

# PLMW@POPL 2022

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- Programming Languages Mentoring Workshop
- Co-located with ACM SIGPLAN Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages
- Program:
  - Research talks
  - Graduate skills talks
  - Panels
  - Mentoring sessions
- Most likely run in hybrid mode

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Application required. Monitor website for details.

# Session-Typed Concurrent Programming

## Lecture 4

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Stephanie Balzer  
Carnegie Mellon University

OPLSS 2021  
June 26, 2021

# Today's lecture

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## Recap

- Extended SILL with replication
- Type system and dynamics for the intuitionistic linear and shared session types language SILL<sub>s</sub>
- SILL<sub>s</sub> guarantees session fidelity but not deadlock-freedom

# Today's lecture

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## Recap

- Extended SILL with replication
- Type system and dynamics for the intuitionistic linear and shared session types language SILL<sub>s</sub>
- SILL<sub>s</sub> guarantees session fidelity but not deadlock-freedom

## Next

- Extend SILL<sub>s</sub> with modal worlds to re-establish deadlock-freedom

Manifest deadlock-freedom

# Recap: manifest sharing

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→ acquire-release (mutual exclusion):

→ shared processes must be acquired before interaction and released afterwards

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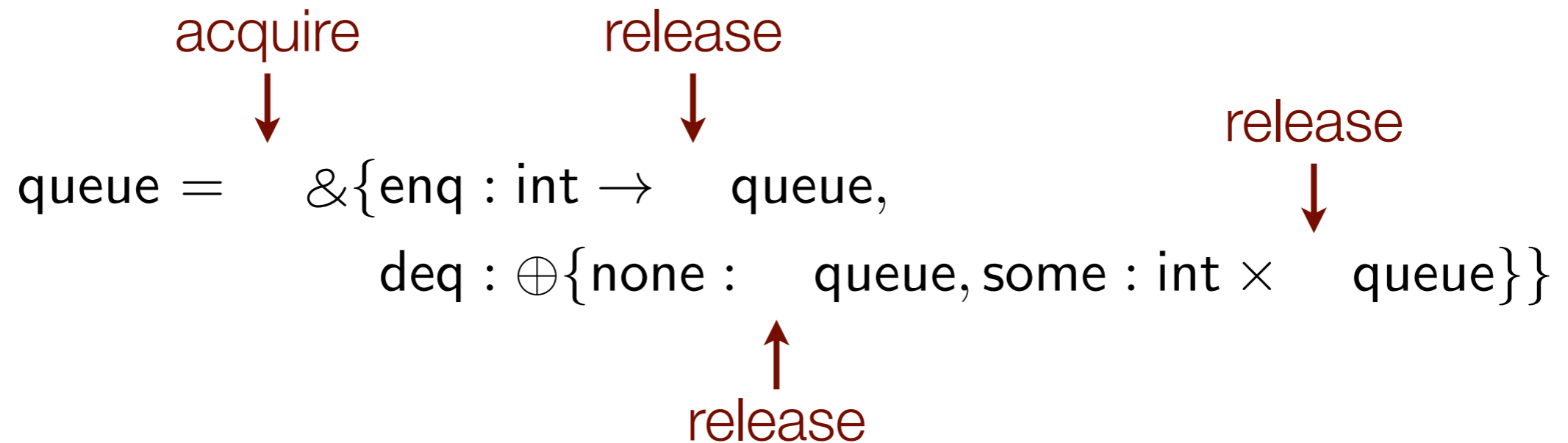
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acquire  
↓  
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# Recap: manifest sharing

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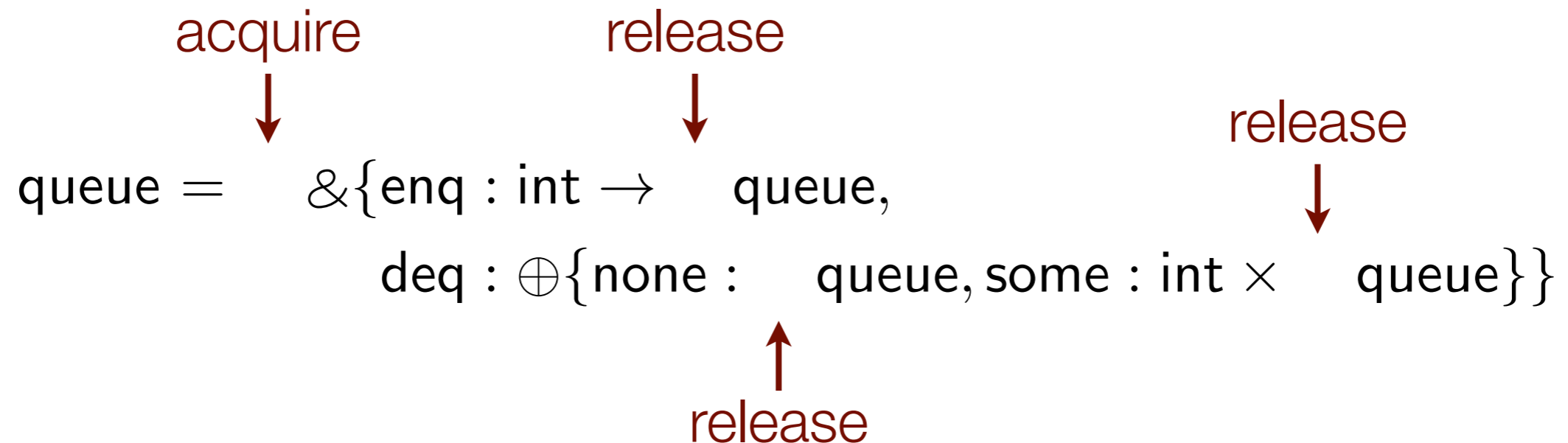
# Recap: manifest sharing

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Adjoint formulation:

$$A_S \triangleq \uparrow_L^S A_L$$

$$A_L, B_L \triangleq \oplus \{ \overline{l : A_L} \mid A_L \otimes B_L \mid \mathbf{1} \mid \exists x : A_S. B_L \mid \\ \& \{ \overline{l : A_L} \mid A_L \multimap B_L \mid \downarrow_L^S A_S \mid \Pi x : A_S. B_L \}$$



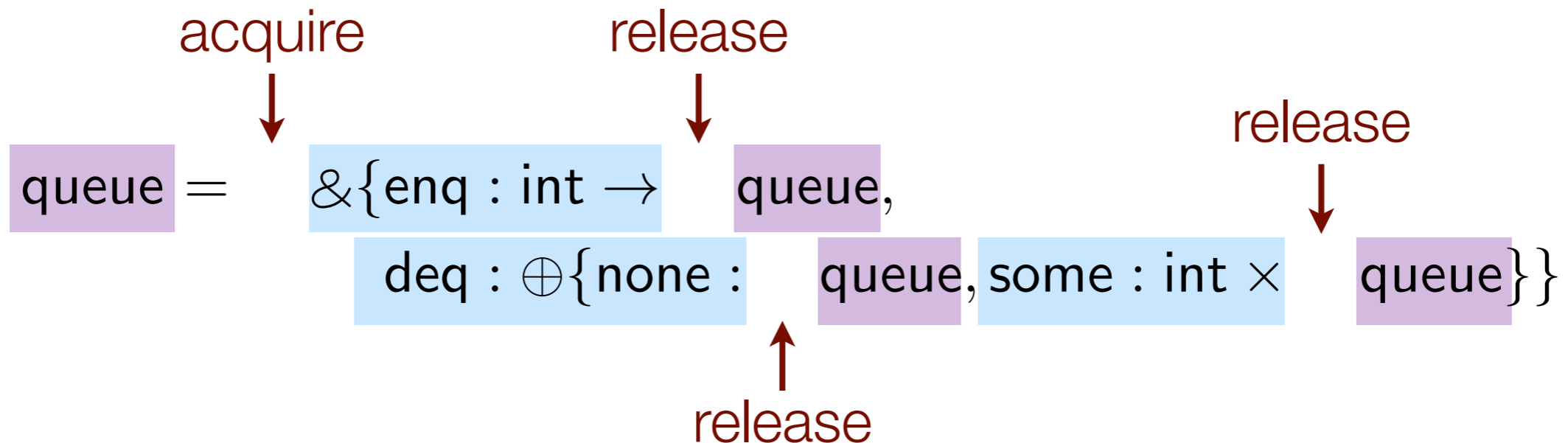
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$$\text{queue} = \uparrow_L^S \& \{ \text{enq} : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{queue}, \\ \text{deq} : \oplus \{ \text{none} : \text{queue}, \text{some} : \text{int} \times \text{queue} \} \}$$

Diagram illustrating the adjoint formulation of the queue type:

- The type `queue` is defined as  $\uparrow_L^S$  applied to a conjunction of two operations: `enq` and `deq`.
- The `enq` operation is `int → queue`. An arrow labeled "acquire" points from the `enq` operation to the  $\uparrow_L^S$  operator.
- The `deq` operation is  $\oplus \{ \text{none} : \text{queue}, \text{some} : \text{int} \times \text{queue} \}$ . An arrow labeled "release" points from the `deq` operation to the  $\uparrow_L^S$  operator.
- The `enq` operation is further defined as `enq : int → queue`. An arrow labeled "release" points from this `enq` operation to the `queue` type.

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acquire

release

release

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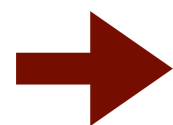
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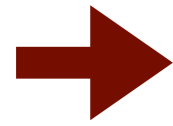
Take-away: up-arrow = acquire, down-arrow = release

# Recap: manifest sharing

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Session type system that allows shared and linear processes to coexist and guarantees:

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- Session type system that allows shared and linear processes to coexist and guarantees:
  - data-race-freedom (low-level and high-level)
  - preservation (a.k.a. session fidelity)

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→ Session type system that allows shared and linear processes to coexist and guarantees:

→ data-race-freedom (low-level and high-level)

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→ Implementations:

→ Ferrite DSL in Rust





# Recap: manifest sharing

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→ Session type system that allows shared and linear processes to coexist and guarantees:

→ data-race-freedom (low-level and high-level)

→ preservation (a.k.a. session fidelity)

→ Implementations:

→ Ferrite DSL in Rust

→ Unfortunately, deadlocks are possible now

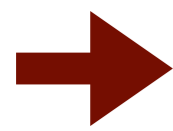


# Expressiveness of manifest sharing

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- both recursive types and shared session types are required
- acquire-release introduces nondeterminism

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- recursive types are not enough to recover the expressiveness of the untyped pi-calculus for linear session types
- both recursive types and shared session types are required
- acquire-release introduces nondeterminism
- encoding of untyped asynchronous pi-calculus into SILLs and proof of operational and observational correspondence



# Curry-Howard correspondence revisited

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Linear session types without sharing:

- linear propositions as session types
- proofs as processes
- cut reduction as communication

# Curry-Howard correspondence revisited

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## Linear session types without sharing:

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## Manifest sharing:

- correspondence does no longer uphold, but we get:
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  - interleaving of proof construction (acquire), proof reduction (communication), and proof deconstruction (release)

# Curry-Howard correspondence revisited

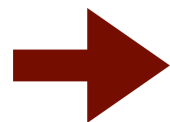
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deadlock: failure of proof construction

# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

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not expressible with  
linear session types

# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

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$\text{lfork} = \downarrow_L^S \text{sfork} \quad \text{sfork} = \uparrow_L^S \text{lfork}$

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*thinking* : {phil ← **sfork**, **sfork**}  
*c* ← *thinking* ← **left**, **right** =  
*left'* ← acquire **left** ;  
*right'* ← acquire **right** ;  
*c* ← *eating* ← *left'*, *right'*

*eating* : {phil ← *lfork*, *lfork*}  
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**right** ← release *right'* ;  
**left** ← release *left'* ;  
*c* ← *thinking* ← **left**, **right**

thinking philosopher

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eating philosopher



# Deadlock example: dining

fork, can be perpetually acquired and released

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$\text{eating} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{lfork}, \text{lfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}' =$

$\text{right} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{right}' ;$

$\text{left} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{left}' ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right}$

$f_0 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_1 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_2 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ;$

$p_0 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_0, f_1 ;$

$p_1 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_1, f_2 ;$

$p_2 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_2, f_0 ;$

$p_0$   
|  
 $f_0$

# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

---

$\text{lfork} = \downarrow_L^S \text{sfork} \quad \text{sfork} = \uparrow_L^S \text{lfork}$

$\text{thinking} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{sfork}, \text{sfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right} =$

$\text{left}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{left} ;$

$\text{right}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{right} ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}'$

$\text{eating} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{lfork}, \text{lfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}' =$

$\text{right} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{right}' ;$

$\text{left} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{left}' ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right}$

$f_0 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_1 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_2 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ;$

$p_0 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_0, f_1 ;$

$p_1 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_1, f_2 ;$

$p_2 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_2, f_0 ;$

$p_0$   
|  
 $f_0$

$p_1$   
|  
 $f_1$

# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

---

$\text{lfork} = \downarrow_L^S \text{sfork} \quad \text{sfork} = \uparrow_L^S \text{lfork}$

$\text{thinking} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{sfork}, \text{sfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right} =$

$\text{left}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{left} ;$

$\text{right}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{right} ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}'$

$\text{eating} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{lfork}, \text{lfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}' =$

$\text{right} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{right}' ;$

$\text{left} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{left}' ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right}$

$f_0 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_1 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_2 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ;$

$p_0 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_0, f_1 ;$

$p_1 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_1, f_2 ;$

$p_2 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_2, f_0 ;$

$p_0$	$p_1$	$p_2$
$f_0$	$f_1$	$f_2$

# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

$\text{lfork} = \downarrow_L^S \text{sfork} \quad \text{sfork} = \uparrow_L^S \text{lfork}$

$\text{thinking} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{sfork}, \text{sfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right} =$

$\text{left}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{left} ;$

$\text{right}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{right} ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}'$

$\text{eating} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{lfork}, \text{lfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}' =$

$\text{right} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{right}' ;$

$\text{left} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{left}' ;$

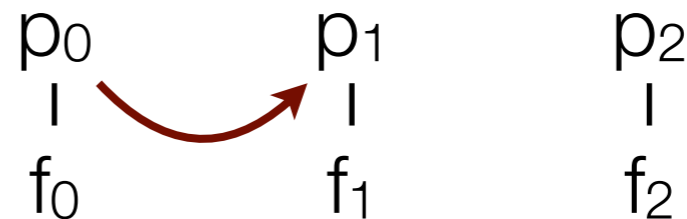
$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right}$

$f_0 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_1 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_2 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ;$

$p_0 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_0, f_1 ;$

$p_1 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_1, f_2 ;$

$p_2 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_2, f_0 ;$



# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

$\text{lfork} = \downarrow_L^S \text{sfork} \quad \text{sfork} = \uparrow_L^S \text{lfork}$

$\text{thinking} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{sfork}, \text{sfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right} =$

$\text{left}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{left} ;$

$\text{right}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{right} ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}'$

$\text{eating} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{lfork}, \text{lfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}' =$

$\text{right} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{right}' ;$

$\text{left} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{left}' ;$

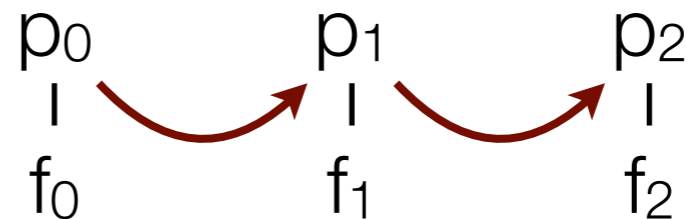
$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right}$

$f_0 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_1 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_2 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ;$

$p_0 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_0, f_1 ;$

$p_1 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_1, f_2 ;$

$p_2 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_2, f_0 ;$



# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

$\text{lfork} = \downarrow_L^S \text{sfork}$        $\text{sfork} = \uparrow_L^S \text{lfork}$

$\text{thinking} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{sfork}, \text{sfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right} =$

$\text{left}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{left} ;$

$\text{right}' \leftarrow \text{acquire } \text{right} ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}'$

$\text{eating} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{lfork}, \text{lfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}' =$

$\text{right} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{right}' ;$

$\text{left} \leftarrow \text{release } \text{left}' ;$

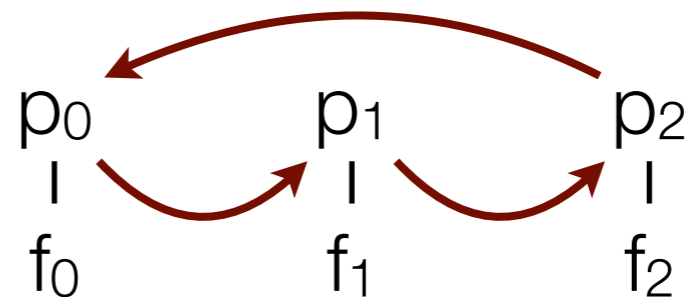
$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right}$

$f_0 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_1 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ; f_2 \leftarrow \text{fork\_proc} ;$

$p_0 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_0, f_1 ;$

$p_1 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_1, f_2 ;$

$p_2 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_2, f_0 ;$





# Deadlock example: dining philosophers

$\text{lfork} = \downarrow_L^S \text{sfork}$        $\text{sfork} = \uparrow_L^S \text{lfork}$

$\text{thinking} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{sfork}, \text{sfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right} =$

$\text{left}' \leftarrow \text{acquire left} ;$

$\text{right}' \leftarrow \text{acquire right} ;$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}'$

$\text{eating} : \{\text{phil} \leftarrow \text{lfork}, \text{lfork}\}$

$c \leftarrow \text{eating} \leftarrow \text{left}', \text{right}' =$

$\text{right} \leftarrow \text{release right}' ;$

$\text{left} \leftarrow \text{release left}' ;$

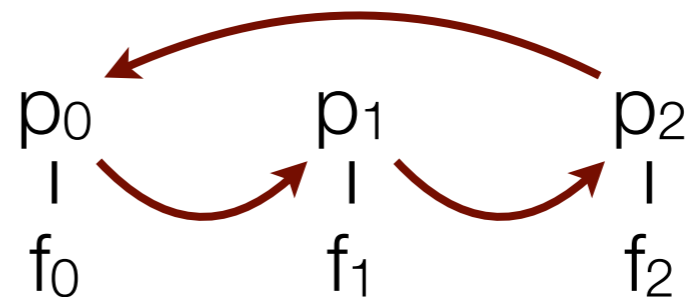
$c \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow \text{left}, \text{right}$

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$p_0 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_0, f_1 ;$

$p_1 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_1, f_2 ;$

$p_2 \leftarrow \text{thinking} \leftarrow f_2, f_0 ;$



deadlock due to cyclic acquisitions

# Another deadlock example

---

# Another deadlock example

---

*owner* : { **1** ← **sres** }  
*o* ← *owner* ← **sr** =  
  *c* ← *contester* ← **sr** ;  
  *lr* ← acquire **sr** ;  
  case *c* of  
  | ping → wait *c* ;  
          **sr** ← release *lr* ;  
          close *o*

*contester* : { ⊕ { ping : **1** } ← **sres** }  
*c* ← *contester* ← **sr** =  
  *lr* ← acquire **sr** ;  
  *c*.ping ;  
  **sr** ← release *lr* ;  
  close *c*

# Another deadlock example

---

```
owner : {1 ← sres}  
o ← owner ← sr =  
  c ← contester ← sr ;  
  lr ← acquire sr ;  
  case c of  
  | ping → wait c ;  
           sr ← release lr ;  
           close o
```

```
contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}  
c ← contester ← sr =  
  lr ← acquire sr ;  
  c.ping ;  
  sr ← release lr ;  
  close c
```

# Another deadlock example

---

*owner* : {  $\mathbf{1} \leftarrow \text{sres}$  }  
 $o \leftarrow \text{owner} \leftarrow \text{sr} =$   
   $c \leftarrow \text{contester} \leftarrow \text{sr} ;$   
   $lr \leftarrow \text{acquire sr} ;$   
  case  $c$  of  
  | ping  $\rightarrow$  wait  $c$  ;  
     $\text{sr} \leftarrow \text{release } lr ;$   
  close  $o$

*contester* : {  $\oplus\{\text{ping} : \mathbf{1}\} \leftarrow \text{sres}$  }  
 $c \leftarrow \text{contester} \leftarrow \text{sr} =$   
   $lr \leftarrow \text{acquire sr} ;$   
   $c.\text{ping} ;$   
   $\text{sr} \leftarrow \text{release } lr ;$   
  close  $c$

# Another deadlock example

---

```
owner : {1 ← sres}
o ← owner ← sr =
  c ← contester ← sr ;
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  case c of
  | ping → wait c ;
           sr ← release lr ;
           close o
```

```
contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}
c ← contester ← sr =
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  c.ping ;
  sr ← release lr ;
  close c
```

# Another deadlock example

---

```
owner : {1 ← sres}  
o ← owner ← sr =  
  c ← contester ← sr ;  
  lr ← acquire sr ;  
  case c of  
  | ping → wait c ;  
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          close o
```

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contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}  
c ← contester ← sr =  
  lr ← acquire sr ;  
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```

# Another deadlock example

---

*owner* : { **1** ← **sres** }  
*o* ← *owner* ← **sr** =  
*c* ← *contester* ← **sr** ;  
*lr* ← acquire **sr** ;  
case *c* of  
| ping → wait *c* ;  
          **sr** ← release *lr* ;  
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          *lr* ← acquire **sr** ;  
          *c*.ping ;  
          **sr** ← release *lr* ;  
          close *c*



# Another deadlock example

---

*owner* : { **1** ← **sres** }  
*o* ← *owner* ← **sr** =  
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  *lr* ← acquire **sr** ;  
  case *c* of  
  | ping → wait *c* ;  
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*contester* : { ⊕ { ping : **1** } ← **sres** }  
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# Another deadlock example

---

*owner* : { **1** ← **sres** }

*o* ← *owner* ← **sr** =

*c* ← *contester* ← **sr** ;

*lr* ← acquire **sr** ;

case *c* of

| ping → wait *c* ;

**sr** ← release *lr* ;

close *o*

*contester* : { ⊕ { ping : **1** } ← **sres** }

*c* ← *contester* ← **sr** =

*lr* ← acquire **sr** ;

*c*.ping ;

**sr** ← release *lr* ;

close *c*

# Another deadlock example

---

```
owner : {1 ← sres}  
o ← owner ← sr =  
  c ← contester ← sr ;  
  lr ← acquire sr ;  
  case c of  
  | ping → wait c ;  
           sr ← release lr ;  
           close o
```

```
contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}  
c ← contester ← sr =  
  lr ← acquire sr ;  
  c.ping ;  
  sr ← release lr ;  
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```

# Another deadlock example

---

*owner* : { **1** ← **sres** }  
*o* ← *owner* ← **sr** =  
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  case *c* of  
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*contester* : { ⊕ { ping : **1** } ← **sres** }  
*c* ← *contester* ← **sr** =  
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# Another deadlock example

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*owner* : { **1** ← **sres** }  
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  case *c* of  
  | ping → wait *c* ;  
          **sr** ← release *lr* ;  
          close *o*

**r<sub>0</sub>** ← *res\_proc* ;  
*o<sub>0</sub>* ← *owner* ← **r<sub>0</sub>** ;

*contester* : { ⊕ { ping : **1** } ← **sres** }  
*c* ← *contester* ← **sr** =  
  *lr* ← acquire **sr** ;  
  *c*.ping ;  
  **sr** ← release *lr* ;  
  close *c*

# Another deadlock example

---

```
owner : {1 ← sres}
o ← owner ← sr =
  c ← contester ← sr ;
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  case c of
  | ping → wait c ;
           sr ← release lr ;
           close o
```

```
contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}
c ← contester ← sr =
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  c.ping ;
  sr ← release lr ;
  close c
```

```
r0 ← res_proc ;
o0 ← owner ← r0 ;
```

```
O0      C0
|
r0
```

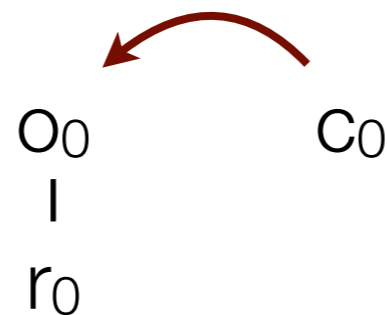
# Another deadlock example

---

```
owner : {1 ← sres}
o ← owner ← sr =
  c ← contester ← sr ;
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  case c of
  | ping → wait c ;
           sr ← release lr ;
           close o
```

```
r0 ← res_proc ;
o0 ← owner ← r0 ;
```

```
contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}
c ← contester ← sr =
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  c.ping ;
  sr ← release lr ;
  close c
```





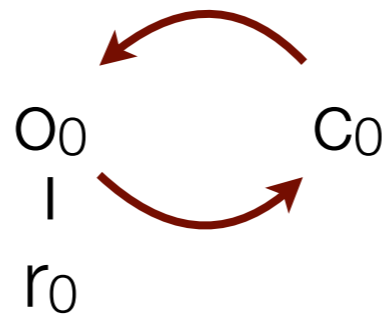
# Another deadlock example

---

*owner* : { **1** ← **sres** }  
*o* ← *owner* ← **sr** =  
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*contester* : { ⊕ { ping : **1** } ← **sres** }  
*c* ← *contester* ← **sr** =  
  *lr* ← acquire **sr** ;  
  *c*.ping ;  
  **sr** ← release *lr* ;  
  close *c*

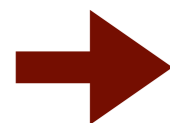
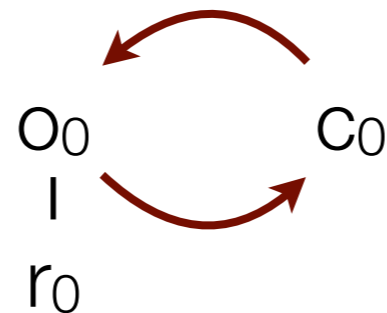


# Another deadlock example

```
owner : {1 ← sres}
o ← owner ← sr =
  c ← contester ← sr ;
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  case c of
  | ping → wait c ;
           sr ← release lr ;
           close o
```

```
contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}
c ← contester ← sr =
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  c.ping ;
  sr ← release lr ;
  close c
```

```
r0 ← res_proc ;
o0 ← owner ← r0 ;
```



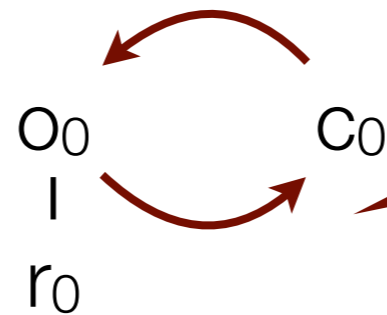
deadlock due interdependent acquisitions and synchronizations

# Another deadlock example

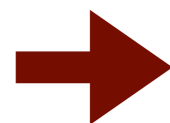
```
owner : {1 ← sres}
o ← owner ← sr =
  c ← contester ← sr ;
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  case c of
  | ping → wait c ;
           sr ← release lr ;
           close o
```

```
r0 ← res_proc ;
o0 ← owner ← r0 ;
```

```
contester : {⊕{ping : 1} ← sres}
c ← contester ← sr =
  lr ← acquire sr ;
  c.ping ;
  sr ← release lr ;
  close c
```



deadlock  
may occur both in  
synchronous and  
asynchronous  
semantics



deadlock due interdependent acquisitions and synchronizations

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

---

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

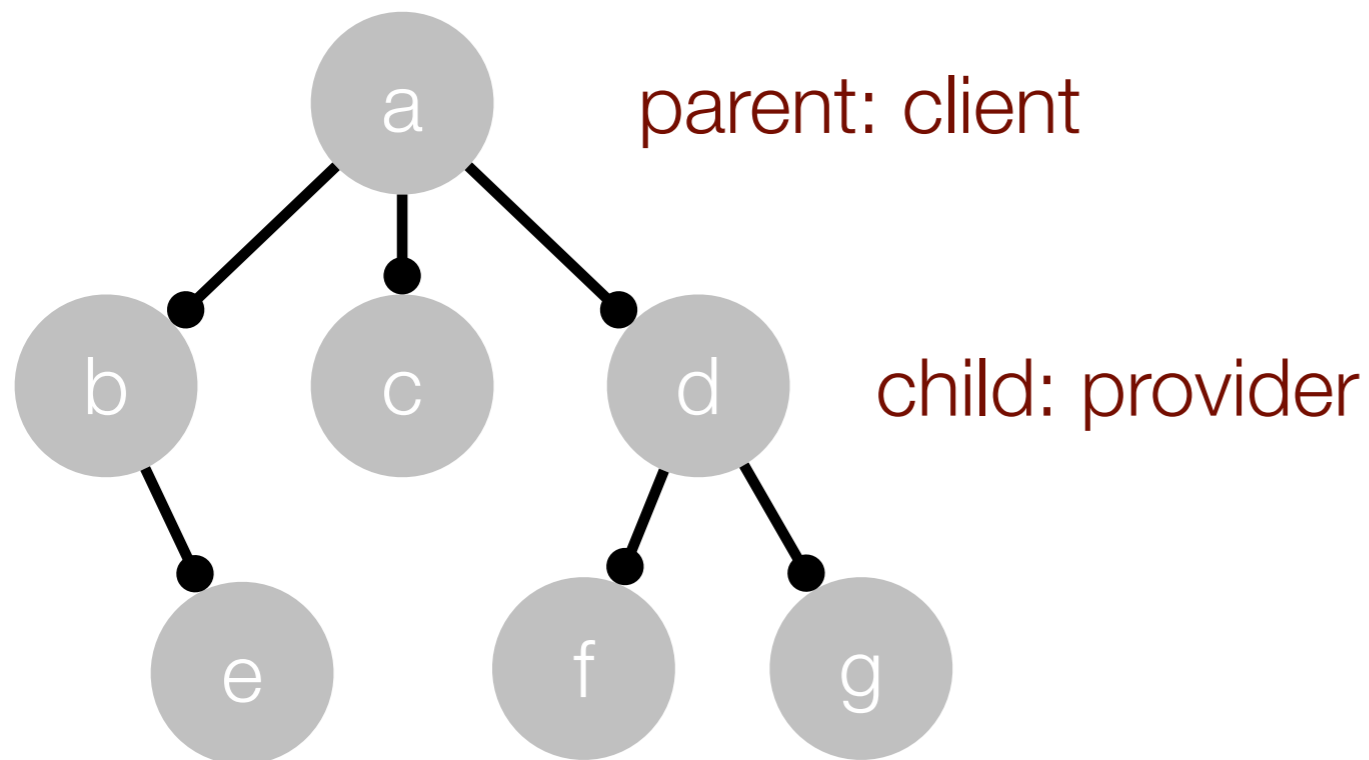
---

Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

---

Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.

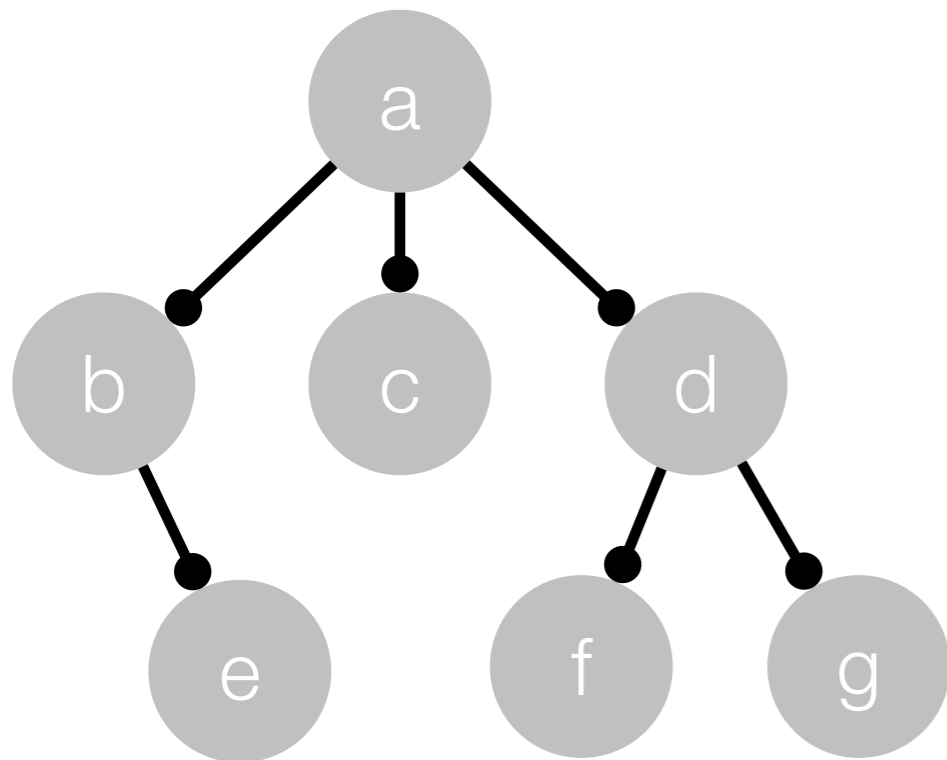


**Legend:** —● linear channel

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

---

Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.

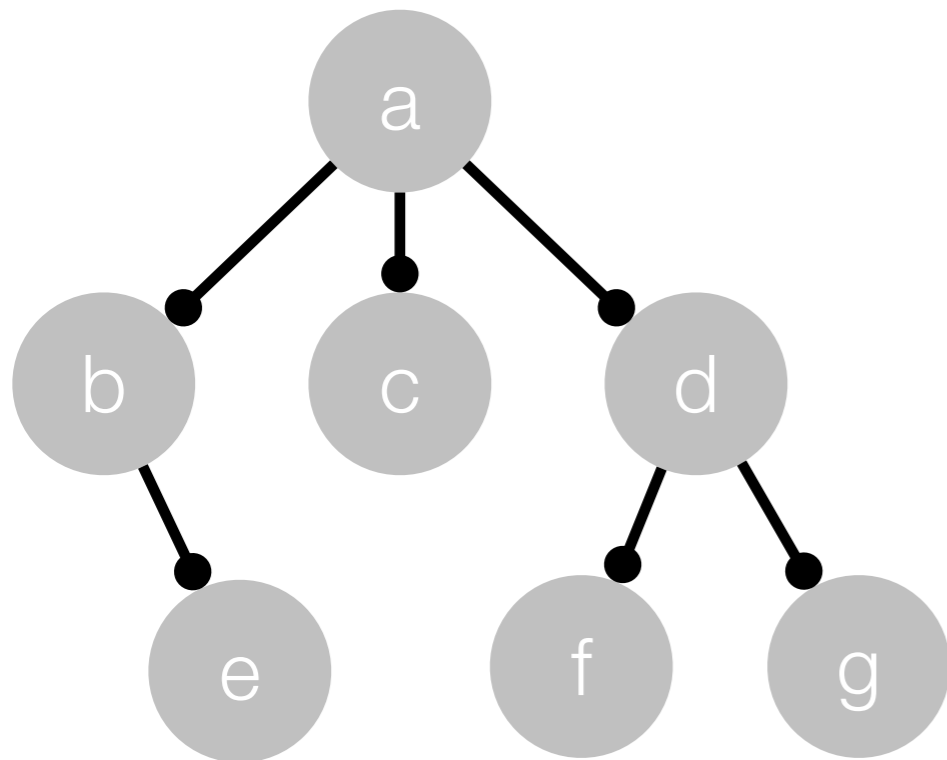


**Legend:** —● linear channel

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

---

Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.



What are the threats to progress?

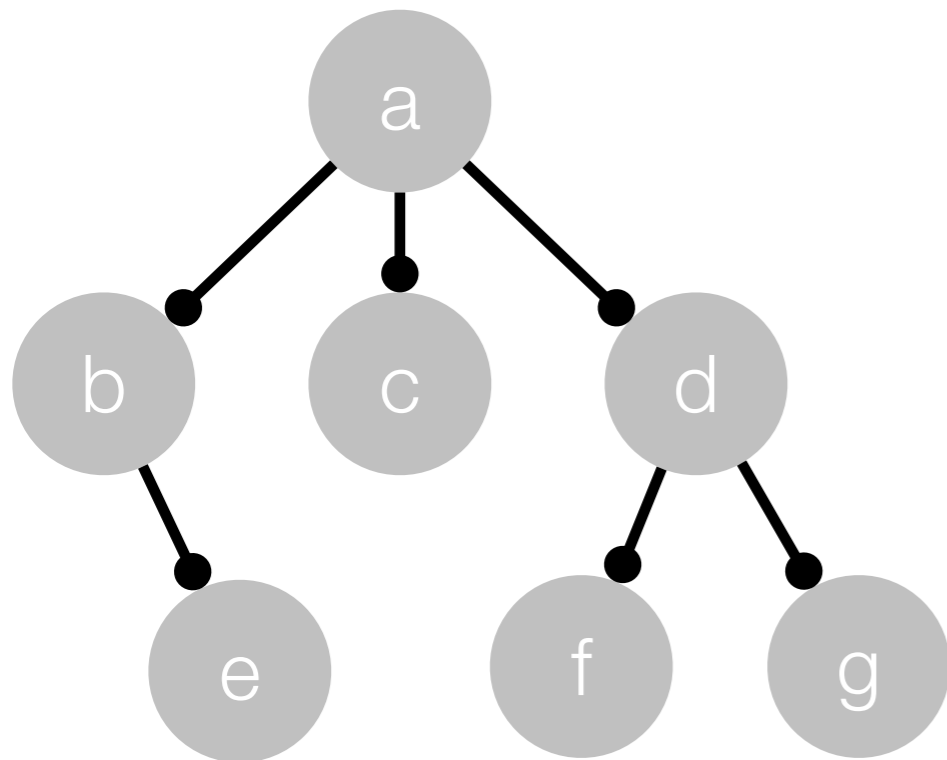
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# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

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Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.



What are the threats to progress?

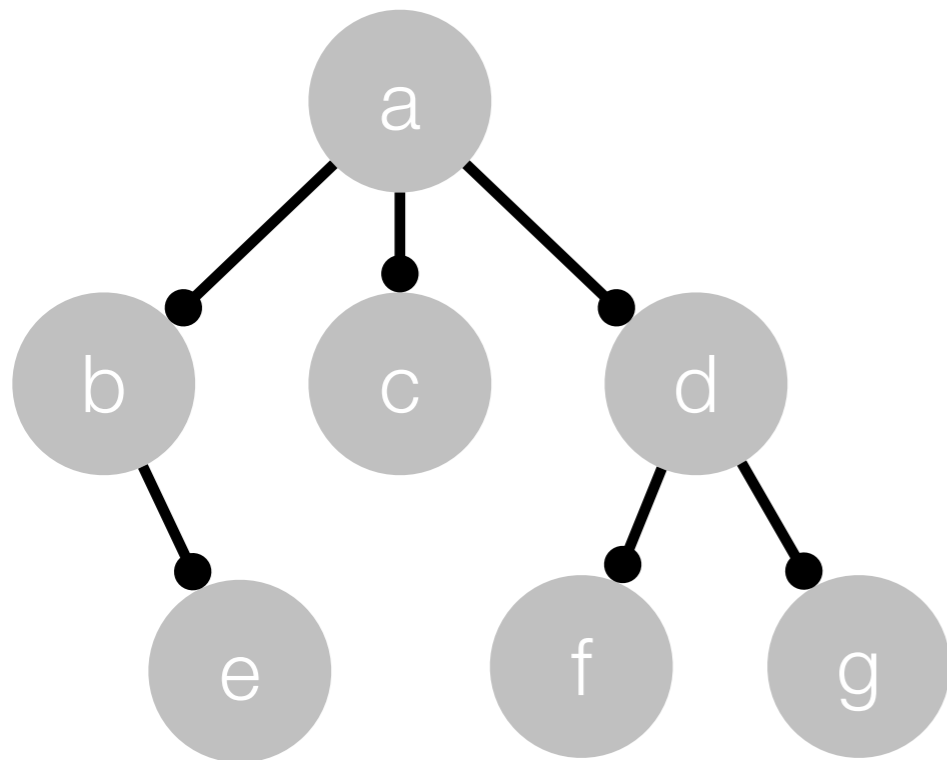
- Two scenarios:

**Legend:** —● linear channel

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

---

Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.



What are the threats to progress?

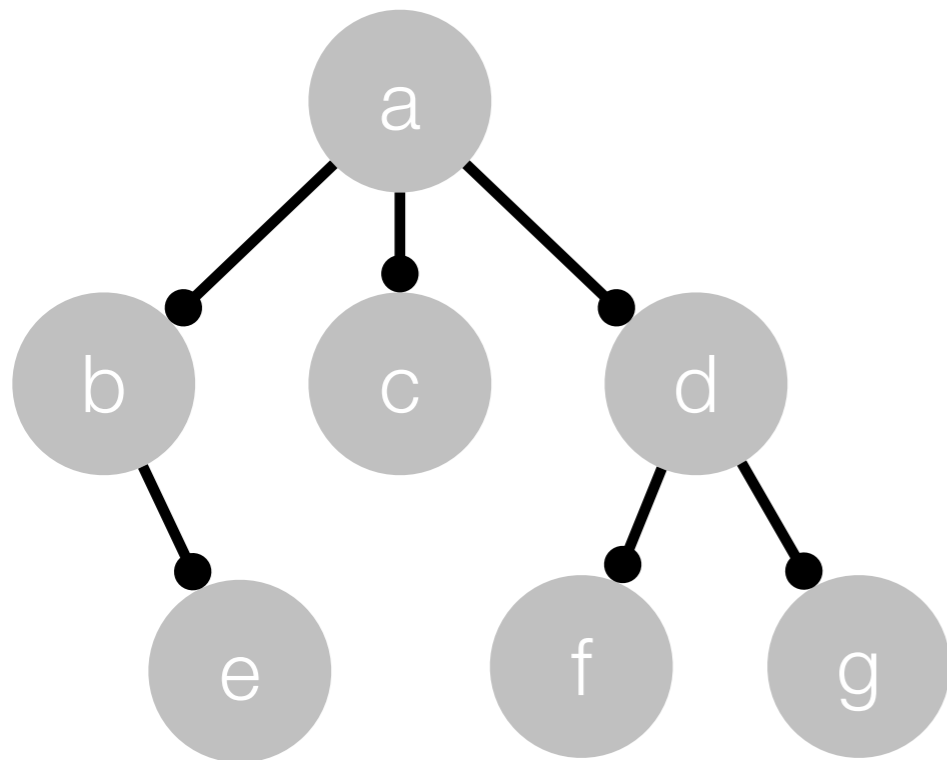
- Two scenarios:
  - provider ready to synchronize, client not

**Legend:** —● linear channel

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

---

Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.



What are the threats to progress?

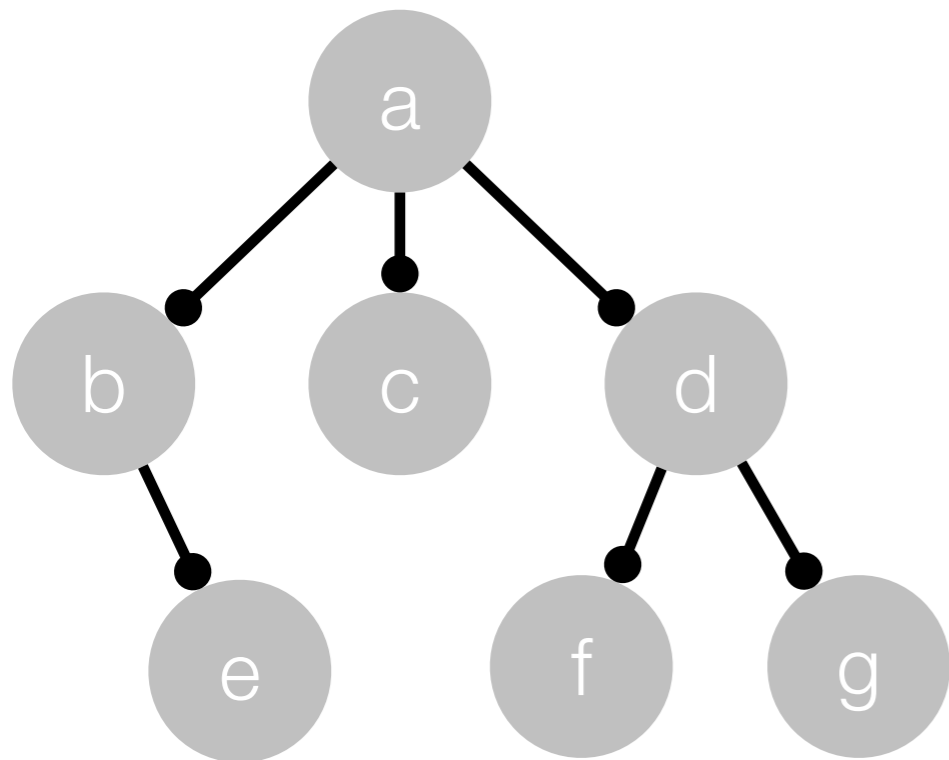
- Two scenarios:
  - provider ready to synchronize, client not
  - client ready to synchronize, provider not

**Legend:** —● linear channel

# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

---

Linearity (“exactly one client”) turns process graph into a tree.



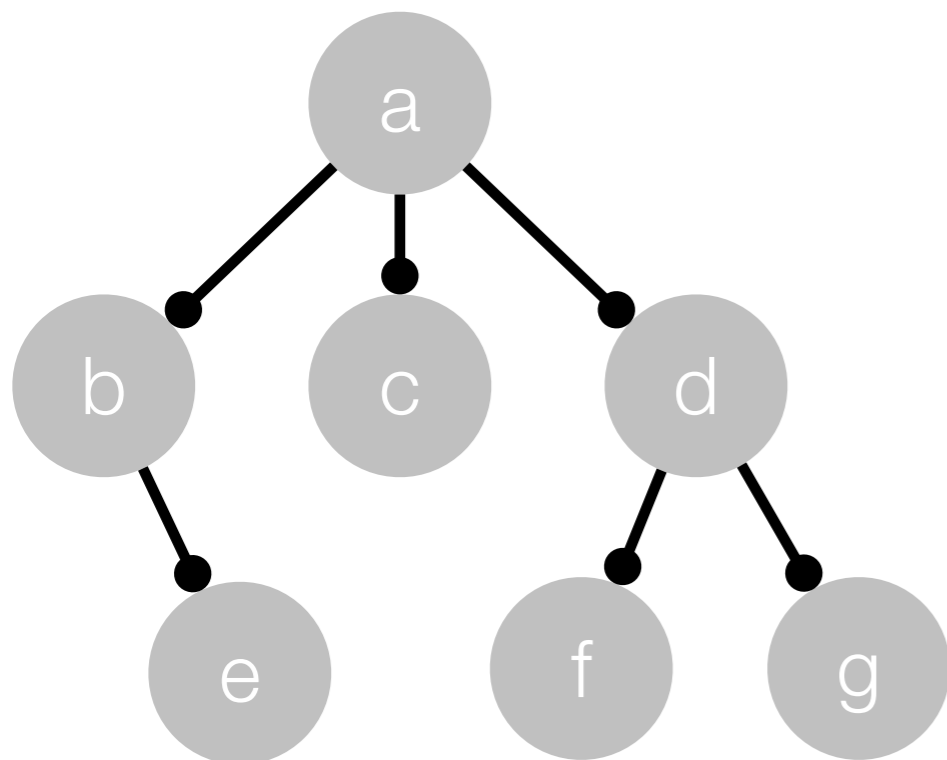
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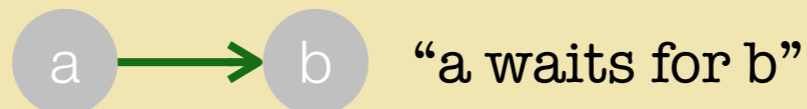
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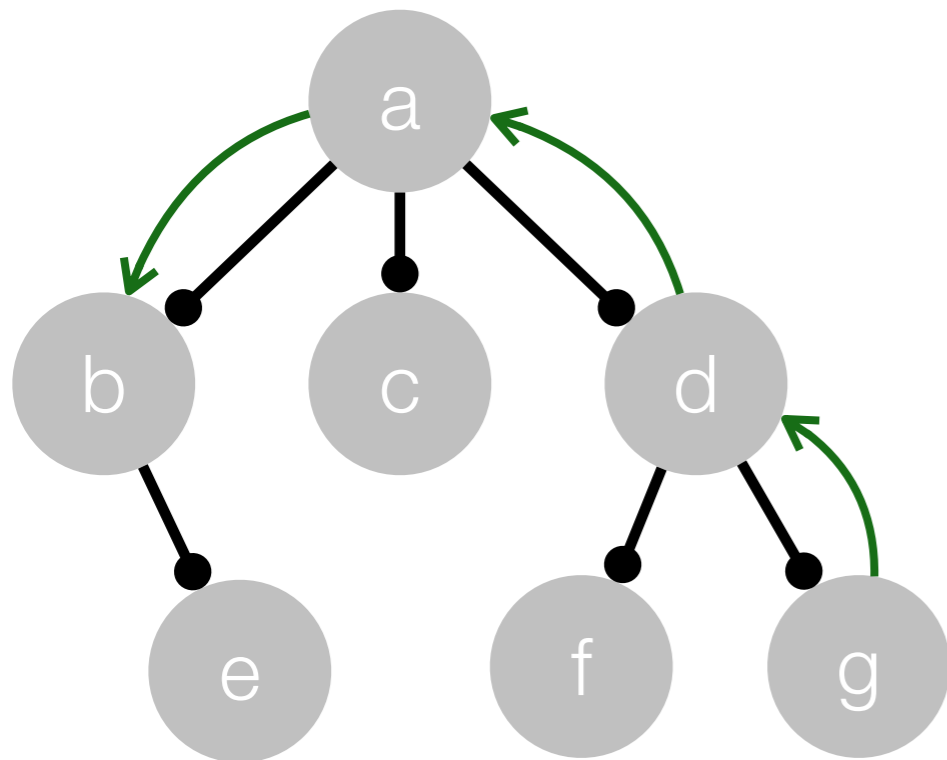
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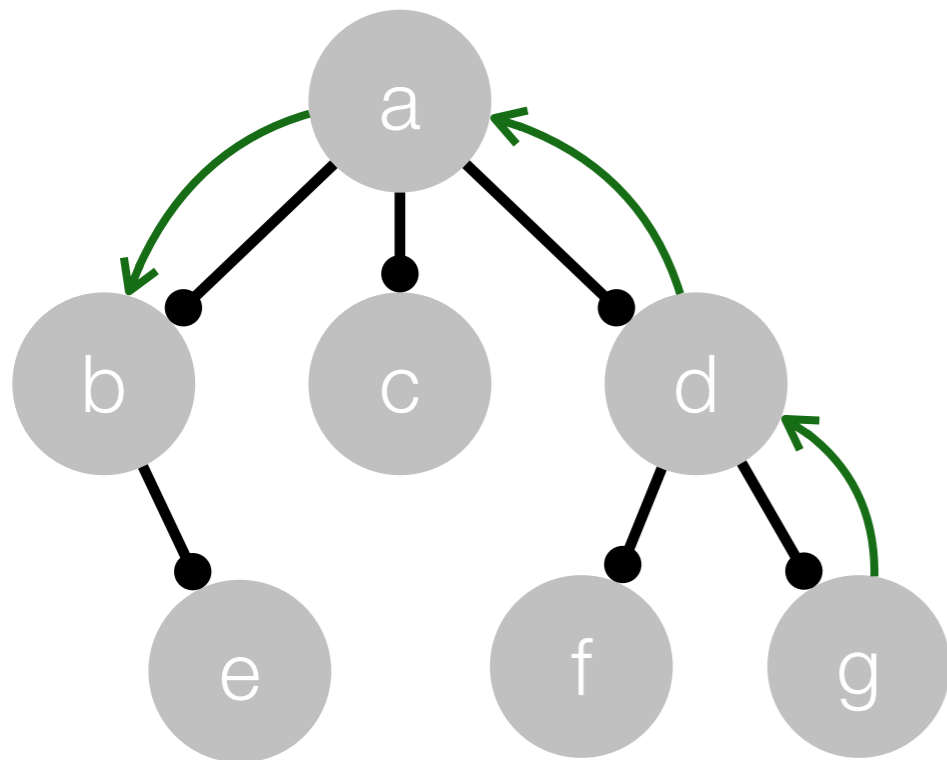
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“a waits for b”

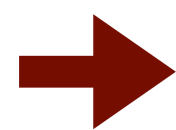
# Why are linear session types deadlock-free?

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  - client ready to synchronize, provider not
- Let's visualize this waiting dependency with a green arrow



No green cycles: green arrows can only go along linear channels, and client and provider cannot both be waiting for each other.

**Legend:** —● linear channel



“a waits for b”

# Let's add sharing

---



# Let's add sharing

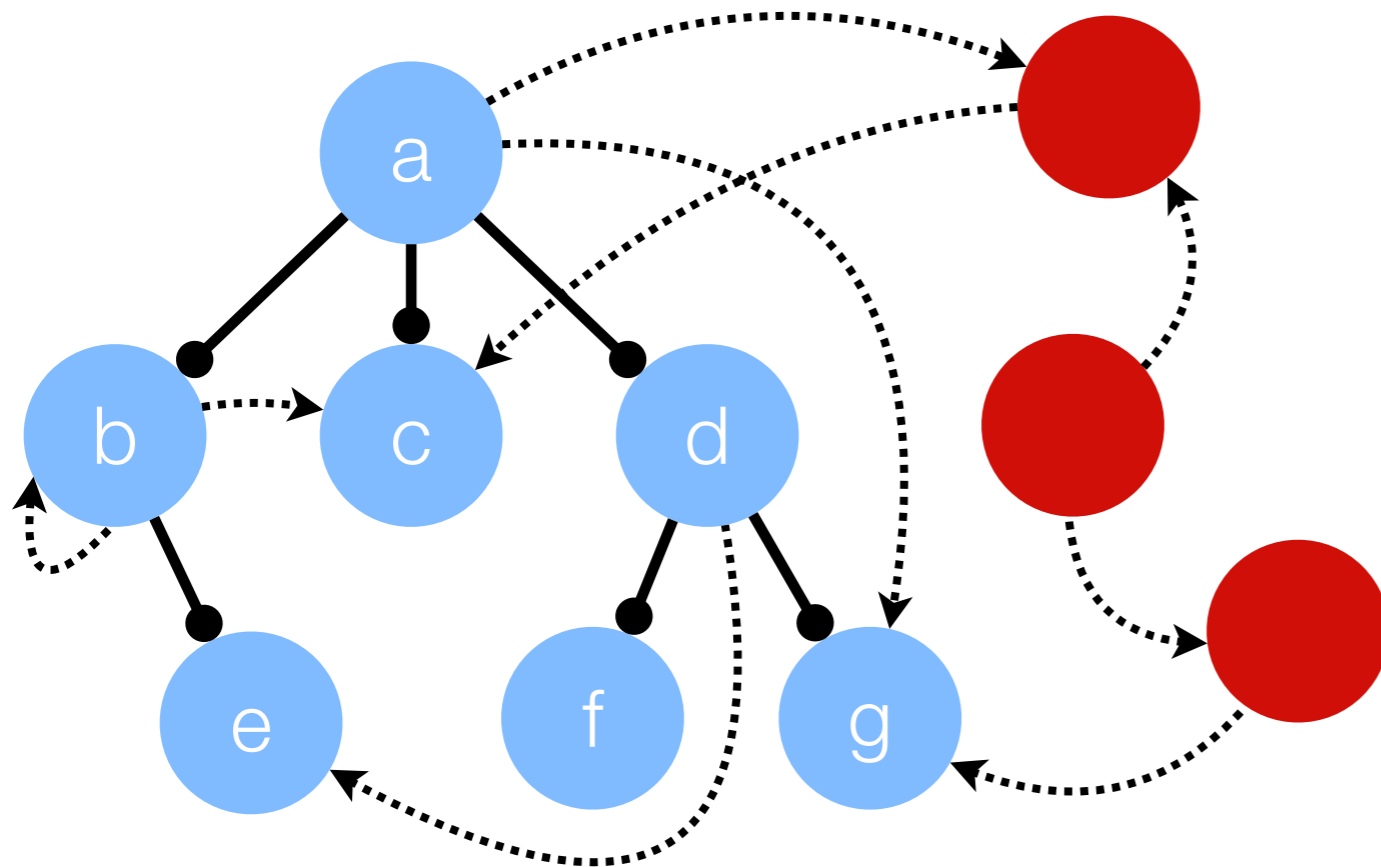
---

We get a graph of linear and shared processes, with a linear tree inside.

# Let's add sharing

---

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**Legend:** —● linear channel

● linear process

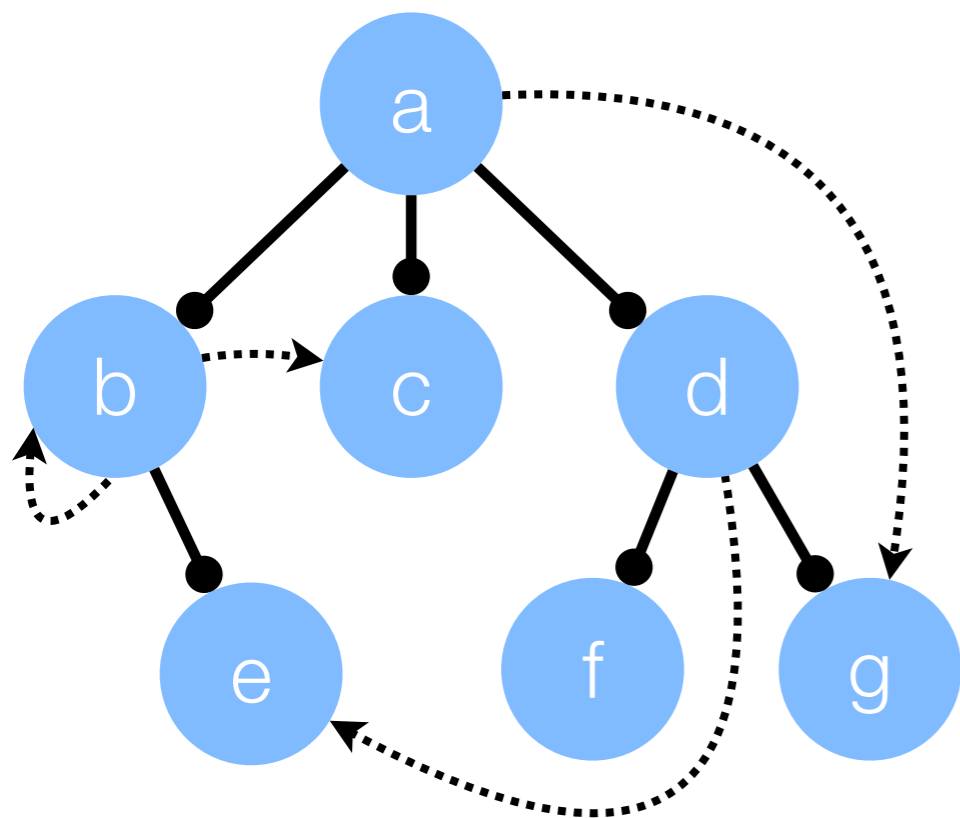
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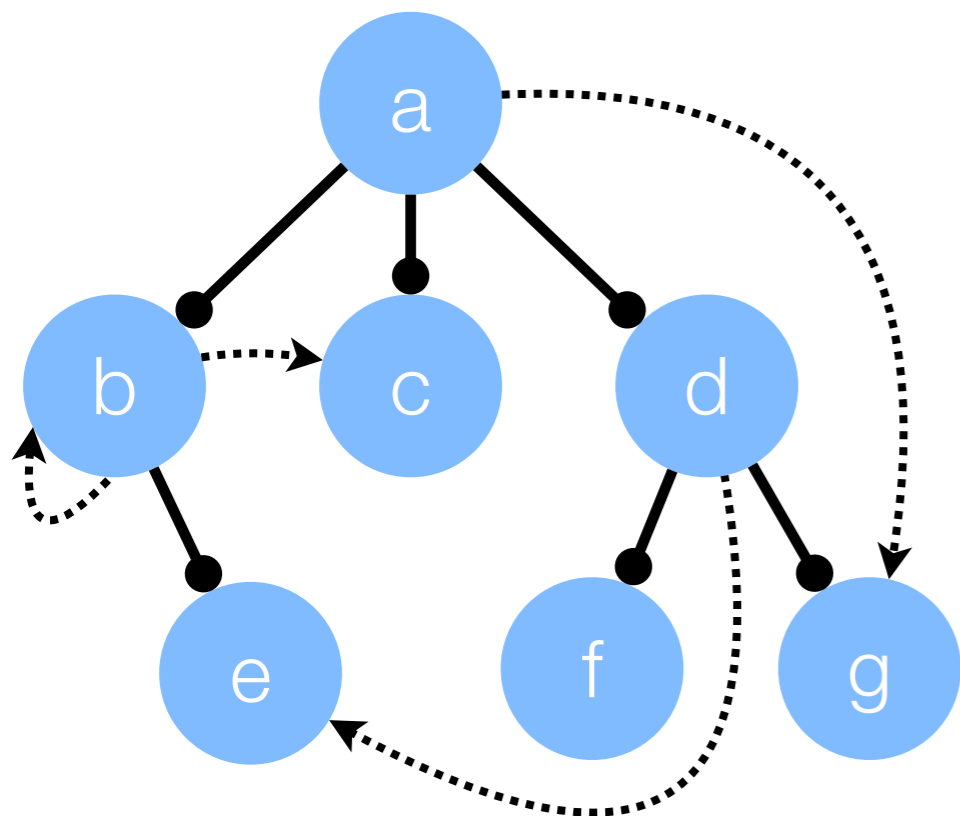
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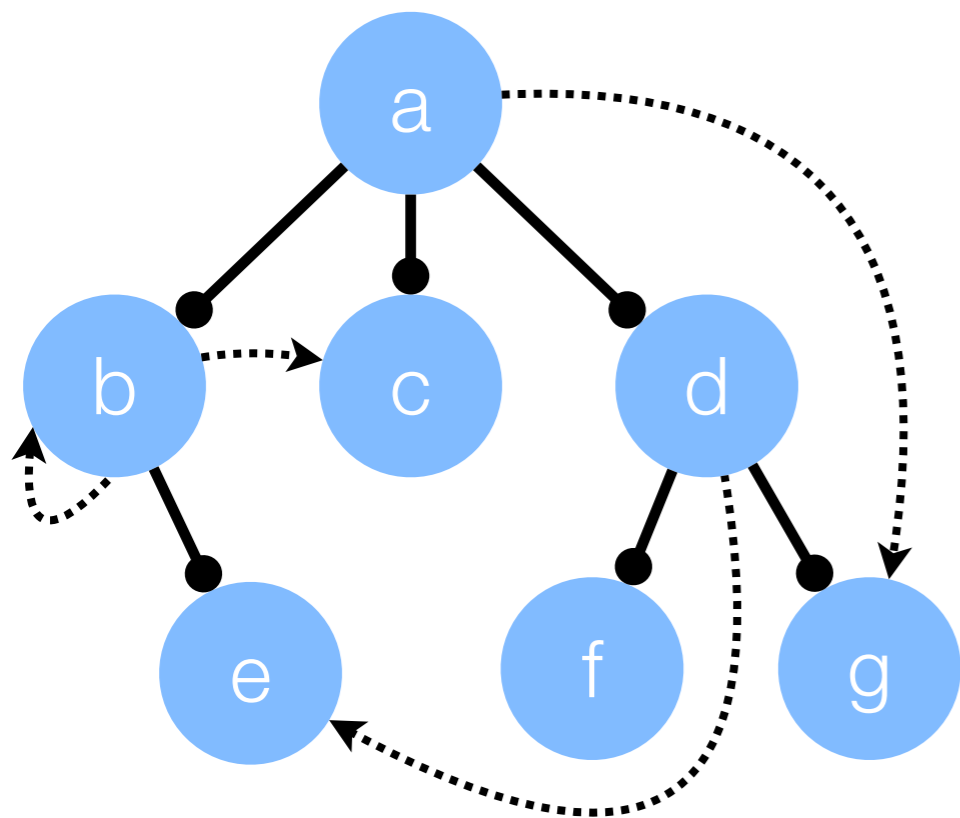
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Acquire-release amounts to “locking”

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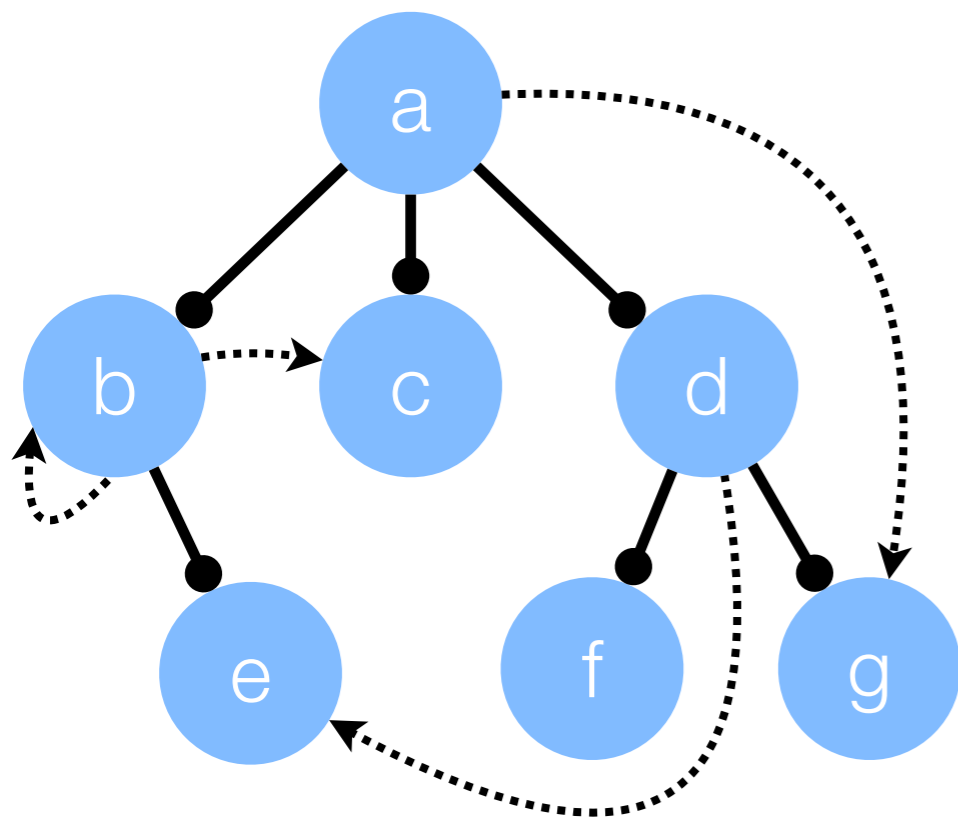
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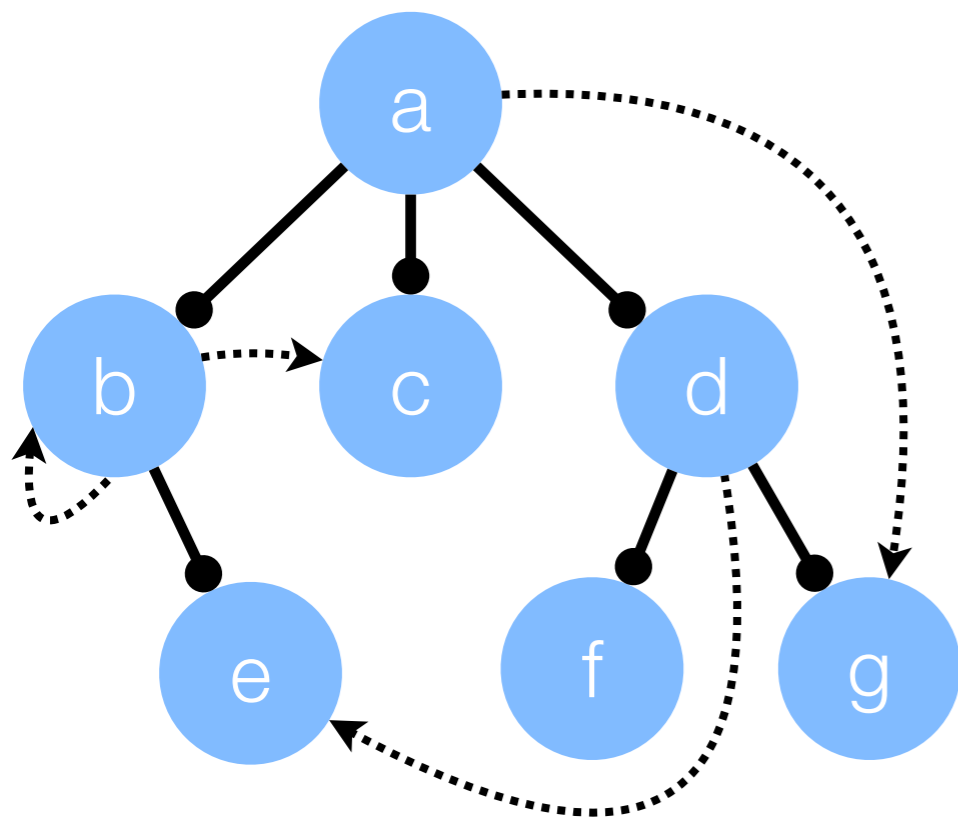
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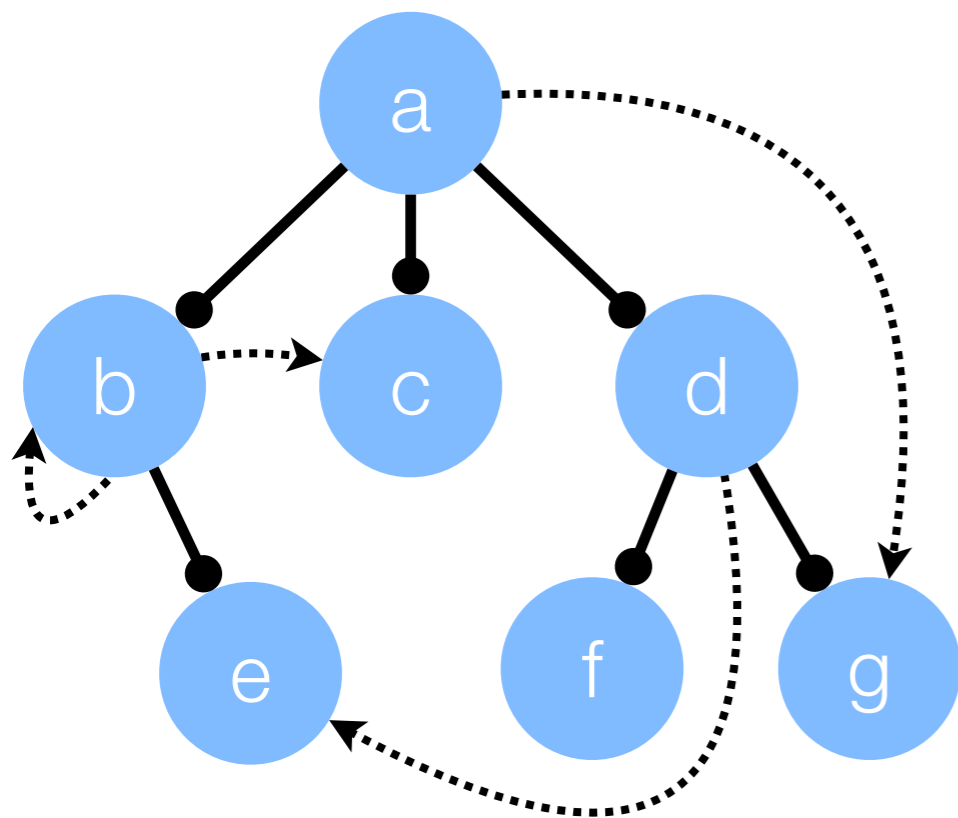
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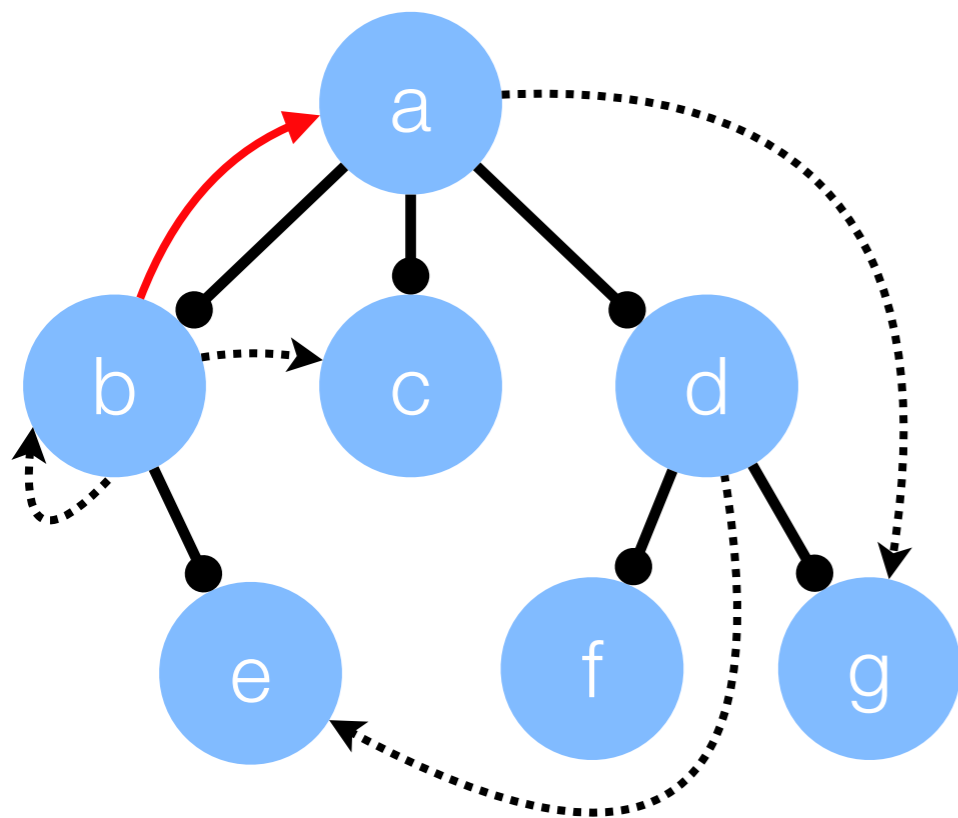
a → b

“a waits for b to release resource”



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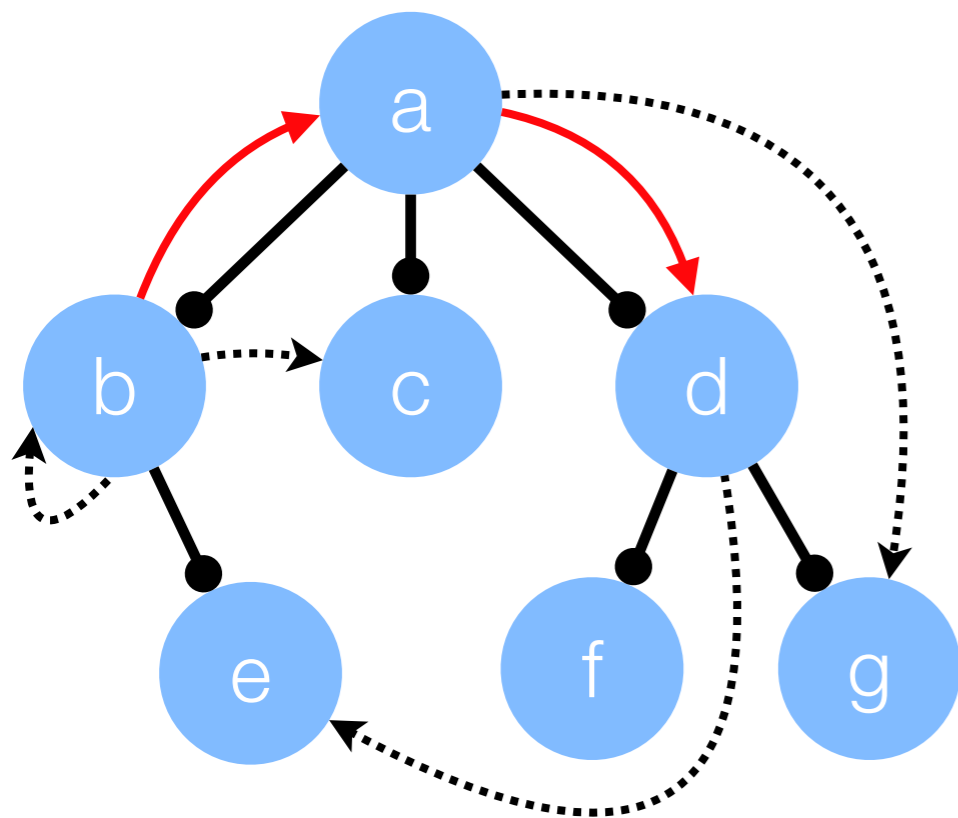
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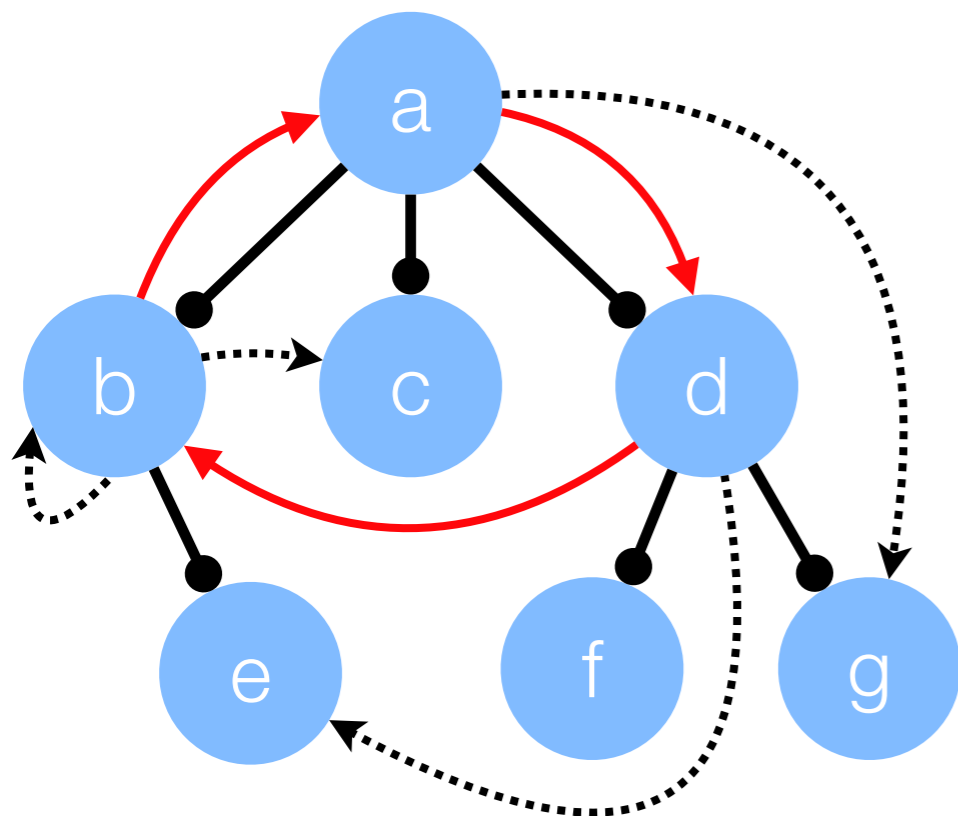
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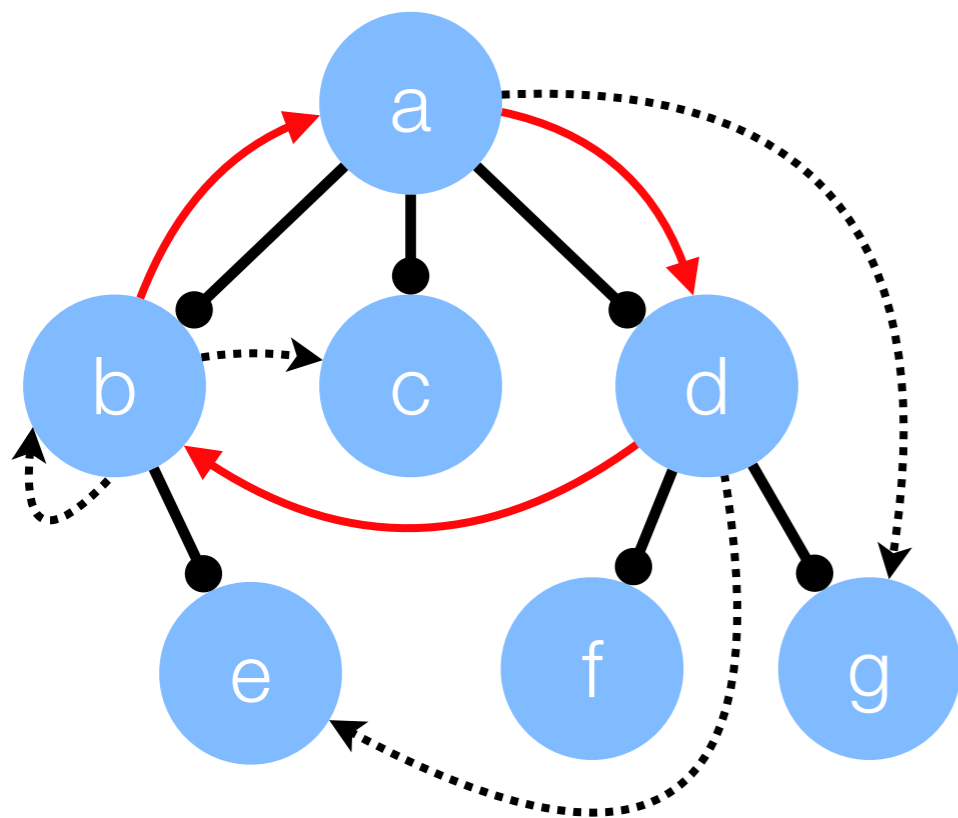
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We get a graph of linear and shared processes, with a linear tree inside.



Acquire-release amounts to “locking”

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- Let's visualize this waiting dependency with a red arrow
- Note: red arrows can connect arbitrary nodes in the tree

**Legend:** —● linear channel

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⋯→ shared channel

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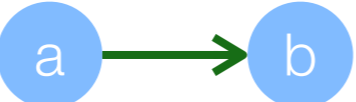

# Two kinds of cycles

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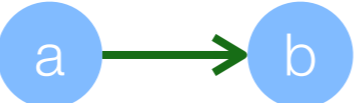

Two kinds of waiting dependencies:

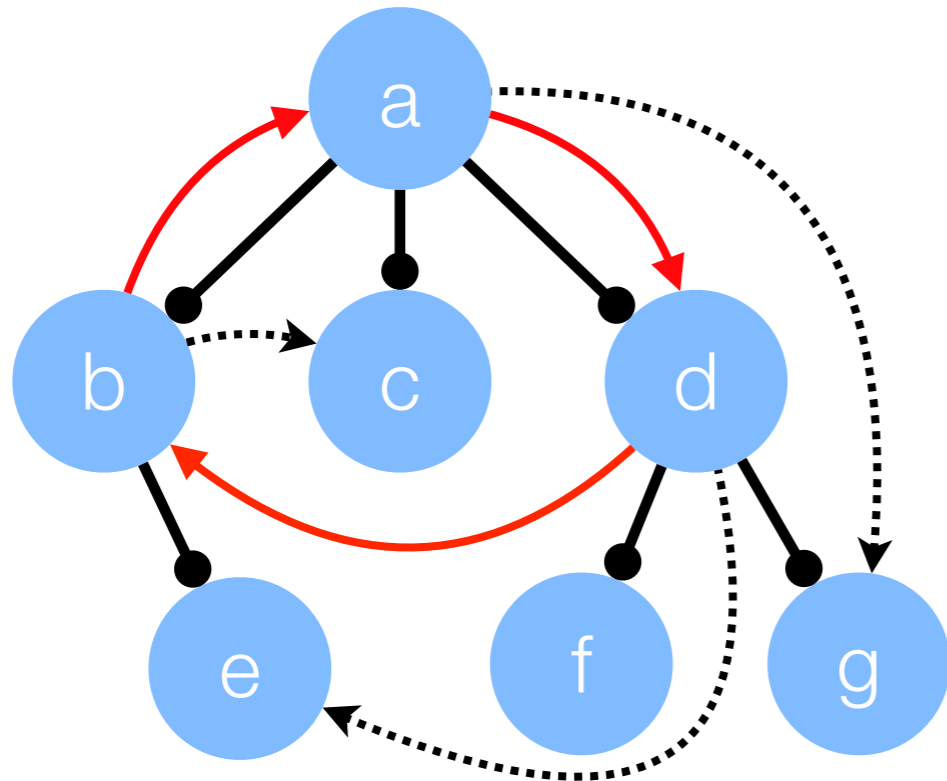
- waiting to synchronize:  “a waits for b to synchronize”
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# Two kinds of cycles

---

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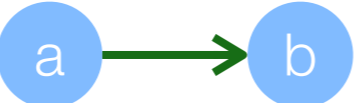

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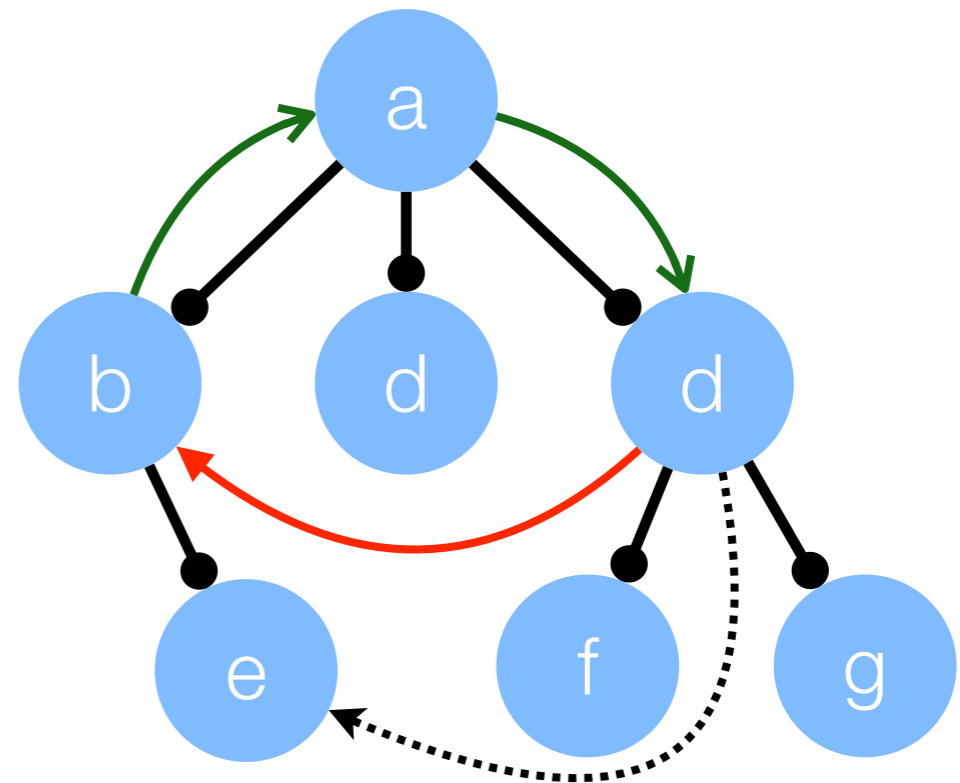
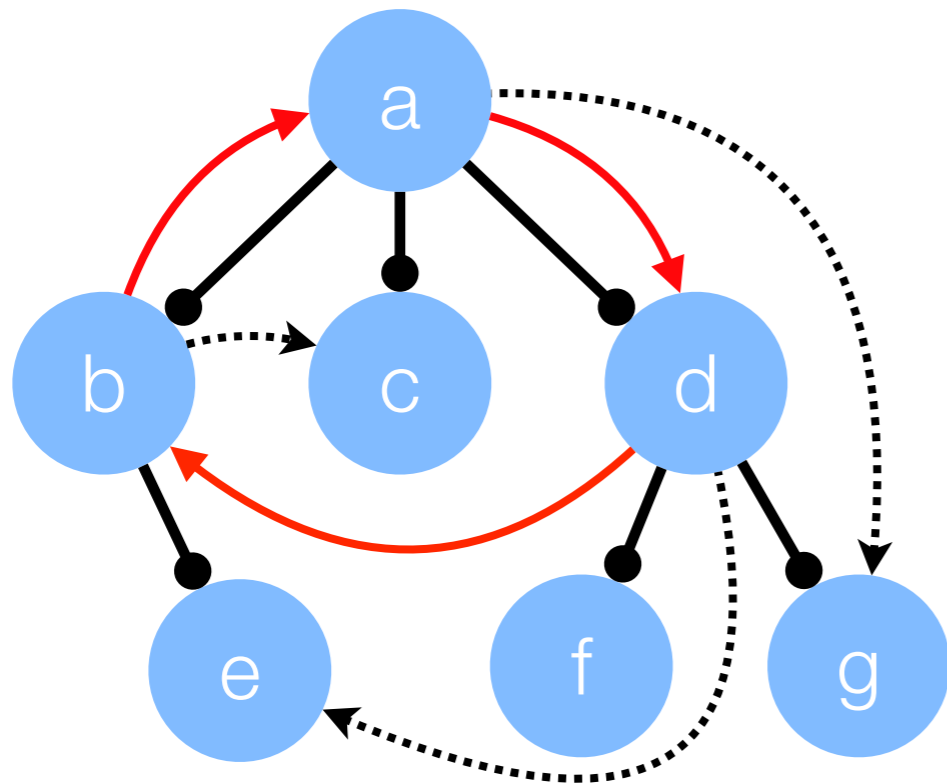


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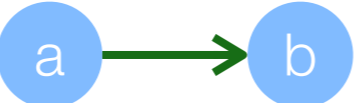

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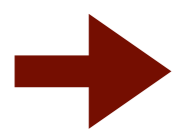
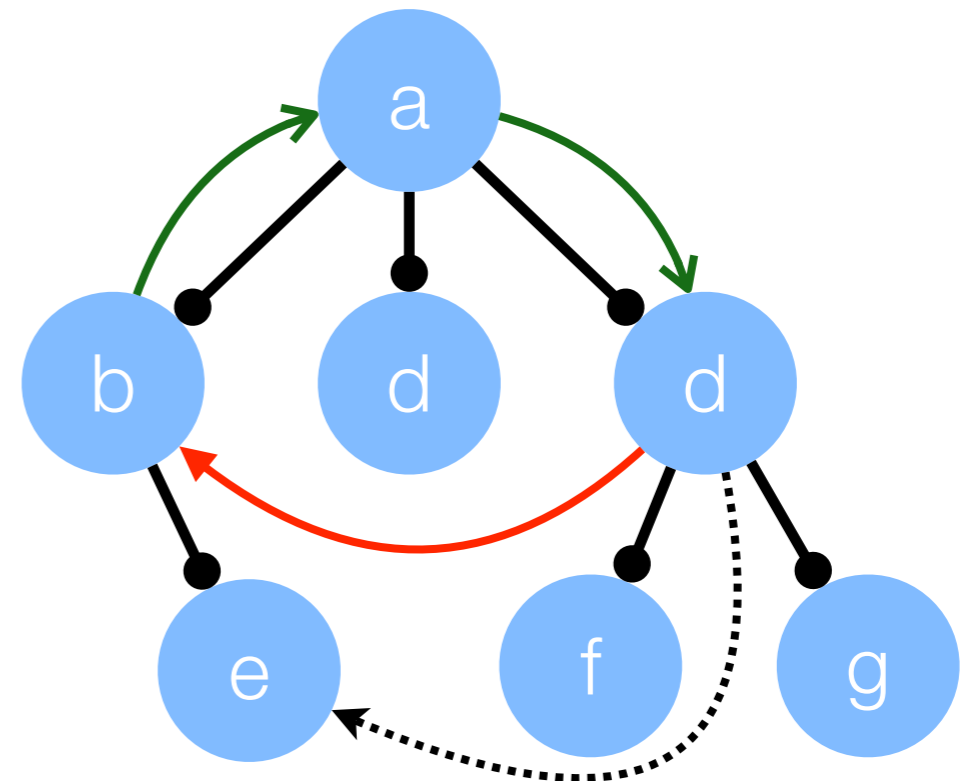
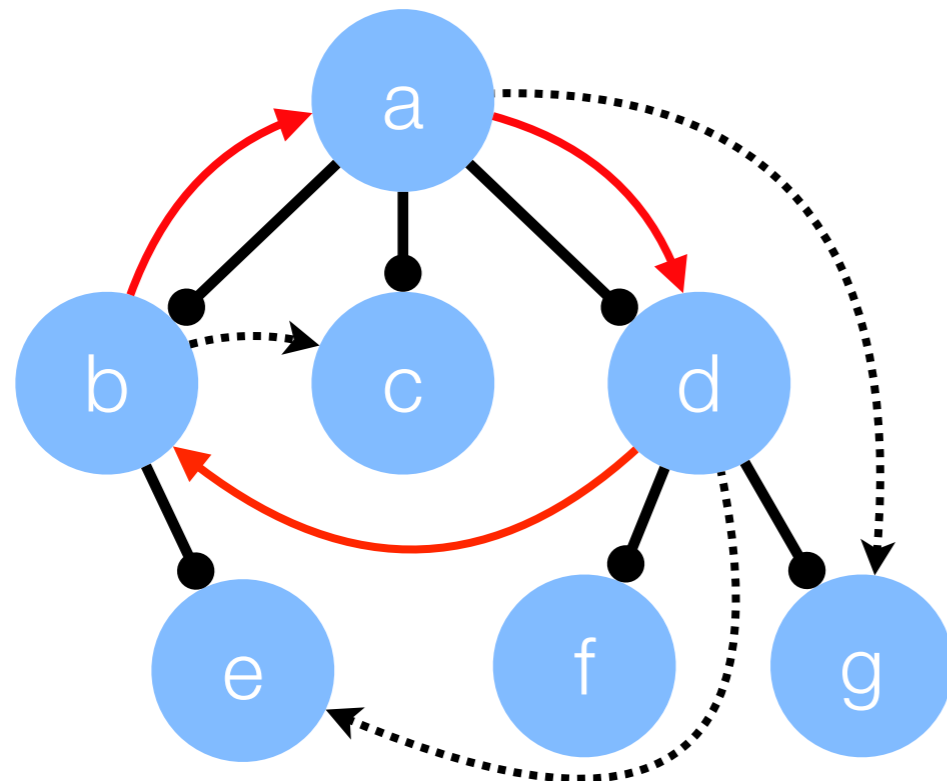




# Two kinds of cycles

Two kinds of waiting dependencies:

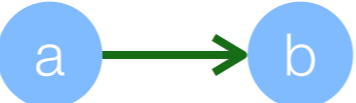

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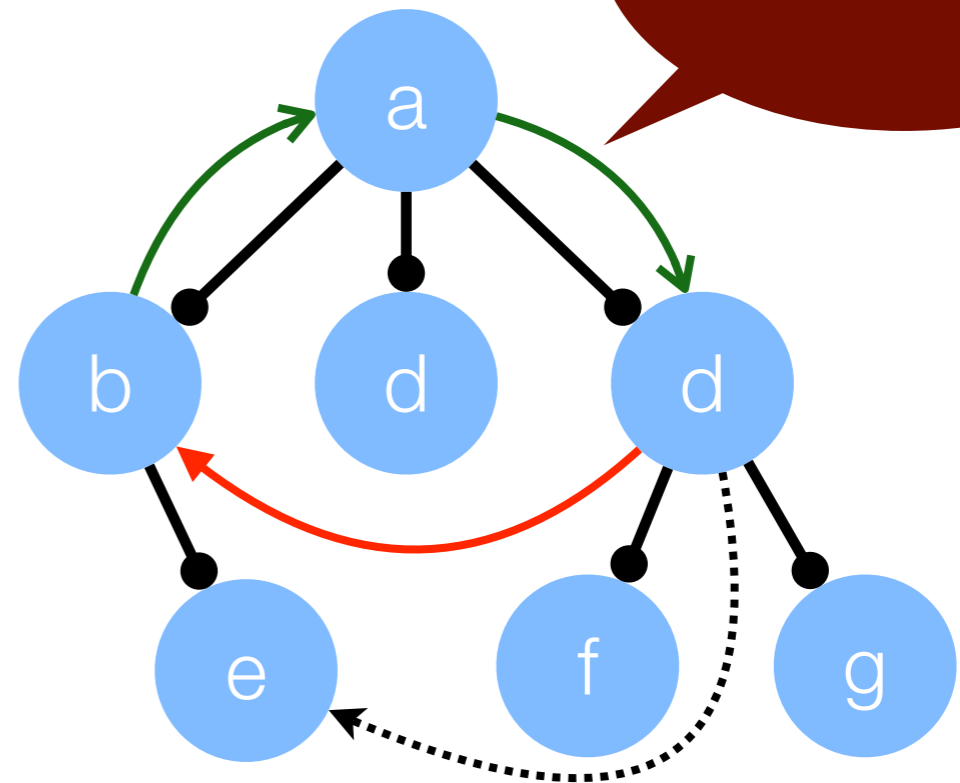
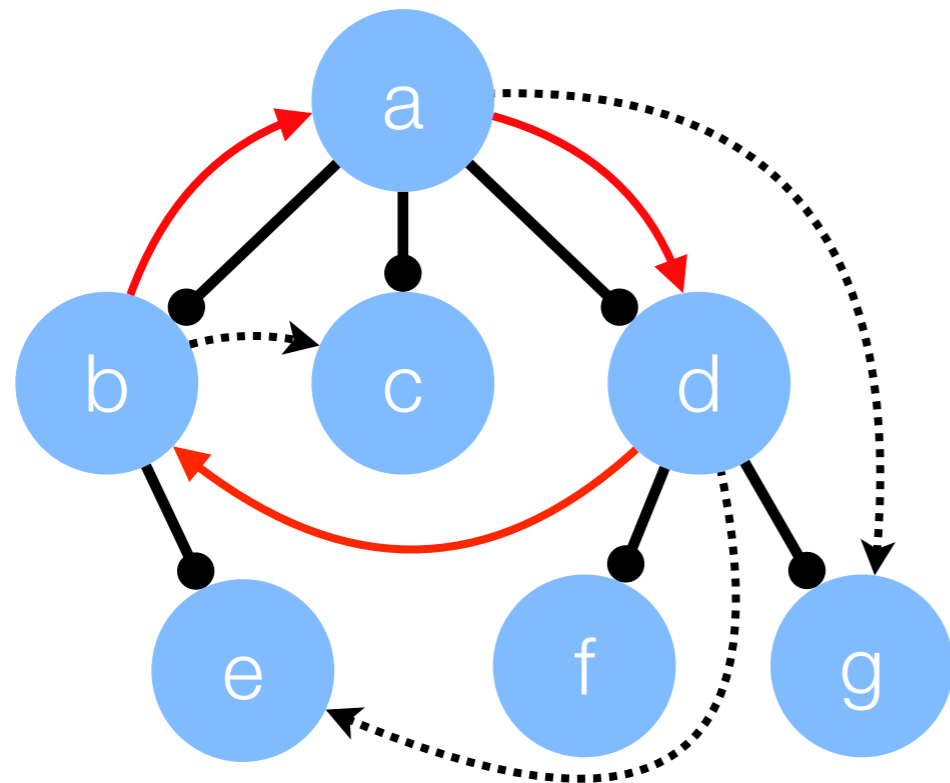


Cycles can consist of red arrows only or a combination of red and green arrows.

# Two kinds of cycles

Two kinds of waiting dependencies:

- waiting to synchronize:  “a waits for b to synchronize”
- waiting to release:  “a waits for b to release”



“locking-up”  
is not sufficient!

➔ Cycles can consist of red arrows only or a combination of red and green arrows.

Idea: competitors and collaborators

---

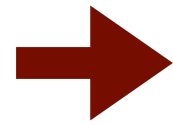
# Idea: competitors and collaborators

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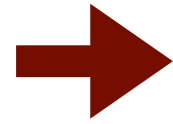
→ Competitors: overlap in set of resources acquired

# Idea: competitors and collaborators

---



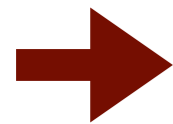
Competitors: overlap in set of resources acquired



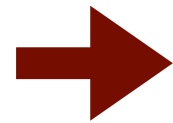
Collaborators: do not overlap in set of resources acquired

# Idea: competitors and collaborators

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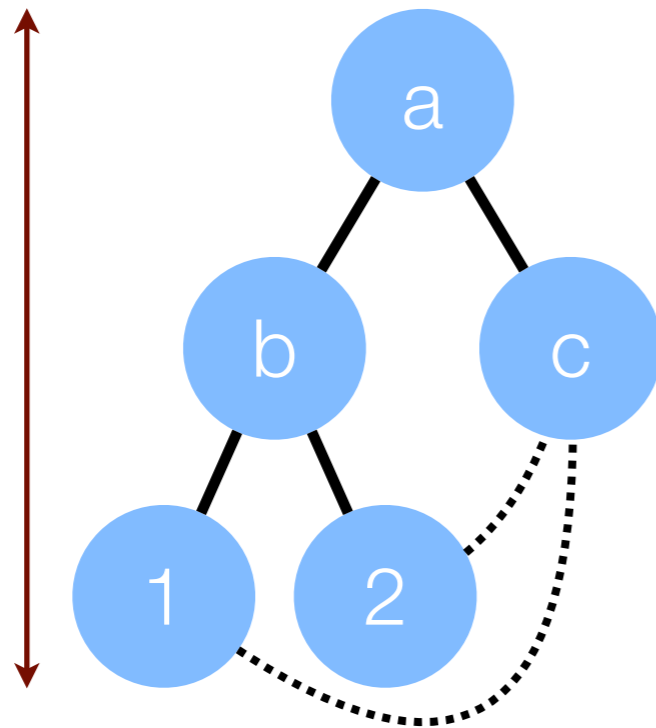


Competitors: overlap in set of resources acquired



Collaborators: do not overlap in set of resources acquired

collaborators



competitors

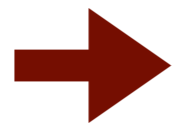
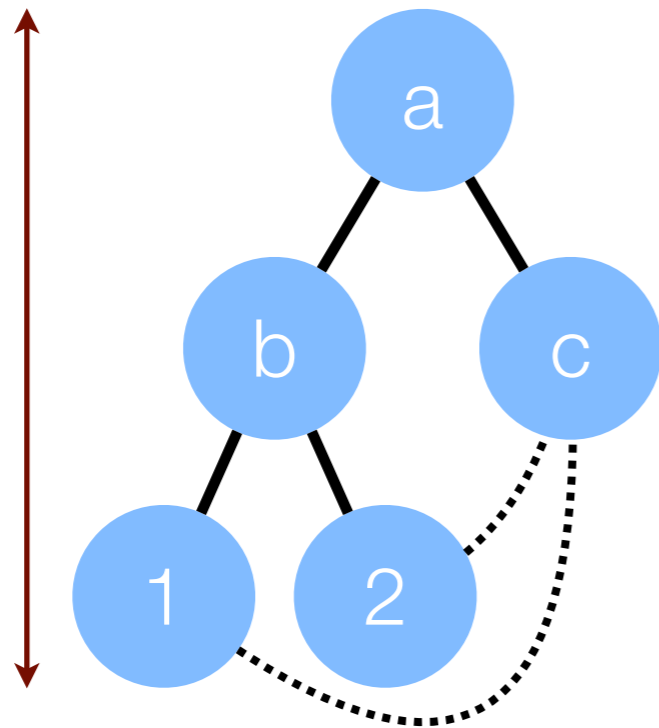
# Idea: competitors and collaborators

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➔ Competitors: overlap in set of resources acquired

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collaborators



competitors tend to be siblings

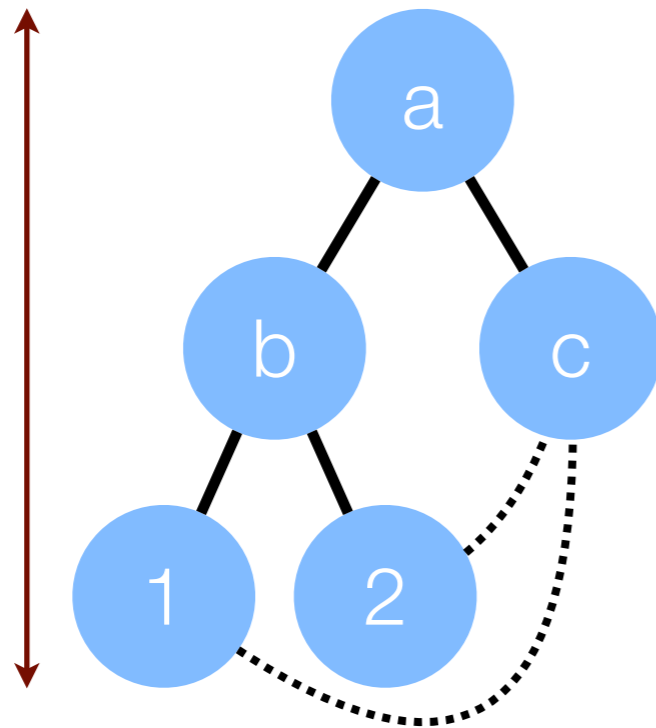
# Idea: competitors and collaborators

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➔ Competitors: overlap in set of resources acquired

➔ Collaborators: do not overlap in set of resources acquired

collaborators



➔ competitors tend to be siblings

➔ collaborators tend to be in the same branch

competitors

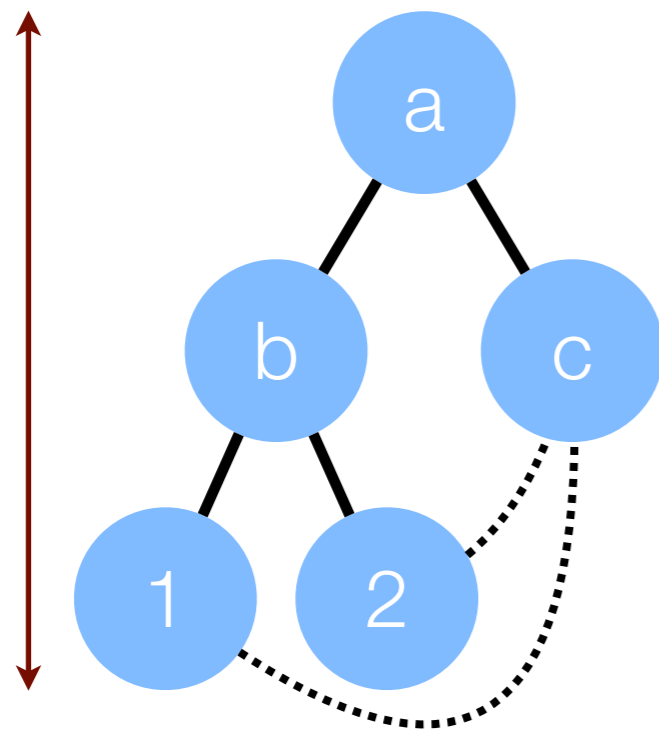


# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

➔ Define type system enforcing the following invariants:

collaborators

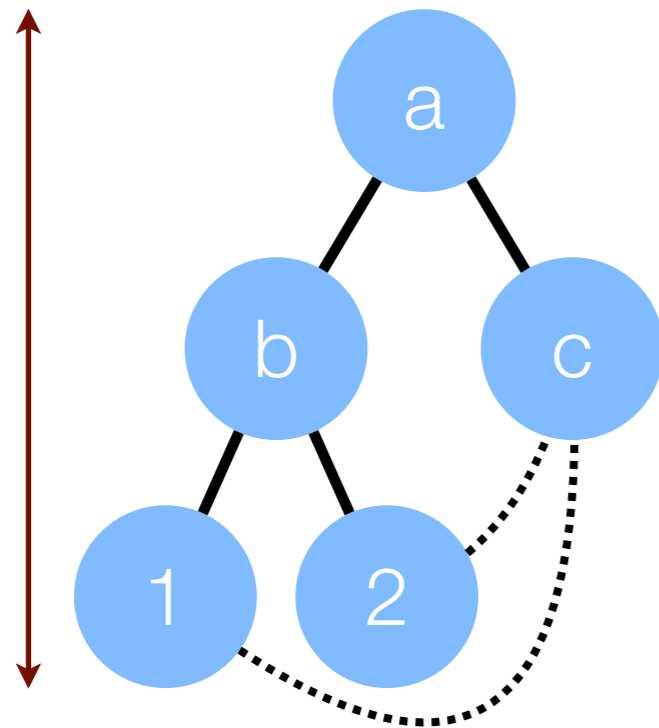


competitors

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

➔ Define type system enforcing the following invariants:

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A

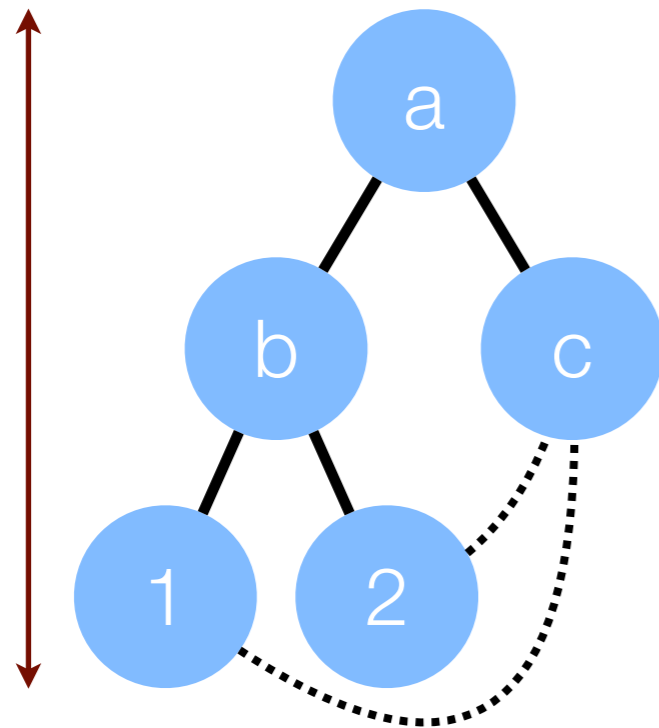
competitors employ locking-up for resources they compete for

competitors

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

➔ Define type system enforcing the following invariants:

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A

competitors employ locking-up for resources they compete for

B

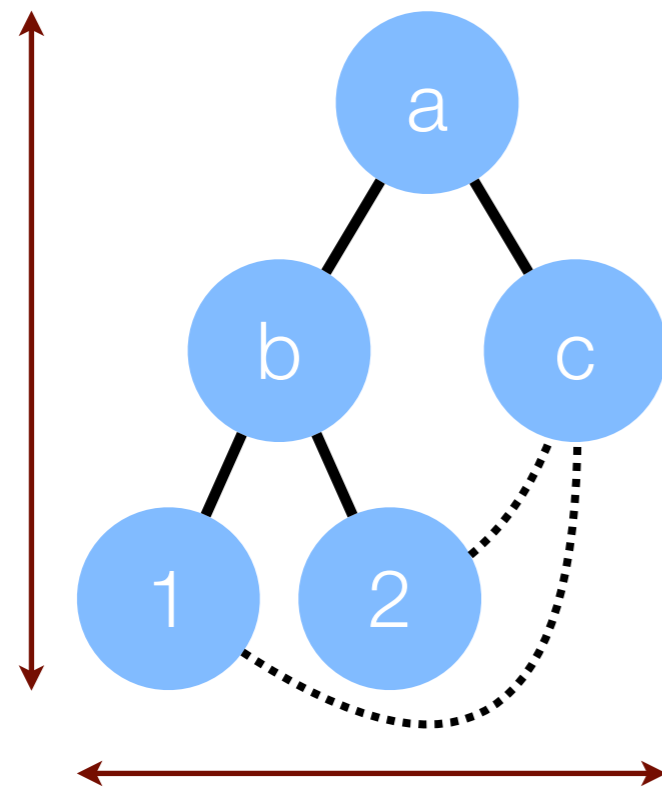
collaborators acquire mutually disjoint sets of resources

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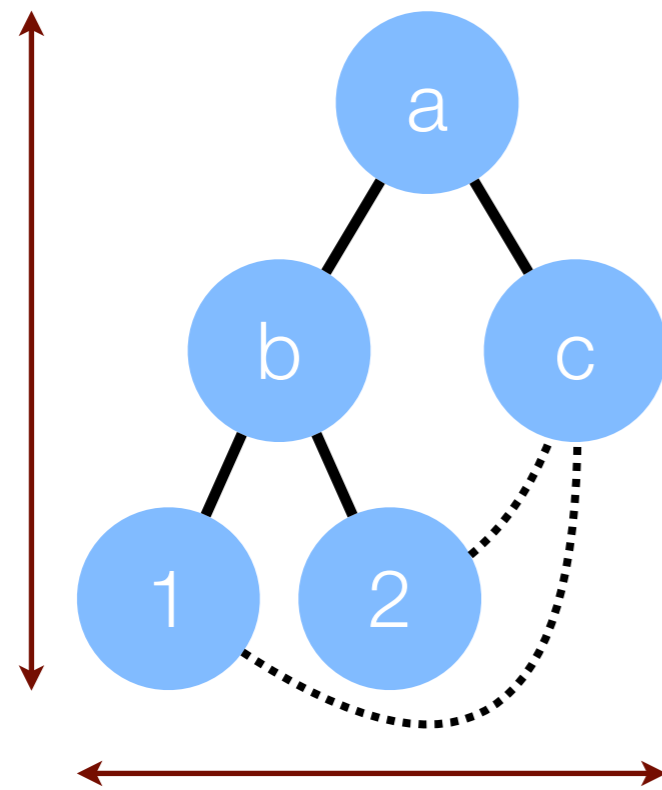
C

competitors have released all acquired resources when synchronizing with other competitors (“talking-up”)

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

➔ Define type system enforcing the following invariants:

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competitors employ locking-up for resources they compete for

B

collaborators acquire mutually disjoint sets of resources

C

competitors have released all acquired resources when synchronizing with other competitors (“talking-up”)

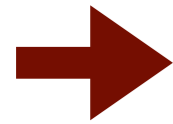
➔ A rules out red-arrow cycles, B and C rule out red-green-arrow cycles.

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---



Introduce modal worlds, abstract values equipped with a partial order.

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

- Introduce modal worlds, abstract values equipped with a partial order.
- Every process invariantly resides at a world.



# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow_{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow_{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

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“Process  $P$  provides a session of type  $A_m$  along channel  $x_m$ , using channels in  $\Gamma$  (and  $\Phi; \Delta$ ).”

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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worlds associated  
with process

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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self-world:  
world at which process  
resides

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

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min-world:  
world of minimal resource  
to be acquired

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

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max-world: world  
of maximal resource to be  
acquired

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

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- Every process indicates the range of worlds it may acquire.

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow_{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow_{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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- Introduce modal worlds, abstract values equipped with a partial order.
- Every process invariantly resides at a world.
- Every process indicates the range of worlds it may acquire.

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow_{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow_{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

partial world order

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

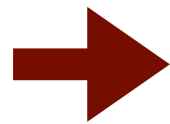
$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$



Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

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→ Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:

→  $\text{min}(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \text{max}(\text{parent})$



# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

→ Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:

→  $\text{min}(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \text{max}(\text{parent})$

→  $\text{max}(\text{parent}) < \text{min}(\text{child})$

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

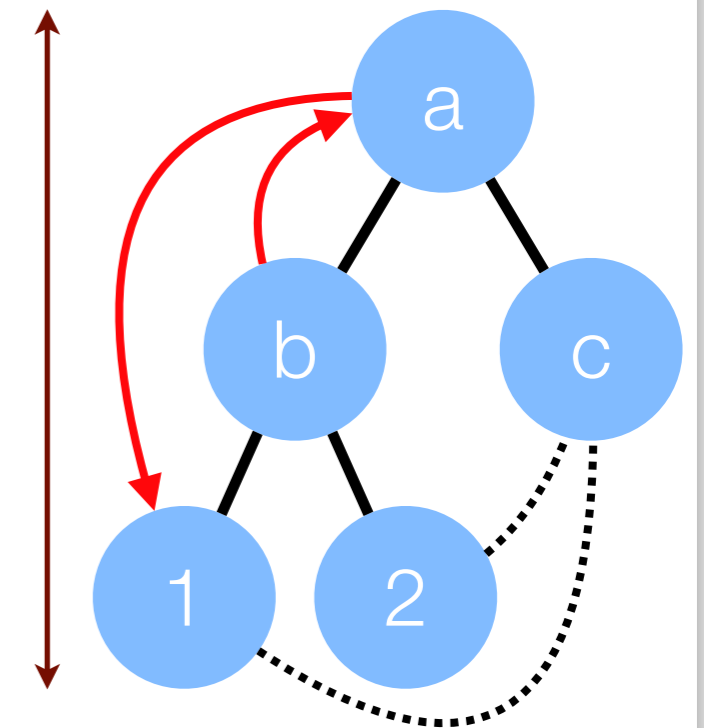
$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}}])$$
$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_S])$$

→ Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of

→  $\min(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq$

→  $\max(\text{parent}) < \min(\text{child})$

collaborators



competitors

**no vertical red arrows**

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

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→ Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:

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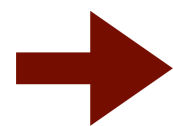
→  $\text{max}(\text{parent}) < \text{min}(\text{child})$

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

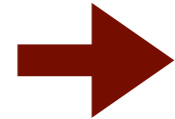
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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$



Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:



$\text{min}(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \text{max}(\text{parent})$



$\text{max}(\text{parent}) < \text{min}(\text{child})$



for an acquire: lock-up

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_s : A_s[\omega_{\text{self}}])$  collaborators

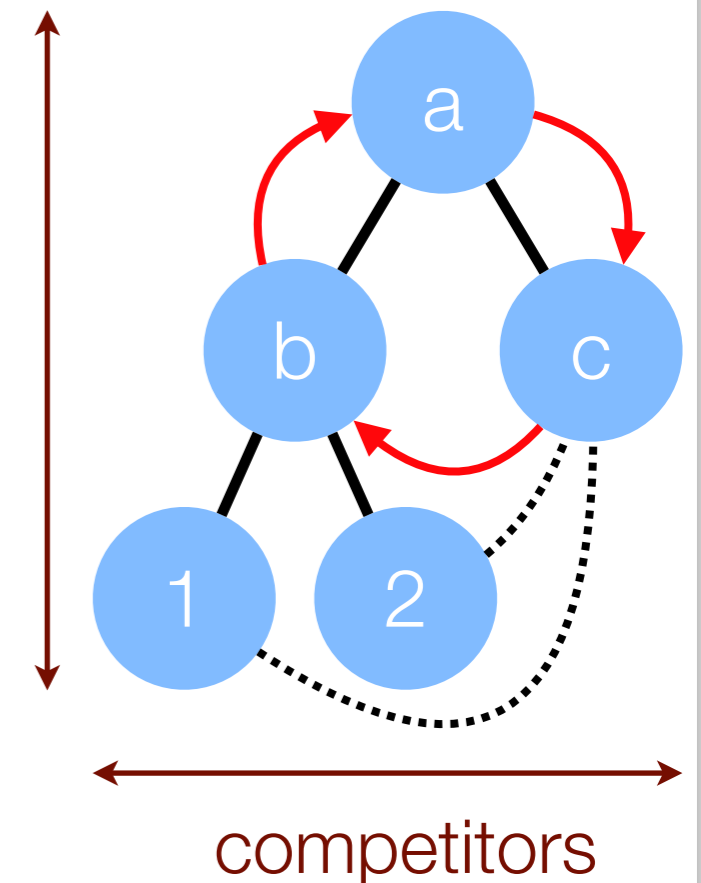
$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_s])$

→ Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of

→  $\min(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq$

→  $\max(\text{parent}) < \min(\text{child})$

→ for an acquire: lock-up



**no red cycles**

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

→ Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:

→  $\text{min}(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \text{max}(\text{parent})$

→  $\text{max}(\text{parent}) < \text{min}(\text{child})$

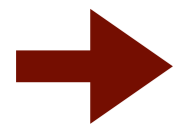
→ for an acquire: lock-up

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$



Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:



$\text{min}(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \text{max}(\text{parent})$



$\text{max}(\text{parent}) < \text{min}(\text{child})$



for an acquire: lock-up



right-rule: all resources released

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] ) \text{ collaborators}$$

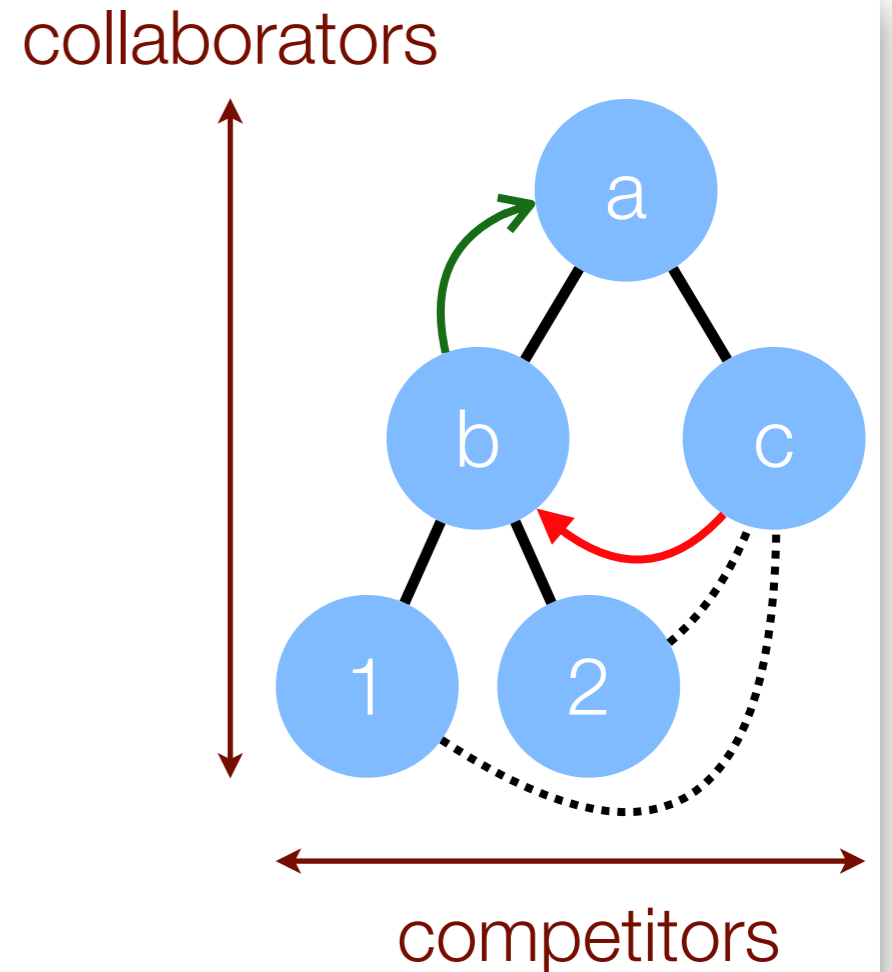
→ Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of

→  $\min(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq$

→  $\max(\text{parent}) < \min(\text{child})$

→ for an acquire: lock-up

→ right-rule: all resources released



**no ingoing red and up-going green arrow**

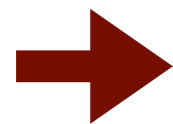


# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$



Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:



$\text{min}(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \text{max}(\text{parent})$



$\text{max}(\text{parent}) < \text{min}(\text{child})$



for an acquire: lock-up



right-rule: all resources released

# Manifest deadlock-freedom

---

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_S : A_S[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} P :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_{\text{self}} \uparrow^{\omega_{\text{max}}} \downarrow^{\omega_{\text{min}}}] )$$

- Express invariants A, B, and C in terms of:
  - $\text{min}(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \text{max}(\text{parent})$
  - $\text{max}(\text{parent}) < \text{min}(\text{child})$
  - for an acquire: lock-up
  - right-rule: all resources released
- These low-level invariants are enforced by typing.

# World and order creation

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# World and order creation

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$$\frac{\Psi, w; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_w :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])}{\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} w \leftarrow \text{new\_world}; Q_w :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])} \quad (\text{T-NEW}_L)$$

# World and order creation

---

$$\frac{\Psi, w; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_w :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])}{\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} w \leftarrow \text{new\_world}; Q_w :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])} \quad (\text{T-NEW}_L)$$

# World and order creation

---

$$\frac{\Psi, \mathbf{w}; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_{\mathbf{w}} :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])}{\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} \mathbf{w} \leftarrow \text{new\_world}; Q_{\mathbf{w}} :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])} \quad (\text{T-NEW}_{\mathbf{L}})$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \omega_p, \omega_r \in \Psi \quad (\Psi, \omega_p < \omega_r)^+ \text{ irreflexive} \\ \Psi, \omega_p < \omega_r; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]) \end{array}}{\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} \omega_p < \omega_r; Q :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])} \quad (\text{T-ORD}_{\mathbf{L}})$$

# World and order creation

---

$$\frac{\Psi, \mathbf{w}; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_{\mathbf{w}} :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])}{\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} \mathbf{w} \leftarrow \text{new\_world}; Q_{\mathbf{w}} :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])} \text{(T-NEW}_{\mathbf{L}})$$

$$\frac{\omega_p, \omega_r \in \Psi \quad (\Psi, \omega_p < \omega_r)^+ \text{ irreflexive} \quad \Psi, \omega_p < \omega_r; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])}{\Psi; \Gamma; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} \omega_p < \omega_r; Q :: (x_{\mathbf{L}} : A_{\mathbf{L}}[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])} \text{(T-ORD}_{\mathbf{L}})$$

# Acquire

---



# Acquire

---

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

$$\Psi^* \vdash \omega_k \leq \omega_m \leq \omega_n \quad \Psi^+ \vdash \omega_n < \omega_u$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi, x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

---

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S ; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

---

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

$$\Psi^* \vdash \omega_k \leq \omega_m \leq \omega_n \quad \Psi^+ \vdash \omega_n < \omega_u$$

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$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

---

lock-up

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

$$\Psi^* \vdash \omega_k \leq \omega_m \leq \omega_n \quad \Psi^+ \vdash \omega_n < \omega_u$$

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$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

---

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

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$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

$$\min(\text{parent}) \leq \text{self}(\text{acquired\_child}) \leq \max(\text{parent})$$

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

$$\Psi^* \vdash \omega_k \leq \omega_m \leq \omega_n \quad \Psi^+ \vdash \omega_n < \omega_u$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi, x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

---

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

$$\Psi^* \vdash \omega_k \leq \omega_m \leq \omega_n \quad \Psi^+ \vdash \omega_n < \omega_u$$

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---

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

---

max(parent) < min(child)

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

$$\Psi^* \vdash \omega_k \leq \omega_m \leq \omega_n$$

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---

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

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$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )



# Acquire

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$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

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$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

# Acquire

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(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

---

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S ; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \cdot; \cdot \vdash_{\Sigma} P_{x_L} :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LR}^S$ )

---

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{accept } x_S ; P_{x_L} :: (x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])$$

# Acquire

---

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

$$\Psi^* \vdash \omega_k \leq \omega_m \leq \omega_n \quad \Psi^+ \vdash \omega_n < \omega_u$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi, x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

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$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

$$\Psi; \Gamma; \cdot; \cdot \vdash_{\Sigma} P_{x_L} :: (x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LR}^S$ )

---

$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{accept } x_S; P_{x_L} :: (x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])$$

# Acquire

---

$$\forall y_L : B_L[\omega_l \uparrow_{\omega_p}^{\omega_r}] \in \Phi : \omega_l < \omega_m$$

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$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi, x_L : A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

(T- $\uparrow_{LL}^S$ )

$$\Psi; \Gamma, x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}]; \Phi; \Delta \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{acquire } x_S; Q_{x_L} :: (z_L : C_L[\omega_j \uparrow_{\omega_k}^{\omega_n}])$$

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$$\Psi; \Gamma \vdash_{\Sigma} x_L \leftarrow \text{accept } x_S; P_{x_L} :: (x_S : \uparrow_L^S A_L[\omega_m \uparrow_{\omega_u}^{\omega_v}])$$

Φ must be empty

# Remaining typing rules

---

Largely unchanged, except for

- right-rules, which must have an empty  $\Phi$
- spawn, which must establish invariants

## Compositionality

- Process definitions specify a process' order
- Order of spawner must entail order of spawnee

# Catching potential deadlock

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---

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not a collaborator!

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not all resources released!

# Taking stock

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- Type systems allows us to write interesting and common programs that are guaranteed to be deadlock-free, e.g.,:
  - dining philosophers (see paper)
  - imperative queue (see paper)

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→ Type systems allows us to write interesting and common programs that are guaranteed to be deadlock-free, e.g.,:

→ dining philosophers (see paper)

→ imperative queue (see paper)

→ Currently not supported:

→ unbounded circular process networks

→ world inference

The end — or the beginning for you?

# Related work (not a comprehensive list!)

---

## Session types and multiparty session types:

- Kohei Honda. Types for Dyadic Interaction. CONCUR 1993.
- Kohei Honda, Vasco Thudichum Vasconcelos, Makoto Kubo. Language Primitives and Type Discipline for Structured Communication-Based Programming. ESOP 1998.
- Mariangiola Dezani-Ciancaglini, Dimitris Mostrous, Nobuko Yoshida, Sophia Drossopoulou. Session Types for Object-Oriented Languages. ECOOP 2006. Kohei Honda, Nobuko Yoshida, Marco Carbone. Multiparty asynchronous session types. POPL 2008.
- Simon J. Gay, Malcolm Hole. Subtyping for session types in the pi calculus. Acta Informatica 42(2-3): 191-225 (2005).



# Related work (not a comprehensive list!)

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## Intuitionistic linear logic session types:

- Luís Caires, Frank Pfenning. Session Types as Intuitionistic Linear Propositions. CONCUR 2010.
- Bernardo Toninho, Luís Caires, Frank Pfenning. Higher-Order Processes, Functions, and Sessions: A Monadic Integration. ESOP 2013.
- Luís Caires, Jorge A. Pérez, Frank Pfenning, Bernardo Toninho. Behavioral Polymorphism and Parametricity in Session-Based Communication. ESOP 2013.

# Related work (not a comprehensive list!)

---

## Classical linear logic session types:

- Philip Wadler. Propositions as sessions. ICFP 2012.
- Sam Lindley, J. Garrett Morris. A Semantics for Propositions as Sessions. ESOP 2015.
- Sam Lindley, J. Garrett Morris. Talking bananas: structural recursion for session types. ICFP 2016.
- Atsushi Igarashi, Peter Thiemann, Vasco T. Vasconcelos, Philip Wadler. Gradual session types. ICFP 2017.
- Zesen Qian, G. A. Kavvos, and Lars Birkedal. Client-server sessions in linear logic. To appear at ICFP 2021.
- Pedro Rocha and Luis Caires. Propositions-as-types and shared state. To appear at ICFP 2021.

# Related work (not a comprehensive list!)

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## Various:

- Ankush Das, Jan Hoffmann, Frank Pfenning. Work Analysis with Resource-Aware Session Types. LICS 2018.
- Resource-aware session types for digital contracts. Ankush Das, Stephanie Balzer, Jan Hoffmann, Frank Pfenning, and Ishani Santurkar. CSF 2021.
- Farzaneh Derakhshan, Stephanie Balzer, and Limin Jia. Session Logical Relations for Noninterference. LICS 2021.

→ how to find papers?

→ dblp (<https://dblp.uni-trier.de/>)

→ Google Scholar (<https://scholar.google.com/>)