

Languages and Systems for Global Computing

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Concurrency theory

- concurrent programs are always **difficult** to understand
- concurrency theory (1978 → 1992) is an **elegant** theory, mainly interested by non-distributed systems
- distributed systems are **asynchronous** (no output guards, no broadcasts)
- **routing** is important in distributed systems
- **failure detection** has to be handled

Concurrency, Locality and Mobility

- π -calculus is a calculus for **reconfigurable** (extendible) communicating systems, named “mobile processes”.
- its variants make **localization** more explicit: distributed Join calculus, distributed π -calculus, π_1 -calculus, etc
- the calculus of Mobile Ambients has all its synchronization based on localization.

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Goals

- global computing can be used to **access** and **synchronize large** data, to access **large** computing resources, to **customize** groupware environments.
- global computing \Rightarrow **scalability** and **decentralized** systems.
- global computing is a very (too?) ambitious project
- basic theory: concurrent and localized objects, extendible languages and systems, security, etc
- engineering: compiling for several run-times, inter-pointer analysis, distributed garbage collection, etc
- reality and vaporware: Java, .Net, peer-to-peer, etc

Already existing

- agents in AI
- distributed systems
- theory of concurrency: CSP, CCS, π -calculus

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From π -calculus to Join calculus (1/3)

Suppose we have:

- one sender on location s communicates on channel x ,
- several receivers on locations a and b wait for data on channel x ,

Then which routing strategy?

- sending one of them, but fairness?
- sending both \Rightarrow distributed consensus between sender s and receivers a and b .
- protocol for atomic broadcast?

\Rightarrow receivers are **uniquely** located (per channel name)

\equiv point-to-point **one-way** communications from senders to channel managers

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From π -calculus to Join calculus (2/3)

Extra problems

- if x -channel manager dies, where to send a message for x ?
⇒ channel managers are always alive \equiv **permanent** receivers
- in CCS/ π -calculus, synchronization achieved by consumption of receivers, E.g. a lock is a channel without receiver during the critical section.
- permanent receivers \Rightarrow synchronization achieved by waiting for several messages on several channels.

receivers are guards **joining** several messages
(as for Petri nets)

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The Join-Calculus Language, release 1.05

See [Fournet, Gonthier, Maranget]

ML style (1/2)

```
# let x = 1 ;; Type inference
val x: int
# let y = x+1 ;;
val y: int
# do print(x); print(y) Synchronous expr.
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# let id(x) = reply x ;; Polymorphism
val id:  $\langle\alpha\rangle \rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle$ 
# do print(id(1)); print_string (id("hello"))
1hello
# let succ(x) = reply x+1 ;;
val succ:  $\langle\text{int}\rangle \rightarrow \langle\text{int}\rangle$ 
# let s = id (succ) ;;
val s:  $\langle\text{int}\rangle \rightarrow \langle\text{int}\rangle$ 
# spawn echo(1) Asynchronous expr.
# let e = id (echo)
val e:  $\langle\text{int}\rangle$ 
```

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From π -calculus to Join calculus (3/3)

Caveat

- remote procedure calls are nearly transparent [B. Nelson]
- RPCs \rightarrow big success for programming
- remote synchronization should also be quasi transparent [Magic Cap]
- \Rightarrow local and remote communication follow the same schemes.

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ML style (2/2)

```
# let f(x,y) = reply x+y, x-y ;; Tuples
val f:  $\langle\text{int} \times \text{int}\rangle \rightarrow \langle\text{int} \times \text{int}\rangle$ 

# let fib(n) = Recursive let
  if x <= 1 then { reply 1 }
  else { reply fib (n-1) + fib (n-2)}
val fib:  $\langle\text{int}\rangle \rightarrow \langle\text{int}\rangle$ 

# let twice (f) = High-order
  let r(x) = reply f(f(x)) in
  reply r
val twice:  $\langle\langle\alpha\rangle \rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle\rangle \rightarrow \langle\langle\alpha\rangle \rightarrow \langle\alpha\rangle\rangle$ 
```

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Concurrency

```
spawn echo (1) | echo (2) Non determinism
```

```
let fruit (f) | cake (c) = Synchronization
```

```
{print_string(f ^ "_" ^ c ^ "\n");}
```

```
val fruit: (string)
```

```
val cake: (string)
```

```
spawn fruit ("apple") | fruit ("blueberry") |
```

```
cake ("pie") | cake ("crumble")
```

```
apple pie
```

```
blueberry crumble or
```

```
blueberry pie
```

```
apple crumble or ...
```

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Locks

```
# let new_lock () =  
  let free() | lock() = reply to lock  
  and unlock() = free() | reply to unlock in  
  free() | reply lock, unlock  
val new_lock: ( ) → (( ) → ( ) × ( ) → ( ))  
# spawn ... lock(); ... ; unlock(); ...
```

Barriers

```
# let join1 () | join2 () = reply to join1  
  | reply to join2  
# spawn ... join1 (); player1 (); ...  
  | ... join2 (); player2 (); ...
```

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Local definitions

```
let count(n) | inc() = count(n+1) | reply to inc
```

```
and count(n) | get() = count(n) | reply n to get
```

```
val count: (int)
```

```
val inc: ( ) → ( )
```

```
val get: ( ) → (int)
```

```
let new_counter () = Scope extrusion
```

```
let count(n) | inc() = count(n+1) | reply to inc
```

```
and count(n) | get() = count(n) | reply n to get
```

```
in count (0) | reply inc,get
```

```
val new_counter: ( ) → (( ) → ( ) * ( ) → ((int)))
```

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Full-duplex channels

```
# let new_channel () = Asynchronous ch.
```

```
let send(x) | receive() = reply x to receive in  
reply send, receive
```

```
val new_channel: ( ) → ((α) × ( ) → (α))
```

```
# let new_schannel () = Synchronous ch.
```

```
let send(x) | receive() = reply x to receive  
  | reply to send in
```

```
reply send, receive
```

```
val new_schannel: ( ) → ((α) → ( ) × ( ) → (α))
```

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Distribution

```
let new_cell_d () = Cell server
  let get() | some(x) = none() | reply x to get
  and put(x) | none() = some(x) | reply to put in
  none() | reply get, put

do ns.register ("cell_d", new_cell_d)
```

```
let new_cell_d = ns.lookup ("cell_d") ;; Cell client
```

```
let read, write = new_cell_d() do (
  write ("world");
  write ("hello," ^ read());
  print_string (read());
  print_newline()
) ;;
```

Checking types in name service ? \leftrightarrow typed marshalling ?

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Distribution and mobility (2/2)

```
# let new_cell_mlog (a) = Cell server
  let log (s) = print_string ("cell" ^ s ^ "\n"); reply to log in
  loc applet
  with get() | some(x) = log ("is empty");
  none() | reply x to get
  and put(x) | none() = log ("contains" ^ x);
  some(x) | reply to put in

  init go(a); none()
  end in
  reply get, put
```

```
# do ns.register ("cell", new_cell)
```

```
# let new_cell_mlog = ns.lookup ("cell") ;; Cell client
```

```
# loc user
  init
  let read, write = new_cell_mlog(user) in {
    write ("world");
    write ("hello," ^ read());
    print_string (read());
  }
  end
```

log keeps on server side.

Distribution and mobility (1/2)

```
let new_cell_m (a) = Cell server
  loc applet
  with get() | some(x) = none() | reply x to get
  and put(x) | none() = some(x) | reply to put in
  init go(a); none()
  end in
  reply get, put
```

```
do ns.register ("cell_m", new_cell_m)
```

```
let new_cell_m = ns.lookup ("cell") Cell client
```

```
loc user
  init
  let read, write = new_cell_m(user) in {
    write ("world");
    write ("hello," ^ read());
    print_string (read());
    print_newline();
  }
  end
```

, applet, user are locations. Subjective moves.

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The join-calculus

$P, Q ::=$		processes
	$x\langle\tilde{v}\rangle$	sending \tilde{v} on x
	$\text{def } D \text{ in } P$	(rec) definition of D in P
	$P \mid Q$	parallel composition
	$\mathbf{0}$	empty process
$D, E ::=$		definitions
	$J \triangleright P$	elementary clause
	$D \wedge E$	simultaneous definitions
	\mathbf{T}	empty definition
$J, J' ::=$		join-patterns
	$x\langle\tilde{v}\rangle$	receiving \tilde{v} on x
	$J \mid J'$	composed patterns

x, v_1, v_2, \dots **defined and receiving variables**

Defined variables are bound in $\text{def } D \text{ in } P$

Receiving variables are bound in $J \triangleright P$

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Free and bound variables

bound var		free var		
$\mathbf{fv}(0)$	$= \emptyset$	$\mathbf{fv}(0)$	$= \emptyset$	Processes
$\mathbf{fv}(D \wedge D')$	$= \mathbf{dv}(D) \cup \mathbf{dv}(D')$	$\mathbf{fv}(P P')$	$= \mathbf{fv}(P) \cup \mathbf{fv}(P')$	
$\mathbf{fv}(J \triangleright P)$	$= \mathbf{dv}(J)$	$\mathbf{fv}(x\langle v \rangle)$	$= \{x\} \cup \{u \in \tilde{v}\}$	
$\mathbf{fv}(J J')$	$= \mathbf{dv}(J) \cup \mathbf{dv}(J')$	$\mathbf{fv}(\text{def } D \text{ in } P)$	$= (\mathbf{fv}(P) \cup \mathbf{fv}(D)) - \mathbf{dv}(D)$	
$\mathbf{fv}(x\langle \tilde{v} \rangle)$	$= \{x\}$	$\mathbf{fv}(a[D : P])$	$= \{a\} \cup \mathbf{fv}(D) \cup \mathbf{fv}(P)$	
$\mathbf{fv}(D : P)$	$= \{a\} \uplus \mathbf{dv}(D)$	$\mathbf{fv}(go\langle a, \kappa \rangle)$	$= \{a, \kappa\}$	
giving var				
$\mathbf{fv}(J')$	$= \mathbf{rv}(J) \uplus \mathbf{rv}(J')$	$\mathbf{fv}(\mathbf{T})$	$= \emptyset$	Defs
$\mathbf{fv}(x\langle \tilde{v} \rangle)$	$= \{u \in \tilde{v}\}$	$\mathbf{fv}(D \wedge D')$	$= \mathbf{fv}(D) \cup \mathbf{fv}(D')$	
		$\mathbf{fv}(J \triangleright P)$	$= \mathbf{dv}(J) \cup (\mathbf{fv}(P) - \mathbf{rv}(J))$	

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Structural equivalence and calculus (2/2)

Monotony

$$\begin{aligned}
 P =_{\alpha} Q &\implies P \equiv Q \\
 P \equiv Q &\implies P | R \equiv Q | R \\
 P \equiv Q &\implies J \triangleright P \equiv J \triangleright Q \\
 D \equiv D', P \equiv Q &\implies \text{def } D \text{ in } P \equiv \text{def } D' \text{ in } Q
 \end{aligned}$$

Reduction rules

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{def } D \wedge J \triangleright P \text{ in } J\sigma | Q &\rightarrow \text{def } D \wedge J \triangleright P \text{ in } P\sigma | Q \\
 P \equiv R \rightarrow S \equiv Q &\implies P \rightarrow Q
 \end{aligned}$$

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Structural equivalence and calculus (1/2)

Monoidal rules

$$\begin{aligned}
 P | Q &\equiv Q | P \\
 (P | Q) | R &\equiv P | (Q | R) \\
 P | \mathbf{0} &\equiv P \\
 D \wedge D' &\equiv D' \wedge D \\
 (D \wedge D') \wedge D'' &\equiv D \wedge (D' \wedge D'') \\
 D \wedge \mathbf{T} &\equiv D
 \end{aligned}$$

Binding rules

$$\begin{aligned}
 P | \text{def } D \text{ in } Q &\equiv \text{def } D \text{ in } P | Q & \mathbf{fv}(P) \cap \mathbf{dv}(D) = \emptyset \\
 \text{def } D \text{ in } \text{def } D' \text{ in } P &\equiv \text{def } D \wedge D' \text{ in } P & \text{similar} \\
 \text{def } \mathbf{T} \text{ in } P &\equiv P
 \end{aligned}$$

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Join-Calculus wrt other calculi (1/2)

wrt the π -calculus [Milner, Parrow, Walker]

- one-way channels
- fixed static set of receptors per channel
- permanent definitions
- JC is a subset of the π -calculus easily implementable in a standard distributed environment (Unix/WinXXX). No need for distributed-consensus protocols (Isis-like).
- Simple failures. Channel and receptors fail at same time (permanent failure model)

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Join-Calculus wrt other calculi (2/2)

wrt Ambients [Cardelli, Gordon]

- lexically scoped
- communication and migration are orthogonal
- JC = communication, Ambients = administration
- Ambients good for security

wrt π 1-calculus [Amadio]

- pi-one relies on a condition on types
- JC based on its syntax
- quasi identical

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Join-Calculus with migrations

$$P, Q ::= \dots | go\langle a, \kappa \rangle$$

current location becomes a sublocation of a , then send a trigger on channel κ

Remarks: **hierarchy**

- a location moves with its sublocations
- if a goes to b , then b must not be a sublocation of a . Syntactic check at compile time (**move lock** freeness).

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Join-Calculus with locations

$$D, E ::= \dots | a[D : P]$$

a location

condition: **scopes and linearity**

- the scope of a in $a[D : P]$ delimited by the enclosing `def` statement
- a location only defined once, e.g. the following definition is illegal

$$\text{def } a[D : P] \wedge a[E : Q] \triangleright R \text{ in } S$$

- a defined name appears in the join-patterns of a unique location, e.g. the following definition is illegal

$$\text{def } a[x\langle u \rangle \triangleright P : Q] \wedge b[x\langle v \rangle \triangleright R : S] \text{ in } T$$

Join-Calculus and Failures

- permanent failures
- a location fails with its sublocations
- emission or moves from dead sites are impossible
- sending to or moves to dead sites are possible
- failure detection impossible in an asynchronous world [Fisher, Lynch, Paterson], [Chandra, Toueg]
- a trace-semantics equivalent implementation is feasible
- positive information about failures in practice.
- only suicides presently implemented (next version with asynchronous failures ?)
- failures of channels \neq failures of sites

Failures are a big and large problem \leftrightarrow Distributed algorithms?
 \leftrightarrow distributed operating systems ?

Failures should be part of semantics of languages.

Jocaml (1/3)

Interface with the outside world

```
let agent = ref 0 ;;

let def register_me (loc, name, (args:string list)) =
  reply () |
  let name = incr agent; Printf.sprintf
    "%s %d" (match args with [name] -> name | _ -> "Agent") !agent in
  let name =
    match args with
    | s :: l -> s
    | [] -> name in
  let name = if String.length(name) > 8 then String.sub name 0 8
    else name in
  let job, kill = make_comp (loc) in
    next (name, job, kill) ;;

let _ =
  Ns.register !ns_name register_me (vartype:
    (Join.location * string * string list -> unit) metatype);
  Join.server () ;;
;
```

Jocaml (3/3)

```
let ww = 6 and hh = 6 and let w = size_x () / ww and h = size_y () / hh
```

```
let def s!(n,m) | next!(name,job,kill) =
  let w = min w (sx-n) and h = min h (sy-m) in
  print_name (n,m,w,h,name,black) ;
  let def finished r | mutex! () =
    draw_square (name,n,m,w,h,r); job_done ();
    next(name,job,kill) | reply
    or restart () | mutex! () = s(n,m) | reply
  in
  mutex () |
  loc boss do {
    { Join.fail job; restart (); Join.halt (); } |
    { Thread.delay 15.0; restart (); Join.halt (); } |
    let r = job (n/pixel,m/pixel,w/pixel,h/pixel) in
      print_string "job done"; print_newline ();
      finished r;
      Join.halt ();
    }
  }
or killAll! () | next! (name,job,kill) = killAll() | kill()
and counter! n | job_done () =
  { if ww*hh = n+1 then killAll () else counter (n+1) } | reply ()
```

Then go!

Jocaml (2/3)

```
let _ =
  spawn { counter 0 };
  for i = ww - 1 downto 0 do
    for j = hh - 1 downto 0 do
      spawn { s(i*w,j*w) }
    done
  done ;;

let def make_comp (there) =
  let loc mandel [Quad;Calc]
  def square (i0,j0,w,h) =
    let r = Quad.empty w h limit in
    for i = 0 to w - 1 do
      for j = 0 to h - 1 do
        ...
        Quad.set r i j m
      done
    done;
  reply r to square
and kill! () = Join.kill Join.here;
do { Join.go there } in
reply (square, kill)
```

Join Research (1/2)

- semantics of equivalence [Fournet, Gonthier]
- labeled transition systems (open JC) [Boreale, Fournet, Laneve]
- semantics of security [Abadi, Fournet, Gonthier]
- types and interference [Conchon, Pottier]
- dynamic resources [Schmitt]
- implementation JC 1.05 [Fournet, Maranget]
- implementation Jocaml [Fournet, le Fessant, Schmitt]
- compiling join patterns [le Fessant, Maranget]
- distributed runtime (GC) [Fournet, le Fessant]
- control of communication and migration, the M-calculus [Schmitt, Stefani]
- coding of pi-calculus and Ambients [Fournet, Lévy, Schmitt]
- distributed objects [Fournet, Laneve, Maranget, Qin, Rémy]

Join Research (2/2)

- functional nets [Odersky]
- typed marshalling [Leifer, Peskine, Sewell, Wansbrough]
- Petri nets and JC [Bruni, Montanari, Sassone]
- Distributed patterns [Bruni, Montanari]
- Symmetric run-times (P2P) *To be done!* . . . ML-Donkey [le Fessant]

see <http://join.inria.fr>

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Conclusion and Future work

- usefulness of mobility
 - **Missing the Global Computing Fibonacci**
 - worldwide computing
 - customization of groupware applications
 - extendible systems, hot restart
 - distributed games
- in Jocaml: games, mobile editor, hevea
- reconsidering compilation problems
- locality and interference analysis
- connection with security
- correct handling of failures
- mastering Jocaml releases

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