

Session Types Course [Exercise Class 1]

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Notation: we use the symbol $\mathbf{0}$ to denote the process **inact** (*because I'm lazy*)

Definition A *prefix* is a process of one of the following forms

$$x[].P \quad x().P \quad x[y].P \quad x(y).P$$

A process P is in **canonical form** if $P = (\nu x_1 y_1) \dots (\nu x_n y_n) (P_1 \mid \dots \mid P_m)$ with P_i (called **thread**) a prefix containing no ν -bindings, and x_i or y_i occurring in a P_j for all i and some j in $\{1, \dots, m\}$.

Exercise 1. Prove that each process P is structurally equivalent to a process P' in canonical form.

Definition Let P and Q be processes. We say that P **reduces** to Q if there are P_1, \dots, P_n such that $P \equiv P_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P_n \equiv Q$ and that P is **reducible** if it reduces to a process Q .

Exercise 2. Check if the following processes reduce to $\mathbf{0}$.

1. $x[u].x[].\mathbf{0} \mid y(v).y().\mathbf{0}$
2. $(\nu xy)(x[u].x[].\mathbf{0} \mid y(v).y().\mathbf{0})$
3. $(\nu xy)(x[u].x(w).x[].\mathbf{0} \mid y(v).y[z].y().\mathbf{0})$
4. $(\nu xy)(x[u].x(w).\mathbf{0} \mid y(v).y[z].\mathbf{0})$
5. $(\nu xy)(x[u].x[].\mathbf{0} \mid y[v].y[].\mathbf{0})$
6. $(\nu xy)(x[u].x(w).x[].\mathbf{0} \mid y(v).y(z).y[].\mathbf{0})$
7. $(\nu xy)(x(a).y[b].y().x[].\mathbf{0})$
8. $(\nu xy)(x(a).x().\mathbf{0})$
9. $(\nu xy)(x[u].x[].\mathbf{0} \mid y(v).y().\mathbf{0} \mid a[b].a().\mathbf{0} \mid c(d).c[].\mathbf{0})$
10. $(\nu x_1 y_1)(\nu x_2 y_2)(x_1[a].x_2(b).x_1[].x_2[].\mathbf{0} \mid y_2[c].y_1(d).y_1[].y_2[].\mathbf{0})$

Recall: a process is **linear** if each name occurs in at most a thread.

Exercise 3. Let P be a process. Prove that if P is linear, then if $P \rightarrow Q_1$ and $P \rightarrow Q_2$ with Q_1 and Q_2 irreducible, then $Q_1 \equiv Q_2$.

Definition A process P is **typable** if there is a typing derivation of a judgment of the form $\Gamma \vdash P$.

Exercise 4. Which of the processes in Exercise 2 is typable?

Processes	Structural Equivalence (Processes)
$P, Q := \mathbf{0}$ inact $x[].P$ close $x().P$ wait $x[y].P$ send (y through x) $x(y).P$ receive (y on x) $(\nu xy)P$ nu $P Q$ parallel	$P \mathbf{0} \equiv P$ $P Q \equiv Q P$ $P (Q R) \equiv (P Q) R$ $(\nu xy)\mathbf{0} \equiv \mathbf{0}$ $(\nu x_1 x_2)(\nu y_1 y_2)P \equiv (\nu y_1 y_2)(\nu x_1 x_2)P$ $((\nu xy)P_1) P_2 \equiv (\nu xy)(P_1 P_2)$ $\alpha.((\nu xy)P) \equiv (\nu xy)(\alpha.P)$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> with $x, y \notin \text{fv}(P_2)$, $\alpha. \in \{z[], z(), z[w], z(w).\}$ </div> plus the standard α -equivalence

Operational Semantics (Processes)		
Close:	$(\nu xy)(x[].P y().Q) \rightarrow P Q$	
Com:	$(\nu xy)(x[a].P y(b).Q) \rightarrow (\nu xy)(P Q[a/b])$	
Par:	$P Q \rightarrow P' Q$	if $P \rightarrow P'$
Res:	$(\nu xy)P \rightarrow (\nu xy)P'$	if $P \rightarrow P'$
Struct:	$P \rightarrow Q$	if $P \equiv P' \rightarrow Q' \equiv Q$

Figure 1: Syntax and semantics for processes

Types	Duality (for Types)
$T, U :=$ close wait $[T] \blacktriangleleft U$ $(T) \blacktriangleleft U$	$\text{close} \perp \text{wait}$ $\frac{}{[T] \blacktriangleleft U \perp (T) \blacktriangleleft V \text{ if } U \perp V}$

Typing Rules			
$\text{T-Inact} \frac{}{\vdash \mathbf{0}}$	$\text{T-Par} \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash P \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash Q}{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash P Q}$	$\text{T-Resr} \frac{\Gamma, x : T, y : U \vdash P \quad T \perp U}{\Gamma \vdash (\nu xy)P}$	
	$\text{T-Close} \frac{\Gamma \vdash P}{\Gamma, x : \text{close} \vdash x[].P}$	$\text{T-Wait} \frac{\Gamma \vdash P}{\Gamma, x : \text{wait} \vdash x().P}$	
	$\text{T-Send} \frac{\Gamma, x : U, y : T}{\Gamma, x : [T] \blacktriangleleft U \vdash x[y].P}$	$\text{T-Recv} \frac{\Gamma, x : U}{\Gamma, x : (T) \blacktriangleleft U \vdash x(y).P}$	

Figure 2: Types