

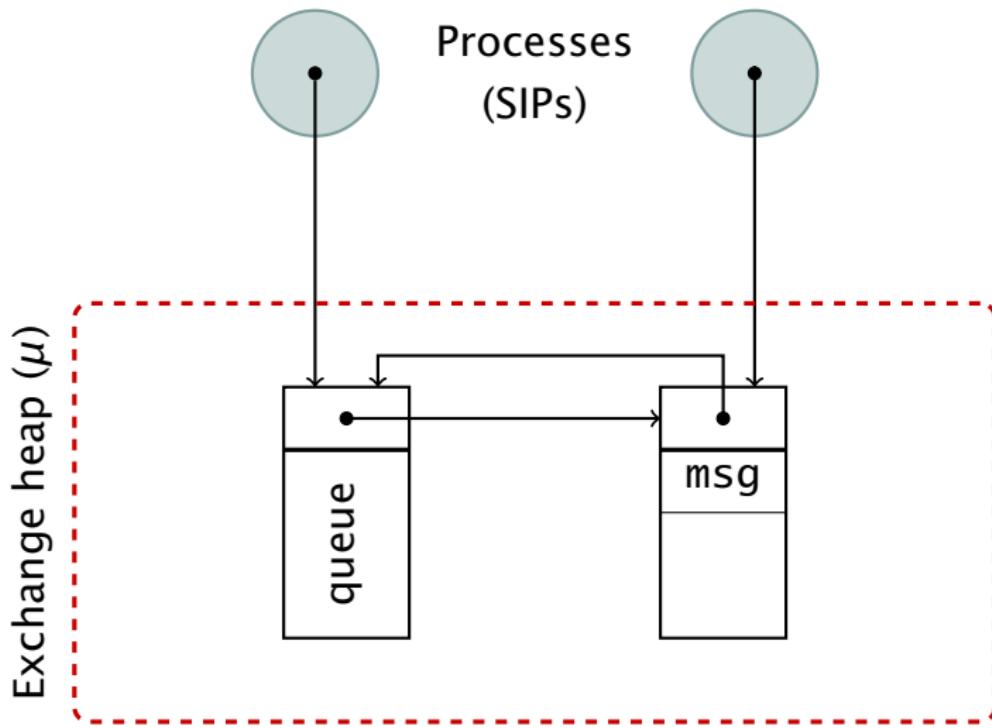
# Polymorphic Endpoint Types for Copyless Message Passing

Viviana Bono    Luca Padovani

Dipartimento di Informatica, Università di Torino

ICE 2011

# Singularity OS: architecture overview



# Sing# examples

```
void CLIENT() {
    (e, f) = open();
    spawn { SERVER(f) }
    send(e, v1);
    send(e, v2);
    res = receive(e);
    close(e);
}
```

```
void SERVER(f) {
    a1 = receive(f);
    a2 = receive(f);
    ...
    send(f, OP(a1, a2));
    close(f);
}
```

# Desired safety properties

① no communication errors

② no memory faults

③ no memory leaks

# Avoiding communication errors

```
contract OP_Service {  
    initial state START { Arg!<α>(α) → SEND<α> }  
    state SEND<α> { Arg!(α) → WAIT }  
    state WAIT { Res?bool → END }  
    final state END { }  
}
```

- + recursion
- + branching

# Avoiding memory faults and leaks

## Process isolation

- at any given time, no pointer is shared by two or more processes

## Example 1

```
send(a, b);  
/**** can no longer use b ***/
```

## Example 2

```
send(a, *b);  
/**** can use b but not *b ***/  
*b = new T();
```

# Enforcing safety properties

- ① no communication errors
- ② no memory faults
- ③ no memory leaks

## LINEAR TYPE SYSTEM

- too restrictive in some cases
- too permissive in others

# Linearity is too restrictive

```
void CLIENT() {           send(a, *b);  
    (e, f) = open();  
    spawn { SERVER(f) }  
    send(e, v1);  
    send(e, v2);           *b = new T();  
    res = receive(e);  
    close(e);  
}
```



- we want these

# Linearity is too permissive

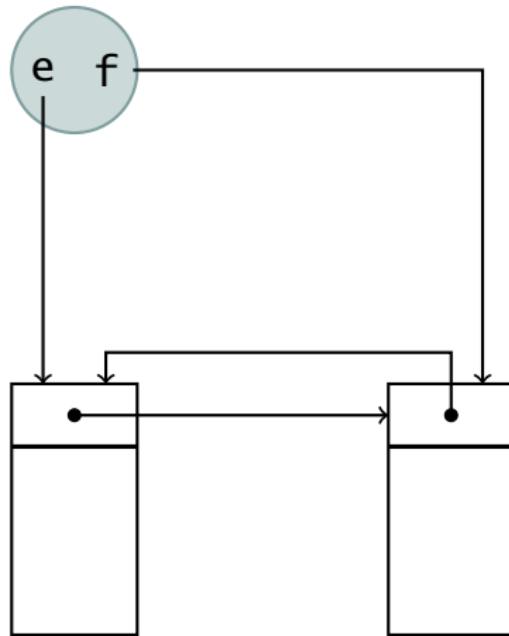
```
void F00()
{
    (e, f) = open();
    send(e, f);
    close(e);
}
```



- we don't want this

# Linearity is too permissive

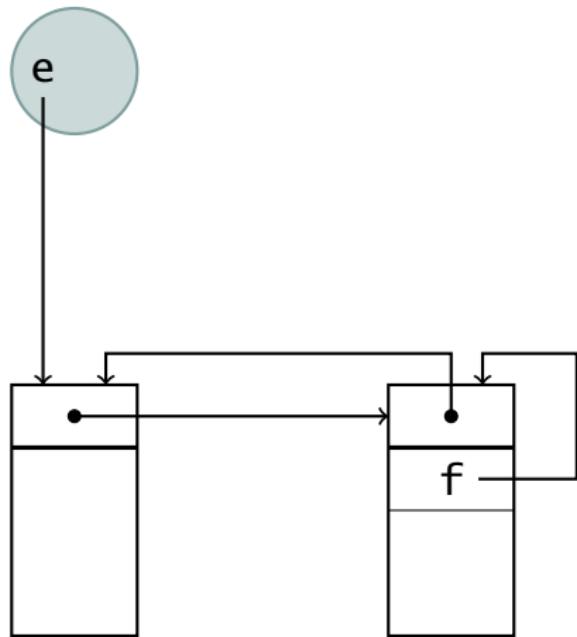
```
void F00()
{
    → (e, f) = open();
    send(e, f);
    close(e);
}
```



- we don't want this

# Linearity is too permissive

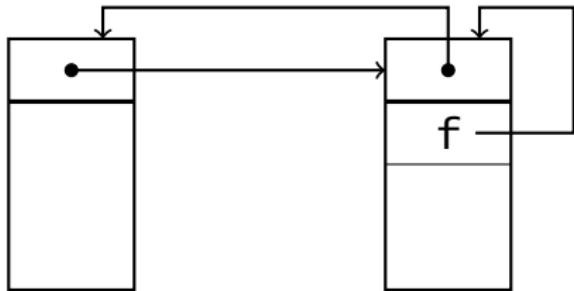
```
void F00()
{
    (e, f) = open();
    → send(e, f);
    close(e);
}
```



- we don't want this

# Linearity is too permissive

```
void F00()
{
    (e, f) = open();
    send(e, f);
    → close(e);
}
```



- we don't want this

# Modeling processes

$P ::=$	<b>Process</b>
$0$	(idle)
$\text{open}(a, b).P$	(open channel)
$\text{close}(u)$	(close endpoint)
$u!v.P$	(send)
$u?(x).P$	(receive)
$P \oplus P$	(choice)
$P   P$	(composition)
$X$	(variable)
$\text{rec } X.P$	(recursion)

- name = exchange heap pointer
- channel = peer endpoints
- explicit channel closure

# Modeling contracts

```
contract OP_Service {  
    initial state START { Arg!<α>(α) → SEND<α> }  
    state SEND<α> { Arg!(α) → WAIT }  
    state WAIT { Res?bool → END }  
    final state END { }  
}
```

Client/Import

$\forall \alpha.!\alpha.!\alpha.?bool.end$

Service/Export

$\exists \alpha.?α.?α.!bool.end$

# Endpoint types

$T ::=$	<b>Endpoint Type</b>
end	(termination)
$\alpha$	(type variable)
$!(\alpha)t.T$	(output)
$?(\alpha)t.T$	(input)
$X$	(recursion variable)
$\text{rec } X.T$	(recursive type)

# Typing message passing

(T-Open)

$$\frac{\Delta, a : T, b : \overline{T} \vdash P}{\Delta \vdash \mathbf{open}(a, b).P}$$

(T-Send)

$$\frac{\Delta, u : T\{s/\alpha\} \vdash P}{\Delta, u : !\langle\alpha\rangle t.T, v : t\{s/\alpha\} \vdash u!v.P}$$

(T-Receive)

$$\frac{\alpha \text{ fresh} \quad \Delta, u : T, x : t \vdash P}{\Delta, u : ?\langle\alpha\rangle t.T \vdash u?(x).P}$$

# Typable leak

```
void foo()
{
  (e, f) = open();
  send(e, f);
  close(e);
}
```

open(e, f).  
e!f.  
close(e).  
0

$$T = !\bar{T}.\text{end}$$

$$\bar{T} = \text{rec } X.\text{?}X.\text{end}$$

# Typable leak

```
void foo()
{
  (e, f) = open();
  send(e, f);
  close(e);
}
```

$\{ \} \vdash \text{open}(e, f).$   
 $e!f.$   
 $\text{close}(e).$   
 $0$

$$T = !\bar{T}.\text{end}$$

$$\bar{T} = \text{rec } X.\text{?}X.\text{end}$$

# Typable leak

```
void foo()
{
  (e, f) = open();
  send(e, f);
  close(e);
}
```

$\{ \} \vdash \text{open}(e, f).$   
 $\{ e : T, f : \overline{T} \} \vdash e!f.$   
 $\text{close}(e).$   
 $0$

$$T = !\overline{T}.\text{end}$$

$$\overline{T} = \text{rec } X.\text{?}X.\text{end}$$

# Typable leak

```
void foo()
{
  (e, f) = open();
  send(e, f);
  close(e);
}
```

$\{ \} \vdash \text{open}(e, f).$   
 $\{ e : T, f : \overline{T} \} \vdash e!f.$   
 $\{ e : \text{end} \} \vdash \text{close}(e).$   
**0**

$$T = !\overline{T}.\text{end}$$

$$\overline{T} = \text{rec } X.\text{?}X.\text{end}$$

# Typable leak

```
void foo()
{
  (e, f) = open();
  send(e, f);
  close(e);
}
```

$\{ \} \vdash \mathbf{open}(e, f).$   
 $\{ e : T, f : \overline{T} \} \vdash e!f.$   
 $\{ e : \mathbf{end} \} \vdash \mathbf{close}(e).$   
 $\{ \} \vdash \mathbf{0}$

$$T = !\overline{T}.\mathbf{end}$$

$$\overline{T} = \mathbf{rec} \ X.\mathbf{?}X.\mathbf{end}$$

# Understanding the problem

“Improper” recursion?

$$T = !\bar{T}.\text{end}$$

$$\bar{T} = \text{rec } X. ?X.\text{end}$$

But these are safe!

$$S = \text{rec } X. !X.\text{end}$$

$$\bar{S} = ?S.\text{end}$$

# Understanding the problem

“Improper” recursion?

$$T = !\bar{T}.\text{end}$$

$$\bar{T} = \text{rec } X. ?X.\text{end}$$

But these are safe!

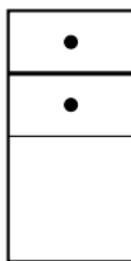
$$S = \text{rec } X. !X.\text{end}$$

$$\bar{S} = ?S.\text{end}$$

# Queue depth and self-ownership

## Fact

- endpoints in “receive state” may have a non-empty queue
- “endpoint in receive state” = “endpoint has type  $?t\dots$ ”

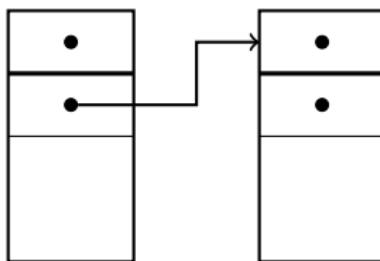


$T = ?t$

# Queue depth and self-ownership

## Fact

- endpoints in “receive state” may have a non-empty queue
- “endpoint in receive state” = “endpoint has type  $?t\dots$ ”

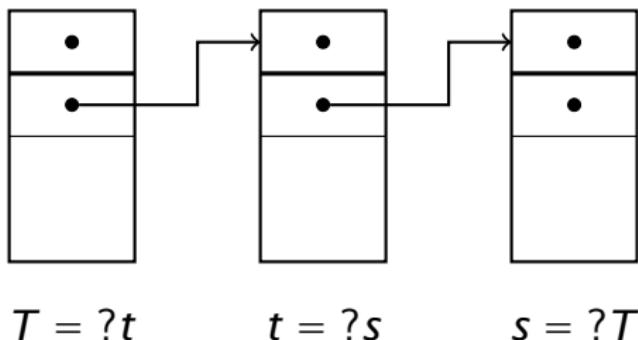


$$T = ?t \qquad t = ?s$$

# Queue depth and self-ownership

## Fact

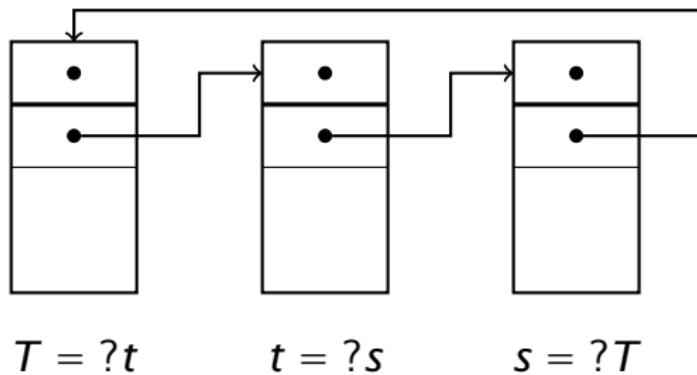
- endpoints in “receive state” may have a non-empty queue
- “endpoint in receive state” = “endpoint has type  $?t\dots$ ”



# Queue depth and self-ownership

## Fact

- endpoints in “receive state” may have a non-empty queue
- “endpoint in receive state” = “endpoint has type  $?t\dots$ ”



# Type weight

- $\|T\|$  = “maximum length of chains of pointers from the queue of an endpoint with type  $T$ ”
- only pointers whose type has finite weight can be sent

$$\frac{\text{(T-Send)} \quad \Delta, u : T\{s/\alpha\} \vdash P \quad \|t\{s/\alpha\}\| < \infty}{\Delta, u : !\langle\alpha\rangle t.T, v : t\{s/\alpha\} \vdash u!v.P}$$

# Type weight

- $\|T\|$  = “maximum length of chains of pointers from the queue of an endpoint with type  $T$ ”
- only pointers whose type has finite weight can be sent

(T-Send)

$$\frac{\Delta, u : T\{s/\alpha\} \vdash P \quad \|t\{s/\alpha\}\| < \infty}{\Delta, u : !\langle\alpha\rangle t.T, v : t\{s/\alpha\} \vdash u!v.P}$$

## Type weight: examples

$$\begin{array}{lcl} T & = & !\bar{T}.\text{end} \\ \|T\| & = & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \bar{T} & = & \text{rec } X.?X.\text{end} \\ \|\bar{T}\| & = & \infty \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} S & = & \text{rec } X.!X.\text{end} \\ \|S\| & = & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \bar{S} & = & ?S.\text{end} \\ \|\bar{S}\| & = & 1 \end{array}$$

# The weight of type variables

$$\|\alpha\| = \infty$$

```
{ } ⊢ open(e, f).  
{e : !⟨α⟩α.end, f : ?⟨α⟩α.end} ⊢ e!f.  
{e : end} ⊢ close(e).  
{ } ⊢ 0
```

Can we do better?

# Bounded polymorphism

$t ::=$	<b>Type</b>
$T$	(endpoint type)
$T ::=$	<b>Endpoint Type</b>
end	(termination)
$\alpha$	(type variable)
$!(\alpha) t.T$	(output)
$?(\alpha) t.T$	(input)
$X$	(recursion variable)
rec $X.T$	(recursive type)

# Bounded polymorphism

- S. Gay, **Bounded Polymorphism in Session Types**, 2008

$t ::=$	Type
$\text{Top}$	(top type)
$T$	(endpoint type)

$T ::=$	Endpoint Type
$\text{end}$	(termination)
$\alpha$	(type variable)
$!(\alpha \leq s) t.T$	(output)
$?(\alpha \leq s) t.T$	(input)
$X$	(recursion variable)
$\text{rec } X.T$	(recursive type)

# On the weight of type variables

## Proposition

If  $t \leq s$ , then  $\|t\| \leq \|s\|$ .

- $\alpha$  has a **type bound**  $\alpha \leq t$
- $\alpha$  is always instantiated with some  $s \leq t$
- $\|\alpha\|$  has **weight bound**  $\|t\|$

## Examples

- $\|?\langle\alpha\rangle\alpha.\text{end}\| = \infty$
- $\|?\langle\alpha \leq t\rangle\alpha.\text{end}\| < \infty$  if  $t$  has finite weight

# Well-behaved processes

$P$  is **well behaved** if  $(\emptyset; P) \Rightarrow (\mu; Q)$  implies:

- ①  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu) \subseteq \text{dom}(\mu)$
- ②  $\text{dom}(\mu) \subseteq \text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu)$
- ③  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  implies  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_1), \mu) \cap \text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_2), \mu) = \emptyset$
- ④  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  and  $(\mu; P_1) \not\rightarrow$  where  $P_1$  does not have unguarded parallel compositions imply either
  - $P_1 = 0$ , or
  - $P_1 = a?(x).P$  where the queue of  $a$  is empty

# Well-behaved processes

$P$  is **well behaved** if  $(\emptyset; P) \Rightarrow (\mu; Q)$  implies:

- ①  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu) \subseteq \text{dom}(\mu)$
- ②  $\text{dom}(\mu) \subseteq \text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu)$
- ③  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  implies  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_1), \mu) \cap \text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_2), \mu) = \emptyset$
- ④  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  and  $(\mu; P_1) \not\rightarrow$  where  $P_1$  does not have unguarded parallel compositions imply either
  - $P_1 = 0$ , or
  - $P_1 = a?(x).P$  where the queue of  $a$  is empty

# Well-behaved processes

$P$  is **well behaved** if  $(\emptyset; P) \Rightarrow (\mu; Q)$  implies:

- ①  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu) \subseteq \text{dom}(\mu)$
- ②  $\text{dom}(\mu) \subseteq \text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu)$
- ③  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  implies  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_1), \mu) \cap \text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_2), \mu) = \emptyset$
- ④  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  and  $(\mu; P_1) \not\rightarrow$  where  $P_1$  does not have unguarded parallel compositions imply either
  - $P_1 = 0$ , or
  - $P_1 = a?(x).P$  where the queue of  $a$  is empty

# Well-behaved processes

$P$  is **well behaved** if  $(\emptyset; P) \Rightarrow (\mu; Q)$  implies:

- ①  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu) \subseteq \text{dom}(\mu)$
- ②  $\text{dom}(\mu) \subseteq \text{reach}(\text{fn}(Q), \mu)$
- ③  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  implies  $\text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_1), \mu) \cap \text{reach}(\text{fn}(P_2), \mu) = \emptyset$
- ④  $Q \equiv P_1 \mid P_2$  and  $(\mu; P_1) \not\rightarrow$  where  $P_1$  does not have unguarded parallel compositions imply either
  - $P_1 = \mathbf{0}$ , or
  - $P_1 = a?(x).P$  where the queue of  $a$  is empty

# Results

## Theorem (Subject reduction)

*If  $\Delta \vdash P$  and  $(\mu; P) \rightarrow (\mu'; P')$ , then  $\Delta' \vdash P'$  for some  $\Delta'$ .*

## Theorem (Soundness)

*If  $\vdash P$ , then  $P$  is well behaved.*

# Concluding remarks

## Formalization of Sing#

- contracts  $\Rightarrow$  endpoint types (= session types)
- first formalization of polymorphic Sing# contracts
- finite-weight restriction on type of messages  
(weight  $\neq$  bound of queues)

## Sing# restrictions

- Sing# forbids sending endpoints in “receive state”...
- ... for implementative reasons
- Sing# is leak-free, **incidentally?** ☺

# Related work

- Bono, Messa, Padovani, **Typing Copyless Message Passing**, ESOP 2011 (no polymorphism)

A different approach based on **separation logic**

- Villard, Lozes, Calcagno, **Proving Copyless Message Passing**, APLAS 2009
- Villard, Lozes, Calcagno, **Tracking heaps that hop with heap-hop**, TACAS 2010
- Villard, **Heaps and Hops**, PhD Thesis, 2011

Ongoing work

- subtyping algorithm
- non-linear values