

# ACP and PGA

## Two Algebraic Theories in Computer Science

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# Overview

- ACP - Algebra of Communicating Processes
  - Axioms
  - SubScript: GUI Application
- PGA - Program Algebra
  - Axioms
  - Java static variable initialization puzzler
- Conclusion

# Algebra of Communicating Processes - 1

Bergstra & Klop, Amsterdam, 1982 - ...

ACP ~ Boolean Algebra

- + choice
- sequence
- 0 deadlock
- 1 empty process

atomic actions a,b,...

parallelism

communication

disruption, interruption

time, space, probabilities

money

...

# Algebra of Communicating Processes - 2

$$x+y = y+x$$

$$(x+y)+z = x+(y+z)$$

$$x+x = x$$

$$(x+y) \cdot z = x \cdot z + y \cdot z$$

$$(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$$

$$0+x = x$$

$$0 \cdot x = 0$$

$$1 \cdot x = x$$

$$x \cdot 1 = x$$

$$(x+1) \cdot y = x \cdot y + 1 \cdot y$$

$$= x \cdot y + y$$

# Algebra of Communicating Processes - 3

$$x \parallel y = x \sqcup y + y \sqcup x + x \sqcap y$$

$$(x+y) \sqcup z = \dots$$

$$\alpha \cdot x \sqcup y = \dots$$

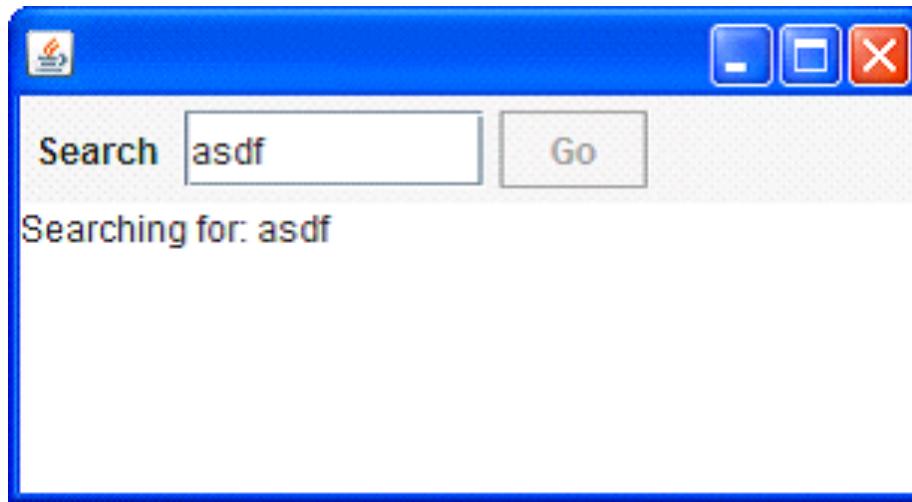
$$1 \sqcup x = \dots$$

$$0 \sqcup x = \dots$$

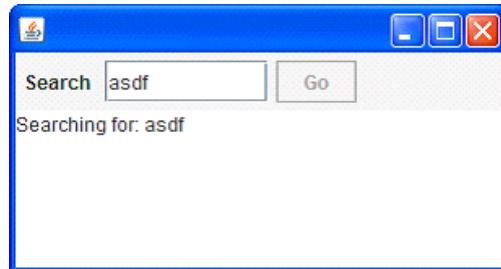
$$(x+y) \sqcap z = \dots$$

$$\dots = \dots$$

# SubScript: GUI application - 1

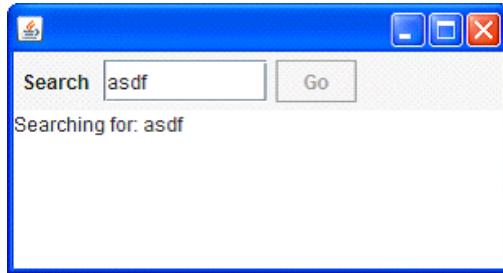


- Input Field
- Search Button
- Searching for...
- Results



## SubScript: GUI application - 2

```
val searchButton = new Button("Go") { ←  
  reactions.+= {  
    case ButtonClicked(b) =>  
      ← enabled = false  
      outputTA.text = "Starting search..."  
      new Thread(new Runnable {  
        def run() {  
          Thread.sleep(3000)  
          SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable{  
            def run() {outputTA.text="Search ready"  
                  enabled = true  
                }  
            }  
          }).start  
    }  
  }
```



# SubScript: GUI application - 3

live = searchSequence...

searchSequence = searchCommand  
showSearchingText  
searchInDatabase  
showSearchResults

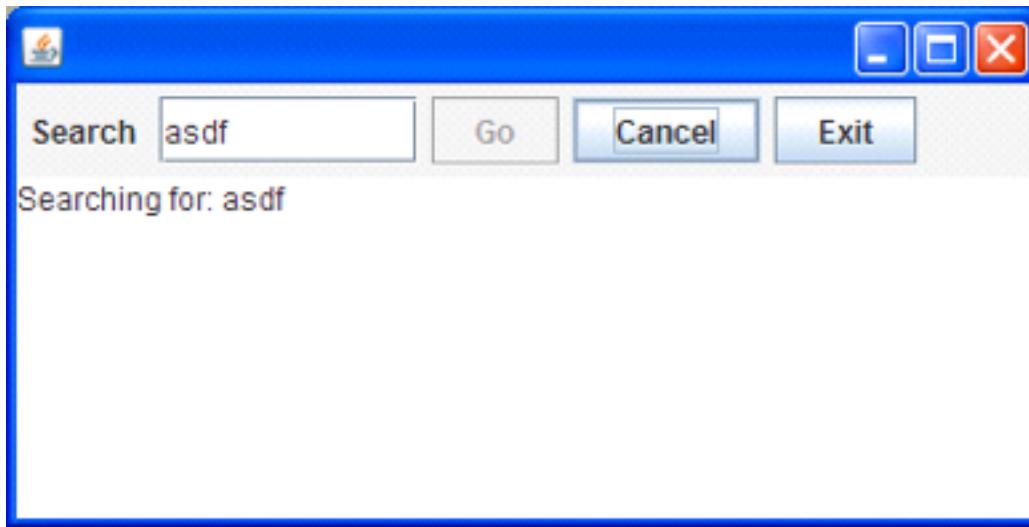
searchCommand = searchButton

showSearchingText = @gui: { :outputTA.text = "...": }

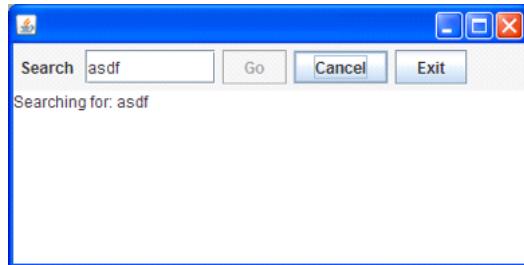
showSearchResults = @gui: { :outputTA.text = "...": }

searchInDatabase = { \* Thread.sleep(3000) \* }

# SubScript: GUI application - 4



- **Search:** button or **Enter** key
- **Cancel:** button or **Escape** key
- **Exit:** button or **X** ; ; “**Are you sure?**”...
- Search only allowed when input field **not** empty
- Progress indication



# SubScript: GUI application - 5

```
live          = searchSequence... || exit

searchCommand = searchBar + Key.Enter
cancelCommand = cancelButton + Key.Escape
exitCommand   = exitButton + windowClosing[X]
exit          = exitCommand @gui: confirmExit ~~(b:Boolean)~~> while(!b)
cancelSearch  = cancelCommand @gui: showCanceledText

searchSequence = searchGuard searchCommand
                showSearchingText searchInDatabase showSearchResults
                / cancelSearch

searchGuard    = if(!searchTF.text.isEmpty) . anyEvent(searchTF) ...

searchInDatabase = {*Thread.sleep(3000)*} || progressMonitor
progressMonitor = {*Thread.sleep( 250)*}
@gui:{searchTF.text+=here.pass} ...
```

# PGA - Program Algebra / Instruction Sequences 1

- Computational Model
- Alternative for Turing Machine
- Close to Assembly Language: jumps
- Sequential composition
- Axioms
- Higher levels: PGLA, PGLB, ...
- Defined using simple projections
- Applied to
  - method call dispatch in Ruby
  - static variable initialization in Java

# PGA - Program Algebra / Instruction Sequences 2

Primitive instructions: for each  $a \in A, k \in N$

- $a$  - basic instruction; execution yields true/false
- $+a$  - positive test instruction
  - $a$  true: execute next instruction
  - $a$  false: skip next instruction
- $-a$  - negative test instruction
- $!$  - termination instruction
- $\#k$  - relative jump instruction

Programs  $X, Y, \dots$

- Primitive instruction
- $X; Y$
- $X^\omega (= X; X; X; \dots)$

# PGA - Program Algebra / Instruction Sequences 3

Axioms for instruction sequence congruence:

$$(X; Y); Z = X; (Y; Z) \quad (\text{PGA1})$$

$$(X^n)^\omega = X^\omega \quad (\text{PGA2}, n \geq 1, X^1 = X, X^{n+1} = X; X^n)$$

$$X^\omega; Y = X^\omega \quad (\text{PGA3})$$

$$(X; Y)^\omega = X; (Y; X)^\omega \quad (\text{PGA4})$$

A proof of unfolding (i.e.,  $X^\omega = X; X^\omega$ ):

$$X^\omega = (X; X)^\omega \quad (\text{PGA2}, n = 2)$$

$$= X; (X; X)^\omega \quad (\text{PGA4})$$

$$= X; X^\omega \quad (\text{PGA2})$$

# PGA - Program Algebra / Instruction Sequences 4

PGA	
P	<b>PGLA</b> \\#n repeat last n instructions
R	<b>PGLB</b> backward jump
O	<b>PGLC</b> conventional termination, without !
J	<b>PGLD</b> absolute jump
E	<b>PGLDg</b> numeric labels, jump-to instruction
D	<b>PGLE</b> Instruction refinement preparation
D	<b>PGLEc</b> If-then-else
I	<b>PGLEcw</b> While
N	
G	

# PGA - Program Algebra / Instruction Sequences 5

What is a program?

Answer (Bergstra, ±1998):

- A program is defined relative to a programming language
- A programming language is a pair  $(L, \Phi)$   
with  $L$  a set of expressions and  $\Phi$  a projection to PGA

# PGA - Program Algebra / Instruction Sequences 6

Projection semantics for multi-file programs

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Pum Walters†

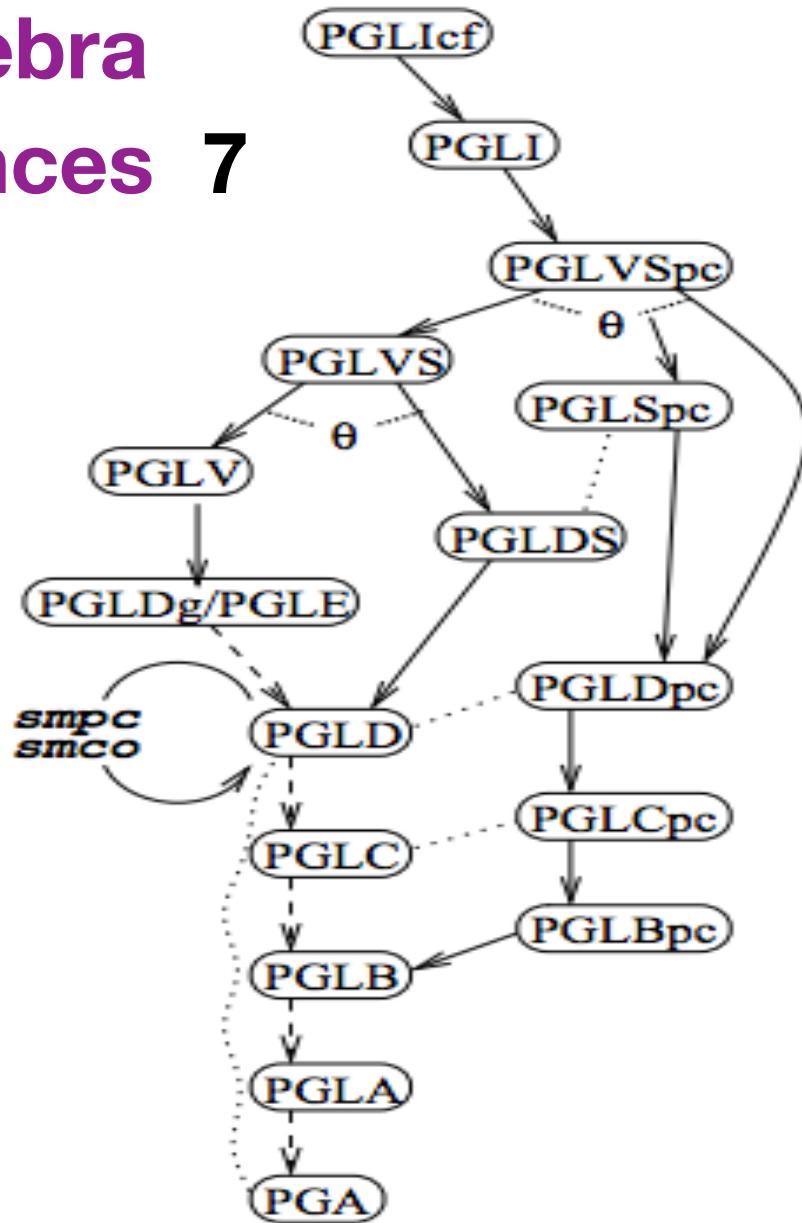
Microsoft

May 8, 2003

## Abstract

The multi-file paradigm – where program modules are located in different files – as exhibited in Java, is investigated using the program algebra PGA. In order to do so a number of auxiliary results in the context of PGA are presented: languages with explicit location of execution (PC), method invocation, structured programming, and a flat file system.

# PGA - Program Algebra / Instruction Sequences 7



# PGA - Program Algebra

## / Instruction Sequences 8

File	c0.java	c1.java	c2.java
Java Code	<pre>class c0 {     static void main         (String s[])     {         c1.m7();     } }</pre>	<pre>class c1 {     static boolean b3 = c2.b5;     static boolean b6 = true;      static void m7() {         if (b3)         {             b3 = false;             c2.b5 = false;             m7();         }         else         {             c2.m8();         }     } }</pre>	<pre>class c2 {     static boolean b4 = c1.b6;     static boolean b5 = true;      static void m8() {         System.out.println(b4);         System.out.println(b5);         System.out.println(c1.b6);     } }</pre>

# PGA - Program Algebra

## / Instruction Sequences 9

File	c0.java	c1.java	c2.java
PGLicf Code	R##c2[1]; R##c1[1]; R##c1[7]; !	[1] -smbv:5; ##[2]; smbv:3.set:true; [2]; smbv:6.set:true; ##R; [7]; -smbv:3; ##[3]; smbv:3.set:false; smbv:5.set:false; R##[7]; ##[9]; [3]; R##c2[8]; [9]; ##R	[1] -smbv:6; ##[2]; smbv:4.set:true; [2]; smbv:5.set:true; ##R; [8]; *skip; ##R

# PGA - Program Algebra

## / Instruction Sequences 10

PGLI		
<pre>R##[2,1]; R##[1,1]; R##[1,7]; !; !; !; [2,1]; -smbv:6; ##[2,2]; smbv:4.set:true; [2,2]; smbv:5.set:true; ##R;</pre>	<pre>[2,8]; *skip; ##R; !; !; [1,1]; -smbv:5; ##[1,2]; smbv:3.set:true; [1,2]; smbv:6.set:true; ##R; [1,7];</pre>	<pre>-smbv:3; ##[1,3]; smbv:3.set:false; smbv:5.set:false; R##[1,7]; ##[1,9]; [1,3]; R##[2,8]; [1,9]; ##R; !; !</pre>

# Jan Bergstra

- 1951; Mathematician
- 1976-1982 Leiden University: Logic,  $\lambda$
- 1982-2016 University of Amsterdam:
  - 1982: ACP, with Jan Willem Klop
  - 1997: Java semantics
  - 1998: PGA, with Marijke Loots e.a.
  - 2004: Promise Theory, with Mark Burgess
  - 2005: Thread Algebra
  - 2010: Proposition Algebra
- 2013: Head Informatics Section Academia Europaea



# Conclusion

- **ACP**
  - Very Applicable to Programming: SubScript
  - Low Acceptance
  - Lower than CSP, CCS
- **PGA**
  - Potential Successor of Turing Machine
  - Barely Known
  - Opportunities

# References

- SubScript
  - Main site: [subscript-lang.org](http://subscript-lang.org)
  - Repository: [github.com/scala-subscript](https://github.com/scala-subscript)
- Jan Bergstra
  - Personal page: [staff.fnwi.uva.nl/j.a.bergstra](http://staff.fnwi.uva.nl/j.a.bergstra)
- PGA
  - Main site: [www.science.uva.nl/research/prog/projects/pga/](http://www.science.uva.nl/research/prog/projects/pga/)
  - Program algebra for sequential code:  
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[www.cs.swan.ac.uk/cie06/files/d133/c06.pdf](http://www.cs.swan.ac.uk/cie06/files/d133/c06.pdf)
  - A SWOT analysis of Instruction Sequence Theory  
<http://vixra.org/pdf/1502.0231v1.pdf>