

Presentations of Premonoidal Categories by Devices

Matt Earnshaw Chad Nester Mario Román

Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia

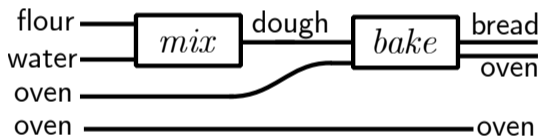
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String diagrams for process theories

This talk is about a graphical syntax for *processes*, broadly construed.

Monoidal categories are an algebraic formalism for *resource-transforming processes*.

String diagrams are a *sound* and *complete* graphical syntax for monoidal categories.^a

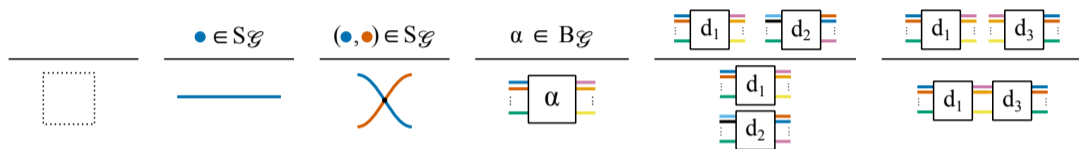


Examples: sets and partial maps with cartesian product, Hilbert spaces and bounded linear maps with tensor product.

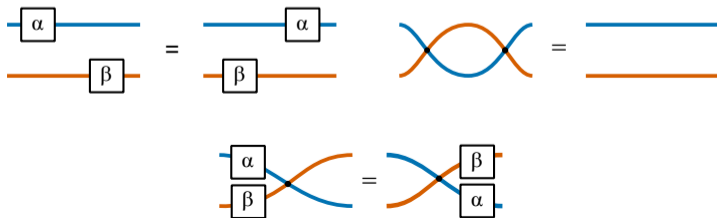
^aJoyal & Street [JS91]

String diagrams for process theories

Completeness – the free symmetric monoidal category on a set of generating processes is given by string diagrams:



Soundness – equational reasoning is topological:



Premonoidal categories for effectful processes

Interchange is not always obeyed by processes in computer science:



Premonoidal categories^a refine monoidal categories: interchange does not hold globally.

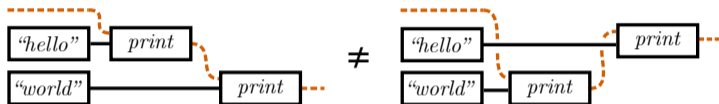
Key example: Kleisli categories of strong monads, or more generally strong promonads.

Interchange holds just when the monad is *commutative*.

^aPower and Robinson [PR97].

String diagrams for premonoidal categories

Adding a runtime wire presents the free premonoidal category with specified *centre*.^a



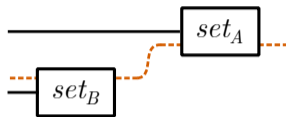
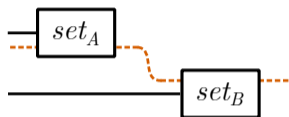
In practice, this global effect limits topological reasoning:



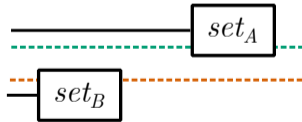
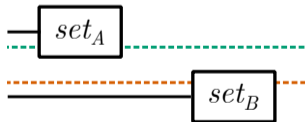
^aJeffrey, Román [Jef97, Rom23].

String diagrams with devices

In practice, this global effect limits topological reasoning:



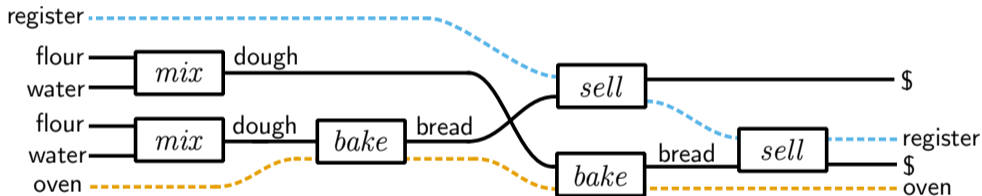
Introduce multiple *device* wires:



Now many natural equations are topological again.

String diagrams with devices

Premonoidal categories are an algebraic foundation for processes that may use both resources and *devices*.



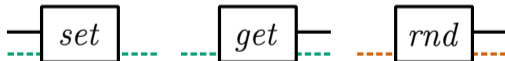
Devices are definite noun phrases: if we only have one oven, we cannot *bake* in parallel.

We introduce a convenient presentation for premonoidal categories based on this idea.

Device signature

Definition. A *device signature* is given by:

- sets R, P, D of *resources*, *processes* and *devices*,
- functions $s, t : P \rightarrow R^*$ assigning source and target *words* of resources,
- a function $d : P \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(D)$ specifying a set of devices used by each process.

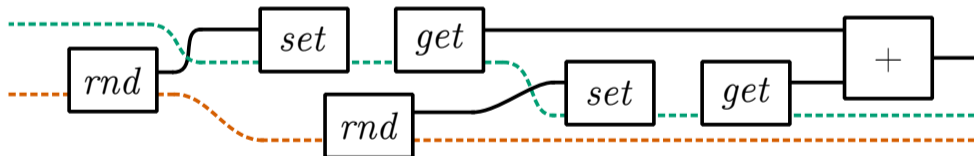


Device presentations

A device presentation further specifies some equations between string diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\text{get}} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\text{set}} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \text{---}$$

Proposition. *Device presentations freely generate premonoidal categories.*



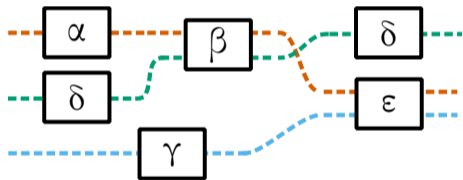
Example adapted from the *functional machine calculus*.^a

^aBarrett, Heijltjes & McCusker [Bar23, BHM]

Mazurkiewicz traces by devices

Mazurkiewicz traces [DR95] model the behaviour of concurrent machines.

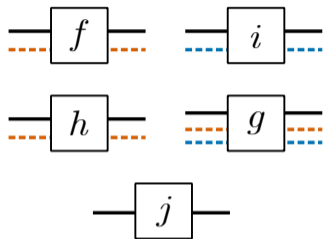
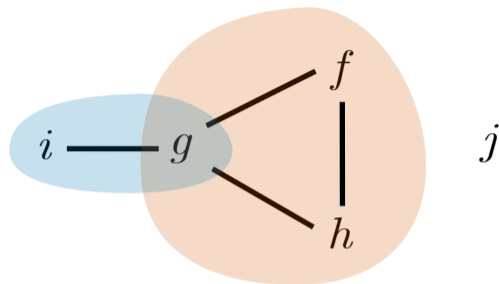
Traces generalize *words*, the behaviour of sequential machines, by allowing specified pairs of actions to commute.



Proposition (E., Sobociński [ES]). *Mazurkiewicz traces arise as the morphisms of premonoidal categories generated by device signatures with no resource wires.*

These devices may be conceived of as shared memory locations.

The canonical device presentation



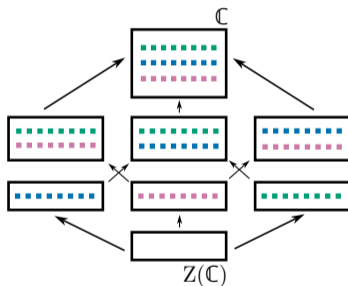
Proposition. *The interference graph of a premonoidal category \mathbb{C} determines a device presentation of \mathbb{C} that contains a device for each non-trivial maximal clique.*

Proposition. *The interference graph of a premonoidal category presented by devices recovers the device presentation.*

The device lattice

The *centralizer* of a set S of processes in a premonoidal category contains all processes interchanging with elements of S .

Proposition. *Centralizers are premonoidal subcategories.*



Proposition. *A premonoidal category \mathbb{C} admits a lattice of premonoidal subcategories, each corresponding to a subset of the devices of \mathbb{C} , bounded below by its centre $Z(\mathbb{C})$, and above by \mathbb{C} .*

Future directions: Combining effects

Combining categories of effectful processes:

- coproducts and tensor products of algebraic theories [HPP06]
- distributive laws of monads [Bec69]

Given two presentations, we have various ways to combine them.

How do these relate to known constructions for combining effects?

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