

Reversible Barbed Congruence on Configuration Structures

Groupe de Travail Lacl

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³ANR-14-CE25-0005 [ELICA](#) & ANR-11-INSE-0007 [REVER](#)

22 mai 2015

$$P = (a.b.0) + (b.a.0)$$

$$Q = (a.0)|(b.0)$$

$$P = (a.b.0) + (b.a.0) \xrightarrow{a} b.0$$

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$$Q = (a.0)|(b.0) \xrightarrow{a} 0|(b.0)$$

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$$P|0 \equiv P$$

$$P|Q \equiv Q|P$$

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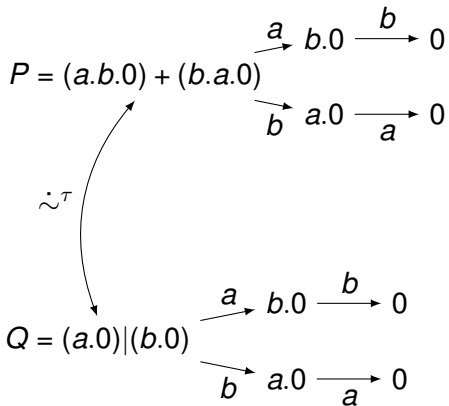
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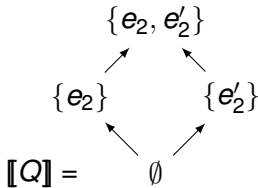
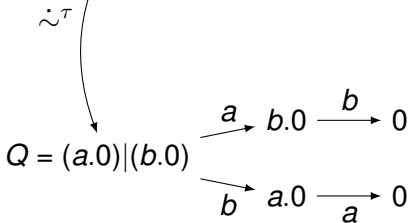
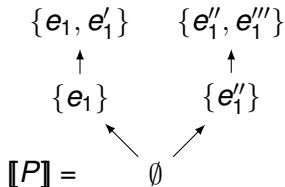
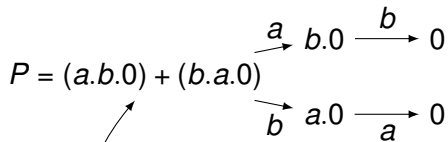
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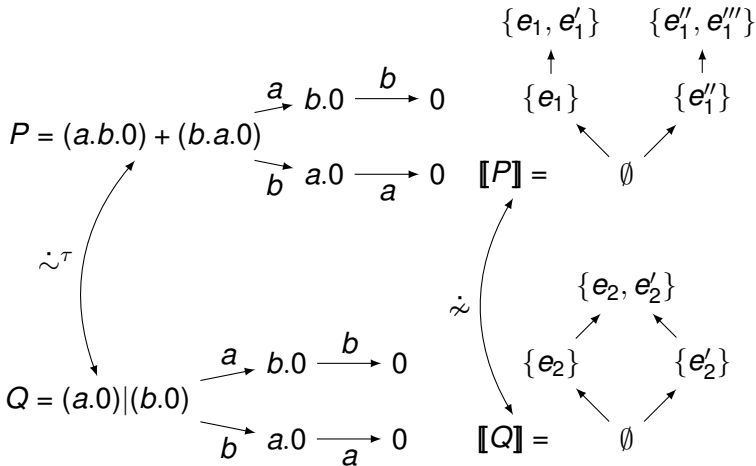
$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{a} b.0 \xrightarrow{b} 0 \\ \xrightarrow{b} a.0 \xrightarrow{a} 0 \end{array}$$

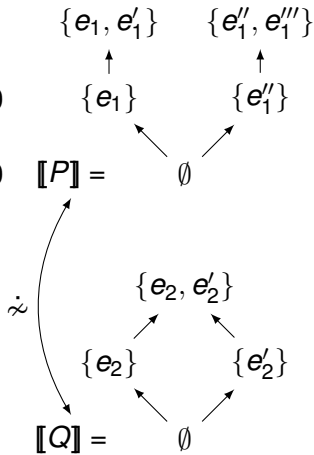
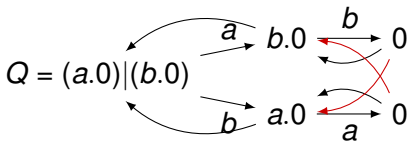
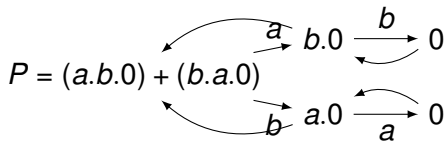
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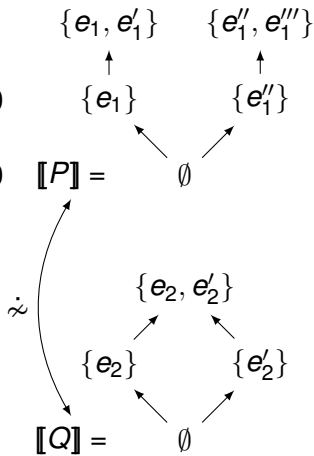
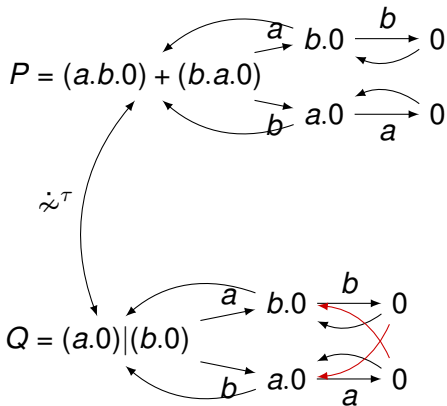
$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{a} b.0 \xrightarrow{b} 0 \\ \xrightarrow{b} a.0 \xrightarrow{a} 0 \end{array}$$




 $\overset{\sim}{\tau}$







Definition (Contextual Equivalence)

$$P \sim^T Q \Leftrightarrow \forall C[\cdot], C[P] \sim^T C[Q]$$

Question

Is Hereditary History-Preserving Bisimulation (hhpb) a contextual equivalence?

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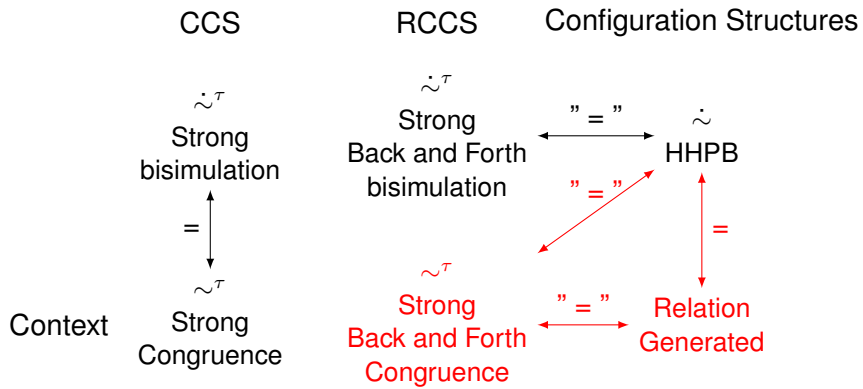
Is Hereditary History-Preserving Bisimulation (hhpb) a contextual equivalence?

Tools

Context for RCCS and for configuration structures,
Configuration structures for RCCS,
(Co-)inductive approximation of relations.

Answer (modulo our tools)

Yes.



$\alpha, \beta := a \parallel \bar{a} \parallel \dots$ (Actions)

$P, Q := 0 \parallel a.P \parallel a.P + b.Q \parallel P|Q$ (CCS processes)

$C := [] \parallel a.C \parallel C + P \parallel C|P$ (Context)

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\dots

$$\frac{}{\alpha.P \rightarrow \alpha P}$$

$$\frac{P \rightarrow \alpha P' \quad Q \rightarrow \bar{\alpha} Q'}{P|Q \rightarrow \tau P'|Q'}$$
 syn.
 \dots

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... $\frac{}{\alpha.P \rightarrow \alpha P}$ $\frac{P \rightarrow \alpha P' \quad Q \rightarrow \bar{\alpha} Q'}{P|Q \rightarrow \tau P'|Q'}$ syn. ...

Definition (Strong commitment (barb))

$P \downarrow_{\alpha}$ if there exists P' such that $P \rightarrow \alpha P'$.

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Definition (Strong barbed (bisimulation | congruence))

$$P \dot{\sim}^{\tau} Q \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Q \dot{\sim}^{\tau} P \\ P \rightarrow^{\tau} P' \Rightarrow Q \rightarrow^{\tau} Q' \wedge P' \dot{\sim}^{\tau} Q' \\ P \downarrow_{\alpha} \Rightarrow Q \downarrow_{\alpha} \end{cases}$$

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$$P \sim^\tau Q \Leftrightarrow \forall C, C[P] \dot{\sim}^\tau C[Q]$$

$R, S := m \triangleright P \parallel R|R$ (RCCS processes)

$m := \emptyset \parallel \gamma .m \parallel \langle i, a, P \rangle .m \parallel \langle i, a \rangle .m$ (Memories)

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Example

$\emptyset \triangleright (a.P + b.Q)|(c.\bar{a}.P')$

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Example

$$\begin{aligned} & \emptyset \triangleright (a.P + b.Q) | (c.\bar{a}.P') \\ & \equiv (\gamma.\emptyset \triangleright (a.P + b.Q)) | (\gamma.\emptyset \triangleright (c.\bar{a}.P')) \end{aligned}$$

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$\rightarrow^{1:b} (\langle 1, b, a.P \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright Q) | (\gamma . \emptyset \triangleright (c.\bar{a}.P'))$

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 & \rightarrow^{2:c} (\langle 1, b, a.P \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright Q) | (\langle 2, c \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright (\bar{a}.P')) \\
 & \rightsquigarrow^{1:b} (\gamma . \emptyset \triangleright (a.P + b.Q)) | (\langle 2, c \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright (\bar{a}.P')) \\
 & \rightarrow^{3:\tau} (\langle 3, a, b.Q \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright P) | (\langle 3, \bar{a} \rangle . \langle 2, c \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright P')
 \end{aligned}$$

$R, S := m \triangleright P \parallel R|R$ (RCCS processes)

$m := \emptyset \parallel \Upsilon .m \parallel \langle i, a, P \rangle .m \parallel \langle i, a \rangle .m$ (Memories)

Definition (Strong back-and-forth barbed bisimulation)

$$R \dot{\sim}^T S \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} S \dot{\sim}^T R \\ R \xrightarrow{T} R' \Rightarrow S \xrightarrow{T} S' \wedge R' \dot{\sim}^T S' \\ R \rightsquigarrow^T R' \Rightarrow S \rightsquigarrow^T S' \wedge R' \dot{\sim}^T S' \\ R \downarrow_a \Rightarrow S \downarrow_a \end{cases}$$

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What about congruence?

Definition (Origin of a process)

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Simplest case: contexts and processes with an empty memory.

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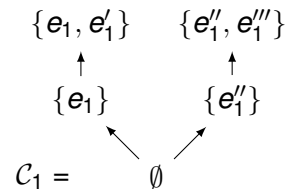
$$R = \langle i, b, a.P \rangle . \emptyset \triangleright Q \quad S = \langle j, a, b.Q \rangle . \emptyset \triangleright P$$

$O_R = O_S = \emptyset \triangleright a.P + b.Q$, so $O_R \sim^T O_S$ but $R \not\sim^T S!$

Definition (Labelled configuration structure)

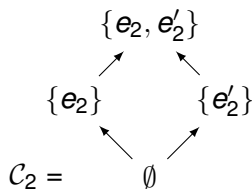
$\mathcal{C} = \langle E, C, \ell \rangle$ with $C \subset \mathcal{P}(E)$ and $\ell : E \rightarrow \text{labels}$.

Example



$$l_1(e_1) = l_1(e_1''') = a$$

$$l_1(e_1') = l_1(e_1'') = b$$



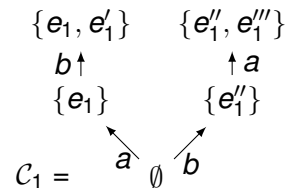
$$l_2(e_2) = a$$

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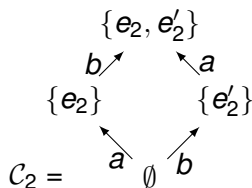
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Example



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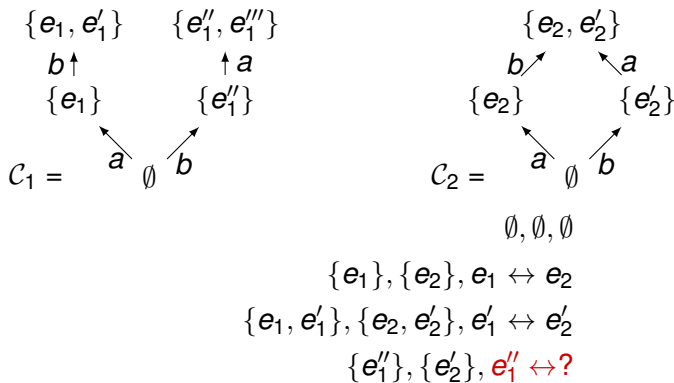
$$l_2(e_2) = a$$

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Definition (HHPB)

$(\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset) \in \mathcal{R}$, and for $x_i \in C_i, e_i \in E_i, (x_1, x_2, f) \in \mathcal{R} \Rightarrow$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \text{ label and order preserving bijection} \\ \end{array} \right.$

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Reversible Configuration Structures

$$O_R = \emptyset \triangleright P \underbrace{\xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \dots \xrightarrow{\alpha_i}}_{x_R = \{e_1, \dots, e_i\}} R \quad \llbracket R \rrbracket = (\llbracket O_R \rrbracket, x_R)$$

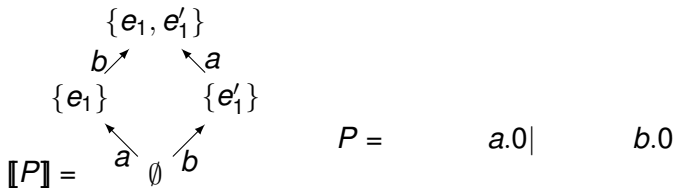
We can consider only forward transitions.

Reversible Configuration Structures

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Example



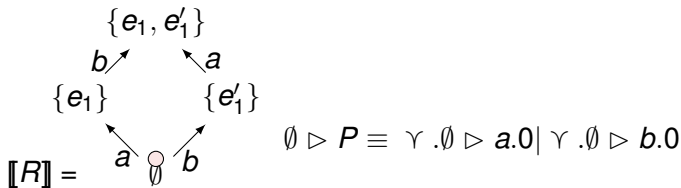
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$X_R = \{e_1, \dots, e_i\}$

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Example



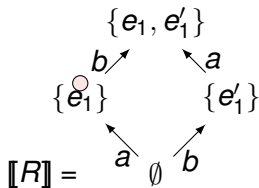
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We can consider only forward transitions.

Example



$$\emptyset \triangleright P \equiv \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright a.0 \mid \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright b.0$$

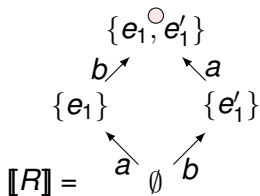
$$\rightarrow^{1:a} \langle 1, a \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright 0 \mid \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright b.0$$

Reversible Configuration Structures

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$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset \triangleright P &\equiv \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright a.0 \mid \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright b.0 \\ &\rightarrow^{1:a} \langle 1, a \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright 0 \mid \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright b.0 \\ &\rightarrow^{2:b} \langle 1, a \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright 0 \mid \langle 2, b \rangle . \gamma . \emptyset \triangleright 0 \end{aligned}$$

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$$O_R = \emptyset \triangleright P \underbrace{\rightarrow^{\alpha_1} \dots \rightarrow^{\alpha_i}}_{x_R = \{e_1, \dots, e_i\}} R \quad \llbracket R \rrbracket = (\llbracket O_R \rrbracket, x_R)$$

We can consider only forward transitions.

Lemma (Operational correspondence)

For $\rightarrow \in \{\rightarrow, \rightsquigarrow\}$, let $\llbracket R \rrbracket = (\mathcal{C}, x)$, $\gamma \in \{\alpha, \tau\}$:

$$R \rightarrow^{i:\gamma} S \Rightarrow \llbracket R \rrbracket \rightarrow^\gamma \llbracket S \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket R \rrbracket \rightarrow^\gamma (\mathcal{C}, x \cup \{e\}) \Rightarrow R \rightarrow^{i:\gamma} S \text{ and } \llbracket S \rrbracket = (\mathcal{C}, x \cup \{e\}).$$

RCCS

Configuration Structures

$$R \sim^T S$$

$$([O_R], \chi_R) \sim ([O_S], \chi_S)$$



$$O_R \sim^T O_S \iff [O_R] \sim^T [O_S] \iff [O_R] \dot{\sim} [O_S]$$

Context with memory?

Weak?

Restriction?

What to observe? Directions?