

An Abstract Categorical Semantics for Functional Reactive Programming with Processes

Wolfgang Jeltsch

TTÜ Küberneetika Instituut
Tallinn, Estonia

8th Workshop on
Programming Languages Meets Program Verification

21 January 2014

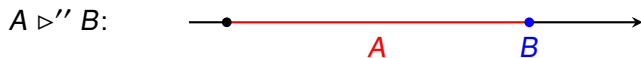
- 1 Introduction
- 2 Abstract process categories
- 3 Conclusions and further work
- 4 References

Functional Reactive Programming (FRP)

- programming paradigm for treating temporal aspects in a declarative fashion
- two key features:
 - ▶ time-dependent type membership
 - ▶ temporal type constructors
- Curry–Howard correspondence to temporal logic:
 - ▶ time-dependent trueness
 - ▶ temporal operators
- time:
 - ▶ linear
 - ▶ not necessarily discrete

Processes

- process normally consists of a **continuous part** and a **terminal event**:

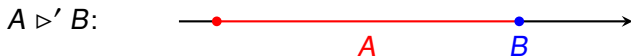


- weak process types allow for nonterminating processes:

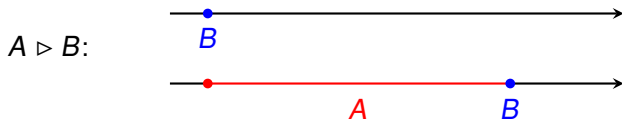


Processes that deal with the present

- processes that start immediately:



- processes that may terminate immediately:



- \triangleright' and \triangleright definable in terms of \triangleright'' :

$$A \triangleright' B = A \times A \triangleright'' B \qquad A \triangleright B = B + A \triangleright' B$$

- weak variants \blacktriangleright' and \blacktriangleright can be defined analogously

Topic of this talk

- axiomatically defined categorical semantics for FRP with processes
- road to this semantics:
 - 1 categorical models of intuitionistic S4
(Kobayashi 1997; Bierman and de Paiva 2000)
 - 2 temporal categories for FRP with behaviors and events
(Jeltsch 2012)
 - 3 abstract process categories for FRP with processes
(this talk)

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Abstract process categories**
- 3 Conclusions and further work
- 4 References

Basic structure

- cartesian closed category \mathcal{C} with coproducts
- functors that model strong and weak process type constructors:

$$\triangleright'', \blacktriangleright'' : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

- unified functor for modeling process type constructors:

$$- \triangleright'' - : \mathbf{2} \times \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

- traditional functors by specialization:

$$\triangleright'' = \triangleright''_0$$

$$\blacktriangleright'' = \triangleright''_1$$

- weakening as mapping:

$$\frac{w : 0 \rightarrow 1}{\triangleright''_w : \triangleright'' \rightarrow \blacktriangleright''}$$

Process expansion

- generates a continuous part of shorter and shorter suffixes
- three kinds of structures:

- ▶ comonads:

$$\pi_1 : A \triangleright'_W B \rightarrow A$$

$$\theta'_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright'_W B \rightarrow (A \triangleright'_W B) \triangleright'_W B$$

- ▶ ideal comonads:

$$\theta''_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright''_W B \rightarrow (A \triangleright'_W B) \triangleright''_W B$$

- ▶ “real comonads:”

$$\theta_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright_W B \rightarrow (A \triangleright'_W B) \triangleright_W B$$

- derivation:

ideal comonads \rightarrow comonads \rightarrow “real comonads”

Process joining

- concatenates a continuous part with a follow-up process
- three kinds of structures:

- ▶ monads:

$$\iota_1 : B \rightarrow A \triangleright_W B$$

$$\vartheta_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright_W (A \triangleright_W B) \rightarrow A \triangleright_W B$$

- ▶ ideal monads:

$$\vartheta'_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright'_W (A \triangleright_W B) \rightarrow A \triangleright'_W B$$

- ▶ “gorgeous monads:”

$$\vartheta''_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright''_W (A \triangleright_W B) \rightarrow A \triangleright''_W B$$

- derivation:

“gorgeous monads” \rightarrow ideal monads \rightarrow monads

Process merging and the canonical nonterminating process

- merging of two processes:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}'' B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}'' B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright_{W_1 \times W_2}'' ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 & = \\
 & (B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}' B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}' B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- nullary version constructs the canonical nonterminating process:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright_1'' 0$$

Process merging and the canonical nonterminating process

- merging of two processes:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}'' B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}'' B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright_{W_1 \times W_2}'' ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 &= \\
 &(B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}' B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}' B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- nullary version constructs the canonical nonterminating process:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright_1'' 0$$

Process merging and the canonical nonterminating process

- merging of two processes:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}'' B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}'' B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright_{W_1 \times W_2}'' ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 &= \\
 &(B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}' B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}' B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- nullary version constructs the canonical nonterminating process:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright_1'' 0$$

Process merging and the canonical nonterminating process

- merging of two processes:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}'' B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}'' B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright_{W_1 \times W_2}'' ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 &= \\
 &(B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}' B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}' B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is **minimum of W_1 and W_2**
- nullary version constructs the canonical nonterminating process:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright_1'' 0$$

Process merging and the canonical nonterminating process

- merging of two processes:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}'' B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}'' B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright_{W_1 \times W_2}'' ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 &= \\
 &(B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright_{W_2}' B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright_{W_1}' B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- nullary version constructs the canonical nonterminating process:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright_1'' 0$$

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Abstract process categories
- 3 Conclusions and further work**
- 4 References

Conclusions and further work

- developed abstract process categories (APCs):
 - ▶ categorical semantics for FRP with processes
 - ▶ axiomatically defined
 - ▶ generalize temporal categories (Jeltsch 2012)
- further work:
 - ▶ recursion and corecursion on processes
 - ▶ mutable state in FRP
 - ▶ FRP implementation with API inspired by (extended versions of) APCs

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Abstract process categories
- 3 Conclusions and further work
- 4 References**

References



Satoshi Kobayashi.

Monad as Modality.

Theoretical Computer Science, 175 (1):29–74, 1997.



Gavin Bierman and Valeria de Paiva.

On an Intuitionistic Modal Logic.

Studia Logica, 65 (3):383–416, 2000.



Wolfgang Jeltsch.

Towards a Common Categorical Semantics for Linear-Time Temporal Logic and Functional Reactive Programming.

Electronic Notes in Theoretical Computer Science, 286:229–242, 2012.