

# Non-deterministic Interaction Nets

PhD Thesis by  
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## 1 Overview

Interaction Nets

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Linearity:  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  Nodes

IN Example: Unary Arithmetics

Application: SK Combinators

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IN with Multiple Principal Ports (INMPP)

INMPP Example: Queue Merger

IN with MultiplePorts (INMP)

INMP Example: Variable (Reference)

IN with Multiple Connections (INMC)

INMC Example: Process Graphs

## Inter-representation of Non-Deterministic Models

INMPP as INMC: Port Diamonds

INMR as INMP: Self-Commitment

INMPP as INMP: Marker Nodes

INMC as INMP: Explicit Connectors

Representing the  $\pi$ -calculus in  $\text{MIN}=\text{INMP}+\text{INMPP}$ The  $\pi$ -calculus

Reduction Rules

 $\text{MIN}_\pi$  Nodes, the Translation $\text{MIN}_\pi$  Rules

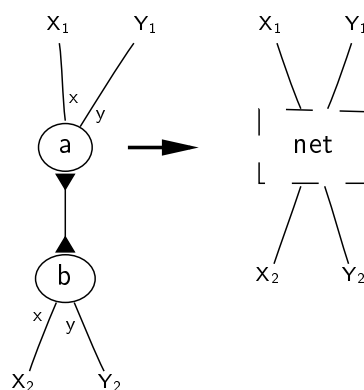
Send/Receive

Input/Output

Blocking and Unblocking

Completeness and Soundness

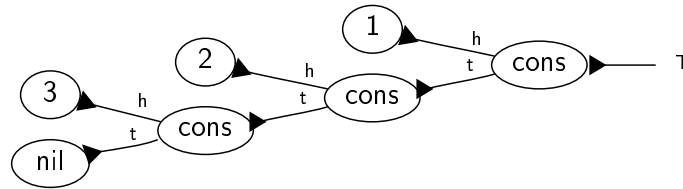
## 2 Interaction Nets



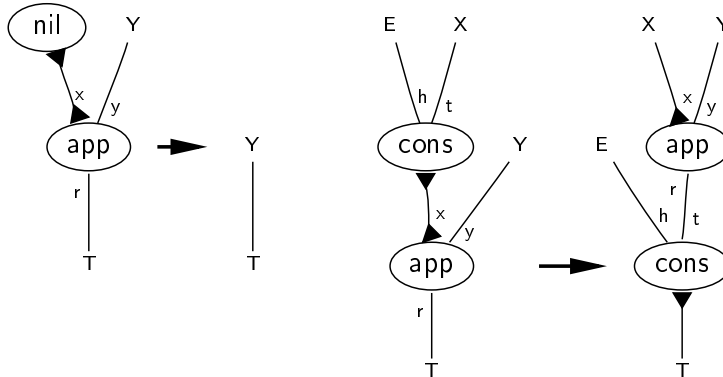
Lafont (1990), inspired by Proof Nets of Linear Logic.

Principal ports, linearity, binary local interaction, preserves interface.

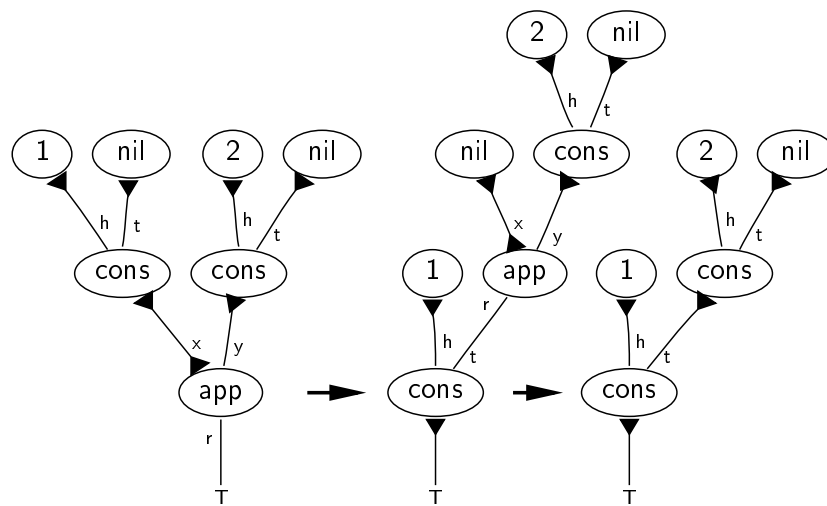
## 2.1 IN Example: List Processing



List is represented as a chain of cons nodes

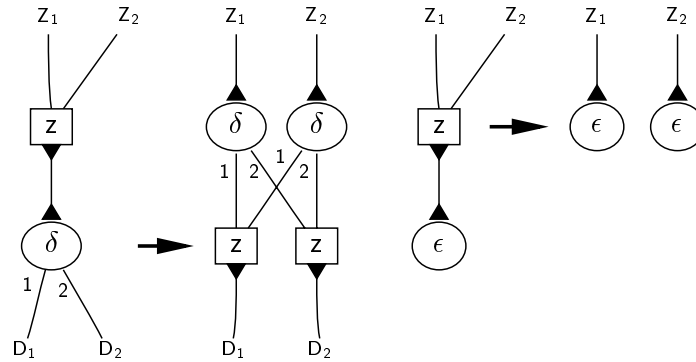


Rules for the append operation



Example: append lists (1) and (2)

## 2.2 Linearity: $\delta$ and $\epsilon$ Nodes

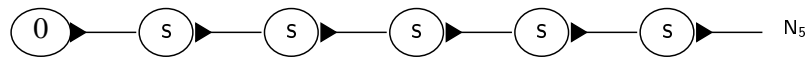


(Here  $z$  is any binary node.)

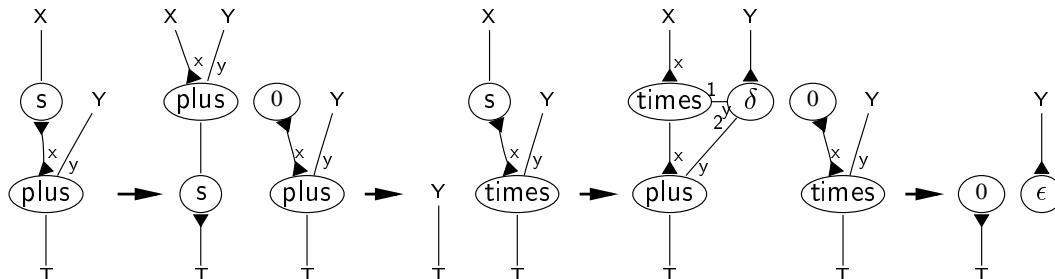
To duplicate a net, use  $\delta$ .

To erase a net, use  $\epsilon$ .

### 2.2.1 IN Example: Unary Arithmetics



The number 5 in unary notation



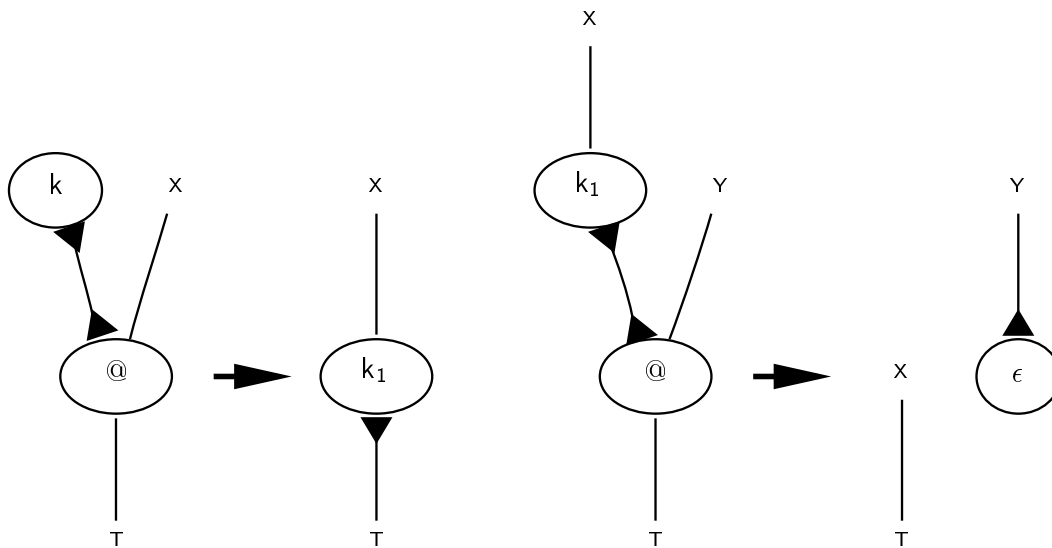
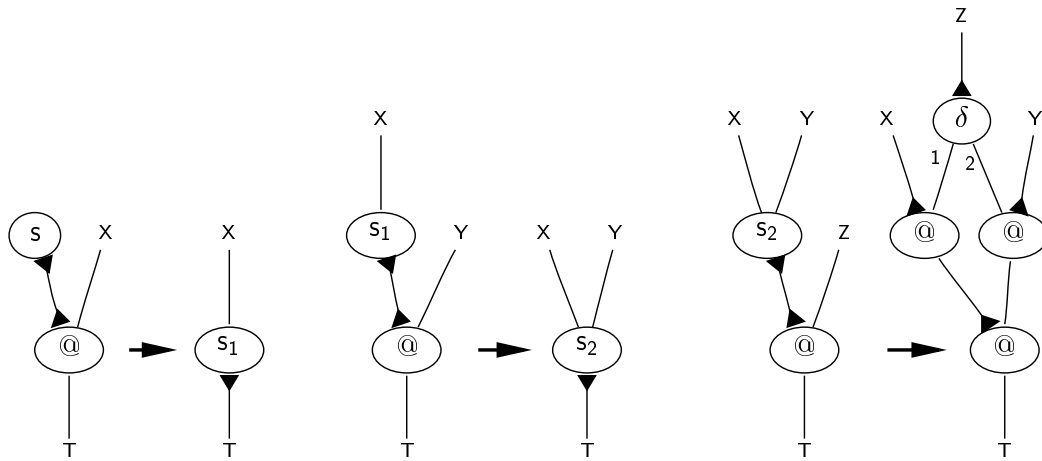
Arithmetic rules, corresponding to

$$sx + y = s(x + y) \quad 0 + y = y \quad sx \times y = x \times y + y \quad 0 \times y = 0.$$

### 2.3 Application: SK Combinators

SK Combinators:  $Sxyz = xz(yz)$ ,  $Kxy = x$

Make application explicit:  $@(@(@(s, X), Y), Z) = @(@(X, Z), @(Y, Z))$



$@(@(k, X), Y) = X$

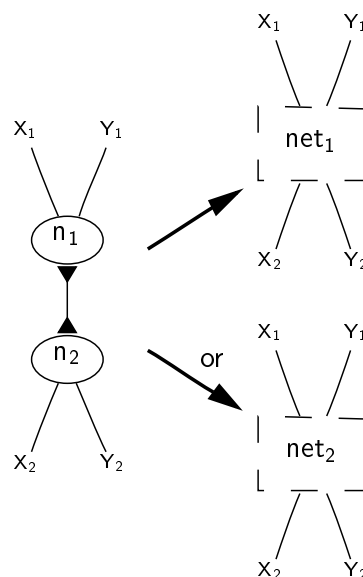
### 3 Non-determinism in IN

Traditional IN are *confluent*, therefore are limited to deterministic, functional programming. To represent agents, objects, processes, non-determinism, we need to break the confluence.

Several possible ways to do that:

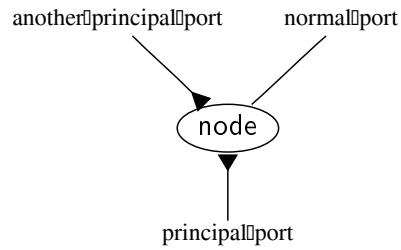
- IN with Multiple Reduction Rules (INMR)
- IN with Multiple Principal Ports (INMPP)
- IN with Multiple Ports (INMP)
- IN with Multiple Connections (INMC)

#### 3.1 IN with Multiple Reduction Rules (INMR)

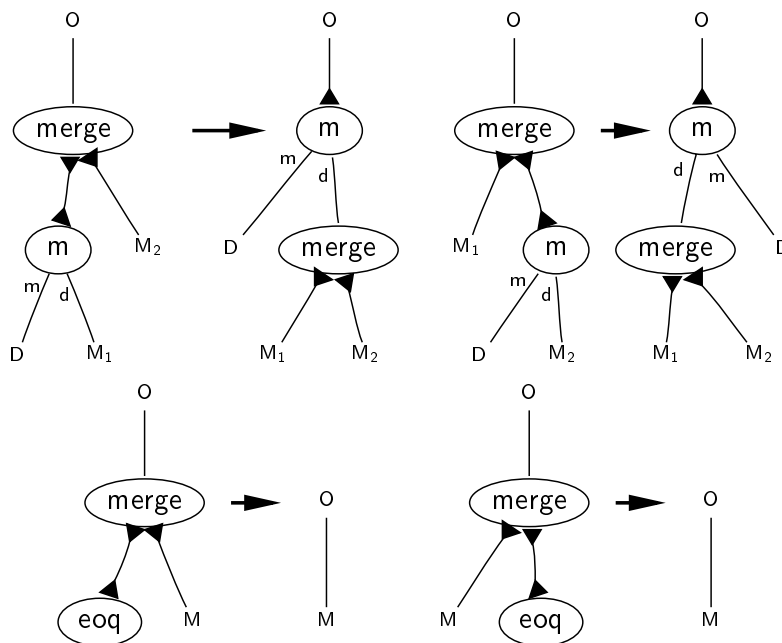


Turns out that we can limit ourselves to reflexive asymmetric rules only:  
 $n \bowtie n \rightarrow \text{net}$ , where "net" is not symmetric.

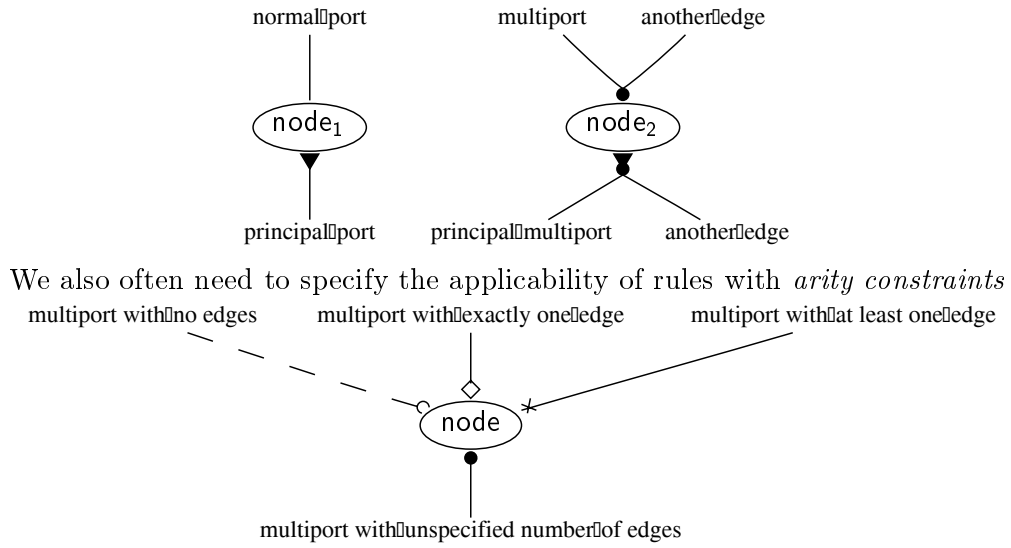
### 3.2 IN with Multiple Principal Ports (INMPP)



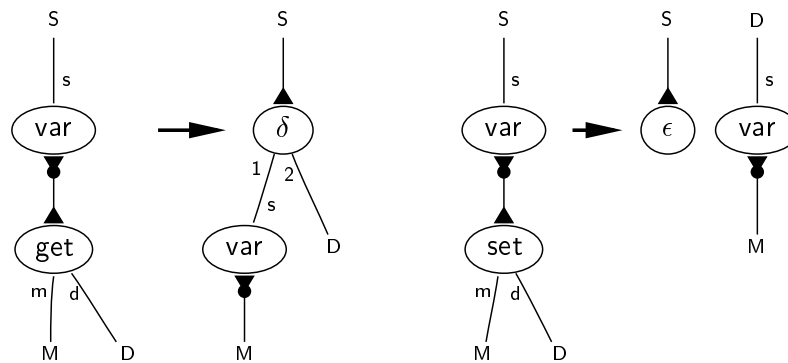
#### 3.2.1 INMPP Example: Queue Merger



### 3.3 IN with MultiplePorts (INMP)

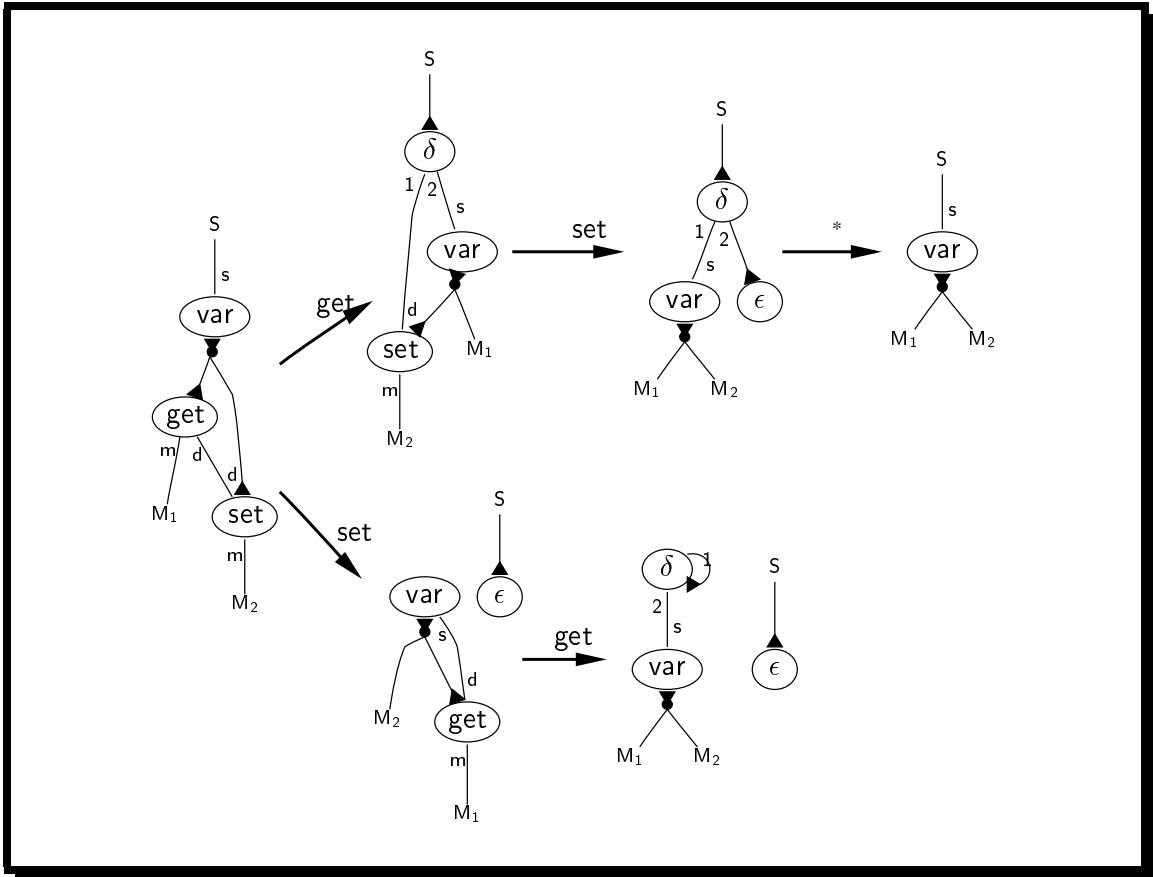
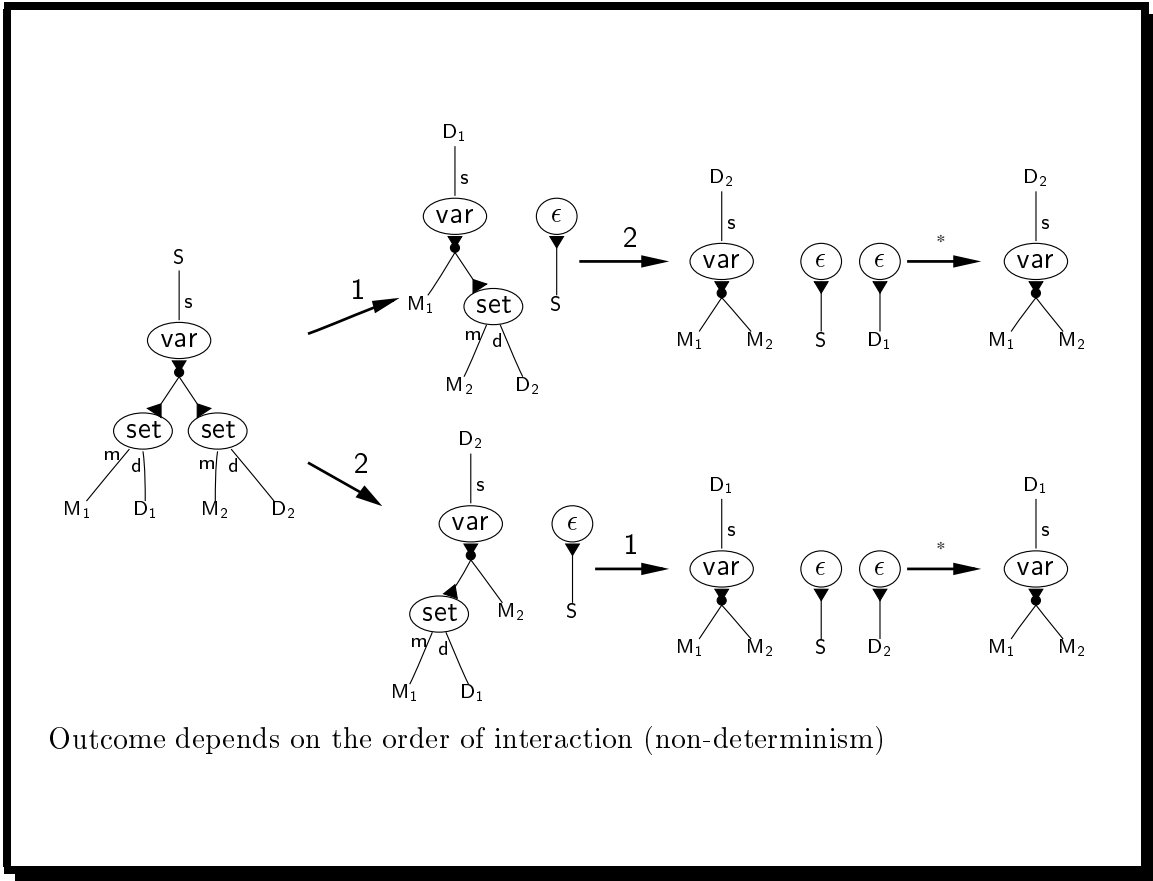


#### 3.3.1 INMP Example: Variable (Reference)

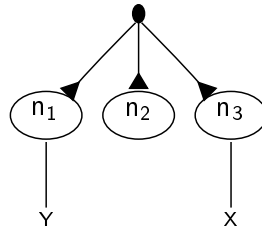


A variable is an “object” that handles get and set requests



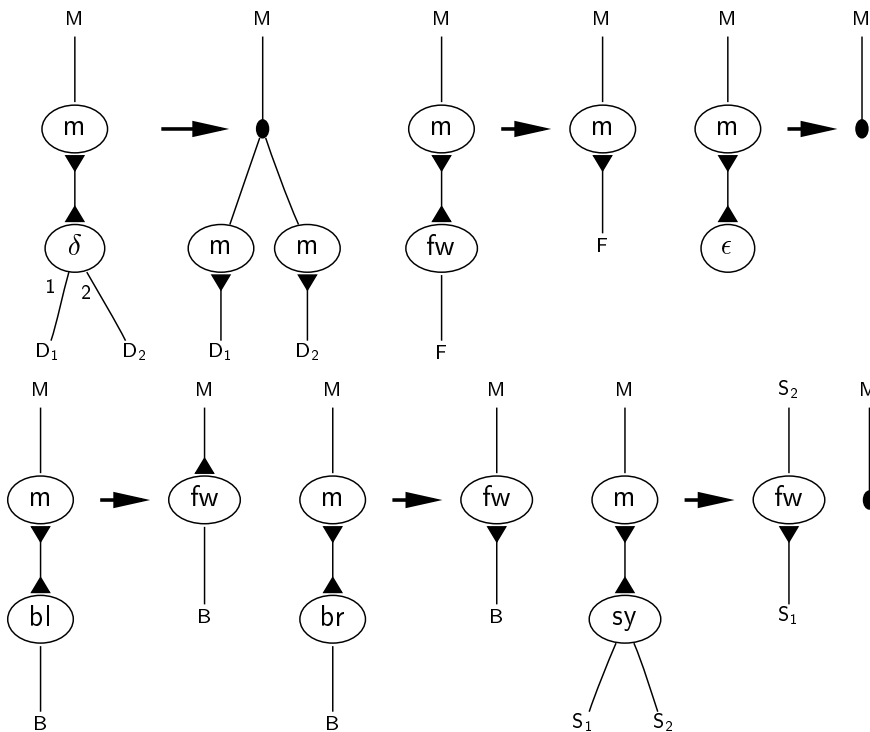


### 3.4 IN with Multiple Connections (INMC)



Allow hyper-edges (edges connecting more than two ports). We denote such with a connector point (bold dot)

#### 3.4.1 INMC Example: Process Graphs

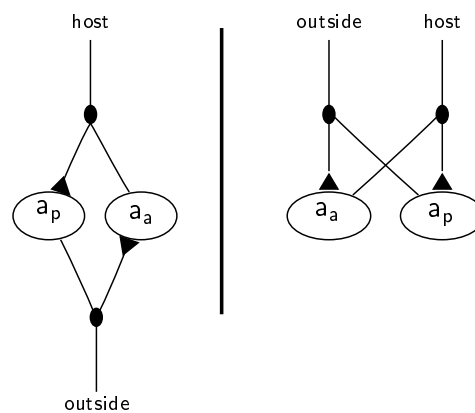


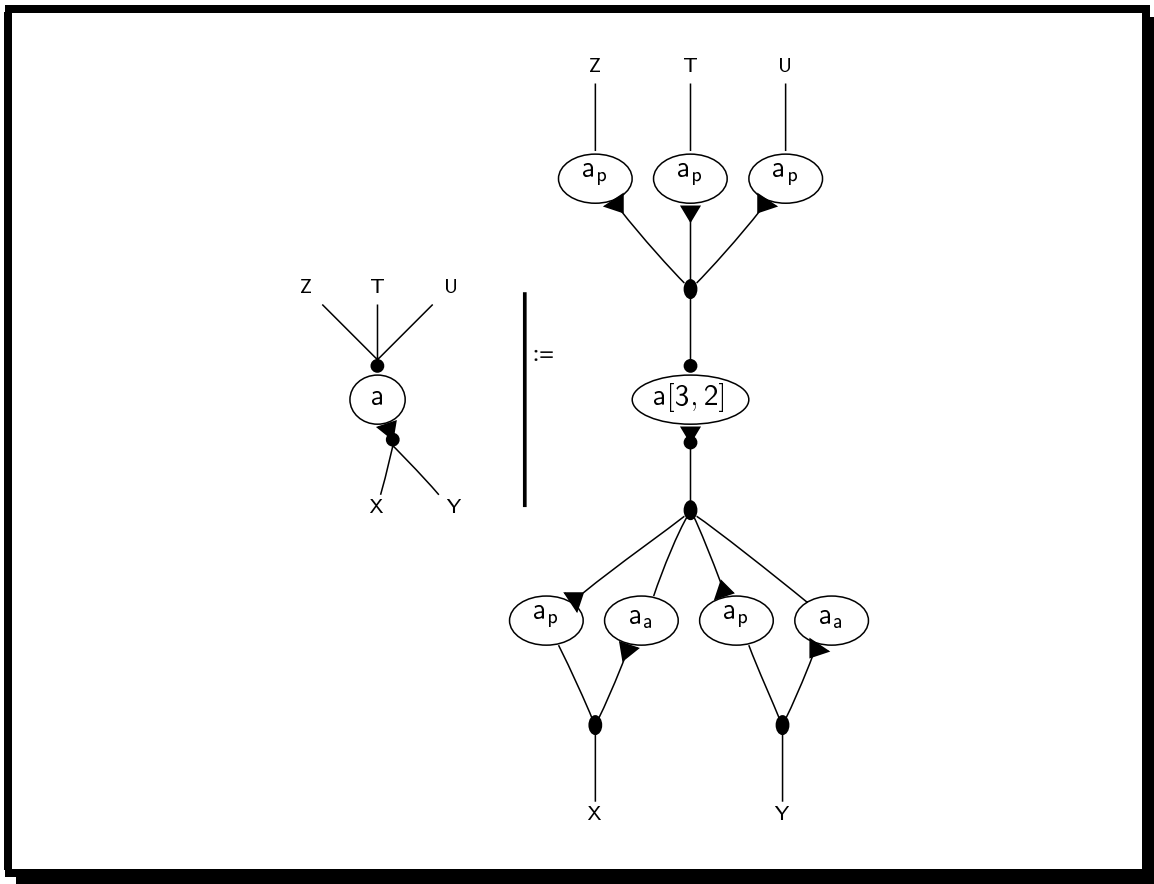
## 4 Inter-representation of Non-Deterministic Models

Which models can represent which others, and at what price?

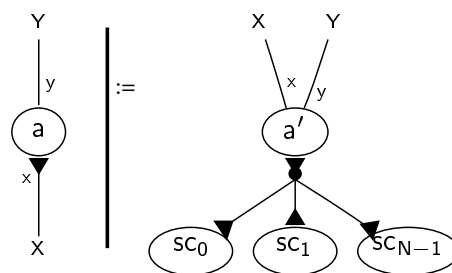
- Complexity of translation
- Complexity of reduction
- Atomicity properties
- Commitment properties

### 4.1 INMP as INMC: Port Diamonds

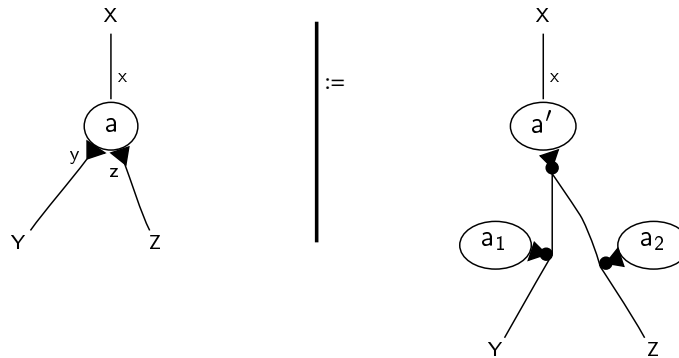




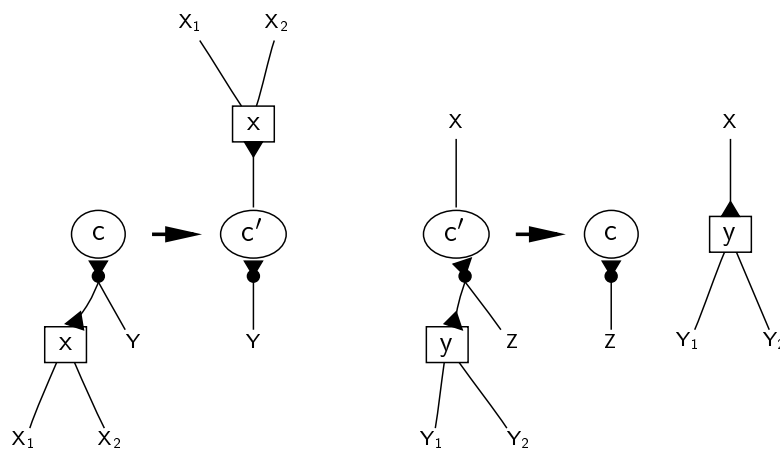
## 4.2 INMR as INMP: Self-Commitment



### 4.3 INMPP as INMP: Marker Nodes



### 4.4 INMC as INMP: Explicit Connectors



## 5 Representing the $\pi$ -calculus in MIN=INMP+INMPP

Concurrency = Interaction + Non-determinism

### 5.1 The $\pi$ -calculus

**Zero**  $\boxed{0}$  is the empty process.

**Parallel Composition**  $\boxed{P, Q}$ .

**Output Prefix**  $\boxed{c!v.P}$  sends value  $v$  along channel  $c$ , then does  $P$ .

**Input Prefix**  $\boxed{c?x.P}$  receives value  $v$  from channel  $c$ , then does  $P[v/x]$ .

**Hiding/Restriction**  $\boxed{(c)P}$  can't interact on channel  $c$ .

#### 5.1.1 $\pi$ -calculus Example: Email and Phone

$$t?x.x!m, t!e, e?y$$

A person talks on the telephone  $t$  to another person and receives an email address  $e$ . Then s/he sends a message  $m$  to that address  $e$ , which is received by a third person

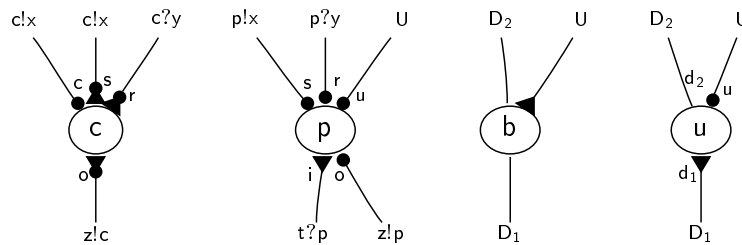
### 5.1.2 Reduction Rules

**Comm**  $a?x.P, a!c.Q \rightarrow P[c/x], Q$ : analogous to  $\beta$ -reduction

**Par** If  $P \rightarrow Q$  then  $P, R \rightarrow Q, R$

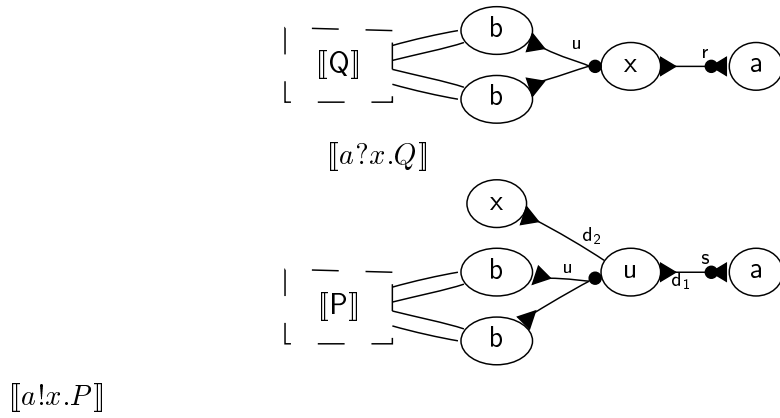
**Res** If  $P \rightarrow Q$  then  $(x)P \rightarrow (x)Q$ : restriction does not restrict the internal process.

### 5.2 $MIN_{\pi}$ Nodes

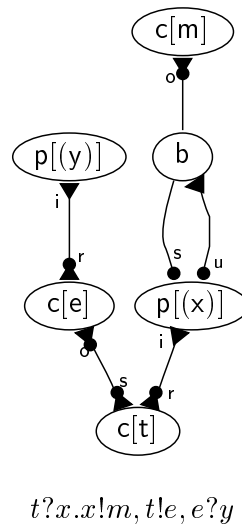


Channel, placeholder, blocker, unblocker

### 5.3 The Translation



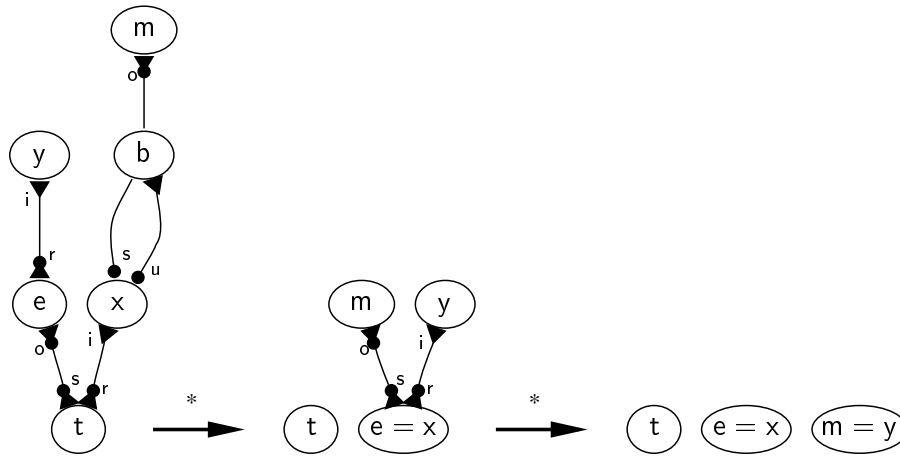
#### 5.3.1 Example: Translation of Email-Phone



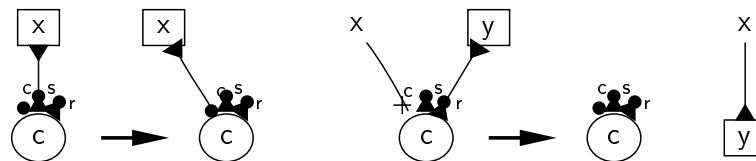


### 5.4 $MIN_{\pi}$ Reduction Rules

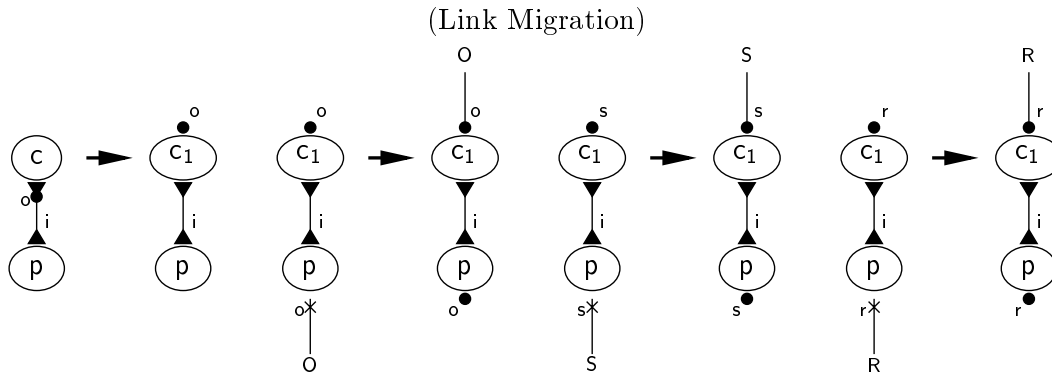
Example of reduction: Email-Phone



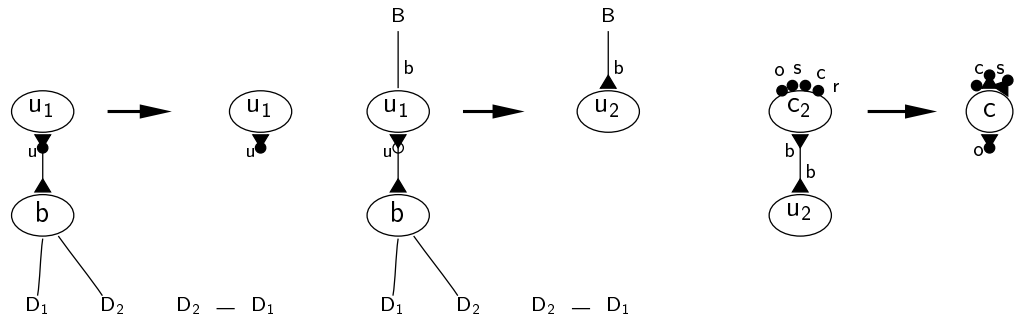
#### 5.4.1 Send/Receive



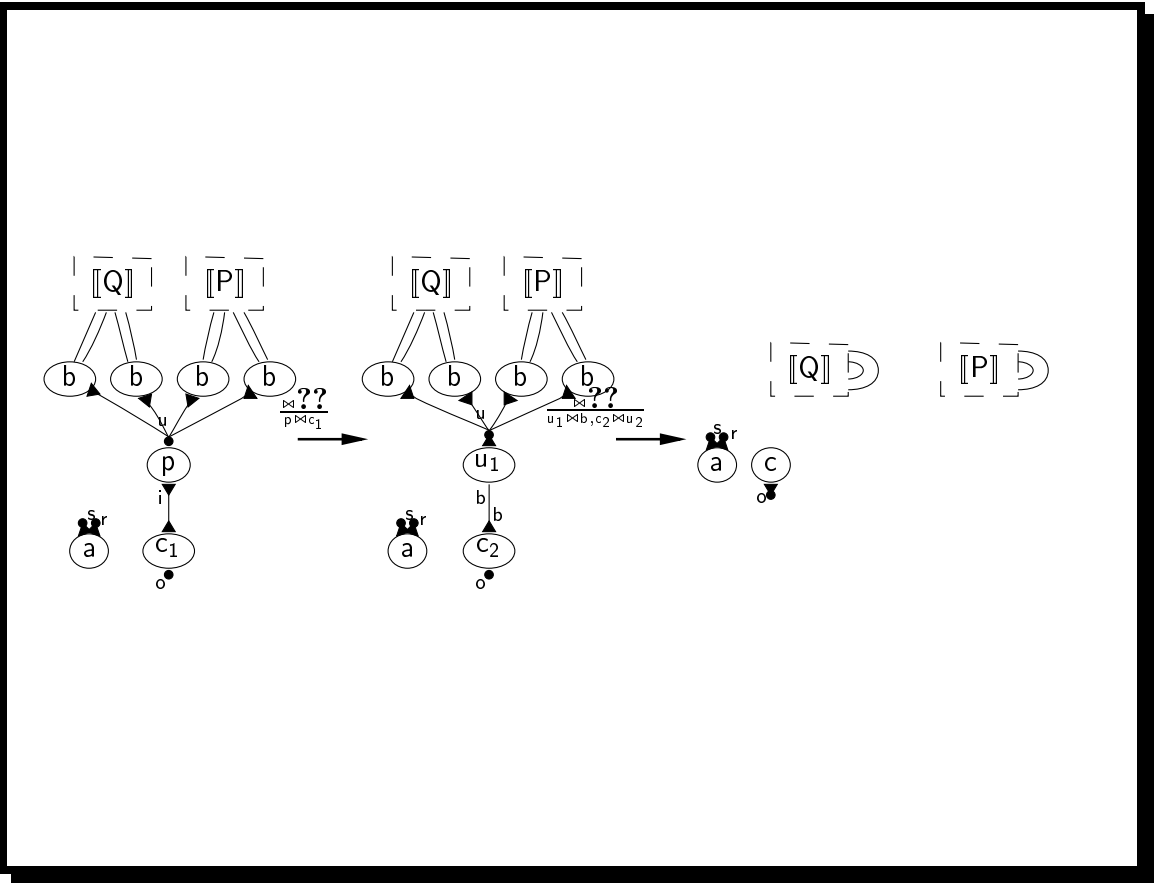
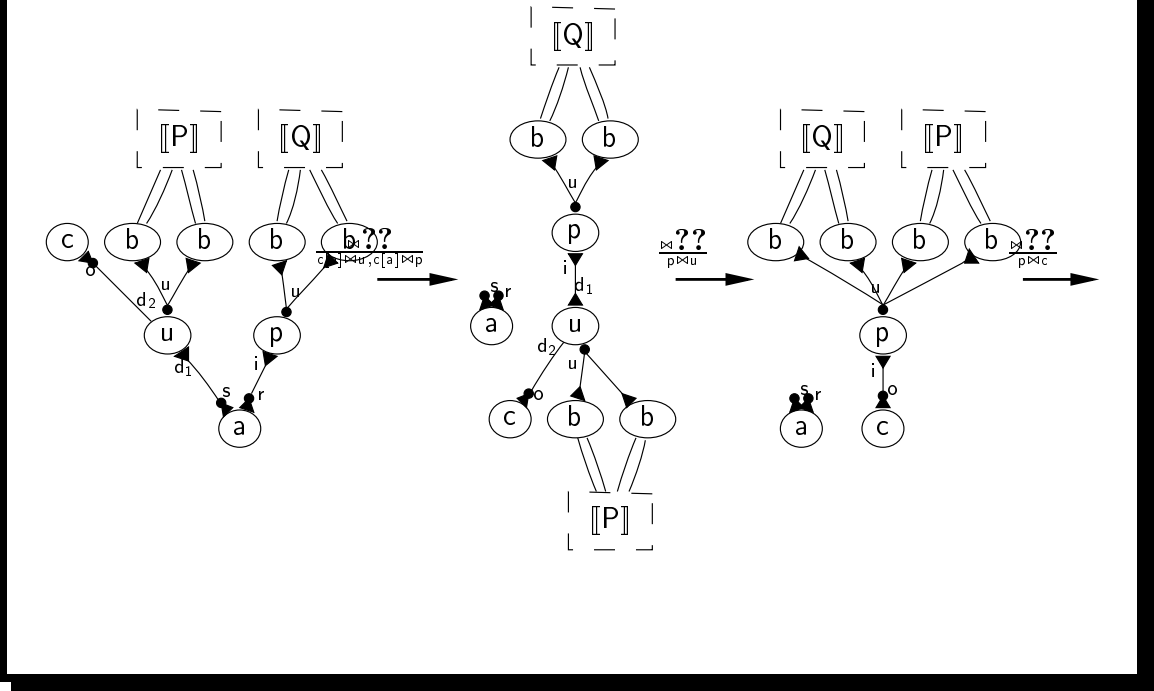
### 5.4.2 Input/Output



### 5.4.3 Blocking and Unblocking



### 5.4.4 Example of Reduction



## 5.5 Completeness and Soundness

Completeness:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \forall P & \longrightarrow & \forall P' \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \forall [P] & \Longrightarrow & \exists [P']
 \end{array}$$

Soundness: more problematic

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \forall P & \Longrightarrow & \exists P' \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \forall [P] & \Longrightarrow & \forall N \xrightarrow{\gamma} \exists [P']
 \end{array}$$