

# A resource aware picalculus

(work in progress)

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TCD, Ireland

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# Outline

Introduction

The language  $\text{Pi}_{\text{exc}}$

Examples

Amortised weighted bisimulations

Conclusions

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# Resource aware processes

- ▶ processes:  $P, Q$ , etc provide and use resources
- ▶ environments:  $\Gamma, \Delta$ , etc: records resource costs/funding/usage
- ▶ reductions:  $\Gamma \triangleright P \longrightarrow \Delta \triangleright Q$

## Behavioural theory

$\Gamma \triangleright P \sqsubseteq_{\text{cost}} \Delta \triangleright Q$  means:

- ▶  $\Gamma \triangleright P$  and  $\Delta \triangleright Q$  exhibit the same behaviour
- ▶  $\Delta \triangleright Q$  is at least as **efficient** as  $\Gamma \triangleright P$  hopefully more

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# Language $\text{Pi}_{\text{exc}}$

- ▶ channels interpreted as resources
- ▶ resources require funding
- ▶ funding provided by **owners**
  - ▶ it costs to use resources
  - ▶ it costs to provide resources
  - ▶ provider may profit
- ▶ code runs under (financial) responsibility of owners
- ▶ interaction with resources paid for by code's owner

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# Language Pi<sub>exc</sub>

$M, N ::=$

$[T]_o$  Owned code  
 $M \mid N$  Composition  
 $(\text{new } r : R)M$  Scoped resource  
 $0$  Identity

$T, U ::=$

$u?(x).T$  Provide resource  $u$   
 $u!\langle v \rangle.T$  Use resource  $u$   
 $\text{if } u = v \text{ then } T \text{ else } U$  Matching  
 $(\text{new } r : R)T$  Resource creation  
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fixed finite set of owners: Own

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fixed finite set of owners:  $\text{Own}$

# Cost environment $\Gamma$

## Keeps control of accounts

- ▶ funds available to each owner:  $\Gamma^o : \text{Own} \rightarrow K$
- ▶ cost of resources:
  - ▶ usage:  $\Gamma^u : \text{Chan} \rightarrow K$
  - ▶ provision:  $\Gamma^p : \text{Chan} \rightarrow K$
- ▶ record of expenditure:  $\Gamma^{\text{rec}} \in K$

Resource charging:  $\Gamma \xrightarrow{(u,a,p)} \Delta$

whenever

- ▶ owner  $u$  can afford to use  $a$
- ▶ owner  $p$  can afford to provide  $a$
- ▶  $\Delta$  reflects exchange of funds
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# Reduction semantics

Novel rule:

$$\frac{\text{(R-COMM)} \quad \Gamma \frac{(u, a, p)}{\rightarrow} \Delta}{\Gamma \triangleright [a!\langle v \rangle . Q]_u \mid [a?(x) . P]_p \longrightarrow \Delta \triangleright [Q \mid P\{v/x\}]_p}$$

Standard rules:

▶ 
$$\frac{\text{(R-STRUCT)} \quad M \equiv M', \Gamma \triangleright M \longrightarrow \Delta \triangleright N, N \equiv N'}{\Gamma \triangleright M' \longrightarrow \Delta \triangleright N'}$$

▶ 
$$\text{(R-SPLIT)} \quad \Gamma \triangleright [M \mid N]_o \longrightarrow \Gamma \triangleright [M]_o \mid [N]_o$$

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Two owners: **pub** and **lib**

$$\text{Sys} \Leftarrow ( [\text{Reader}]_{\text{pub}} \mid [\text{Library} \mid \text{Store}]_{\text{lib}} )$$

$$\text{Reader} \Leftarrow \text{rec } R. \text{goLib?}(\text{name}).(\text{new } r) \text{reqR!}\langle r, \text{name} \rangle. \\ r?(b). \text{goHome!}\langle b \rangle. R$$

$$\text{Library} \Leftarrow \text{rec } L. \text{reqR?}(y, z). y!\langle \text{book}(z) \rangle. L \\ \oplus (\text{new } r) \text{reqS!}\langle r, z \rangle. r?(b). y!\langle b \rangle. L$$

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- ▶ Two owners: pub and lib
- ▶ Four resources:  $\text{goLib}$ ,  $\text{reqR}$ ,  $\text{reqS}$ ,  $\text{goHome}$

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# Costing library facilities

Local v central provision:

Compare behaviour of

- ▶  $\Gamma_{\text{local}} \triangleright \text{Sys}$
- ▶  $\Gamma_{\text{central}} \triangleright \text{Sys}$

Costings:

- ▶ usage free
- ▶ provision:

$$\Gamma_{\text{local}}^U(-) = \Gamma_{\text{central}}^U(-) = 0$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{local}}^P(-) = \Gamma_{\text{central}}^P(-) \text{ given by:}$$

	local	central
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# Publishing

Three owners:

- ▶ publisher  $p$
- ▶ news provider  $n$
- ▶ advertising agency  $a$

$$PA \Leftarrow [P]_p \mid [N]_n \mid [A]_a$$

where

$$P \Leftarrow \text{rec } P. (\text{new } r_1)\text{news!}\langle r_1\rangle(\text{new } r_2)\text{adv!}\langle r_2\rangle. \\ r_1?(n).r_2?(d).\text{publish?}(z)z!\langle n, d\rangle.P$$

$$N \Leftarrow \text{rec } N. \text{news?}(r)(\text{new } n)r!\langle n\rangle.N$$

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## Publishing with kickbacks

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records profit/loss for  $p$

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# Weighted labelled transition systems

$\langle S, \text{Act}_\tau, W, \longrightarrow \rangle$

- ▶  $S$  - states
- ▶  $W$  - weights positive, negative integers
- ▶  $\longrightarrow \subseteq S \times \text{Act}_\tau \times W \times S$

Weights:

- ▶  $s \xrightarrow{\mu}_w s'$  : weight of action is  $w$
- ▶  $w$ : interpreted as cost
- ▶  $w$ : or interpreted as profit/loss

Weights can vary:

- ▶  $s \xrightarrow{\tau}_{10} s_1$
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- ▶  $S$  - states
- ▶  $W$  - weights positive, negative integers
- ▶  $\longrightarrow \subseteq S \times \text{Act}_\tau \times W \times S$

## Weights:

- ▶  $s \xrightarrow{\mu}_w s'$  : weight of action is  $w$
- ▶  $w$ : interpreted as cost
- ▶  $w$ : or interpreted as **profit/loss**

## Weights can vary:

- ▶  $s \xrightarrow{\tau}_{10} s_1$
- ▶  $s \xrightarrow{\tau}_{-5} s_2$

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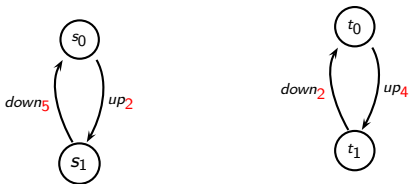
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# Amortisation

Kumar and Kiehn



## Intuition:

- ▶  $t_0$  and  $s_0$  have same extensional behaviour
- ▶  $t_0$  is *better* than  $s_0$        $t_0$  is *lighter* than  $s_0$
- ▶ extra weight of *up* more than compensated by the relative weight of *down*

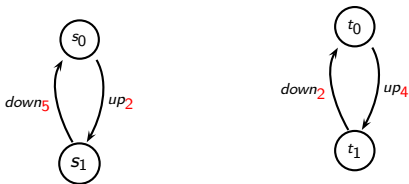
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$$s_0 \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^2 t_0$$

process  $t_0$  given an initial boost of 2

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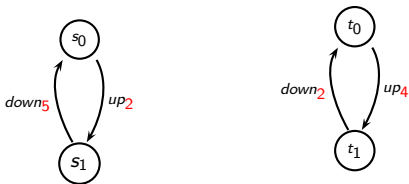
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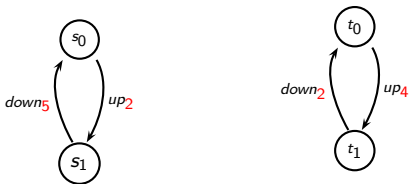
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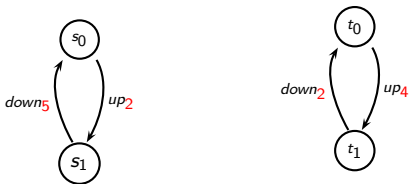
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# Amortised weighted bisimulations

$s \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^k t$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , is the *largest* family of relations satisfying:

- ▶  $s \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^k t$ ,  $s \xrightarrow{\mu}_w s'$  implies  $t \xrightarrow{\mu}_v t'$  such that  $s' \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^{(k+w-v)} t'$
- ▶  $s \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^k t$ ,  $t \xrightarrow{\mu}_v t'$  implies .....

## Properties

- ▶  $\sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^k$  is reflexive
- ▶  $s_1 \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^m s_2$ ,  $s_2 \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^n s_3$  implies  $s_1 \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^{(m+n)} s_3$
- ▶  $s_1 \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^m s_2$  implies  $s_1 \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^n s_2$  whenever  $m \leq n$ .

# Application to $\text{Pi}_{\text{exc}}$

## Step 1:

concrete LTS semantics

- ▶  $(\Gamma \triangleright M) \xrightarrow{\mu} (\Delta \triangleright N)$
- ▶  $\mu$  being  $\tau$ ,  $(u, \text{input}, p)$  or  $(u, \text{output}, p)$

## Step 2:

abstract LTS semantics

- ▶ Add costs:  $(\Gamma \triangleright M) \xrightarrow{\mu}_{w} (\Delta \triangleright N)$  where  $w = (\Delta^{\text{rec}} - \Gamma^{\text{rec}})$
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More actions required

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# concrete LTS of $\text{Pi}_{\text{exc}}$ nothing surprising

$$\frac{\Gamma \underline{(u,a,o)} \Delta}{\Gamma \triangleright [a?(x) P]_o \xrightarrow{(u,(b:\mathbb{R})a?b,o)} \Delta, b : \mathbb{R} \triangleright [P\{b/x\}]_o} \quad b \notin \text{dom}(\Gamma^c)$$

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$\Gamma$ : owner  $o$  has lots  
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$$(\Gamma_{\text{central}} \triangleright \text{Sys}_{\text{central}}) \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^2 (\Gamma_{\text{local}} \triangleright \text{Sys}_{\text{local}})$$

► Publishing:

$$(\Gamma \triangleright \text{PA}_K) \sqsubseteq_{\text{wgt}}^0 (\Gamma \triangleright \text{PA})$$

with constraints on  $\Gamma$

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The language  $\text{Pi}_{\text{exc}}$

Examples

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Conclusions

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- ▶ a behavioural theory:
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