"False Distribution"

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June 20, 2014 OPCT Bertinoro

"False Distribution"

$$\llbracket P \mid Q \rrbracket \stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket P \rrbracket \mid \llbracket Q \rrbracket \rrbracket$$

"False Distribution"

$$\begin{bmatrix} P \mid Q \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{bmatrix} P \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{bmatrix} Q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P \mid Q \end{bmatrix} = C[[P] \mid [Q]]$$

The first unsolved problem I want to talk about is the problem of developing a fundamental theory of concurrency. By a fundamental theory, I mean one that's not based upon arbitrary formal models or specific languages, but one that's really fundamental.

1983 Invited Address

Solved Problems, Unsolved Problems and Non-Problems in Concurrency

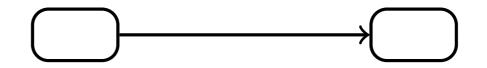
Leslie Lamport¹

The first unsolved problem I want to talk about is the problem of developing a fundamental theory of concurrency. By a fundamental theory, I mean one that's not based upon arbitrary formal models or specific languages, but one that's really fundamental.

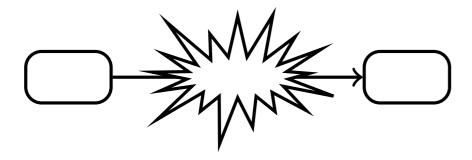
Asynchrony & Stributability

(A) Synchronous Interaction

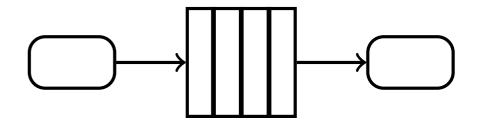
(* joint project with TU Braunschweig [Goltz, Schicke, Glabbeek] *)



Synchronous Communication:



Asynchronous Communication:



- instantaneous
- abstract specification

- takes time
- concrete implementation

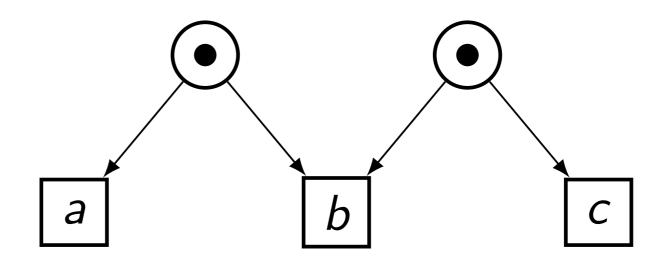
Distributability

Two activities can be implemented at different nodes, if they do not share anything they need to proceed.

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A fully reachable pure M in Petri nets [vGGS08, vGGS12]:

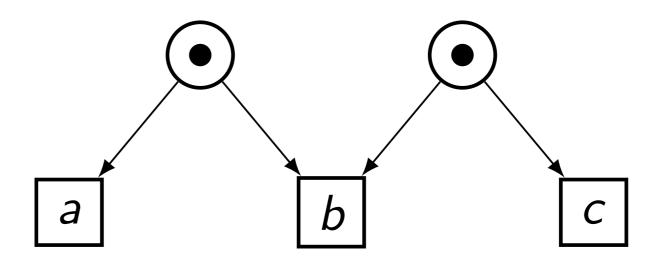


Distributability

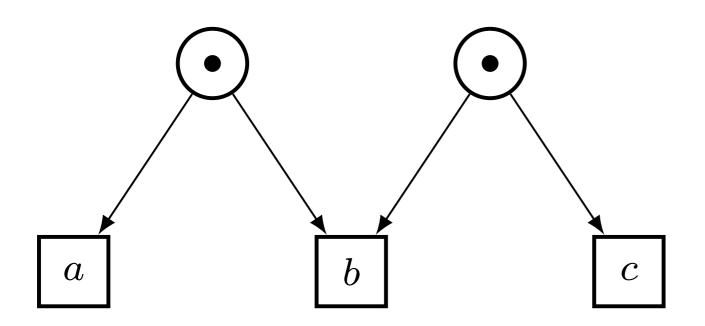
Two activities can be implemented at different nodes, if they do not share anything they need to proceed.

Theorem

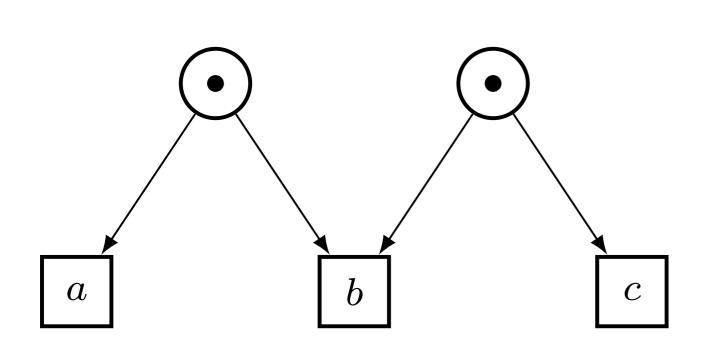
A Petri net is distributable if it does not contain a fully reachable pure M.

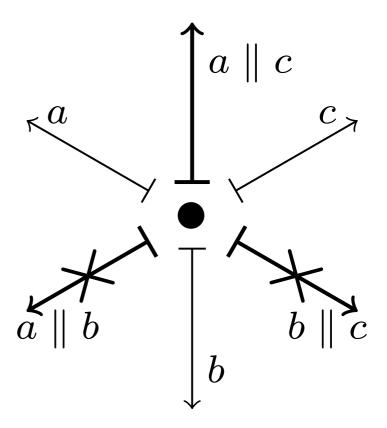


Distributability: Steps

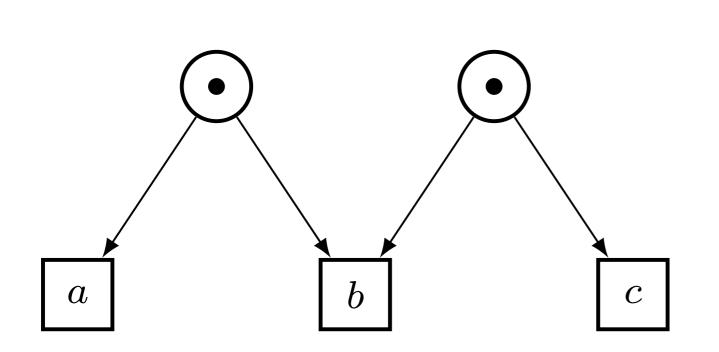


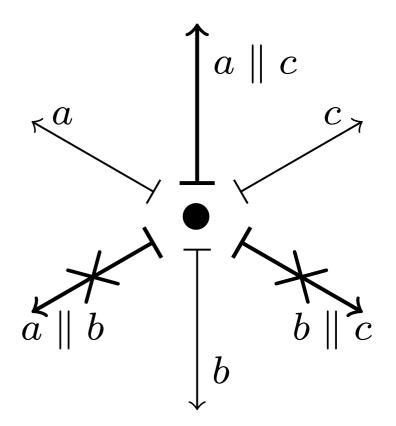
Distributability: Steps





Distributability: Steps





also compare: (non-)overlapping redexes in TRSs ...

Distributability: Components

for Petri Nets:

groups of transitions that do not share places with other groups of transitions

for process calculi, in essence: all parallel components at syntactic top-level

Gorla-Criteria

(weak) compositionality

$$\llbracket P \mid Q \rrbracket = C \llbracket P \rrbracket \mid \llbracket Q \rrbracket \rbrack$$
 is allowed!

name invariance

- operational correspondence
 (soundness/completeness of transition sequences, up to some target equivalence)
- divergence-reflection
- success-sensitiveness

Distributability-Preservation

Distributability-Preservation

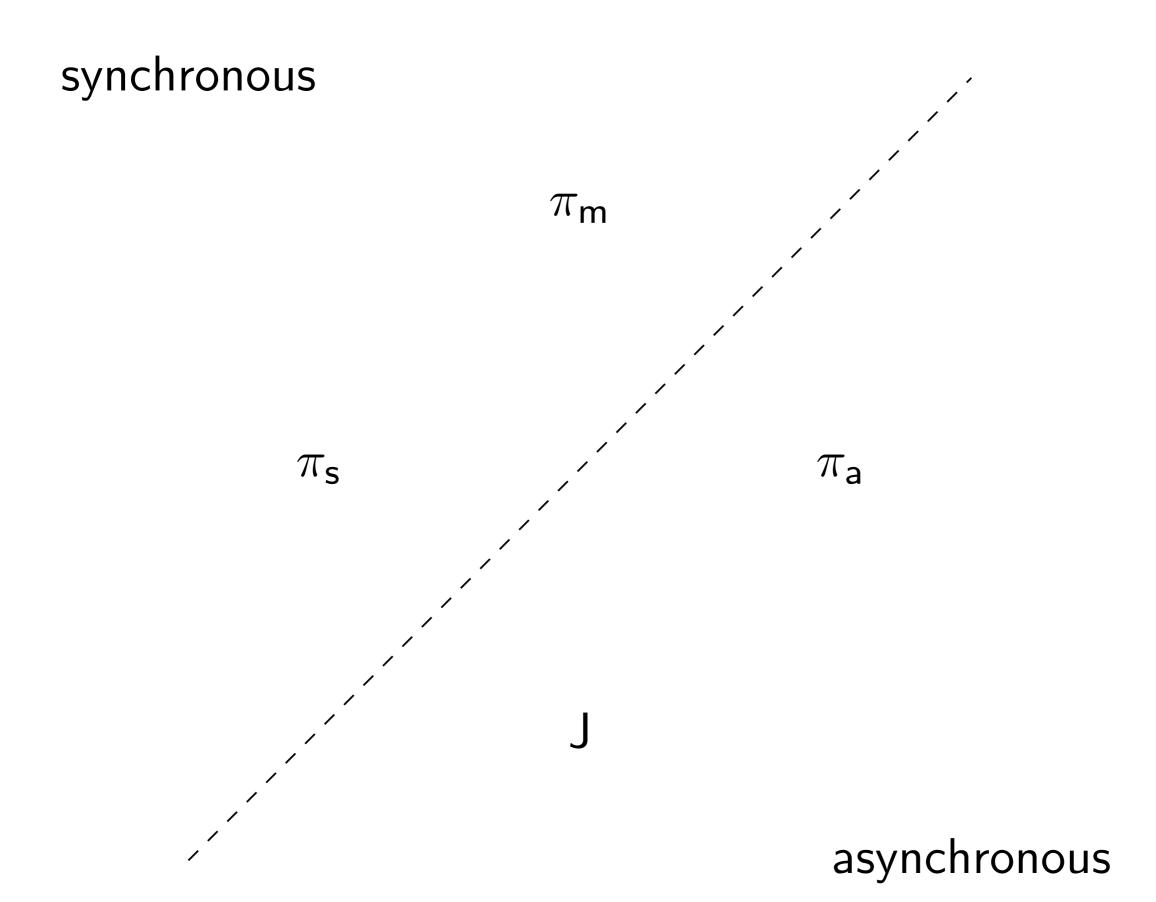
distributability-preserving encodings preserve M!

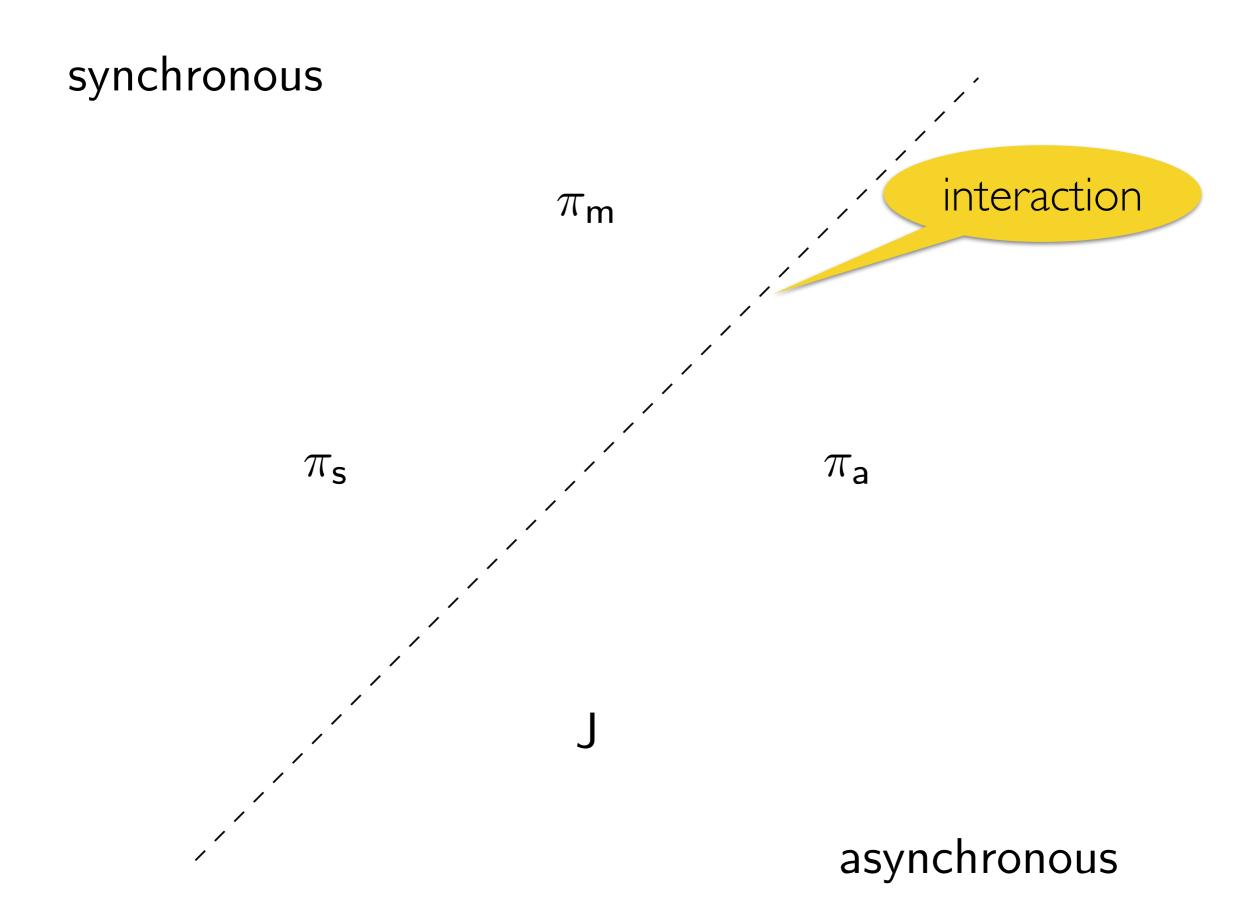
Distributability-Preservation

distributability-preserving encodings preserve M!

good for separation results!

Some Calculi





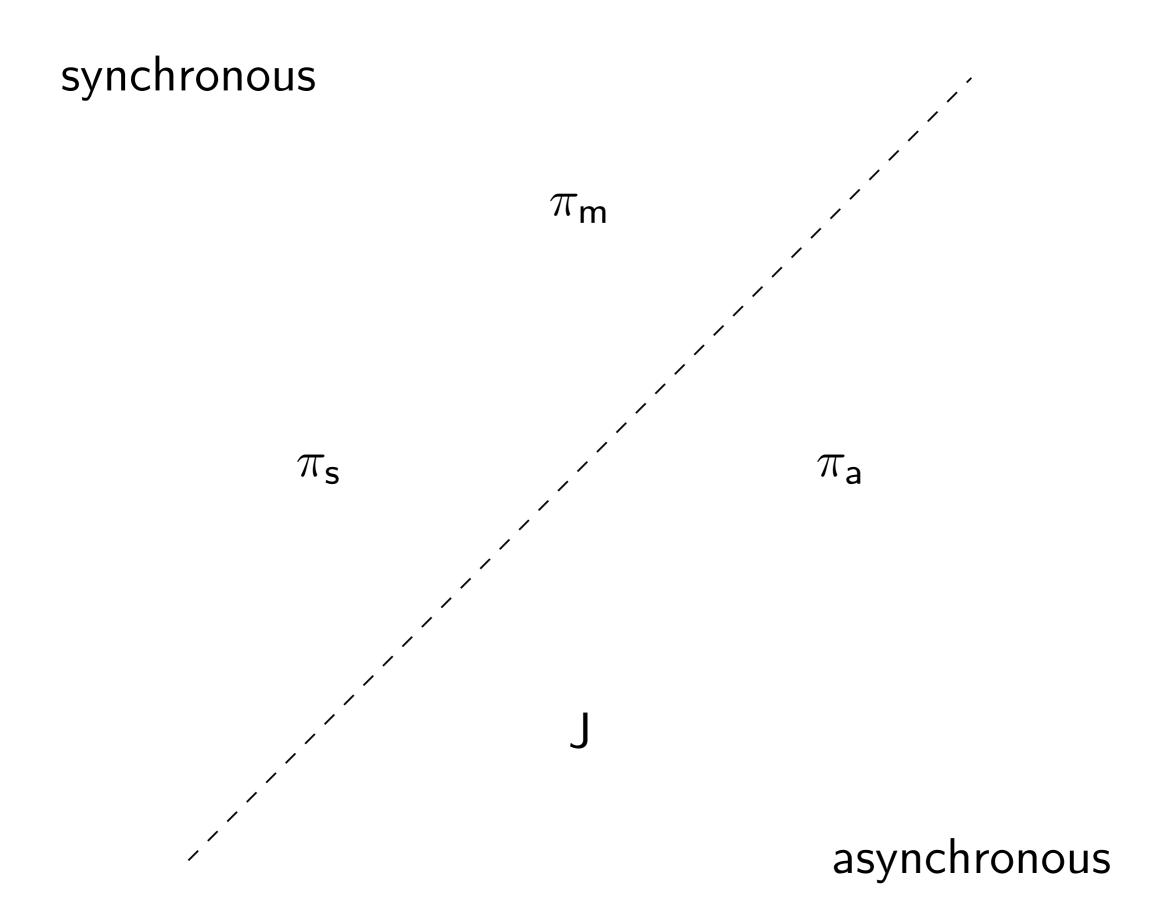
$$\mathcal{L} = \langle \mathcal{P}, \longmapsto \rangle$$

Process Terms:

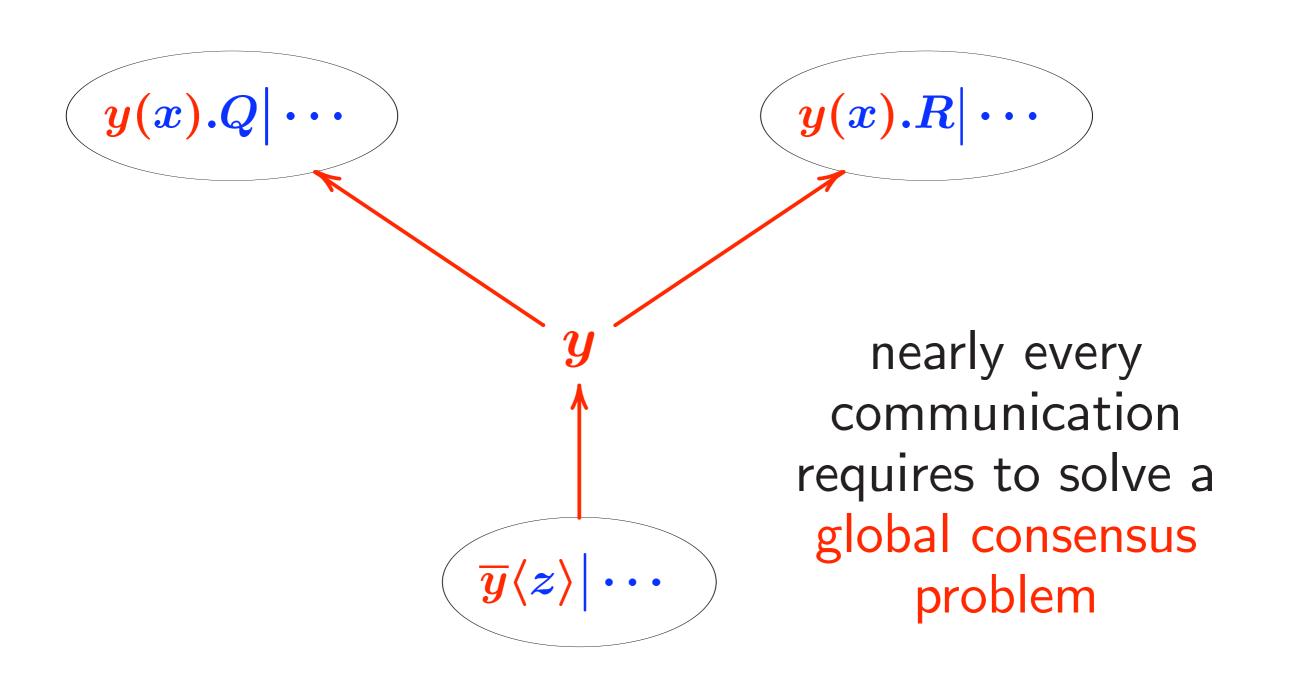
$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathsf{a}} ::= 0 \quad | \quad P_{1} \mid P_{2} \quad | \quad (\nu x) P \quad | \quad \overline{y} \langle z \rangle . 0 \quad | \quad y(x) . P \quad | \quad y^{\star}(x) . P$$

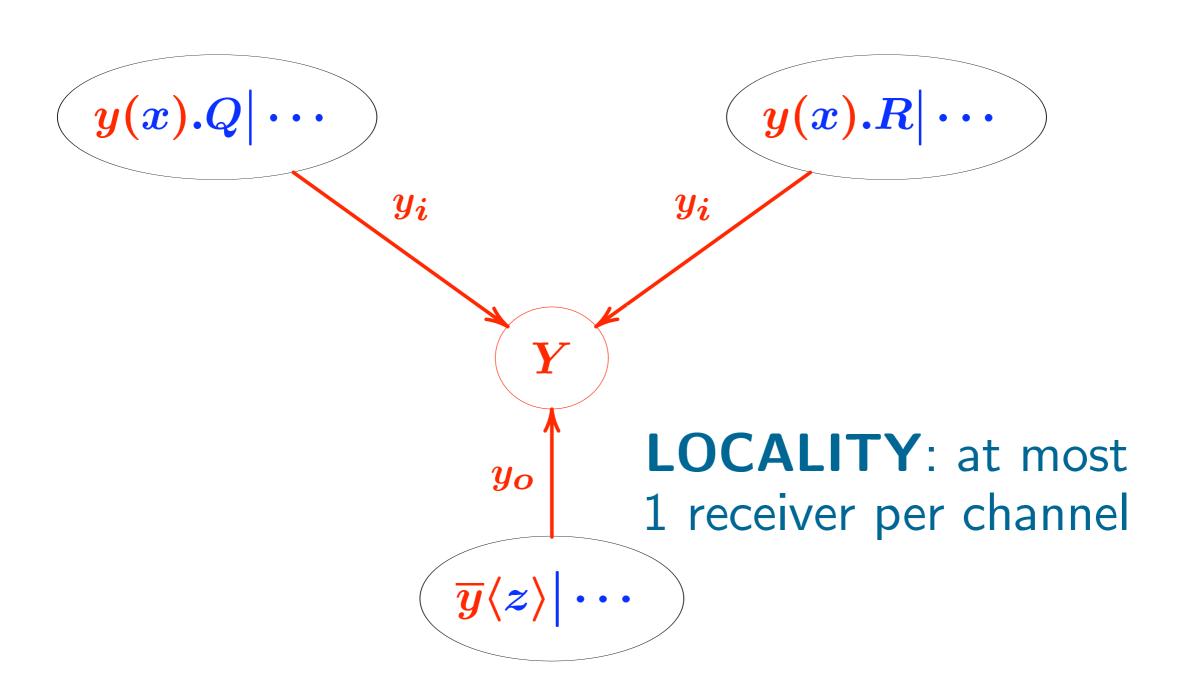
$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathsf{s}} ::= \dots \quad | \quad \overline{y} \langle z \rangle . P \quad | \quad \dots \quad | \quad \sum_{i \in I} \overline{y_{i}} \langle z_{i} \rangle . P_{i} \quad | \quad \sum_{i \in I} y_{i}(x_{i}) . P_{i}$$

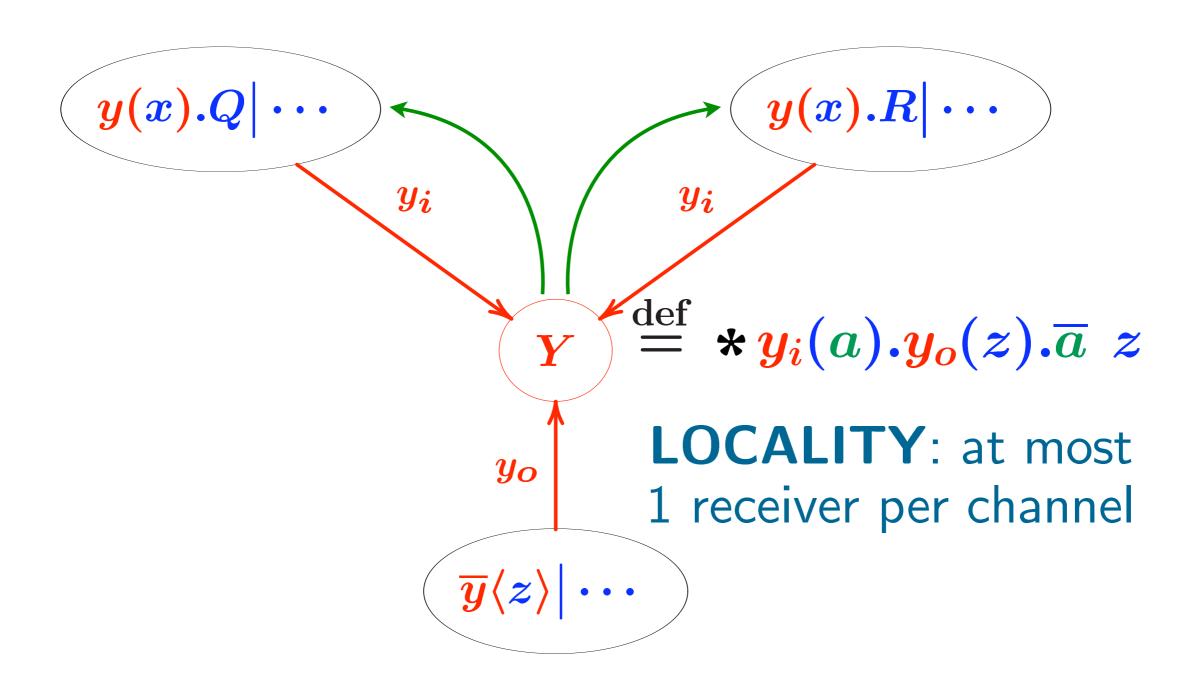
$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathsf{m}} ::= \dots \quad | \quad \sum_{i \in I} \pi_{i} . P_{i} \quad \text{where } \pi ::= \overline{y} \langle z \rangle \quad | \quad y(x)$$



Join Calculus







$$egin{array}{c} (
u y) P \ y(x).P \ *P \end{array}$$

```
(\nu y) (*y(x).P | Q)
```

$$egin{array}{c} (
u y) P \ y(x).P \ *P \end{array}$$

$$(\nu y) \left(* y(x).P \mid Q \right)$$

$$\det y(x) = P \text{ in } Q$$

channel managers are like function definitions

Core Join

[Fournet, Gonthier, Lévy, ... 1995-2000]

simultaneous multi-channel reception

Expressiveness!

```
egin{bmatrix} \llbracket \left( 
u y 
ight) P 
bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & \operatorname{def} y_o(x_o, x_i) | y_i(\kappa) = \kappa(x_o, x_i) 	ext{in} \llbracket P 
bracket \\ \llbracket \overline{y} \langle z 
angle 
bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & y_o(z_o, z_i) \ \end{bmatrix} \ \begin{bmatrix} y(x).P 
bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & \operatorname{def} \kappa(x_o, x_i) = \llbracket P 
bracket 	ext{in} y_i(\kappa) \end{bmatrix}
```

Expressiveness!

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bracket \\ \llbracket \overline{y} \langle z 
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bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & y_o(z_o, z_i) \\ \llbracket y(x).P 
bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & \operatorname{def} \kappa(x_o, x_i) = \llbracket P 
bracket \operatorname{in} y_i(\kappa) \end{matrix}
```

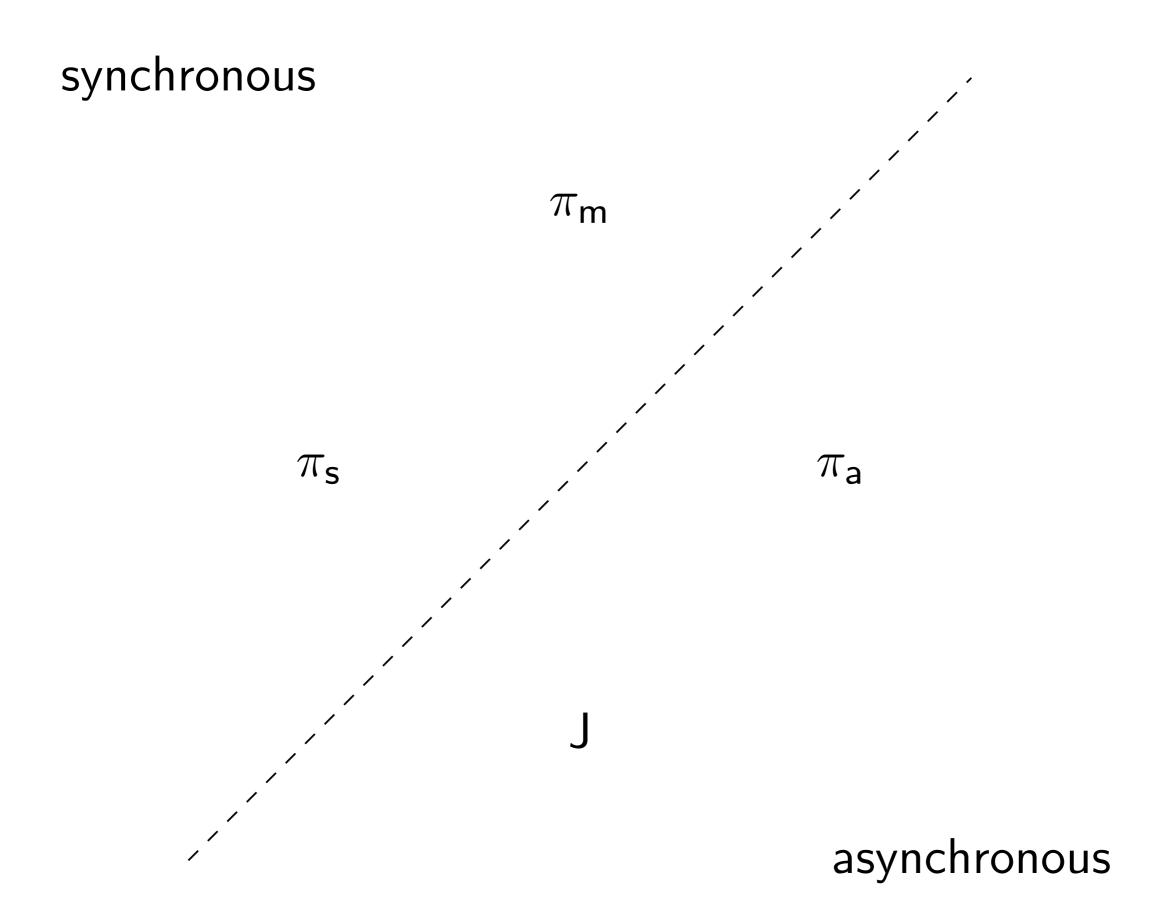
```
\llbracket \operatorname{def} y(x) | u(w) = P \operatorname{in} Q \rrbracket \stackrel{\operatorname{def}}{=} (\nu x, u) (y(x).u(w).\llbracket P \rrbracket | \llbracket Q \rrbracket)
\llbracket x(u) \rrbracket \stackrel{\operatorname{def}}{=} \overline{x} \langle u \rangle
\llbracket P \Vert Q \rrbracket \stackrel{\operatorname{def}}{=} \llbracket P \rrbracket | \llbracket Q \rrbracket
```

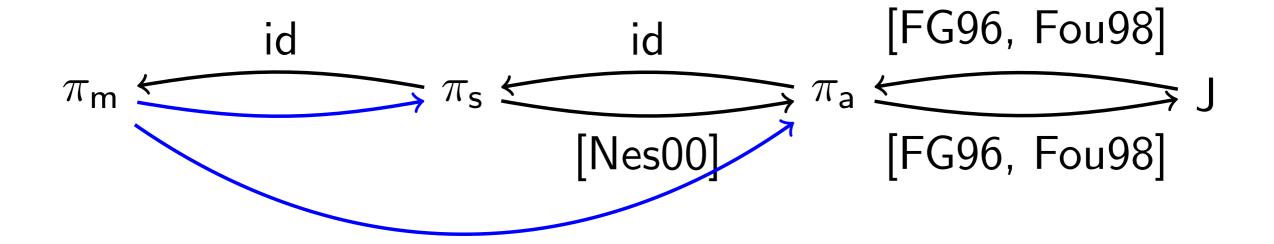
Expressiveness!

```
egin{bmatrix} \llbracket \left( 
u y 
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bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & \operatorname{def} y_o(x_o, x_i) | y_i(\kappa) = \kappa(x_o, x_i) \operatorname{in} \llbracket P 
bracket \\ \llbracket \overline{y} \langle z 
angle 
bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & y_o(z_o, z_i) \\ \llbracket y(x).P 
bracket & \stackrel{	ext{def}}{=} & \operatorname{def} \kappa(x_o, x_i) = \llbracket P 
bracket \operatorname{in} y_i(\kappa) \end{matrix}
```

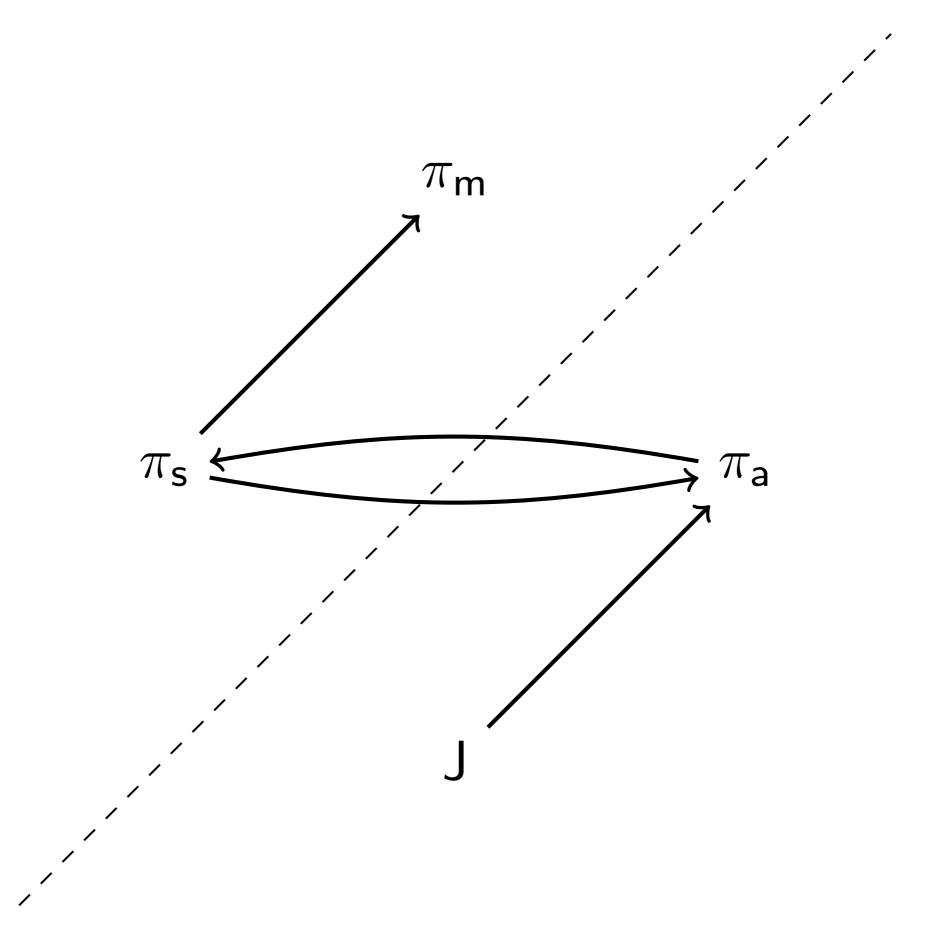
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```

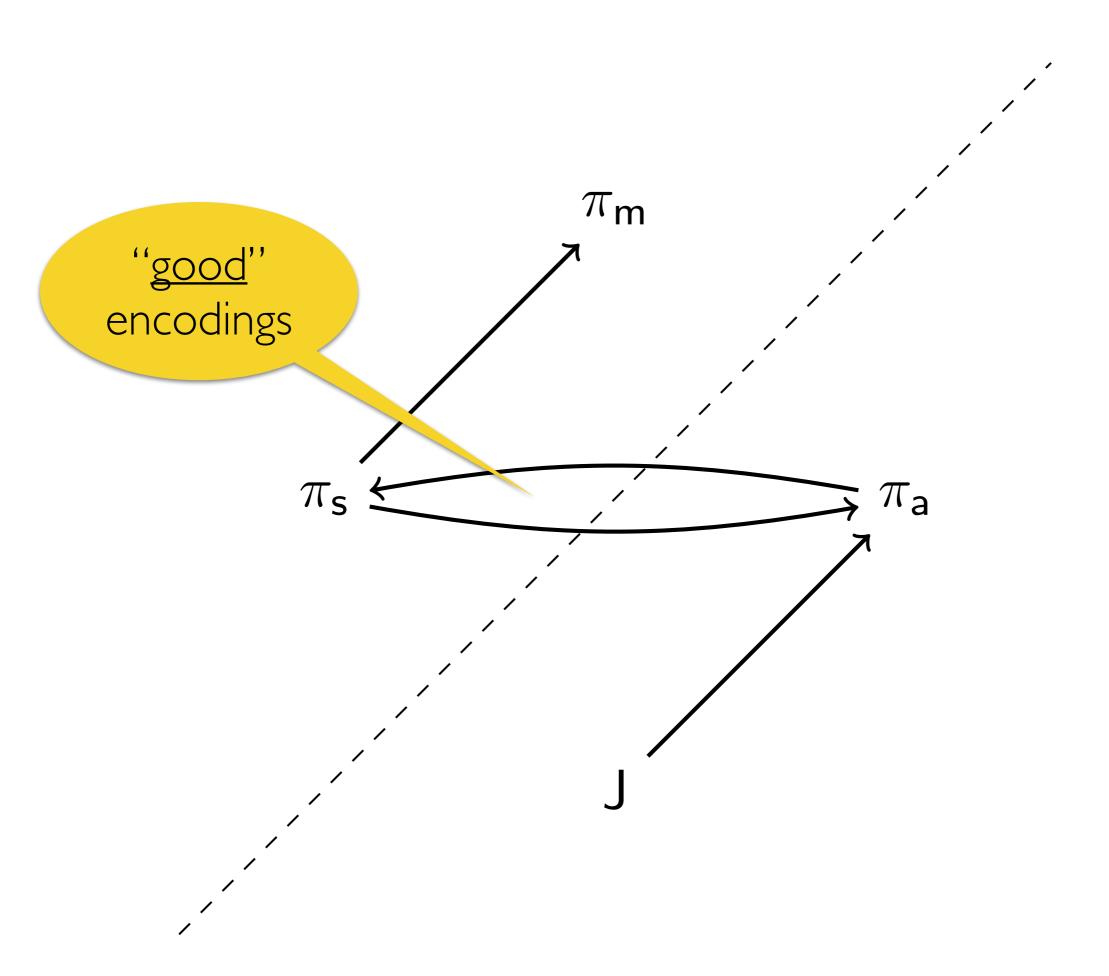
(* and they are even fully abstract! *)



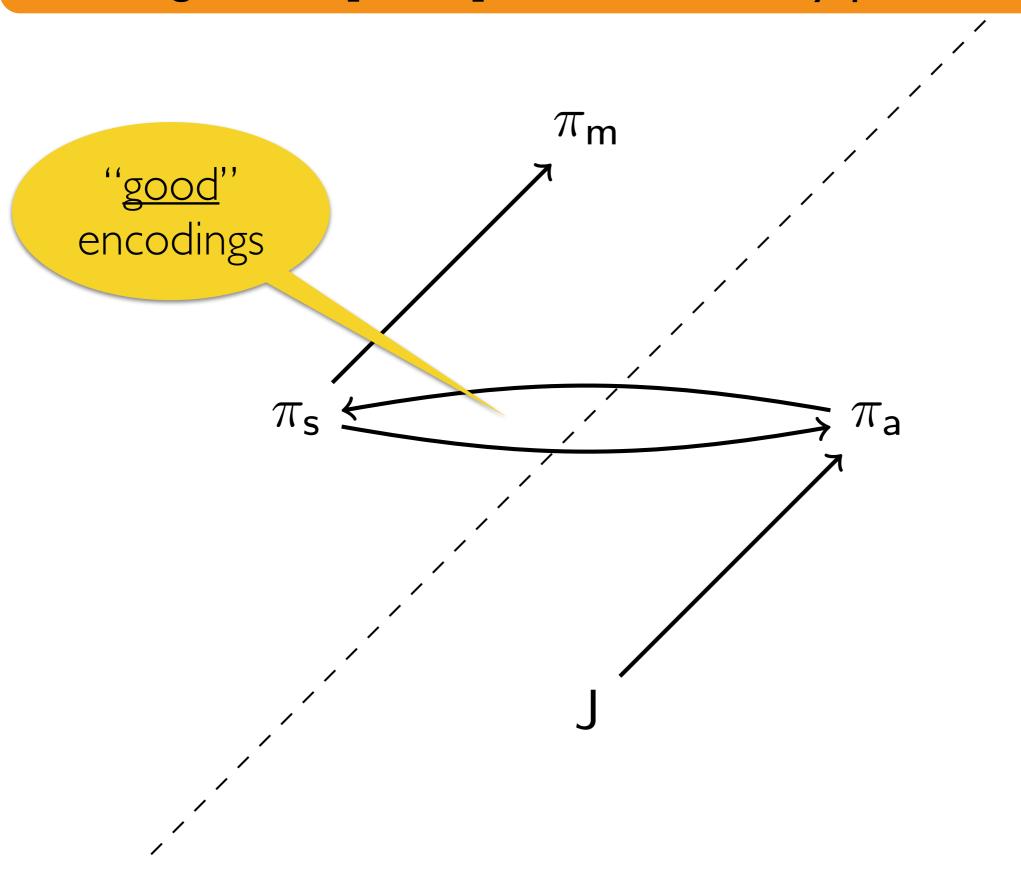


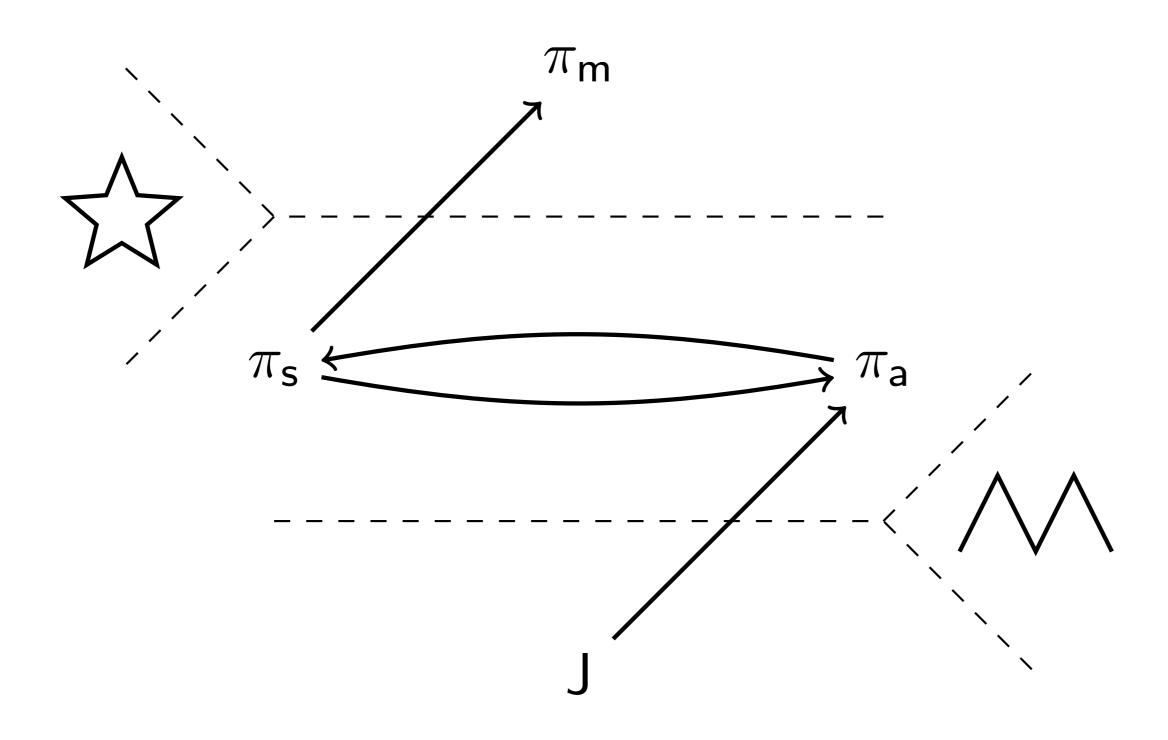
[PN12], with weak compositionality

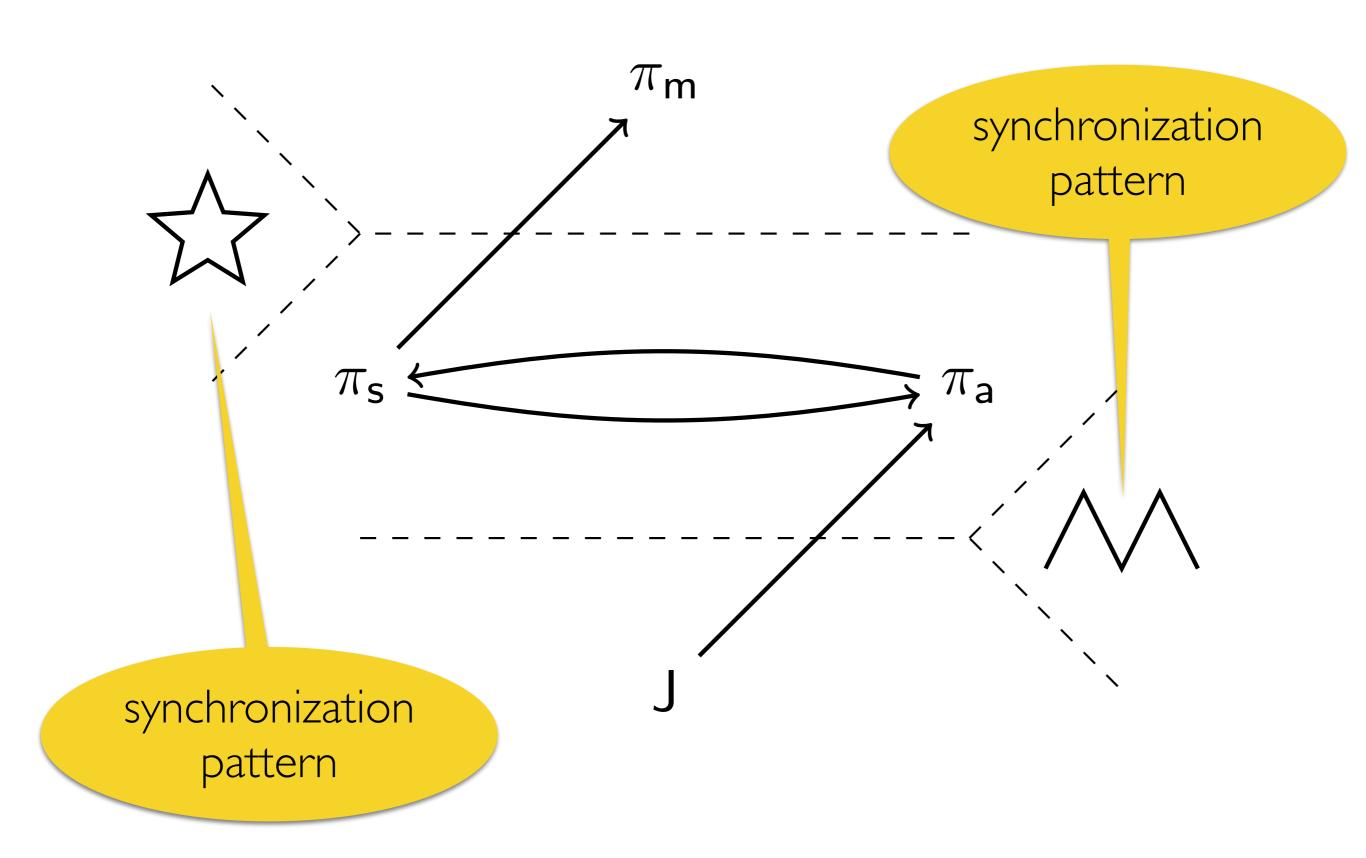




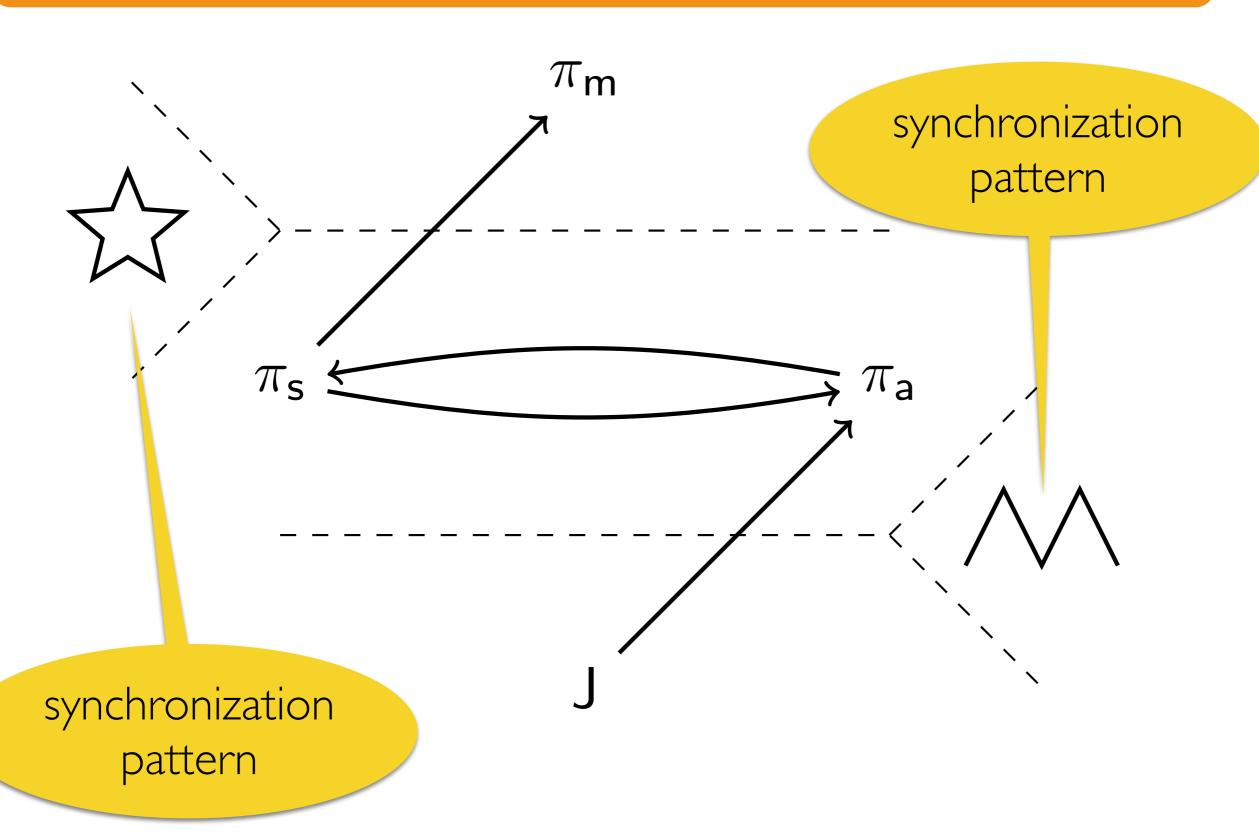
"good" = [Gorla] + "distributability-preserving"

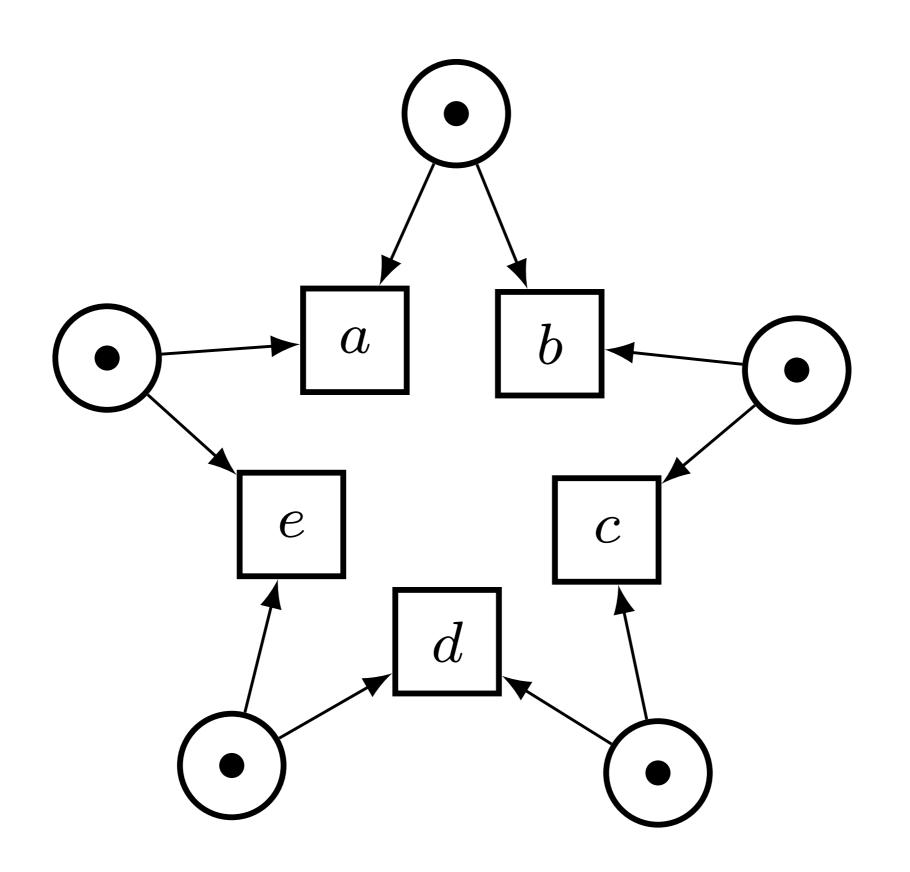




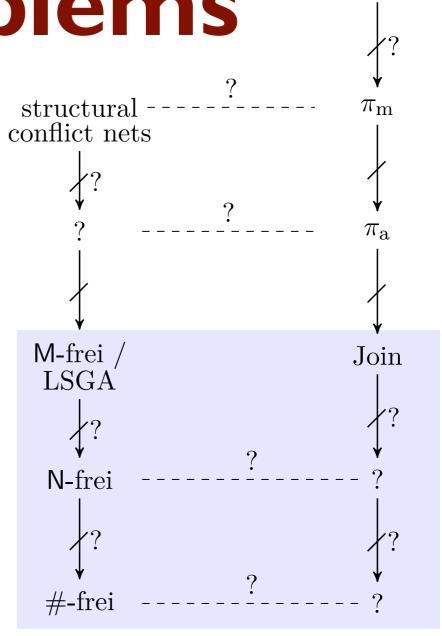


"distributability-preserving" preserves patterns

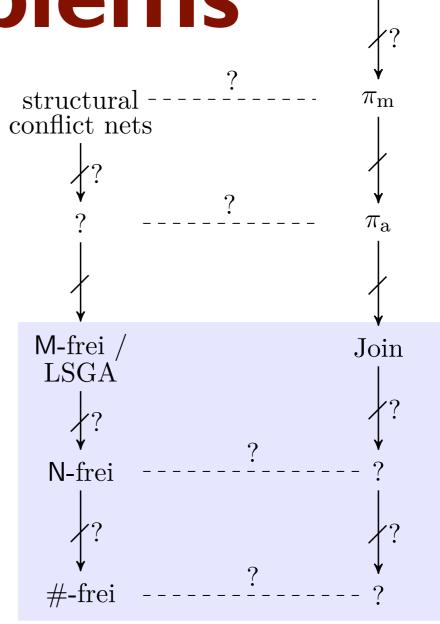




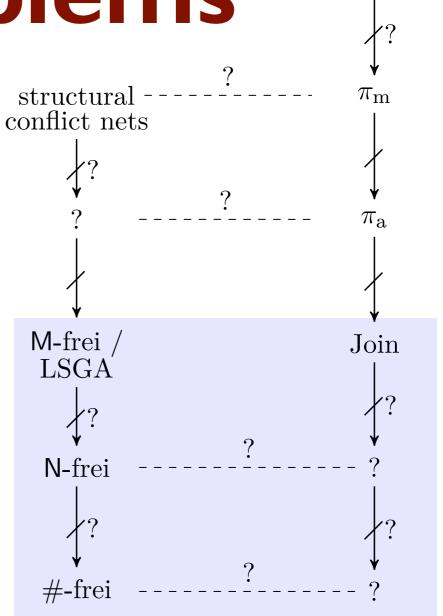
[Peters, Nestmann, Goltz: ESOP 2013]



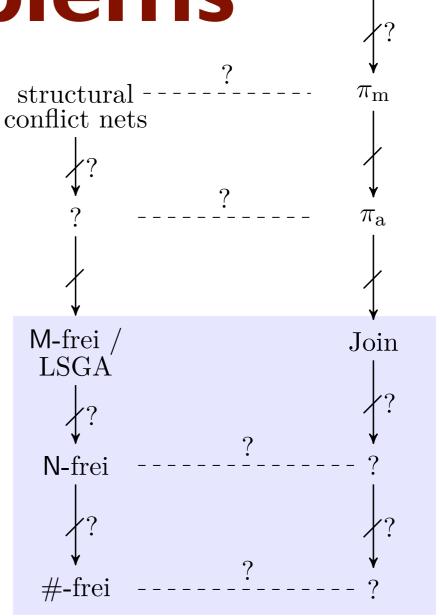
exact borderlines?



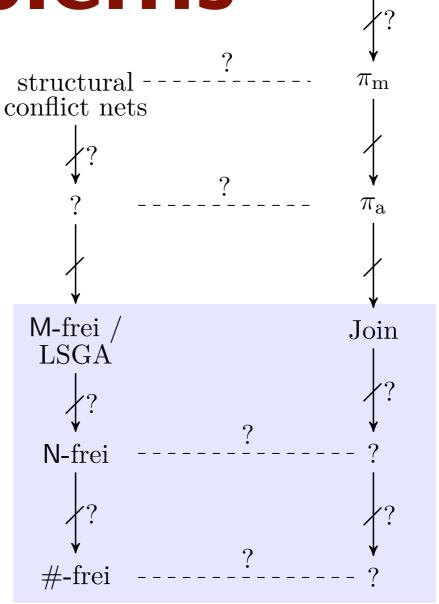
- exact borderlines?
- distributability of other calculi (ambients, Dpi, e^{pi}, ...)



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- IT vs NL/AU (with DE)



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- IT vs NL/AU (with DE)



• fundamental theory of concurrency ...