MPRI Concurrency (course number 2-3) 2005-2006: π-calculus

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http://pauillac.inria.fr/∼leifer/teaching/mpri-concurrency-2005/

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About the lectures

The MPRI represents a transition from *student* to *researcher*. So...

- Interrupting me with questions is good.
- Working through a problem without already knowing the answer is good.
- I'll make mistakes. 8-)

About me

- 1995–2001: Ph.D. student of Robin Milner's in Cambridge, UK
- 2001–2002: Postdoc in INRIA Rocquencourt, France
- 2002–: Research scientist in INRIA Rocquencourt, France
- November 2004: voted against W (who, despite this, was elected for the first time)

Books

- Robin Milner. *Communicating and mobile systems: the π-calculus*. (Cambridge University Press, 1999).
- Robin Milner. *Communication and concurrency*. (Prentice Hall, 1989).
- Davide Sangiorgi and David Walker. *The π-calculus: a theory of mobile processes*. (Cambridge University Press, 2001).

Tutorials available online

- Robin Milner. “The polyadic pi-calculus: a tutorial”. Technical Report ECS-LFCS-91-180, University of Edinburgh.
  http://www.lfcs.inf.ed.ac.uk/reports/91/ECS-LFCS-91-180/ECS-LFCS-91-180.ps
- Joachim Parrow. “An introduction to the pi-calculus”.
  http://user.it.uu.se/~joachim/intro.ps
- Peter Sewell. “Applied pi — a brief tutorial”. Technical Report 498, University of Cambridge. http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/users/pes20/apppi.ps

Today's plan

- syntax
- reduction semantics and structural congruence
- labelled transitions
- bisimulation

Syntax

$P ::=$	$\overline{x}y.P$	output
	$x(y).P$	input (y binds in P)
	$\boldsymbol{\nu} x.P$	restriction (new) (x binds in P)
	$P \mid P$	parallel (par)
	$\mathbf{0}$	empty
	$!P$	replication (bang)
	$\ldots$	

Significant difference from CCS: channels carry names.

Free names

The free names of P are written $\mathsf{fn}(P)$.

Example: $\mathsf{fn}(\mathbf{0}) = \varnothing$; $\mathsf{fn}(\overline{x}y.z(y).\mathbf{0}) = \{x, y, z\}$.

Exercise: Calculate $\mathsf{fn}(z(y).\overline{x}y.\mathbf{0})$; $\mathsf{fn}(\boldsymbol{\nu} z.(z(y).\overline{x}y) \mid \overline{y}z)$.

Formally:

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
\mathsf{fn}(\overline{x}y.P) & = & \{x, y\} \cup \mathsf{fn}(P) \\
\mathsf{fn}(x(y).P) & = & \{x\} \cup (\mathsf{fn}(P) \setminus \{y\}) \\
\mathsf{fn}(\boldsymbol{\nu} x.P) & = & \mathsf{fn}(P) \setminus \{x\} \\
\mathsf{fn}(P \mid P') & = & \mathsf{fn}(P) \cup \mathsf{fn}(P') \\
\mathsf{fn}(\mathbf{0}) & = & \varnothing \\
\mathsf{fn}(!P) & = & \mathsf{fn}(P)
\end{array}$$

Alpha-conversion

We consider processes up to alpha-conversion: provided $y' \notin \mathsf{fn}(P)$, we have

$$x(y).P = x(y').\{y'/y\}P$$
$$\boldsymbol{\nu} y.P = \boldsymbol{\nu} y'.\{y'/y\}P$$

Exercise: Freshen all bound names: $\boldsymbol{\nu} x.(x(x).\overline{x}x) \mid x(x)$

Reduction ($\longrightarrow$)

We say that P reduces to P', written $P \longrightarrow P'$, if this can be derived from the following rules:

$$\overline{x}y.P \mid x(u).Q \longrightarrow P \mid \{y/u\}Q \qquad \text{(red-comm)}$$

$$\frac{P \longrightarrow P'}{P \mid Q \longrightarrow P' \mid Q} \qquad \text{(red-par)}$$

$$\frac{P \longrightarrow P'}{\boldsymbol{\nu} x.P \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\nu} x.P'} \qquad \text{(red-new)}$$

Example: $\boldsymbol{\nu} x.(\overline{x}y \mid x(u).\overline{u}z) \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\nu} x.(\mathbf{0} \mid \overline{y}z)$

As currently defined, reduction is too limited:

$$(\overline{x}y \mid \mathbf{0}) \mid x(u) \not\longrightarrow$$
$$\boldsymbol{\nu} w.\overline{x}y \mid x(u) \not\longrightarrow$$

Structural congruence ($\equiv$)

The smallest equivalence relation such that:

$$P \mid (Q \mid S) \equiv (P \mid Q) \mid S \qquad \text{(str-assoc)}$$

$$P \mid Q \equiv Q \mid P \qquad \text{(str-commut)}$$

$$P \mid \mathbf{0} \equiv P \qquad \text{(str-id)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} x.\boldsymbol{\nu} y.P \equiv \boldsymbol{\nu} y.\boldsymbol{\nu} x.P \qquad \text{(str-swap)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} x.\mathbf{0} \equiv \mathbf{0} \qquad \text{(str-zero)}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} x.P \mid Q \equiv \boldsymbol{\nu} x.(P \mid Q) \qquad \text{if } x \notin \mathsf{fn}(Q) \qquad \text{(str-ex)}$$

$$!P \equiv P \mid !P \qquad \text{(str-repl)}$$

And congruence rules:

$$\frac{P \equiv P'}{P \mid Q \equiv P' \mid Q} \ \text{(str-par-l)} \qquad \frac{P \equiv P'}{\boldsymbol{\nu} x.P \equiv \boldsymbol{\nu} x.P'} \ \text{(str-new)}$$

Note: we don't close up by input or output prefixing.

Fixing reduction

We close reduction by structural congruence:

$$\frac{P \equiv \longrightarrow \equiv P'}{P \longrightarrow P'} \qquad \text{(red-str)}$$

Exercise: Calculate the reductions of $\boldsymbol{\nu} y.(\overline{x}y \mid y(u).\overline{u}z) \mid x(w).\overline{w}v$ and $\overline{x}y \mid \boldsymbol{\nu} y.(x(u).\overline{u}w \mid y(v))$

Application of new binding: from polyadic to monadic channels

Let us extend our notion of *monadic* channels, which carry exactly one name, to *polyadic* channels, which carry a vector of names, i.e.

$$
\begin{array}{rll}
P ::= & \overline{x}\langle y_1, ..., y_n\rangle.P & \text{output} \\
& x(y_1, ..., y_n).P & \text{input } (y_1, ..., y_n \text{ bind in } P)
\end{array}
$$

Is there an encoding from polyadic to monadic channels? We might try:

$$
\begin{aligned}
[\![\overline{x}\langle y_1, ..., y_n\rangle.P]\!] &= \overline{x}y_1....\overline{x}y_n.[\![P]\!] \\
[\![x(y_1, ..., y_n).P]\!] &= x(y_1)....x(y_n).[\![P]\!]
\end{aligned}
$$

but this is broken! Can you see why? The right approach is use new binding:

$$
\begin{aligned}
[\![\overline{x}\langle y_1, ..., y_n\rangle.P]\!] &= \boldsymbol{\nu} z.(\overline{x}z.\overline{z}y_1....\overline{z}y_n.[\![P]\!]) \\
[\![x(y_1, ..., y_n).P]\!] &= x(z).z(y_1)....z(y_n).[\![P]\!]
\end{aligned}
$$

where $z \notin$ fn(P) in both cases. (We also need some well-sorted assumptions.)

Application of new binding: from synchronous to asynchronous ouput

In distributed computing, sending and receiving messages may be asymmetric: we clearly know when we have received a message but not necessarily when a message we sent has been delivered. (Think of email.)

$P ::= \overline{x}y$	output
$\quad x(y).P$	input (y binds in P)

Nonetheless, one can always achieve synchronous sends by using an *acknowledgement* protocol:

$$[\![\overline{x}y.P]\!] = \boldsymbol{\nu} z.(\overline{x}\langle y, z\rangle \mid z().[\![P]\!])$$

$$[\![x(y).P]\!] = x(y, z).(\overline{z}\langle\rangle \mid [\![P]\!])$$

provided $z \notin \mathsf{fn}(P)$ in both cases.

But this is cheating since the encoding relies on being able to send tuples (e.g. $\overline{x}\langle y, z\rangle$). Can you see how to use only monadic communication?

Labels

The labels α are of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha ::= \ & \overline{x}y && \text{output} \\ & \overline{x}(y) && \text{bound output} \\ & xy && \text{input} \\ & \tau && \text{silent} \end{aligned}$$

The free names $\mathsf{fn}(\alpha)$ and bound names $\mathsf{bn}(\alpha)$ are defined as follows:

α	$\overline{x}y$	$\overline{x}(y)$	xy	τ
$\mathsf{fn}(\alpha)$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{x\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\varnothing$
$\mathsf{bn}(\alpha)$	$\varnothing$	$\{y\}$	$\varnothing$	$\varnothing$

Labelled transitions ($P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'$)

Labelled transitions are of the form $P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'$ and are generated by:

$$\overline{x}y.P \xrightarrow{\overline{x}y} P \quad \text{(lab-out)} \qquad\qquad x(y).P \xrightarrow{xz} \{z/y\}P \quad \text{(lab-in)}$$

$$\frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{P \mid Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \mid Q} \text{if } \mathsf{bn}(\alpha) \cap \mathsf{fn}(Q) = \varnothing \quad \text{(lab-par-l)}$$

$$\frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{\boldsymbol{\nu} y.P \xrightarrow{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\nu} y.P'} \text{if } y \notin \mathsf{fn}(\alpha) \cup \mathsf{bn}(\alpha) \quad \text{(lab-new)} \qquad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\overline{x}y} P'}{\boldsymbol{\nu} y.P \xrightarrow{\overline{x}(y)} P'} \text{if } y \neq x \quad \text{(lab-open)}$$

$$\frac{P \xrightarrow{\overline{x}y} P' \qquad Q \xrightarrow{xy} Q'}{P \mid Q \xrightarrow{\tau} P' \mid Q'} \quad \text{(lab-comm-l)} \qquad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\overline{x}(y)} P' \qquad Q \xrightarrow{xy} Q'}{P \mid Q \xrightarrow{\tau} \boldsymbol{\nu} y.(P' \mid Q')} \text{if } y \notin \mathsf{fn}(Q) \quad \text{(lab-close-l)}$$

$$\frac{P \mid !P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{!P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'} \quad \text{(lab-bang)}$$

plus symmetric rules (lab-par-r), (lab-comm-r), (lab-close-r).

Labelled transitions and structural congruence

Theorem:

1. $P \longrightarrow P'$ iff $P \xrightarrow{\tau}\equiv P'$.
2. $P \equiv\xrightarrow{\alpha} P'$ implies $P \xrightarrow{\alpha} \equiv P'$

Exercise: Why does the converse of the second not hold?

Exercise: Show that the following pair of processes are both in $(\longrightarrow)$ and $(\xrightarrow{\tau}\equiv)$:

$$\boldsymbol{\nu} z.\overline{x}z \mid x(u).\overline{y}u \qquad \boldsymbol{\nu} z.\overline{y}z$$

Fun with side conditions

Exercise: Show that the side condition on (lab-par-l) is necessary by considering the process $\boldsymbol{\nu} y.(\overline{x}y.y(u)) \mid \overline{z}v$ and an alpha variant.

Adding sum

$$
\begin{array}{rlll}
P & ::= & M & \text{sum} \\
& & P \mid P & \text{parallel (par)} \\
& & \boldsymbol{\nu} x.P & \text{restriction (new) (x binds in P)} \\
& & !P & \text{replication (bang)} \\
M & ::= & \overline{x}y.P & \text{output} \\
& & x(y).P & \text{input (y binds in P)} \\
& & M + M & \text{sum} \\
& & \mathbf{0} &
\end{array}
$$

Changes:

- structural congruence: $+$ is associative and commutative with identity $\mathbf{0}$.
- reduction: $(\overline{x}y.P + M) \mid (x(u).Q + N) \longrightarrow P \mid \{y/u\}Q$.
- labelled transition: $M + \overline{x}y.P + N \xrightarrow{\overline{x}y} P$
  $M + x(y).P + N \xrightarrow{xz} \{z/y\}P$

Exercises for next lecture

1. Define an encoding $[\![\ ]\!]$ from the monadic synchronous π-calculus to the monadic asynchronous π-calculus.

2. Prove that if $P \xrightarrow{\overline{x}y} P'$ then there exist P_0, P_1, and $\vec{z}$ such that

$$P \equiv \boldsymbol{\nu}\vec{z}.(\overline{x}y.P_0 \mid P_1)$$
$$P' \equiv \boldsymbol{\nu}\vec{z}.(P_0 \mid P_1)$$
$$\{x, y\} \cap \vec{z} = \varnothing$$

NB: the notation $\boldsymbol{\nu}\vec{z}.P$ is merely a convenient way of expressing a series of new bindings:

$$\boldsymbol{\nu}\vec{z}.P = \begin{cases} P & \text{if } \vec{z} \text{ is empty} \\ \boldsymbol{\nu}w.(\boldsymbol{\nu}\vec{w}.P) & \text{if } \vec{z} = w\vec{w} \end{cases}$$