

Concurrent Hyland-Ong Games

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Joint work with

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ENS Lyon

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University of Cambridge

Shonan meeting
Higher-Order Model-Checking
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What are Game Semantics?

Syntax-free operational semantics

*Programs denoted by their
executions:*

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$$(\mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$$

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Key points:

- *Syntactically: traversals*
- *Abstract machines*
- *Compositionality*

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Dynamic description of effects

Well-bracketing, innocence...

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Key points:

- *Definability and full abstraction,*
- *Characterisation of observational equivalence*
- *Algorithmic game semantics*

IPA and its sub-languages

Types.

$$A, B ::= \mathbb{B} \mid \mathbb{N} \mid A \rightarrow B \quad \text{PCF}$$

$$\quad \mid \text{com} \mid \text{ref} \quad \text{Idealized Algol}$$

$$\quad \mid \text{sem} \quad \text{Idealized Parallel Algol}$$

Terms.

$$M, N ::= x \mid M N \mid \lambda x. M \mid Y \quad \lambda Y\text{-calculus}$$

$$\quad \mid \text{tt} \mid \text{ff} \mid \text{if } M N_1 N_2$$

$$\quad \mid n \mid \text{succ } M \mid \text{pred } M \mid \text{iszero } M \quad \text{PCF}$$

$$\quad \mid \text{skip} \mid M; N$$

$$\quad \mid \text{newref } v := b \text{ in } M \mid M := N \mid !M$$

$$\quad \mid \text{mkvar } M N \quad \text{IA}$$

$$\quad \mid M \parallel N$$

$$\quad \mid \text{newsem } s \text{ in } M \mid \text{grab } M$$

$$\quad \mid \text{release } M \mid \text{mksem } M N \quad \text{IPA}$$

Standard typing rules and small-step call-by-name operational semantics.

This talk

Contents.

- New framework for Game Semantics based on event structures
- Causal / truly concurrent
- Illustrations on IPA and PCF

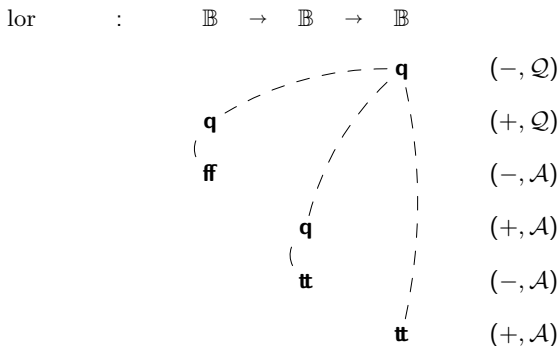
Outline

- 1 From plays to event structures
- 2 IPA
- 3 PCF (with a twist)

1. FROM PLAYS TO EVENT STRUCTURES

Hyland-Ong games and innocent strategies

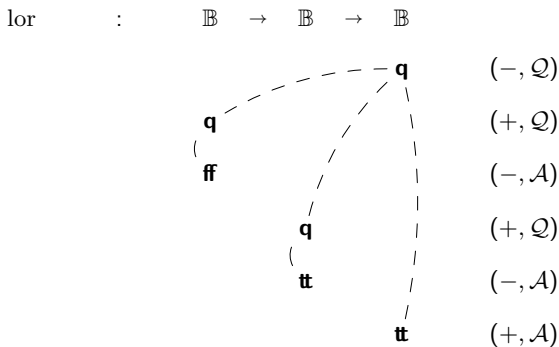
Hyland-Ong games represent programs by enumerating their **dialogues** with the environment:



- The dashed lines represent the **justification** relation, indicating the function/argument relationship.
- The play above is a **P-view**, meaning that Opponent always point to the previous move.
- **Innocent strategies** are certain **sets of P-views**.

Definability of innocent strategies: P-views are branches of terms

For instance, this P-view:



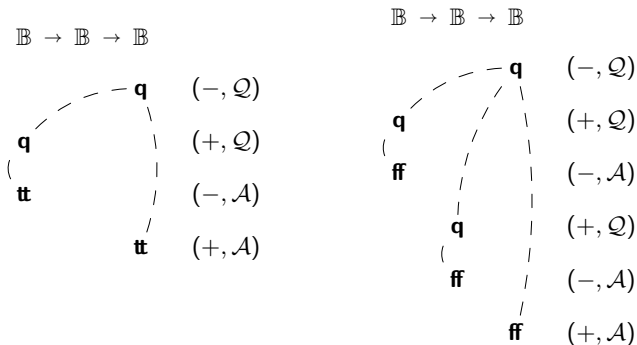
corresponds to the partial term:

$$\lambda b_1^{\mathbb{B}}. \lambda b_2^{\mathbb{B}}. \text{if } b_1 \text{ then } [\] \text{ else (if } b_2 \text{ then } \mathbf{tt} \text{ else } [\])$$

The holes $[\]$ appear where we have no information.

P-views and branches of terms

To fill in the holes, adjoin the two additional P-views:



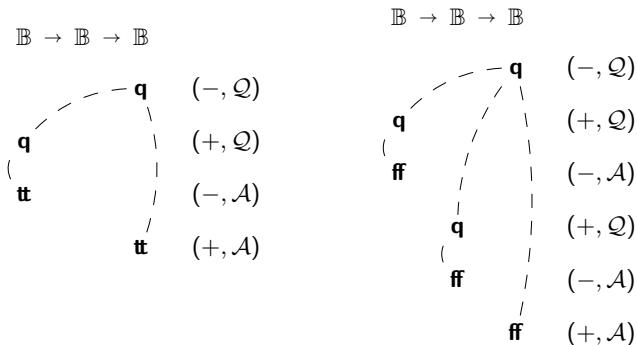
together, they form an **innocent strategy**, in total specifying the term:

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Composition and replication

Application is computed via **parallel interaction plus hiding**.

$$\mathbb{B} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathbb{B} \qquad \llbracket \lambda f^{\mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}}. \text{if } (f \mathbf{tt}) \text{ then } \mathbf{tt} \text{ else } \perp \rrbracket$$

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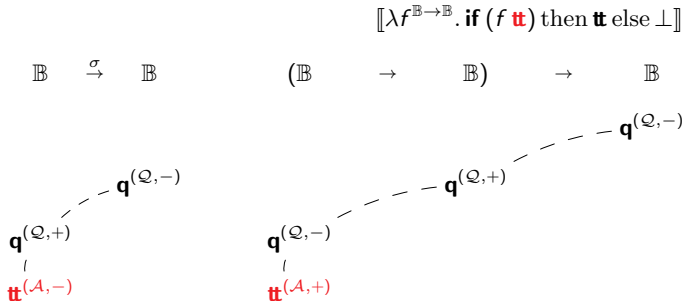
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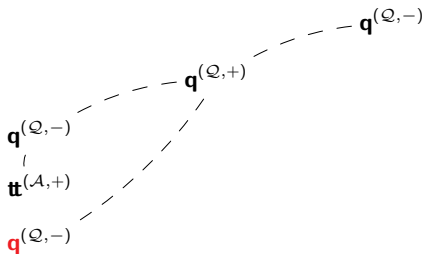
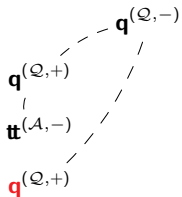
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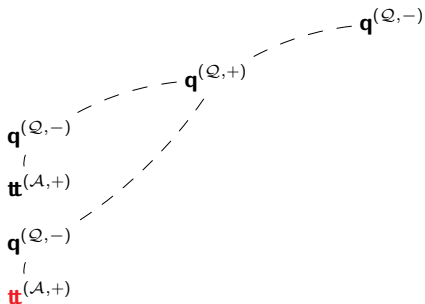
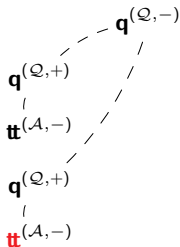
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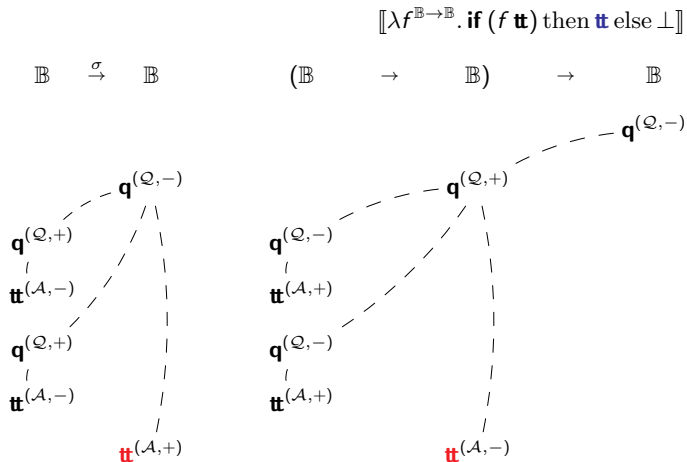
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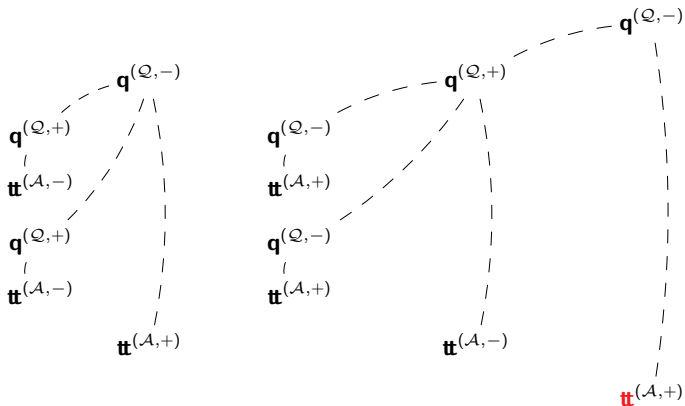
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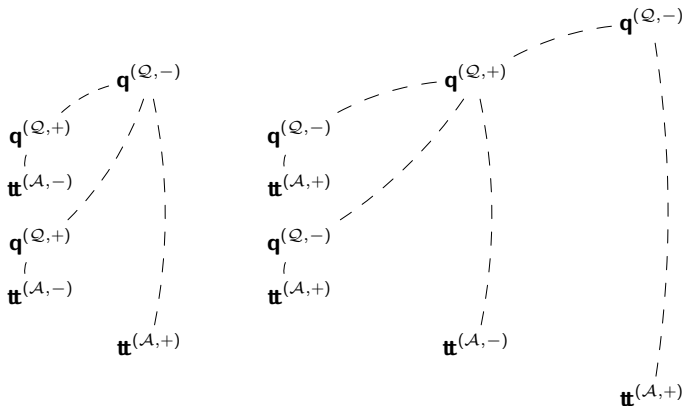
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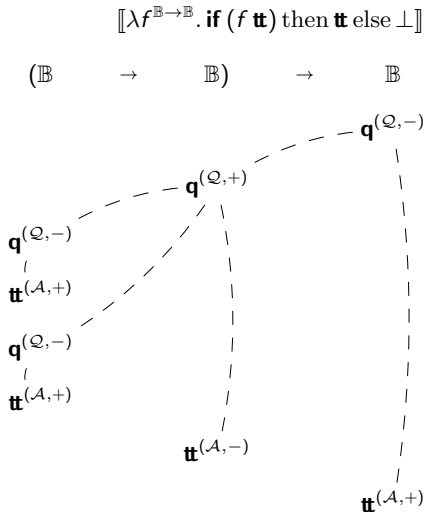
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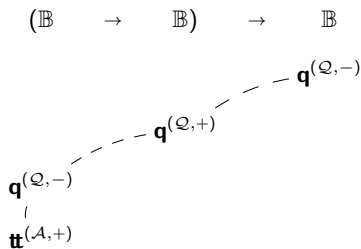
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\hookrightarrow Freely complete strategies to plays where **Opponent is unrestricted**.

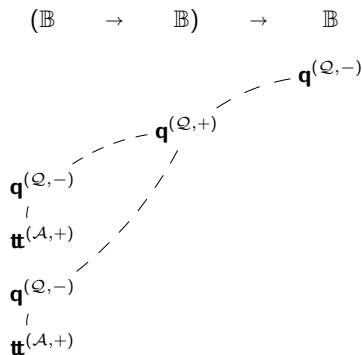
Causal vs. expanded innocent strategies

Causal form

Set of **P-views**

Syntax (Böhm tree)

Expanded form

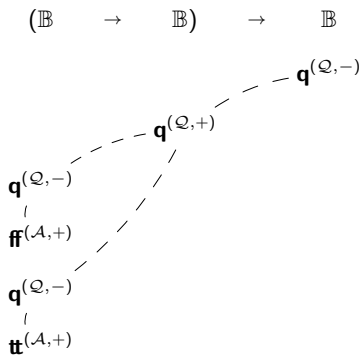
Set of **plays**

Behaviour under execution

Composition of causal forms goes to expanded forms and back.

State through expanded plays

What if strategies can **change their mind?**



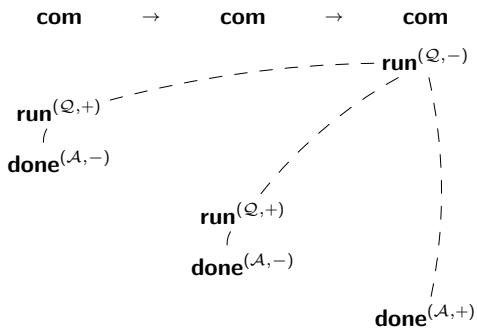
$$\in \llbracket \text{newref } x := \text{ff in } \lambda f^{\mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}}. f (\text{if } !x \text{ tt } (x := \text{tt}; \text{ff})) \rrbracket$$

We get **full abstraction** for **higher-order stateful languages** (Abramsky & McCusker, ...).

Price: lost the causal representation.

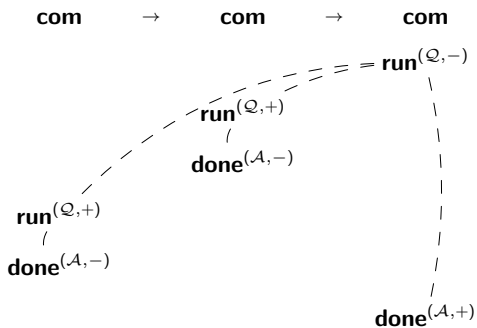
Into concurrency

The strategy for parallel composition [Laird, Ghica&Murawski] has:



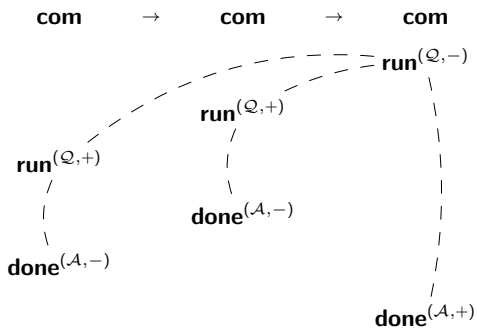
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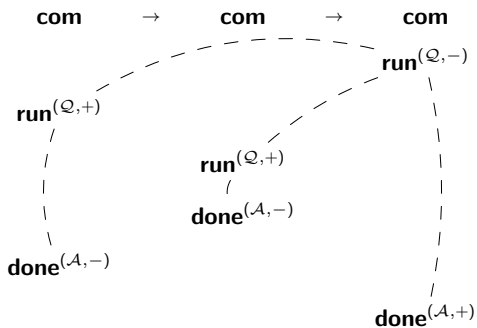
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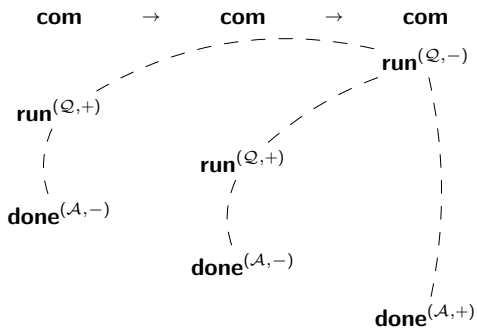
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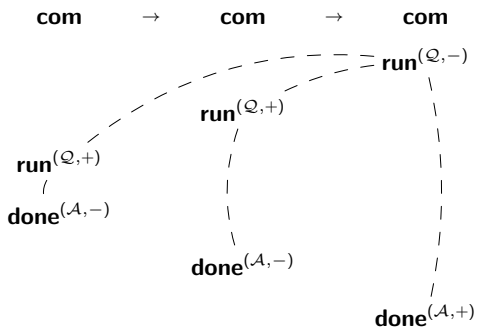
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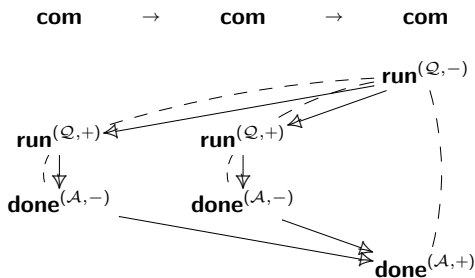
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Alternative: strategies as partial orders

A **causal** representation [Abramsky&Melliès, Melliès&Mimram, Faggian&Piccolo].



Deterministic programs are **partial orders**: more **compact**, and **readable**.

Questions:

- How to **systematically compute** such representations for programs? (deterministic case: inferred from plays [Melliès&Mimram])
- How to exploit it, and for which programs?

Event structures

Definition

An **event structure** (with binary conflict) is a tuple $(E, \leq_E, \#_E)$ where (E, \leq_E) is a **partial order** and $\#_E$ is an irreflexive symmetric **conflict** relation. This data satisfies:

- For each $e \in E$, $\{e' \in E \mid e' \leq_E e\}$ is finite
- For each $e_1 \#_E e_2$, if $e_2 \leq_E e'_2$, then $e_1 \#_E e'_2$.

We write \rightarrow for **immediate causality**, and \sim for **immediate conflict**.

Definition

A **strategy** on game A is an event structure S labeled by A :

$$\sigma : S \rightarrow A$$

subject to some further conditions.

Here A is a **game**, i.e. an event structure representing the type whose events are annotated with $\{Q, \mathcal{A}\} \times \{-, +\}$.

3. INTERPRETATION OF IPA

Interpretation: boolean constants/combinators

Combinators on booleans are interpreted as:

$$\llbracket \mathbf{tt} \rrbracket : \mathbb{B}$$

$$\mathbf{q}^{(\mathcal{Q}, -)}$$

$$\downarrow$$

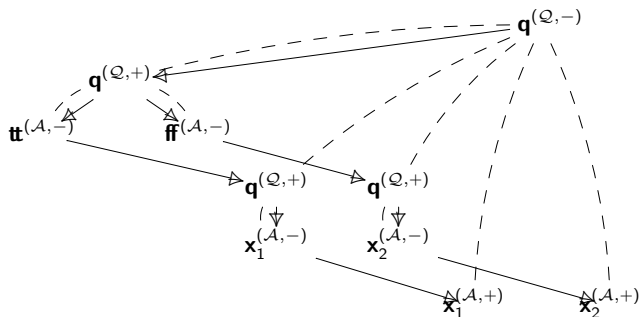
$$\mathbf{tt}^{(\mathcal{A}, +)}$$

$$\llbracket \mathbf{ff} \rrbracket : \mathbb{B}$$

$$\mathbf{q}^{(\mathcal{Q}, -)}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{ff}^{(\mathcal{A}, +)}$$

$$\llbracket \mathbf{if} \ _ \ _ \ _ \rrbracket : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}$$


Similar for \mathbb{N} , **com** combinators.

Interpretation: λY -calculus

Identifiers are interpreted as **copycat strategies**.

$$\llbracket \Gamma, x : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}, \Delta \vdash x : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \rrbracket =$$

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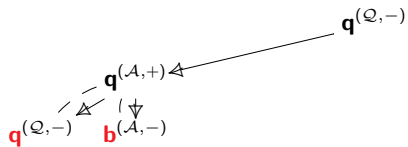
$q^{(A,+)} \leftarrow q^{(Q,-)}$

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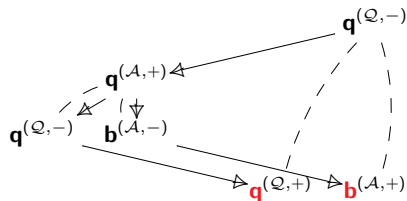


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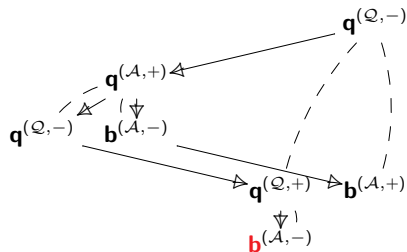


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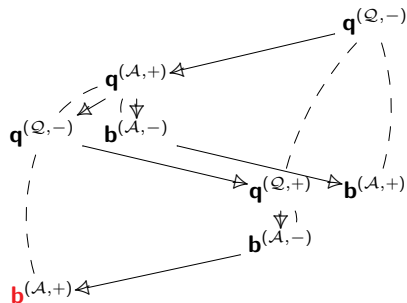


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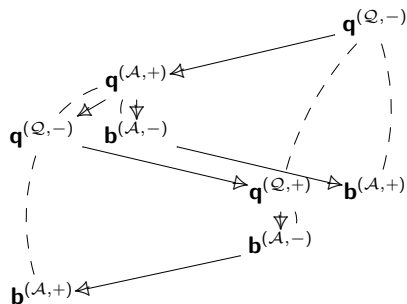


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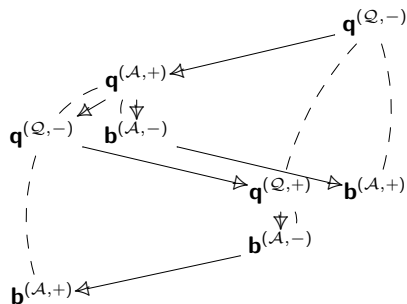
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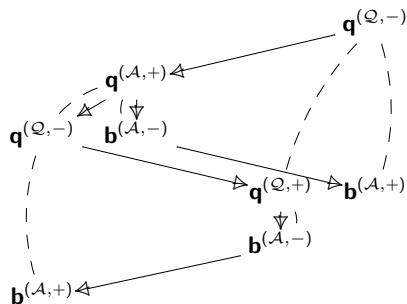
Recursion is the upper bound of finite iterations.

Interpretation: λY -calculus

Identifiers are interpreted as **copycat strategies**.

$$\llbracket \Gamma, x : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}, \Delta \vdash x : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \rrbracket =$$

$$\Gamma, \quad \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}, \quad \Delta \vdash \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$$



Abstraction is silent.

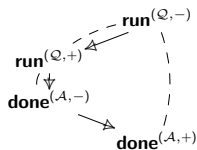
Recursion is the upper bound of finite iterations.

Application is interaction plus hiding. . .

An example of composition

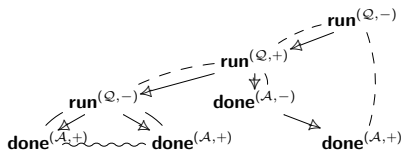
$$\llbracket \lambda x^{\text{com}}. x \rrbracket =$$

$$\sigma : \text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}$$



$$\llbracket \lambda f^{\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}}. f(\text{skip} + \text{skip}) \rrbracket =$$

$$\tau : (\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$$



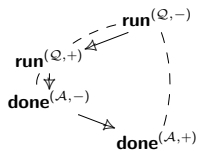
$$\llbracket (\lambda f^{\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}}. f(\text{skip} + \text{skip})) (\lambda x^{\text{com}}. x) \rrbracket =$$

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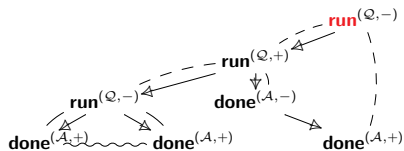
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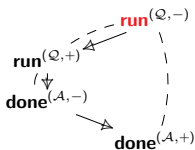
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$\text{run}^{(\mathcal{Q},-)}$

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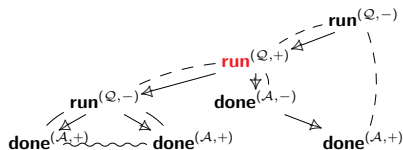
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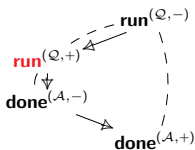
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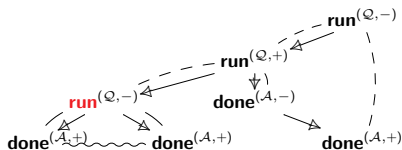
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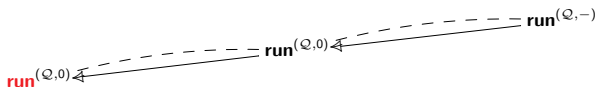
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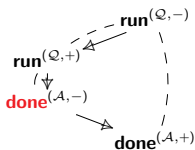
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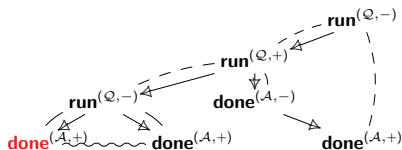
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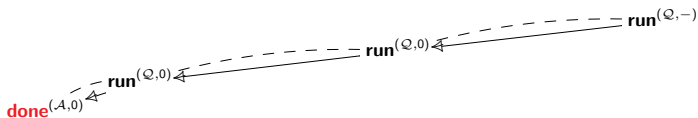
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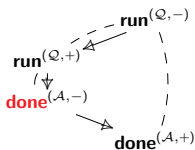
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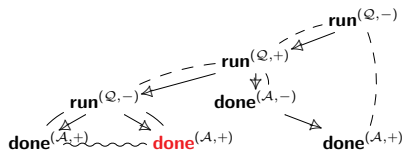
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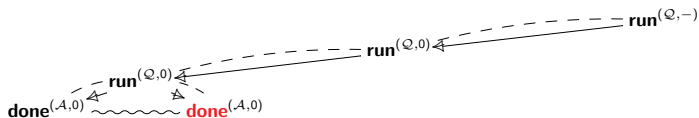
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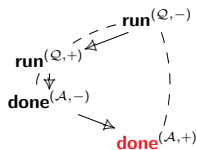
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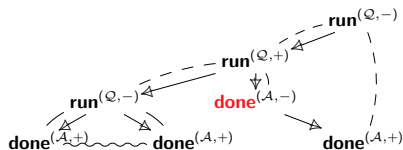
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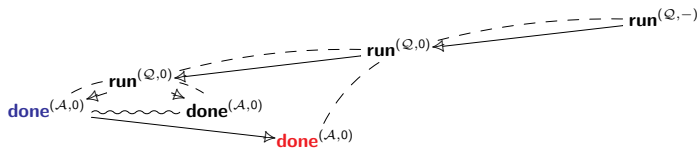
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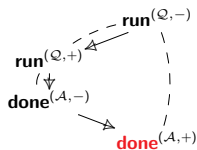
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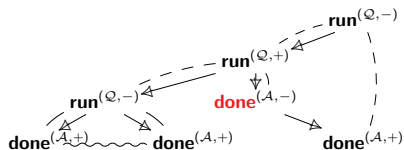
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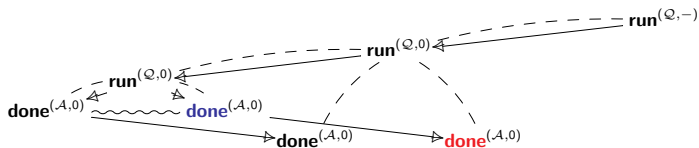
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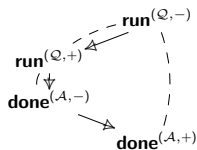
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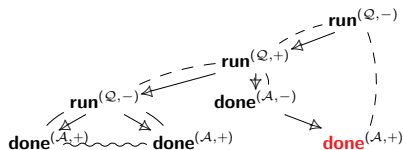
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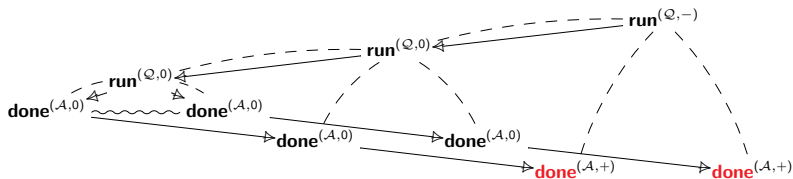
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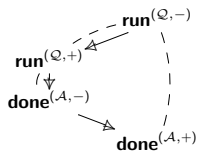
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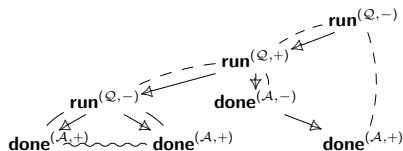
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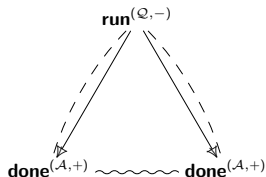
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$$\tau \odot \sigma :$$



The Cartesian Closed Category CHO

With a lot more work and details, we get:

Theorem

*There is a Cartesian Closed Category, having the usual Hyland-Ong arenas as objects, and as morphisms, **single-threaded concurrent strategies**.*

Proof.

Quite involved:

- Relies on a category of concurrent games by Rideau and Winskel for the basic composition mechanism.
- Add explicit copy indices for replications,
- Deal with uniformity problems.
- Introduce negativity and single-threadedness.



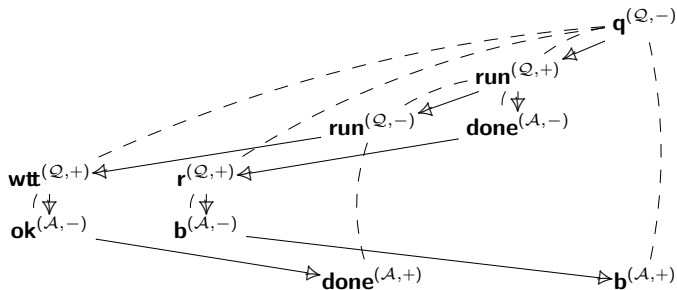
Terms of PCF are interpreted by the O-branching forest of their P-views, *i.e.* the **causal** representation.

Interpreting state (1/3)

As a **first step**, we leave the variables un-interpreted.

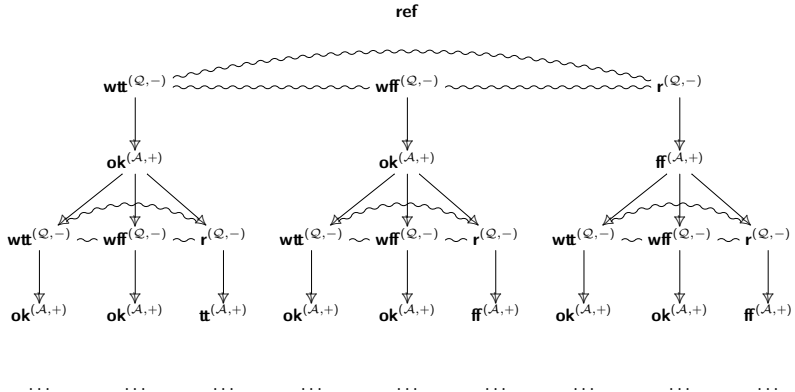
$$\llbracket \lambda r^{\text{ref}} f^{\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}} . f(r := \mathbf{tt}); !r \rrbracket =$$

$$\text{ref} \quad \rightarrow \quad (\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$$



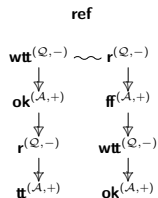
Interpreting state (2/3)

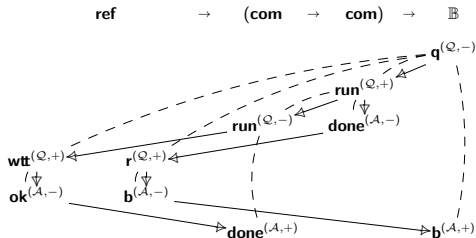
As a **second step**, we compose with the **sequential memory cell**.



Interpreting state (3/3)

cell =



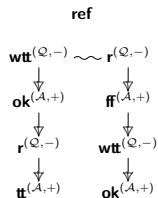
$$\llbracket \lambda r^{\text{ref}} f^{\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}}. f(r := \text{tt}); !r \rrbracket =$$


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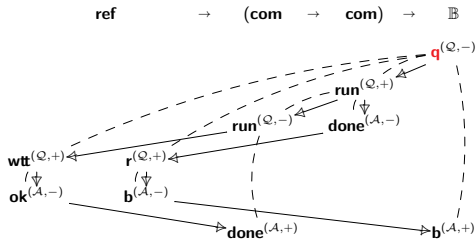
ref \rightarrow (com \rightarrow com) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}

Interpreting state (3/3)

cell =



$\llbracket \lambda r^{\text{ref}} f^{\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}}. f(r := \text{tt}); !r \rrbracket =$

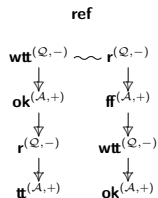


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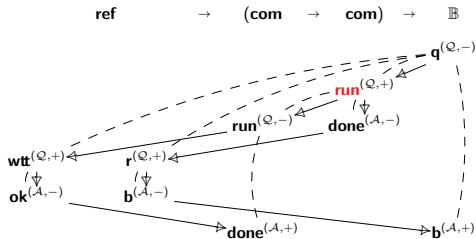


Interpreting state (3/3)

cell =

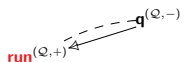


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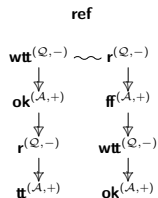
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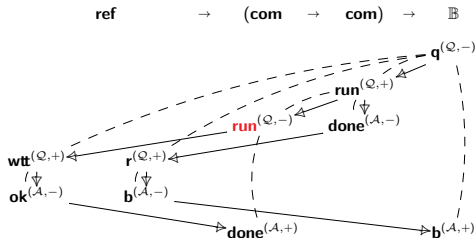


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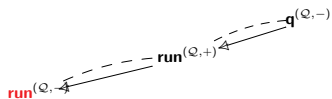


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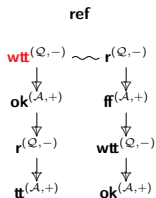
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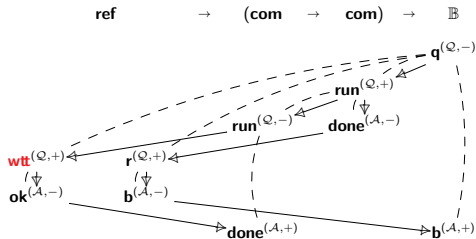
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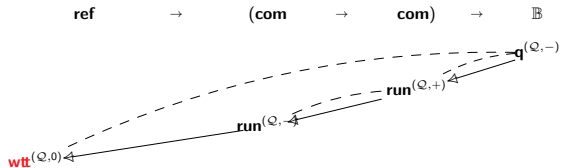


Interpreting state (3/3)

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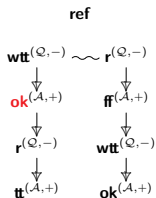


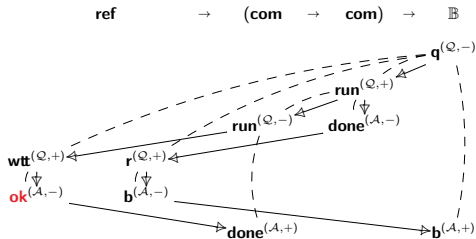
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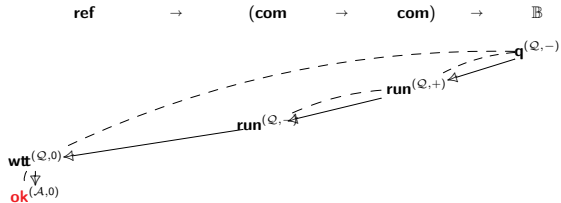
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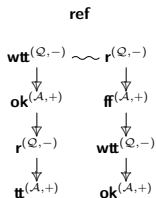


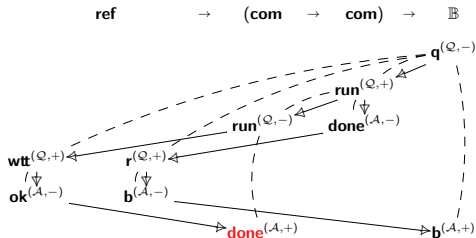
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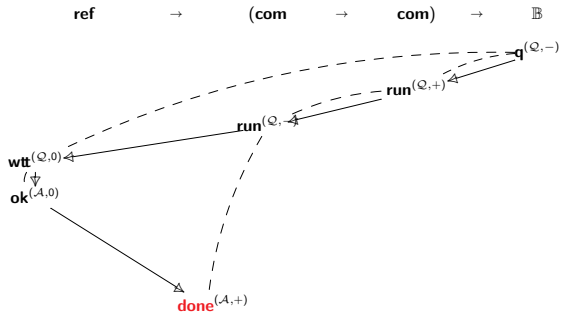
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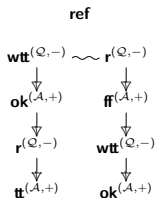


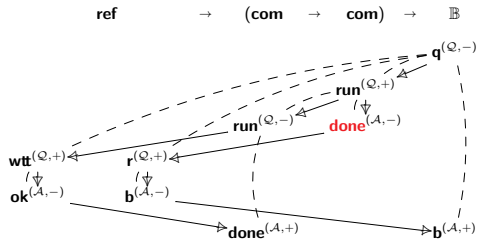
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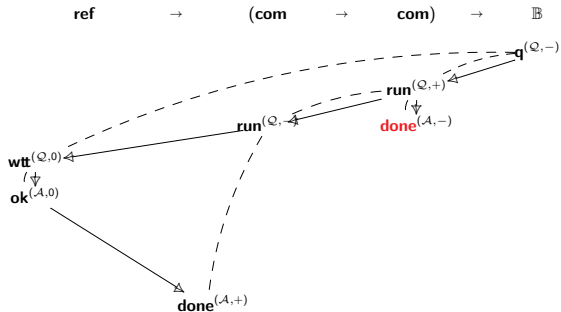
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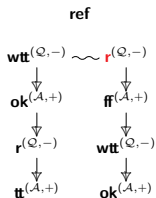


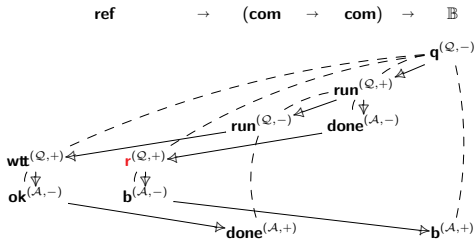
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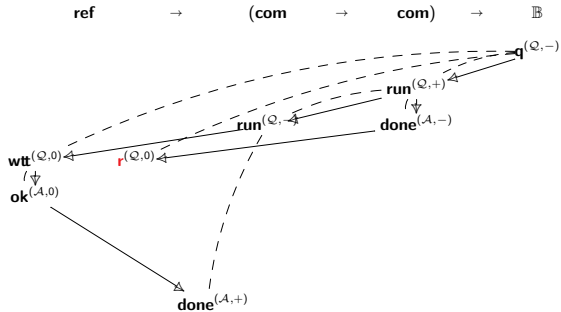
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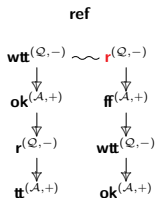


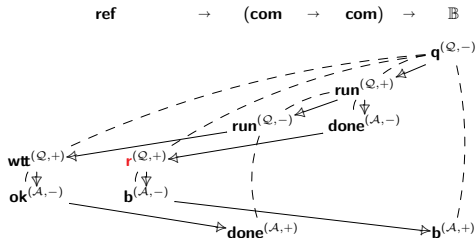
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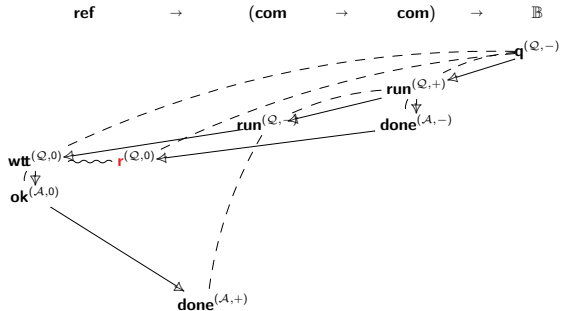
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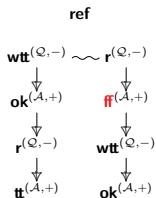


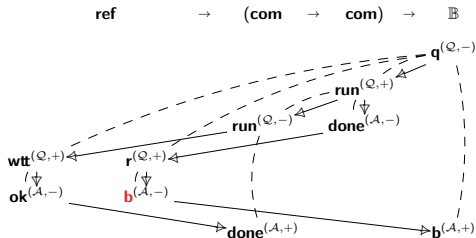
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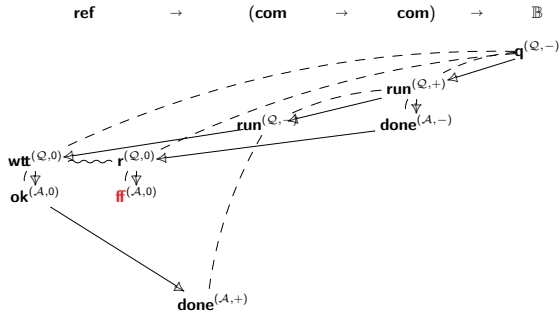
$$\llbracket \text{newref } r := \mathbf{ff} \text{ in } \lambda f^{\text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}}. f(r := \mathbf{tt}); !r \rrbracket =$$


Interpreting state (3/3)

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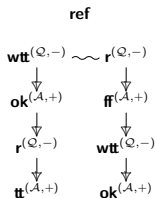


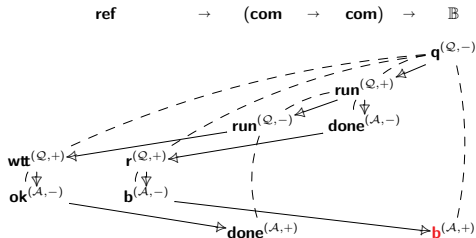
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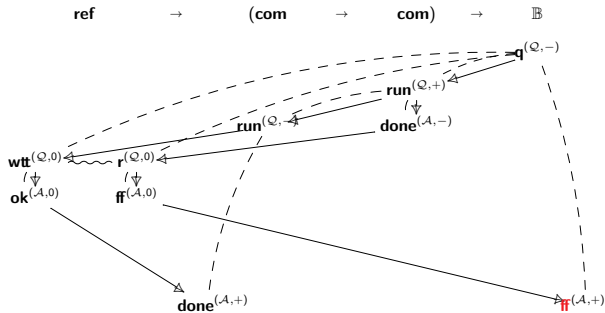
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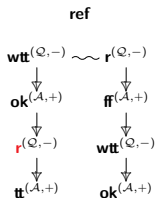


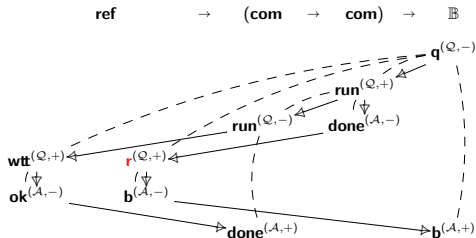
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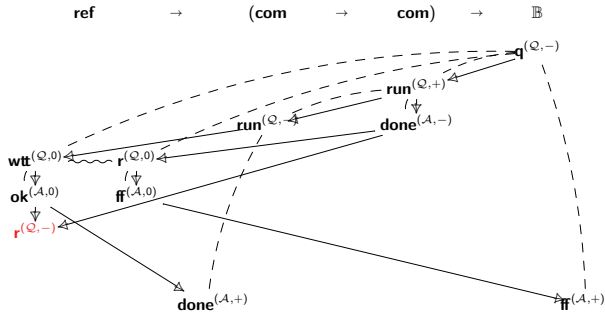
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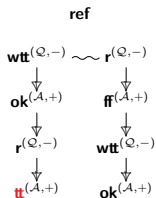


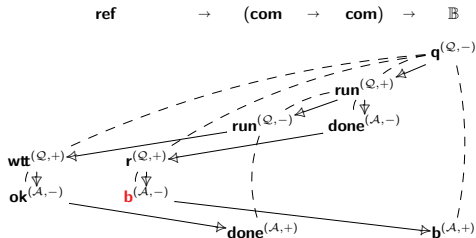
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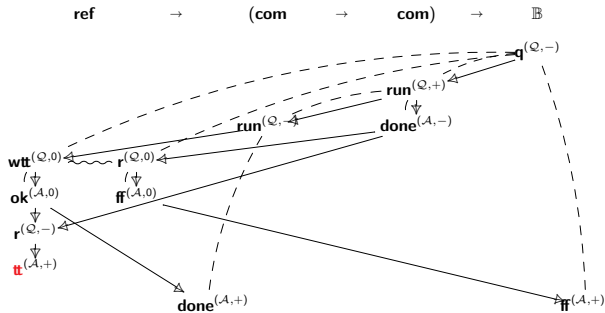
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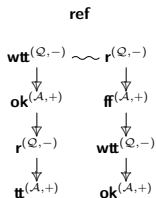


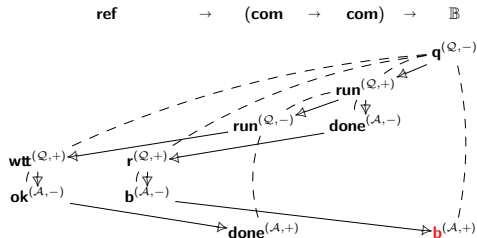
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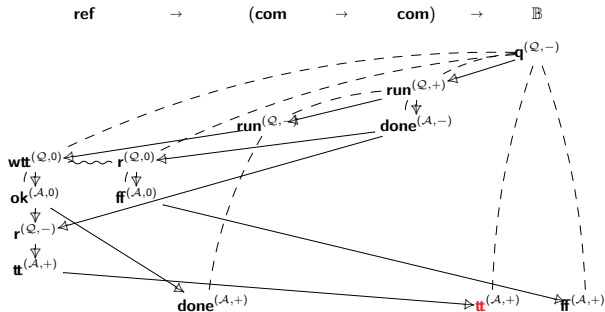
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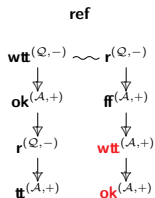


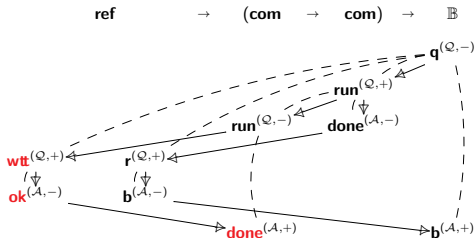
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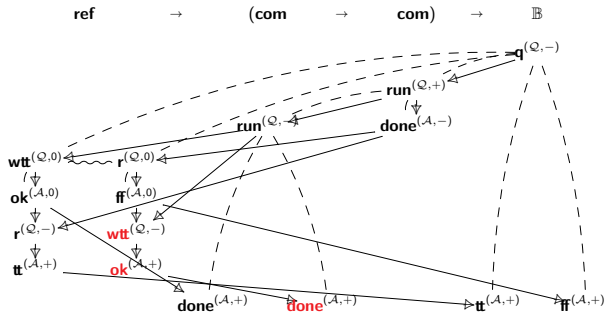
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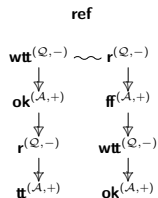


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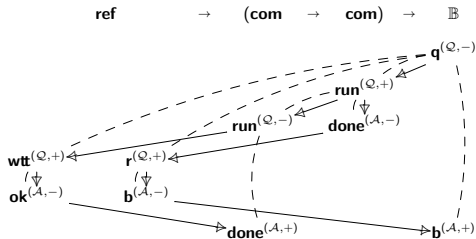
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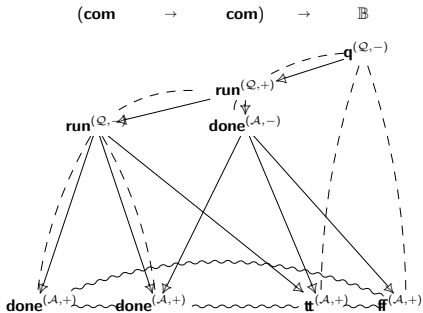
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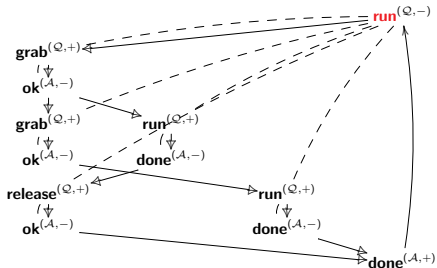
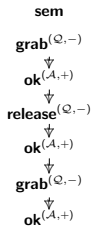


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Example: sequential composition through semaphores

$$\llbracket \lambda s^{\text{sem}}, x^{\text{com}}, y^{\text{com}}. \text{grab } s; (x; \text{release } s) \parallel (\text{grab } s; y) \rrbracket =$$

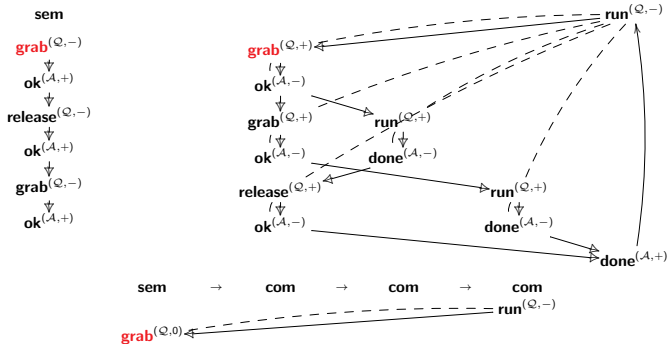
$$\text{sem} \rightarrow \text{com} \rightarrow \text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}$$


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run^(Q,-)

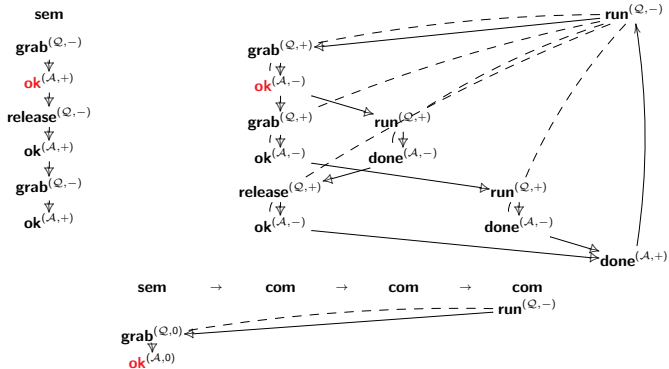
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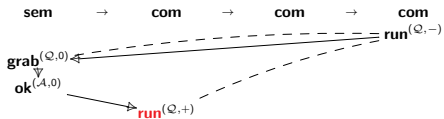
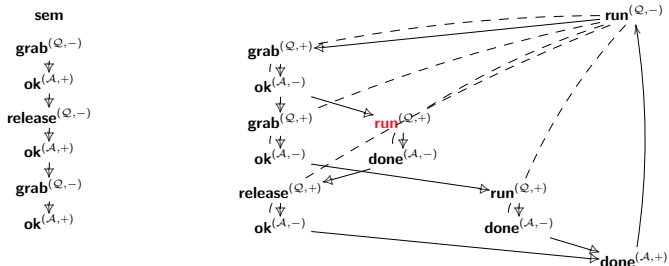
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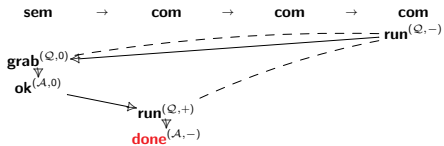
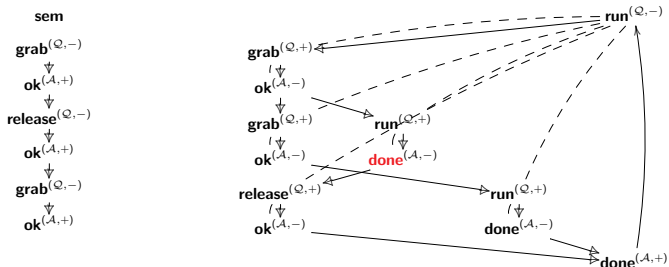
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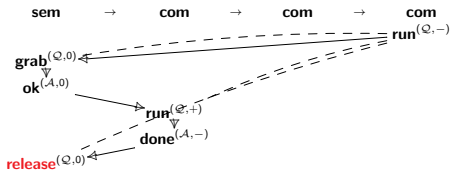
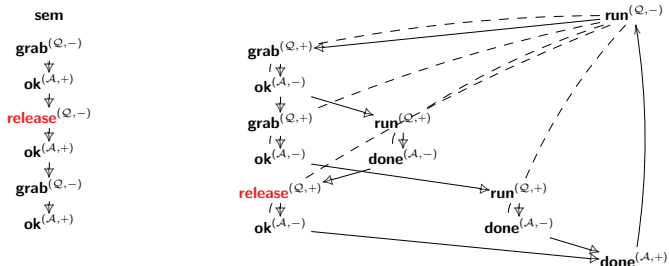
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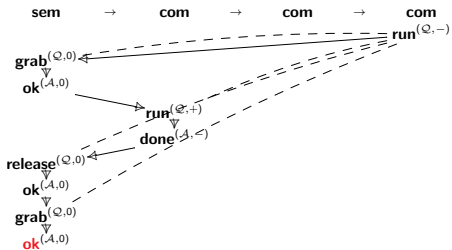
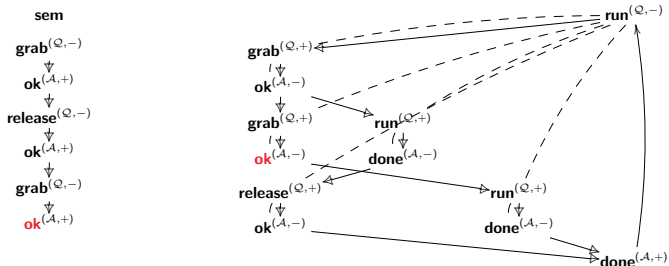
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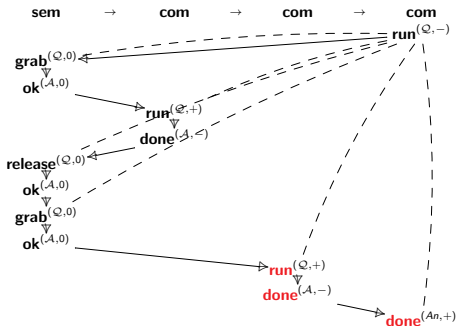
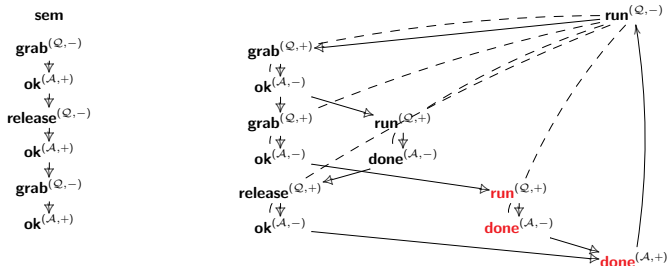
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Example: sequential composition through semaphores

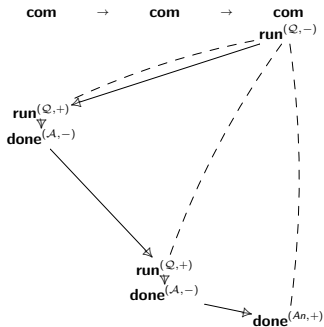
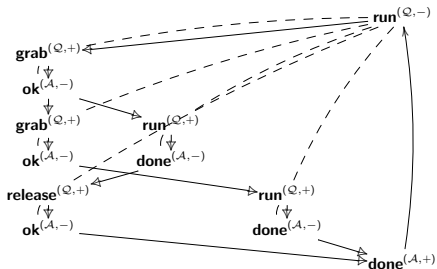
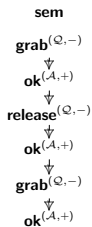
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sem → com → com → com



State and concurrency, summary

Proposition

*There is a cartesian closed category **CHO** of concurrent strategies on arenas.*

Proposition

*If one restricts to **well-bracketed** strategies, there is a functor:*

$$\text{Plays} : \mathbf{CHO}_{\text{wb}} \rightarrow \mathbf{GM}$$

with a finite definability property. As a consequence, the observational collapse of \mathbf{CHO}_{wb} is fully abstract for IPA.

4. PARALLEL FULL ABSTRACTION FOR PCF

Towards parallelization

Evaluating PCF in parallel: Consider a term:

$$\text{if } M_1 \text{ then } M_2 \text{ else } M_3 : \mathbb{B}$$

The standard games interpretation of `if` forces the evaluation order:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } M_1 \text{ then } M_2 \text{ else } M_3 &\rightsquigarrow \text{if tt then } M_2 \text{ else } M_3 \\ &\rightsquigarrow M_2 \\ &\rightsquigarrow \text{ff} \end{aligned}$$

But with a parallel execution, we could do instead:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } M_1 \text{ then } M_2 \text{ else } M_3 & \quad (\rightsquigarrow \parallel \rightsquigarrow \parallel \rightsquigarrow) \quad \text{if tt then ff else tt} \\ & \rightsquigarrow \quad \text{ff} \end{aligned}$$

Question: Build a notion of strategy representing the independence of these sub-computations?

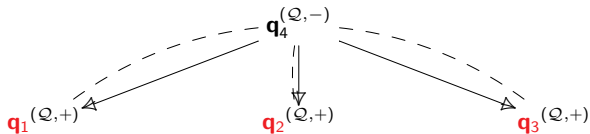
A parallel strategy for **if**

A concurrent strategy playing on $\mathbb{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_4$.

$\mathbf{q}_4(\mathcal{Q}, -)$

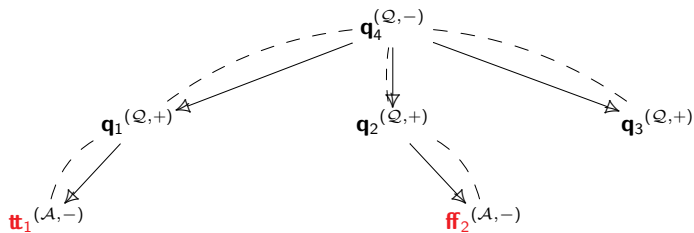
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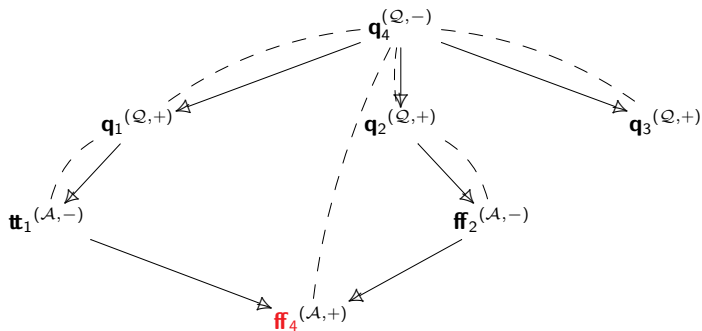
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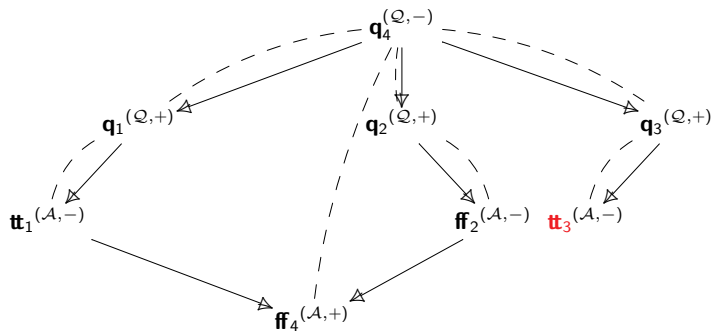
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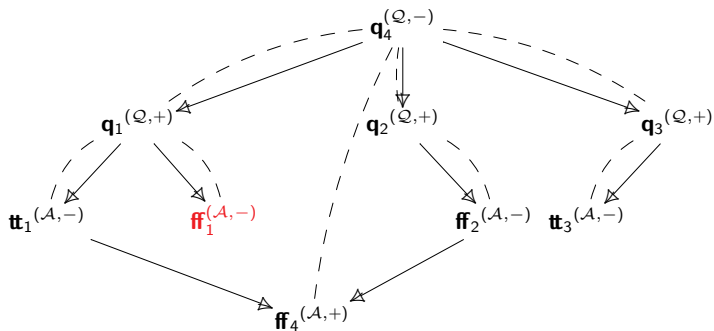
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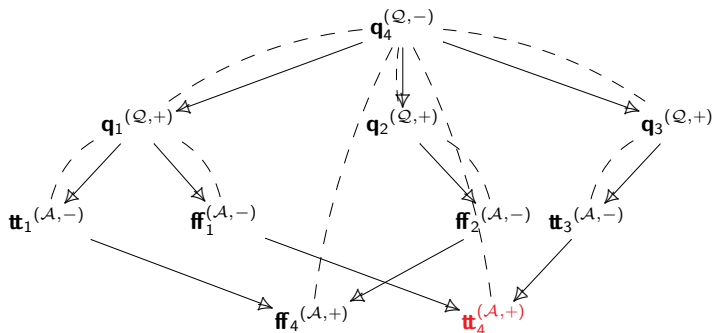
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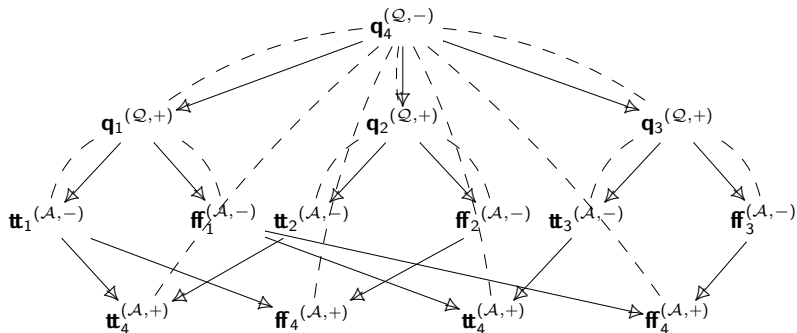
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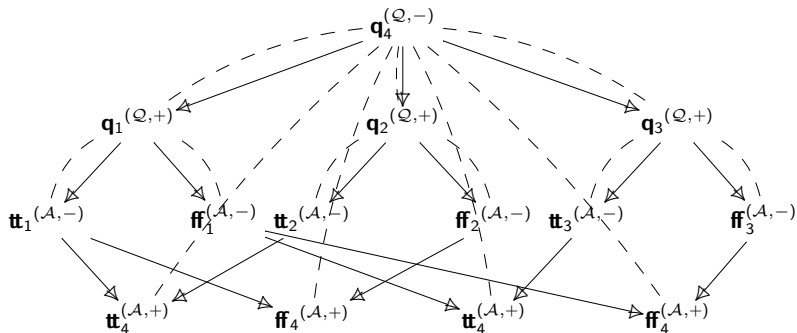
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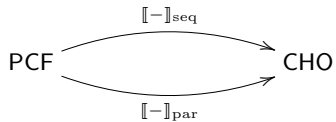
A concurrent strategy playing on $\mathbb{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_4$.



It is parallel, but computes **the usual sequential function for if!**

A parallel interpretation of PCF

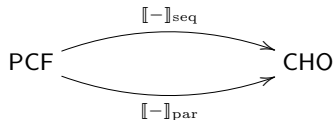
The interpretation of other combinators is unchanged. We have:



Sound and adequate: for all $\vdash M : \mathbb{B}$, $M \downarrow b \Leftrightarrow \llbracket M \rrbracket = \llbracket b \rrbracket$.

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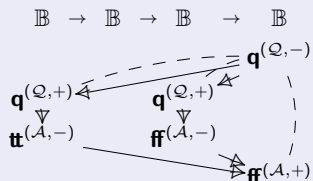
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Syntax-free operational semantics

Parallel operational semantics for PCF



Traversals are **DAGs!**

Dynamic description of effects

Cannot reuse usual notions of innocence, well-bracketing, ...

- What is a **pure/effect-free parallel strategy**?
- What is **concurrent innocence**?
- **Criterion:** *should never distinguish $\llbracket M \rrbracket_{seq}$ and $\llbracket M \rrbracket_{par}$.*

The parallel intensionally fully abstract model for PCF

We have successfully captured a notion of **parallel effect-free computation**.

Proposition

CHO has a subcategory **PCFPAR** of deterministic, visible, well-bracketed innocent strategies.

Theorem

*The interpretation of PCF in **PCFPAR** is intensionally fully abstract.*

(just like the standard HO games model for PCF)

5. CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions and perspectives

Contributions.

- A **causal, concurrent** and **non-deterministic** version of Hyland-Ong games.
- An intensionally fully abstract **interpretation of IPA** in this setting,
- An intensionally fully abstract **parallel interpretation of PCF** in its subcategory of deterministic, well-bracketed, visible and innocent strategies.

Other developments.

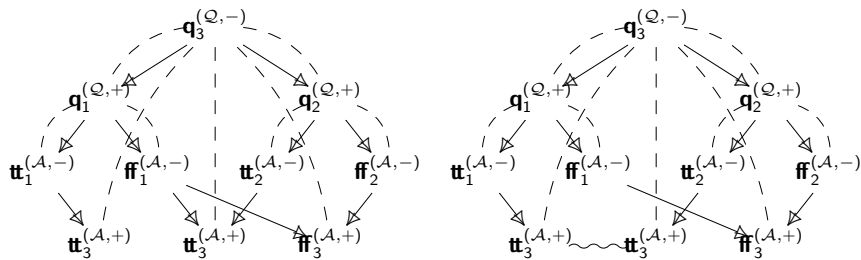
- **Essential events.** Keep in composition events carrying must-information.
- **Disjunctive causes.** Design a notion of determinism accommodating disjunctive strategies such as parallel or.
- **Weak memory models (Simon Castellan, JFLA 2016).** Design variants of the interpretation of state dealing with weak memory architectures.

Perspectives.

- **Control of interference.** A deterministic interpretation of SCI.
- **Probabilities.** Mixing with probabilistic event structures.
- **Algorithmic concurrent games.**
- ...

Parallel lor vs parallel or

Compare the two following strategies on $\mathbb{B}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_3$:



lor_{||} : $\mathbb{B}_1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{B}_2 \Rightarrow \mathbb{B}_3$

\perp , $b \mapsto \perp$
 tt , $b \mapsto tt$
 ff , $b \mapsto b$

por : $\mathbb{B}_1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{B}_2 \Rightarrow \mathbb{B}_3$

\perp , $tt \mapsto tt$
 tt , $\perp \mapsto tt$
 ff , $ff \mapsto ff$

So **parallel strategies** can compute **sequential functions**!