

Modelling Coeffects in the relational semantic

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CSL2015: 7-10 September 2015



Introduction: Coeffects and B_SLL

Coeffects

Coeffects are **requirements** over the environment.

Examples

Existence (file), size (stream), copies (linear), scheduling...

\mathcal{S} -Graded comonad

$$D(\Gamma) \vdash t : A$$

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$$D_I(\Gamma) \vdash t : A \quad , I \in \mathcal{S}$$

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$$x_1 : C_1^{\textcolor{brown}{I}}, \dots, x_n : C_n^{\textcolor{brown}{I}} \vdash t : A \quad , I \in \mathcal{S}$$

Introduction: Coeffects and B_S LL

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B_S LL logics [BrGaMaZd2013] [GhSm2013]

$$\text{(types)} \quad A, B, C := \alpha \mid A \otimes B \mid A \multimap B \mid A^{\textcolor{brown}{I}} \quad , \forall I \in \mathcal{S}$$

Introduction: The Results

State of the art:

A complex categorical
axiomatisation

The bounded exponential situation
[BrGaMaZd2013]:
parametrisation of a linear category

No existing
concrete model

Our contributions:

The stratification

linear category



bounded exponential situation

A class of concrete models

A relational model for $B_S LL$
(for any S).

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2) Examples

Categorical semantics

1) Bounded exponential situation [Brunel&al]

2) Stratification of linear categories

Concrete semantics

1) Stratifying the relational model

2) Stratifying non-free exponential

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Formalisation of B_SLL

Ordered semiring ($|\mathcal{S}|, +, 0, *, 1, \leq$)

- $+$ and $*$ are associative
- $+$ is commutative and distribute over $*$
- 0 is neutral for $+$ and 1 is neutral for $*$
- $+$ and $*$ are monotone for \leq .

Examples

- ($\text{Bool}, \vee, \text{ff}, \wedge, \text{tt}, \{\text{ff} \leq \text{tt}\}$)
 ($\mathbb{N}, +_{\mathbb{N}}, 0_{\mathbb{N}}, *_{\mathbb{N}}, 1_{\mathbb{N}}, \leq_{\mathbb{N}}$)
 ($\mathbb{R}^+, +_{\mathbb{R}}, 0_{\mathbb{R}}, *_{\mathbb{R}}, 1_{\mathbb{R}}, \leq_{\mathbb{R}}$)
 ($\mathbb{N}_{-\infty}, \max, -\infty, +, 0, \leq$)

Formulas and Sequents $\Gamma \vdash A$

(types) $A, B, C := \alpha \mid A \otimes B \mid A \multimap B \mid A^I \quad , \forall I \in \mathcal{S}$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma, A^0 \vdash B} \text{ Weak} \quad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, A^1 \vdash B} \text{ Der} \quad \frac{\Gamma, A^I, A^J \vdash B}{\Gamma, A^{I+J} \vdash B} \text{ Contr}$$

$$\frac{A_1^{\textcolor{brown}{I}_1}, \dots, A_n^{\textcolor{brown}{I}_n} \vdash B}{A_1^{\textcolor{brown}{I}_1 * \textcolor{brown}{J}}, \dots, A_n^{\textcolor{brown}{I}_n * \textcolor{brown}{J}} \vdash B^{\textcolor{brown}{J}}} \text{ J-Prom} \quad \frac{\Gamma, A^I \vdash B \quad \textcolor{brown}{J} \geq \textcolor{brown}{I}}{\Gamma, A^J \vdash B} \text{ SWL}$$

(plus IMML sequent rules)

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Brunel&al's categorical semantic

Ordered semiring \mathcal{S} as a bimonoidal category

The preordered dual category:

Objects: $I, J, K \in \mathcal{S}$ Morphisms: $\mathcal{S}[I, J]$ singleton if $I \geq J$

The sum and product are two monoidal products

Bounded exponential situation

- a symmetric monoidal category (model of IMLL) $(\mathcal{A}, \otimes, -\circ, \mathbf{1})$,
- a bifunctor: $(-)^\perp : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$
- 6 natural transformations:

$$p' : A^{I \perp \perp J} \Rightarrow (A^I)^J \quad d' : A^{\mathbf{1}} \Rightarrow A$$

$$c' : A^{I+J} \Rightarrow A^I \otimes A^J \quad w' : A^0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{1}$$

$$m' : A^I \otimes B^J \Rightarrow (A \otimes B)^{I+J} \quad n' : \mathbf{1} \Rightarrow \mathbf{1}^{\mathbf{1}}$$

- plus 20 commutative diagrams.

Stratifying models of LL into models of B_SLL

Stratification of a linear category \mathcal{A}

$$(-)^{\textcolor{brown}{\cdot}} : \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$\ell_{A,\textcolor{brown}{J}} : !A \Longrightarrow A^{\textcolor{brown}{J}}$$

Such that:

- $\ell_{A,J}$ is an **epimorphism** for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and $J \in \mathcal{S}$,
- plus 6 commuting diagrams

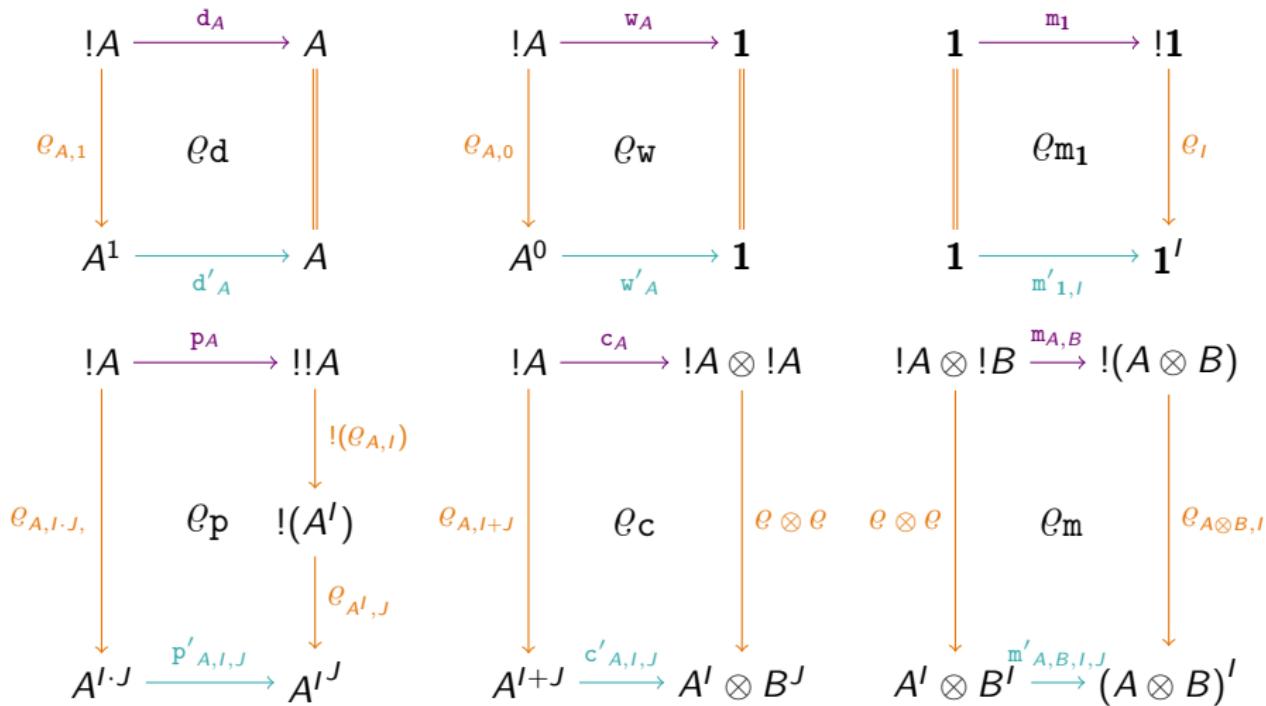
Def epi

$$\begin{aligned} A \xrightarrow{\text{epi}} B \xrightarrow{\phi} C &= A \xrightarrow{\text{epi}} B \xrightarrow{\psi} C \\ &\Rightarrow \\ &\phi = \psi \end{aligned}$$

Theorem

The stratification of a linear category yields a bounded exponential situation

Stratification diagrams



(d' , p' , w' , c' and m' are uniquely determined)

An example of required diagram

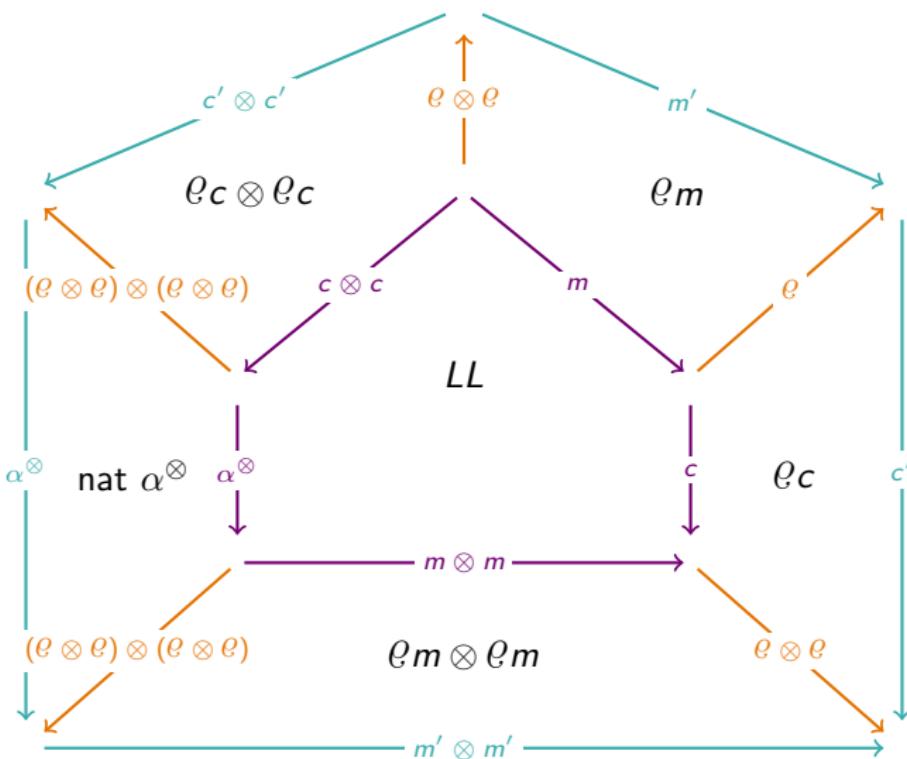


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The model Rel of LL

The category *Rel* : a model of IMLL

Objects: Sets

Morphisms: Relations

Exponential: $!A = \mathcal{M}_f(A)$

Semiring interpretation

$$[\![-]\!] : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$$

$I \leq J$ implies $[\![I]\!] \subseteq [\![J]\!]$,

$$[\![I]\!] \oplus [\![J]\!] \subseteq [\![I+J]\!], \quad \{0\} \subseteq [\![0_{\mathcal{S}}]\!],$$

$$[\![I]\!] \odot [\![J]\!] \subseteq [\![I*J]\!], \quad \{1\} \subseteq [\![1_{\mathcal{S}}]\!].$$

Rel : a model of B_{LL}

(given $[\![-]\!] : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$)

Bounded exponential:

$$A^J = \{[a_1, \dots, a_n] \in \mathcal{M}_f(A) \mid n \in [\![J]\!]\}$$

epi transformation:

$$\ell_{J,A} = \{(u, u) \mid u \in A^{[\![J]\!]}\}$$

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Rel : a model of B_{SL}LL

(given $[\![-]\!] : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$)

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$$A^J = \{[a_1, \dots, a_n] \in \mathcal{M}_f(A) \mid n \in [\![J]\!]\}$$

epi transformation:

$$\ell_{J,A} = \{(u, u) \mid u \in A^J\}$$

Exemples of semiring interpretations

$(\text{Bool}, \text{ff} \leq \text{tt})$

$$[\![\text{ff}]\!] := \{0\}, \quad [\![\text{tt}]\!] := \mathbb{N}$$

$$A^{\text{ff}} = \{[]\}$$

$$A^{\text{tt}} = !A$$

(Bool, id)

$$[\![\text{ff}]\!] := \{0\}, \quad [\![\text{tt}]\!] := [1, \infty[$$

$$A^{\text{ff}} = \{[]\}$$

$$A^{\text{tt}} = !A - \{[]\}$$

(\mathbb{N}, id)

$$[\![n]\!] := \{n\}$$

$$A^n = \{[a_1, \dots, a_n]\}$$

$(\mathbb{N}, \leq_{\mathbb{N}})$

$$[\![n]\!] := [0, n]$$

$$A^n = \{[a_1, \dots, a_m] \mid m \leq n\}$$

The model $\text{Rel}^{\mathcal{R}}$ of LL [Carraro&Al]

Multiplicity semiring \mathcal{R}

A semiring with coalgebraic constraints (associativity of additive splitting...)

$\text{Rel}^{\mathcal{R}}$: a model of ILL

Exponential: $!A = \mathcal{R}_f\langle A \rangle$

the set of finitely supported functions from A to \mathcal{R} .

(It is a generalization of $\text{Rel}^{\mathbb{N}}$ since $\mathcal{M}_f(A) = \mathbb{N}_f\langle A \rangle$.)

Interpretation $\llbracket - \rrbracket : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R})$

Similar to the interpretation in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$.

Universal interpretation

$\llbracket . \rrbracket : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M}_f(\mathcal{S}_*))$

$\text{Rel}^{\mathcal{R}}$: a model of $B_{\mathcal{S}}\text{LL}$

Bounded exponential: $A^J = \{u \in \mathcal{R}_f\langle A \rangle \mid \sum_{a \in A} u(a) \in \llbracket J \rrbracket\}$

epimorphism: $\ell_{J,A} = \{(u,u) \mid u \in A^J\}$

Theorems and conclusion

Stratification

Stratifying models of LL gives models of B_SLL .

Universal construction

Any bounded logic B_SLL has as model a stratification of $\text{REL}^{\mathcal{M}_f(\mathcal{S}_*)}$.

(but it may have other more accurate relational models)

The internal semirings $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ and $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R})$

More details in my thesis.

Examples and interest

Counting resources

N: if $t : A^n \multimap U$ then a CbNAM on $(t s)$ will evaluate at most n times the program s .

Poly: if t is typable then $(t s)$ has a polynomial head reduction on the size on s .

R⁺: if $t : A^r \multimap U$ then the expected value over the number of evaluations of s in the execution of $(t s)$ is at most r (in presence of probabilistic operations).

A more complicated example: Ghica&Smith's

$$[\text{red}\text{---grey}] + [\text{red}\text{---grey}, \text{grey}\text{---red}] = [\text{red}\text{---grey}, \text{grey}\text{---red}, \text{red}\text{---grey}]$$

$$[\text{red}\text{---grey}] * [\text{red}\text{---grey}, \text{grey}\text{---red}] = [\text{red}\text{---grey}, \text{grey}\text{---red}]$$

This computes the sequentially of an execution (with scheduling op).

A term $t : A[\text{---}, \text{---}] \multimap B$ will use its argument two times: once during the first third of the execution time and once during the last third.

The operations \oplus and \odot

The cs-semiring $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$

$$p \oplus q = \{m + n \mid \forall m \in p, \forall n \in q\}$$

$$p \odot q = \{n_1 + \dots + n_m \mid \forall m \in p, \forall n_1, \dots, n_m \in q\}$$

Not a full semiring

$$(\{1\} \oplus \{1\}) \odot \{1, 2\} = \{2, 4\}, \quad (\{1\} \odot \{1, 2\}) \oplus (\{1\} \odot \{1, 2\}) = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

The cs-semiring $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R})$

$$\alpha \oplus \beta := \{p + q \mid p \in \alpha, q \in \beta\},$$

$$\alpha \odot \beta := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^h p_i \cdot q_i \mid h \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^h q_i \in \beta, \forall i \leq h, p_i \in \alpha \right\}.$$

Multiplicity [Carraro&Al]

A semiring \mathcal{R} has multiplicities if

(MS1) it is positive: $p+q = 0 \Rightarrow p = q = 0$

(MS2) it is discreet: $p+q = 1 \Rightarrow p = 0$ or $q = 0$

(MS3) it has additive splitting properties.

$$p_1 + q_1 = p_2 + q_2 \Rightarrow \exists (r_{ij})_{1 \leq i,j \leq 2}, p_i = r_{i1} + r_{i2}, q_j = r_{1j} + r_{2j}.$$

(MS4) it has multiplicative k-ary splitting property:

$$q_1 + q_2 = rp \Rightarrow \exists k, r_1, \dots, r_k, p_{1,1}, \dots, p_{1,k}, p_{2,1}, \dots, p_{2,k},$$

$$r = \sum_{j \leq k} r_j, q_i = \sum_{j \leq k} r_j p_{i,j}, \forall j \leq k, p = p_{1,j} + p_{2,j}$$

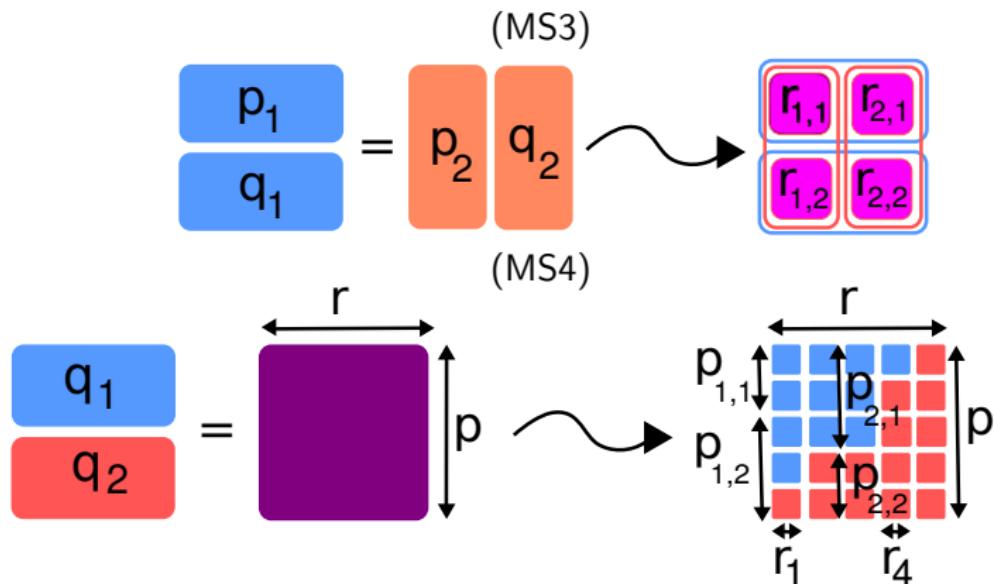
Examples

- \mathbb{N}
- $\bar{\mathbb{N}}$
- $\mathcal{M}_f(\mathbb{M})$
- $Poly/(x^2=0)$

\mathcal{R} morally behave like \mathbb{N}

- \mathcal{R} contain \mathbb{N} as sub semiring
- The sum in \mathcal{R} is the one of \mathbb{N}

Multiplicity [Carraro&Al]



The model $\text{Rel}^{\mathcal{R}}$ of LL [Carraro&Al]

Definition of $\mathcal{R}_f\langle A \rangle$

Given a semiring \mathcal{R} and a set A , the space of functions $f : A \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ of **finite support** is denoted $\mathcal{R}_f\langle A \rangle$. It is a semimodule over \mathcal{R} with:

- A commutative sum: $(f+g)(x) = f(x)+g(x)$
- An external product: $(I \cdot f)(x) = I \cdot f(x)$

$\text{Re}^{\mathcal{R}}$: a model of MELL

Exponential: $!A = \mathcal{R}_f\langle A \rangle$

$$\delta_A = \{(u, V) \mid V \in !!A, u = \sum_{v \in !A} V(v) \cdot v\} \quad \epsilon_A = \{([1 \cdot a], a) \mid a \in A\}$$

$$c_A = \{(u, (v, w) \mid u = v + w \in !A\} \quad w_A = \{([], *)\} \quad n = \{(*, [J \cdot *]) \mid J \in \mathcal{R}\}$$

$$m_{A,B} = \{((u, v), w) \mid \forall a, u(a) = \sum_{b \in B} w(a, b), \forall b, v(b) = \sum_{a \in A} w(a, b)\}$$

The semiring $\mathcal{M}_f(\mathbb{M})$

Semiring $\mathcal{M}_f(\mathbb{M})$

Given a monoid \mathbb{M} , $\mathcal{M}_f(\mathbb{M})$ is a semiring with:

- A commutative sum:
 $(f+g)(x) = f(x)+g(x)$
- A product (Dirichlet convolution):

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = \sum_{\substack{y,z \\ x=y \cdot z}} f(y) \cdot g(z)$$

Example of such semirings

- $\mathbb{N} = \mathcal{M}_f(\texttt{Bool})$
- Ghica's $\mathcal{M}_f(Aff_1^c)$
- $\texttt{Poly} = \mathcal{M}_f(\mathbb{N}_+)$

$\mathcal{M}_f(\mathbb{M})$ is a multiplicity semiring

Stratifying $Rel^{\mathcal{M}_f(\mathcal{S}_*)}$ into a model of B_SLL

$$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : \begin{cases} \mathcal{S} & \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_f(\mathcal{S}_*) \\ \textcolor{brown}{J} & \mapsto \left\{ [\textcolor{brown}{K}_1, \dots, \textcolor{brown}{K}_n] \mid \sum_i \textcolor{brown}{K}_i \leq \textcolor{brown}{J} \right\} \end{cases}$$