

Advanced Process Calculi

Introduction to Psi-Calculi Workbench

Copenhagen, August 2013
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Psi-Calculi Workbench (Pwb)

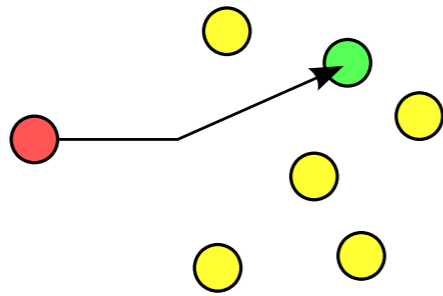
homepage: <http://goo.gl/ZJPu9>

- Tool for modeling concurrency
- Parametric:
 - Data, Logics, Logical Assertions
- Based on psi-calculi framework
- Free software

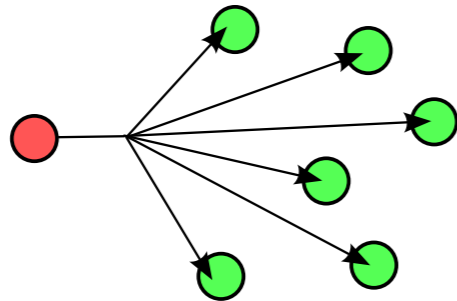
Features

Communication Primitives

Unicast



Wireless Broadcast



Parametric On

Data Structures

e.g., Names, Bits, Vectors, ADTs, Trees, ...

Logics

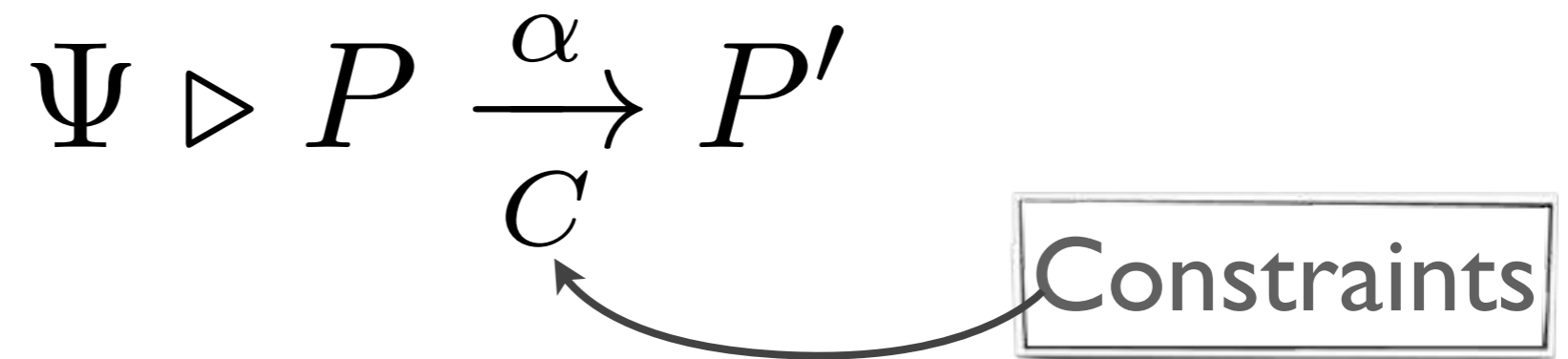
e.g., EUF, FOL, Equational Theory, ...

Logical Assertions

e.g., Knows a secret, Connectivity, Constraints...

Functionality

Symbolic Execution



Symbolic Behavioral Equivalence Checking

$$P \sim Q$$

Tool Factory



Pwb
sim
bisim
cmd

Tool Factory

My-calculus workbench

My-calculus
parameters:
T A C
+
Solvers

Pwb
sim
bisim
cmd

Two Users

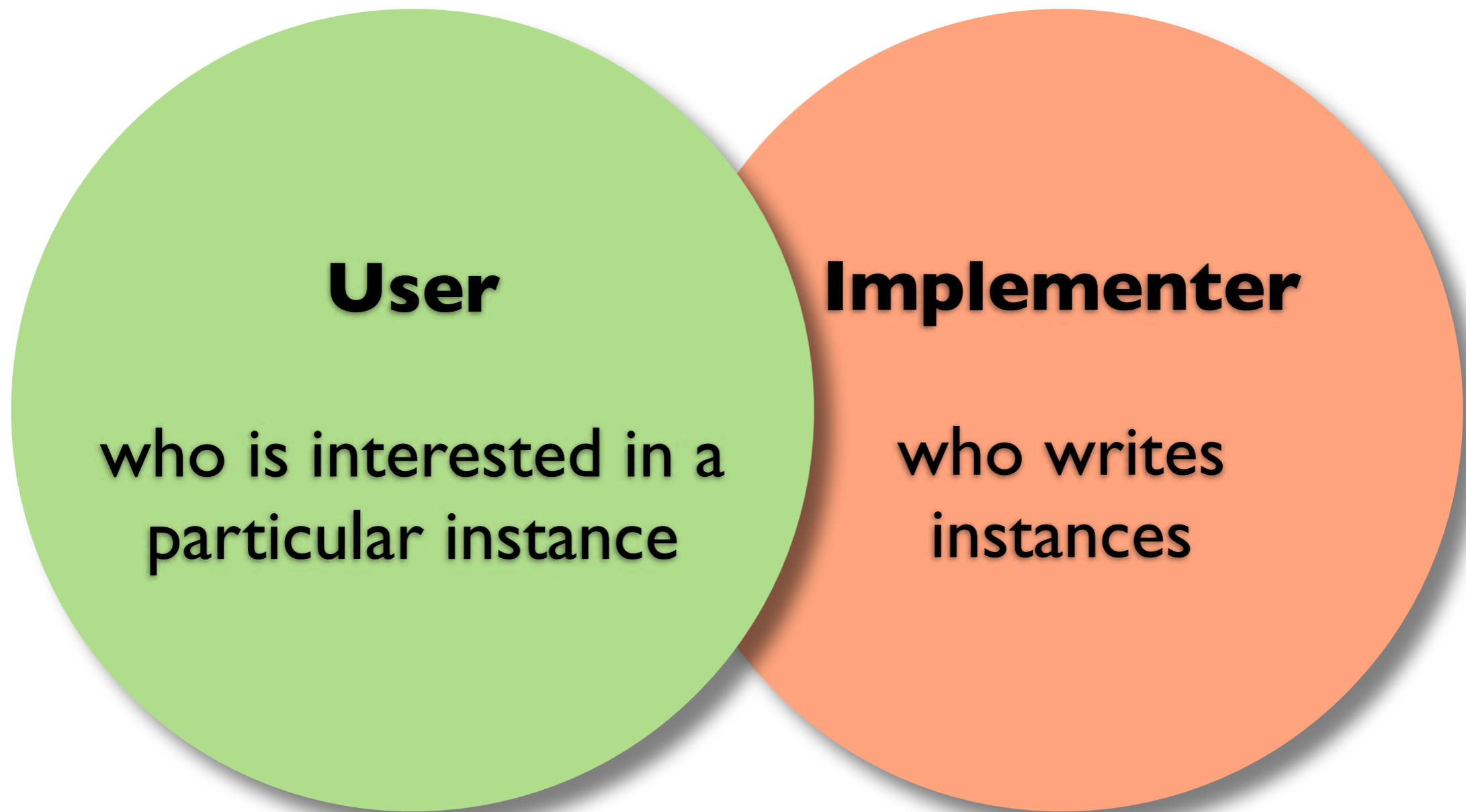
Two Users



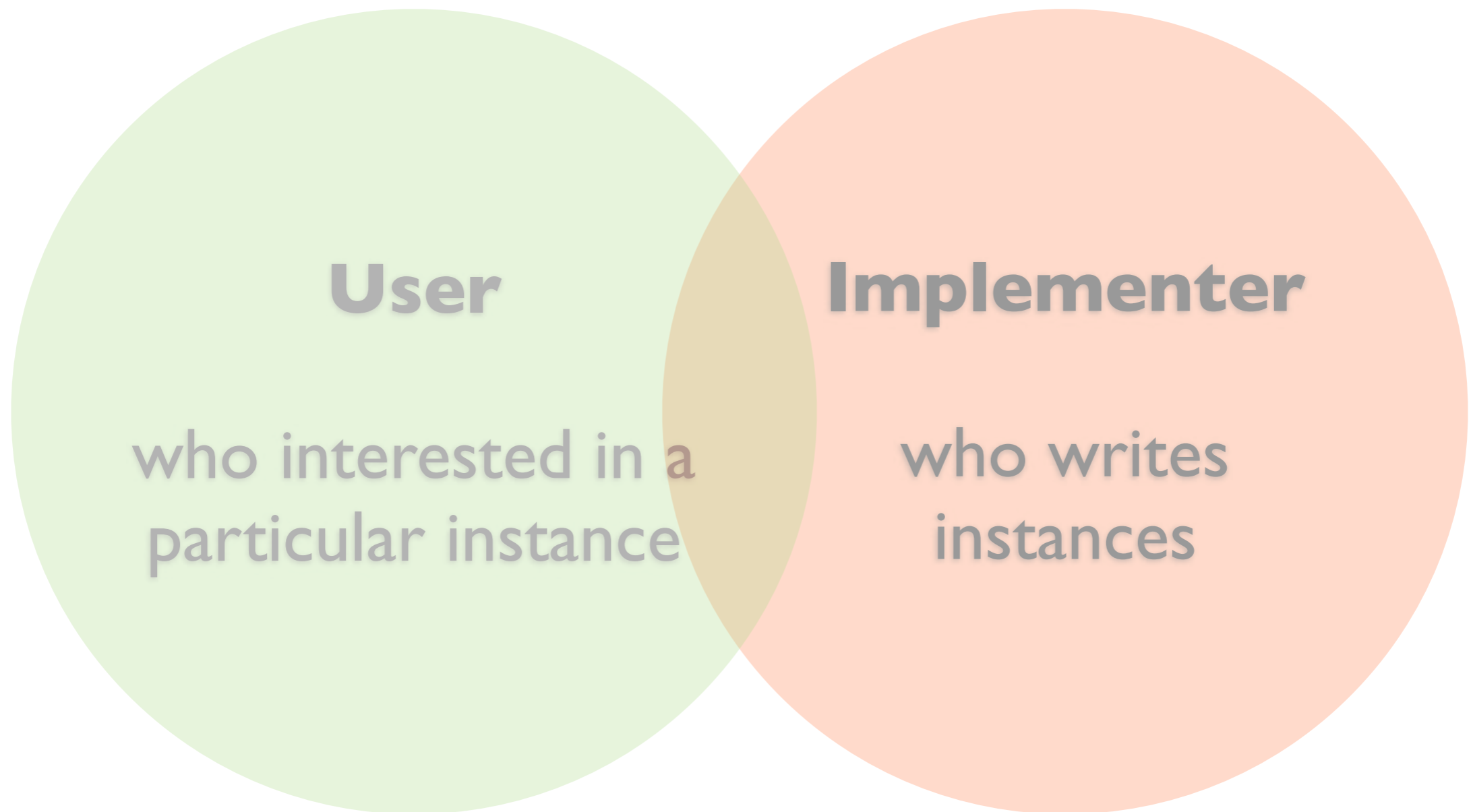
User

who is interested in a
particular instance

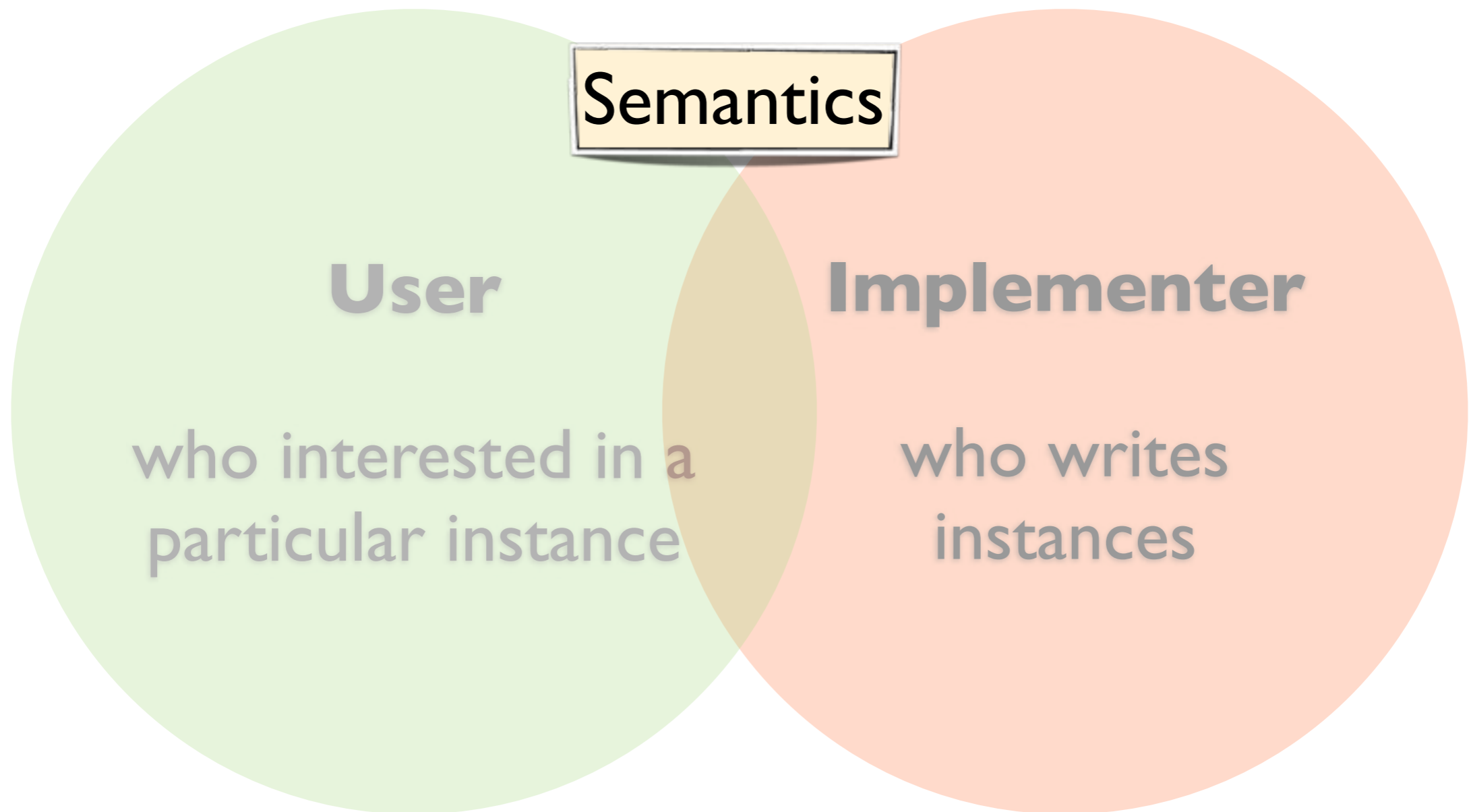
Two Users



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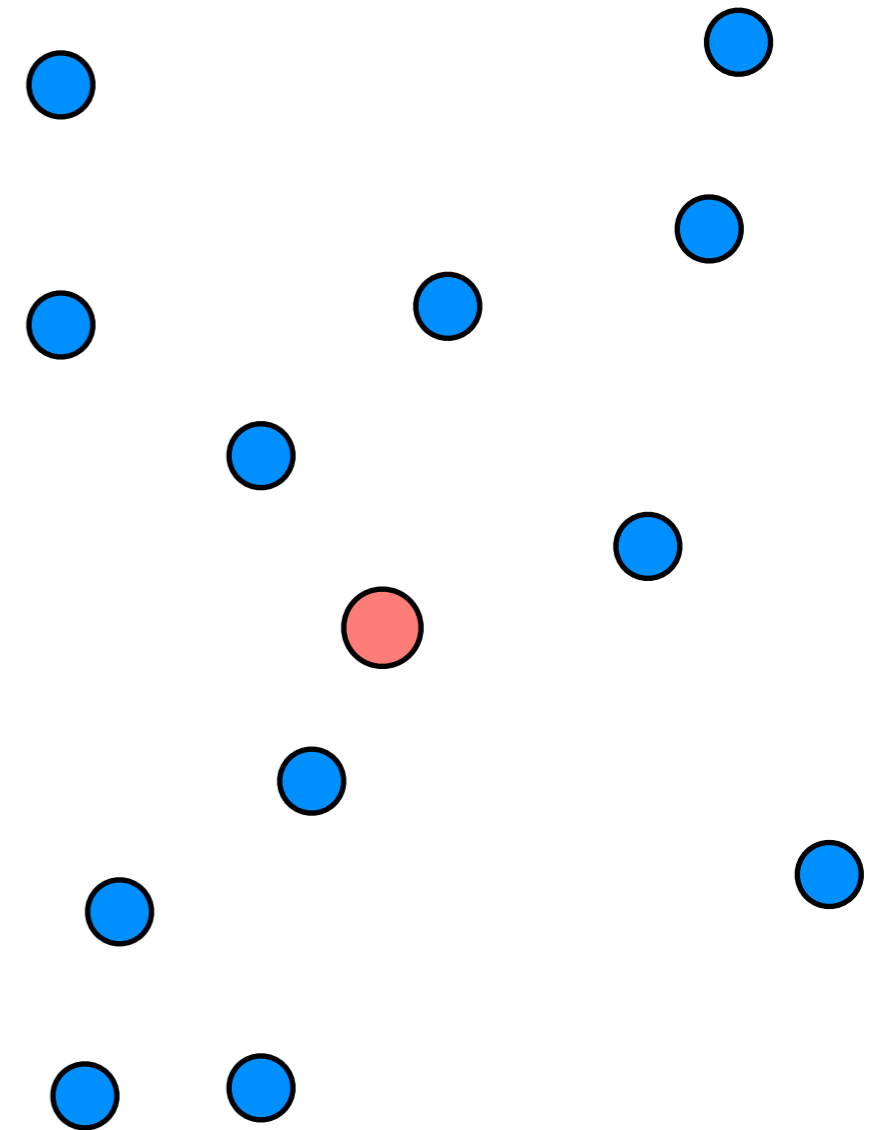


Two Users



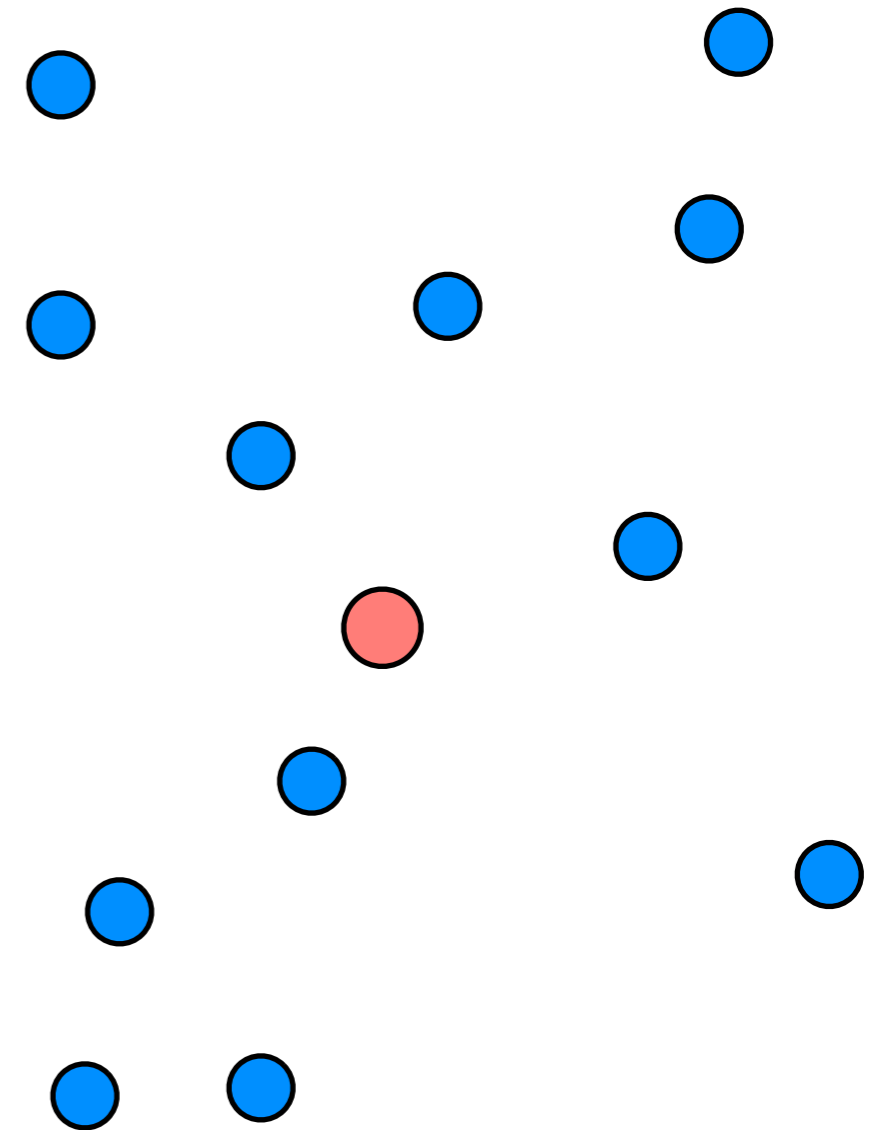
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- Network consists of a set of **nodes** and one distinguished node **sink**
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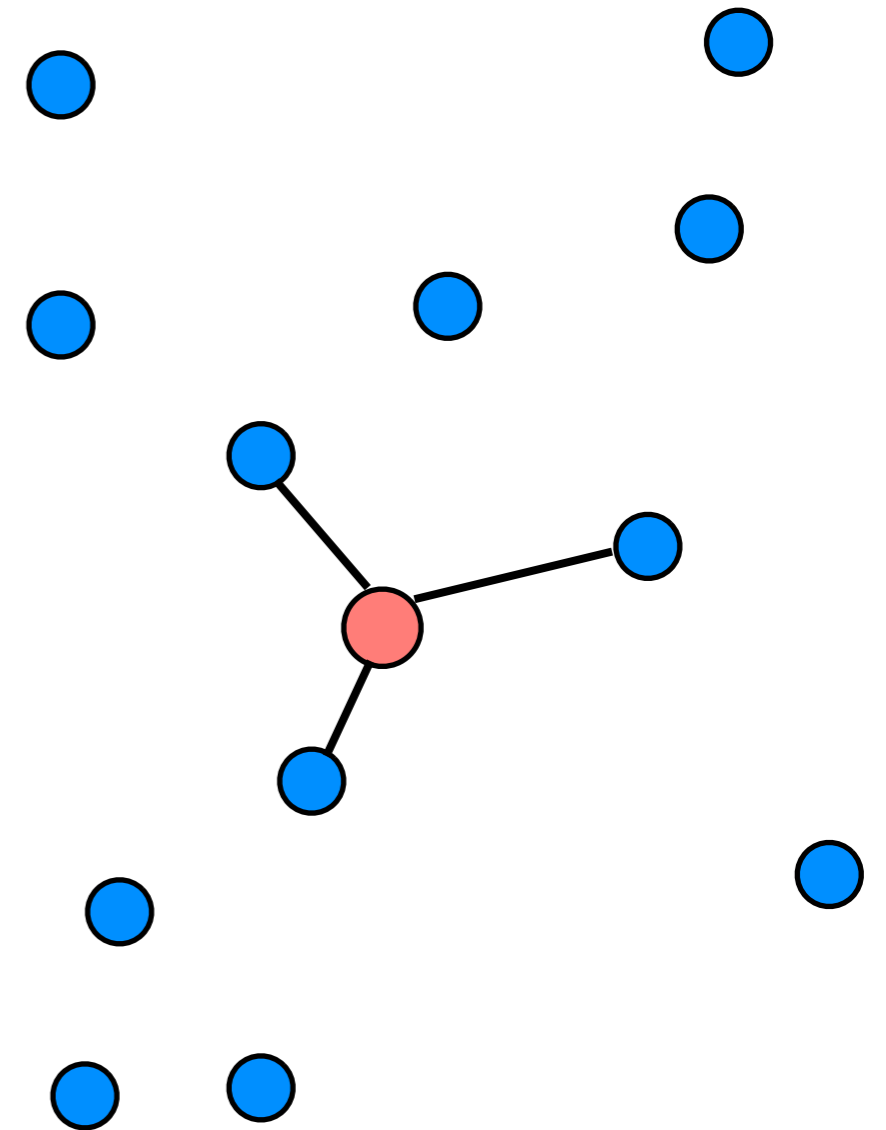
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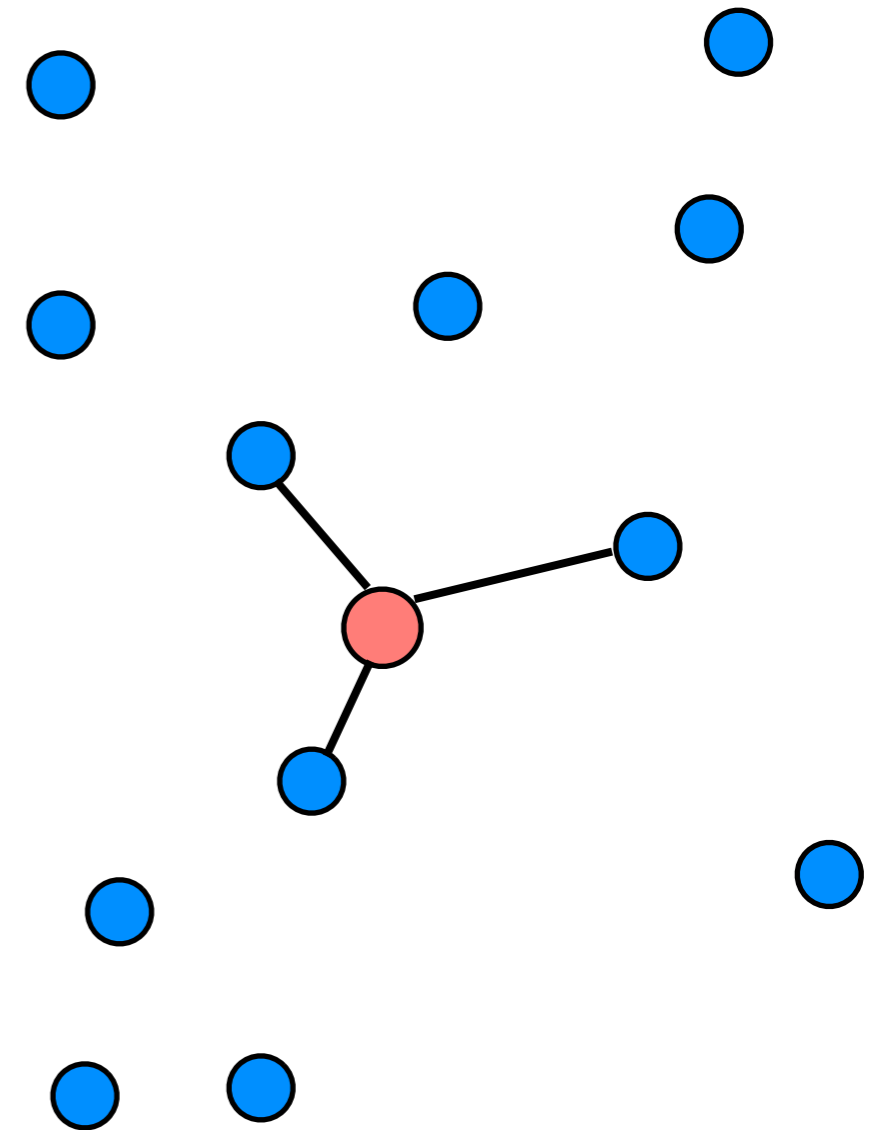
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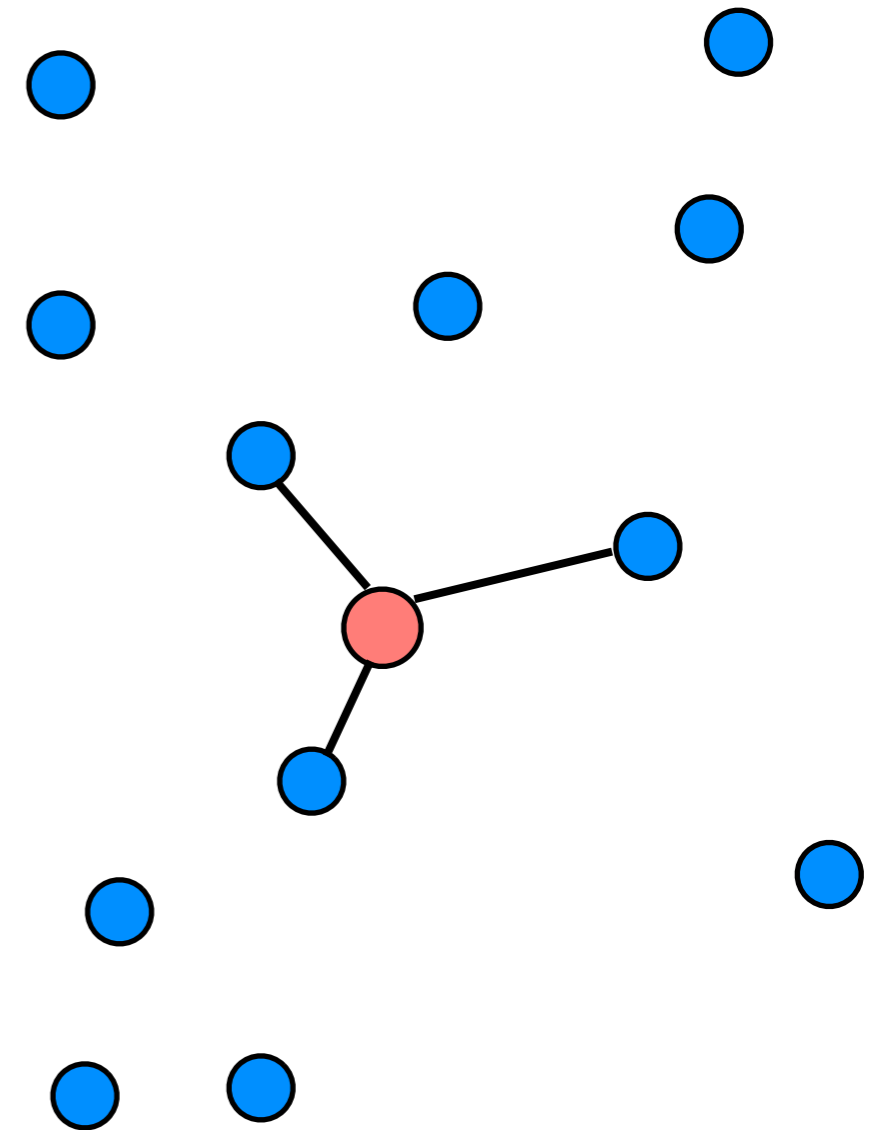
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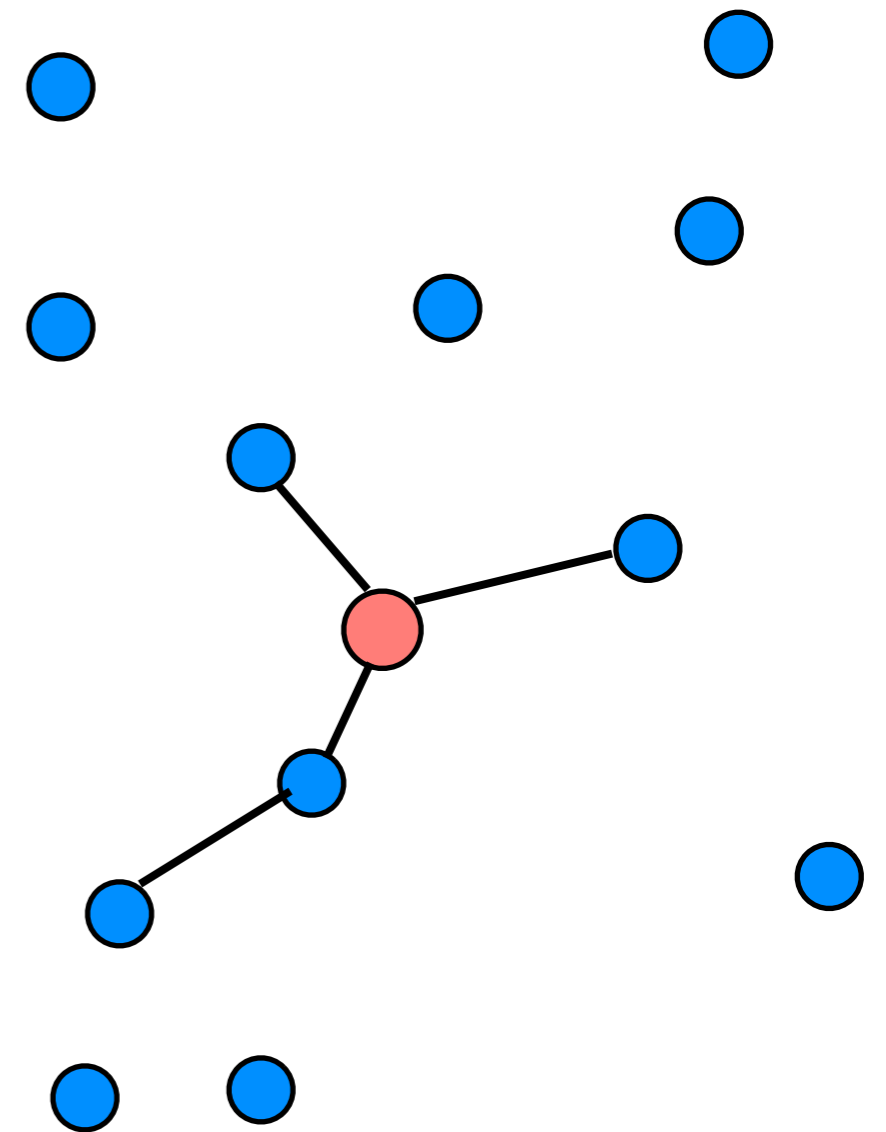
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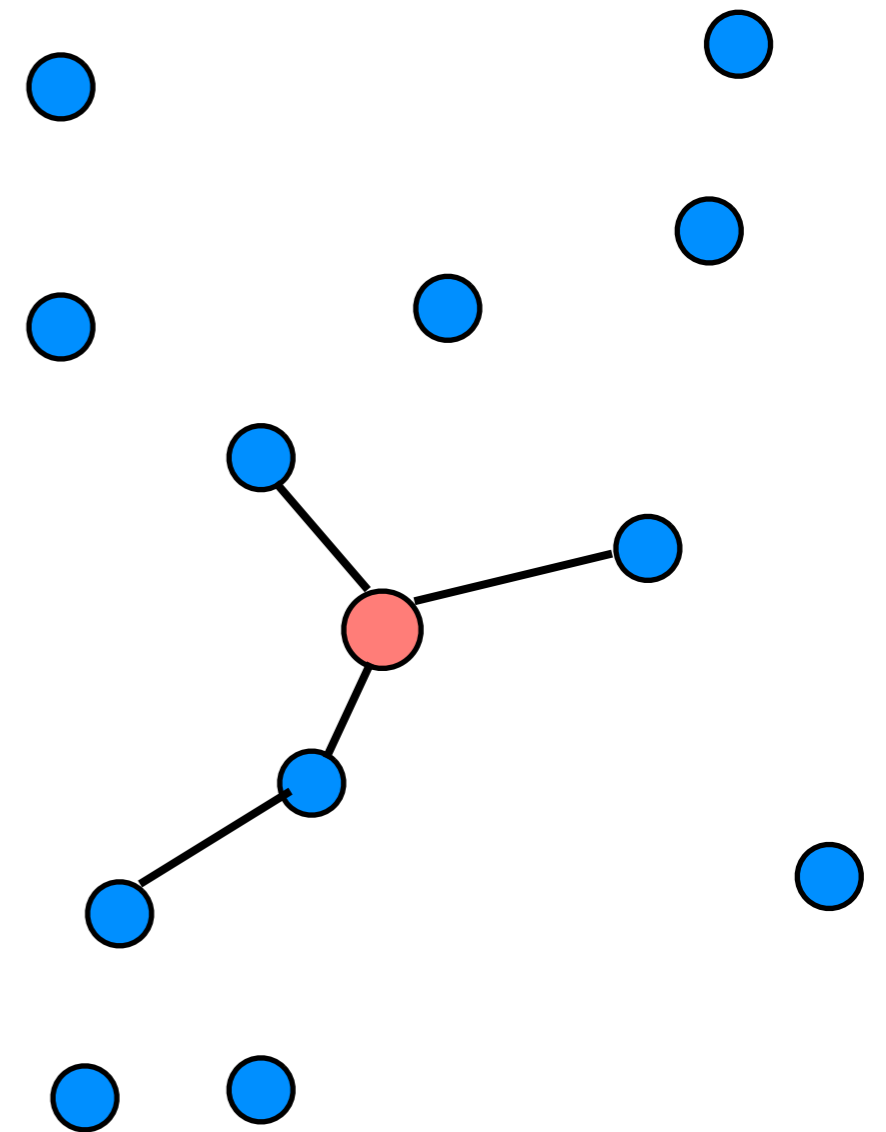
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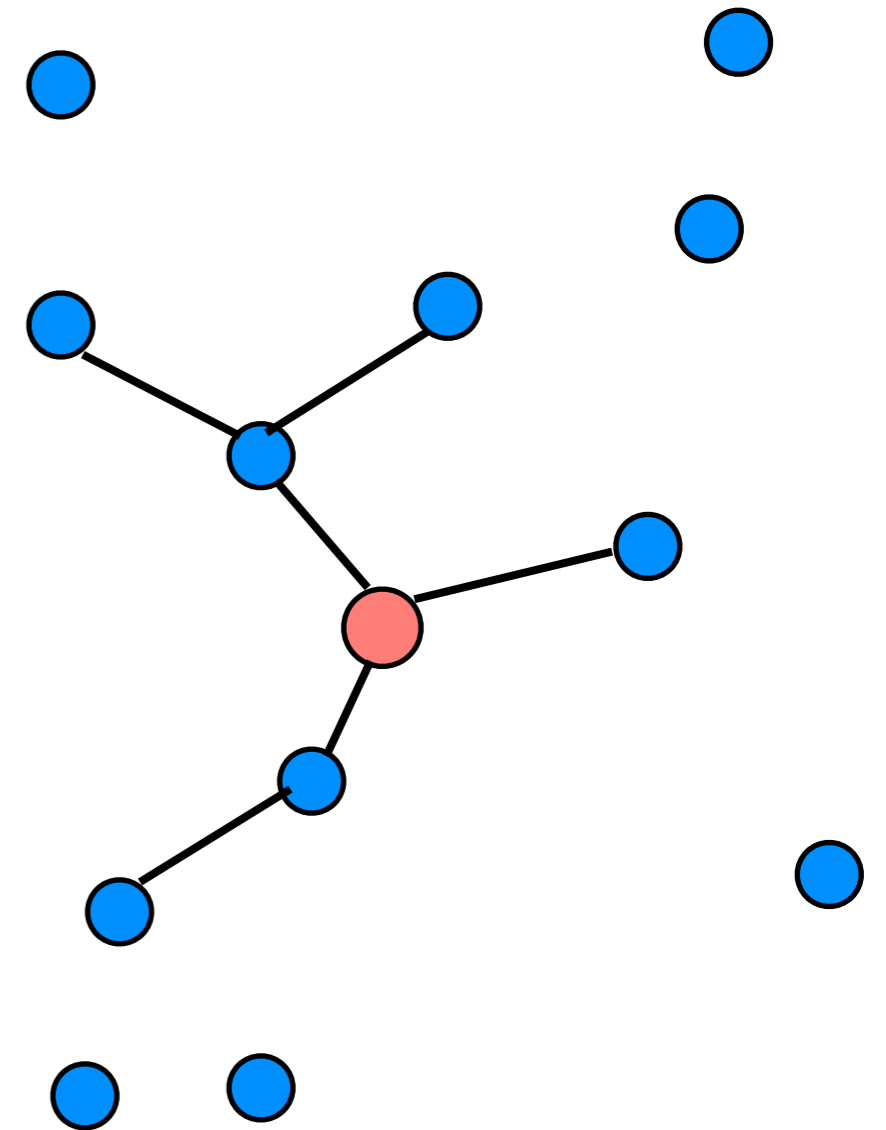
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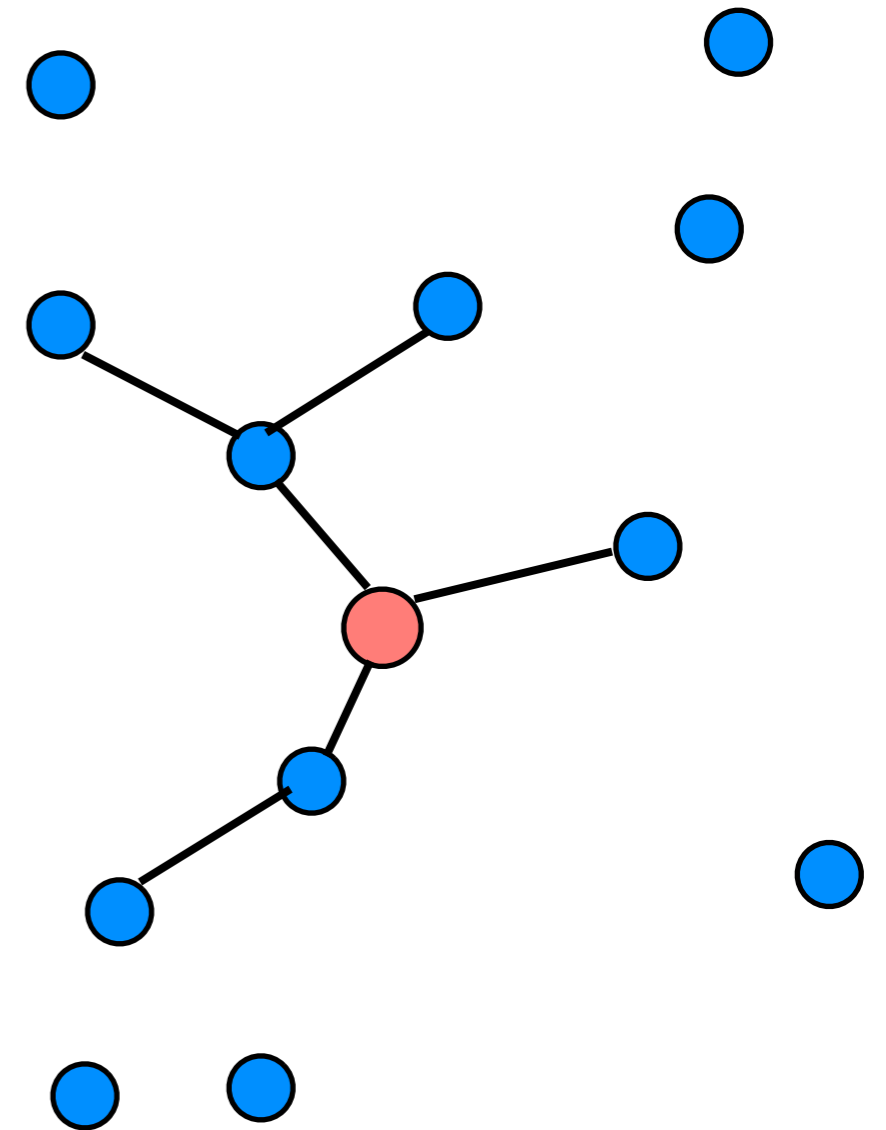
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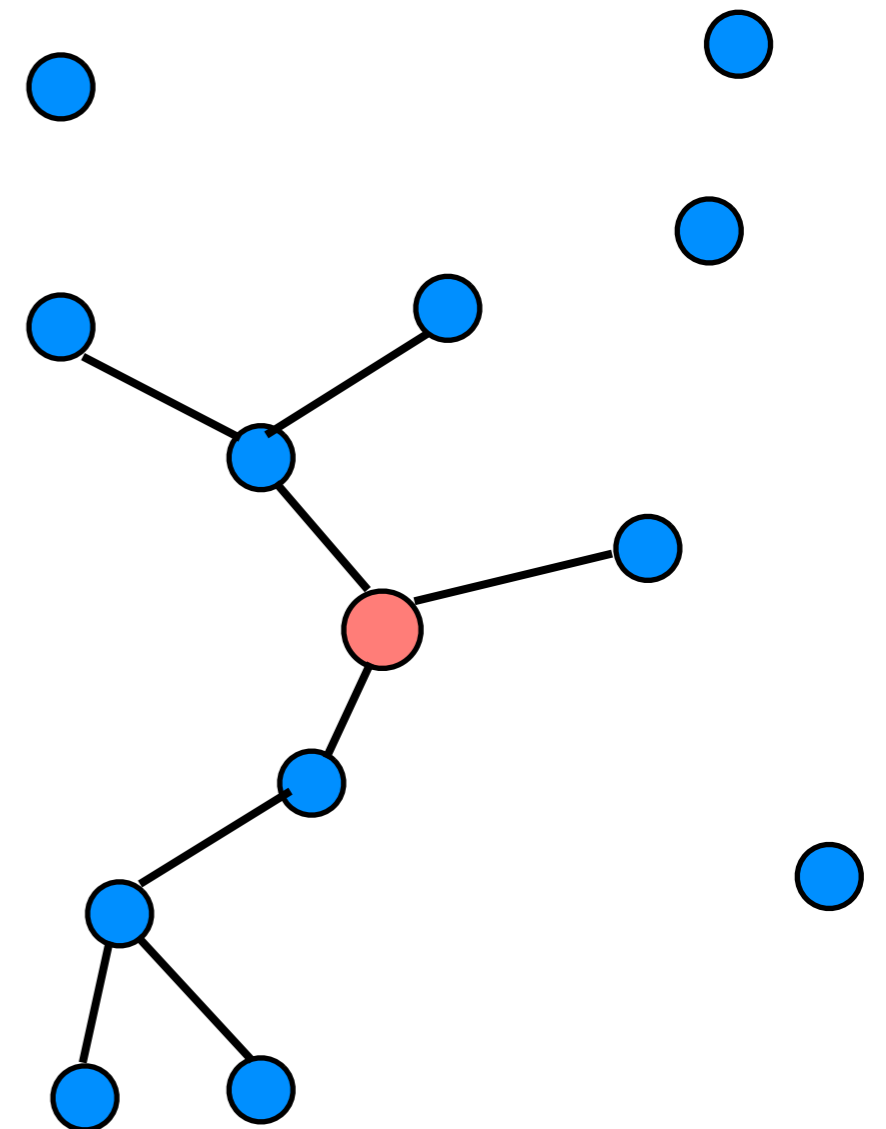
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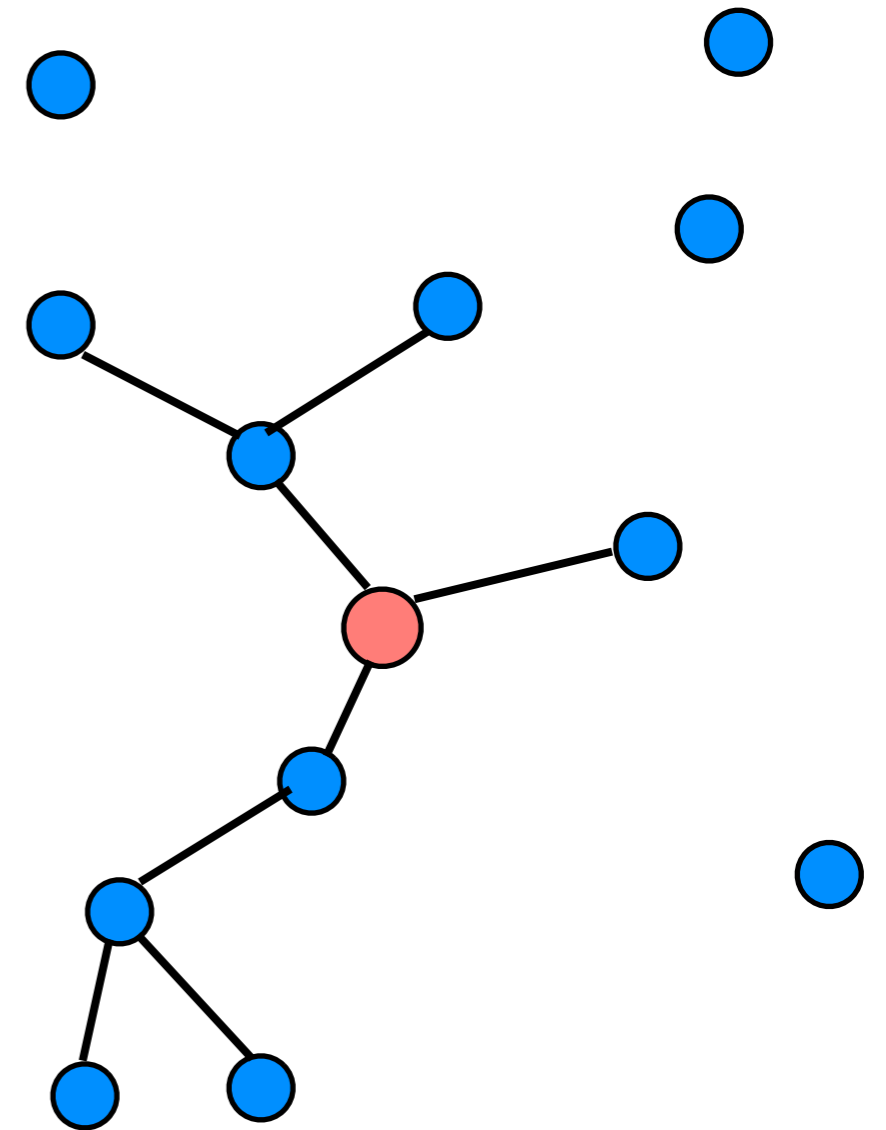
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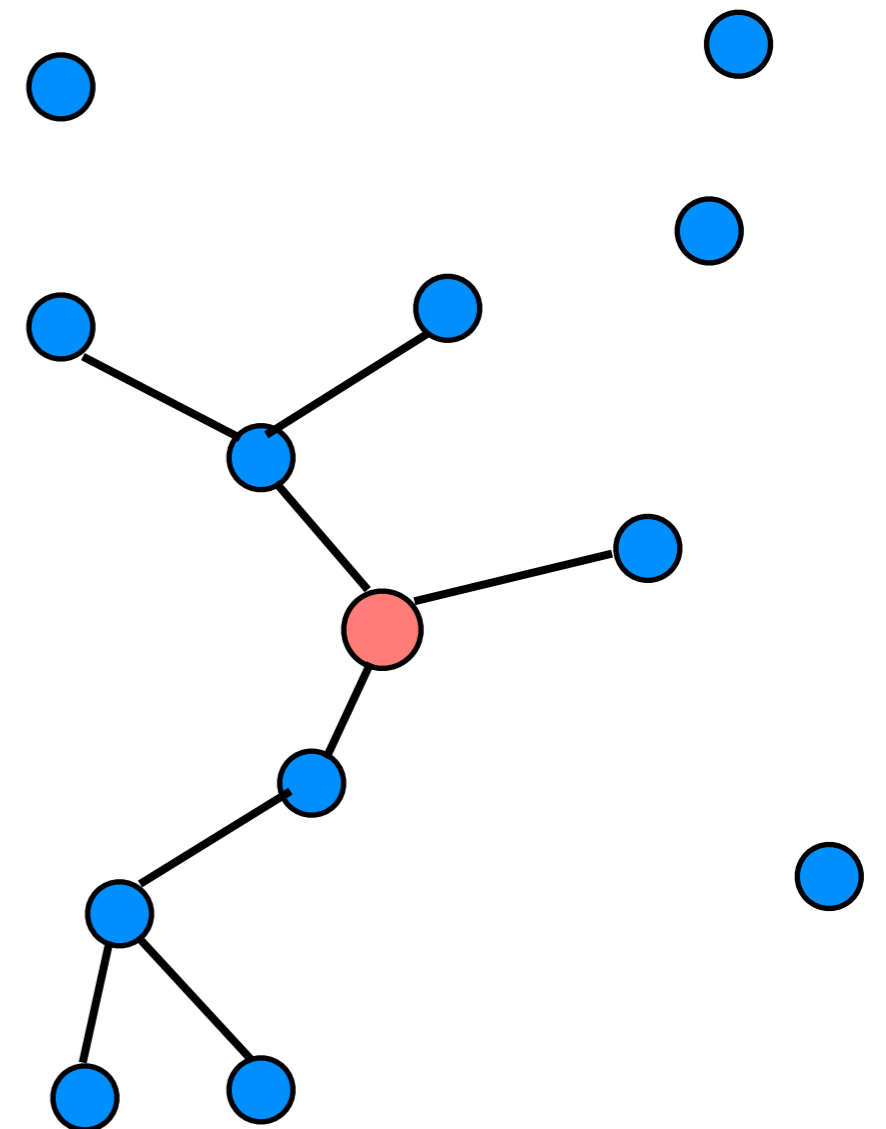
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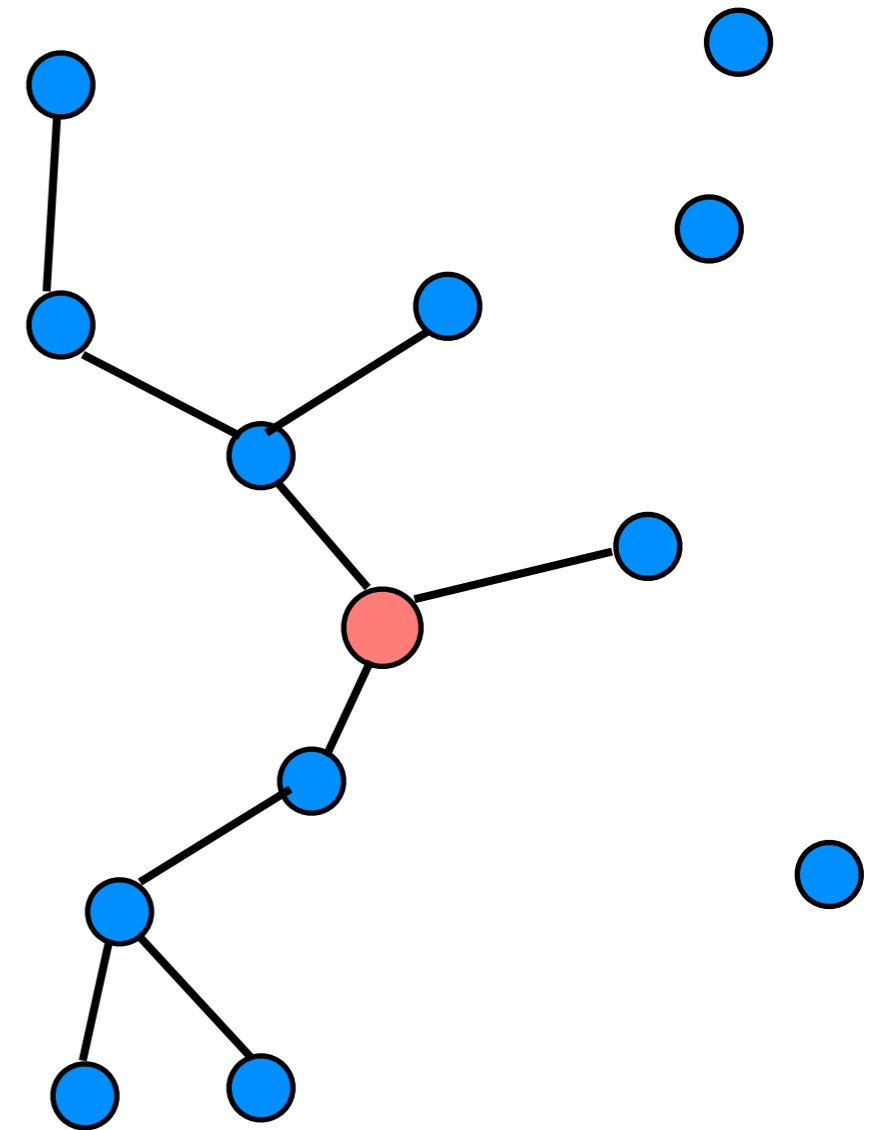
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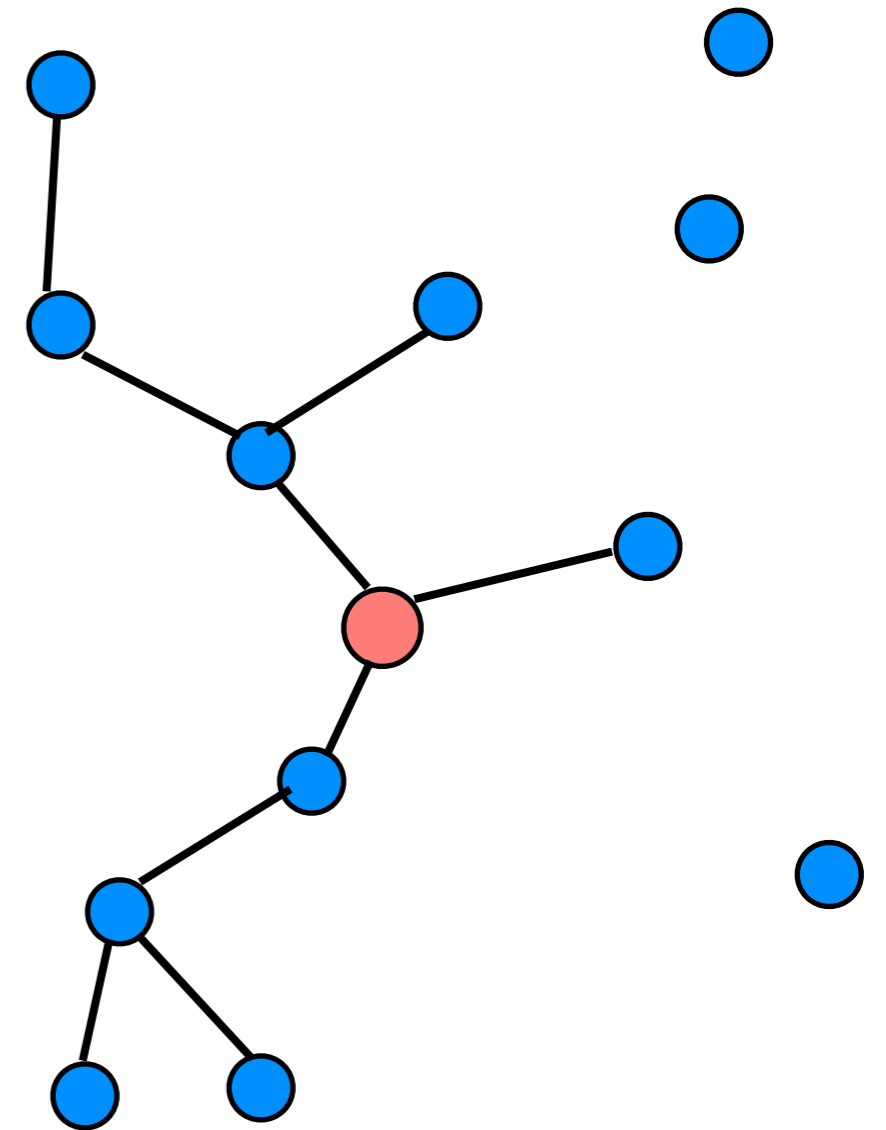
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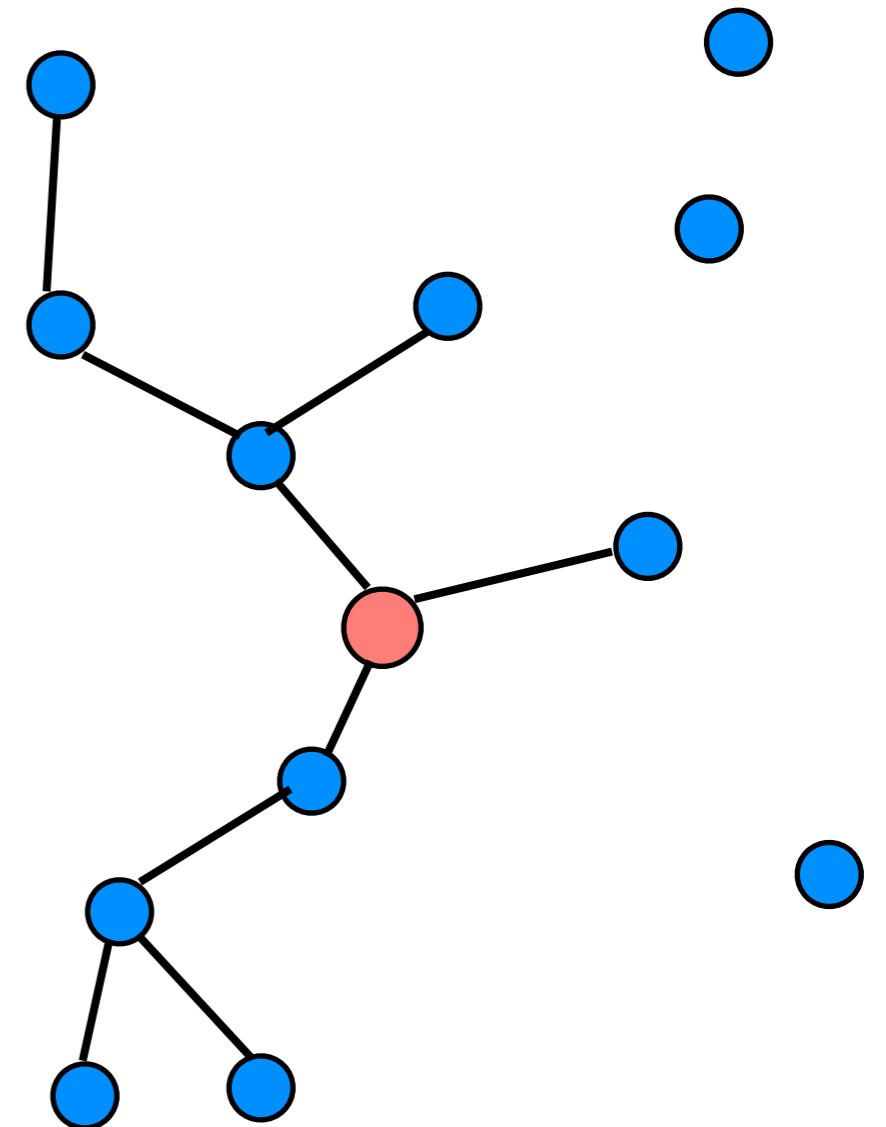
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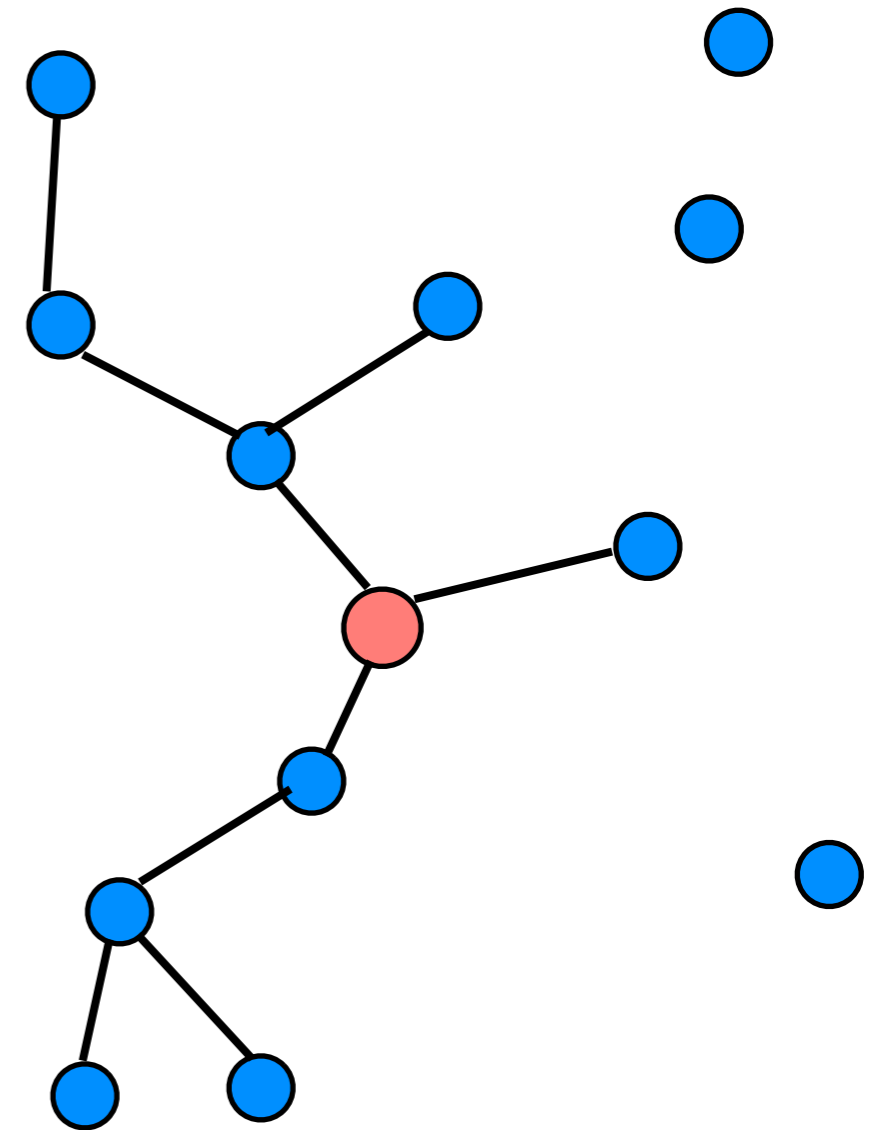
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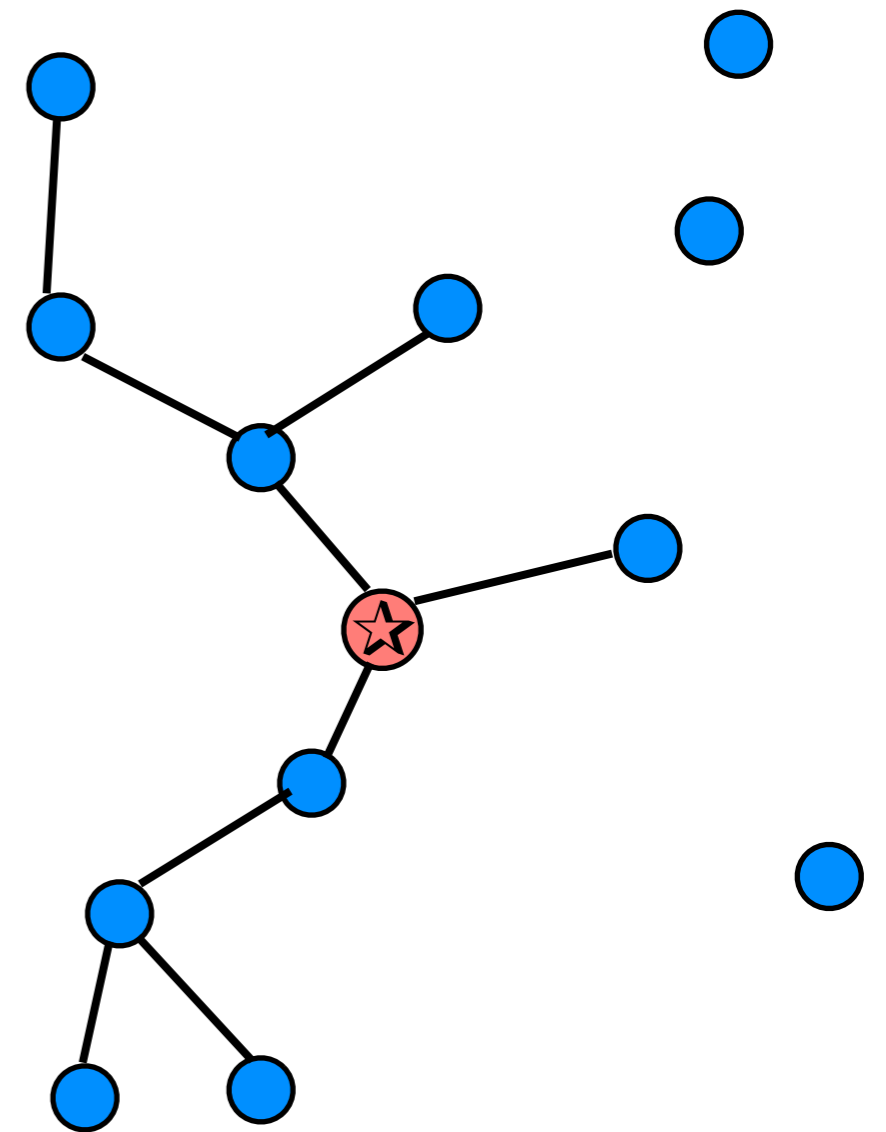
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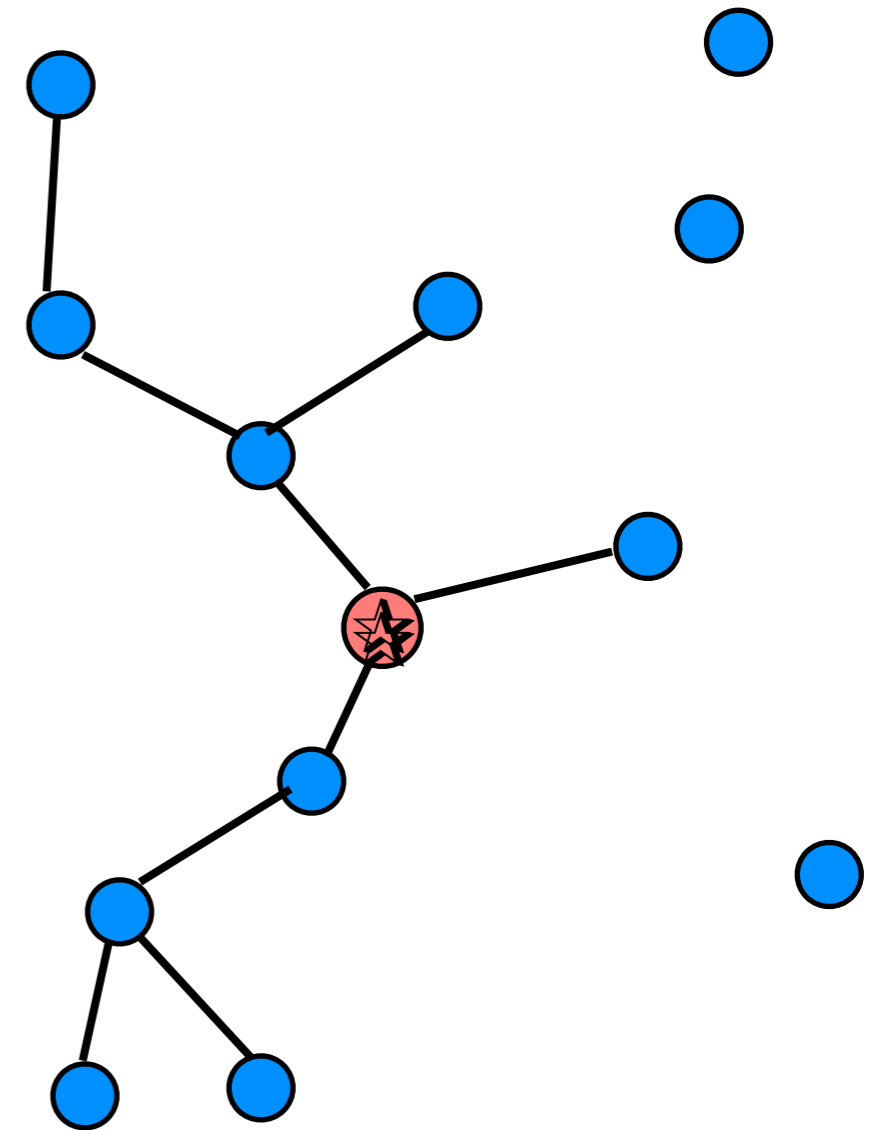
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Specification in Pwb

Node Behavior

```
Sink(nodeId, sinkChan) <=  
  "init(nodeId)"! <sinkChan> .  
  ! "data(sinkChan)"(x). ProcData<x> ;
```

```
Node(nodeId, nodeChan, datum) <=  
  "init(nodeId)"? (chan) .  
  "init(nodeId)"! <nodeChan> .  
  "data(chan)"<datum> .  
  ! "data(nodeChan)"(x).  
  "data(chan)"<x> ;
```

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```

I. Route Tree Establishment

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```

I. Route Tree Establishment

2. Data Collection

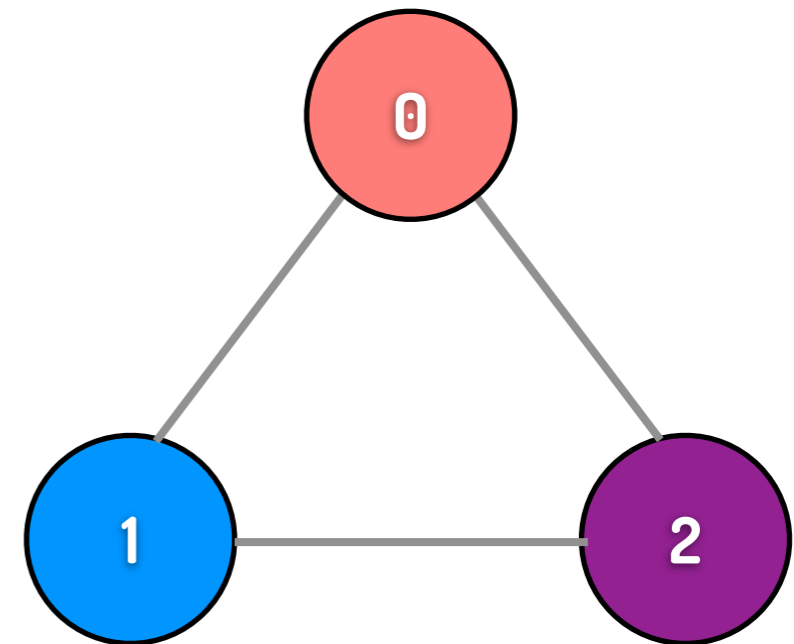
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  "init(nodeId)"! <nodeChan> .  
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```

Node Connectivity for Broadcasting



graph represented as edge list

(0,1), (0,2), (1,2)

Specification in Pwb

Node Behavior

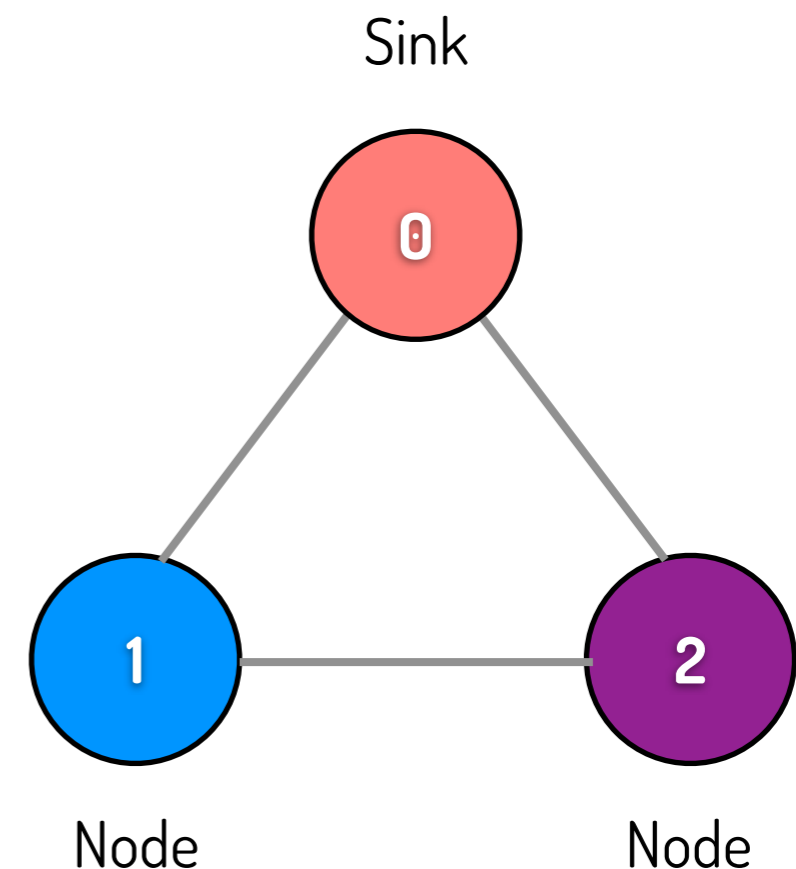
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Node(nodeId, nodeChan, datum) <=  
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  "init(nodeId)"! <nodeChan> .  
  "data(chan)"<datum> .  
  ! "data(nodeChan)"(x).  
  "data(chan)"<x> ;
```

System

```
(new sinkChan) Sink<0, sinkChan>  
(new chan1) Node<1, chan1, datum1>  
(new chan2) Node<2, chan2, datum2>
```

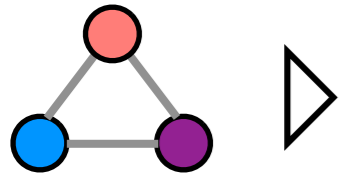
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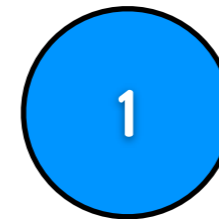
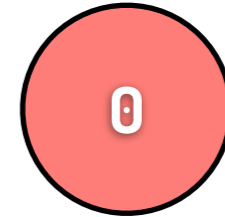
Establishment of a Routing Tree (I)



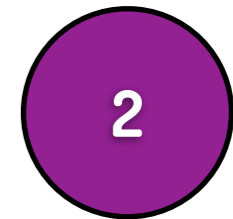
```
(new sinkChan) Sink<0, sinkChan>  
(new chan1) Node<1, chan1, datum1>  
(new chan2) Node<2, chan2, datum2>
```

true

Sink



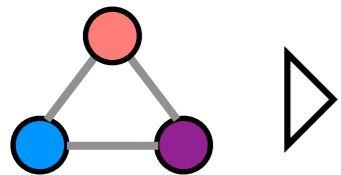
Node



Node

←--- broadcasts
←.....can unicast

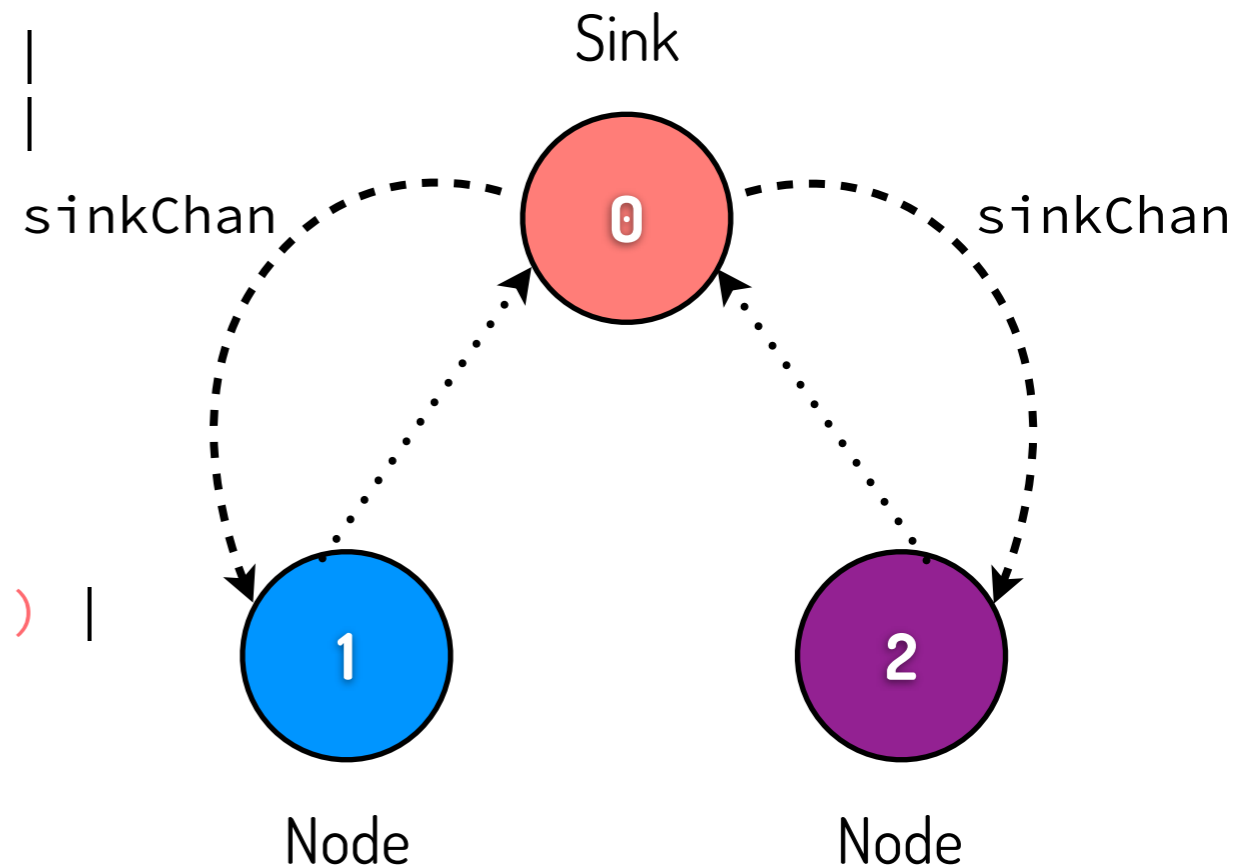
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```

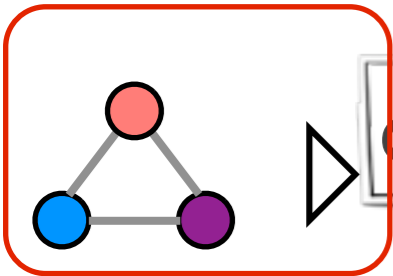
```
"init(0)"!(new sinkChan)sinkChan
true
```

```
(!("data(sinkChan)"(gnb). ProcData<gnb>)) |
((new chan1)(
  "init(1)"!<chan1>.
  "data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.
  !("data(chan1)"(gnb).
    "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))) |
((new chan2)(
  "init(2)"!<chan2>.
  "data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.
  !("data(chan2)"(gnb).
    "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))))
```



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Establishment of a Routing Tree (I)

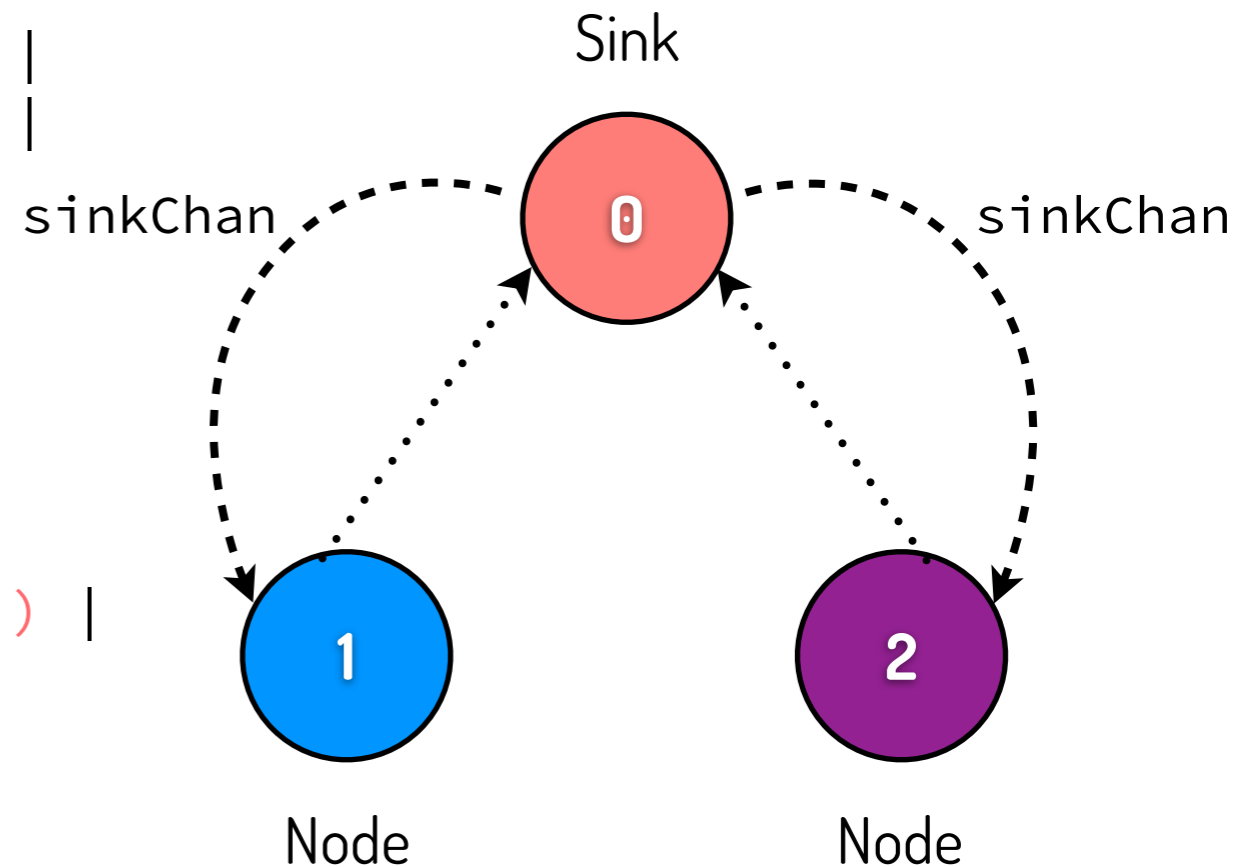


connectivity as current assertion

```
(new sinkChan) Sink<0, sinkChan>  
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(new chan2) Node<2, chan2, datum2>
```

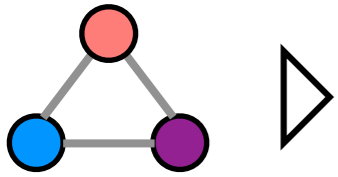
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  "data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.  
  !("data(chan1)"(gnb).  
    "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))) |  
(new chan2)(  
  "init(2)"!<chan2>.  
  "data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.  
  !("data(chan2)"(gnb).  
    "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))))
```

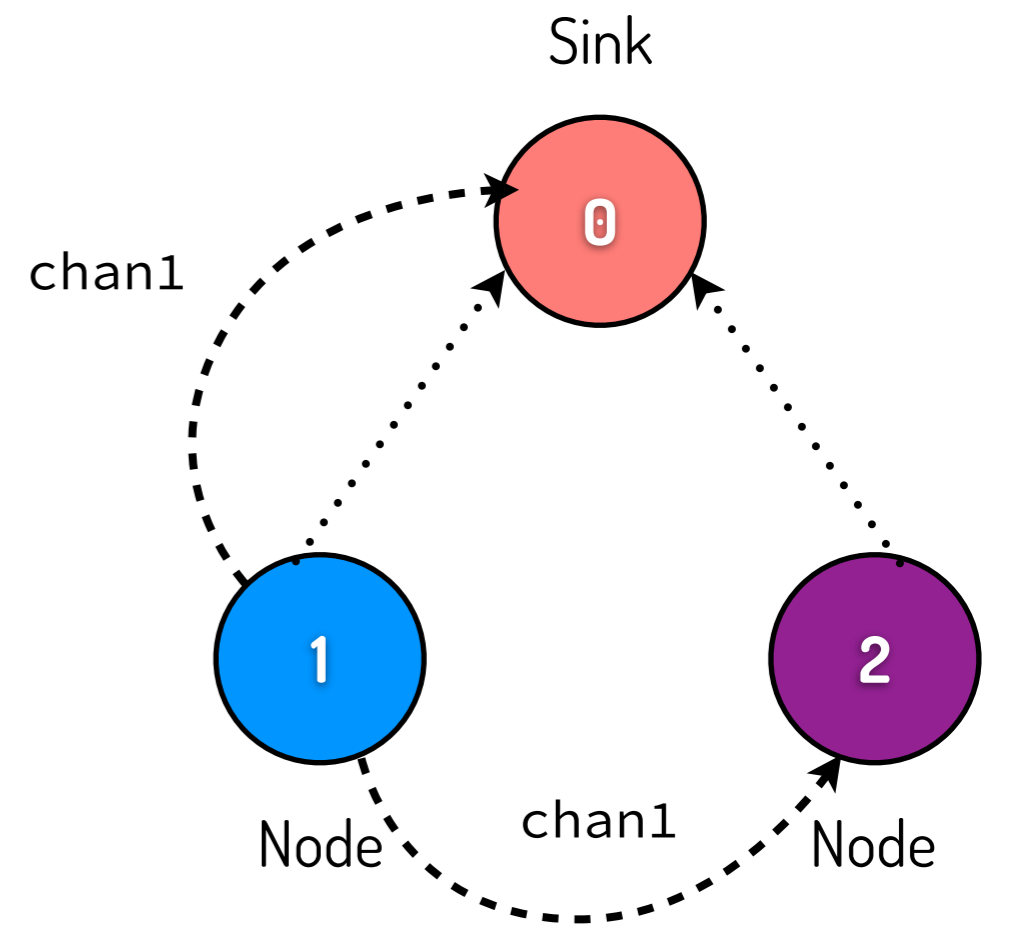


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Establishment of a Routing Tree (2)

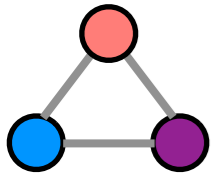


```
(!("data(sinkChan)"(gnb). ProcData<gnb>)) |  
  ((new chan1) (  
    "init(1)"!<chan1>.  
    "data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.  
    !("data(chan1)"(gnb).  
      "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))) |  
  ((new chan2) (  
    "init(2)"!<chan2>.  
    "data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.  
    !("data(chan2)"(gnb).  
      "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))))  
  
true
```



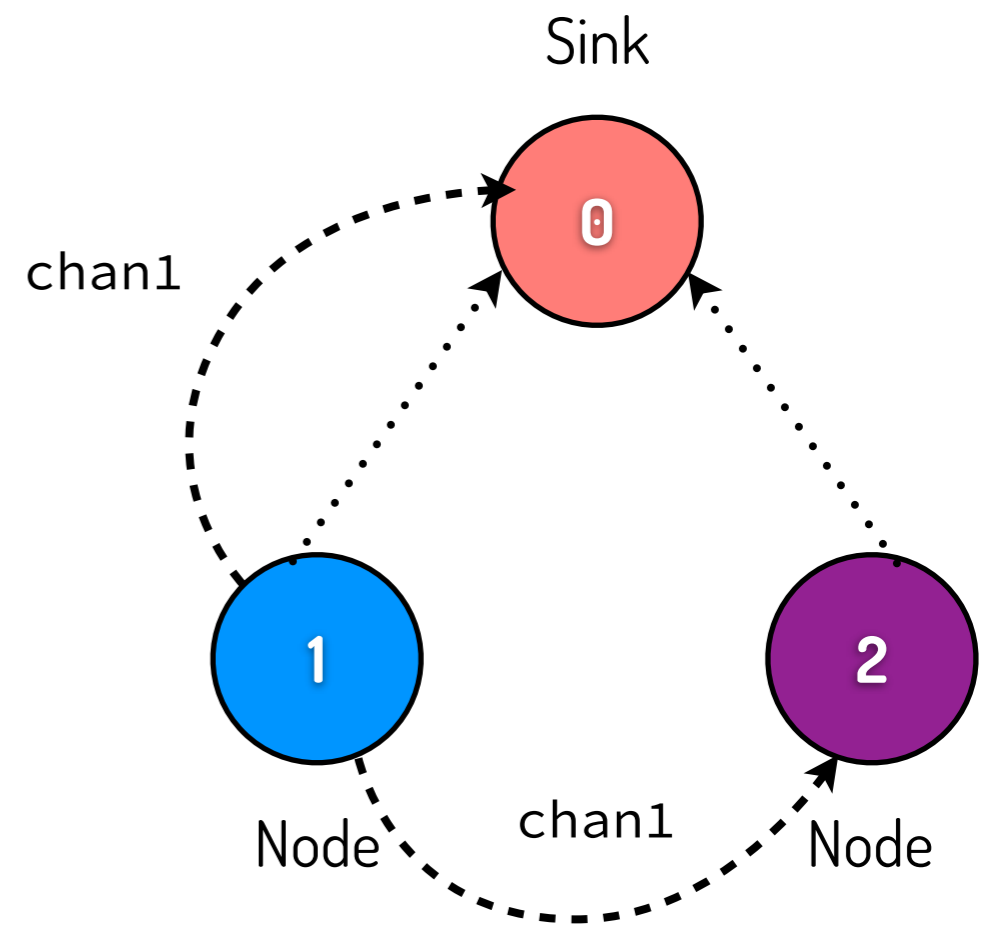
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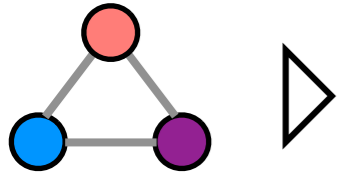
```

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  ((new chan1)(
    "init(1)"!<chan1>.
    "data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.
    !("data(chan1)"(gnb).
      "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))) |
    ((new chan2)(
      "init(2)"!<chan2>.
      "data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.
      !("data(chan2)"(gnb).
        "data(sinkChan)"<gnb>))))
  "init(1)"!(new chan1)chan1
  true
(!("data(sinkChan)"(gnc). ProcData<gnc>)) |
  ("data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.
  !("data(chan1)"(gnc). "data(sinkChan)"<gnc>)) |
  ((new chan2)(
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    "data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.
    !("data(chan2)"(gnc).
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```



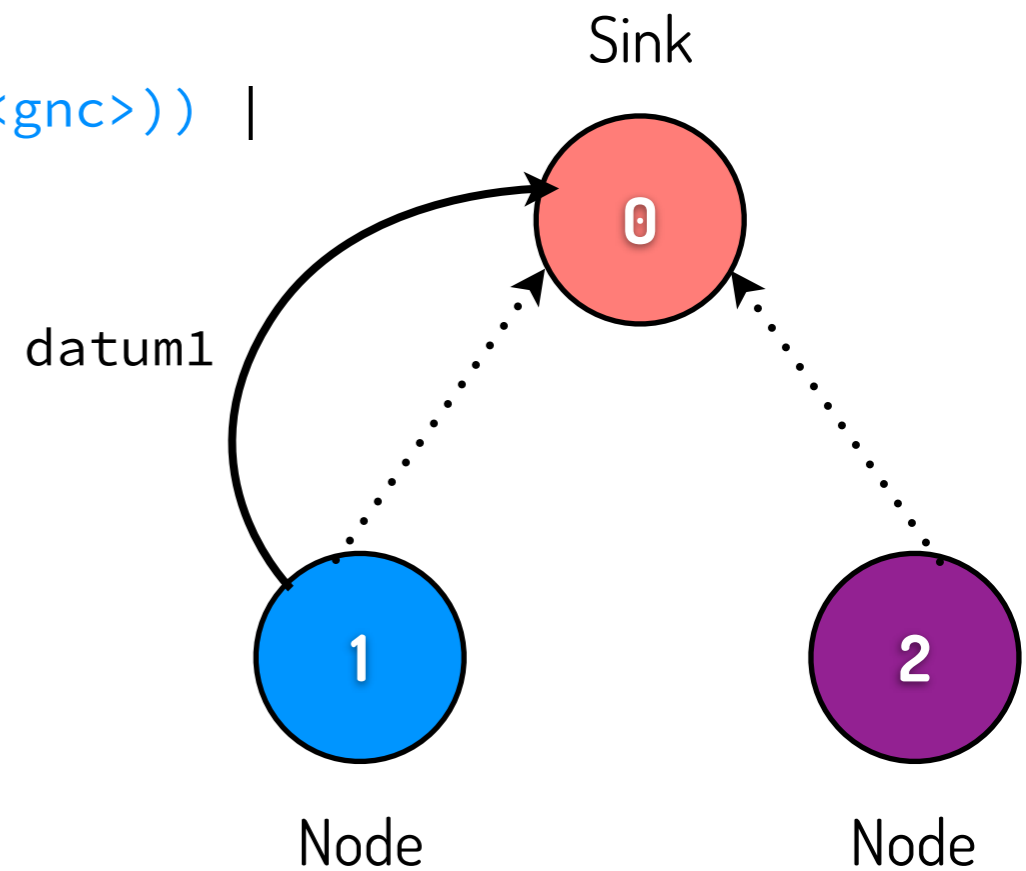
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Data Collection



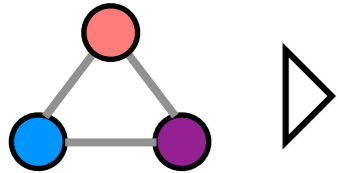
```
(!("data(sinkChan)"(gnc). ProcData<gnc>)) |  
(("data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.  
!("data(chan1)"(gnc). "data(sinkChan)"<gnc>)) |  
(new chan2)(  
  "init(2)"!<chan2>.  
  "data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.  
  ("data(chan2)"(gnc).  
   "data(sinkChan)"<gnc>))))
```

true

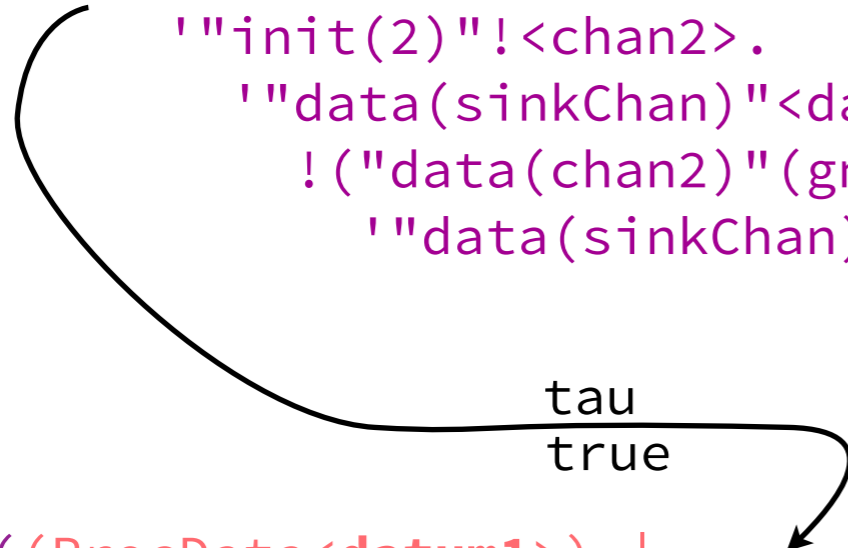


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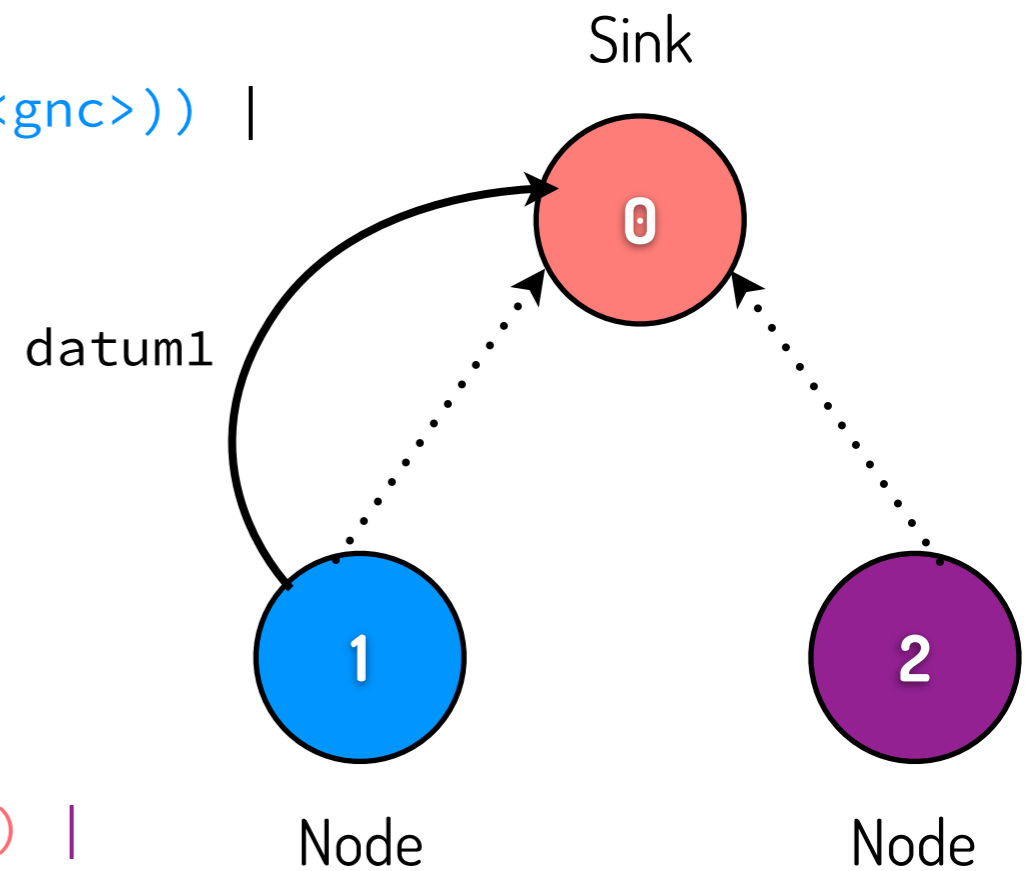
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(("data(sinkChan)"<datum1>.
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(new chan2)(
"init(2)"!<chan2>.
"data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.
!("data(chan2)"(gnc).
"data(sinkChan)"<gnc>))))
```



```
((ProcData<datum1>) |
(("data(sinkChan)"(gnb). ProcData<gnb>))) |
(("data(chan1)"(gna). "data(sinkChan)"<gna>)) |
(new chan2)(
"init(2)"!<chan2>.
"data(sinkChan)"<datum2>.
!("data(chan2)"(gna).
"data(sinkChan)"<gna>))))
```



- ←--- broadcasts
- ←.....can unicast
- ← unicast

Weak Bisimulation Checking

```
psi > a(x) ~ *tau*.a(x);  
([], 1)
```

```
psi > a(x) | b(x) ~  
  case T : d(x).b(x) [] T : b(x).a(x);  
([d := a], 1)
```

Pwb

User's perspective

Command Interpreter

Syntax Layers

- Commands
- Processes
- Parameters

Commands

```
psi> <command> ;
```

Commands



`sstep <process>`

symbolic execution interpreter

`wsstep <process>`

weak symbolic execution

`<process> ~ <process>` weak symbolic bisimulation checking

`input "<file name>"`

reads commands from file

+ commands altering the process environment

Commands



`sstep <process>`
`wsstep <process>`

enter their own command interpreter
[0-9]+ - selecting
q - exiting
b - backtracking

`<process> ~ <process>` weak symbolic bisimulation checking

`input "<file name>"` reads commands from file

+ commands altering the process environment

P process
M,N terms
x names

<process> Syntax

$M(x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

Unicast Input

$' M \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

Unicast Output

$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

Broadcast Input

$' M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

Broadcast Output

P process
M,N terms
x names

<process> Syntax

Polyadic

$M(x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

Unicast Input

$' M \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

Unicast Output

$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

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Broadcast Output

P process
M,N terms
x names

<process> Syntax

Polyadic

$M(x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$	Unicast Input
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Not patterns :(

P process
M,N terms
x names

<process> Syntax

Polyadic

$M(x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$	Unicast Input
$' M \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$	Unicast Output
$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$	Broadcast Input
$' M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$	Broadcast Output
$* \text{tau} * . P$	Silent Prefix

Not patterns :(

P process
M,N terms
x names

<process> Syntax

Polyadic

$M(x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$	Unicast Input
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$' M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$	Broadcast Output
$* \text{tau} * . P$	Silent Prefix

Not patterns :(

Useful, e.g., guarding assertions

$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

$M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

$*\tau*$. P

case $\phi_1 : P [] \dots [] \phi_n : P$

(new a) P

P | Q

(| Psi |)

! P

Broadcast In

Broadcast C

Silent Prefix

Case

Restriction

Parallel

Assertion

Replication

P	process
M,N	terms
Psi	assertion
phi	condition
x,a	names

$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

$M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

$*\tau* . P$

$\text{case } \phi_1 : P [] \dots [] \phi_n : P$

$(\text{new } a) P$

$P \mid Q$

$(\mid \Psi \mid)$

$! P$

$A \langle M_1, \dots, M_n \rangle$

Broadcast In

Broadcast C

Silent Prefix

Case

Restriction

Parallel

Assertion

Replication

Process Invocation

P	process
M,N	terms
Psi	assertion
phi	condition
x,a	names

$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

$M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

$*\tau*$. P

case $\phi_1 : P [] \dots [] \phi_n : P$

(new a) P

P | Q

(| Psi |)

! P

$A \langle M_1, \dots, M_n \rangle$

Broadcast In

Broadcast C

Silent Prefix

Case

Restriction

Parallel

Assertion

Replication

Process Invocation

P	process
M,N	terms
Psi	assertion
phi	condition
x,a	names

Similar to HO-Psi's **run**

$M ? (X_1, \dots, X_n) . P$

$M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

$*\tau* . P$

$\text{case } \phi_1 : P [] \dots [] \phi_n : P$

Process constant
==
identifier in a process
environment

$A \langle M_1, \dots, M_n \rangle ! P$

Broadcast In

Broadcast C

Silent Prefix

P	process
M,N	terms
Psi	assertion
phi	condition
x,a	names

Case

Restriction

Parallel

Assertion

Replication

Process Invocation

Similar to HO-Psi's **run**

Process Environment

is an environment of processes

Process Environment

is an environment of ~~processes~~ **process clauses**

$$A(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq P$$

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Req. x_1, \dots, x_n must be in the support of P
assertions must be guarded in P

Process Environment

is an environment of ~~processes~~ **process clauses**

$$A(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq P$$

Req. x_1, \dots, x_n must be in the support of P
assertions must be guarded in P

Ex. ✓ Proc2(chan) \leq chan(x).0

✗ Proc1() \leq chan(x).0

✓ Proc3(chan) \leq chan(x).(| Psi |)

✗ Proc1() \leq (| Psi |)

Process Environment

is an environment of ~~processes~~ **process clauses**

$$A(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq P$$

Req. x_1, \dots, x_n must be in the support of P
assertions must be guarded in P

Ex. ✓ Proc2(chan) ≤ chan(x).0

✗

Proc

✓

Proc3(c

✗

Proc1() < (|P|)

Pwb accepts them by giving a warning, however you won't produce transitions

Process Environment

is an environment of ~~processes~~ **process clauses**

$$A(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq P$$

Req. x_1, \dots, x_n must be in the support of P

also command: must be guarded in P

inserts clause into env.

$$\text{chan}(x) \leq \text{chan}(x).0$$

Pwb accepts them by giving a warning, however you won't produce transitions

✓ Proc3(c)

✗ Proc1() < (1 | 2 | 1)

Process Invocation

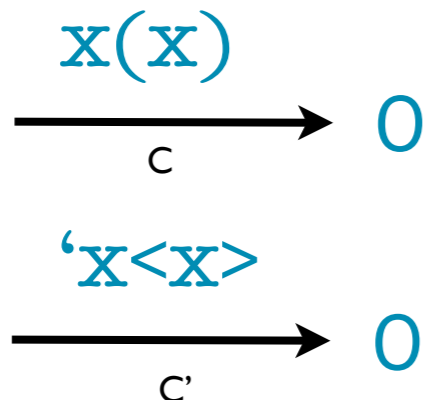
Non-determinism

```
def {  
  Proc(x) <= x(x);  
  Proc(x) <= 'x<x>;  
}
```

invocation

Proc<chan>

has two transitions



Mutually Recursive

```
def {  
  Proc(x) <= x(x).Agnt<x>;  
  Agnt(x) <= 'x<x>.Proc<x>;  
}
```

Cycles are not allowed

Proc(x) <= Proc<x>

has not transitions

Parameter Syntax

The params. M , N , phi , Psi
and names x , a

are anything that the implementer
intended

however

non alpha-numeric strings
need to be **quoted**

$M(x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

$' M \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

$' M ! \langle N_1, \dots, N_n \rangle . P$

$\text{case } \text{phi}_1 : P [] \dots [] \text{phi}_n : P$

$(\text{new } a) P$

$P \mid Q$

$(\mid \text{Psi} \mid)$

$! P$

$A \langle M_1, \dots, M_n \rangle$

Parameter Syntax

The params. M , N , phi , Psi
and names x , a

are anything that the implementer
intended

however

non alpha-numeric strings
need to be **quoted**

ex. **✗** `'addr:port<cons(l, nil)>.0`

✓ `'"addr:port"<"cons(l, nil)">.0`

$M(x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

$' M <N_1, \dots, N_n> . P$

$M ? (x_1, \dots, x_n) . P$

$' M ! <N_1, \dots, N_n> . P$

$\text{case } \text{phi}_1 : P [] \dots [] \text{phi}_n : P$

$(\text{new } a) P$

$P \mid Q$

$(\mid \text{Psi} \mid)$

$! P$

$A < M_1, \dots, M_n >$

Pwb

Intersection: Semantics

Symbolic Semantics

- More abstract
- No infinite branching
- Sound and complete wrt ordinary semantics

Case for Symbolic

In pi-calculus

$$\frac{}{a(x).P \xrightarrow{ay} P[x := y]} \text{In}$$

Any problems computing this rule?

A Case for Symbolic

infinite domain

In pi-calculus

$$\frac{}{a(x).P \xrightarrow{ay} P[x := y]} \text{In}$$

Any problems computing this rule?

Thus
Infinitely many transitions

Late Symbolic Semantics

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{IN} \frac{y\#M, P, x}{\underline{M}(\lambda x)x . P \xrightarrow[\{\mathbf{1} \vdash M \leftrightarrow y\}]{\underline{y}(x)}} P} \\
 \text{OUT} \frac{y\#M, N, P}{\overline{M} N . P \xrightarrow[\{\mathbf{1} \vdash M \leftrightarrow y\}]{\overline{y}N}} P} \\
 \text{CASE} \frac{P_i \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'}{\text{case } \tilde{\varphi} : \tilde{P} \xrightarrow[C \wedge \{\mathbf{1} \vdash \varphi_i\}]{\alpha} P'} \text{subj}(\alpha)\#\varphi_i} \\
 \text{REP} \frac{P \mid !P \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'}{!P \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'} \\
 \text{PAR} \frac{P \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'}{P \mid Q \xrightarrow[\mathcal{F}(Q) \otimes C]{\alpha} P' \mid Q} \text{bn}(\alpha)\#Q} \\
 \text{COM-NEW} \frac{P \xrightarrow[(\nu \tilde{c}_P)\{\Psi'_P \vdash M_P \leftrightarrow y\} \wedge C_P]{\overline{y}(\nu \tilde{a})N} P'}{Q \xrightarrow[(\nu \tilde{c}_Q)\{\Psi'_Q \vdash M_Q \leftrightarrow z\} \wedge C_Q]{\underline{z}(x)} Q'} \frac{\tilde{a}\#Q}{P \mid Q \xrightarrow[C_{\text{com}}]{\tau} (\nu \tilde{a})(P' \mid Q'[x := N])} \text{subj}(\alpha)\#Q} \\
 \text{SCOPE} \frac{P \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'}{(\nu b)P \xrightarrow[(\nu b)C]{\alpha} (\nu b)P'} b\#\alpha} \\
 \text{OPEN} \frac{P \xrightarrow[C]{\overline{y}(\nu \tilde{a})N} P'}{(\nu b)P \xrightarrow[(\nu b)C]{\overline{y}(\nu \tilde{a} \cup \{b\})N} P'} \begin{array}{l} b \in n(N) \\ b\#\tilde{a}, y \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Late Symbolic Semantics

$$\text{IN } \frac{y \# M, P, x}{\underline{M}(\lambda x)x . P \xrightarrow[\{\mathbf{1} \vdash M \leftrightarrow y\}]{\underline{y}(x)}} P}$$

$$\text{OUT } \frac{y \# M, N, P}{\overline{M} N . P \xrightarrow[\{\mathbf{1} \vdash M \leftrightarrow y\}]{\overline{y}N}} P}$$

$$\text{CASE } \frac{P_i \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P' \quad \text{subj}(\alpha) \# \varphi_i}{\text{case } \tilde{\varphi} : \tilde{P} \xrightarrow[C \wedge \{\mathbf{1} \vdash \varphi_i\}]{\alpha}} P'}$$

$$\text{REP } \frac{P \mid !P \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'}{!P \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'}$$

$$\text{PAR } \frac{P \xrightarrow[C]{\alpha} P'}{P \mid Q \xrightarrow[\mathcal{F}(Q) \otimes C]{\alpha}} P' \mid Q} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{bn}(\alpha) \# Q \\ \text{subj}(\alpha) \# Q \end{array}$$

$$\text{CASE } \frac{\frac{C}{\text{case } \tilde{\varphi} : \tilde{P} \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{C \wedge \{1 \vdash \varphi_i\}} \text{ subj}(\alpha) \# \varphi_i}{\text{REP } \frac{C'}{!P \xrightarrow[\frac{\alpha}{C}]{} P'}}$$

Late Symbolic Semantics

$$\text{PAR } \frac{\frac{C'}{P \mid Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \mid Q} \text{ bn}(\alpha) \# Q}{\mathcal{F}(Q) \otimes C} \text{ subj}(\alpha) \# Q$$

$$\text{COM-NEW } \frac{\frac{P \xrightarrow[\frac{\bar{y}(\nu \tilde{a})N}{(\nu \tilde{c}_P) \{ \Psi'_P \vdash M_P \leftrightarrow y \} \wedge C_P]}{P'} \quad Q \xrightarrow[\frac{z(x)}{(\nu \tilde{c}_Q) \{ \Psi'_Q \vdash M_Q \leftrightarrow z \} \wedge C_Q}]{Q'}}{\frac{P \mid Q \xrightarrow[\frac{\tau}{C_{\text{com}}}]{} (\nu \tilde{a})(P' \mid Q'[x := N])}{\tilde{a} \# Q} \text{ subj}(\alpha) \# Q}$$

$$\text{OPEN } \frac{P \xrightarrow[\frac{\alpha}{C}]{\alpha} P'}{(\nu b)P \xrightarrow[\frac{\alpha}{(\nu b)C}]{\alpha} (\nu b)P'} \quad C_{\text{com}} \stackrel{\text{OPEN}}{=} \frac{P \xrightarrow[\frac{\bar{y}(\nu \tilde{a})N}{C}]{\alpha} P'}{(\nu b)P \xrightarrow[\frac{\bar{y}(\nu \tilde{a} \cup \{b\})N}{(\nu b)C}]{\alpha} P'} \quad b \in n(N), b \# \tilde{a}, y$$

$$((\nu \tilde{c}_P \tilde{c}_Q) \{ \Psi'_P \otimes \Psi'_Q \vdash M_P \leftrightarrow M_Q \}) \wedge (((\nu \tilde{c}_Q) \Psi'_Q) \otimes C_P) \wedge ((\nu \tilde{c}_P) \Psi'_P) \otimes C_Q$$

composes the frame with each conjunct

Transition Constraints and Solutions

Constraint Solutions

$C, C' ::=$	true	$\{(\sigma, \Psi) : \sigma \text{ is a subst. sequence} \wedge \Psi \in \mathbf{A}\}$
	false	\emptyset
	$(\nu a)C$	$\{(\sigma, \Psi) : b\#\sigma, \Psi \wedge (\sigma, \Psi) \in \text{sol}((a\ b) \cdot C)\}$
	$\{\Psi' \vdash \varphi\}$	$\{(\sigma, \Psi) : \Psi' \sigma \otimes \Psi \vdash \varphi \sigma\}$
	$C \wedge C'$	$\text{sol}(C) \cap \text{sol}(C')$

Solution is a set of substitution and assertion pairs

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Solution is a set of substitution and assertion pairs

ex.
$$\frac{\frac{\text{nextFreq}(f)(x).x(y).0 \mid \overline{\text{nextFreq}(g)\langle \text{nextFreq}(a) \rangle}.0}}{\tau}}{\{\text{nextFreq}(f) \leftrightarrow \text{nextFreq}(g)\}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{nextFreq}(a)(y).0}$$

Transition Constraints and Solutions

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Solution is a set of substitution and assertion pairs

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$$\frac{\text{nextFreq}(f)(x).x(y).0 \mid \overline{\text{nextFreq}(g)\langle \text{nextFreq}(a) \rangle}.0}{\{\text{nextFreq}(f) \leftrightarrow \text{nextFreq}(g)\} \xrightarrow{\tau} \underline{\text{nextFreq}(a)(y).0}}$$

$$\text{sol}(\{\text{nextFreq}(f) \leftrightarrow \text{nextFreq}(g)\}) = \{([f := g], 1), ([g := f], 1), \dots\}$$

Transition Constraints and Solutions

Constraint Solutions

$C, C' ::= \mathbf{true}$	$\{(\sigma, \Psi) : \sigma \text{ is a subst. sequence} \wedge \Psi \in \mathbf{A}\}$
\mathbf{false}	\emptyset
$(\nu a)C$	$\{(\sigma, \Psi) : b \# \sigma, \Psi \wedge (\sigma, \Psi) \in \text{sol}((a \ b) \cdot C)\}$
$\{\Psi' \vdash \varphi\}$	$\{(\sigma, \Psi) : \Psi' \sigma \otimes \Psi \vdash \varphi \sigma\}$
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Solution is a set of substitution and assertion pairs

ex.
$$\frac{\text{nextFreq}(f)(x).x(y).0 \mid \overline{\text{nextFreq}(g)\langle \text{nextFreq}(a) \rangle}.0}{\{\text{nextFreq}(f) \leftrightarrow \text{nextFreq}(g)\} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{nextFreq}(a)(y).0}$$

$$\text{sol}(\{\text{nextFreq}(f) \leftrightarrow \text{nextFreq}(g)\}) = \{([f := g], 1), ([g := f], 1), \dots\}$$

Finding a solution ~ solving sat. problem

Bisim Constraints

$C, C' ::=$	<i>Constraint</i>	<i>The solutions $\text{sol}(C)$ are all pairs (σ, Ψ) such that</i>
	C_t	$(\sigma, \Psi) \models C_t$
	$\{M = N\}$	$M\sigma = N\sigma$
	$\{a \# X\}$	$(a \# X)\sigma$ and $a \# \text{dom}(\sigma)$
	$C \wedge C'$	$(\sigma, \Psi) \models C$ and $(\sigma, \Psi) \models C'$
	$C \vee C'$	$(\sigma, \Psi) \models C$ or $(\sigma, \Psi) \models C'$
	$C \Rightarrow C'$	$\forall \Psi'. (\sigma, \Psi \otimes \Psi') \models C$ implies $(\sigma, \Psi \otimes \Psi') \models C'$
	$\forall x. C$	$\bigcap_{M \in \mathbf{T}} \text{sol}(C[x := M])$

Pwb

Implementer's perspective

Instance Parameters

Definition 1 (Psi-calculus parameters). *A psi-calculus requires the three (not necessarily disjoint) nominal data types:*

T *the (data) terms, ranged over by M, N*
C *the conditions, ranged over by φ*
A *the assertions, ranged over by Ψ*

and the four equivariant operators:

$\leftrightarrow: \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ *Channel Equivalence*
 $\otimes: \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ *Composition*
 $\mathbf{1}: \mathbf{A}$ *Unit*
 $\vdash \subseteq \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}$ *Entailment*

and substitution functions $[\tilde{a} := \tilde{M}]$, substituting terms for names, on all of \mathbf{T} , \mathbf{C} , and \mathbf{A} .

Instance Requisites

Channel symmetry: $\Psi \vdash M \dot{\leftrightarrow} N \implies \Psi \vdash N \dot{\leftrightarrow} M$

Channel transitivity: $\Psi \vdash M \dot{\leftrightarrow} N \wedge \Psi \vdash N \dot{\leftrightarrow} L \implies \Psi \vdash M \dot{\leftrightarrow} L$

Composition: $\Psi \simeq \Psi' \implies \Psi \otimes \Psi'' \simeq \Psi' \otimes \Psi''$

Identity: $\Psi \otimes \mathbf{1} \simeq \Psi$

Associativity: $(\Psi \otimes \Psi') \otimes \Psi'' \simeq \Psi \otimes (\Psi' \otimes \Psi'')$

Commutativity: $\Psi \otimes \Psi' \simeq \Psi' \otimes \Psi$

Weakening: $\Psi \vdash \varphi \implies \Psi \otimes \Psi' \vdash \varphi$

Names are terms: $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathbf{T}$

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Names are terms: $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathbf{T}$

New

Instance Requisites

Channel symmetry: $\Psi \vdash M \dot{\leftrightarrow} N \implies \Psi \vdash N \dot{\leftrightarrow} M$

Channel transitivity: $\Psi \vdash M \dot{\leftrightarrow} N \wedge \Psi \vdash N \dot{\leftrightarrow} L \implies \Psi \vdash M \dot{\leftrightarrow} L$

Composition: $\Psi \simeq \Psi' \implies \Psi \otimes \Psi'' \simeq \Psi' \otimes \Psi''$

Identity: $\Psi \otimes \mathbf{1} \simeq \Psi$

Associativity: $(\Psi \otimes \Psi') \otimes \Psi$ **Only for bisimulation alg.**

Commutativity: $\Psi \otimes \Psi' \simeq \Psi' \otimes \Psi$

Weakening: $\Psi \vdash \varphi \implies \Psi \otimes \Psi' \vdash \varphi$

Names are terms: $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathbf{T}$

New

+ Substitution

Substitution:

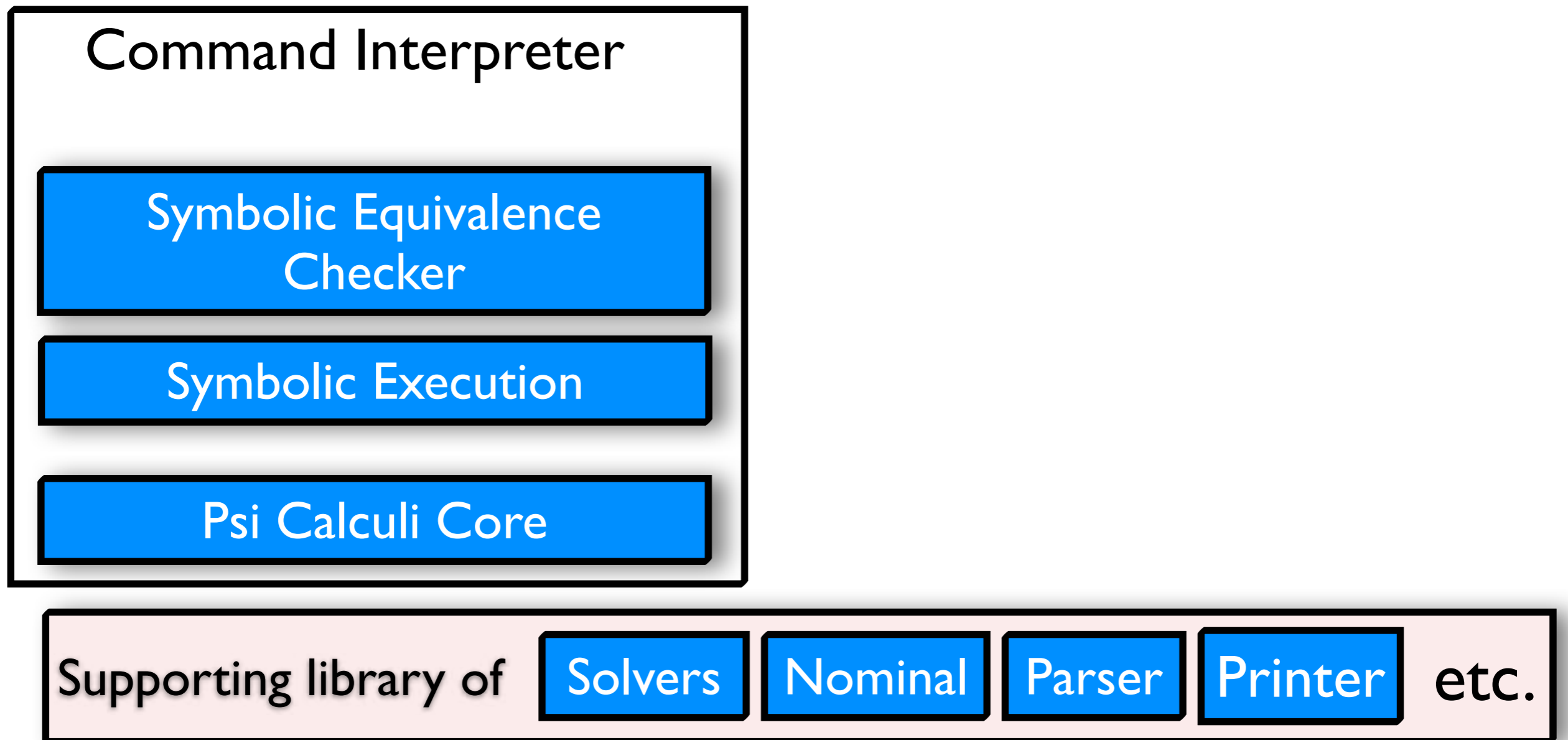
$$(\forall X \in \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}\}) \quad \tilde{b} \# X, \tilde{a} \implies X[\tilde{a} := \tilde{M}] = ((\tilde{a} \tilde{b}) \cdot X)[\tilde{b} := \tilde{M}]$$

Can lose names!

$$\begin{aligned} X[x := x] &= X \\ x[x := M] &= M \\ X[x := M] &= X \text{ if } x \# X \\ X[x := L][y := M] &= X[y := M][x := L] \text{ if } x \# y, M \text{ and } y \# L \end{aligned}$$

Architecture

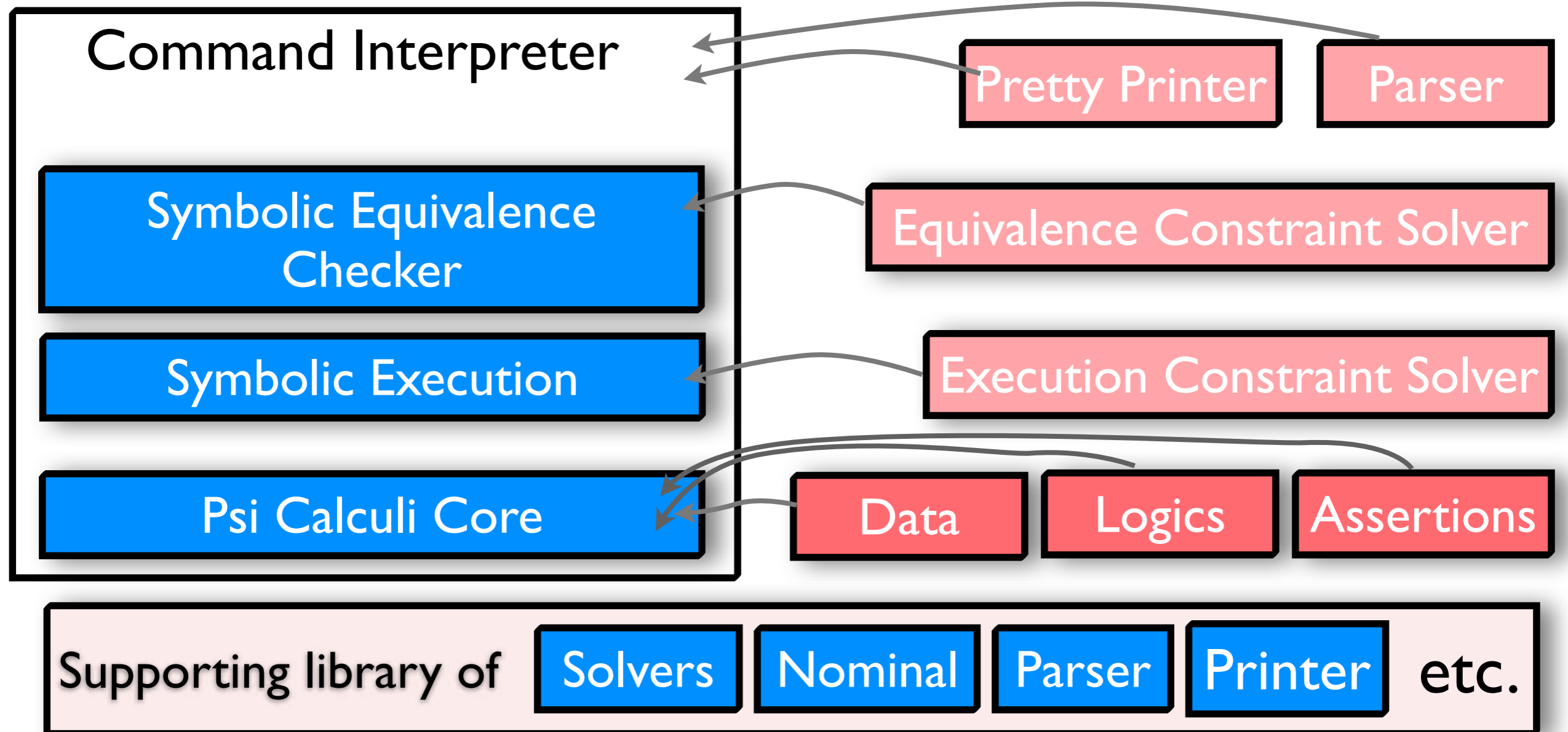
Pwb



Architecture

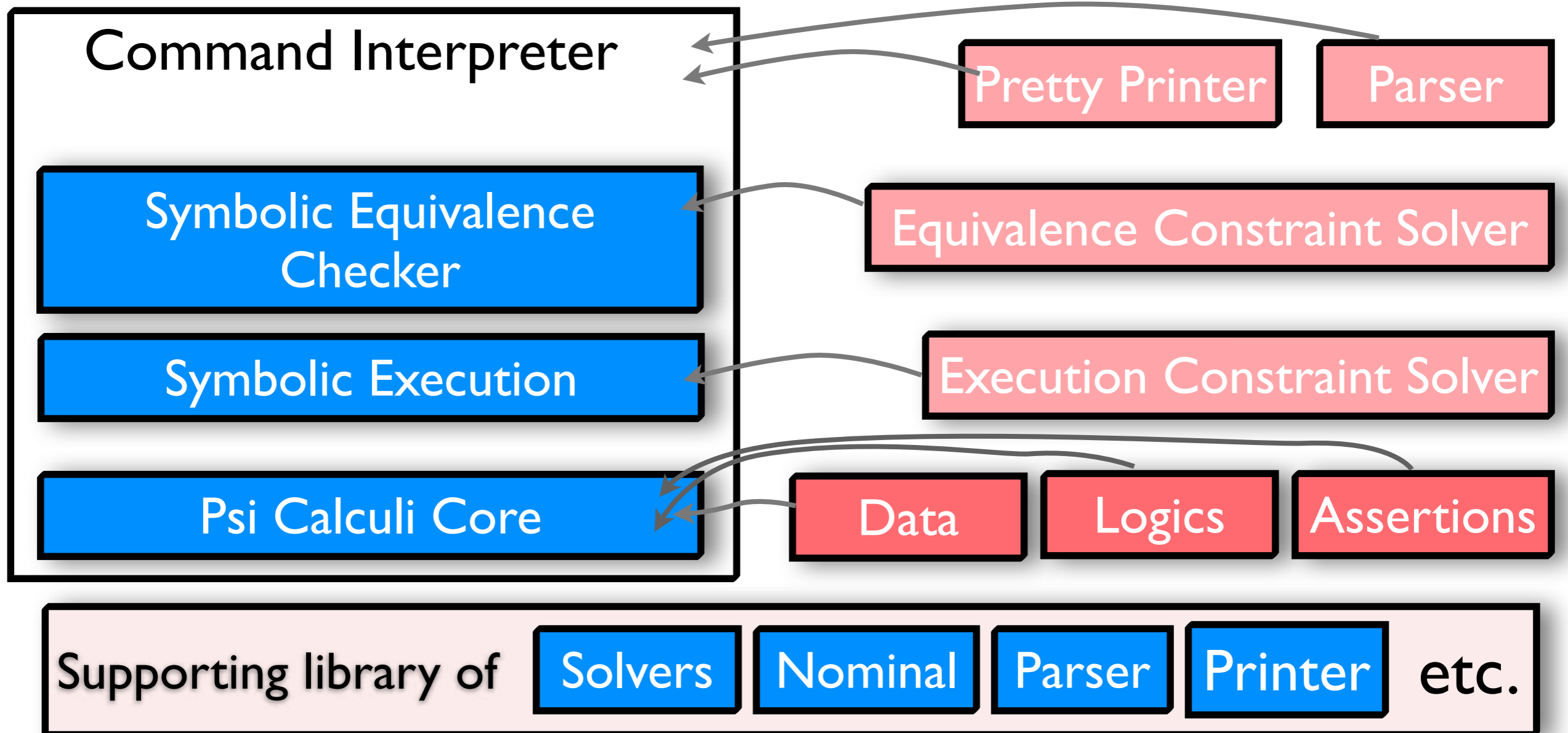
Pwb

User Supplied



Architecture

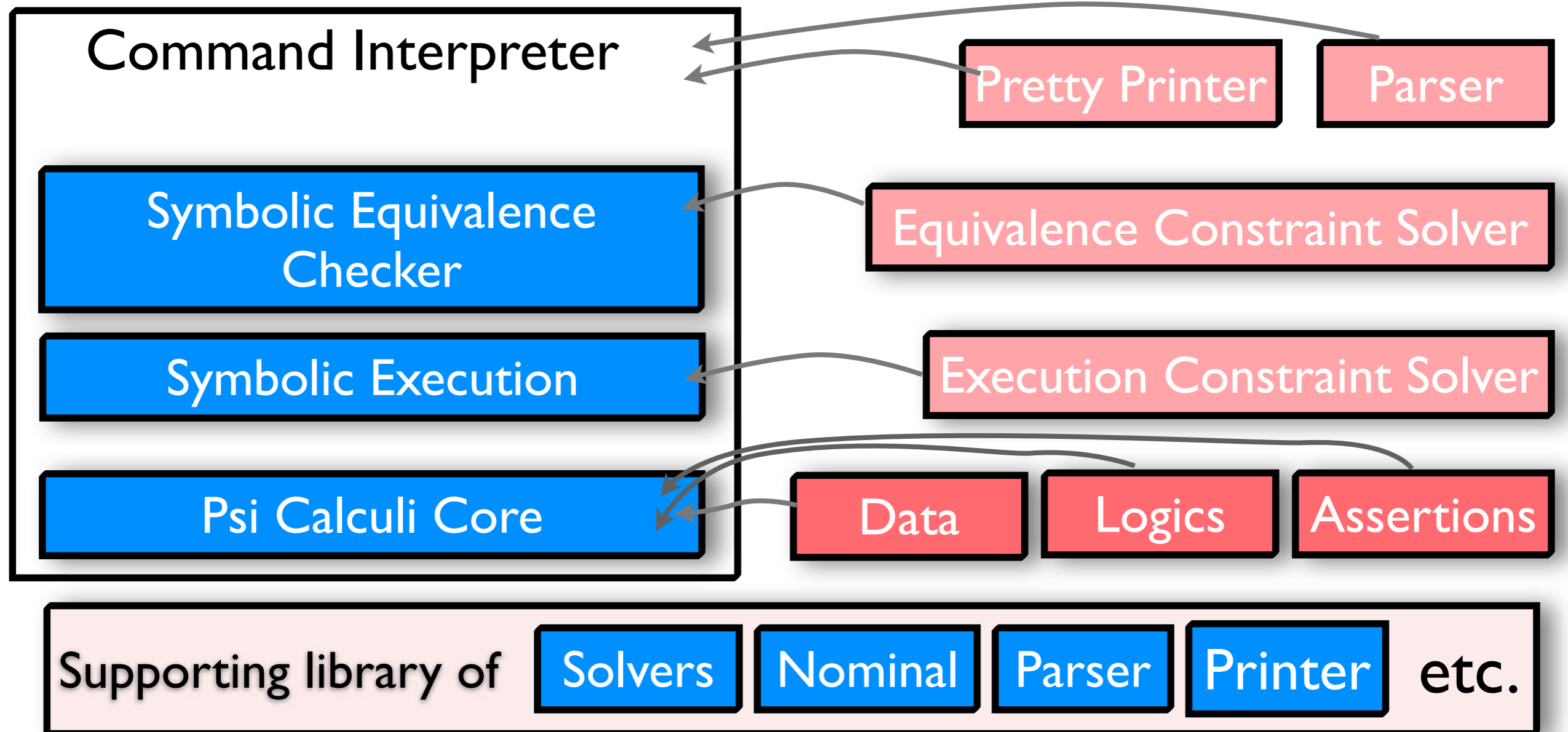
```
$ pwb load-instance <instance>.ML
```



Architecture

Standard ML

```
$ pwb load-instance <instance>.ML
```



Included Constraint Solvers

Simple SMT

ILP

```
signature PWB_SMT_THEORY =
sig
  type literal
  val neg : literal -> literal
  val eqL : literal -> literal -> bool

  type model
  val empty : model
  val extend : model -> literal -> model
  val forget : model -> literal list -> model
  val isConsistent : model -> PwbSMTTypes.strength -> bool
  val models : model -> literal -> bool
end;
```

```
signature ILP =
sig
  type var = string
  datatype rel = Eq | Lt | Gt | LtE | GtE
  type equation =
    ((int * string) list) * rel * ((int * string) list)
  type equation_system = equation list
  type solution = (var * int) list
  val solve : equation_system -> (string, solution) Either.eit
end;
```


Example Implementation

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{N} \cup \{\text{nextFreq}(M) : M \in \mathbf{T}\} \\ \mathbf{C} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{M = N : M, N \in \mathbf{T}\} \cup \{\top\} \\ \mathbf{A} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{1\} \\ \mathbf{1} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1 \\ \dot{\leftrightarrow} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} = \\ \otimes &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda\langle\Psi_1, \Psi_2\rangle.1 \\ \vdash &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{\langle 1, M = M \rangle : M \in \mathbf{T}\} \cup \{\langle 1, \top \rangle\}\end{aligned}$$

Ex.

$$\underline{\text{nextFreq}(x)(f).P} \mid \overline{\text{nextFreq}(x)\langle\text{nextFreq}(y)\rangle} \xrightarrow{\tau} P[f := \text{nextFreq}(y)] \mid \mathbf{0}$$

Parameters

```
type name = string
```

```
datatype term = Name of name  
              | NextFreq of term
```

```
datatype condition = Eq of term * term | True  
datatype assertion = Unit
```

```
val unit = Unit  
val chaneq = Eq  
fun compose _ = Unit
```

```
fun entails (Unit, Eq (m, n)) = (m = n)  
  | entails (Unit, True) = true
```

Not really required

```
fun var a = Name a
```

Substitution

```
fun substT sigma (Name a)      =  
    (case List.find (fn (b,_) => a = b) sigma of  
      NONE      => Name a  
    | SOME (_,t) => t)  
| substT sigma (NextFreq n) = NextFreq (substT sigma n)  
  
fun substC s True      = True  
  | substC s (Eq (t1, t2)) = Eq (substT s t1, substT s t2)  
  
fun substA _ _ = Unit
```

Nominal

```
fun new xvec = StringName.generateDistinct xvec
```

```
fun newBasedOn _ xvec = new xvec
```

```
fun swap_name (a,b) n = StringName.swap_name (a,b) n
```

```
fun supportT (Name n) = [n]
```

```
  | supportT (NextFreq m) = supportT m
```

```
fun supportC (Eq (m, n)) = supportT m @ supportT n
```

```
  | supportC True = []
```

```
fun supportA _ = []
```

```
fun swapT pi (Name n) = Name (swap_name pi n)
```

```
  | swapT pi (NextFreq t) = NextFreq (swapT pi t)
```

```
fun swapC _ True = True
```

```
  | swapC pi (Eq (t1, t2)) = Eq (swapT pi t1, swapT pi t2)
```

```
fun swapA _ _ = Unit
```

```
fun eqT _ (a,b) = a = b
```

```
fun eqC _ (a,b) = a = b
```

```
fun eqA _ (a,b) = a = b
```

Constraint Solving

$$(\nu \tilde{a}) \{ \text{nextFreq}(N) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{nextFreq}(M) \} \wedge C \rightsquigarrow (\nu \tilde{a}) \{ N \dot{\leftrightarrow} M \} \wedge C$$

(DECOM)

$$(\nu \tilde{a}) \{ \text{nextFreq}(N) \dot{\leftrightarrow} a \} \wedge C \rightsquigarrow (\nu \tilde{a}) \{ a \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{nextFreq}(N) \} \wedge C$$

(SWAP)

$$(\nu \tilde{a}) \{ \top \} \wedge C \rightsquigarrow C$$

(TRT)

$$(\nu \tilde{a}) \{ a \dot{\leftrightarrow} a \} \wedge C \rightsquigarrow C$$

(TRREQ)

$$(\nu \tilde{a}) \{ a \dot{\leftrightarrow} N \} \wedge C \xrightarrow{[a:=N]} C[a := N]$$

if $a, N \# \tilde{a} \wedge a \# N$ (ELIM)

$$(\nu \tilde{a}) \{ a \dot{\leftrightarrow} N \} \wedge C \rightsquigarrow \blacksquare$$

if $a \neq N \wedge (a \in n(N) \vee a \in \tilde{a} \vee n(N) \subseteq \tilde{a})$ (FAIL)

```
else
```

```
    Either.LEFT [(Eq (Name a, n))]
```

```
| mgu _ _ = Err.error "explode failed in fhss.ML"
```

Constraint Solver

```
fun explode (avec, psi, phis) = map (fn phi => (avec, psi, [phi])) phis
```

```
fun solve cs =
```

```
  case mgu (Lst.flatmapmix explode cs) [] of
```

```
    Either.RIGHT sigma => Either.RIGHT [(sigma, Unit)]
```

```
  | Either.LEFT phi    => Either.LEFT [phi]
```

```
type constraint = (name list * assertion * condition list) list
```

```
type solution =
```

```
  (condition list list, ((name * term) list * assertion) list)
```

```
  either
```

```
val solve : constraint -> solution
```

Constraint Solver

```
fun mgu [] sigma = Either.RIGHT sigma
| mgu ((avec, Unit, [True] )::cs) sigma =
  mgu cs sigma
| mgu ((avec, Unit, [Eq (NextFreq a, NextFreq b)] )::cs)
  sigma =
  mgu ((avec, Unit, [Eq (a,b)] )::cs) sigma
| mgu ((avec, Unit, [Eq (NextFreq a, Name b)] )::cs)
  sigma =
  mgu ((avec, Unit, [Eq (Name b, NextFreq a)] )::cs)
  sigma
| mgu ((avec, Unit, [Eq (Name a, n)] )::cs) sigma =
  if Name a = n then mgu cs sigma
  else
    if L.fresh a avec andalso
       freshL avec (supportT n) andalso
       L.fresh a (supportT n)
    then
      mgu (Constraint.subst [(a, n)] cs)
          (composeSubst sigma (a. n))
```

Print ...

```
fun printN n = n
```

```
fun printT (Name n) = n  
  | printT (NextFreq t) = "nextFreq(" ^ printT t ^ ")"
```

```
fun printC True = "T"  
  | printC (Eq (t1, t2)) =  
    (printT t1) ^ " = " ^ (printT t2)
```

```
fun printA _ = "1"
```


... Parse

```
fun term () =  
  (stok "nextFreq" >> stok "(" >>  
   (delayed term) >>=  
   (fn t => stok ")" >> return (NextFreq t)))  
</choice/>  
  (Lex.identifier >>= return o Name)
```

```
fun name () = (Lex.identifier)
```

```
fun cond () = (stok "T" >> return True)
```

```
fun assr () = (stok "1" >> return Unit)
```

```
psi> sstep "nextFreq(x)"(f).P<f> | '"nextFreq(x)"<"nextFreq(y)">;
```

....

```
3 ---  
1 |>  
  --|tau|-->
```

Source:

```
("nextFreq(x)"(f). P<f>) |  
( '"nextFreq(x)"<"nextFreq(y)">)
```

Constraint:

```
{| "nextFreq(x) = nextFreq(x)" |}
```

Solution:

```
([], 1)
```

Derivative:

```
(P<"nextFreq(y)">) | (0)
```

Left overs

- Symbolic Broadcast Semantics
- Bisimulation algorithm
- Sorts