

Arrays with Garbage

J. Power¹ O. Shkaravska²

¹University of Edinburgh

²Institute of Cybernetics at TUT

Teooriapäevad Viinistul, 2005

Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Arrays: a Memory Model for Computations with Side Effects
 - Previous Works
- 2 Our Results
 - Arrays: a comodel for Global State
 - The Category of Arrays is equivalent to Set
 - The Category of Arrays is comonadic over Set

Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Arrays: a Memory Model for Computations with Side Effects
 - Previous Works
- 2 Our Results
 - Arrays: a comodel for Global State
 - The Category of Arrays is equivalent to Set
 - The Category of Arrays is comonadic over Set

Pure Languages

Pure functional languages do not subsume:

- variable assignments $x := 2$,
- field updates $x.tail := another_list$

The example stolen from G. Plotkin's talk

```
function  Sq(x : int) : int
return   x * x
end
```

Meaning of Sq

$\llbracket int \rrbracket = \mathbb{N}$

$\llbracket Sq \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

Pure Languages

Pure functional languages do not subsume:

- variable assignments $x := 2$,
- field updates $x.tail := another_list$

The example stolen from G. Plotkin's talk

```
function  Sq(x : int) : int
return   x * x
end
```

Meaning of Sq

$$\llbracket int \rrbracket = \mathbb{N}$$
$$\llbracket Sq \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Pure Languages

Pure functional languages do not subsume:

- variable assignments $x := 2$,
- field updates $x.tail := another_list$

The example stolen from G. Plotkin's talk

```
function Sq(x : int) : int
return x * x
end
```

Meaning of Sq

$$\llbracket int \rrbracket = \mathbb{N}$$
$$\llbracket Sq \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Impure Language = Pure Language + Side Effects

The next example stolen from G. Plotkin's talk

```
function  Sq(x : int) : int
y := 3
return   x * x
end
```

Meaning of Sq II

$\llbracket Sq \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S}$
 where $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{N}^{Loc}$ i.e. an ARRAY

Equivalently

$\llbracket Sq \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow T_{state}(\mathbb{N})$, is an arrow in Kleisli cat.,
 where $T_{state}(\mathbb{N}) = (\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S})^{\mathcal{S}}$

Impure Language = Pure Language + Side Effects

The next example stolen from G. Plotkin's talk

```
function  Sq(x : int) : int
y := 3
return   x * x
end
```

Meaning of Sq II

$\llbracket \text{Sq} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S}$
 where $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{N}^{\text{Loc}}$ i.e. an ARRAY

Equivalently

$\llbracket \text{Sq} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow T_{\text{state}}(\mathbb{N})$, is an arrow in Kleisli cat.,
 where $T_{\text{state}}(\mathbb{N}) = (\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S})^{\mathcal{S}}$

Impure Language = Pure Language + Side Effects

The next example stolen from G. Plotkin's talk

```
function  Sq(x : int) : int
y := 3
return   x * x
end
```

Meaning of Sq II

$\llbracket \text{Sq} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S}$
 where $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{N}^{\text{Loc}}$ i.e. an ARRAY

Equivalently

$\llbracket \text{Sq} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow T_{\text{state}}(\mathbb{N})$, is an arrow in Kleisli cat.,
 where $T_{\text{state}}(\mathbb{N}) = (\mathbb{N} \times \mathcal{S})^{\mathcal{S}}$

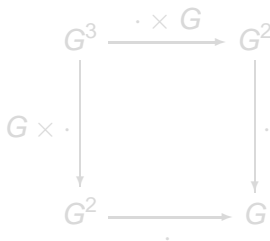
Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Arrays: a Memory Model for Computations with Side Effects
 - Previous Works
- 2 Our Results
 - Arrays: a comodel for Global State
 - The Category of Arrays is equivalent to Set
 - The Category of Arrays is comonadic over Set

Sketches

Example: associativity for groups.

For any G and $a, b, c \in G$ it holds $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$.



Sketches

Example: associativity for groups.

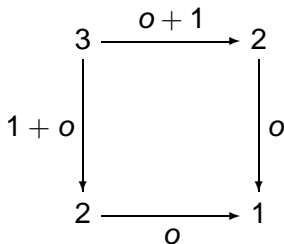
For any G and $a, b, c \in G$ it holds $(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G^3 & \xrightarrow{\cdot \times G} & G^2 \\ \downarrow G \times \cdot & & \downarrow \cdot \\ G^2 & \xrightarrow{\cdot} & G \end{array}$$

Sketches

Associativity holds for any group G .

Remove concrete G from the diagram – to get its *sketch*.



Sketches

Lawvere Theory

- A category L with f.p.
- id. on objects strict f.p.p. $J : \mathbf{Nat}^{op} \rightarrow L$

New arrows in L

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 2 & \xrightarrow{0} & 1 \\
 1 & \xrightarrow{-1} & 1 \\
 0 & \xrightarrow{e} & 1 \\
 \\
 3 & \xrightarrow{0+1} & 2 \\
 \downarrow 1+0 & & \downarrow 0 \\
 2 & \xrightarrow{0} & 1
 \end{array}$$

Sketches

Lawvere Theory

- A category L with f.p.
- id. on objects strict f.p.p. $J : \text{Nat}^{op} \rightarrow L$

New arrows in L

$$2 \xrightarrow{0} 1$$

$$1 \xrightarrow{-1} 1$$

$$0 \xrightarrow{e} 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 3 & \xrightarrow{0+1} & 2 \\
 \downarrow 1+0 & & \downarrow 0 \\
 2 & \xrightarrow{0} & 1
 \end{array}$$

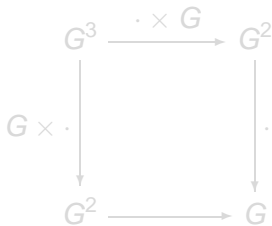
Model of L

- a f.p.p. functor $M : L \rightarrow C$,
- such functors form a category $Mod(L, C)$, n.t. as arrows.

$C := \mathbf{Set}$

$M(1) := G$

$n = 1 + \dots + 1, M(n) := G^n$



Model of L

- a f.p.p. functor $M : L \rightarrow C$,
- such functors form a category $Mod(L, C)$, n.t. as arrows.

$C := \mathbf{Set}$

$M(1) := G$

$n = 1 + \dots + 1, M(n) := G^n$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 G^3 & \xrightarrow{\cdot \times G} & G^2 \\
 \downarrow G \times \cdot & & \downarrow \cdot \\
 G^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & G
 \end{array}$$

Comodel of L

- a f.c.p.p. functor $L^{op} \rightarrow C$,
- they form a category $Comod(L, C)$, n.t. as arrows

$$Comod(L, C) \cong Mod(L, C^{op})^{op}$$

Example: additional arrow $n \rightarrow 1$.

$M(1) := X$,

the map $X \rightarrow X + \dots + X$ (n times),

i.e. $X \rightarrow n \times X$

Comodel of L

- a f.c.p.p. functor $L^{op} \rightarrow C$,
- they form a category $Comod(L, C)$, n.t. as arrows

$$Comod(L, C) \cong Mod(L, C^{op})^{op}$$

Example: additional arrow $n \rightarrow 1$.

$M(1) := X$,

the map $X \rightarrow X + \dots + X$ (n times),

i.e. $X \rightarrow n \times X$

Comodel of L

- a f.c.p.p. functor $L^{op} \rightarrow C$,
- they form a category $Comod(L, C)$, n.t. as arrows

$$Comod(L, C) \cong Mod(L, C^{op})^{op}$$

Example: additional arrow $n \rightarrow 1$.

$M(1) := X$,

the map $X \rightarrow X + \dots + X$ (n times),

i.e. $X \rightarrow n \times X$

Comodel of L

- a f.cp.p. functor $L^{op} \rightarrow C$,
- they form a category $Comod(L, C)$, n.t. as arrows

$$Comod(L, C) \cong Mod(L, C^{op})^{op}$$

Example: additional arrow $n \rightarrow 1$.

$M(1) := X$,

the map $X \rightarrow X + \dots + X$ (n times),

i.e. $X \rightarrow n \times X$

Theory of Global State of P&P

The side-effect monad $(S \times (-))^S$, $S = V^{Loc}$, where Loc is a finite set of locations, V is a countable set of values.

$$l : V \longrightarrow Loc$$
$$u : 1 \longrightarrow Loc \times V$$

$$M(1) := A$$
$$lookup : A^V \longrightarrow A^{Loc}$$
$$update : A \longrightarrow A^{Loc \times V}$$

Theory of Global State of P&P

The side-effect monad $(S \times (-))^S$, $S = V^{Loc}$, where Loc is a finite set of locations, V is a countable set of values.

$$l : V \longrightarrow Loc$$
$$u : 1 \longrightarrow Loc \times V$$

$$M(1) := A$$
$$lookup : A^V \longrightarrow A^{Loc}$$
$$update : A \longrightarrow A^{Loc \times V}$$

Theory of Global State of P&P

The side-effect monad $(S \times (-))^S$, $S = V^{Loc}$, where Loc is a finite set of locations, V is a countable set of values.

$$l : V \longrightarrow Loc$$

$$u : 1 \longrightarrow Loc \times V$$

$$M(1) := A$$

$$lookup : A^V \longrightarrow A^{Loc}$$

$$update : A \longrightarrow A^{Loc \times V}$$

Theory of Global State of P&P

$$M(1) := A = (S \times X)^S$$

$$lookup : A^V \longrightarrow A^{Loc}$$

$$update : A \longrightarrow A^{Loc \times V}$$

$$\left(lookup(t)\right)(loc)(s) = \text{let } v := s[loc] \text{ in } t(v)(s)$$

$$\left(update(t)\right)(loc, v)(s) = t(s[loc := v])$$

Theory of Global State of P&P

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(1) &:= A = (S \times X)^S \\
 \textit{lookup} &: A^V \longrightarrow A^{\textit{Loc}} \\
 \textit{update} &: A \longrightarrow A^{\textit{Loc} \times V}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\textit{lookup}(t))(loc)(s) &= \textit{let } v := s[loc] \textit{ in } t(v)(s) \\
 (\textit{update}(t))(loc, v)(s) &= t(s[loc := v])
 \end{aligned}$$

Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Arrays: a Memory Model for Computations with Side Effects
 - Previous Works
- 2 **Our Results**
 - **Arrays: a comodel for Global State**
 - The Category of Arrays is equivalent to Set
 - The Category of Arrays is comonadic over Set

Comodel for Global State

$$I : V \longrightarrow Loc$$
$$u : 1 \longrightarrow Loc \times V$$

(Loc, V) -array is a set $M(1) = A$ together with functions

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow A \times V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Intuitively, looking up a cell does not change the state:

$$sel(a, loc) = (a, v).$$

For the sake of simplicity:

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Comodel for Global State

$$I : V \longrightarrow Loc$$
$$u : 1 \longrightarrow Loc \times V$$

(Loc, V) -array is a set $M(1) = A$ together with functions

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow A \times V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Intuitively, looking up a cell does not change the state:

$$sel(a, loc) = (a, v).$$

For the sake of simplicity:

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Comodel for Global State

$$I : V \longrightarrow Loc$$
$$u : 1 \longrightarrow Loc \times V$$

(Loc, V) -array is a set $M(1) = A$ together with functions

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow A \times V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Intuitively, looking up a cell does not change the state:

$$sel(a, loc) = (a, v).$$

For the sake of simplicity:

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Comodel for Global State

$$I : V \longrightarrow Loc$$
$$u : 1 \longrightarrow Loc \times V$$

(Loc, V) -array is a set $M(1) = A$ together with functions

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow A \times V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Intuitively, looking up a cell does not change the state:

$$sel(a, loc) = (a, v).$$

For the sake of simplicity:

$$sel : A \times Loc \longrightarrow V$$
$$upd : A \times Loc \times V \longrightarrow A$$

Axiomatics of Arrays

$$\text{sel}(\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, v), \text{loc}) = v$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A \times \text{Loc} \times V & \longrightarrow & A \times \text{Loc} \times V \times \text{Loc} \\
 \downarrow \pi_V & & \downarrow \text{upd} \times \text{Loc} \\
 V & \xleftarrow{\text{sel}} & A \times \text{Loc}
 \end{array}$$

with $\delta_{\text{Loc}} : \text{Loc} \longrightarrow \text{Loc} \times \text{Loc}$

Axiomatics of Arrays

$$\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, \text{sel}(a, \text{loc})) = a$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A \times \text{Loc} & \longrightarrow & A \times \text{Loc} \times A \times \text{Loc} \\
 \downarrow \pi_A & & \downarrow A \times \text{Loc} \times \text{sel} \\
 A & \xleftarrow{\text{upd}} & A \times \text{Loc} \times V
 \end{array}$$

with diagonal $\delta_{A \times \text{Loc}} : A \times \text{Loc} \longrightarrow A \times \text{Loc} \times A \times \text{Loc}$

Axiomatics of Arrays

$$\text{upd}(\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, v), \text{loc}, v') = \text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, v')$$

$$\text{upd}(\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, v), \text{loc}', v') = \text{upd}(\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}', v'), \text{loc}, v),$$

where $\text{loc} \neq \text{loc}'$

Axiomatics of Arrays

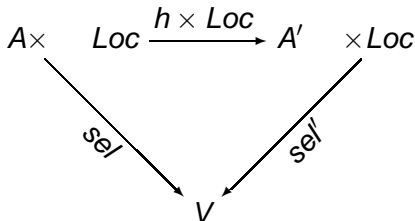
$$\text{upd}(\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, v), \text{loc}, v') = \text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, v')$$

$$\text{upd}(\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}, v), \text{loc}', v') = \text{upd}(\text{upd}(a, \text{loc}', v'), \text{loc}, v),$$

where $\text{loc} \neq \text{loc}'$

Array Morphisms

A map of arrays from (A, sel, upd) to (A', sel', upd') :
 $h : A \rightarrow A'$.



Array Morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A \times Loc \times V & \xrightarrow{h \times Loc \times V} & A' \times Loc \times V \\
 \downarrow upd & & \downarrow upd' \\
 A & \xrightarrow{h} & A'
 \end{array}$$

We have a category (Loc, V) -Array

Array Morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 A \times Loc \times V & \xrightarrow{h \times Loc \times V} & A' \times Loc \times V \\
 \downarrow upd & & \downarrow upd' \\
 A & \xrightarrow{h} & A'
 \end{array}$$

We have a category (Loc, V) -Array

Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Arrays: a Memory Model for Computations with Side Effects
 - Previous Works
- 2 Our Results
 - Arrays: a comodel for Global State
 - **The Category of Arrays is equivalent to Set**
 - The Category of Arrays is comonadic over Set

From **Set** to $(Loc, V) - Array$

The Functor

$$\mathbf{Set} \longrightarrow (Loc, V) - Array$$
$$R \mapsto V^{Loc} \times R$$

with the structure maps

$$sel((v_1, \dots, v_n, r), loc) := v_{loc}$$

$$upd((v_1, \dots, v_n, r), loc, v) := (v_1, \dots, v_{loc-1}, v, v_{loc+1}, \dots, r)$$

is an equivalence of categories.

From **Set** to $(Loc, V) - Array$

The Functor

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Set} &\longrightarrow (Loc, V) - Array \\ R &\mapsto V^{Loc} \times R \end{aligned}$$

with the structure maps

$$\begin{aligned} sel((v_1, \dots, v_n, r), loc) &:= v_{loc} \\ upd((v_1, \dots, v_n, r), loc, v) &:= (v_1, \dots, v_{loc-1}, v, v_{loc+1}, \dots, r) \end{aligned}$$

is an equivalence of categories.

From (Loc, V) – Array to Set

The pseudoinverse:

$$(Loc, V) - Array \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

$$(A, sel, upd) \mapsto R_A := A/\theta$$

θ is the relation of the final reachability:

$$a \approx_{\theta} b \text{ iff } b = upd_{l_k} \left(upd_{l_{k-1}} (\dots a \dots), v_{l_k} \right)$$

Isomorphism $\varphi : (A, sel, upd) \rightarrow (V^{Loc} \times R_A, sel', upd')$?

$$\varphi : a \mapsto \left(sel_1(a), \dots, sel_n(a), [a]_{\theta} \right)$$

From (Loc, V) – Array to Set

The pseudoinverse:

$$(Loc, V) - Array \longrightarrow \mathbf{Set}$$

$$(A, sel, upd) \mapsto R_A := A/\theta$$

θ is the relation of the final reachability:

$$a \approx_{\theta} b \text{ iff } b = upd_{l_k} \left(upd_{l_{k-1}} (\dots a \dots), v_{l_k} \right)$$

Isomorphism $\varphi : (A, sel, upd) \rightarrow (V^{Loc} \times R_A, sel', upd')$?

$$\varphi : a \mapsto \left(sel_1(a), \dots, sel_n(a), [a]_{\theta} \right)$$

From (Loc, V) – Array to Set

The pseudoinverse:

$$\begin{aligned} (Loc, V) - Array &\longrightarrow \mathbf{Set} \\ (A, sel, upd) &\mapsto R_A := A/\theta \end{aligned}$$

θ is the relation of the final reachability:

$$a \approx_{\theta} b \text{ iff } b = upd_{l_k} \left(upd_{l_{k-1}} (\dots a \dots), v_{l_k} \right)$$

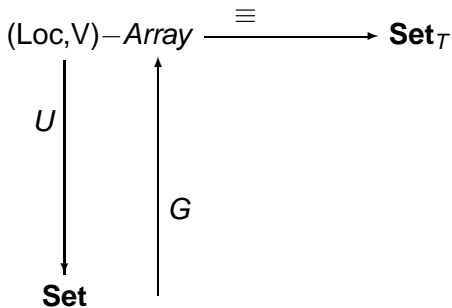
Isomorphism $\varphi : (A, sel, upd) \rightarrow (V^{Loc} \times R_A, sel', upd')$?

$$\varphi : a \mapsto \left(sel_1(a), \dots, sel_n(a), [a]_{\theta} \right)$$

Outline

- 1 Motivation
 - Arrays: a Memory Model for Computations with Side Effects
 - Previous Works
- 2 **Our Results**
 - Arrays: a comodel for Global State
 - The Category of Arrays is equivalent to Set
 - **The Category of Arrays is comonadic over Set**

Comonadicity



$$\begin{aligned}
 G(X) &= V^{\text{Loc}} \times X^{V^{\text{Loc}}} \\
 T(-) &:= V^{\text{Loc}} \times (-)^{V^{\text{Loc}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Comonadicity

The Eilenberg-Moore comparison Functor

$$\Phi : (A, \text{sel}, \text{upd}) \mapsto (A, U\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})}),$$

$$\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})} : (A, \text{sel}, \text{upd}) \rightarrow (V^{\text{Loc}} \times A^{V^{\text{Loc}}}, \text{sel}', \text{upd}')$$

$$U\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})} : A \rightarrow V^{\text{Loc}} \times A^{V^{\text{Loc}}}$$

$$\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})} : a \mapsto (\overline{\text{sel}}(a), \overline{\text{upd}}(a, -)), \text{ where}$$

$$\overline{\text{sel}}(a) = (\text{sel}_1(a), \dots, \text{sel}_n(a))$$

$$\overline{\text{upd}}(a, (v_1, \dots, v_n)) = \text{upd}_n(\text{upd}_{n-1}(\dots a \dots), v_n)$$

Comonadicity

The Eilenberg-Moore comparison Functor

$$\Phi : (A, \text{sel}, \text{upd}) \mapsto (A, U\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})}),$$

$$\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})} : (A, \text{sel}, \text{upd}) \rightarrow (V^{\text{Loc}} \times A^{V^{\text{Loc}}}, \text{sel}', \text{upd}')$$

$$U\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})} : A \rightarrow V^{\text{Loc}} \times A^{V^{\text{Loc}}}$$

$$\eta_{(A, \text{sel}, \text{upd})} : a \mapsto (\overline{\text{sel}}(a), \overline{\text{upd}}(a, -)), \text{ where}$$

$$\overline{\text{sel}}(a) = (\text{sel}_1(a), \dots, \text{sel}_n(a))$$

$$\overline{\text{upd}}(a, (v_1, \dots, v_n)) = \text{upd}_n(\text{upd}_{n-1}(\dots a \dots), v_n)$$

Infinite Arrays

Aim: to model **new** operation

P&P approach – a **block** for **new** – might look a bit artificial.

To model C-like allocation/deallocation use

- arrays with countable Loc ,
- \perp to present a fresh cell.

Alternatives

- Use $(\perp + V)^\omega$ as a “canonic model”,
 note: $(0\ 1\ \dots\ \perp\ \dots\ 1\ 1\ 1\ \dots)$ is possible,
- Use $(\perp + V)^* \perp^\omega$ as a “canonic model”.

Infinite Arrays

Aim: to model **new** operation

P&P approach – a **block** for **new** – might look a bit artificial.
 To model C-like allocation/deallocation use

- arrays with countable Loc ,
- \perp to present a fresh cell.

Alternatives

- Use $(\perp + V)^\omega$ as a “canonic model”,
 note: $(0\ 1\ \dots\ \perp\ \dots\ 1\ 1\ 1\ \dots)$ is possible,
- Use $(\perp + V)^* \perp^\omega$ as a “canonic model”.

Infinite Arrays

Aim: to model **new** operation

P&P approach – a **block** for **new** – might look a bit artificial.
 To model C-like allocation/deallocation use

- arrays with countable Loc ,
- \perp to present a fresh cell.

Alternatives

- Use $(\perp + V)^\omega$ as a “canonic model”,
 note: $(0\ 1\ \dots\ \perp\ \dots\ 1\ 1\ 1\ \dots)$ is possible,
- Use $(\perp + V)^* \perp^\omega$ as a “canonic model”.

Infinite Arrays

Aim: to model **new** operation

P&P approach – a **block** for **new** – might look a bit artificial.
 To model C-like allocation/deallocation use

- arrays with countable Loc ,
- \perp to present a fresh cell.

Alternatives

- Use $(\perp + V)^\omega$ as a “canonic model”,
 note: $(0\ 1\ \dots\ \perp\ \dots\ 1\ 1\ 1\ \dots)$ is possible,
- Use $(\perp + V)^* \perp^\omega$ as a “canonic model”.

Infinite Arrays

Aim: to model **new** operation

P&P approach – a **block** for **new** – might look a bit artificial.
 To model C-like allocation/deallocation use

- arrays with countable Loc ,
- \perp to present a fresh cell.

Alternatives

- Use $(\perp + V)^\omega$ as a “canonic model”,
 note: $(0\ 1\ \dots\ \perp\ \dots\ 1\ 1\ 1\ \dots)$ is possible,
- Use $(\perp + V)^* \perp^\omega$ as a “canonic model”.

Infinite Arrays

Status of the research

- *Proven:* the (Loc, V) – Arrays with countable Loc is equivalent to \mathbf{Set}/\mathcal{F} , where \mathcal{F} is the Frechet-filtered product,
- *Conjecture:* the (Loc, V) – Arrays is comonadic over \mathbf{Set}/\mathcal{F} , the comonad is boring.

Infinite Arrays

Status of the research

- *Proven:* the (Loc, V) – Arrays with countable Loc is equivalent to **Set**/ \mathcal{F} , where \mathcal{F} is the Frechet-filtered product,
- *Conjecture:* the (Loc, V) – Arrays is comonadic over **Set**/ \mathcal{F} , the comonad is boring.

Infinite Arrays

Status of the research

- *Proven:* the (Loc, V) – Arrays with countable Loc is equivalent to **Set**/ \mathcal{F} , where \mathcal{F} is the Frechet-filtered product,
- *Conjecture:* the (Loc, V) – Arrays is comonadic over **Set**/ \mathcal{F} , the comonad is boring.

Conclusions

- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is a **category of comodels** for the theory of Global State.
- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is equivalent to **Set** and **comonadic** over it.
- Future Work
 - Choose a good alternative for countable arrays to model the effect of **new**.
 - Find equational axiomatics for **new**.

Conclusions

- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is a **category of comodels** for the theory of Global State.
- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is equivalent to **Set** and **comonadic** over it.
- Future Work
 - Choose a good alternative for countable arrays to model the effect of **new**.
 - Find equational axiomatics for **new**.

Conclusions

- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is a **category of comodels** for the theory of Global State.
- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is equivalent to **Set** and **comonadic** over it.
- Future Work
 - Choose a good alternative for countable arrays to model the effect of **new**.
 - Find equational axiomatics for **new**.

Conclusions

- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is a **category of comodels** for the theory of Global State.
- $(Loc, V) - Arrays$ is equivalent to **Set** and **comonadic** over it.
- Future Work
 - Choose a good alternative for countable arrays to model the effect of **new**.
 - Find equational axiomatics for **new**.