

# Réactivité des systèmes coopératifs : le cas de ReactiveML

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# ReactiveML (<http://rml.lri.fr>)

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## Une extension réactive de ML

- ▶ Noyau fonctionnel d'ordre supérieur
- ▶ Modèle de concurrence synchrone
  - Notion d'instant logique global
  - Communication par diffusion instantanée (broadcast)

## Application

- ▶ Simulation (par ex. réseau de capteurs)

# Un premier exemple

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Je ne sais rien mais je dirai tout (Pierre Richard, 1973)

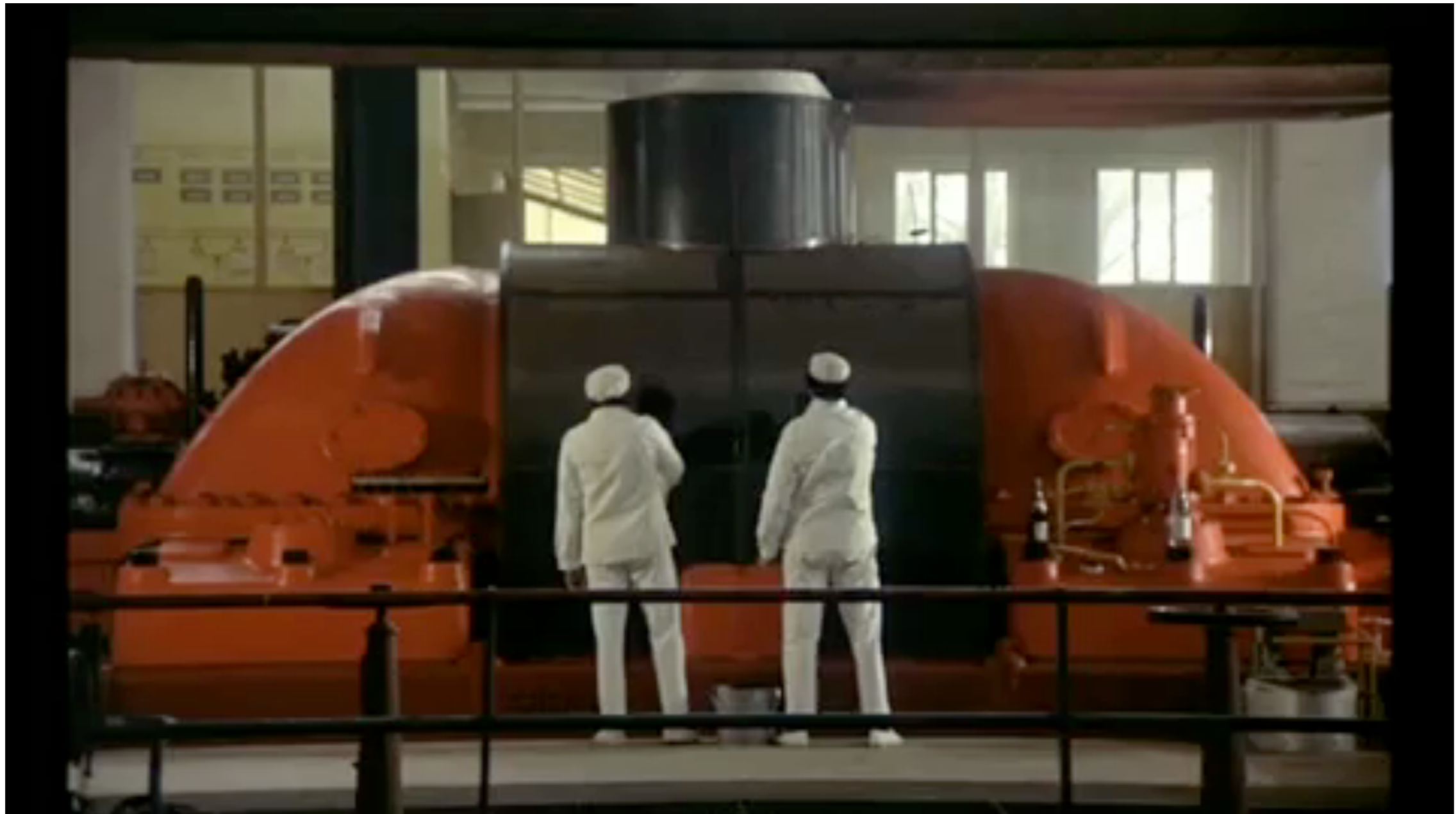
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1Y9hpovDeg>

# Un premier exemple

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# Un premier exemple

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## Concurrence avec des threads

```
let brush draw p () =  
  let st = new_state p in  
  while true do  
    move draw st  
  done  
  
let main () =  
  let draw = init () in  
  let t1 = Thread.create (brush draw p1) ()  
  and t2 = Thread.create (brush draw p2) () in  
  Thread.join t1; Thread.join t2
```

# Un premier exemple

---

## Concurrence synchrone

```
let process brush draw p =  
  let st = new_state p in  
  loop  
    move draw st  
end
```

```
let process main =  
  let draw = init () in  
  run (brush draw p0) || run (brush draw p1)
```

# Un premier exemple

---

## Concurrence synchrone (corrigé)

```
let process brush draw p =  
  let st = new_state p in  
  loop  
    move draw st;  
    pause  
  end
```

```
let process main =  
  let draw = init () in  
  run (brush draw p0) || run (brush draw p1)
```

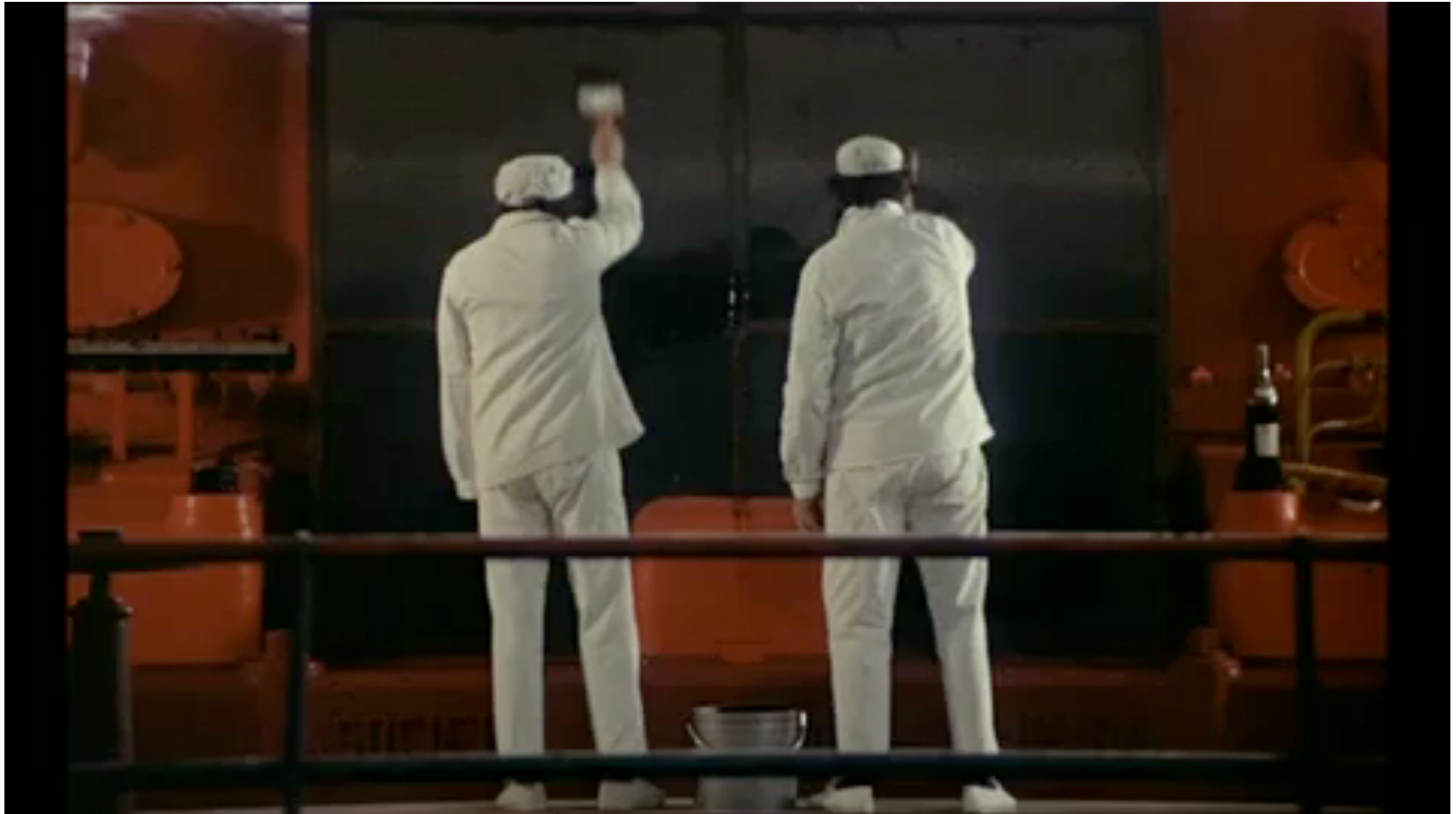
# Un premier exemple

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# Un premier exemple

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# Un problème général

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## Ordonnancement coopératif

- ▶ Lwt [Vouillon08], Async [1] ou muthreads [Deleuze13]
- ▶ Il faut rendre la main à l'ordonnanceur

## Exemple

- ▶ Documentation de Lwt [2]

*Rules: [...]*

- *do not write function that may takes time to complete without using **Lwt***
- *do not do IOs that may block, otherwise the whole program will hang. You must instead use asynchronous IOs operations.*

Détecter statiquement les processus  
(potentiellement) non coopératifs/non réactifs

- ▶ Boucle instantanée

```
let process instantaneous_loop =  
  loop () end
```

- ▶ Réursion instantanée

```
let rec process instantaneous_rec =  
  run instantaneous_rec
```

Détecter statiquement les processus  
(potentiellement) non coopératifs/non réactifs

- ▶ Boucle instantanée

```
let process instantaneous_loop =  
  loop () end
```

- ▶ Réursion instantanée

```
let rec process instantaneous_rec =  
  run instantaneous_rec
```

Condition suffisante

- ▶ Un instant pour le corps d'une boucle
- ▶ Un instant avant chaque appel récursif

## Abstraire les processus en "comportements"

- ▶ Amtoft et al: *Type and Effect Systems: Behaviours for Concurrency*. 1999

```
let process p i q r =  
  let y = i mod 4 in  
  run q || (pause; if y = 1 then run r)
```


$$0; (\text{run } \phi_q \parallel (\bullet; (\text{run } \phi_r + 0)))$$

Vérifier la réactivité sur les comportements

# Processus récursifs

---

```
let rec process good_rec =  
  pause; run good_rec
```

Processus récursifs

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## Processus récursifs

- ▶ Comportement de `good_rec` :  $\kappa$

# Processus récursifs

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## Processus récursifs

- ▶ Comportement de `good_rec` :  $\kappa$
- ▶ Comportement du corps :  $\bullet; \mathbf{run} \kappa$



# Processus récursifs

---

```
let rec process good_rec =  
  pause; run good_rec
```

## Processus récursifs

- ▶ Comportement de `good_rec` :  $\kappa$
- ▶ Comportement du corps :  $\bullet; \mathbf{run} \kappa$
- ▶ Opérateur de récursion explicite :  $\kappa = \mu\phi. \bullet; \mathbf{run} \phi$

# Processus récursifs

---

```
let rec process good_rec =  
  pause; run good_rec
```

## Processus récursifs

- ▶ Comportement de `good_rec` :  $\kappa$
- ▶ Comportement du corps :  $\bullet; \mathbf{run} \kappa$
- ▶ Opérateur de récursion explicite :  $\kappa = \mu\phi. \bullet; \mathbf{run} \phi$
- ▶ Boucle :  $\kappa^\infty = \mu\phi. \kappa; \mathbf{run} \phi$

$\mathbf{loop} e \triangleq \mathbf{run} ((\mathbf{rec} \mathit{loop} = \lambda x. \mathbf{process} (\mathbf{run} x; \mathbf{run} (\mathit{loop} x))) (\mathbf{process} e))$

## Base

- ▶ (Potentiellement) Instantané  $0$
- ▶ (Sûrement) Non-instantané  $\bullet$
- ▶ Variable  $\phi$

## Structure

- ▶ Composition parallèle  $\parallel$
- ▶ Séquence  $;$
- ▶ Choix non-déterministe  $+$
- ▶ Récursion  $\mu\phi.$
- ▶ Lancement de processus **run**

# Vérification de réactivité

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## Récursion non-instantanée

- ▶ La variable de récursion n'apparaît pas dans le premier instant du corps
- ▶ Exemples

Réactif

$$\mu\phi. (\bullet; \phi)$$

$$\mu\phi. (0 + (\bullet; \phi))$$

Non réactif

$$\mu\phi. \phi$$

$$\mu\phi. ((0 + \bullet); \phi)$$

## Abstraire les processus en comportements

- ▶ Abstraction des valeurs, de la présence des signaux
- ▶ Mais on garde la structure du programme
- ▶ On suppose que les fonctions OCaml terminent

## Limites

- ▶ Pas d'analyse de terminaison
- ▶ Pas de cas spécial pour les fonctions bloquantes (E/S)

# Abstraction des processus

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## Systeme de types-et-effets

- ▶ Comportement dans le type des processus

$$\alpha \text{ process}[\kappa]$$

- ▶ On associe à chaque expression un type et un comportement

$$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \mid \kappa$$

## Algorithme

- ▶ Calcul des comportements
- ▶ Vérification de réactivité

## Cas de base

$\Gamma \vdash \text{pause} : \text{unit} \mid \bullet$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{bool} \mid 0 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau \mid \kappa_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_3 : \tau \mid \kappa_3}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 : \tau \mid \kappa_2 + \kappa_3}$$

## Types-et-effets

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \mid \kappa}{\Gamma \vdash \text{process } e : \tau \text{ process}[\kappa] \mid 0}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \text{ process}[\kappa] \mid 0}{\Gamma \vdash \text{run } e : \tau \mid \text{run } \kappa}$$



## Premier exemple

```
let process brush draw p =  
  let st = new_state p in  
  loop  
    move draw st  
  end
```

```
val brush : draw_fun -> pos ->
```

```
  unit process[0; rec 'r0. (0; run 'r0)]
```

*Warning: This expression may produce an instantaneous recursion.*

## Premier exemple corrigé

```
let process brush draw p =  
  let st = new_state p in  
  loop  
    move draw st;  
    pause  
  end
```

```
val brush : draw_fun -> pos ->  
  unit process[0; rec 'r0. (0; *; run 'r0)]
```

## Premier exemple corrigé

```
let process brush draw p =  
  let st = new_state p in  
  loop  
    move draw st;  
    pause  
  end
```

```
val brush : draw_fun -> pos ->  
  unit process[rec 'r0. (*; run 'r0)]
```

# Combinateurs

---

```
let process par_comb q1 q2 =  
  loop  
    run q1 || run q2  
  end
```

```
val par_comb : unit process['r1] -> unit process['r2]  
  -> unit process[rec 'r3. (run 'r1 || run 'r2); 'r3]
```

# Combinateurs

---

```
let process par_comb q1 q2 =  
  loop  
    run q1 || run q2  
  end
```

```
val par_comb : unit process['r1] -> unit process['r2]  
              -> unit process[rec 'r3. (run 'r1 || run 'r2); 'r3]
```

```
let process good =  
  run (par_comb (process ())) (process (pause))
```

```
val good : unit process[rec 'r. (run 0 || run *); 'r]
```

# Combinateurs

---

```
let process par_comb q1 q2 =  
  loop  
    run q1 || run q2  
  end
```

```
val par_comb : unit process['r1] -> unit process['r2]  
  -> unit process[rec 'r3. (run 'r1 || run 'r2); 'r3]
```

```
let process good =  
  run (par_comb (process ())) (process (pause)))
```

```
val good : unit process[rec 'r. (run 0 || run *); 'r]
```

```
let process bad =  
  run (par_comb (process ())) (process ()))
```

```
val bad : unit process[rec 'r. (run 0 || run 0); 'r]
```

*Warning: This expression may produce an instantaneous recursion.*

# Combinateurs

---

```
let process par_comb q1 q2 =  
  loop  
    run q1 || run q2  
  end
```

```
val par_comb : unit process['r1] -> unit process['r2]  
              -> unit process[rec 'r3. (run 'r1 || run 'r2); 'r3]
```

```
let process good =  
  run (par_comb (process ())) (process (pause)))
```

```
val good : unit process[rec 'r. *; 'r]
```

```
let process bad =  
  run (par_comb (process ())) (process ()))
```

```
val bad : unit process[rec 'r.'r]
```

*Warning: This expression may produce an instantaneous recursion.*

```
let rec process par_iter p l =  
  match l with  
  | [] -> ()  
  | x :: l ->  
    run (p x) || run (par_iter p l)
```

```
val par_iter: ('a -> unit process['r0]) -> 'a list ->  
  unit process[rec 'r1. (0 + (run 'r0 || run 'r1))]
```

*Warning: This expression may produce an instantaneous recursion.*



# Sous-typage des effets

---

```
let process p = pause
```

```
val p : unit process[*]
```

```
let process q = ()
```

```
val p : unit process[0]
```

# Sous-typage des effets

---

```
let process p = pause
```

```
val p : unit process[*]
```

```
let process q = ()
```

```
val p : unit process[0]
```

```
let l = [p; q]
```

```
val p : unit process[??] list
```

# Sous-typage des effets

---

```
let process p = pause
```

```
val p : unit process[* + 'r]
```

```
let process q = ()
```

```
val p : unit process[0 + 'r]
```

```
let l = [p; q]
```

```
val p : unit process[0 + * + 'r] list
```

- ▶ Subeffecting [Nielson99]
- ▶ Type rangées [Remy93]
- ▶ Extension conservative du système de types

## Analyse de réactivité

- ▶ Abstraction des processus
- ▶ Système de types-et-effets
- ▶ Implémenté dans ReactiveML (<http://rml.lri.fr/jfla13>)
- ▶ Toplevel en ligne (<http://rml.lri.fr/jfla13/tryrml/>)
- ▶ Preuve de correction (pas dans le papier)

## Perspectives

- ▶ Propriétés du système de types (principalité)
- ▶ Adaptation pour d'autres modèles de concurrence



[Amtoft99] T. Amtoft, F. Nielson, and H. Nielson. *Type and Effect Systems: Behaviours for Concurrency*. Imperial College Press, 1999.

[Vouillon08] J. Vouillon. *Lwt: a cooperative thread library*. In Proceedings of the 2008 ACM SIGPLAN workshop on ML, pages 3–12. ACM, 2008.

[Deleuze13] Christophe Deleuze. *Concurrence légère en OCaml : muthreads*. JFLA 2013

[1] <https://bitbucket.org/yminsky/ocaml-core/overview>

[2] <http://ocsigen.org/lwt/manual>

[Nielson99] F. Nielson and H. Nielson. *Type and effect systems*. Correct System Design, pages 114–136, 1999.

[Remy93] D. Rémy. *Type inference for records in a natural extension of ML*. Theoretical Aspects Of Object-Oriented Programming. Types, Semantics and Language Design. MIT Press, 1993.





# Analyse de valeur

---

```
let rec process imprecise () =  
  signal s in  
  present s then () else (*pause implicite*) () in  
  run imprecise
```

```
val imprecise : 'a process[(rec 'r1. run 'r1) + 'r2]
```

*Warning: This expression may produce an instantaneous recursion.*

## Théorème

- ▶ Si on suppose que les fonctions terminent, alors un programme bien typé est réactif

## Principe de la preuve

- ▶ Le premier instant d'un effet réactif est fini (c-à-d pas de récursion)
- ▶ Preuve par récurrence sur la taille du comportement
  - Sémantique à grands pas

# Structure des comportements

---

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---

- ▶ Un autre exemple

`let rec process p = run p`       $\kappa \equiv \kappa$

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`let rec process p = run p`       $\kappa \equiv \kappa$

- ▶ Lancement de processus : `run  $\kappa$`

# Structure des comportements

---

- ▶ Un autre exemple

`let rec process p = run p`       $\kappa \equiv \kappa$

- ▶ Lancement de processus : `run  $\kappa$`
- ▶ Force le comportement d'un processus récursif à être un comportement récursif:

$$\kappa \equiv \text{run } \kappa \qquad \kappa = \mu\phi. \text{run } \phi$$

# Opérateur de point fixe

---

```
let rec fix f x = f (fix f) x
```

```
let process main =  
  let process p k v =  
    print_int v; print_newline ();  
    run (k (v+1))  
  in  
  run (fix p 0)
```

```
val fix : (('a -> 'b) -> 'a -> 'b) -> 'a -> 'b
```

```
val main : 'a process[run rec 'r0. run 'r0]
```

*Warning: This expression may produce an instantaneous recursion.*

```
let landin () =  
  let f = ref (process ()) in  
  f := process (run !f);  
  !f
```

```
val landin :
```

```
unit -> unit process[0 + (rec 'r1. run (0 + 'r1)) + 'r2]
```

*Warning: This expression may produce an instantaneous recursion.*



## Such analysis already exists

- ▶ Implemented in ReactiveML v1.06 (dec. 2006)
- ▶ Presented in SYNCHRON 2007

## What am I doing here ?

- ▶ A more precise analysis
- ▶ Can be extended to a more general setting
  - Reactive/clock domains
  - Multiple clocks/time scales