

Abstract Process Categories

Wolfgang Jeltsch

TTÜ Küberneetika Instituut

Teooriapäevad Otepääl

2 February 2013

1 Introduction

2 Abstract process categories

3 Conclusions and further work

4 References

Functional reactive programming (FRP)

- extension of functional programming
- allows programmers to deal with temporal aspects in a declarative fashion
- two key features:
 - time-dependent type membership
 - temporal type constructors
- Curry–Howard correspondence to temporal logic:
 - time-dependent trueness
 - temporal operators

Categorical models of FRP

- ingredients:
 - totally ordered set (T, \leq) time scale
 - CCCC \mathcal{B} simple types and functions
- functor category \mathcal{B}^T models FRP types and FRP operations, with indices denoting inhabitation times:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \tau_1 \quad \longmapsto \quad A(t^\dagger) \quad \cdots \quad A(t^\ddagger) \\
 \downarrow \varphi \quad \longmapsto \quad f_{t^\dagger} \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow f_{t^\ddagger} \\
 \tau_2 \quad \longmapsto \quad B(t^\dagger) \quad \cdots \quad B(t^\ddagger)
 \end{array}$$

Temporal type constructors

- process type constructors modeled by functors \triangleright'' and \blacktriangleright'' :

$$(A \triangleright'' B)(t) = \prod_{t' \in (t, \infty)} \left(\left(\prod_{t'' \in (t, t')} A(t'') \right) \times B(t') \right)$$

$$(A \blacktriangleright'' B)(t) = (A \triangleright'' B)(t) + \prod_{t' \in (t, \infty)} A(t')$$

- variants that also deal with the present:

$$A \triangleright' B = A \times A \triangleright'' B \qquad A \triangleright B = B + A \triangleright' B$$

$$A \blacktriangleright' B = A \times A \blacktriangleright'' B \qquad A \blacktriangleright B = B + A \blacktriangleright' B$$

- behaviors and events as special processes:

$$\square' A = A \blacktriangleright'' 0 \qquad \square A = A \blacktriangleright' 0$$

$$\diamond' B = 1 \triangleright' B \qquad \diamond B = 1 \triangleright B$$

Topic of this talk

- axiomatically defined categorical semantics for this style of FRP
- road to this semantics:
 - ① categorical models of intuitionistic S4
(Kobayashi, 1997; Bierman and de Paiva, 2000)
 - ② temporal categories for FRP with behaviors and events
(Jeltsch, 2012)
 - ③ abstract process categories for FRP with arbitrary processes
(this talk)

1 Introduction

2 Abstract process categories

3 Conclusions and further work

4 References

Basic structure

- cartesian closed category \mathcal{C} with coproducts
- process functors:

$$\triangleright'', \blacktriangleright'' : \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

- unified process functor:

$$- \triangleright''_- - : \mathcal{C} \times \mathbf{2} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

- traditional process functors by specialization:

$$\triangleright'' = \triangleright''_0$$

$$\blacktriangleright'' = \triangleright''_1$$

- weakening as mapping:

$$\frac{w : 0 \rightarrow 1}{\triangleright''_w : \triangleright'' \rightarrow \blacktriangleright''}$$

Comonads and more

- three kinds of structures:

- comonads:

$$\varepsilon_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright'_W B \rightarrow A$$

$$\delta_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright'_W B \rightarrow (A \triangleright'_W B) \triangleright'_W B$$

- ideal comonads:

$$\delta'_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright''_W B \rightarrow (A \triangleright'_W B) \triangleright''_W B$$

- “real comonads”:

$$\nu_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright_W B \rightarrow (A \triangleright'_W B) \triangleright_W B$$

- derivation:

ideal comonads \rightarrow comonads \rightarrow “real comonads”

Monads and more

- three kinds of structures:

- monads:

$$\eta_{A,W,B} : B \rightarrow A \triangleright_W B$$

$$\mu_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright_W (A \triangleright_W B) \rightarrow A \triangleright_W B$$

- ideal monads:

$$\mu'_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright'_W (A \triangleright_W B) \rightarrow A \triangleright'_W B$$

- “fantastic monads”:

$$\mu''_{A,W,B} : A \triangleright''_W (A \triangleright_W B) \rightarrow A \triangleright''_W B$$

- derivation:

“fantastic monads” \rightarrow ideal monads \rightarrow monads

Merging

- natural transformation of the following type:

$$\begin{array}{c} A_1 \triangleright''_{W_1} B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright''_{W_2} B_2 \\ \downarrow \\ (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright''_{W_1 \times W_2} ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2)) \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned} (A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\ = \\ (B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright'_{W_2} B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright'_{W_1} B_1 \times B_2) \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- variants of merging for \triangleright' and \triangleright
- nullary version of merging with the following type:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright''_1 0$$

Merging

- natural transformation of the following type:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright''_{W_1} B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright''_{W_2} B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright''_{W_1 \times W_2} ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 & = \\
 & (B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright'_{W_2} B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright'_{W_1} B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- variants of merging for \triangleright' and \triangleright
- nullary version of merging with the following type:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright''_1 0$$

Merging

- natural transformation of the following type:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright''_{W_1} B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright''_{W_2} B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright''_{W_1 \times W_2} ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 &= \\
 &(B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright'_{W_2} B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright'_{W_1} B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- variants of merging for \triangleright' and \triangleright
- nullary version of merging with the following type:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright''_1 0$$

Merging

- natural transformation of the following type:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright''_{W_1} B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright''_{W_2} B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright''_{W_1 \times W_2} ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 & = \\
 & (B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright'_{W_2} B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright'_{W_1} B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is **minimum of W_1 and W_2**
- variants of merging for \triangleright' and \triangleright
- nullary version of merging with the following type:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright''_1 0$$

Merging

- natural transformation of the following type:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A_1 \triangleright''_{W_1} B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright''_{W_2} B_2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 (A_1 \times A_2) \triangleright''_{W_1 \times W_2} ((A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2))
 \end{array}$$

- definition of \odot :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_1, W_1, B_1) \odot (A_2, W_2, B_2) \\
 & = \\
 & (B_1 \times B_2) + (B_1 \times A_2 \triangleright'_{W_2} B_2) + (A_1 \triangleright'_{W_1} B_1 \times B_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

- $W_1 \times W_2$ is minimum of W_1 and W_2
- variants of merging for \triangleright' and \triangleright
- nullary version of merging with the following type:

$$1 \rightarrow 1 \triangleright''_1 0$$

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Abstract process categories
- 3 Conclusions and further work**
- 4 References

Conclusions and further work

- conclusions:
 - developed abstract process categories (APCs)
 - axiomatically defined categorical semantics for FRP with processes
 - generalize temporal categories (Jeltsch, 2012)
- further work:
 - extensions of APCs:
 - recursion
 - stateful objects
 - FRP implementation with API inspired by (extended versions of) APCs

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Abstract process categories
- 3 Conclusions and further work
- 4 References**

References



[Kobayashi, 1997]

Satoshi Kobayashi.

Monad as Modality.

Theoretical Computer Science, 175 (1):29–74, 1997.



[Bierman and de Paiva, 2000]

Gavin Bierman and Valeria de Paiva.

On an Intuitionistic Modal Logic.

Studia Logica, 65 (3):383–416, 2000.



[Jeltsch, 2012]

Wolfgang Jeltsch.

Towards a Common Categorical Semantics for Linear-Time
Temporal Logic and Functional Reactive Programming.

Electronic Notes in Theoretical Computer Science,
286:229–242, 2012.