

# Interfaces as games, programs as strategies

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# Interfaces

Due to Peter Hancock and Anton Setzer

An (state dependent) **Interface** is given by

- $S : \text{Set}$   
a set of states  $S$ ,
- $C : S \rightarrow \text{Set}$   
a set of commands  $C_s$  for every state  $s : S$ ,
- $R : (s : S) \rightarrow C_s \rightarrow \text{Set}$   
a set of responses  $R_{s c}$  for every command  $c : C_s$  and state  $s : S$ ,
- $\text{nxt} : (s : S) \rightarrow (c : C_s) \rightarrow R_{s c} \rightarrow S$   
a function **nxt** giving a state  $\text{nxt } s c r$  for every response  $r : R_{s c}$ , every command  $c : C_s$  and every state  $s : S$ .

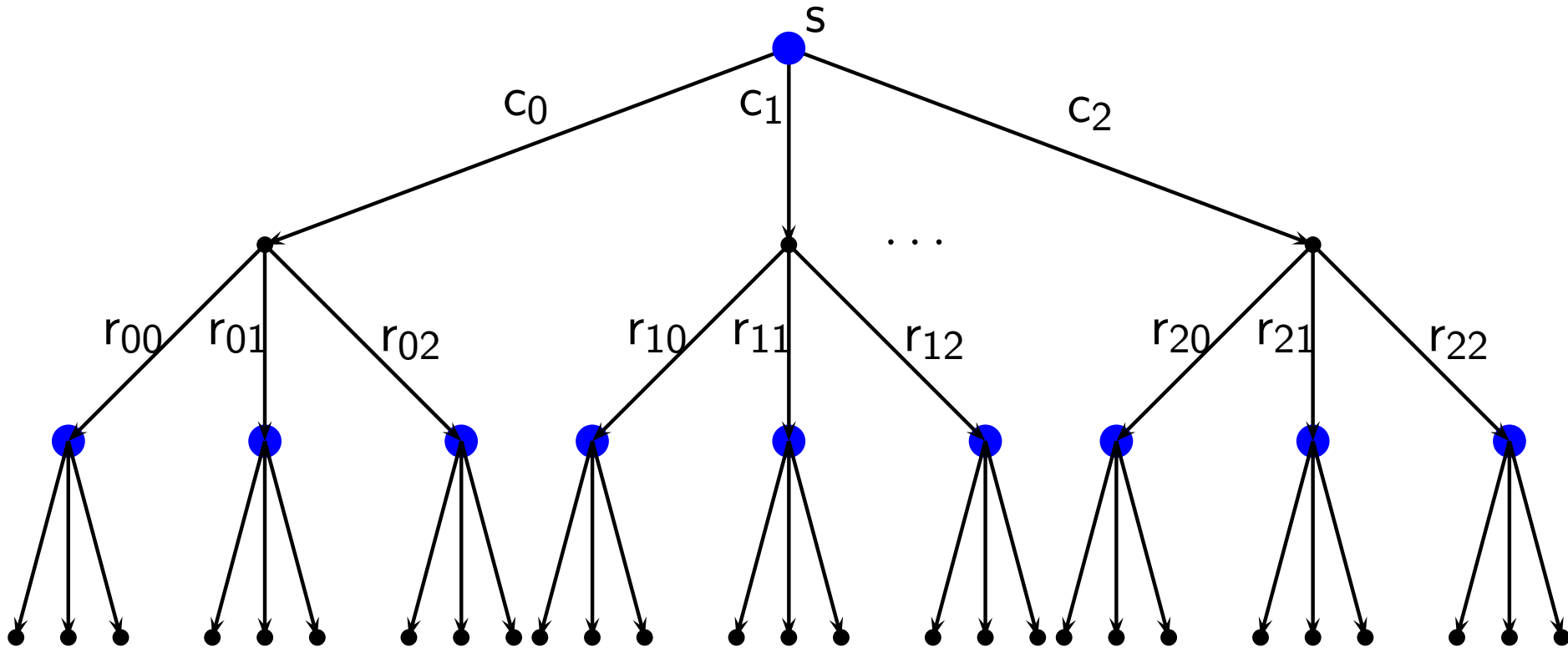
# Programs

Due to Peter Hancock and Anton Setzer

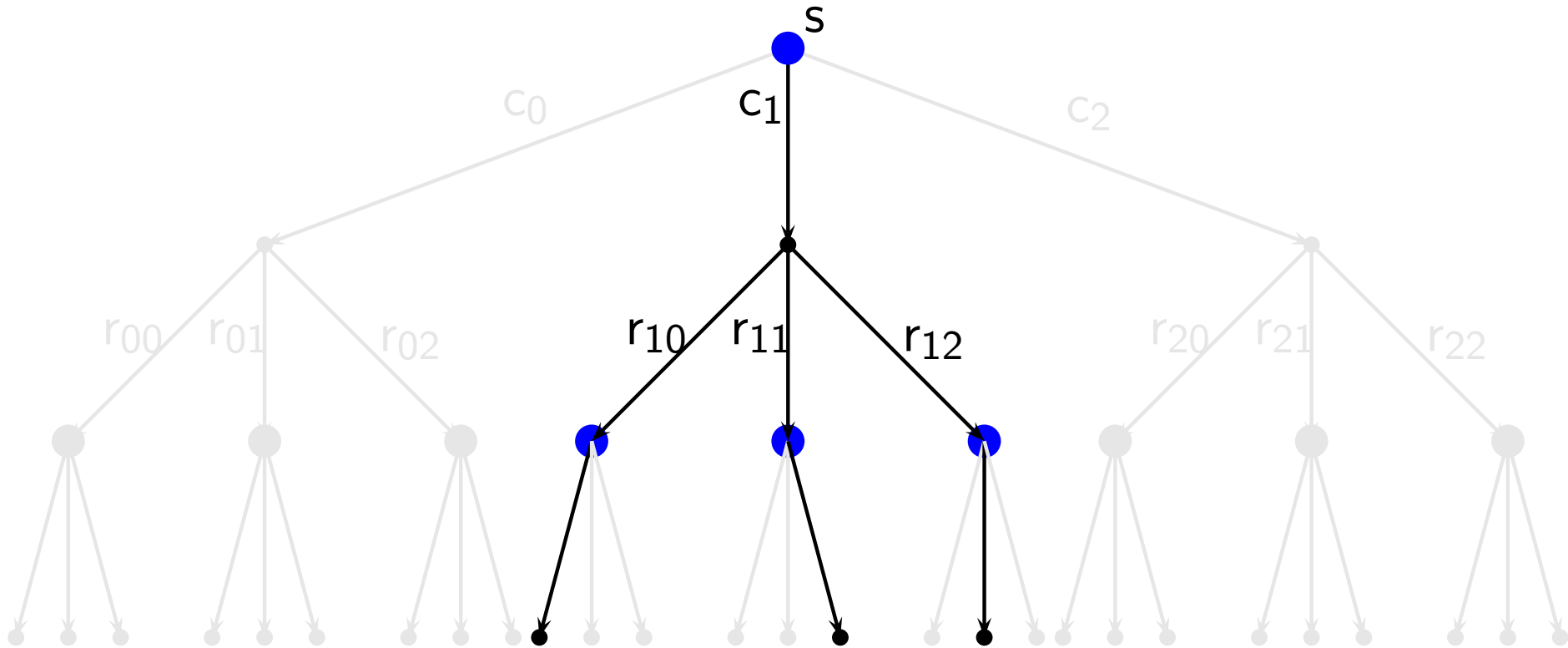
An interactive **Program** for such an Interface is given by

- $IO : S \rightarrow \text{Set}$   
a set  $IO\ s$  (of programs) for every state  $s : S$ ,
- a function **onestep**  
giving for every program  $p : IO\ s$  and every state  $s : S$  a command  $c : C\ s$  and a function  $f : (r : R\ s\ c) \rightarrow IO\ (\text{nxt}\ s\ c\ r)$  which gives for every response  $r$  to  $c$  a new program.
- an element  $p : IO\ s$  for some state  $s : S$ .

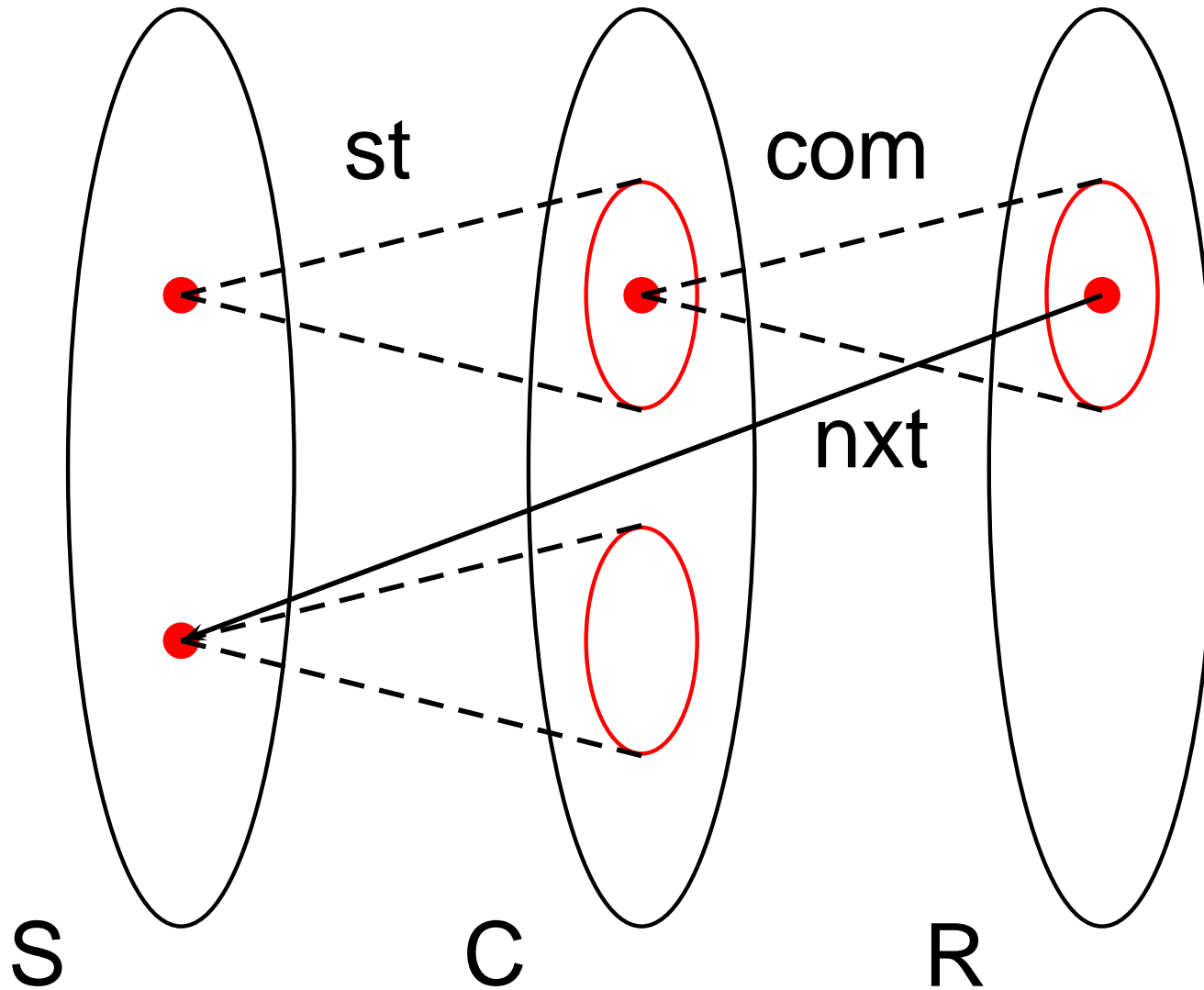
# Interfaces



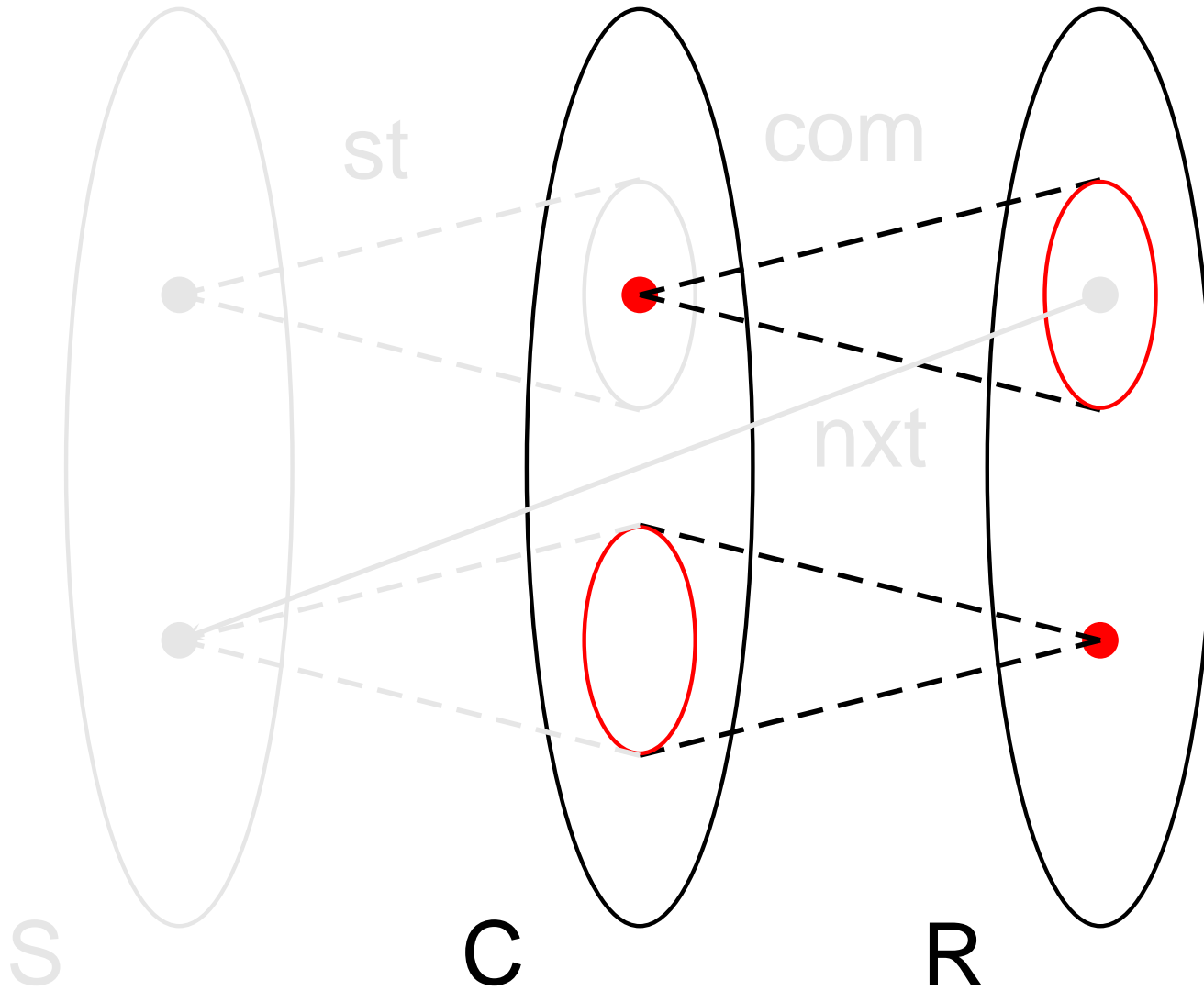
# Programs



# Motivation



# Motivation

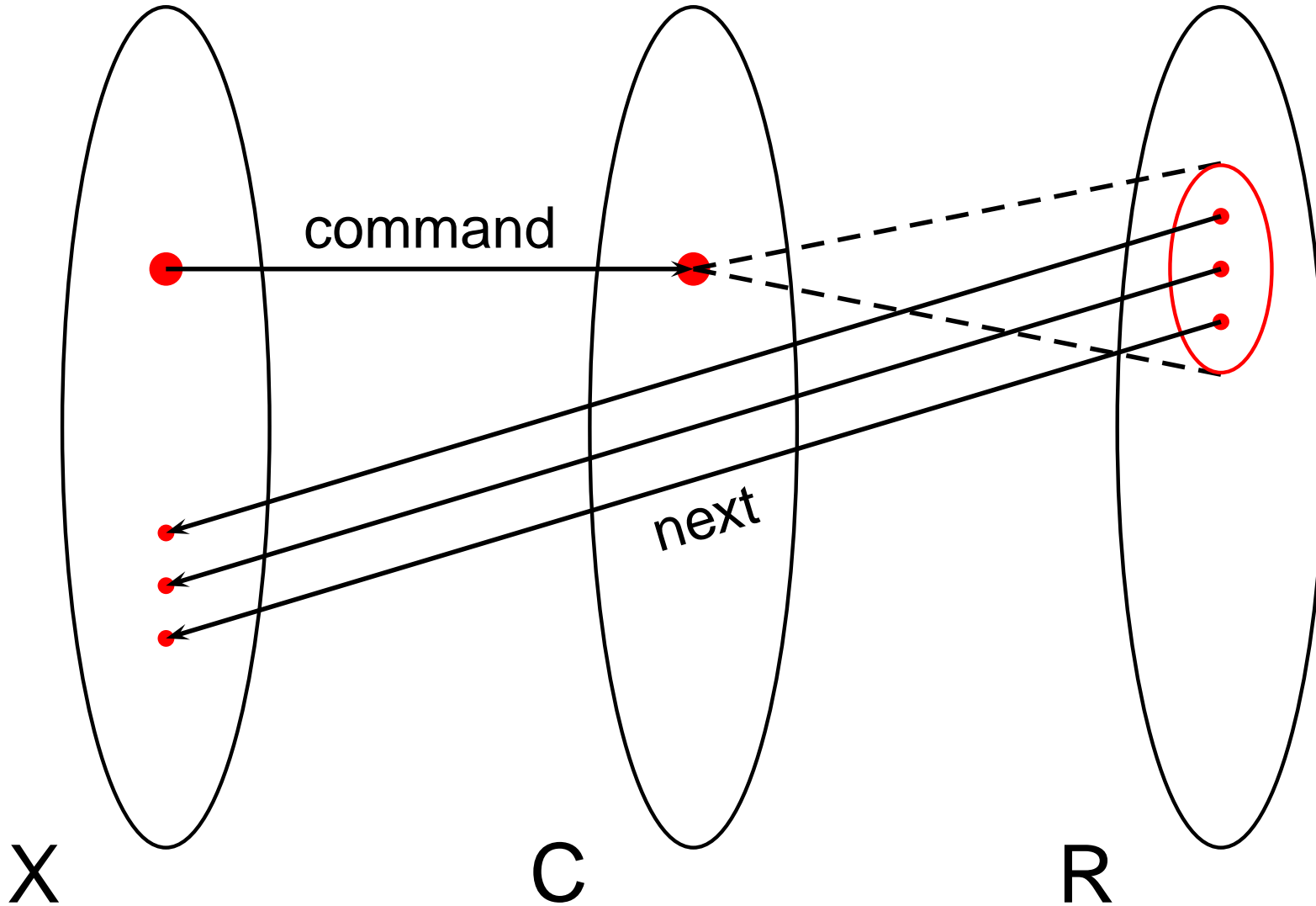


# Interface/Game

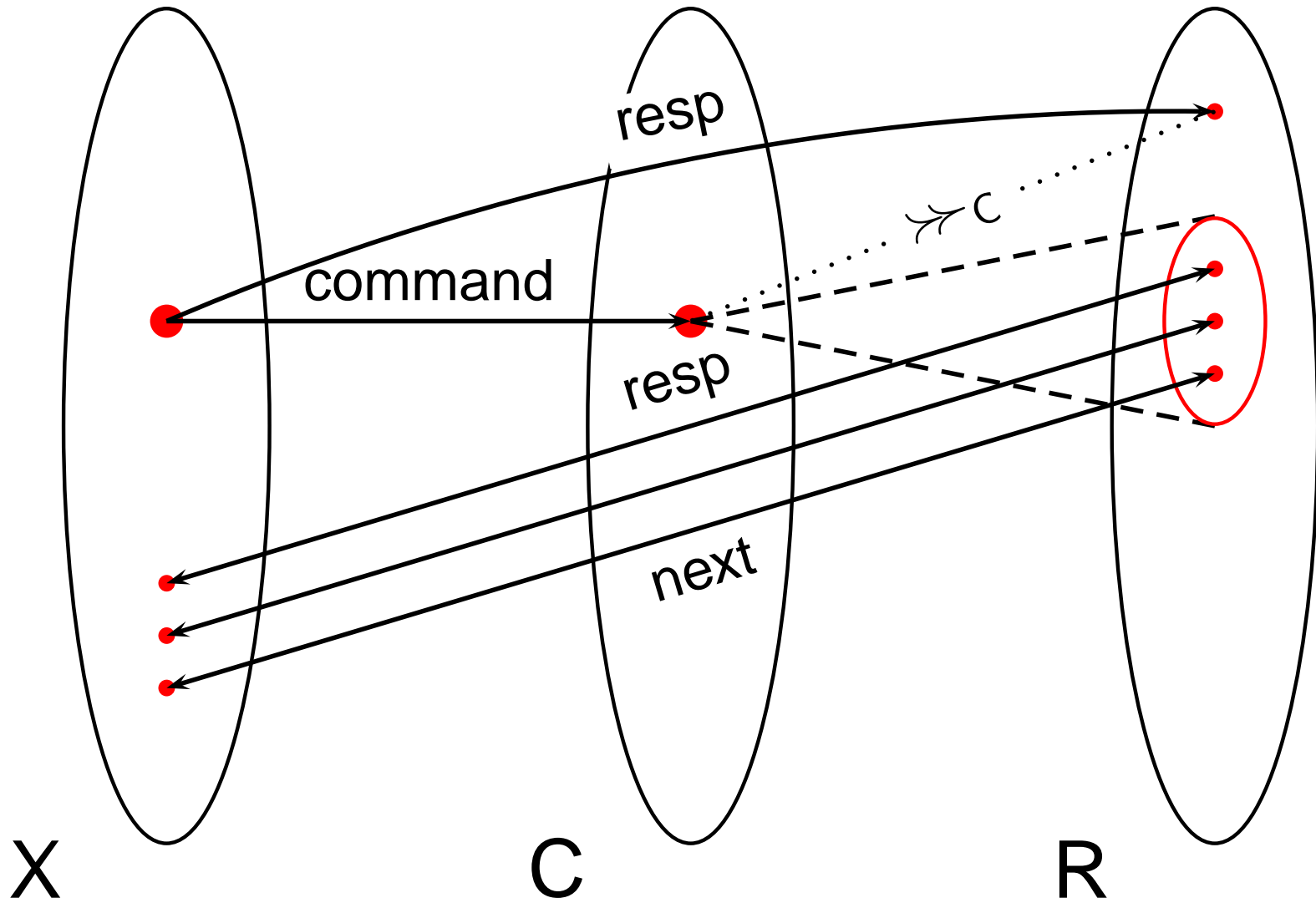
- $C, R : \text{Set}$   
a set of commands (players moves) and a set of responses (opponents moves),
- $\Leftarrow_C: R \rightarrow C \rightarrow \text{Set}$   
a relation between  $R$  and  $C$ ,
- $\Leftarrow_R: C \rightarrow R \rightarrow \text{Set}$   
a relation between  $C$  and  $R$ .



# Programs/Strategies



# Soundness



# Programs/Strategies

A program/strategy is given by

- $X$  : Set  
a set  $X$
- a function **onestep**  
giving for every  $x : X$  a command  $c : C$  and a function  
 $f : (r : R) \rightarrow c \llcorner_R r \rightarrow X$ .

We write **command**  $x$  for  $c$  and **next**  $x$  for  $f$ .

A **sound** strategy is a strategy  $(X, \text{onestep})$  and a function  $\text{resp} : X \rightarrow R$  such that for  $x : X$ :

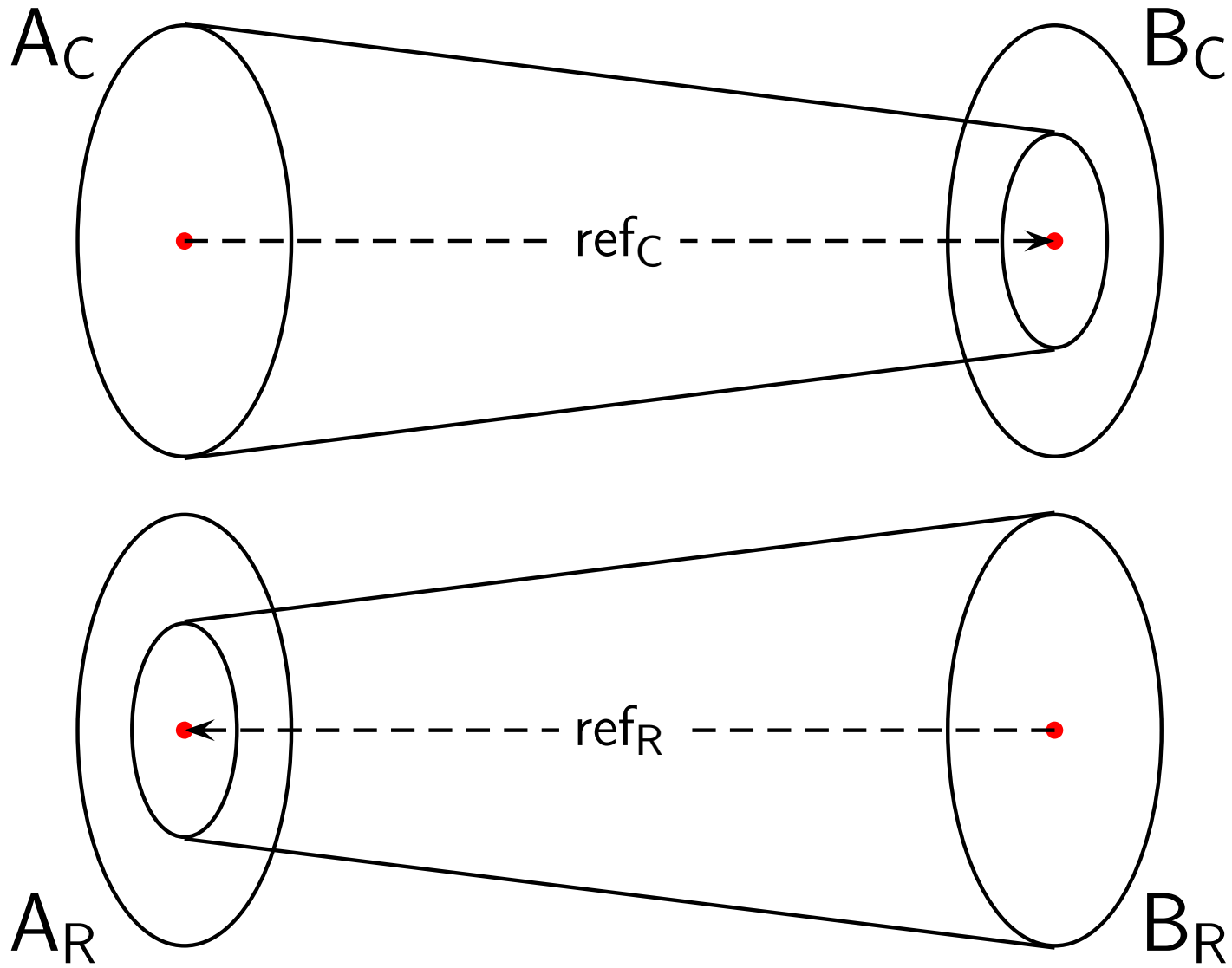
- $\text{resp } x \llcorner_C \text{command } x$
- $\text{next } x \ r \ \text{fitr} = r \quad \text{for} \quad \text{fitr} : \text{command } x \llcorner_R r$ .

# Refinement

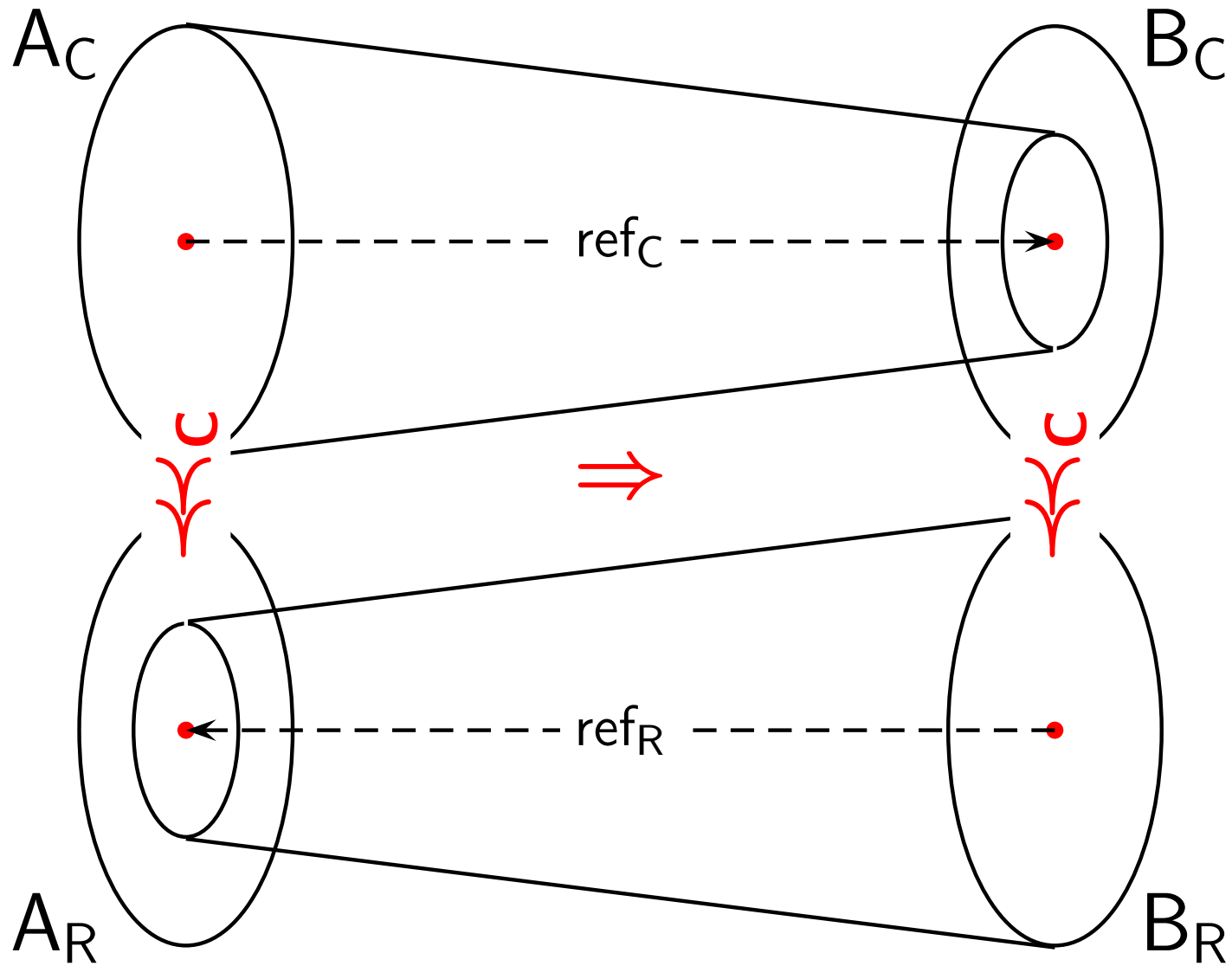
Idea: One side can do more,  
the other side can do less

Let opponent have more freedom ...

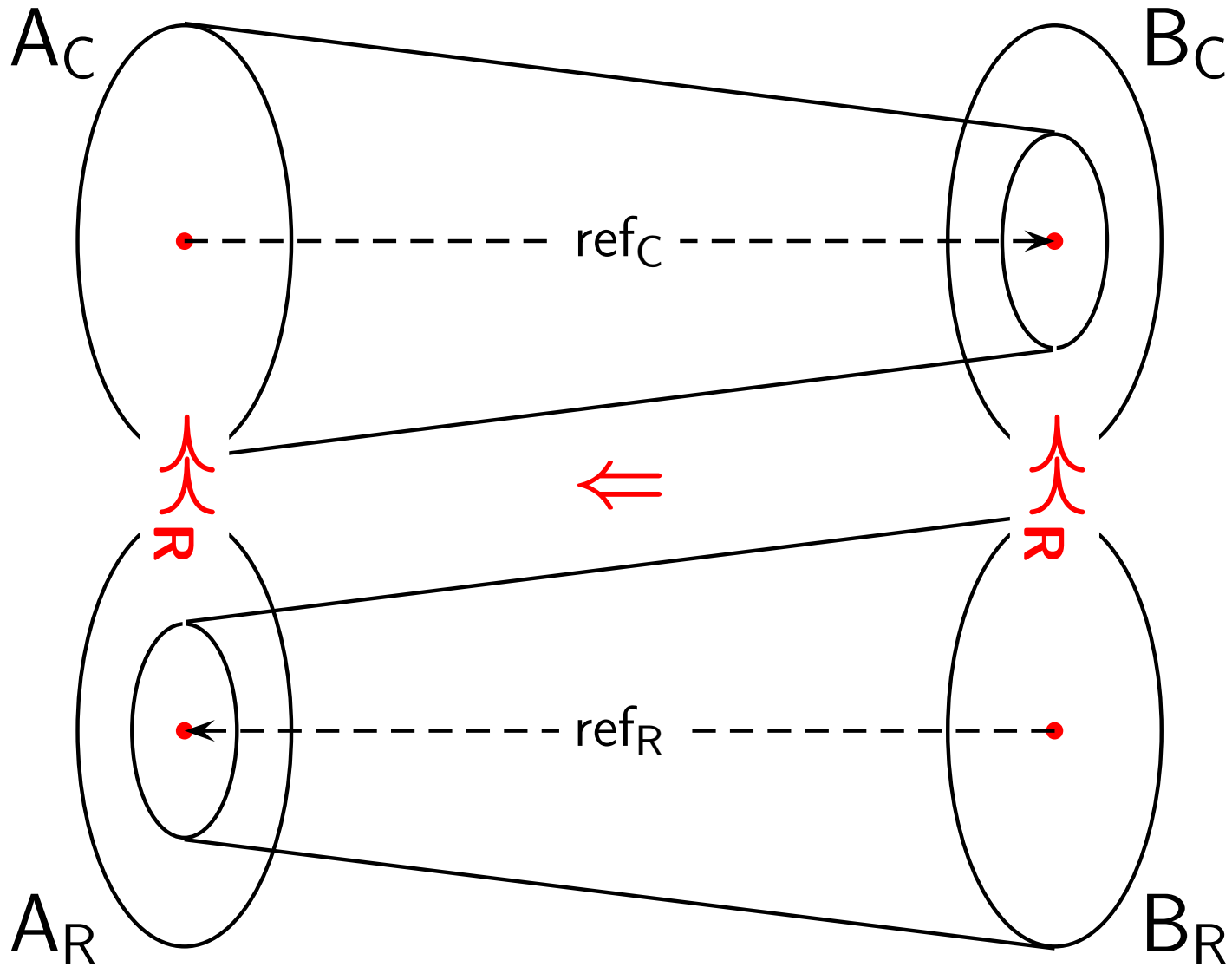
# Refinement



# Refinement



# Refinement



# Refinement

Given two interfaces  $A = (C_A, R_A, \llcorner_C^A, \llcorner_R^A)$  and  $B = (C_B, R_B, \llcorner_C^B, \llcorner_R^B)$ .  
A is a **refinement** of B is the type which elements consist of:

• a function

$$\text{ref}_C : C_A \rightarrow C_B,$$

• a function

$$\text{ref}_R : R_B \rightarrow R_A,$$

• and proofs for

$$\text{ref}_R r_b \llcorner_C^A c_a \Rightarrow r_b \llcorner_C^B \text{ref}_C c_a$$

and

$$\text{ref}_C c_a \llcorner_R^B r_b \Rightarrow c_a \llcorner_R^A \text{ref}_R r_b$$

for  $r_b : R_B, c_a : C_A$ .



# Refinement

If A is a **Refinement** of B and  $(X_A, \text{command}_A, \text{next}_A, \text{resp}_A)$  a sound strategy on A then is  $(X_B, \text{command}_B, \text{next}_B, \text{resp}_B)$  a sound strategy on B where

- elements of  $X_B$  are triples

$$x : X, r_b : R_B, \text{id} : \text{resp}_A x = \text{ref}_R r_b$$



$$\text{resp}_B x r_b \text{id} = r_b$$



$$\text{command}_B x r_b \text{id} = \text{ref}_C(\text{command}_A x)$$



$$\text{next}_B x r_b \text{id} r'_b \text{rfit}_B = \text{next}_B x (\text{ref}_R r'_b) \text{rfit}_A$$

and  $\text{rfit}_A$  obtained from  $\text{rfit}_B$  by the refinement.

# Refinement

- Refinement relation on interfaces/games is reflexiv and transitiv.
- Infimum A of  $A_i, i : I$  is given by

$$A_R = (i : I) \rightarrow A_{iR}$$

$$A_C = \sum (I, \lambda i : I. A_{iC})$$

$$f \ll_C^A (i, c) :\Leftrightarrow f i \ll_C^{A_i} c$$

$$(i, c) \ll_R^A f :\Leftrightarrow c \ll_R^{A_i} f i$$

- Supremum A of  $A_i, i : I$  is given by

$$A_R = \sum (I, \lambda i : I. A_{iR})$$

$$A_C = (i : I) \rightarrow A_{iC}$$

$$(i, r) \ll_C^A f :\Leftrightarrow r \ll_C^{A_i} f i$$

$$f \ll_R^A (i, r) :\Leftrightarrow f i \ll_R^{A_i} r$$

# Cogame, Tensor

Cogame: Player becomes opponent,  
opponent becomes player

Tensor: As in usual game semantics:  
opponent chooses where to play

# Cogame, Tensor, Lolipop

- The cogame  $A^\perp$  of a game  $A$  is given by

$$C_A^\perp = R_A, R_A^\perp = C_A, \llcorner_C^{A^\perp} = \llcorner_R^A, \llcorner_R^{A^\perp} = \llcorner_C^A.$$

- The tensor  $A \otimes B$  is given by

$$(A \otimes B)_C = A_C \times B_C$$

$$(A \otimes B)_R = (A_R \times B_C) + (A_C \times B_R)$$

$$\text{inl}(r_a, c_b) \llcorner_C^{A \otimes B} (c_a, c'_b) :\Leftrightarrow r_a \llcorner_C^A c_a \quad \& \quad c_b = c'_b$$

$$\text{inr}(c_a, r_b) \llcorner_C^{A \otimes B} (c'_a, c_b) :\Leftrightarrow r_b \llcorner_C^B c_b \quad \& \quad c_a = c'_a$$

$$(c_a, c'_b) \llcorner_R^{A \otimes B} \text{inl}(r_a, c_b) :\Leftrightarrow c_a \llcorner_R^A r_a \quad \& \quad c_b = c'_b$$

$$(c'_a, c_b) \llcorner_R^{A \otimes B} \text{inr}(c_a, r_b) :\Leftrightarrow c_b \llcorner_R^B r_b \quad \& \quad c_a = c'_a$$

- Lolipop  $A \multimap B := (A \otimes B^\perp)^\perp$ .

# A Copy-Cat Strategy

Strategy on

$$A \multimap A$$

Idea: Take command  $c$ , response  $r$   
and proof for  $c \multimap r$  or  $r \multimap c$ .

Play the diagonal  $(r, r)$  or  $(c, c)$ .

# A Copy-Cat Strategy

(CopyCat<sub>A</sub>, command<sub>A</sub>, next<sub>A</sub>, resp<sub>A</sub>) given by

$$\text{CopyCat}_A = ((r_a : A_R) \times (c_a : A_C) \times (\text{fitc} : r_a \leftarrow_C^A c_a)) + ((c_a : A_C) \times (r_a : A_R) \times (\text{fitr} : c_a \leftarrow_R^A r_a))$$

$$\text{resp}_A \text{ inl}(r_a \ c_a \ \text{fitc}) := (r_a, c_a)$$

$$\text{resp}_A \text{ inr}(r_a \ c_a \ \text{fitr}) := (r_a, c_a)$$

$$\text{command}_A \text{ inl}(r_a \ c_a \ \text{fitc}) := \text{inr}(c_a, c_a)$$

$$\text{command}_A \text{ inr}(r_a \ c_a \ \text{fitr}) := \text{inl}(r_a, r_a)$$

$$\text{next}_A \text{ inl}(r_a \ c_a \ \text{fitc}) (r'_a, c_a) \ \text{fitr} := \text{inl}(r'_a, c_a, \text{fitr})$$

$$\text{next}_A \text{ inr}(r_a \ c_a \ \text{fitr}) (r_a, c'_a) \ \text{fitc} := \text{inr}(r_a, c'_a, \text{fitc})$$

is a sound strategy on  $A \multimap A$ .

# Composition

$$\sigma : A \multimap B \qquad \tau : B \multimap C$$

$$\sigma ; \tau : A \multimap C$$

Idea:                      Play strategy  $\sigma$  against strategy  $\tau$   
in B.

Problem:                Infinite play in B.

Usual solution:        Winning strategies.

Solution here: Fairness!

# Some restrictions on games

For  $A$  : Set let

$$\text{Collapse } A := (a, b : A) \rightarrow \text{Id } A \ a \ b$$

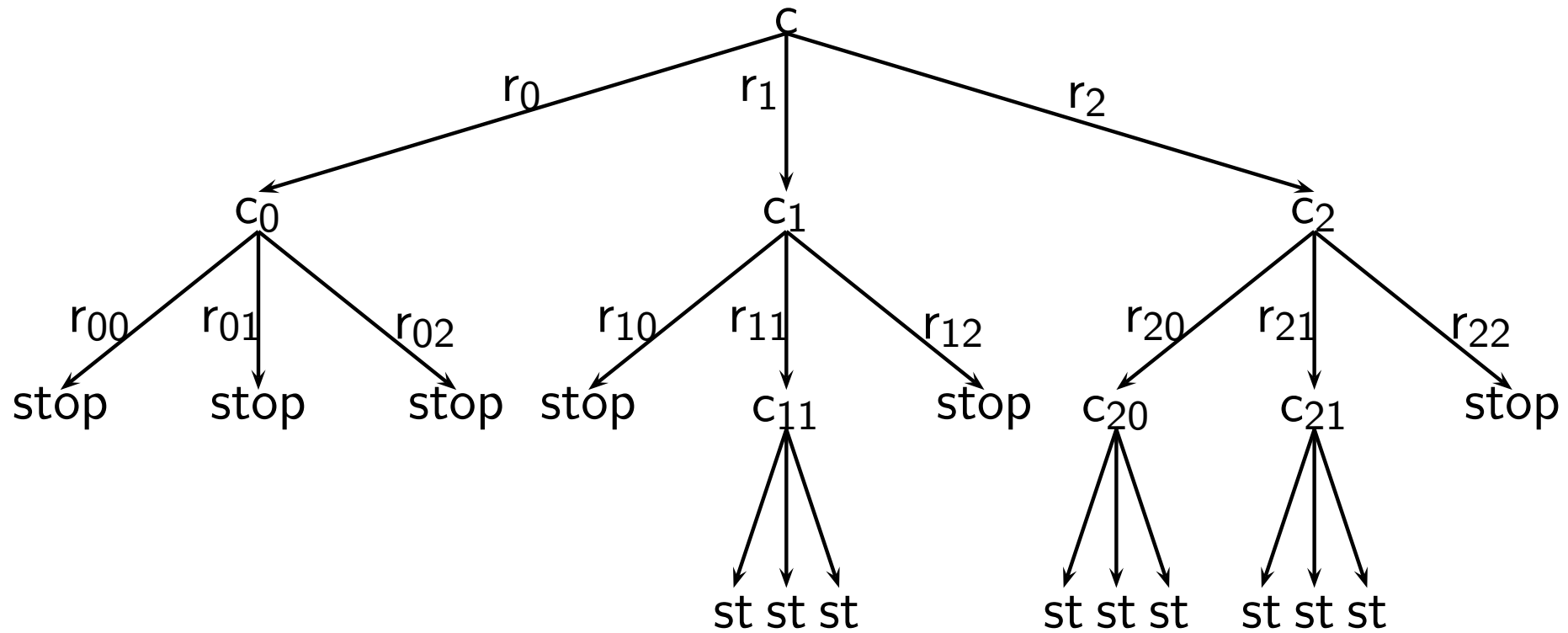
$$\text{UIP } A := (a, b : A) \rightarrow \text{Collapse } (\text{Id } A \ a \ b)$$

From now on for all games  $A$

- $\text{Collapse } r \ll_C^A c$  and  $\text{Collapse } c \ll_R^A r$
- $\text{UIP } A_C$  and  $\text{UIP } A_R$ .
- Everything must have a predecessor (reasonable game).

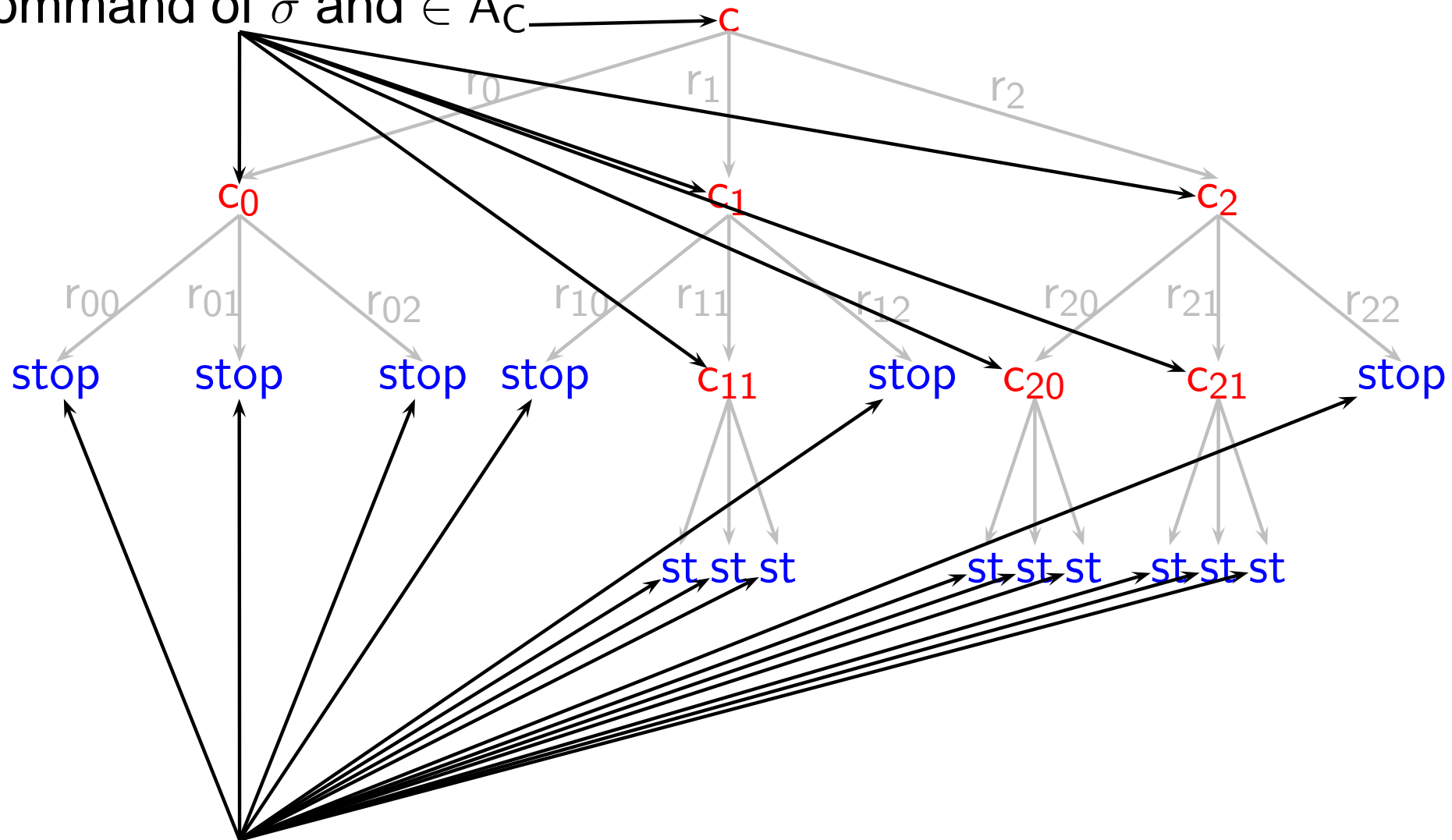


# Beginning



# Maxvalid A-Beginning $\sigma : A \multimap B$

Command of  $\sigma$  and  $\in A_C$



next command of  $\sigma \in B_C$

# Fair Strategy

For games  $A, B$  a **fair strategy** on  $A \multimap B$  is given by

• a strategy  $\sigma = (X_\sigma, \text{command}_\sigma, \text{next}_\sigma)$



$\text{maxABeg}_\sigma, \text{maxBBeg}_\sigma : X \rightarrow (\text{Beginning } A \multimap B)$



with

$\text{maxvalidABeginning } A \ B \ \sigma \ (\text{maxABeg}_\sigma \ x) \ x$

and

$\text{maxvalidBBeginning } A \ B \ \sigma \ (\text{maxBBeg}_\sigma \ x) \ x$

# Link

For games  $A, B, C$ ,  $c_{ab} : (A \multimap B)_C$ ,  $c_{bc} : (B \multimap C)_C$

Link  $A B C c_{ab} c_{bc}$

is given by

- Link  $A B C \text{inl}(r_a, r_b) \text{inl}(r'_b, r_c) = \text{Id } B_R r_b r'_b$
- Link  $A B C \text{inl}(r_a, r_b) \text{inr}(c_b, c_c) = \text{False}$
- Link  $A B C \text{inr}(c_a, c_b) \text{inl}(r_b, r_c) = (c_b \llcorner_R^B r_b) + (r_b \llcorner_C^B c_b)$
- Link  $A B C \text{inr}(c_a, c_b) \text{inr}(c'_b, c_c) = \text{Id } B_C c_b c'_b$

# Composition

For fair strategies  $\sigma = (X_\sigma, \text{command}_\sigma, \text{next}_\sigma) : A \multimap B$  and  $\tau = (X_\tau, \text{command}_\tau, \text{next}_\tau) : B \multimap C$  let  $X_{\sigma;\tau}$  be the set which elements are triples

•  $x : X_\sigma$

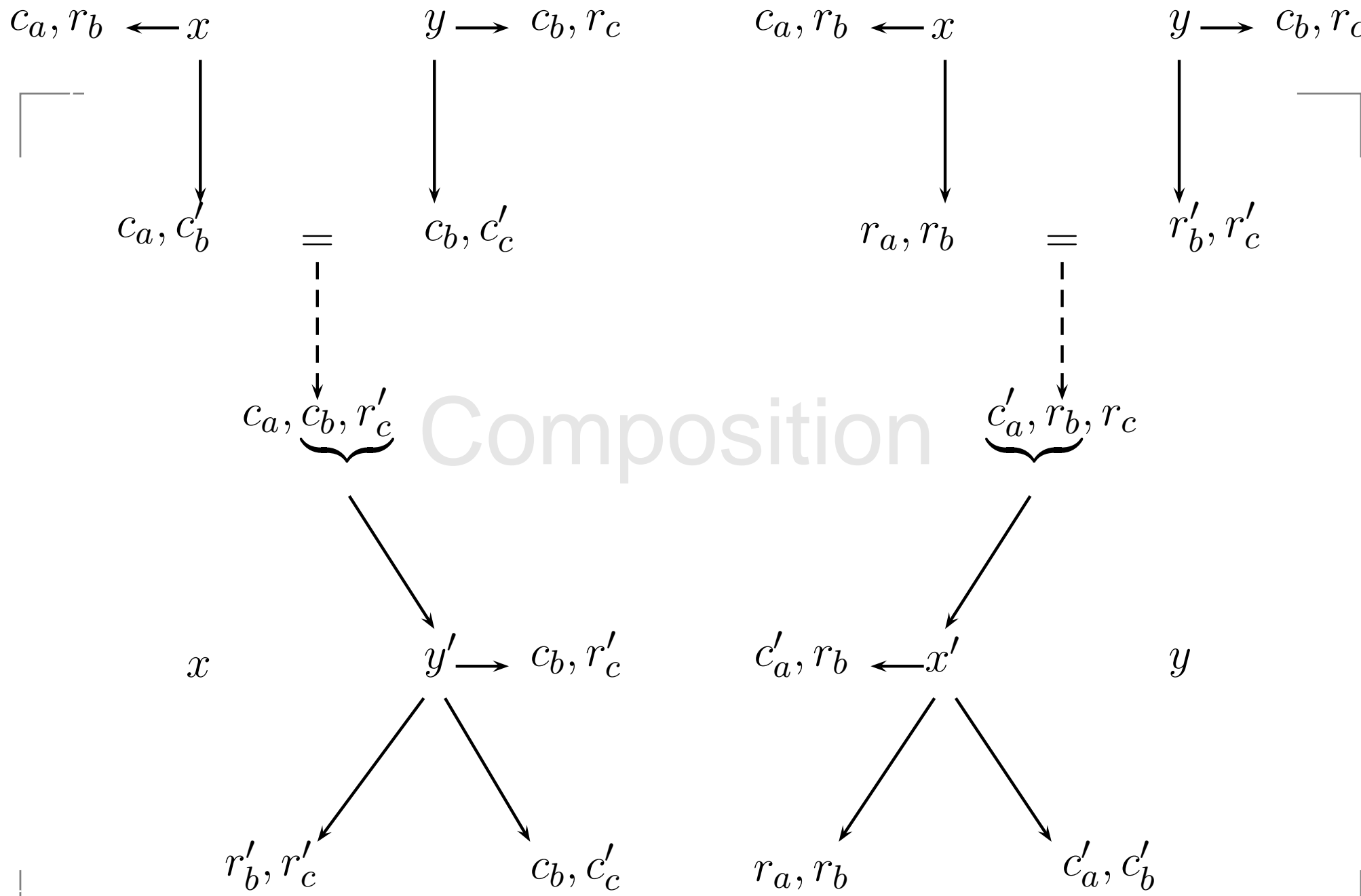
•  $y : X_\tau$

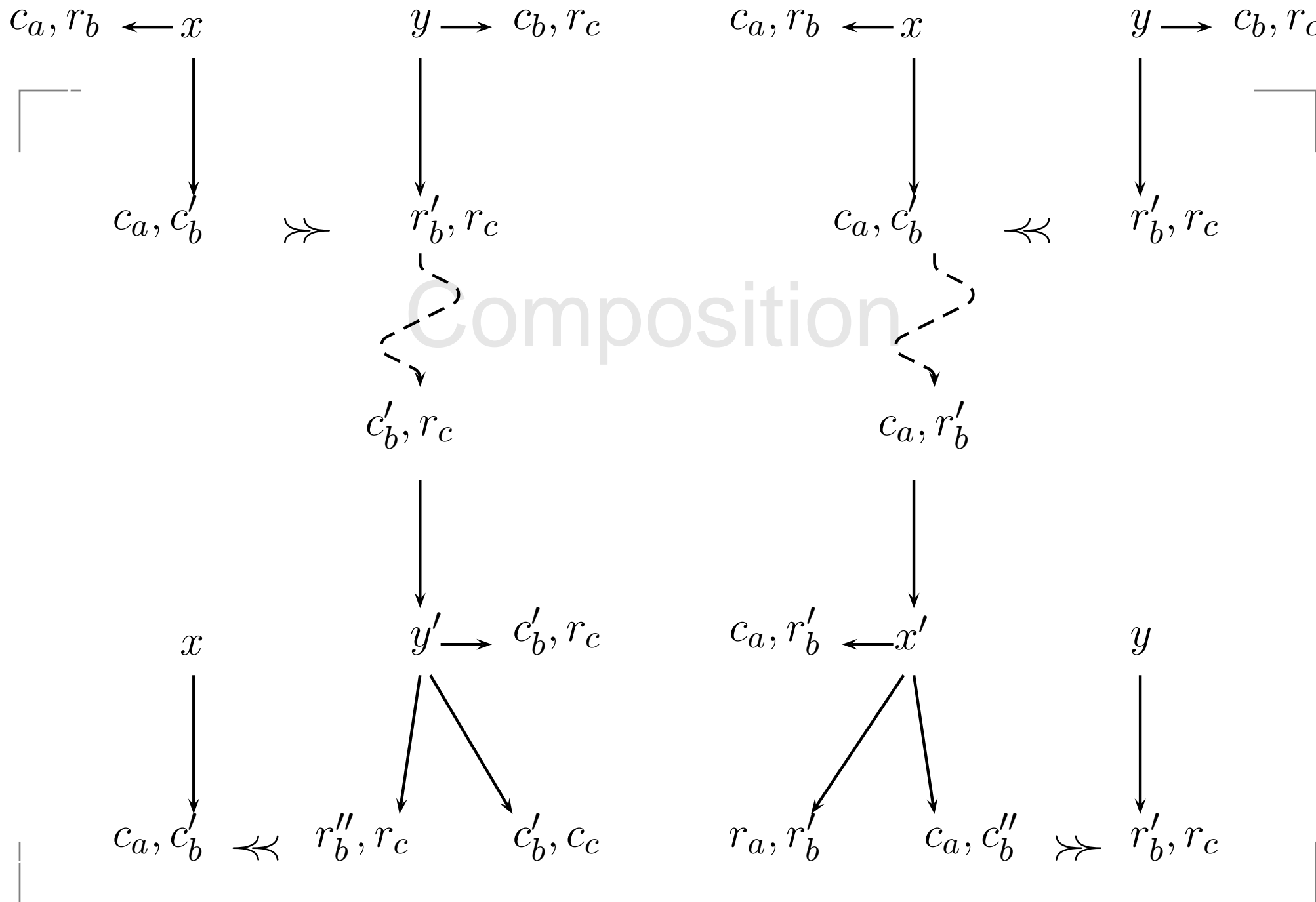
•  $\text{link} : \text{Link } A \ B \ C \ (\text{command}_\sigma \ x) \ (\text{command}_\tau \ y)$

and

$$\text{resp}_{\sigma;\tau} (x, y, \text{link}) = (c_a, r_c)$$

where  $\text{resp}_\sigma \ x = (c_a, r_b)$  and  $\text{resp}_\tau \ y = (c_b, r_c)$ .





# Bisimulation

Let  $\sigma = (X_\sigma, \text{command}_\sigma, \text{next}_\sigma)$  and  $\tau = (X_\tau, \text{command}_\tau, \text{next}_\tau)$  strategies on  $A$ .  $x : X_\sigma, y : X_\tau, n : \text{Nat}$  are  $n$ -bisimilar ( $x \sim_n y$ ) iff  $n = 0$  or

$$\text{command}_\sigma x = \text{command}_\tau y$$

and for  $r :: A_R$  and  $\text{rfit} : \text{command}_\sigma x \ll_R r$

$$\text{next}_\sigma x r \text{ rfit} \sim_{n-1} \text{next}_\tau y r \text{ rfit}'$$

where  $\text{rfit}'$  is obtained by transferring  $\text{rfit}$ .

$x : X_\sigma, y : X_\tau$  are bisimilar iff they are  $n$ -bisimilar f.a.  $n : \text{Nat}$ .



# Behavioural equivalence

Strategies  $\sigma = (X_\sigma, \text{command}_\sigma, \text{next}_\sigma)$  and  $\tau = (X_\tau, \text{command}_\tau, \text{next}_\tau)$  on  $A$  are behavioural equivalent ( $x \approx y$ ) iff there are  $f : X_\sigma \rightarrow X_\tau$  and  $g : X_\tau \rightarrow X_\sigma$  such that

$$f x \sim x$$

and

$$g y \sim y$$

f.a.  $x : X_\sigma, y : X_\tau$ .

# The Category of reasonable games with fair strategies

For a fair and sound strategy  $\sigma : A \multimap B$  is

$$\text{id}_A; \sigma \approx \sigma \approx \sigma; \text{id}_B$$

where  $\text{id}_A = \text{copyCat}_A$ ,  $\text{id}_B = \text{copyCat}_B$  and  $A, B$  reasonable.

For fair and sound strategies

$\sigma : A \multimap B, \tau : B \multimap C, \mu : C \multimap D$ :

$$(\sigma; \tau); \mu \approx \sigma; (\tau; \mu)$$

where  $A, B, C, D$  reasonable.

# Conclusion and future work

- Linear category.
- Investigate relationship to work of Hancock/Hyvernat.
- Improve notion of refinement. Investigate relation to refinement calculus.
- Formal topology.
- ...

# Maxvalid Beginnings

For A game let

Beginning A := data stop |

fork( $c : A_C$ )( $f : (r : A_R) \rightarrow c \ll_R r \rightarrow \text{Beginning A}$ )

For games A, B,  $\sigma = (X, \text{command}, \text{next})$  strategy on  $A \multimap B$ ,  $x : X$  and  $\text{beg} : \text{Beginning A} \multimap B$  let

$\text{maxvalidABeginning A B } \sigma \text{ stop } x =$  “sigma plays in B”

$\text{maxvalidABeginning A B } \sigma \text{ (fork } c \text{ f) } x =$  “sigma plays in A and  
command  $x = c$  and

$\text{maxvalidABeginning A B } \sigma \text{ (f r rfit) (next x r rfit)}$

for  $r : (A \multimap B)_R$  and  $\text{rfit} : c \ll_R^{A \multimap B} r$ .”

$\text{maxvalidBBeginning A B } \sigma \text{ beg } x$  analog.

# Reasonable game

A is **reasonable** is the type which elements consists of

- a function  $\text{reas}_C : A_C \rightarrow A_R$
- a function  $\text{reas}_R : A_R \rightarrow A_C$

such that

$$\text{reas}_C c \preccurlyeq_C c \text{ for } c : A_C$$

$$\text{reas}_R r \preccurlyeq_R r \text{ for } r : A_R$$

"Everything is needed"