

Algorithmic Nominal Game Semantics

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Joint work with

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University of Leicester

What this talk is about

We present an automata-theoretic model of a finitary fragment of ML with integer references

The construction goes through game semantics and allows us to decide program equivalence

Ingredients

Reduced ML

Stark'95

Game Semantics

Murawski&Tz.'09

Fresh-Register Automata

Tz.'11

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Algorithmic game semantics for Reduced ML

Reduced ML

$\theta ::= \text{unit} \mid \text{int} \mid \text{intref} \mid \theta \rightarrow \theta$

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$$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \theta \vdash x : \theta}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \theta \rightarrow \theta' \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \theta}{\Gamma \vdash MN : \theta'}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \theta \vdash M : \theta'}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x^\theta. M : \theta \rightarrow \theta'}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M, N : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash M \oplus N : \text{int}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash M_1, M_2 : \theta}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } M \text{ then } M_1 \text{ else } M_2 : \theta}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \text{unit}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{while } M \text{ do } N : \text{unit}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \text{intref}}{\Gamma \vdash !M : \text{int}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \text{intref} \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash M := N : \text{unit}}$$

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Reduced ML

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$$\frac{i \neq 0 \quad M \Downarrow i \quad N_1 \Downarrow V}{\text{if } M \text{ then } N_1 \text{ else } N_0 \Downarrow V}$$

$$\frac{M_1 \Downarrow i_1 \quad M_2 \Downarrow i_2}{M_1 \oplus M_2 \Downarrow i_1 \oplus i_2}$$

$$\frac{M \Downarrow \lambda x.M' \quad N \Downarrow V' \quad M'[V'/x] \Downarrow V}{MN \Downarrow V}$$

$$\frac{s, M \Downarrow s', i \quad n \notin \text{dom } s'}{s, \text{ref } M \Downarrow s' \uplus (n \mapsto i), n}$$

$$\frac{s, M \Downarrow s', n \quad s'(n) = i}{s, !M \Downarrow s', i}$$

$$\frac{s, M \Downarrow s', n \quad s', N \Downarrow s'', i}{s, M := N \Downarrow s''(n \mapsto i), ()}$$

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Program equivalence

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$\text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } \lambda y. (x == y) \cong \lambda y. 0 : \text{int ref} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$\text{let } x = M \text{ in } N \equiv (\lambda x. N)M$

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$f : \text{int ref} \rightarrow \text{int} \vdash \lambda y. \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } f(x)$

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 $\cong \text{let } x = \text{ref } 0 \text{ in } f(x); x : \text{int ref}$

Game Semantics

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- Computation is modelled as a 2-player game between:
 - *Opponent* (the environment)
 - *Proponent* (the program)

Examples

$\vdash \lambda x. x+1 : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$1 \longrightarrow \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}$

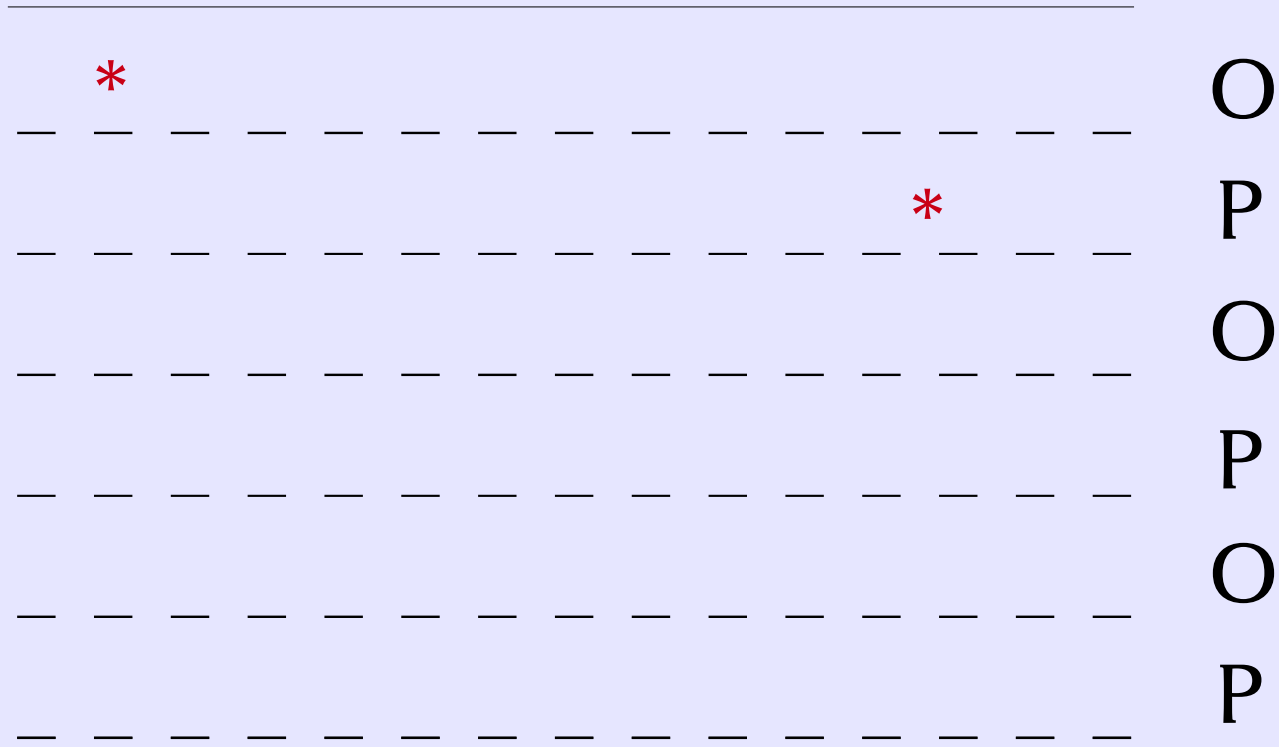
*

O
P
O
P
O
P

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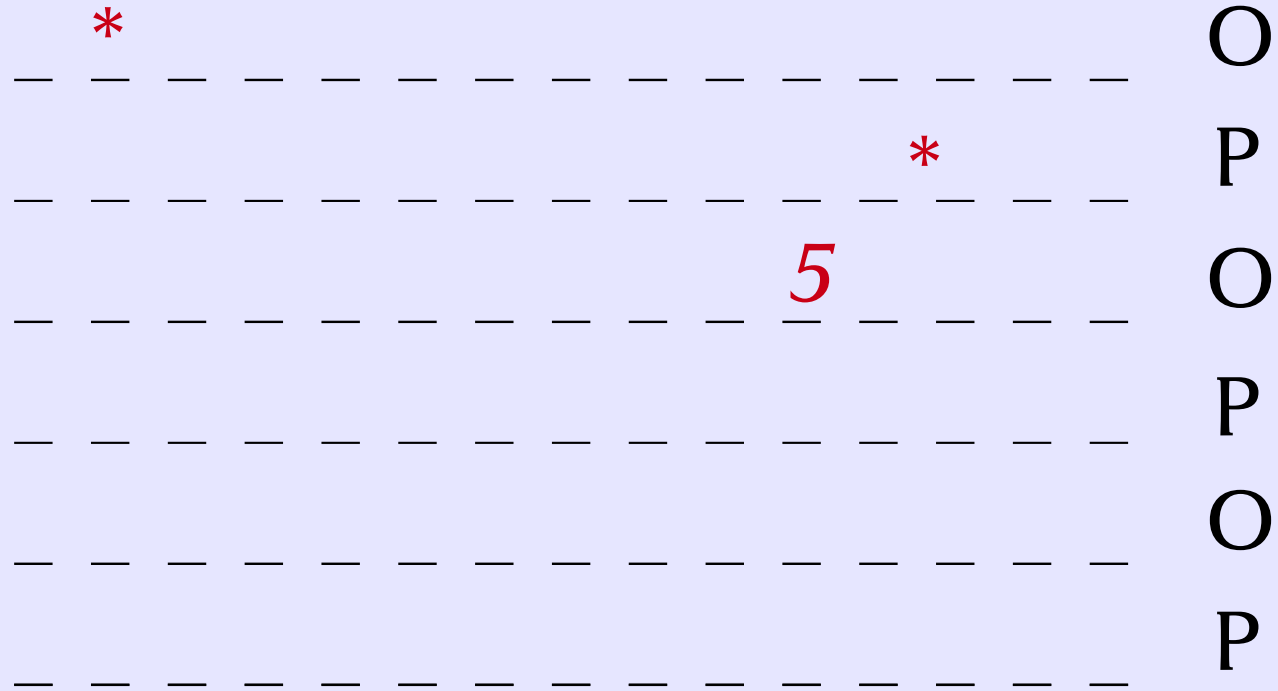
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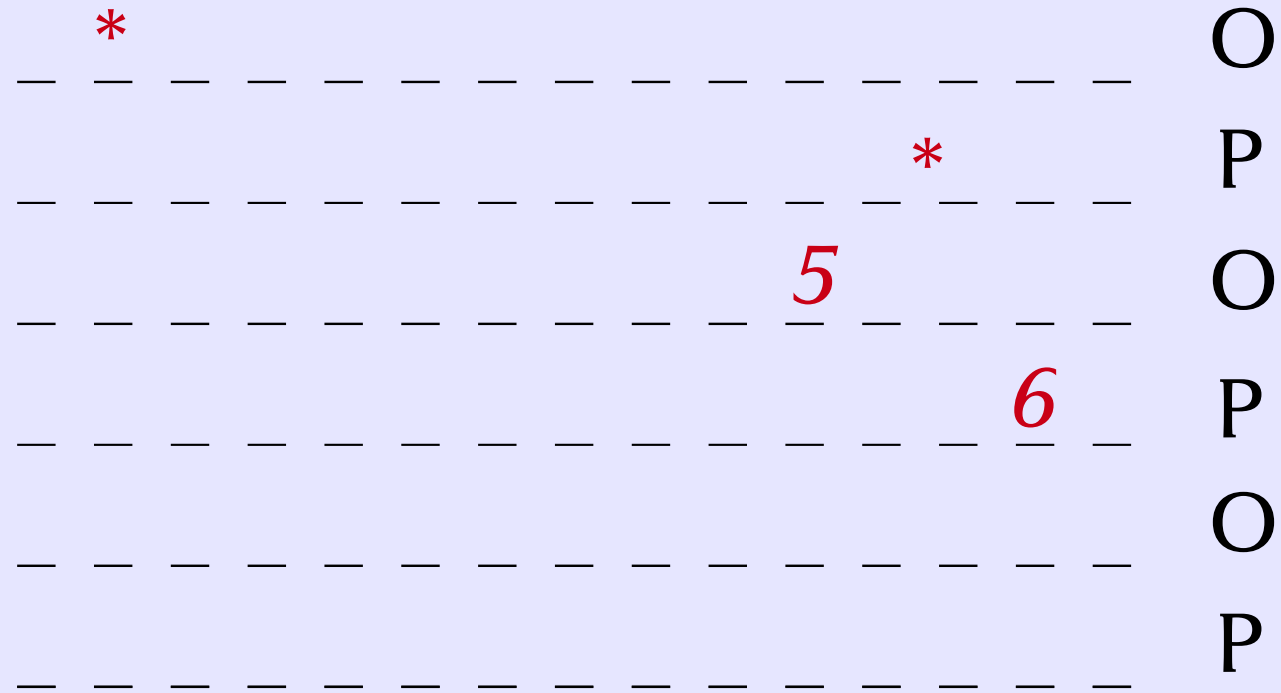
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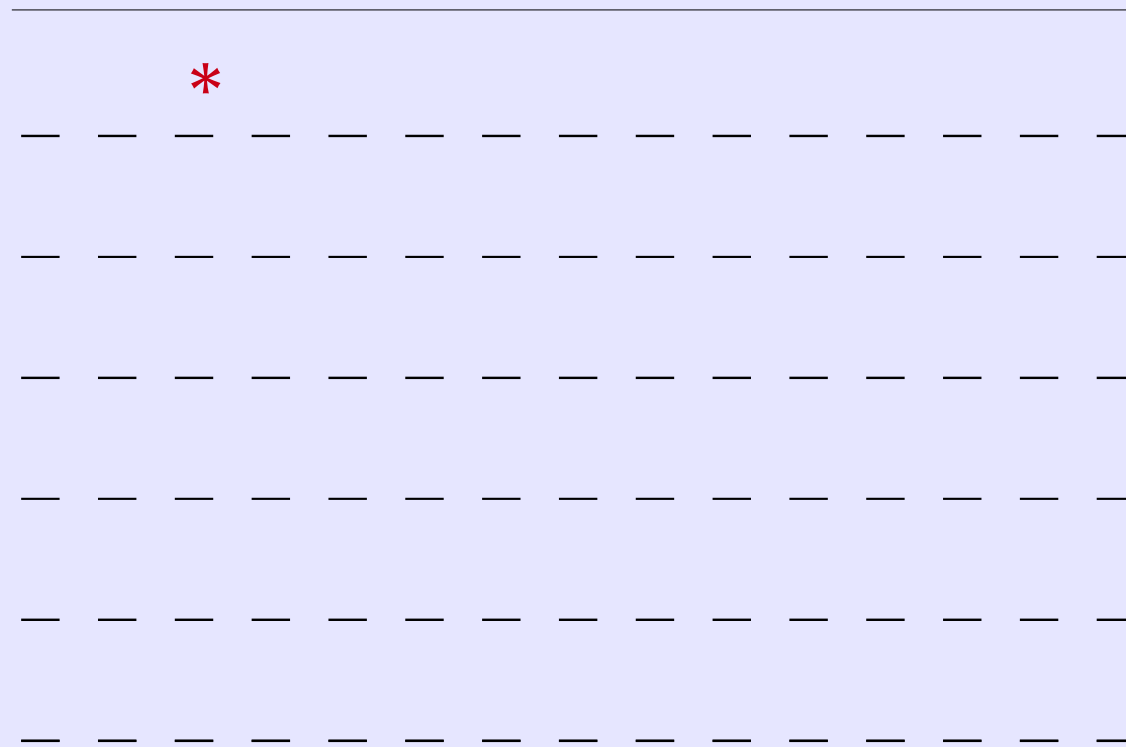
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Examples

$f : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \vdash \lambda x. f(x)+1 : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$\text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int} \longrightarrow \text{Int} \rightarrow \text{Int}$

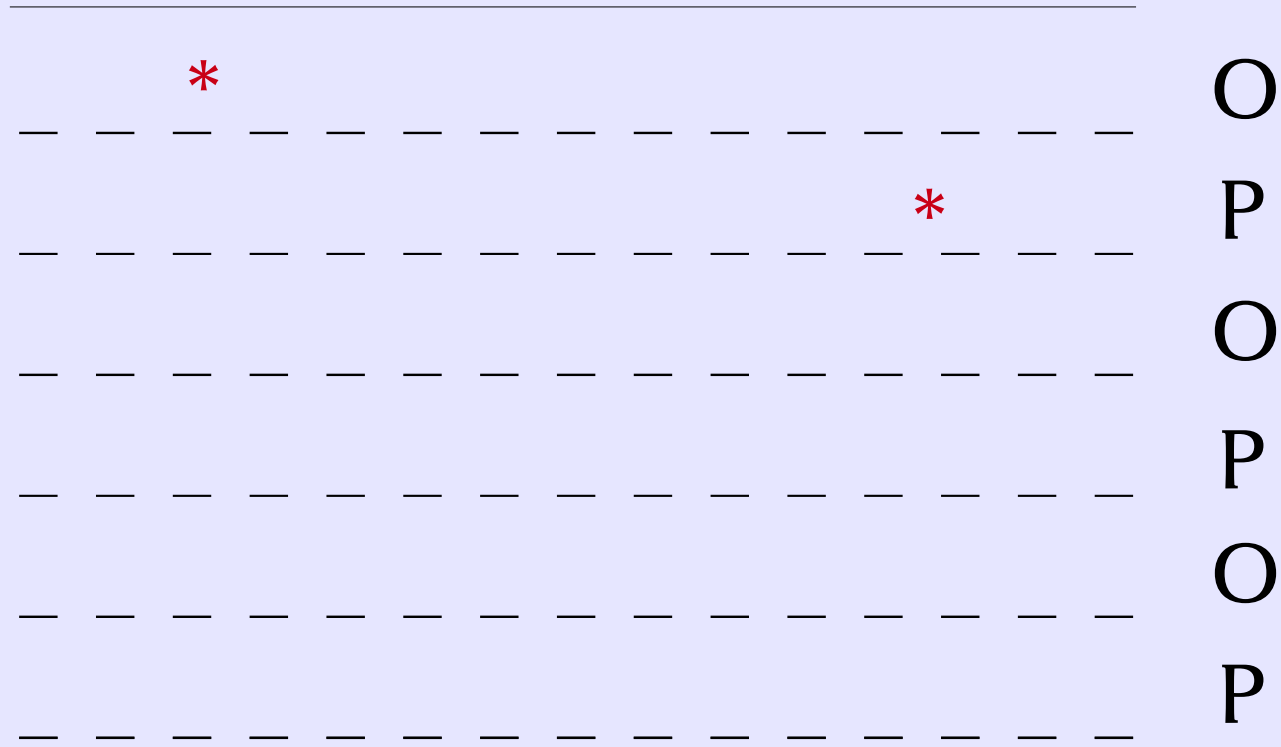


O
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O
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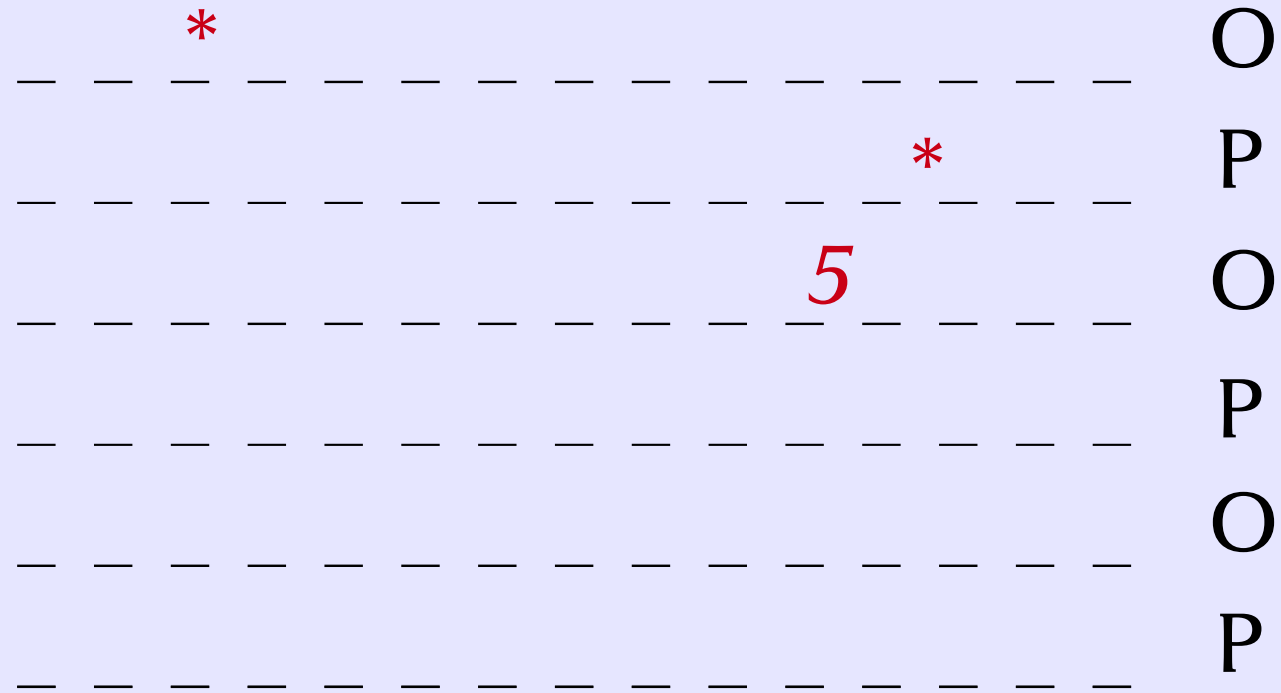
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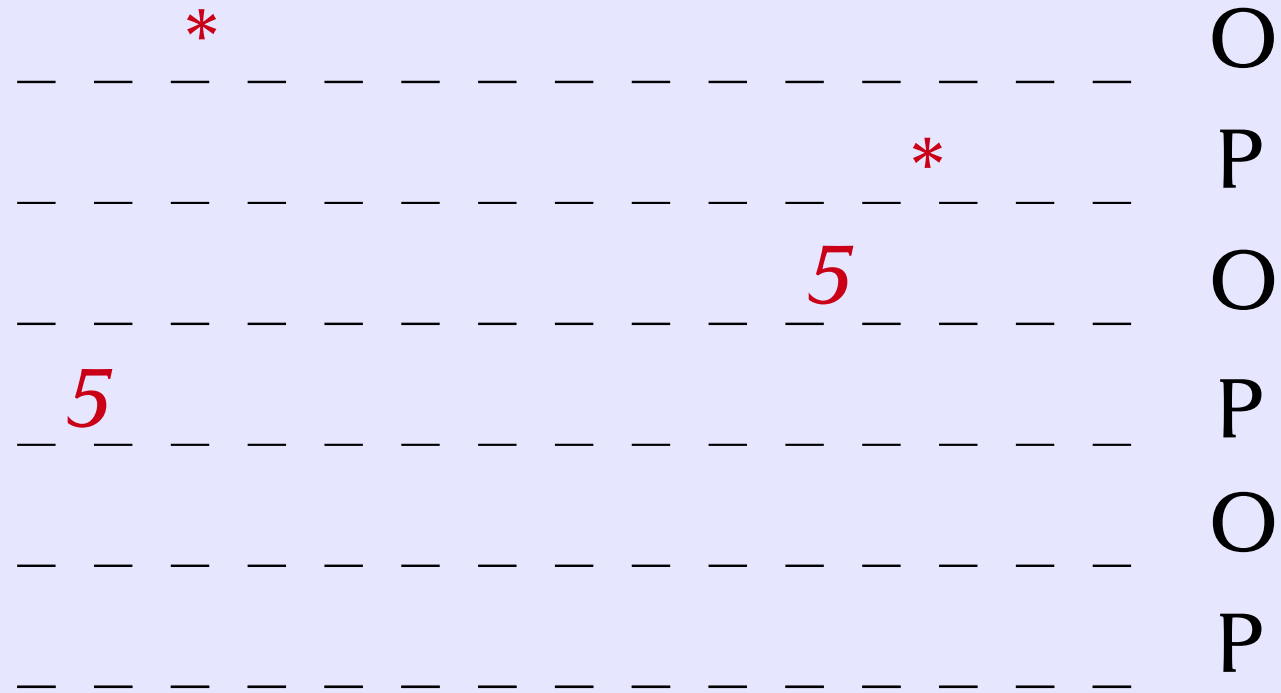
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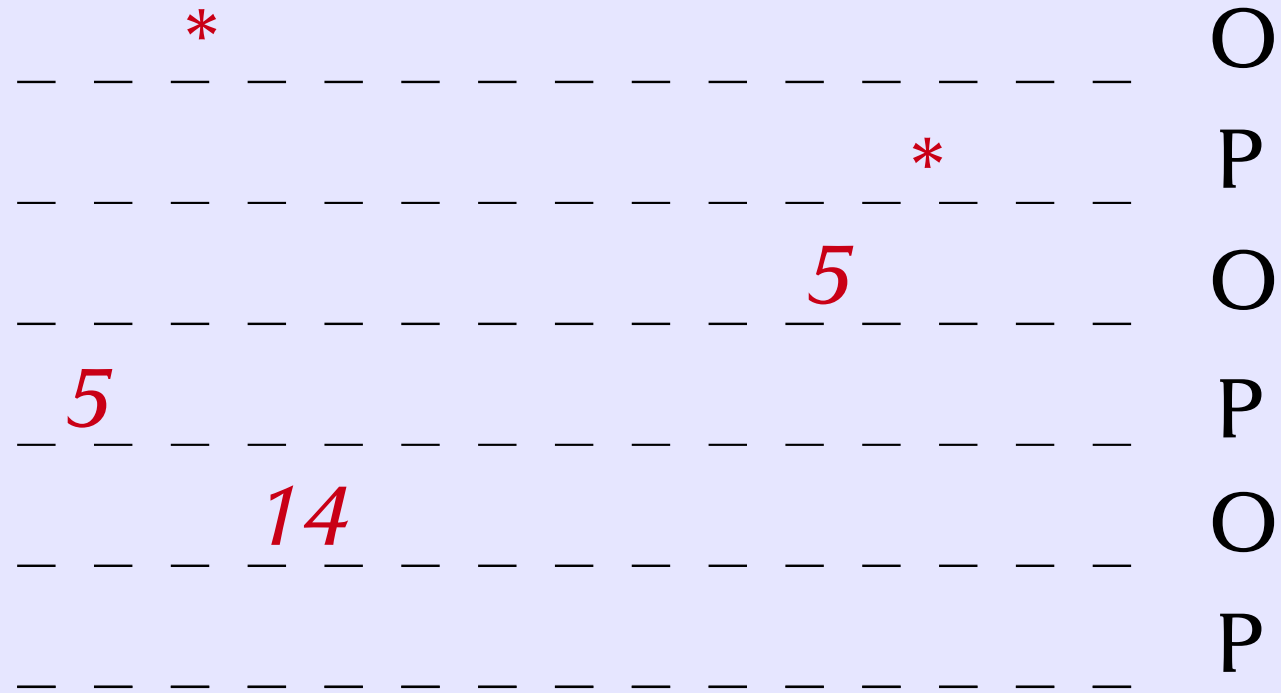
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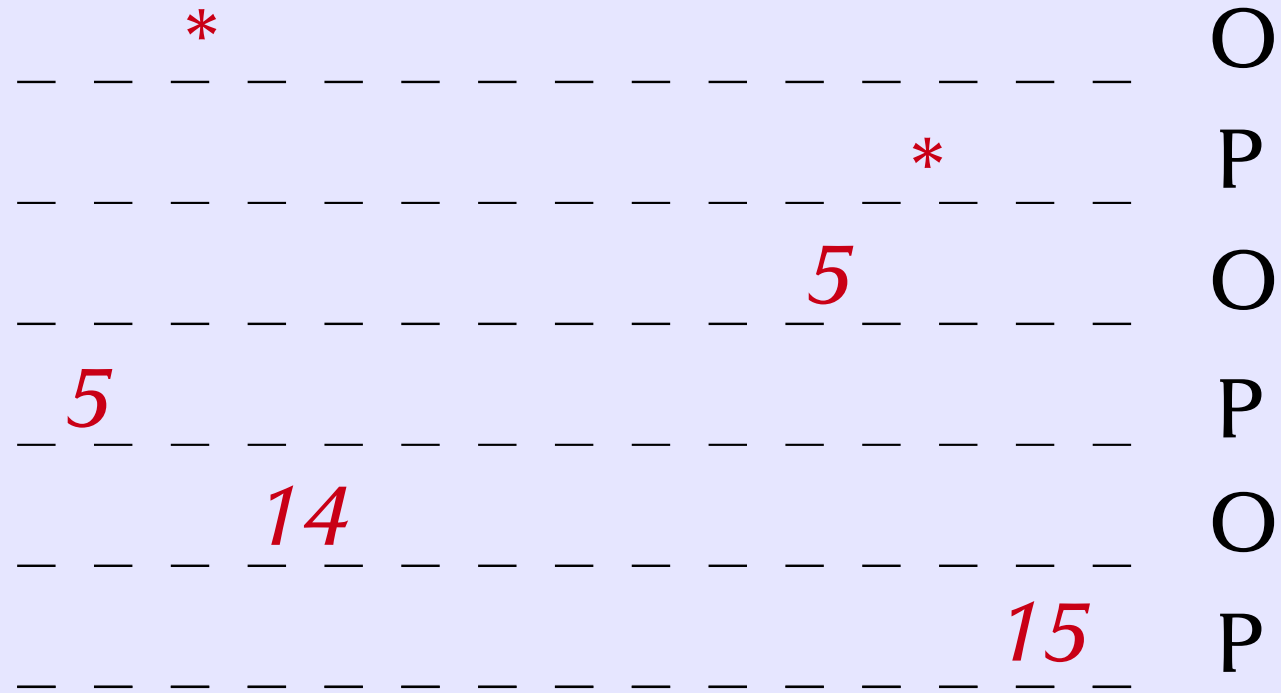
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- Qualitative games
- Programs = *strategies* for Proponent
- Families (i.e. *categories*) of games

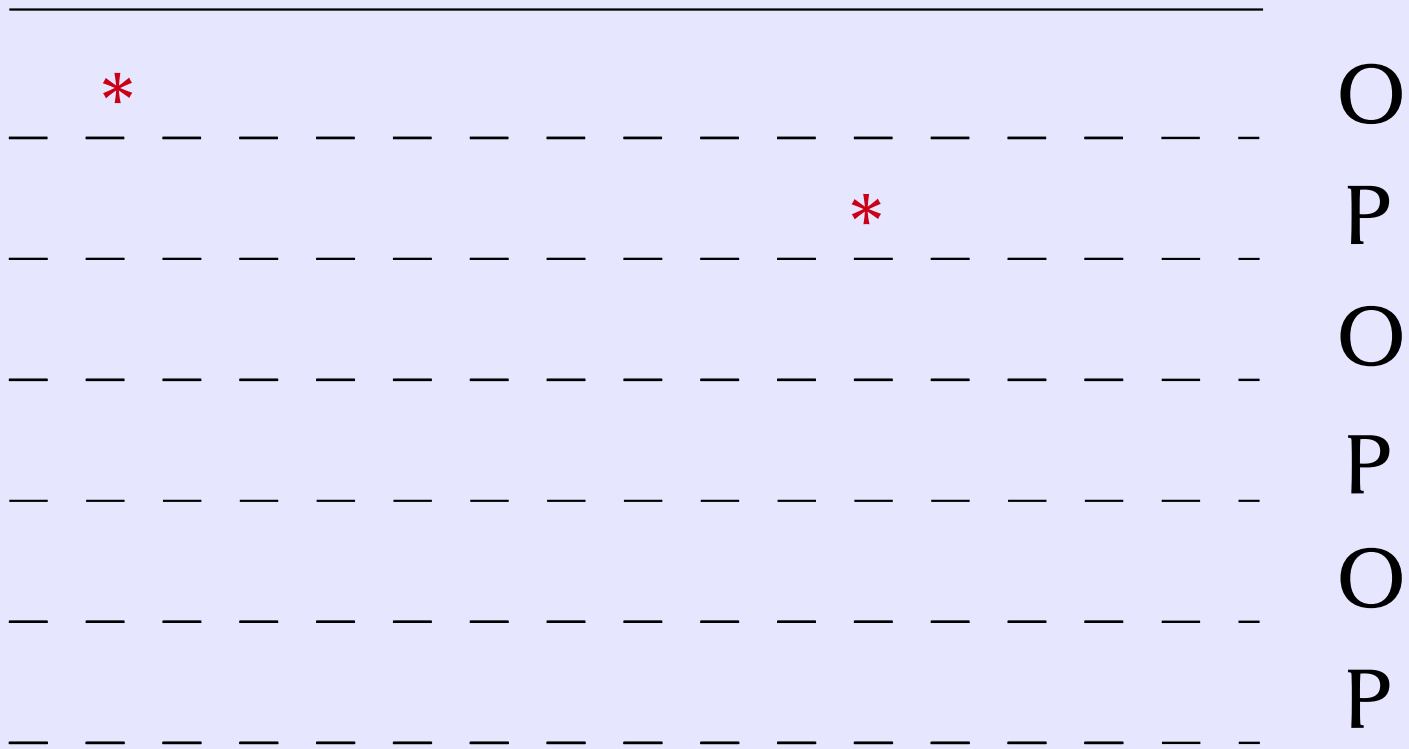
Games for Reduced ML [FOSSACS'09]

- Moves may contain names
- Moves carry store

Examples

$\vdash \lambda z.\text{ref}(0) : \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{intref}$

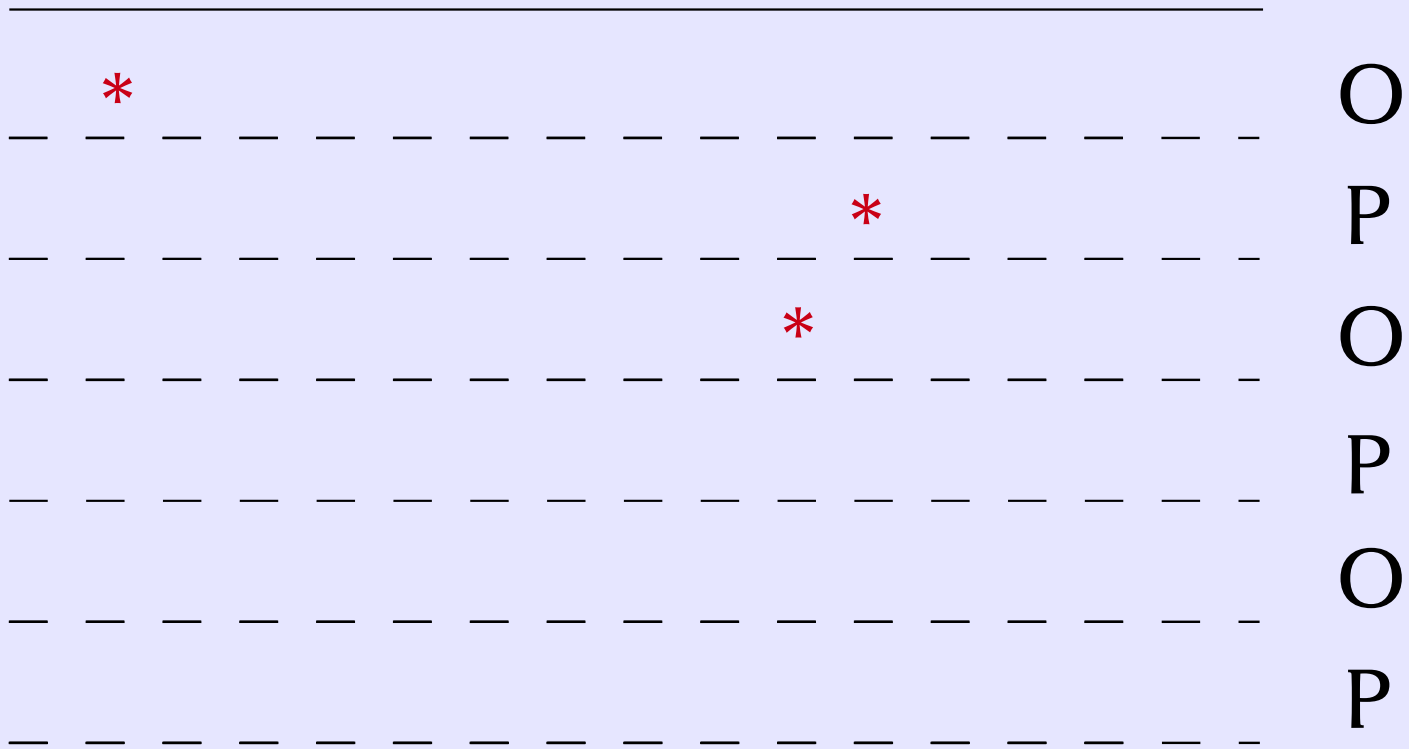
$1 \longrightarrow 1 \rightarrow \text{Ref}$



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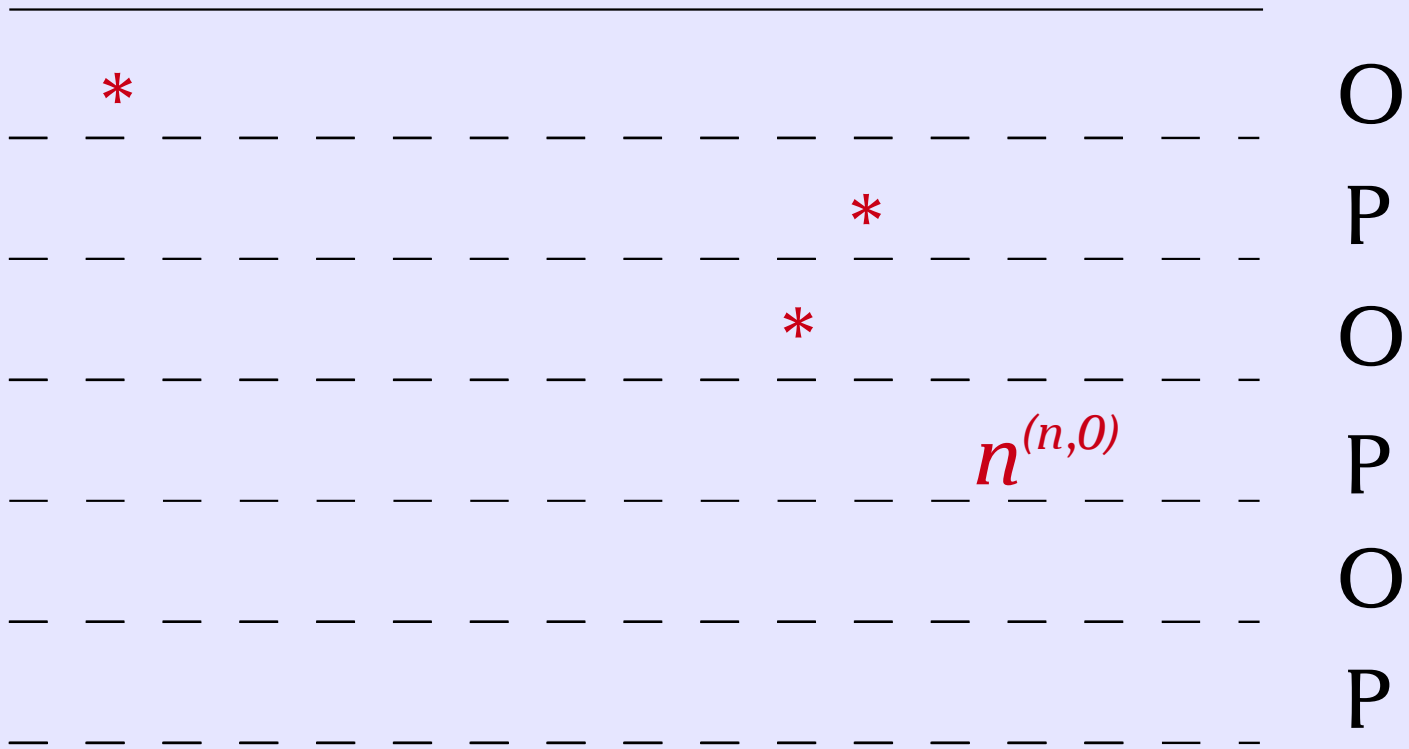
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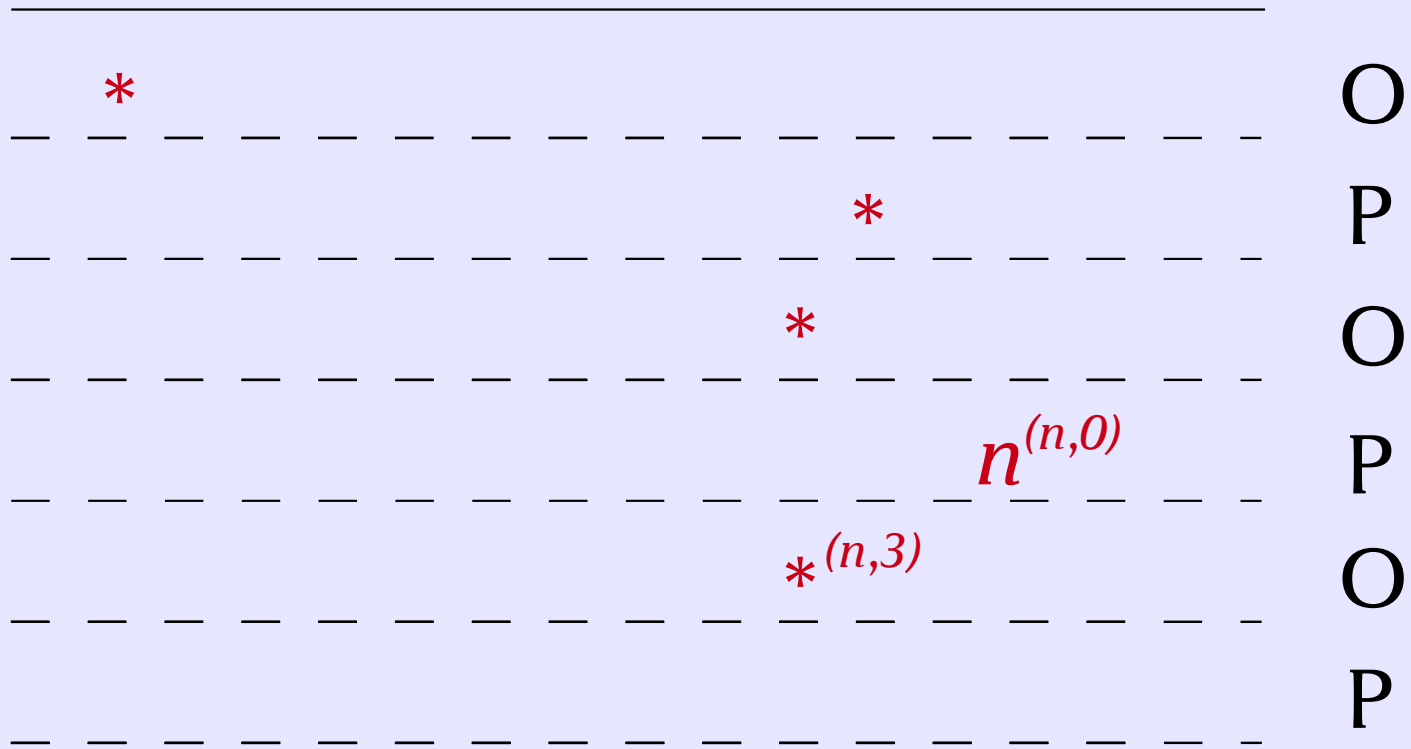
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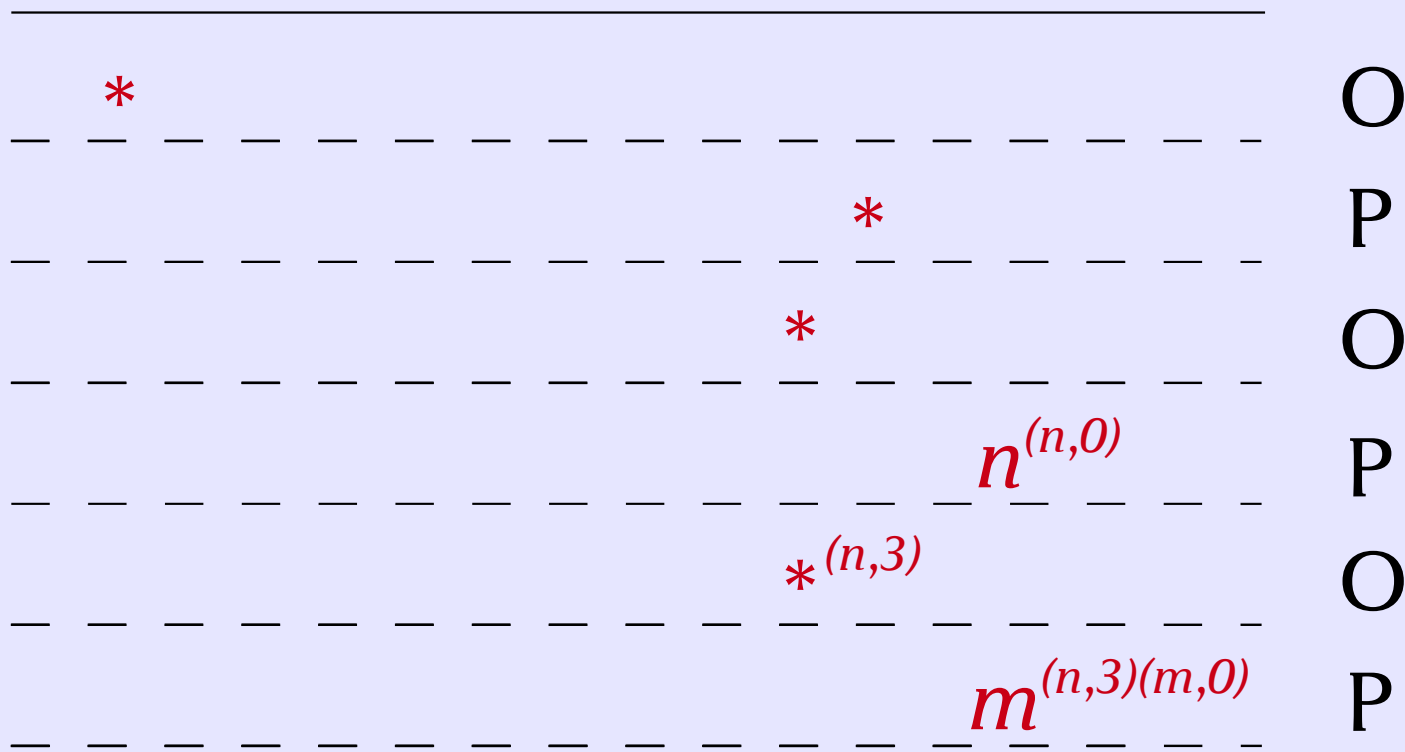
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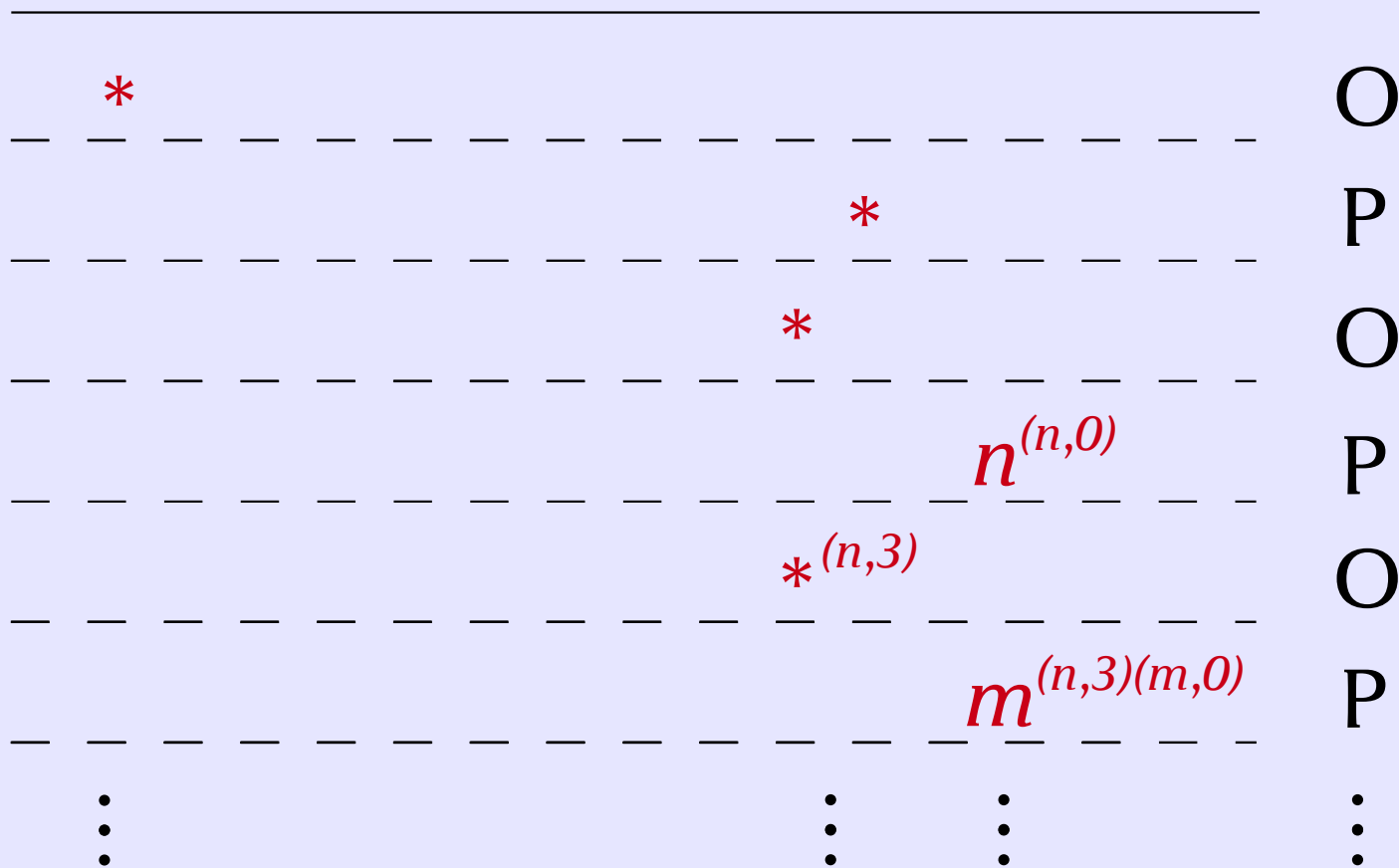
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Examples

$x : \text{intref} \vdash \lambda y. (x == y) : \text{intref} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$Ref \longrightarrow Ref \rightarrow Int$

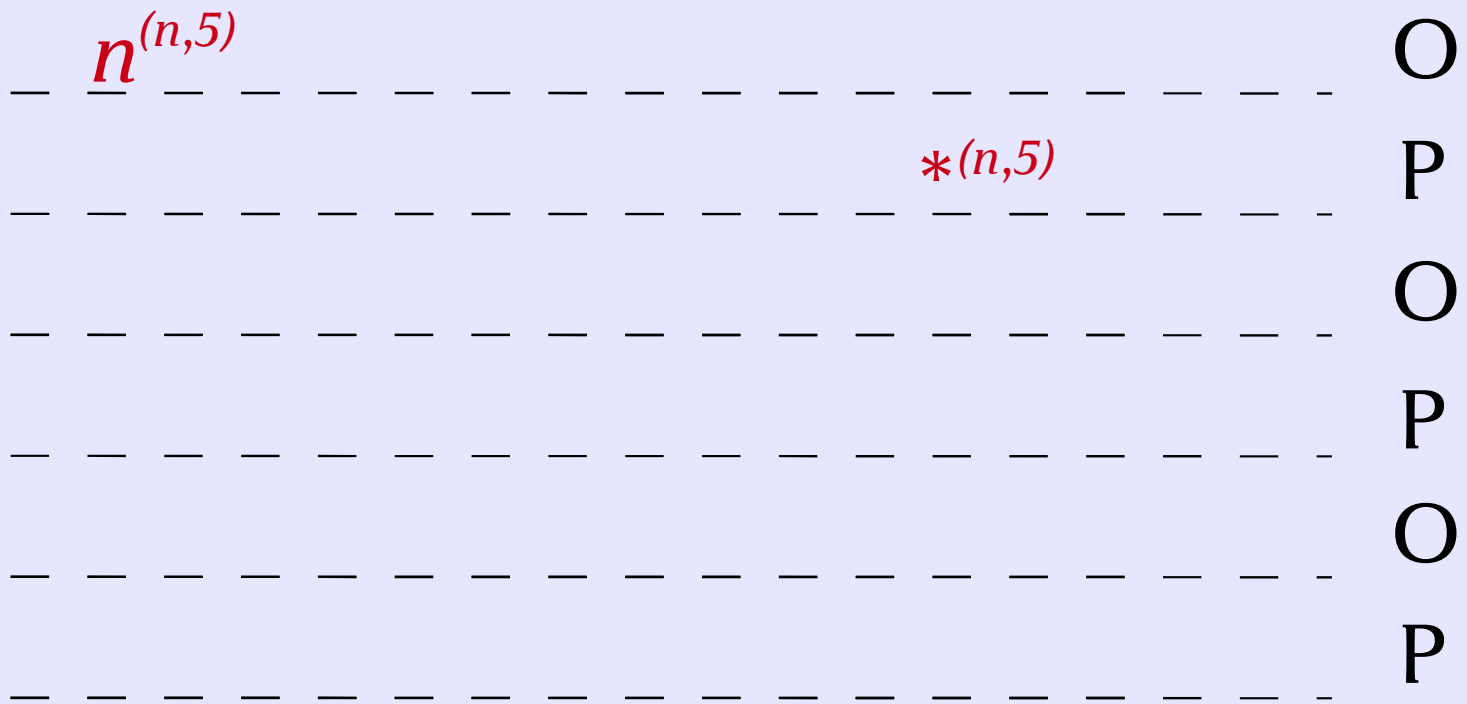
$n^{(n,5)}$

----- O
----- P
----- O
----- P
----- O
----- P

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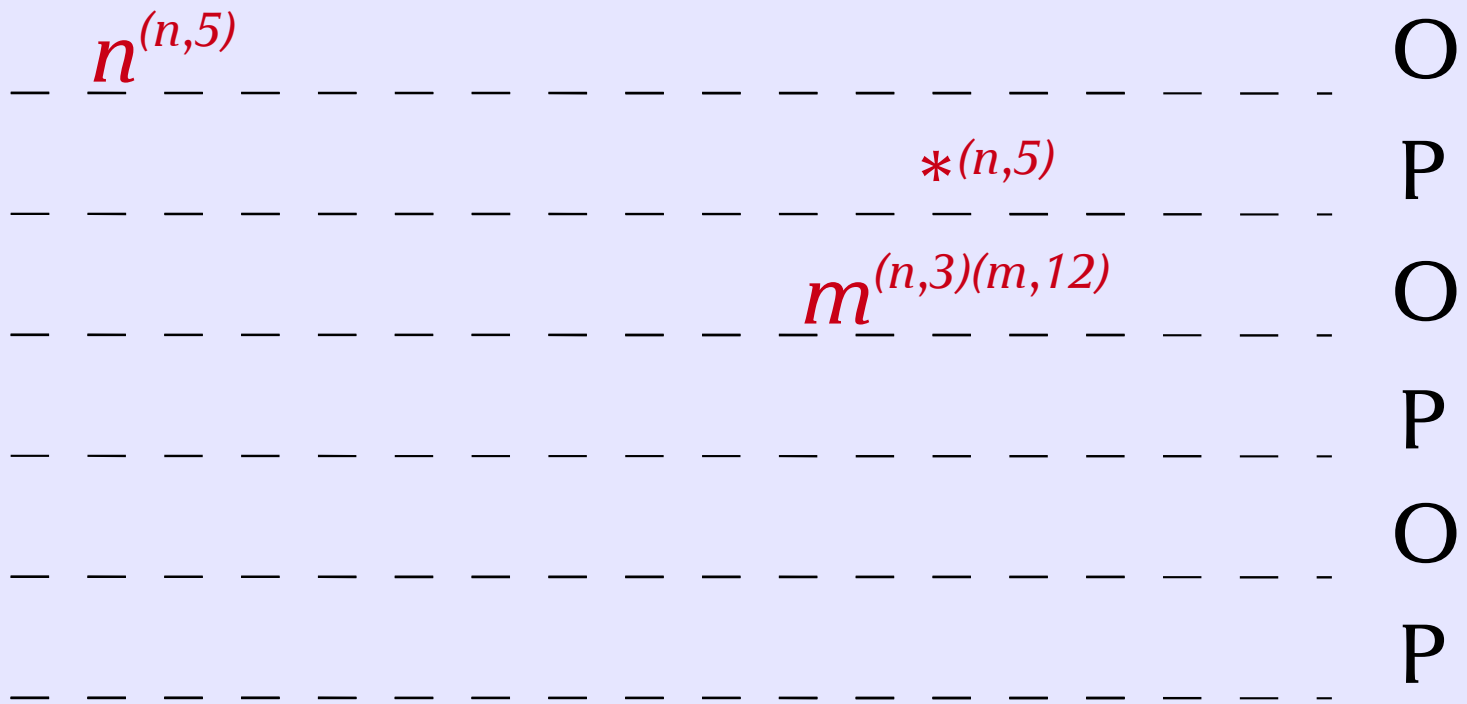
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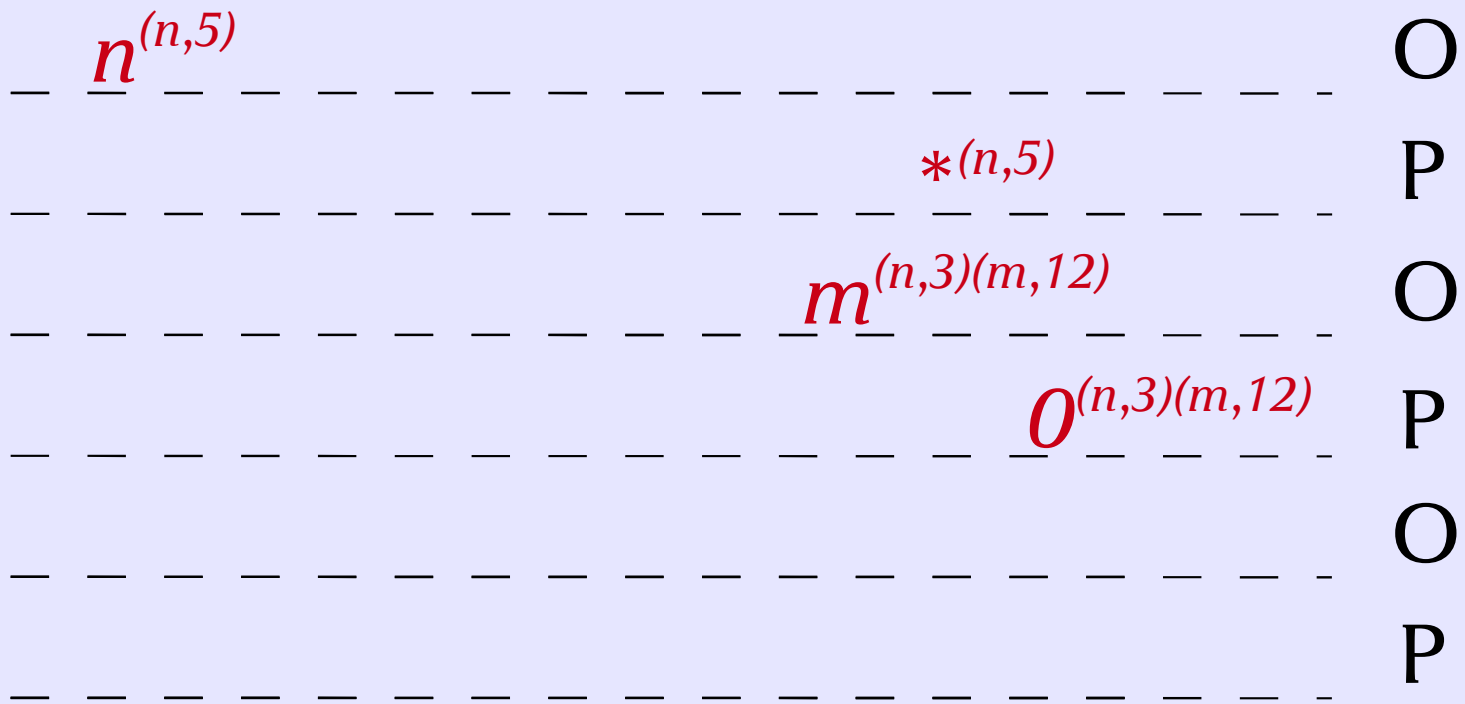
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$n^{(n,5)}$		O
	$*(n,5)$	P
	$m^{(n,3)(m,12)}$	O
	$o^{(n,3)(m,12)}$	P
	$n^{(n,13)}$	O
		P

Examples

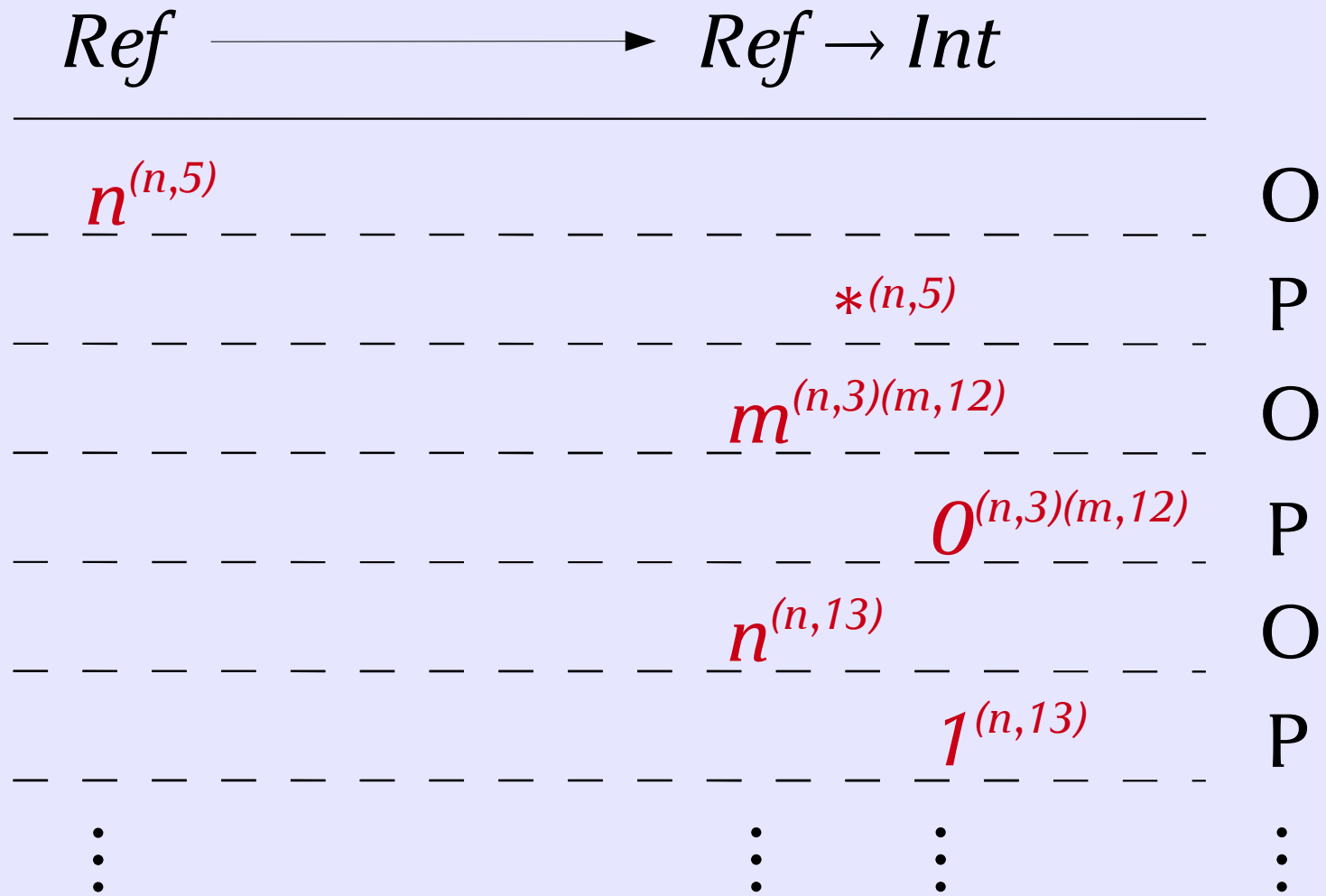
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	$n^{(n,13)}$	O
	$1^{(n,13)}$	P

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- 2nd construction: $M \cong N \iff \overline{\llbracket M \rrbracket} = \overline{\llbracket N \rrbracket}$

mini-RedML

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- Restrict integers to: $\{ 0, 1, \dots, i_{\max} \}$

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- Restrict integers to: $\{ 0, 1, \dots, i_{\max} \}$
- Restrict types to:

$$\theta ::= \beta \mid \beta \rightarrow \beta$$
$$\beta ::= \text{unit} \mid \text{int} \mid \text{intref}$$

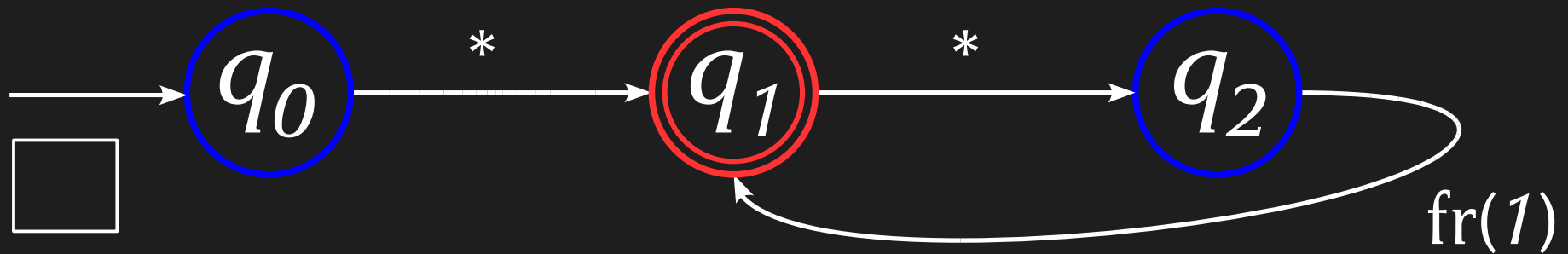
Fresh-register automata [POPL'11]

- Infinite alphabet \mathcal{N}
- *Freshness* recognition

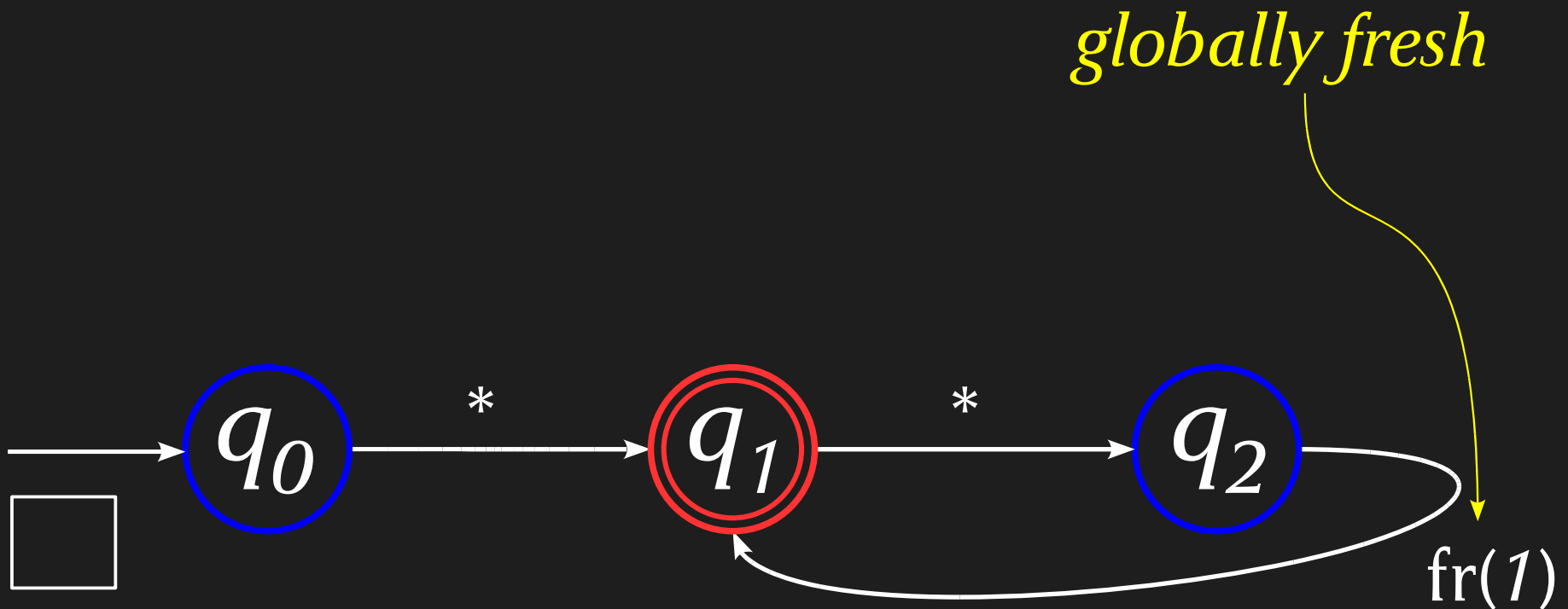
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- Finite-state machines with registers
- Infinite alphabet \mathcal{N}
- *Freshness* recognition

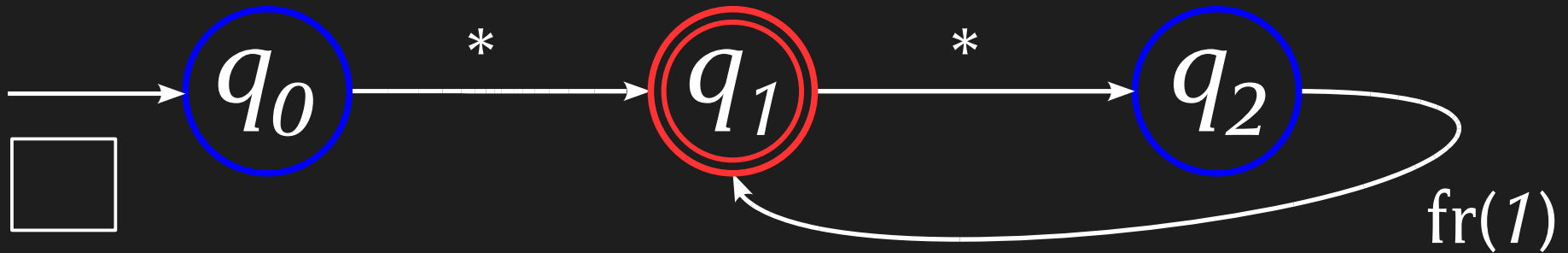
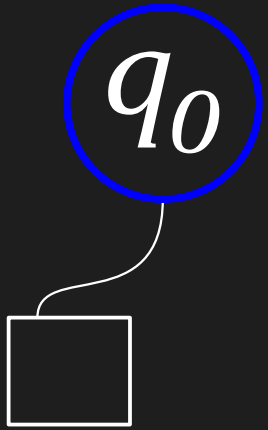
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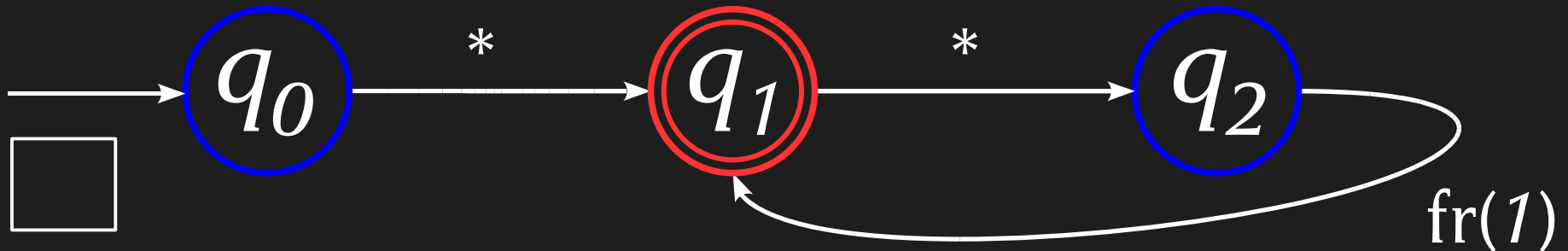
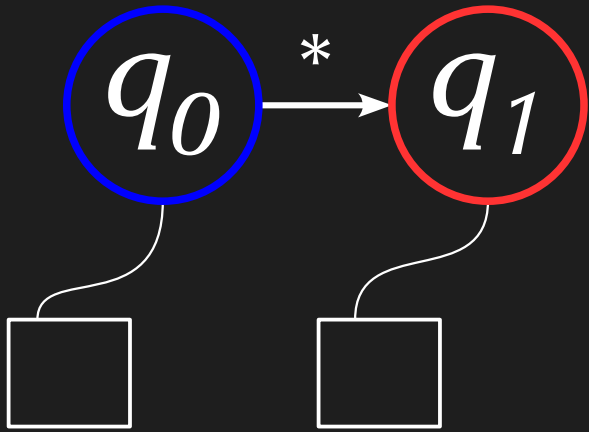
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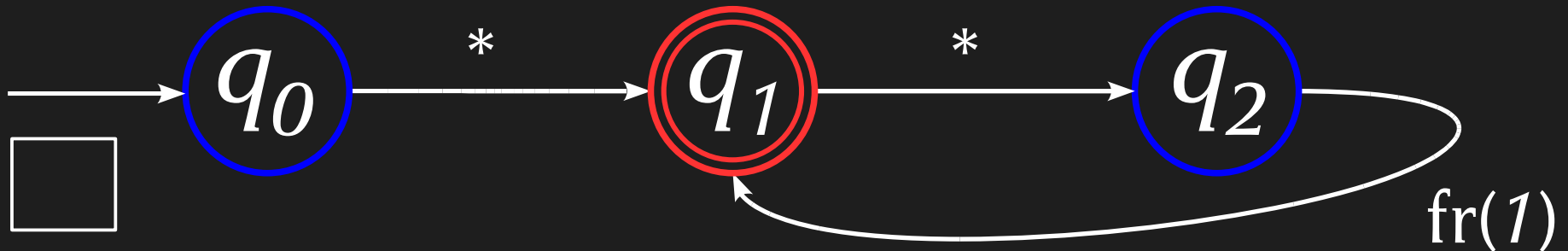
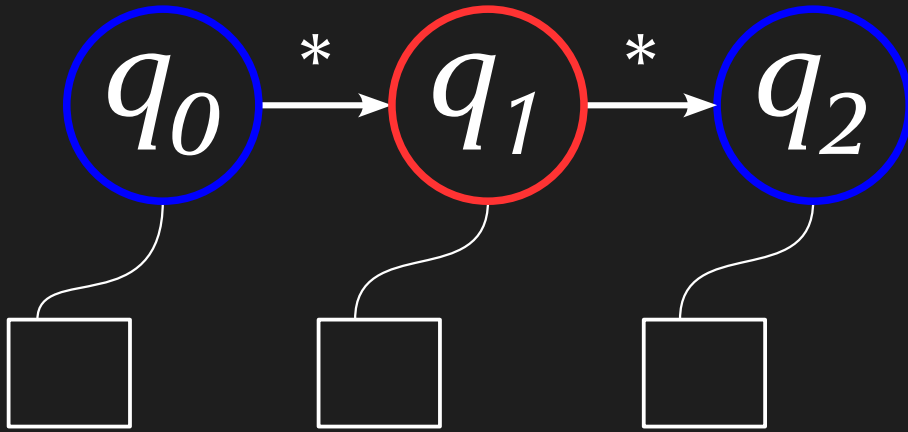
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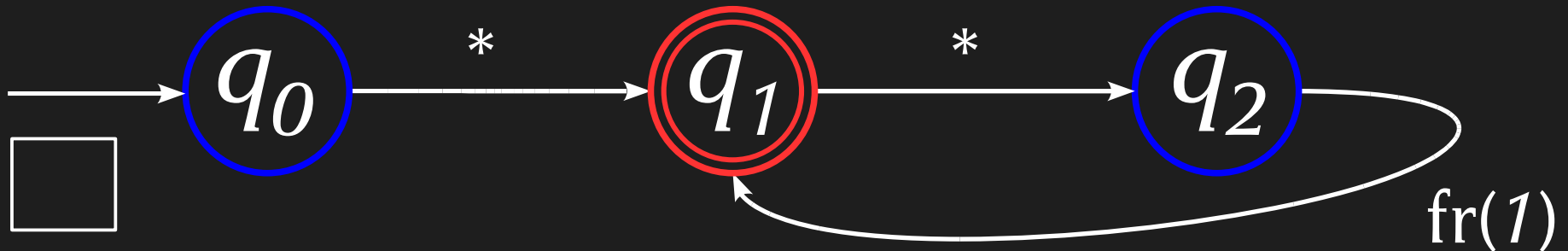
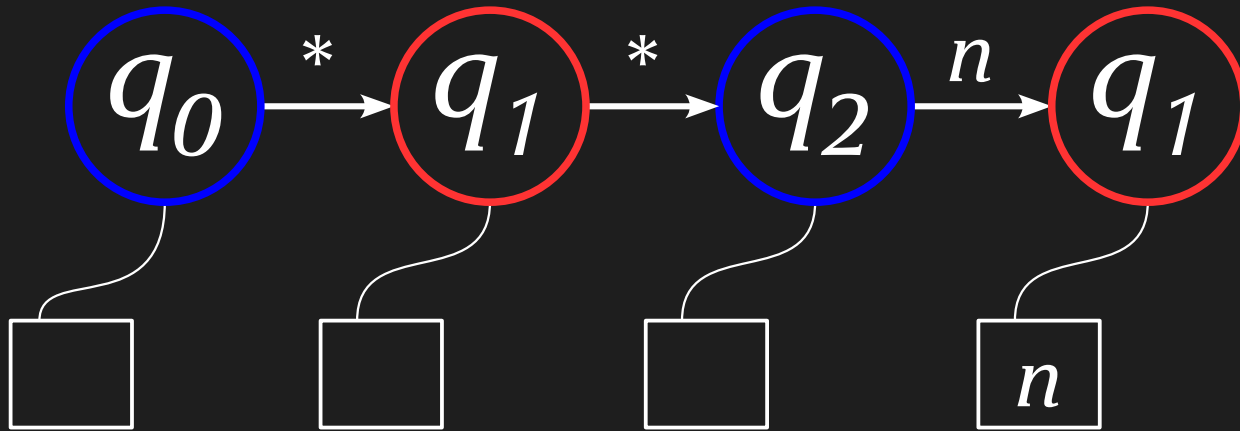
Fresh-register automata



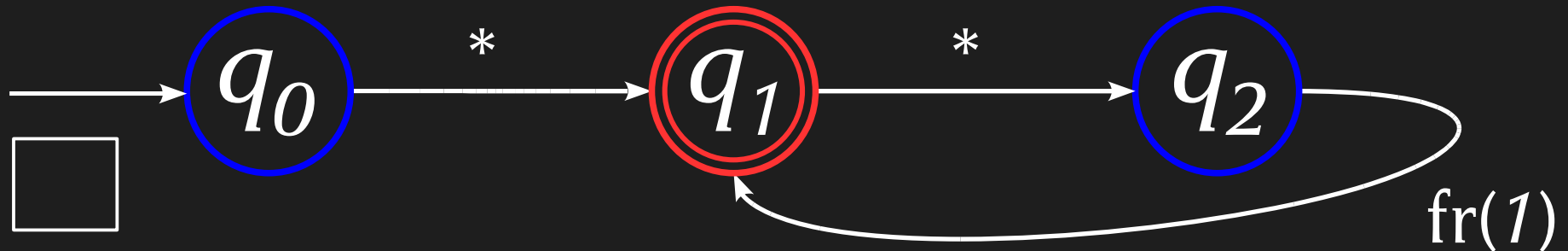
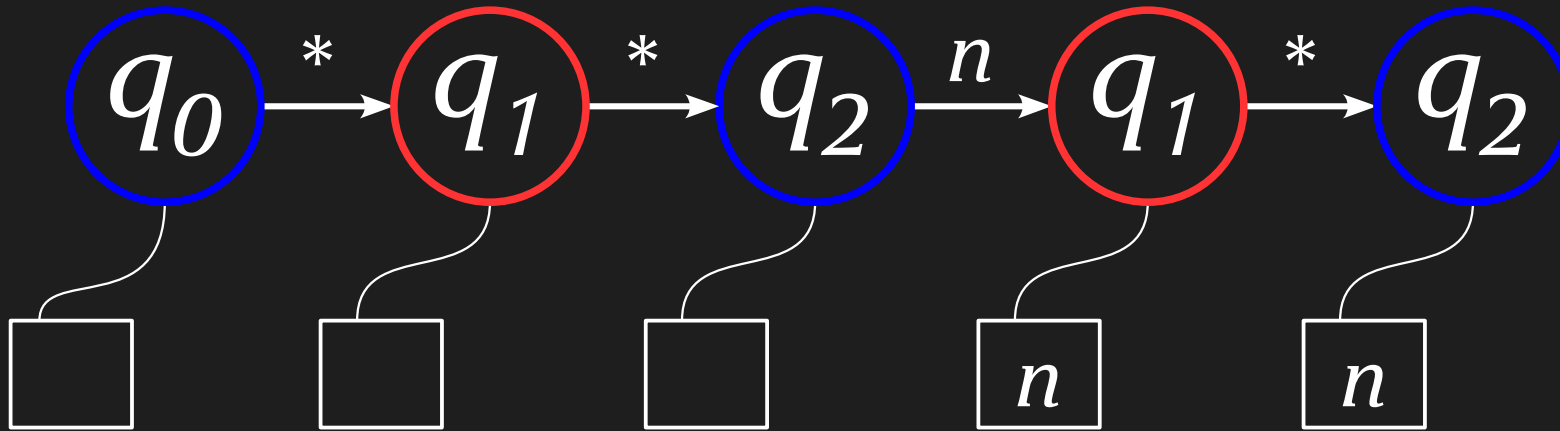
Fresh-register automata



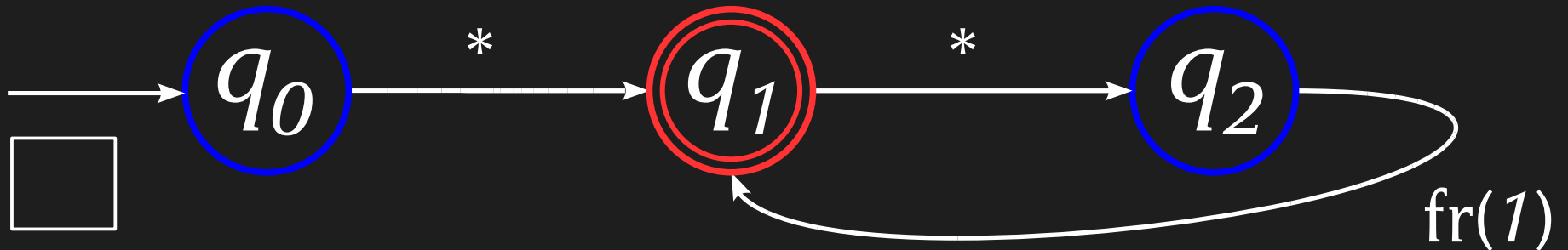
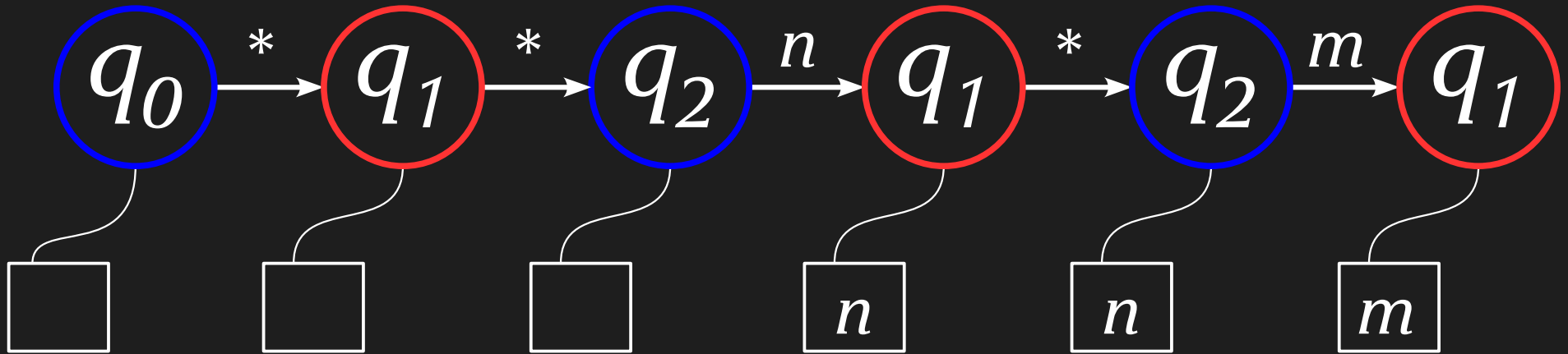
Fresh-register automata



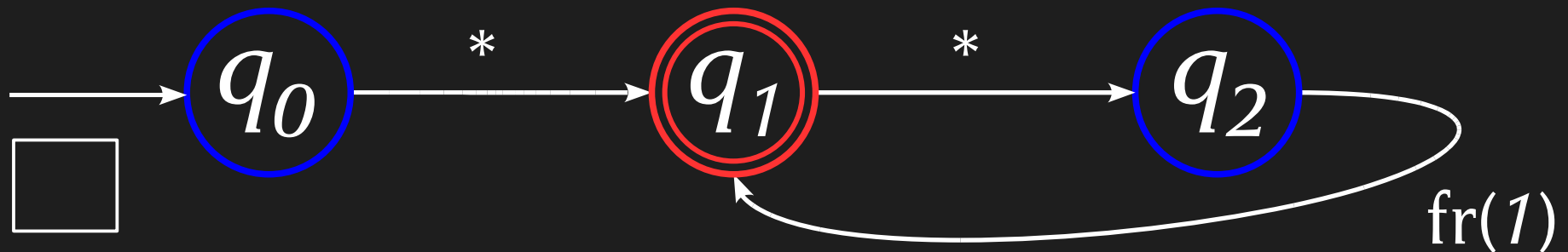
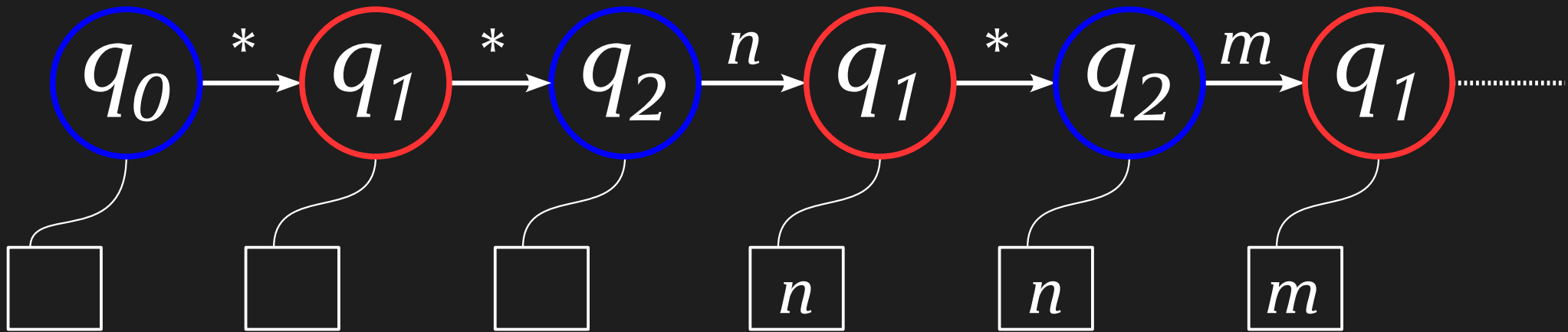
Fresh-register automata



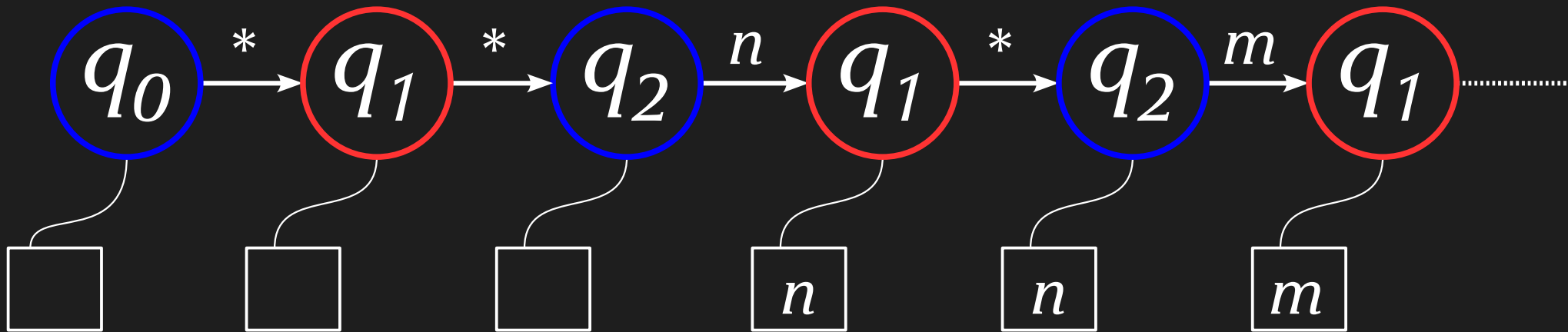
Fresh-register automata



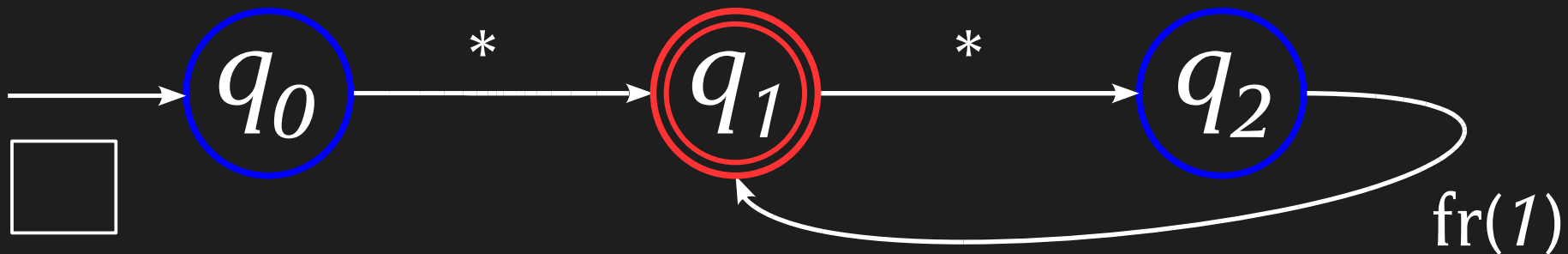
Fresh-register automata



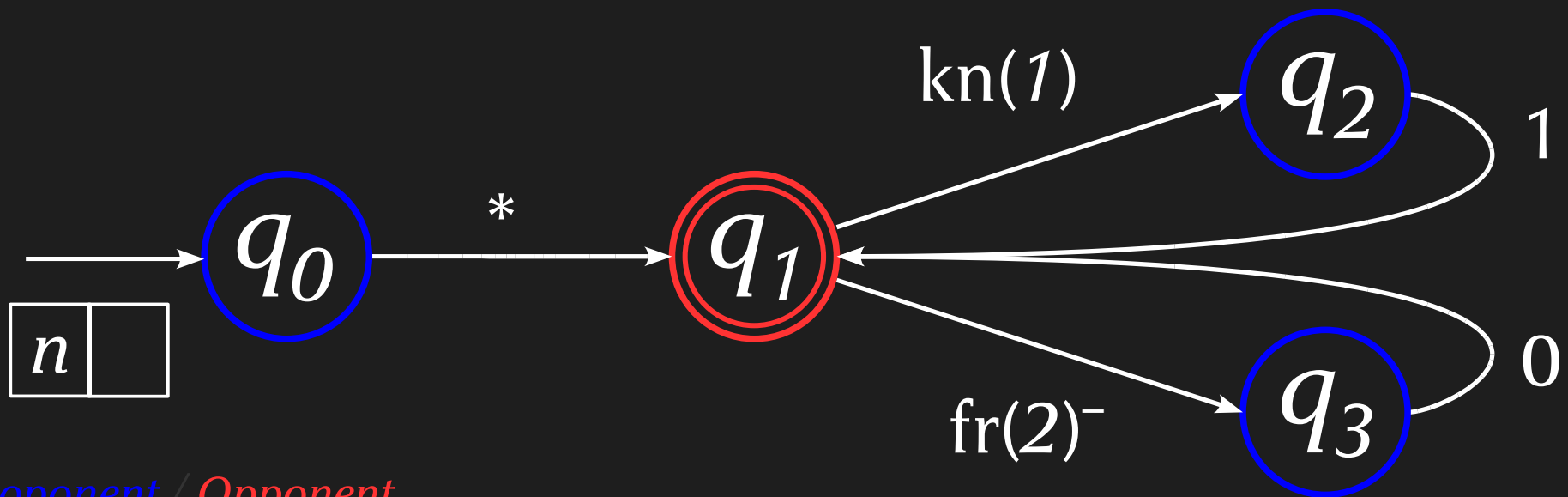
Fresh-register automata



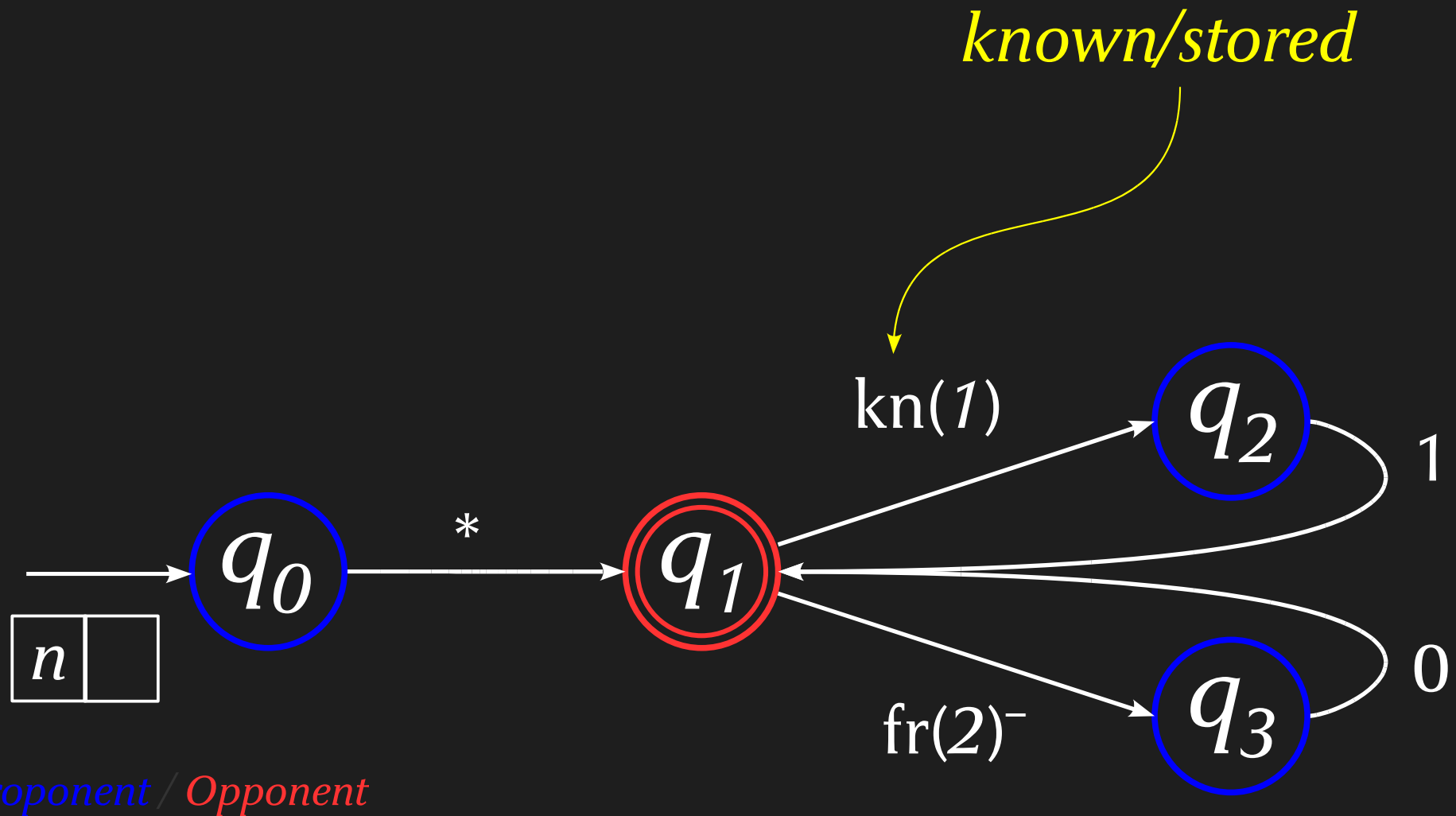
$\vdash \lambda z. \text{ref}(0) : \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{intref}$



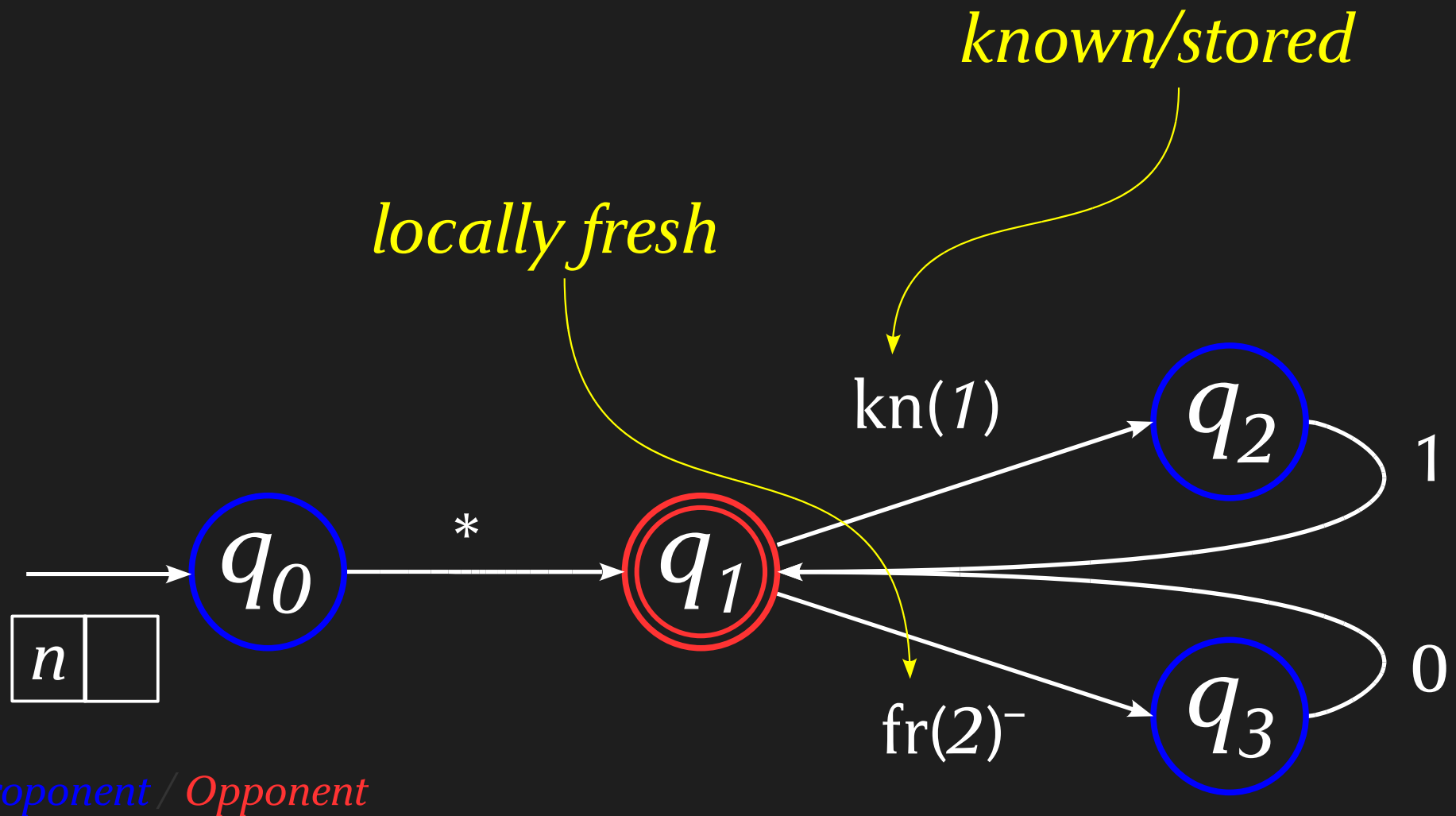
Fresh-register automata



Fresh-register automata

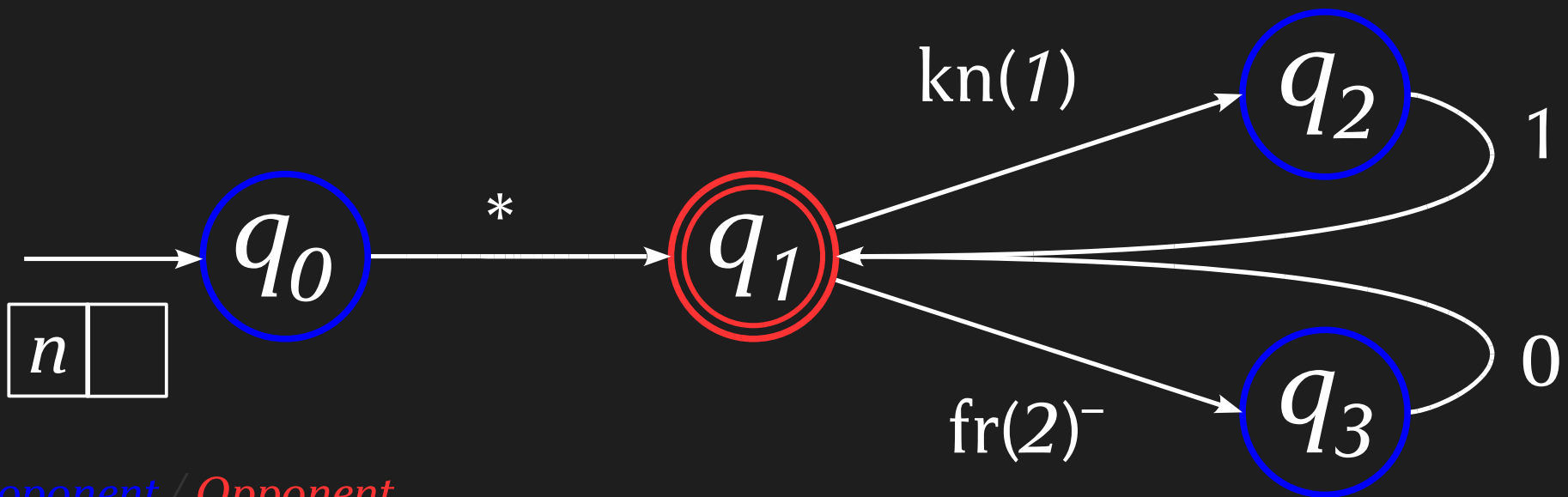


Fresh-register automata

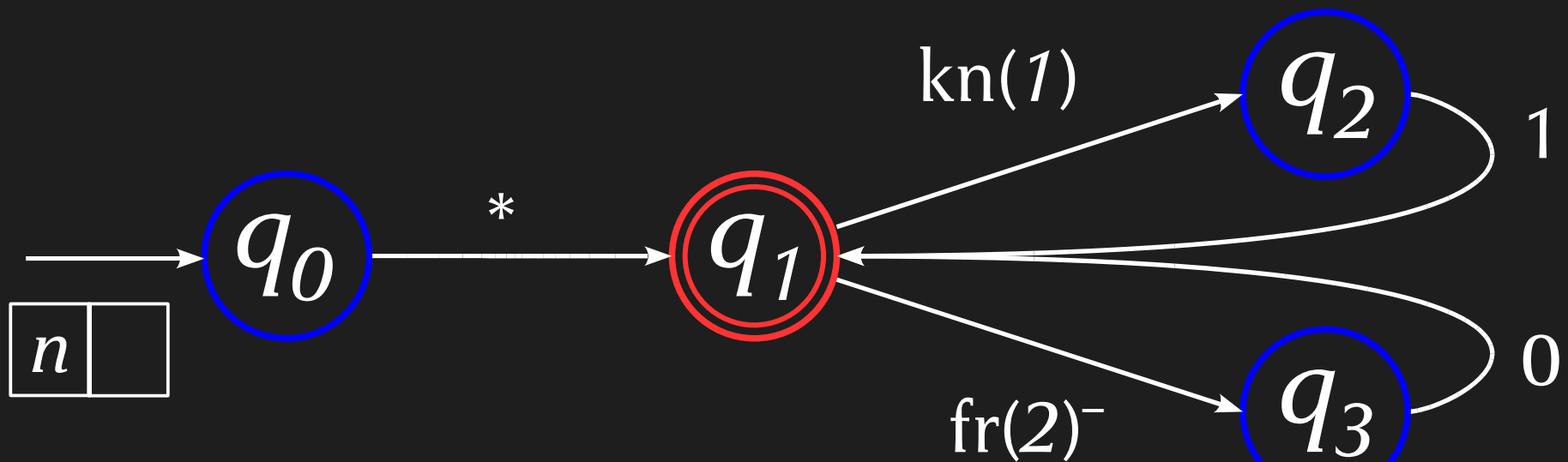
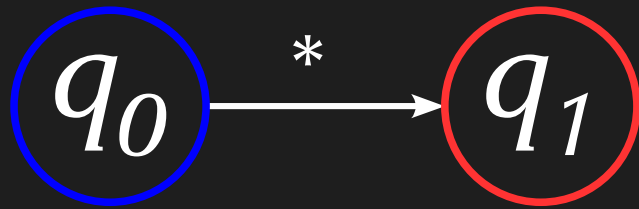


Fresh-register automata

q_0

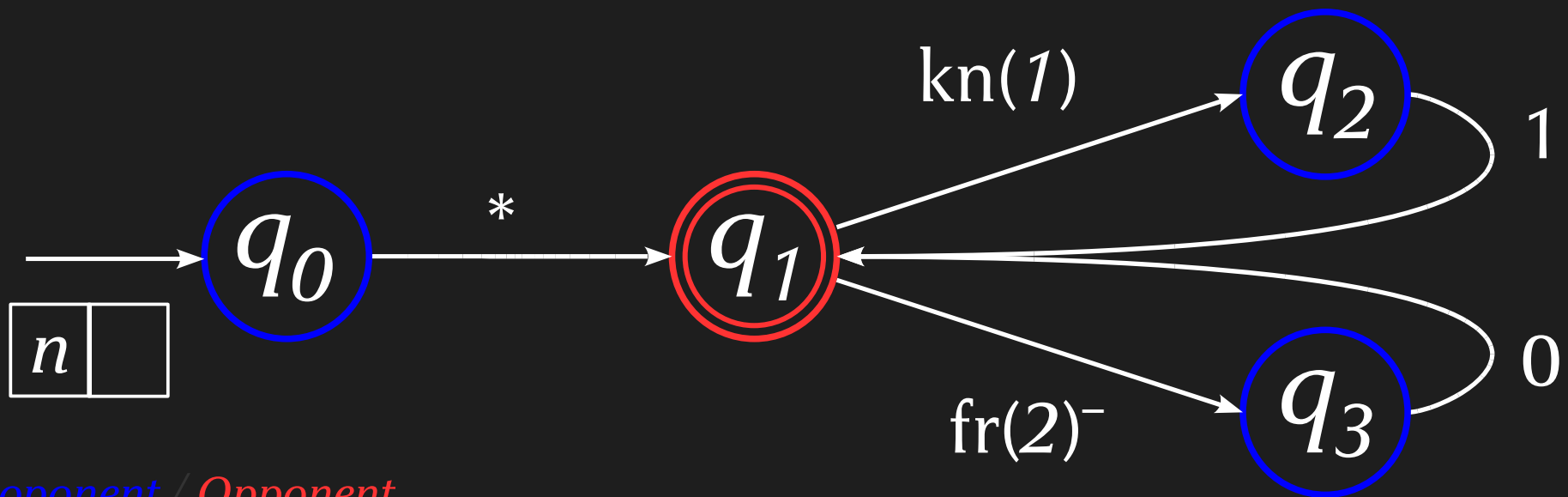
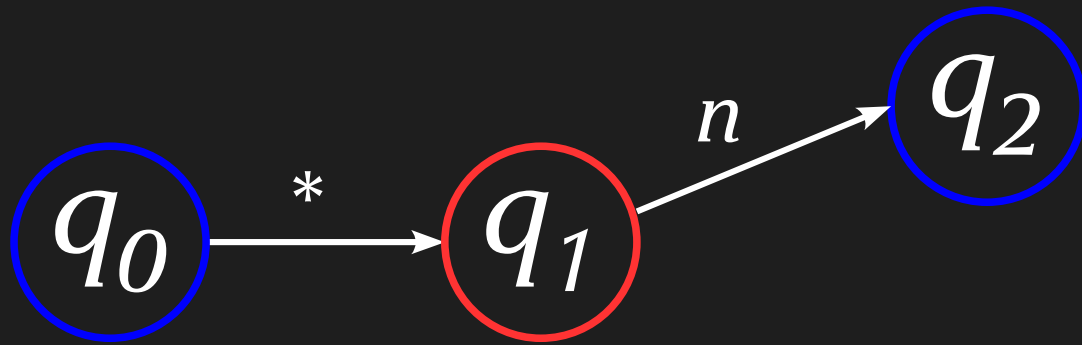


Fresh-register automata



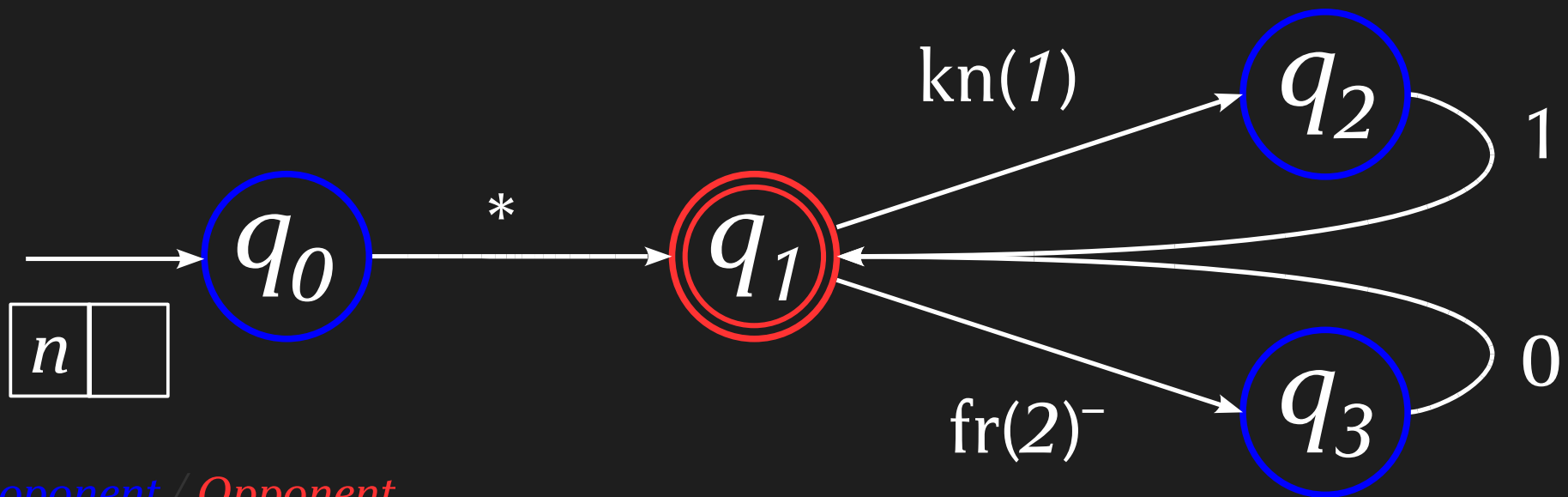
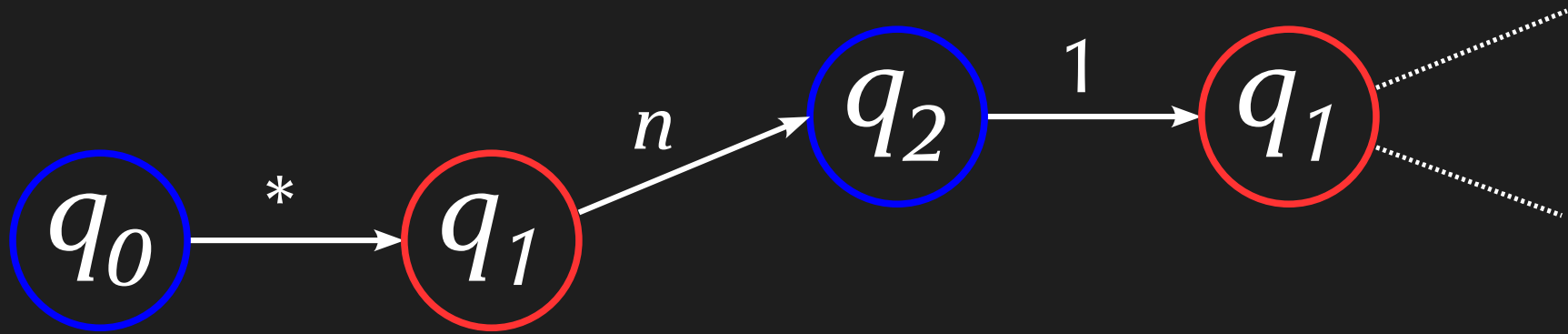
Proponent / Opponent

Fresh-register automata



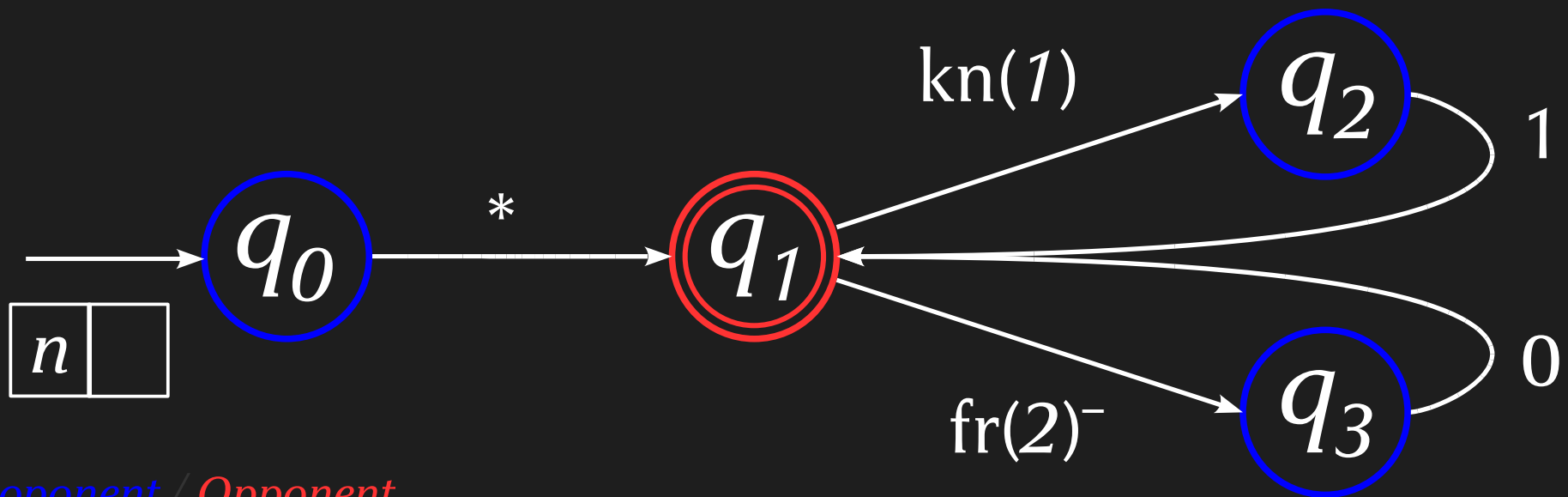
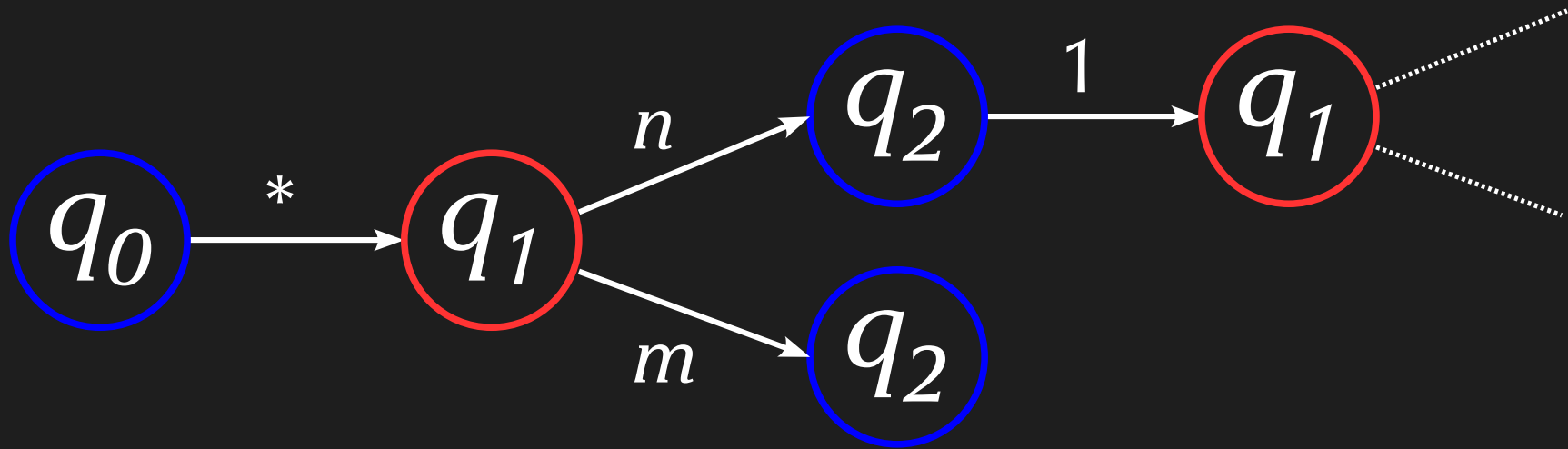
Proponent / Opponent

Fresh-register automata



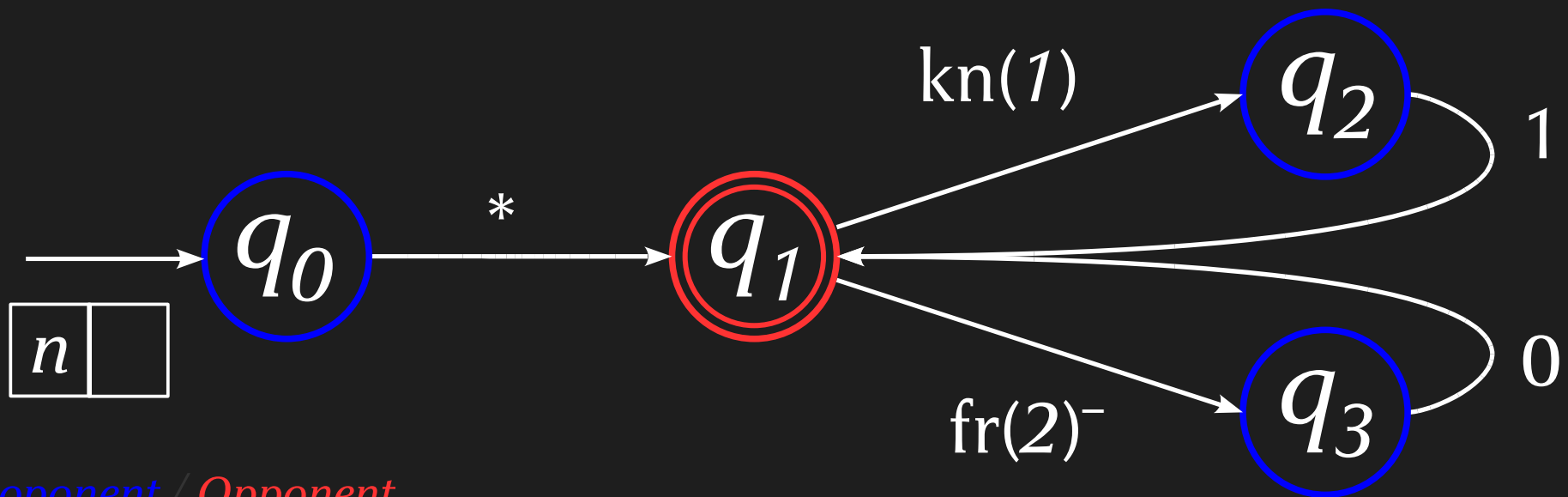
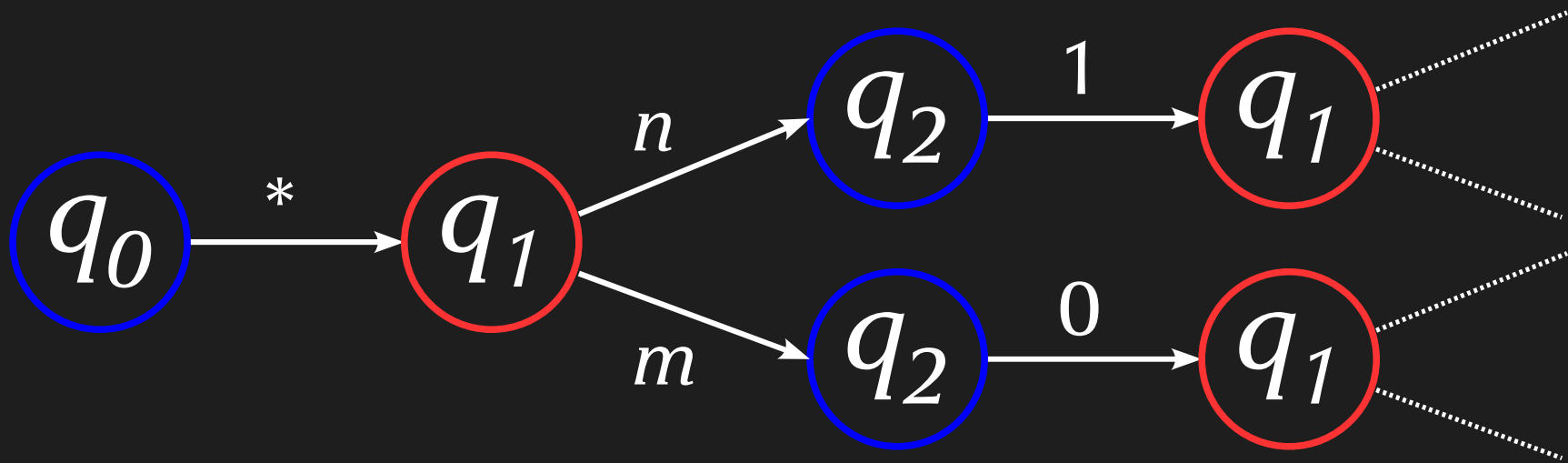
Proponent / Opponent

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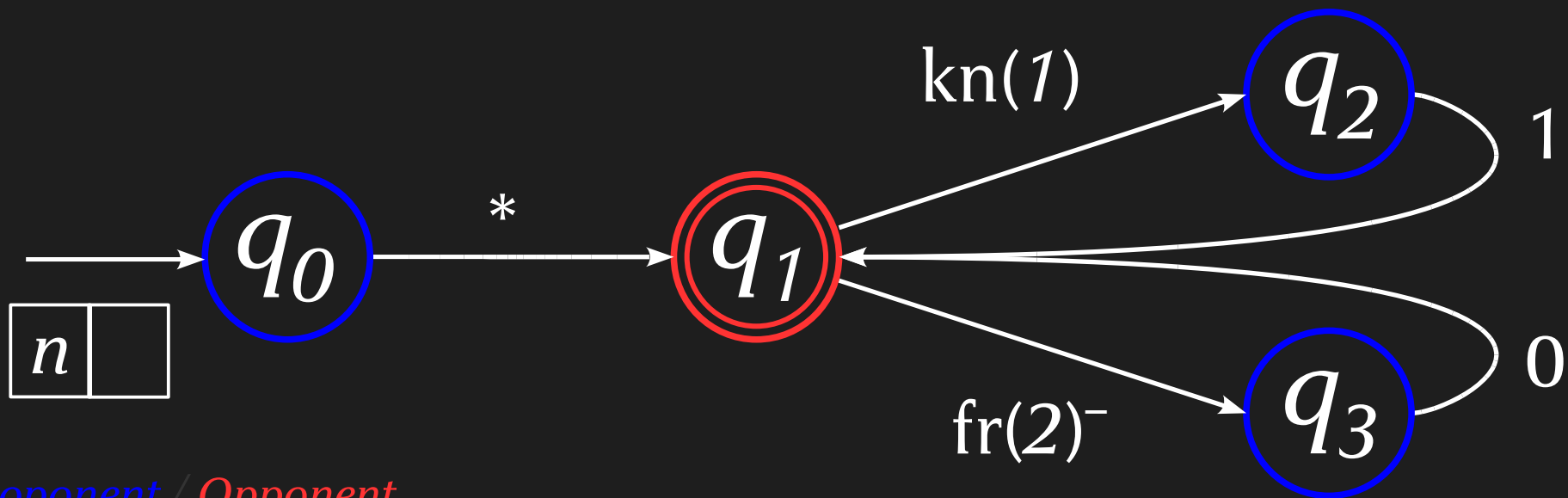


Proponent / Opponent

Fresh-register automata

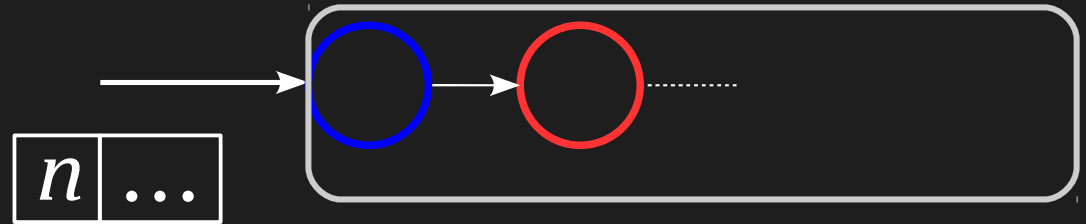
$\vdash \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } \lambda y. (x == y) : \text{intref} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$x : \text{intref} \vdash \lambda y. (x == y) : \text{intref} \rightarrow \text{int}$



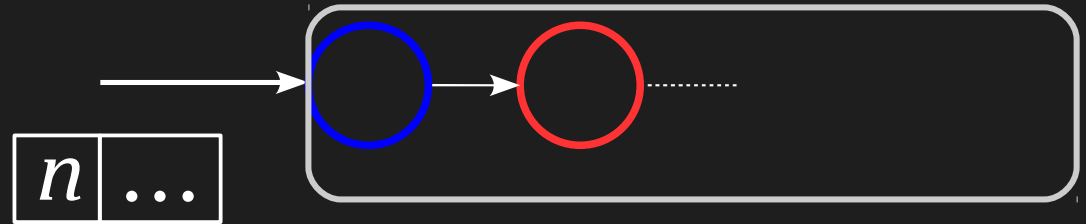
The *new* construction

$x:\text{intref}, \Gamma \vdash M : \theta$



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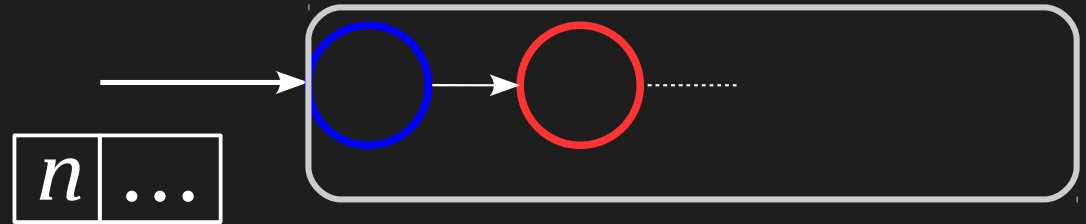
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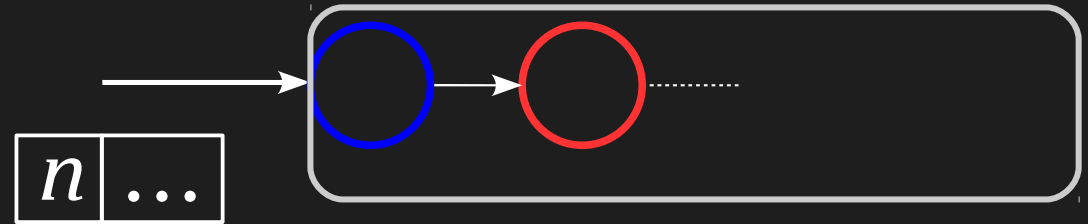


$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } M : \theta$



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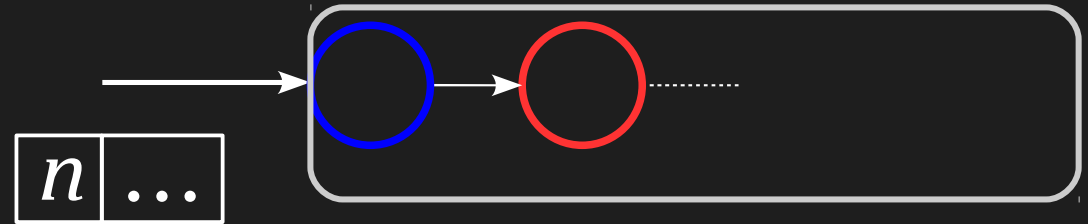


$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } M : \theta$

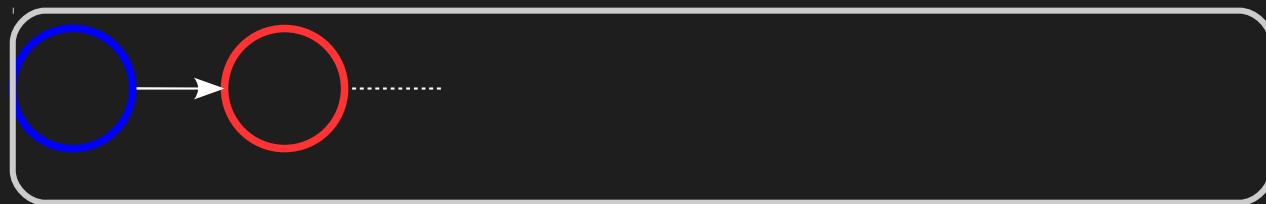
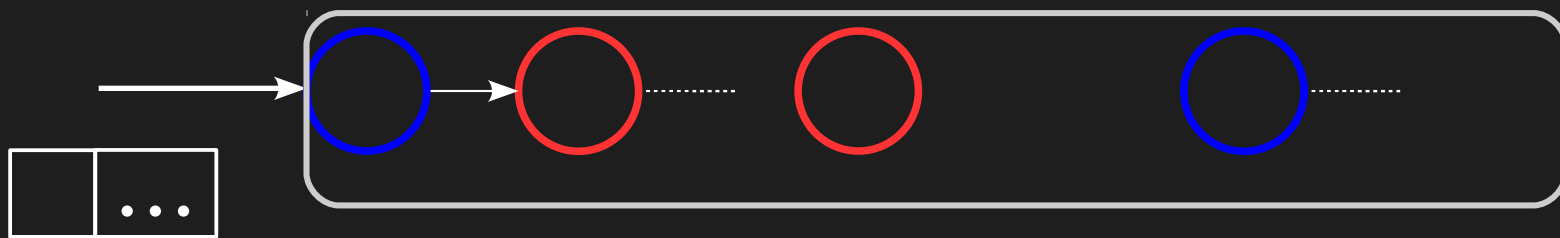


The *new* construction

$x:\text{intref}, \Gamma \vdash M : \theta$

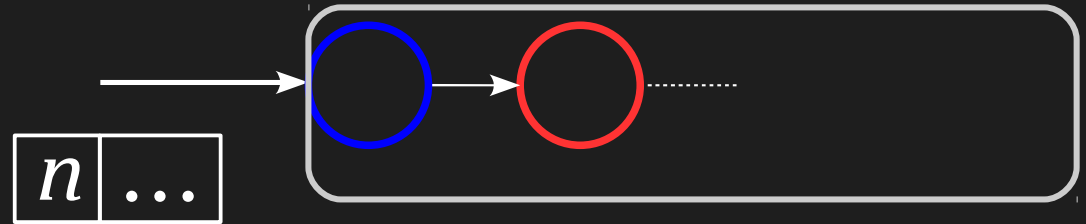


$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } M : \theta$

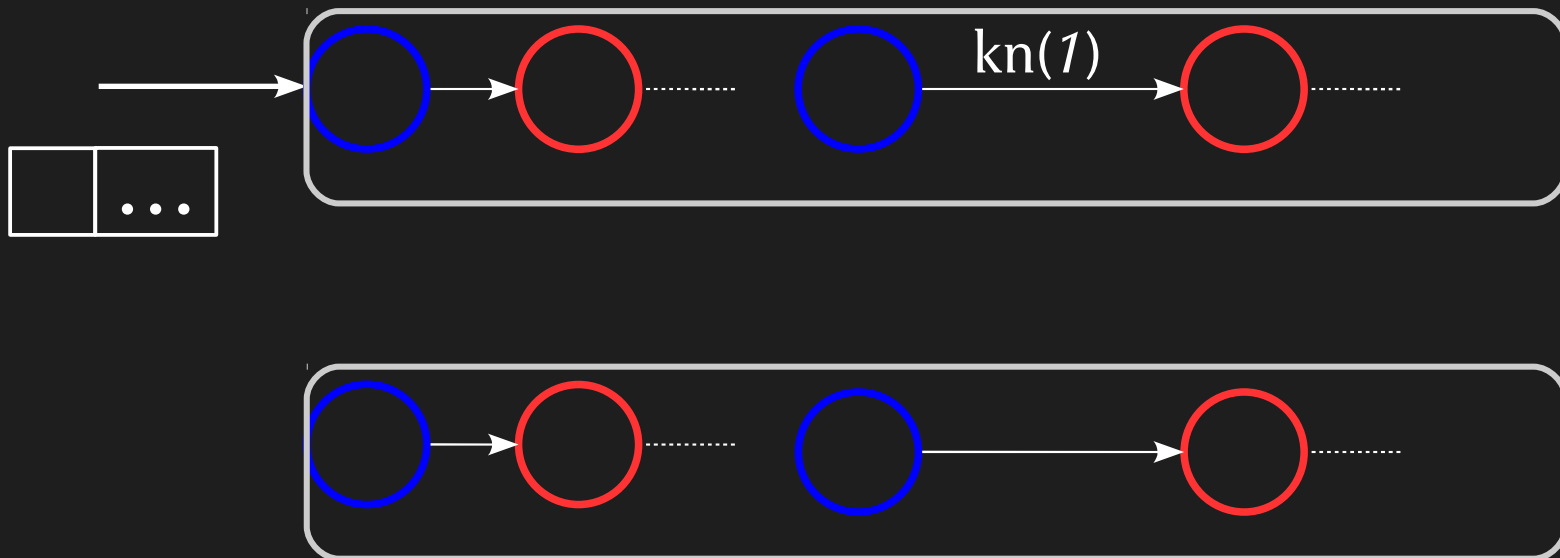


The *new* construction

$x:\text{intref}, \Gamma \vdash M : \theta$

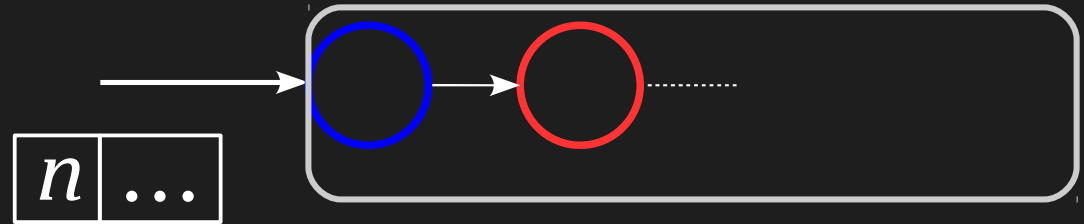


$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } M : \theta$

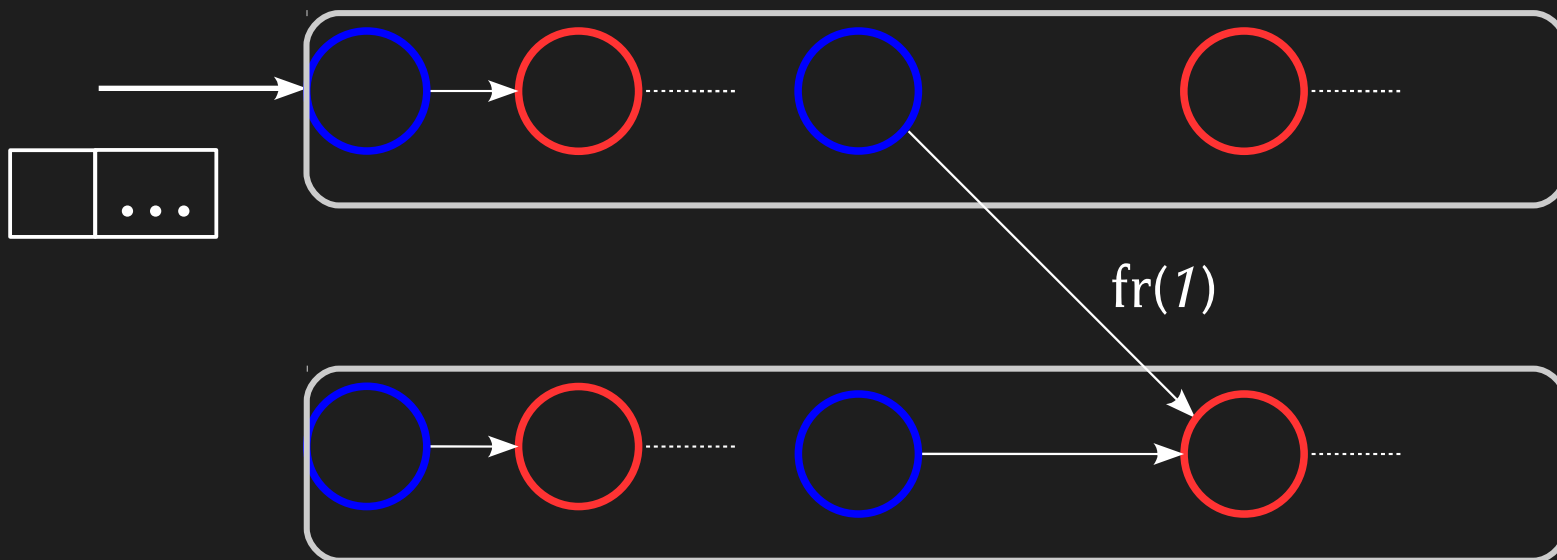


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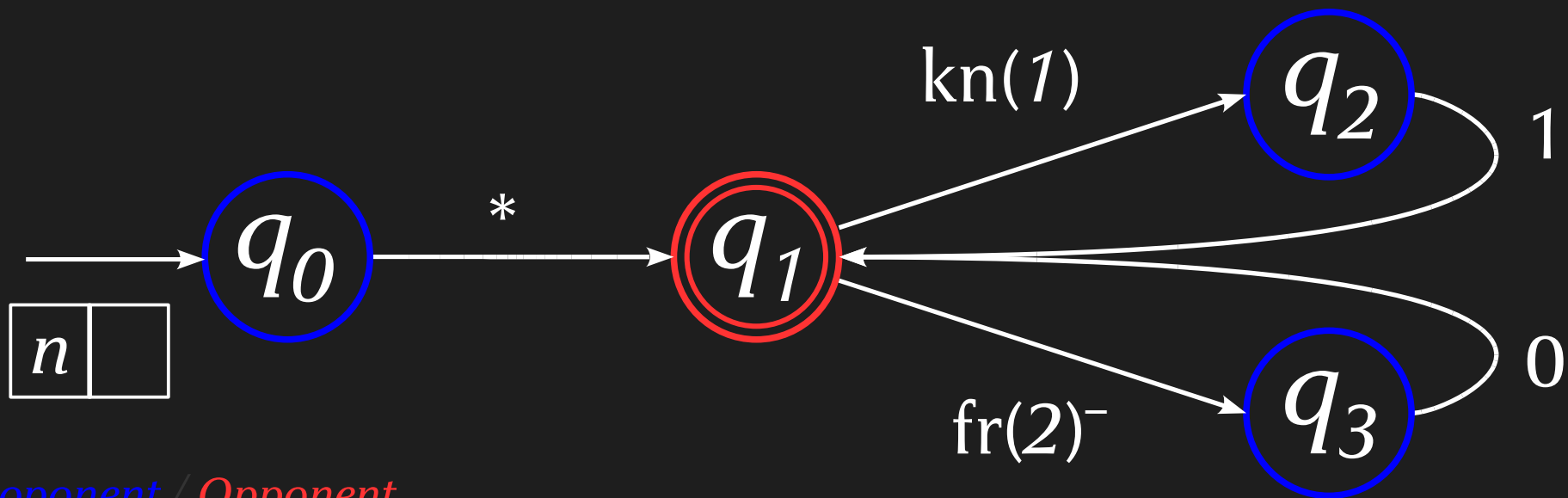
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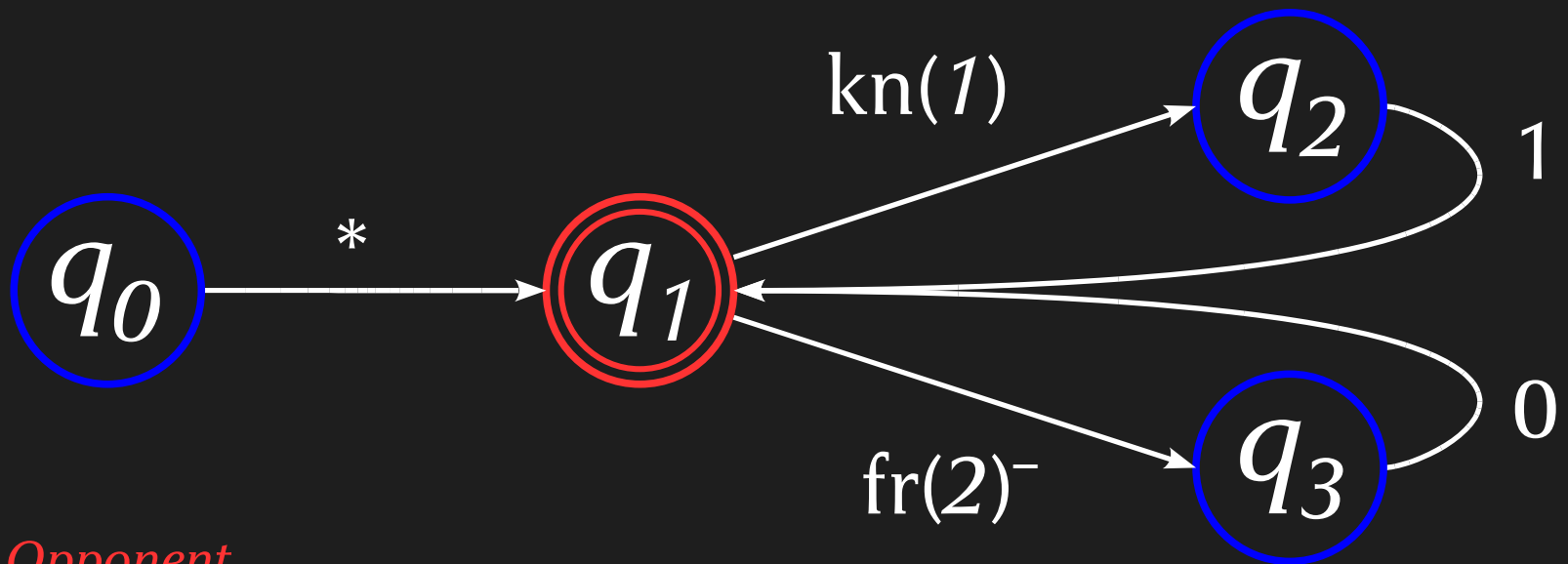
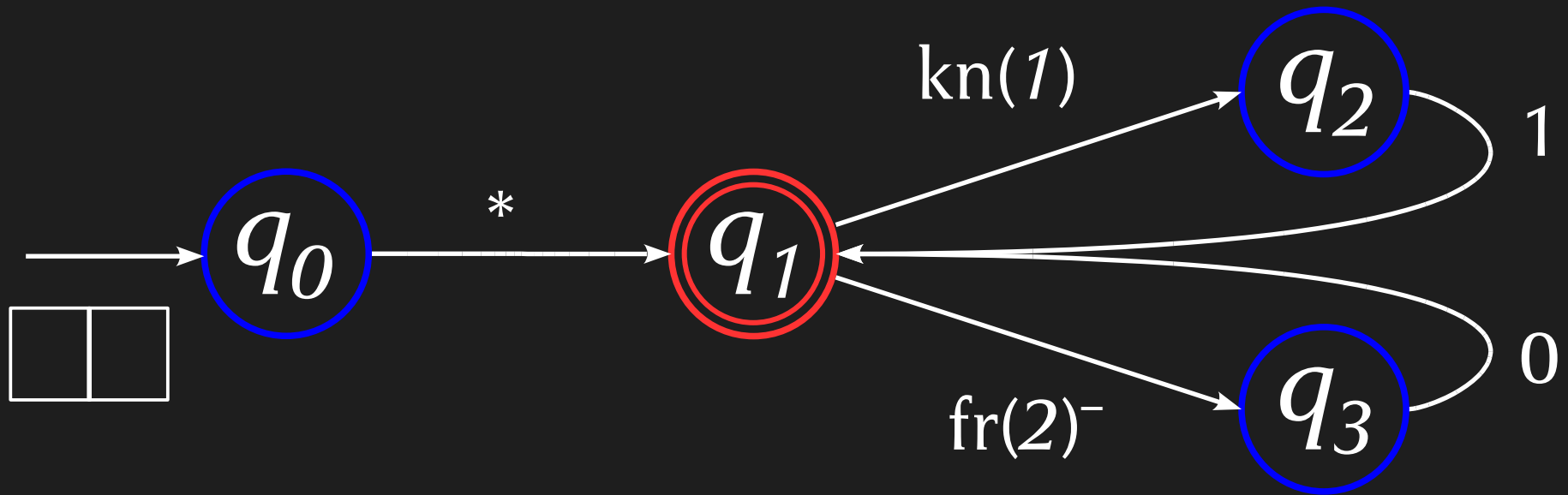
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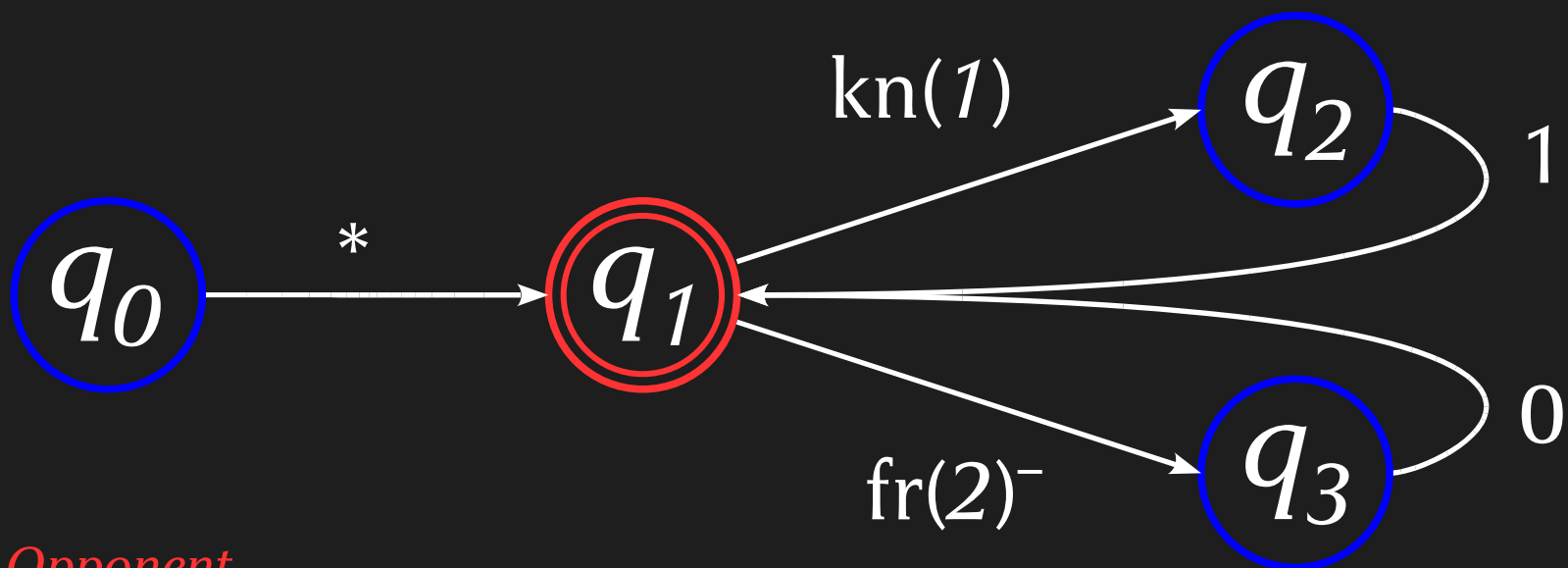
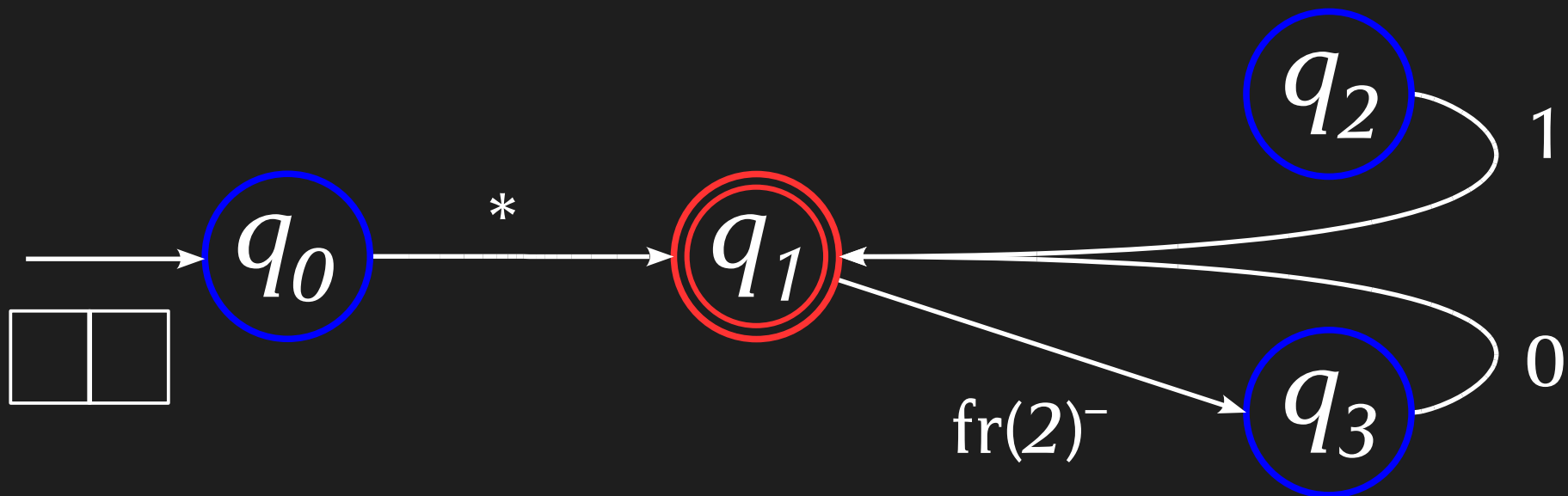
$x : \text{intref} \vdash \lambda y. (x == y) : \text{intref} \rightarrow \text{int}$



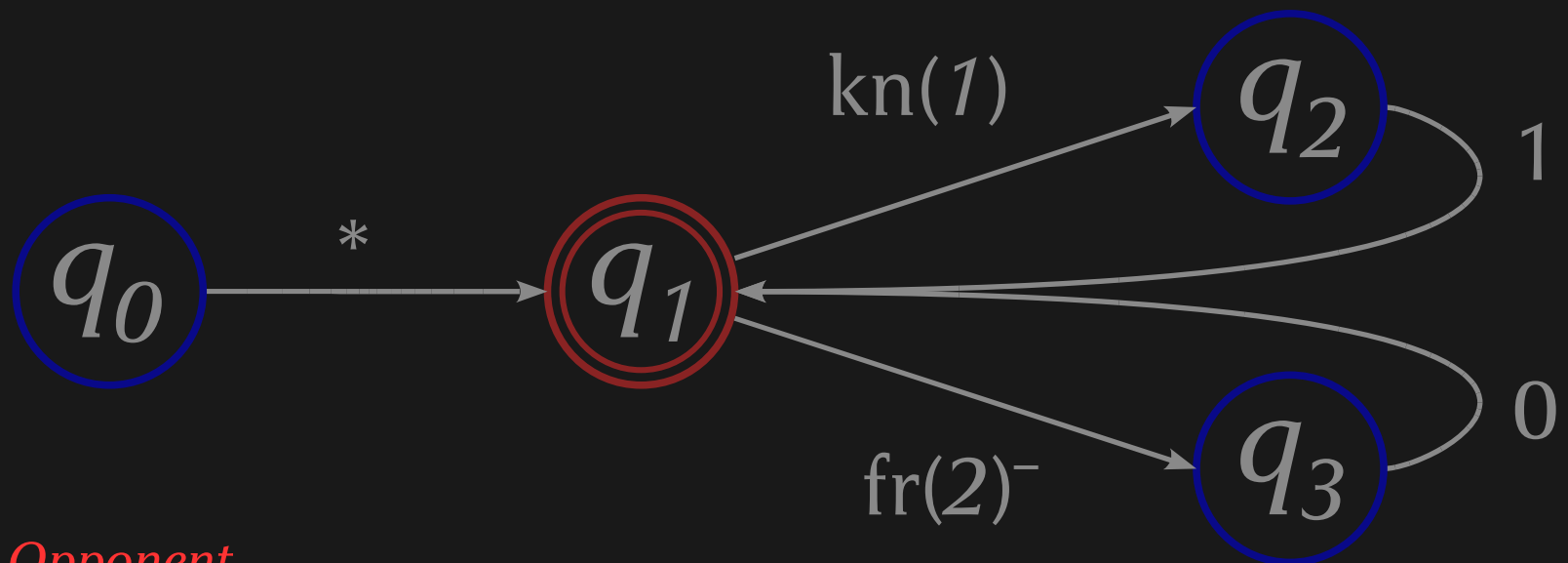
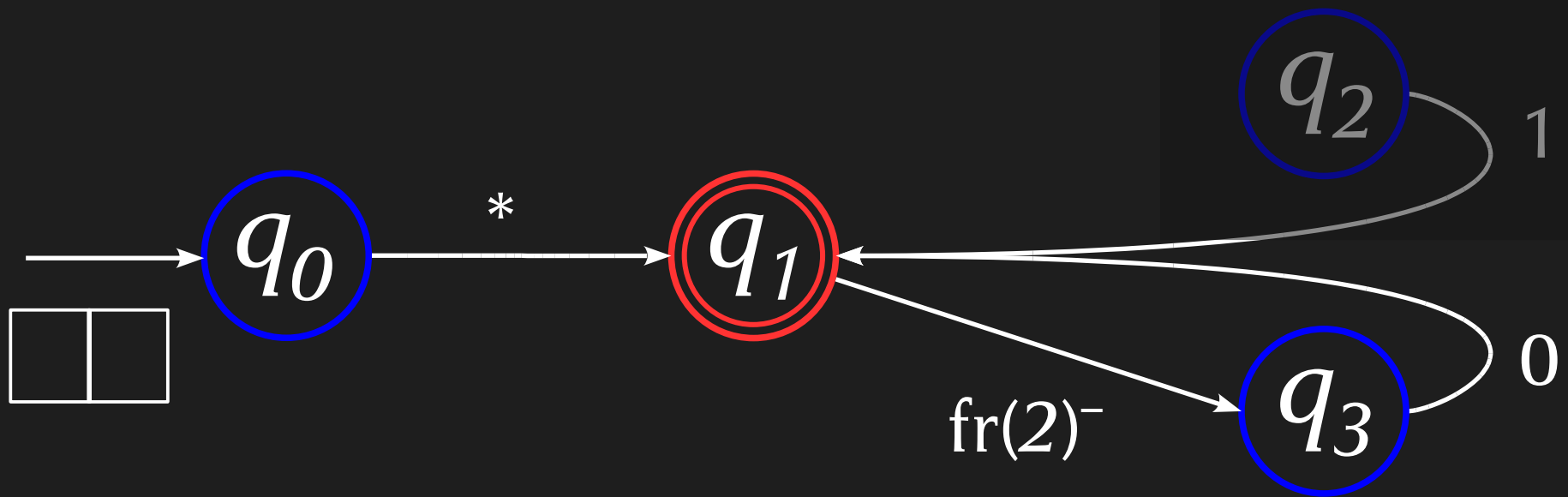
The *new* construction



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The *new* construction



$\vdash \text{let } x = \text{ref}(0) \text{ in } \lambda y. (x == y) : \text{intref} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$\vdash \lambda y. 0 : \text{intref} \rightarrow \text{int}$

Automata for mini-RedML

- Labels are triples:

$(\text{fr}(1), \text{retn})^{(1,0)}$

value tag store

Automata for mini-RedML

- Labels are triples: $(\text{fr}(1), \text{retn})^{(1,0)}$
- 1st construction: $\llbracket M \rrbracket = \mathcal{L}(A_M)$

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Automata for mini-RedML

- Labels are triples: $(\text{fr}(1), \text{retn})^{(1,0)}$
- 1st construction: $\llbracket M \rrbracket = \mathcal{L}(A_M)$
- 2nd construction: $\overline{\llbracket M \rrbracket} = \overline{\llbracket N \rrbracket} \iff \overline{A_M} \sim \overline{A_N}$
- Corollary: Program equivalence is decidable

$$M \cong N \iff \overline{\llbracket M \rrbracket} = \overline{\llbracket N \rrbracket} \iff \overline{A_M} \sim \overline{A_N}$$

Concluding

- Automata for generative games – programs
- What to do next:
 - Higher types
 - Complexity?
 - More expressiveness
 - Program verification

thank you!