

A formal exploration of **Nominal Kleene Algebra**

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Paul Brunet and Damien Pous
Équipe Plume – Univ Lyon, UCB Lyon 1, CNRS, ENS de Lyon, LIP

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Introduction

$x \leftarrow 1; \text{choice}(y \leftarrow x | y \leftarrow 0)$

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 $a \cdot (b + c)$

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Fundamental Theorem of Kleene Algebra

$\forall e, f \in \text{Reg}\langle \Sigma \rangle,$

$$\text{Rel} \models e = f \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad KA \vdash e = f \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad L(e) = L(f)$$

Towards Nominal Kleene Algebra

A simple swap program

$$t \leftarrow x \quad ; \quad x \leftarrow y \quad ; \quad y \leftarrow t$$

Towards Nominal Kleene Algebra

A simple swap program

$t \leftarrow x$; $x \leftarrow y$; $y \leftarrow t$

tx

t	v_1	t	v_2
x	v_2	x	v_2
y	v_3	y	v_3

xy

t	v_1	t	v_1
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Towards Nominal Kleene Algebra

A simple swap program

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`($\nu t.$ tx \circ xy \circ yt)`

x	v_2
y	v_3

t	v_1
x	v_2
y	v_3

t	v_2
x	v_3
y	v_2

x	v_3
y	v_2

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Variations around Nominal Kleene Algebra

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Nominal set

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$() , (a\ b) , \pi , \dots \in \mathfrak{S}$ the set of finitely supported permutations over \mathcal{A} .

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X is a set and \bowtie is a map $\mathfrak{S} \times X \rightarrow X$. X is a **nominal set** over \mathcal{A} if:

▶ \bowtie is a **group action**:

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$a \# x$ means a is not in the support of x .

Nominal Kleene Algebra

$$\mathcal{K} = \langle K, 0, 1, +, \cdot, *, \nu \rangle$$

(i) M. J. Gabbay and V. Ciancia. [Freshness and name-restriction in sets of traces with names.](#)
In *FoSSaCS 2011*. Springer, 2011

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- ▶ \mathcal{K} satisfies the **nominal axioms**⁽ⁱ⁾:

$$\nu a. (e + f) = \nu a. e + \nu a. f$$

$$\nu a. (\nu b. e) = \nu b. (\nu a. e)$$

$$a \# e \Rightarrow \nu a. e = e$$

$$a \# e \Rightarrow \nu b. e = \nu a. (a \ b) \bowtie e$$

$$a \# e \Rightarrow \nu a. f \cdot e = \nu a. (f \cdot e)$$

$$a \# e \Rightarrow e \cdot \nu a. f = \nu a. (e \cdot f)$$

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$$\begin{array}{ll} \nu a. (e + f) = \nu a. e + \nu a. f & a \# e \Rightarrow \nu b. e = \nu a. (a \ b) \bowtie e \\ \nu a. (\nu b. e) = \nu b. (\nu a. e) & a \# e \Rightarrow \nu a. f \cdot e = \nu a. (f \cdot e) \\ a \# e \Rightarrow \nu a. e = e & a \# e \Rightarrow e \cdot \nu a. f = \nu a. (e \cdot f) \end{array}$$

- ▶ \mathcal{K} satisfies the **permutation axioms**:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \pi \bowtie 1 := 1 & \pi \bowtie (\nu_a. e) := \nu_{\pi(a)}. (\pi \bowtie e) & \pi \bowtie (e^*) := (\pi \bowtie e)^* \\ \pi \bowtie 0 := 0 & \pi \bowtie (e \cdot f) := \pi \bowtie e \cdot \pi \bowtie f & \pi \bowtie (e + f) := \pi \bowtie e + \pi \bowtie f \end{array}$$

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Completeness of NKA

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid \nu a.e$$

(ii) D. Kozen, K. Mamouras, and A. Silva. [Completeness and incompleteness in Nominal Kleene Algebra](#).

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(iii) D. Kozen, K. Mamouras, D. Petrisan, and A. Silva. [Nominal Kleene Coalgebra](#).

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$$NKA \models e = f \Leftrightarrow NKA \vdash e = f \Leftrightarrow L(e) = L(f)^{(ii)}$$

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$L(e) = L(f)$ is **decidable**.⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

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$$x \leftarrow y \rightsquigarrow x?, y?$$

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⇒ We need to change the syntax of expressions, and adapt the axiomatisation.

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Modified nominal expressions

$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e+f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid \nu a.e$

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$x, y, \dots \in X$ a nominal set over \mathcal{A} .

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Presheaf presentation of nominal sets:

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Questions:

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Questions:

1. What axiomatisations should we give for these expressions?
2. Are these modifications independent?
3. Could we salvage some results of NKA?

A modular deduction system

$$\overline{Ax \vdash e = f}$$

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- ▶ Structural rules:

$$\frac{Ax \vdash f = e}{Ax \vdash e = f}$$

$$\frac{Ax \vdash e = f \quad Ax \vdash f = g}{Ax \vdash e = f}$$

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$$\frac{Ax \vdash e = g \quad Ax \vdash f = h}{Ax \vdash e + f = g + h} \quad \dots$$

- ▶ Constant-free Kleene Algebra axioms:

$$\frac{}{Ax \vdash e + f = f + e}$$

$$\frac{}{Ax \vdash e \cdot (f + g) = (e \cdot f) + (e \cdot g)}$$

$$\frac{Ax \vdash f + e \cdot g \leq g}{Ax \vdash e^* \cdot f \leq g} \quad \dots$$

Theories

Definition

A theory is a pair of a set of expressions and a set of axioms.

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Embedding preorder

$(S, Ax) \preceq (S', Ax')$ if there is a function $\varphi : S \rightarrow S'$ such that $\forall e, f \in S$:

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Reduction preorder

$(S, Ax) \ll (S', Ax')$ if for every pair $\langle e, f \rangle \in S \times S$ there is a pair $\langle e', f' \rangle \in S' \times S'$ such that

$$Ax \vdash e = f \Leftrightarrow Ax' \vdash e' = f'.$$

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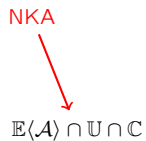
Results

NKA

\longrightarrow : embedding

\dashrightarrow : reduction

Results



—→ : embedding

- - - -> : reduction

Results

NKA




$$E\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle \cap U \cap C \overset{\longleftarrow}{\dashrightarrow} E^+\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle \cap U \cap C$$

\longrightarrow : embedding

\dashrightarrow : reduction

Results

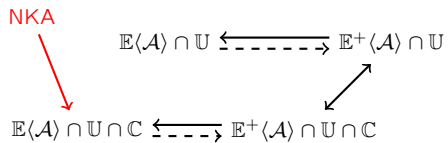
NKA


$$\mathbb{E}\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle \cap \mathbb{U} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} \end{array} \mathbb{E}^+\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle \cap \mathbb{U}$$
$$\mathbb{E}\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle \cap \mathbb{U} \cap \mathbb{C} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad} \end{array} \mathbb{E}^+\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle \cap \mathbb{U} \cap \mathbb{C}$$

\longrightarrow : embedding

$\xrightarrow{\quad\quad\quad}$: reduction

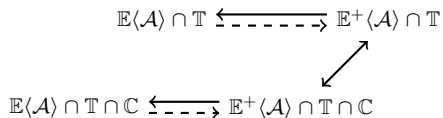
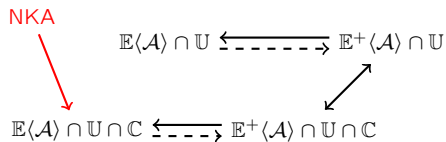
Results



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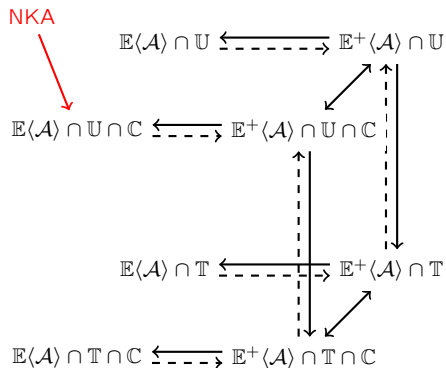
Results



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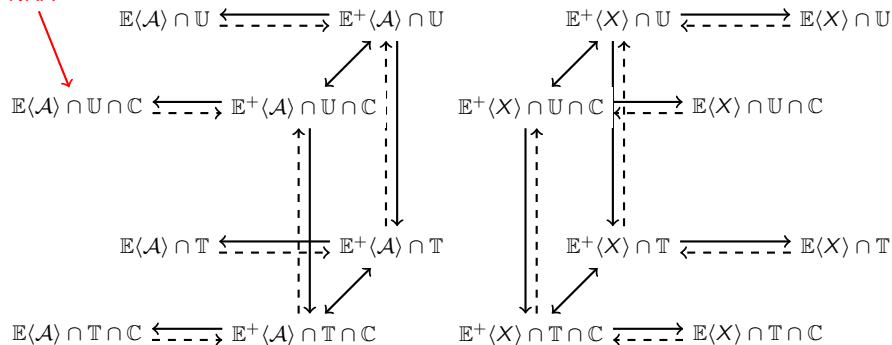


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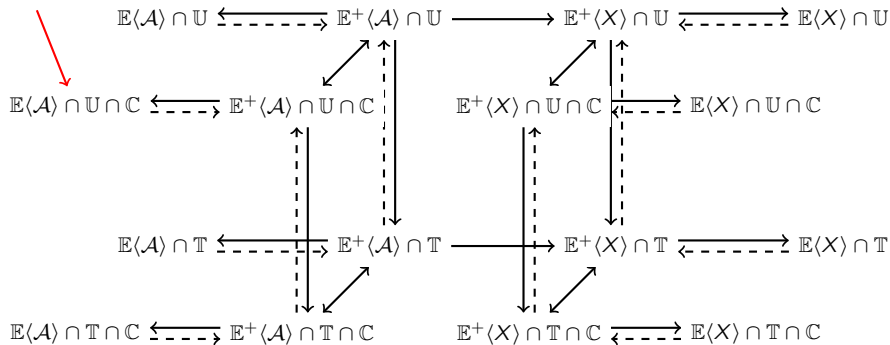


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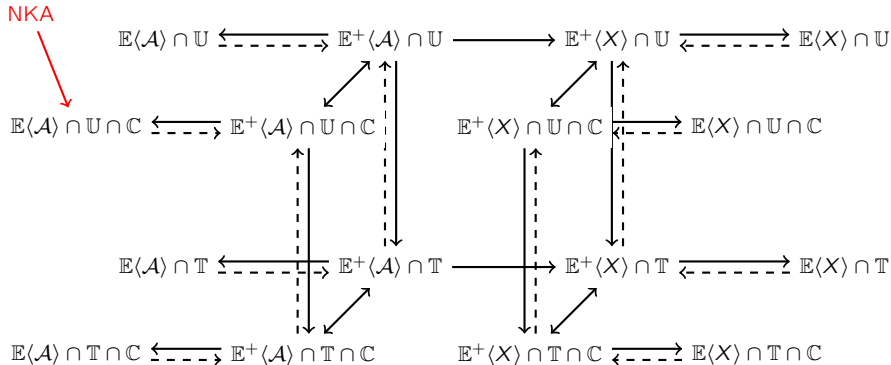
NKA



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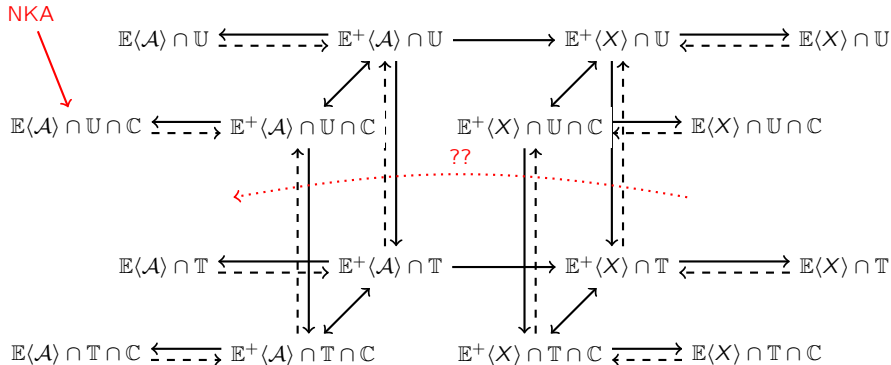
→ : embedding

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Proved using the proof assistant Coq (~ 9000 lines of proof script).

<http://perso.ens-lyon.fr/paul.brunet/nka>

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That's all folks!

Thank you!

See more at:

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