

Concurrent All The Way Down

Functional Concurrency with Libretto

Tomas Mikula



Functional Concurrency with Libretto

Functional Programming

Functional Programming

👍 **Function Composition** 👍

Functional Programming

👍 **Function Composition** 👍

- Input/output types as the only interface
- No hidden communication between functions

Functional Programming

👍 **Function Composition** 👍

- Input/output types as the only interface
- No hidden communication between functions

👎 **Side-Effects** 👎

Functional Programming

👍 **Function Composition** 👍

- Input/output types as the only interface
- No hidden communication between functions

👎 **Side-Effects** 👎

- Spooky action at a distance
- Erode local reasoning

Concurrent Functional Programming

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)
- Let them communicate via **side-effects**

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)
- Let them communicate via **side-effects**
(shared mutable state, message passing, ...)

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)
- Let them communicate via **side-effects**
(shared mutable state, message passing, ...)

Let that sink in ...

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)
- Let them communicate via **side-effects**
(shared mutable state, message passing, ...)

Let that sink in ...

Functional

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)
- Let them communicate via **side-effects**
(shared mutable state, message passing, ...)

Let that sink in ...

Functional concurrency

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)
- Let them communicate via **side-effects**
(shared mutable state, message passing, ...)

Let that sink in ...

Functional concurrency

built on

side-effects

Concurrent Functional Programming

- Start a bunch of **sequential** processes
(threads / actors / fibers / virtual threads / green threads)
- Let them communicate via **side-effects**
(shared mutable state, message passing, ...)

Let that sink in ...

Functional concurrency

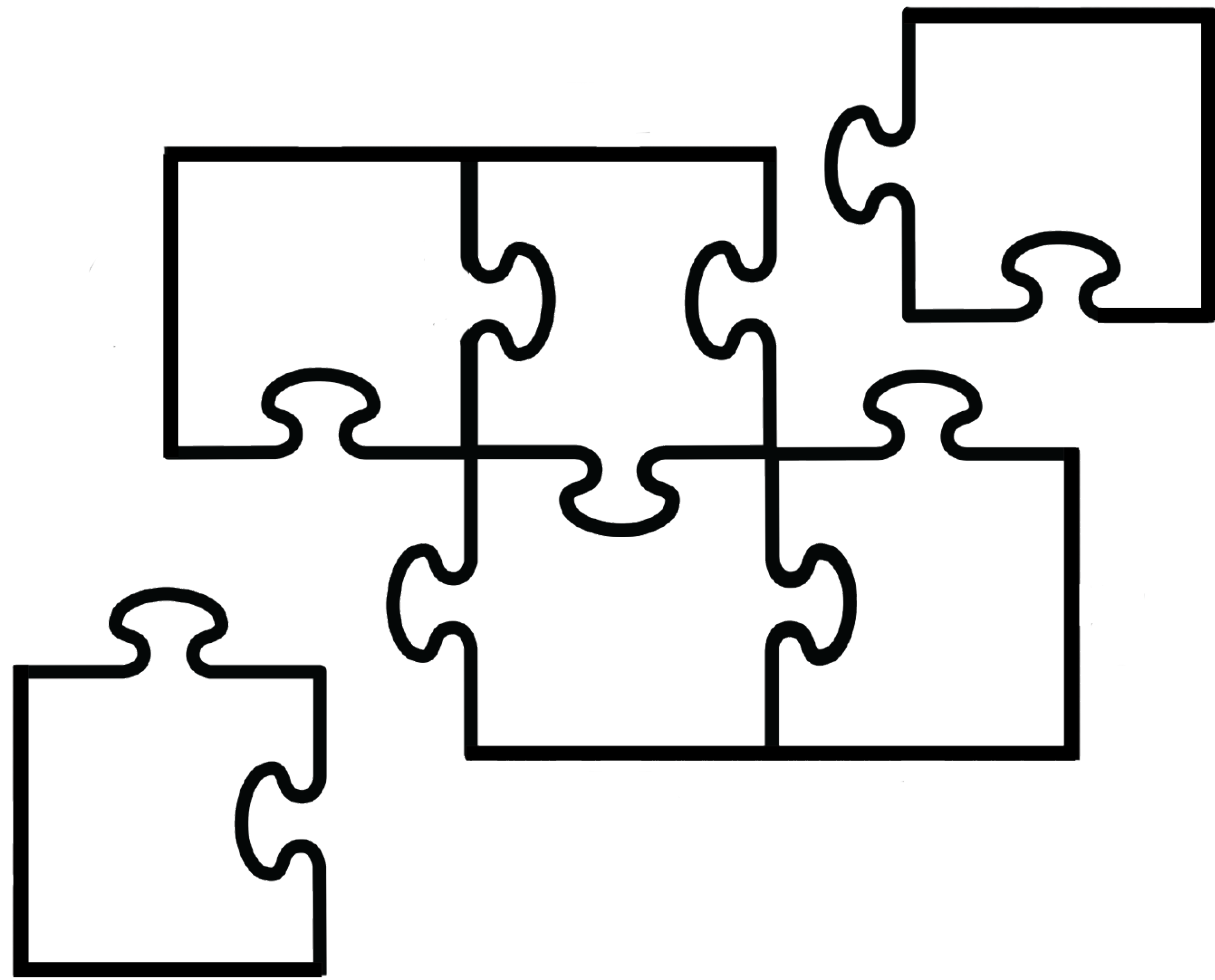
built on

side-effects **sequential**
processes

?

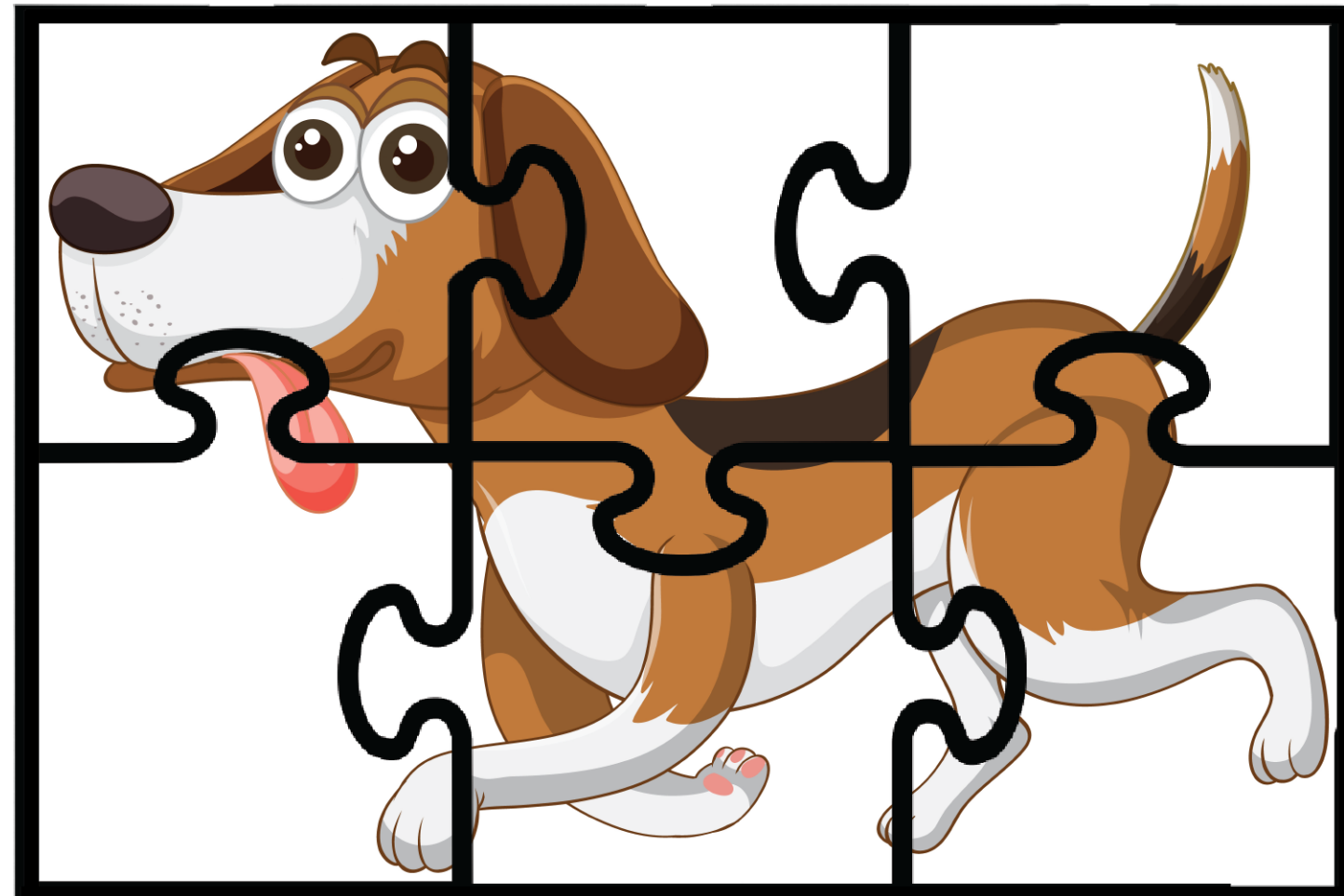
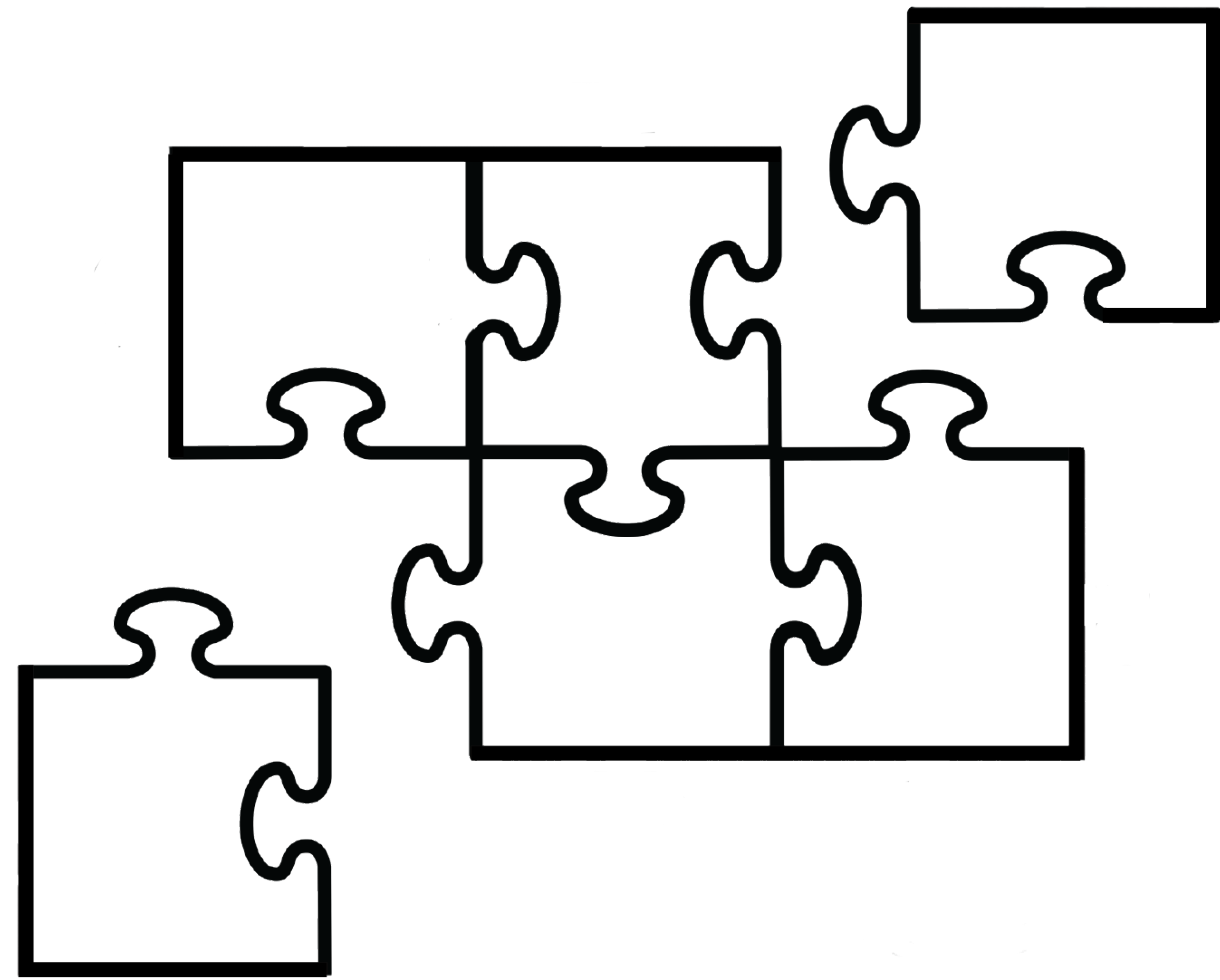
Composing

Functions



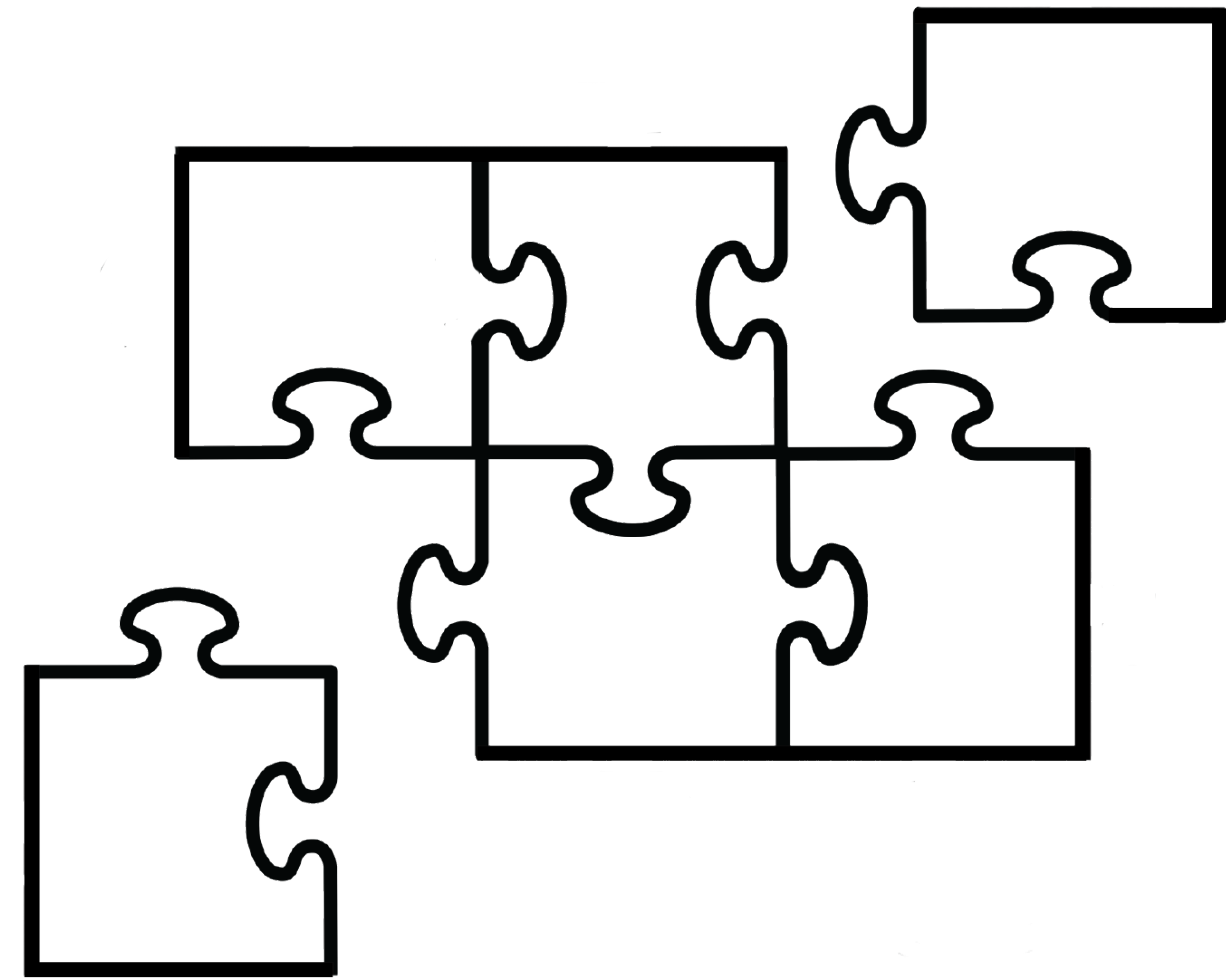
Composing

Functions

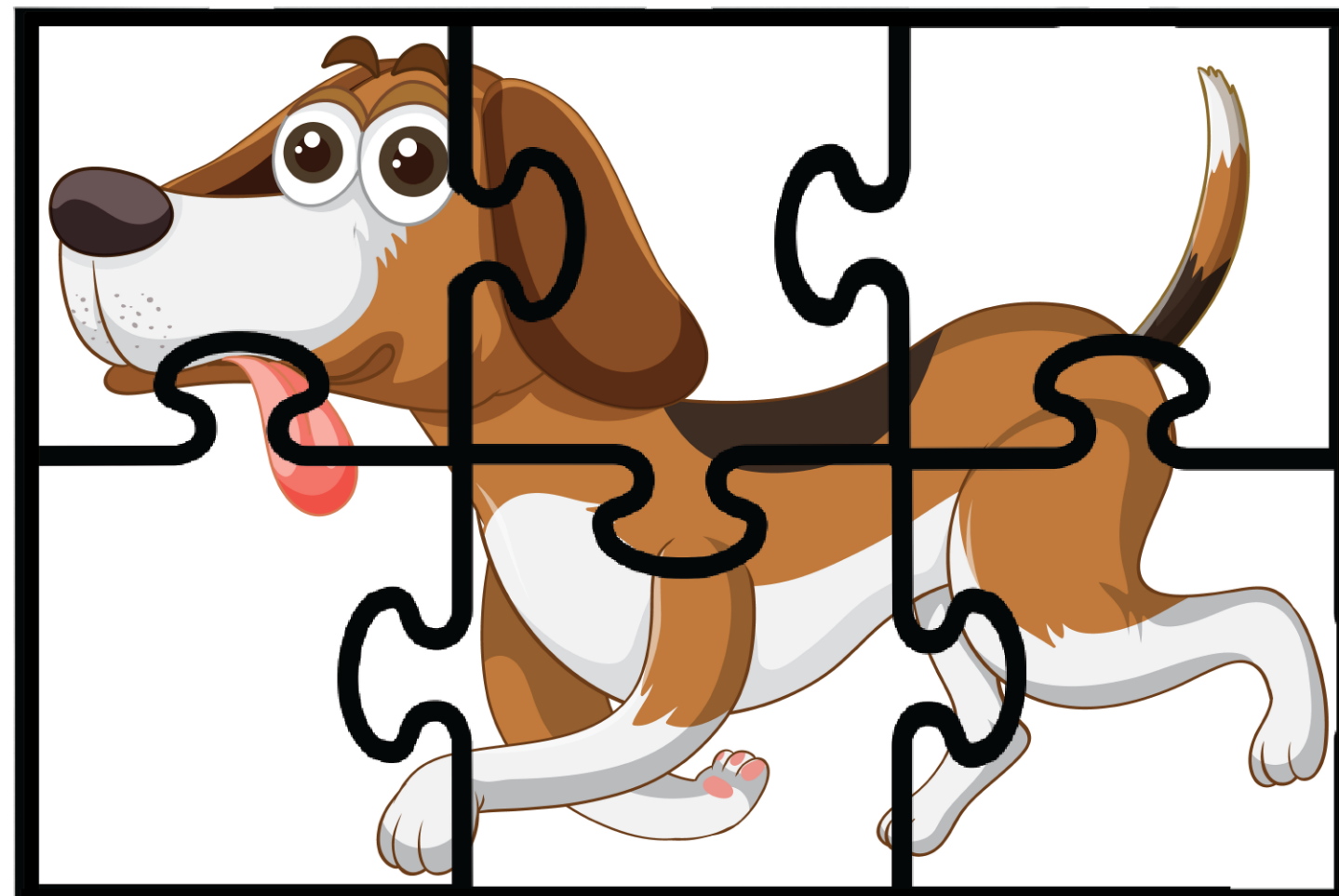
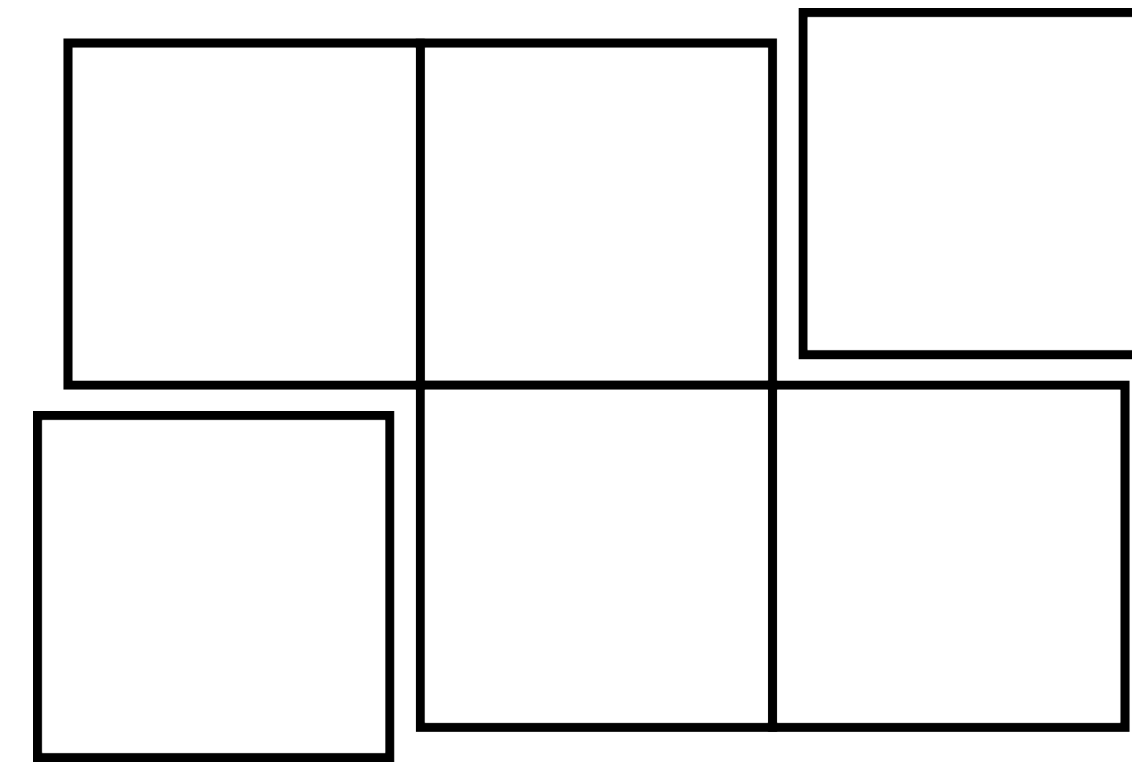


Composing

Functions

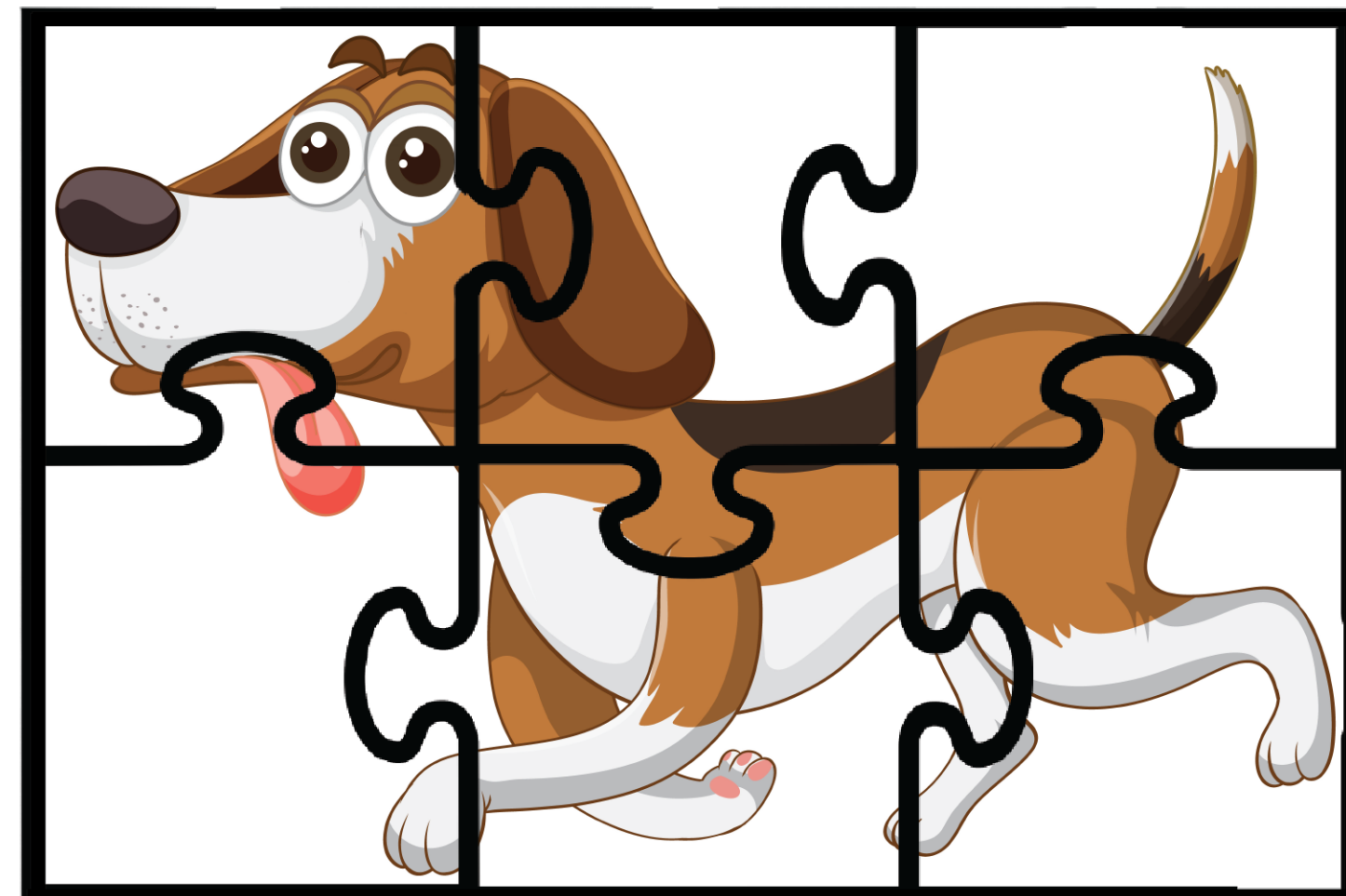
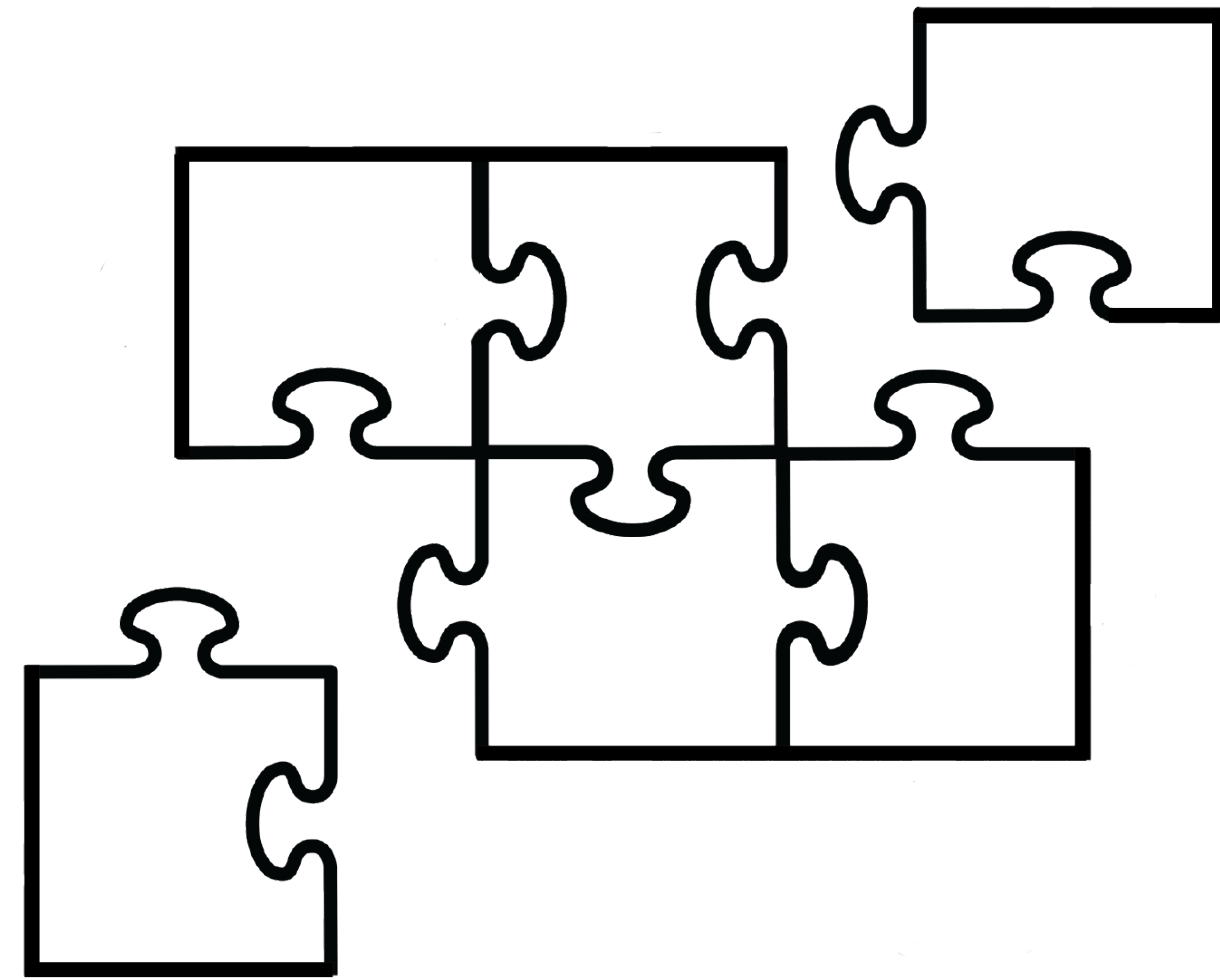


Threads

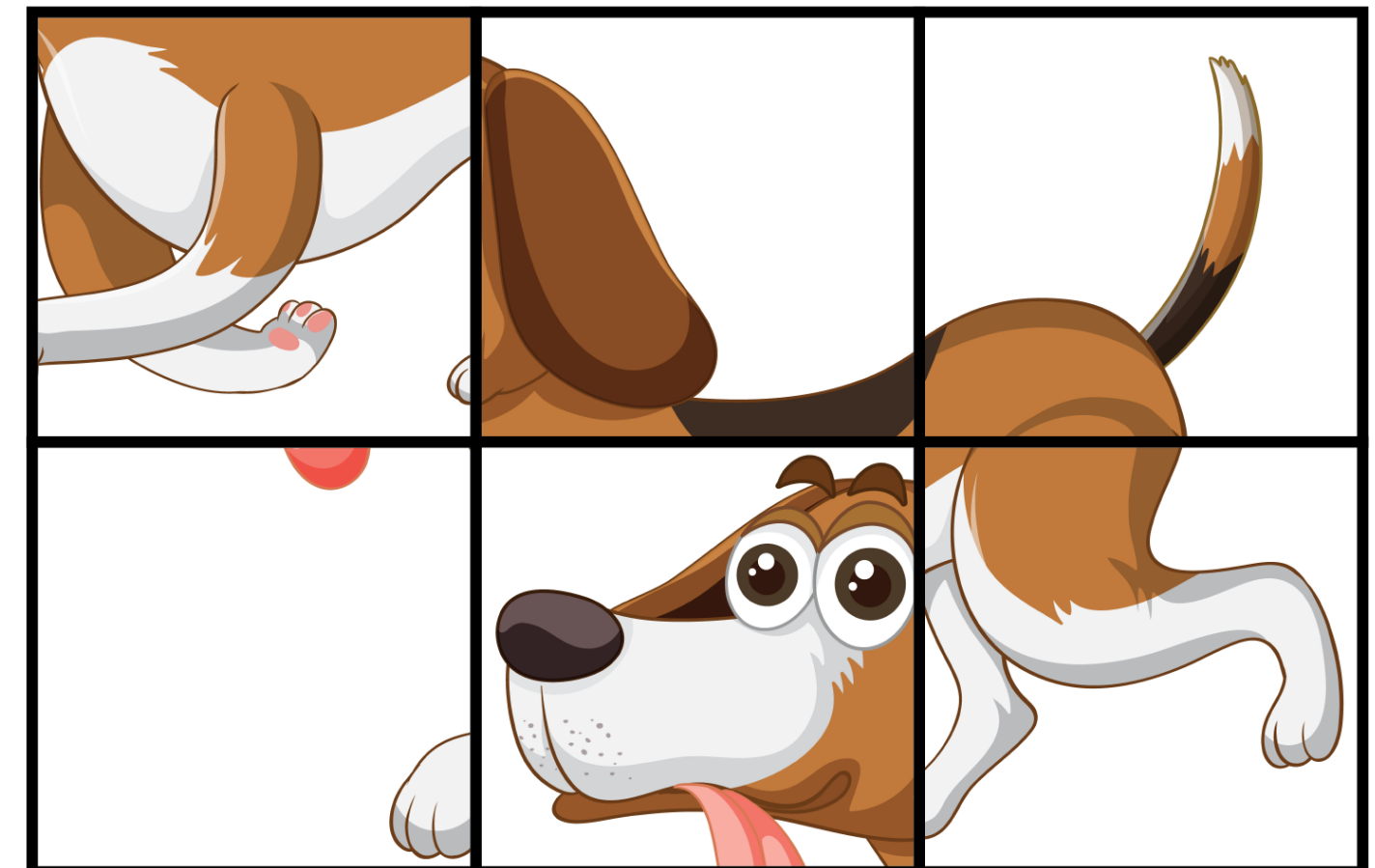
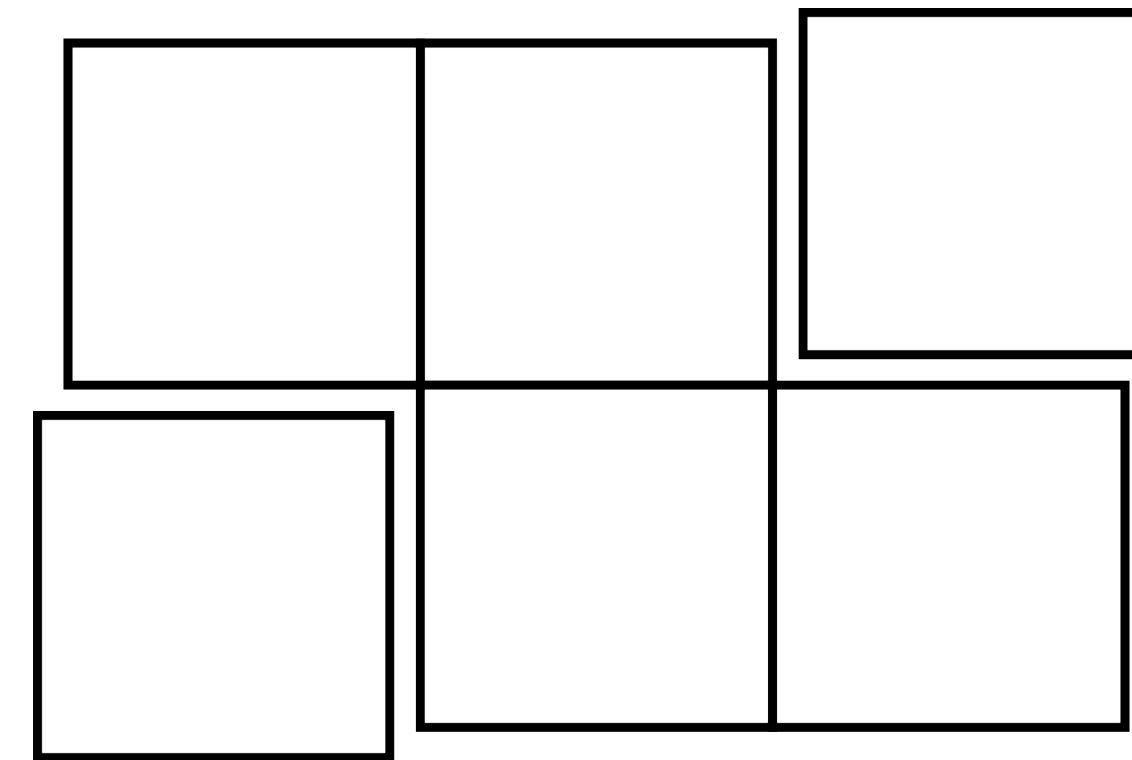


Composing

Functions



Threads



We still don't know how to do
Concurrent Functional Programming

We still don't know how to do
Concurrent Functional Programming

Let's keep trying!

Goals

- **Compose** concurrent programs **like** we compose pure **functions**
- **No** reliance on **side-effects**
- **No** manual **thread** management
 - implicit concurrency
 - causal dependence as the only form of sequencing

- **Compose** concurrent programs **like** we compose pure **functions**
- **No** reliance on **side-effects**
- **No** manual **thread** management
 - implicit concurrency
 - causal dependence as the only form of sequencing

Libretto

- concurrency DSL embedded in Scala
- **Compose** concurrent programs **like** we compose pure **functions**
- **No** reliance on **side-effects**
- **No** manual **thread** management
 - implicit concurrency
 - causal dependence as the only form of sequencing

Agenda

1. A taste of Libretto
2. Santa Claus problem

List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$

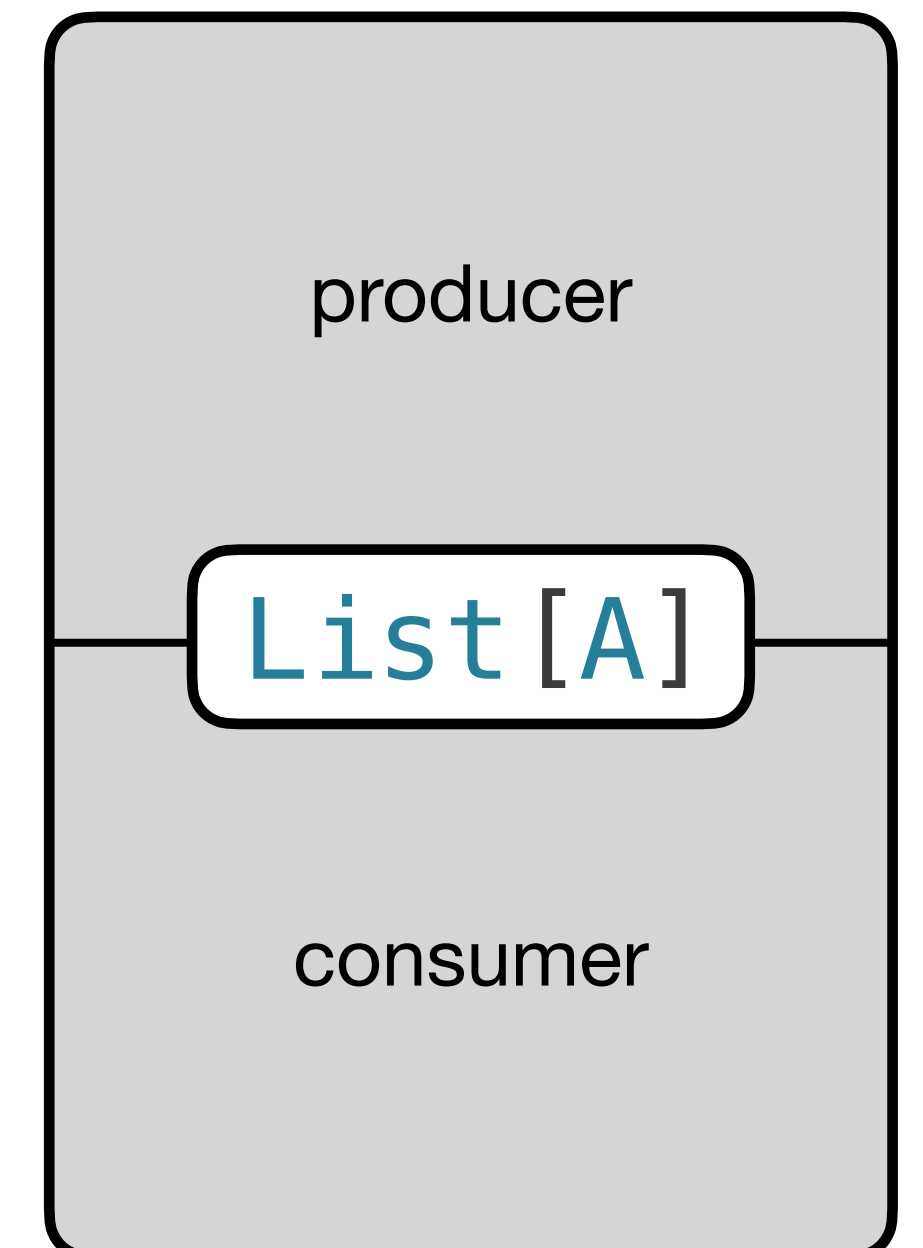
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$

Diagram illustrating the recursive definition of List[A] in Libretto:

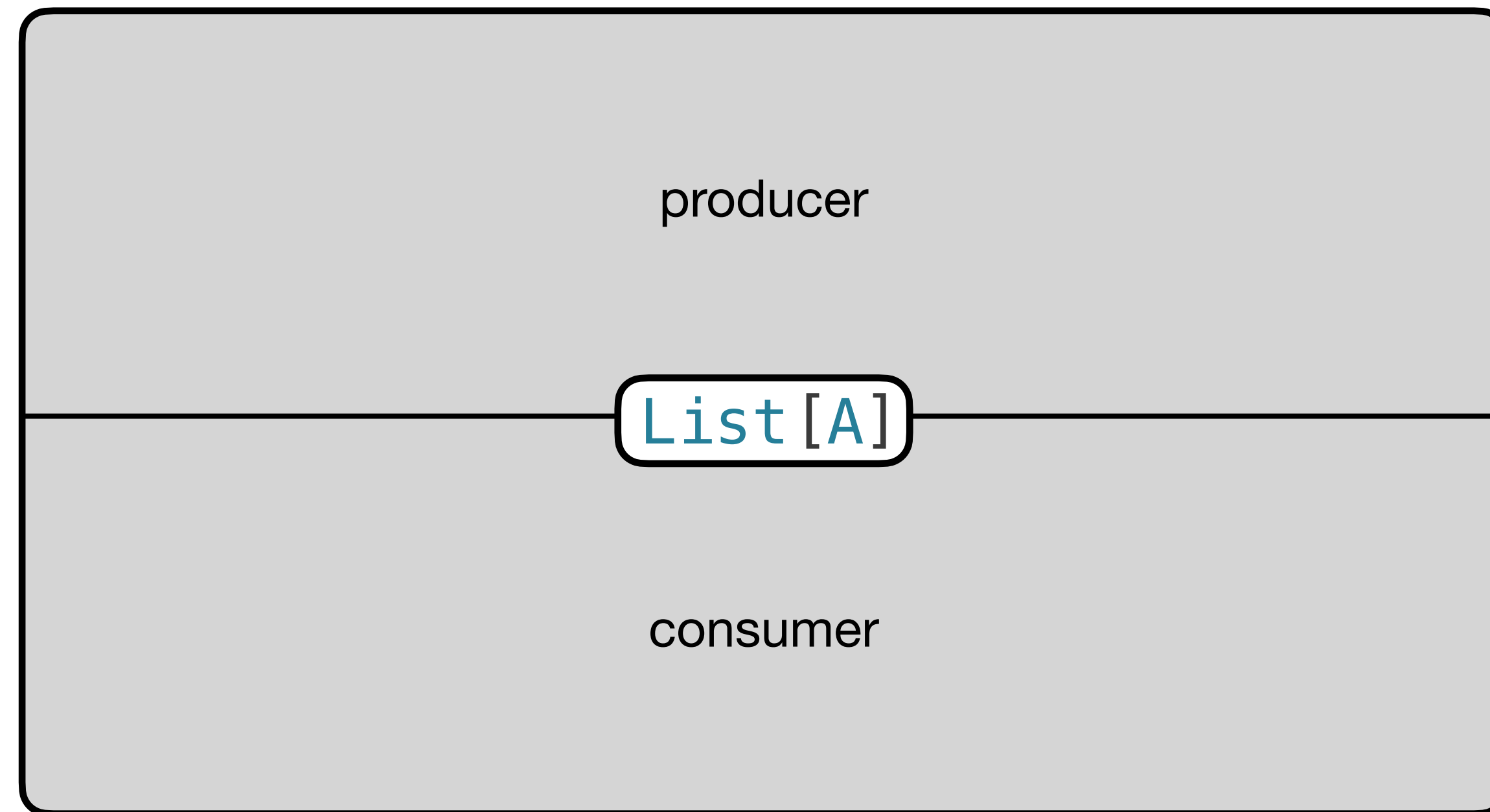
- empty**: A pink oval pointing to the `One` term.
- producer choice**: A pink oval pointing to the \oplus operator.
- concurrent pair**: A pink oval pointing to the \otimes operator.
- non-empty**: A pink oval pointing to the $(A \otimes \text{List}[A])$ sub-expression.

- Type is an **interface of interaction** between producer and consumer
- Producer decides
 - **how many** elements there are
 - **when** does each element become available



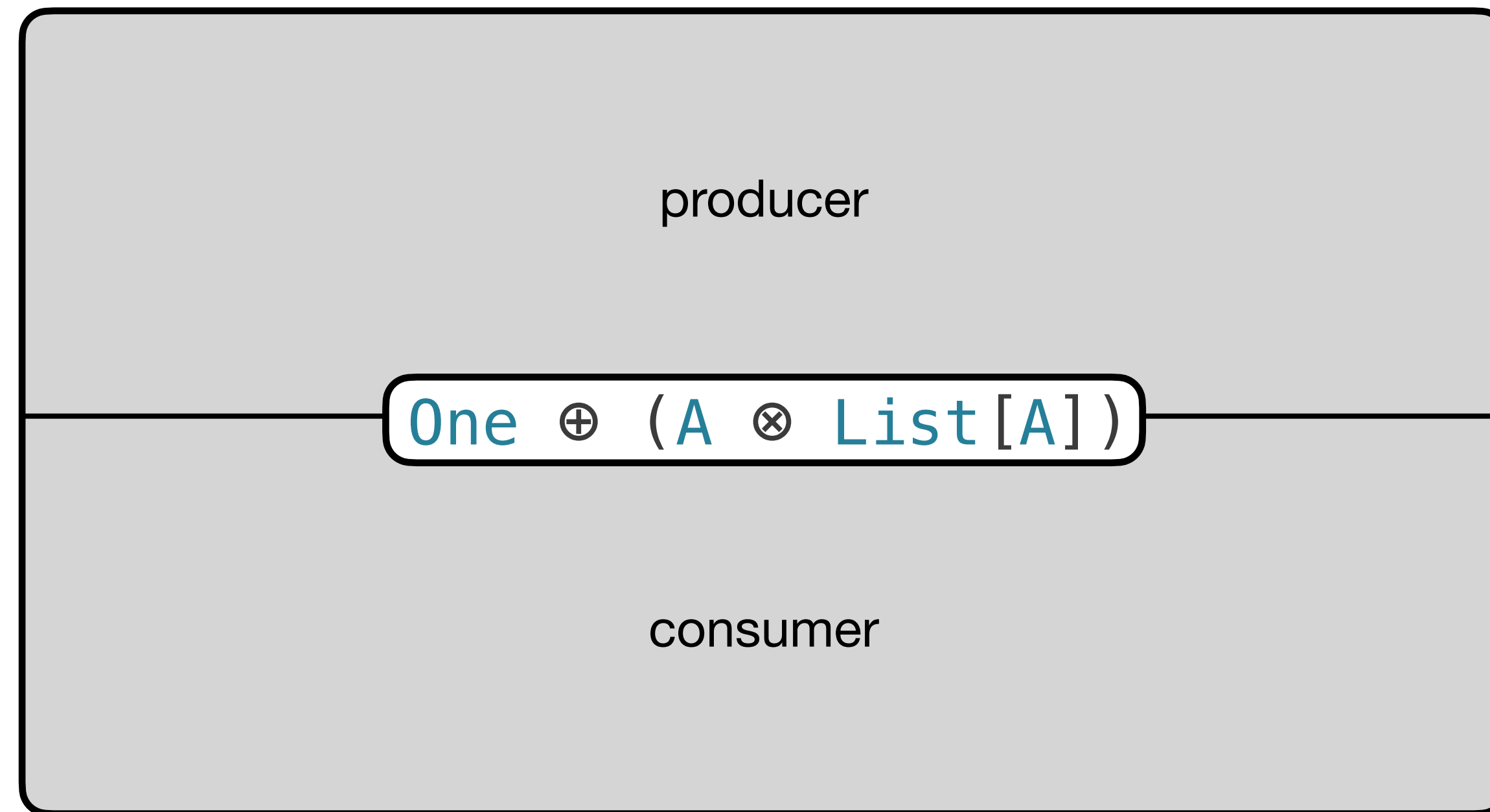
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



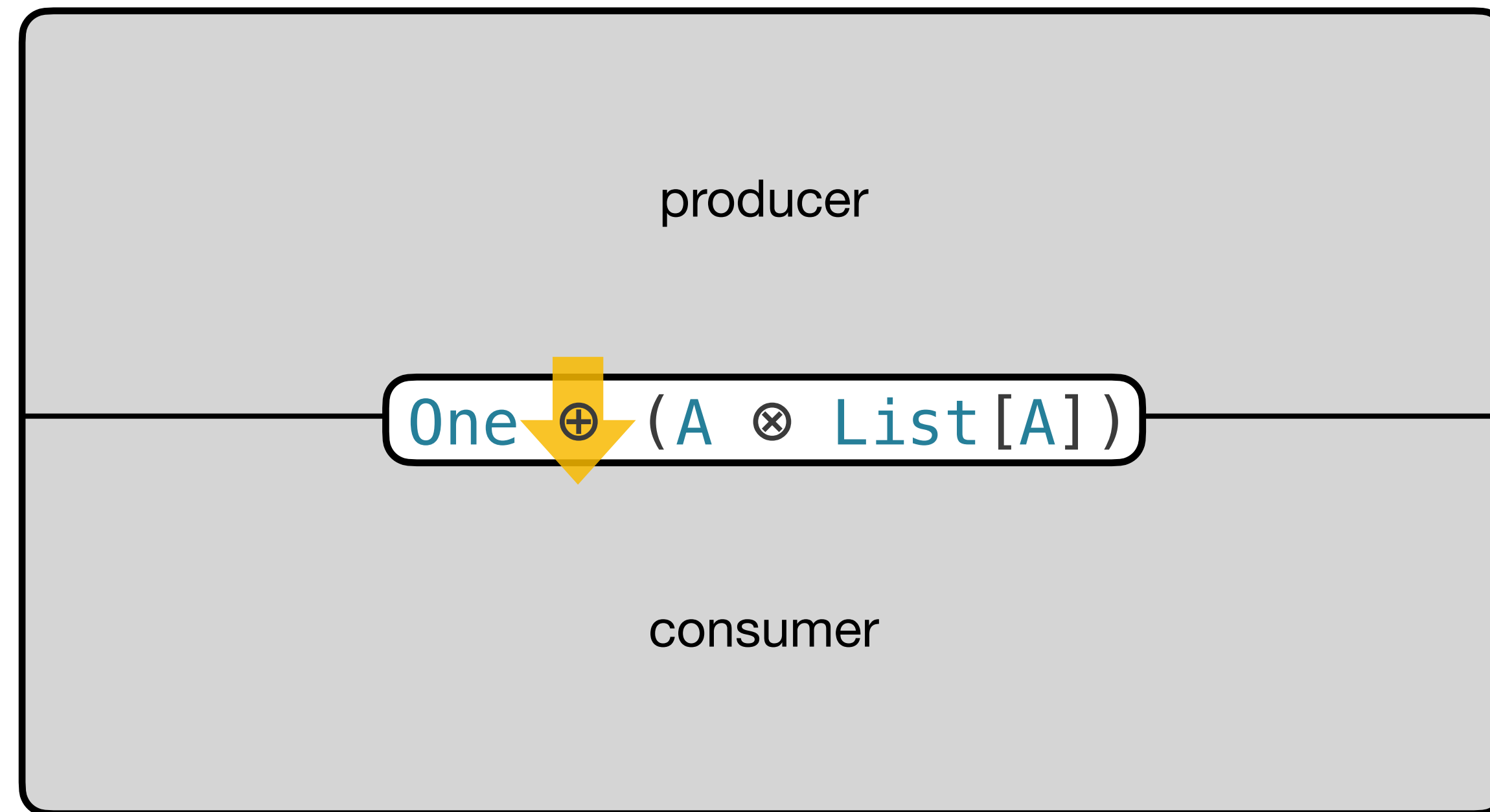
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



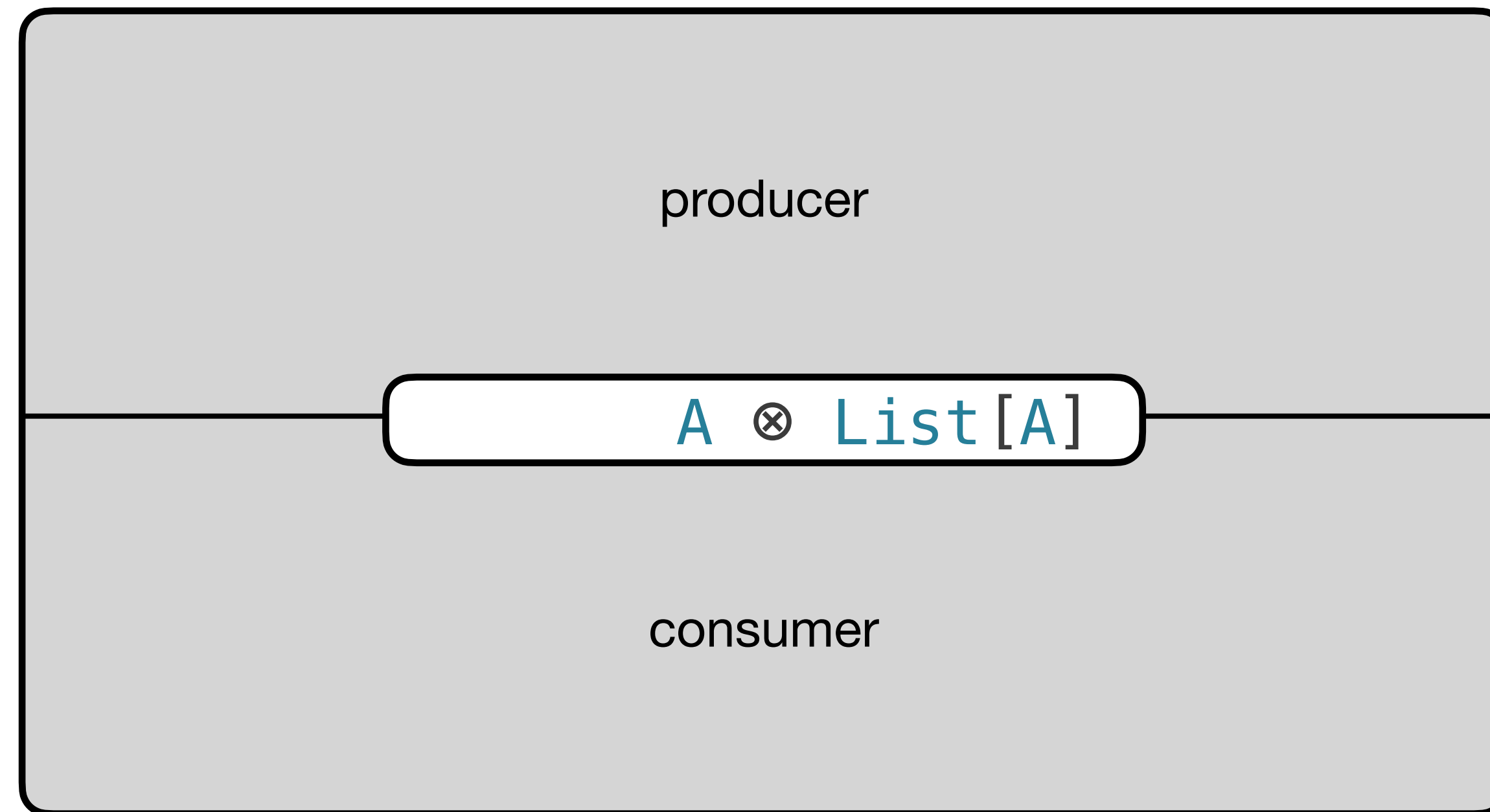
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



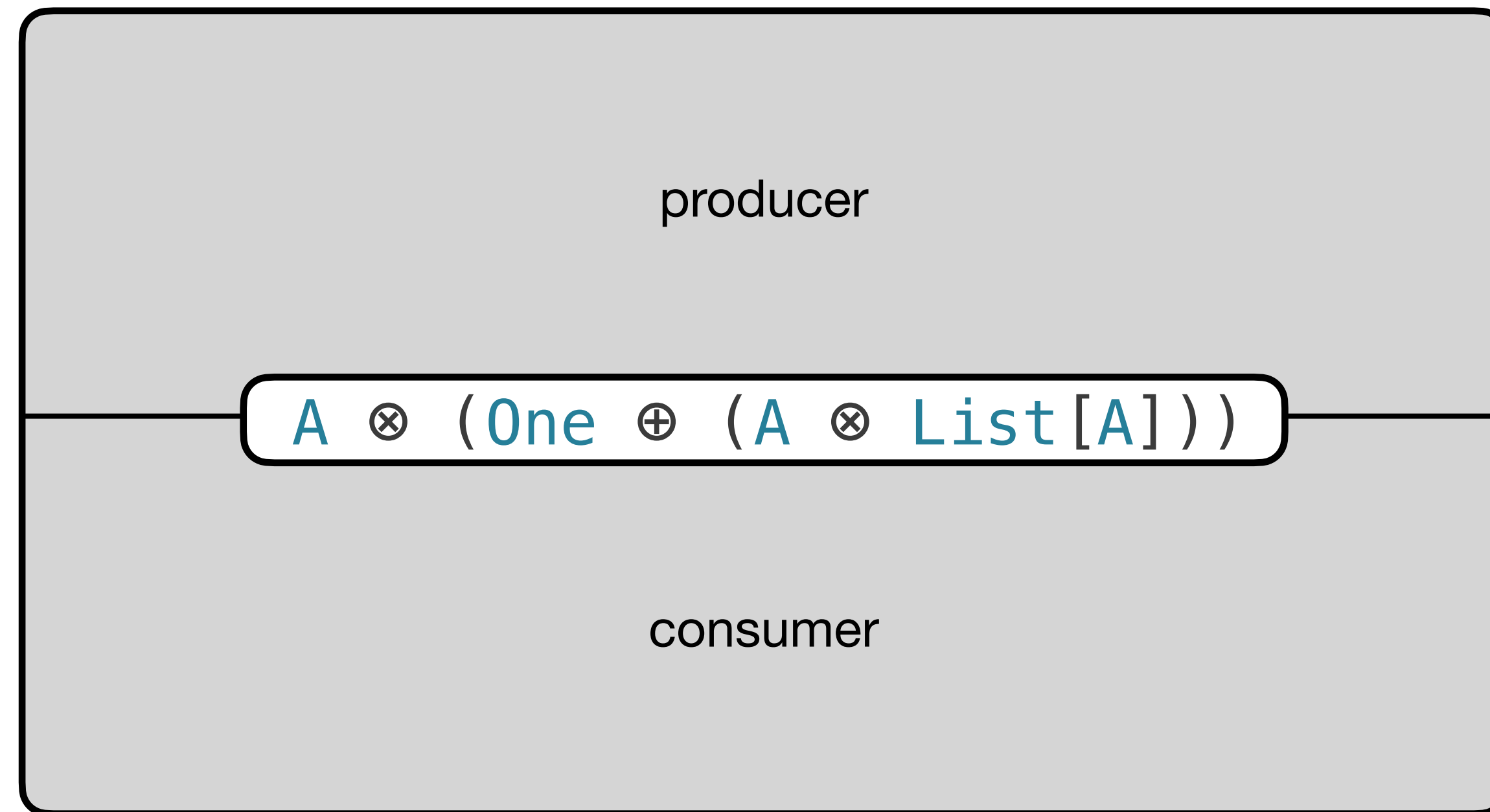
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



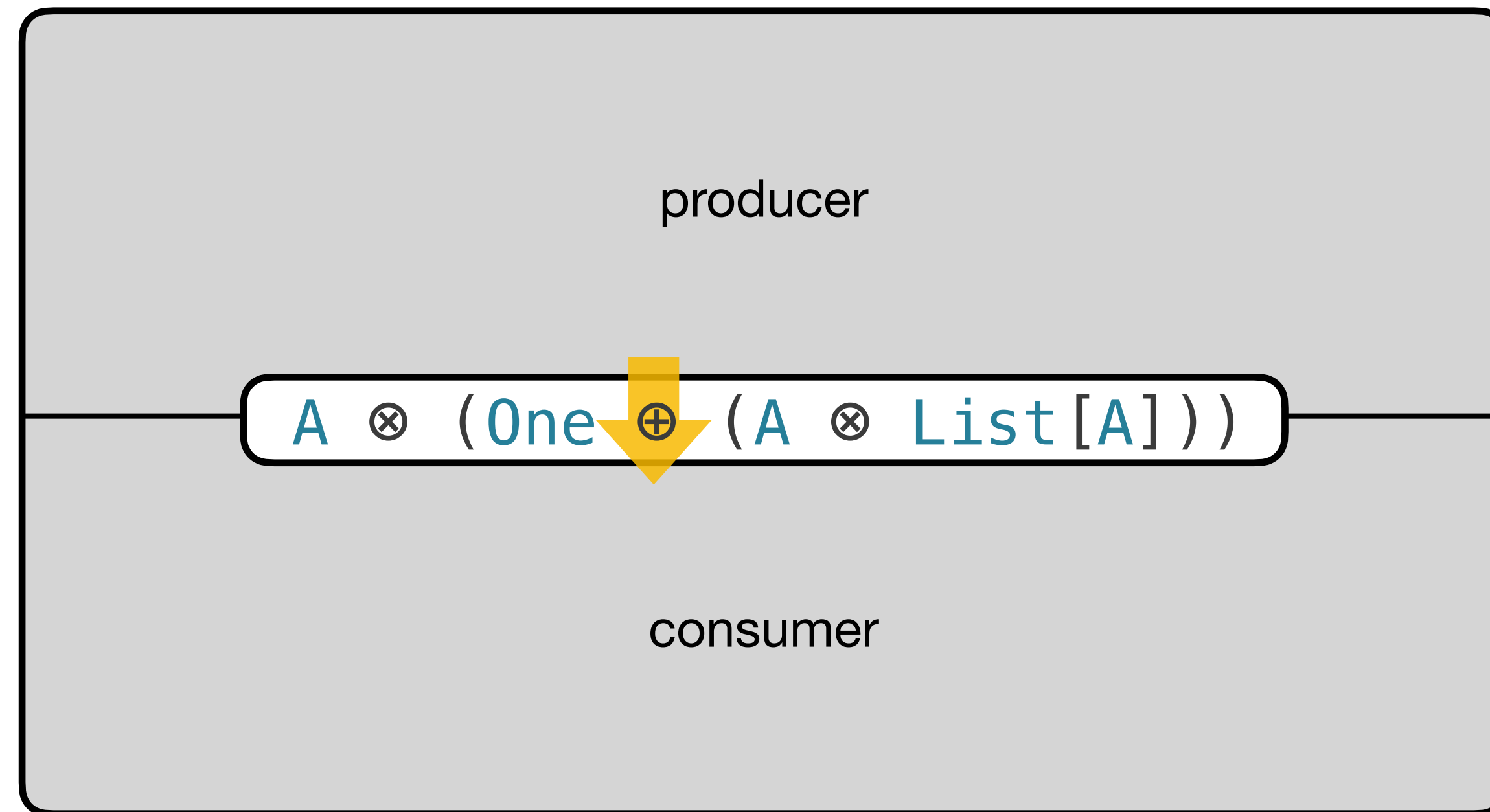
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



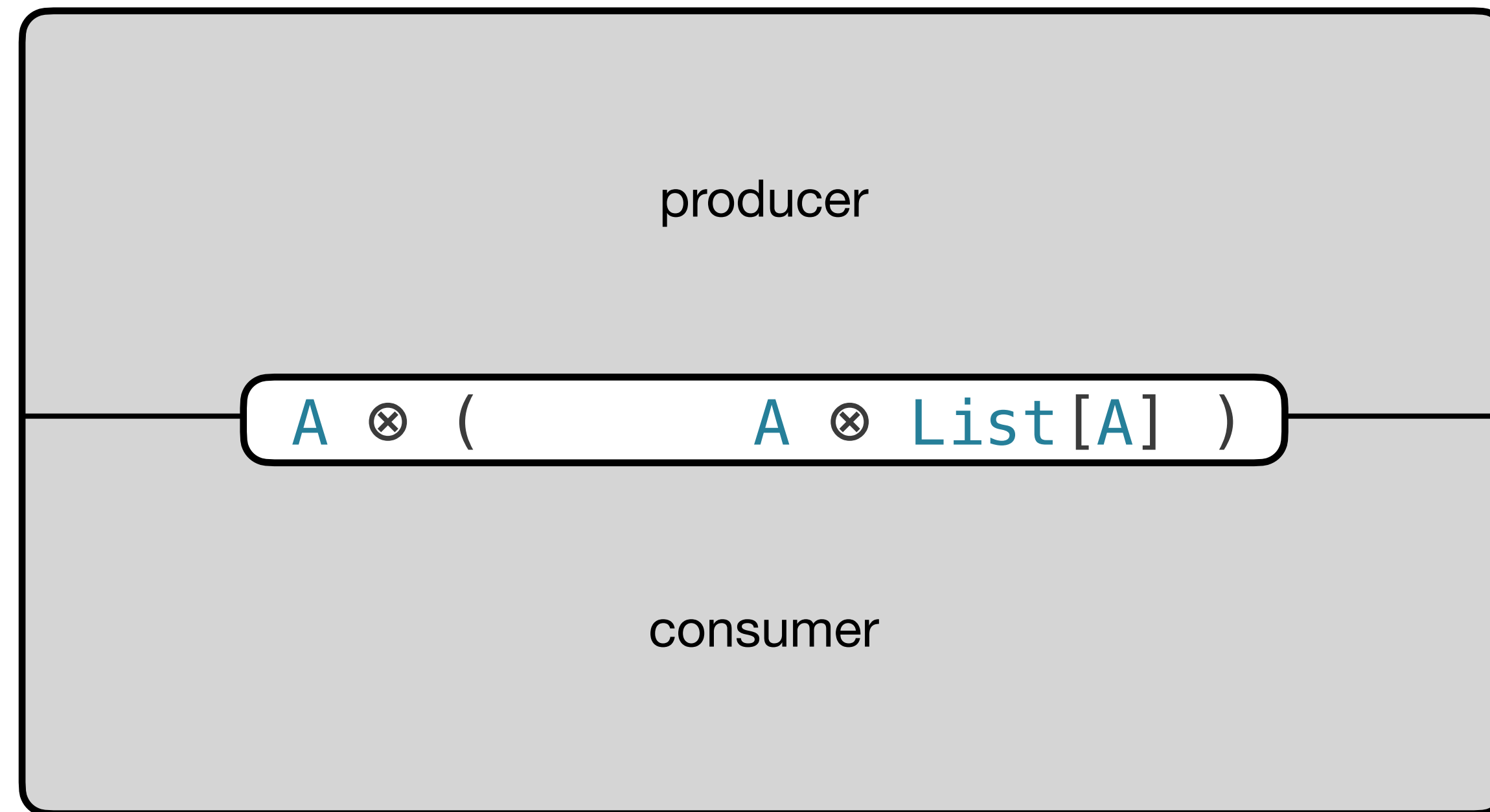
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



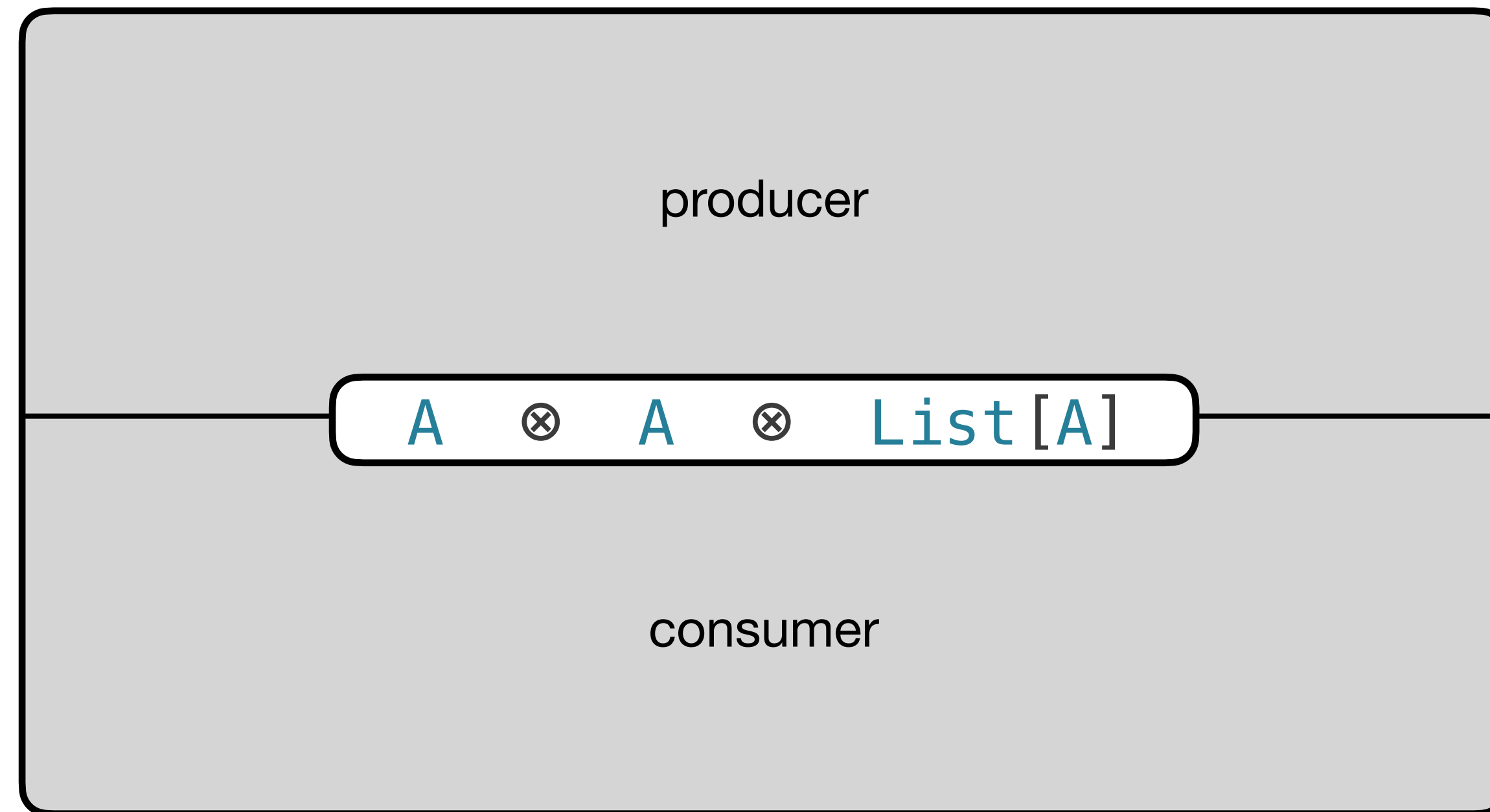
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



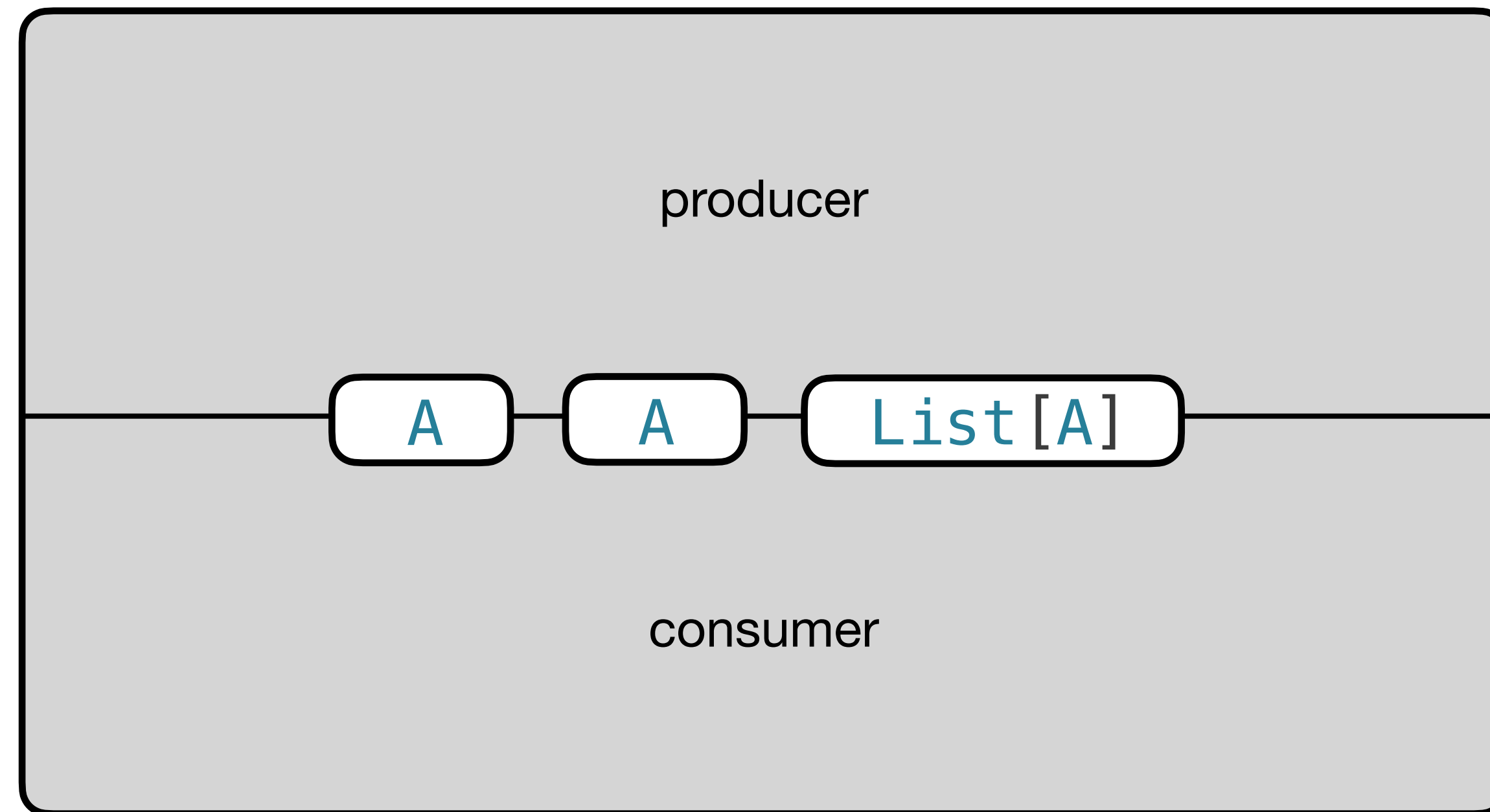
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



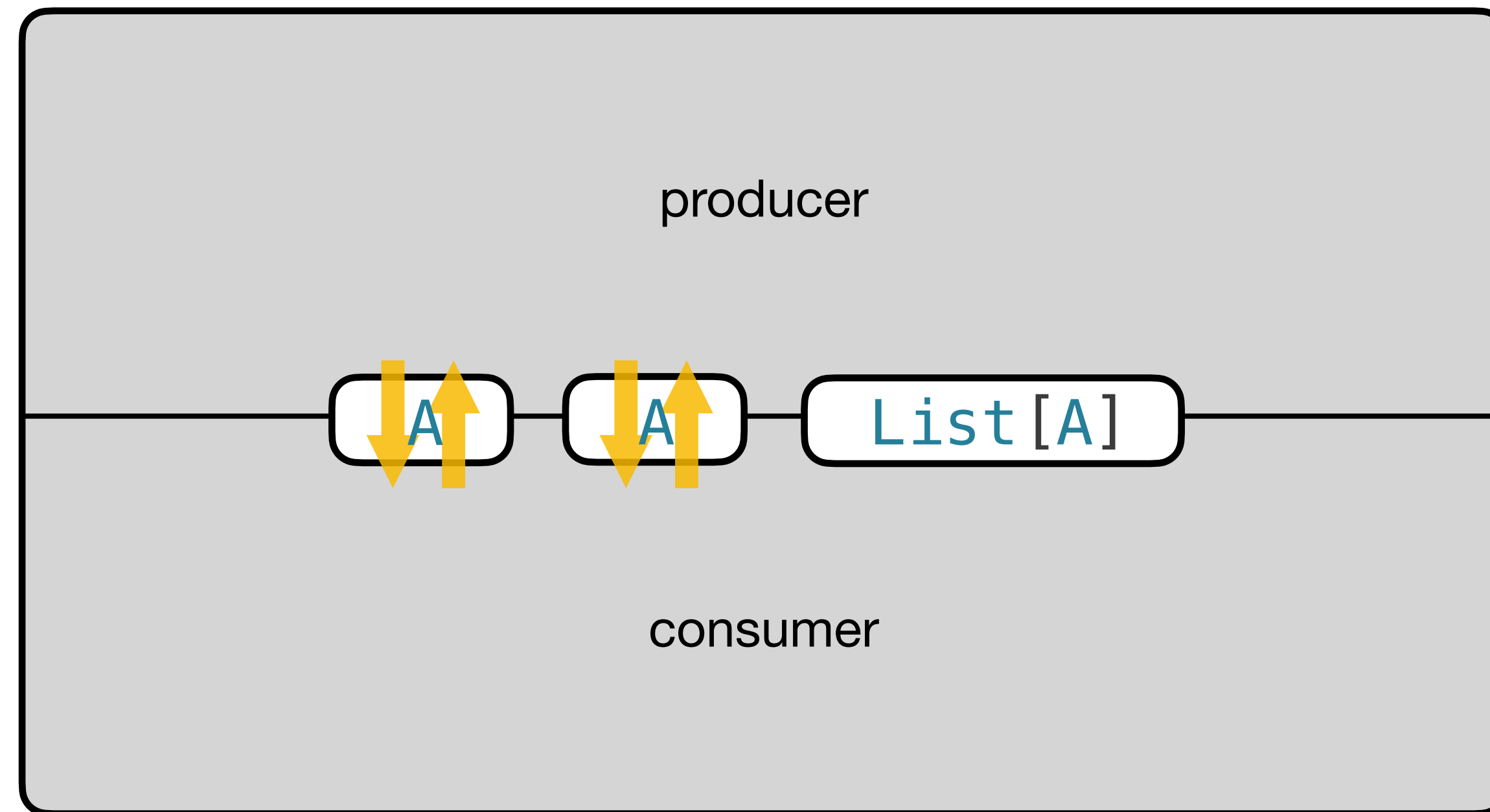
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



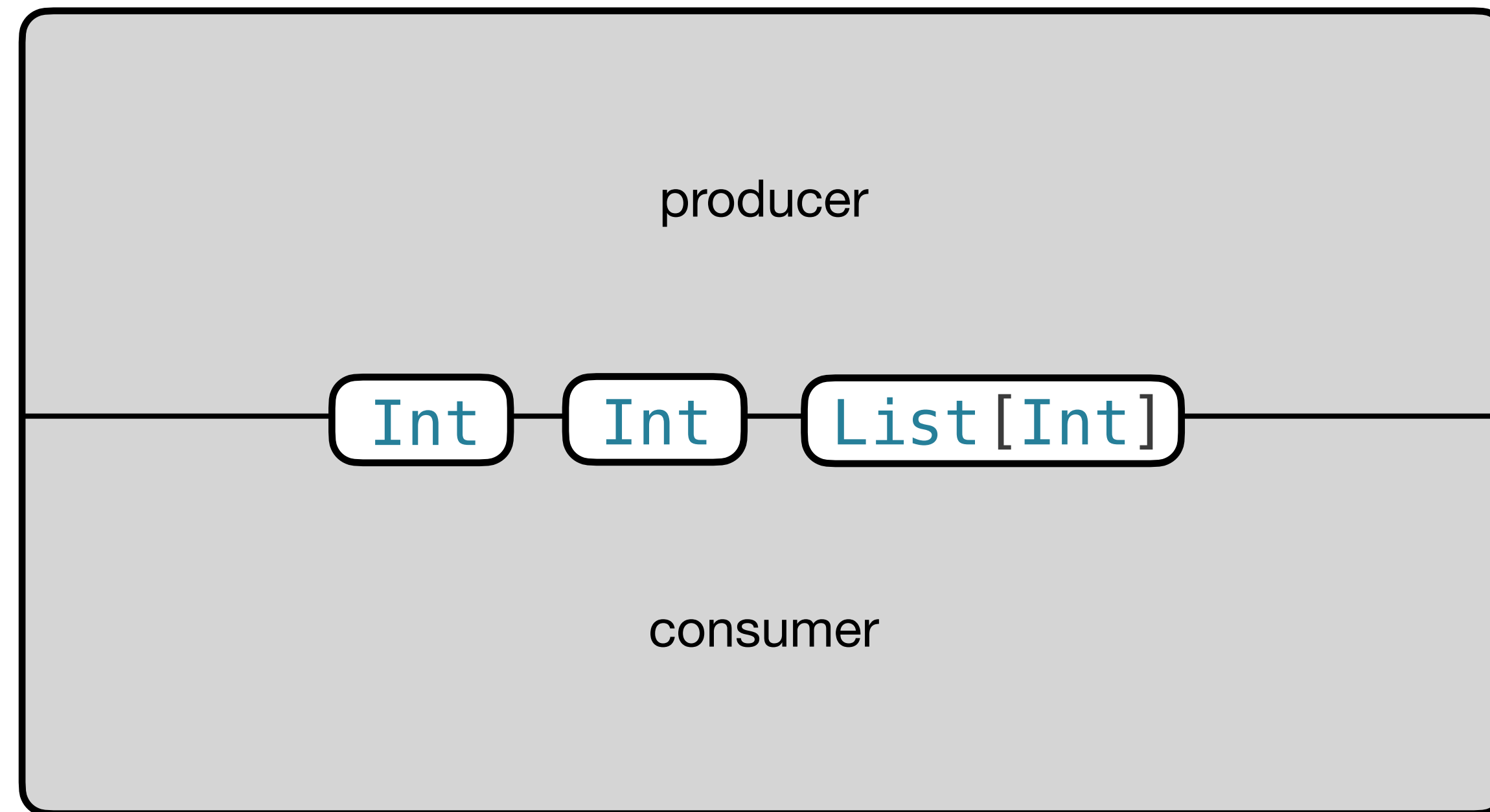
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



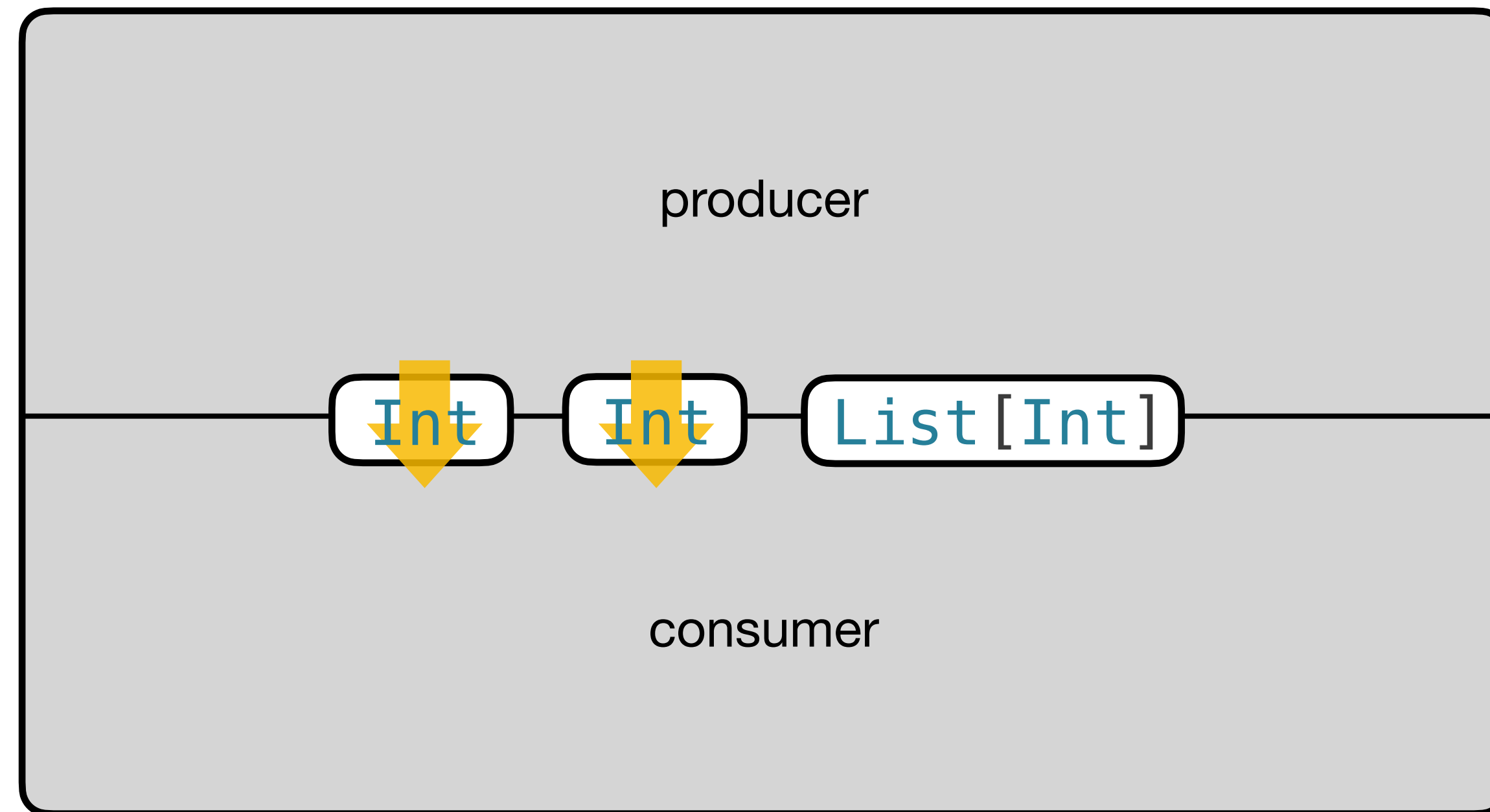
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



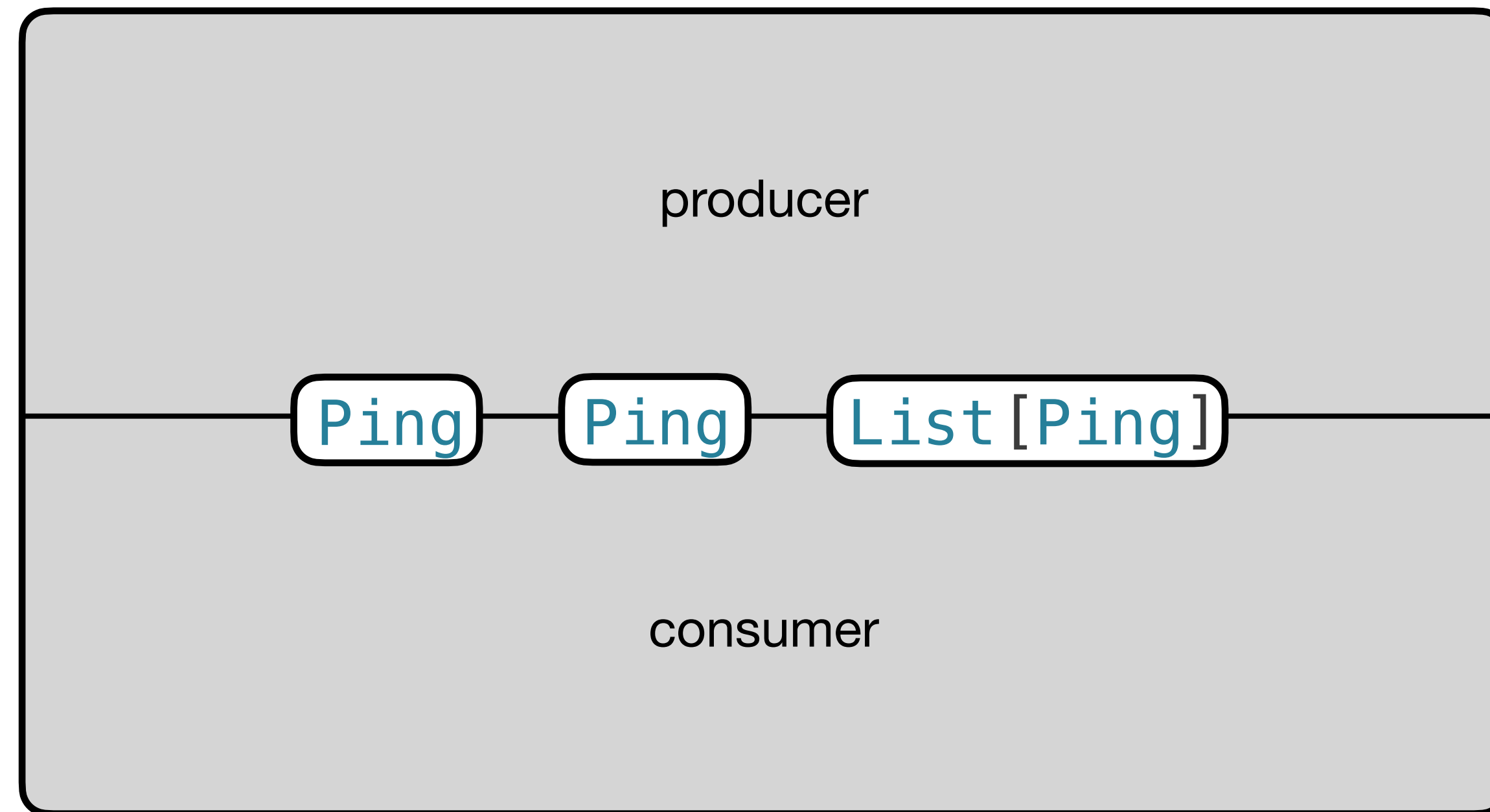
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



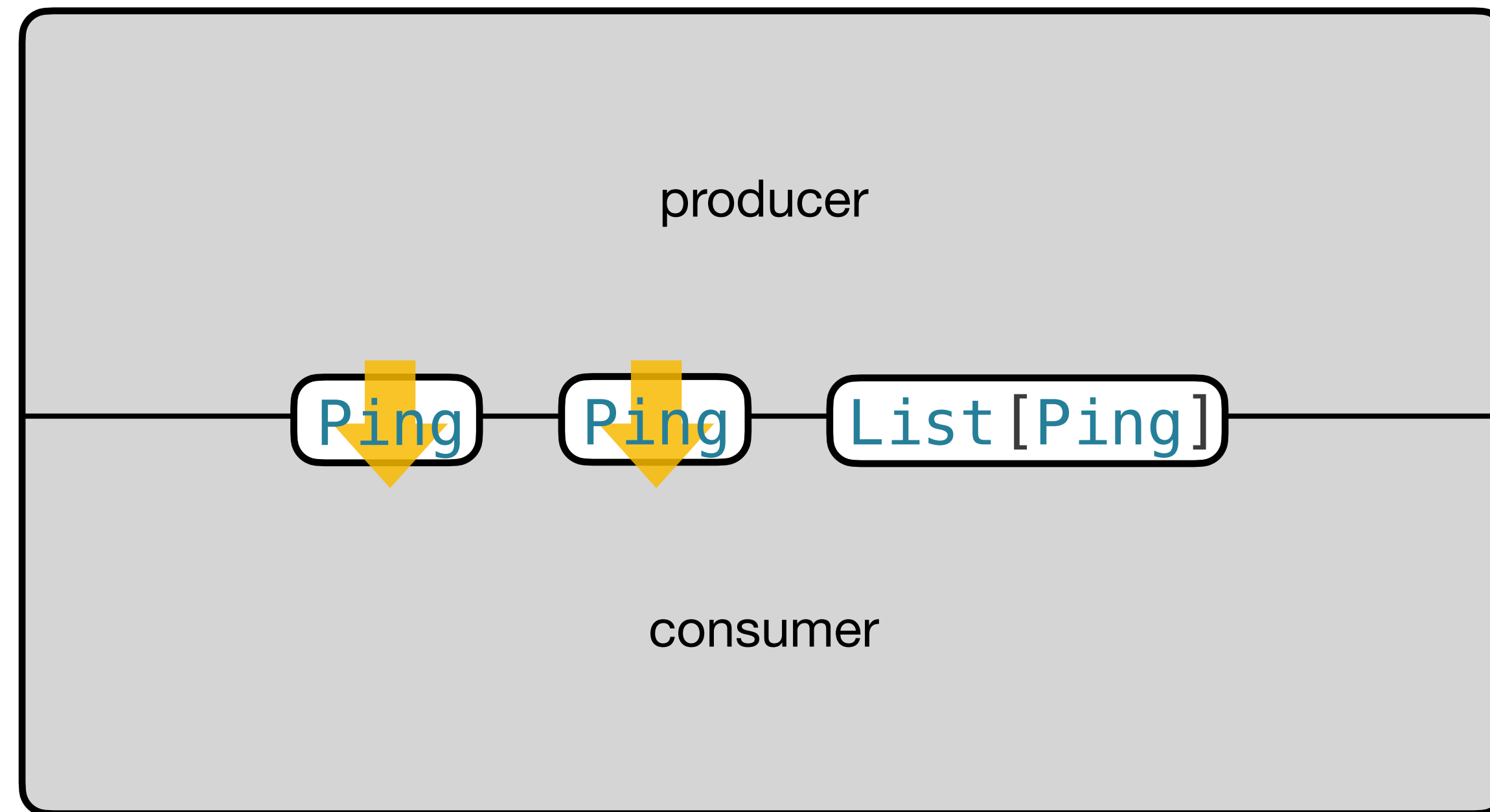
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



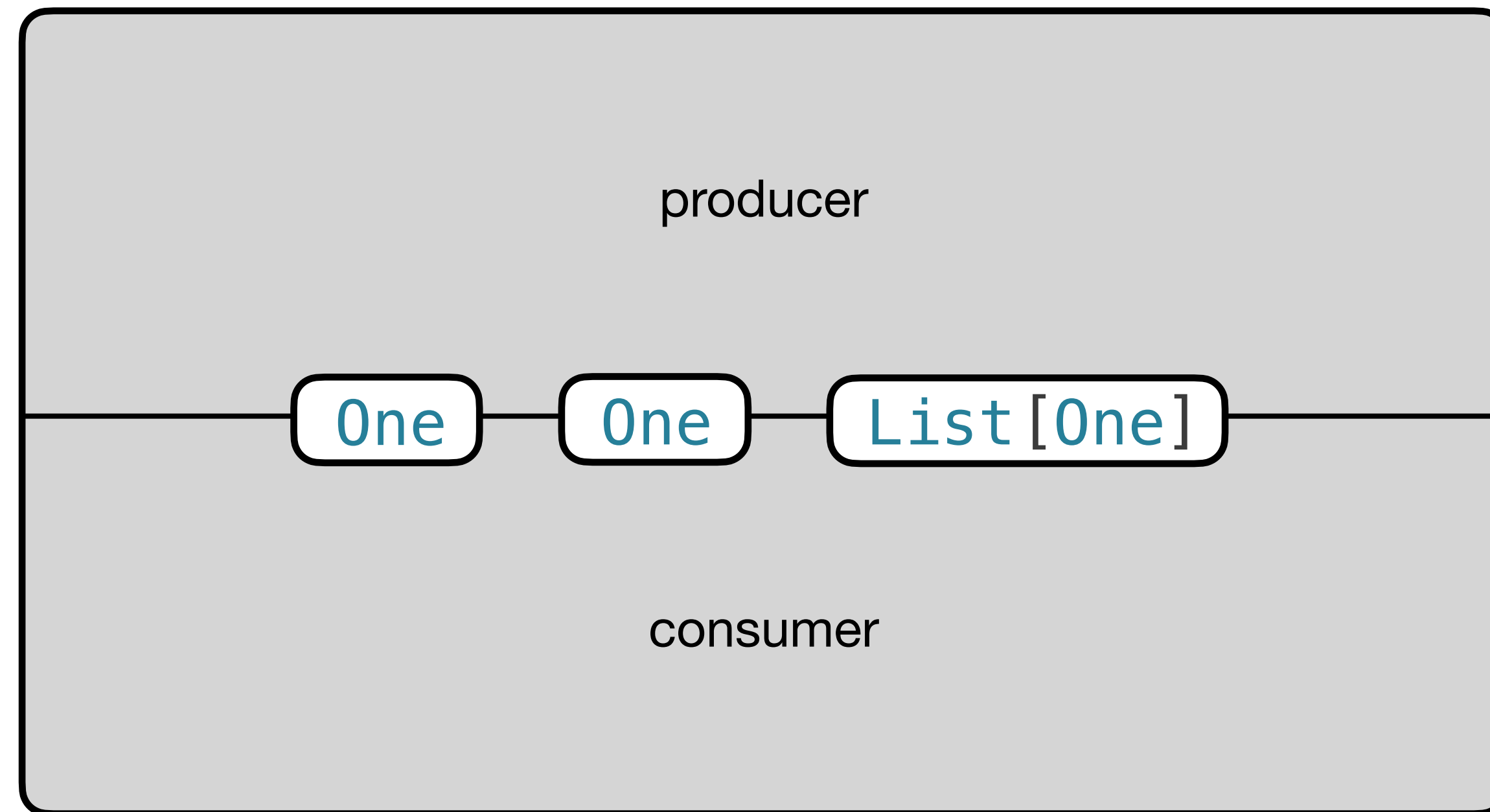
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



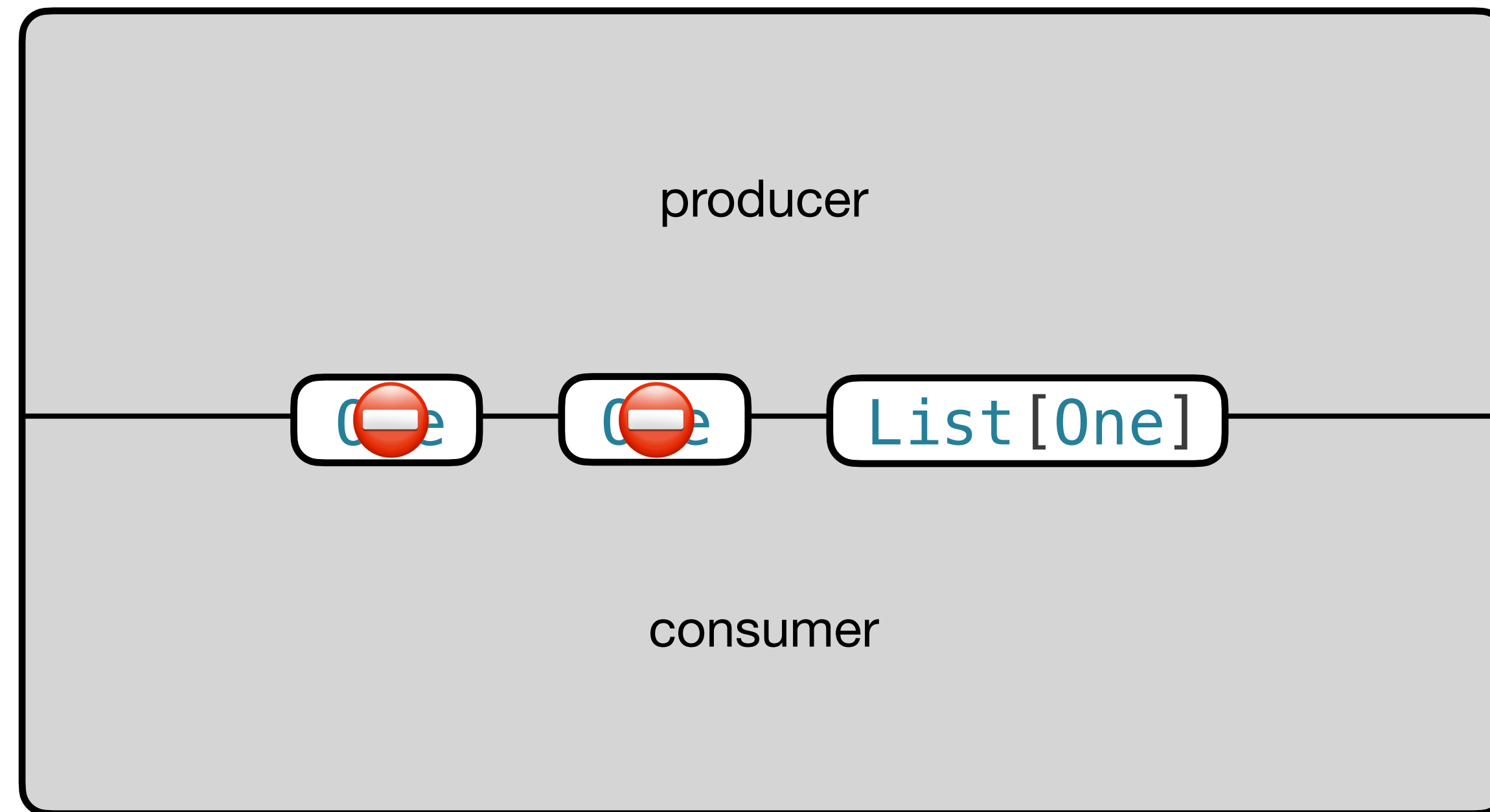
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



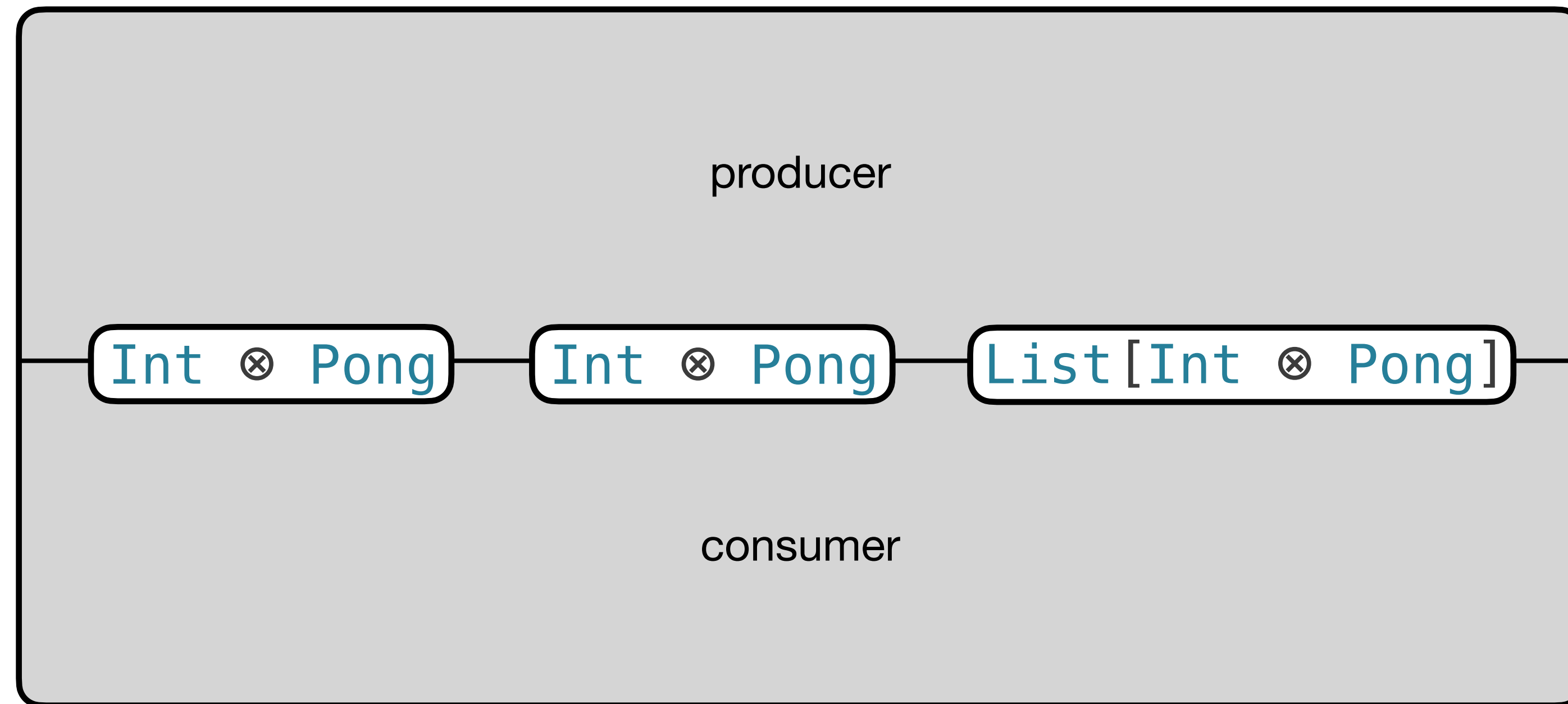
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



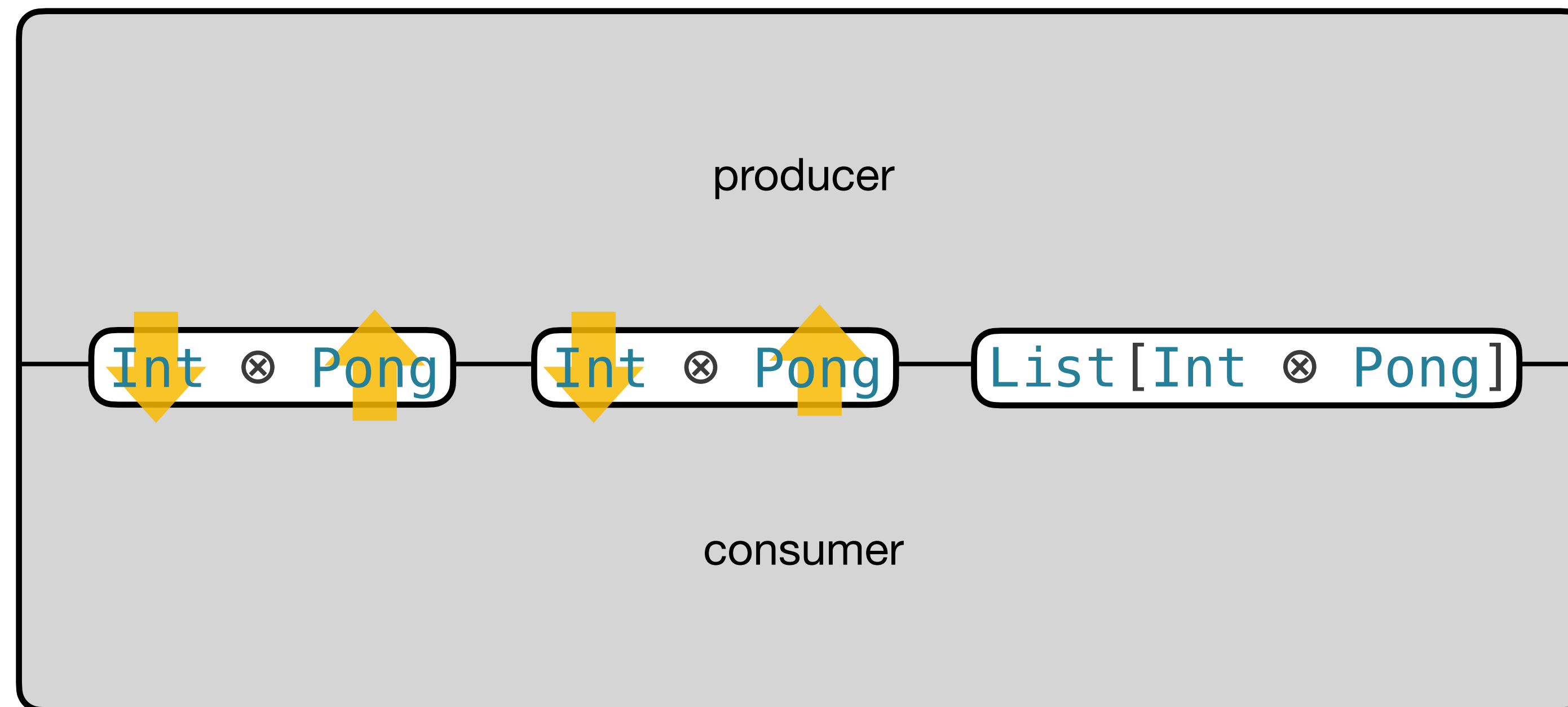
List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$



List in Libretto

$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$

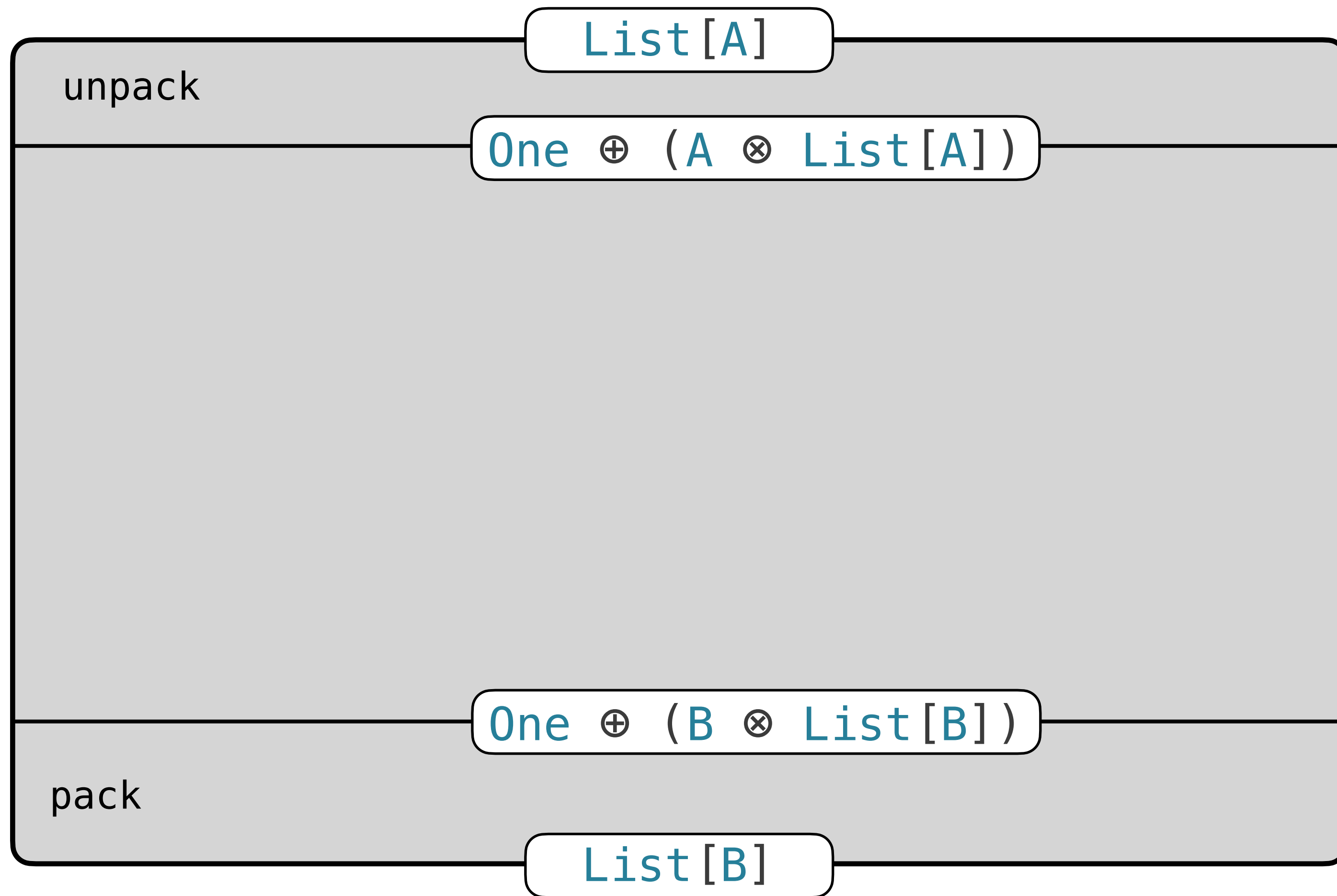


List.map(f)

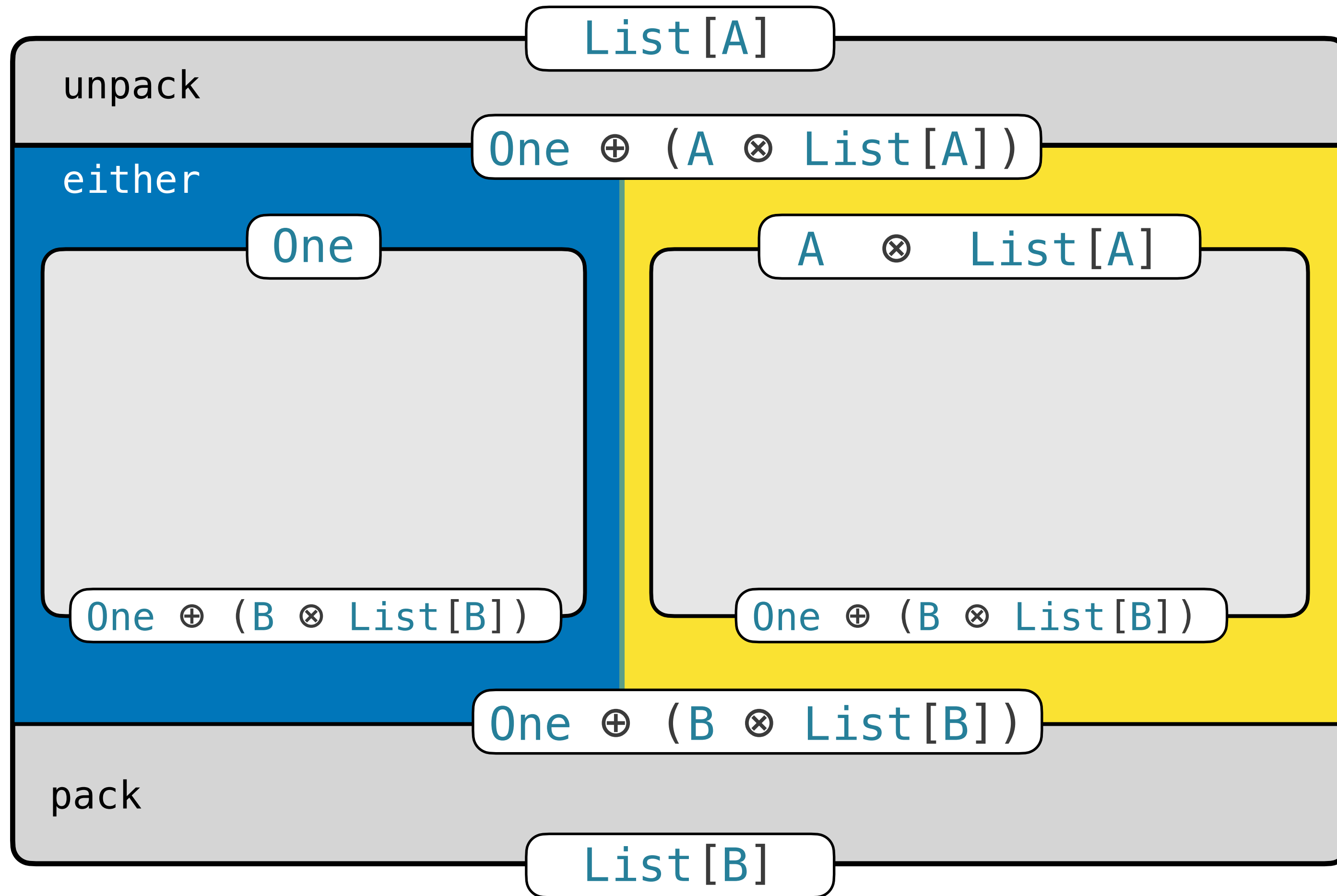
List[A]

List[B]

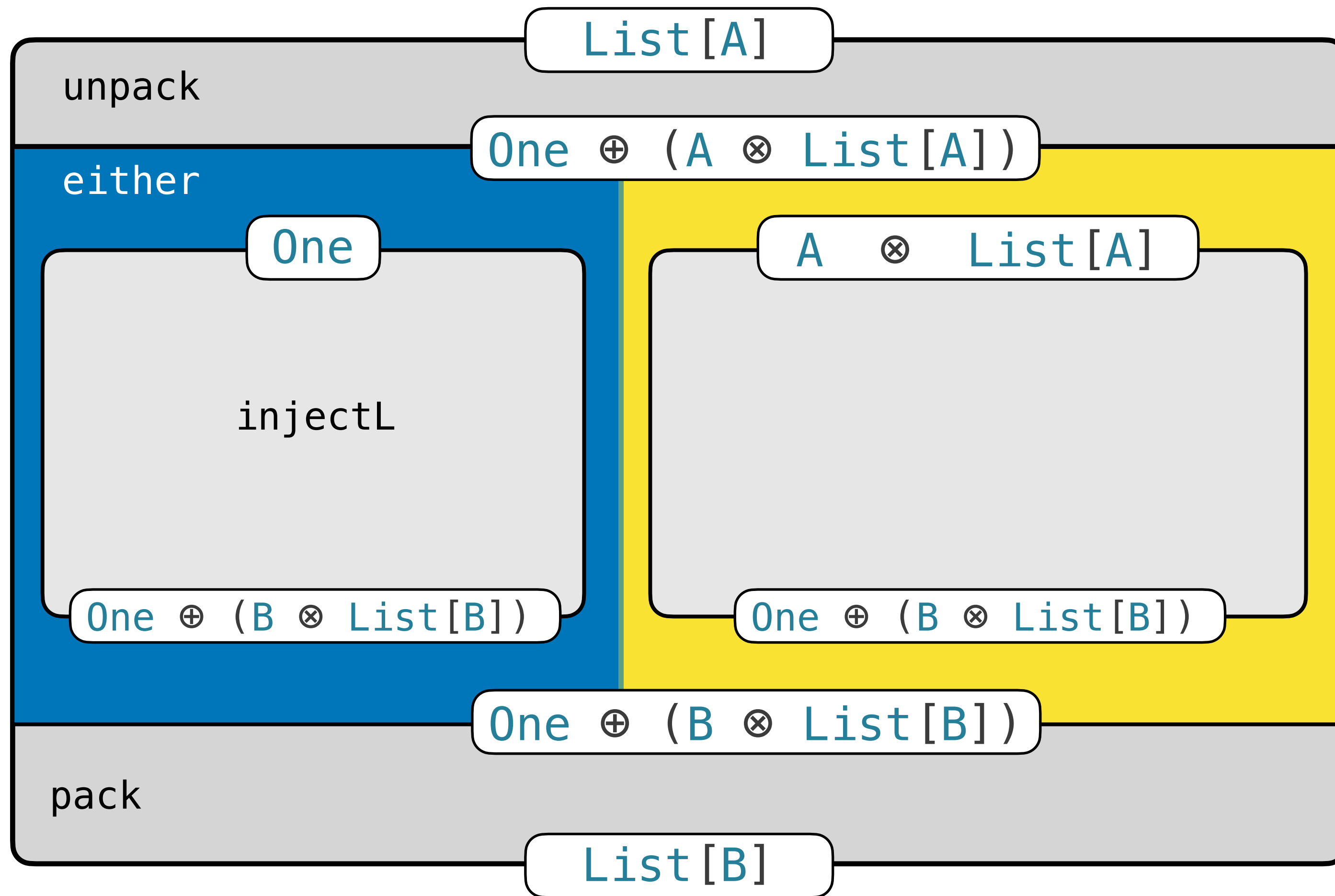
List.map(f)



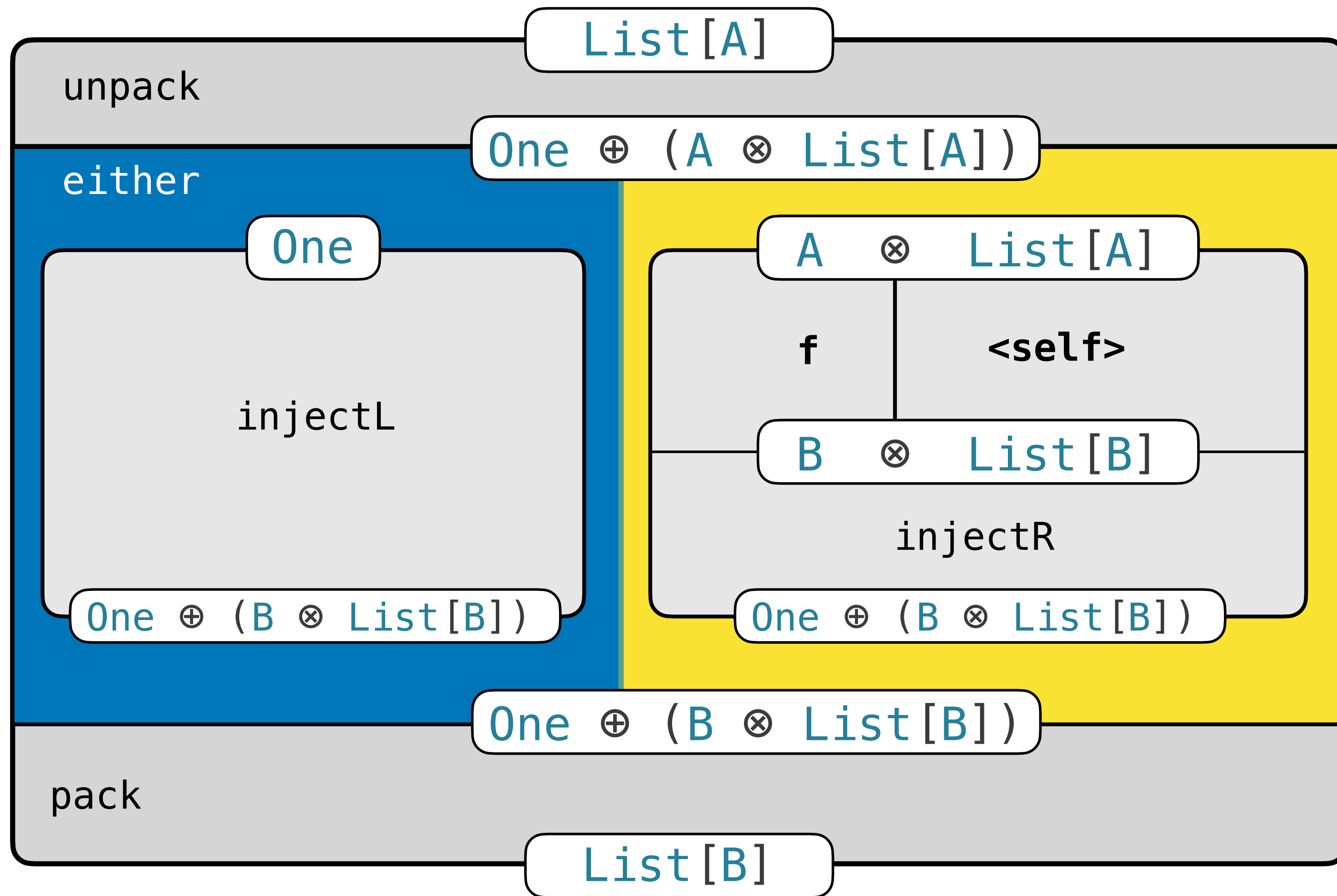
List.map(f)



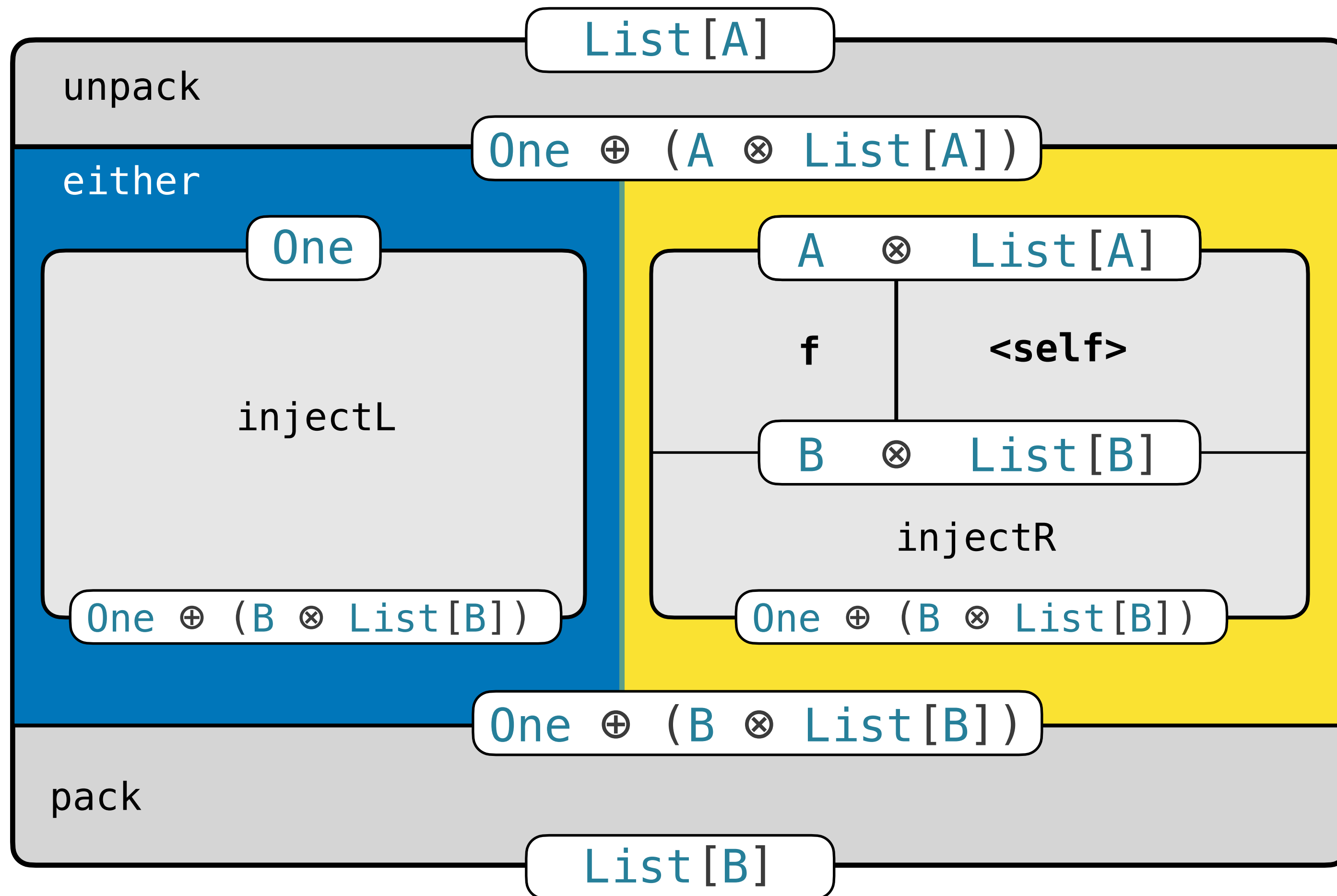
List.map(f)



List.map(f)

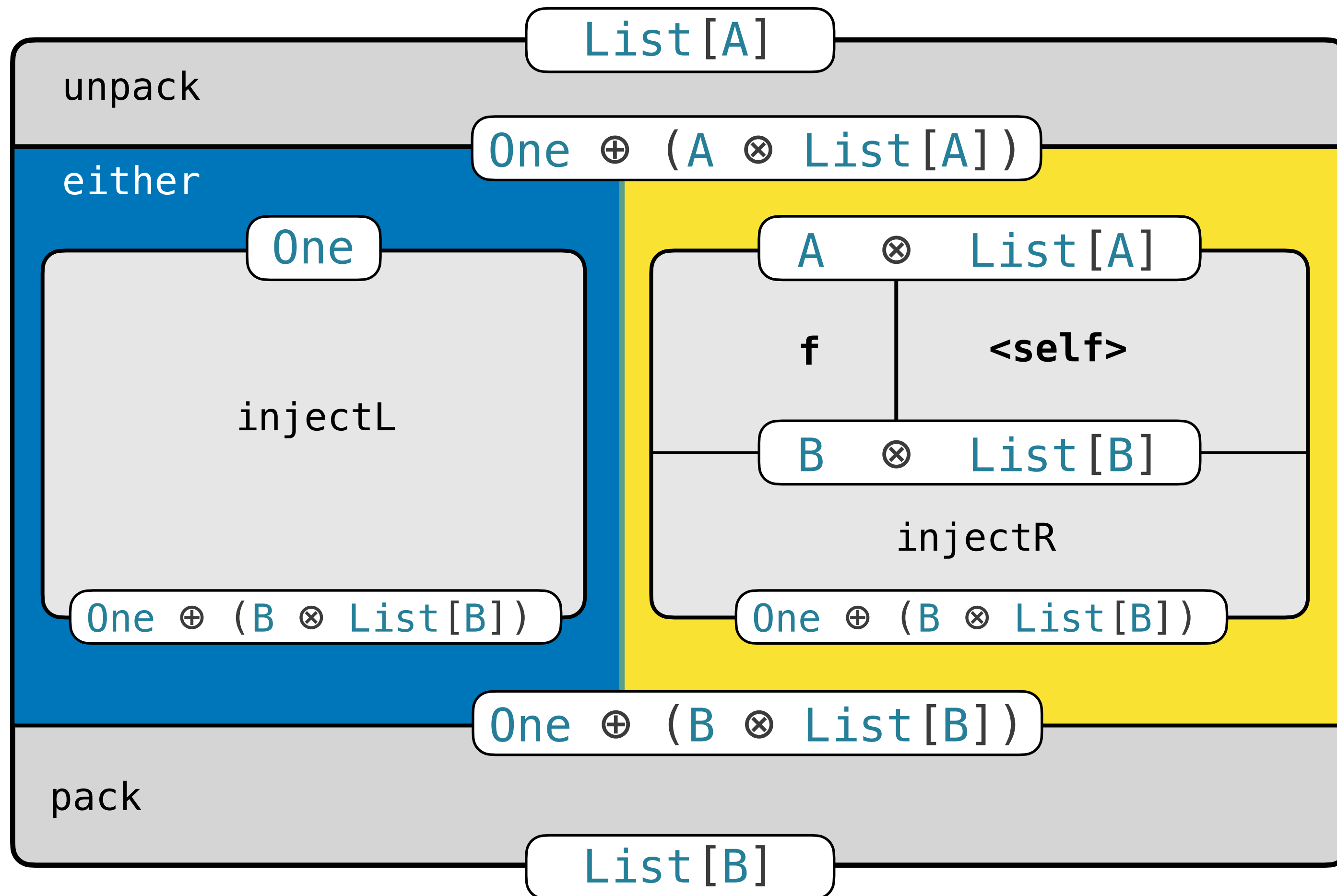


List.map(f)



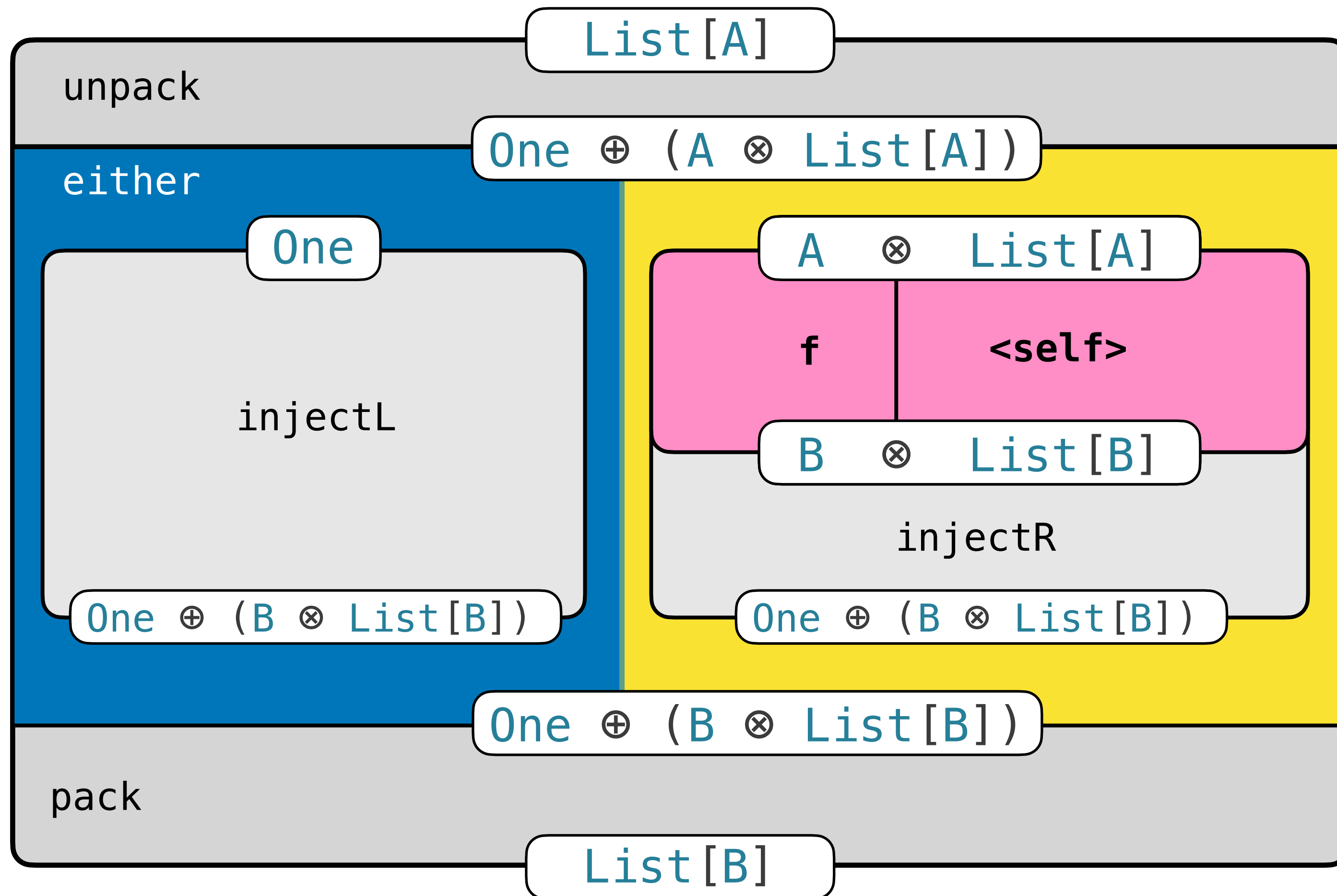
```
def map[A, B](
  f: A -> B
): List[A] -> List[B] =
  // point-free
  rec { self =>
    unpack >
    either(
      injectL,
      par(f, self) > injectR
    ) >
    pack
  }
```

List.map(f)



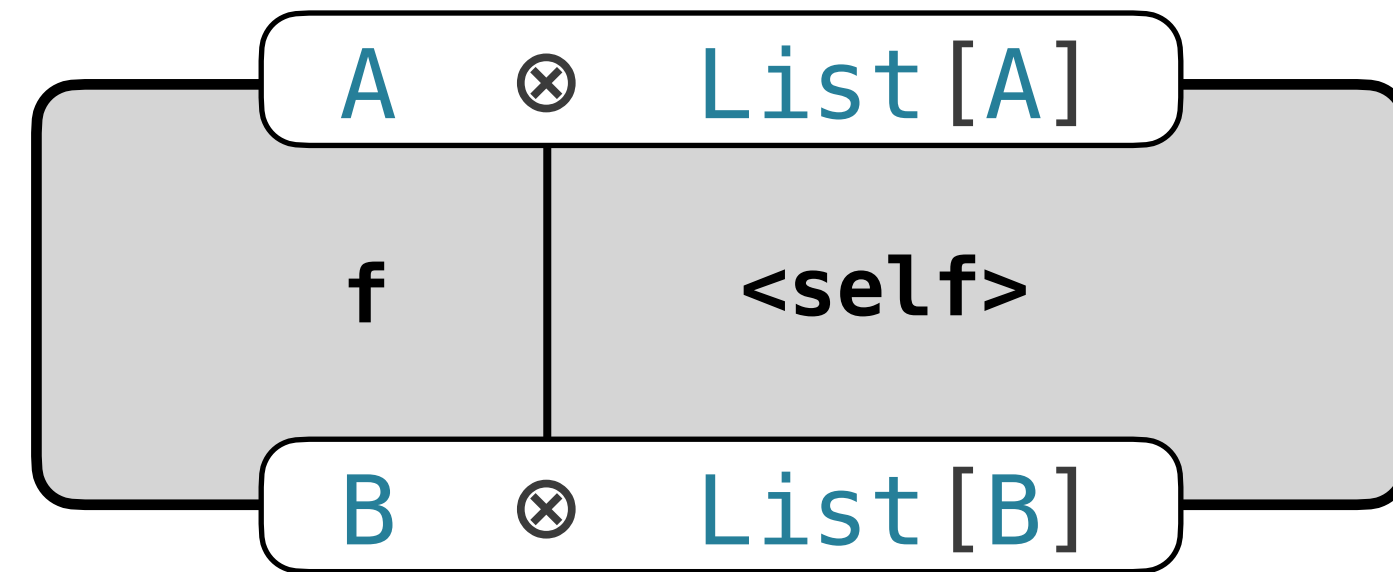
```
def map[A, B](
  f: A -> B
): List[A] -> List[B] =
  // point-full
  rec { self =>
    λ { as =>
      pack(
        unpack(as) switch {
          case Left(one) =>
            injectL(one)
          case Right(h ⊗ t) =>
            injectR(f(h) ⊗ self(t))
        }
      )
    }
  }
```

List.map(f)

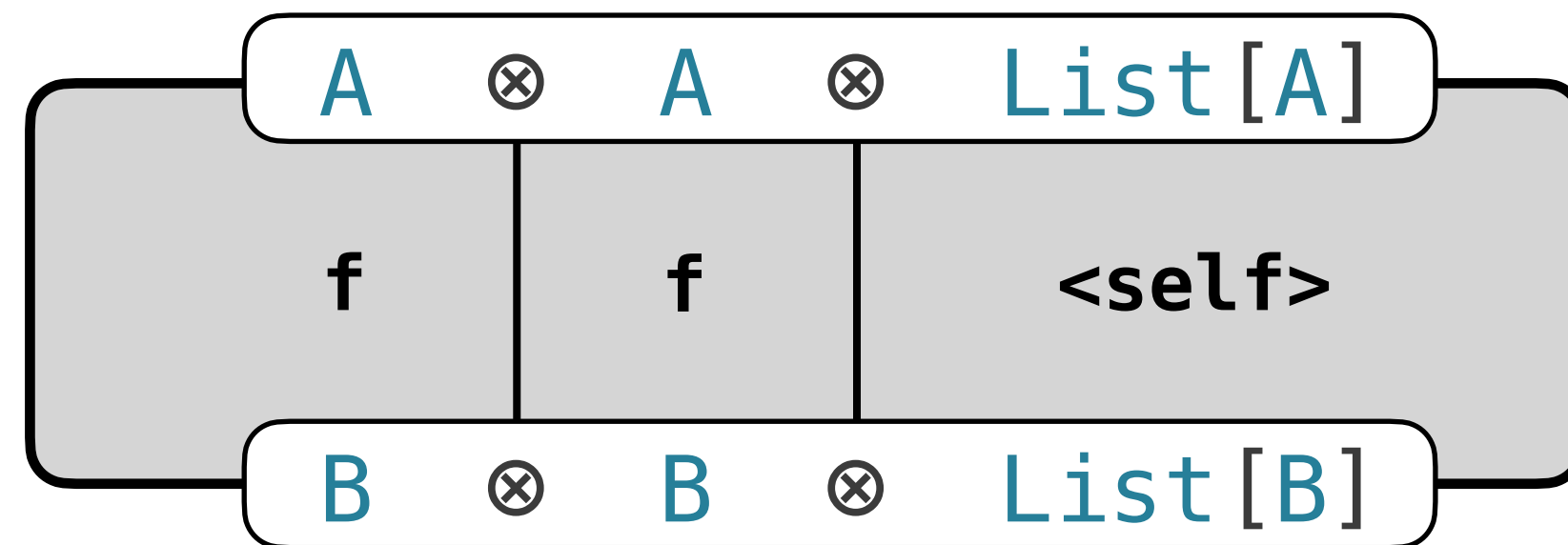


```
def map[A, B](
  f: A -> B
): List[A] -> List[B] =
  // point-full
  rec { self =>
    λ { as =>
      pack(
        unpack(as) switch {
          case Left(one) =>
            injectL(one)
          case Right(h ⊗ t) =>
            injectR(f(h) ⊗ self(t))
        }
      )
    }
  }
```

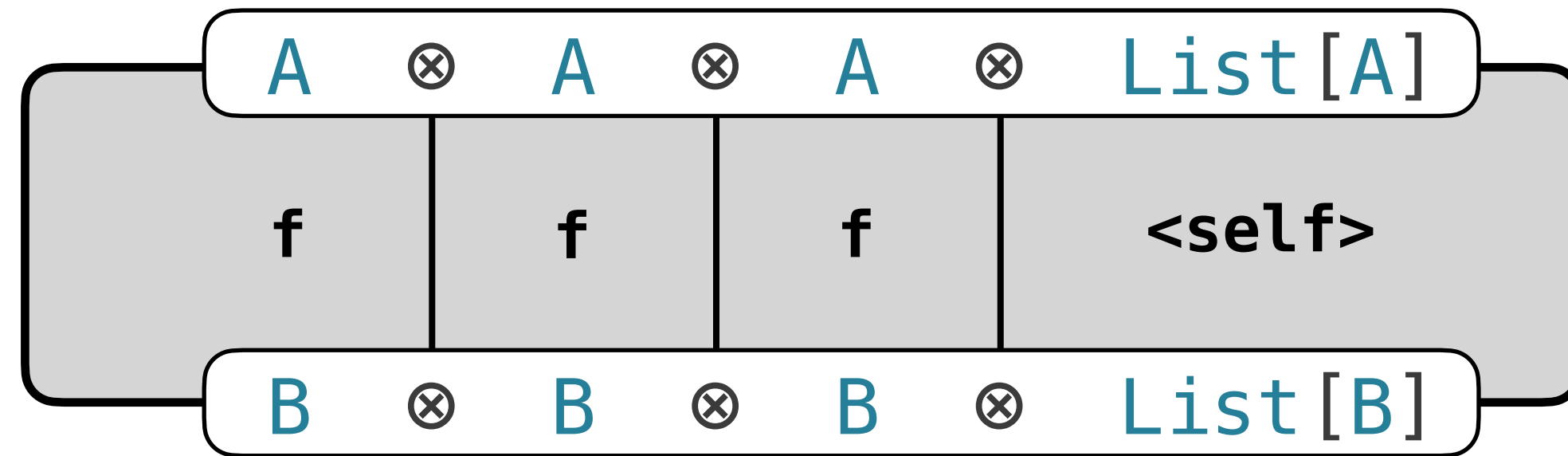
List.map(f)



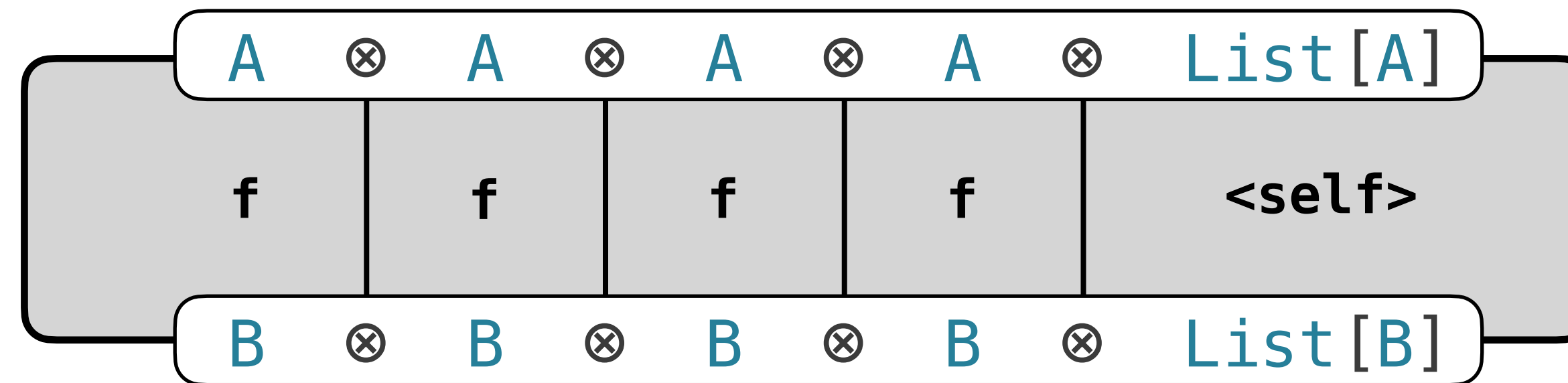
List.map(f)



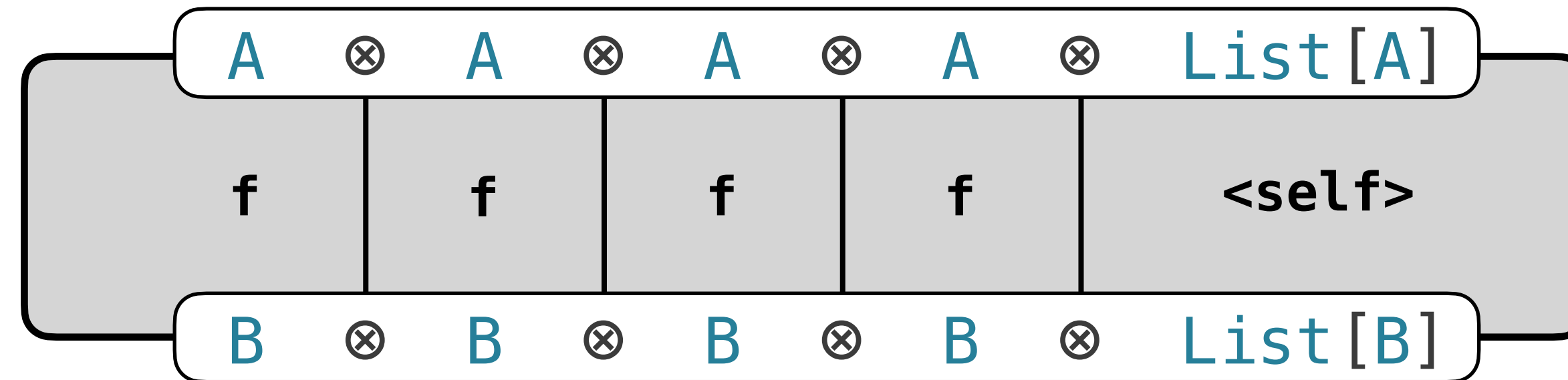
List.map(f)



List.map(f)



List.map(f)



Implicitly concurrent

Endless

$$\text{Endless}[A] = \text{One} \ \& \ (A \ \otimes \ \text{Endless}[A])$$

Endless

consumer
choice

$$\text{Endless}[A] = \text{One} \ \& \ (A \ \otimes \ \text{Endless}[A])$$

Endless

consumer
choice

$$\text{Endless}[A] = \text{One} \ \& \ (A \ \otimes \ \text{Endless}[A])$$

- consumer may
 - close
 - ask for next element
- producer has to oblige
- co-List

Endless

consumer
choice

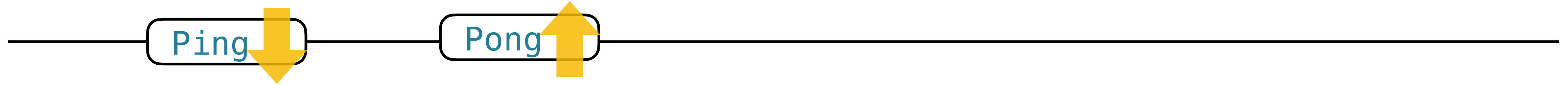
$$\text{Endless}[A] = \text{One} \& (A \otimes \text{Endless}[A])$$

- consumer may
 - close
 - ask for next element
- producer has to oblige
- co-List

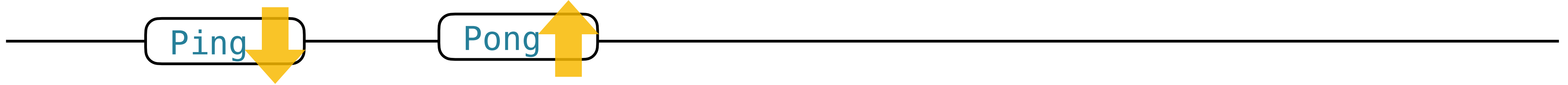
$$\text{List}[A] = \text{One} \oplus (A \otimes \text{List}[A])$$

producer
choice

Signals

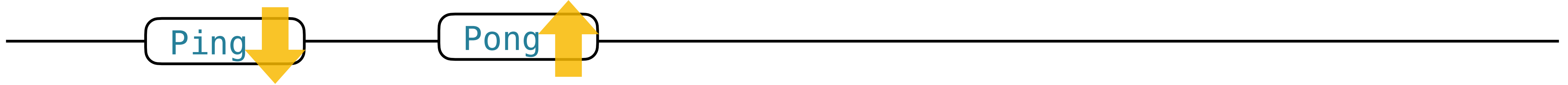


Signals

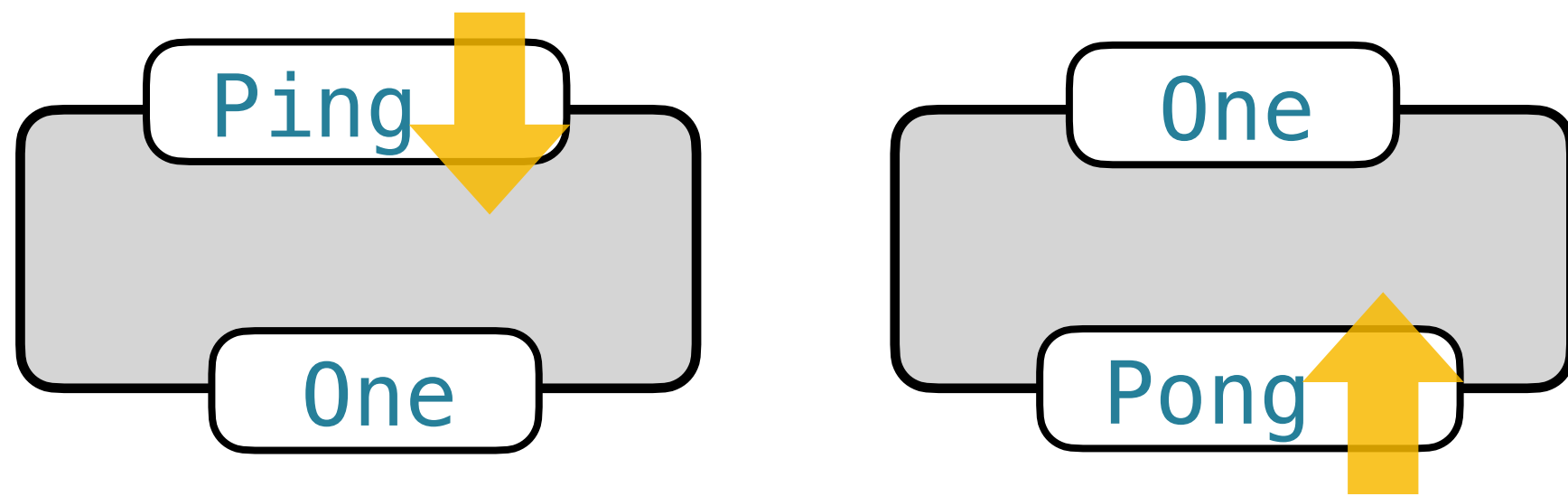


dismissible

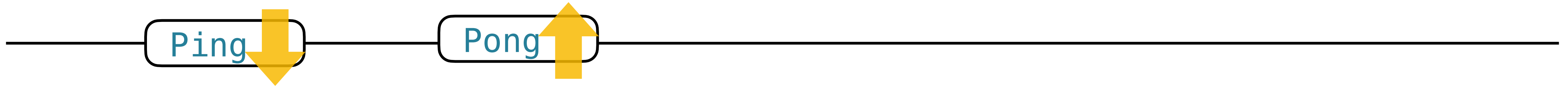
Signals



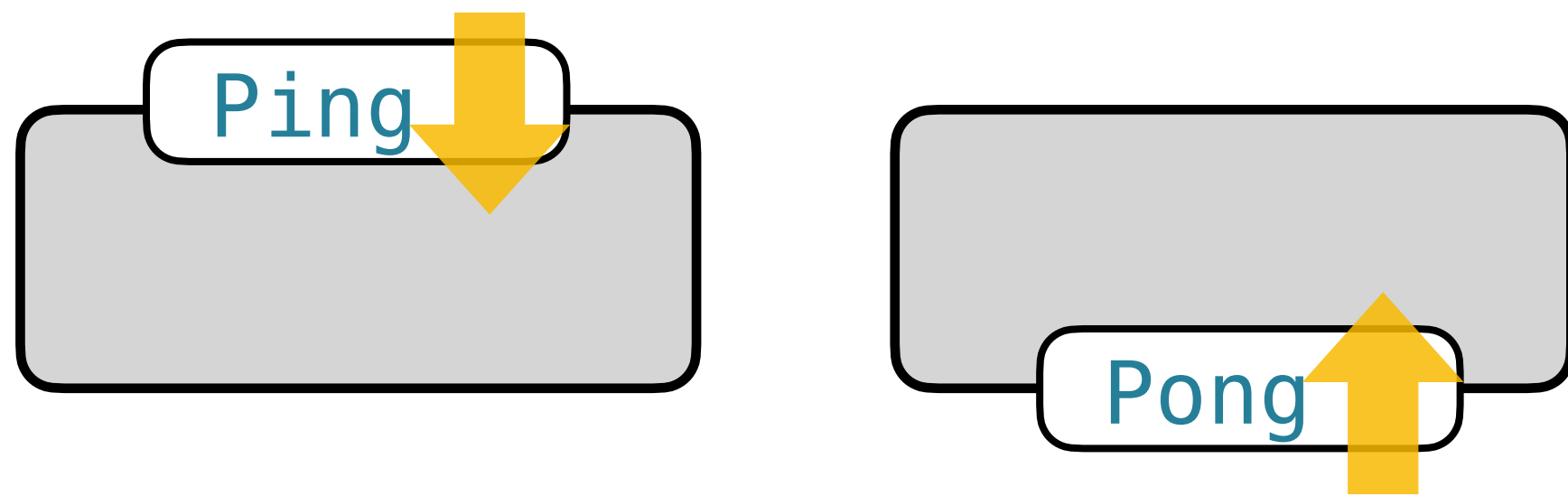
dismissible



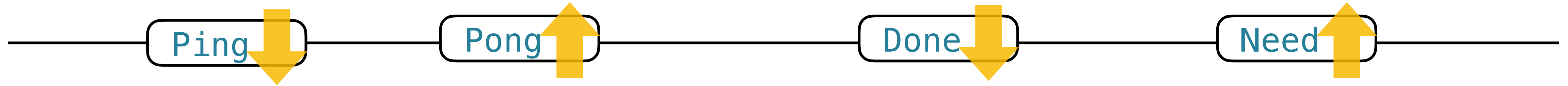
Signals



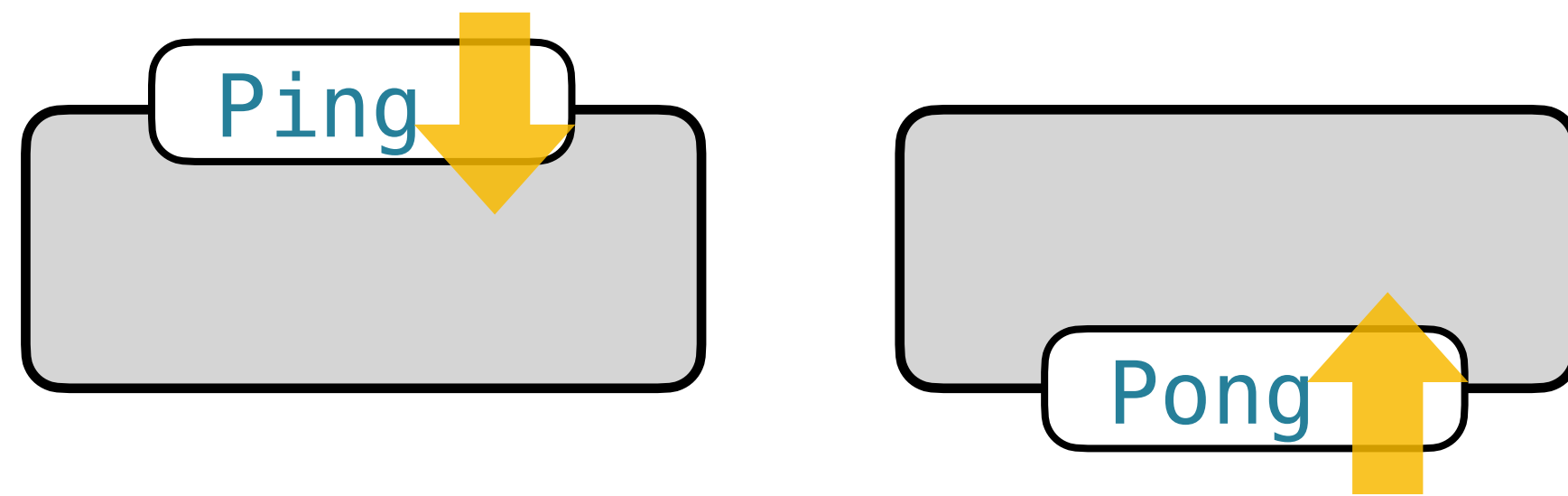
dismissible



Signals



dismissible

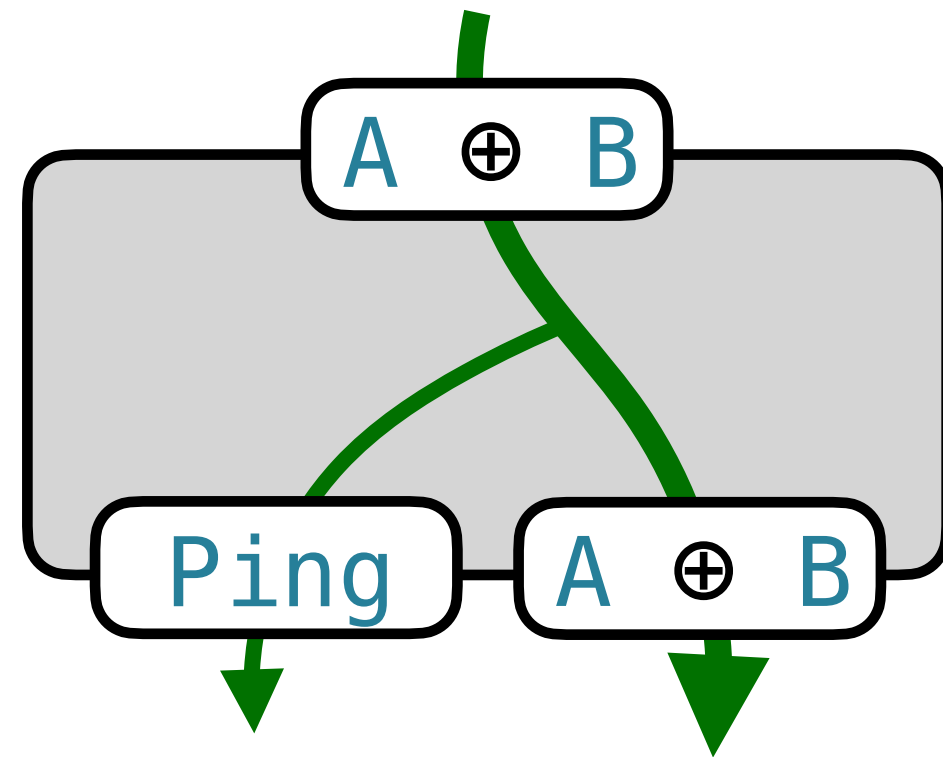
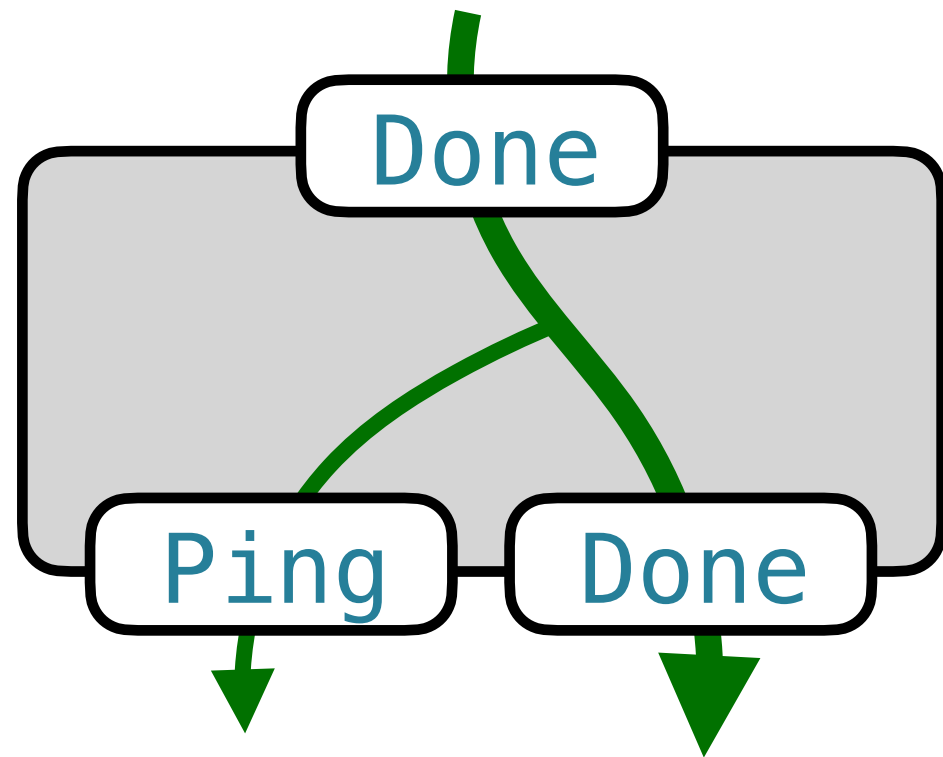


non-dismissible

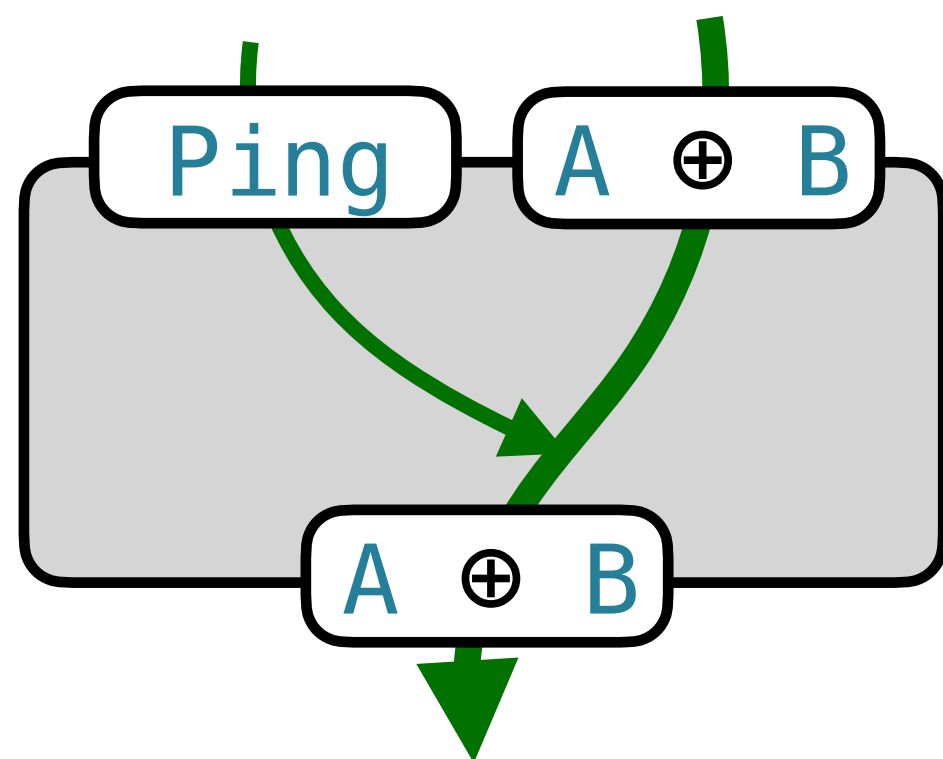
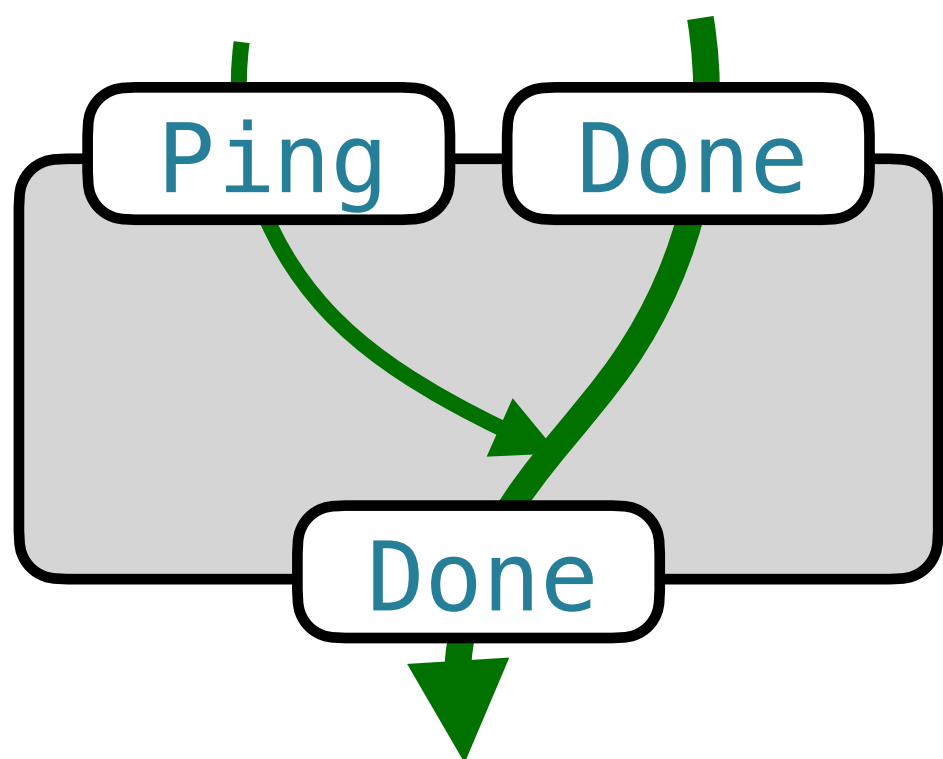
- must be awaited
- signal completion of something expensive

Signals

Ping introduction (e.g.)

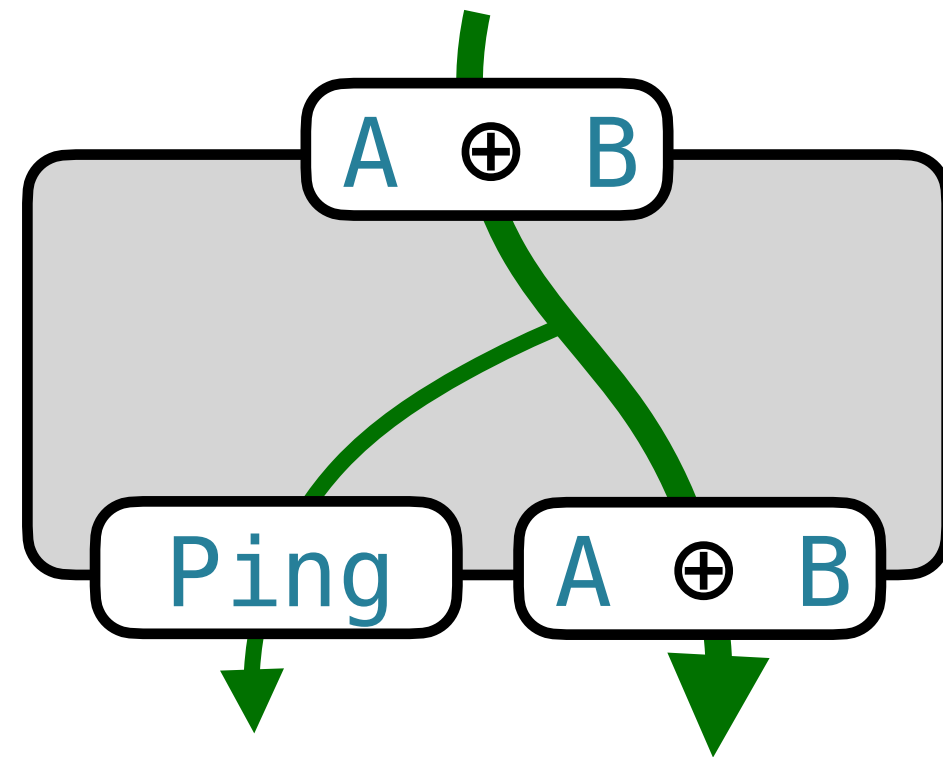
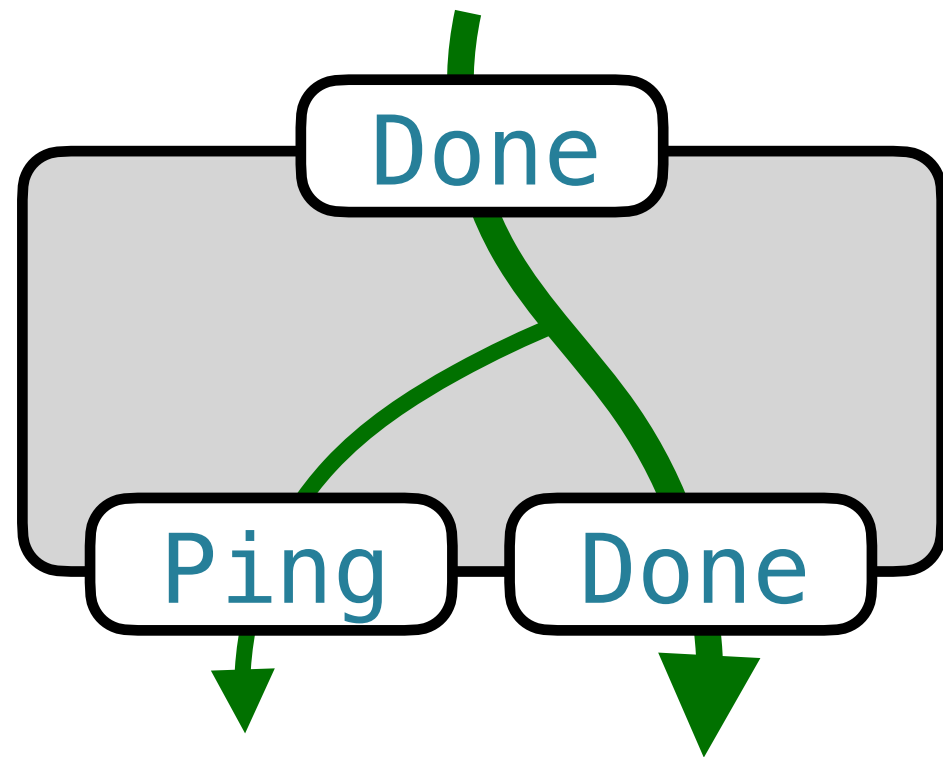


Ping elimination (e.g.)

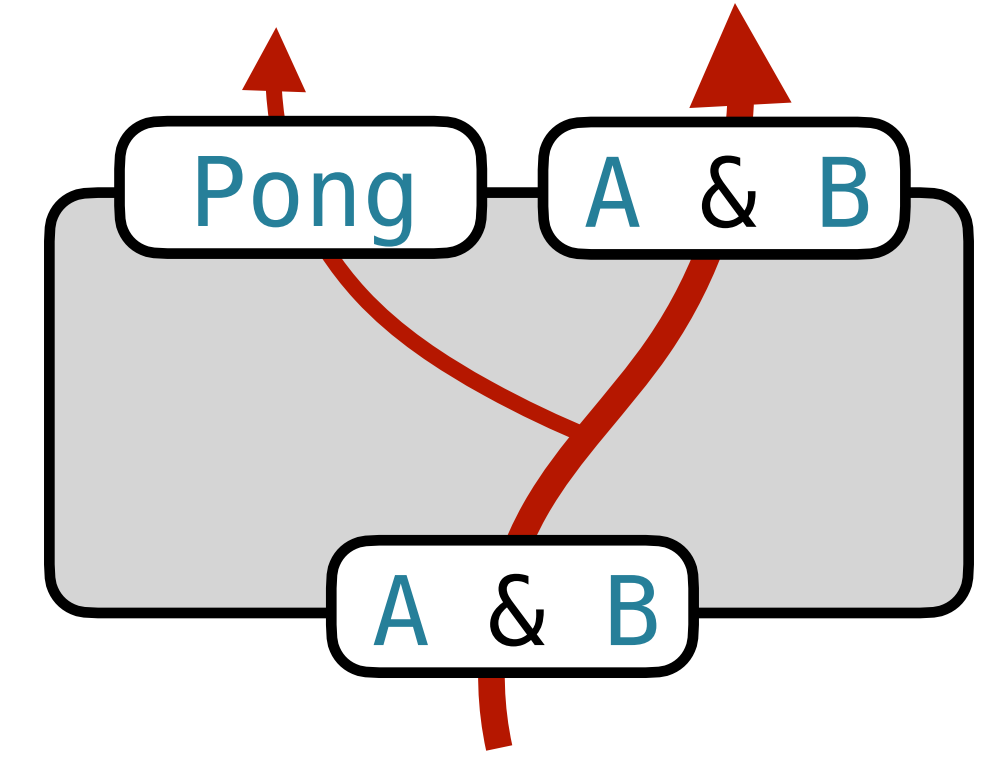
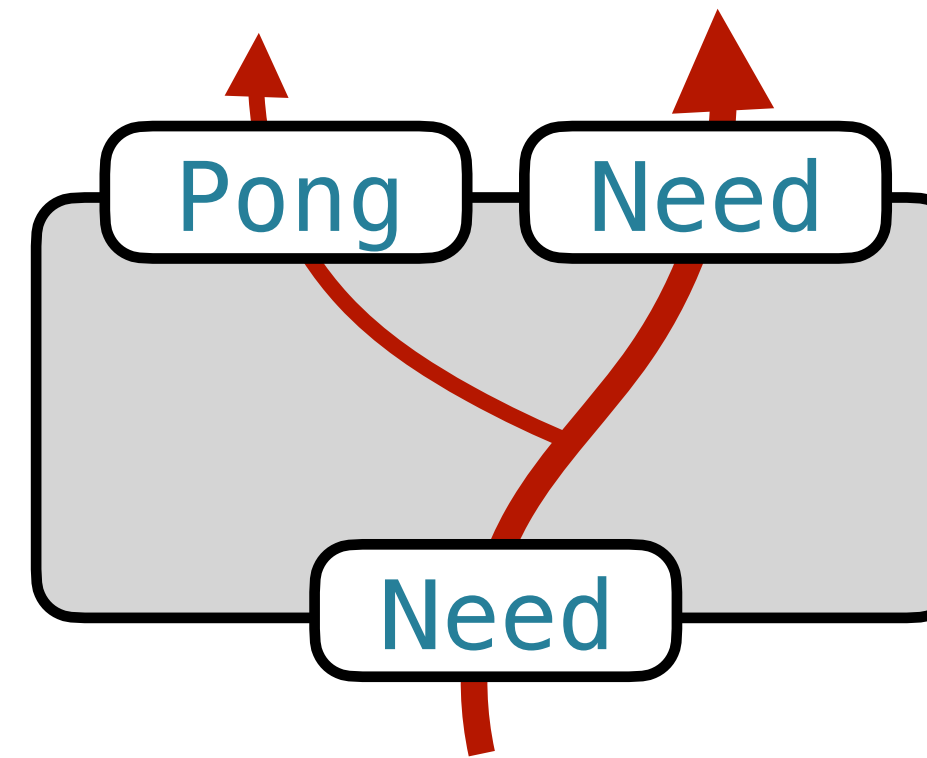


Signals

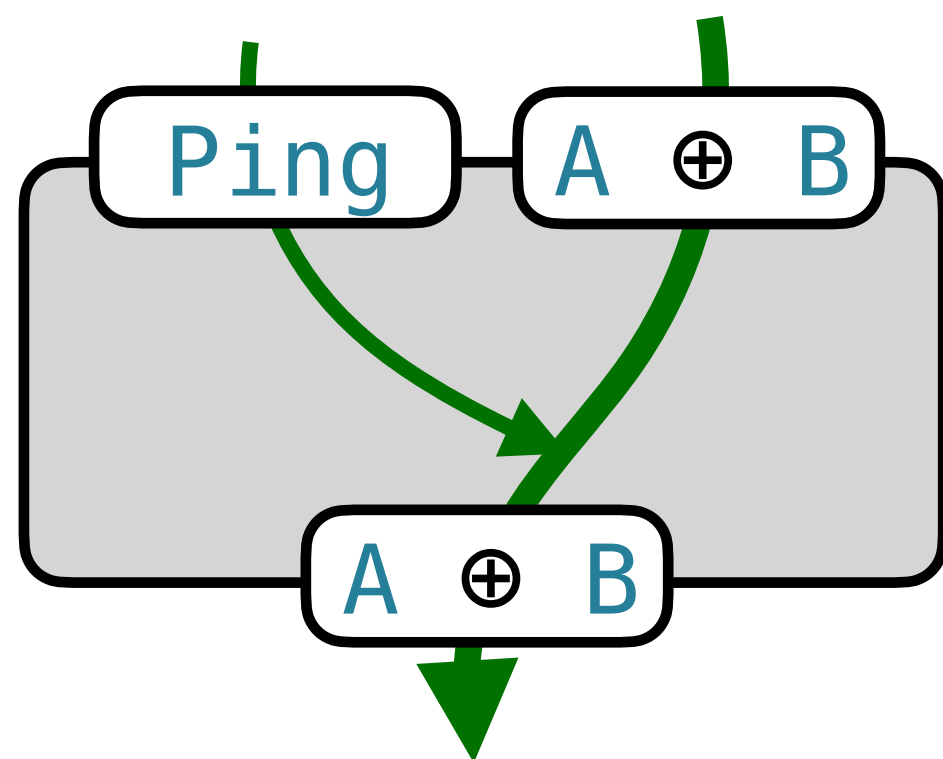
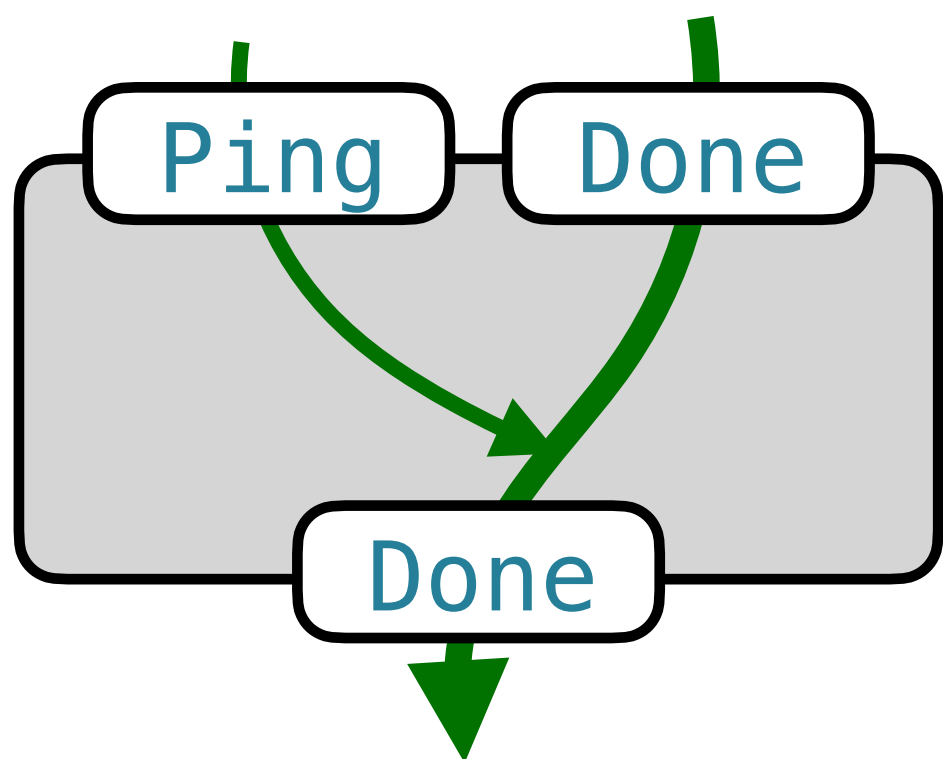
Ping introduction (e.g.)



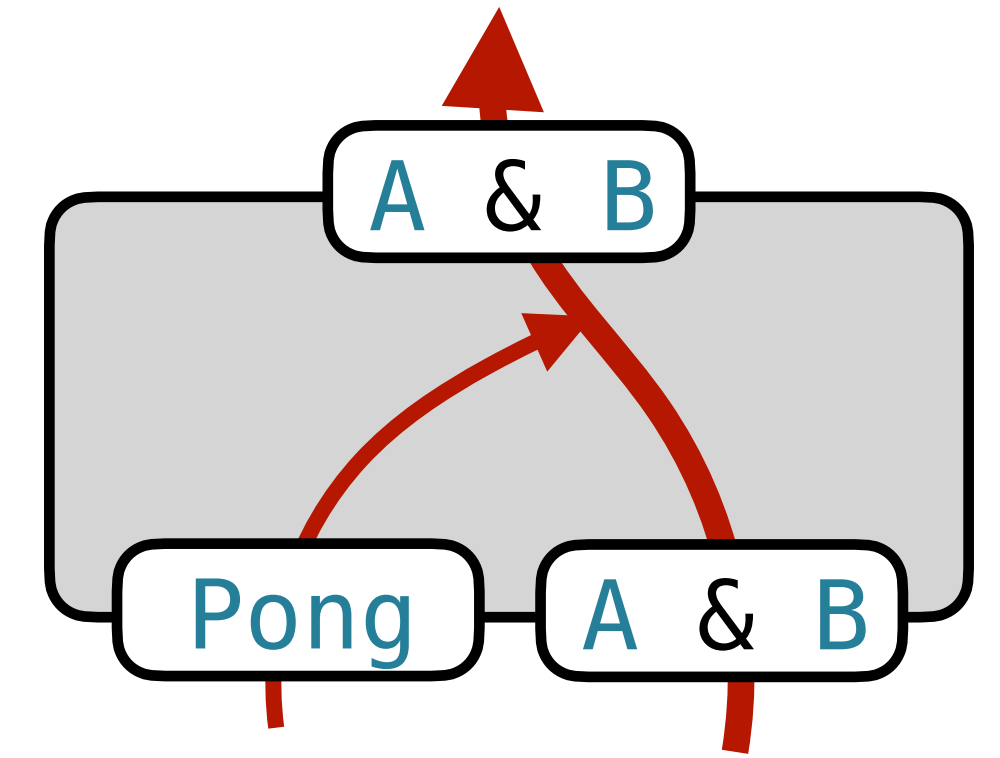
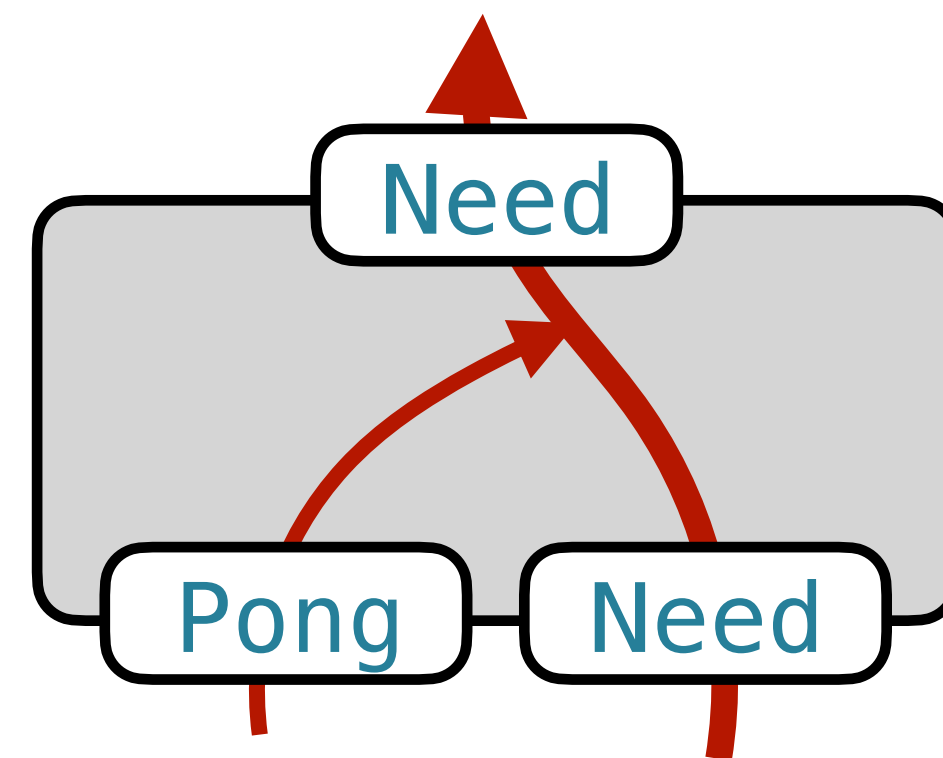
Pong introduction (e.g.)



Ping elimination (e.g.)

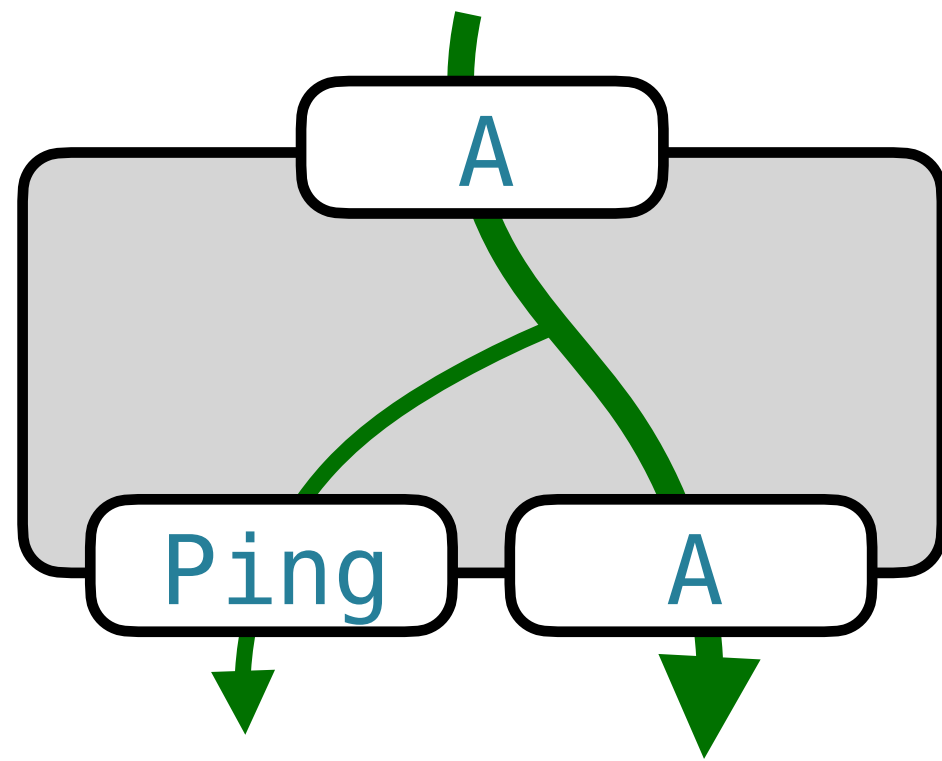


Pong elimination (e.g.)

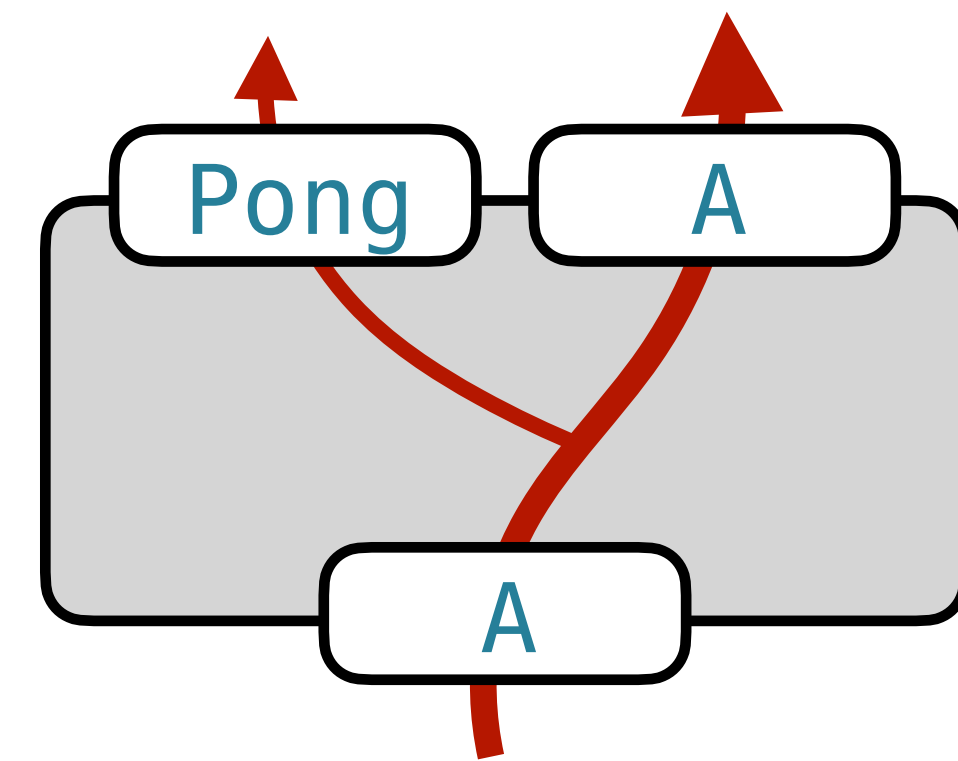


Signals

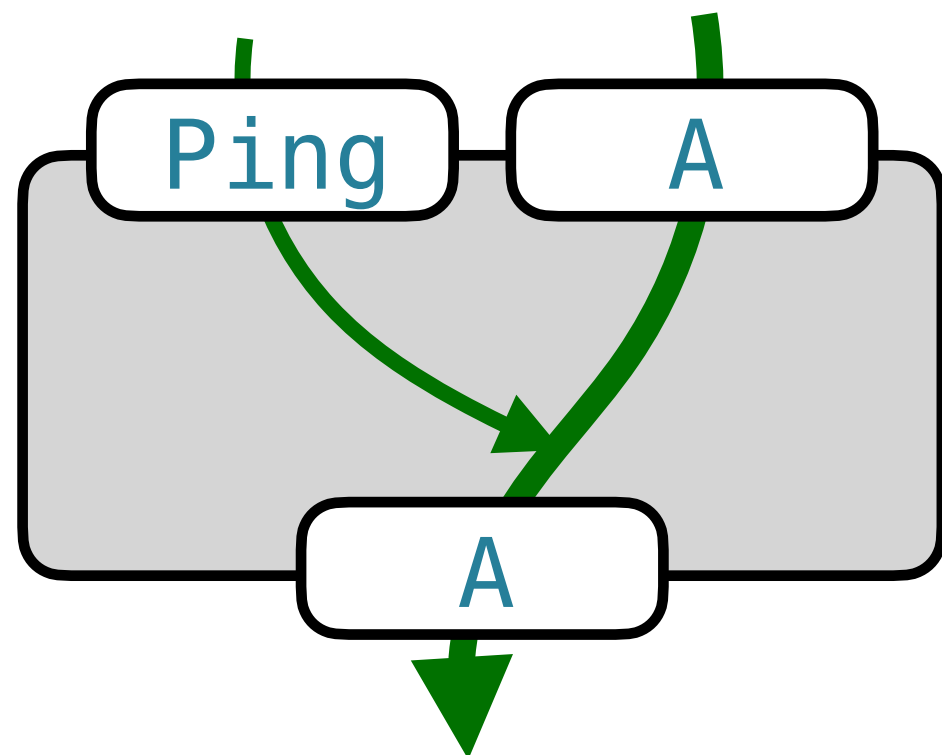
Signaling.Positive [A]



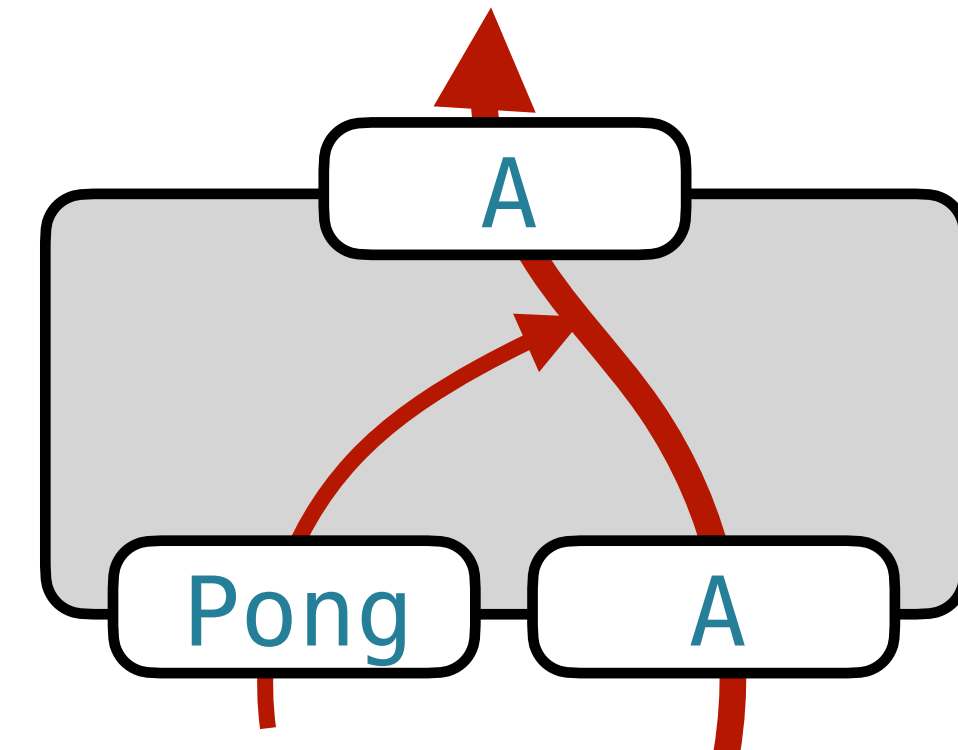
Signaling.Negative[A]



Deferrable.Positive[A]

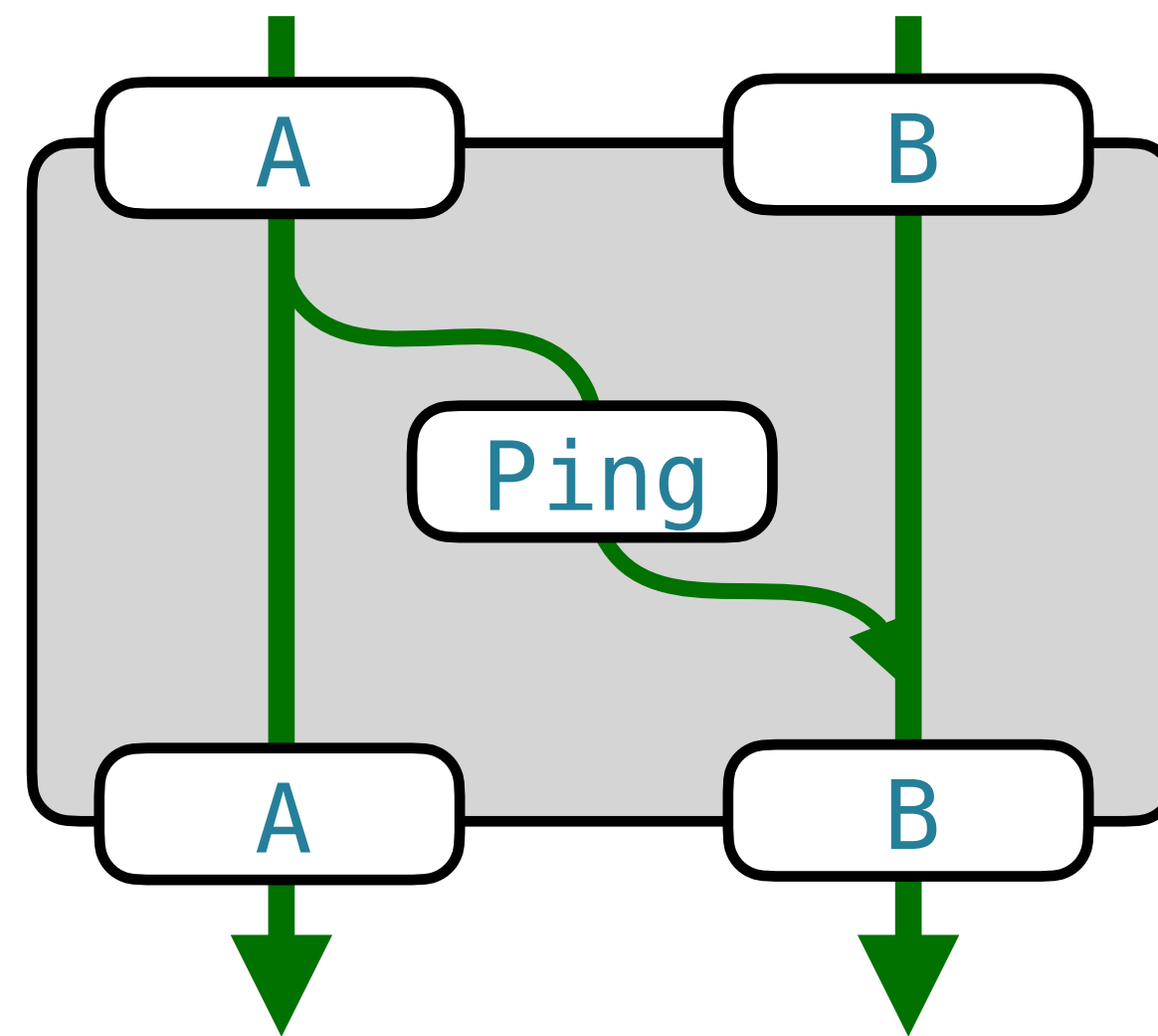


Deferrable.Negative[A]



Sequencing

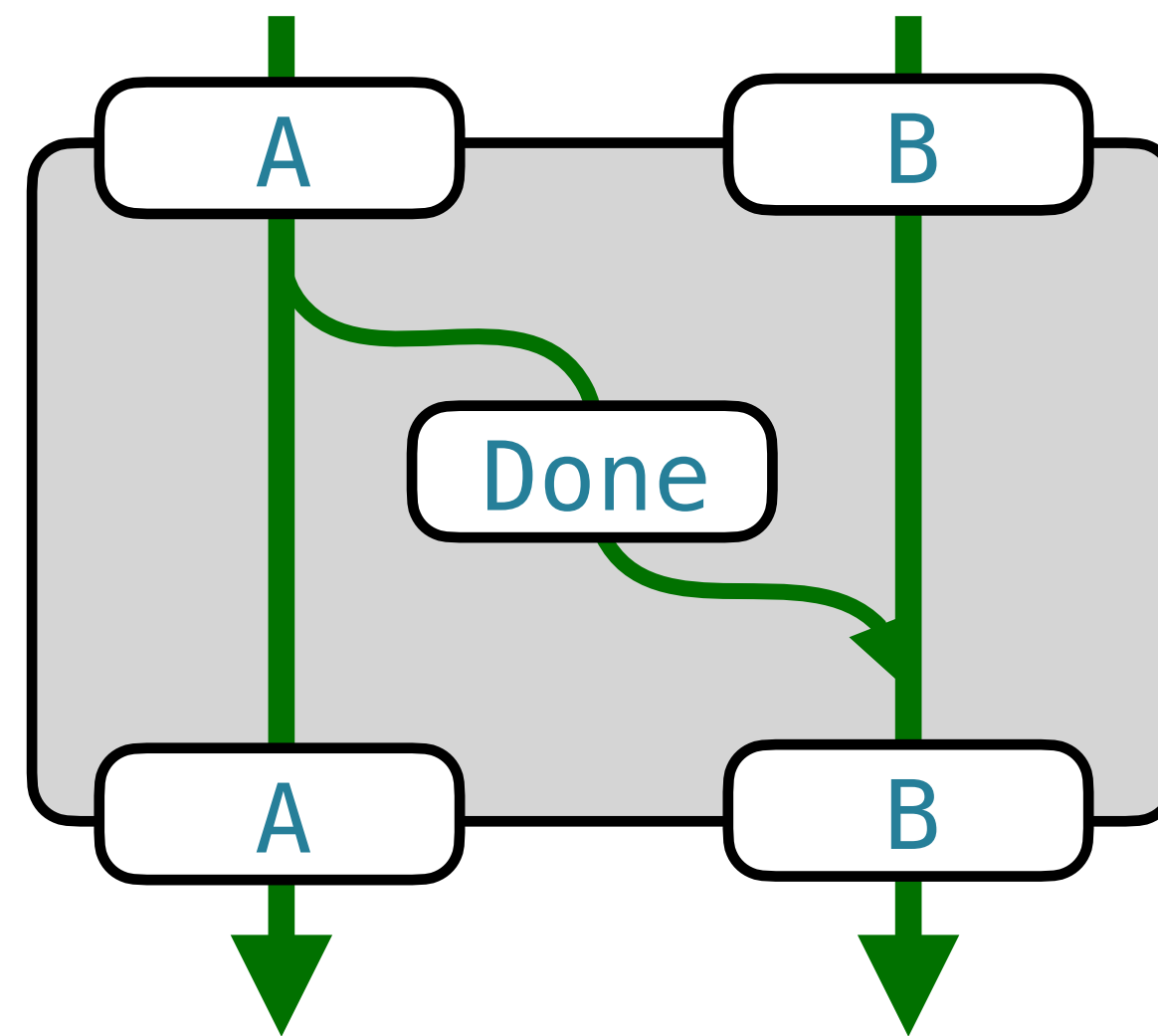
Signaling.Positive[A]



Deferrable.Positive[B]

Sequencing

Signaling.Positive[A]



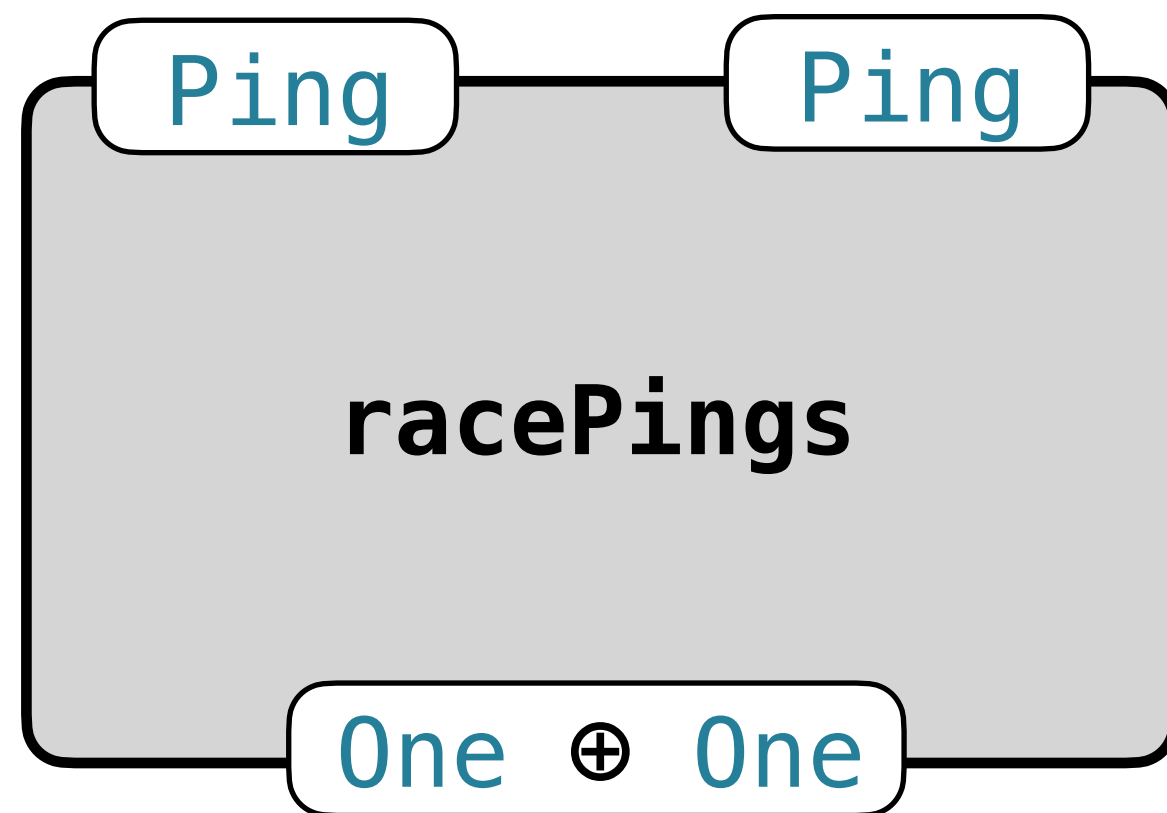
Junction.Positive[A]

Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

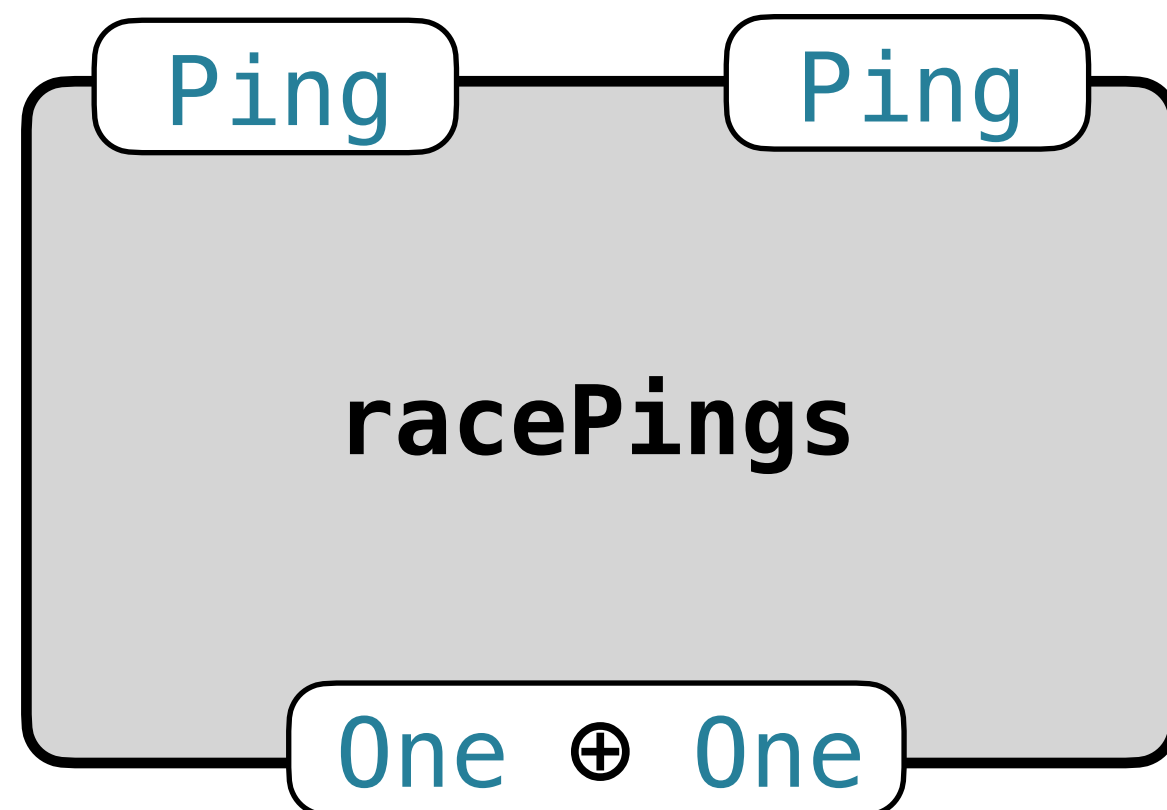
Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

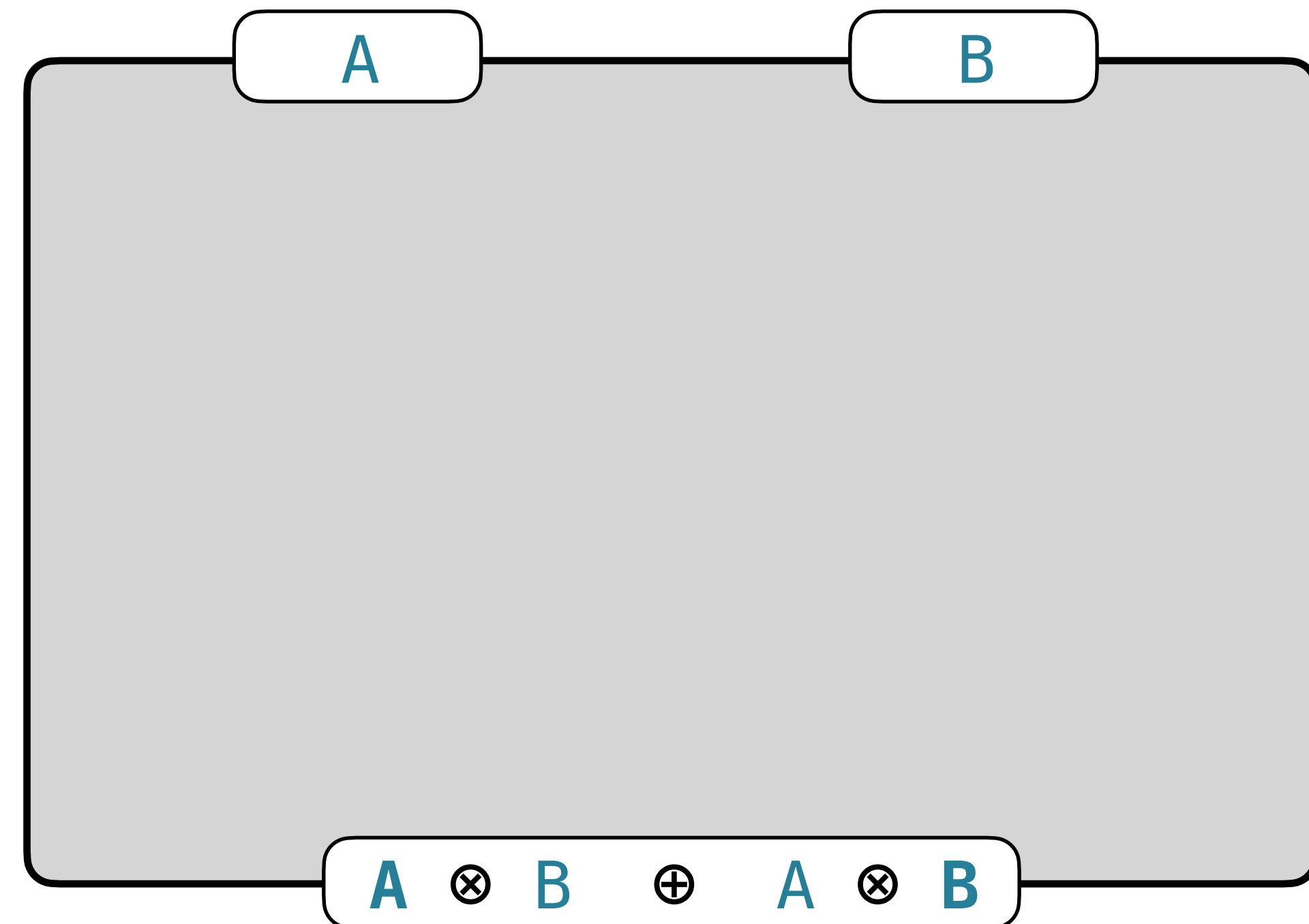


Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism



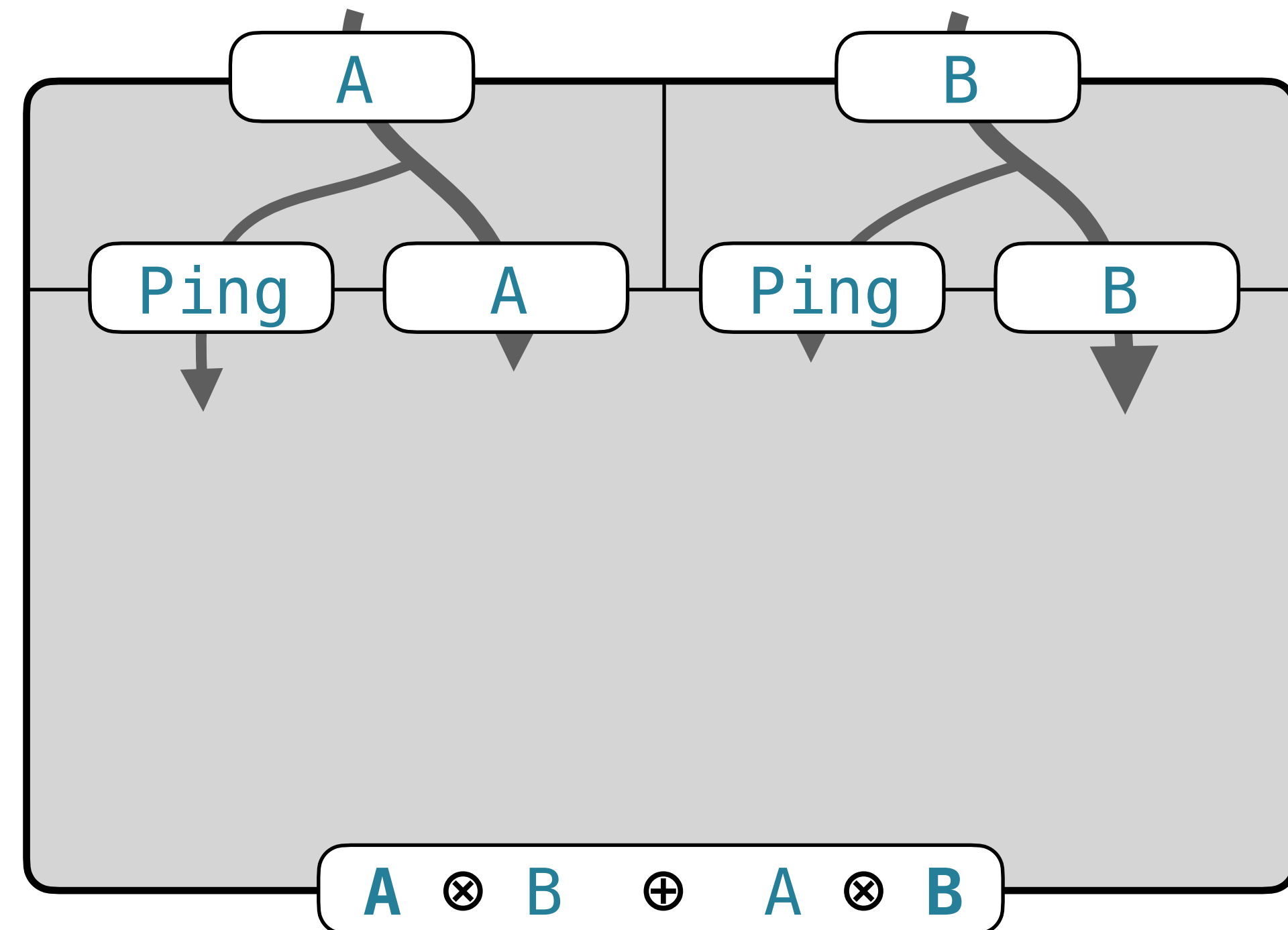
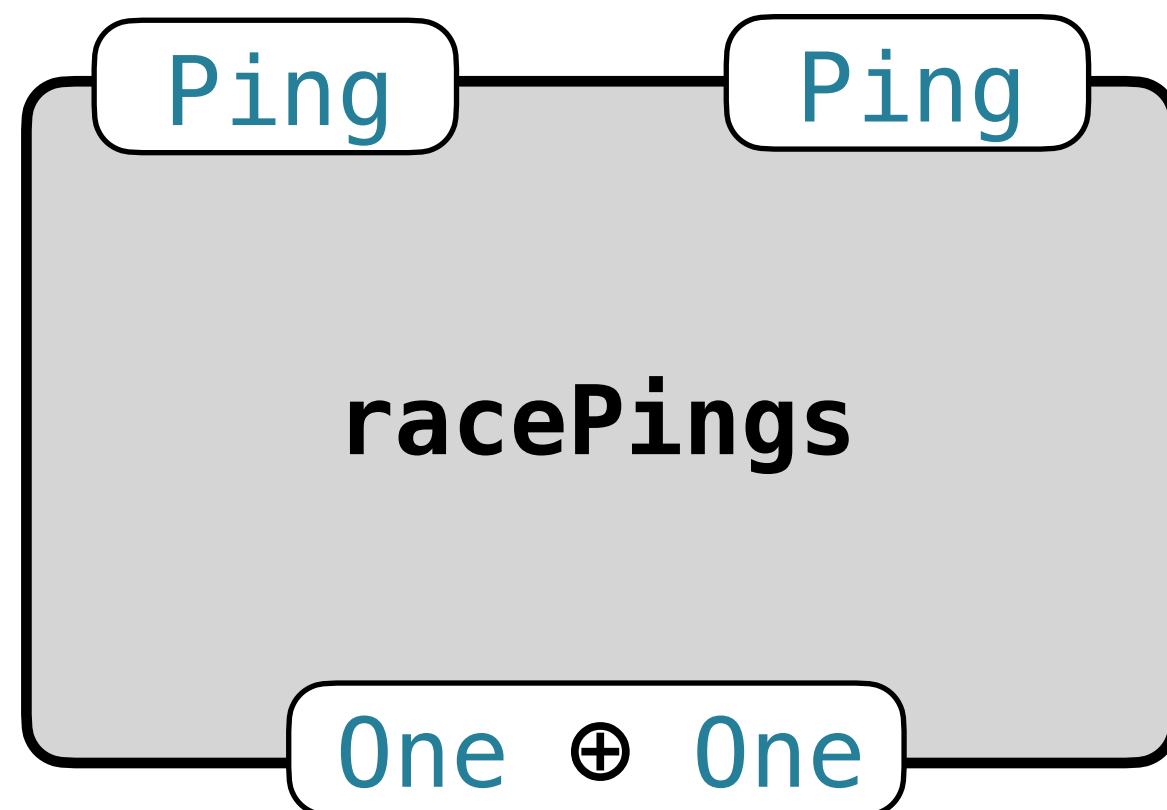
```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
) =
```



Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

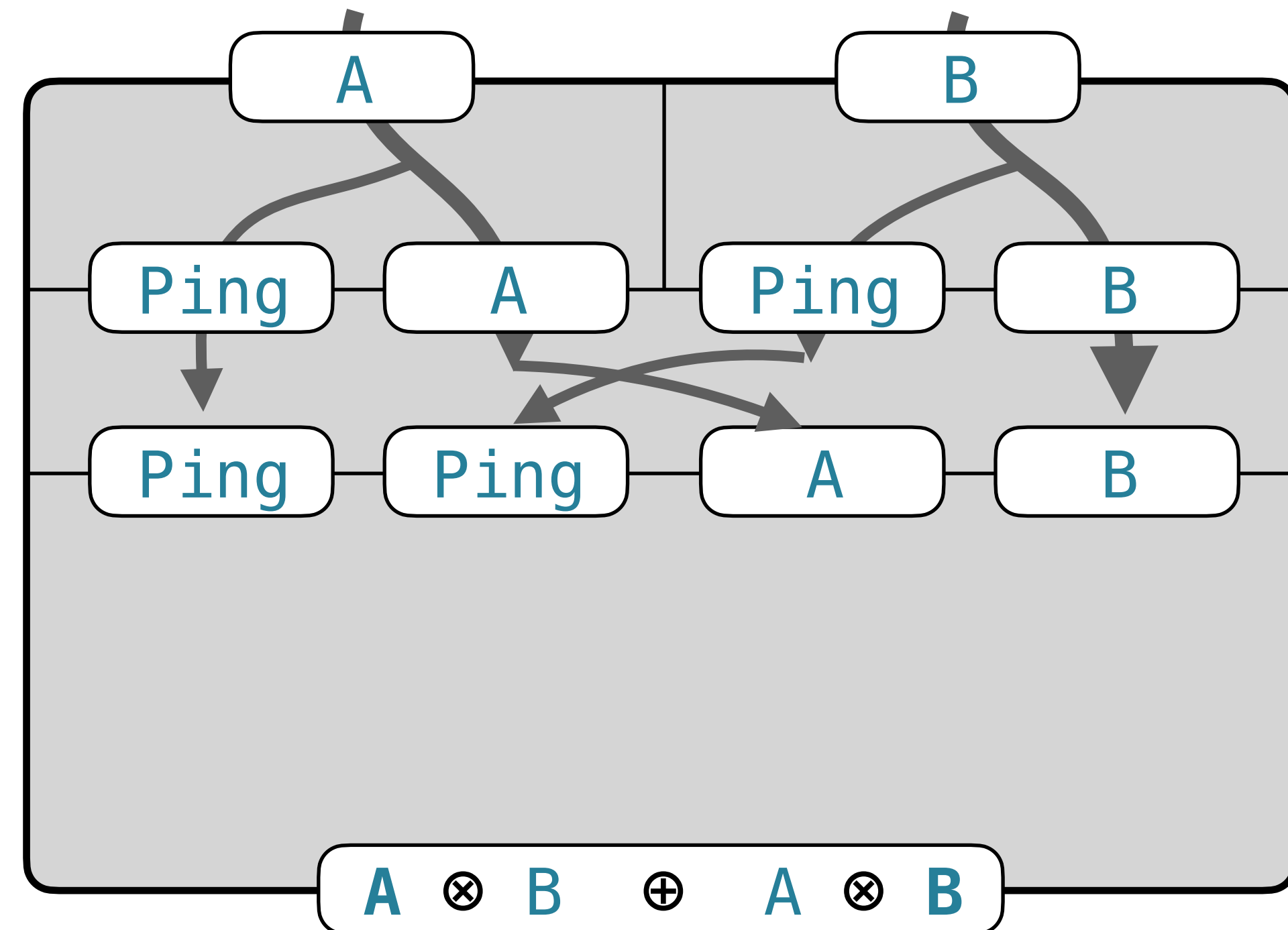
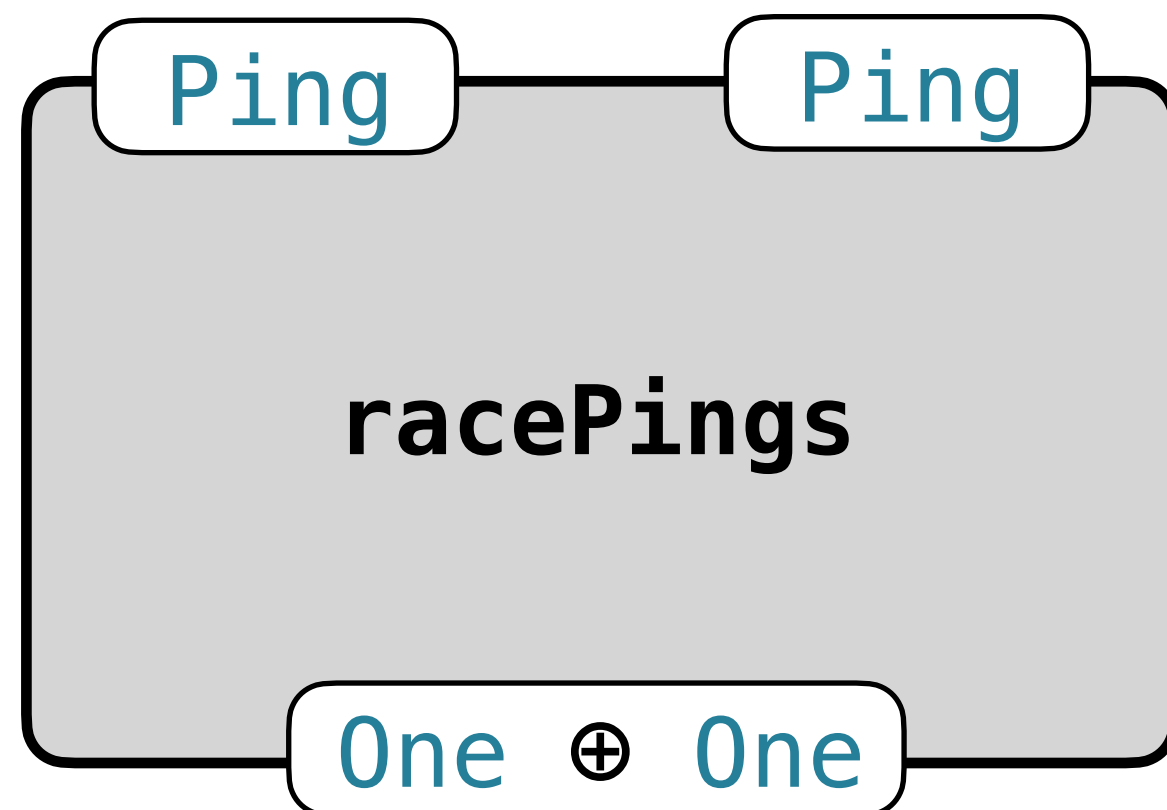
```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
) =
```



Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

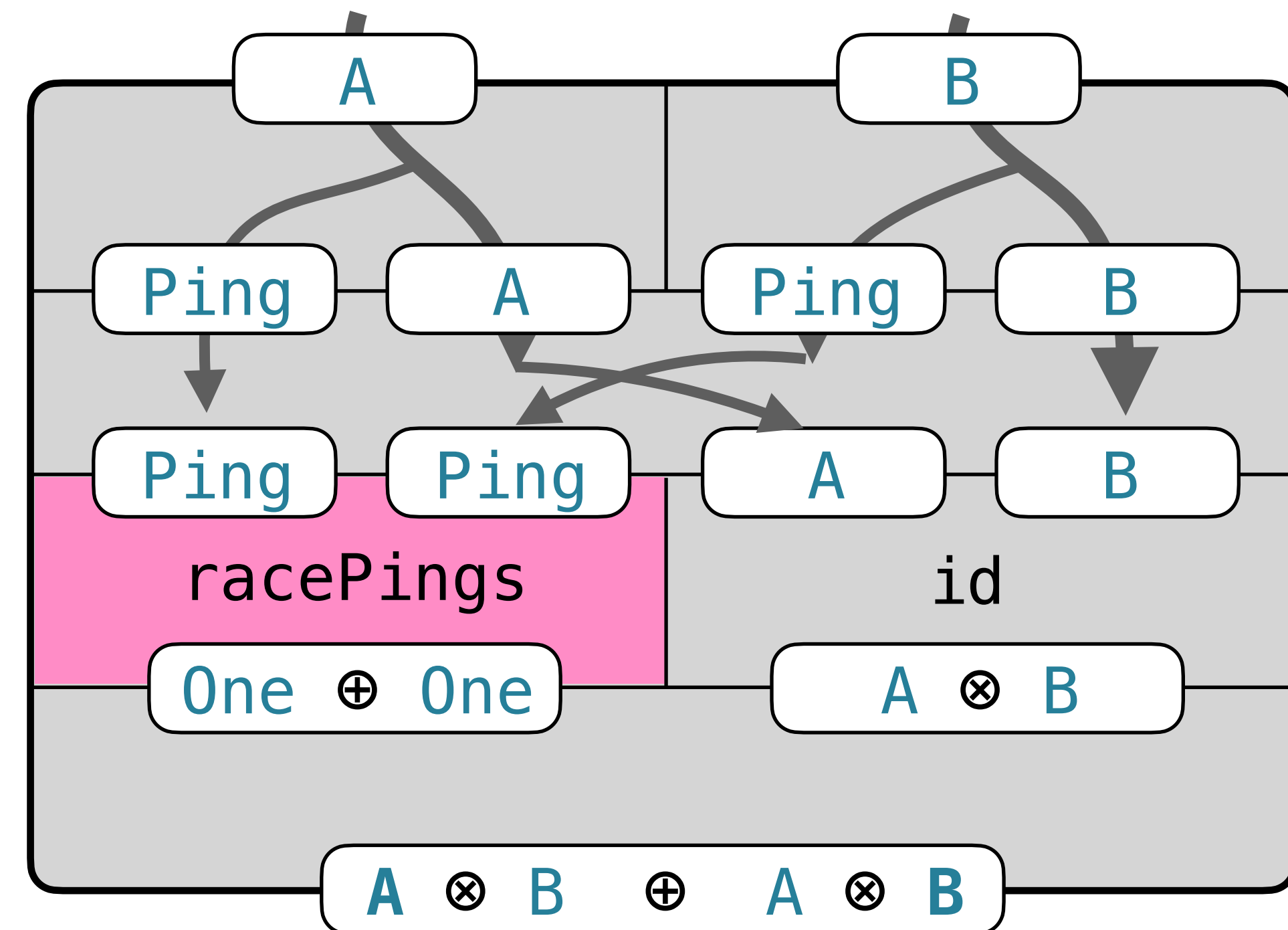
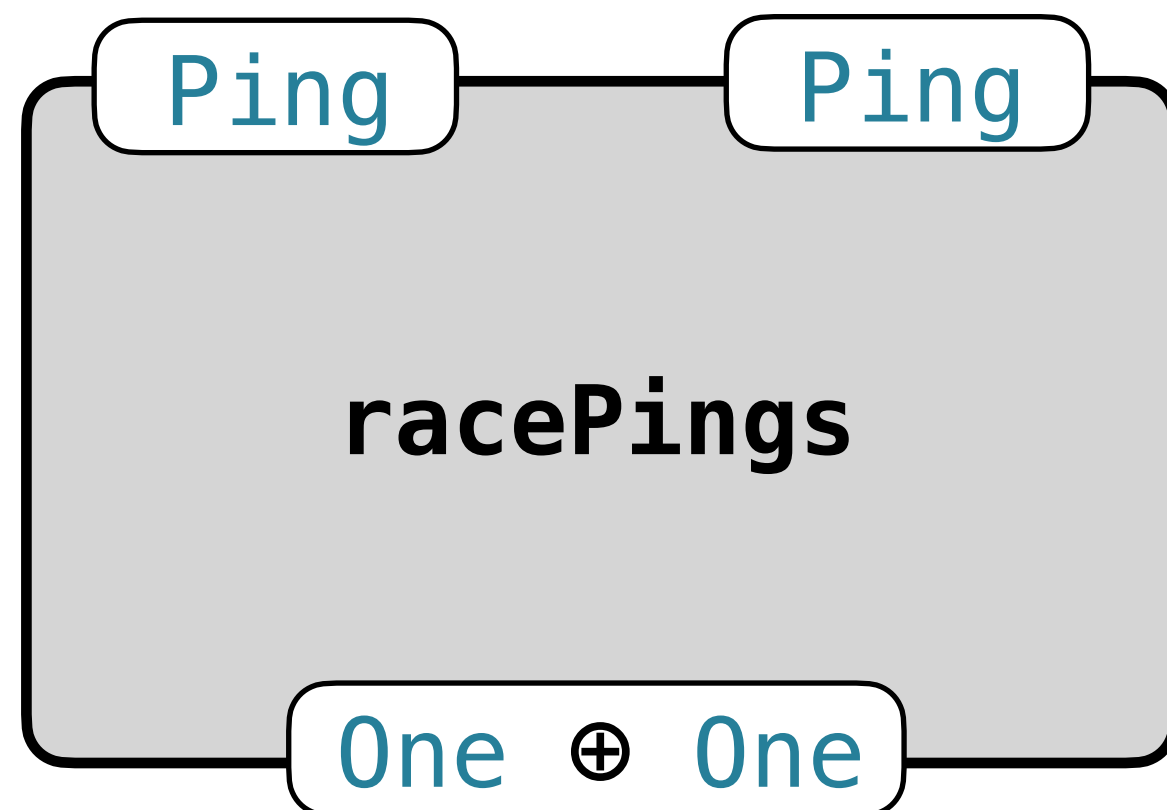
```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
) =
```



Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

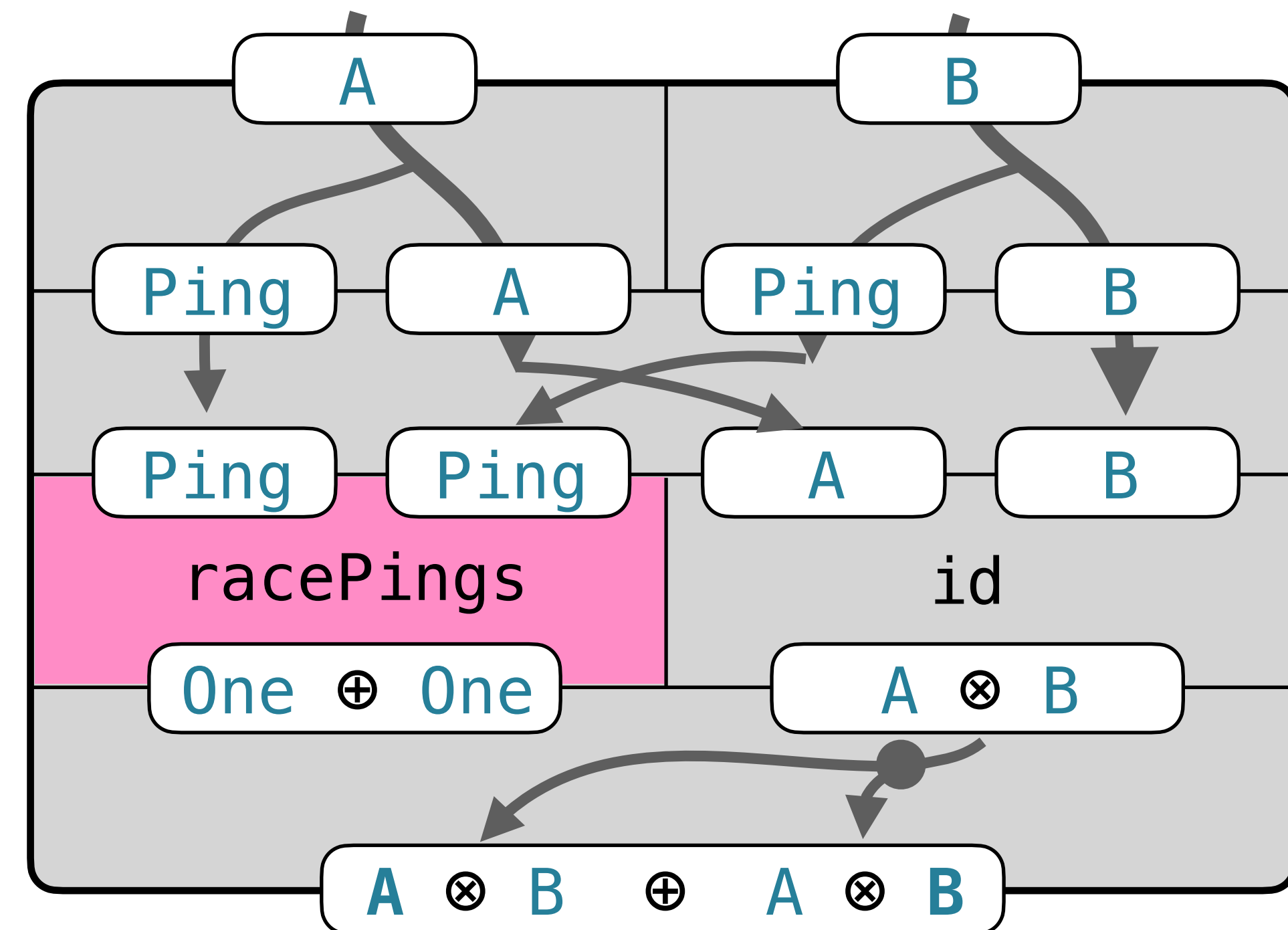
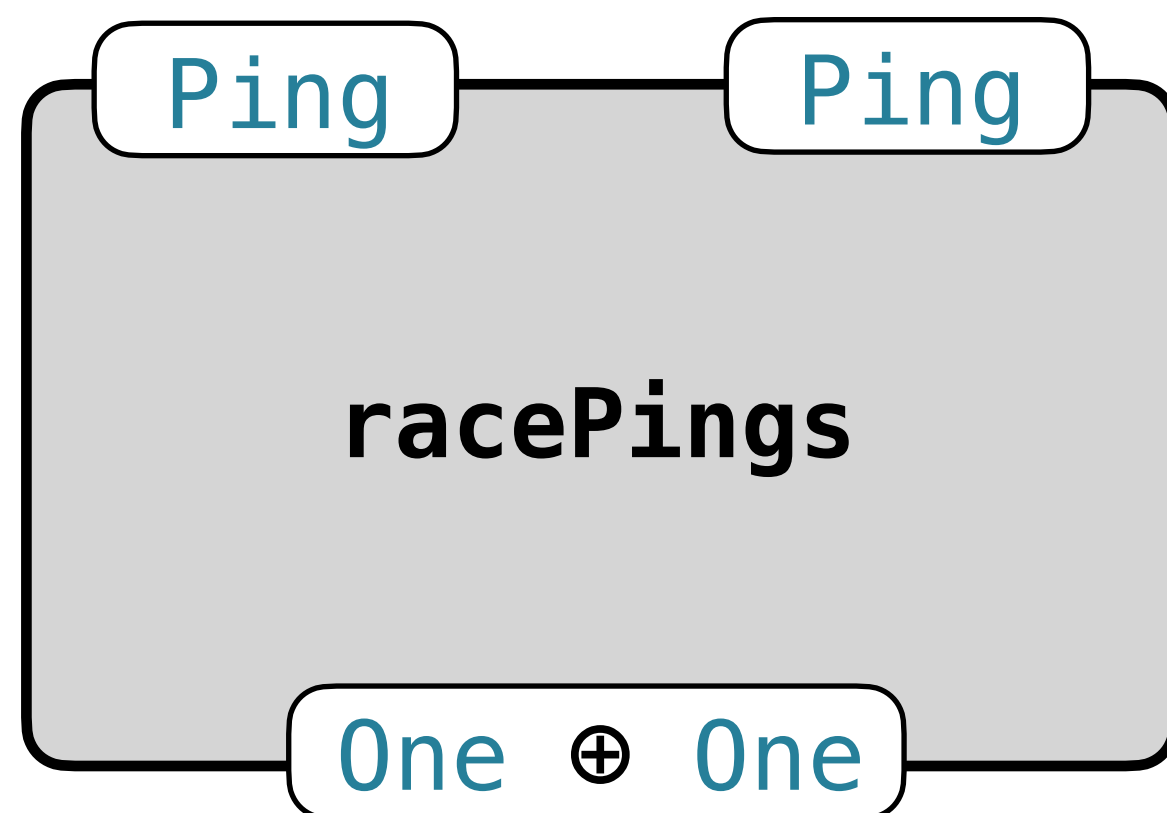
```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
) =
```



Racing

- Test which of two concurrent events occurred first
- Source of non-determinism

```
def race[A, B](using  
  Signaling.Positive[A],  
  Signaling.Positive[B],  
) =
```

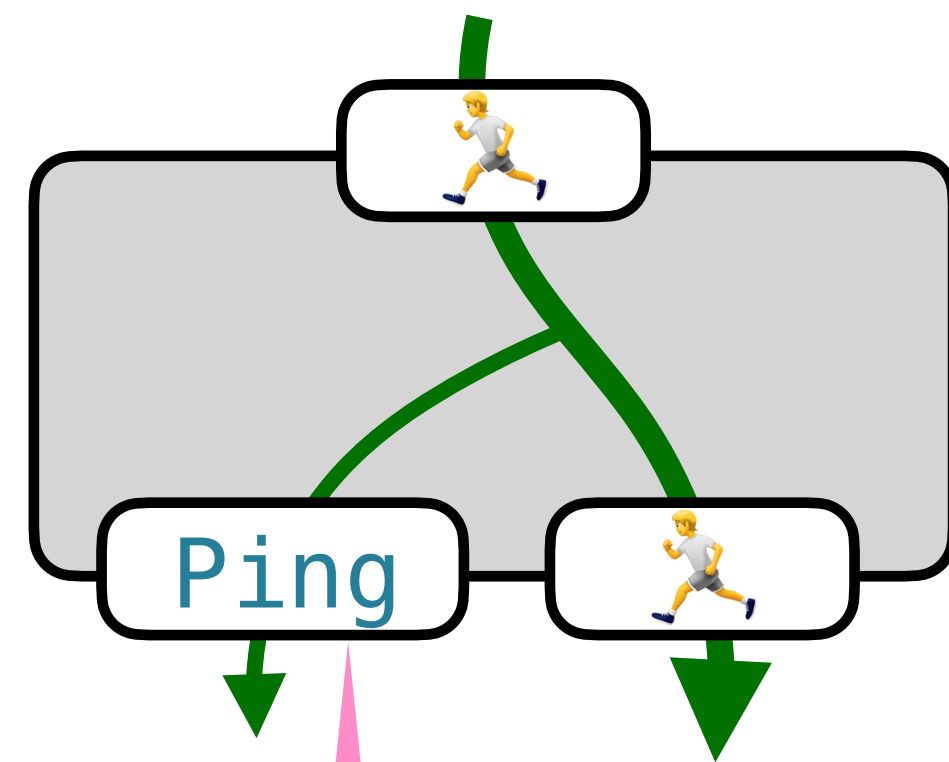


List.sortBySignal

Runners added to the list
as they **register** for the marathon.



List.sortBySignal

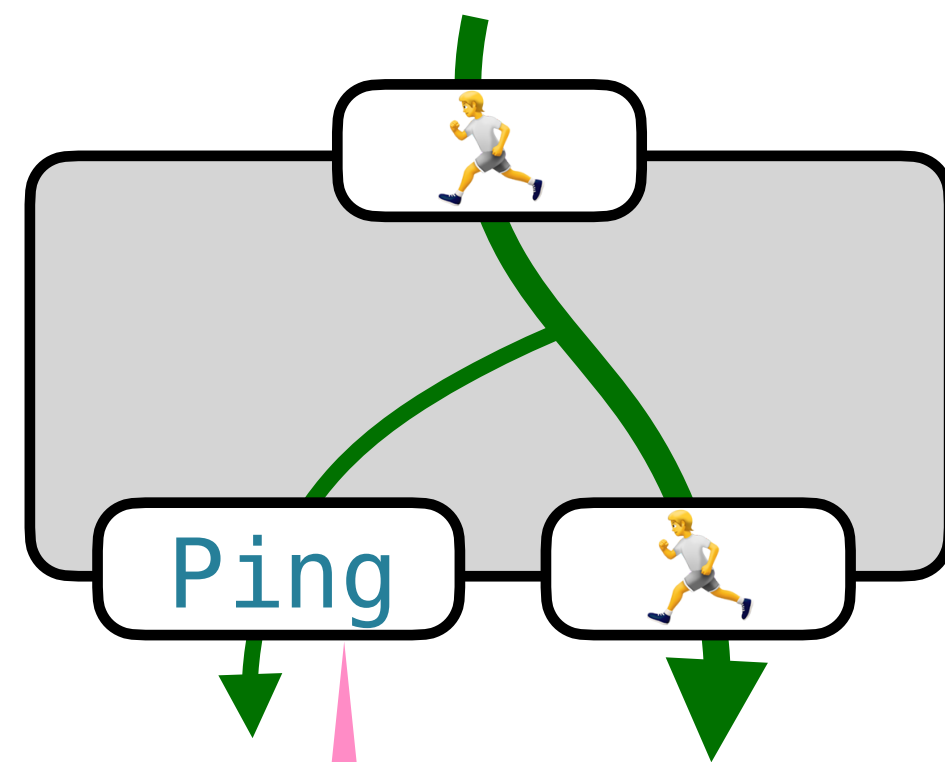


signals when the runner finished the marathon

Runners added to the list as they **register** for the marathon.



List.sortBySignal



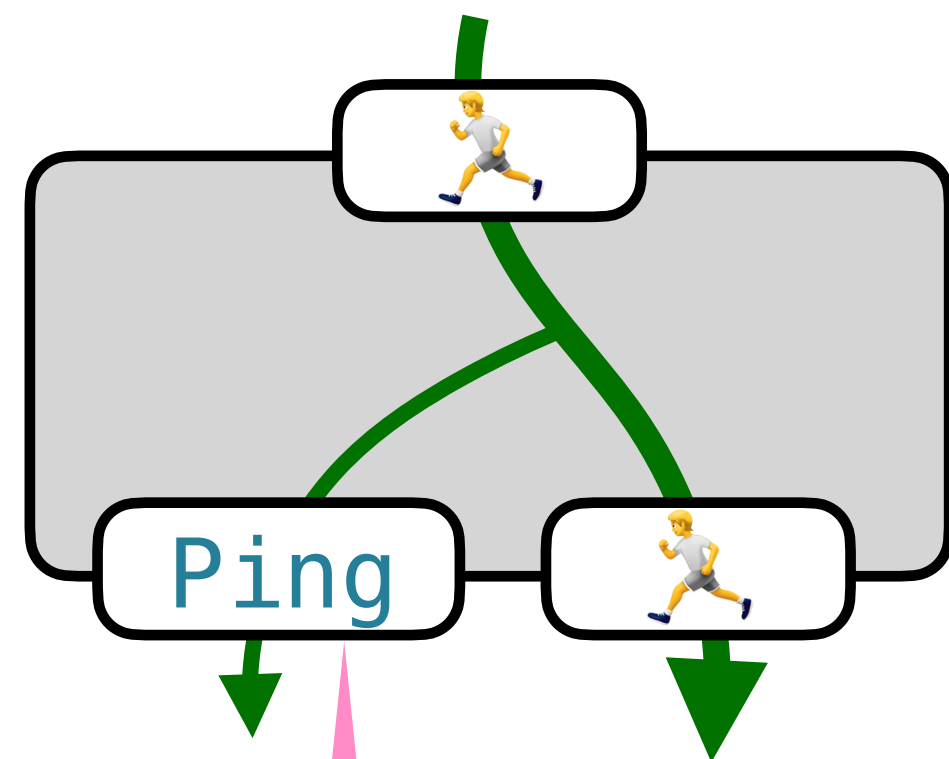
signals when the runner finished the marathon

Runners added to the list as they **register** for the marathon.



Runners appear in the output list as they **finish** the marathon.

List.sortBySignal



signals when the runner finished the marathon

Runners added to the list as they **register** for the marathon.

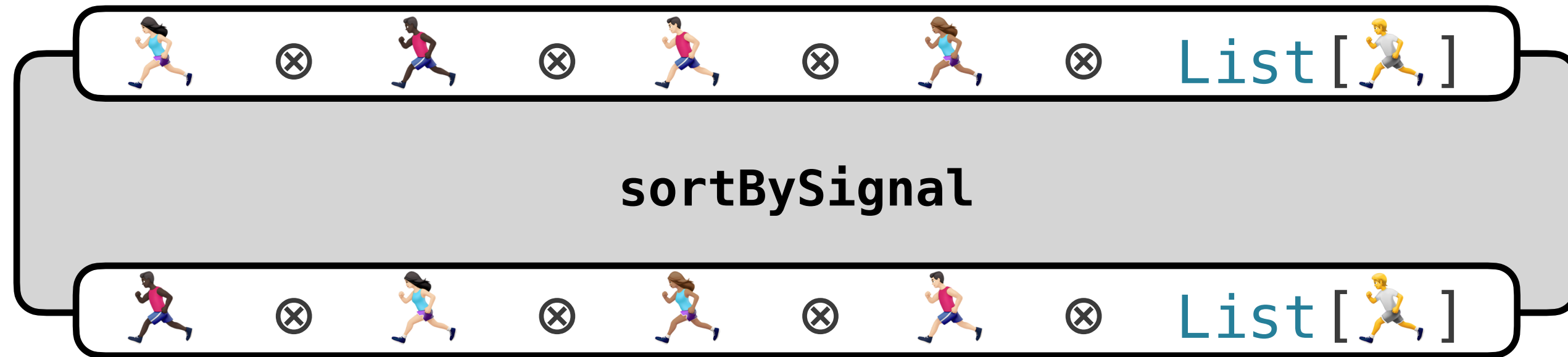


sortBySignal

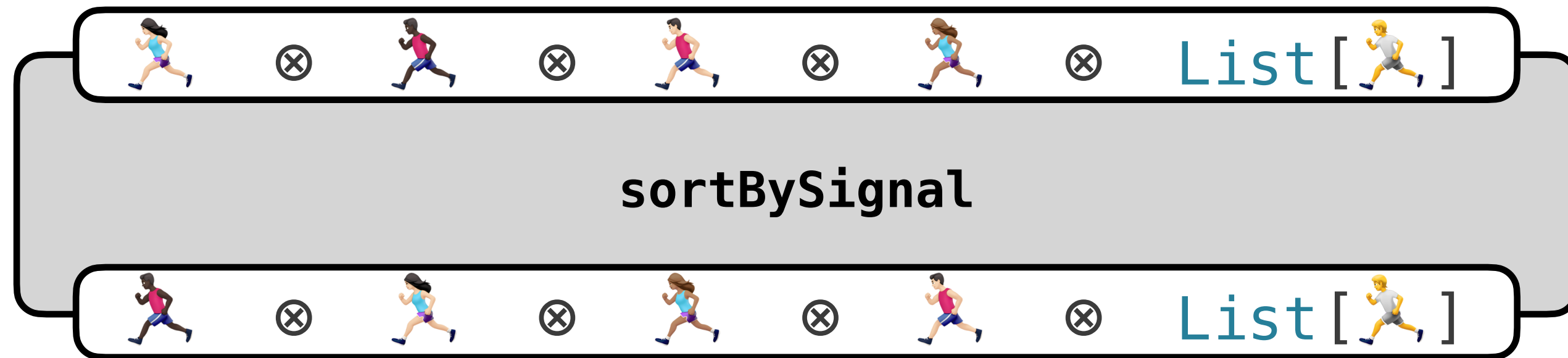


Runners appear in the output list as they **finish** the marathon.

List.sortBySignal

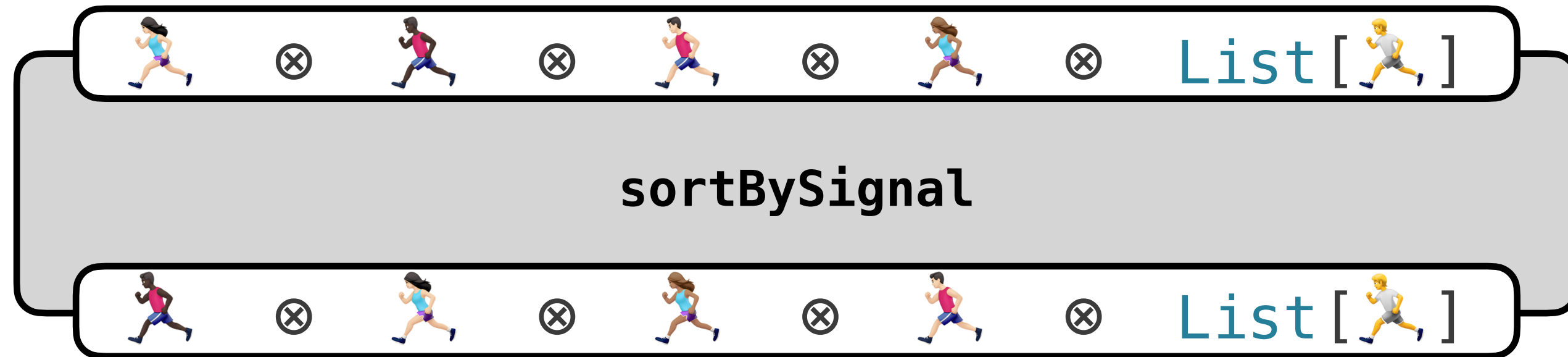


List.sortBySignal



```
def sortBySignal[A](
  using Signaling.Positive[A]
): List[A] -> List[A] =
  rec { self =>
    λ { as =>
      uncons(as) switch {
        case Left(one) =>
          nil(one)
        case Right(a ⊗ as) =>
          insertBySignal(a ⊗ self(as))
      }
    }
  }
```

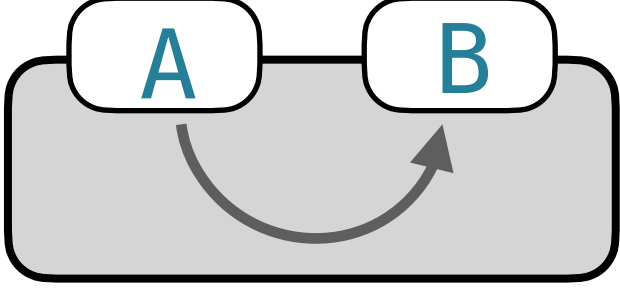
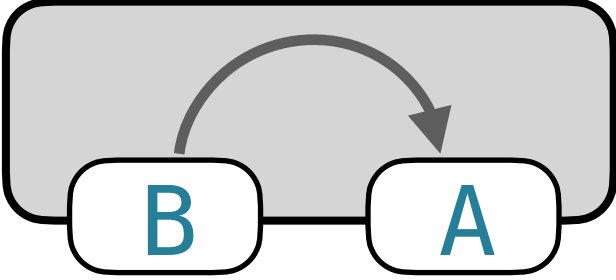
List.sortBySignal



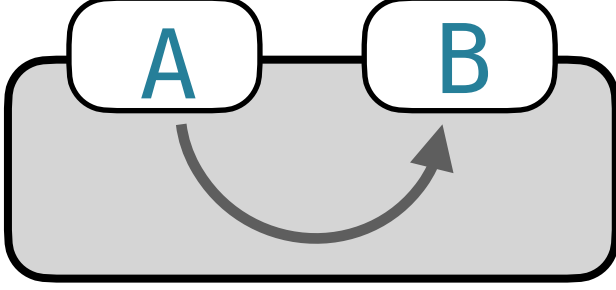
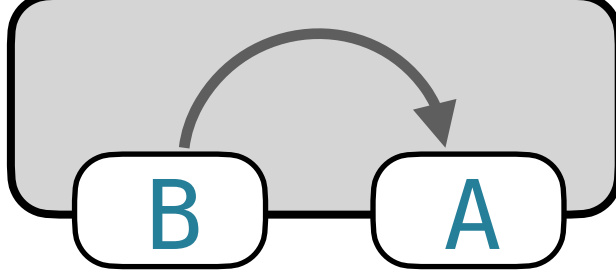
```
def sortBySignal[A](  
  using Signaling.Positive[A]  
): List[A] -> List[A] =  
  rec { self =>  
    λ { as =>  
      uncons(as) switch {  
        case Left(one) =>  
          nil(one)  
        case Right(a ⊗ as) =>  
          insertBySignal(a ⊗ self(as))  
      }  
    }  
  }
```

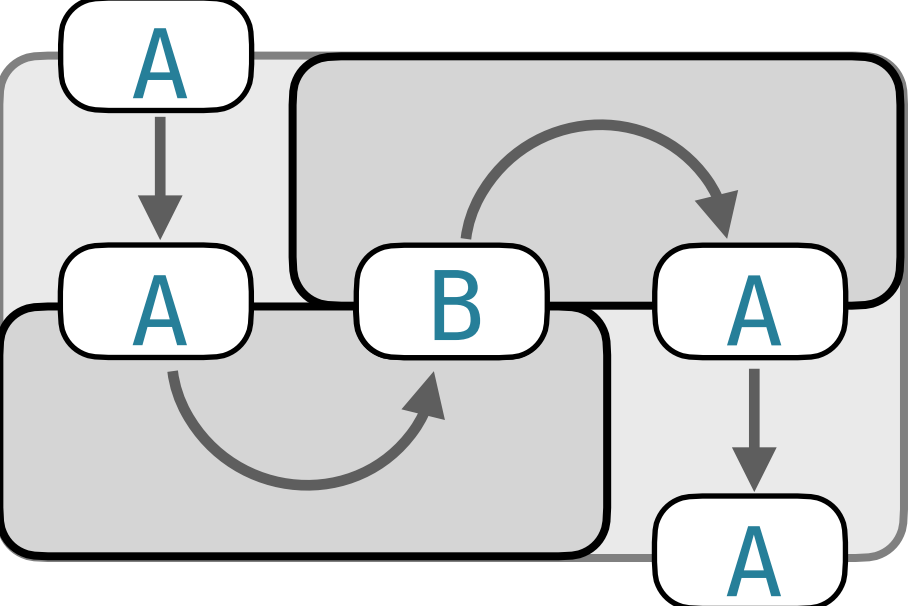
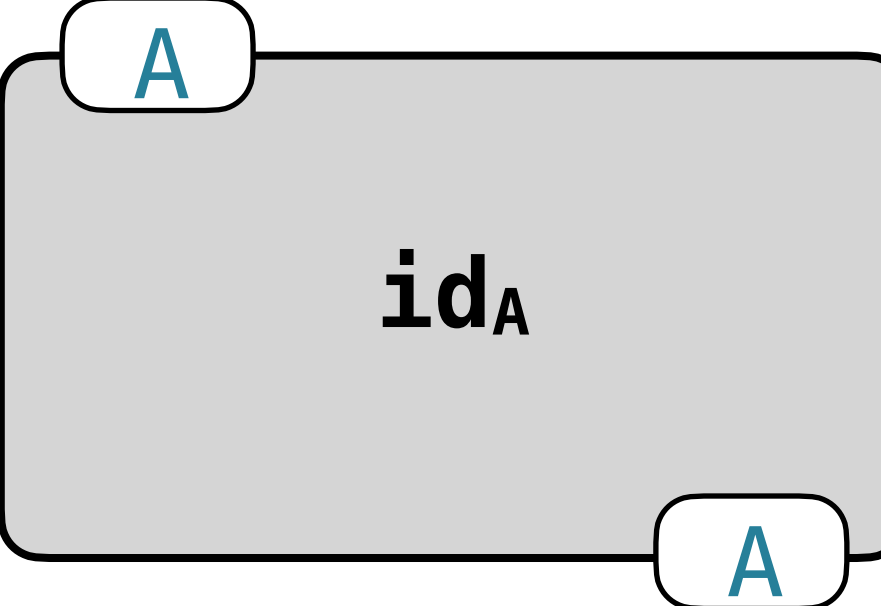
```
def insertBySignal[A](  
  using Signaling.Positive[A]  
): (A ⊗ List[A]) -> List[A] =  
  rec { self =>  
    λ { case a ⊗ as =>  
      race(a ⊗ as) switch {  
        case Left(a ⊗ as) =>  
          cons(a ⊗ as)  
        case Right(a ⊗ as) =>  
          uncons(as) switch {  
            case Left(?(one)) =>  
              singletonOnSignal(a)  
            case Right(a1 ⊗ as) =>  
              cons(a1 ⊗ self(a ⊗ as))  
          }  
      }  
    }  
  }
```

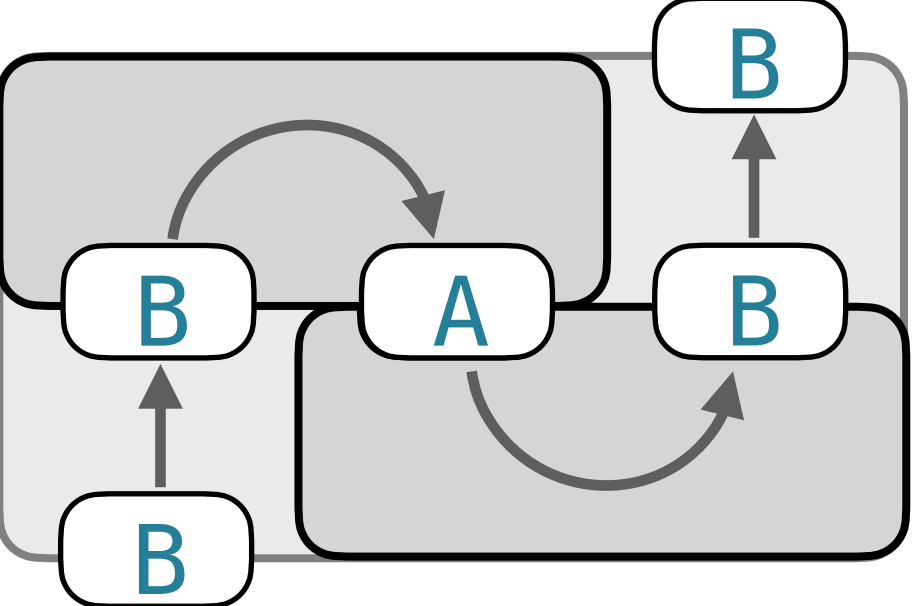
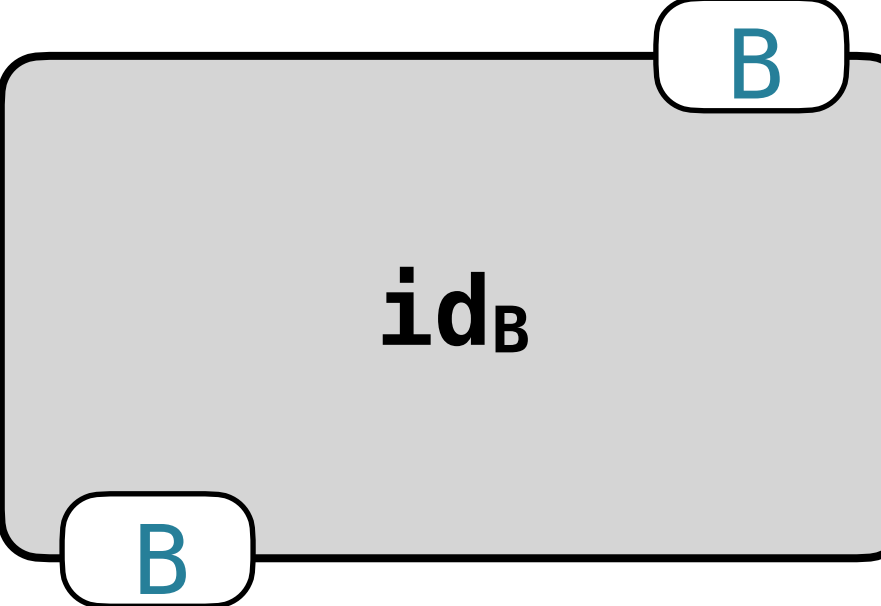

Duals

B is the *dual* of A if there exist  and 

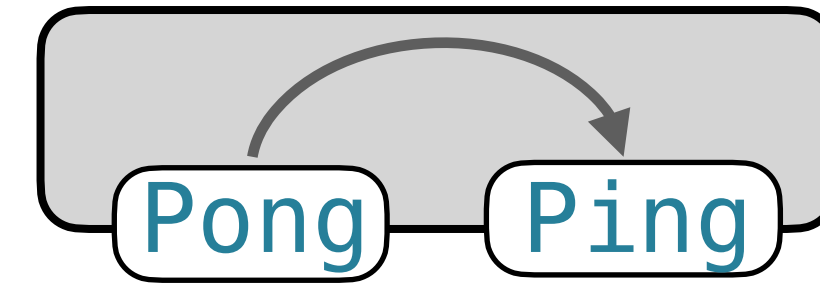
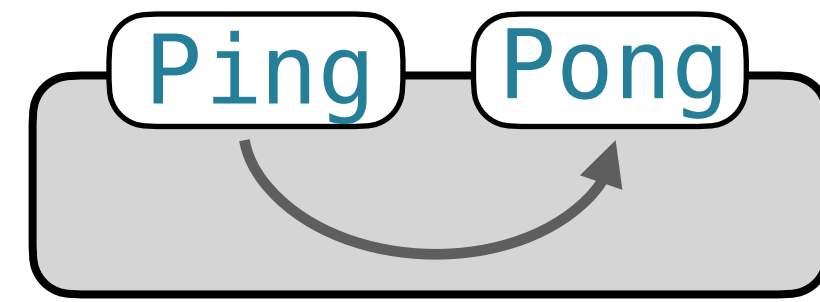
Duals

B is the *dual* of A if there exist  and 

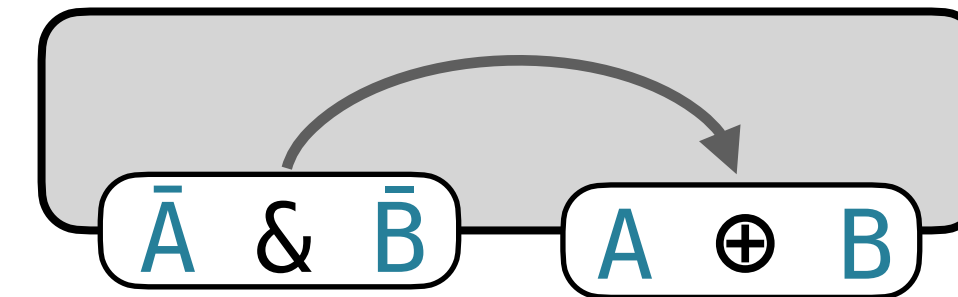
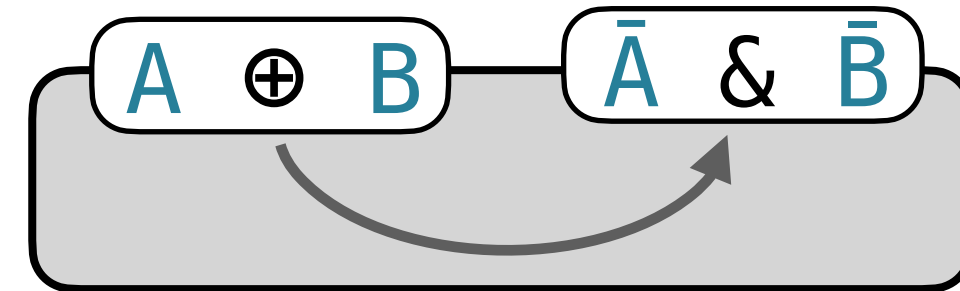
such that  = 

and  = 

Examples of Duals

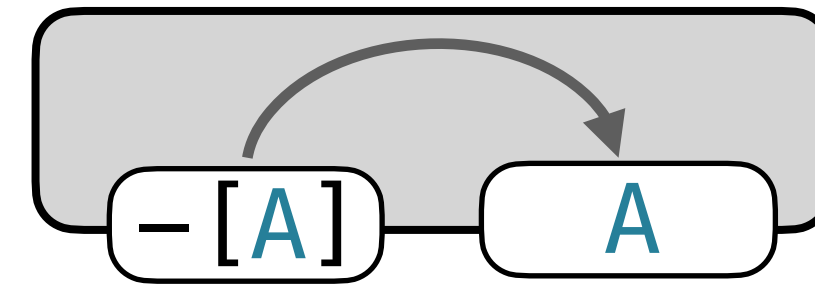
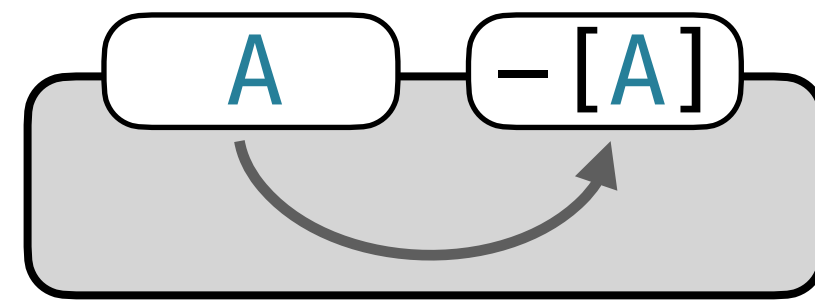


Given \bar{A} dual of A , \bar{B} dual of B



Universal Duals

$-[A]$



Universal Duals

$-[A]$



$-[\text{Ping}] \approx \text{Pong}$

$-[\text{Pong}] \approx \text{Ping}$

Universal Duals

$-[A]$



$-[\text{Ping}] \approx \text{Pong}$

$-[\text{Pong}] \approx \text{Ping}$

$-[A \oplus B] \approx -[A] \& -[B]$

$-[A \& B] \approx -[A] \oplus -[B]$

Universal Duals

$-[A]$



$-[\text{Ping}] \approx \text{Pong}$

$-[\text{Pong}] \approx \text{Ping}$

$-[A \oplus B] \approx -[A] \ \& \ -[B]$

$-[A \ \& \ B] \approx -[A] \ \oplus \ -[B]$

$-[\text{List } A] \approx \text{Endless } [-A]$

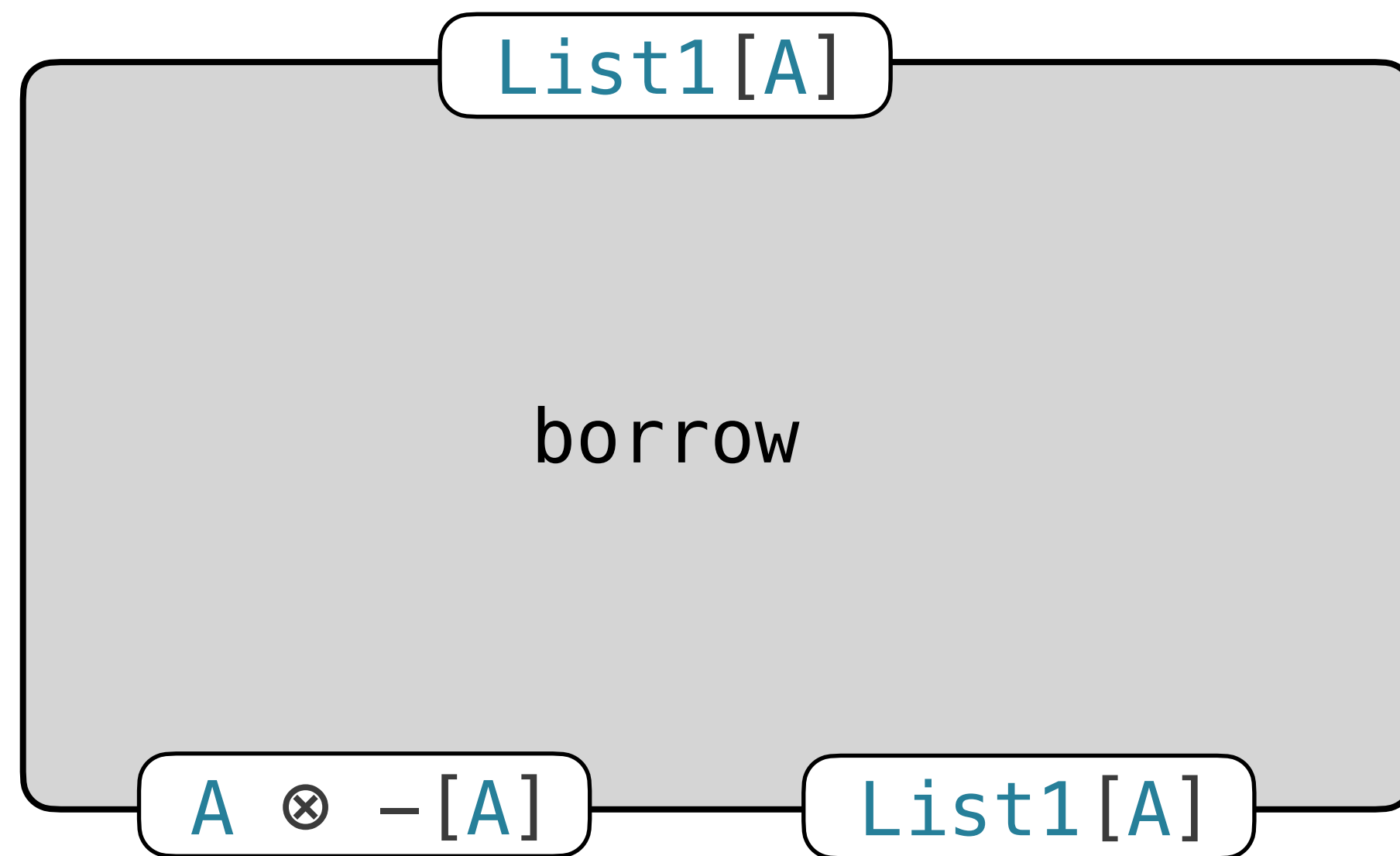
$-[\text{Endless } A] \approx \text{List } [-A]$

Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$

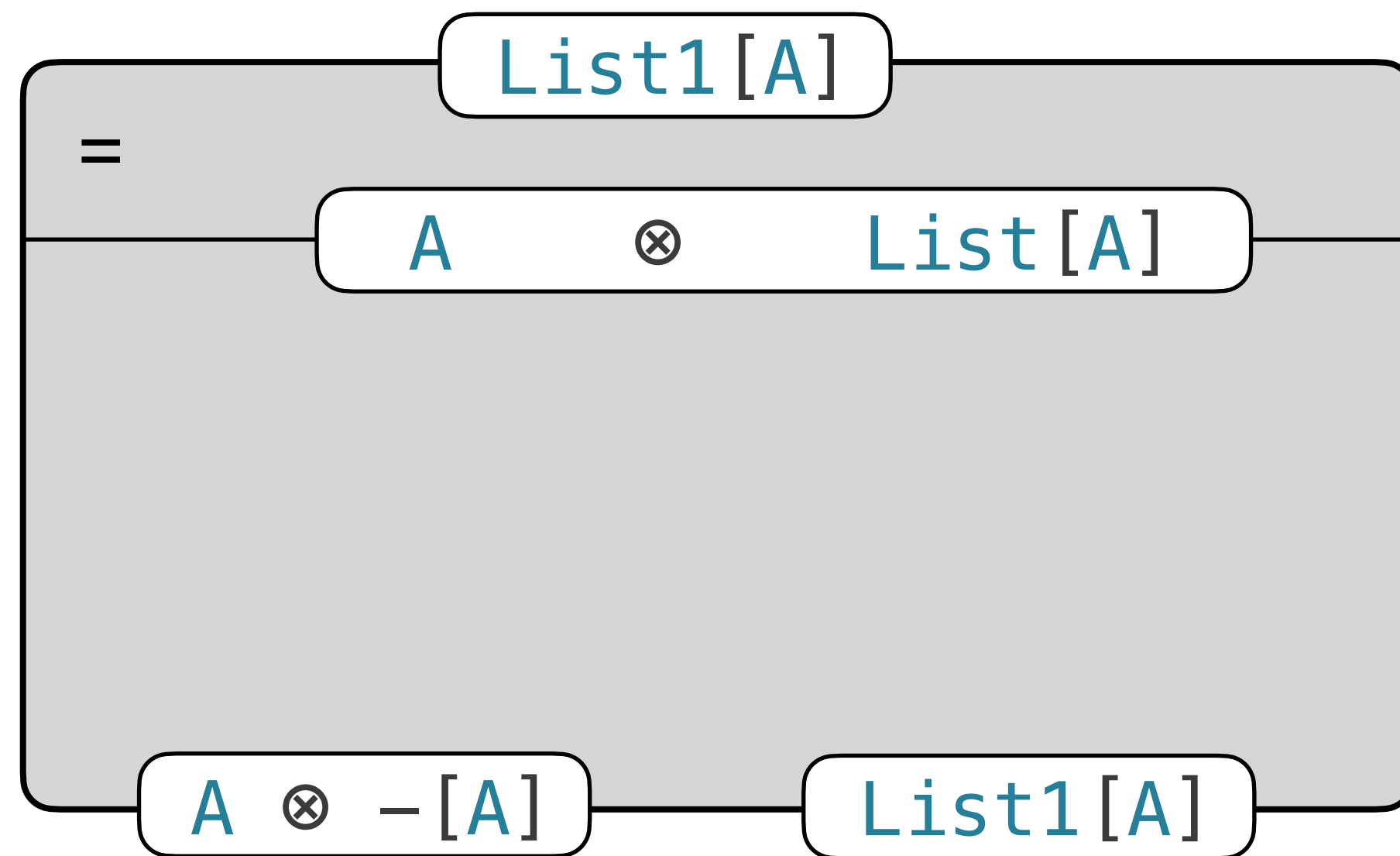
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



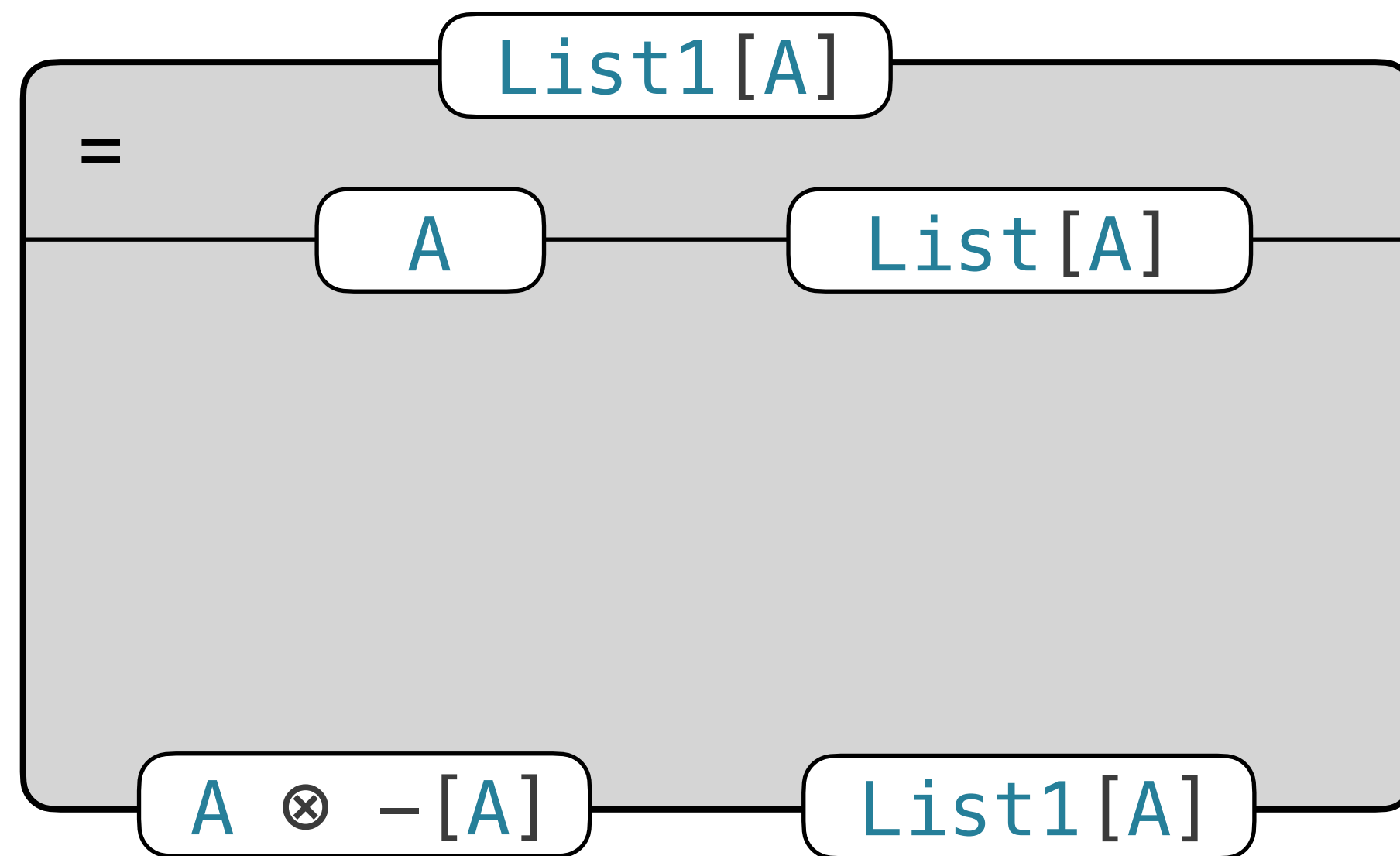
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



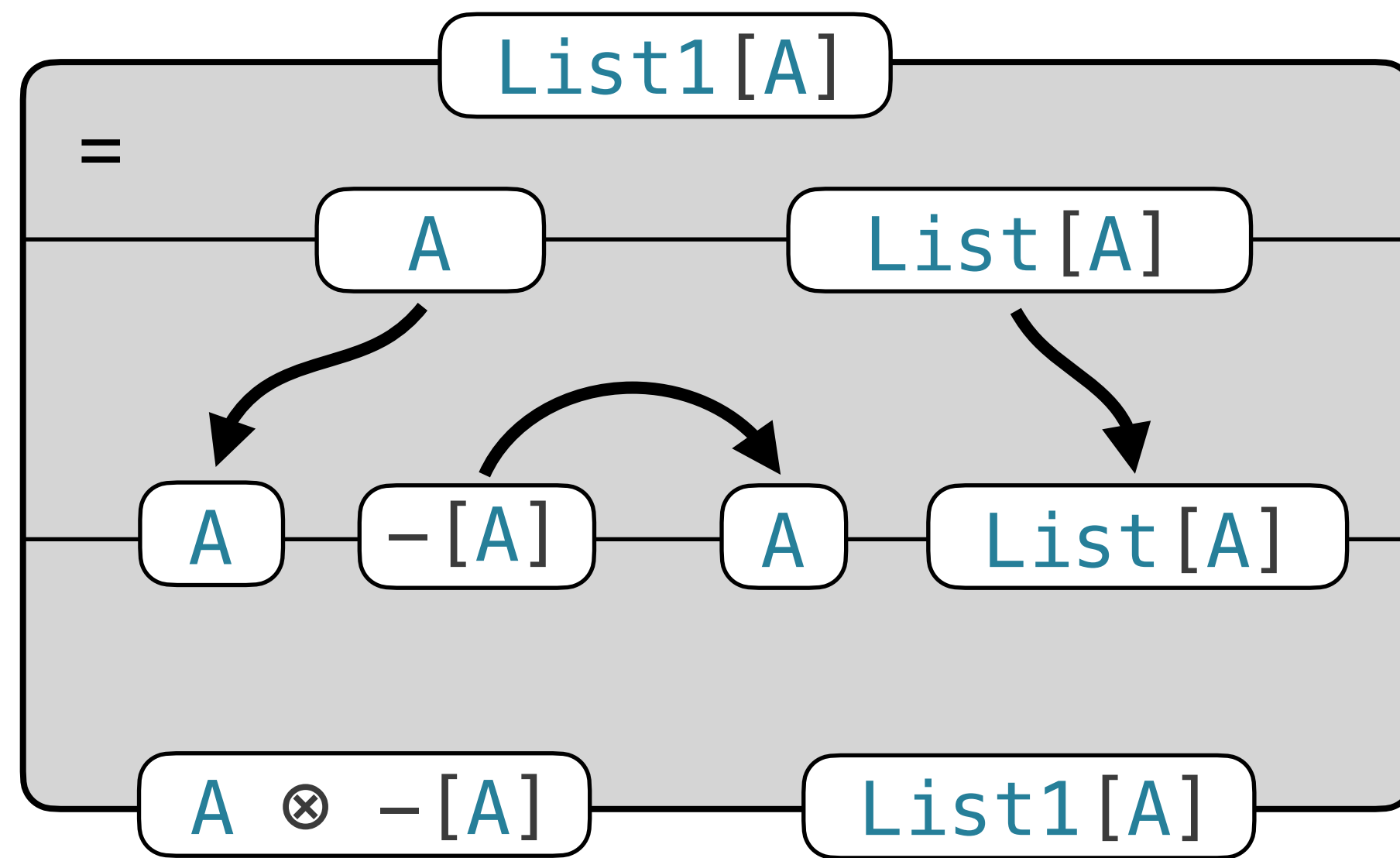
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



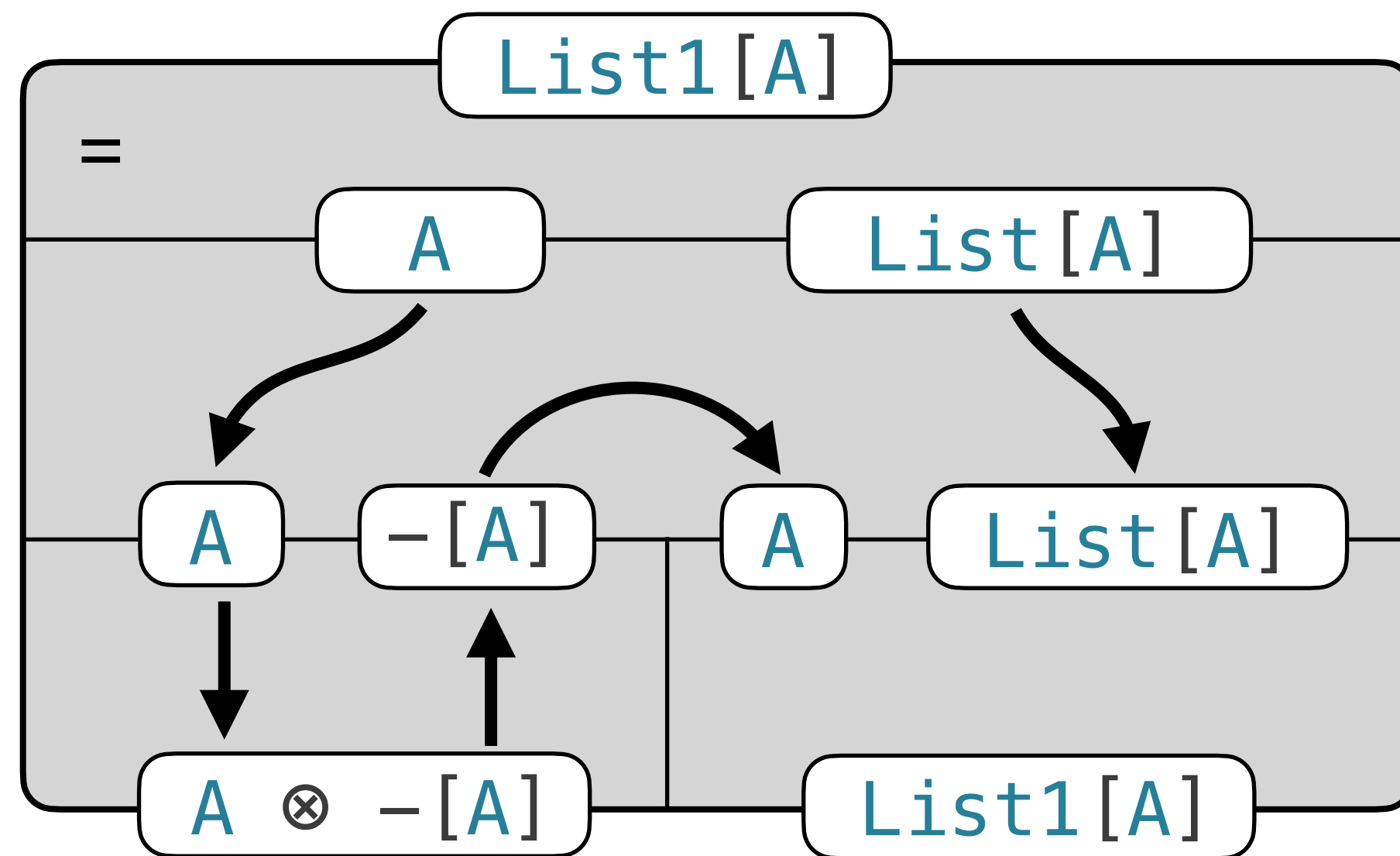
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



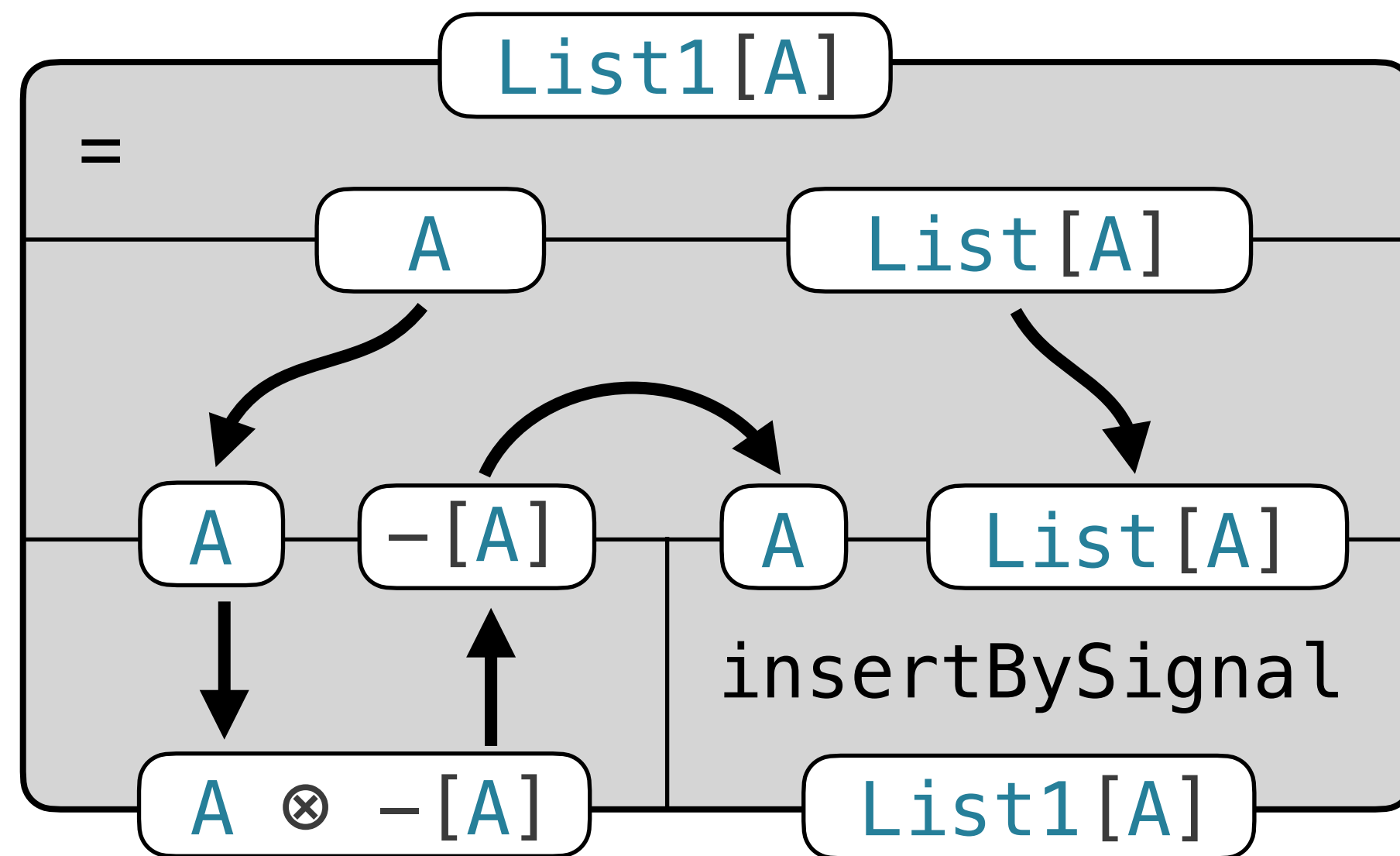
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



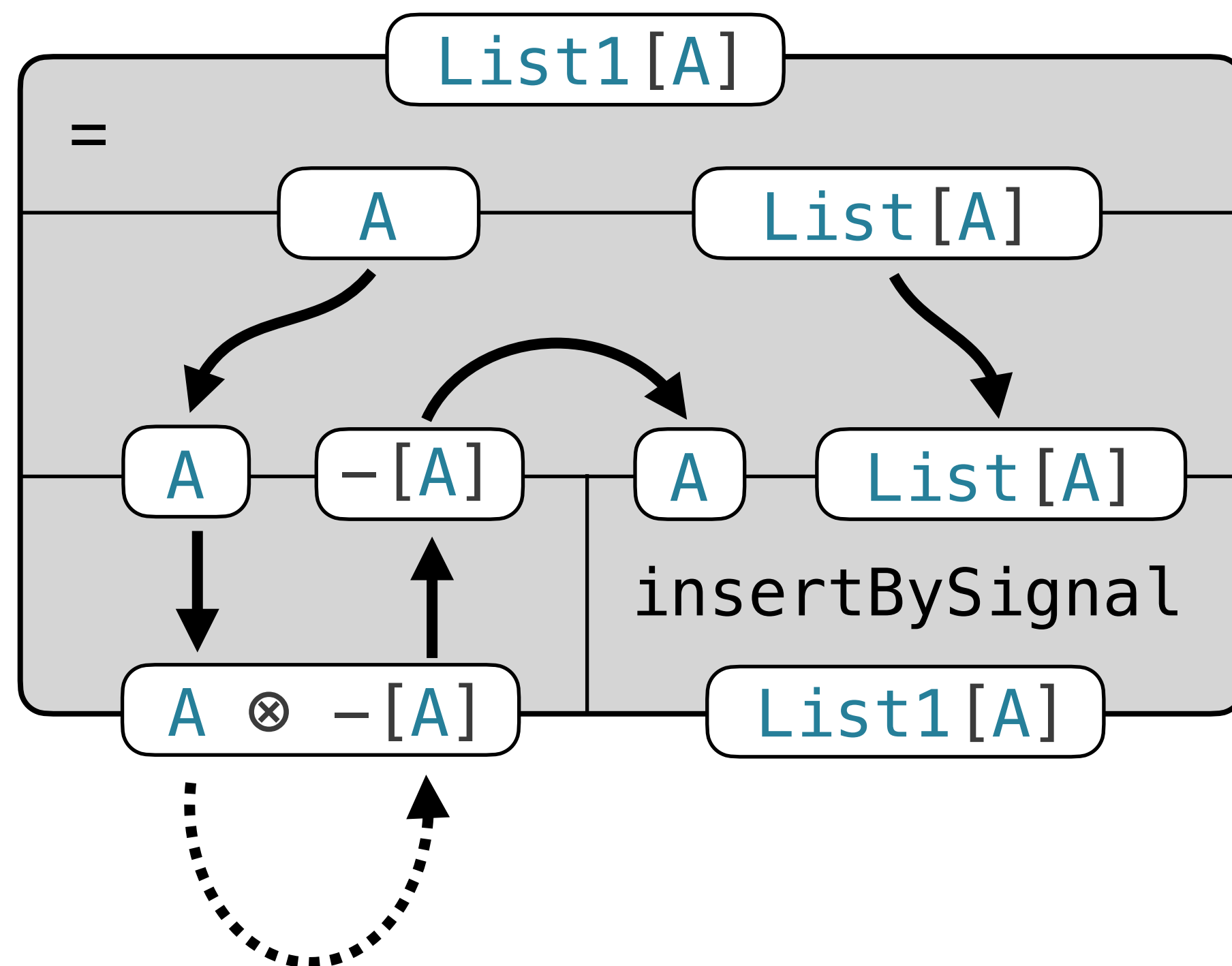
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



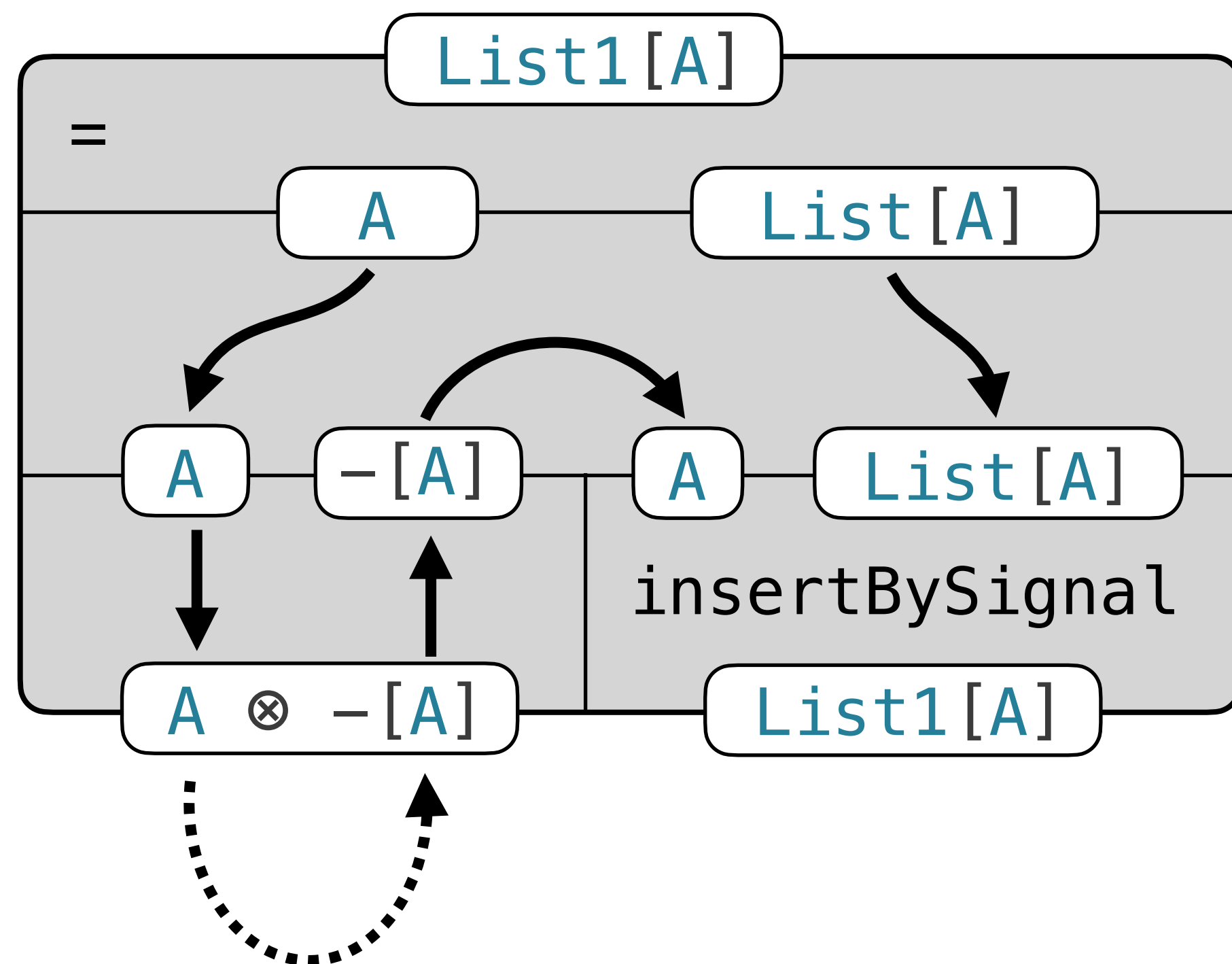
Non-empty List

$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



Non-empty List

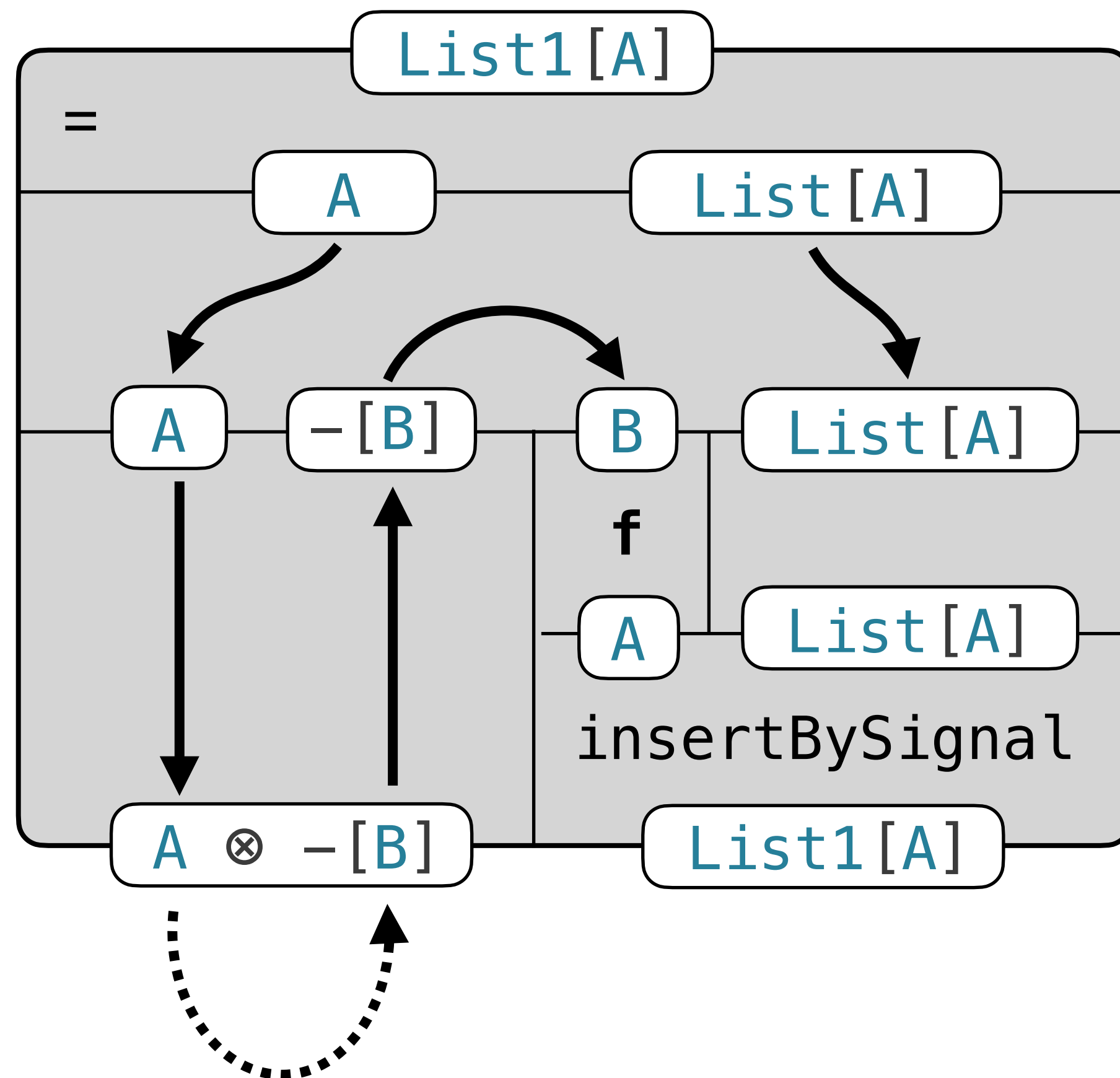
$$\text{List1}[A] = A \otimes \text{List}[A]$$



```
def borrow[A](using
  Signaling.Positive[A],
): List1[A]  $\multimap$  (A  $\otimes$   $-[A]$   $\otimes$  List1[A]) =
   $\lambda$  { case a  $\otimes$  as =>
    val (na  $\otimes$  a1) = constant(forevert)
    (a  $\otimes$  na)  $\otimes$  insertBySignal(a1  $\otimes$  as)
  }
```


List1.borrowReset

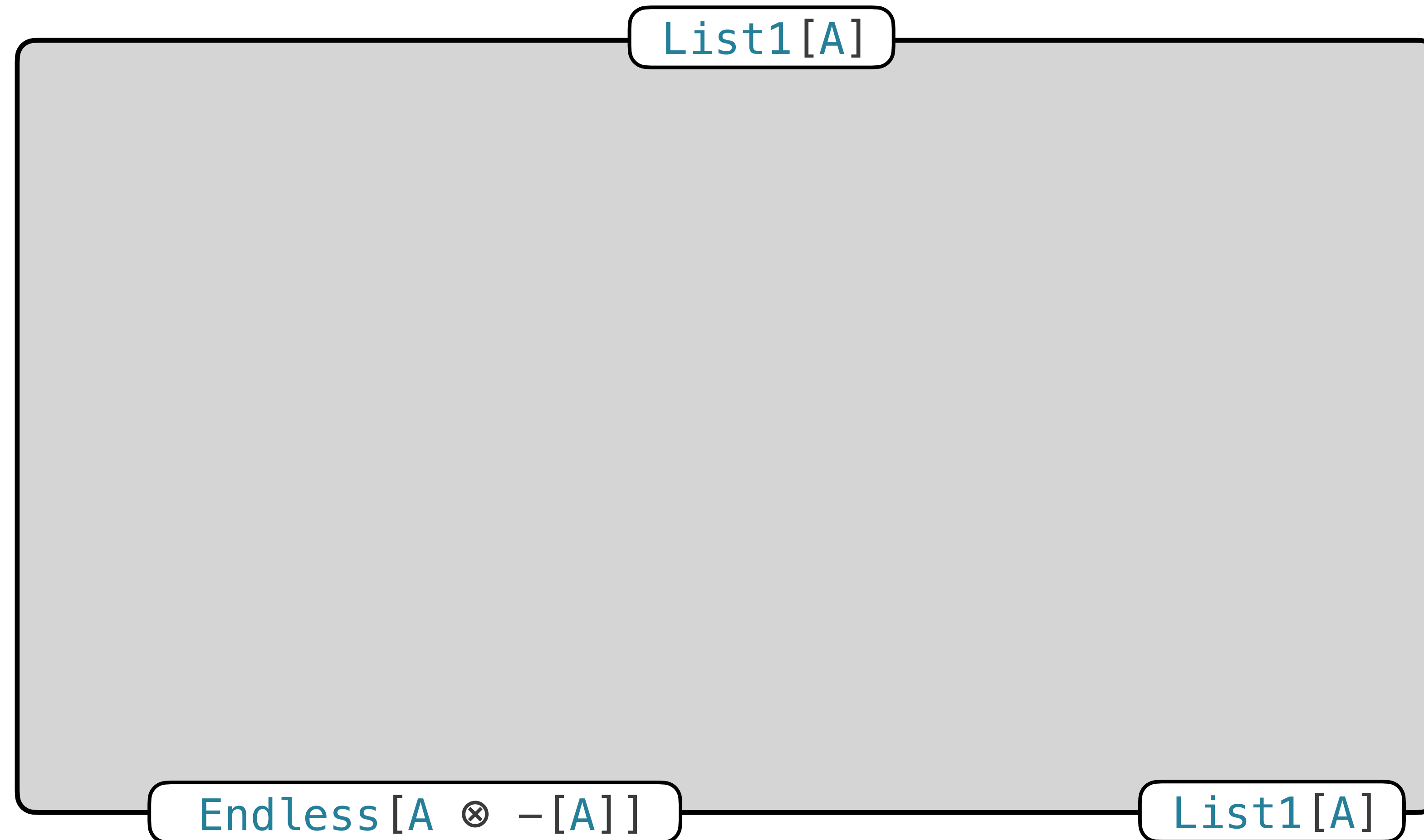
Different type **B** of returned element. Reset back to **A** by a given function.



```
def borrowReset[A](f: B => A)(using
  Signaling.Positive[A],
): List1[A] => (A ⊗ -[B] ⊗ List1[A]) =
  λ { case a ⊗ as =>
    val (nb ⊗ b) = constant(fovert)
    (a ⊗ nb) ⊗ insertBySignal(f(b) ⊗ as)
  }
```

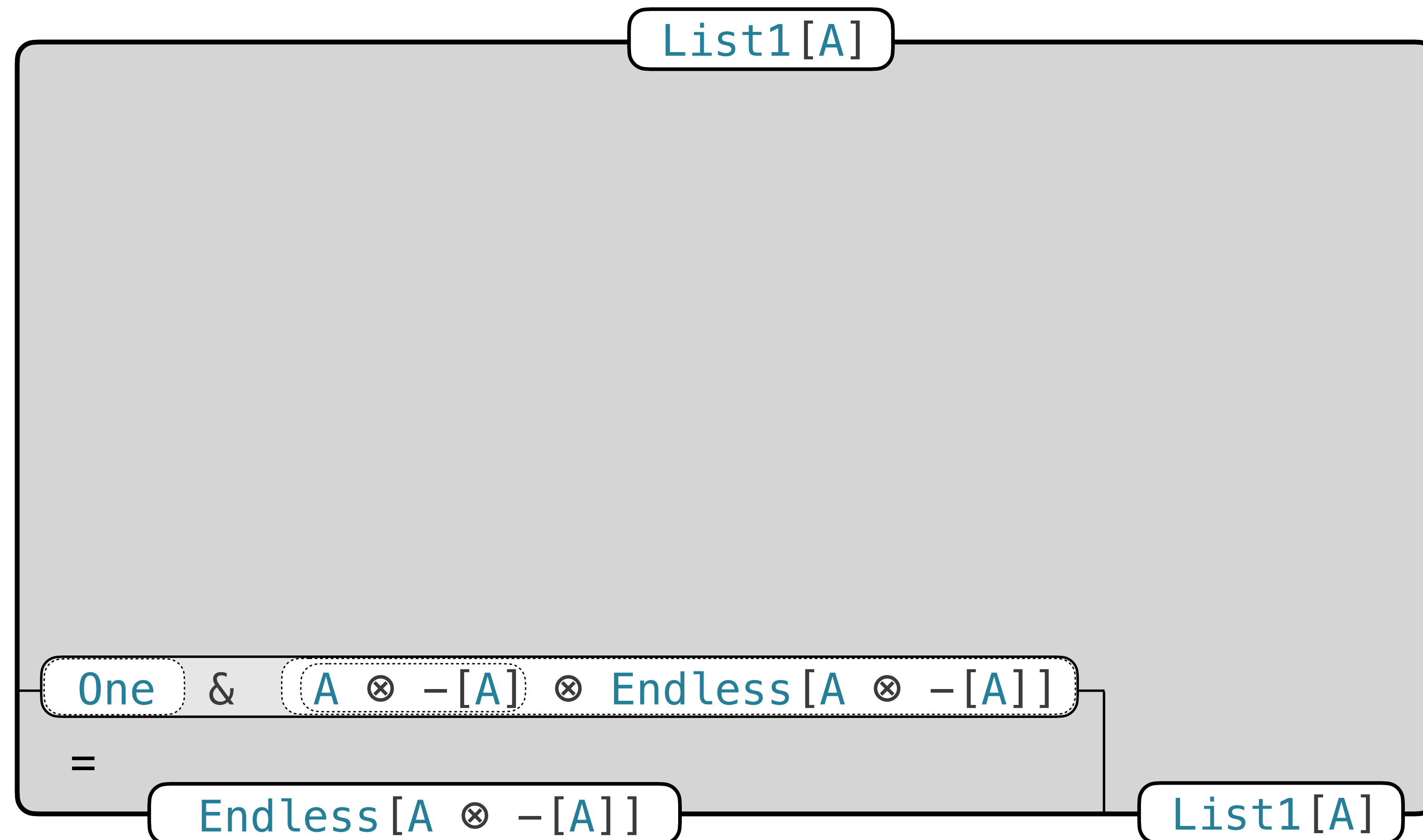
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



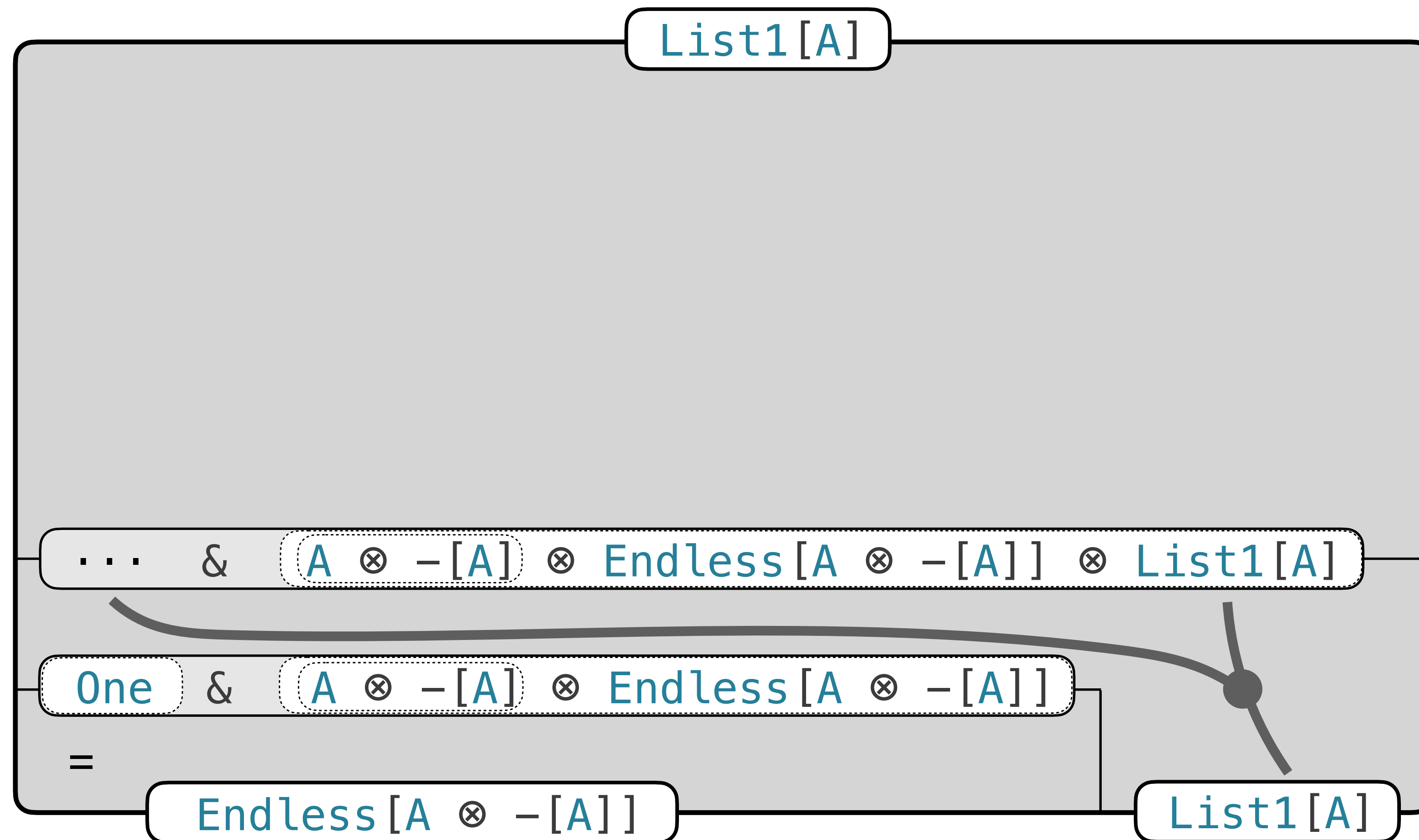
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



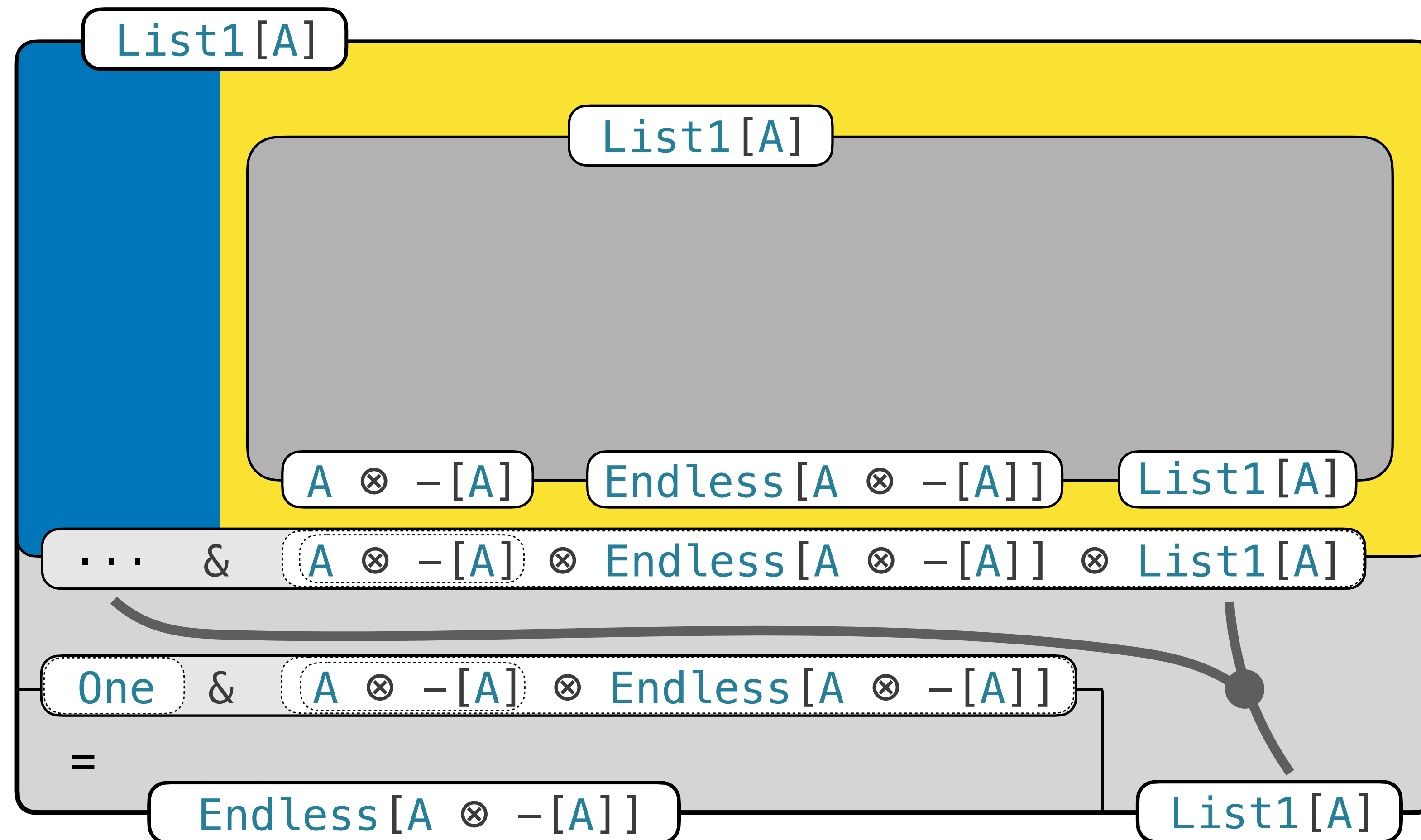
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



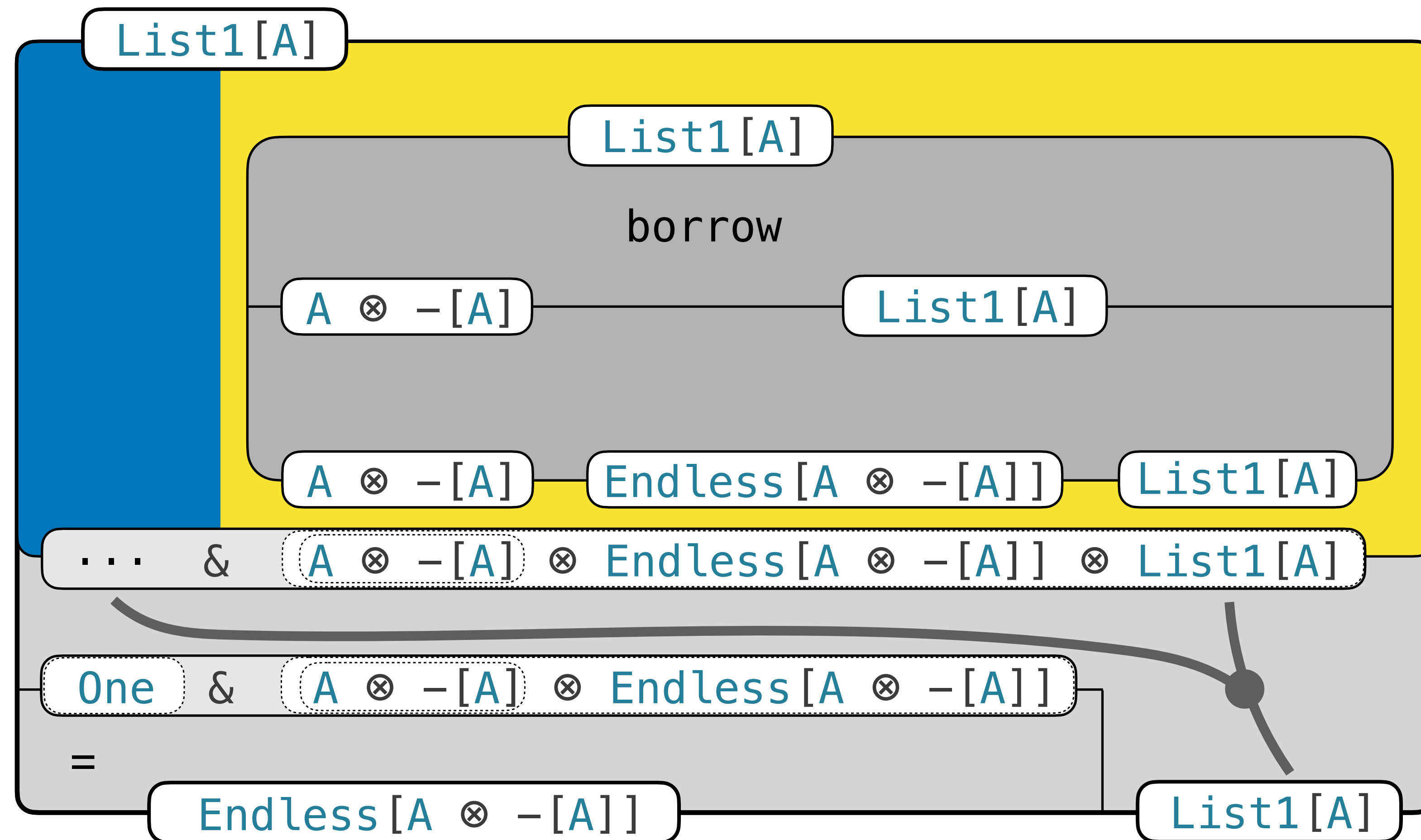
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



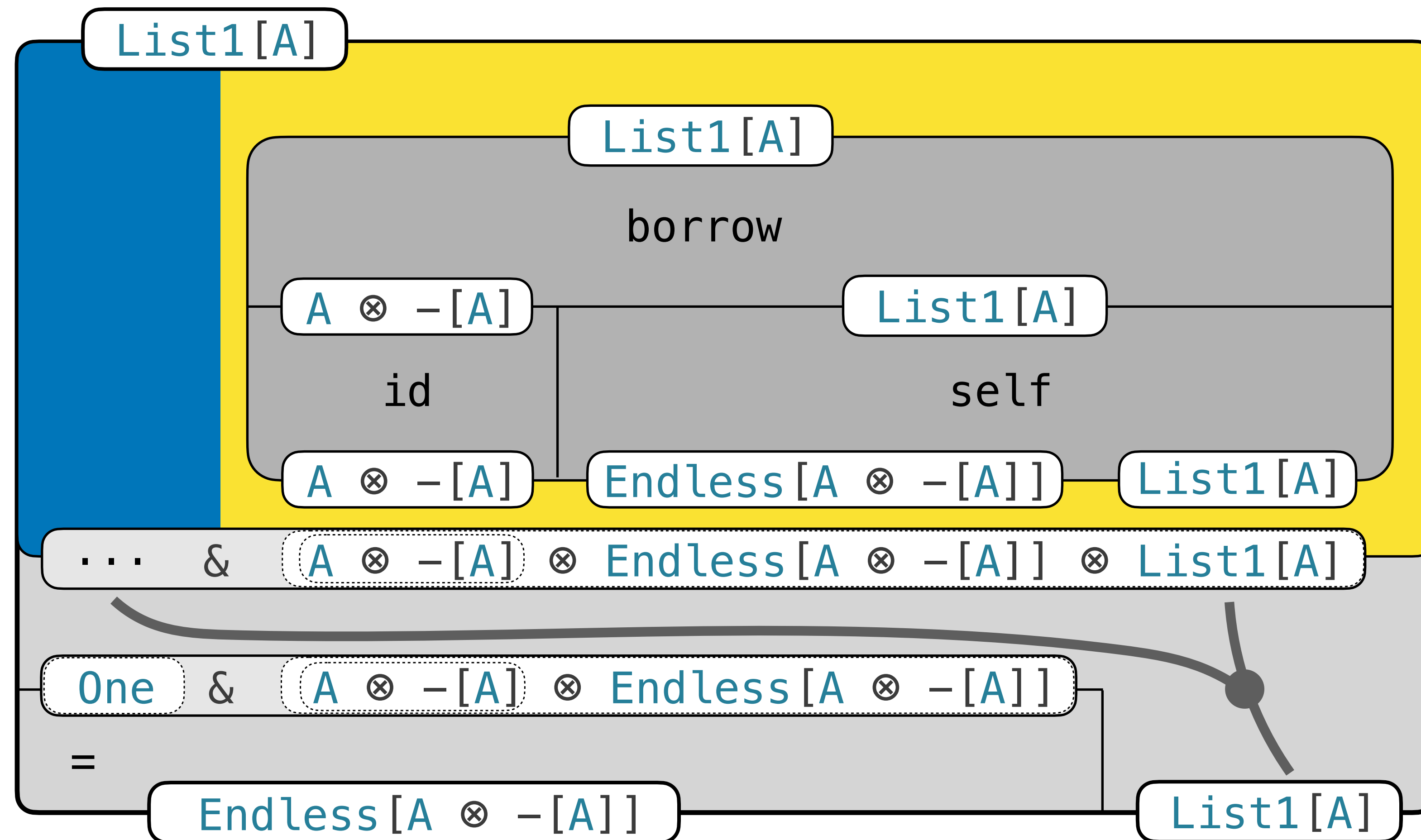
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



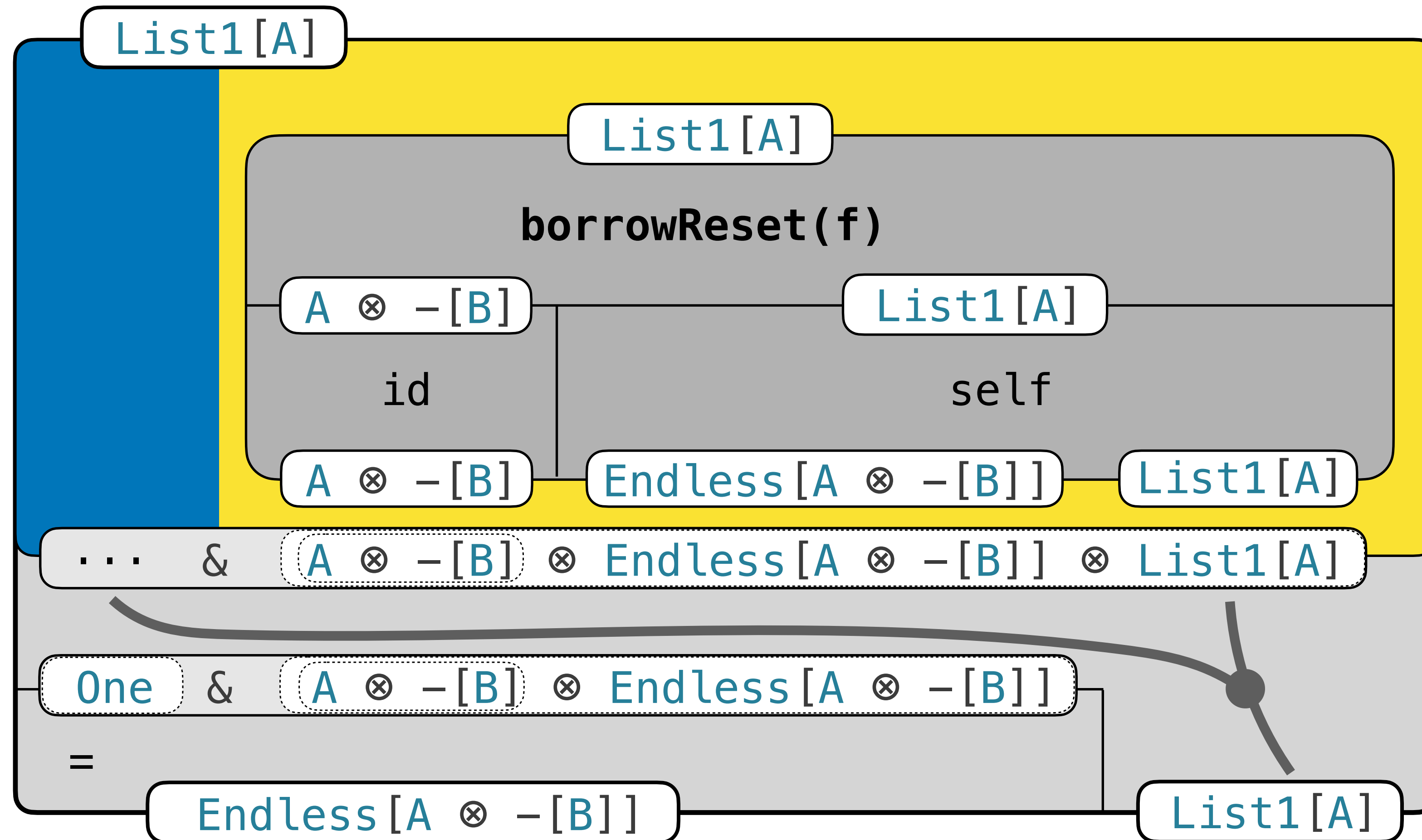
Endless.pool

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



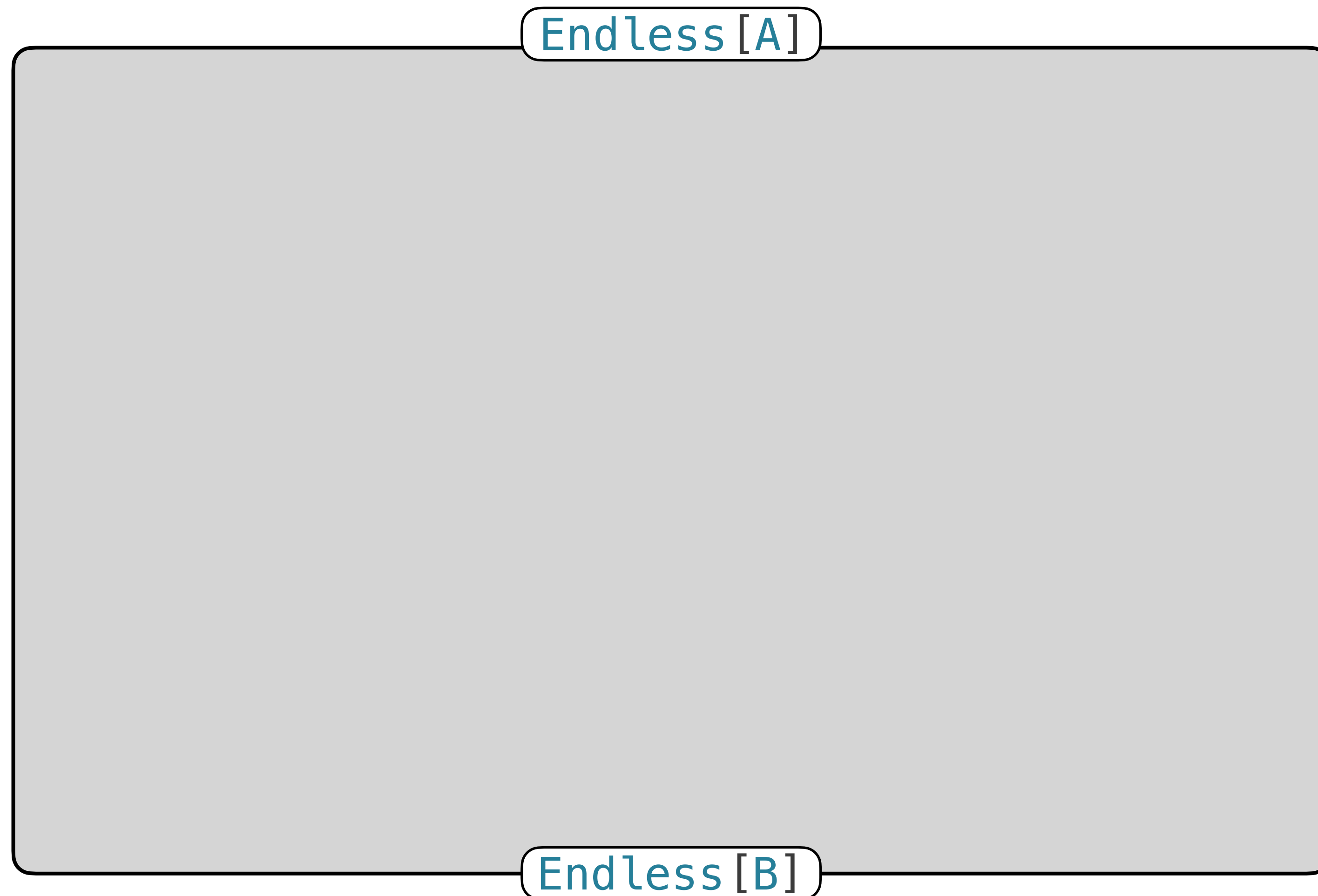
Endless.poolReset(f)

Present a *limited* supply of elements as an *endless* supply of *borrowed* elements.



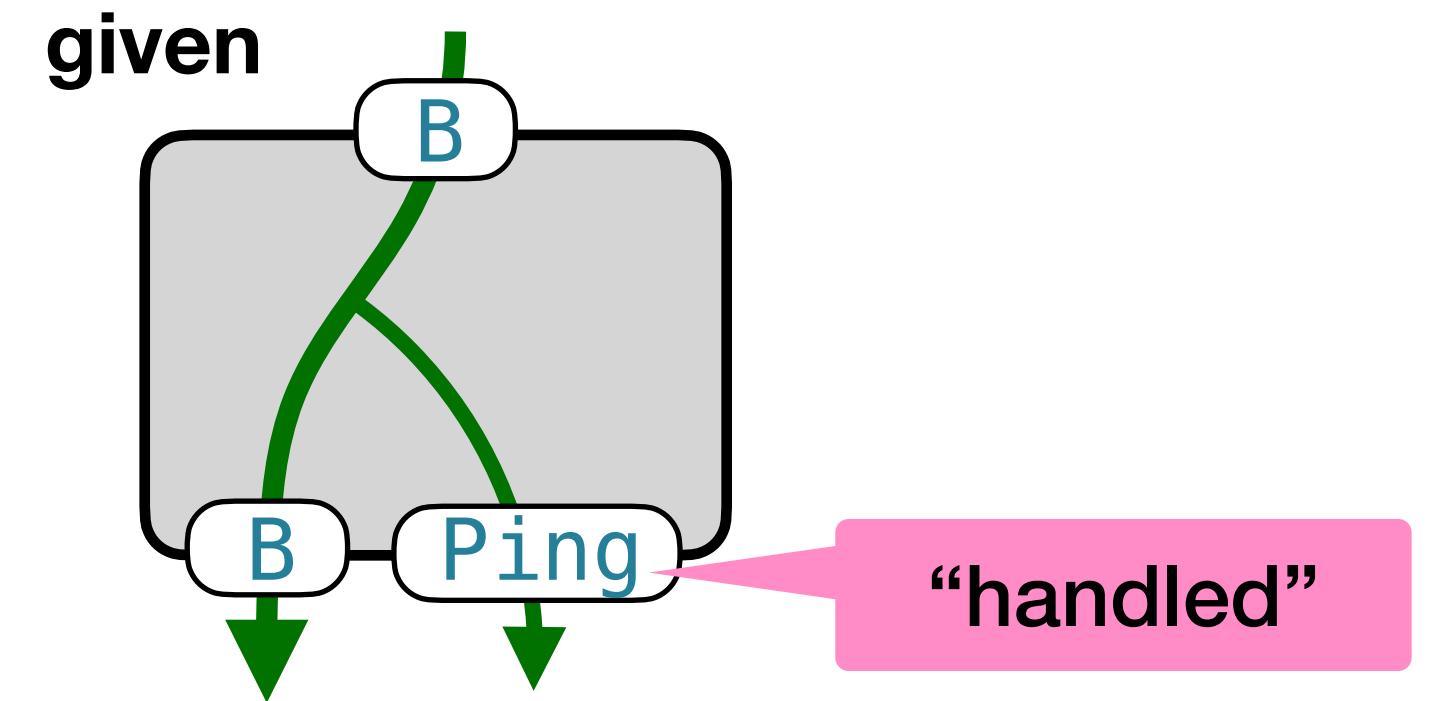
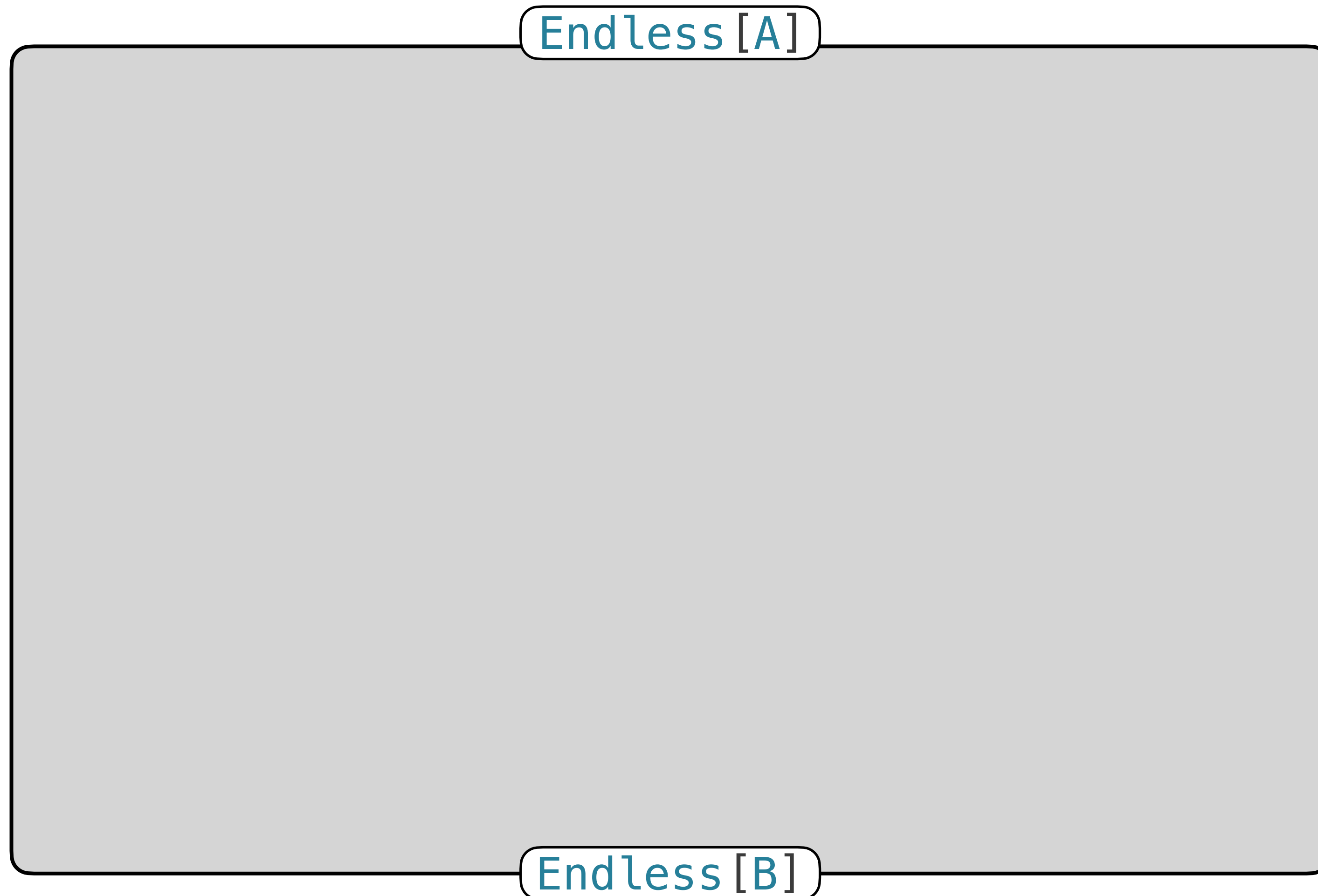
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



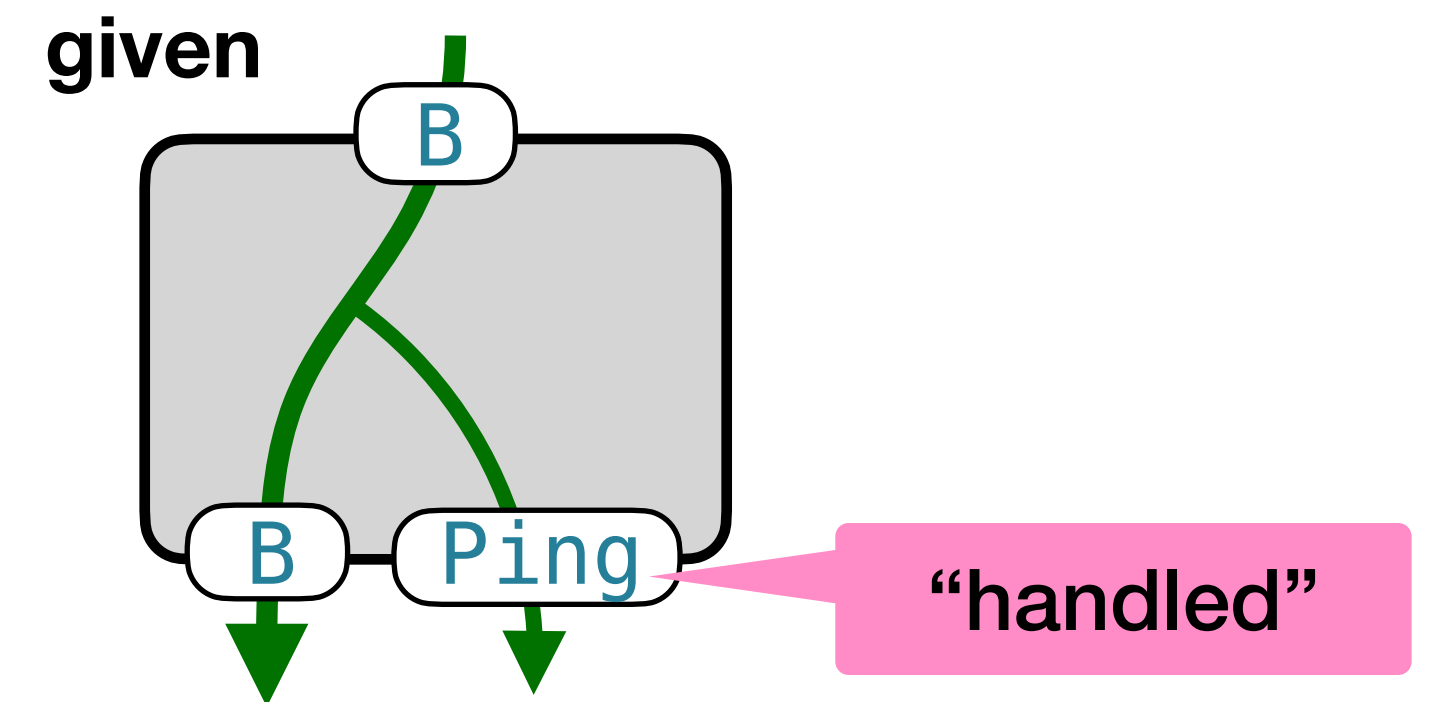
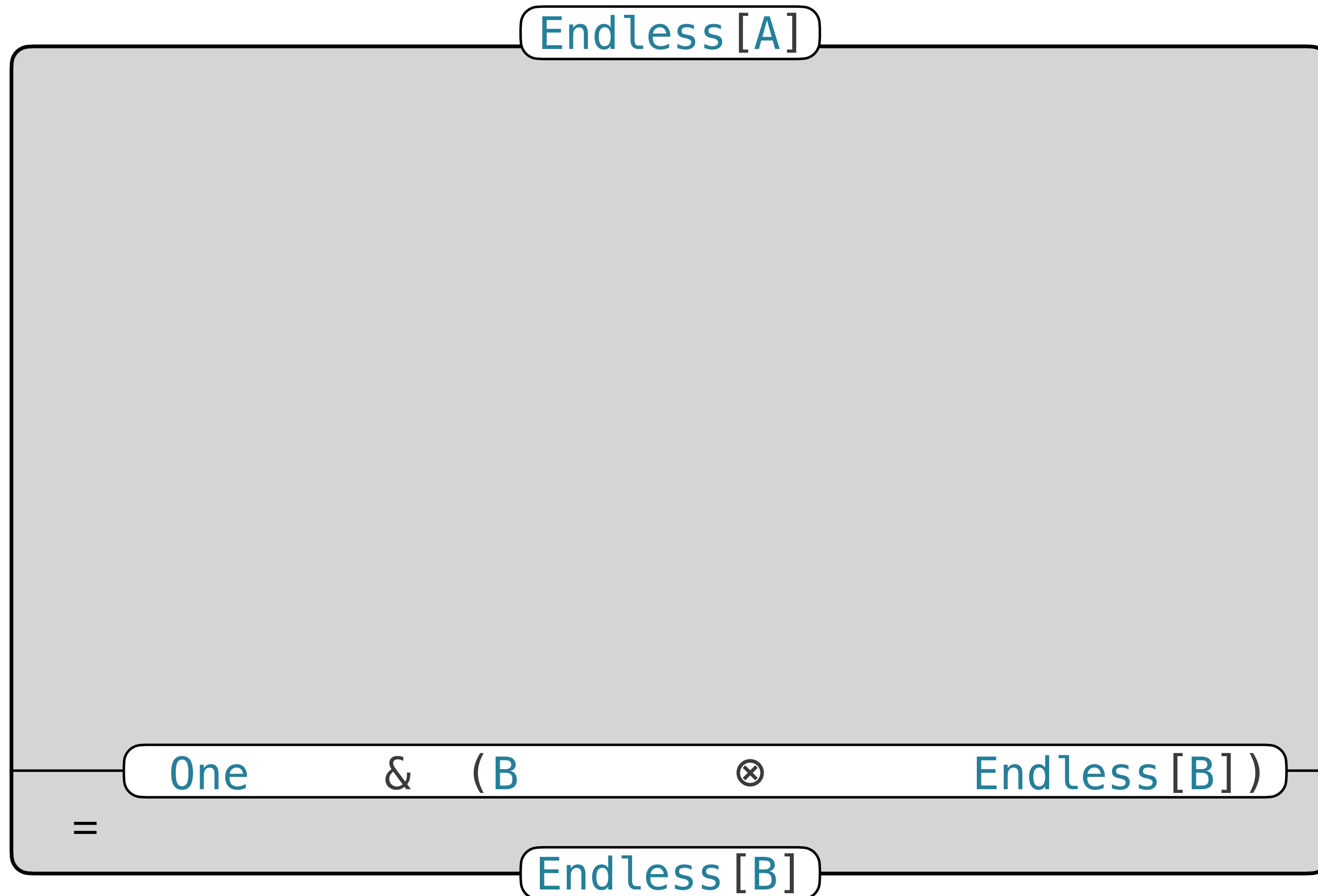
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



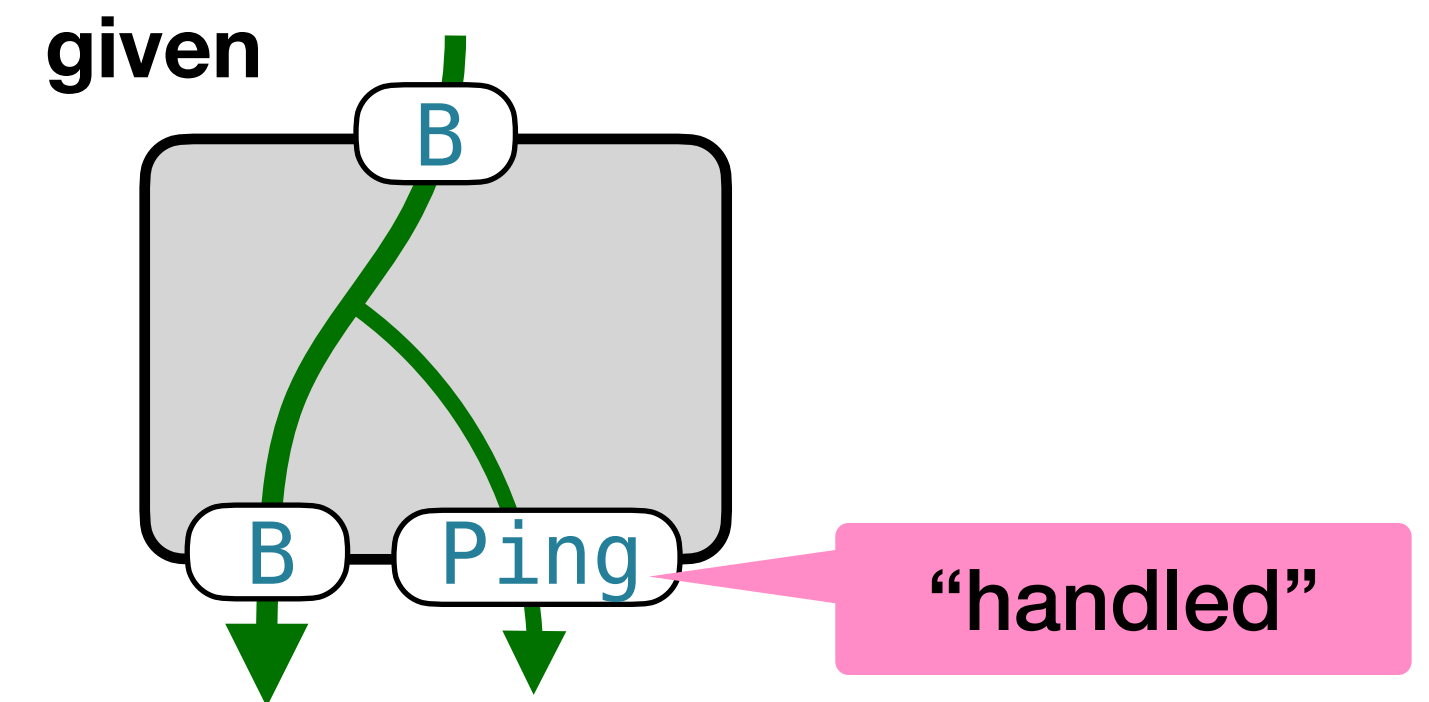
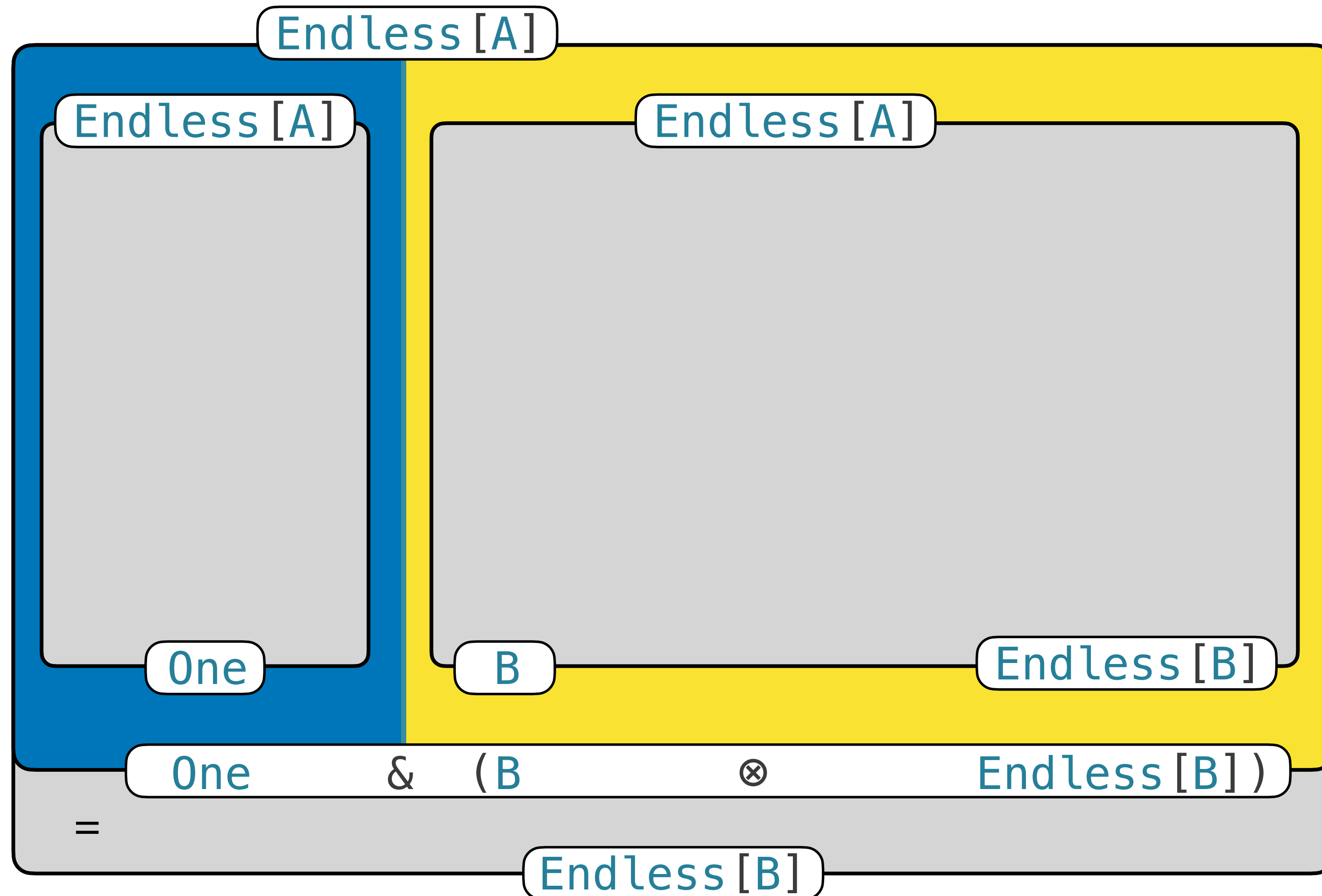
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



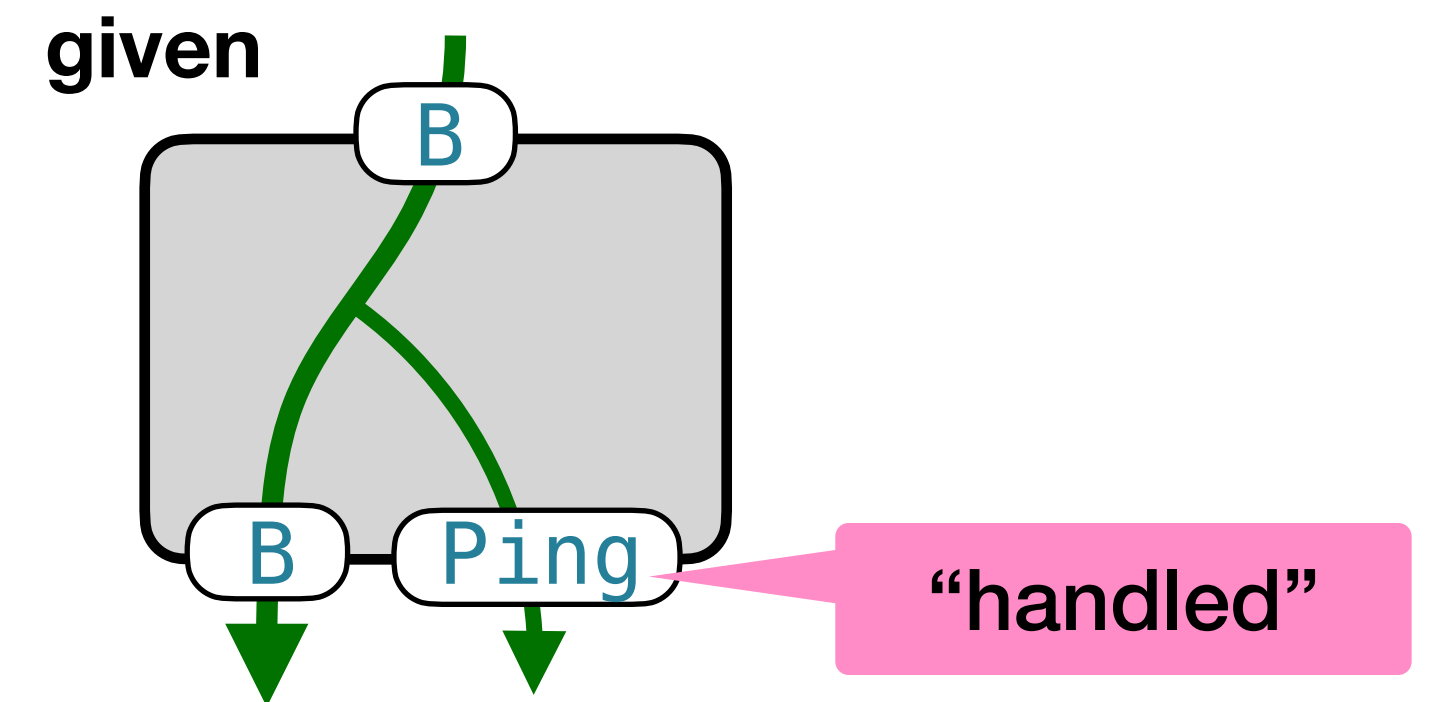
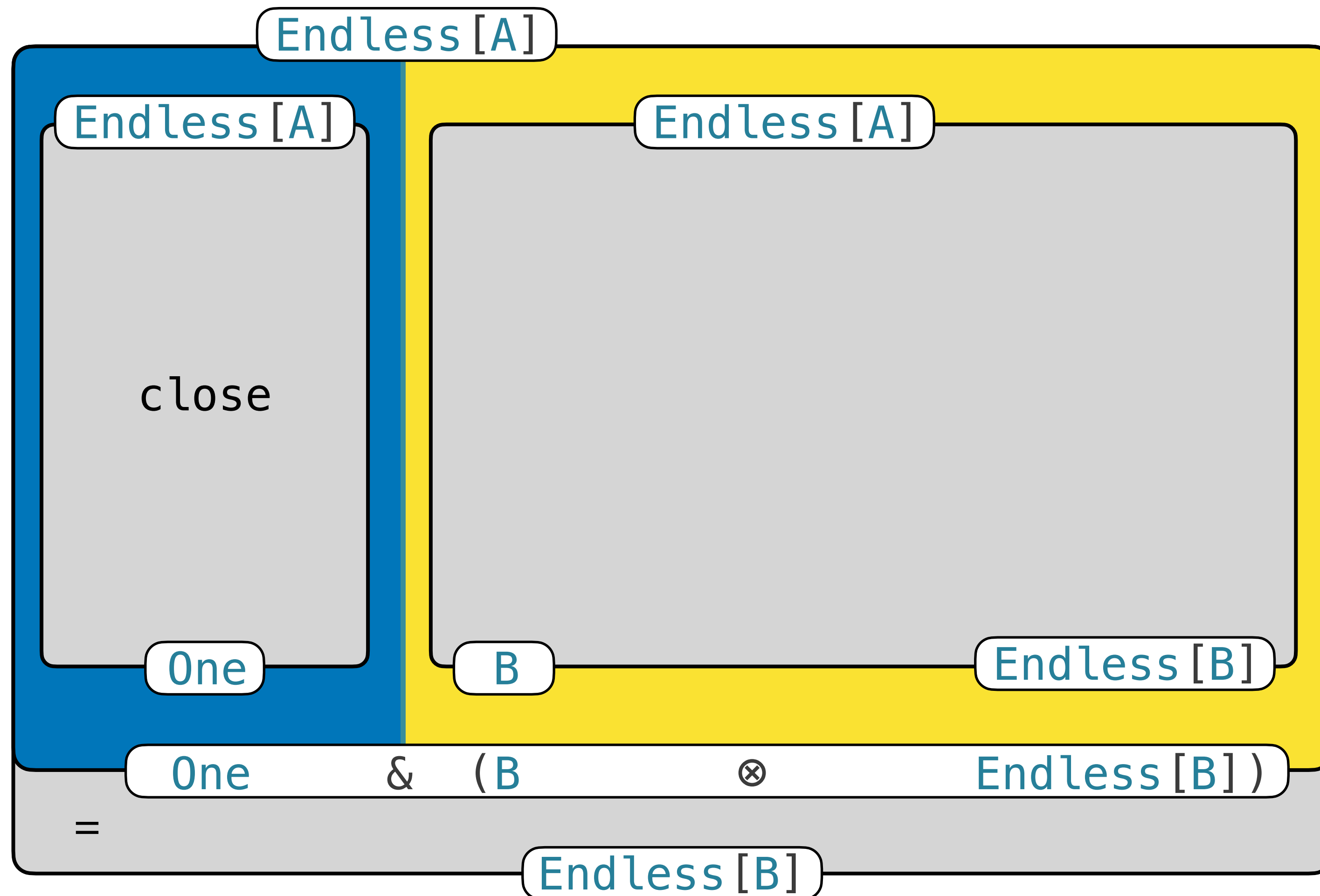
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



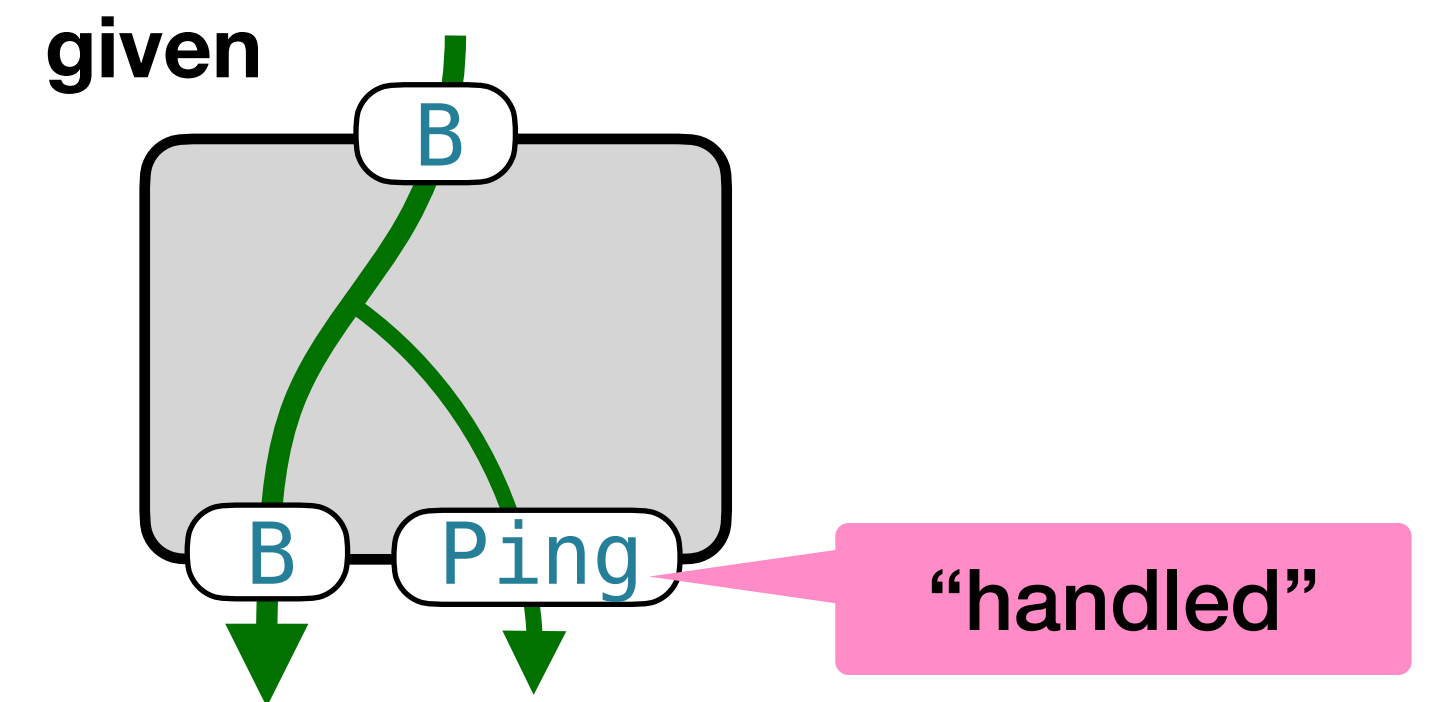
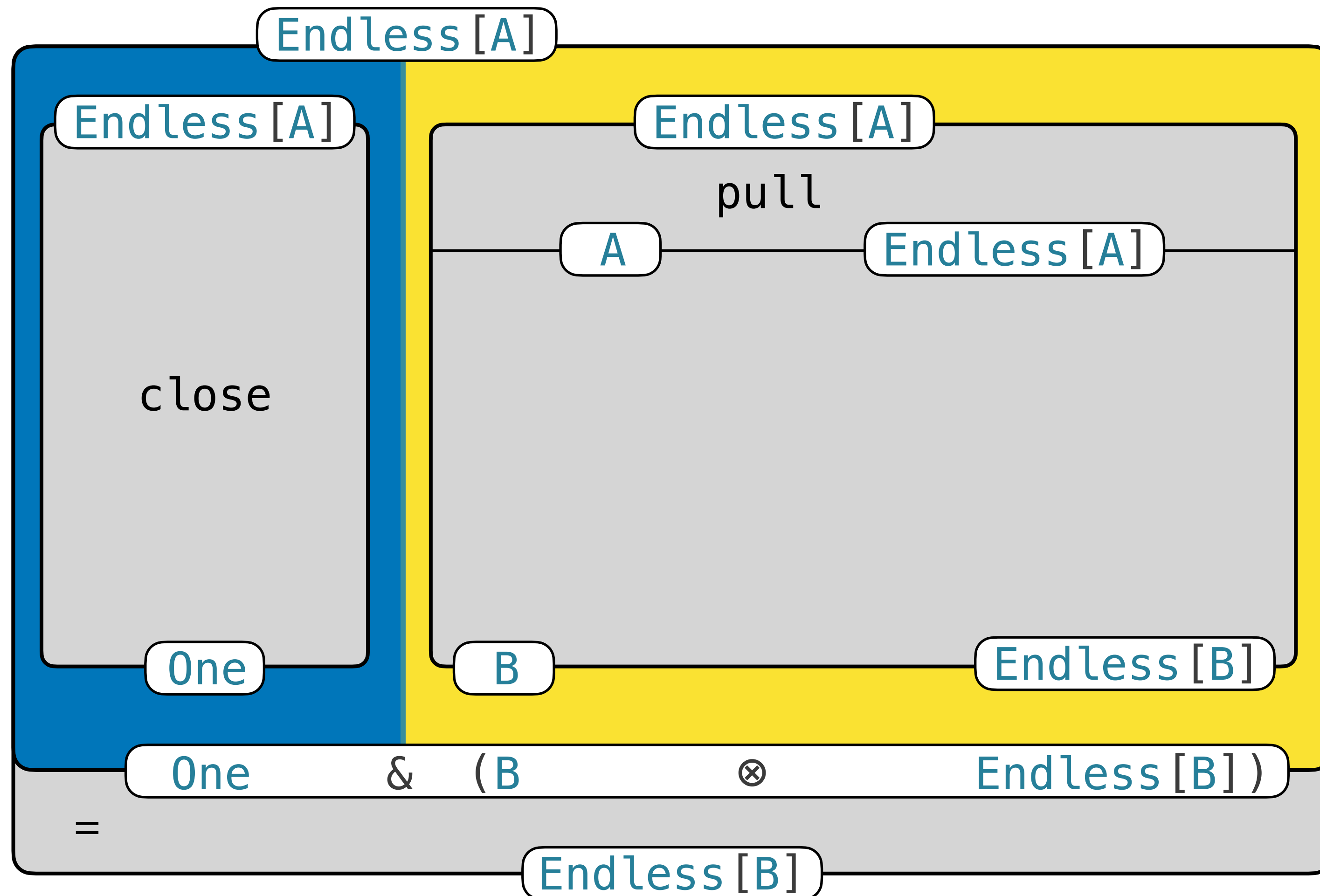
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



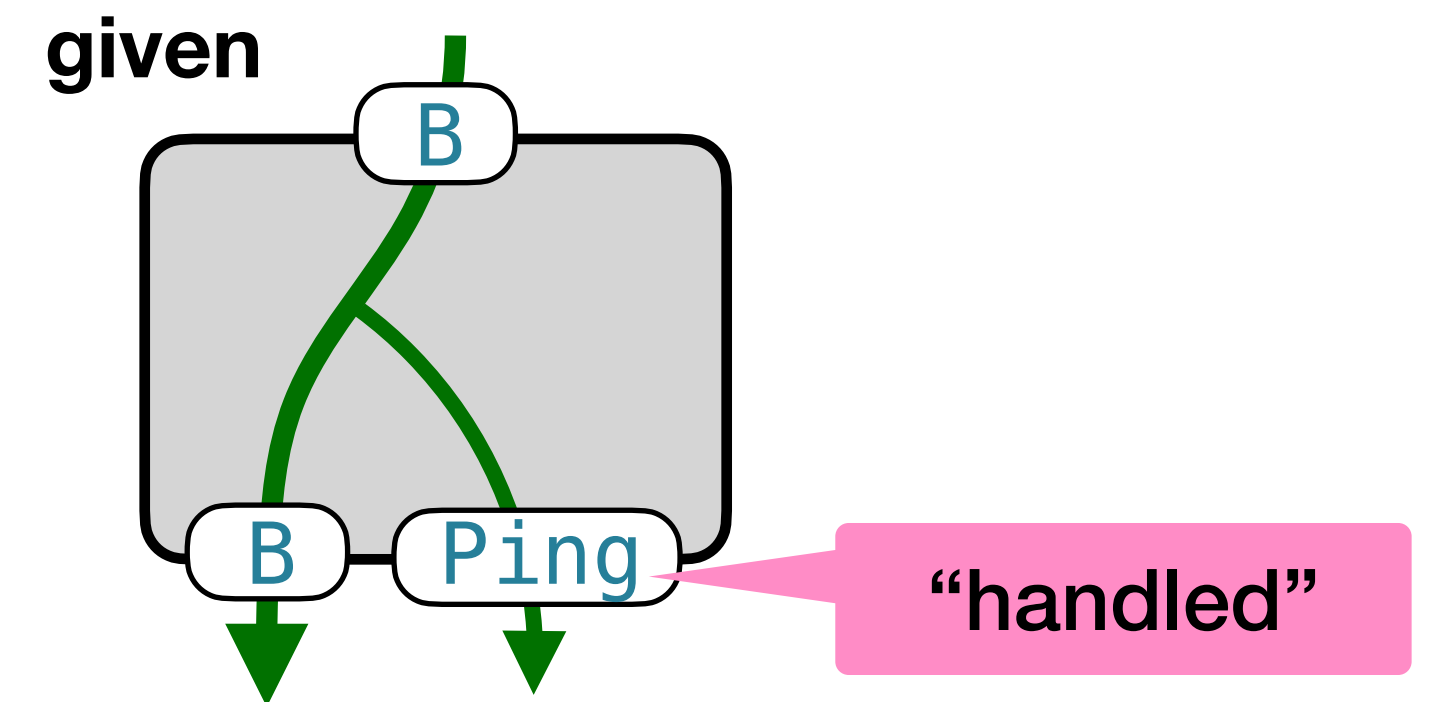
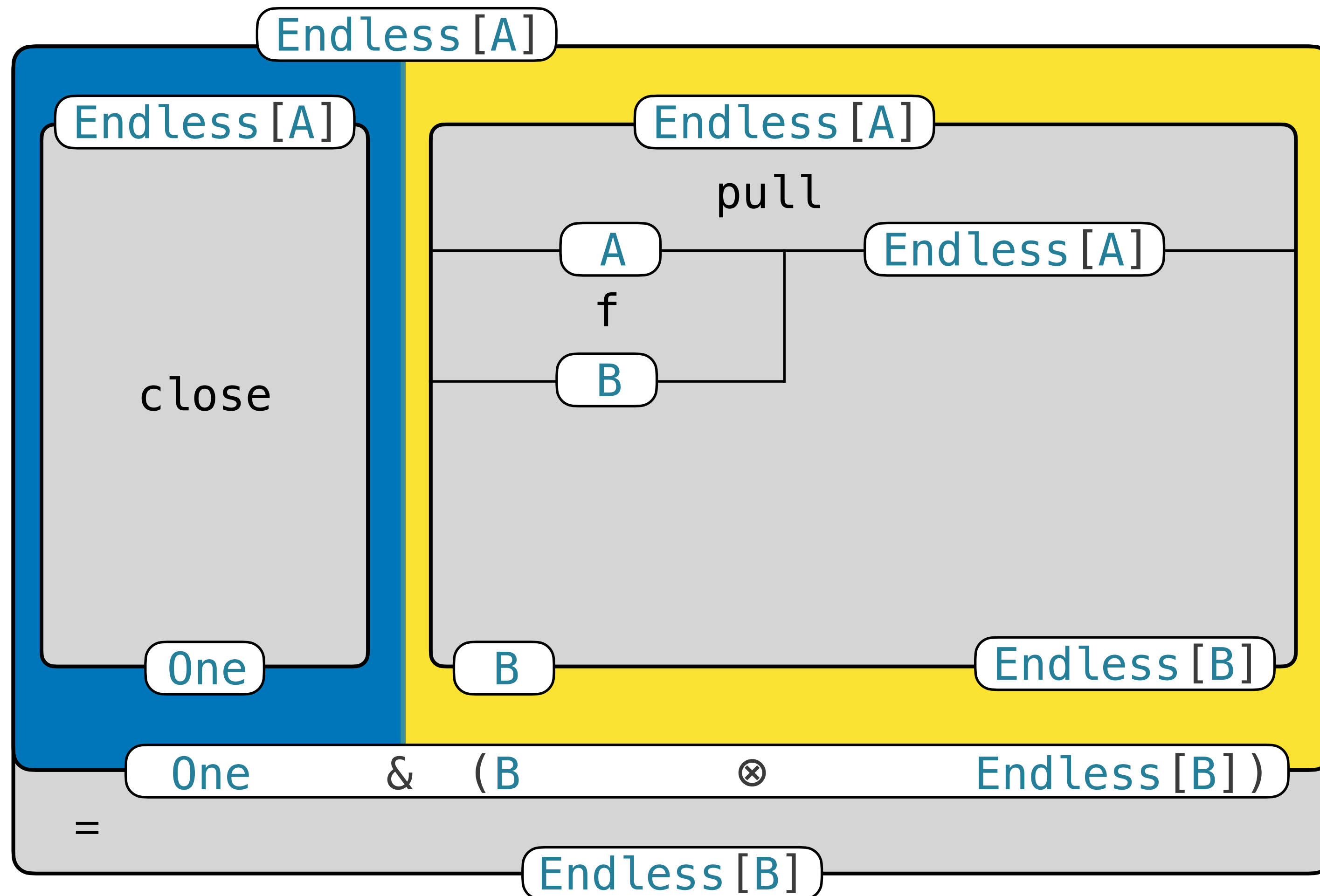
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



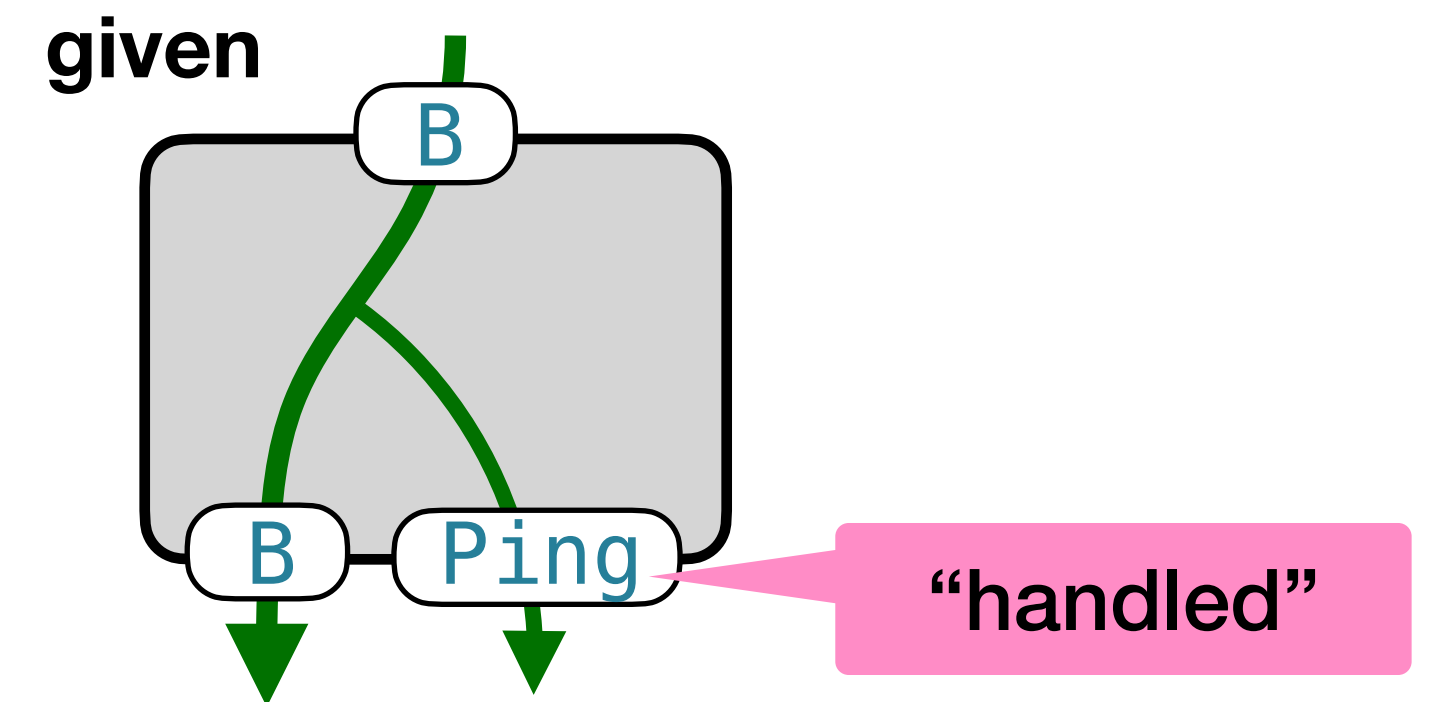
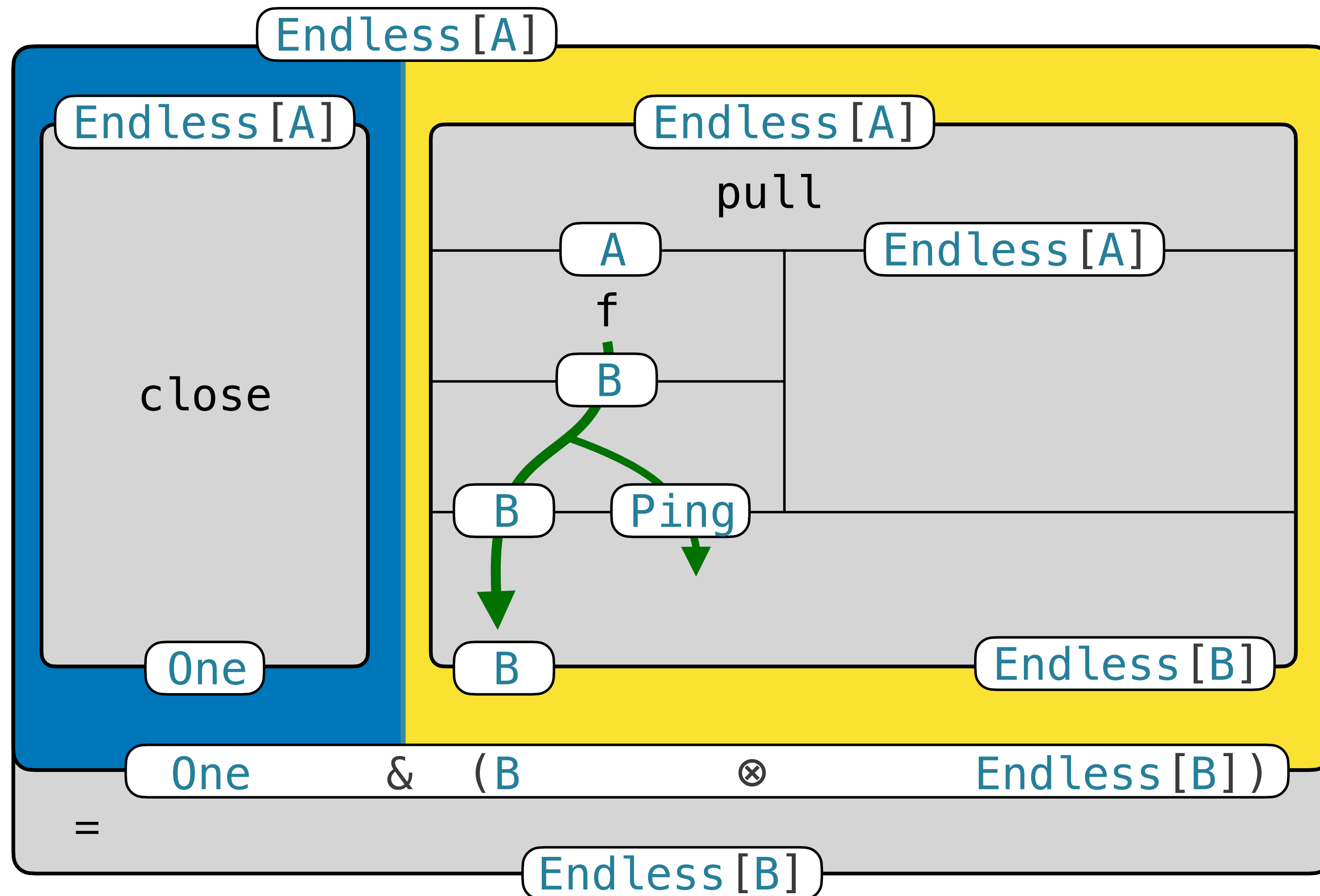
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



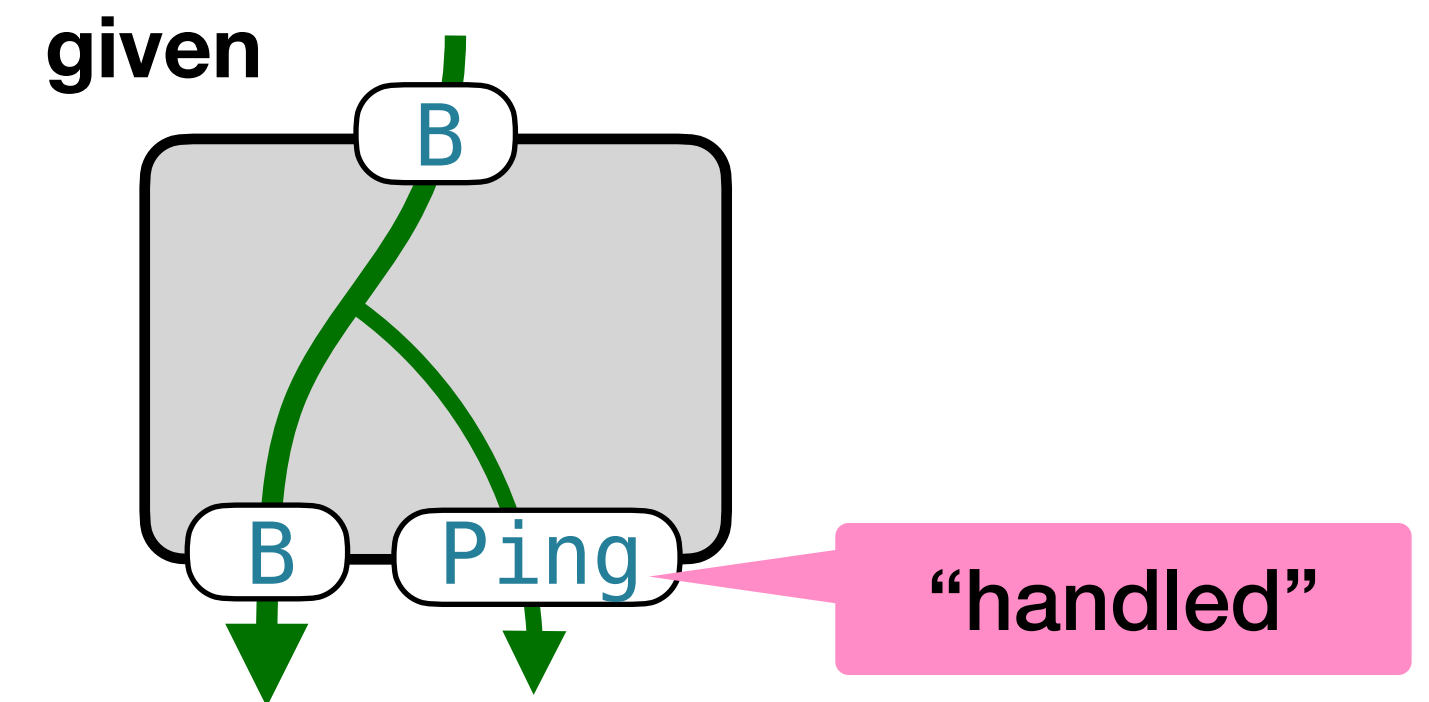
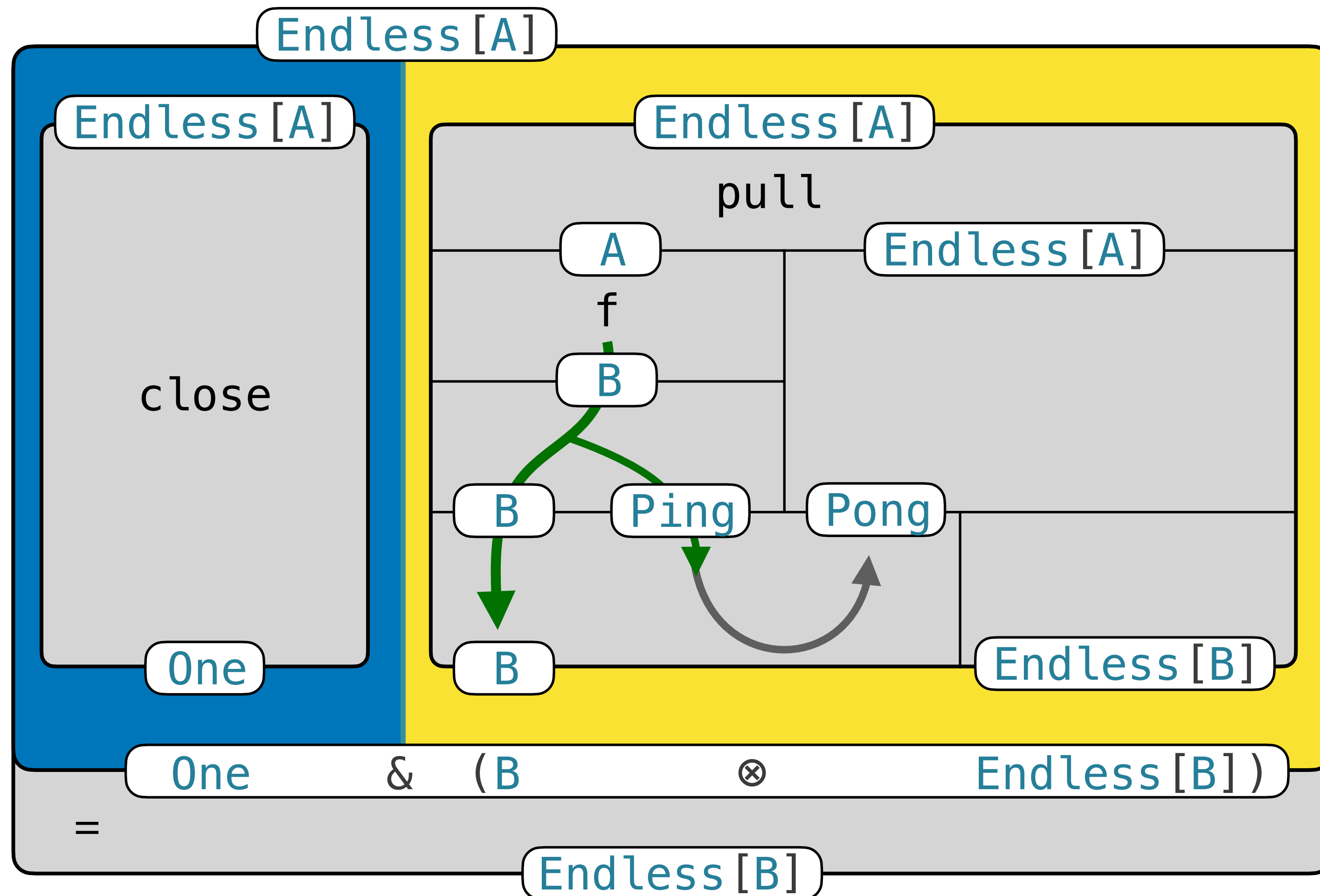
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



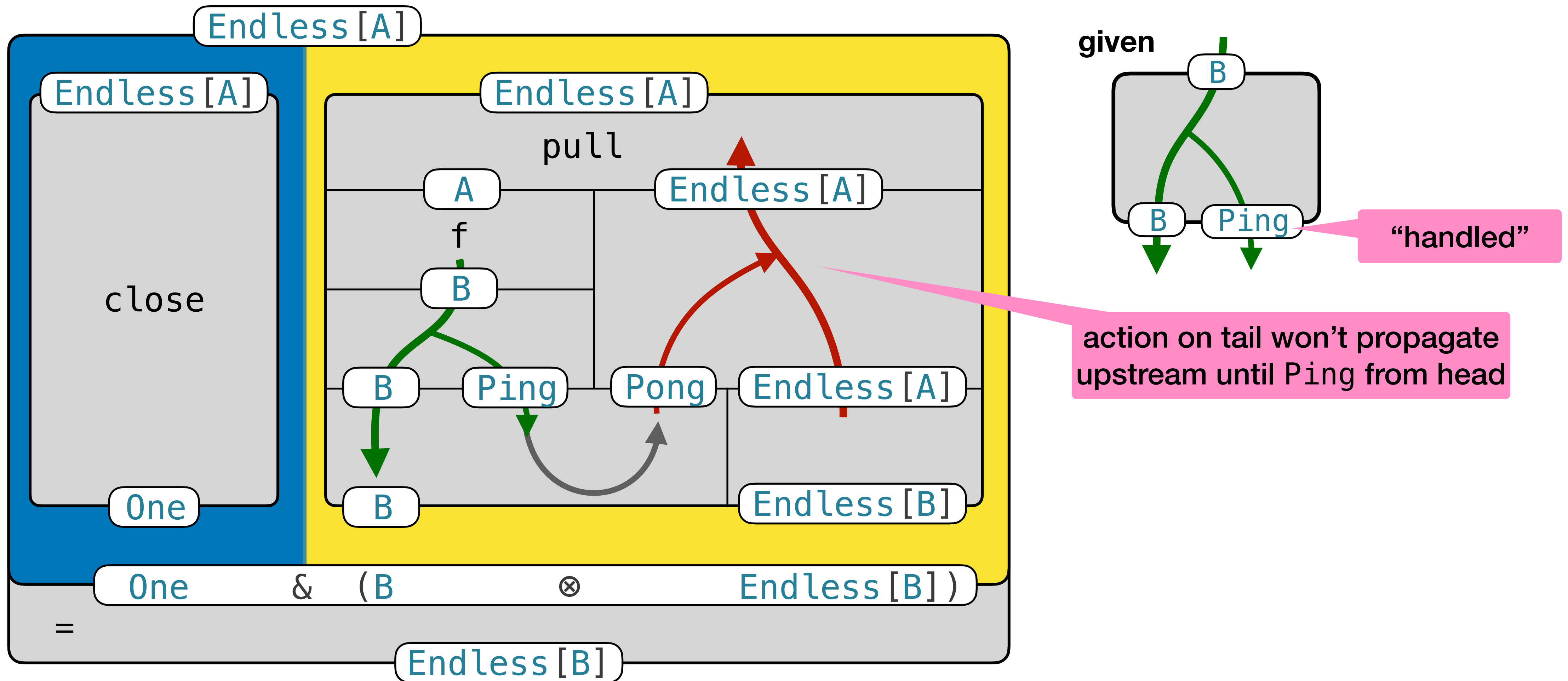
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



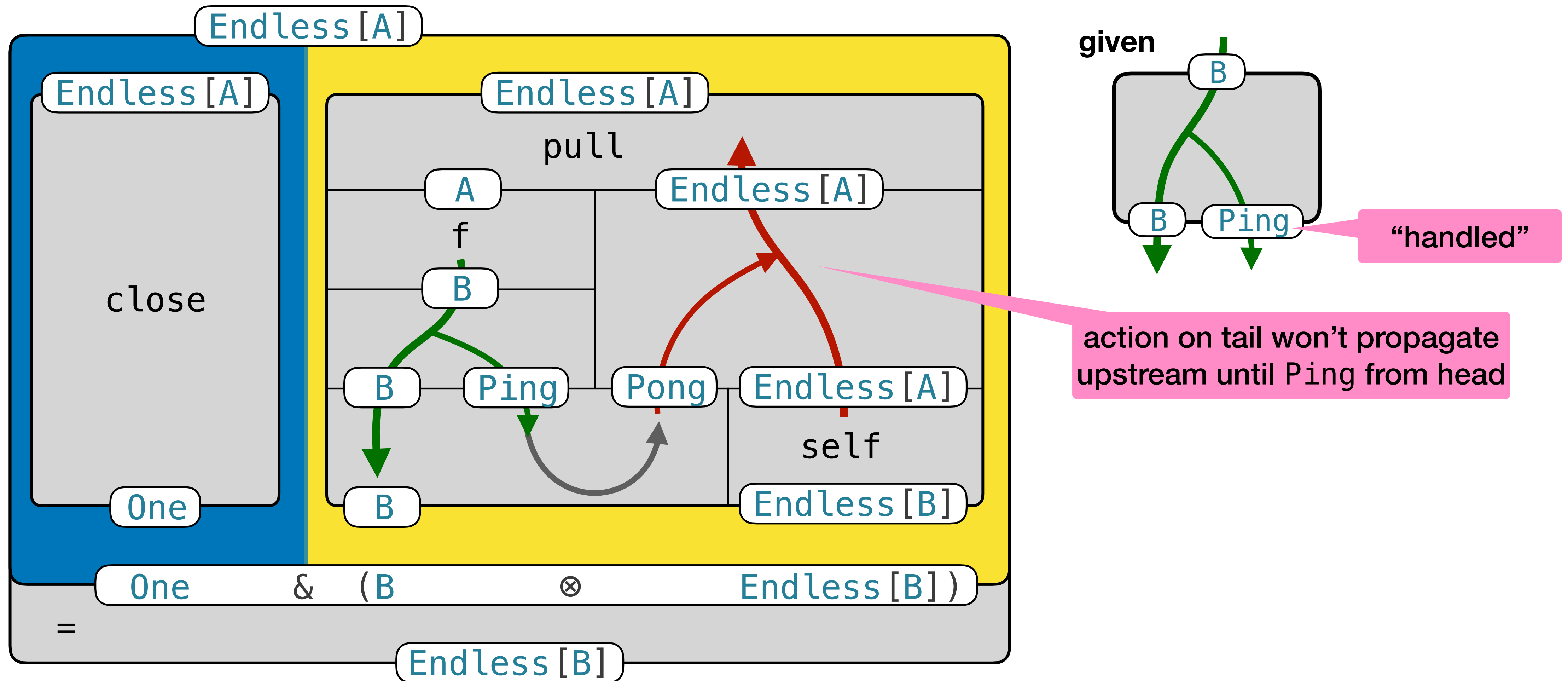
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “*handled*”



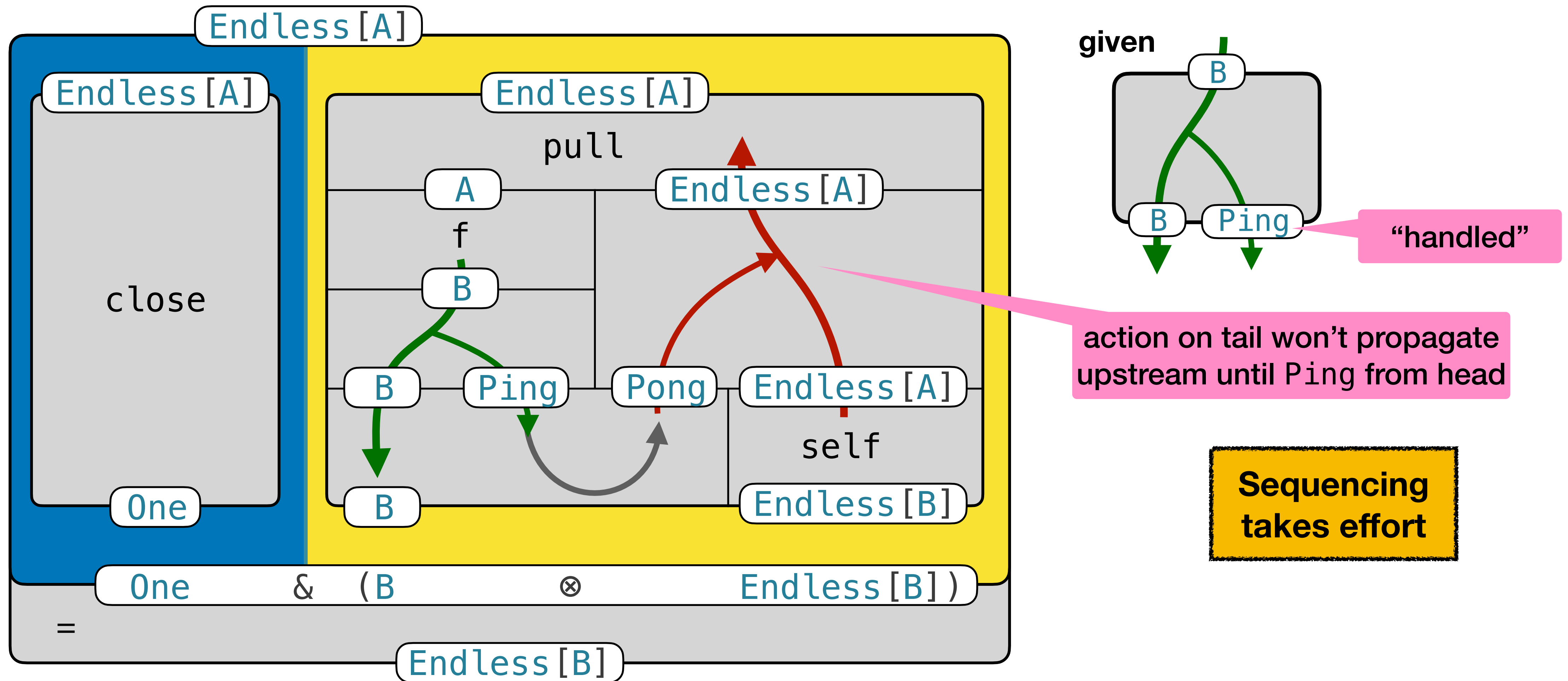
Endless.mapSequentially(f)

- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”

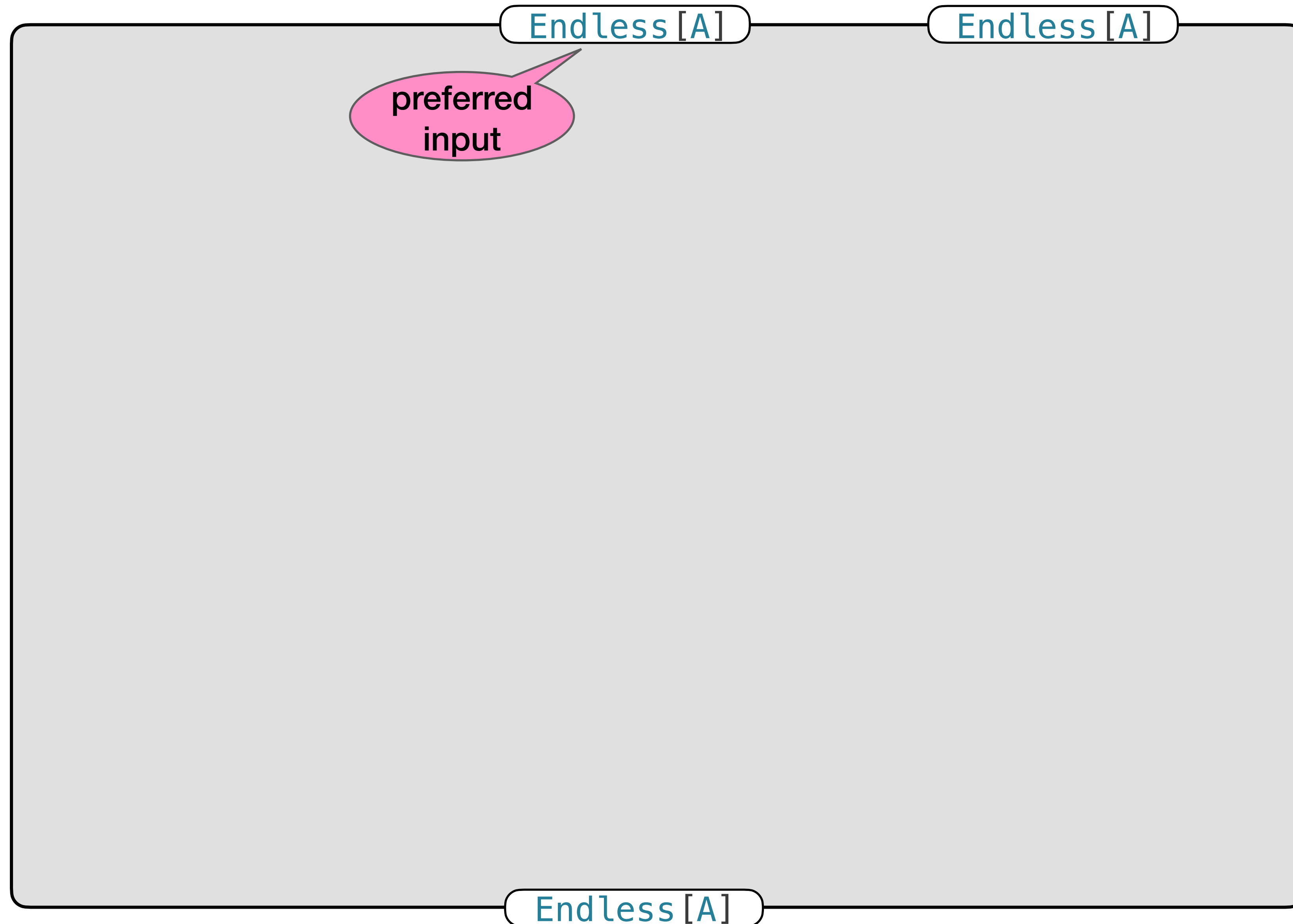


Endless.mapSequentially(f)

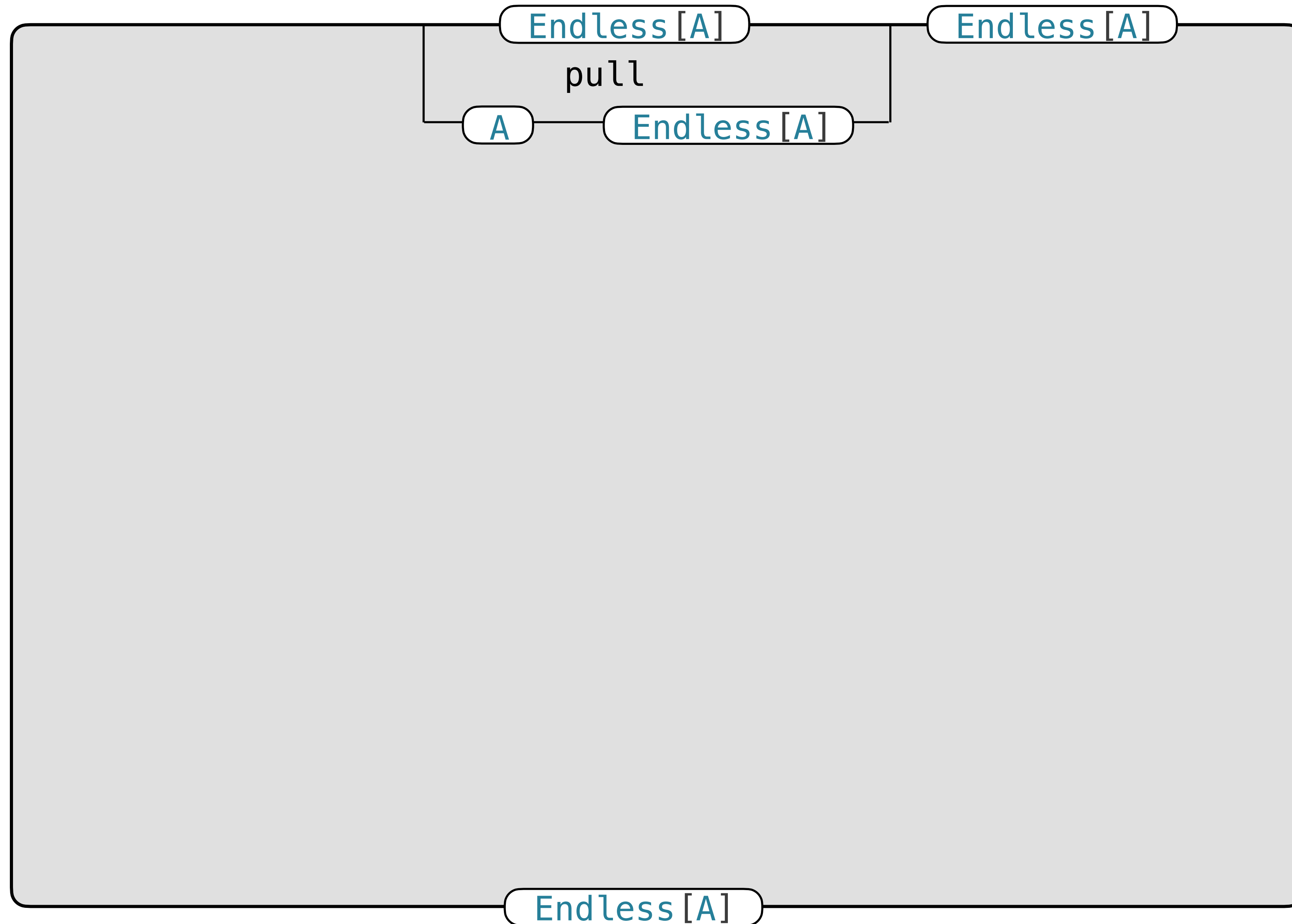
- Delay pulling from upstream until previous element has been “handled”



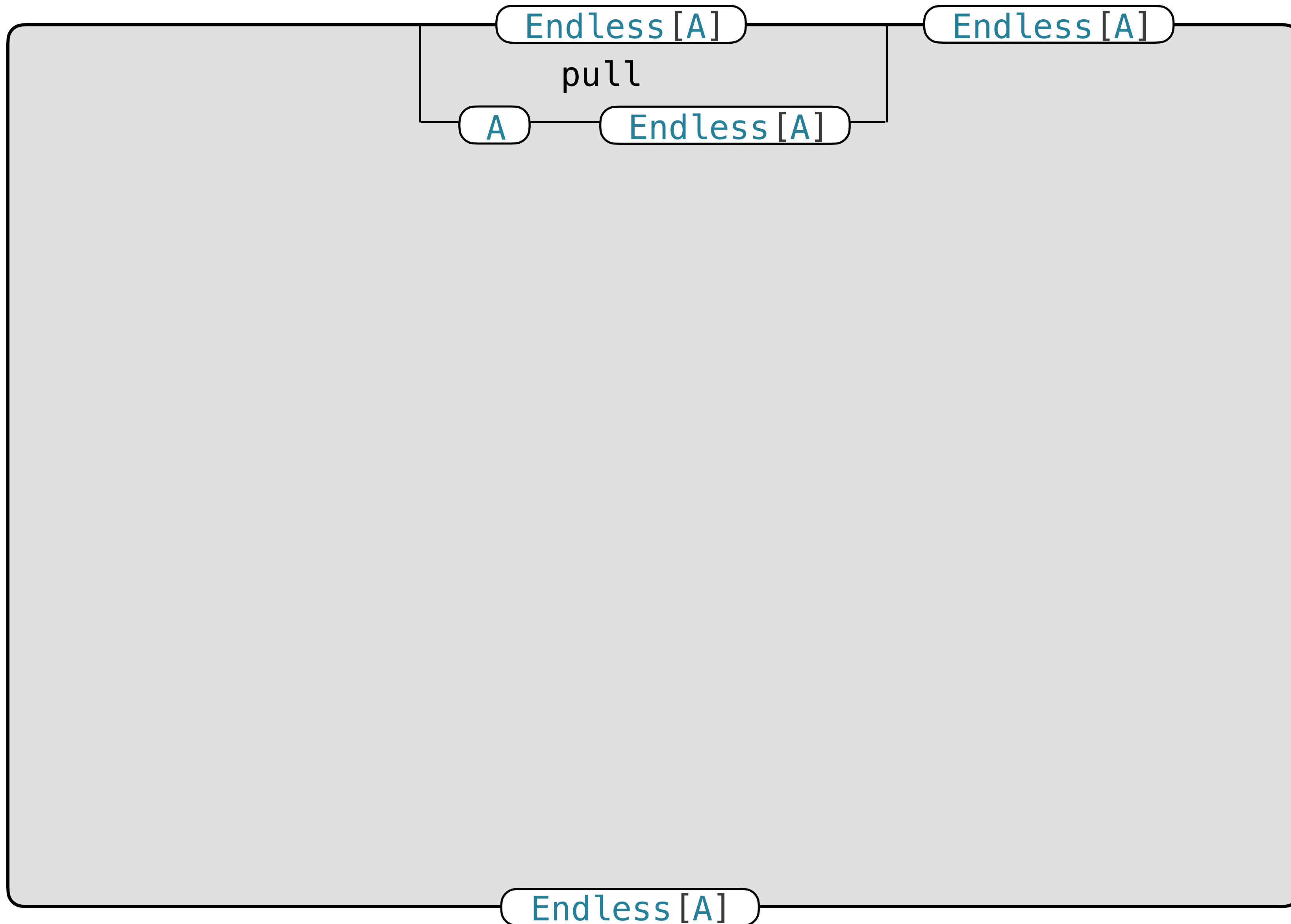
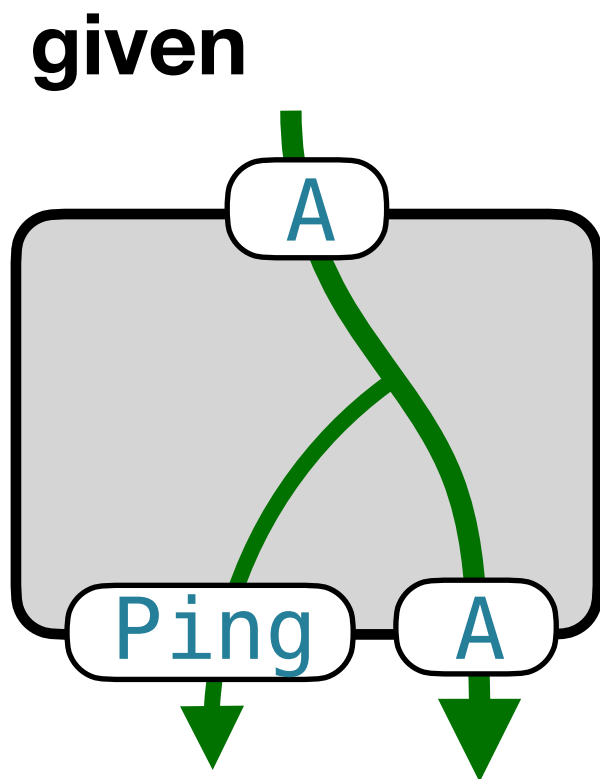
Endless.mergePreferred



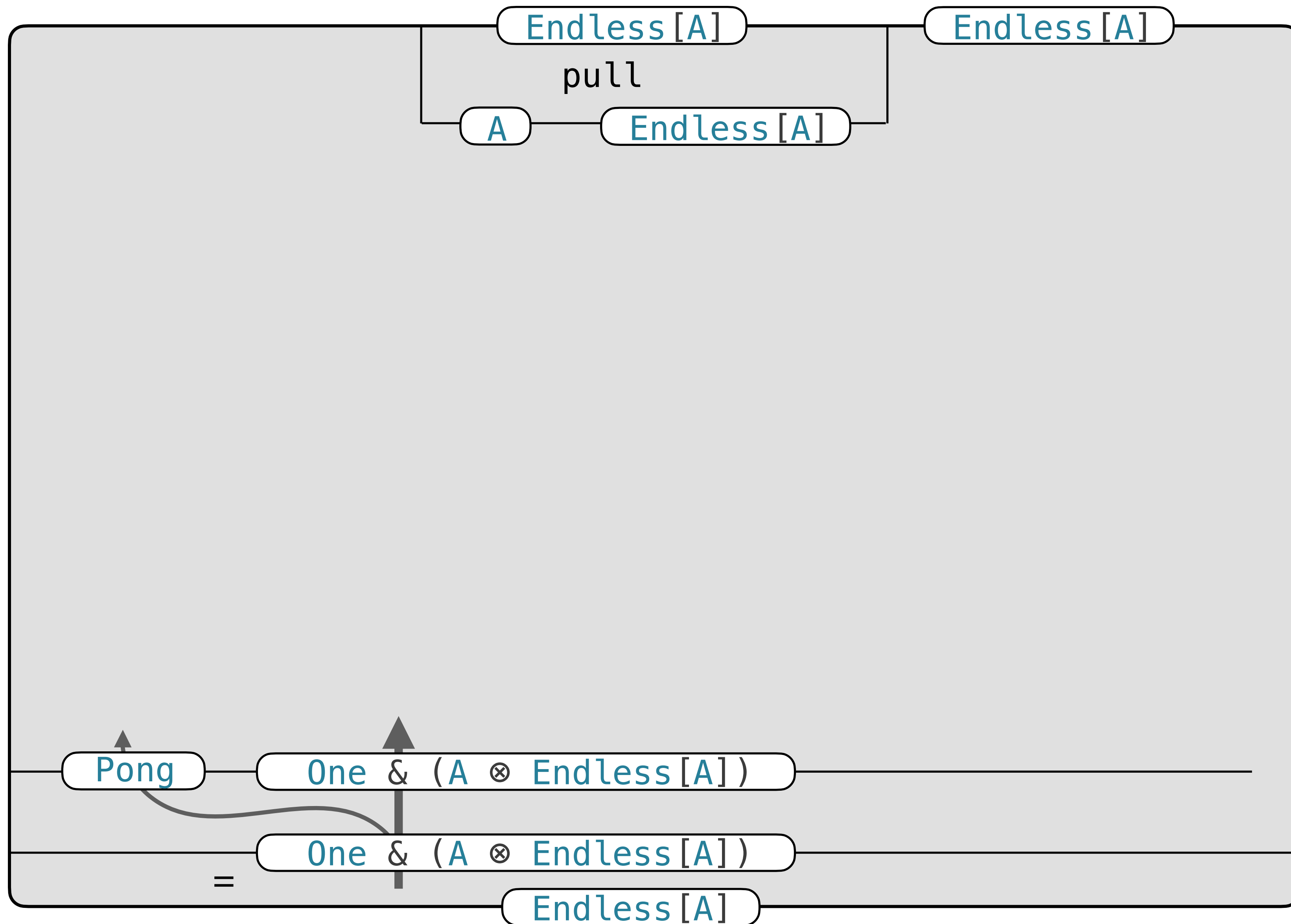
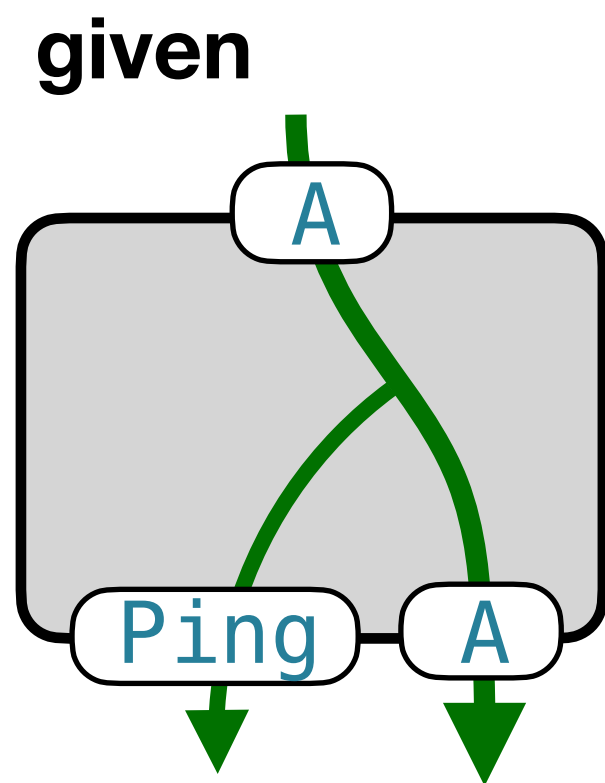
Endless.mergePreferred



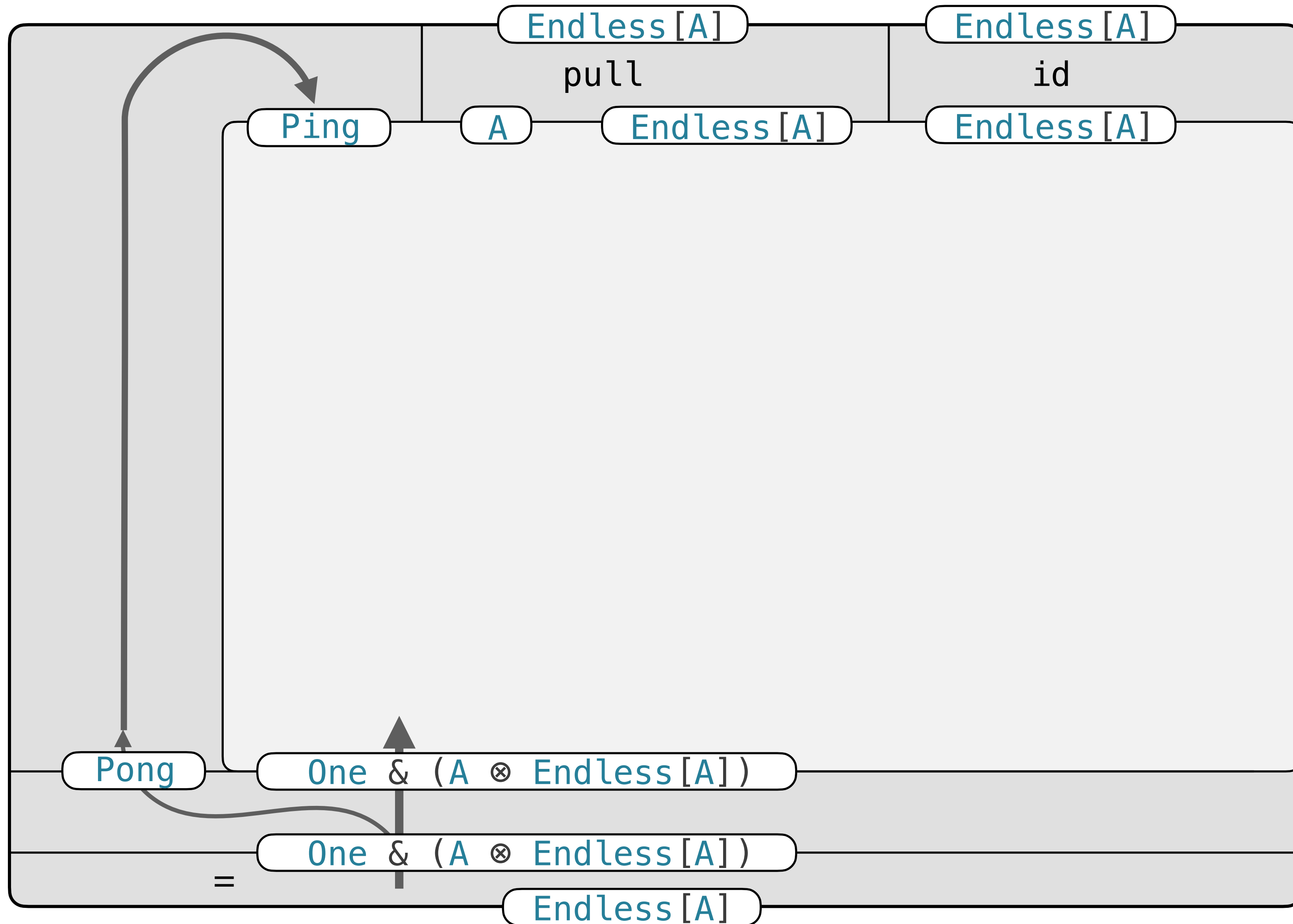
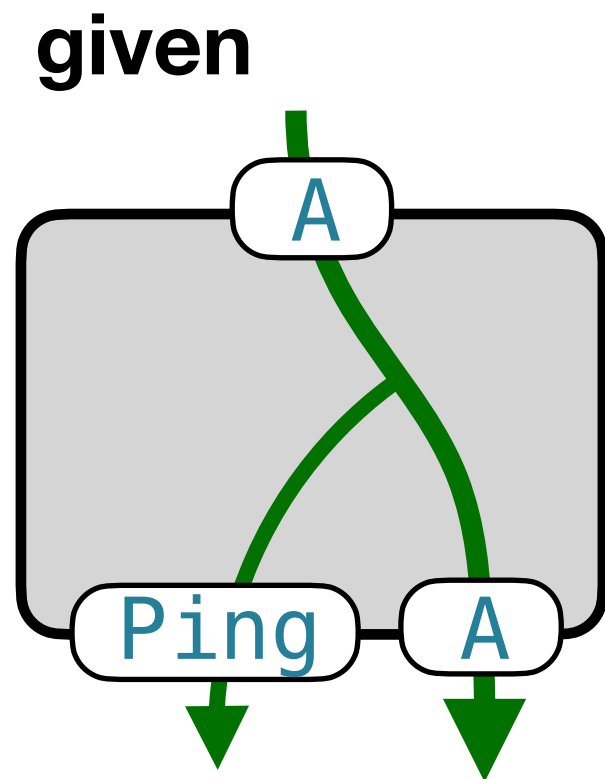
Endless.mergePreferred



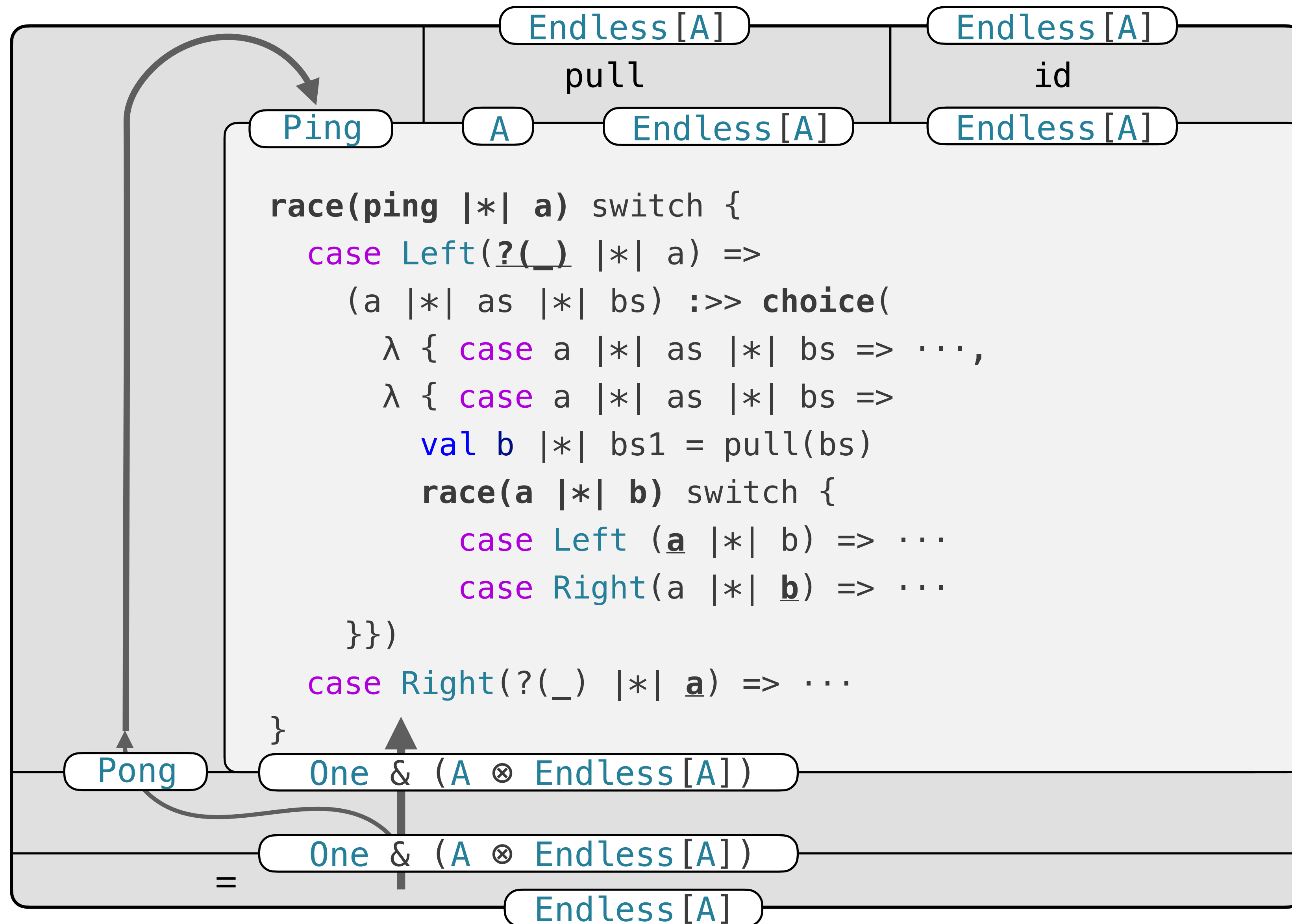
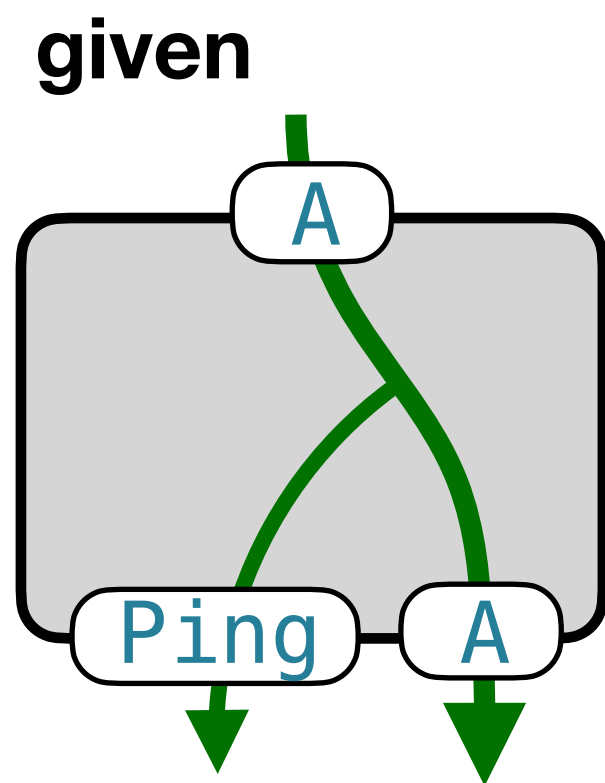
Endless.mergePreferred



Endless.mergePreferred



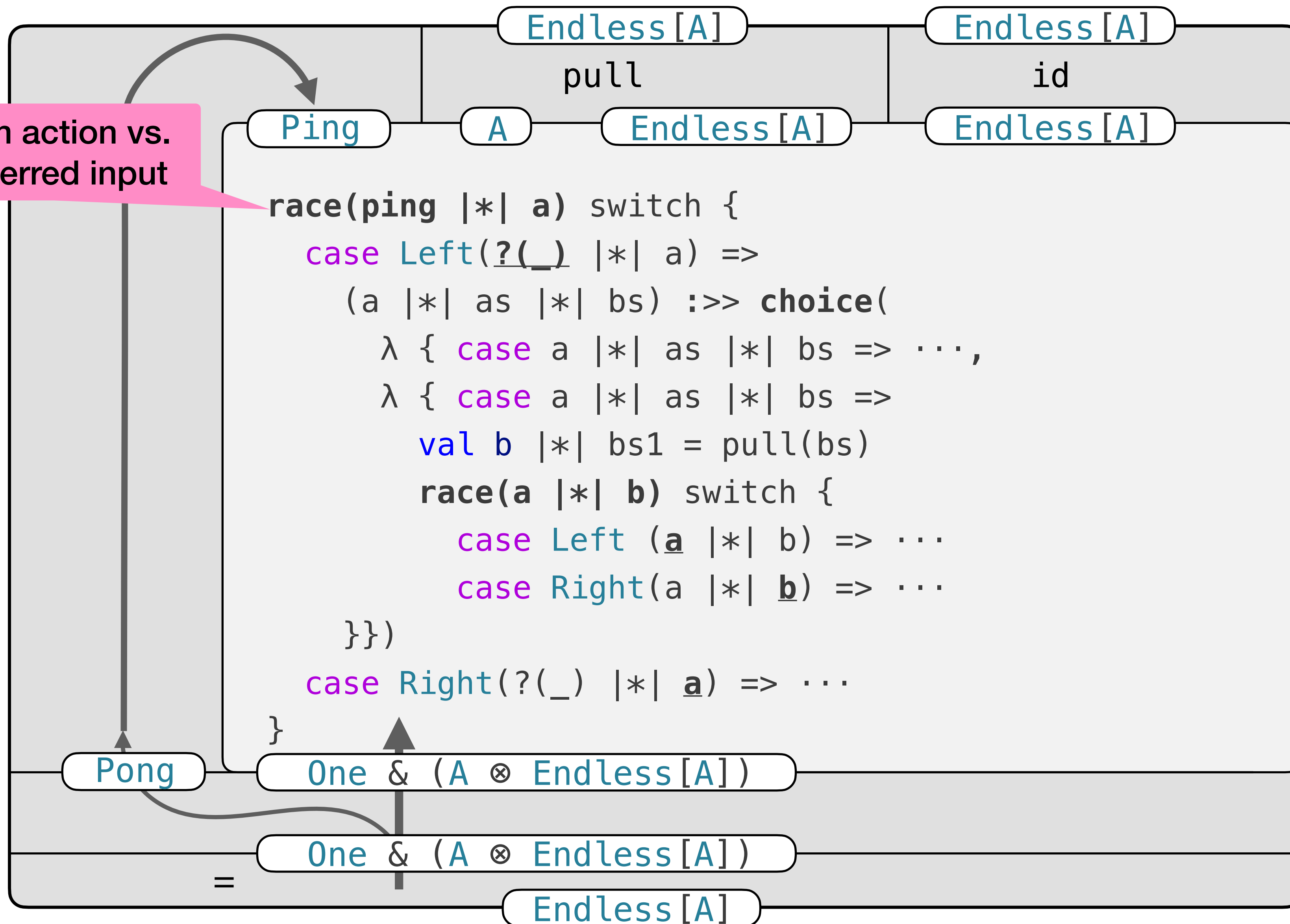
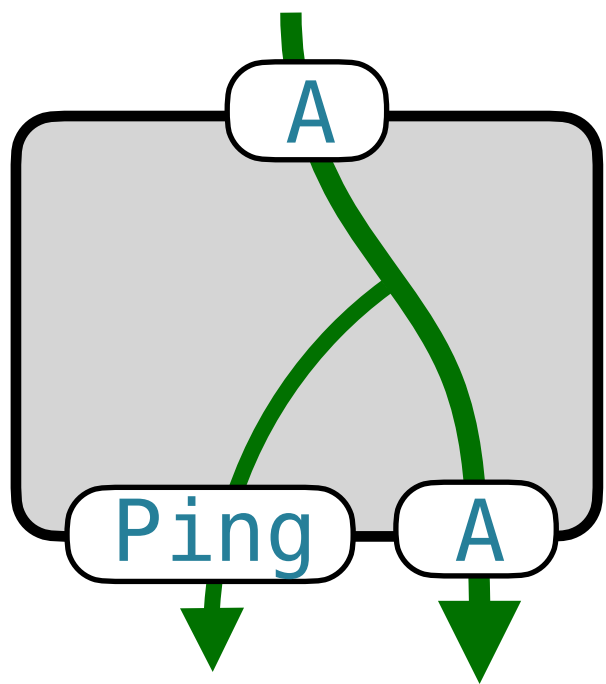
Endless.mergePreferred



Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input

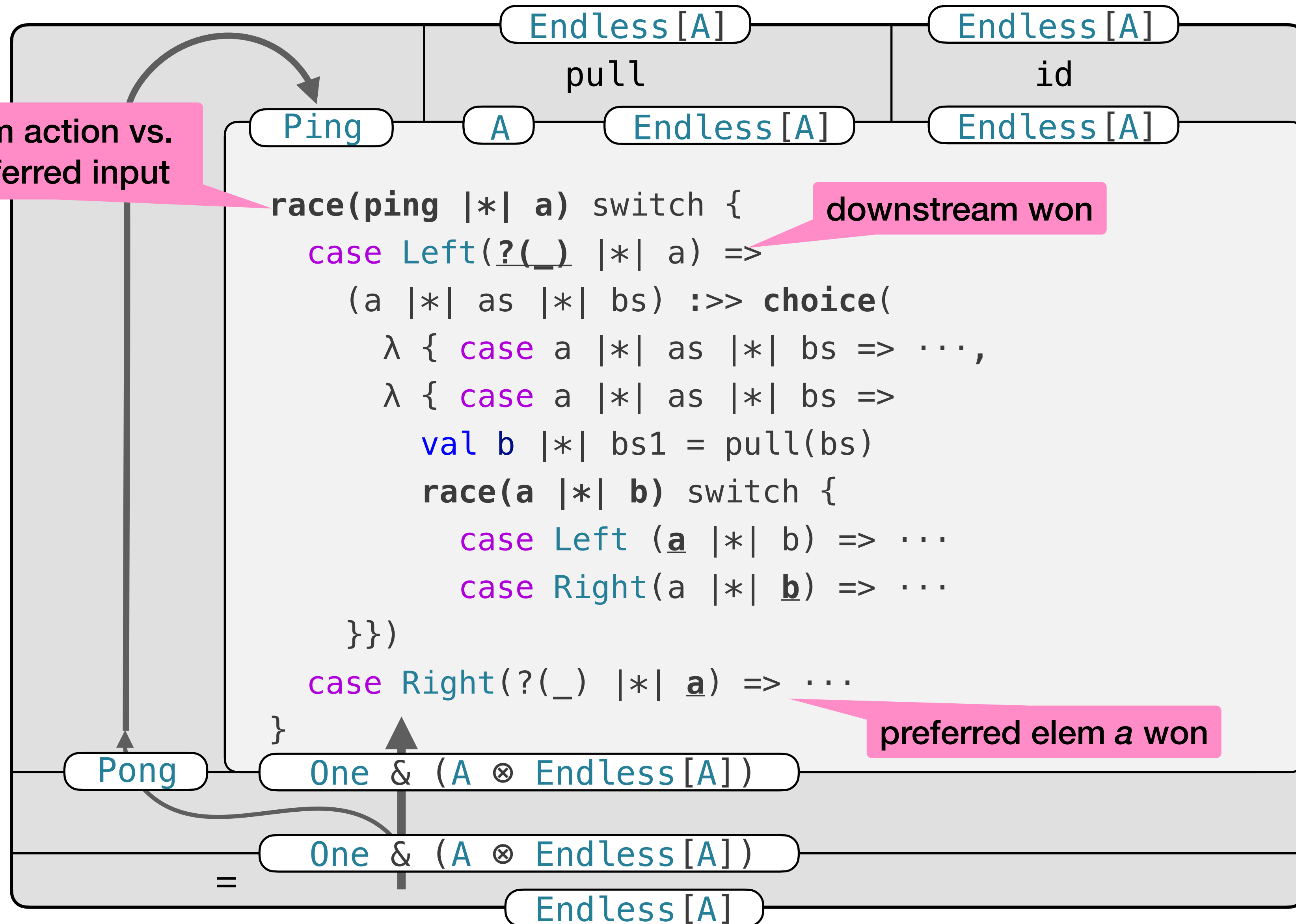
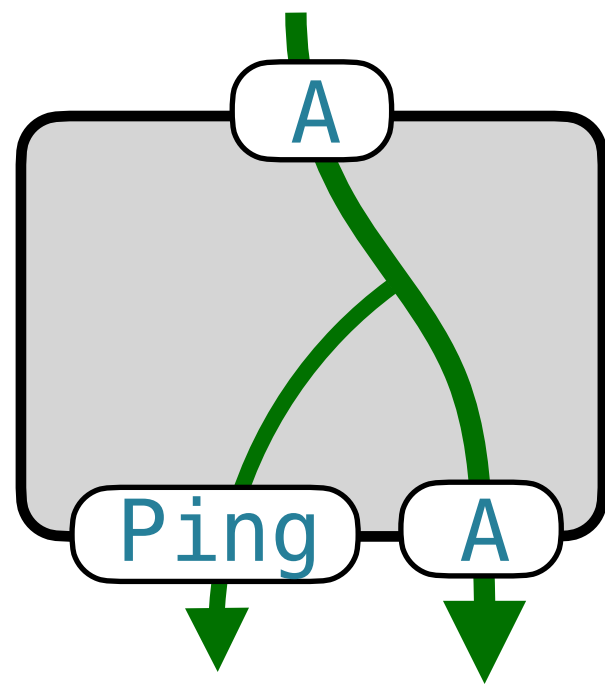
given



Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input

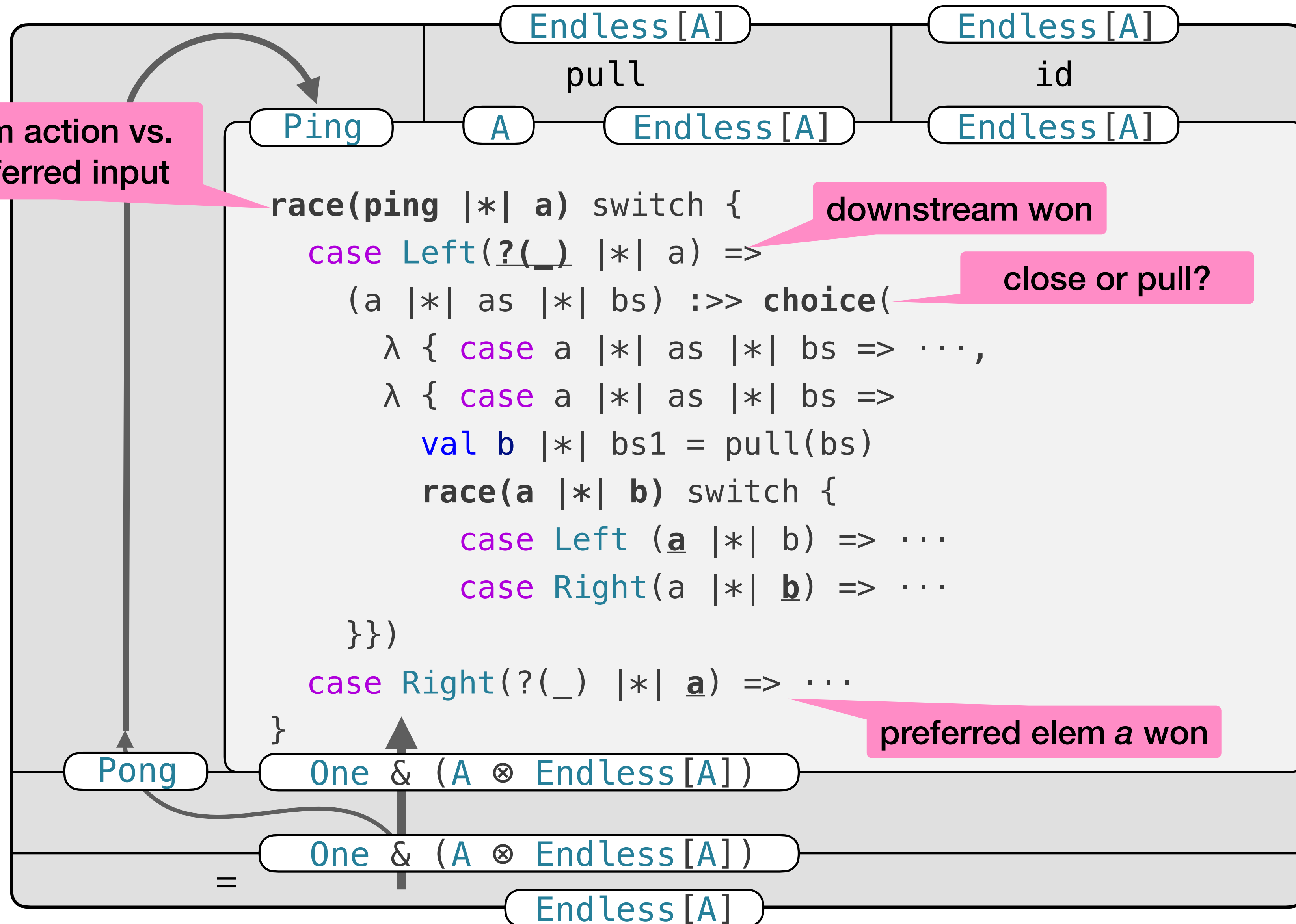
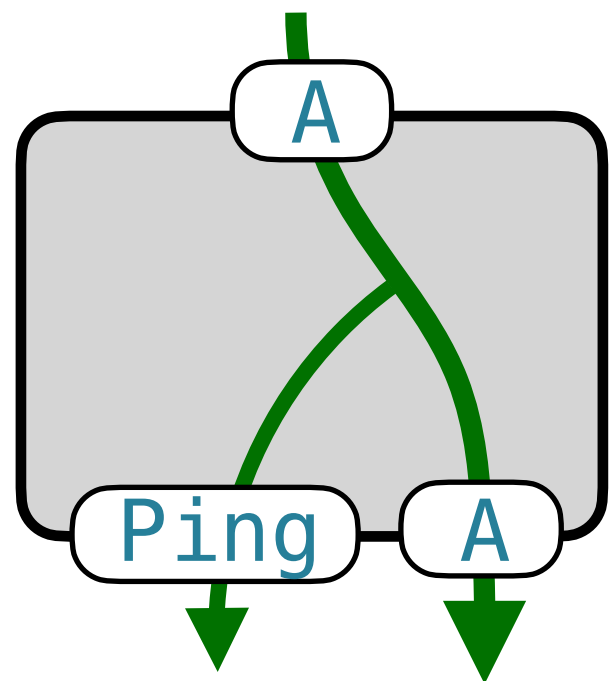
given



Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input

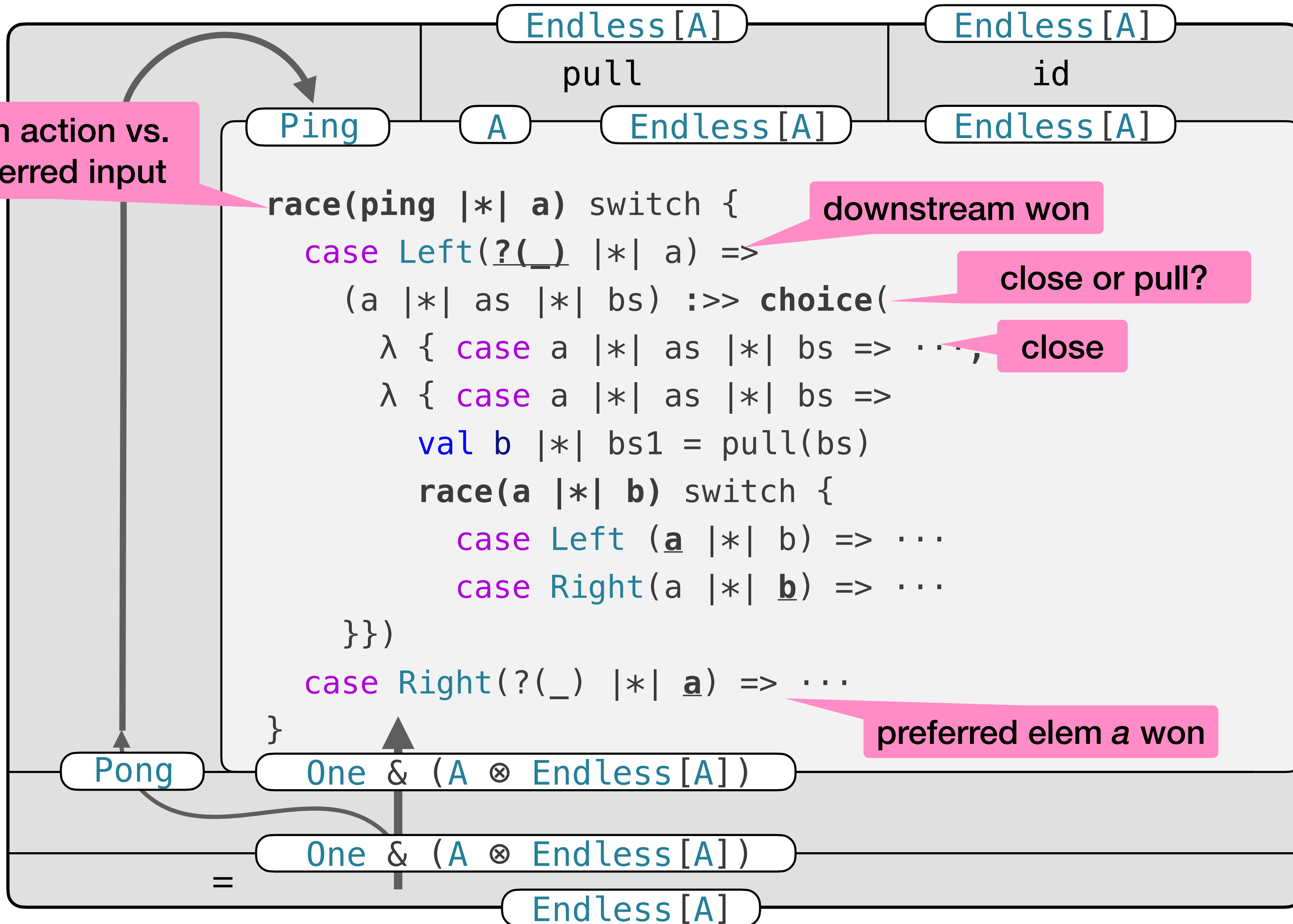
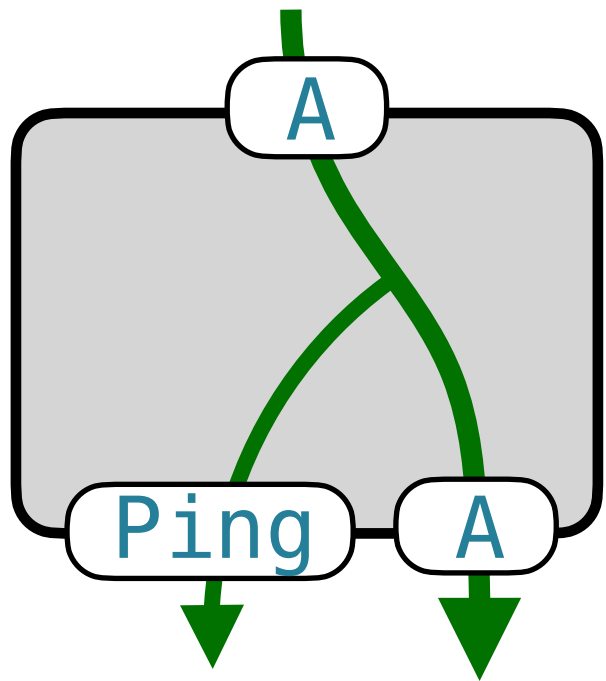
given



Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input

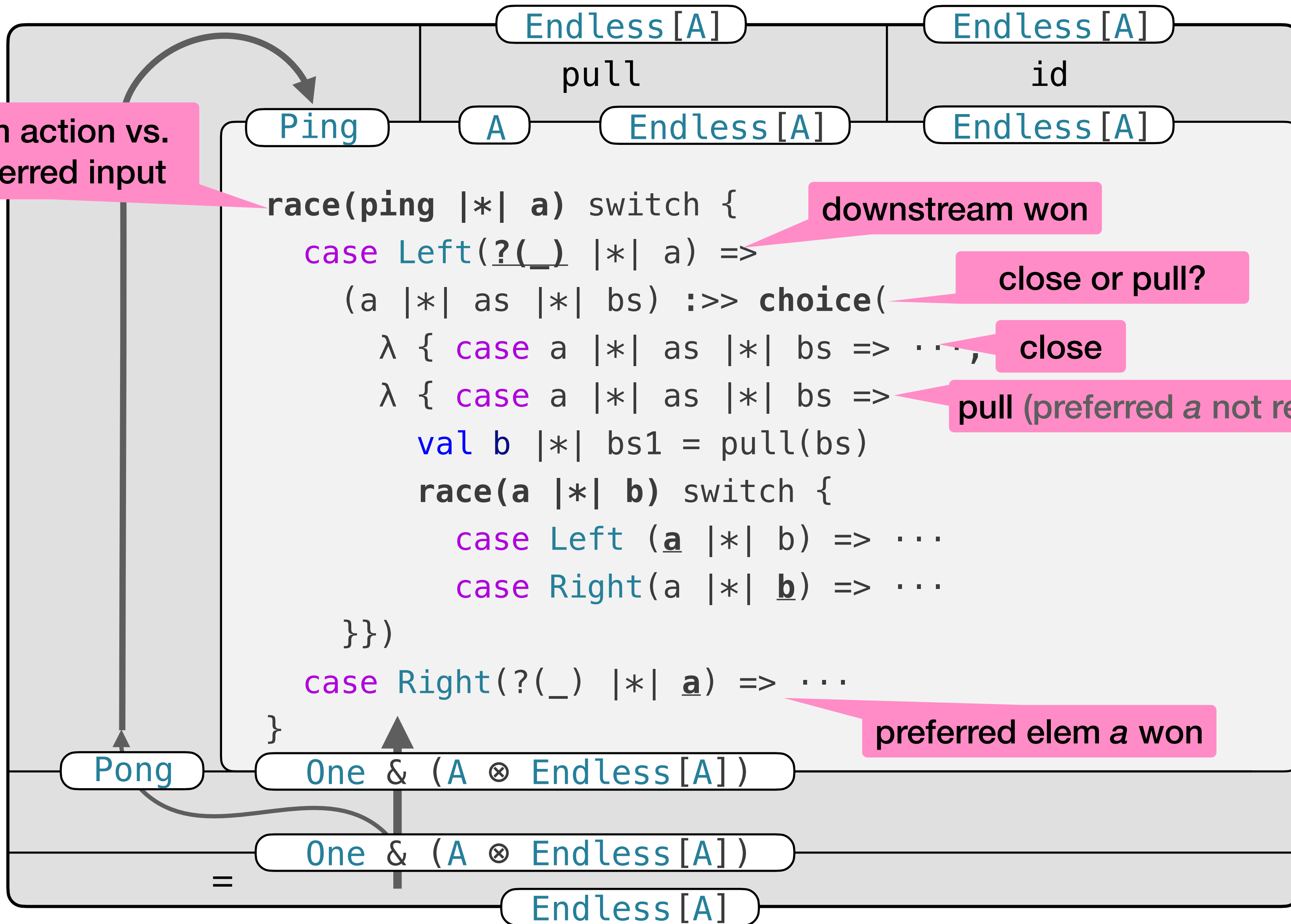
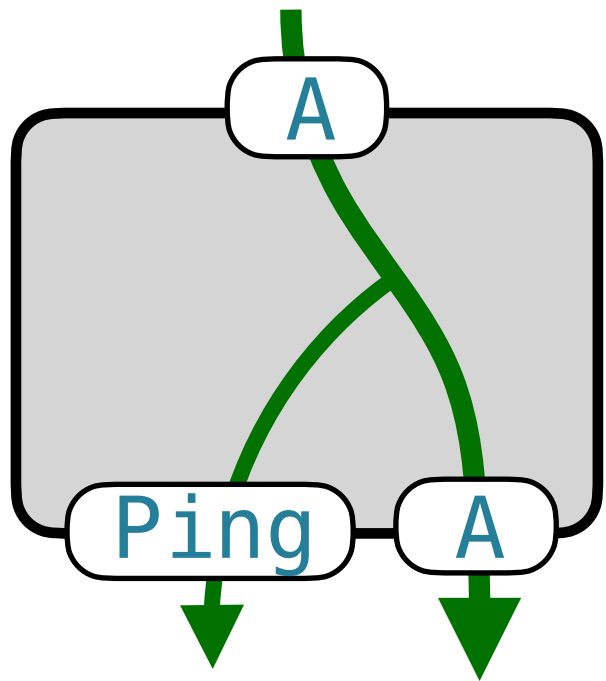
given



Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input

given



downstream won

close or pull?

close

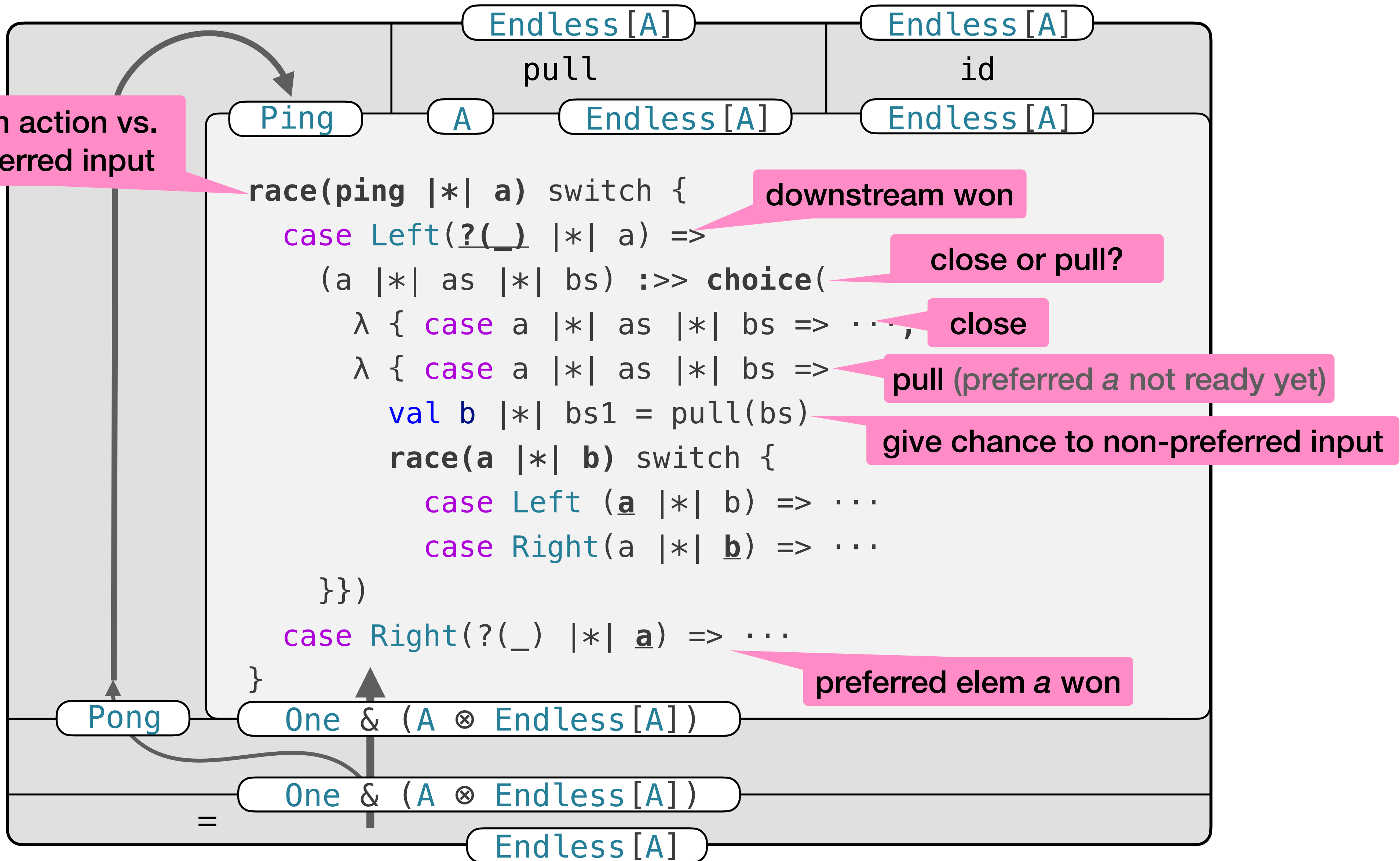
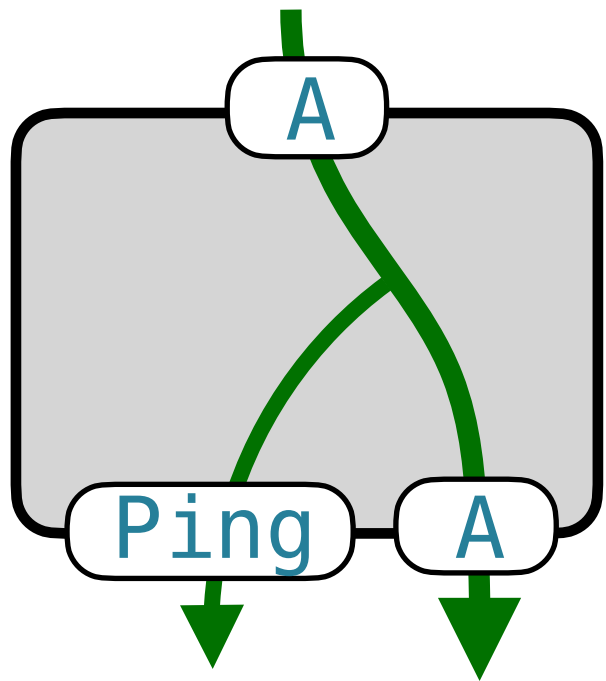
pull (preferred a not ready yet)

preferred elem a won

Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input

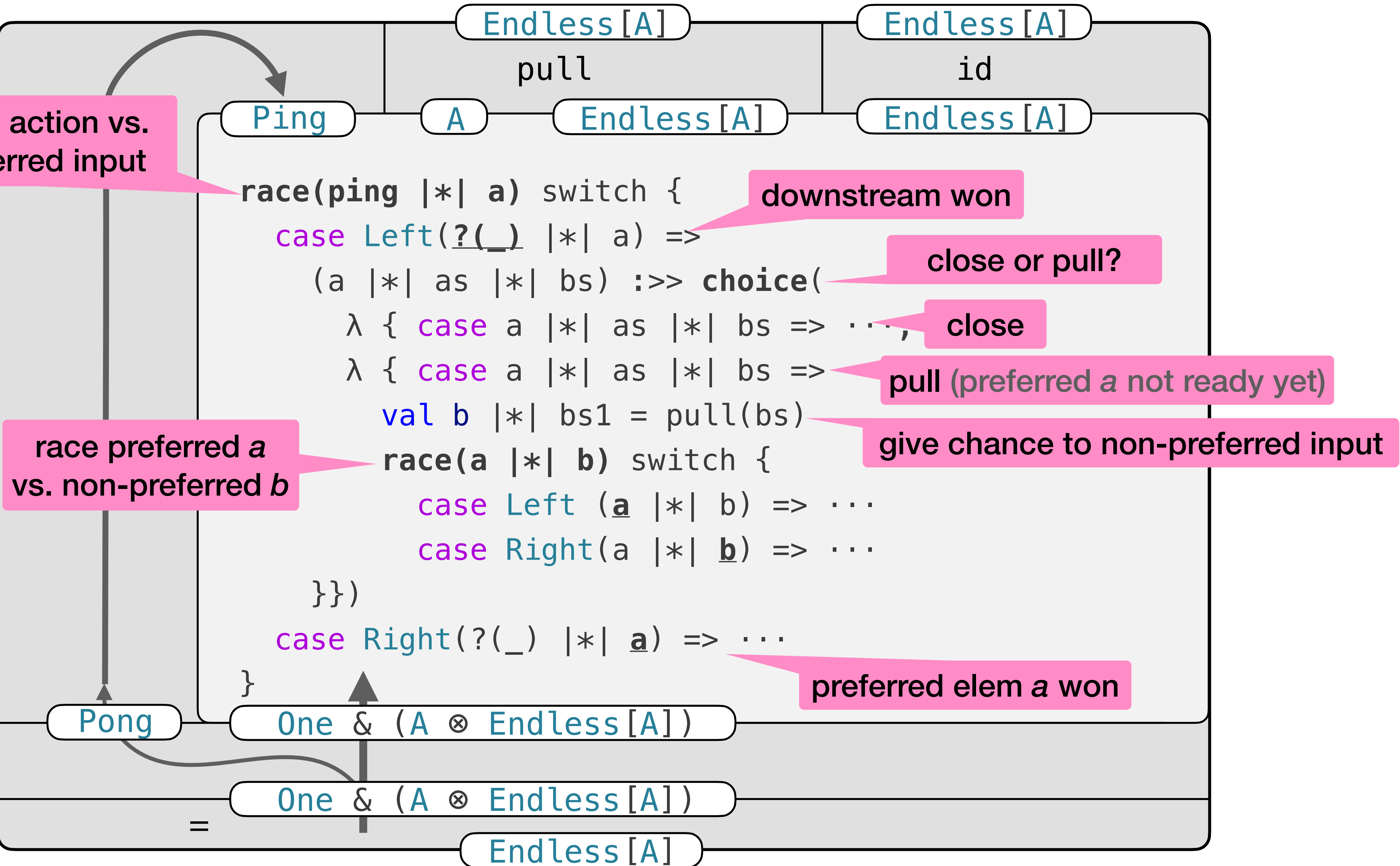
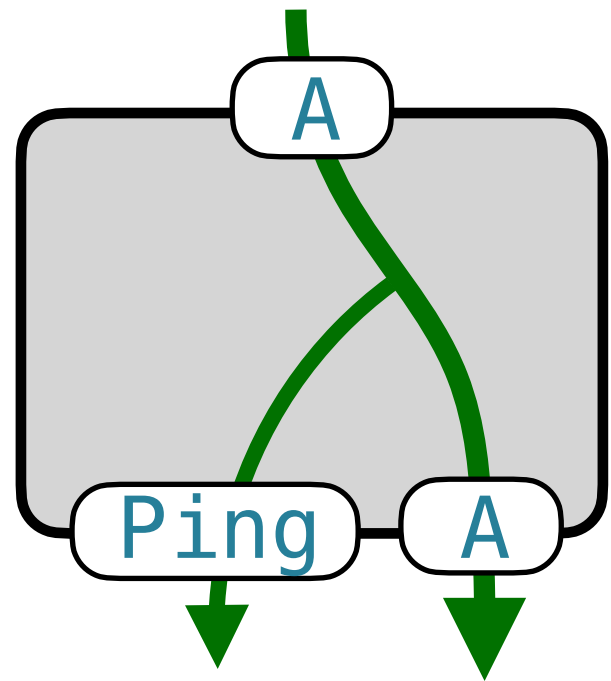
given



Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input

given



race preferred a vs. non-preferred b

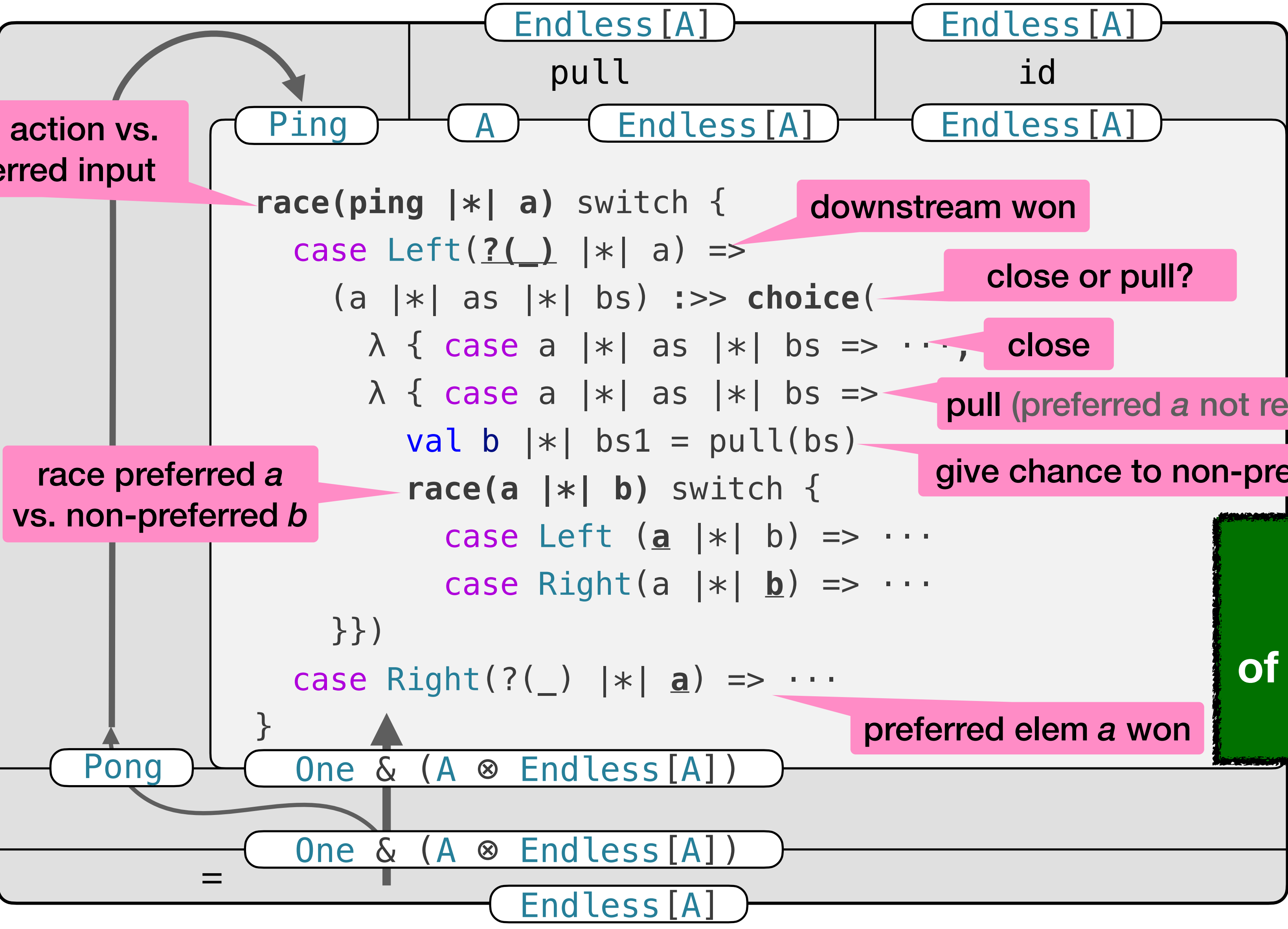
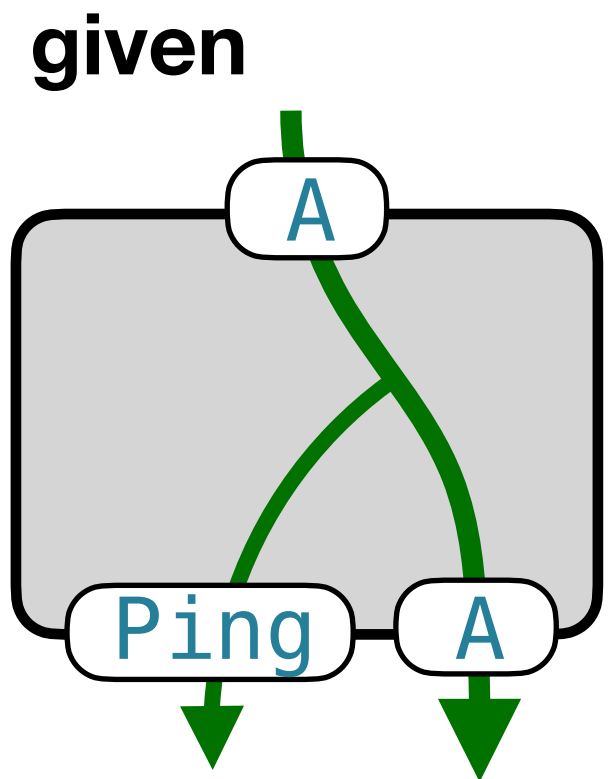
pull (preferred a not ready yet)

give chance to non-preferred input

preferred elem a won

Endless.mergePreferred

race downstream action vs. elem a from preferred input



The Santa Claus Problem

<https://santaclausproblem.cs.unlv.edu/>

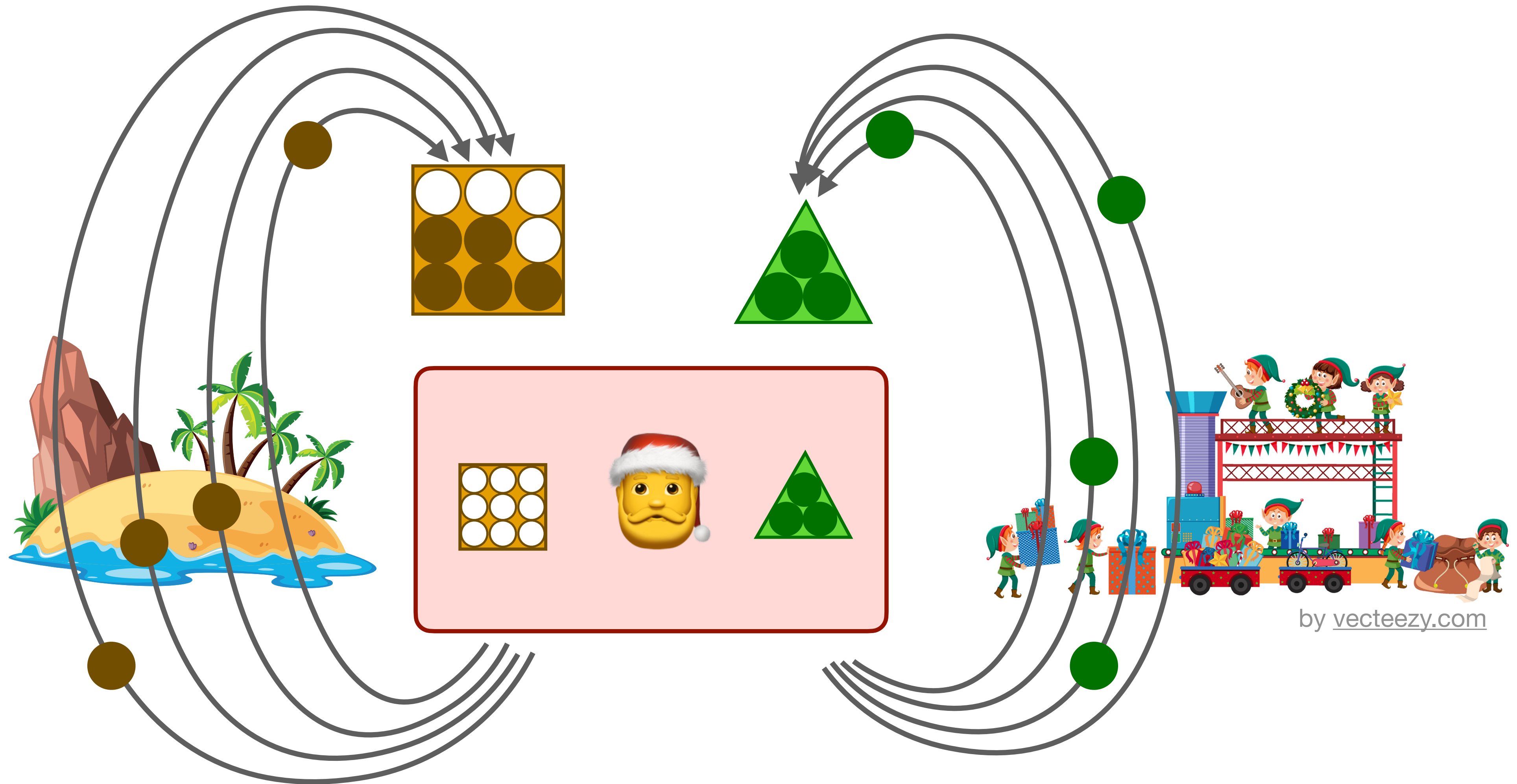
The Santa Claus Problem

Santa Claus sleeps in his shop up at the North Pole, and can only be awakened by either all nine reindeer being back from their year long vacation on the beaches of some tropical island in the South Pacific, or by some elves who are having some difficulties making the toys. One elf's problem is never serious enough to wake up Santa (otherwise, he may *never* get any sleep), so, the elves visit Santa in a group of three. When three elves are having their problems solved, any other elves wishing to visit Santa must wait for those elves to return. If Santa wakes up to find three elves waiting at his shop's door, along with the last reindeer having come back from the tropics, Santa has decided that the elves can wait until after Christmas, because it is more important to get his sleigh ready as soon as possible. (It is assumed that the reindeer don't want to leave the tropics, and therefore they stay there until the last possible moment. They might not even come back, but since Santa is footing the bill for their year in paradise ... This could also explain the quickness in their delivering of presents, since the reindeer can't wait to get back to where it is warm.) The penalty for the last reindeer to arrive is that it must get Santa while the others wait in a warming hut before being harnessed to the sleigh.

Trono, J.A. (1994). A new exercise in concurrency. ACM SIGCSE Bull., 26, 8-10.

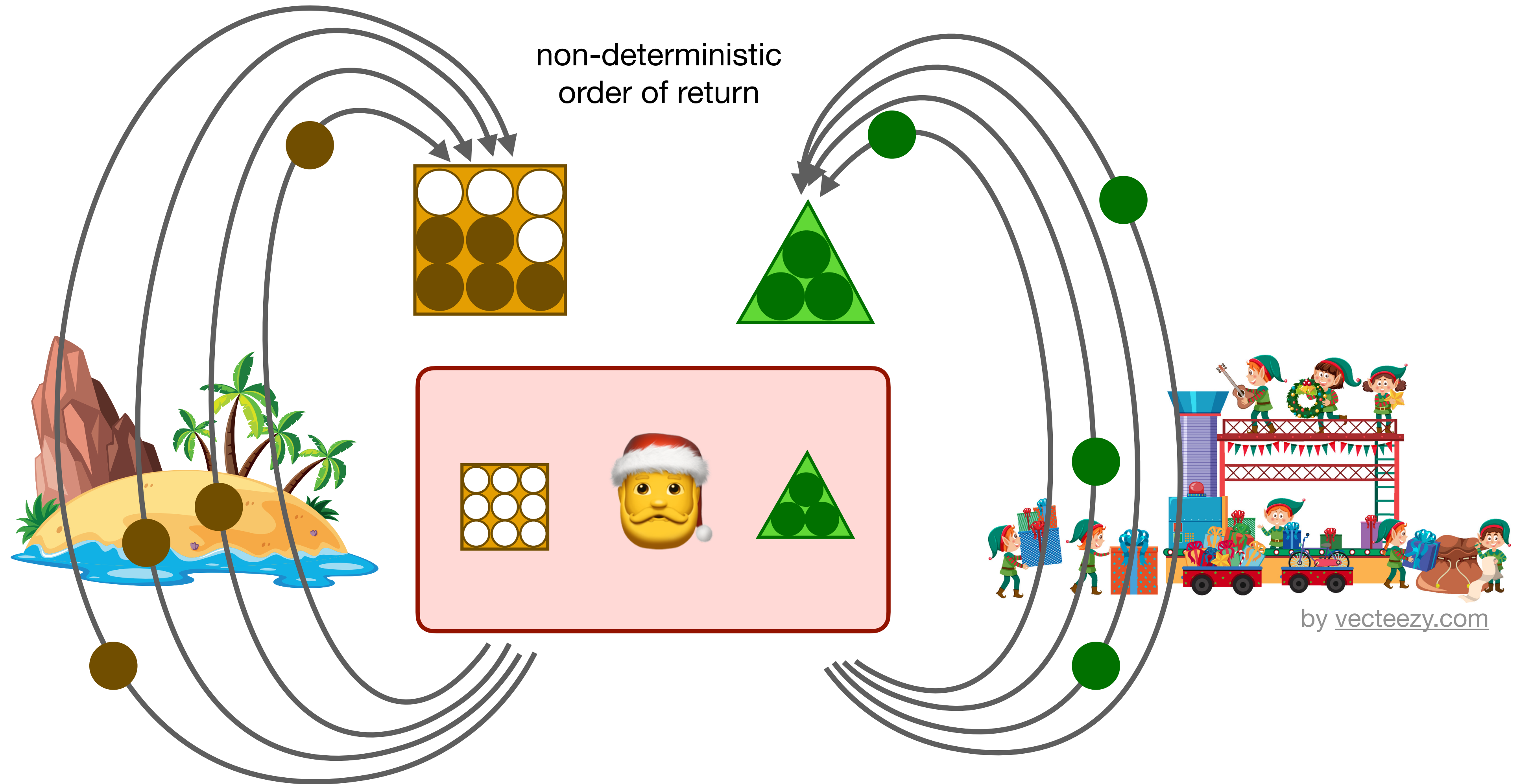
The Santa Claus Problem

- Reindeer
- Elf



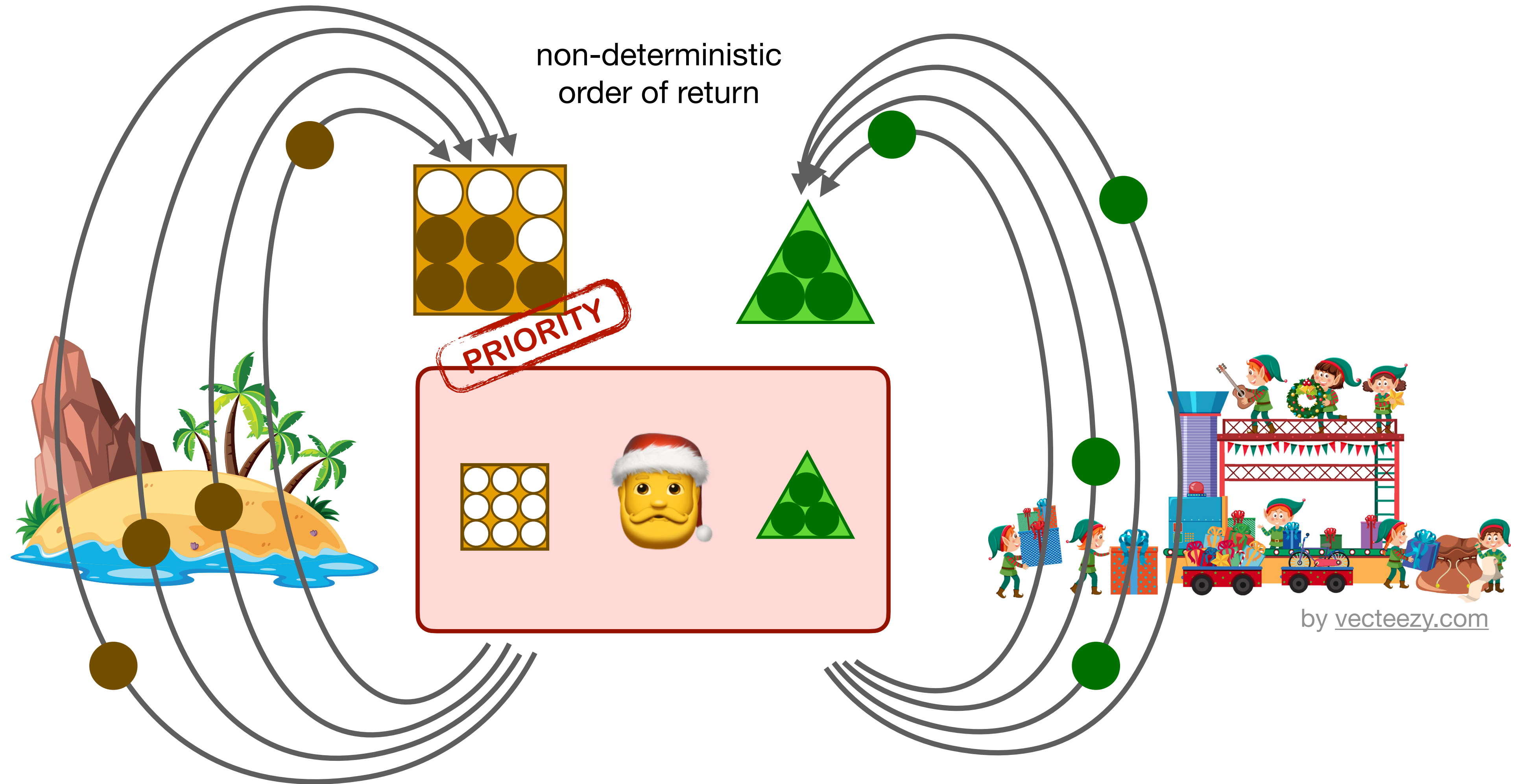
The Santa Claus Problem

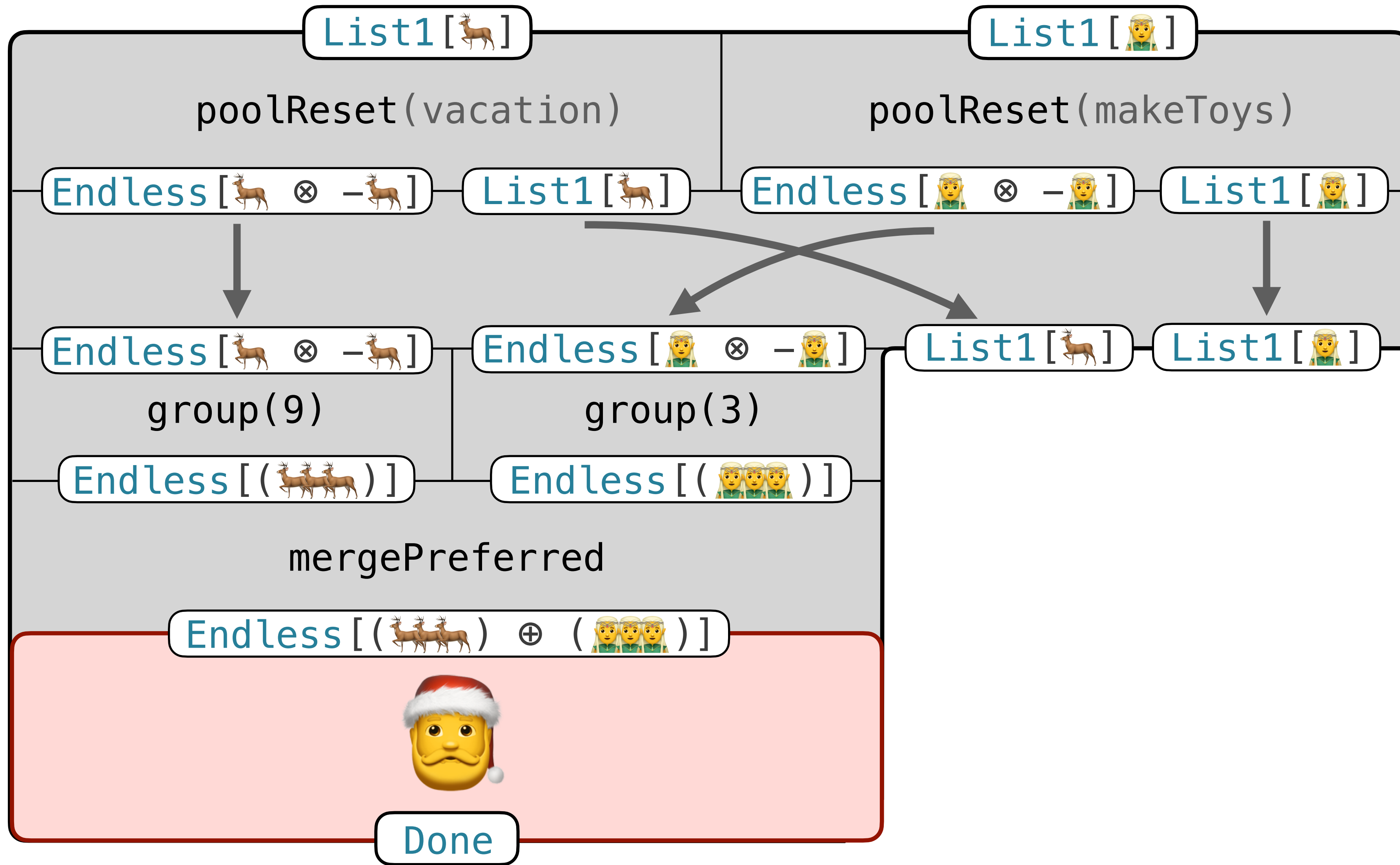
- Reindeer
- Elf

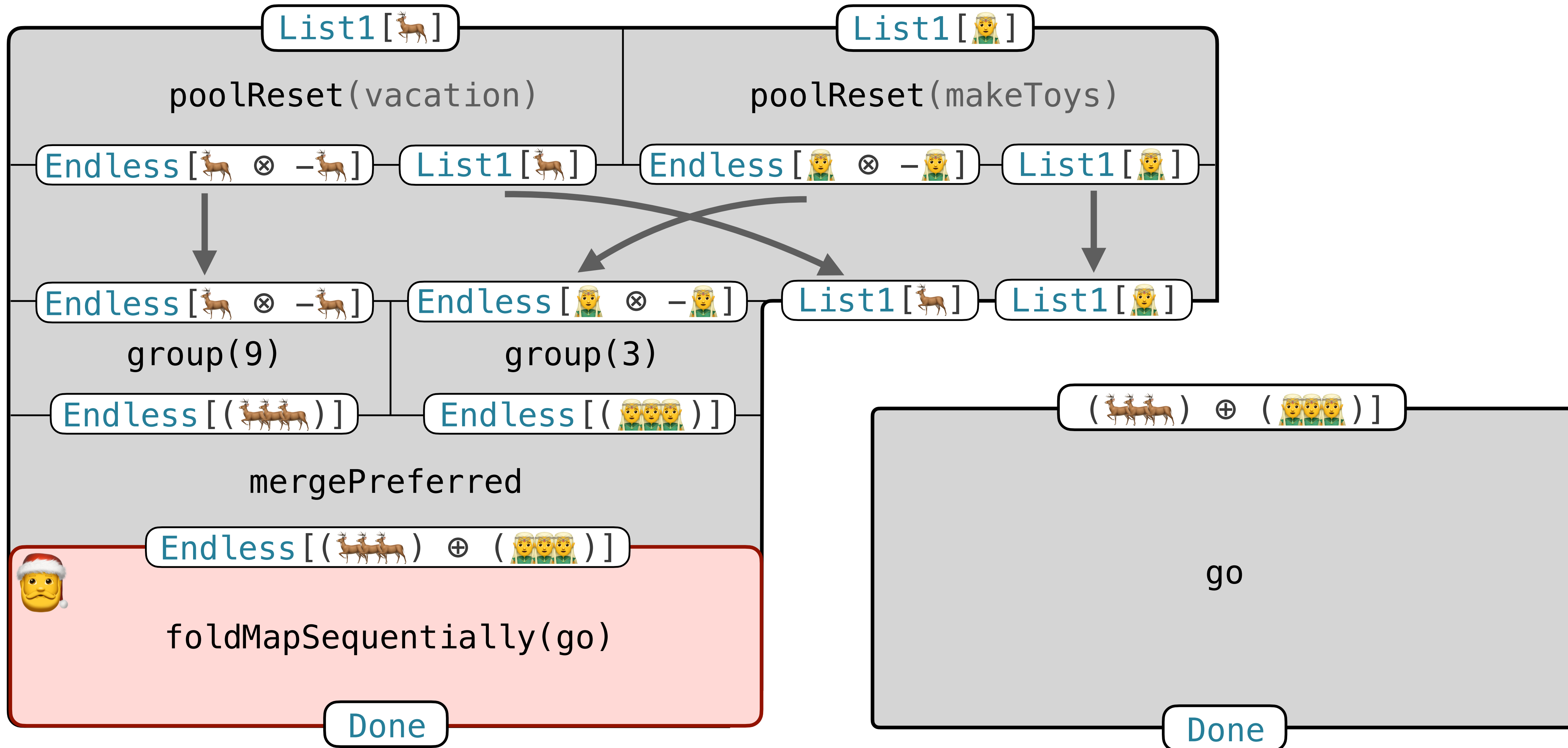


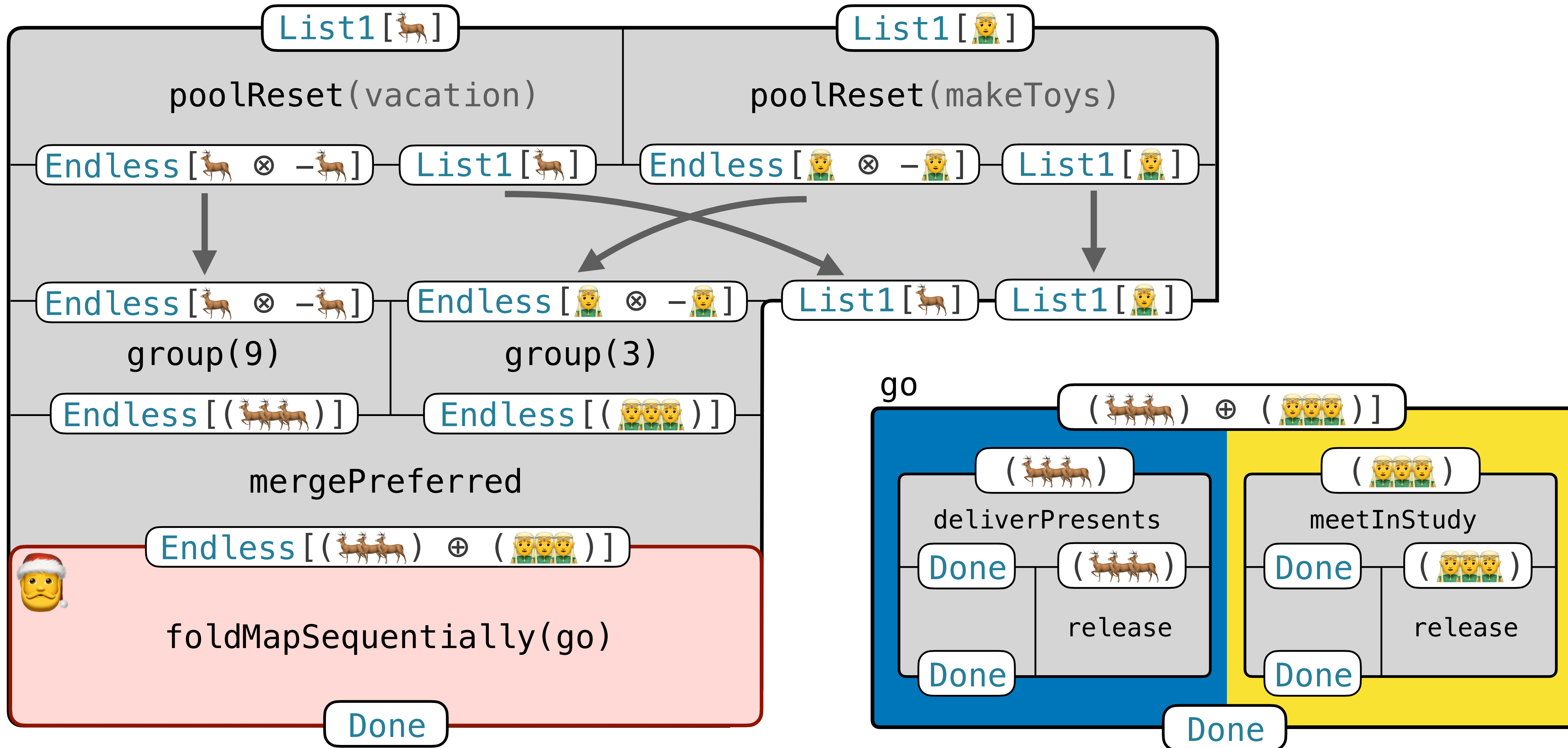
The Santa Claus Problem

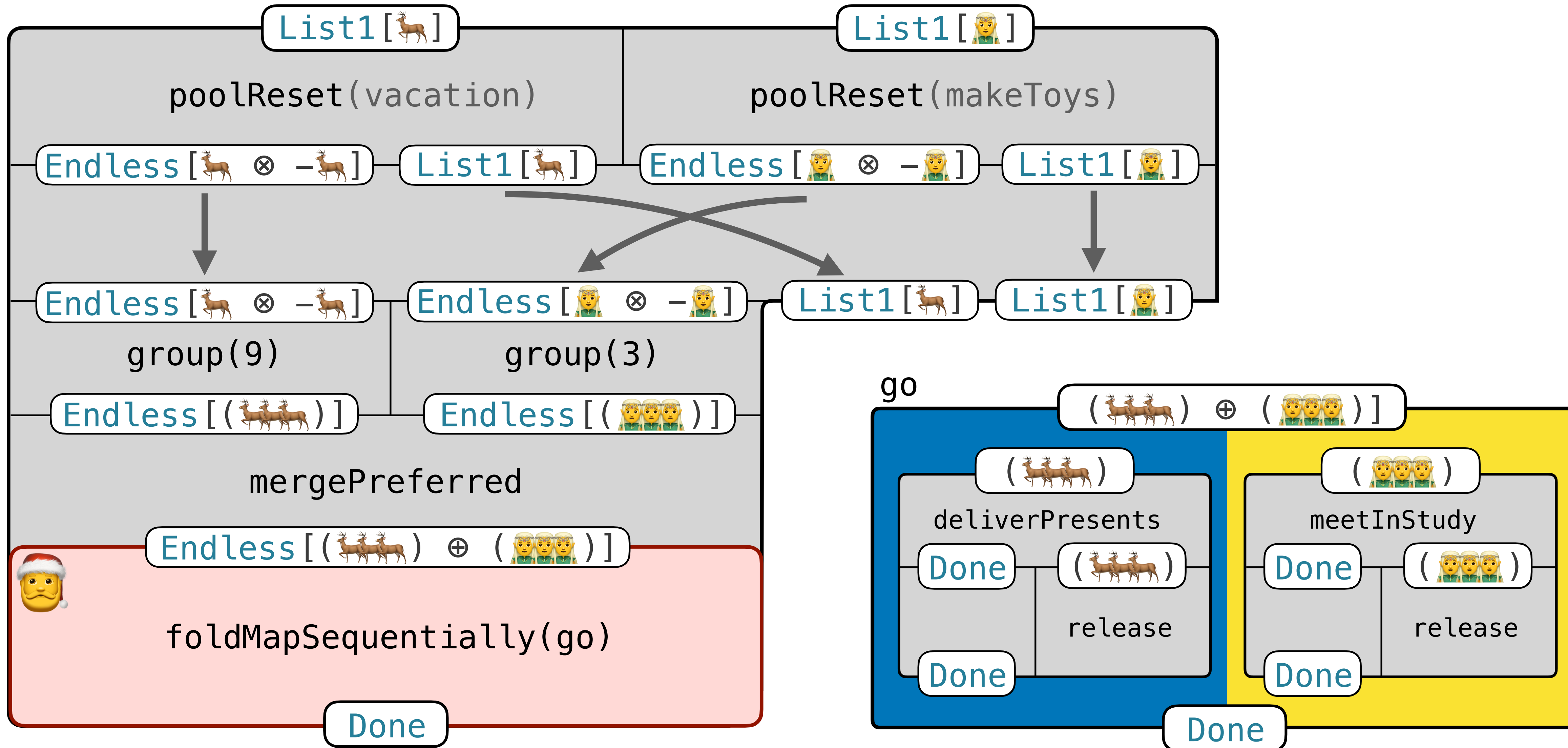
- Reindeer
- Elf



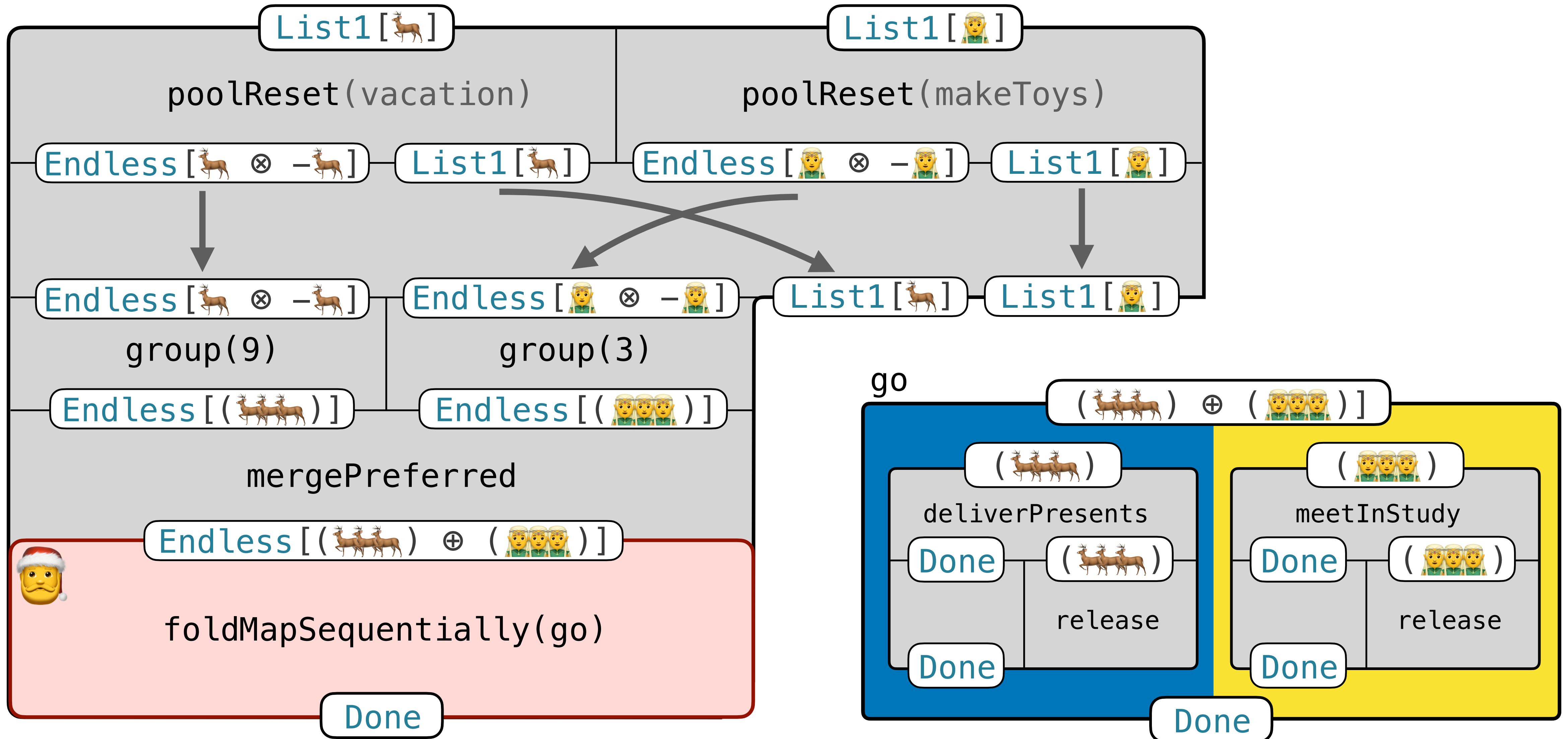






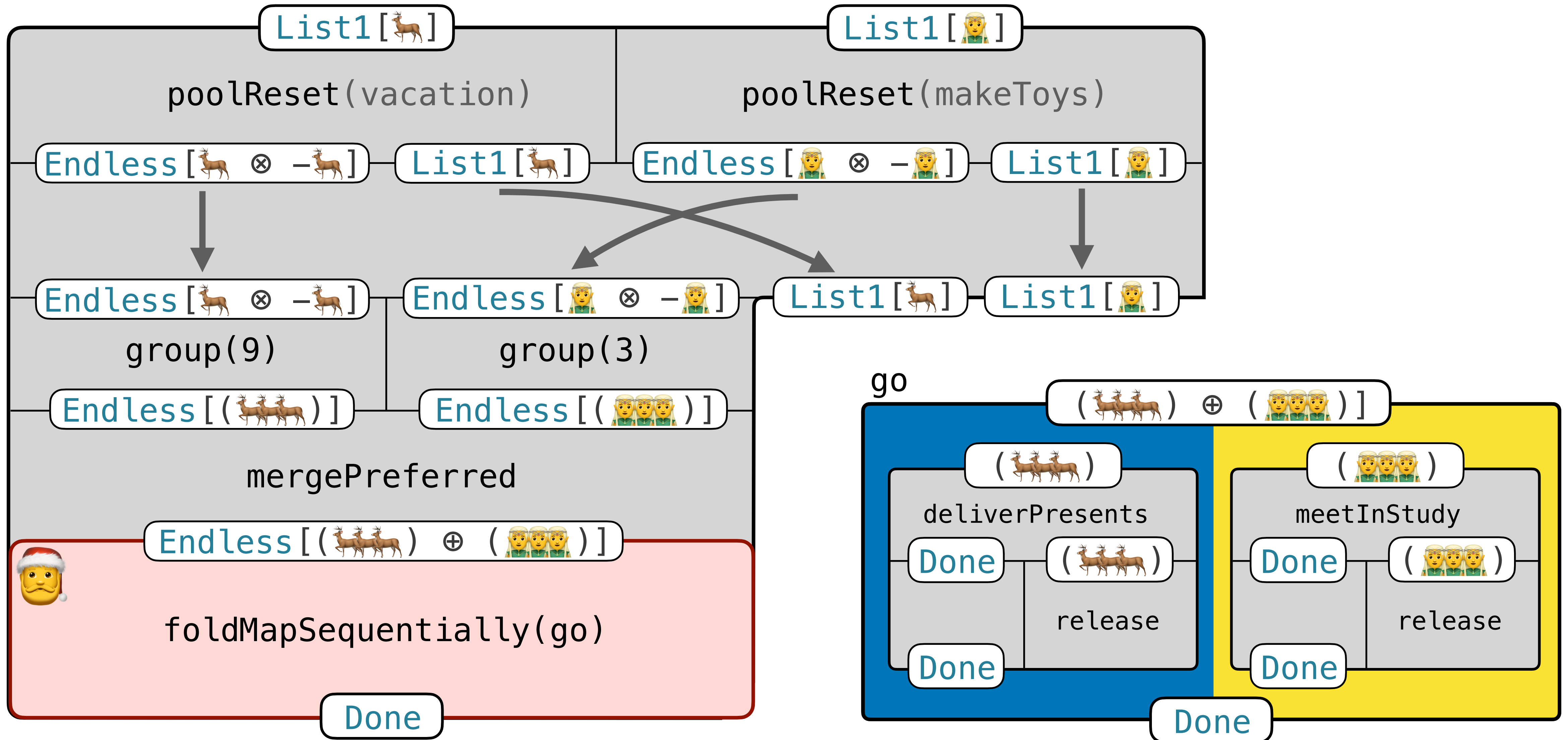


No threads ✓



No threads ✓

No side-effects ✓



No threads ✓

No side-effects ✓

Type-driven ✓

Santa: Recap

concurrent operation of 🦌's and 🧑's

implicit

non-deterministic order of return

insert into a sorted list

group forming

pull k elements from a sorted stream

priority of 🦌

mergePreferred
(with nested races)

mutual exclusion
of delivering 📦 and studying

foldMapSequentially(f)
(critical section defined by f)

Clash of Paradigms

- ⚡ concurrency seamless, **sequencing effortful**
 - ⬆ need for explicit sequencing sometimes uncovers missing causal link
- ⚡ obligation to **consume everything** can be annoying
 - ⬆ prevents many resource leaks
- ⚡ **explicit** case analysis of **non-determinism**
 - ⬆ easier to check correctness

Conclusion

Conclusion

- possible to **compose** concurrent programs **like** pure **functions**

Conclusion

- possible to **compose** concurrent programs **like** pure **functions**
- **type-driven** development applicable to **concurrency**

Conclusion

- possible to **compose** concurrent programs **like** pure **functions**
- **type-driven** development applicable to **concurrency**

It's time to

Conclusion

- possible to **compose** concurrent programs **like** pure **functions**
- **type-driven** development applicable to **concurrency**

It's time to

- **liberate concurrent** programming **from** the **sequential** paradigm of threads

Conclusion

- possible to **compose** concurrent programs **like** pure **functions**
- **type-driven** development applicable to **concurrency**

It's time to

- **liberate concurrent** programming **from** the **sequential** paradigm of threads
- **liberate functional** concurrency **from** reliance on **side effects**

Conclusion

- possible to **compose** concurrent programs **like** pure **functions**
- **type-driven** development applicable to **concurrency**

It's time to

- **liberate concurrent** programming **from** the **sequential** paradigm of threads
- **liberate functional** concurrency **from** reliance on **side effects**

Let's make it happen!

github.com/TomasMikula/libretto/

Questions?

github.com/TomasMikula/libretto/