using some notation of the form to produce output on

(1) Communication lines are also

(Continued...)

(1)...
f(g(A(i,n),A(j,b),y)),n,A(i,n),A(j,b),y))

(N.B. this is a way to ensure that the parallel
Systems. 4th SIGPLAN-SIGACT Symp. on Princ. of Prog.
Theory Project. NAD-T-88-85, RADG, Griffin A76,
N.Y., Sep. 1968.
The language has been implemented in Edinburgh as an extension of POP-2. (20) Although its concrete syntax follows the style of POP-2 (e.g., the Algol assignment "A := B" is written \( A \leftarrow B \) in POP-2), no feature of POP-2 that departs significantly from PASCAL or ALGOL is used.

2.4 Reconfiguration

While a process program is running, it may be visualized as a directed graph where nodes represent processes and edges stand for communication channels. During computation, this graph may evolve in a top-down fashion: a node may be replaced by a subgraph, provided this subgraph can be appropriately applied.

Remark: In Algol, a procedure call lumps together three distinct operations: the creation of new procedures, the binding of formal to actual parameters and control transfer. In EKMP (28) or ESS (29) none of these actions may be performed separately. Here, processes are bound to their arguments as soon as they are created, but control is transferred in an iterative execution mode.

2.6 Functional notation

The constructs explained so far are sufficient for all programming. However, we can write much more elegant programs in a functional notation. Most processes have a single output line so that they are functions from streams to streams. (23) Thus in the

