

# Deconfined Global Types for Asynchronous Sessions

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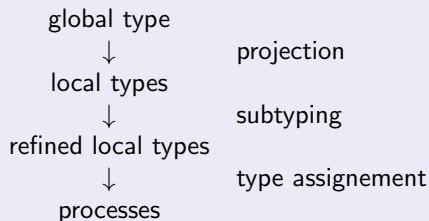
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*ensure global properties of networks*

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## Structure of typing



# Asynchronous communications

in traditional global types

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## Issue

- asynchronous subtyping is **undecidable**
- the gap between global types and processes is too large!

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*reduce the gap between global types and processes*

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- **split outputs and inputs** in global types
- use simple subtyping
- **well-formedness** conditions on global types to ensure good properties

# Outline

- 1 Asynchronous multiparty sessions
- 2 Asynchronous Global Types
- 3 Progress and well-formedness

# Processes

$$P ::=_{\rho} p!\{\lambda_i; P_i\}_{i \in I} \mid p?\{\lambda_i; P_i\}_{i \in I} \mid \mathbf{0}$$

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$$P = q!\lambda_1; q?\lambda_2; P \quad Q = p!\lambda_2; p?\lambda_1; Q$$

# Networks and Queues

## Network

$$\mathbb{N} ::= p_1 \llbracket P_1 \rrbracket \parallel \dots \parallel p_n \llbracket P_n \rrbracket$$

where  $p_i \neq p_j$  if  $i \neq j$

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$$\mathcal{M} ::= \emptyset \mid \langle p, \lambda, q \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}$$

where  $\langle p, \lambda, q \rangle$  is a **message** from  $p$  to  $q$  with label  $\lambda$

we consider queues **modulo an equivalence**  $\equiv$

$$\mathcal{M}_1 \cdot \langle p, \lambda_1, q \rangle \cdot \langle r, \lambda_2, s \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}_2 \equiv \mathcal{M}_1 \cdot \langle r, \lambda_2, s \rangle \cdot \langle p, \lambda_1, q \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}_2 \quad \text{if } p \neq r \text{ or } q \neq s$$



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## Session

network + queue  $\mathbb{N} \parallel \mathcal{M}$

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$$p \llbracket q! \{ \lambda_i; P_i \}_{i \in I} \rrbracket \parallel \mathbb{N} \parallel \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{p q! \lambda_h} p \llbracket P_h \rrbracket \parallel \mathbb{N} \parallel \mathcal{M} \cdot \langle p, \lambda_h, q \rangle \quad \text{where } h \in I$$

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$$q \llbracket p? \{ \lambda_j; Q_j \}_{j \in J} \rrbracket \parallel \mathbb{N} \parallel \langle p, \lambda_h, q \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{pq? \lambda_h} q \llbracket Q_h \rrbracket \parallel \mathbb{N} \parallel \mathcal{M} \quad \text{where } h \in J$$

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## Example

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- $p q! \{ \lambda_i; G_i \}_{i \in I} =$  **output choice** (p sends to q a label  $\lambda_i$ )
- $p q? \lambda; G =$  **input** (q receives from p label  $\lambda$ )
- $\text{End} =$  **termination**

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$$G = p q! \lambda_1; q p! \lambda_2; q p? \lambda_2; p q? \lambda_1; G$$

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$$[\text{IN-EXT}] \frac{G \upharpoonright s \mapsto P}{(pq?\lambda; G) \upharpoonright s \mapsto P} \quad \begin{array}{l} s \neq q \\ s \in \text{players}(G) \end{array}$$



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$$[\text{OUT-SND}] \frac{G_i \upharpoonright p \mapsto P_i \quad \forall i \in I}{(pq!\{\lambda_i; G_i\}_{i \in I}) \upharpoonright p \mapsto q!\{\lambda_i; P_i\}_{i \in I}}$$

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$C ::= []_n \mid p?\{\lambda_i; C_i\}_{i \in I} \mid p!\{\lambda_i; C_i\}_{i \in I} \mid P$

$$[\text{OUT-RCV}] \frac{G_i \upharpoonright q \mapsto C[p?\lambda_i; P_{i,j}]_{j \in J} \quad \forall i \in I}{(p q!\{\lambda_i; G_i\}_{i \in I}) \upharpoonright q \mapsto C[p?\{\lambda_i; P_{i,j}\}_{i \in I}]_{j \in J}} \quad q \in \text{players}(p q!\{\lambda_i; G_i\}_{i \in I})$$

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$$[\text{OUT-EXT}] \frac{G_i \upharpoonright s \mapsto \mathcal{C}[r?\lambda'_i; R_{i,j}]_{j \in J} \quad \forall i \in I}{(p q!\{\lambda_i; G_i\}_{i \in I}) \upharpoonright s \mapsto \mathcal{C}[r?\{\lambda'_i; R_{i,j}\}_{i \in I}]_{j \in J}} \quad \begin{array}{l} s \notin \{p, q\} \\ s \in \text{players}(G_i) \quad \forall i \in I \end{array}$$

# Projection is a function

$G \upharpoonright p \mapsto P_1$  and  $G \upharpoonright p \mapsto P_2$  imply  $P_1 = P_2$

proved under the assumption that  $G$  is bounded

## An example

$$G = p q! \{ \lambda_1; G_1, \lambda_2; G_2 \}$$
$$G_i = q p! \{ \lambda_3; p q? \lambda_i; q p? \lambda_3; \text{End}, \\ \lambda_4; p q? \lambda_i; q p? \lambda_4; G \}$$

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$$G \upharpoonright p = P \quad P = q! \{ \lambda_1; P_1, \lambda_2; P_1 \} \quad C = [] \\ P_1 = q? \{ \lambda_3; \mathbf{0}, \lambda_4; P \}$$

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$$G \upharpoonright q = Q \quad Q = p! \{ \lambda_3; Q_3, \lambda_4; Q_2 \} \quad C = p! \{ \lambda_3; []_1, \lambda_4; []_2 \} \\ Q_1 = p? \{ \lambda_1; \mathbf{0}, \lambda_2; \mathbf{0} \} \\ Q_2 = p? \{ \lambda_1; Q, \lambda_2; Q \}$$

# From global types to networks

Type assignement  $\mathbb{N} : G$

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where subtyping  $\leq$  is the simple one:  
it allows **more inputs** and **less outputs**

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all non-terminated derivatives of  $\mathbb{N} \parallel \mathcal{M}$  are live
- **no locked inputs**  
all inputs will eventually be satisfied
- **no orphan messages**  
all messages in the queue will eventually be read

formalised using **parallel reduction**

$$\mathbb{N} \parallel \mathcal{M} \xRightarrow{\Delta} \mathbb{N}' \parallel \mathcal{M}'$$

$\Delta$  is a maximal set of possible coherent actions

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- $G = p q! \{ \lambda_1; p q? \lambda_1; q r! \lambda_3; q r? \lambda_3; G, \lambda_2; p q? \lambda_2; G \}$       **r is locked!**

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well-formedness depends on the message queue  $\mathcal{M}$ :

$p q? \lambda; \text{End}$  well-formed if  $\mathcal{M} = \langle p, \lambda, q \rangle$  but ill formed if  $\mathcal{M} = \emptyset$

# Well-formedness

a **type configuration**  $G \parallel \mathcal{M}$  is well-formed if

- $G$  is projectable for all participants
- $G$  is **bounded**  
(all players occur at bounded depth in all paths of  $G$ )
- $G \parallel \mathcal{M}$  is **input/output matching**

# Typing

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## Properties

- Subject Reduction
- Session Fidelity
- Progress

# Input/Output Matching

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{[END]} \frac{\frac{}{\frac{}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \text{End} \parallel \emptyset}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \text{End} \parallel \emptyset}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \text{End} \parallel \emptyset}} \\ \text{[IN]} \frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \mathbf{G} \parallel \mathcal{M}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} ? \lambda ; \mathbf{G} \parallel \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, \mathbf{q} \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} ? \lambda ; \mathbf{G} \parallel \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, \mathbf{q} \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} ? \lambda ; \mathbf{G} \parallel \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda, \mathbf{q} \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}} \\ \text{[OUT]} \frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \mathbf{G}_i \parallel \mathcal{M} \cdot \langle \mathbf{p}, \lambda_i, \mathbf{q} \rangle} \quad \forall i \in I}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} ! \{ \lambda_i ; \mathbf{G}_i \}_{i \in I} \parallel \mathcal{M}}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} ! \{ \lambda_i ; \mathbf{G}_i \}_{i \in I} \parallel \mathcal{M}} \end{array}$$



# Input/Output Matching

$$[\text{END}] \frac{}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \text{End} \parallel \emptyset} \quad [\text{IN}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{iom}} G \parallel \mathcal{M}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} p q ? \lambda; G \parallel \langle p, \lambda, q \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}} \quad \vdash_{\text{read}} (G, \mathcal{M})$$

$$[\text{OUT}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{iom}} G_i \parallel \mathcal{M} \cdot \langle p, \lambda_i, q \rangle \quad \forall i \in I}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} p q ! \{ \lambda_i; G_i \}_{i \in I} \parallel \mathcal{M}} \quad \vdash_{\text{read}} (G_i, \mathcal{M} \cdot \langle p, \lambda_i, q \rangle) \quad \forall i \in I$$

$\vdash_{\text{read}} (G, \mathcal{M})$  checks that  $G$  reads all messages in  $\mathcal{M}$

# Input/Output Matching

$$[\text{END}] \frac{}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \text{End} \parallel \emptyset} \quad [\text{IN}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{iom}} G \parallel \mathcal{M}}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \text{p q?}\lambda; G \parallel \langle \text{p}, \lambda, \text{q} \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}} \quad \vdash_{\text{read}} (G, \mathcal{M})$$

$$[\text{OUT}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{iom}} G_i \parallel \mathcal{M} \cdot \langle \text{p}, \lambda_i, \text{q} \rangle \quad \forall i \in I}{\vdash_{\text{iom}} \text{p q!}\{\lambda_i; G_i\}_{i \in I} \parallel \mathcal{M}} \quad \vdash_{\text{read}} (G_i, \mathcal{M} \cdot \langle \text{p}, \lambda_i, \text{q} \rangle) \quad \forall i \in I$$

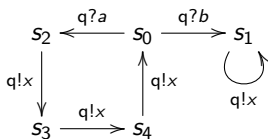
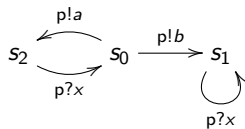
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$$[\text{EMPTY-R}] \frac{}{\vdash_{\text{read}} (G, \emptyset)} \quad [\text{OUT-R}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{read}} (G_i, \mathcal{M}) \quad (\forall i \in I)}{\vdash_{\text{read}} (\text{p q!}\{\lambda_i; G_i\}_{i \in I}, \mathcal{M})}$$

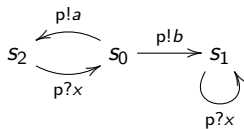
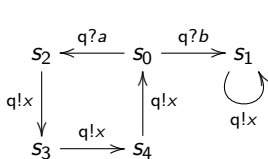
$$[\text{IN-R1}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{read}} (G, \mathcal{M})}{\vdash_{\text{read}} (\text{p q?}\lambda; G, \langle \text{p}, \lambda, \text{q} \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M})}$$

$$[\text{IN-R2}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{read}} (G, \mathcal{M})}{\vdash_{\text{read}} (\text{p q?}\lambda; G, \mathcal{M})} \quad \mathcal{M} \neq \langle \text{p}, \lambda, \text{q} \rangle \cdot \mathcal{M}'$$

# A well-formed type


$$P = q?\{a; q!x; q!x; q!x; P, b; P_1\}$$
$$P_1 = q!x; P_1$$

$$Q = p!\{a; p?x; Q, b; Q_1\}$$
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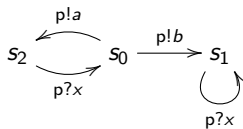
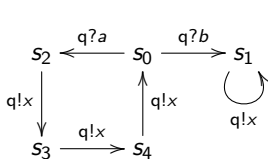
$$P_1 = q!x; P_1$$

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$G \parallel \emptyset$  is well-formed

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$\vdash_{\text{iom}} G \parallel \mathcal{M}$  is coinductively defined: it may be undecidable

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## Key rule

$$[\text{CYCLE}] \frac{\vdash_{\text{read}} (G, \mathcal{M}) \quad \vdash_{\text{agr}} (G, \mathcal{M}'') \quad \vdash_{\text{dread}} (G, \mathcal{M}'')}{\mathcal{H}_1, (G, \mathcal{M}), \mathcal{H}_2 \vdash_{\text{iom}}^{\mathcal{I}} G \parallel \mathcal{M}'} \quad \mathcal{M}' \equiv \mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{M}''$$



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# Conclusion and future work

## Contributions

- a new formalism of global types splitting outputs and inputs
- a decidable type-checking for asynchronous sessions
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- prototype implementation in co-logic programming (available on GitHub)

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## Further work

- formal comparison with traditional global types + asynchronous subtyping
- proof/counterexamples of completeness of the algorithm for well-formedness
- ...

# References

- Ilaria Castellani, Mariangiola Dezani-Ciancaglini and Paola Giannini.  
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Questions?

Thank you!