

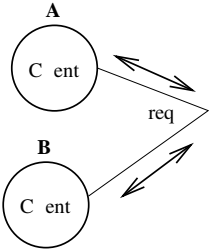
Assigning Types to Processes

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AB_S - AC-- In w de area d str buted syste s t s now co on for *higher-order code*

— YPING P OCE E
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β , and composition, composition. Both these require a definition of substitution of values for variables.



on part A –

–order the judgement to suffice to prove that for any $w \in \text{dom}(\Delta \sqcap \Delta)$, $\Gamma \vdash \Delta(w) \leq (\Delta \sqcap \Delta)(w)$ – here are three possibilities for w to see that $w \in \text{dom}(\Delta) \cap \text{dom}(\Delta)$, $w \in \text{dom}(\Delta) - \text{dom}(\Delta)$ or $\text{dom}(\Delta) - \text{dom}(\Delta)$ – In the first case we have, from the hypothesis, that $\Gamma \vdash \Delta(w) \leq \Delta_i(w)$ and we may apply induction on part A to obtain $\Gamma \vdash \Delta(w) \leq \Delta(w) \sqcap \Delta(w)$ and the result follows, because in this case $(\Delta \sqcap \Delta)(w) = \Delta(w) \sqcap \Delta(w)$ –

–the other two possibilities for w are similar but simpler the inductive steps are not required –

Parts C and D are also proved simultaneously, this time by simultaneous induction on the definition of the operators \sqcap and \sqcup

(Common)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{AL} \quad \frac{\vdash \Gamma, u \tau, \Gamma' \text{ Env}}{\Gamma, u \tau, \Gamma' \vdash u \tau} \quad \text{CON} \quad \frac{\vdash \Gamma, \text{Env}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{nat}} \quad \text{etc.} \\
 \text{B}_H \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash P \iota \rho \quad \Gamma \vdash \rho \leq \rho'}{\Gamma \vdash P \iota \rho'} \quad \text{B}_N \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash u \iota \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash \sigma < \sigma'}{\Gamma \vdash u \iota \sigma'}
 \end{array}$$

(Function)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{AB}_S^H \quad \frac{\Gamma, X \iota \sigma_H \vdash P \iota \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(X \iota \sigma_H) P \iota \sigma_H \rightarrow \rho} \quad \text{APP}_H \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash P \iota \sigma_H \rightarrow \rho \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \iota \sigma_H}{\Gamma \vdash P Q \iota \rho} \\
 \text{AB}_S^N \quad \frac{\Gamma, x \iota \sigma \vdash P \iota \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x \iota \sigma) P \iota (x \iota \sigma) \rightarrow \rho} \quad \text{APP}_N \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash P \iota (x \iota \sigma) \rightarrow \rho \quad \Gamma \vdash u \iota \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash P u \iota \rho\{u/x\}}
 \end{array}$$

(Process)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{NIL} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{0} \iota []} \quad \text{PA} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash P \iota \pi} \quad \text{EP} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash *P \iota \pi} \quad \text{E}_S \quad \frac{}{\Gamma, a \iota \sigma \vdash P \iota \pi} \\
 \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{0} \iota []} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash P \iota \pi} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash *P \iota \pi} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash (\nu a \iota \sigma) P \iota \pi/a} \\
 \text{O}_- \quad \frac{\pi \vdash_{\Gamma} u \iota (\tau, \dots, \tau_n)^0 \quad \Gamma \vdash P \iota \pi}{\Gamma \vdash V \iota \tau_i \quad \tau_i \equiv \sigma_i \Rightarrow \pi \vdash_{\Gamma} V \iota \sigma_i} \quad \text{IN} \quad \frac{\pi \vdash_{\Gamma} u \iota (\tau, \dots, \tau_n)^I}{\Gamma, x \iota \tau, \dots, x_n \iota \tau_n \vdash P \iota \pi, x \iota \tau, \dots, x_n \iota \tau_n} \\
 \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash u \langle V, \dots, V_n \rangle P \iota \pi} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash u \langle x \iota \tau, \dots, x_n \iota \tau_n \rangle P \iota \pi}
 \end{array}$$

 FIG. 5. Typing system for $\lambda\pi_v$

The corresponding natural deduction rules for APP_N allow dynamic channel abstraction onto types during β reduction. If a term P has a type $(x \iota \sigma) \rightarrow \rho$, we can apply a name a whose type is less than σ to P —then a is substituted for x in ρ —

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \iota (x \iota \sigma) \rightarrow \rho, \quad \Gamma \vdash a \iota \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash P a \iota \rho\{a/x\}}$$

As an example of the use of this rule consider the channel abstraction

$$P \equiv \lambda(x \text{ nat})(x \langle \rangle) | b$$

is the process type which maps b to the same type $(\text{int})^0$ —then with the output rule, together with NIL and the abstraction rules, we can establish

$$\Delta_{ab} \vdash b \langle \cdot \rangle \mathbf{0} \bullet [\Delta_b]$$

and therefore

$$\Delta_{ab} \vdash a \langle b \langle \cdot \rangle \mathbf{0} \rangle \mathbf{0} \bullet [a \langle \Delta_b \rangle^0]$$

—THE INPUT RULE— IN — the rule for prefixing is straightforward generalisation of that in LE ,

$$\pi \vdash_{\Gamma} u \bullet (\tau)^{\mathbb{I}} \quad \Gamma, x \tau \vdash P \bullet \pi, x \tau$$

An application of the rule O_{int} gives the judgement

$$x : (\text{int})^I, y : (\text{int})^0, z : \text{int} \vdash y \langle z \rangle : [\Delta_{xy}]$$

where Δ_{xy} denotes the interface $\{x : (\text{int})^I, y : (\text{int})^0\}$. An application of the input rule IN , followed by an application of EP now gives

$$x : (\text{int})^I, y : (\text{int})^0 \vdash *x \langle \text{int} \rangle y \langle z \rangle : [\Delta_{xy}]$$

Now we may apply the channel abstraction on rule ABS_{SNTW} to obtain the following type for the forwarder

$$\vdash \text{FW} : (x : (\text{int})^I) \rightarrow (y : (\text{int})^0) \rightarrow [\Delta_{xy}]$$

Let us now see how we can use this typing to assign a type to the process R , as discussed in the Introduction

$$R \Leftarrow s \langle c \rangle c (y : \tau_{\text{fw}}) (y a b)$$

For convenience τ_{fw} denotes the type assigned to the forwarder and let us define

$$\Delta_R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a : (\text{int})^I, b : (\text{int})^0, c : (\text{int})^0\}$$

we can now type the combined system. By this process figure, we now

$\Delta \vdash [\text{req}] ((\tau$

Subject reduction again may be viewed as a generalisation of Lemma 1.

LEMMA

$$\begin{array}{l}
 a(x_1 \tau_1, \dots, x_n \tau_n) P \xrightarrow{\Gamma, \pi}_{err} \quad \text{if } \Gamma \not\vdash [a_1(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)^1] \leq \pi^- \\
 a(V_1, \dots, V_n) P \xrightarrow{\Gamma, \pi}_{err} \quad \text{if no } \tau_i \text{ s.t. } \Gamma \vdash [a_1(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)^0] \leq \pi \text{ and } \Gamma \vdash V_i \tau_i^- \\
 \\
 \frac{P \xrightarrow{\Gamma, a \sigma}_{err}}{(\nu a \sigma) P \xrightarrow{\Gamma, (\pi/a)}_{err}} \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\Gamma, \pi} \text{ or } Q \xrightarrow{\Gamma, \pi}}{P | Q \xrightarrow{\Gamma, \pi}_{err}} \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\Gamma, \pi}_{err}}{* P \xrightarrow{\Gamma, \pi}_{err}}
 \end{array}$$

FIG. 5. Untagged errors

Analysing the hypotheses we obtain

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \Gamma, x \sigma \vdash P_1[\Delta, x \sigma] \quad \text{with } \Gamma, x \sigma \vdash [u(\sigma)^1] \leq [\Delta] \leq [\Delta] \quad x \notin \text{fv}(\Delta) \\
 \Gamma \vdash Q_1[\Delta] \quad \text{with } \Gamma \vdash [u(\sigma')^0, \nu \sigma'] \leq [\Delta] \leq [\Delta] \\
 \Gamma \vdash \nu \sigma'^-
 \end{array}$$

Noting $x \notin \text{fv}(\sigma)$, we can apply Channel narrowing, Lemma 2.6.2, to obtain $\Gamma \vdash [u(\sigma)^1] \leq [\Delta]$ —then we have $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma(u) \leq \Delta(u) \leq \Delta(u) \leq (\sigma)^1$ and $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma(u) \leq \Delta(u) \leq (\sigma)^0$, which imply $\Gamma \vdash \sigma' \leq \sigma^-$.

Using substitution on we then have $\Gamma \vdash \nu \sigma$ and so we can apply substitution on Lemma 2.6.2, Lemma 2.6.2, to obtain $\Gamma \vdash P\{v/x\}, [\Delta, x \sigma]\{v/x\}$. By calculation on the types $[\Delta] \sqcup [\nu \sigma]$ and we have $\Gamma \vdash [\Delta] \sqcup [\nu \sigma] \leq [\Delta] \sqcup [\nu \sigma'] \leq [\Delta] \sqcup [\Delta] \leq [\Delta]$ —hence by substitution on we have the required $\Gamma \vdash P\{v/x\}, [\Delta]$. \square

—type safety

Our typing system is an extension of that for the lambda calculus and that for the pi calculus from [10]—consequently it guarantees the absence of the typing errors associated with these languages—rather than duplicate the formulation of these kinds of errors, which involves the development of complicated tagging notation, here we concentrate on the novel typing errors which our typing system can catch.

Syntax: others from Figure 1

System $\alpha ::= M, N, \dots \mid P \mid N \parallel M \mid (\nu a : \sigma)N \mid \mathbf{0}$
Server $\alpha ::= \text{Spawn}(P) \mid \dots$ as in Figure 1

- TYPED BEHAVIOURAL EQUIVALENCE - types constrain the behaviour of processes and the environments and consequently have an impact on when the behaviour should be deemed to be equivalent - typed behavioural equivalences have already been investigated for various process calculi in papers such as [1, 2, 3, 4] -
- Further techniques could be applied to our language, resulting in a new typed equivalence, where equivalences are influenced by the presence of fine grained process types - Investigation of such equivalences is an interesting research topic, particularly in its application to the refinement of the context equality of [5] - we leave this for future work -
- TYPE LIMITATION - One limitation of our typing systems is that, when a free variable in types can be abstracted by channel dependency types

(Free Names)

Terms

$$\text{fn}(\mathbf{0}) = \text{fn}(l) = \text{fn}(x) = \emptyset \quad \text{fn}(a) = \{a\}$$

$$\text{fn}(P|Q) = \text{fn}(PQ) = \text{fn}(P) \cup \text{fn}(Q)$$

$$\text{fn}(*P) = \text{fn}(P)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{fn}(u(x_1 \tau_1, \dots, x_n \tau_n)P) \\ &= \text{fn}(u) \cup \text{fn}(\tau_1) \cup \dots \cup \text{fn}(P) \end{aligned}$$

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