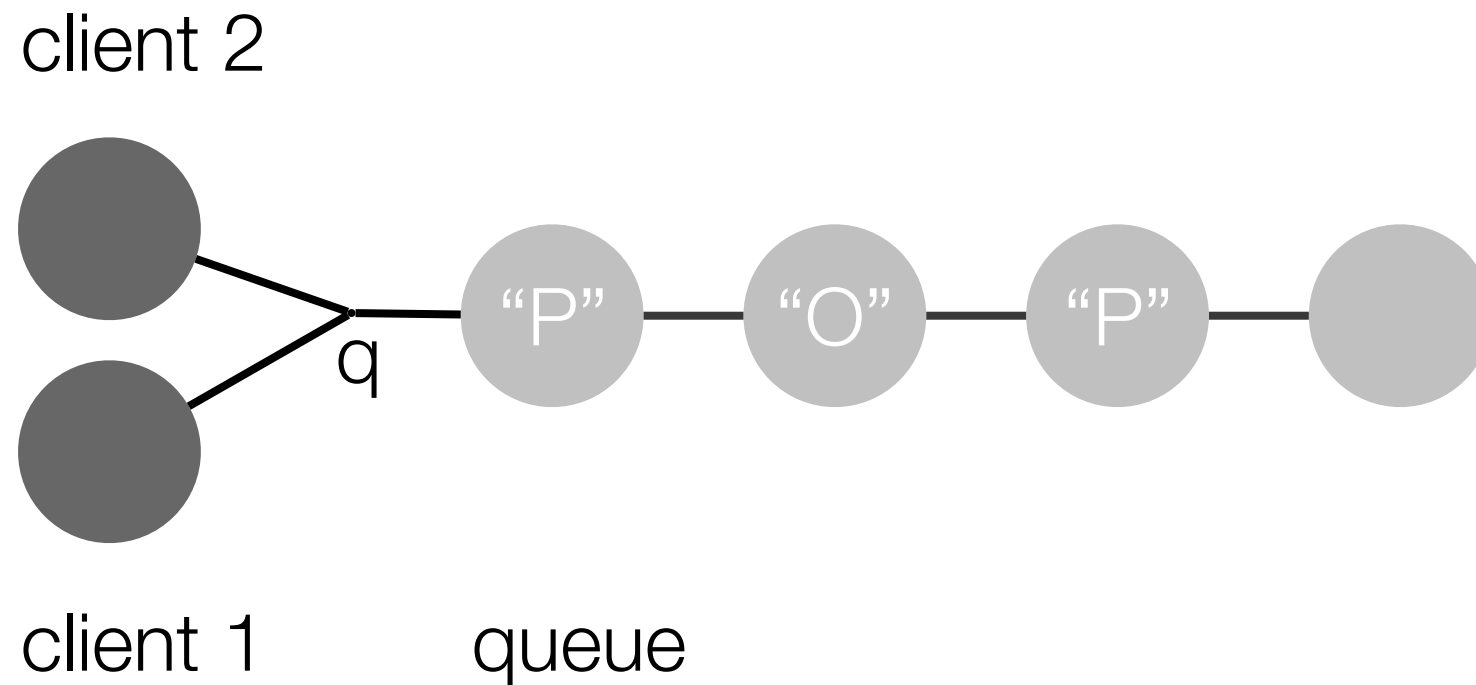
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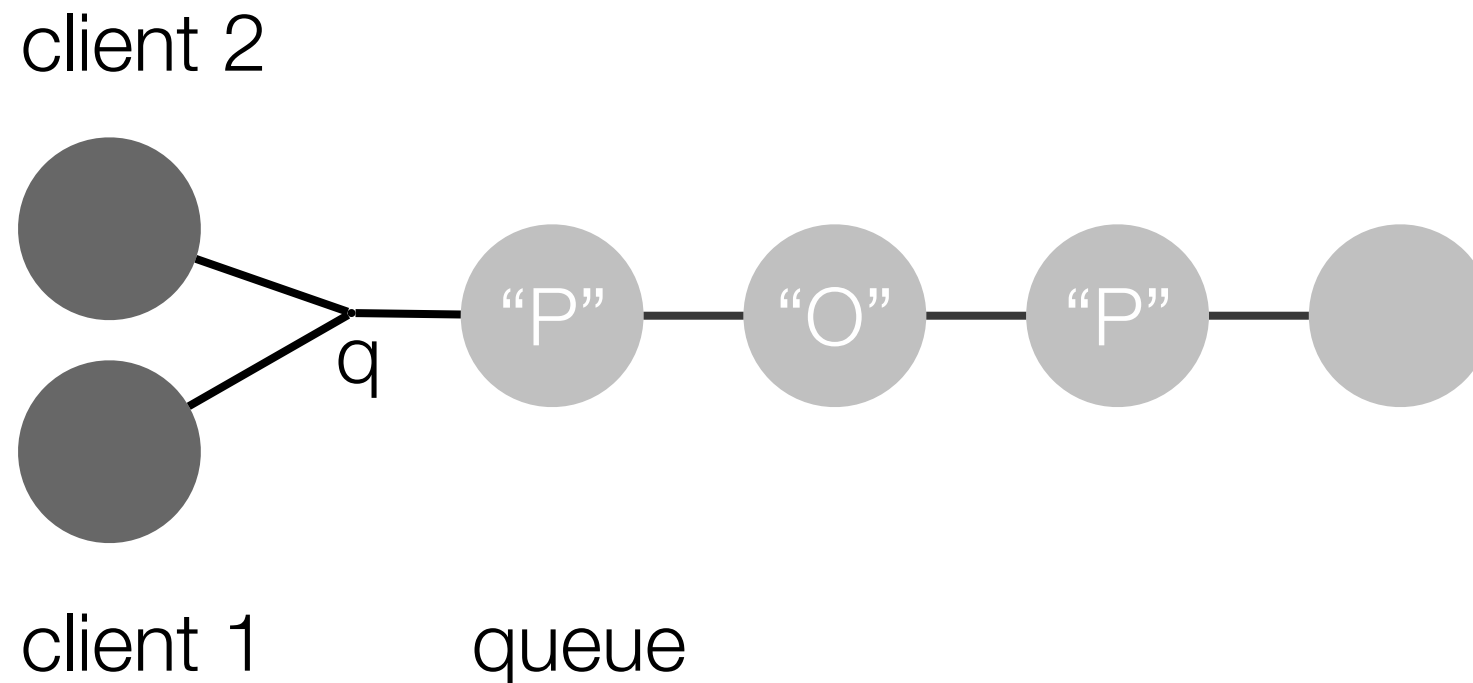
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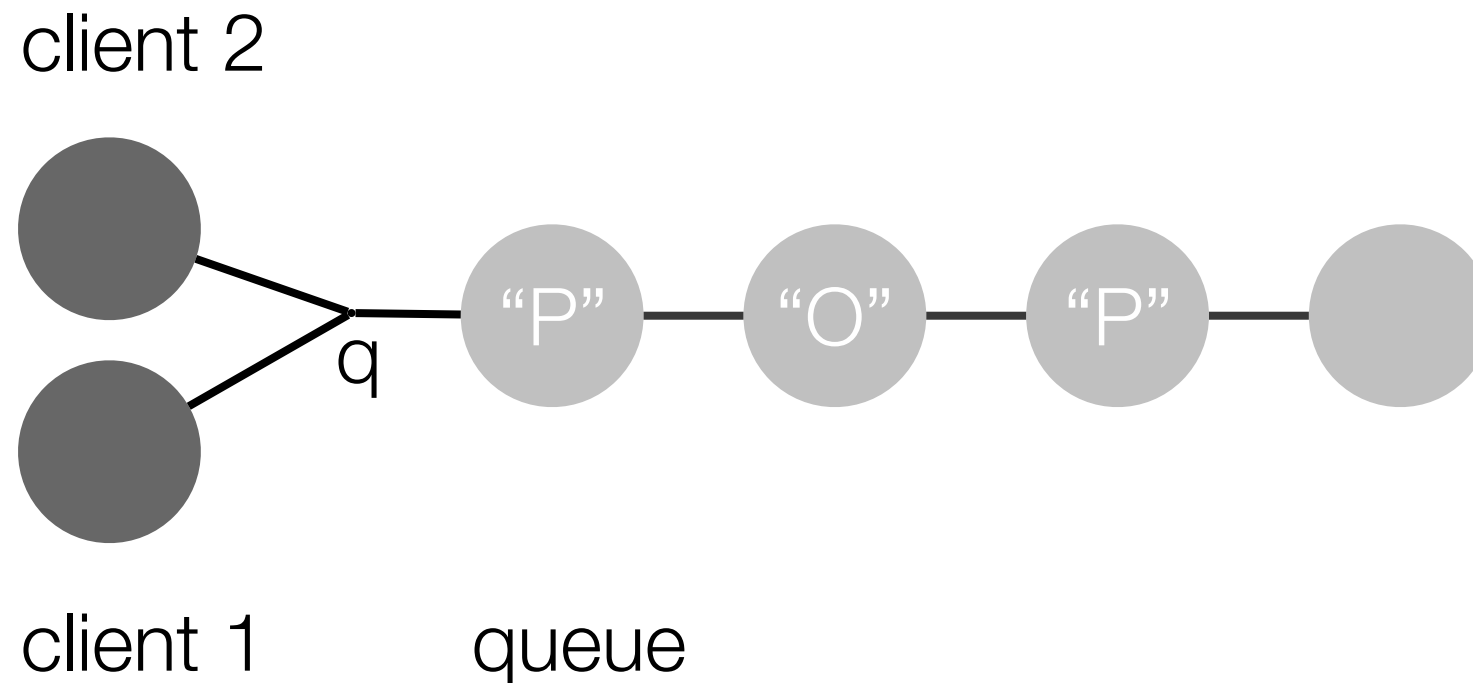
q: queue

client 1 sends “enq” along q

q:

Session types change with protocol

What if?



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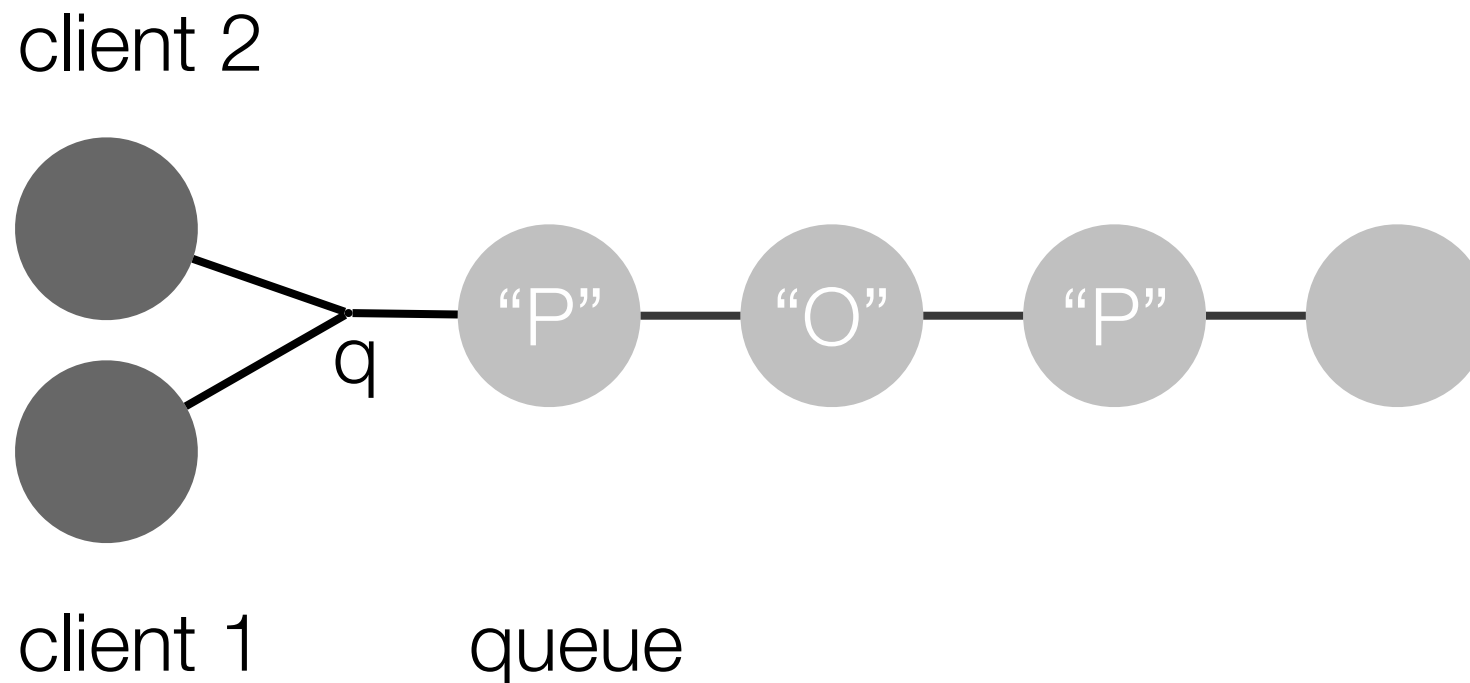
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q: ?[char].queue

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Action:

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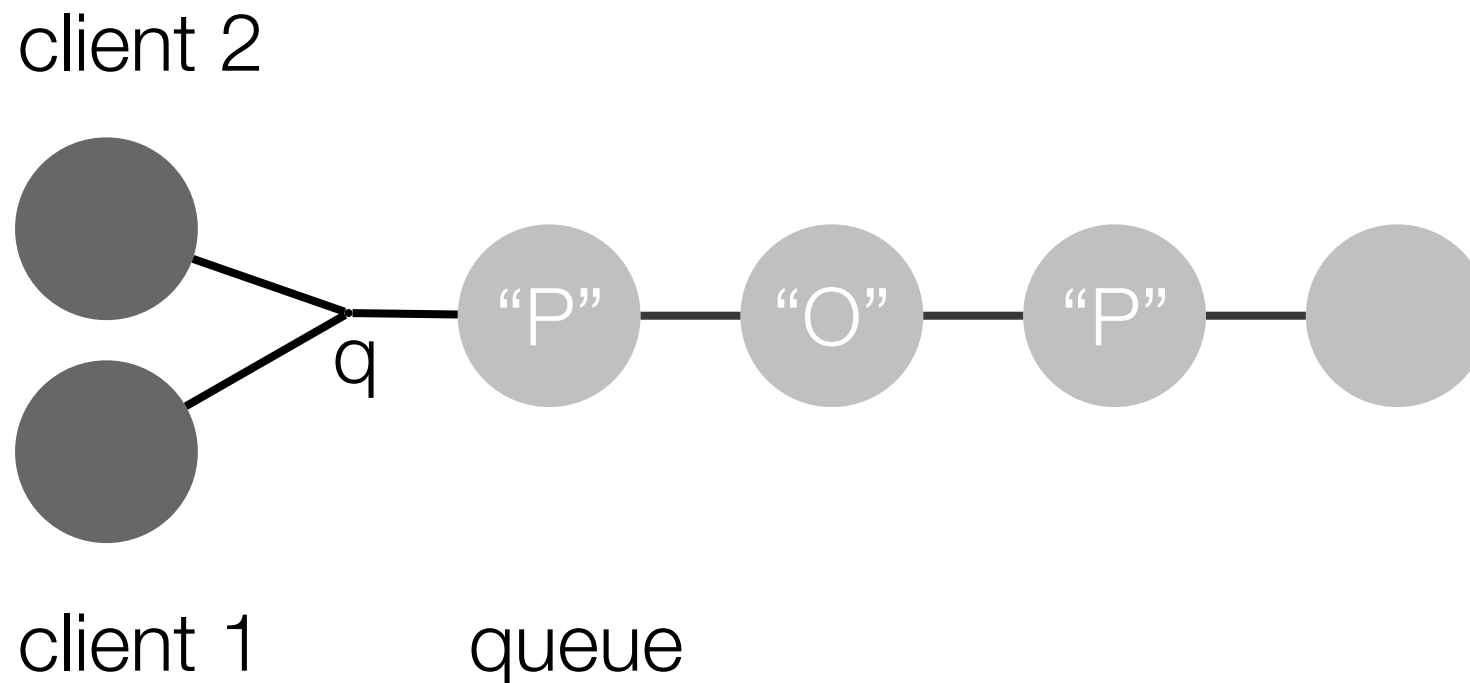
client 1 sends "enq" along q

q: ?[char].queue

client 2 sends "enq" along q

Session types change with protocol

What if?



Action:

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q: ?[char].queue

client 2 sends "enq" along q

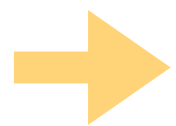
q is not at expected type!

Preservation (session fidelity)

- Expectations of client and provider match, if they do initially.
- How can we recover preservation?

Preservation (session fidelity)

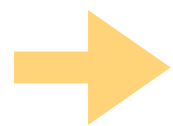
- Expectations of client and provider match, if they do initially.
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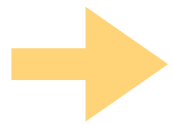
Use linear logic as a foundation for session types

Preservation (session fidelity)

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Use linear logic as a foundation for session types



Let's view session types as linear propositions

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Preservation (session fidelity)

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 - ➔ Use linear logic as a foundation for session types
 - ➔ Let's view session types as linear propositions
 - ➔ Linear logic allows us to treat channels as “resources”
 - ➔ What does that mean?

Linear session types

Linear logic

Rejects the following two structural rules:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \vdash C} \text{ weaken}$$

“drop resource”

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, A \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \vdash C} \text{ contract}$$

“duplicate resource”

Linear logic

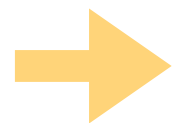
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Presented work based on intuitionistic linear logic

Linear logic

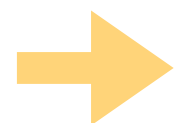
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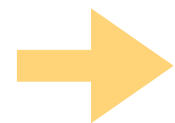
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Presented work based on intuitionistic linear logic



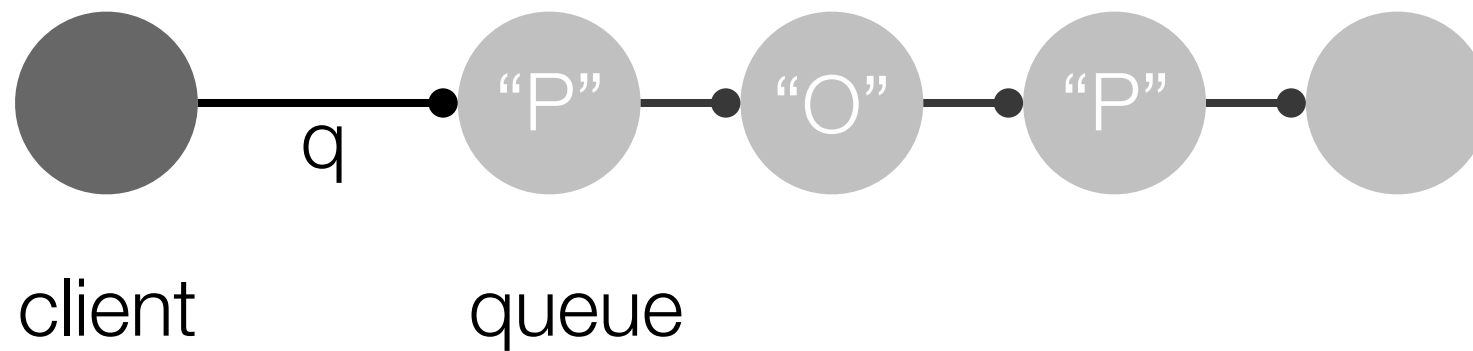
Distinction of provider (right) from clients (left) of turnstile

Weakening

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \vdash C} \text{ weaken}$$

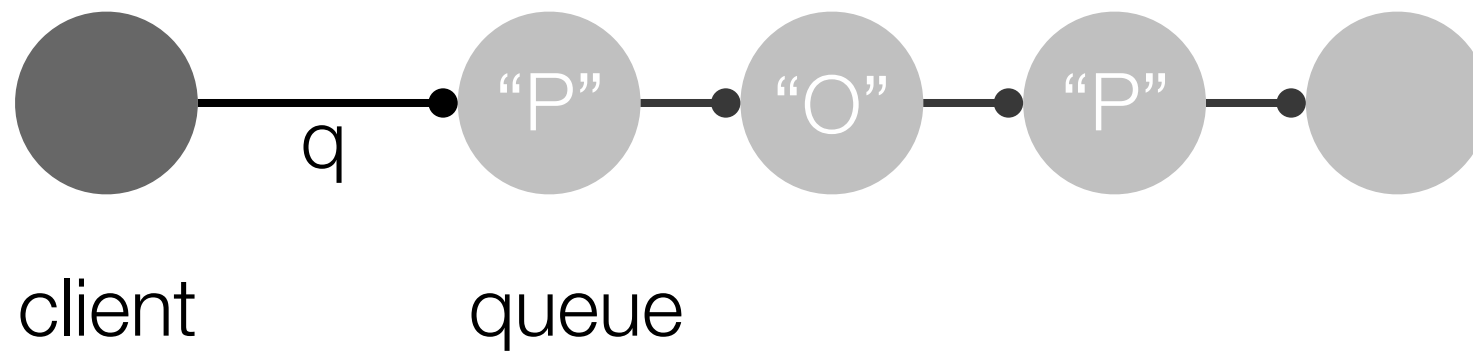
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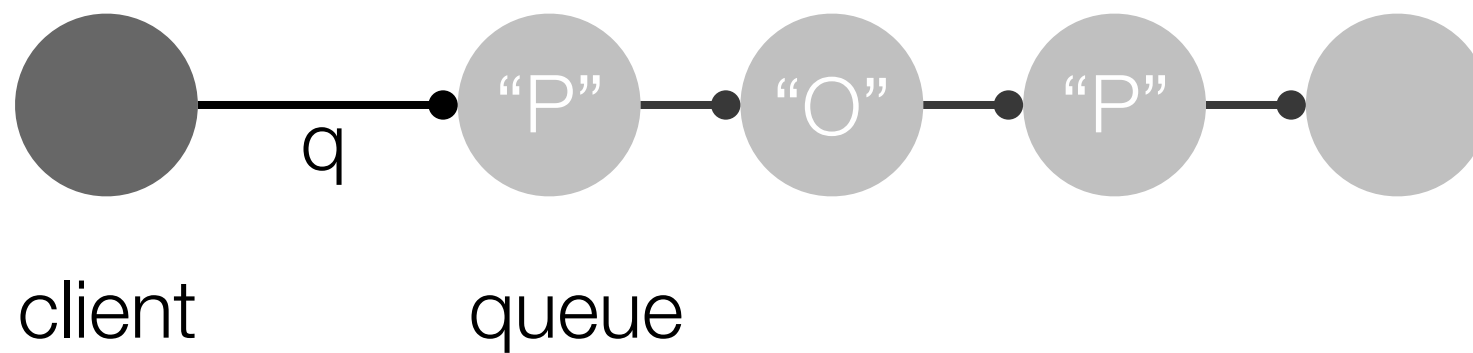
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Weakening

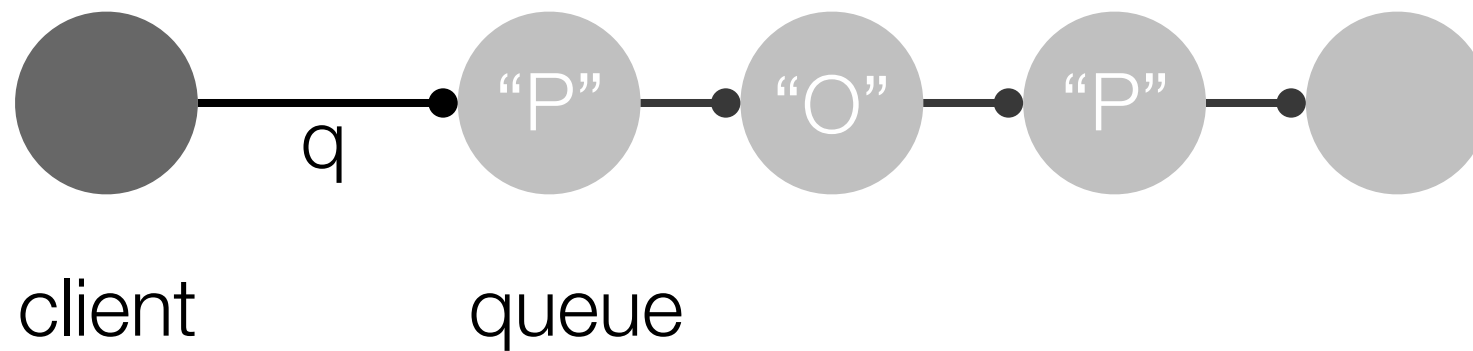
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Terminating client without terminating or passing on queue

Weakening

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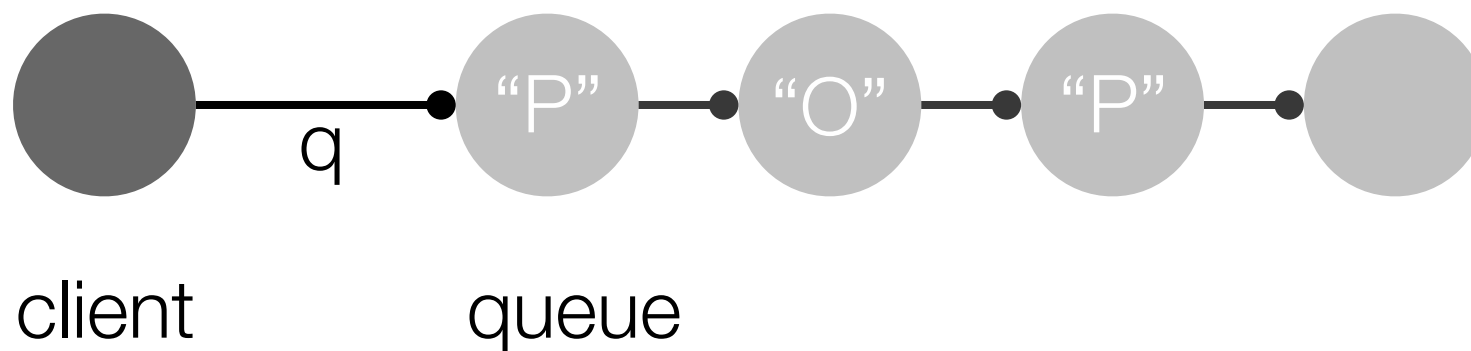


Terminating client without terminating or passing on queue

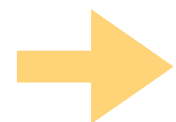


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Terminating client without terminating or passing on queue



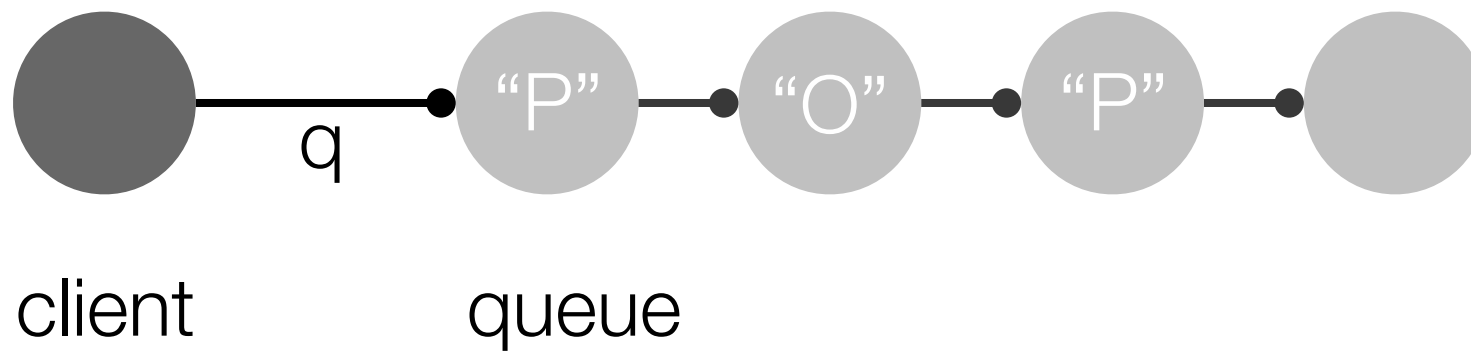
Providing process without a client

Contraction

$$\frac{\Gamma, A, A \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \vdash C} \text{ contract}$$

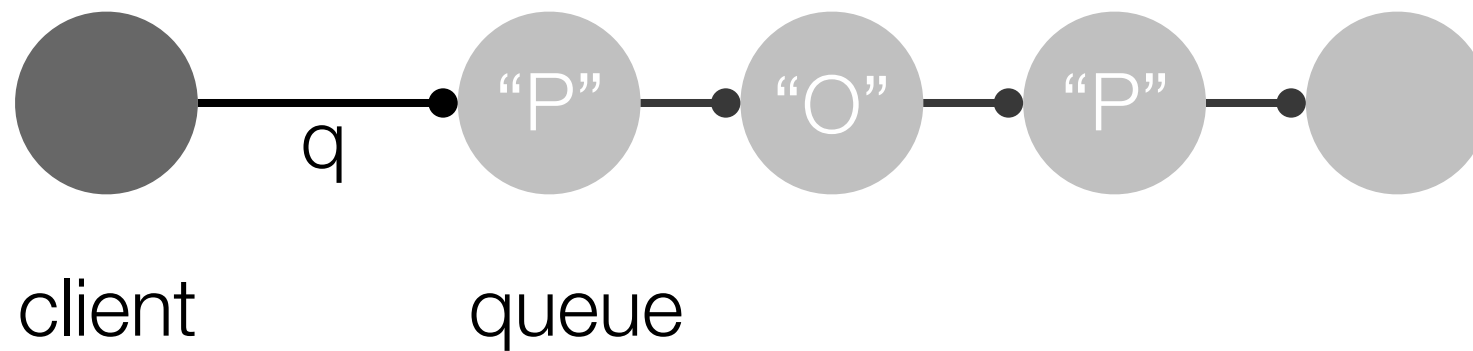
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Contraction

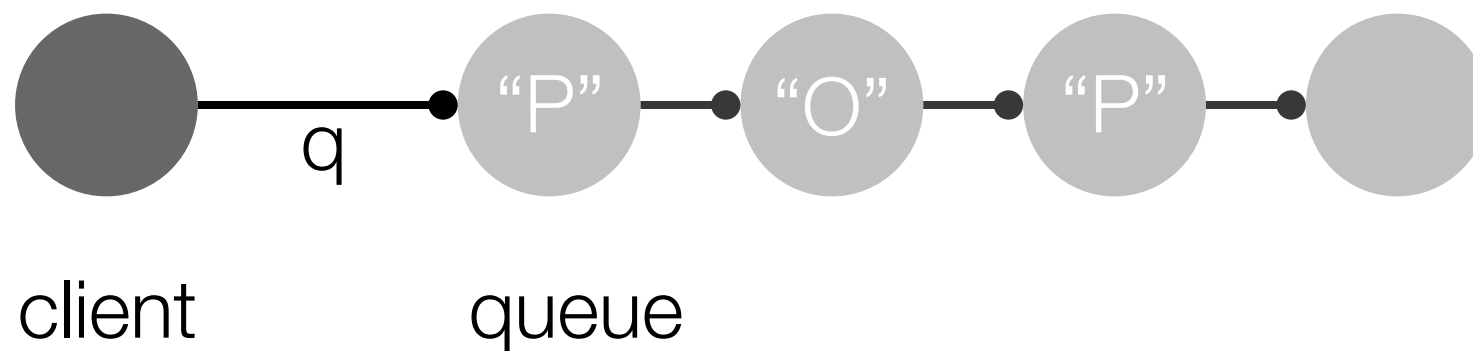
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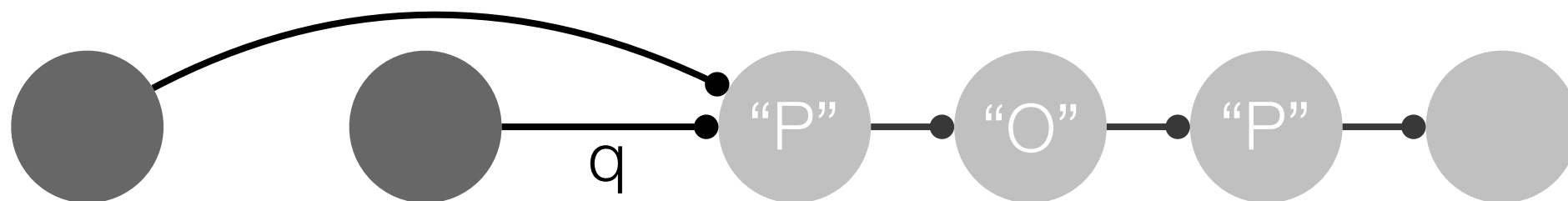
Passing on channel reference and keeping it

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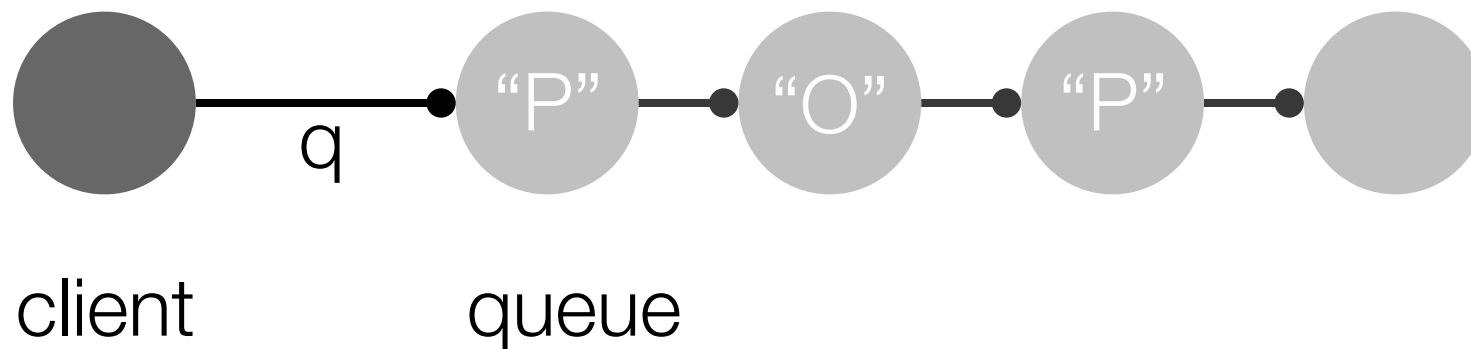


Passing on channel reference and keeping it

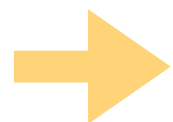
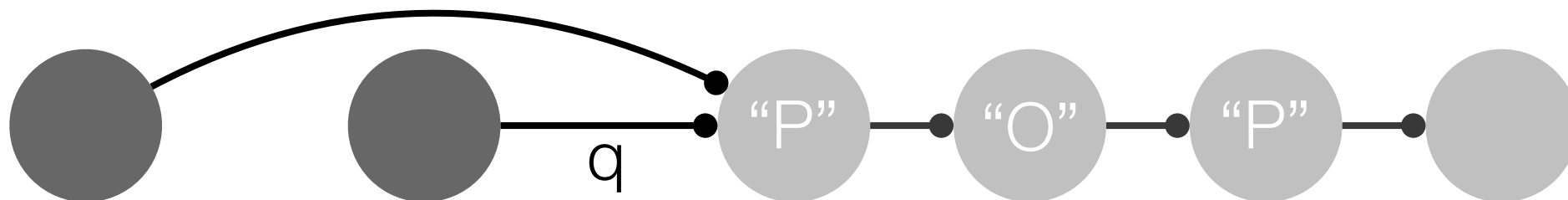


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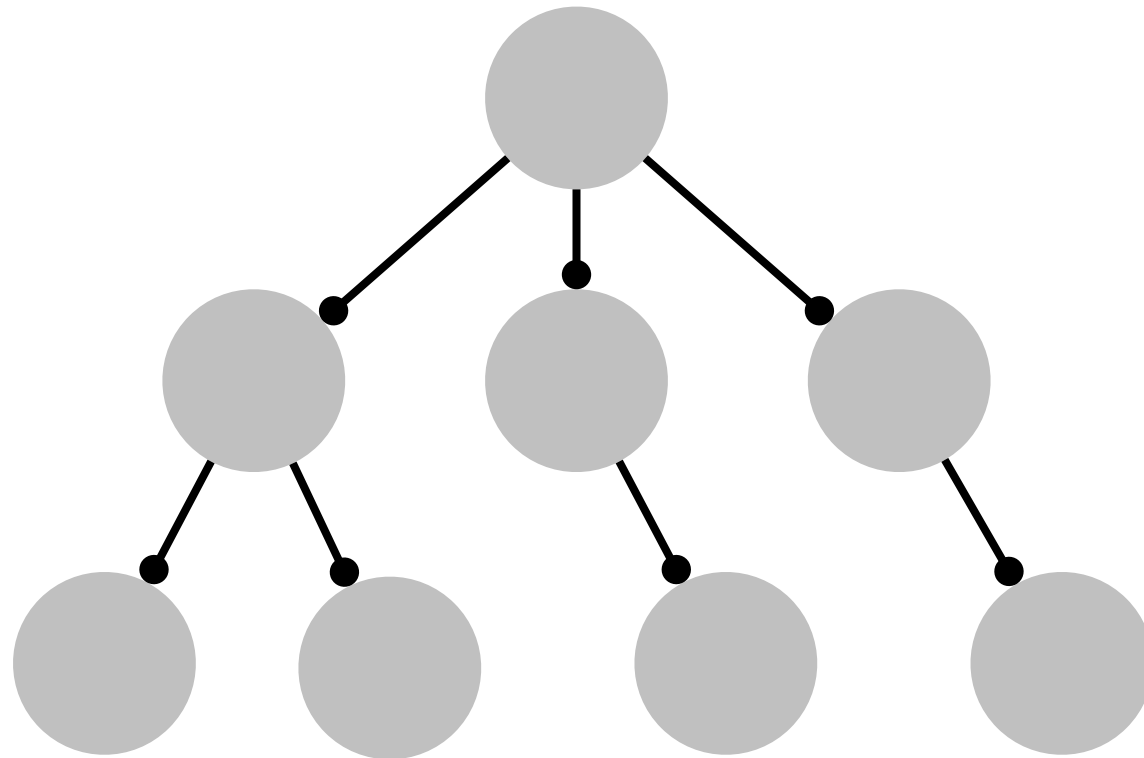
Passing on channel reference and keeping it



Providing process has multiple clients

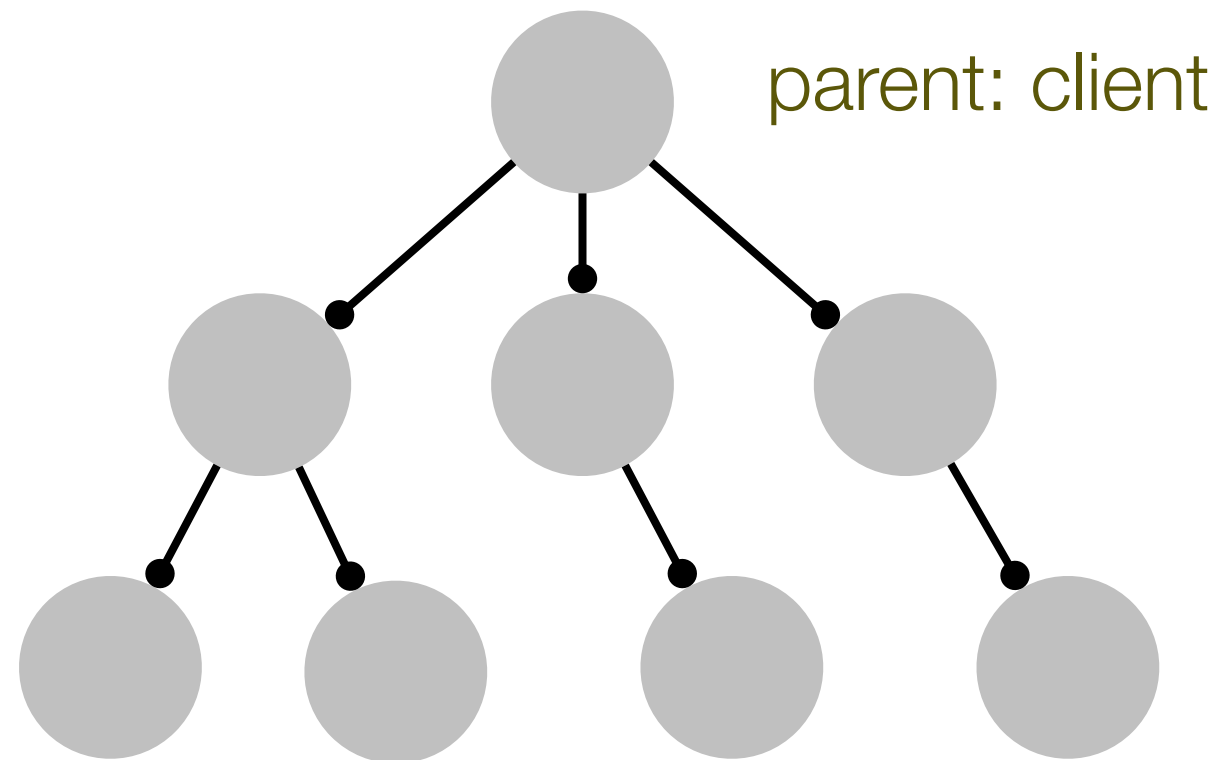
Tree structure

Without weakening and contraction, process graph forms a tree.



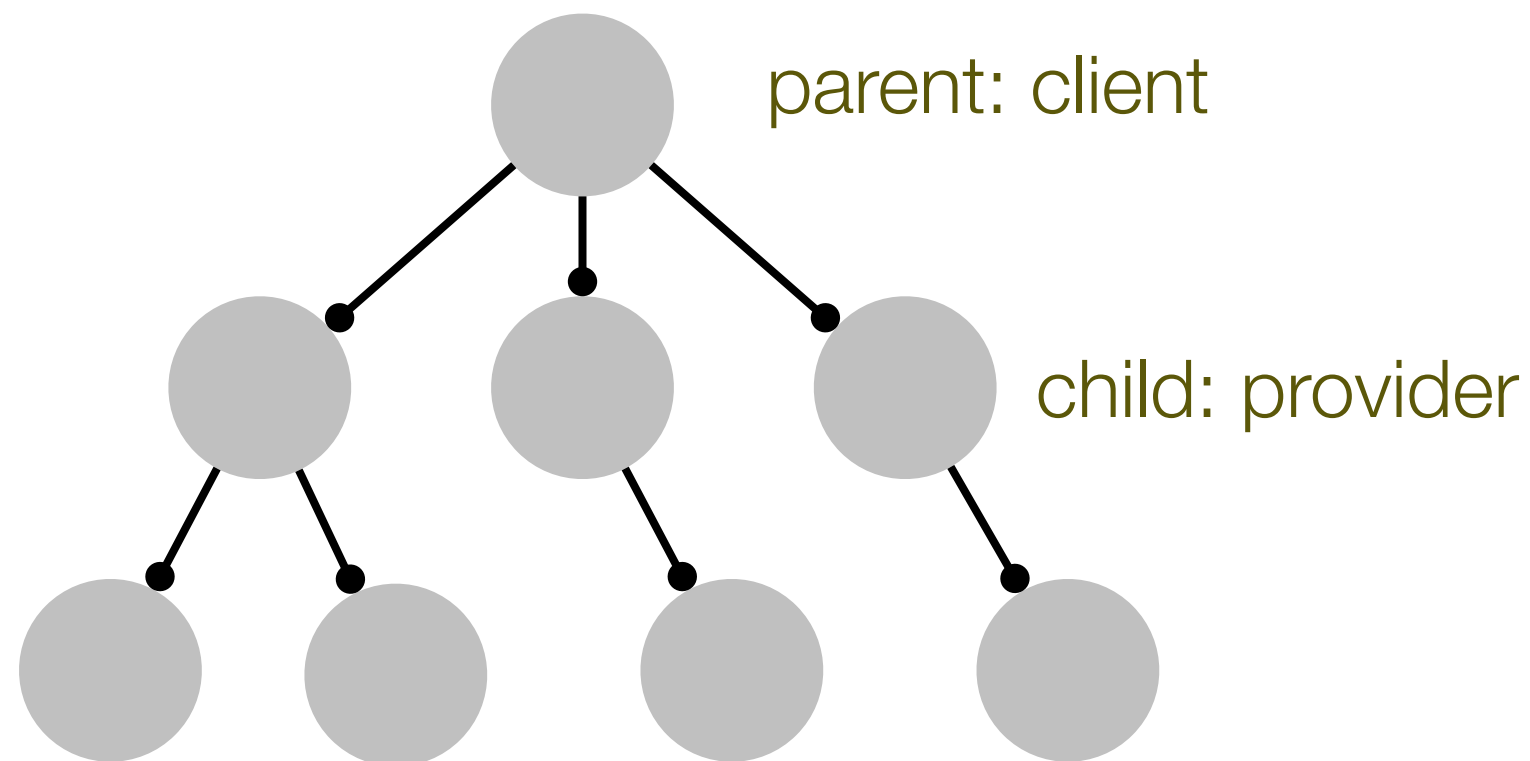
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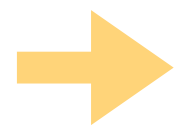
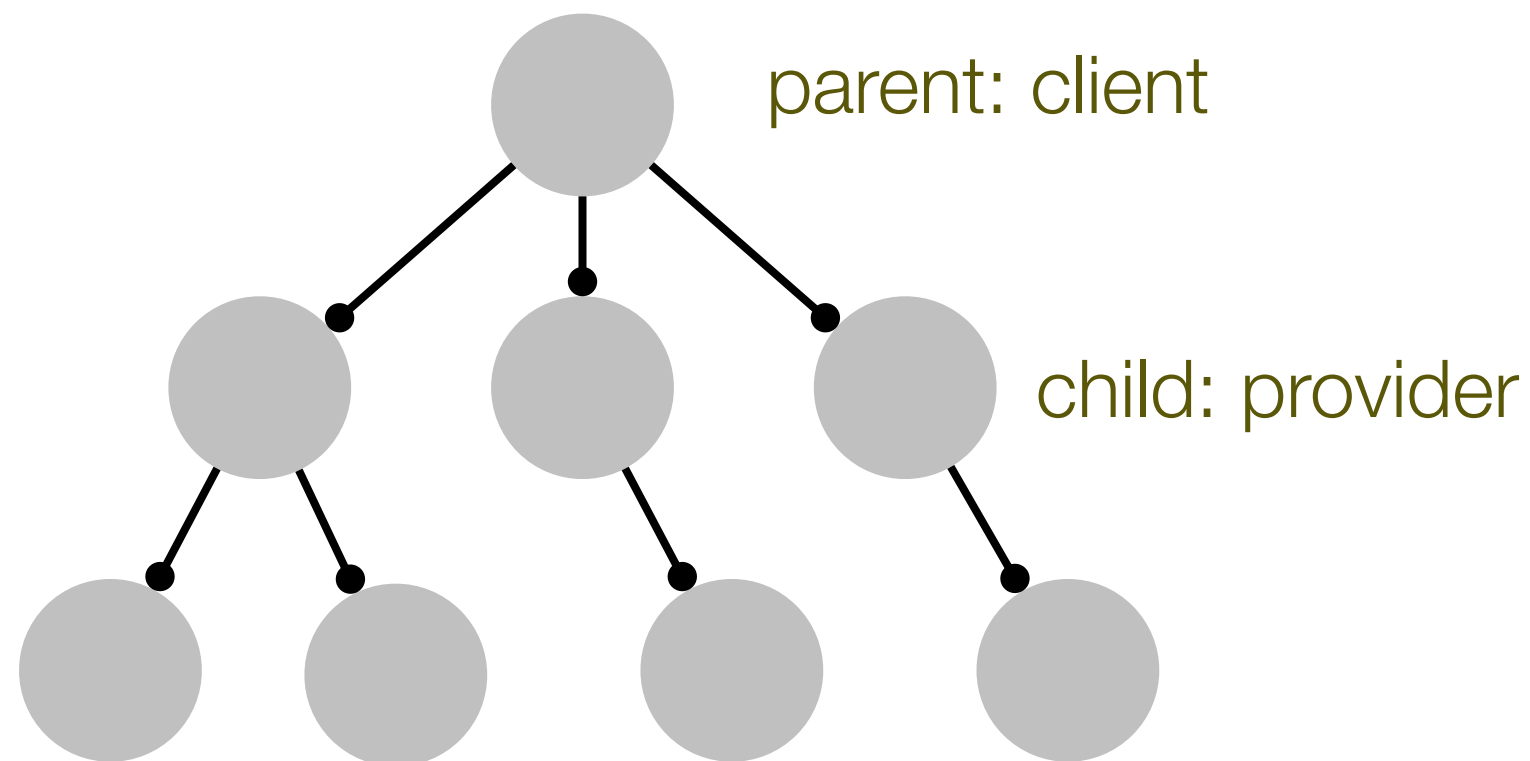
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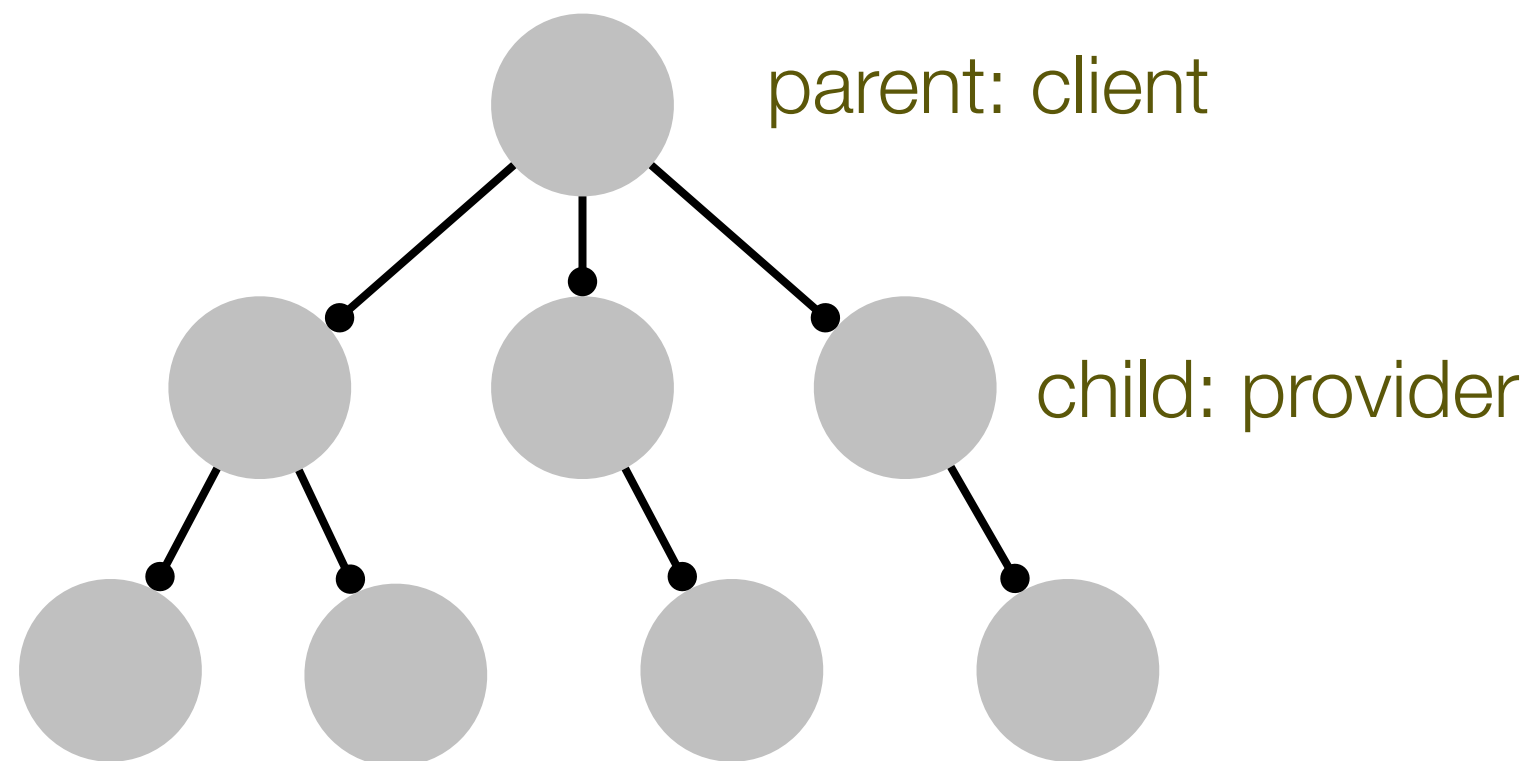
Without weakening and contraction, process graph forms a tree.



Every providing process has **exactly one** client.

Tree structure

Without weakening and contraction, process graph forms a tree.



- ➔ Every providing process has **exactly one** client.
- ➔ Session fidelity restored.

Reconstructing session types from linear propositions [Caires & Pfenning 2010, Wadler 2012]

Curry-Howard correspondence: intuitionistic linear logic - session-typed pi-calculus [Caires & Pfenning 2010]

Logic:

Linear propositions

Proofs

Cut reduction

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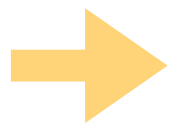
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Let's discover this correspondence together!

Intuitionistic linear logic

Connectives:

A, B	\triangleq	$A \otimes B$	multiplicative conjunction
		$A \multimap B$	multiplicative implication
		$A \& B$	additive conjunction
		$A \oplus B$	additive disjunction
		$!A$	”of course”, persistent truth

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Judgment: $A_1, \dots, A_n \vdash P :: (x : A)$

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“Process P offers a session of type A along channel x using the sessions A_1, \dots, A_n provided along channels x_1, \dots, x_n .”

Intuitionistic linear logic

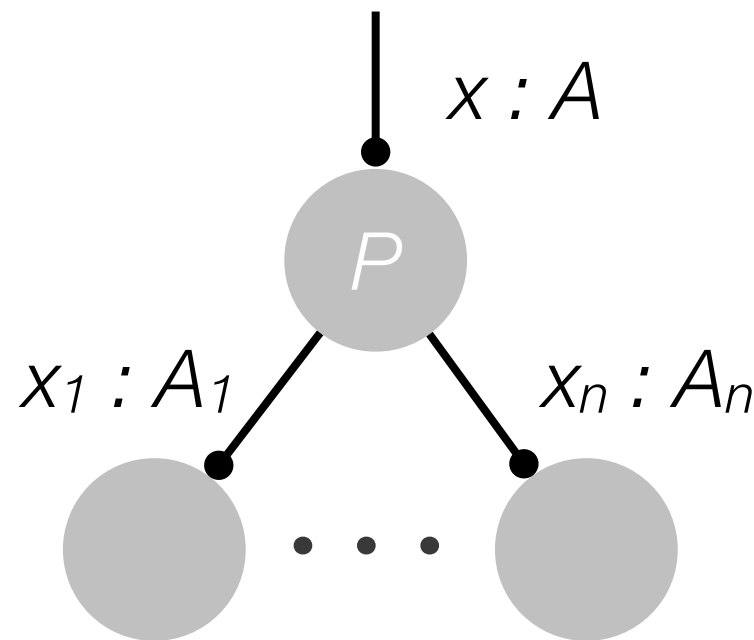
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Additive conjunction

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (: A) \quad \Delta \vdash \quad :: (: B)}{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (: A \& B)} \text{ (T-}\&\text{R)}$$

Additive conjunction

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (\quad : A) \quad \Delta \vdash \quad :: (\quad : B)}{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (x : A \& B)} \quad (\text{T-}\&\text{R})$$

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$$\frac{\Delta \vdash P_1 :: (x : A) \quad \Delta \vdash P_2 :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash :: (x : A \& B)} \quad (\text{T-}\&\text{R})$$

Additive conjunction

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash P_1 :: (x : A) \quad \Delta \vdash P_2 :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash \text{case } x \text{ of } (P_1, P_2) :: (x : A \& B)} \quad (\text{T-}\&\text{R})$$

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$$\frac{\Delta, A \vdash \quad :: (\quad : C)}{\Delta, A \& B \vdash \quad :: (\quad : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\&\text{L}_1)$$

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$$\frac{\Delta, A \vdash \quad :: (z : C)}{\Delta, A \& B \vdash \quad :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\&_{\text{L}_1})$$

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$$\frac{\Delta, x : A \vdash \quad :: (z : C)}{\Delta, x : A \& B \vdash x.\text{inl}; Q :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\&_{\text{L}_1})$$

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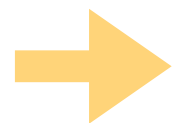
$$\frac{\Delta, x : B \vdash Q :: (z : C)}{\Delta, x : A \& B \vdash x.\text{inr}; Q :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\&_{\text{L}_2})$$

Additive conjunction

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash P_1 :: (x : A) \quad \Delta \vdash P_2 :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash \text{case } x \text{ of } (P_1, P_2) :: (x : A \& B)} \quad (\text{T-}\&_{\text{R}})$$

$$\frac{\Delta, x : A \vdash Q :: (z : C)}{\Delta, x : A \& B \vdash x.\text{inl}; Q :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\&_{\text{L}_1})$$

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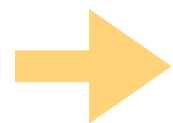
External choice: client chooses. Generalizes to $\&\{\overline{l} : A\}$.

Additive disjunction

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash P :: (x : A)}{\Delta \vdash x.\text{inl}; P :: (x : A \oplus B)} \quad (\text{T-}\oplus_{\text{R}_1})$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash P :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash x.\text{inr}; P :: (x : A \oplus B)} \quad (\text{T-}\oplus_{\text{R}_2})$$

$$\frac{\Delta, x : A \vdash Q_1 :: (z : C) \quad \Delta, x : B \vdash Q_2 :: (z : C)}{\Delta, x : A \oplus B \vdash \text{case } x \text{ of } (Q_1, Q_2) :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\oplus_{\text{L}})$$



Internal choice: provider chooses. Generalizes to $\oplus \{\overline{l} : \overline{A}\}$.

Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, A \vdash \quad :: (\quad : B)}{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (\quad : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap\text{R})$$

Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, A \vdash \lambda x. (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash \lambda x. (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap\text{R})$$

Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, \quad A \vdash \quad :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap\text{R})$$

Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, y : A \vdash \quad :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap\text{R})$$

Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, y : A \vdash \quad :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash y \leftarrow \text{recv } x; P :: (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap\text{R})$$

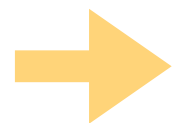
Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, y : A \vdash P :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash y \leftarrow \text{recv } x; P :: (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap\text{R})$$

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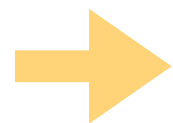


Channel input: provider receives a channel.

Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, y : A \vdash P :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash y \leftarrow \text{recv } x; P :: (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap_{\text{R}})$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (\quad : A) \quad \Delta', \quad B \vdash \quad :: (z : C)}{\Delta, \Delta', \quad A \multimap B \vdash \quad :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap_{\text{L}})$$

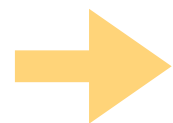


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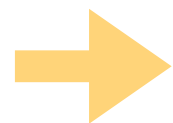


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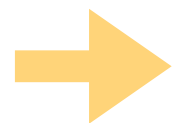


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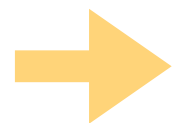


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Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, y : A \vdash P :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash y \leftarrow \text{recv } x; P :: (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap_{\text{R}})$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \quad :: (y : A) \quad \Delta', x : B \vdash Q' :: (z : C)}{\Delta, \Delta', x : A \multimap B \vdash \text{send } x (y \leftarrow Q); Q' :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap_{\text{L}})$$

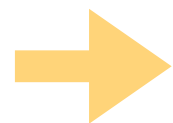


Channel input: provider receives a channel.

Multiplicative implication

$$\frac{\Delta, y : A \vdash P :: (x : B)}{\Delta \vdash y \leftarrow \text{recv } x; P :: (x : A \multimap B)} \quad (\text{T-}\multimap_{\text{R}})$$

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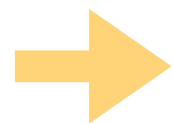


Channel input: provider receives a channel.

Multiplicative conjunction

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash Q :: (y : A) \quad \Delta' \vdash P :: (x : B)}{\Delta, \Delta' \vdash \text{send } x (y \leftarrow Q); P :: (x : A \otimes B)} \quad (\text{T-}\otimes_{\text{R}})$$

$$\frac{\Delta, x : B, y : A \vdash Q' :: (z : C)}{\Delta, x : A \otimes B \vdash y \leftarrow \text{recv } x; Q' :: (z : C)} \quad (\text{T-}\otimes_{\text{L}})$$



Channel output: provider sends a channel.

Unit of multiplicative conjunction

$$\frac{\cdot \vdash}{\cdot :: (: \mathbf{1})} (\mathbf{T}\text{-}\mathbf{1}_R)$$

Unit of multiplicative conjunction

$$\frac{}{\cdot \vdash \quad :: (x : \mathbf{1})} \text{ (T-}\mathbf{1}_R\text{)}$$

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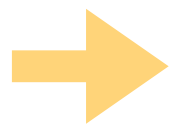
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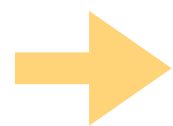


Termination

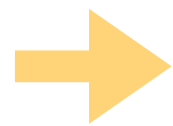
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Termination



& and \oplus must consist of at least one label.

Recap

Recap

Connectives:

A, B	\triangleq	$A \otimes B$	channel output
		$A \multimap B$	channel input
		$\oplus \{\overline{l : A}\}$	internal choice
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Example:

queue $A = \&\{\text{enq} : A \multimap \text{queue } A,$
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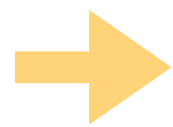
Judgmental rules

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$$\frac{\Delta \vdash P(x : A) \quad \Delta', x : A \vdash Q :: (z : C)}{\Delta, \Delta' \vdash x \leftarrow P; Q :: (z : C)} \text{ (T-CUT)}$$

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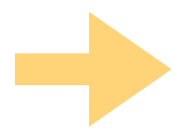
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Parallel composition (spawning new process)

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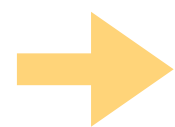


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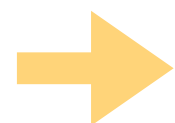
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Forward: process offering along x terminates, client henceforth interacts with process offering along y.

Let's program in Concurrent C0!

C0 [Pfenning 2010, Arnold 2010]

- safe subset of C supporting contracts
- teaching language developed at CMU
- <http://c0.typesafety.net>

Concurrent C0 [Willsey & Prabhu & Pfenning 2016]

- extends C0 with session types

Installing Concurrent C0

- see http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~balzers/popl_tutorial_2019

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Preservation (aka session fidelity)

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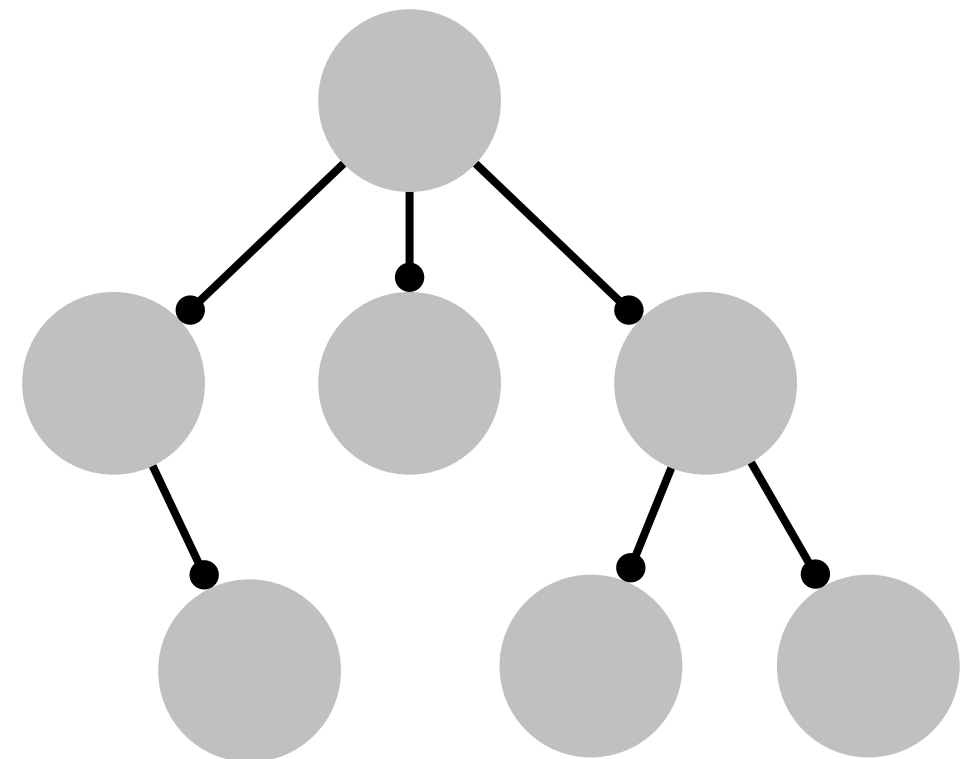
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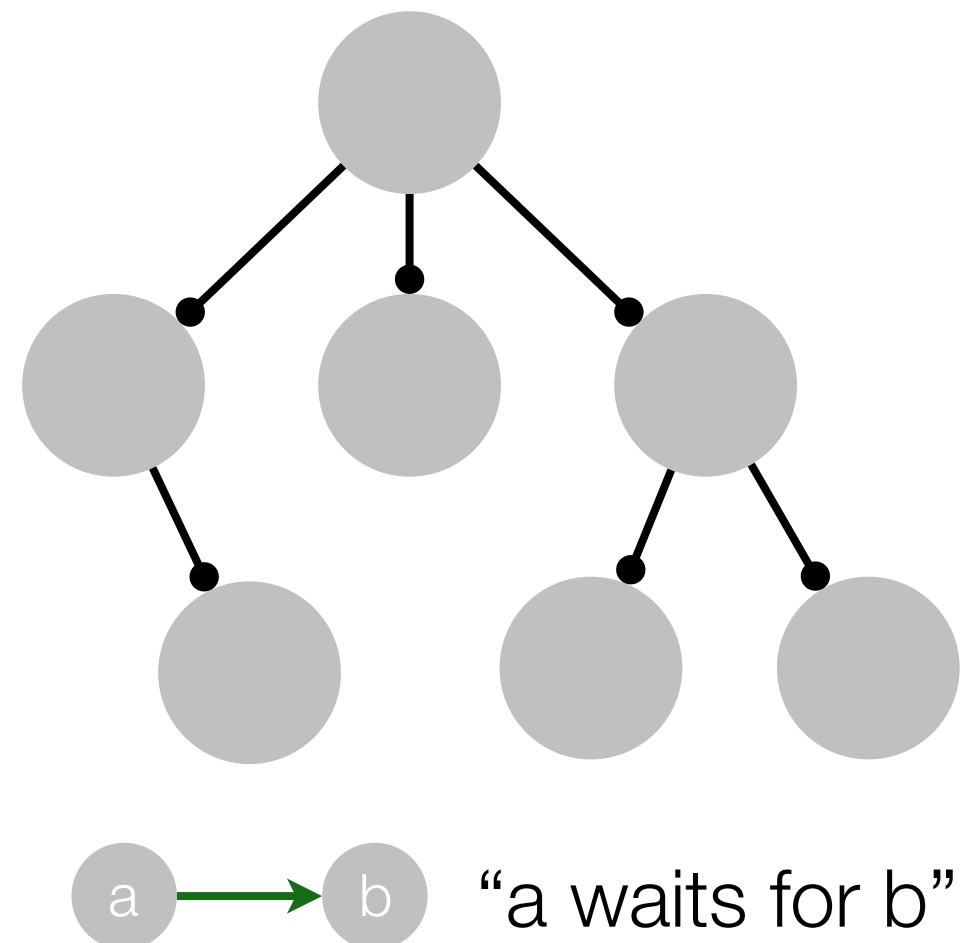
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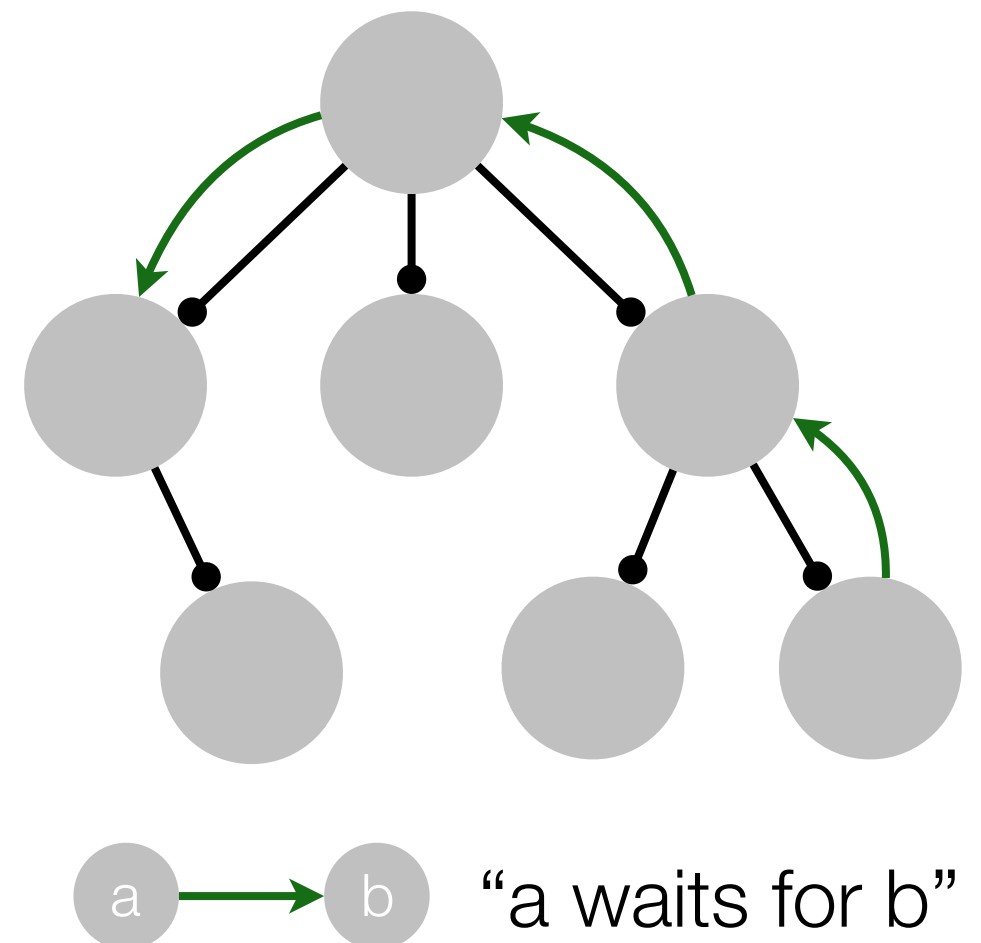
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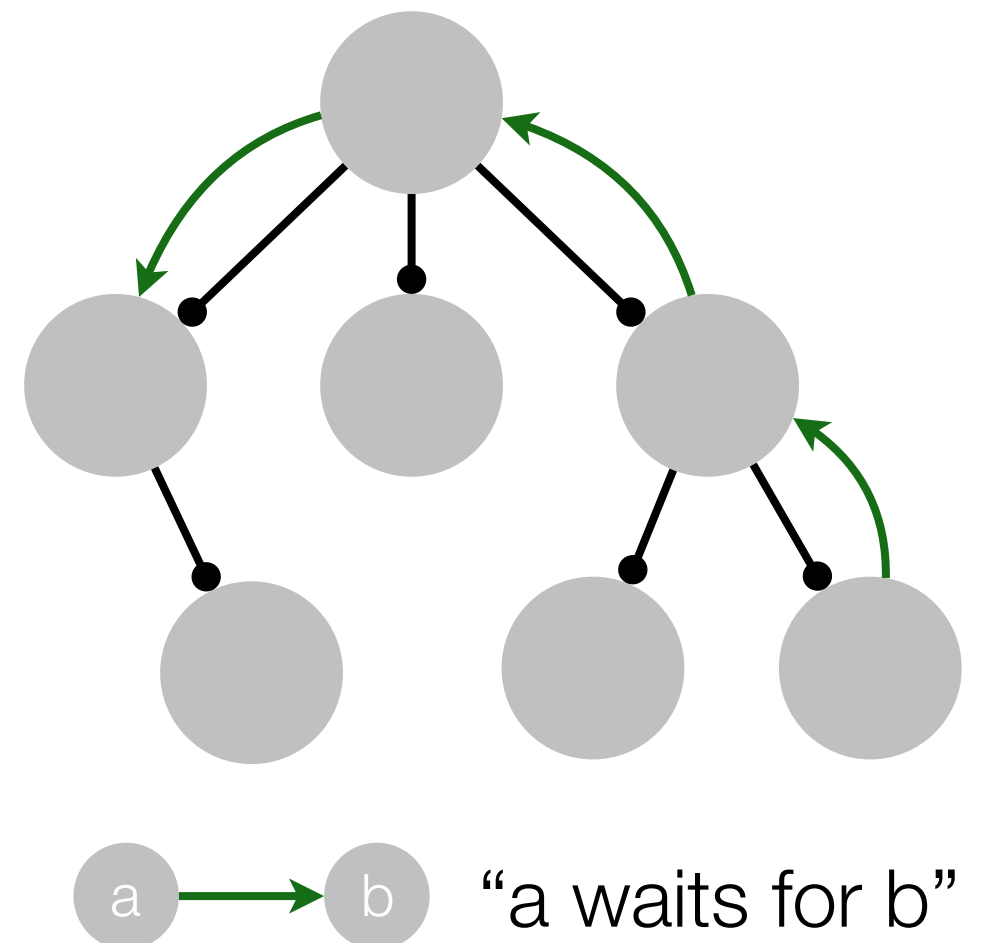
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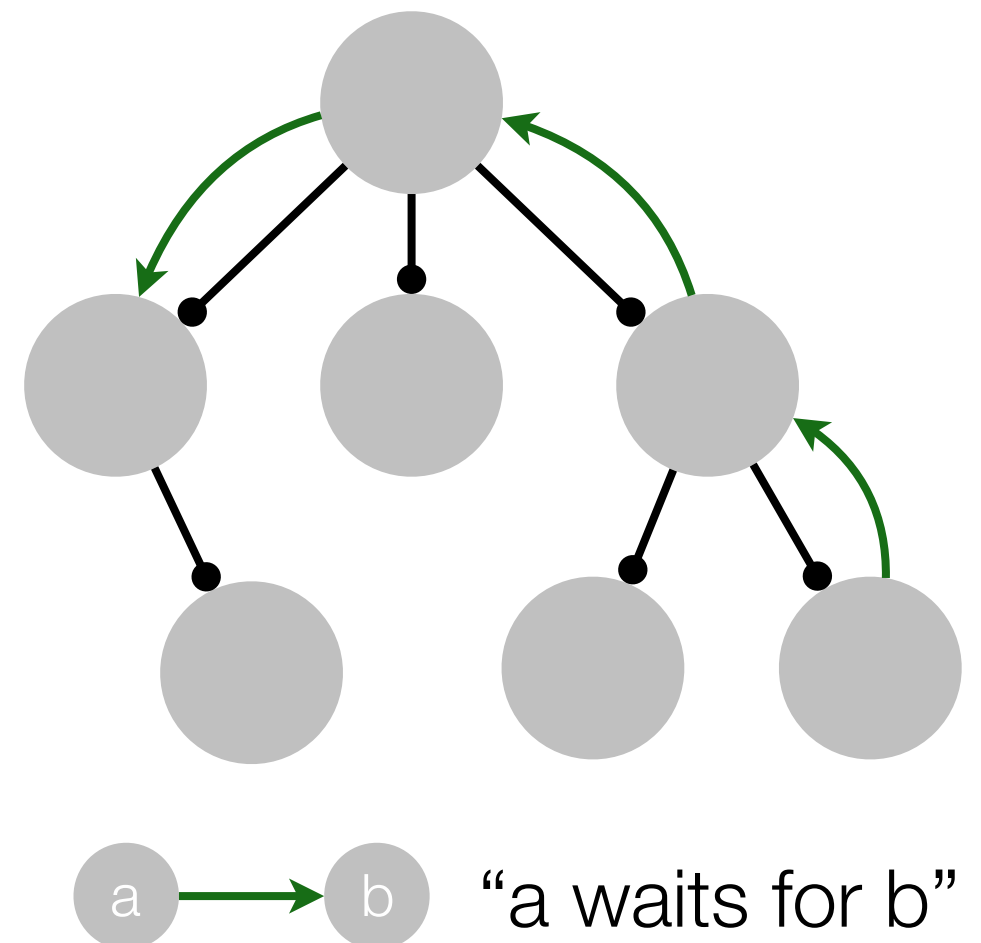
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Of course!

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Connectives

A, B	\triangleq	$A \otimes B$	channel output
		$A \multimap B$	channel input
		$\oplus \{\overline{l : A}\}$	internal choice
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		$\mathbf{1}$	termination
		$!A$	persisten truth

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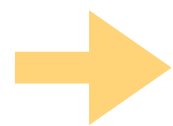
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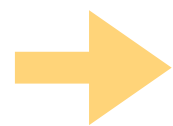


Unrestricted proposition, can be used arbitrarily often

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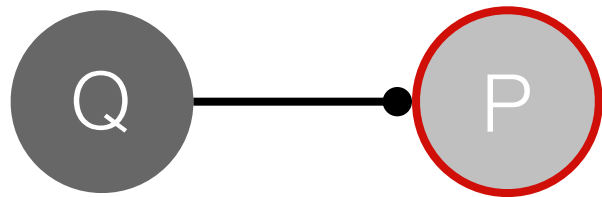
→ Ψ structural context (weakening and contraction)

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What is the computational meaning of “of course”?

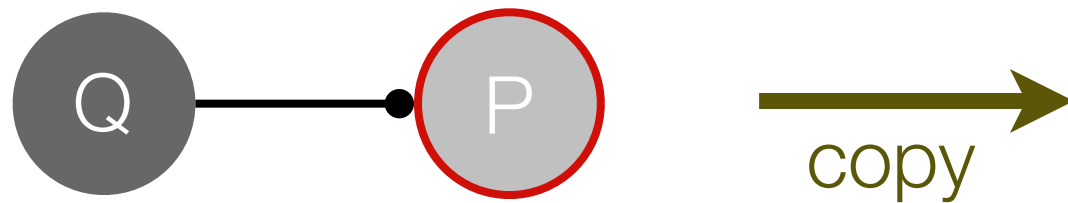
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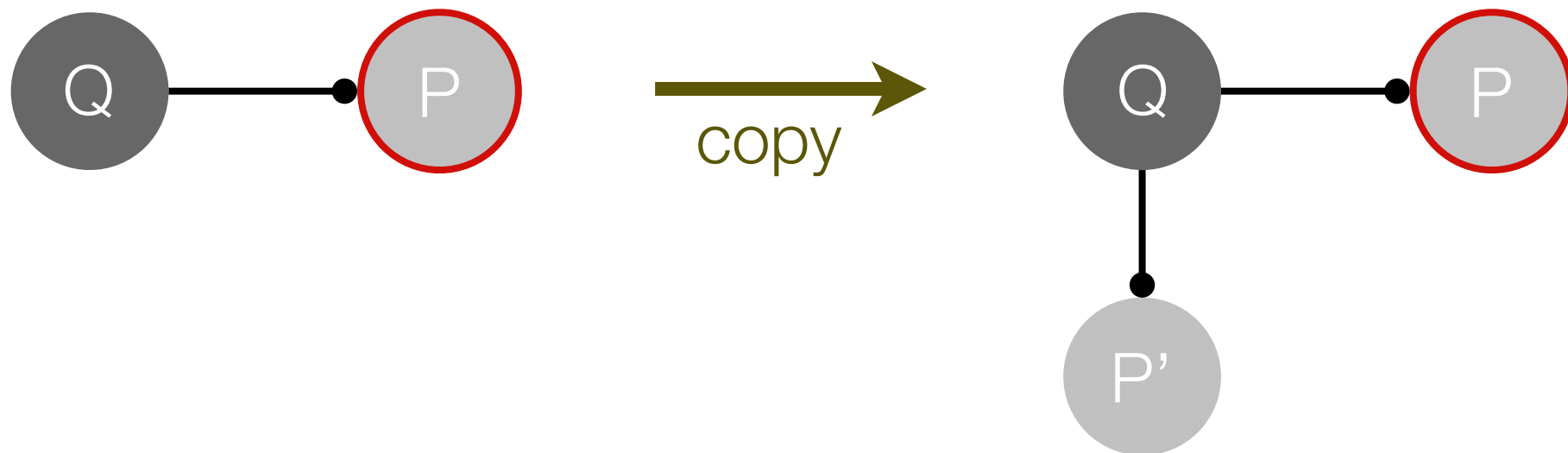
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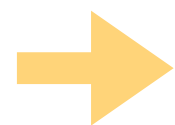
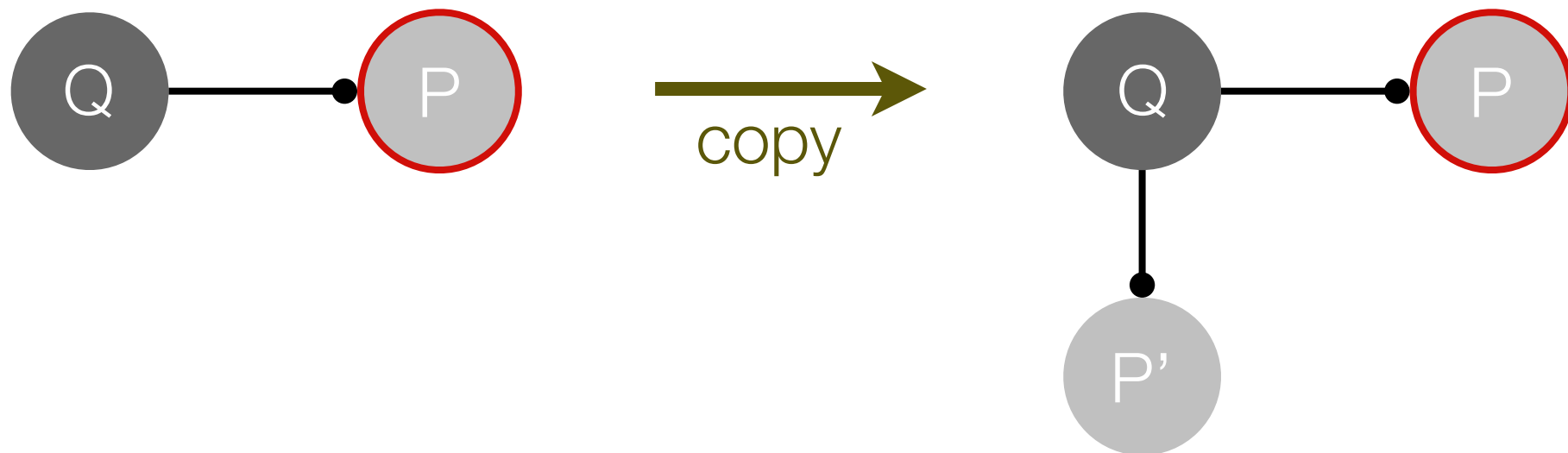
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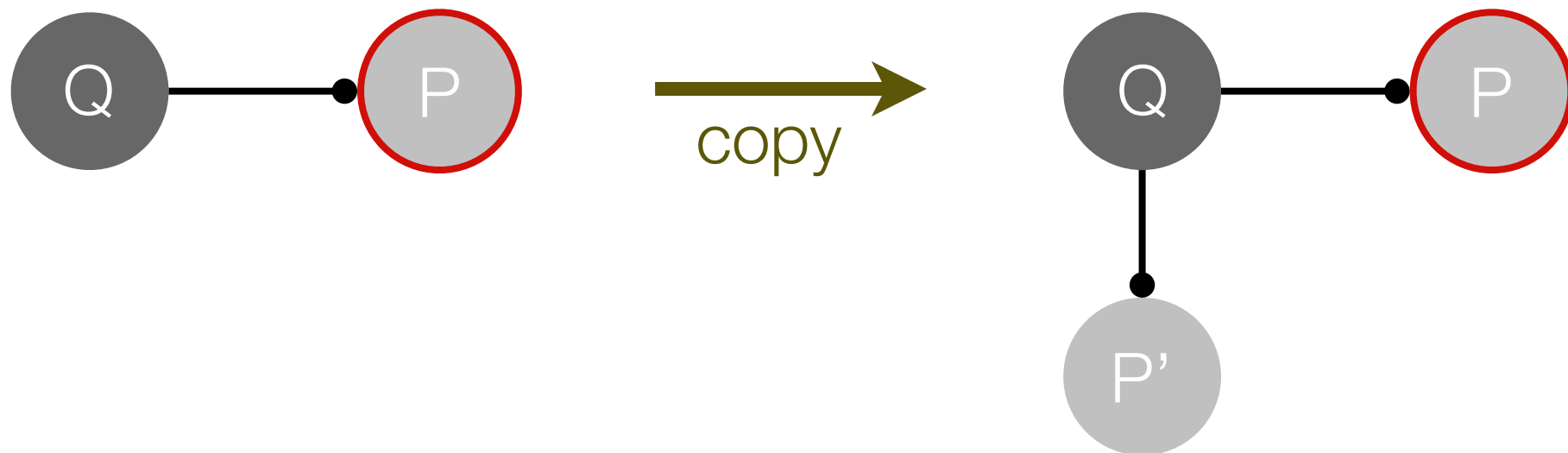
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Copy: obtain linear copy from linear server process

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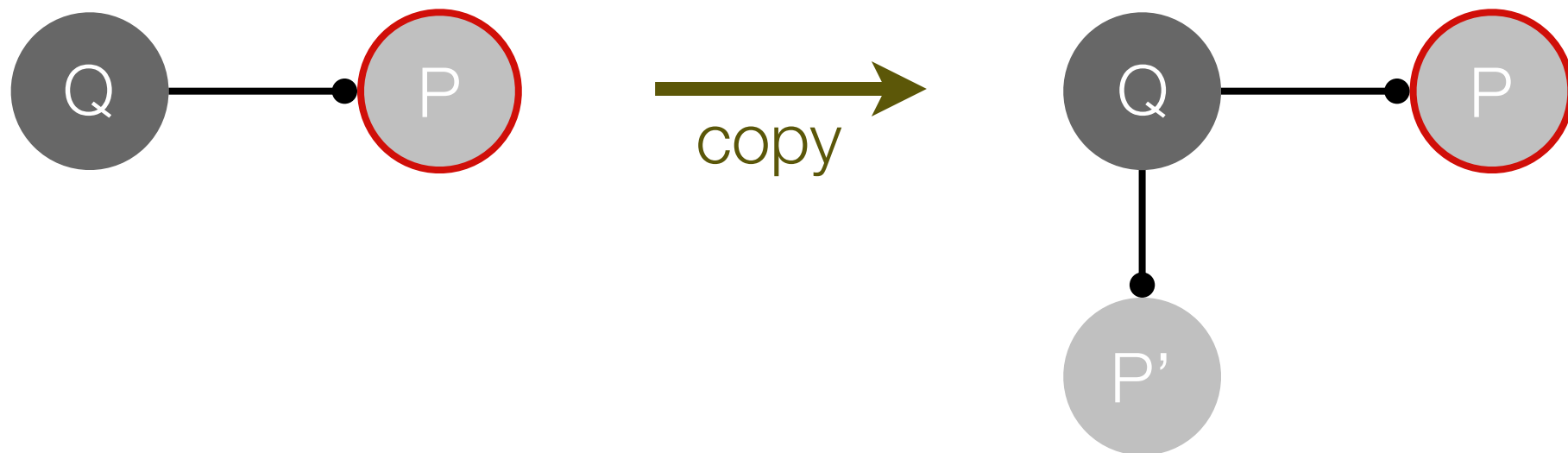
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What is the computational meaning of “of course”?



- ➔ Copy: obtain linear copy from linear server process
- ➔ Corresponds to replication in the pi-calculus
- ➔ For some applications, a copying semantics is sufficient. For other applications, **sharing** is necessary.

Manifest sharing

Manifest sharing - key ideas [Balzer & Pfenning 2017]

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Acquire-release

- Multiple aliases (**shared channels**) to a process permitted, but communication requires exclusive access.

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Manifestation in type structure

- Enrich type structure with **adjoint modalities** to prescribe acquire and release points.

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Equi-synchronizing session type

- Invariant guaranteeing that a process is released to the same type at which it was previously acquired, should it be released at all.
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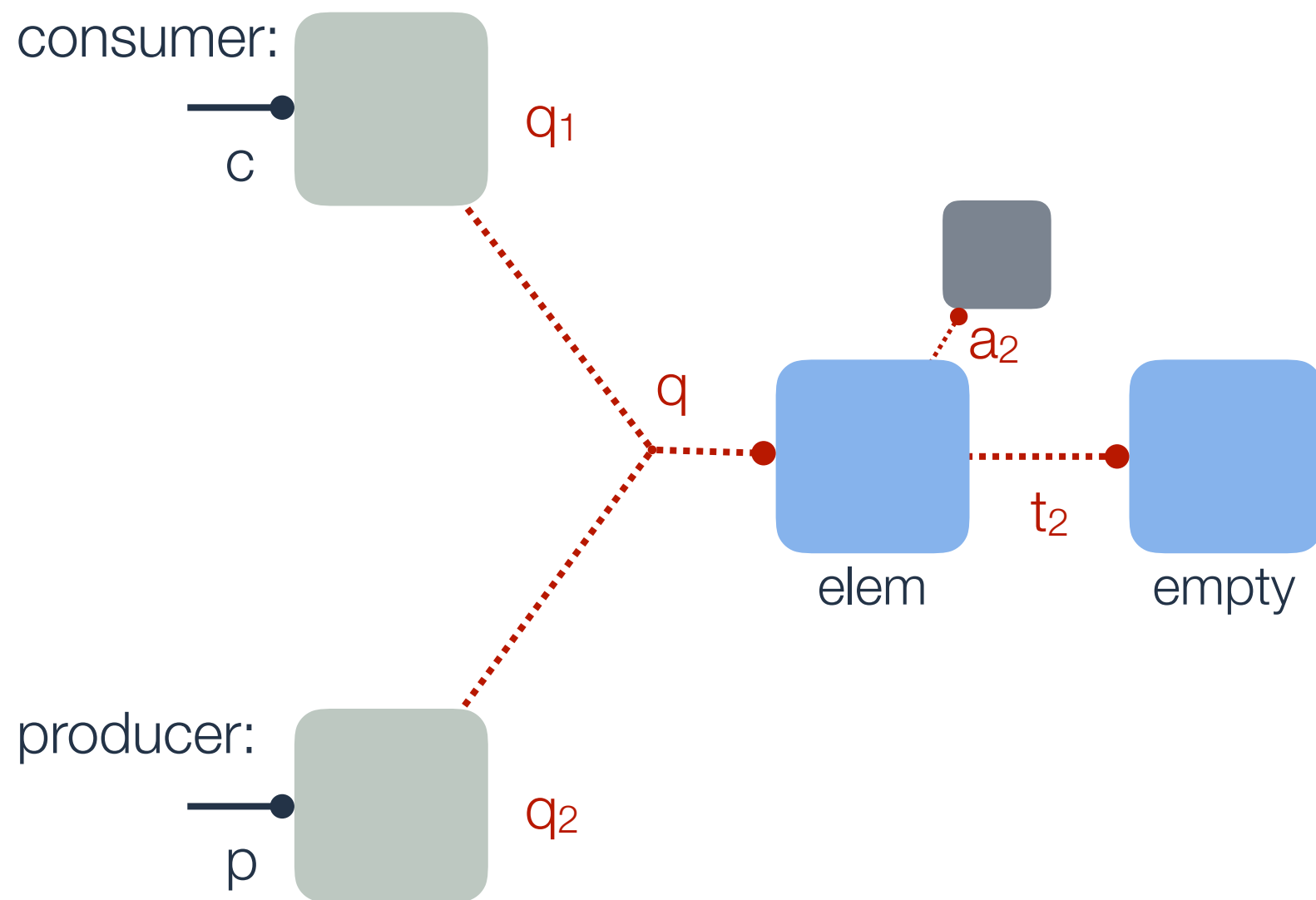
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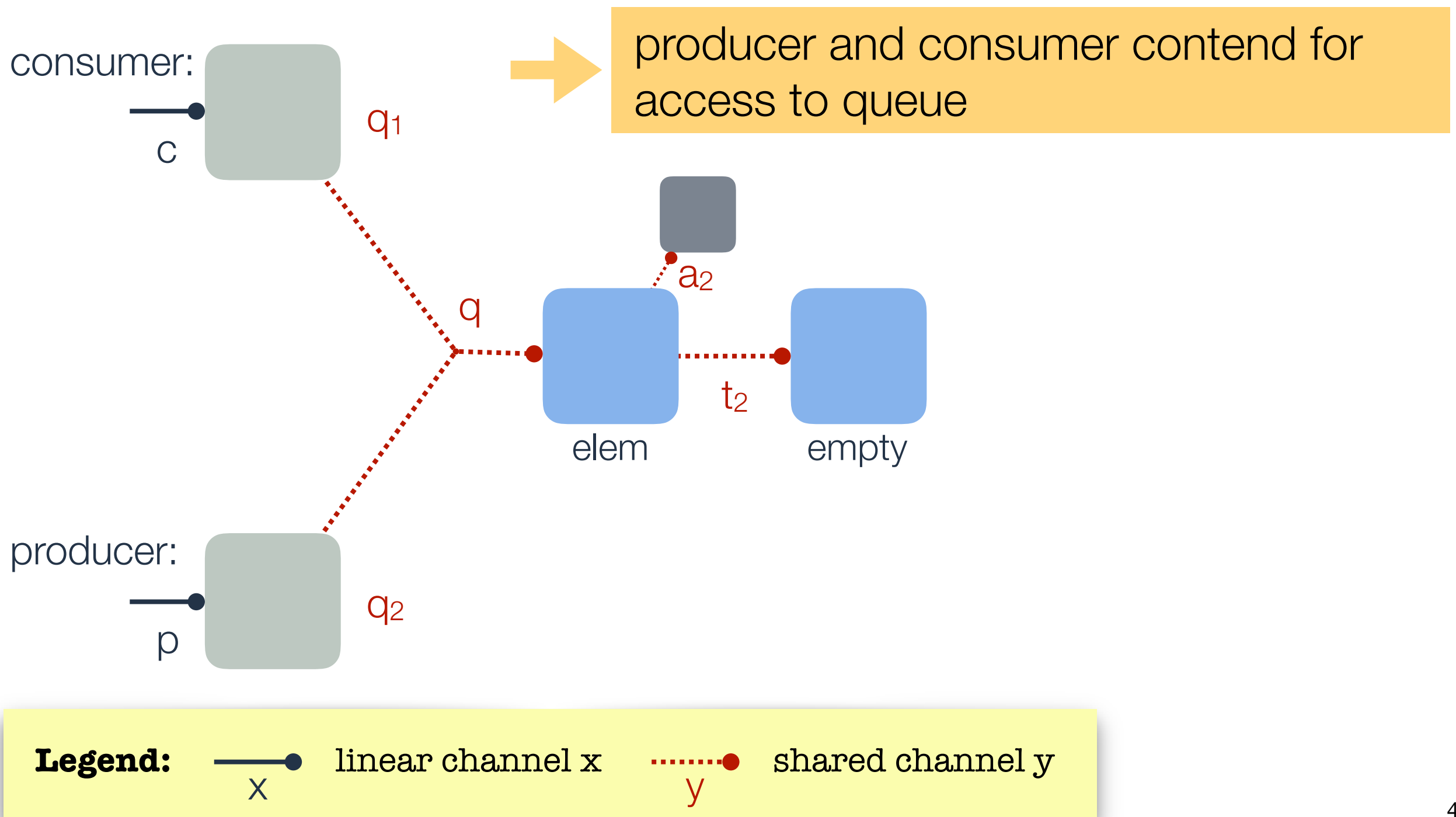
let's look at each in turn

Programmatic working of acquire-release

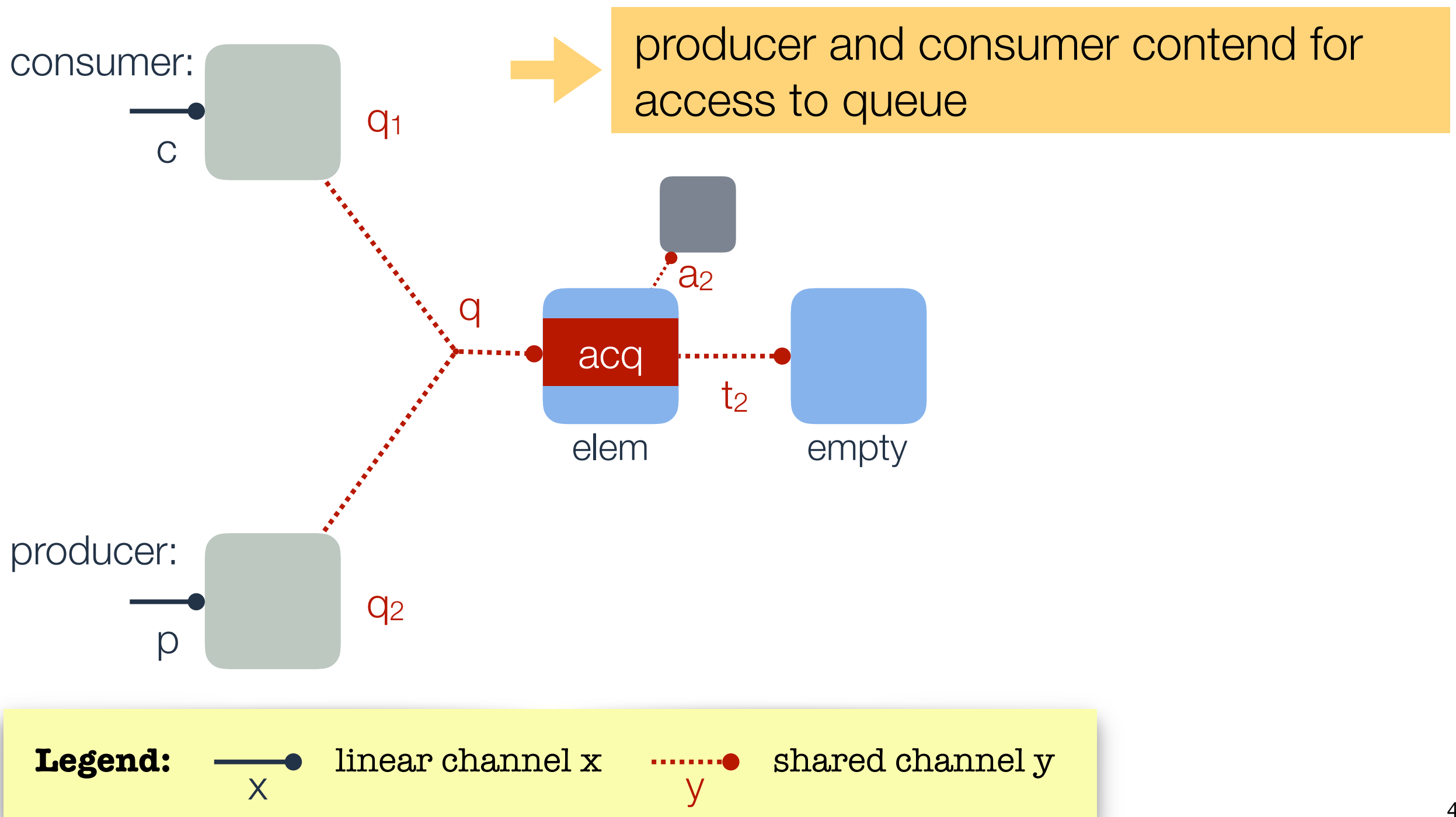
Programmatic working of acquire-release



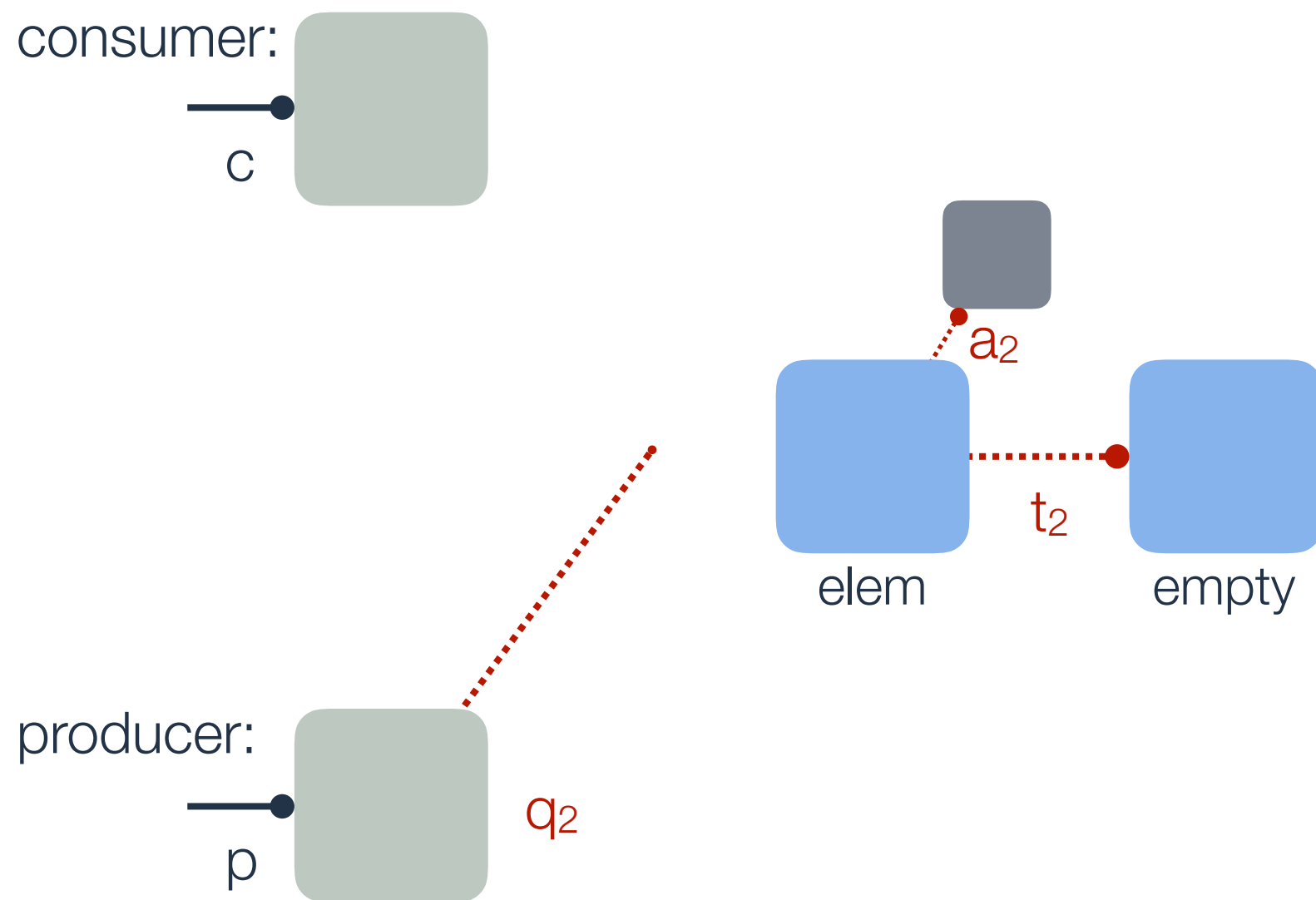
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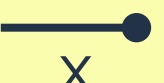



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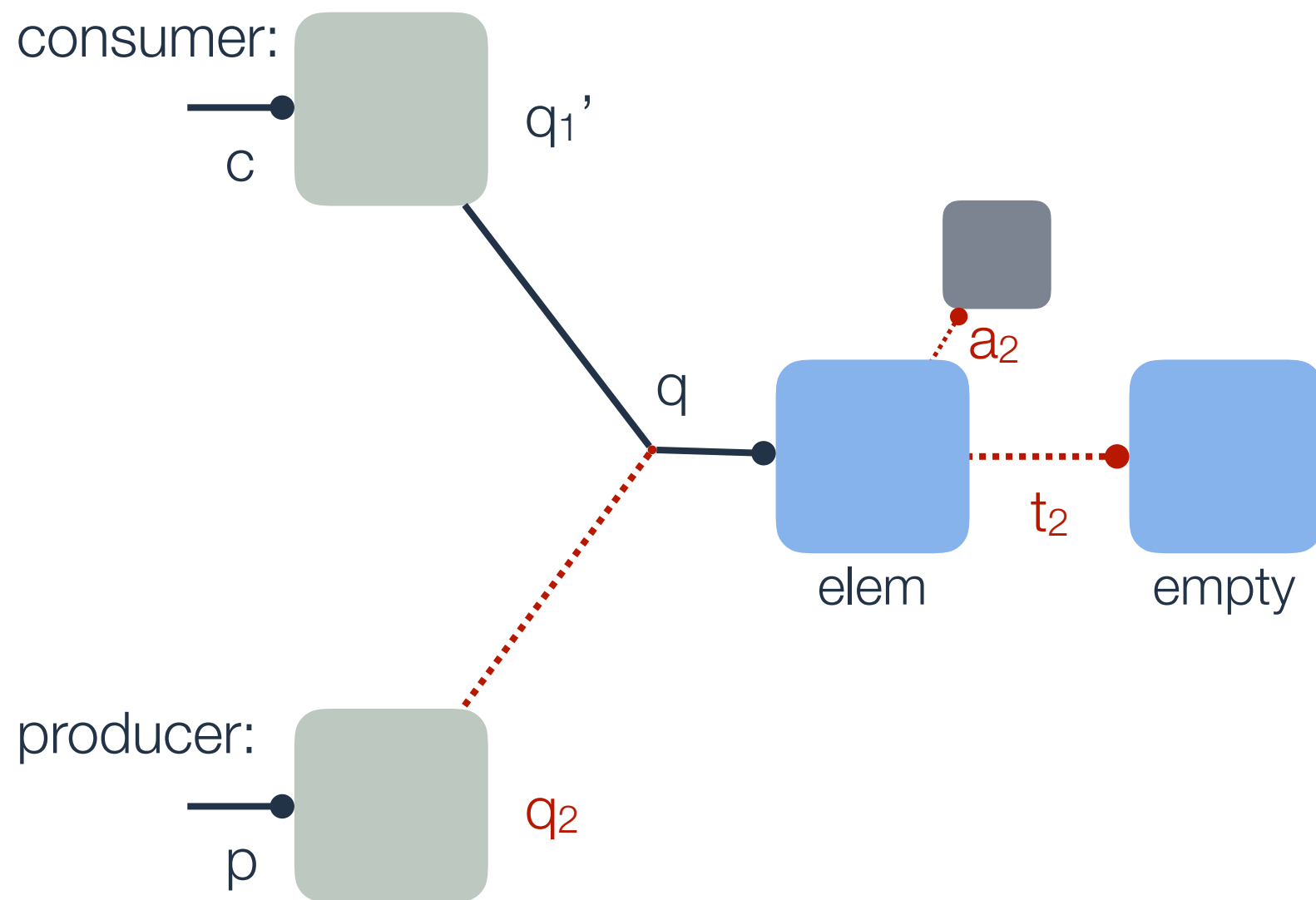


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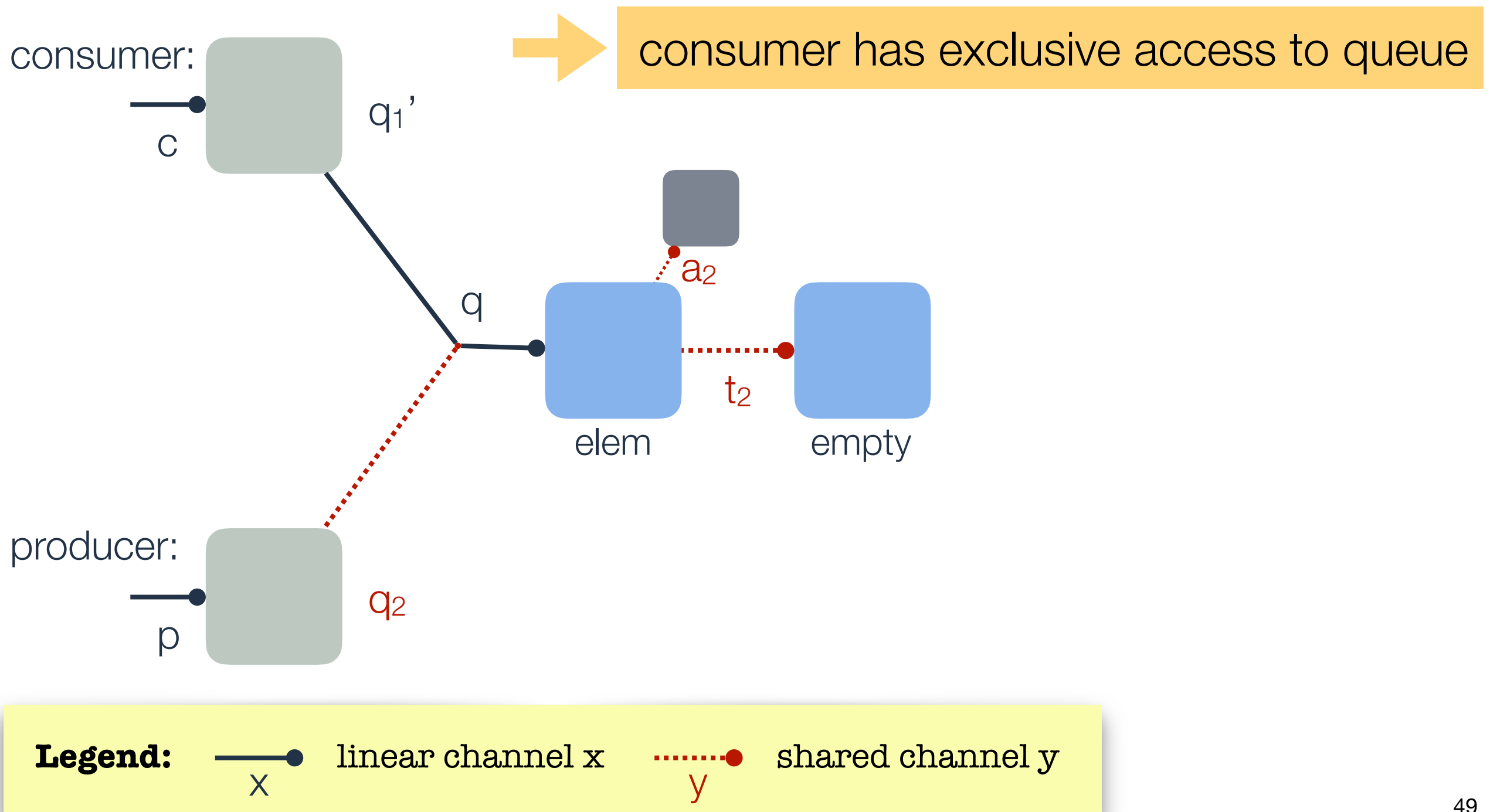


Legend:  linear channel x  shared channel y

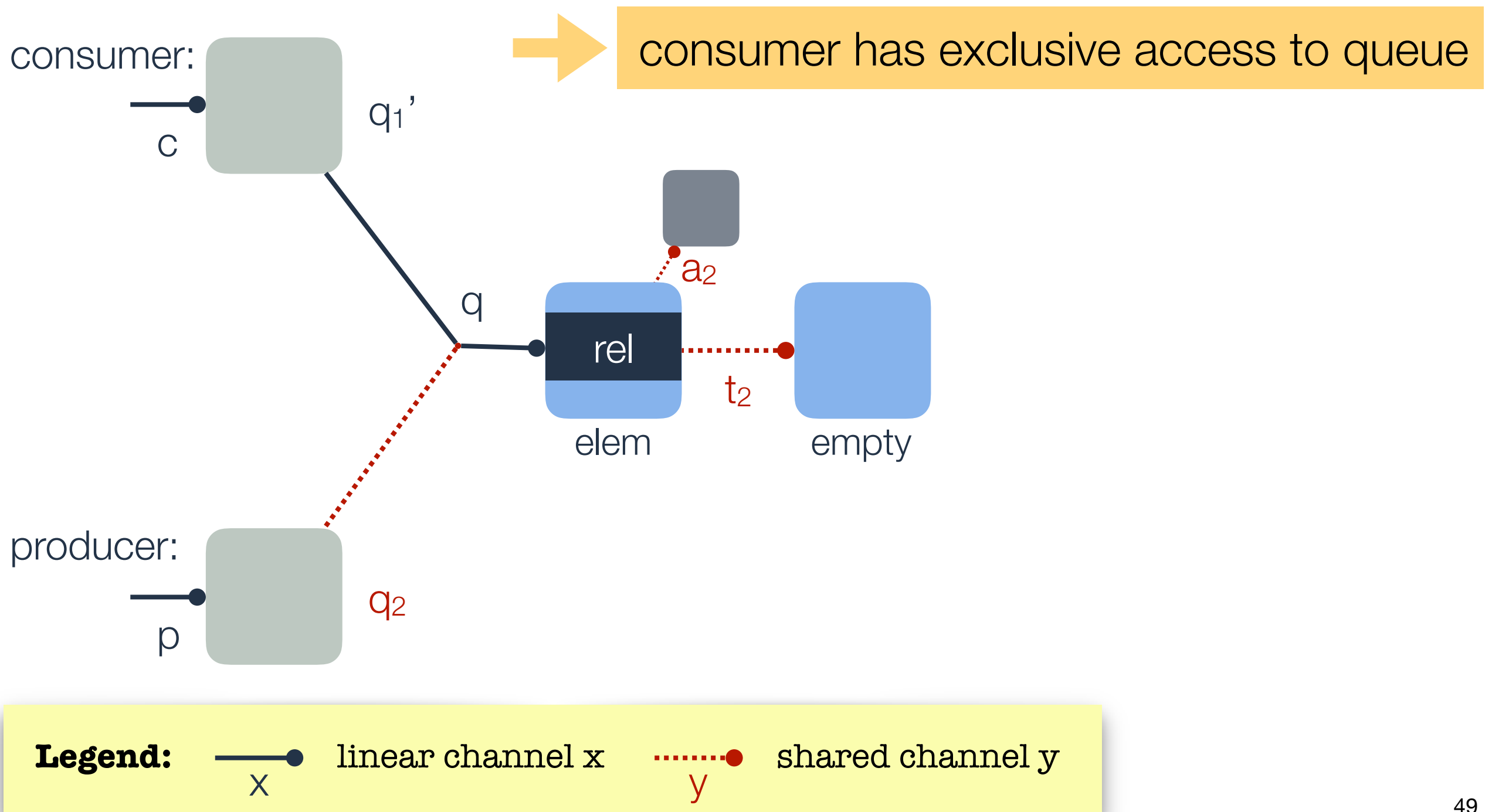
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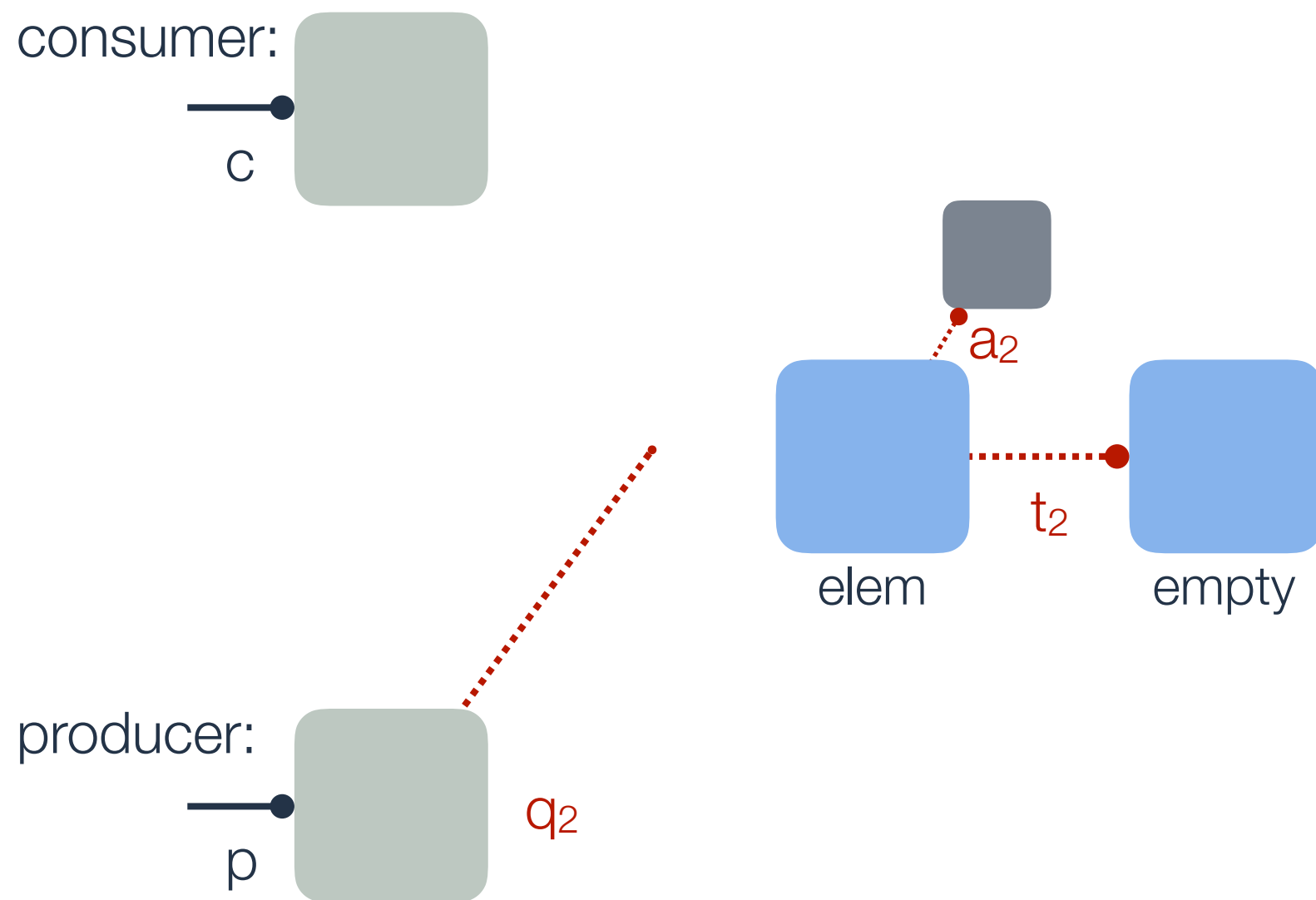
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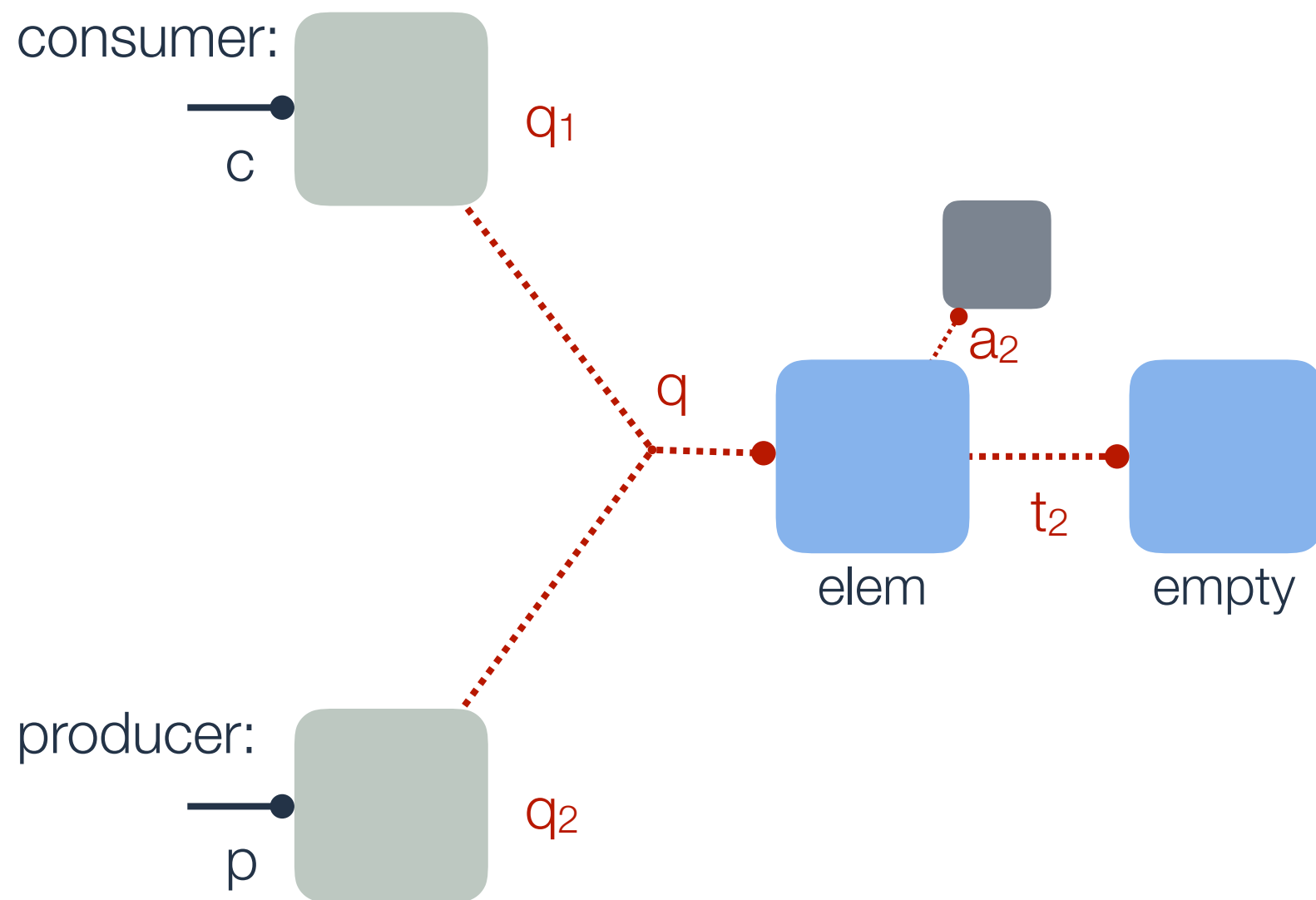




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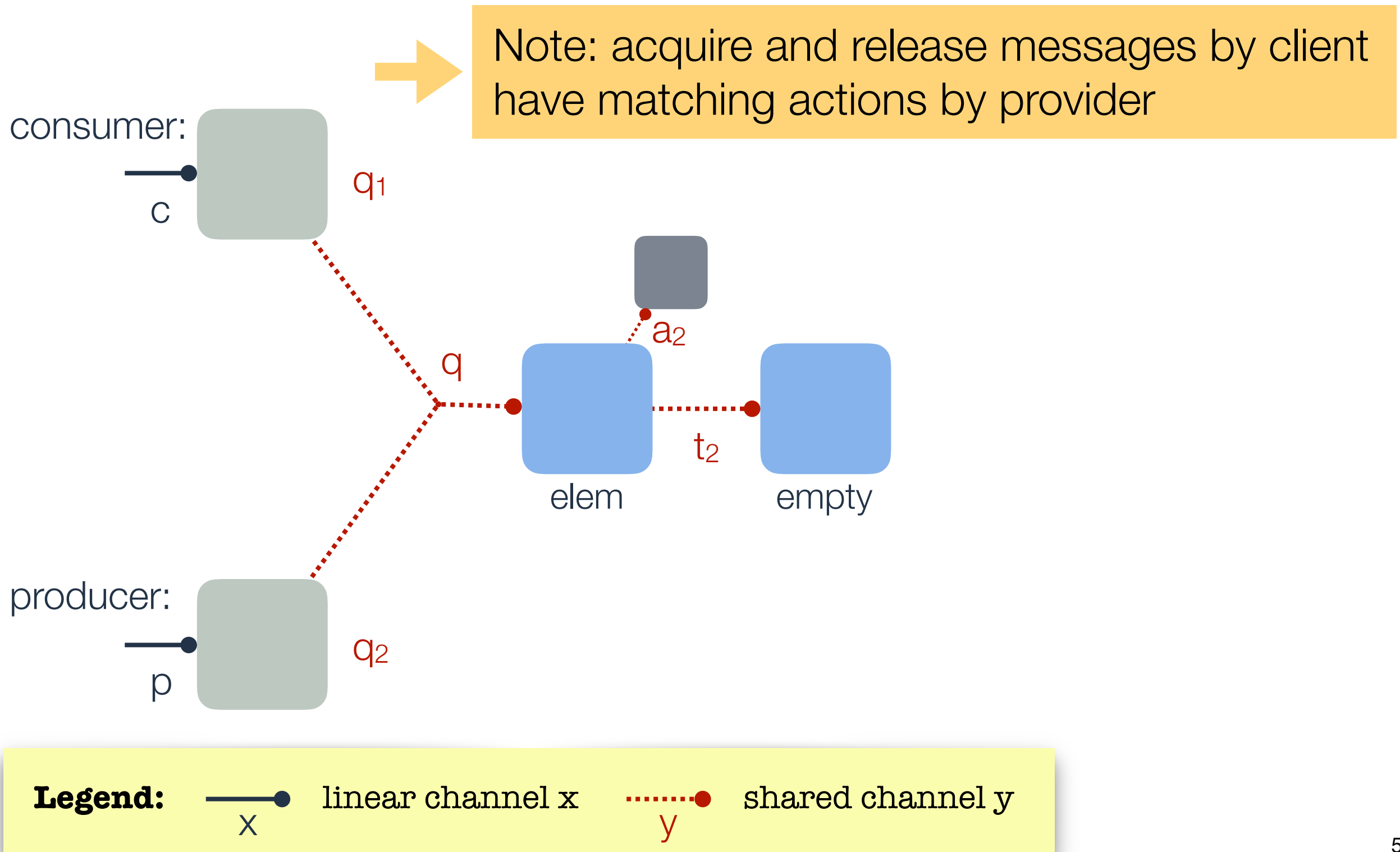
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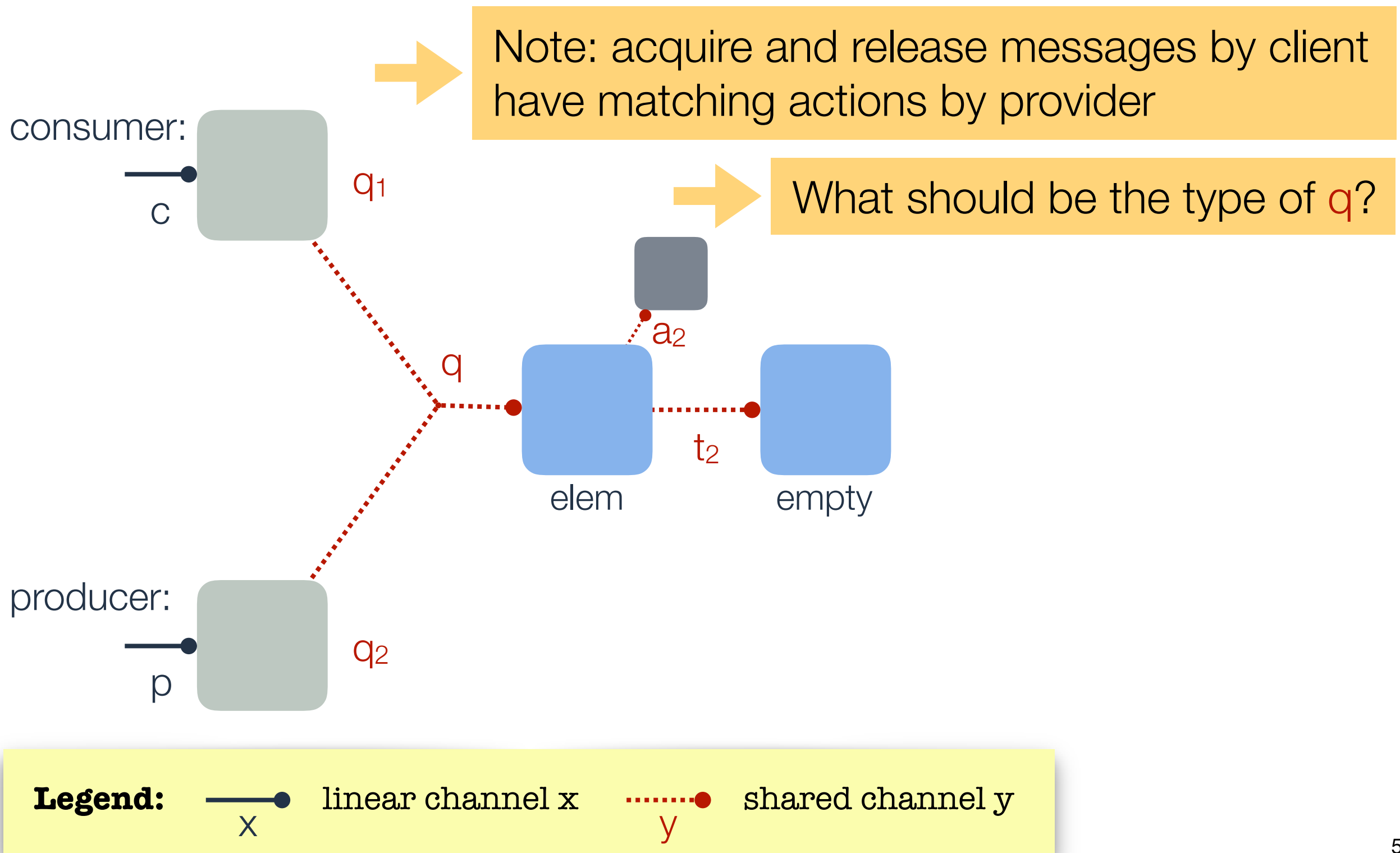


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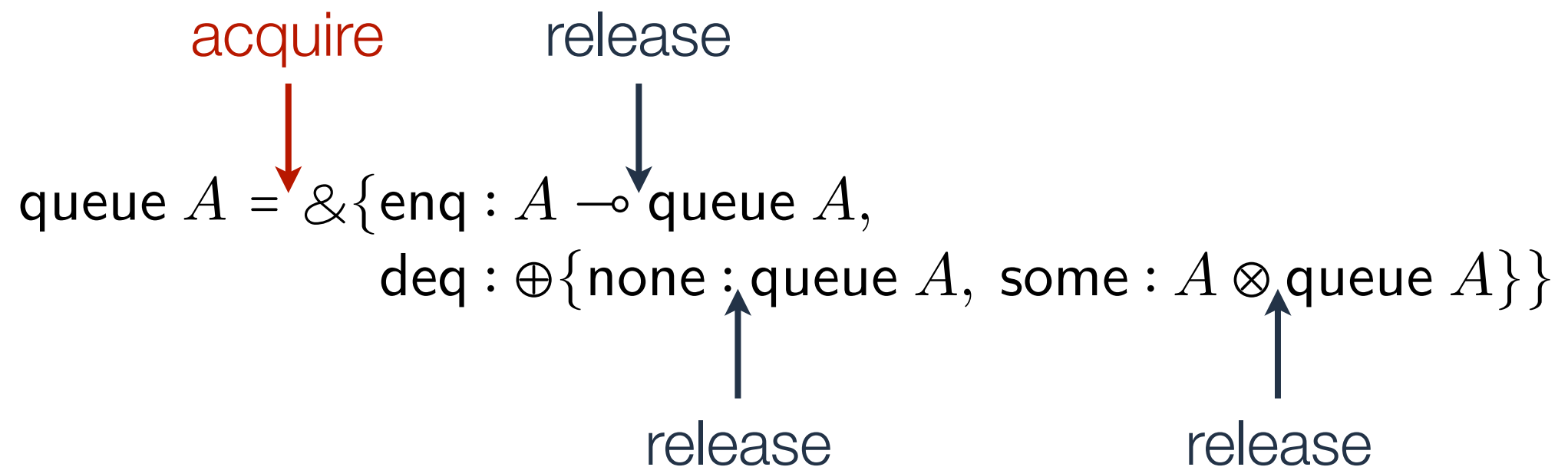
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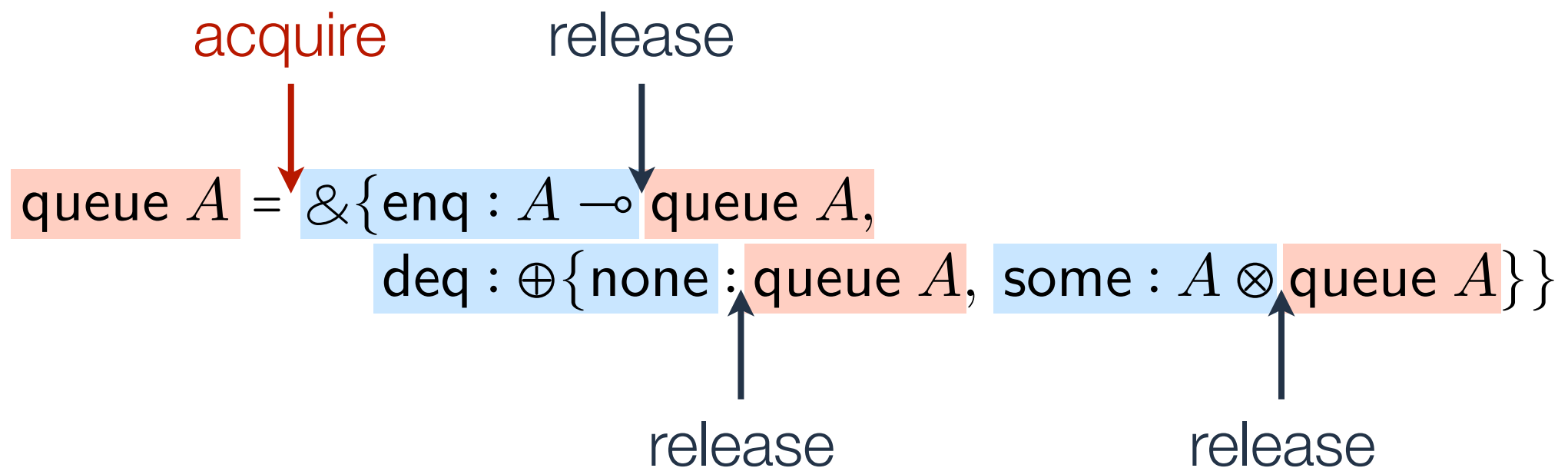
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acquire
↓
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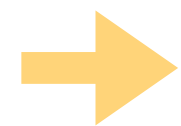


Legend: process in linear phase process in shared phase

Adjoint stratification of session types¹

¹ Generalization of [Benton 1994; Reed 2009; Pfenning and Griffith 2015]

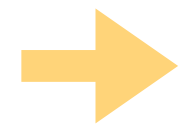
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stratify session types into a linear and shared layer, s.t. $S > L$

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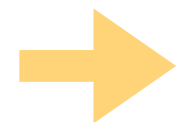
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$$A_S \triangleq$$

$$A_L, B_L \triangleq \oplus \{ \overline{l} : A_L \} \mid A_L \otimes B_L \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \\ \& \{ \overline{l} : A_L \} \mid A_L \multimap B_L$$

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$\begin{array}{c} + \\ \uparrow \\ - \end{array}$

$$A_S \triangleq$$

$$A_L, B_L \triangleq \oplus \{ \overline{l : A_L} \mid A_L \otimes B_L \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \\ \& \{ \overline{l : A_L} \mid A_L \multimap B_L \}$$

¹ Generalization of [Benton 1994; Reed 2009; Pfenning and Griffith 2015]

Adjoint stratification of session types¹

- stratify session types into a linear and shared layer, s.t. $S > L$
- connect layers with modalities going back and forth

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- support of communication of shared channels, using Π for receive and \exists for send²

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² Based on [Cervesato et al. 2002; Watkins et al. 2001]

Adjoint stratification of session types¹

- stratify session types into a linear and shared layer, s.t. $S > L$
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↑
+
-
↓

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Shared queue

$+$
 \uparrow
 $-$

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 \uparrow \\
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 A_S \triangleq \uparrow_L^S A_L \\
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 \end{array}$$

$$\text{queue } A_S = \& \{ \text{enq} : \Pi x:A_S. \text{ queue } A_S, \\
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$$\text{queue } A_S = \uparrow_L^S \& \{ \text{enq} : \Pi x:A_S. \downarrow_L^S \text{queue } A_S, \\
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Shared queue

$$\begin{array}{c}
 + \\
 \uparrow \\
 A_S \triangleq \uparrow_L^S A_L \\
 \downarrow \\
 -
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 A_L, B_L \triangleq \oplus \{ \overline{l : A_L} \mid A_L \otimes B_L \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \exists x:A_S. B_L \mid \\
 \quad \& \{ \overline{l : A_L} \mid A_L \multimap B_L \mid \downarrow_L^S A_S \mid \Pi x:A_S. B_L \}
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→ \uparrow_L^S and \downarrow_L^S prescribe acquire-release points, resp.

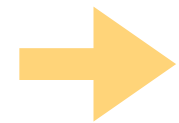
Equi-synchronizing session type

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Invariant guaranteeing that a process is released to the same type at which it was previously acquired, should it be released at all.

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Examples of equi-synchronizing session types:

$$\text{queue } A_s = \uparrow_L^s \&\{\text{enq} : \Pi x:A_s. \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s, \\ \text{deq} : \oplus\{\text{none} : \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s, \text{some} : \exists x:A_s. \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s\}\}$$

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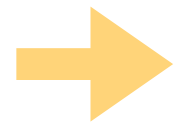
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$$\text{queue } A = \&\{\text{enq} : A \multimap \text{queue } A, \\ \text{deq} : \oplus\{\text{none} : \mathbf{1}, \text{some} : A \otimes \text{queue } A\}\}$$

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$$\text{queue } A_s = \uparrow_L^s \&\{\text{enq} : \Pi x:A_s. \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s, \\ \text{deq} : \oplus\{\text{none} : \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s, \text{some} : \exists x:A_s. \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s\}\}$$
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Non-equi-synchronizing:

$$\text{queue } A_s = \uparrow_L^s \&\{\text{enq} : \Pi x:A_s. \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s, \\ \text{deq} : \oplus\{\text{none} : \downarrow_L^s \uparrow_L^s \mathbf{1}, \text{some} : \exists x:A_s. \downarrow_L^s \text{queue } A_s\}\}$$

Typing judgments

Typing judgments

$+$
 \uparrow
 $-$

$$A_S \triangleq \uparrow_L^S A_L$$

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 A_L, B_L \triangleq & \oplus \{ \overline{l : A_L} \} \mid A_L \otimes B_L \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \exists x:A_S. B_L \mid \\
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 \end{array}$$

$\Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S)$ shared process P , providing session of type A_S along x_S , using channels in Γ

$\Gamma; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L)$ linear process P , providing session of type A_L along x_L , using channels in Γ and Δ

Γ shared (structural) context

Δ linear context

Typing judgments

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$\Gamma \vdash_\Sigma \textcolor{brown}{P} :: (x_S : A_S)$ shared process P , providing session of type A_S along x_S , using channels in Γ

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Typing judgments

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Γ shared (structural) context

Δ linear context

Typing of acquire

Typing of acquire

$$\frac{\Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L; \Delta, x_L : A_L \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L)}{\Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S ; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L)} \quad (\text{T-}\uparrow_{LL}^S)$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma; \cdot \vdash_{\Sigma} P_{x_L} :: (x_L : A_L)}{\Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{accept } x_S ; P_{x_L} :: (x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L)} \quad (\text{T-}\uparrow_{LR}^S)$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P_{x_S} :: (x_S : A_S)}{\Gamma; \cdot \vdash_{\Sigma} x_S \leftarrow \text{detach } x_L ; P_{x_S} :: (x_L : \downarrow_L^S A_S)} \quad (\text{T-}\downarrow_L^S \text{R})$$

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Let's program in Concurrent C0!

What about type safety?

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Preservation (aka session fidelity)

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Progress

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- acquire-release amounts to “locking”

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Progress

- acquire-release amounts to “locking”
- possibility of cyclic dependencies

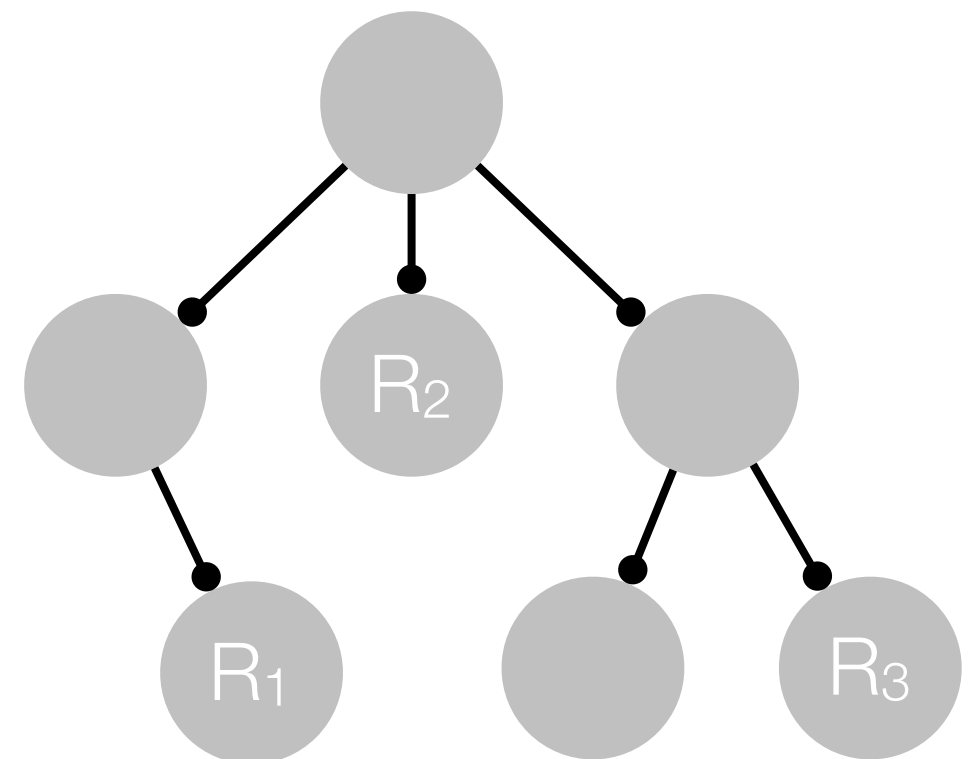
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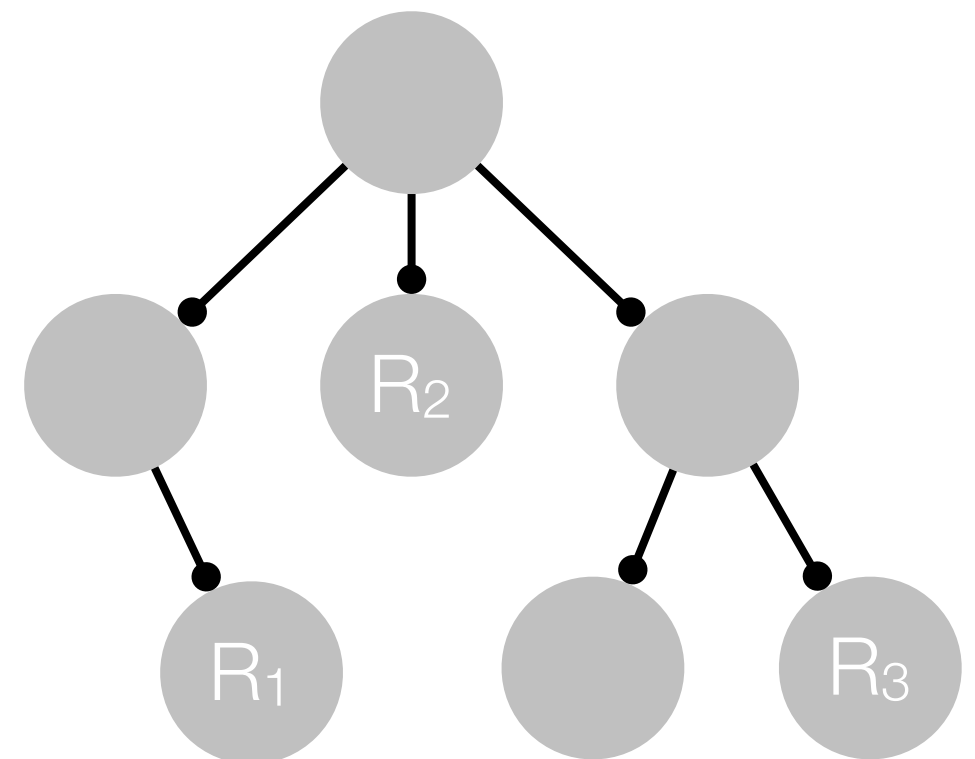
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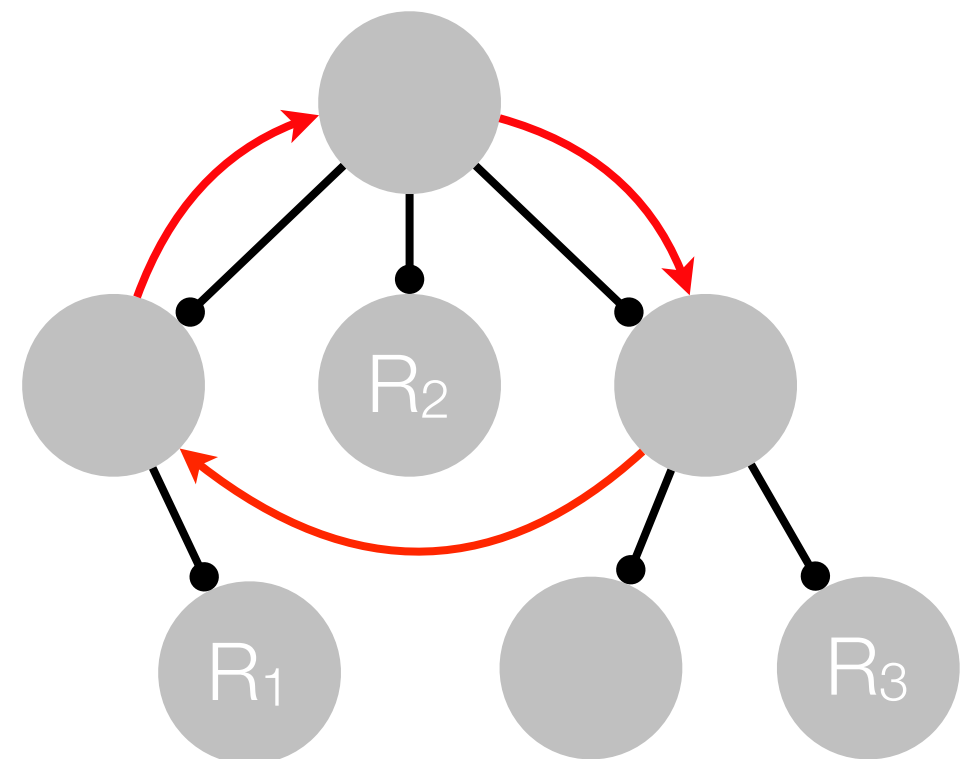
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“a waits for b to release resource”

What about type safety?

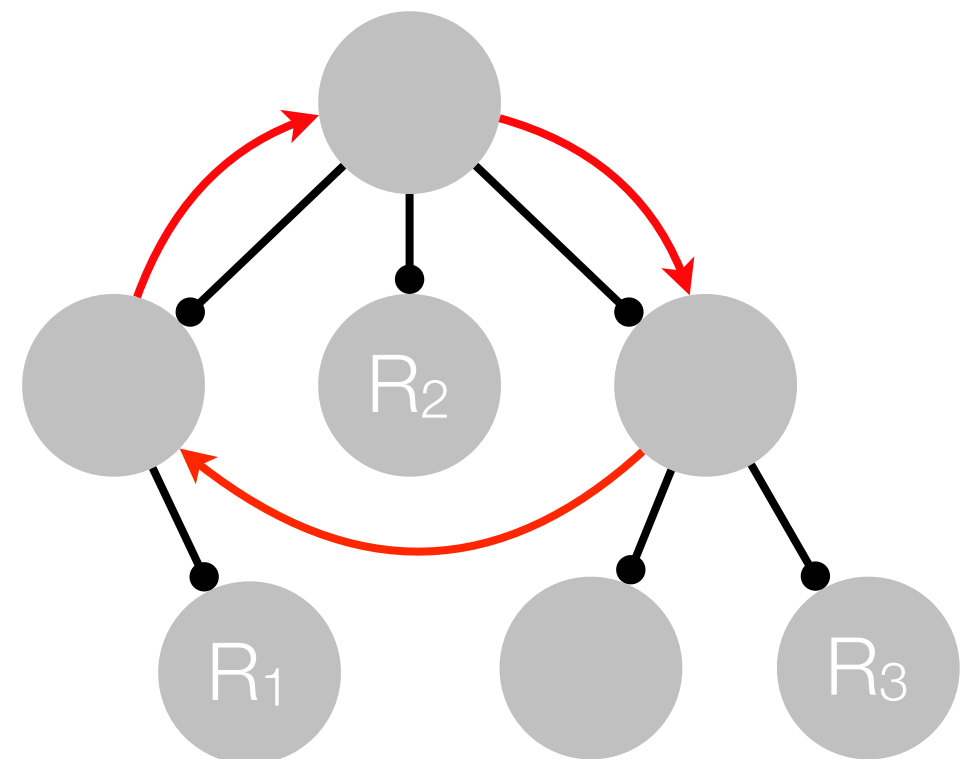
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➔ progress must permit deadlock

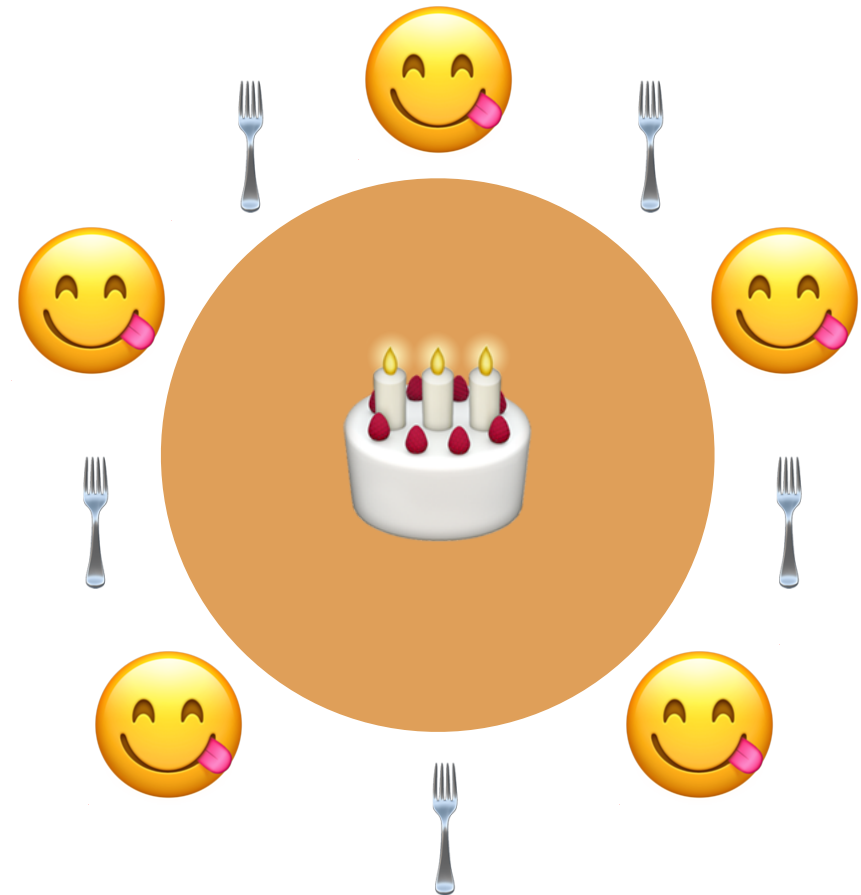


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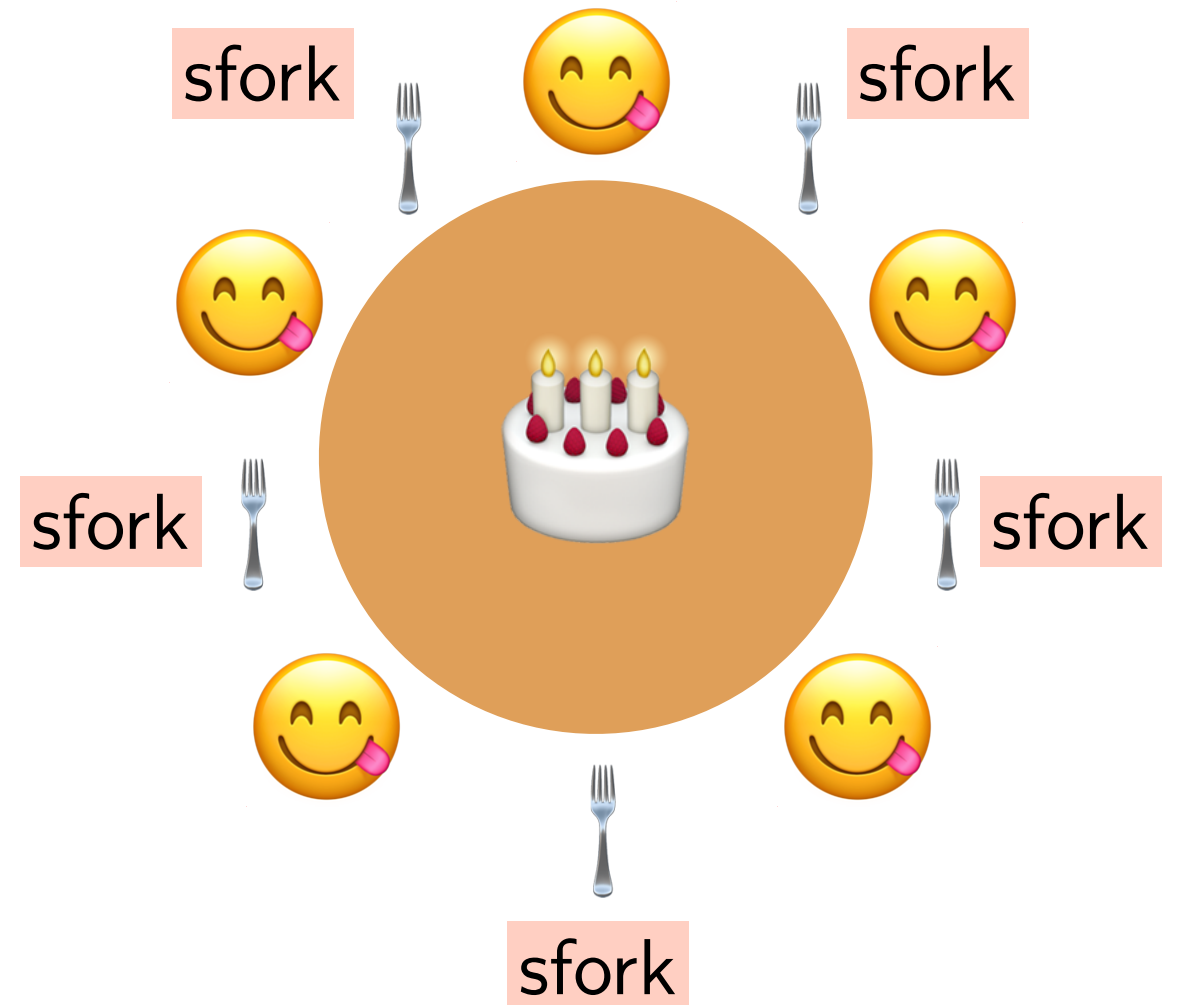
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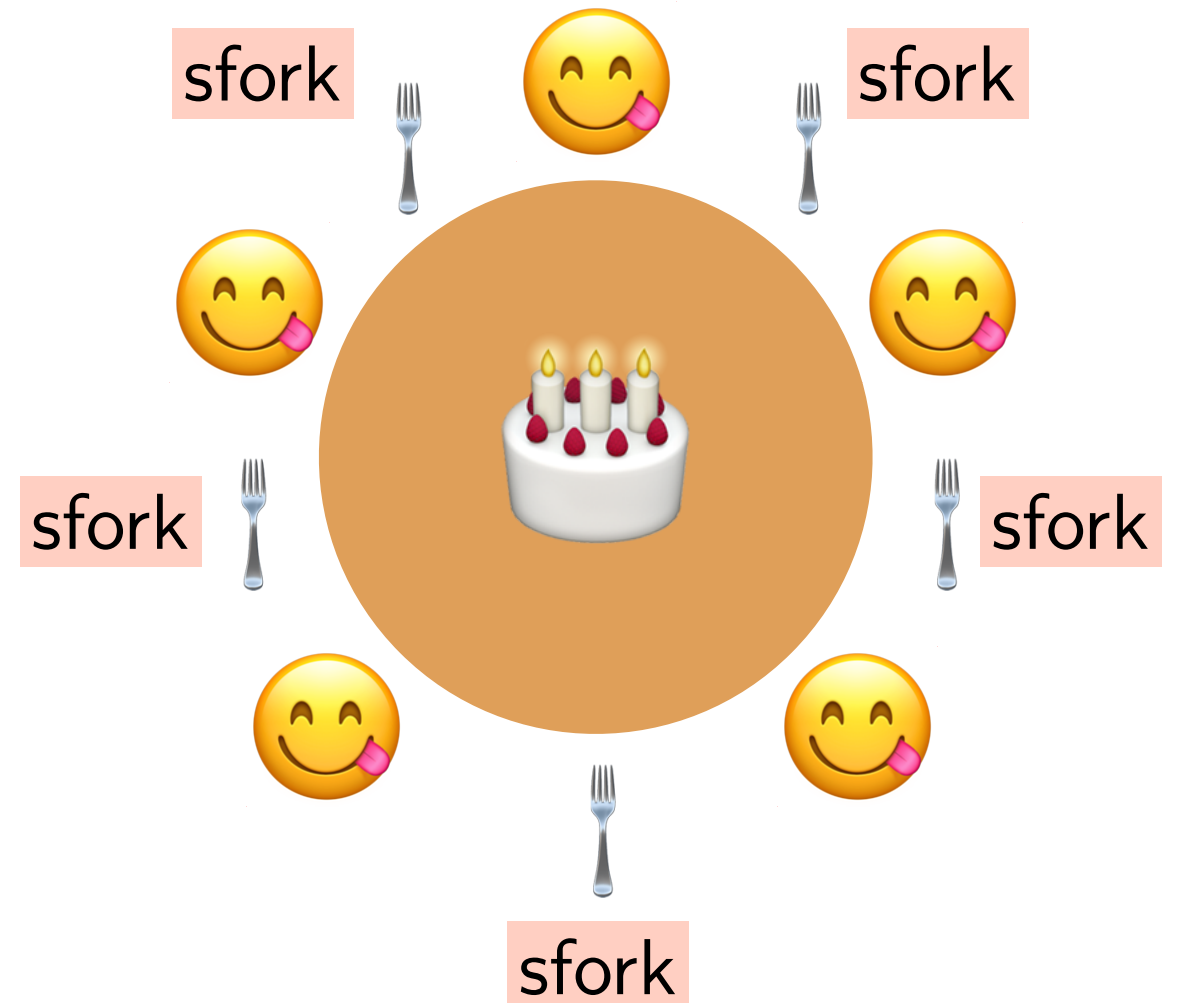


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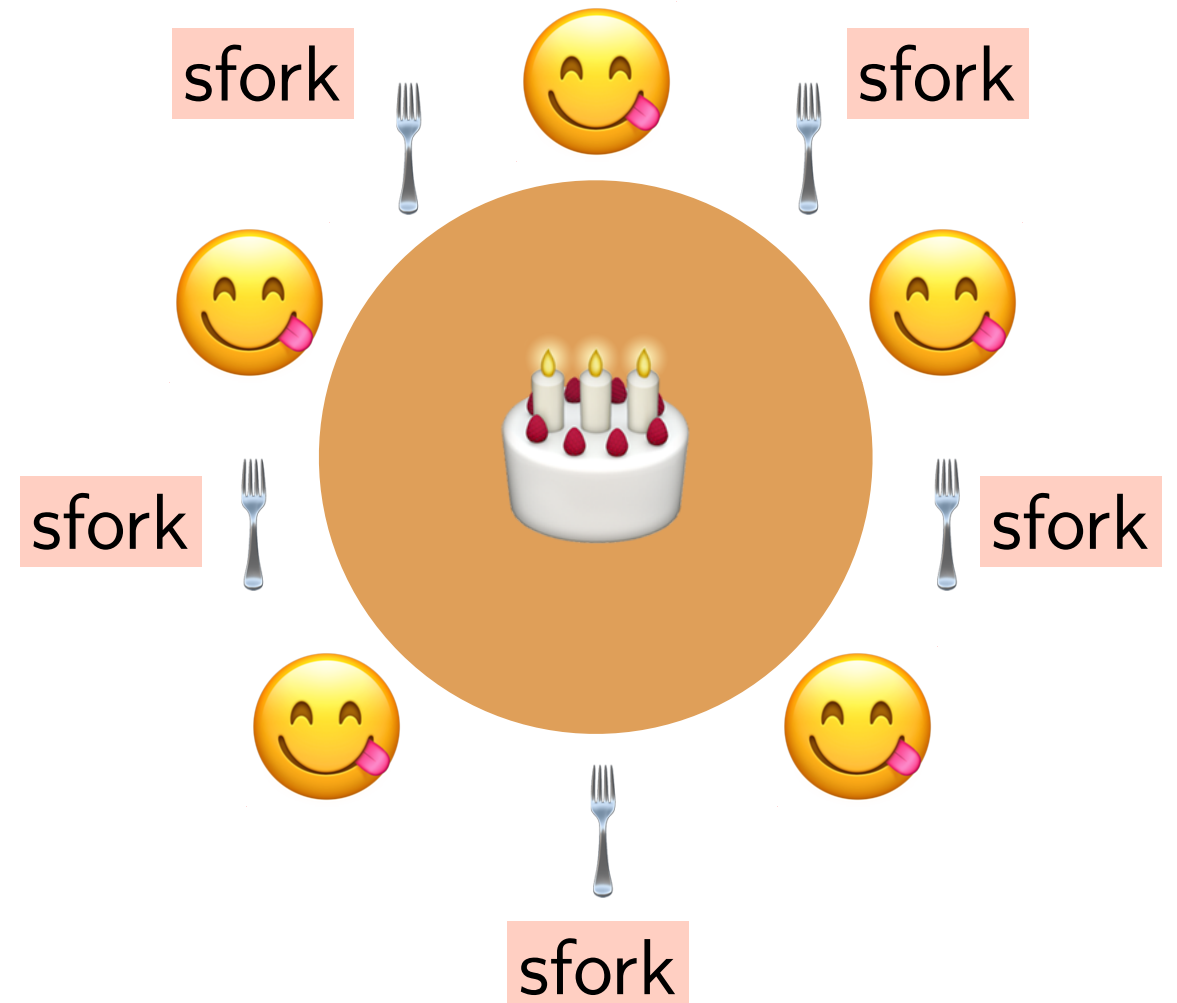


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Progress theorem:

- blocked process: linear process attempting to acquire
- configuration is stuck **only** if all processes are blocked

Curry-Howard isomorphism revisited

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Linear session types w/o manifest sharing:

- linear propositions — session types
- proofs — processes
- cut reduction — communication

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deadlock: failure of proof construction

Recovering expressiveness of pi-calculus for
session-typed concurrency

Expressiveness of linear session types

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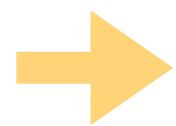
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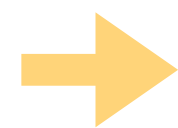
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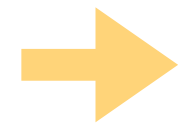
both recursion and sharing are necessary
[Balzer & Pfenning & Toninho 2018]

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→ both recursion and sharing are necessary
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→ key: sharing of channels and acquire-release discipline

→ encoding of untyped asynchronous π -calculus into SILLs and proof of its operational and observational correspondence

Acquire-release introduces non-determinism

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$$\text{coin} = \uparrow_L^S \oplus \{ \text{head} : \downarrow_L^S \text{ coin}, \text{tail} : \downarrow_L^S \text{ coin} \}$$

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Processes:

head: coin

sends “head” and recurs as **tail** process

tail: coin

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flipper: $1 \leftarrow \text{coin}$

reads (“flips”) given coin once and terminates

ndchoice: $\oplus \{ \text{yes} : 1, \text{no} : 1 \}$ spawns new coin and flipper processes and then reads (“flips”) the coin and terminates

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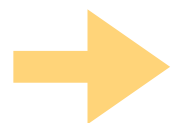
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→ coin flipping requires prior acquire

→ value read by ndchoice depends on order of two acquires

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Characteristics of untyped, asynchronous π -calculus:

- **Arity:** a π -calculus channel may connect arbitrarily many processes
- **Non-determinism:** e.g., $c(x).P \mid \bar{c}\langle a \rangle \mid c(y).Q$
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unordered “buffer”

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empty buffer

elem: \mathcal{U}_S

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send: $\Pi x:\mathcal{U}_S. \mathbf{1} \leftarrow \mathcal{U}_S$

attempts to acquire given buffer and inserts received channel

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Ongoing and future work

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Two forms of waiting:

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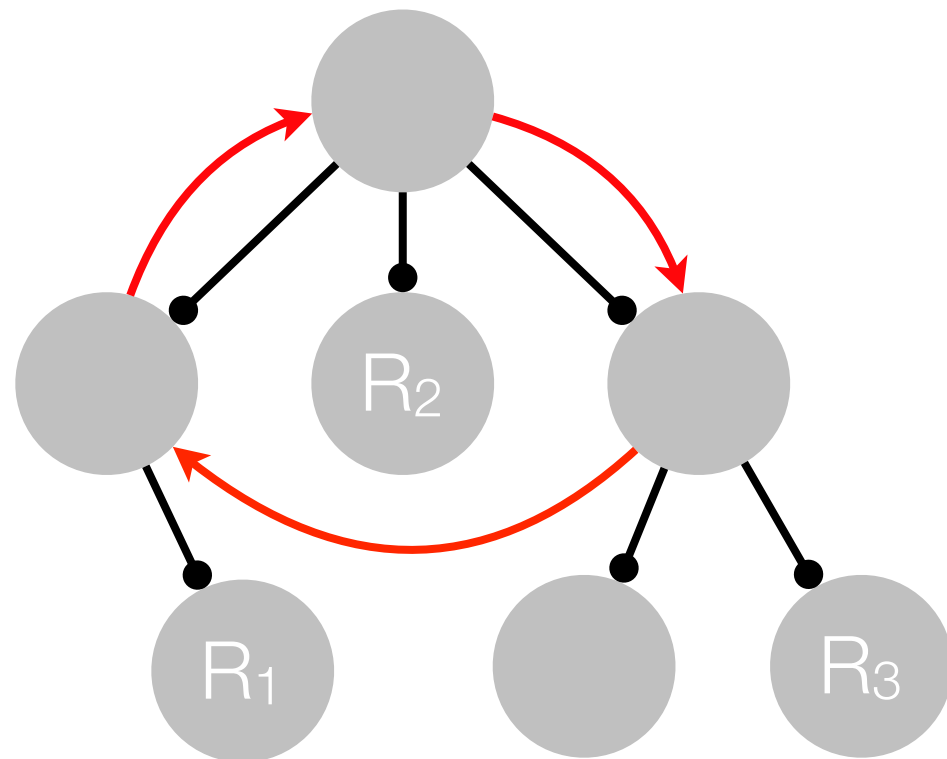
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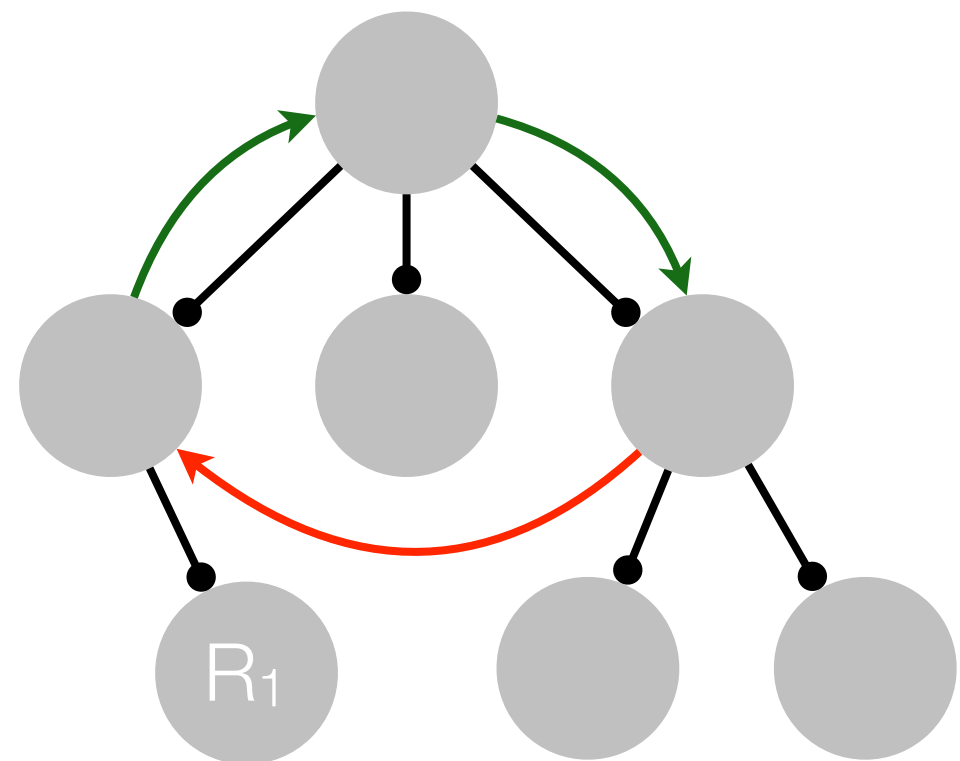
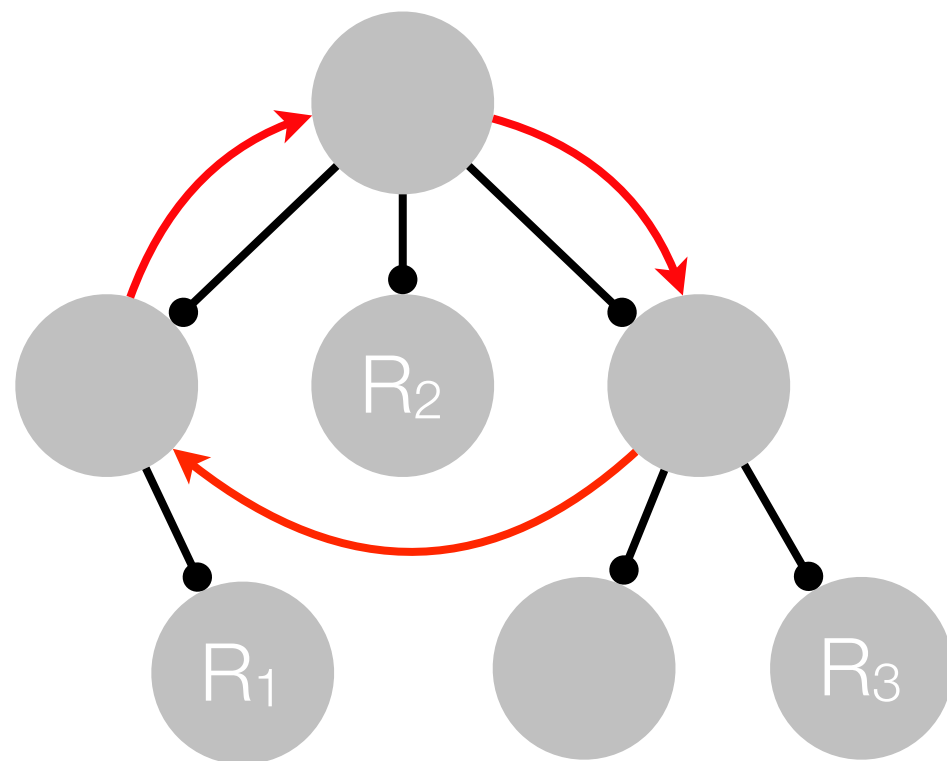
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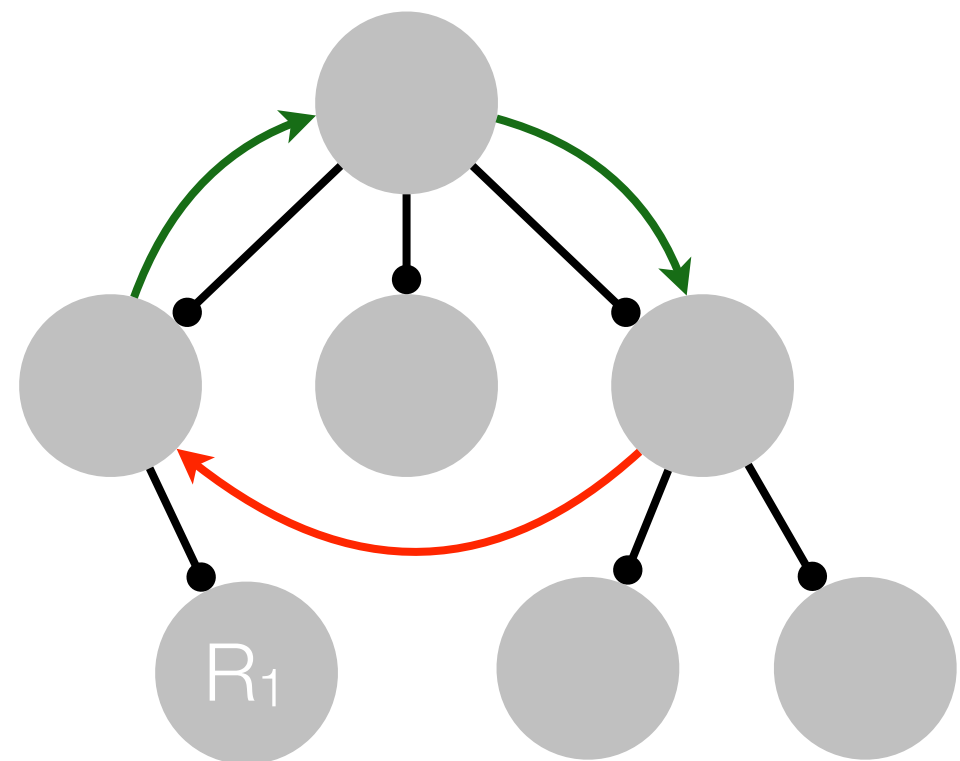
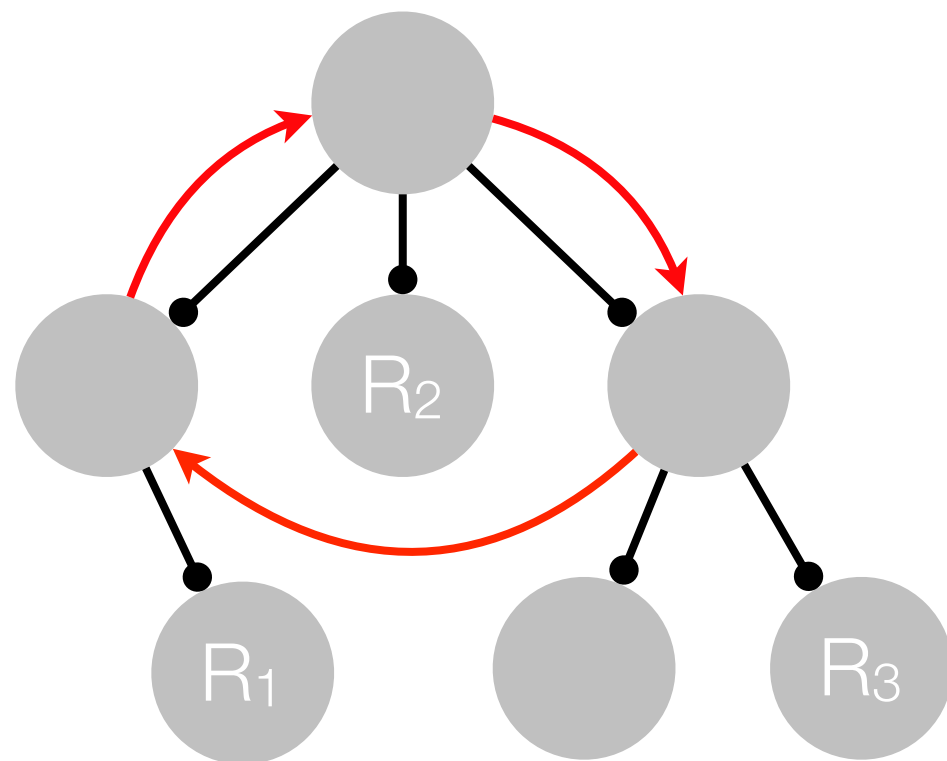
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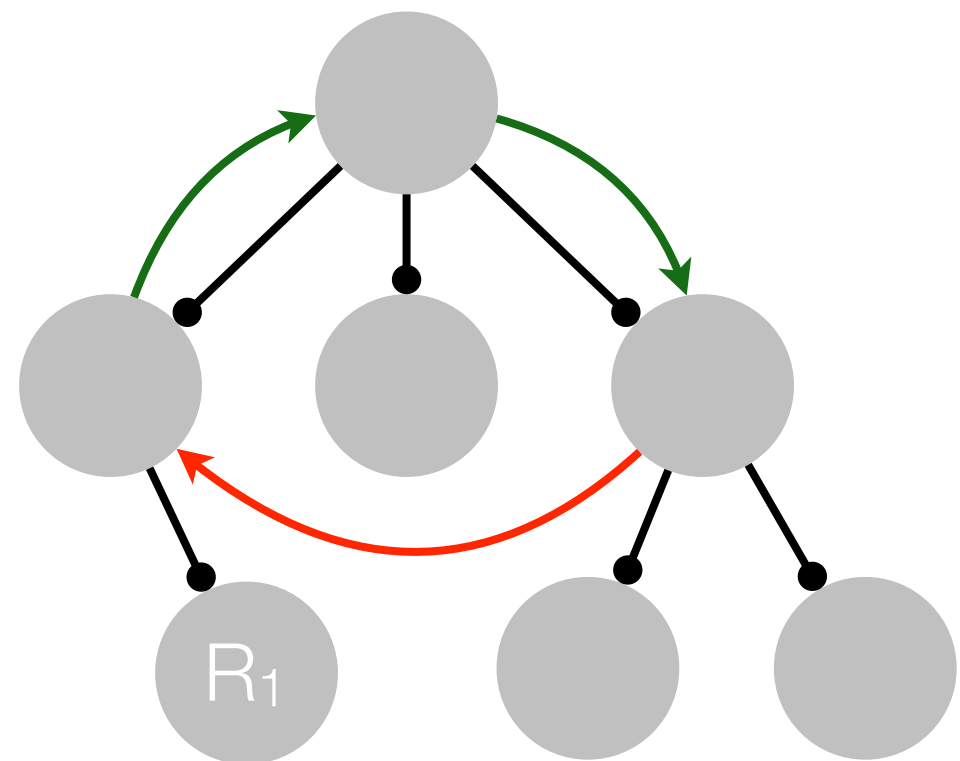
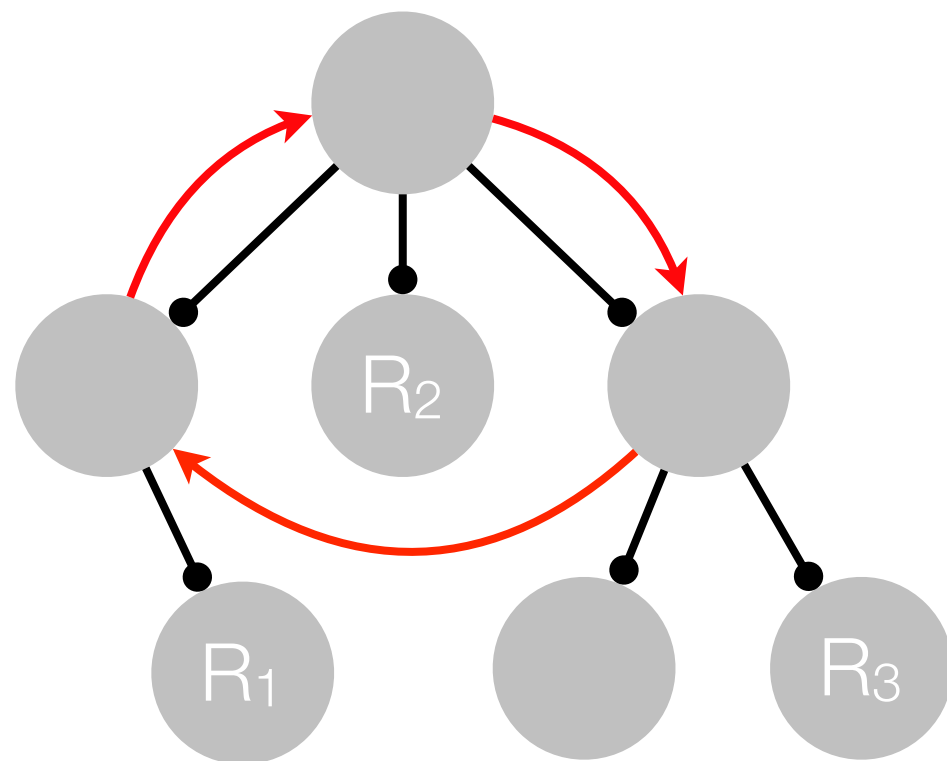


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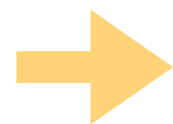
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see “manifest deadlock-freedom” [Balzer et al. 2019]

Session types for Rust (with Mozilla Research)

- Development of a library for Manifest Sharing in Rust
- Explore application to Servo

Digital contracts (with Das & Hoffmann & Pfenning)

- Development of Nomos, a new digital contract language
- Static guarantees:
 - protocol enforcement (shared session types)
 - control over resource usage (resource analysis)
 - tracking of assets (linear type system)

Summary

- Message-passing concurrent programming
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Thank you for your attention!