

Session Subtyping and Multiparty Compatibility

using Circular Sequents

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Adapted for Mobility Reading group 22/10/2020.

Ross Horne

Computer Science, University of Luxembourg

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$$\frac{\vdash T, U, \Gamma}{\vdash T \wp U, \Gamma} \qquad \frac{\vdash T, \Gamma \quad \vdash U, \Delta}{\vdash T \otimes U, \Gamma, \Delta}$$

$$\frac{[\text{TIMES}] \quad T, U, \Gamma \vdash}{T \otimes U, \Gamma \vdash}$$

$$\frac{[\text{PAR}] \quad T, \Gamma_1 \vdash \quad U, \Gamma_2 \vdash}{T \wp U, \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} [\text{OK}] \\ \text{OK}, \text{OK}, \dots \text{OK} \vdash \end{array}$$

$$\frac{[\text{TIMES}] \quad T, U, \Gamma \vdash}{T \otimes U, \Gamma \vdash}$$

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$$\frac{[\text{OK}] \quad \text{OK}, \text{OK}, \dots, \text{OK} \vdash}{}$$

$$\frac{[\text{JOIN}] \quad !\lambda_j; T_j, \Gamma \vdash \quad \text{for all } j \in I}{\bigvee_{i \in I} !\lambda_j; T_i, \Gamma \vdash}$$

$$\frac{[\text{MEET}] \quad ?\lambda_j; T_j, \Gamma \vdash \quad \text{for some } j \in I}{\bigwedge_{i \in I} ?\lambda_j; T_i, \Gamma \vdash}$$

$$\frac{[\text{PREFIX}] \quad T, U, \Gamma \vdash}{! \lambda; T, ? \lambda; U, \Gamma \vdash}$$

$$\frac{[\text{TIMES}] \quad T, U, \Gamma \vdash}{T \otimes U, \Gamma \vdash}$$

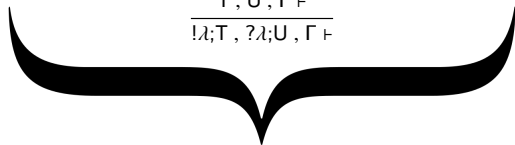
$$\frac{[\text{PAR}] \quad T, \Gamma_1 \vdash \quad U, \Gamma_2 \vdash}{T \wp U, \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash}$$

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$$\frac{[\text{MEET}] \quad ?\lambda_j; T_j, \Gamma \vdash \quad \text{for some } j \in I}{\bigwedge_{i \in I} ?\lambda_j; T_i, \Gamma \vdash}$$

$$\frac{[\text{PREFIX}] \quad T, U, \Gamma \vdash}{! \lambda; T, ? \lambda; U, \Gamma \vdash}$$




$$\frac{[\text{INTR}] \quad I \subseteq J \quad T_k, U_k, \Gamma \vdash \quad \text{for all } k \in I}{\bigvee_{i \in I} !\lambda_i; T_i, \bigwedge_{j \in J} ?\lambda_j; U_j, \Gamma \vdash}$$

Criticism 2: Session type systems should feature recursion.¹

¹Thanks to discussions with Mariangiola Dezani-Ciancaglini and Paola Giannini. 

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Design choice: Apply an algorithmic approach to equirecursive subtyping, due to Pierce and Sangiorgi, to make proofs in the sequent calculus circular.

$$\frac{[\text{Fix-}\mu] \quad [\Theta] \llbracket \mu\mathbf{t}.\mathbf{T}, \Gamma \rrbracket \mathbb{T}\{\mu\mathbf{t}.\mathbf{T}/t\}, \Gamma \vdash}{[\Theta] \mu\mathbf{t}.\mathbf{T}, \Gamma \vdash} \quad \quad \quad \frac{[\text{LEAF}]}{[\Theta] \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \Gamma \vdash}$$

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An Example

$$\frac{}{\mu\mathbf{u}.(?\lambda_1;\mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{v}.(?\lambda_2;\mathbf{v}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{t}.(!\lambda_1;\mathbf{t} \vee !\lambda_2;\mathbf{t}) \vdash} \text{[TIMES]}$$

Abbreviations :

An Example

$$\frac{\frac{}{U, V, T \vdash} \text{[Fix-}\mu\text{]}}{\mu\mathbf{u}.(?\lambda_1;\mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{v}.(?\lambda_2;\mathbf{v}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{t}.(!\lambda_1;\mathbf{t} \vee !\lambda_2;\mathbf{t}) \vdash} \text{[TIMES]}$$

Abbreviations :

- U = $\mu\mathbf{u}.(?\lambda_1;\mathbf{u})$
- V = $\mu\mathbf{v}.(?\lambda_2;\mathbf{v})$
- T = $\mu\mathbf{t}.(!\lambda_1;\mathbf{t} \vee !\lambda_2;\mathbf{t})$

An Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma U, V, !\lambda_1; T \vee !\lambda_2; T \vdash}{U, V, T \vdash} [\text{Fix-}\mu]}{\mu\mathbf{u}.(? \lambda_1; \mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{v}.(? \lambda_2; \mathbf{v}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{t}.(! \lambda_1; \mathbf{t} \vee ! \lambda_2; \mathbf{t}) \vdash} [\text{Times}]}{\quad} [\text{Join}]$$

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- $\Gamma = U, V, T$

An Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{}{[\Gamma] U, V, !\lambda_1; T \vdash} [\text{FIX-}\mu]}{[\Gamma] U, V, !\lambda_1; T \vee !\lambda_2; T \vdash} [\text{FIX-}\mu]}{U, V, T \vdash} [\text{FIX-}\mu]}{\mu \mathbf{u}. (? \lambda_1; \mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu \mathbf{v}. (? \lambda_2; \mathbf{v}) \otimes \mu \mathbf{t}. (! \lambda_1; \mathbf{t} \vee ! \lambda_2; \mathbf{t}) \vdash} [\text{TIMES}]}}{[\text{JOIN}]}$$

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$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{[\Gamma' \parallel \Gamma] ?\lambda_1; \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vdash}}{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vdash}}{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vee !\lambda_2; \mathbf{T} \vdash}}{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{T} \vdash}}}{\mu \mathbf{u}. (? \lambda_1; \mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu \mathbf{v}. (? \lambda_2; \mathbf{v}) \otimes \mu \mathbf{t}. (! \lambda_1; \mathbf{t} \vee ! \lambda_2; \mathbf{t}) \vdash}$$

[PREFIX]
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[FIX-μ]
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$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{[\Gamma' \parallel \Gamma] \Gamma \vdash} \text{ [LEAF]}}{[\Gamma' \parallel \Gamma] ?\lambda_1; \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{ [PREFIX]}}{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{ [FIX-}\mu\text{]}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{[\Gamma'' \parallel \Gamma] \Gamma \vdash} \text{ [LEAF]}}{[\Gamma'' \parallel \Gamma] \mathbf{U}, ?\lambda_2; \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_2; \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{ [PREFIX]}}{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_2; \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{ [FIX-}\mu\text{]}}{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vee !\lambda_2; \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{ [JOIN]}}{\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{ [FIX-}\mu\text{]}}{\mu\mathbf{u}.(?\lambda_1; \mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{v}.(?\lambda_2; \mathbf{v}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{t}.(!\lambda_1; \mathbf{t} \vee !\lambda_2; \mathbf{t}) \vdash} \text{ [TIMES]}$$

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Multiparty Compatibility: Proves the following threads are multiparty compatible.

$$\mu Y. (? \lambda_1; Y) \parallel \mu Z. (? \lambda_2; Z) \parallel \mu X. (! \lambda_1; X \oplus ! \lambda_2; X)$$

An Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{[\Gamma' \parallel \Gamma] \Gamma \vdash}}{[\Gamma' \parallel \Gamma] ?\lambda_1; \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{[LEAF]}}{\text{[PREFIX]}} \quad \frac{\frac{\overline{[\Gamma'' \parallel \Gamma] \Gamma \vdash}}{[\Gamma'' \parallel \Gamma] \mathbf{U}, ?\lambda_2; \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_2; \mathbf{T} \vdash} \text{[LEAF]}}{\text{[PREFIX]}}}{\text{[FIX-}\mu\text{]}} \quad \frac{\frac{\overline{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vdash}}{\text{[FIX-}\mu\text{]}} \quad \frac{\overline{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_2; \mathbf{T} \vdash}}{\text{[FIX-}\mu\text{]}}}{\text{[JOIN]}}}{\frac{\overline{[\Gamma] \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}, !\lambda_1; \mathbf{T} \vee !\lambda_2; \mathbf{T} \vdash}}{\text{[FIX-}\mu\text{]}}} \text{[TIMES]}}{\mu\mathbf{u}.(?\lambda_1; \mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{v}.(?\lambda_2; \mathbf{v}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{t}.(!\lambda_1; \mathbf{t} \vee !\lambda_2; \mathbf{t}) \vdash}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
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 \end{aligned}$$

Multiparty Compatibility: Proves the following threads are multiparty compatible.

$$\mu\mathbf{Y}.(?\lambda_1; \mathbf{Y}) \parallel \mu\mathbf{Z}.(?\lambda_2; \mathbf{Z}) \parallel \mu\mathbf{X}.(!\lambda_1; \mathbf{X} \oplus !\lambda_2; \mathbf{X})$$

Subtyping: Establishes the following subtype relation ($\mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V} \leq \mathbf{T}$ iff $\mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{T}} \vdash$).

$$\mu\mathbf{u}.(?\lambda_1; \mathbf{u}) \otimes \mu\mathbf{v}.(?\lambda_2; \mathbf{v}) \leq \mu\mathbf{t}.(?\lambda_1; \mathbf{t} \wedge ?\lambda_2; \mathbf{t})$$

The Cut Elimination “Gold Mine” (again)

Theorem (cut elimination)

The rule $\frac{\Gamma_1, T \vdash \quad \bar{T}, \Gamma_2 \vdash}{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash}$ *is admissible in Session.*

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Theorem (cut elimination)

The rule $\frac{\Gamma_1, T \vdash \quad \bar{T}, \Gamma_2 \vdash}{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash}$ [Cut] is admissible in Session.

Corollary (algorithmic subtyping)

Subtyping is a decidable preorder.

Theorem (algorithmic typing)

All instances of $\frac{\Delta \vdash P : T \quad T \leq U}{\Delta \vdash P : U}$ [SUBSUMPTION] can be pushed to the bottom of a type derivation.

Theorem (deadlock freedom)

Any **race-free** multiparty-compatible network satisfies deadlock freedom.

Corollary (substitution principle)

P can replace Q while preserving multiparty compatibility,
whenever $T \leq U$, where $\vdash P : T$ and $\vdash Q : U$.

Now I see! So, what cool things can you do?

User name:

Password:

Log in

If you have no EasyChair account, [create an account](#)
 Forgot your password? [click here](#)
 Problems to log in? [click here](#)



Owner:

```
?login_page(app_ID, scope);
!deny ⊕ !authorise(name, password)
```

Trusted App:

```
!login_page(app_ID, scope);
?deny;!release
+ ?authorise(name, password);
  recY. !release
    ⊕ !request(token);
      ?revoke + ?response(data);Y
```

Resource:

```
recX. ?release
+ ?request(token);
!revoke ⊕ !response(data);X
```



Trusted App:

```
!login_page(app_ID, scope);  
?deny;!release  
+ ?authorise(name, password);  
  recY.!release  
⊕ !request(token);  
  ?revoke + ?response(data);Y
```



OAuth 2.0 Server:



```
?initiate(app_ID, scope);  
!login_page(app_ID, scope);  
(?deny;!close;!release)  
+ ?authorise(name, password);  
  (!close;!release)  
⊕ !authorisation_code(code);  
  ?exchange(app_ID, secret, code);  
  (!close;!release)  
⊕ !access_token(token)
```

Untrusted App:

```
!initiate(app_ID, scope);  
?close  
+ ?authorisation_code(code);  
  !exchange(app_ID, secret, code);  
  ?close  
+ ?access_token(token);  
  recY. !request(token);  
  ?revoke  
  + ?response(data);Y
```



Trusted App:

```
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```



OAuth 2.0 Server:



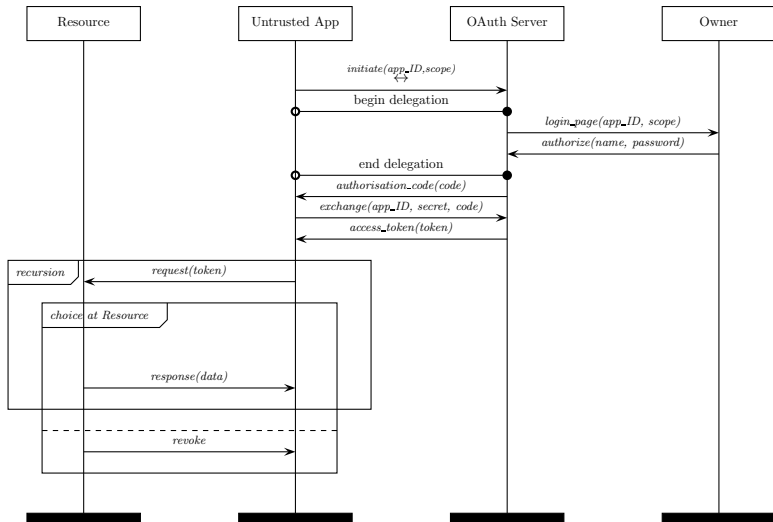
```
?initiate(app_ID, scope);  
!login_page(app_ID, scope);  
(?deny;!close;!release)  
+ ?authorise(name, password);  
  (!close;!release)  
⊕ !authorisation_code(code);  
  ?exchange(app_ID, secret, code);  
  (!close;!release)  
⊕ !access_token(token)
```

Untrusted App:

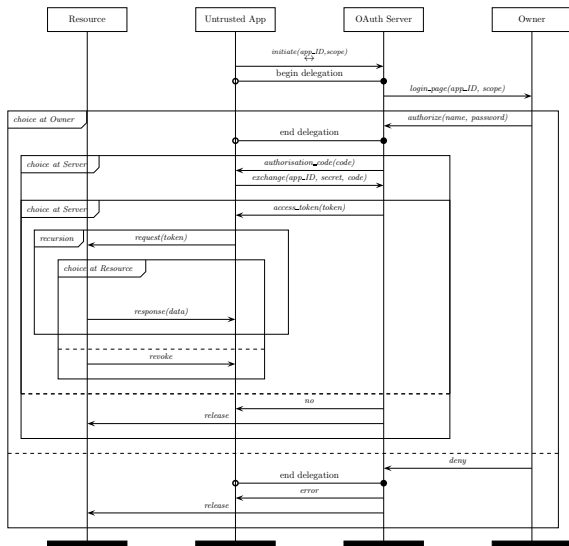
```
!initiate(app_ID, scope);  
?close  
+ ?authorisation_code(code);  
  !exchange(app_ID, secret, code);  
  ?close  
+ ?access_token(token);  
  recY. !request(token);  
  ?revoke  
+ ?response(data);Y
```

Untrusted App ⊗ OAuth Server ≤ Trusted App

An application that delegates to an OAuth 2.0 server



Allowing the deputy to make a choice is useful



Internal delegation may liberate multiparty subtyping with roles.



Trusted App:



```
Owner!login_page(app_ID, scope);
?deny;!release
+ Owner?authorise(name, password);
  recY.!release
⊕ Resource!request(token);
  ?revoke + Resource?response(data);Y
```

```
App?initiate(app_ID, scope);
App◊◊;
Owner!login_page(app_ID, scope);
(?deny;◊)◊App;!close;!release
+ Owner?authorise(name, password);
  ◊)◊App;
  (!close;!release)
⊕ App!authorisation_code(code);
  App?exchange(app_ID, secret, code);
  (!close;!release)
⊕ App!access_token(token)
```

```
OAuth!initiate(add_ID, scope);
◊◊(◊OAuth; OAuth◊)◊;
?close
+ OAuth?authorisation_code(code);
  OAuth!exchange(app_ID, secret, code);
  ?close
+ OAuth?access_token(token);
  recY. OAuth!request(token);
  ?revoke
  + Resource?response(data);Y
```


Conclusion and discussion

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Discussion: The follow has no global type, but is deadlock free and both “Kobayashi” and “Padovani” live (LIVE and LIVE+ respectively in POPL’19). System `SESSION` verifies this (but only guarantees deadlock freedom without further modifications).

$$\mu X. (!\lambda_1; X \oplus !\lambda_2) \parallel \mu Y. (? \lambda_1; Y + ? \lambda_2) \parallel \mu X. (!\lambda_3; X \oplus !\lambda_4) \parallel \mu Y. (? \lambda_3; Y + ? \lambda_4)$$

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Question for the Mobility Reading Group: What established extensions of global types allow the above to be typed and also guarantee livelock freedom (or, at least, deadlock freedom)?