

Pisa

29 February 2024

EFFECTFUL TRACE SEMANTICS VIA EFFECTFUL STREAMS

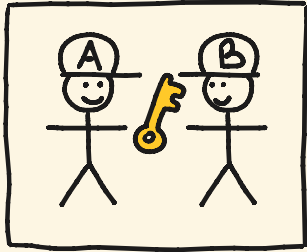
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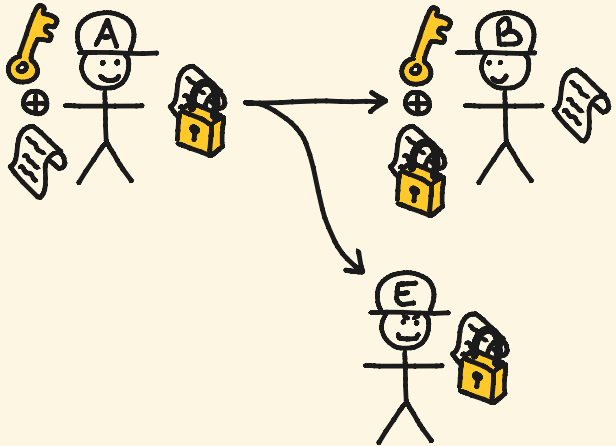
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ONE-TIME PAD PROTOCOL

1. share a key through a secure channel



2. send an encrypted message through a public channel



REPEATING THE ONE-TIME PAD

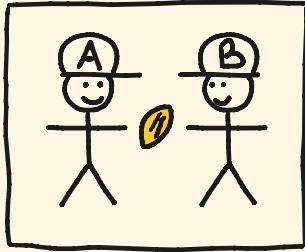
Sending n messages securely requires n private keys
↳ not very useful

- ⇒ • privately share a seed 🍀
- use identical pseudorandom number generator to obtain a new key for each message

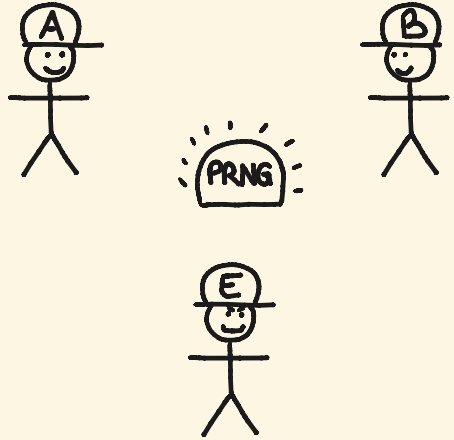


STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL (1)

1. share a seed through a secure channel

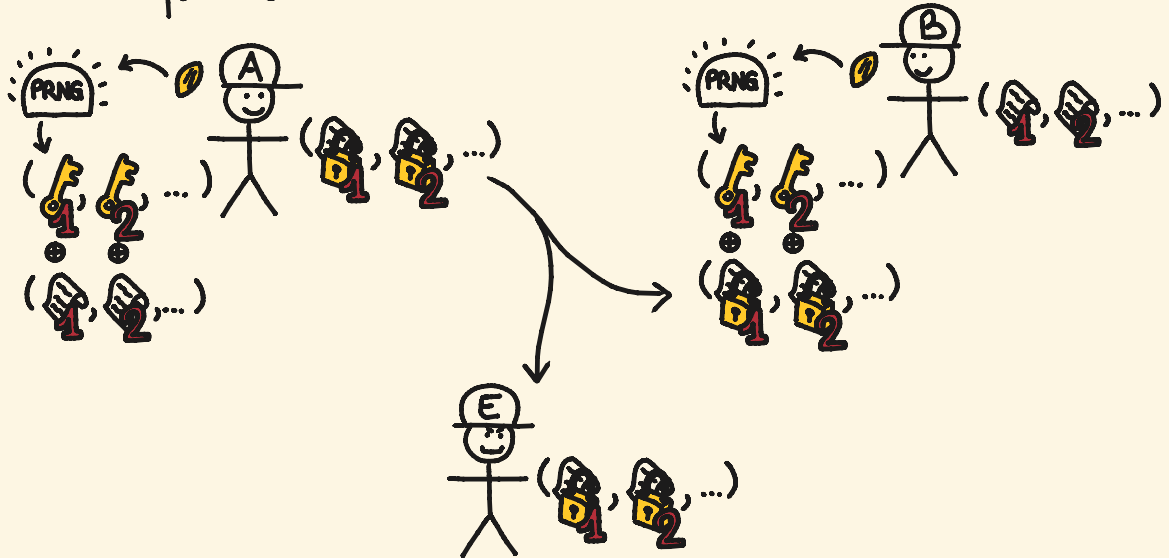


2. share a pseudorandom number generator



STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL (2)

3. send a stream of encrypted messages through a public channel



(CO) INDUCTION

- inductive data types are initial algebras (of polynomial functors)

data Nat = 0 | succ Nat

$$N : X \rightarrow 1 + X$$

data ListNat = [] | cons Nat ListNat

$$L : X \rightarrow 1 + \text{Nat} \times X$$

(CO) INDUCTION

- coinductive data types are final coalgebras (of polynomial functors)

codata $\text{CoNat} = 0 \mid \text{succ CoNat}$

$N : X \rightarrow 1 + X$

codata $\text{CoListNat} = [] \mid \text{cons Nat CoListNat}$

$L : X \rightarrow 1 + \text{Nat} \times X$

codata $\text{StreamNat} = \text{cons Nat StreamNat}$

$S : X \rightarrow \text{Nat} \times X$

PRACTICAL COINDUCTION

- $(-)^{\circ} : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{StreamNat}$

$$(n)^{\circ} := n$$

$$(n)^+ := (n)^{\circ}$$

- $-.- : \text{Nat} \times \text{StreamNat} \rightarrow \text{StreamNat}$

$$(n.-x)^{\circ} := n.-x^{\circ}$$

$$(n.-x)^+ := x^+$$

- $\leq \subseteq \text{StreamNat} \times \text{StreamNat}$

$\leadsto$ lexicographic order

$$x \leq y \text{ iff } x^{\circ} \leq y^{\circ} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{and, if } x^{\circ} = y^{\circ}, \text{ then } x^+ \leq y^+ \quad (2)$$

PRACTICAL COINDUCTION

CLAIM

The lexicographic order $\leq$ on StreamNat is transitive.

COINDUCTIVE PROOF

Suppose $x \leq y \leq z$.

By (1), $x^0 \leq y^0 \leq z^0$.

Then, $x^0 \leq z^0$ by transitivity in Nat .

Suppose $x^0 = z^0$. Then $x^0 = y^0$ and $y^0 = z^0$.

By (2), $x^+ \leq y^+$ and $y^+ \leq z^+$.

By coinduction, $x^+ \leq z^+$.

RECALL

$x \leq y$ iff

(1) $x^0 \leq y^0$

and (2), if $x^0 = y^0$, then $x^+ \leq y^+$

□

STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL: COMPONENTS



$\text{rand} : I \rightarrow S$
 $\text{setSeed} : S \rightsquigarrow I$
 $\text{getSeedA} : I \rightsquigarrow S$
 $\text{getSeedB} : I \rightsquigarrow S$

$\rightsquigarrow$ generate the seed
 $\rightsquigarrow$ share the seed
 $\rightsquigarrow$ A and B get the seed



$\text{prng} : S \rightarrow S \otimes M$

$\rightsquigarrow$ pseudorandom number generator



$-\oplus- : M \otimes M \rightarrow M$

$\rightsquigarrow$ encrypt / decrypt messages

STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL COINDUCTIVELY

?

$\text{seedGen}()^\circ = \text{do}$
| $\text{rand}() \rightarrow s$
| $\text{setSeed}(s) \rightsquigarrow ()$
| $\text{return}()$

$\text{seedGen}()^{+0} = \text{do}$
| $\text{return}()$

$\text{seedGen}^{++} = \text{seedGen}^+$



$\text{alice}(m)^\circ = \text{do}$
| $\text{getSeedA}() \rightsquigarrow (s)$
| $\text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k)$
| $\text{return}(s', m \oplus k)$

$\text{alice}(s, m)^{+0} = \text{do}$
| $\text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k)$
| $\text{return}(s', m \oplus k)$

$\text{alice}(s, m)^{++} = \text{alice}(s, m)^+$

STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL COINDUCTIVELY



$\text{bob}(m)^{\circ} = \text{do}$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{getSeedB}() \rightsquigarrow (s) \\ \text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k) \\ \text{return}(s', m \oplus k) \end{array} \right.$

$\text{bob}(s, m)^{+\circ} = \text{do}$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{prng}(s) \rightarrow (s', k) \\ \text{return}(s', m \oplus k) \end{array} \right.$

$\text{bob}(s, m)^{++} = \text{bob}(s, m)^{+}$



$\text{eve}(m)^{\circ} = \text{do}$

$\left| \text{return}(m) \right.$

$\text{eve}(m)^{+} = \text{eve}(m)$

OUTLINE

- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

(PRO) MONADS FOR NOTIONS OF COMPUTATIONS

- Monads add effects to computations
 - ↳ failure and exceptions
 - probability
 - reading/writing to memory
 - input/output

[Moggi 1991]

EXAMPLES

- objects are sets $A, B, \dots$
- parallel composition is cartesian product $A \times B$
- unit object is $1 := \{*\}$

	MORPHISMS	MONAD	$A \rightarrow B$
Set	functions	identity	$A \rightarrow B$
Rel	relations	powerset	$A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(B)$
Stoch	stochastic partial functions	subdistributions	$A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\leq 1}(B)$
State	functions with global state	state	$S \times A \rightarrow S \times B$

Set : FUNCTIONS

Semantics for deterministic and total computations.

- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are functions $f: A \rightarrow B$
- composition is function composition

$$f; g : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$$
$$a \mapsto f(a) \mapsto g(f(a))$$

Rel: RELATIONS

Semantics for non-deterministic computations.

The powerset monad adds non-determinism.

$$\begin{aligned} P: \text{Set} &\rightarrow \text{Set} \\ A &\mapsto \{X \subseteq A\} \end{aligned}$$

- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are relations $f \subseteq A \times B$,
i.e. functions $f: A \rightarrow P(B)$.
- composition is relational composition

$$f;g(a) := \{c \in C \mid \exists b \in f(a) \wedge c \in g(b)\}$$

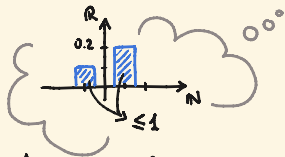
pStoch: PARTIAL STOCHASTIC FUNCTIONS

Semantics for partial stochastic computations.

The subdistribution monad adds failure and probability.

$$\mathcal{D}_{\leq 1}: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$A \mapsto \{ \sigma: A \rightarrow [0,1] \mid \text{supp } \sigma \text{ is finite} \\ \wedge \sum_{a \in A} \sigma(a) \leq 1 \}$$



- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are functions $f: A \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\leq 1}(B)$.
 $\{ f(b|a) \}$ $\rightsquigarrow$ probability of b given a
 $f(\perp|a) := 1 - \sum_{b \in B} f(b|a)$ $\rightsquigarrow$ probability of failure
- composition is $f;g(c|a) := \sum_{b \in B} f(b|a) \cdot g(c|b)$.

State: STATEFUL FUNCTIONS

Semantics for computations with a global state or memory.
The state monad adds a global state S .

$$\text{St} : \text{Set}^{\text{op}} \times \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$
$$(A, B) \longmapsto \{f : S \times A \rightarrow S \times B\}$$

- morphisms of type $A \rightarrow B$ are functions $f : S \times A \rightarrow S \times B$.



- composition is function composition

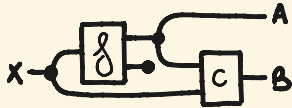
A diagram representing the composition of two stateful functions f and g . It consists of two square boxes, f and g , connected by a horizontal line. To the left of box f , there are two horizontal lines labeled S (top) and A (bottom). To the right of box g , there are two horizontal lines labeled S (top) and C (bottom). The line connecting the two boxes represents the intermediate state and output of f which serves as the input for g .

$$(s, a) \mapsto g(f(s, a))$$

STRING DIAGRAMS & DO-NOTATION

- Symmetric monoidal categories are theories of processes
- String diagrams and do-notation are convenient syntax

$$\nu_x ; ((f ; (\nu_A \otimes \varepsilon_B)) \otimes 1_x) ; (1_A \otimes c)$$

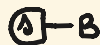


$\text{cond}(x) = \text{do}$
 $\left| \begin{array}{l} f(x) \rightarrow (a, b) \\ c(a, x) \rightarrow b' \\ \text{return}(a, b') \end{array} \right.$

[Gadducci, Montanari 1998; Bruni, Lanese, Montanari 2005;
Coradini, Gadducci 1997; Bonchi, Sobociński, Zamari 2015]

STRING DIAGRAMS & DO-NOTATION

- resources $A, B, \dots$ and processes $f: A \rightarrow B$, with possibly multiple inputs/outputs $h: A \rightarrow B \otimes B'$, $s: I \rightarrow B$



- sequential composition $f; g: A \rightarrow C$ and identities $1_A: A \rightarrow A$



$\text{comp } fg(a) = \text{do}$

$f(a) \rightarrow b$

$g(b) \rightarrow c$

$\text{return}(c)$

$\text{id}(a) = \text{do}$

$\text{return}(a)$

STRING DIAGRAMS & DO-NOTATION

- parallel composition $f \otimes f': A \otimes A' \rightarrow B \otimes B'$



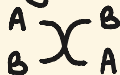
tensor $f \otimes f'(a, a') = \text{do}$

$f(a) \rightarrow b$

$f'(a') \rightarrow b'$

$\text{return}(b, b')$

- permuting resources



$\sigma_{A,B} : A \otimes B \rightarrow B \otimes A$

$\text{swap}(a, b) = \text{do}$

$\text{return}(b, a)$

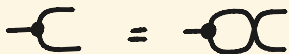
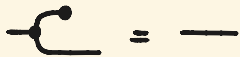
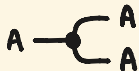
$\text{swapNat}(a, b) = \text{do}$

$f(a) \rightarrow a'$

$\text{return}(b, a')$



COPY AND DISCARD



copy(a) = do
 return(a, a)

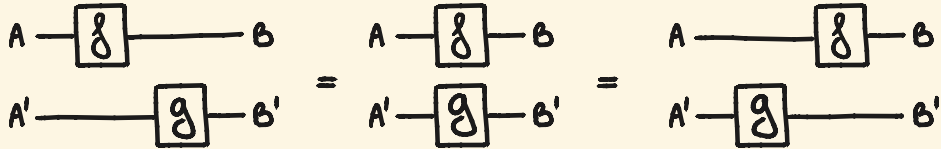
discard(a) = do
 return()

copyAssoc(a) = do
 return(a, a, a)

copyUnit(a) = do
 return(a)

copyCommut(a) = do
 return(a, a)

THE INTERCHANGE LAW



$\text{par } fg(a, a') = \text{do}$
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} f(a) \rightarrow b \\ g(a') \rightarrow b' \\ \text{return}(b, b') \end{array} \right.$

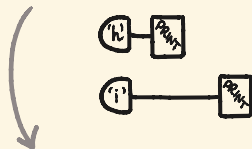
=

$\text{par } fg(a, a') = \text{do}$
 $\left[\begin{array}{l} g(a') \rightarrow b' \\ f(a) \rightarrow b \\ \text{return}(b, b') \end{array} \right.$

PREMONOIDAL CATEGORIES

Some processes do not interchange.

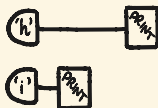
```
printHI() = do
  print('h') ~> ()
  print('i') ~> ()
  return()
```



prints "hi"

≠

```
printIH() = do
  print('i') ~> ()
  print('h') ~> ()
  return()
```



prints "ih"

~> state monoids

~> IO monad

STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL (AGAIN)

seedGen()⁰ = do

rand() → s

setSeed(s) ~> ()

return()

seedGen()⁺⁰ = do

return()

seedGen⁺⁺ = seedGen⁺

alice(m)⁰ = do

getSeedA() ~> (s)

prng(s) → (s', k)

return(s', m ⊕ k)

alice(s, m)⁺⁰ = do

prng(s) → (s', k)

return(s', m ⊕ k)

alice(s, m)⁺⁺ = alice(s, m)⁺

eve(m)⁺ = eve(m)

eve(m)⁰ = do

return(m)

PURE COMPUTATIONS

Pure computations are both :

- deterministic



- and total .



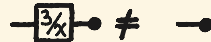
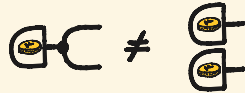
$\text{copyF}(x) = \text{do}$
 $\quad \text{return}(f(x), f(x))$

$\text{discardF}(x) = \text{do}$
 $\quad \text{return}()$

ex $(3 \cdot -) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

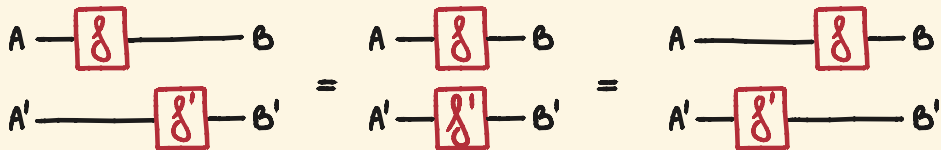
Non-ex $\text{Flip} : 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\{H, T\})$

$(3/-) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



LOCAL COMPUTATIONS

local computations interchange,



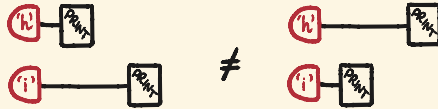
local $F(a, a') = \text{do}$
 $\left| \begin{array}{l} f(a) \rightarrow b \\ f'(a') \rightarrow b' \end{array} \right.$
 $\text{return}(b, b')$

local $F(a, a') = \text{do}$
 $\left| \begin{array}{l} f'(a') \rightarrow b' \\ f(a) \rightarrow b \end{array} \right.$
 $\text{return}(b, b')$



EFFECTFUL COMPUTATIONS

Effectful computations may have global effects.



`printH1() = do`

```
'h'() → c1
'i'() → c2
print(c1) ~> ()
print(c2) ~> ()
return()
```

$\neq$

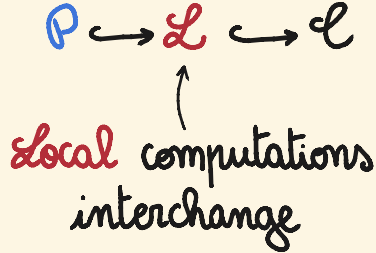
`printIH() = do`

```
'h'() → c1
'i'() → c2
print(c2) ~> ()
print(c1) ~> ()
return()
```

EFFECTFUL COPY-DISCARD CATEGORIES

Pure computations
can be copied
and discarded

Effectful computations
may have global
effects



OUTLINE

- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

EFFECTFUL STREAMS

An effectful stream $F: A \rightarrow B$ is

- a memory $M_g \in \mathcal{L}$
- a first action $g^0: A^0 \rightarrow M_g \otimes B^0$ in $\mathcal{C}$
- the rest of the action $f^+: M_g \cdot A^+ \rightarrow B^+$

$$A - \boxed{F} - B = A^0 - \boxed{g^0} - B^0 \overset{M_g}{\text{---}} A^+ - \boxed{f^+} - B^+$$

quotiented by the equivalence relation generated by

$$\begin{cases} g^0; (\pi \otimes 1) = g^0 \\ f^+ = \pi \cdot g^+ \end{cases}$$

for $\pi: M_g \rightarrow M_g$ in $\mathcal{L}$

$$- \boxed{g^0} - \boxed{f^+} - = - \boxed{g^0} - \boxed{\pi} - \boxed{f^+} - \sim - \boxed{g^0} - \boxed{\pi} - \boxed{f^+} - = - \boxed{g^0} - \boxed{g^+} -$$

COMPOSITIONAL STRUCTURE OF STREAMS

THEOREM

- Effectful streams form an effectful category Stream .
- composition and monoidal actions are defined coinductively:
for $f: N_f \cdot A \rightarrow B$ and $g: N_g \cdot B \rightarrow C$,

$$\begin{cases} (f;_N g)^\circ := \text{Diagram} \\ (f;_N g)^+ := f^+;_M g^+ \end{cases}$$

The diagram for $(f;_N g)^\circ$ shows two boxes. The first box is labeled f° and has inputs N_f and A° (where N_f is a curved line) and outputs M_f and M_g . The second box is labeled g° and has inputs M_g and C° and outputs M_g and C° . The output M_g of the first box is connected to the input M_g of the second box.

$$\begin{cases} (X \otimes_N f)^\circ := \text{Diagram} \\ (X \otimes_N f)^+ := X^+ \otimes_M f^+ \end{cases}$$

The diagram for $(X \otimes_N f)^\circ$ shows a single box labeled f° with inputs N_f and A° (where N_f is a curved line) and outputs M_f and B° . There is also an input X° and an output X° connected by a horizontal line.

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

Six two finite sets Char $\rightsquigarrow$ messages
Seed $\rightsquigarrow$ seeds

Pure computations are functions

Local computations are stochastic functions

Effectful computations read from and write to a global state

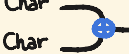
(Set, Stoch, SeedStoch)

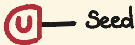
SeedStoch is the Kleisli category of a monad
that adds a global state $\text{Seed} \otimes \text{Seed}$:

$\text{SeedStoch}(A, B) := \text{Stoch}(\text{Seed} \otimes \text{Seed} \otimes A, \text{Seed} \otimes \text{Seed} \otimes B)$

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

Semantics for **pure** and **local** computations.

$\llbracket - \oplus - \rrbracket := \text{xor} : \text{Char} \otimes \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char} \rightsquigarrow \text{bitwise xor}$
 in **Set**

$\llbracket \text{rand} \rrbracket := \text{unif} : 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\text{Seed}) \rightsquigarrow \text{uniform distribution}$
 in **Stoch**

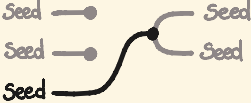
$\llbracket \text{prng} \rrbracket : \text{Seed} \rightarrow \text{Seed} \times \text{Char} \rightsquigarrow \text{use the seed to generate a key}$
 in **Stoch**

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

Semantics for effectful computations.

$\llbracket \text{setSeed} \rrbracket : \text{Seed}^3 \rightarrow \text{Seed}^2$
 $\text{Seed} \rightsquigarrow 1$

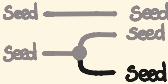
$\rightsquigarrow$ copy the seed to the global state

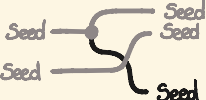
$\llbracket \text{setSeed} \rrbracket :=$  $= \text{Seed} - \boxed{S}$

in SeedStock

$\llbracket \text{getSeedA} \rrbracket, \llbracket \text{getSeedB} \rrbracket : \text{Seed}^2 \rightarrow \text{Seed}^3$
 $1 \rightsquigarrow \text{Seed}$

$\rightsquigarrow$ alice and bob get their seeds

$\llbracket \text{getSeedA} \rrbracket :=$  $= \text{get}_A - \text{Seed}$

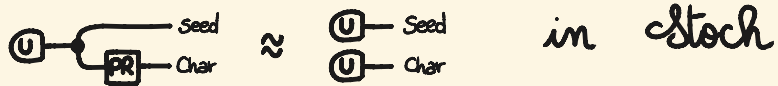
$\llbracket \text{getSeedB} \rrbracket :=$  $= \text{get}_B - \text{Seed}$

ON PSEUDORANDOM NUMBERS

There are no perfect pseudorandom number generators in Stoch.

ASSUMPTION

There is an approximate pseudorandom number generator,
 $\text{PR} : \text{Seed} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(\text{Char})$ such that :



SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

- $\text{seedGen} = \textcircled{\text{SEED}} : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$ in Stream

$$\text{seedGen}^{\circ} := \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \quad \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \quad \text{Seed} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{U} \\ \hline \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{S} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{seedGen}^{+\circ} := \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \quad \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \quad \text{Seed} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \phantom{\text{U}} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{seedGen}^{++} = \text{seedGen}^{+}$$

- $\text{eve} = \text{Char} \text{---} \boxed{\text{EVE}} \text{---} \text{Char} : \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char}$ in Stream

$$\text{eve}^{\circ} := \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \quad \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \quad \text{Seed} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Seed} \\ \text{Seed} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Char} \\ \text{Char} \end{array} = \text{Char} \text{---} \text{Char}$$

$$\text{eve}^{+} = \text{eve}$$

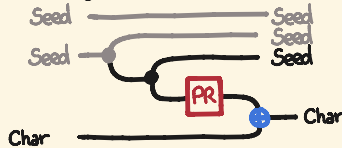
SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL

• $\text{alice} = \text{Char} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{alice}} \rightarrow \text{Char} : \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char} \text{ in Stream}$

• $\text{bob} = \text{Char} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{bob}} \rightarrow \text{Char} : \text{Char} \rightarrow \text{Char} \text{ in Stream}$

alice°

$:=$

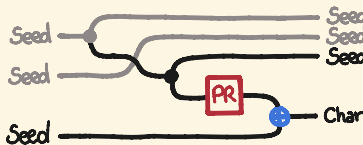


$=$



bob°

$:=$

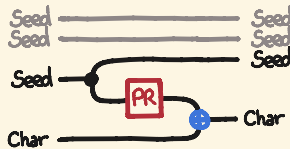


$=$



$\text{alice}^{+\circ} = \text{bob}^{+\circ}$

$:=$



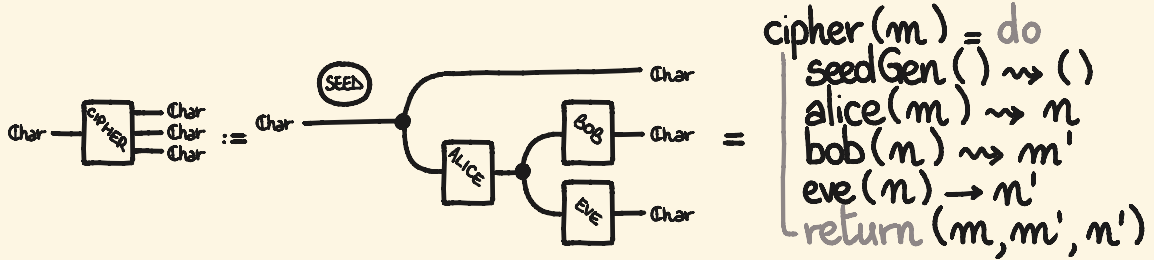
$=$



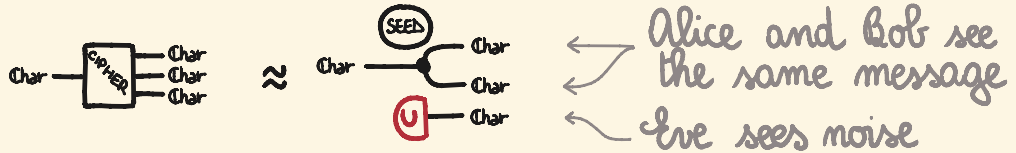
$\text{alice}^{++} = \text{alice}^+$

$\text{bob}^{++} = \text{bob}^+$

SEMANTICS FOR THE STREAM CIPHER PROTOCOL



SECURITY OF THE PROTOCOL



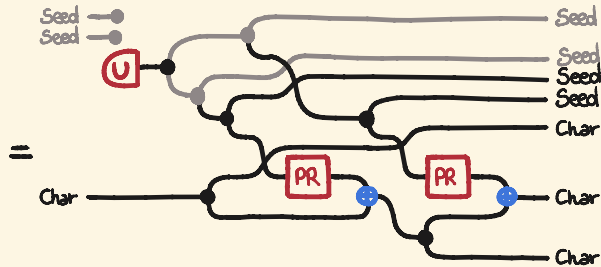
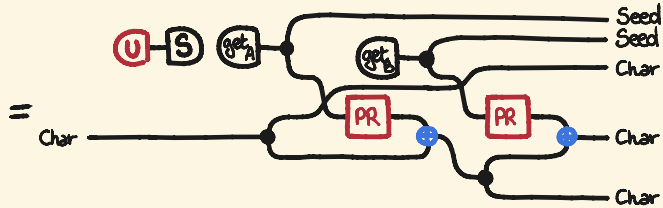
STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

Proceed by coinduction.

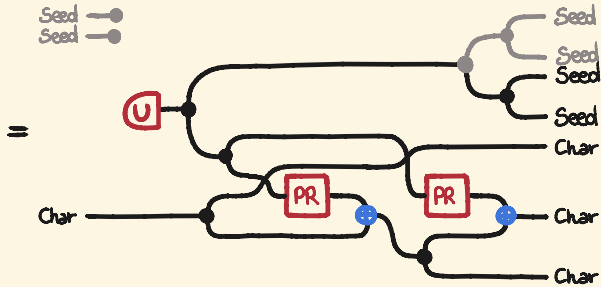
cipher °

```
cipher(m)° = do
= [ rand() → s
  setSeed(s) ~> ()
  getSeedA() ~> s_A
  prng(s_A) → (s'_A, k_A)
  getSeedB() ~> s_B
  prng(s_B) → (s'_B, k_B)
  return(m, s'_A, m ⊕ k_A ⊕ k_B, s'_B, m ⊕ k_A)
```

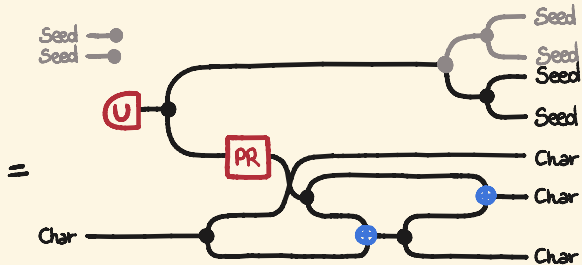
STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE



STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

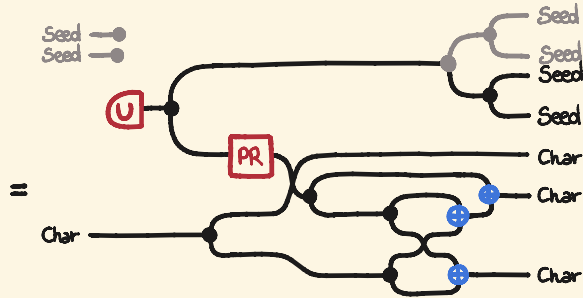


by associativity of $\circ$

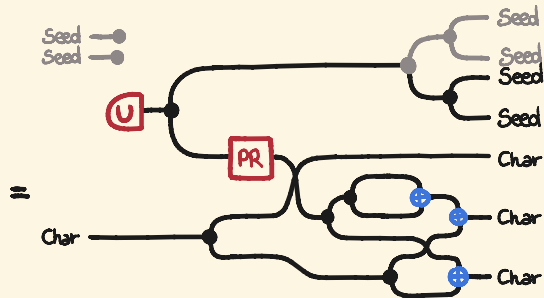


pseudorandom is deterministic

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

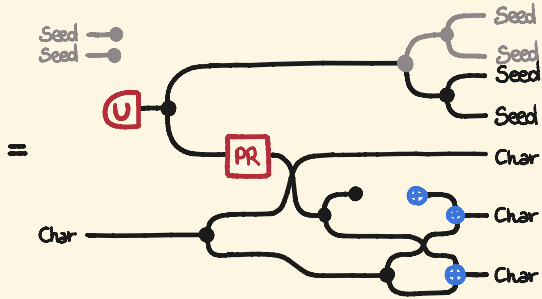


xor is deterministic

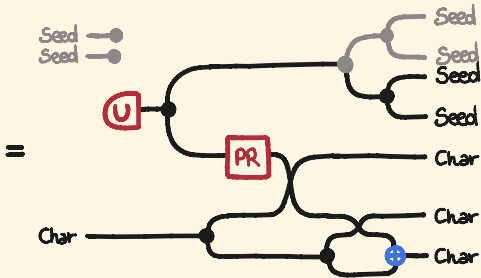


by associativity of copy
and xor

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

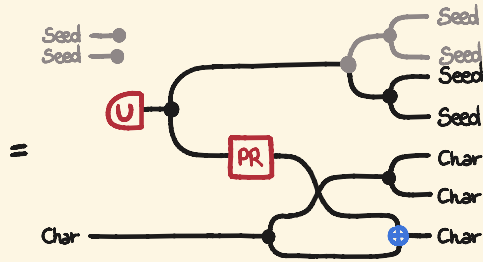


xor is nilpotent

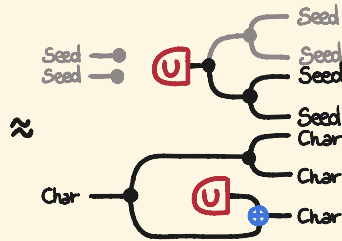


by unitarity of copy
and xor

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

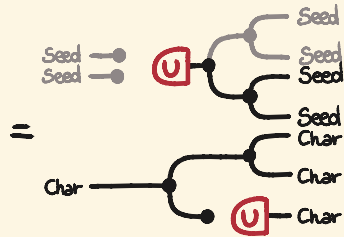


by associativity of copy

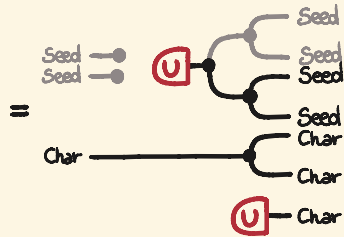


by assumption

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE



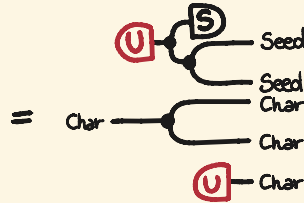
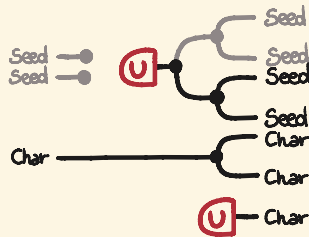
the uniform distribution is a
Sweedler integral for xor



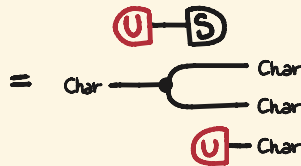
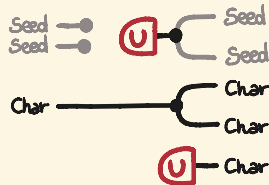
by unitality of copy

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

cipher^o $\approx$



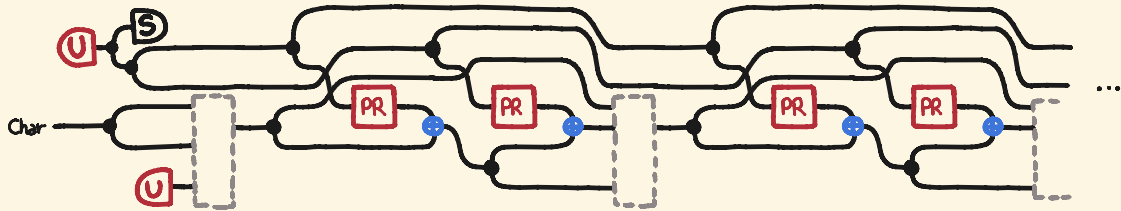
secure^o :=



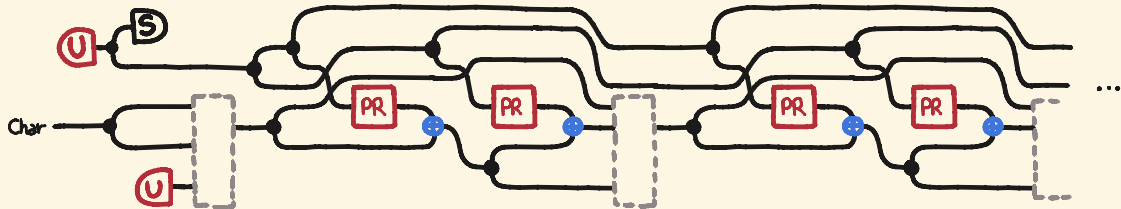
STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

cipher

=

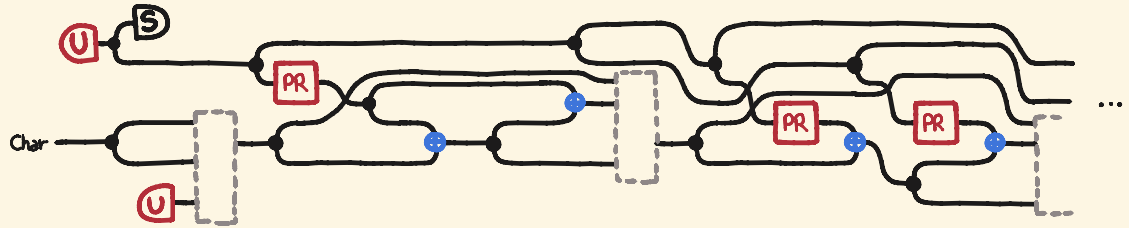


= (by sliding)

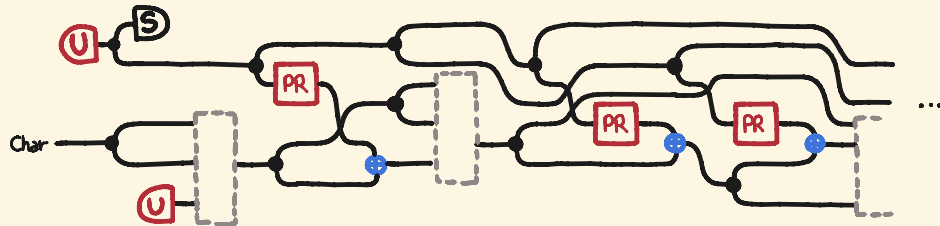


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (pseudorandom is deterministic)

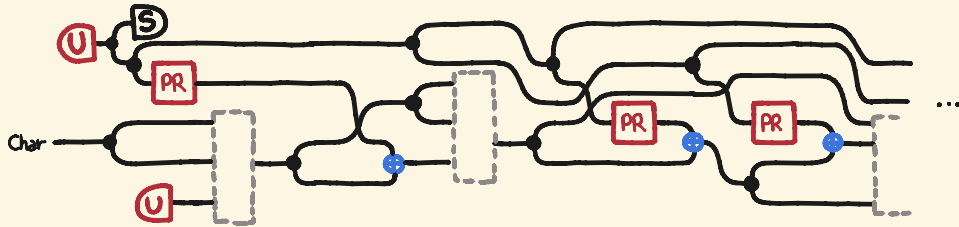


= (xor is deterministic and nilpotent)

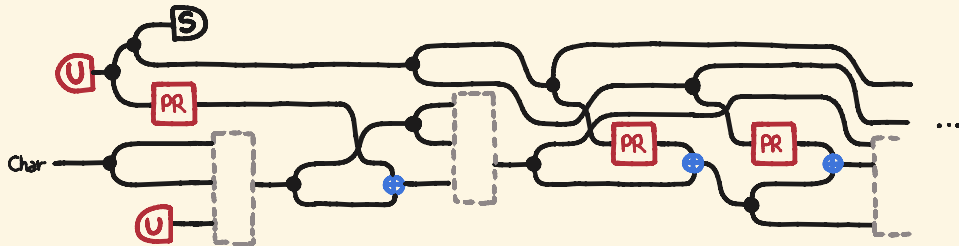


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (by sliding)

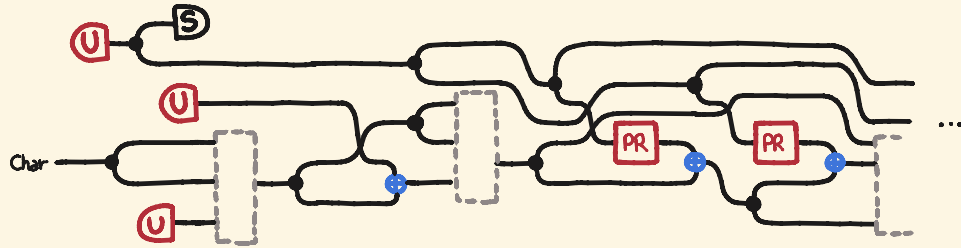


= (by associativity)

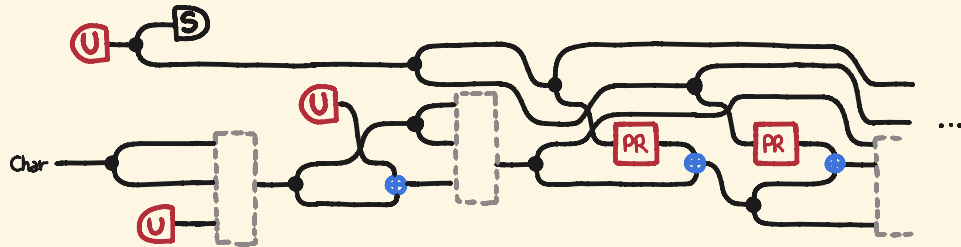


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

$\approx$ (by assumption on pseudorandom)

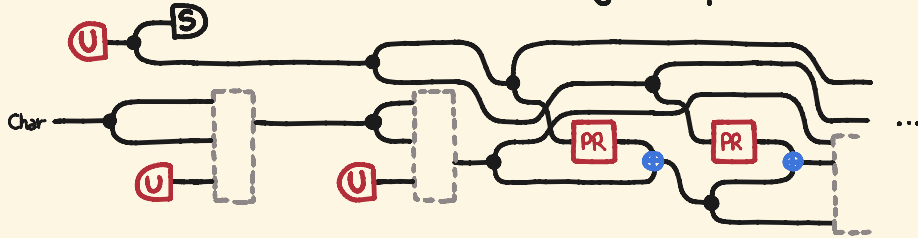


= (by sliding)

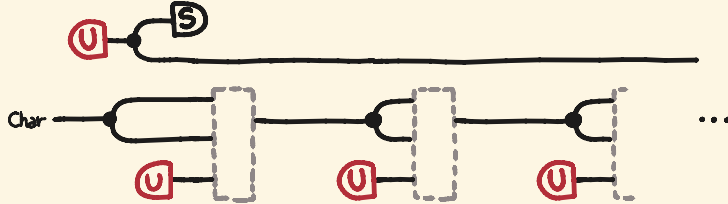


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (unif is a Sweedler integral for xor)

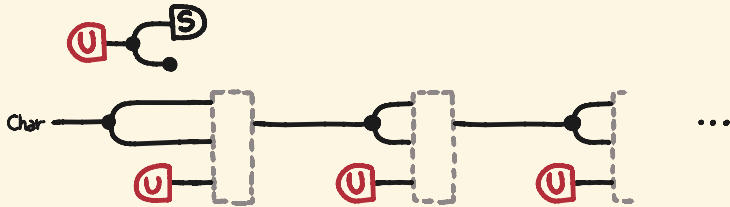


$\approx$ (by coinduction)

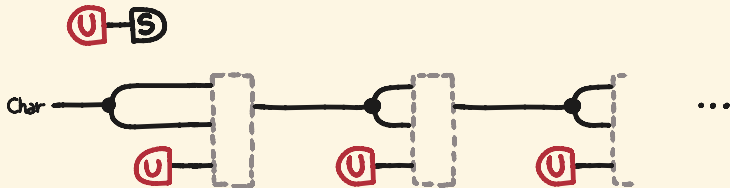


STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

= (by coinduction)



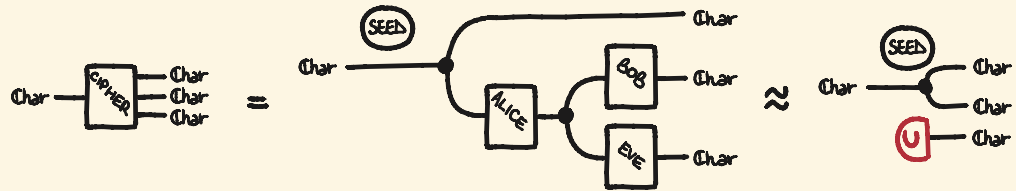
= (by unitality)



= secure

STREAM CIPHER IS SECURE

We have shown



using sliding and coinduction.

OUTLINE

- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

SYSTEMS THAT KEEP OPERATING

alice(m)⁰ = do

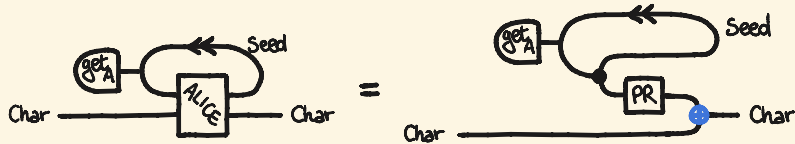
getSeedA() $\rightsquigarrow$ (s)
prng(s) $\rightarrow$ (s' , k)
return (s' , $m \oplus k$)



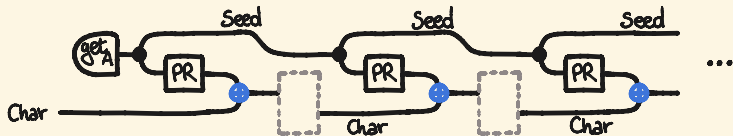
alice(s , m)⁺⁰ = do

prng(s) $\rightarrow$ (s' , k)
return (s' , $m \oplus k$)

alice(s , m)⁺⁺ = alice(s , m)⁺



unrolling
 $\rightsquigarrow$



EFFECTFUL MEALY MACHINES

A Mealy machine $(f, S, s_0): A \rightarrow B$ in $\mathcal{C}$ with state space S , inputs A and outputs B is a morphism

$$f: S \otimes A \rightarrow S \otimes B$$

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ A \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{f} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} S \\ B \end{array}$$

with an initial state

$$s_0: I \rightarrow S$$

$$\textcircled{S} \text{---} S$$

A morphism of Mealy machines $u: (f, S, s_0) \rightarrow (g, T, t_0)$ is a pure morphism $u: S \rightarrow T$ in $\mathcal{P}$

such that

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ A \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{f} \text{---} \boxed{u} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} T \\ B \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} S \\ A \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{u} \text{---} \boxed{g} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} T \\ B \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{S} \text{---} \boxed{u} \text{---} T = \textcircled{t_0} \text{---} T$$

[cf. Katis, Sabadini, Walters 1997]

EFFECTFUL CATEGORY OF MEALY MACHINES

Mealy is an effectful category where

- objects are the objects of $\mathcal{C}$
- morphisms $(f, S, s_0): A \rightarrow B$ are Mealy machines quotiented by **pure** isomorphisms $u: S \xrightarrow{\cong} T$

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ A \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{f} \text{---} \boxed{u} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} T \\ B \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} S \\ A \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{u} \text{---} \boxed{g} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} T \\ B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{s_0} \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{u} \text{---} T = \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{t_0} \end{array} \text{---} T$$

- composition tensors the state spaces

$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ T \\ A \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{f} \text{---} \boxed{g} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} S \\ T \\ C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{s_0} \\ \textcircled{t_0} \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} S \\ T \end{array}$$

COMPOSITIONAL TRACE SEMANTICS

THEOREM

There is an effectful functor

$\text{Tr} : \text{Mealy} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$A \mapsto (A) = (A, A, \dots)$$

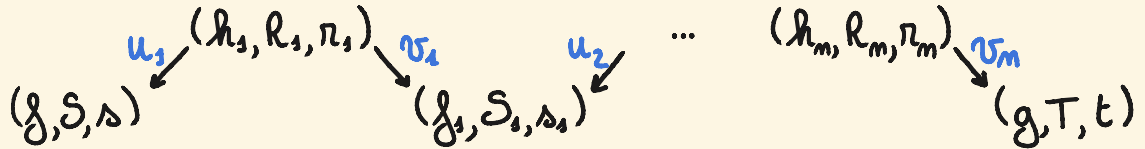
$$\begin{array}{c} S \\ A \end{array} \text{---} \boxed{\delta} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} S \\ B \end{array} \mapsto A \text{---} \boxed{\wedge} \text{---} \boxed{\delta} \text{---} B \text{---} (A) \text{---} \boxed{(\delta)} \text{---} (B)$$

$$= A \text{---} \boxed{\wedge} \text{---} \boxed{\delta} \text{---} B \text{---} A \text{---} \boxed{\delta} \text{---} B \text{---} A \text{---} \boxed{\delta} \text{---} B \dots$$

$\leadsto$ in Rel these traces coincide with the classical traces

BISIMULATION

Two effectful Mealy machines $(g, S, s), (g, T, t) : A \rightarrow B$ are bisimilar if they belong to the same connected component in $\text{Mealy}(A, B)$:



COALGEBRAIC BISIMULATION

PROPOSITION

When $\mathcal{C} = \mathbf{KL}(M)$, for a commutative monad preserving weak pullbacks, then (f, S, s) and (g, T, t) are bisimilar iff they have the same bisimulation quotient, i.e. there is (h, Q, q) with morphisms

$$(f, S, s) \xrightarrow{u} (h, Q, q) \xleftarrow{v} (g, T, t) .$$

EXAMPLES

- Set
- Rel
- pStoch

BISIMULATION $\Rightarrow$ TRACE EQUIVALENCE

THEOREM

If two effectful Mealy machines are bisimilar, then they are trace equivalent.

PROOF SKETCH

$$u : (f, S, s_0) \rightarrow (g, T, t_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow (\text{tr}(g, T, t_0))^{\circ} &= (t_0 \otimes \mathbb{1}); g \\ &= ((s_0; u) \otimes \mathbb{1}); g \\ &= (s_0 \otimes \mathbb{1}); f; (u \otimes \mathbb{1}) \\ &= (\text{tr}(f, S, s_0))^{\circ}; (u \otimes \mathbb{1})\end{aligned}$$

by coinduction, $u \cdot (\text{tr}(g, T, t_0))^+ \sim (\text{tr}(f, S, s_0))^+$

□

OUTLINE

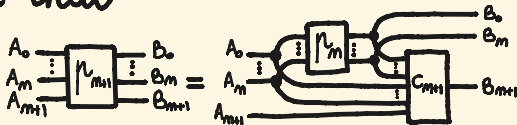
- effectful categories
- effectful streams
- effectful trace semantics
- causal processes

CAUSAL PROCESSES

A causal process $p: A \rightarrow B$ in a copy-discard category $\mathcal{C}$ is a family of morphisms

$$p_m: A_0 \otimes \dots \otimes A_m \rightarrow B_0 \otimes \dots \otimes B_m$$

such that



for some $c_{m+1}: B_0 \otimes \dots \otimes B_m \otimes A_0 \otimes \dots \otimes A_m \otimes A_{m+1} \rightarrow B_{m+1}$

THEOREM

causal processes form a monoidal category Proc when $\mathcal{C}$ has quasi-total conditionals.

[cf. Ramey 1958 ; Springer & Katsumata 2019]

CAUSAL PROCESSES ARE STREAMS

THEOREM

Consider $(\text{func } \ell, \text{tot } \ell, \ell)$.

If ℓ has quasi-total conditionals and ranges,
 $\text{Proc} \approx \text{Stream}$.



EXAMPLES

- Set
- Rel
- pStoch
- Par
- Stoch

[cf. Hoeck & Spekkens 2012;
Elho & Jacobs 2019;
Fritz 2020;
Corradini & Gadducci 1999;
Fritz, Gadducci, Perrone, Trotta 2023]

TRACES ARE EFFECTFUL TRACES

compute the traces of a Mealy machine

$$(f, S, s) : A \rightarrow B$$

in some known cases.

$(b_0, \dots, b_m)$ is a trace of $(a_0, \dots, a_m)$

Set if $s_0 = s$ and $\forall k \leq m \ (s_{k+1}, b_k) = f(s_k, a_k)$

Rel if $\exists (s_0, \dots, s_{m+1}) \ s_0 \in S$
and $\forall k \leq m \ (s_{k+1}, b_k) \in f(s_k, a_k)$

Stoch with probability $\sum_{(s_0, \dots, s_{m+1})} s(s_0 | *) \cdot \prod_{k \leq m} f(s_{k+1}, b_k | s_k, a_k)$

SUMMARY

- formal compositional semantics for effectful stream computations
- trace equivalence and bisimulation of effectful Mealy machines
- characterisation as causal stream processes

FUTURE WORK

- coinduction up-to dinaturality

$$g^{\circ} \text{---} [f^+] = g^{\circ} \text{---} [\eta] \text{---} [f^+] \sim g^{\circ} \text{---} [\eta] [f^+] = g^{\circ} \text{---} [g^+]$$

- Rel with explicit failure
- equality in St-L implies bisimulation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{loop} \\ \delta \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{loop} \\ g \end{array} & \Rightarrow & \begin{array}{c} \text{loop} \\ \delta \end{array} \approx \begin{array}{c} \text{loop} \\ g \end{array} \\ \text{red arrows} & & \end{array}$$

- distance instead of equivalence relation for security

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Seed} & & \text{Seed} \\ \text{Char} & \approx^{\epsilon?} & \text{Char} \end{array}$$