

Towards a Synchronous Game Semantics*

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* (Work in progress)

Synchrony

The Perfectly Synchronous Concurrency Model

Based on the *synchronous hypothesis*: concurrent processes can compute and communicate in *zero time* (on a level of abstraction).

Synchronous Languages

Computation proceeds in a sequence of atomic macro-steps (rounds) within which micro-steps are considered *simultaneous*, cyclically:

1. read the inputs
2. compute
3. produce the outputs

1 – Game Semantics is Asynchronous

Concurrent Game Semantics

Game semantics of Concurrent Algol [GM07]

- ▶ Language constants interpreted by *saturated strategies*
 - ▶ record all sequential observations of parallel interactions.

Definition

$\sigma : A$ is saturated iff

1. If $s_0.m_1.m_2.s_1 \in \sigma$ and $\lambda_A(m_1) = \lambda_A(m_2)$ then $s_0.m_2.m_1.s_1 \in \sigma$
2. If $s_0.p.o.s_1 \in \sigma$ and $s_0.o.p.s_1 \in P_A$ then $s_0.o.p.s_1 \in \sigma$

Asynchrony in Game Semantics

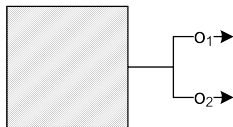
Saturated strategies capture the intuition that in a concurrent (asynchronous) setting, some of the ordering of events in a play is arbitrary:

- ▶ Arbitrary delays on communication channels.

$$m \parallel m' \rightsquigarrow m.m', m'.m$$

True Concurrency

In some execution models (e.g. clocked digital hardware), concurrent events are truly simultaneous.

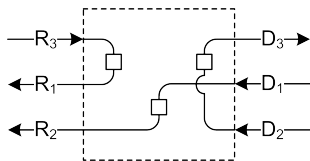


$$O_1 \parallel O_2 \rightsquigarrow \langle O_1, O_2 \rangle$$

2 – Synchronous Interpretations of Asynchronous Primitives

I/O Simultaneity

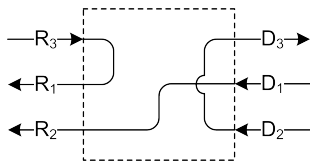
$\llbracket \text{seq} : \text{com}_1 \times \text{com}_2 \Rightarrow \text{com}_3 \rrbracket$



$R_3.R_1.D_1.R_2.D_2.D_3$

I/O Simultaneity

$\llbracket \text{seq} : \text{com}_1 \times \text{com}_2 \Rightarrow \text{com}_3 \rrbracket$



$R_3 \cdot R_1 \cdot D_1 \cdot R_2 \cdot D_2 \cdot D_3$

In a synchronous setting:

$\langle R_3, R_1 \rangle \cdot \langle D_1, R_2 \rangle \cdot \langle D_2, D_3 \rangle$

Round Abstraction

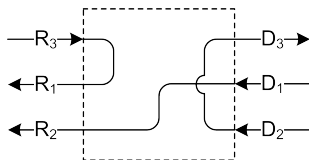
- ▶ Given an output variable x on an asynchronous module P , $\text{next } x$ for P is the module obtained by collapsing all computational steps occurring between two changes in x into a single computational step [AH99].
- ▶ Use a variant where every output in a *round marker*, to systematically derive synchronous strategies for primitive that have an asynchronous definitions.

Round generation

- ▶ if $s_1.o.p.s_2 \in \sigma$ then $s_1.\langle o, p \rangle.s_2 \in RA(\sigma)$
- ▶ if $s_1.p_1.p_2.s_2 \in \sigma$ then $s_1.\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle.s_2 \in RA(\sigma)$

I/O Simultaneity

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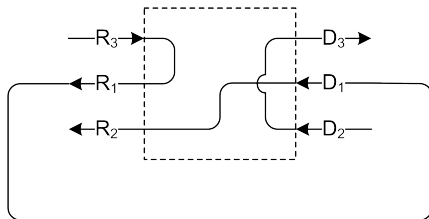
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In a synchronous setting:

$\langle R_3, R_1 \rangle \cdot \underbrace{\langle D_1, R_2 \rangle}_{\text{round}} \cdot \langle D_2, D_3 \rangle$

O/I Simultaneity

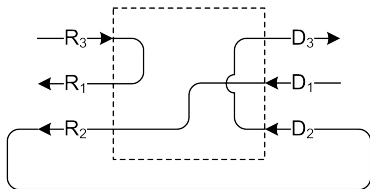
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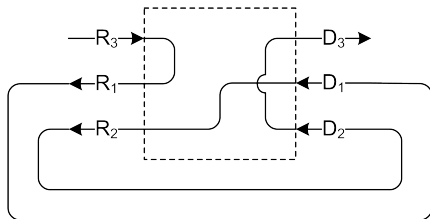
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- ▶ Given an output variable x on an asynchronous module P , $\text{next } x$ for P is the module obtained by collapsing all computational steps occurring between two changes in x into a single computational step [AH99].
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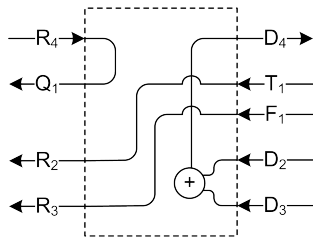
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- ▶ if $s_1.p_1.p_2.s_2 \in \sigma$ then $s_1.\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle.s_2 \in RA(\sigma)$

Instant feedback

- ▶ if $s_1.p.o.s_2 \in RA(\sigma)$ then $s_1.\langle p, o \rangle.s_2 \in RA(\sigma)$
- ▶ if $s_1.o_1.o_2.s_2 \in RA(\sigma)$ then $s_1.\langle o_1, o_2 \rangle.s_2 \in RA(\sigma)$

Strategy Derivation Through Round Abstraction

$\llbracket \text{if} : (\text{exp}_1 \times \text{com}_2 \times \text{com}_3) \rightarrow \text{com}_4 \rrbracket$



$R4.Q1.T1.R2.D2.D4 \xrightarrow{RA} \langle R4, Q1 \rangle . \langle T1, R2 \rangle . \langle D2, D4 \rangle$
 $\langle R4, Q1, T1, R2 \rangle . \langle D2, D4 \rangle$
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3 – Synchronous Interpretations of Synchronous Primitives

Synchronous Primitives

Strategies for synchronous primitives can be formulated.

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Esterel [BMR83]

Programs typically consist of several processes composed in parallel and synchronising using signals.

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Some candidates (from Esterel)

- ▶ `pause`
- ▶ `$p \parallel q$`
- ▶ `emit S`
- ▶ `present S then p else q end`
- ▶ `await S`
- ▶ `suspend p when S`

Synchronous Primitives

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- ▶ ReactiveML [MP05] extends ML with such synchronous primitives by adding entities that are orthogonal to the type system.
 - ▶ `Processes` → strategies.
 - ▶ `Signals` → moves.
- ▶ Use start and end of computation as *signals*.

The Semantics of `await`

```
trap  $T$  in
  loop
    pause;
    present  $S$  then exit  $T$  else nothing end
end
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- ▶ Variant: await the start of a command.
- ▶ A semantic version of a pointcut in Aspect-oriented Programming.

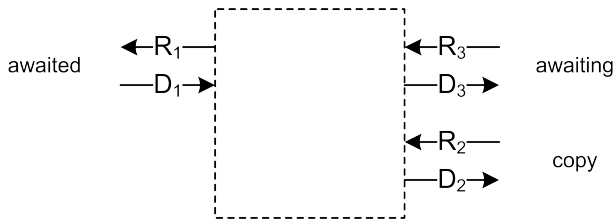
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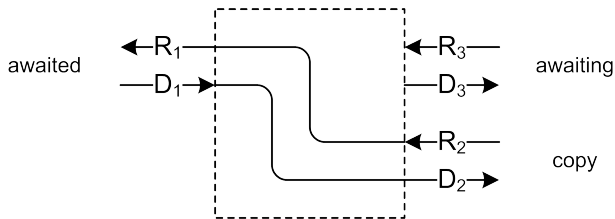
await: com \Rightarrow com
 r^p r^o
 d

The Semantics of `await`



await: $com_1 \Rightarrow com_2 \times com_3$

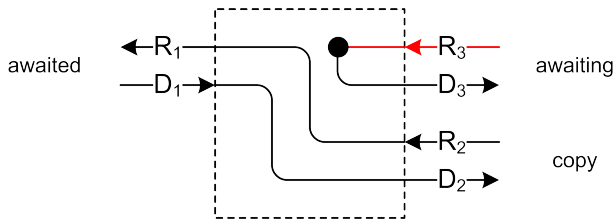
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await: $com_1 \Rightarrow com_2 \times com_3$
 r r
 d d

$\langle R_2, R_1 \rangle . \langle D_1, R_2 \rangle$
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The Semantics of `await`



$$\text{await: } com_1 \Rightarrow com_2 \times com_3$$

r	r	r
d	d	d

$$\langle R2, R1 \rangle . \langle D1, R2 \rangle$$

$$\langle R2, R1, D1, R2 \rangle$$

R3

4 – Categorical Structure

Synchronous Traces

Plays represented using *synchronous traces*.

Definition

A trace $t \in U$, where U is an arbitrary set of traces over a set of labels L , is a triple $\langle E, \preceq_E, \lambda : E \rightarrow L \rangle$ where

- ▶ E is a set of events,
- ▶ \preceq_E is a total preorder between events signifying *temporal precedence*.
The equivalence relation \approx_E , which means the *simultaneous occurrence* of two events, is defined as:

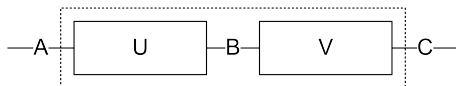
$$\forall a, b \in E \bullet a \preceq_E b \wedge b \preceq_E a \Leftrightarrow a \approx_E b$$

- ▶ λ is a function mapping events to labels in a set L .

Category

- ▶ Objects: sets of labels.
- ▶ Morphisms: sets of synchronous traces between sets of labels.

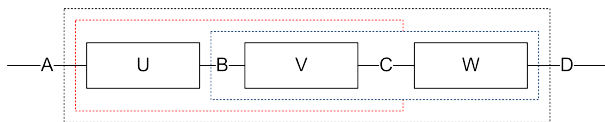
Composition



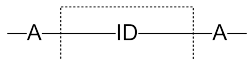
Definition

$U : A \rightarrow B$ and $V : B \rightarrow C$ are two arbitrary sets of synchronous traces. Their composition is a set of traces $U; V : A \rightarrow C$ defined as:

$$U; V = \{t' \in \Theta_{A+C} \mid \exists t \in \Theta_{A+B+C} \bullet$$
$$\text{out}_{A+B}^{A+B+C}(t) \in U \wedge$$
$$\text{out}_{B+C}^{A+B+C}(t) \in V \wedge$$
$$t' = \text{out}_{A+C}^{A+B+C}(t)\}$$

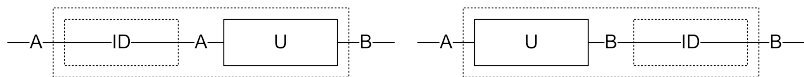


Identity

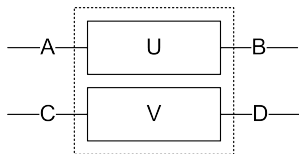


Definition

$$ID_A = \{ \langle E, \preceq_E, \lambda : E \rightarrow A + A \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \bullet E \cong^e \{1, 2, \dots, 2k\}, \\ \forall i < 2k \bullet e(i) \preceq_E e(i+1) \wedge \\ (i \text{ is odd} \Rightarrow e(i) \approx_E e(i+1)) \wedge \\ (out_{A_1}^{A_1+A_2} \circ \lambda \circ e)(i) = (out_{A_2}^{A_1+A_2} \circ \lambda \circ e)(i+1) \} \}$$



Tensor



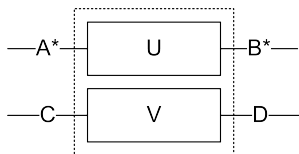
Definition

A tensor is a bifunctor $\otimes : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ defined as

- ▶ On objects: $A \otimes B = A + B$.
- ▶ On morphisms: $U : A \rightarrow B, V : C \rightarrow D$

$$U \otimes V = \{t \in \Theta_{A+B+C+D} \mid out_{A+B}(t) \in U \wedge out_{C+D}(t) \in V\}$$

Arrow



Definition

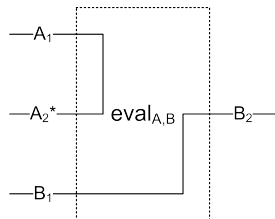
The arrow is a functor $\Rightarrow: \mathcal{S}^{op} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ with the same definitions as \otimes .

In a polarised setting, its definitions are:

- ▶ On objects: $A \Rightarrow B = B + A^*$
- ▶ On morphisms: $U \Rightarrow V = V \otimes U^*$

where $*$ reverses the I/O polarities of labels.

Evaluation



Definition

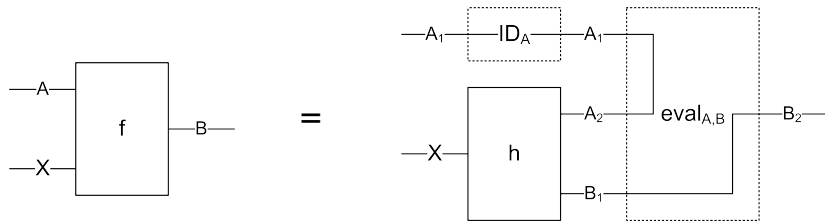
Eval is a morphism $eval_{A,B} : A \otimes (A \Rightarrow B) \rightarrow B$ that satisfies the following universal property: for every morphism $f : A \otimes X \rightarrow B$ in \mathcal{S} there exists a unique morphism $h : X \rightarrow A \Rightarrow B$ such that $f = eval_{A,B} \circ (ID_A \otimes h)$. It is defined as:

$$eval_{A,B} = \{t \in \Theta_{A_1+A_2+B_1+B_2} \mid out_{A_1+A_2}(t) \in ID_{A_1+A_2} \wedge out_{B_1+B_2}(t) \in ID_{B_1+B_2}\}$$

Evaluation - Universal Property

$\forall f : A \otimes X \rightarrow B, \exists h : X \rightarrow A \Rightarrow B$ such that:

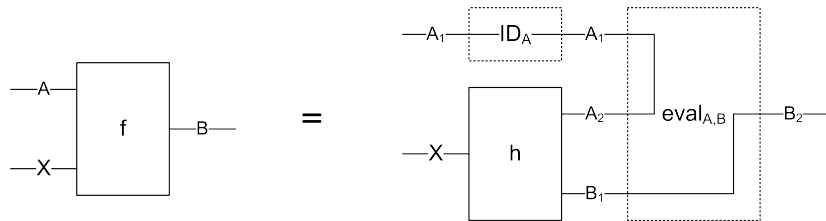
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(Compact) Closed monoidal category

Outlook

- ▶ Closed monoidal category provides the right structural properties.
- ▶ Extend it with Cartesian product.
- ▶ Definability as a test for the choice of primitives.

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THANKS!

References

-  Alur, R & Henzinger, T. A. (1999), “Reactive Modules”, *Formal Methods in System Design*, 15, pp. 7–48.
-  Berry, G., Moisan, S. & Rigault, J-P. (1983), “Esterel: Towards a Synchronous and Semantically Sound High-Level Language for Real-Time Applications”, *Proc. IEEE Real-Time Systems Symposium*, pp. 30–40.
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