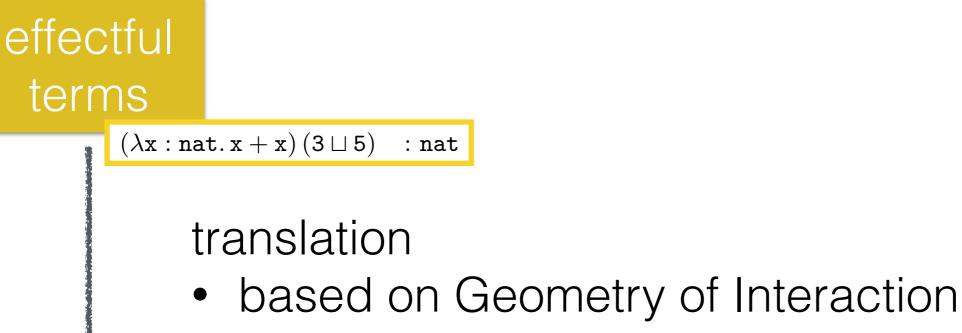


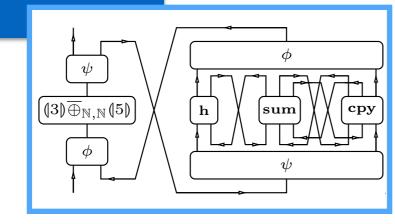
CSCAT(鹿児島), March 14, 2015

#### Memoryful Gol [Hoshino, —, Hasuo '14]



• via coalgebraic component calculus

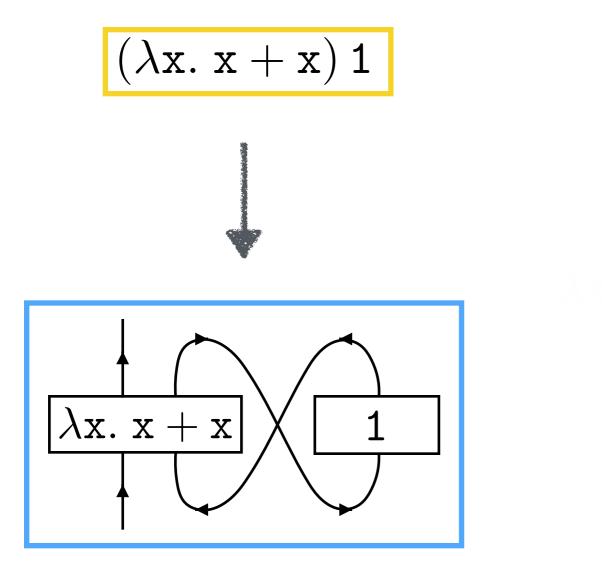
#### transducers

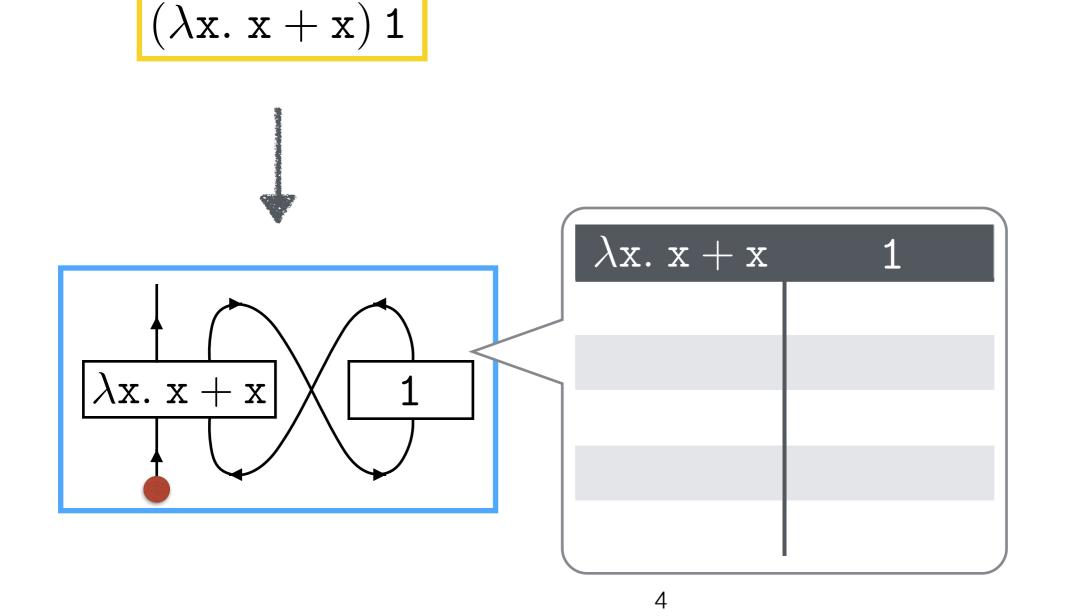


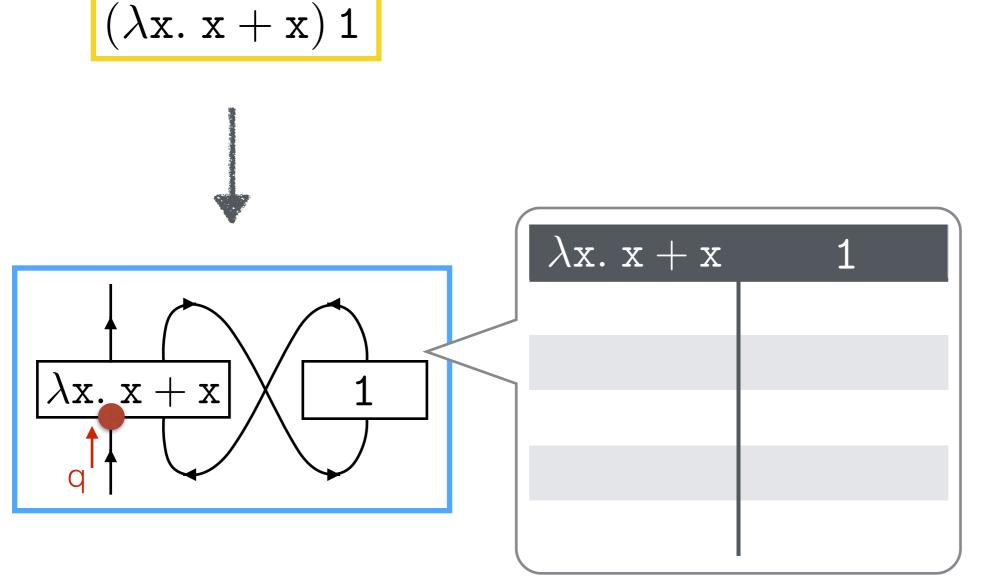
- semantics of { linear logic proof [Girard '89], functional programming
- token machine presentation [Mackie '95]

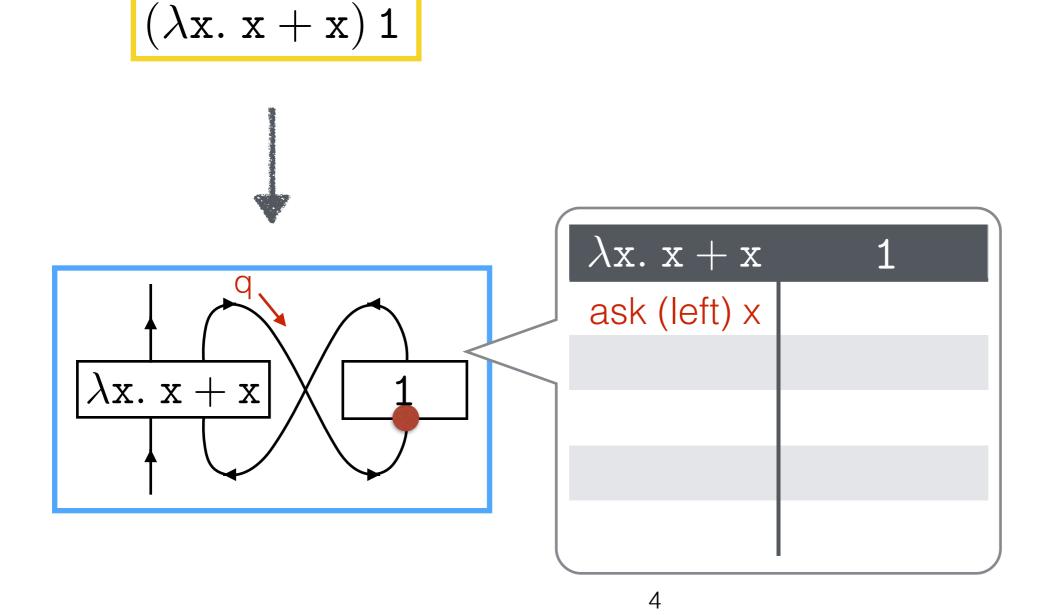
"Gol implementation"

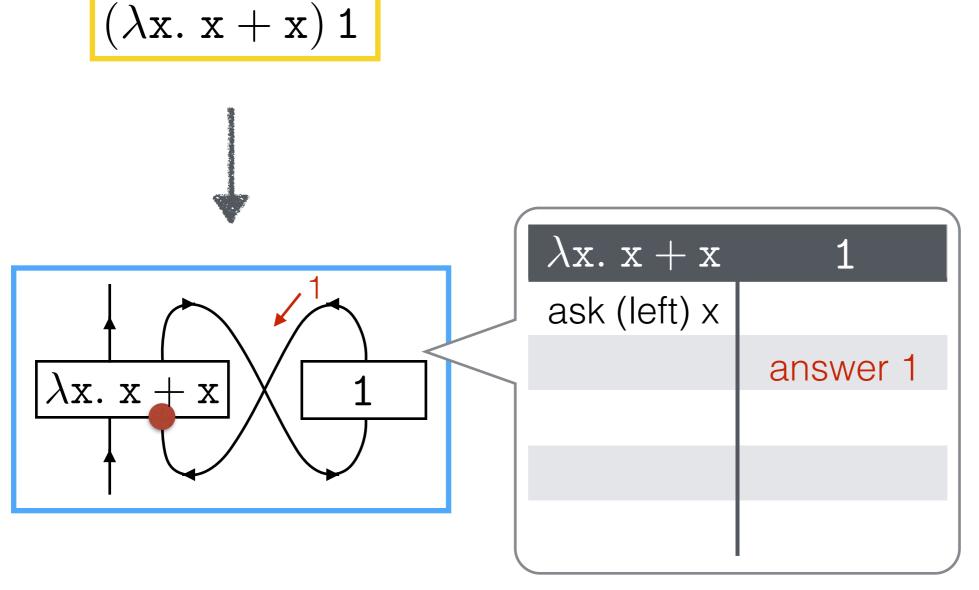
compilation techniques and implementations [Mackie '95] [Pinto '01] [Ghica '07]

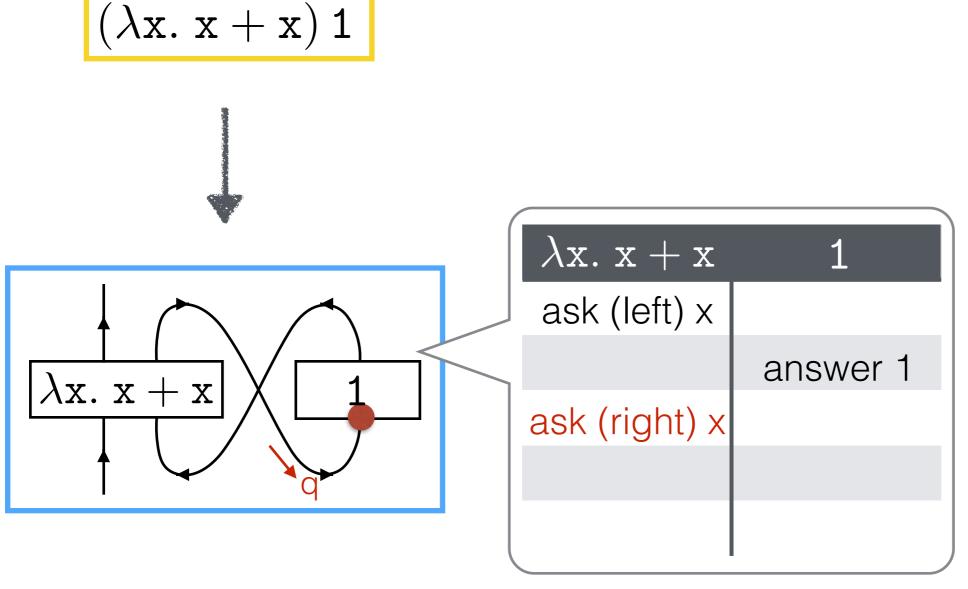


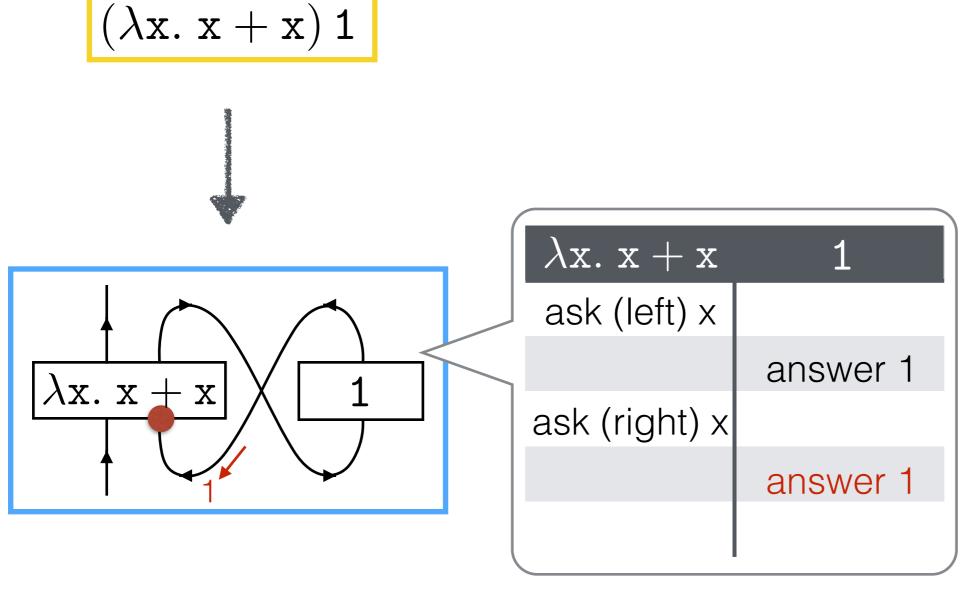


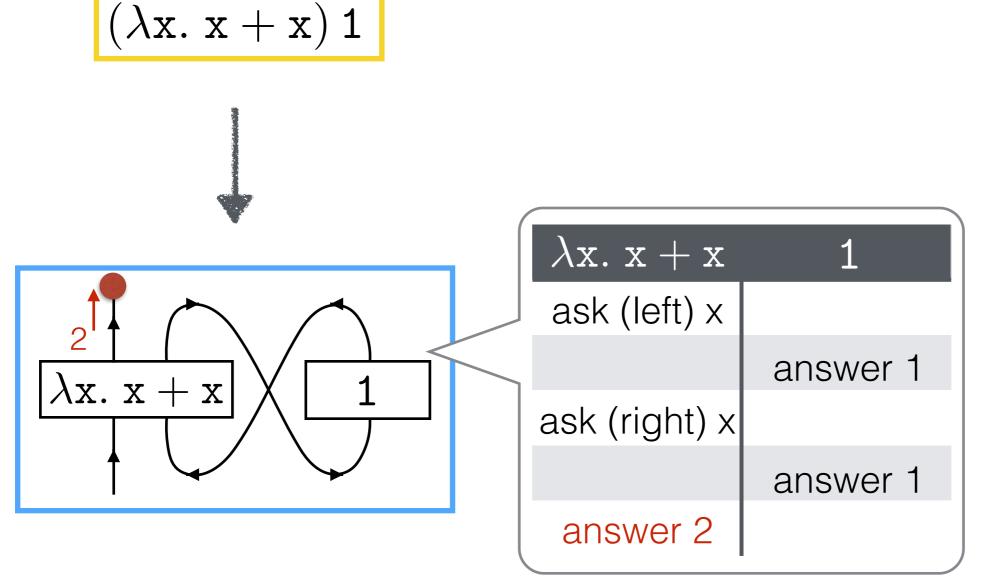












# Memoryful Gol — Input

effectful terms

#### CBV $\lambda$ -terms with <u>algebraic effects</u>

#### transducers

algebraic operations [Plotkin, Power '01]

- nondeterministic choice  $M \sqcup N$
- probabilistic choice
- actions on global state

 $lookup_l(v: Val. M)$   $update_{l,v}(M)$ 

 $M \sqcup_p N$ 

# Memoryful Gol — Output

stream transducers (Mealy machines)

 $(X, c: X \times A \to T(X \times B), x_0 \in X): A \to B$ 

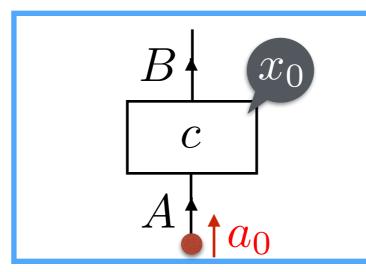
 $a_0/b_2$ 

T

 $= \mathcal{P}$ 

 $x_2$ 

#### transducers



 $x_0$ 

 $a_0/b_1$ 

 $x_1$ 

#### string diagram style

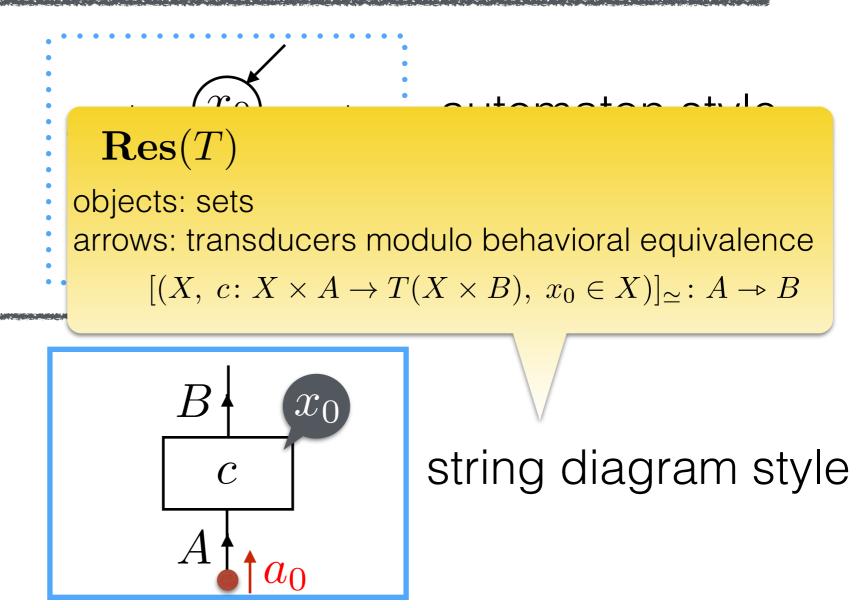
automaton style

# Memoryful Gol — Output

stream transducers (Mealy machines)

 $(X, c: X \times A \to T(X \times B), x_0 \in X): A \twoheadrightarrow B$ 

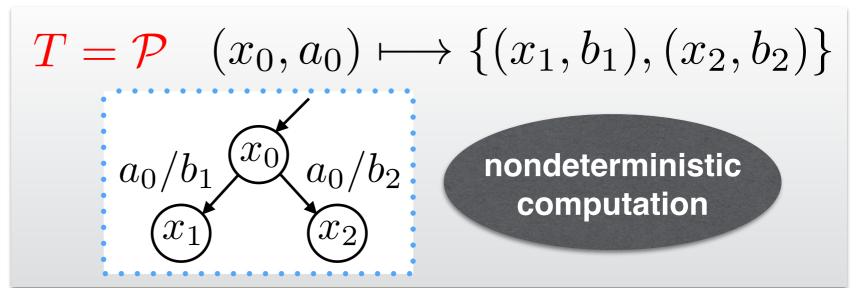
#### transducers



# Memoryful Gol — Output

stream transducers (Mealy machines)

 $(X, c: X \times A \to T(X \times B), x_0 \in X): A \to B$ 



$$T = S = (1 + (-) \times S)^{S}$$
  
computation with  
global state

transducers

$$T = \mathcal{D} \quad (x_0, a_0) \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} (x_1, b_1) \mapsto 1/4, \\ (x_2, b_2) \mapsto 3/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_0/b_1 \quad x_0 \quad a_0/b_2 \quad \text{probabilistic} \\ x_1 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{probabilistic}$$

effectful

terms

transducers

idea: resumptions + categorical Gol

[Abramsky, Haghverdi, Scott '02]

use coalgebraic component calculus

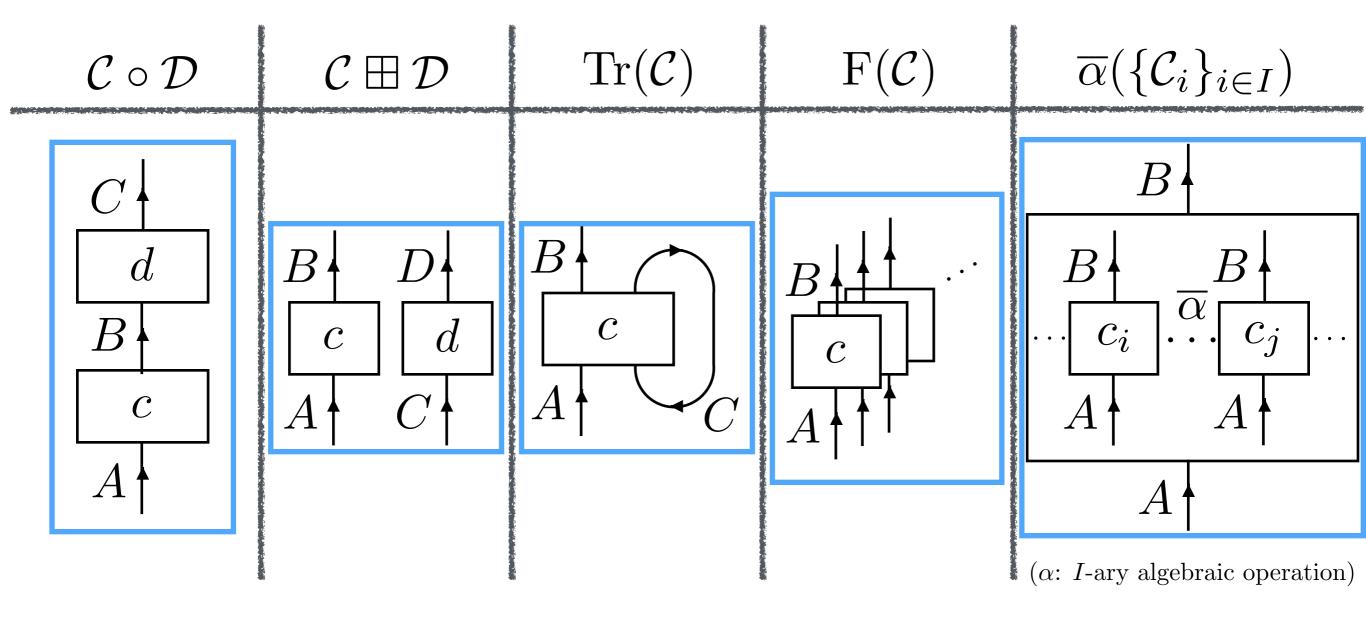
[Barbosa '03] [Hasuo, Jacobs '11]

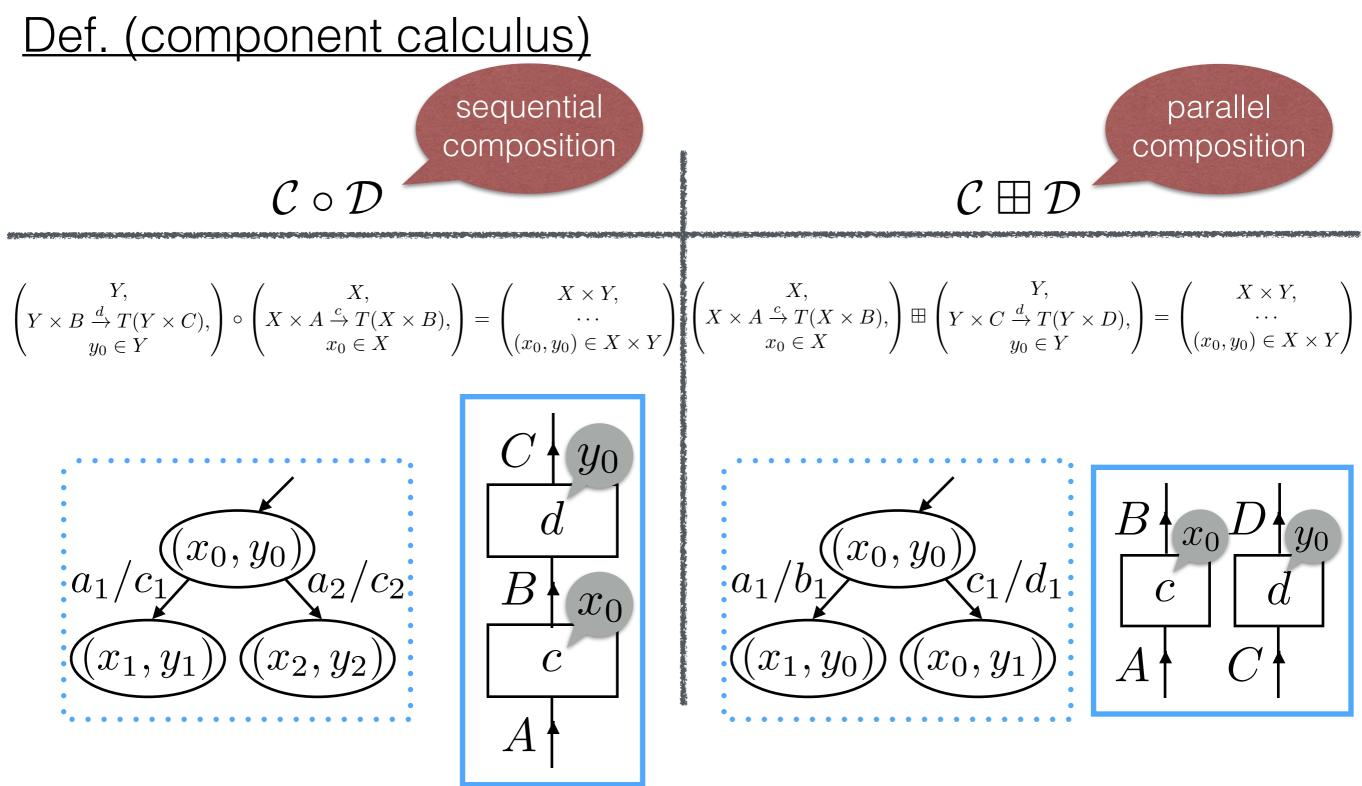
composition operations for software components

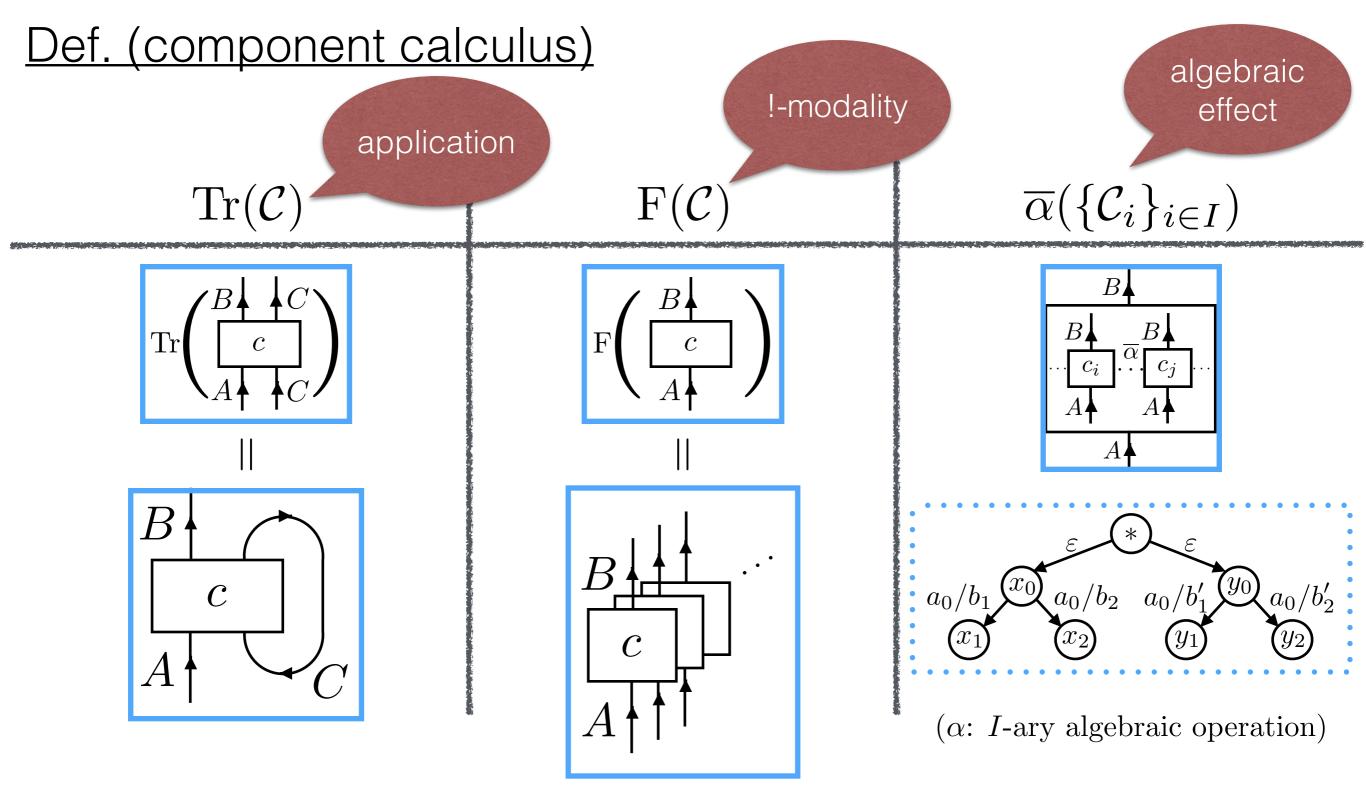
(many-sorted) process calculus

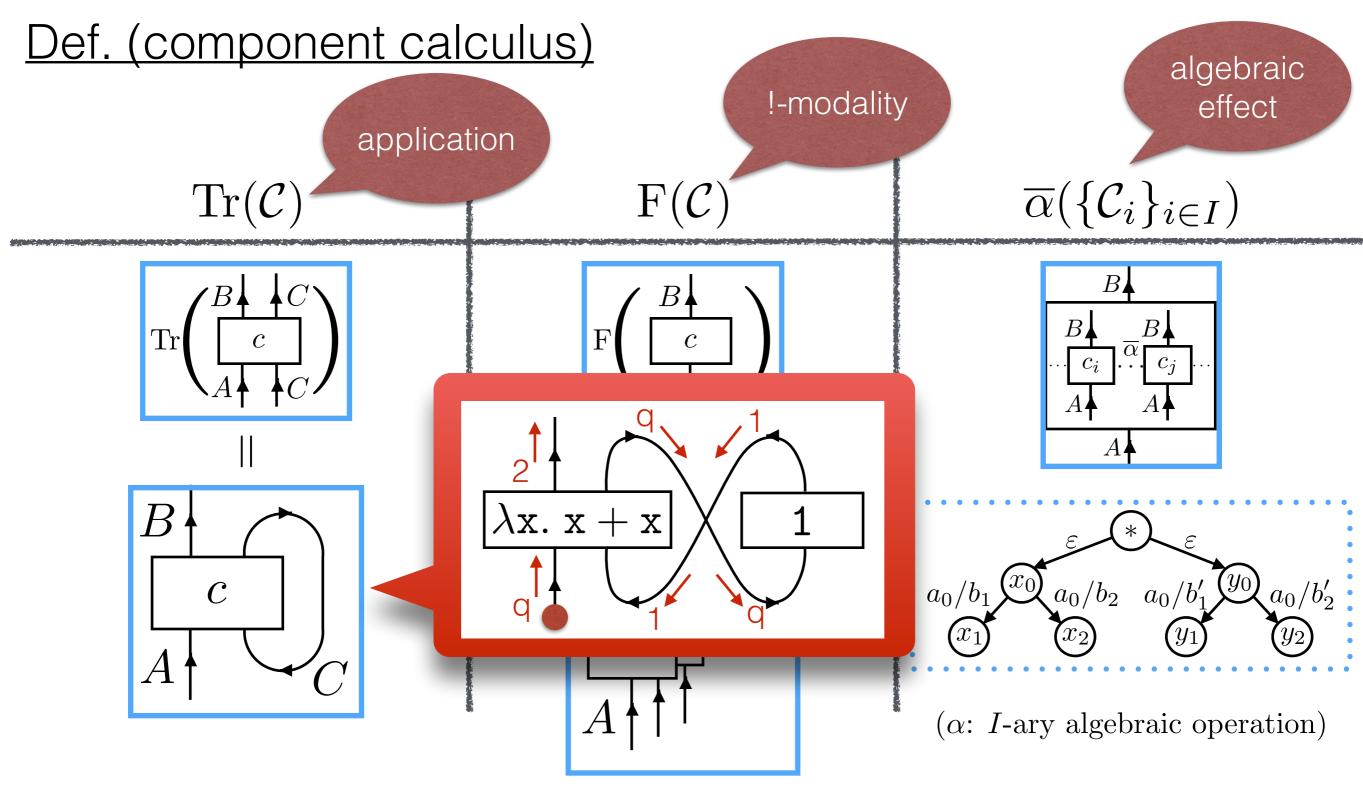
Muroya (U. Tokyo)

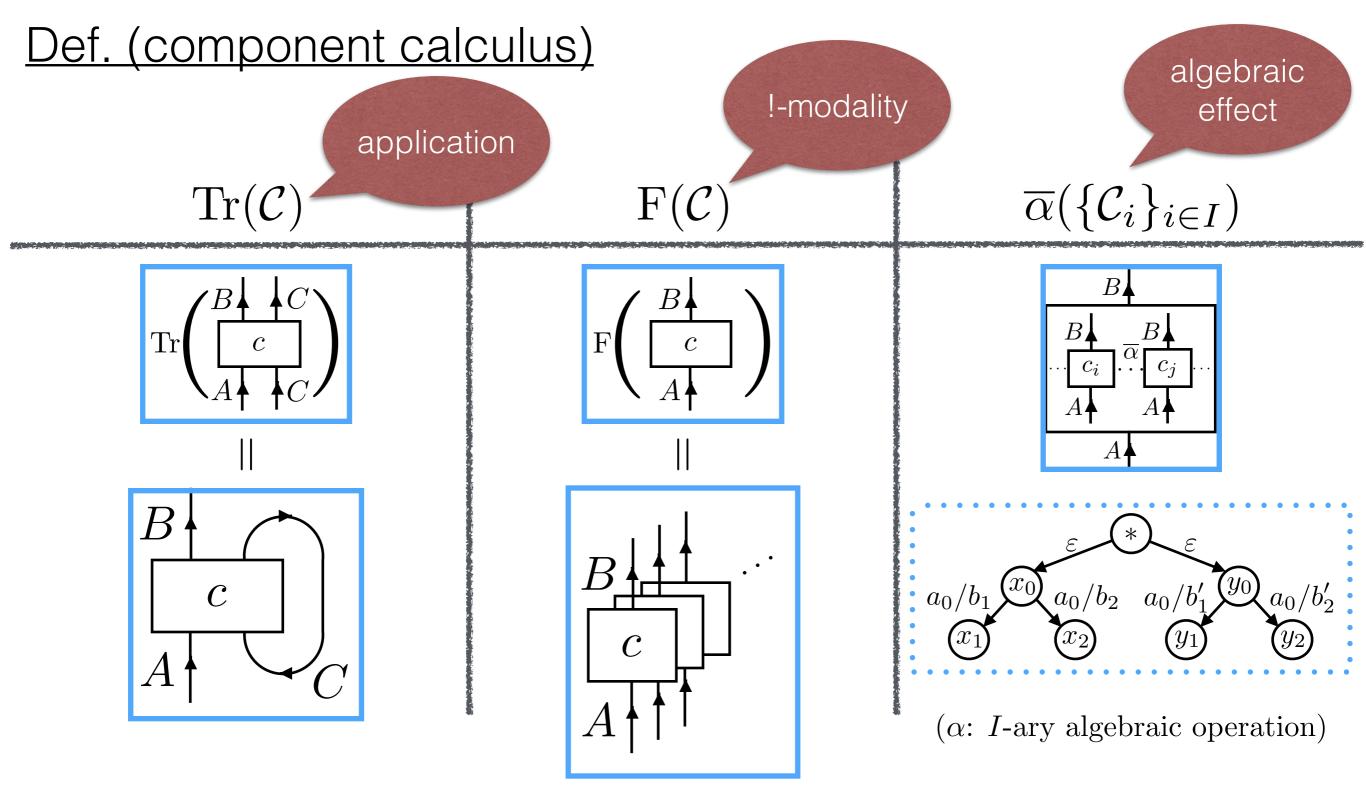
#### Def. (component calculus)











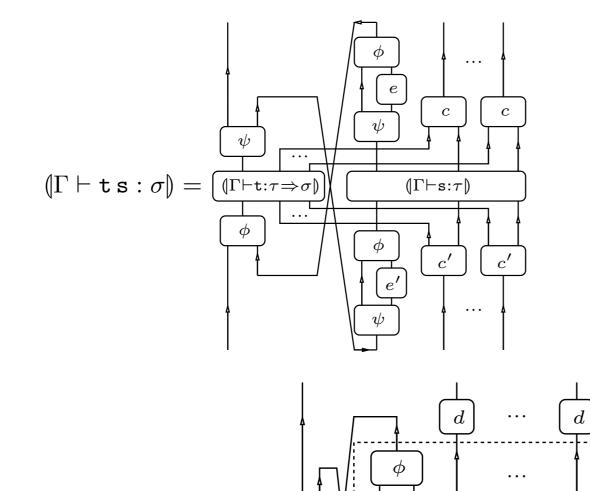
<u>Def. (interpretation  $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$ )</u>

For a type judgement  $(\Gamma \vdash t: \tau)(\Gamma = x_1: \tau_1, \ldots, x_n: \tau_n)$ ,

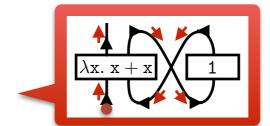
we inductively define

$$(\!(\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} \colon \tau)\!) = \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ \mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N} \\ & & & & \\ \mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N} \end{array}}_{\mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N}}$$

#### Def. (interpretation $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$ )



$$(\![\Gamma \vdash \lambda \mathbf{x} : \tau. \mathbf{t} : \tau \Rightarrow \sigma]\!) = [\mathbf{h}]$$



d'

 $(\Gamma, \mathbf{x}: \tau \vdash \mathbf{t}: \sigma)$ 

d'

. . .

Def. (interpretation  $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$ )

$$(\Gamma \vdash n : \operatorname{nat}) = (\Gamma \vdash (\lambda xy : \operatorname{nat} x + y) ts : \operatorname{nat})$$

$$(\Gamma \vdash t + s : \operatorname{nat}) = (\Gamma \vdash (\lambda xy : \operatorname{nat} x + y) ts : \operatorname{nat})$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_{1} : \tau_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_{n} : \tau_{n} \vdash \mathbf{x}_{i} : \tau_{i}) = (\mathbf{x}_{1} \cdots \mathbf{y})$$

<u>Thm. (soundness)</u>

For closed terms M and N of type  $\tau$ ,

•  $\vdash M = N : \tau$  implies  $([(M)]_{\simeq}, [(N)]_{\simeq}) \in \Phi[[\tau]]$ 

•  $\vdash M = N : \text{nat implies } (M) \simeq (N).$ 

- Moggi's equations for computational lambda-calculus
- equations for algebraic operations

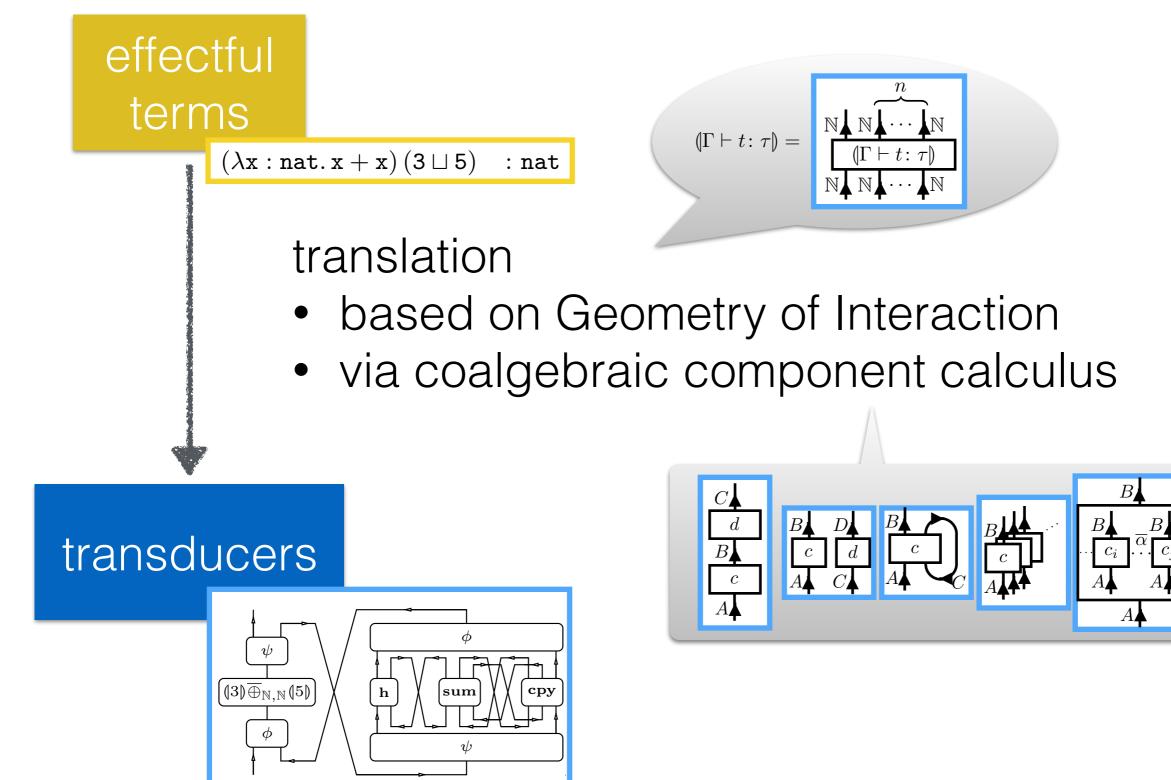
 $M\sqcup M=M$ 

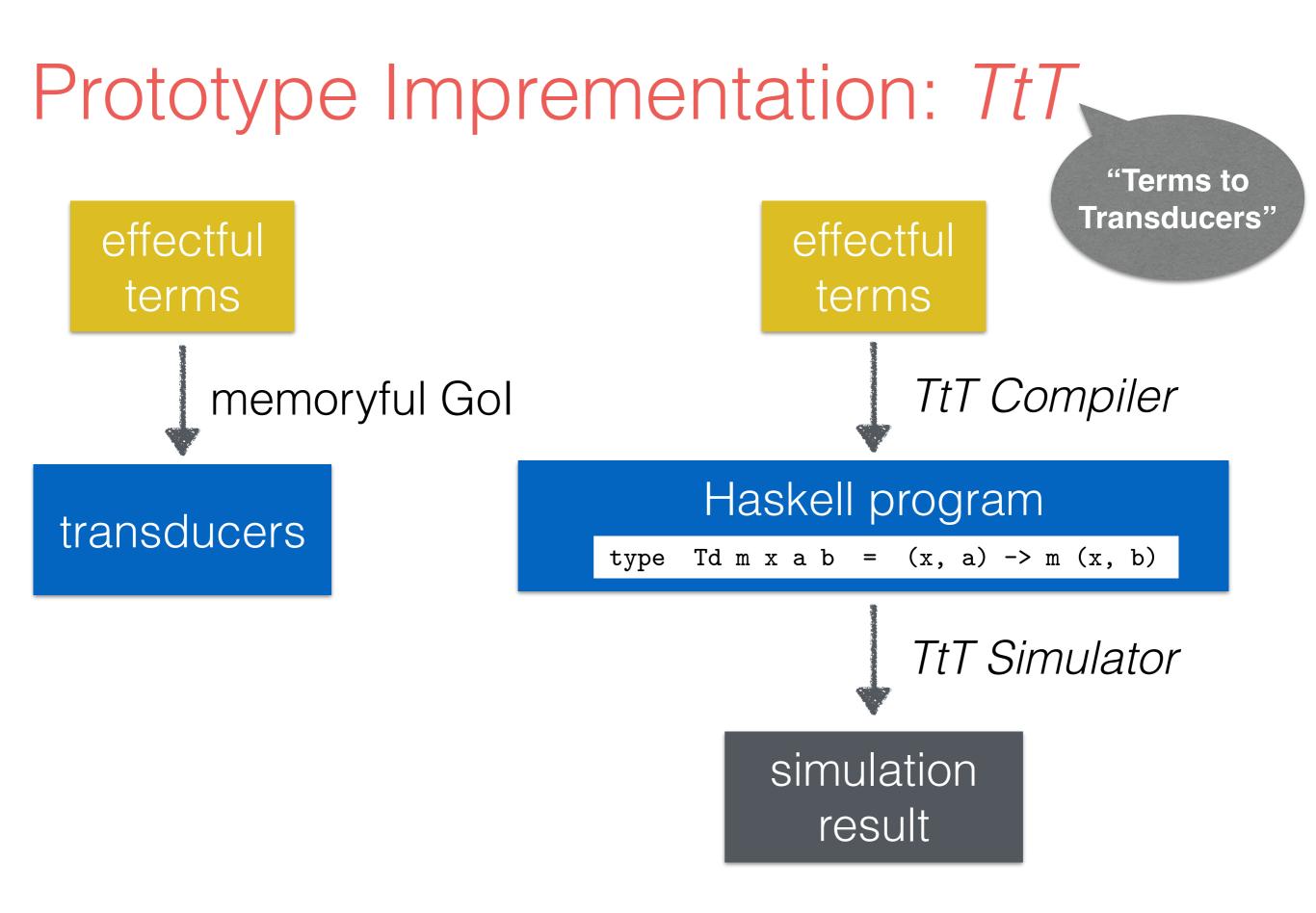
$$E[\operatorname{opr}(M_1,\ldots,M_n)] = \operatorname{opr}(E[M_1],\ldots,E[M_n])$$

 $(\lambda x. M) (N_1 \sqcup N_2) = (\lambda x. M) N_1 \sqcup (\lambda x. M) N_2$ 

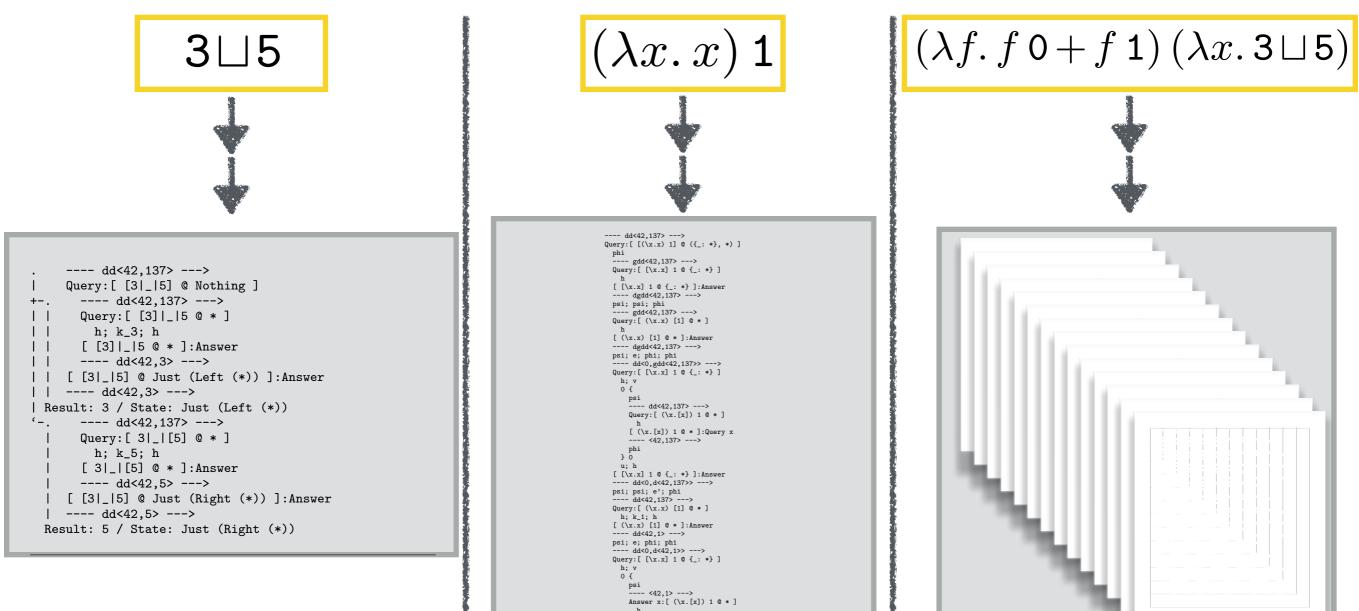
behavioral equivalence

### Memoryful Gol [Hoshino, —, Hasuo '14]





#### Prototype Imprementation: TtT



(4,526 lines)

18

[(\x.[x]) 1 @ \*]:Answer ---- dd<42.1> --->

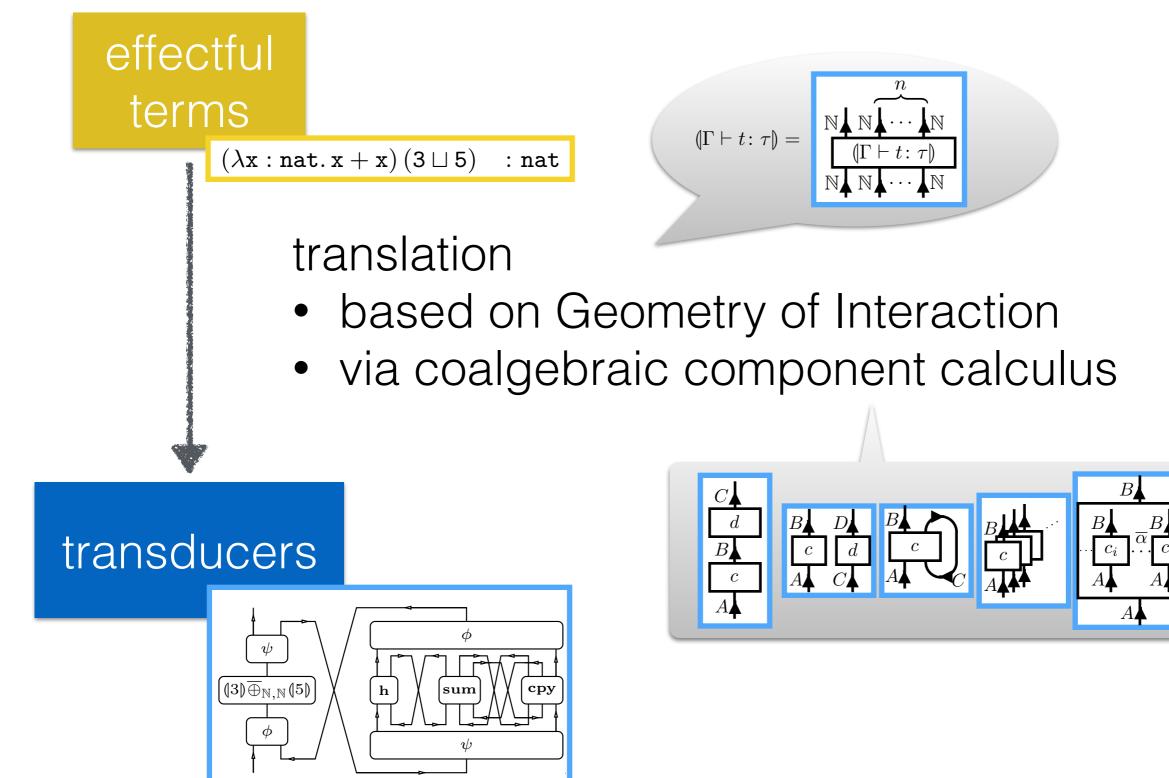
[ [\x.x] 1 @ {\_: \*} ]:Answer ---- dd<O,gdd<2,1>> ---> psi; psi; e'; phi ---- dgd<2,1> ---> Query:[ (\x.x) [1] @ \* ]

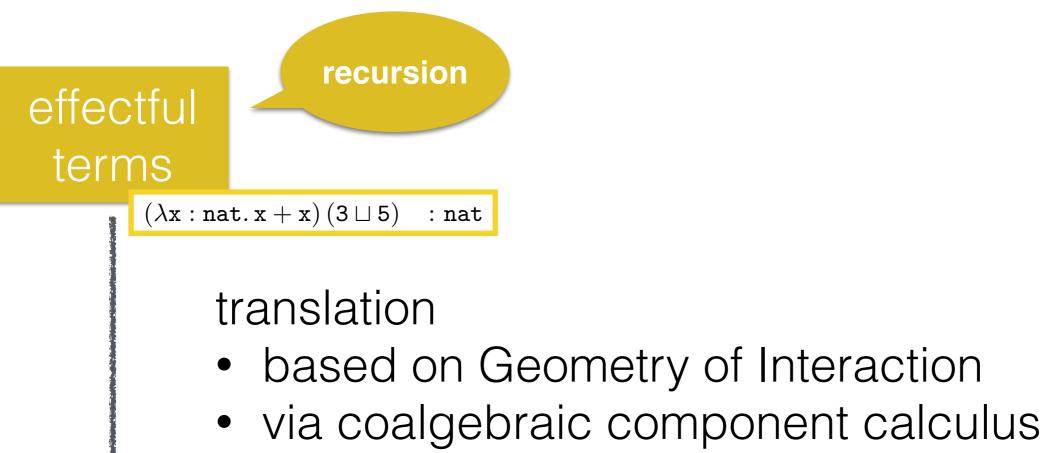
[ (\x.x) [1] 0 \* ]:Answer ---- gdd<42,1> ---> psi; phi; phi ---- dgdd<42,1> ---> Query:[ (\x.x] 1 0 {\_: \*} ] h [ (\x.x] 1 0 {\_: \*} ]:Answer ---- gdd<42,1> ---> psi [ [(\x.x) 1] 0 ({\_: \*}, \*) ]:Answer

---- dd<42,1> ---> Result: 1 / State: ({\_: \*}, \*)

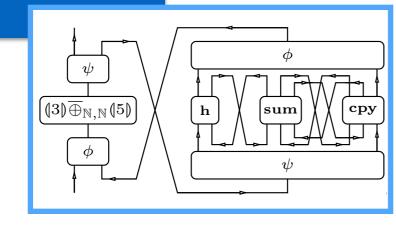
phi } 0

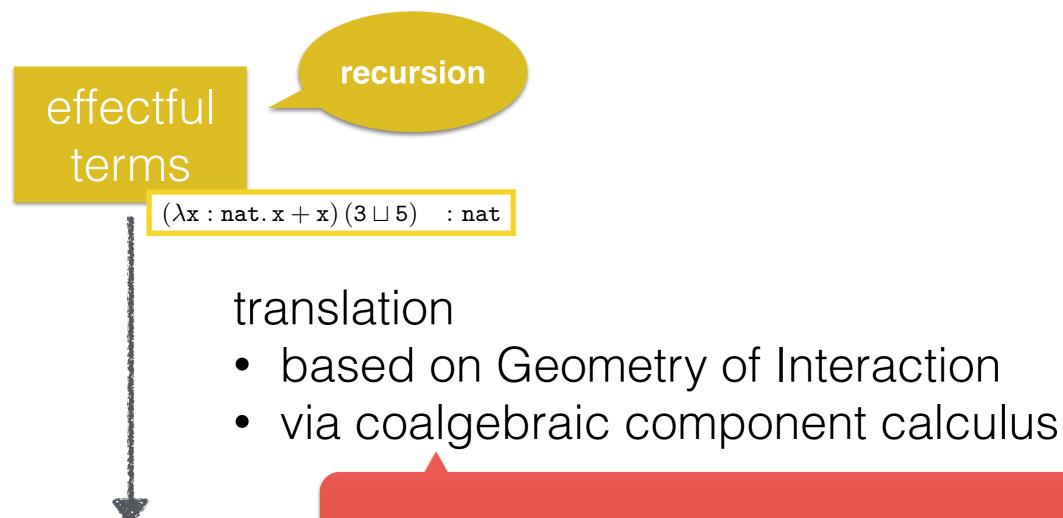
### Memoryful Gol [Hoshino, —, Hasuo '14]



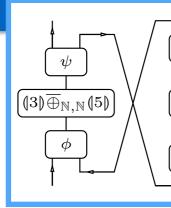


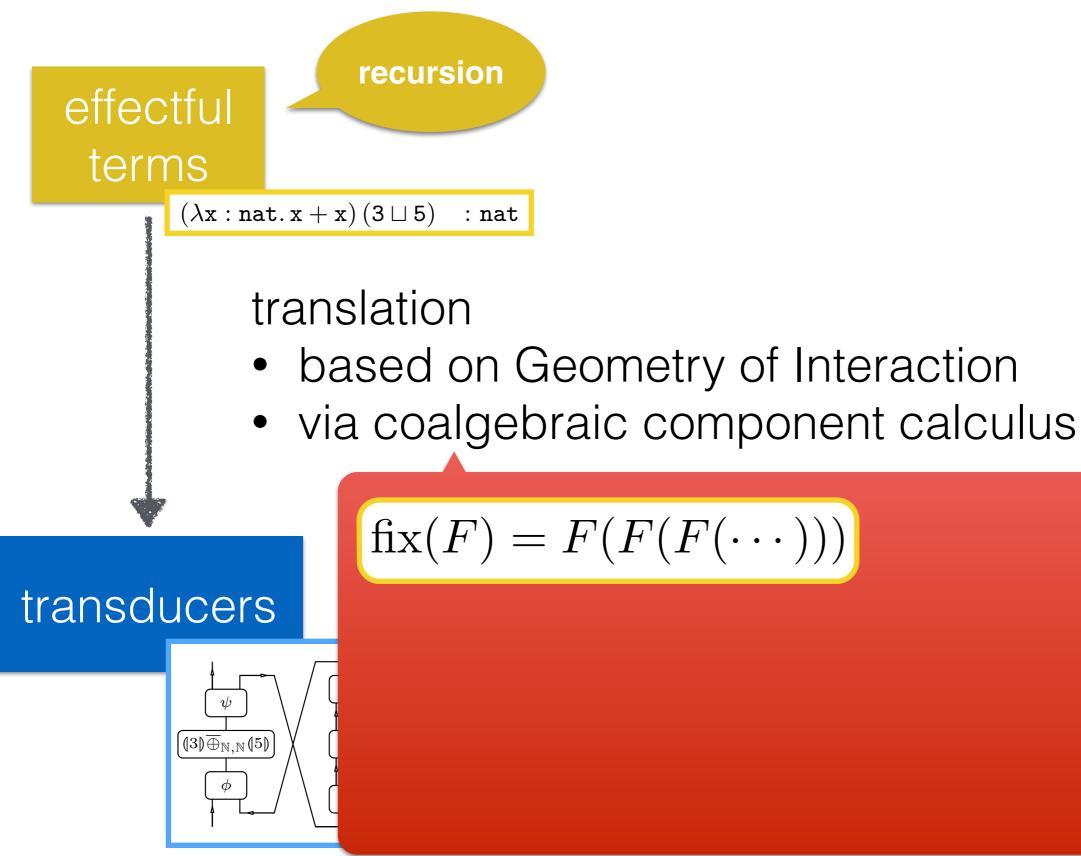
#### transducers

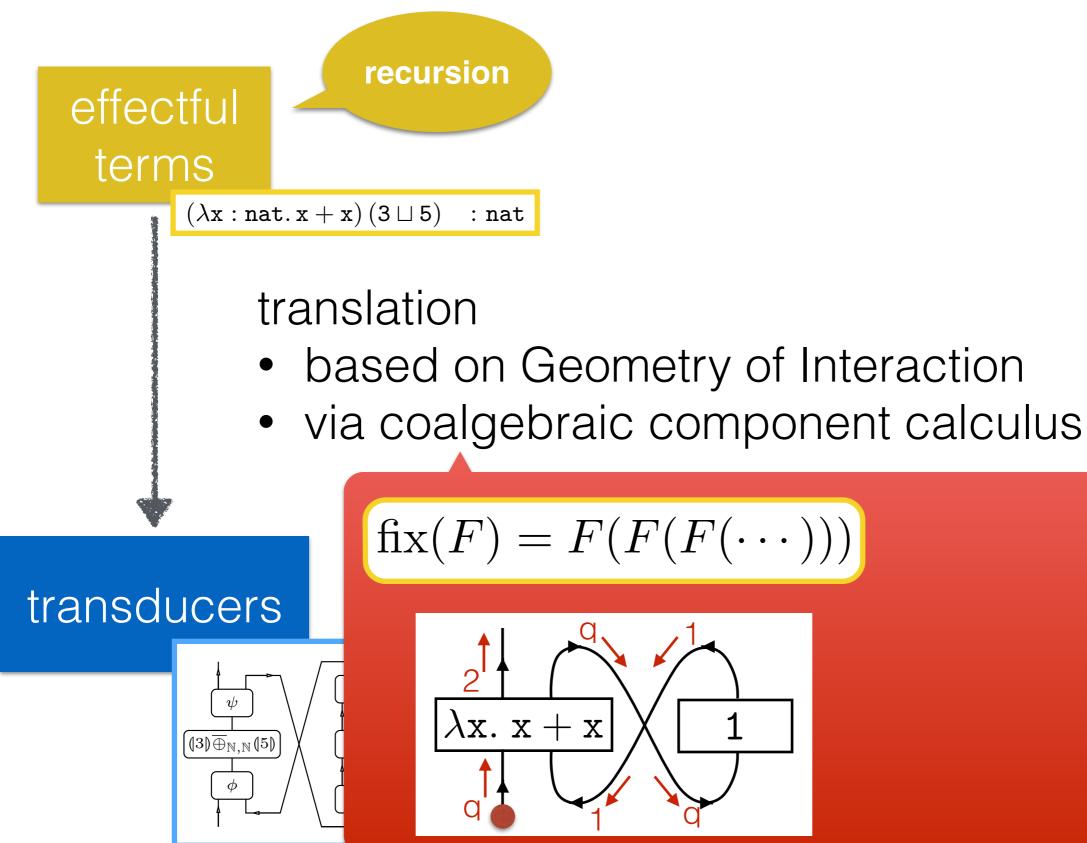




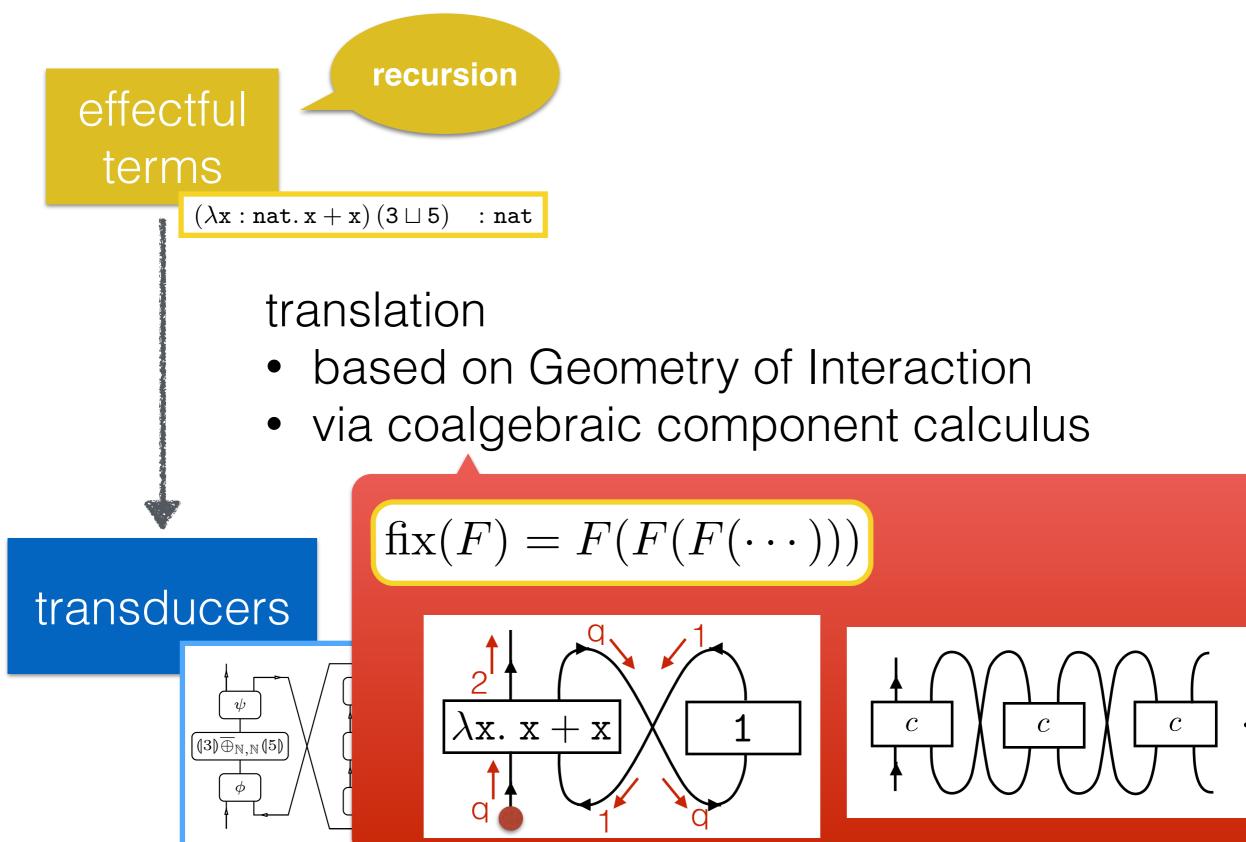
#### transducers

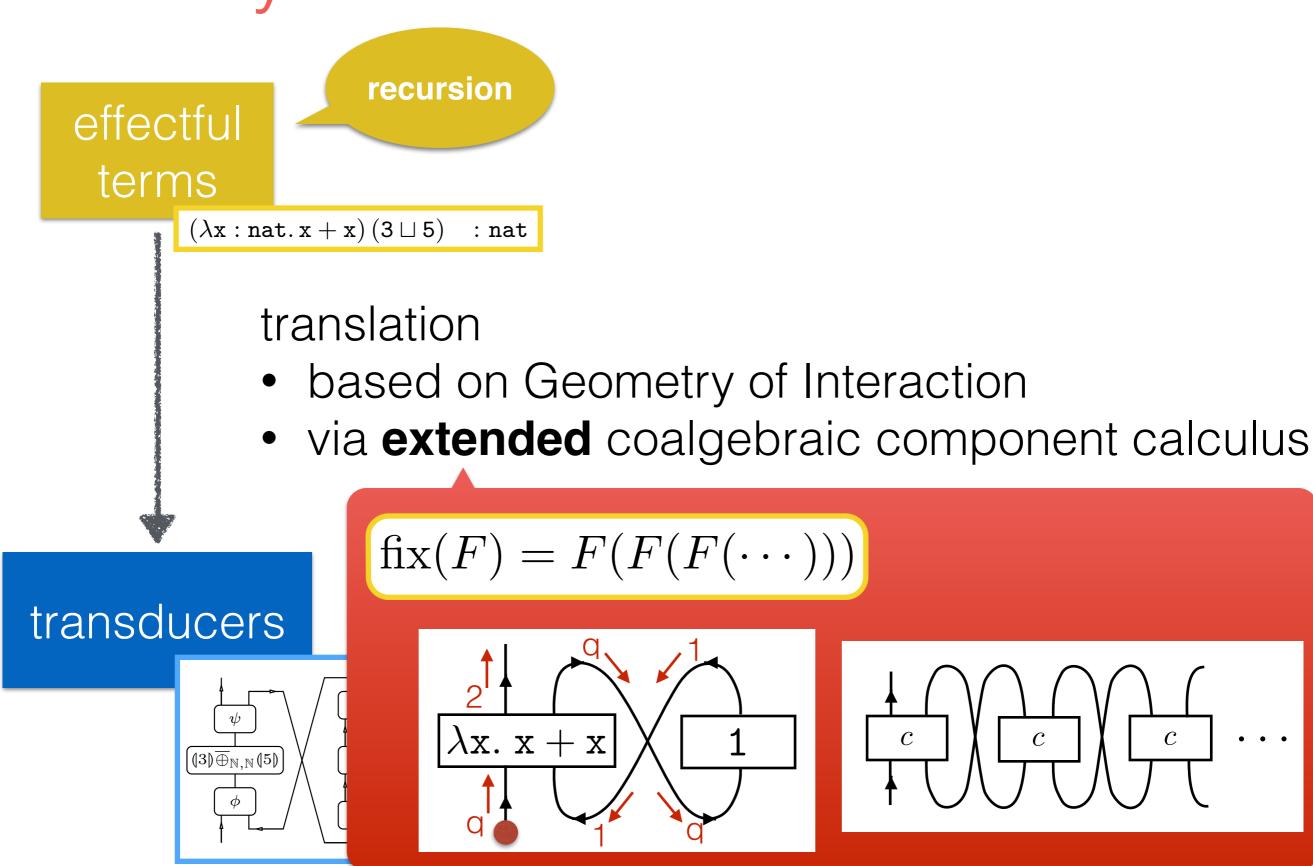




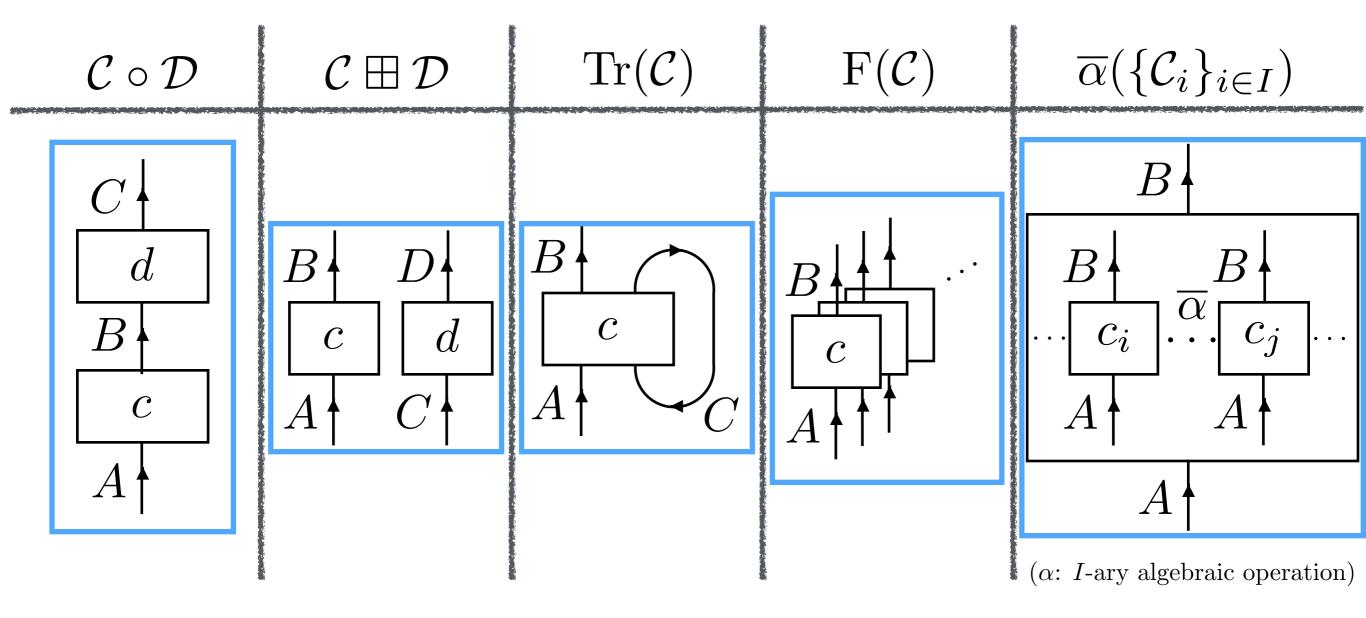


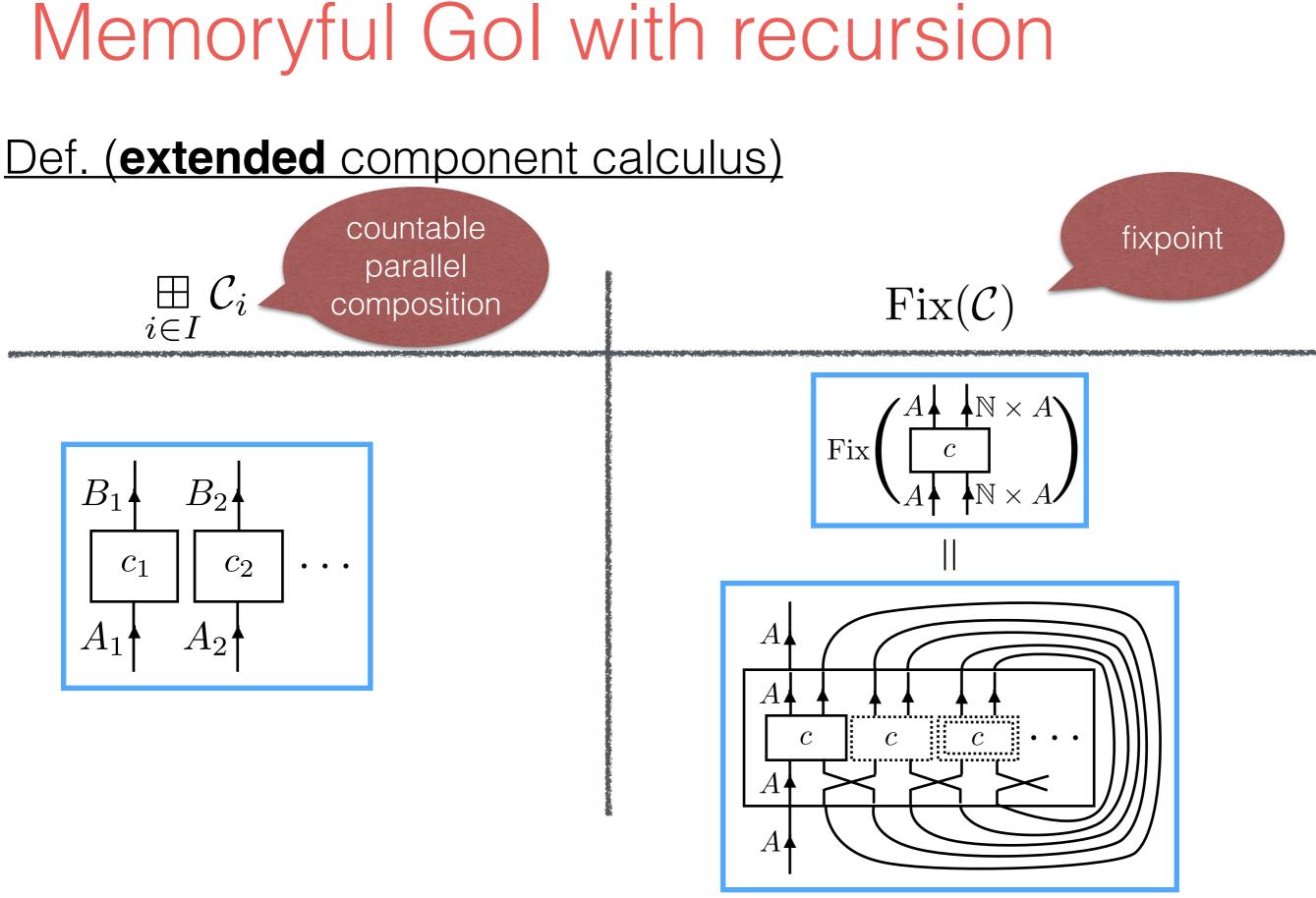
1VIUTOYa (U. 10KyO)

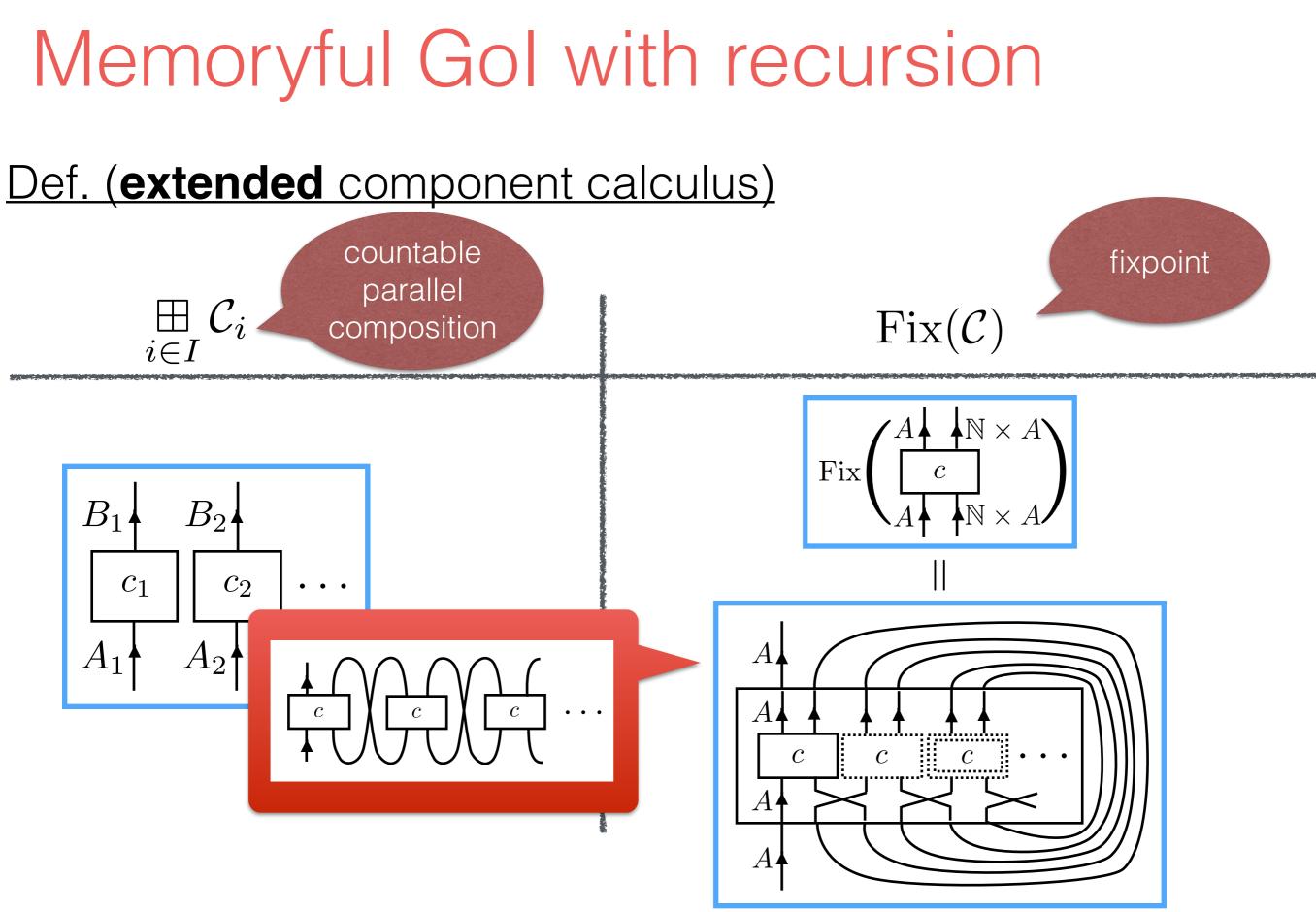




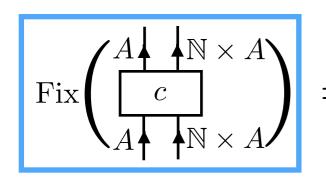
#### Def. (component calculus)

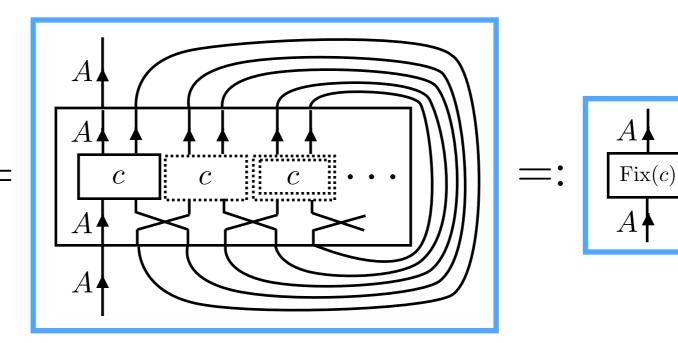




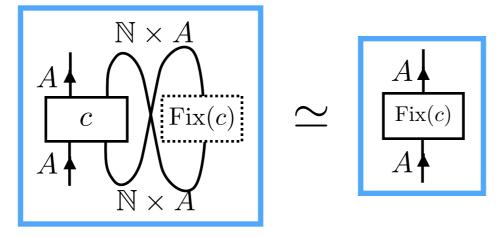


<u>Lem.</u>





satisfies



Def. (interpretation  $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$ )

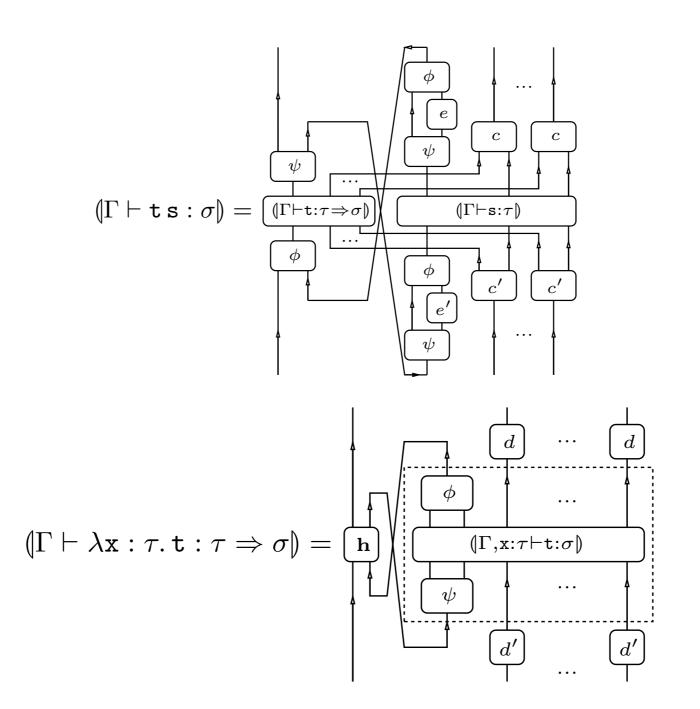
For a type judgement  $(\Gamma \vdash t: \tau)(\Gamma = x_1: \tau_1, \ldots, x_n: \tau_n)$ ,

we inductively define

$$(\!(\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{t} \colon \tau)\!) = \begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ \mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N} \\ & & & & & \\ \mathbb{N} \not \mid \mathbb{N} \not \mid \cdots \not \mid \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

# Memoryful Gol with Federsion

<u>Def. (interpretation  $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$ )</u>



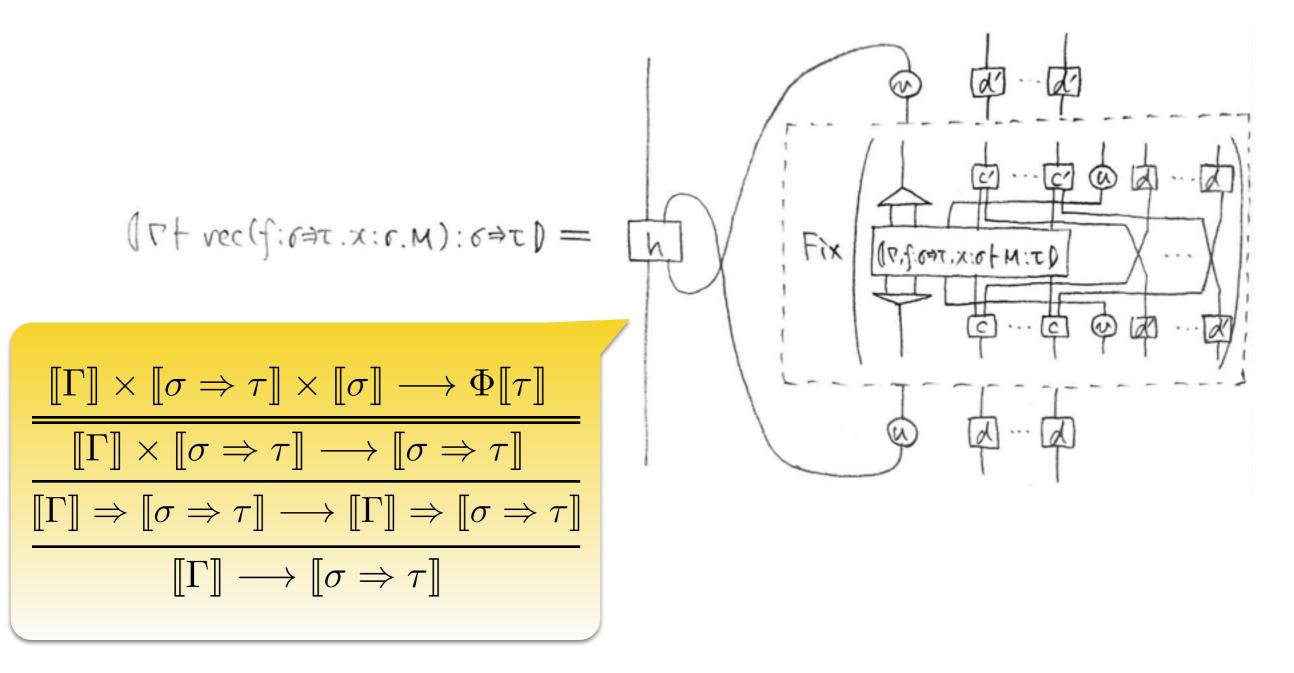
Def. (interpretation  $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$ )

$$(\Gamma \vdash n : \operatorname{nat}) = (\Gamma \vdash (\lambda xy : \operatorname{nat} x + y) ts : \operatorname{nat})$$

$$(\Gamma \vdash t + s : \operatorname{nat}) = (\Gamma \vdash (\lambda xy : \operatorname{nat} x + y) ts : \operatorname{nat})$$

$$(\mathbf{x}_{1} : \tau_{1}, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_{n} : \tau_{n} \vdash \mathbf{x}_{i} : \tau_{i}) = (\mathbf{x}_{1} \cdots \mathbf{x}_{n} \cdots \mathbf{x}_{i} \cdots \mathbf{x}_{i})$$

<u>Def. (interpretation  $(\Gamma \vdash t : \tau)$ )</u>



<u>Thm. (soundness)</u>

For closed terms M and N of type  $\tau$ ,

•  $\vdash M = N : \tau$  implies  $([(M)]_{\simeq}, [(N)]_{\simeq}) \in \Phi[[\tau]]$ 

• 
$$\vdash M = N : \text{nat implies } (M) \simeq (N).$$

- Moggi's equations for computational lambda-calculus
- equations for algebraic operations

 $M \sqcup M = M$   $E[\operatorname{opr}(M_1, \dots, M_n)] = \operatorname{opr}(E[M_1], \dots, E[M_n])$   $(\lambda x. M) (N_1 \sqcup N_2) = (\lambda x. M) N_1 \sqcup (\lambda x. M) N_2$  $rec(f: \sigma \Rightarrow \tau, x: \sigma. M) = \lambda x. M[rec(f: \sigma \Rightarrow \tau, x: \sigma. M)/f]$  behavioral equivalence

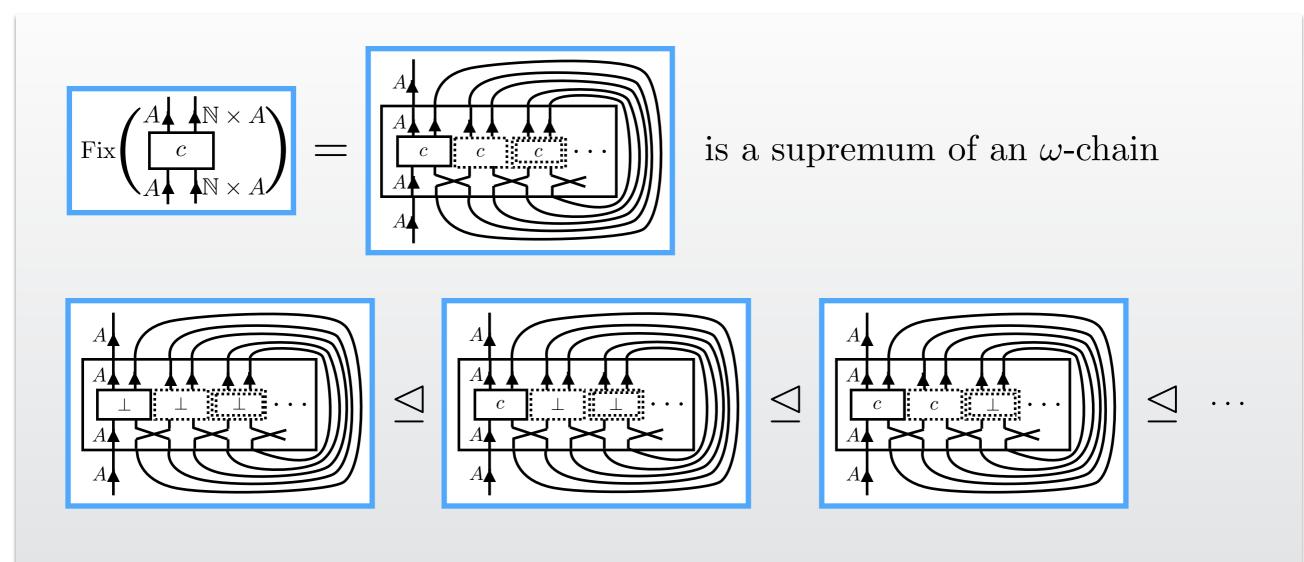
#### Thm. (domain-theoretic characterization of Fix)

Under the assumption that

- Set<sub>T</sub> is a Cppo-enriched category with Cppo-enriched (countable) cotuplings
- compositions  $\circ_T$  of  $\mathbf{Set}_T$  is strict in the restricted form:  $f \circ_T \bot = \bot$  and  $\bot \circ_T (\eta_Y \circ g) = \bot$  hold for any  $f: X \to TY$  and  $g: X \to Y$  in  $\mathbf{Set}$
- premonoidal structures  $X \otimes -, \otimes X$  of  $\mathbf{Set}_T$  is locally continuous and strict for any X in  $\mathbf{Set}$

it holds that:

Thm. (domain-theoretic characterization of Fix)



where  $(X, c: X \times A \to T(X \times B), x_0 \in X) \leq (Y, c: Y \times A \to T(Y \times B), y_0 \in Y)$  $\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Longrightarrow} X = Y \land x = y \land c \sqsubseteq d \text{ in } \mathbf{Set}_T(X \times A, X \times B)$ 

