

# From monoidal automata to string diagrams for effects

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including work in progress  
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## Trace monoids

*Words* record the behaviour of sequential machines with atomic actions.

Mazurkiewicz traces are words in which specified pairs of actions can commute [DR95].

Given,

- $\Sigma$ , a finite set of atomic actions
- $I$ , a symmetric relation on  $\Sigma$  specifying independent pairs of actions,

the trace monoid  $T(\Sigma, I) := \langle \Sigma \mid ab = ba \rangle$ , for all independent pairs  $(a, b)$ .

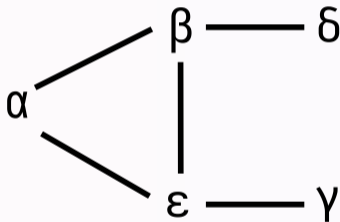
Traces are then just sequences of actions up to commutation of independent actions.

$$[wabv] = [wbav]$$

Mazurkiewicz traces are a non-interleaving semantics for the behaviour of systems with concurrent atomic actions.

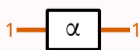
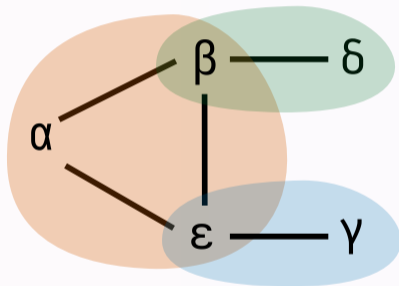
## Dependence and locations

Trace monoids can also be presented graphically, following the idea of *dependence graphs* [DR95].

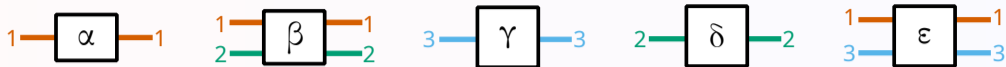


## Dependence and locations

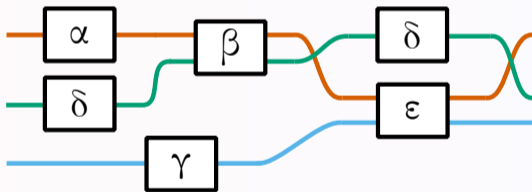
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## Traces graphically



Traces are string diagrams over this polygraph, from the set of locations to itself [ES23]:



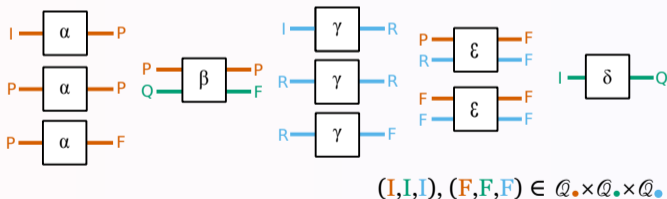
$$[\alpha\delta\gamma\beta\delta\epsilon] = [\delta\alpha\beta\gamma\epsilon\delta] = \dots$$

## Monoidal automata

A *non-deterministic monoidal automaton* over a finite polygraph  $\Gamma$  has dynamics:

- an family of finite state sets  $\{Q_c\}_{c \in S_\Gamma}$  indexed by the sorts of  $\Gamma$ ,
- for each  $\gamma : c_1 \dots c_n \rightarrow c'_1 \dots c'_m$  in  $\Gamma$ , transitions  $\delta_\gamma : \prod_{i=1}^n Q_{c_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\prod_{j=1}^m Q_{c'_j})$ .
- initial and final finite languages over  $\prod Q_c$ .

For single-sorted polygraphs, transitions are of the form  $\delta_\gamma : Q^n \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q^m)$ .

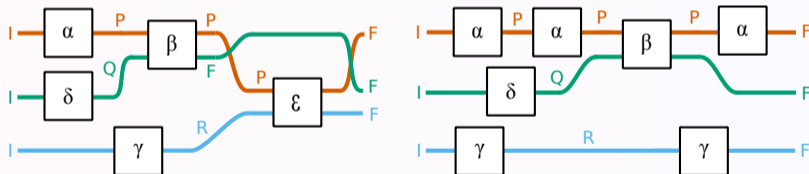


Examples: classical non-deterministic finite automata, tree automata, branching automata, asynchronous automata.

## Monoidal automata

Inductively define transitions over string diagrams in the free prop over  $\Gamma$ ,

- For a generator  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ ,  $\hat{\delta}(\vec{q}, \gamma) := \delta_\gamma(\vec{q})$ ,
- for identities,  $\hat{\delta}(\vec{q}, \text{id}) := \vec{q}$ ,
- for symmetries,  $\hat{\delta}(ab, \sigma) := ba$ ,
- for  $s_1 \otimes s_2$ ,  $\hat{\delta}(\vec{q}, s_1 \otimes s_2) := \hat{\delta}(\vec{q}_1, s_1) \uplus \hat{\delta}(\vec{q}_2, s_2)$ , where  $\vec{q} = \vec{q}_1 \uplus \vec{q}_2$ ,
- for  $s \circ s'$ ,  $\hat{\delta}(\vec{q}, s \circ s') := \hat{\delta}(\hat{\delta}(\vec{q}, s), s')$ .



*Regular monoidal languages* over  $\Gamma$  are the sets of string diagrams in  $\mathcal{F}_\otimes \Gamma$  accepted by a monoidal automaton.

## Asynchronous automata are monoidal automata

Regular trace languages are defined in the literature by an algebraic criterion.

(Zielonka 1987<sup>1</sup>) introduced *asynchronous automata* and proved that these accept exactly the regular trace languages.

*Non-deterministic monoidal automata over distributed alphabets are precisely Zielonka's asynchronous automata.*

Consequently, regular trace languages are exactly regular (symmetric) monoidal languages over distributed alphabets.

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<sup>1</sup>Notes on Finite Asynchronous Automata, Informatique théorique et applications



## From trace monoids to effectful categories

There are some unsatisfactory aspects of the foregoing, but also some intriguing connections.

- We generated a monoidal category but we only cared about one hom set.
- We gave an arbitrary order to the set of locations.

The idea of using strings to prevent global interchange reminds us of string diagrams for premonoidal categories.

Let's pursue this idea.

## Effectful categories for effectful processes

As we have seen, processes in computer science are not always independent:



*Premonoidal categories*<sup>2</sup> or more generally *effectful categories*<sup>3</sup> refine monoidal categories: interchange does not hold globally.

Key example: Kleisli categories of strong monads, or more generally strong promonads.

Interchange holds just when the monad is *commutative*.

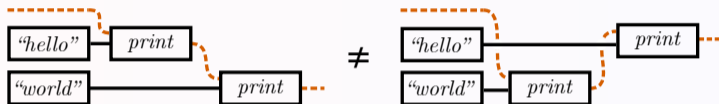
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<sup>2</sup>Power and Robinson [PR97]

<sup>3</sup>Levy, Power, and Thielecke [LPT03], Garner and López Franco [GF16], Román [Rom23]

## String diagrams for premonoidal categories

String diagrams with a distinguished wire present free effectful categories.<sup>4</sup>



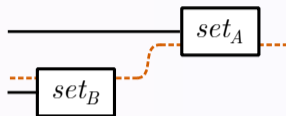
In practice, this global effect limits topological reasoning:



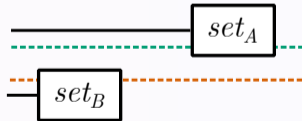
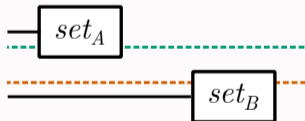
<sup>4</sup>Jeffrey, Román [Jef97, Rom23].

## String diagrams with devices

In practice, this global effect limits topological reasoning:



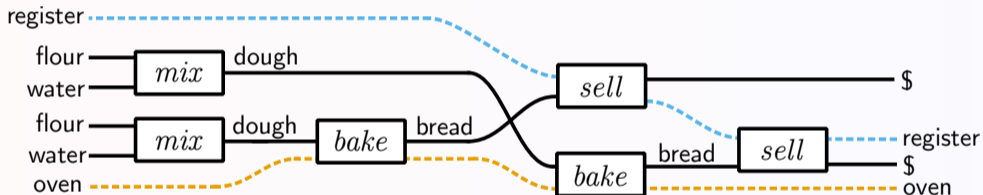
By introducing multiple *device wires*,



many natural equations are now topological again.

## String diagrams with devices

Devices are definite noun phrases: if we only have one oven, we cannot *bake* in parallel.

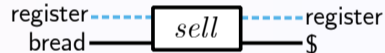
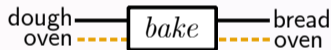
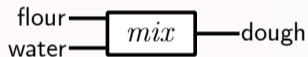


We introduce a convenient presentation for premonoidal categories based on this idea.

## Device signature

A *device signature*  $S$  is given by:

- sets  $R, P, D$  of *resources*, *processes* and *devices*,
- functions  $s, t : P \rightarrow R^*$  assigning source and target *words* of resources,
- a function  $d : P \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(D)$  specifying a set of devices used by each process.



## Device presentations

A device presentation further specifies some equations  $\mathcal{E}$  between string diagrams over the signature:

$$\text{---} \boxed{\textit{get}} \text{---} \boxed{\textit{set}} \text{---} = \text{---}$$

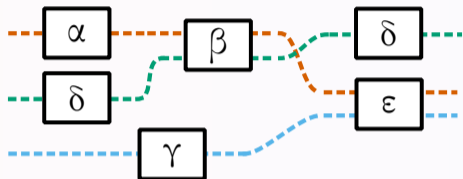
Given a device presentation  $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E})$ , we construct a category  $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E})$  whose morphisms  $X \rightarrow Y$  are string diagrams

$$\bullet \otimes \dots \otimes \bullet \otimes X \rightarrow \bullet \otimes \dots \otimes \bullet \otimes Y$$

in the free monoidal category presented by the generators and equations.

$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E})$  has a canonical premonoidal structure, given by whiskering with resources.

## Mazurkiewicz traces by devices



*Mazurkiewicz traces arise as the morphisms of premonoidal categories freely generated by device signatures with no resource wires.*

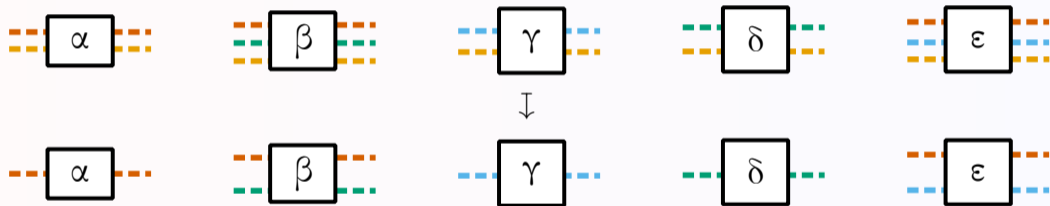
These devices may be conceived of as shared memory locations.



## Serialization of traces

Often useful to consider the possible serializations of a trace.

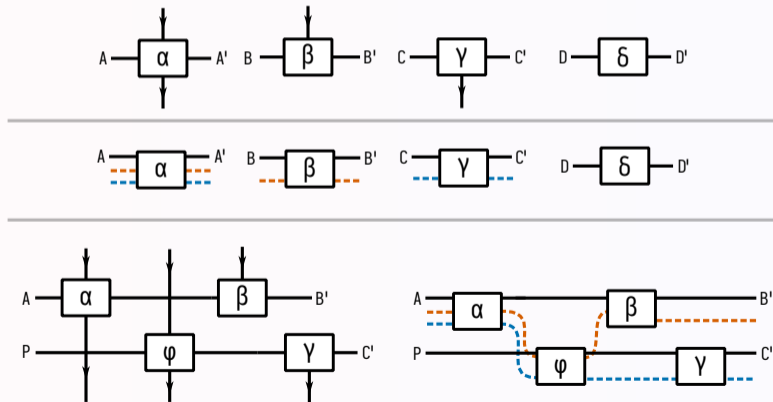
For any distributed alphabet, we can force a global order by introducing a new device,



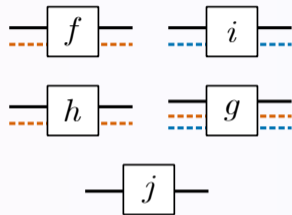
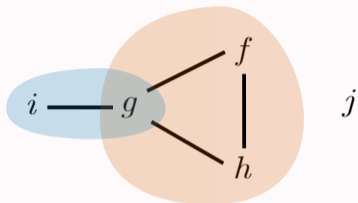
Forgetting this device determines a map between premonoidal categories, and the preimage of a trace language under this map is its serialization.

## Devices from cornerings

For the free cornering of a monoidal category, we can form a premonoidal category whose morphisms  $A \rightarrow B$  are cells with boundaries  $A$  and  $B$  in the resource direction [Nes22].



## Interference graph of a premonoidal category

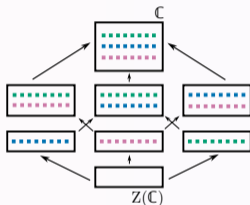


*The interference graph of a sufficiently nice premonoidal category  $\mathbb{C}$  determines a device presentation of  $\mathbb{C}$  that contains a device for each non-trivial maximal clique.*

## Centralizers

The *centralizer* of a set  $S$  of morphisms in a premonoidal category contains all morphisms interchanging with elements of  $S$ .

*Centralizers are premonoidal subcategories.*



*A premonoidal category  $\mathbb{C}$  admits a lattice of premonoidal subcategories, each corresponding to a subset of the devices of  $\mathbb{C}$ , bounded below by its centre  $Z(\mathbb{C})$ , and above by  $\mathbb{C}$ .*

*For disjoint sets of devices  $D, D'$ , the inclusions  $\mathbb{C}_D, \mathbb{C}_{D'} \rightrightarrows \mathbb{C}$  form a commuting cospan in the sense of Garner and López Franco [GF16].*

## Funny tensor product of effectful categories

Let  $(-)^{\circ} : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$  and  $(-)^{\bullet} : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  be effectful categories over  $\mathbb{V}$ .

Their funny tensor product  $\mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \square \mathbb{B}$  has objects those of  $\mathbb{V}$  and morphisms  $X \rightarrow Y$  the morphisms  $\bullet \otimes X \rightarrow \bullet \otimes Y$  in the monoidal category presented by:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} A \text{---} \boxed{\alpha} \text{---} A' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & 
 \begin{array}{c} B \text{---} \boxed{\beta} \text{---} B' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & 
 \begin{array}{c} v \text{---} \boxed{v} \text{---} v' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \\
 \alpha \in \mathbb{A}(A;A') & 
 \beta \in \mathbb{B}(B;B') & 
 v \in \mathbb{V}(V;V')
 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \boxed{\alpha_1} \text{---} \boxed{\alpha_2} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \boxed{\alpha_1; \alpha_2} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & 
 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \boxed{\alpha} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \boxed{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \boxed{\beta_1} \text{---} \boxed{\beta_2} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \boxed{\beta_1; \beta_2} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & 
 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \boxed{\text{id}} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \\
 v \text{---} \boxed{v^{\bullet}} \text{---} v' & = & v \text{---} \boxed{v} \text{---} v' & = & v \text{---} \boxed{v^{\circ}} \text{---} v'
 \end{array}$$

This is a special case of Román's *pure tensor product* of promonads [Rom23].

## Commuting tensor product of effectful categories

Let  $(-)^{\circ} : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$  and  $(-)^{\bullet} : \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  be effectful categories over  $\mathbb{V}$ .

We can construct their *commuting tensor product*  $\mathbb{A} \odot \mathbb{B}$ , whose existence was inferred by Garner and López Franco [GF16].

Morphisms  $X \rightarrow Y$  are string diagrams  $\bullet \otimes \circ \otimes X \rightarrow \bullet \otimes \circ \otimes Y$  generated by

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} A \text{---} \boxed{\alpha} \text{---} A' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} B \text{---} \boxed{\beta} \text{---} B' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} v \text{---} \boxed{v} \text{---} v' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \\
 \alpha \in \mathbb{A}(A; A') &
 \beta \in \mathbb{B}(B; B') &
 v \in \mathbb{V}(V; V')
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{---} = \{ \text{---}, \text{---} \}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \boxed{Y_1} \text{---} \boxed{Y_2} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \boxed{Y_1; Y_2} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \boxed{\alpha} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \boxed{\alpha \otimes \text{id}} \\ \text{---} \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \boxed{\text{id}} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \text{---} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c} v \text{---} \boxed{v} \text{---} v' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} v \text{---} \boxed{v^{\bullet}} \text{---} v' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} v \text{---} \boxed{v} \text{---} v' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} v \text{---} \boxed{v^{\circ}} \text{---} v' \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

## Commuting tensor product of effectful categories

This gives us a graphical calculus for combining effects, and recovers the string diagrams of the *functional machine calculus*.

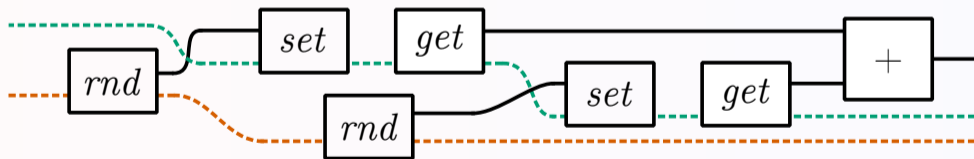


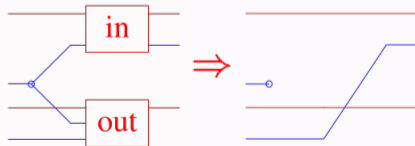
Figure: Example adapted from Barrett, Heijltjes & McCusker [BHM].

## Directions and questions

- Characterization of the effectful categories with device presentations?
- Natural examples of the tensor of effectfuls over different bases?
- Relation to Melliès string diagrams for local state [Mel14]?



- Jeffrey's string diagrams for the  $\pi$ -calculus [Jef97]?





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