

# POMSETS WITH BOXES

PROTECTION, SEPARATION, AND LOCALITY IN CONCURRENT KLEENE ALGEBRA

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# CONCURRENT KLEENE ALGEBRA

an algebraic framework to reason about  
concurrent programs

👉 Programs:  $0 \mid 1 \mid a \in A \mid e \cdot f \mid e \parallel f \mid e + f \mid e^*$

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an algebraic framework to reason about concurrent programs

Programs:  $0 \mid 1 \mid a \in A \mid e \cdot f \mid e \parallel f \mid e + f \mid e^*$

abort execution

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skip  
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abort execution

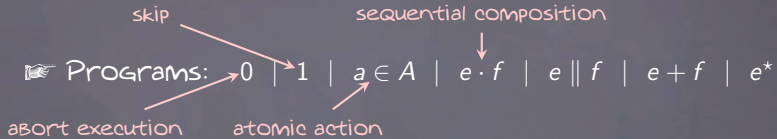
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an algebraic framework to reason about concurrent programs



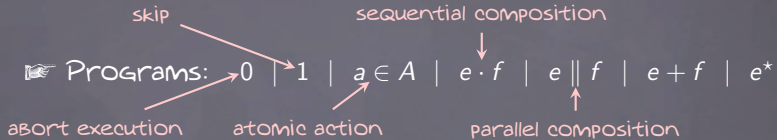
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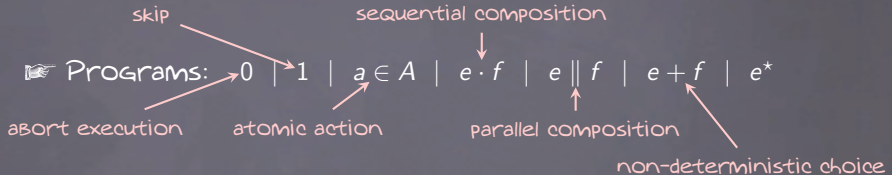
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an algebraic framework to reason about concurrent programs



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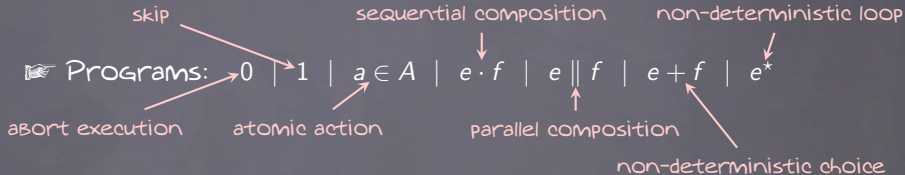
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an algebraic framework to reason about concurrent programs

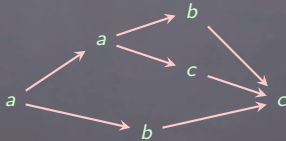


# CONCURRENT KLEENE ALGEBRA

an algebraic framework to reason about concurrent programs

👉 Programs:  $0 \mid 1 \mid a \in A \mid e \cdot f \mid e \parallel f \mid e + f \mid e^*$

👉 Semantics: sets of pomsets, i.e. partial traces

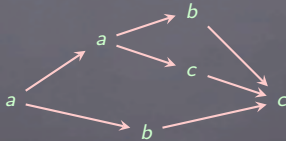


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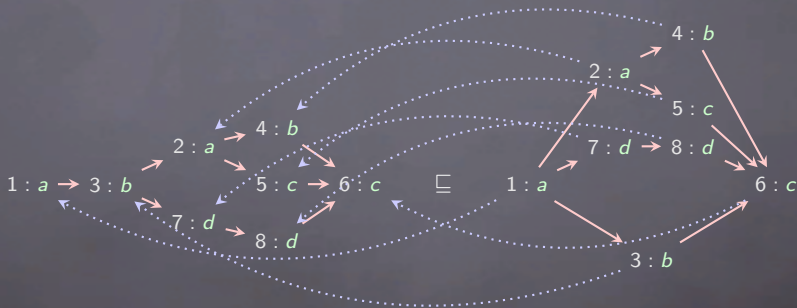
👉 Specifications:  $\llbracket e \rrbracket \leq \llbracket f \rrbracket$ .

"All behaviours of the program  $e$  satisfy the property  $f$ ."

# INTERLEAVINGS

Interchange law

$$(a \parallel b) \cdot (c \parallel d) \leq (a \cdot c) \parallel (b \cdot d).$$



# MUTUAL EXCLUSION

```
print(counter);  
||  
x:=counter;    y:=counter;  
x:=x+1;        y:=y+1;  
counter:=x;    counter:=y;  
||  
print(counter);
```



# MUTUAL EXCLUSION

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print(counter);  
||  
x:=counter;      y:=counter;  
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counter:=x;   counter:=y;
|||
print(counter);

```





# MUTUAL EXCLUSION

```

    print(counter);
atomic{
  x:=counter;
  x:=x+1;
  counter:=x;
}
atomic{
  y:=counter;
  y:=y+1;
  counter:=y;
}
print(counter);

```

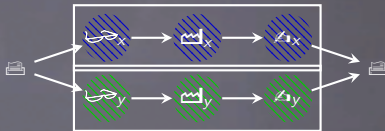


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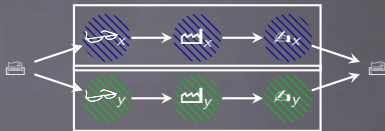


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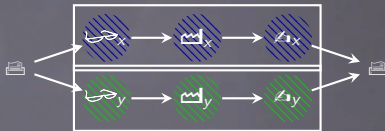


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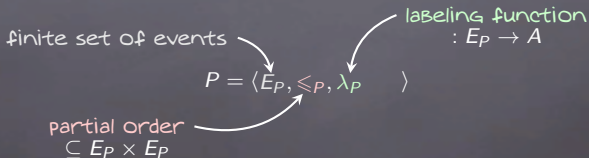
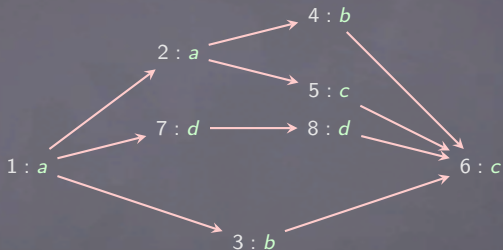
```

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atomic{
  x:=counter;
  x:=x+1;
  counter:=x;
}
atomic{
  y:=counter;
  y:=y+1;
  counter:=y;
}
print(counter);

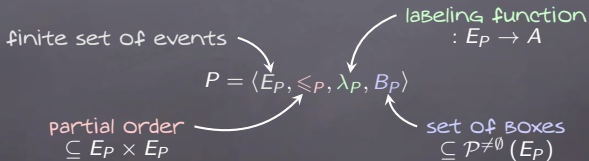
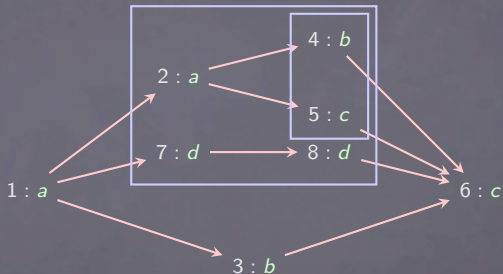
```



# POMSETS WITH BOXES



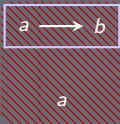
# POMSETS WITH BOXES




# COMBINING POMSETS

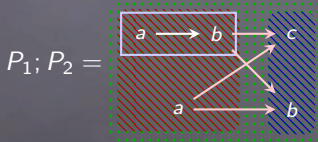
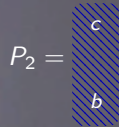
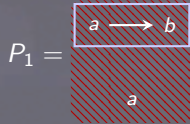
$a =$  

$1 =$  

$P_1 =$  

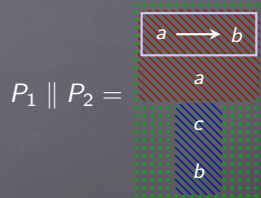
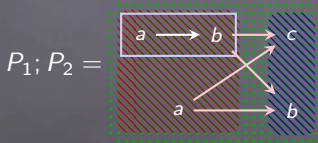
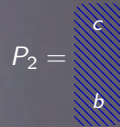
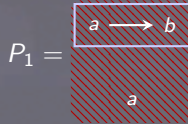
$P_2 =$  

# COMBINING POMSETS

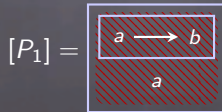
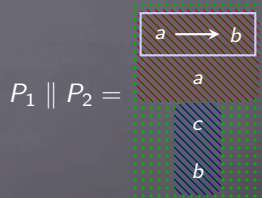
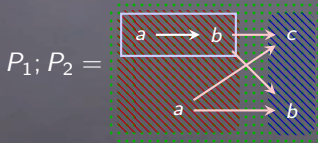
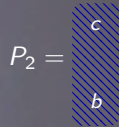
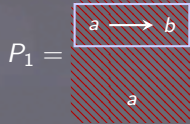




# COMBINING POMSETS



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# CHARACTERISATION OF SP-POMSETS WITH BOXES



Question

What pomsets can be built with the signature  $\langle A, \cdot, \parallel, [-] \rangle$ ?

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What pomsets can be built with the signature  $\langle A, \cdot, \parallel, [-] \rangle$ ?

Those that do not include the following patterns:





# AXIOMATISATION OF ISOMORPHISM

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P; (Q; R) = (P; Q); R$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P; 1 = 1; P$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P \parallel (Q \parallel R) = (P \parallel Q) \parallel R$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P \parallel Q = Q \parallel P$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P \parallel 1 = 1 \parallel P$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash [1] = 1$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash [[P]] = [P]$$



# AXIOMATISATION OF ISOMORPHISM

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$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P \parallel Q = Q \parallel P$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P \parallel 1 = 1 \parallel P$$

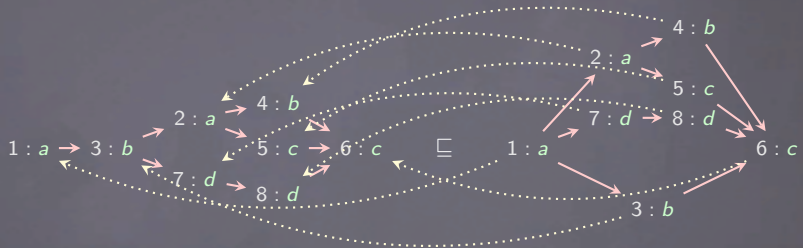
$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash [1] = 1$$

$$\text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash [[P]] = [P]$$

Theorem

$$P \equiv Q \Leftrightarrow \text{BiMon}_{\square} \vdash P = Q.$$

# SUBSUMPTION WITH BOXES

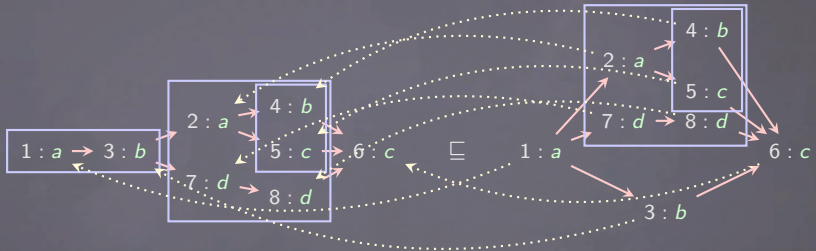


$P \sqsubseteq Q$  when there is a homomorphism from  $Q$  to  $P$ , i.e. a bijective map  $\varphi: E_Q \rightarrow E_P$  such that

$$1) \lambda_P \circ \varphi = \lambda_Q$$

$$2) \varphi(\leq_Q) \subseteq \leq_P$$

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- 1)  $\lambda_P \circ \varphi = \lambda_Q$
- 2)  $\varphi(\leq_Q) \subseteq \leq_P$
- 3)  $\varphi(\mathcal{B}_P) \subseteq \mathcal{B}_Q$





# AXIOMATISATION OF SUBSUMPTION

$$BiMon_{\square} \subseteq CMon_{\square}$$

$$CMon_{\square} \vdash (P \parallel Q); (R \parallel S) \sqsubseteq (P; R) \parallel (Q; S)$$

$$CMon_{\square} \vdash [P] \sqsubseteq P$$



# AXIOMATISATION OF SUBSUMPTION

$$BiMon_{\square} \subseteq CMon_{\square}$$

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$$CMon_{\square} \vdash [P] \sqsubseteq P$$

Theorem

$$P \sqsubseteq Q \Leftrightarrow CMon_{\square} \vdash P \sqsubseteq Q.$$

# EXAMPLE: VOTING PROTOCOL

VoteProc := Choose; Publish

Choose := [Vote (1)] || ... || [Vote (n)]

Vote (i) :=  $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \boxtimes_{i,j}; \hookrightarrow_j; \uparrow; \triangleleft_j$

Publish :=  $\mathfrak{a}_1 || \dots || \mathfrak{a}_n$

$v_i$  : voter  $i$

$c_j$  : counter for candidate  $j$

$\mathfrak{a}_i$  : the contents of counters  $c_1, \dots, c_k$  is sent to voter  $v_i$

$\boxtimes_{i,j}$  : voter  $v_i$  chooses counter  $c_j$

$\hookrightarrow_j$  : the content of counter  $c_j$  is loaded into a local variable

$\uparrow$  : the local variable is incremented

$\triangleleft_j$  : the content of the local variable is stored in counter  $c_j$

# NON-DETERMINISTIC PROGRAMS

$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \mid e \cdot f \mid e \parallel f \mid e + f \mid [e]$ .

## Axioms

 Bisemiring with boxes:  $SR_{\square} = BiMon_{\square} +$

$$e + f = f + e \quad e + (f + g) = (e + f) + g \quad e + 0 = e$$

$$e \cdot (f + g) = e \cdot f + e \cdot g \quad (e + f) \cdot g = e \cdot g + f \cdot g$$

$$e \parallel (f + g) = e \parallel f + e \parallel g \quad (e + f) \parallel g = e \parallel g + f \parallel g$$

$$e \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot e = 0 \quad e \parallel 0 = 0$$

$$[e + f] = [e] + [f] \quad [0] = 0$$

 Concurrent semiring with boxes:

$$CSR_{\square} = SR_{\square} + \text{interchange} + [e] \leq e.$$



# COMPLETENESS THEOREMS

$\llbracket e \rrbracket$ : finite set of pomsets with boxes.

$\llbracket e \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket f \rrbracket$ :  $\forall P \in \llbracket e \rrbracket, \exists Q \in \llbracket f \rrbracket : P \equiv Q$ .

$\llbracket e \rrbracket \sqsubseteq \llbracket f \rrbracket$ :  $\forall P \in \llbracket e \rrbracket, \exists Q \in \llbracket f \rrbracket : P \sqsubseteq Q$ .



# COMPLETENESS THEOREMS

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$\llbracket e \rrbracket \sqsubseteq \llbracket f \rrbracket$ :  $\forall P \in \llbracket e \rrbracket, \exists Q \in \llbracket f \rrbracket : P \sqsubseteq Q$ .

## Theorem

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket f \rrbracket \Leftrightarrow SR_{\square} \vdash e + f = f.$$

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket \sqsubseteq \llbracket f \rrbracket \Leftrightarrow CSR_{\square} \vdash e + f = f.$$

# MUTUAL EXCLUSION (II)

```
VoteProc := Choose; Publish
Choose := [Vote (1)] || ... || [Vote (n)]
Vote (i) :=  $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \boxtimes_{i,j}; \text{lock}_j; \boxplus; \Delta_j$ 
Publish :=  $\boxtimes_1 || \dots || \boxtimes_n$ 
```

Breaking mutual exclusion

$\Leftrightarrow$  admitting an execution with the following "pattern":



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```

Breaking mutual exclusion

$\Leftrightarrow$  admitting an execution with the following "pattern":



Problem: cannot be expressed as *program*  $\sqsubseteq$  *property*.



# POMSET LOGIC

$\varphi, \psi ::= \perp \mid a \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \varphi \wedge \psi \mid \varphi \blacktriangleright \psi \mid \varphi \star \psi \mid [\varphi] \mid \langle \varphi \rangle$

👉  $P \models_{\exists} \varphi \blacktriangleright \psi$  iff  $\exists P_1, P_2$  s.t.  $P \supseteq P_1 \cdot P_2$ ,  $P_1 \models_{\exists} \varphi$  and  $P_2 \models_{\exists} \psi$

👉  $P \models_{\exists} \varphi \star \psi$  iff  $\exists P_1, P_2$  s.t.  $P \supseteq P_1 \parallel P_2$ ,  $P_1 \models_{\exists} \varphi$  and  $P_2 \models_{\exists} \psi$

👉  $P \models_{\exists} [\varphi]$  iff  $\exists Q$  s.t.  $P \supseteq [Q]$  and  $Q \models_{\exists} \varphi$

👉  $P \models_{\exists} \langle \varphi \rangle$  iff  $\exists P', Q$  s.t.  $P \supseteq P'$  and  $P' \ni Q$  and  $Q \models_{\exists} \varphi$ .

# POMSET LOGIC

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$\Rightarrow P \models_{\sqsubseteq} \varphi \blacktriangleright \psi$  iff  $\exists P_1, P_2$  s.t.  $P \sqsupseteq P_1 \cdot P_2$ ,  $P_1 \models_{\sqsubseteq} \varphi$  and  $P_2 \models_{\sqsubseteq} \psi$

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$\varphi, \psi ::= \perp \mid a \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \varphi \wedge \psi \mid \varphi \blacktriangleright \psi \mid \varphi \star \psi \mid [\varphi] \mid \langle \varphi \rangle$

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## Theorem

$$P \sqsupseteq Q \Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, (P \models_{\sqsupseteq} \varphi \Rightarrow Q \models_{\sqsupseteq} \varphi).$$
$$P \equiv Q \Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, (P \models_{\equiv} \varphi \Leftrightarrow Q \models_{\equiv} \varphi).$$

# POMSET LOGIC

## Remark

When the satisfaction relation is  $\models_{\equiv}$  we may use negations, with:

👉  $P \models_{\equiv} \neg\varphi$  iff  $P \not\models_{\equiv} \varphi$ .

$\varphi, \psi ::= \perp \mid a \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \varphi \wedge \psi \mid \varphi \blacktriangleright \psi \mid \varphi \star \psi \mid [\varphi] \mid \langle \varphi \rangle$

👉  $P \models_{\sqsupseteq} \varphi \blacktriangleright \psi$  iff  $\exists P_1, P_2$  s.t.  $P \sqsupseteq P_1 \cdot P_2$ ,  $P_1 \models_{\sqsupseteq} \varphi$  and  $P_2 \models_{\sqsupseteq} \psi$

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## Theorem

$P \sqsupseteq Q \Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, (P \models_{\sqsupseteq} \varphi \Rightarrow Q \models_{\sqsupseteq} \varphi)$ .

$P \equiv Q \Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, (P \models_{\equiv} \varphi \Leftrightarrow Q \models_{\equiv} \varphi)$ .

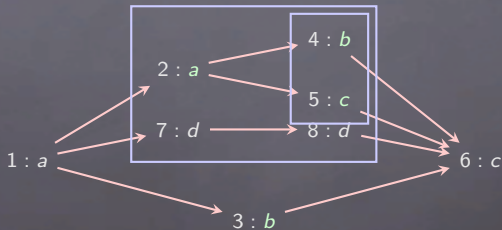
# CONTEXTS

$P \models_{\sqsubseteq} (\varphi)$  iff  $\exists P', Q$  such that  $P \sqsupseteq P'$  and  $P' \oplus Q$  and  $Q \models_{\sqsubseteq} \varphi$ .

## Subpomset

$P \oplus Q$  iff there exists a set of events  $A \subseteq E_P$  s.t.  $Q \equiv P \downarrow_A$ .

$A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$



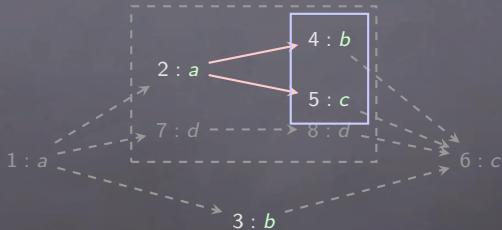
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$$A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$$



# EXTENSION TO NON-DETERMINISTIC PROGRAMS

## Definition

$$e \models_R^{\forall} \varphi \text{ iff } \forall P \in \llbracket e \rrbracket, P \models_R \varphi$$

$$e \models_R^{\exists} \varphi \text{ iff } \exists P \in \llbracket e \rrbracket, P \models_R \varphi$$

# EXTENSION TO NON-DETERMINISTIC PROGRAMS

## Definition

$$e \models_R^{\forall} \varphi \text{ iff } \forall P \in \llbracket e \rrbracket, P \models_R \varphi$$

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## Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} SR_{\square} \vdash e \leq f &\Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, e \models_{\equiv}^{\exists} \varphi \Rightarrow f \models_{\equiv}^{\exists} \varphi \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, f \models_{\equiv}^{\forall} \varphi \Rightarrow e \models_{\equiv}^{\forall} \varphi \\ CSR_{\square} \vdash e \leq f &\Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, e \models_{\sqsubseteq}^{\exists} \varphi \Rightarrow f \models_{\sqsubseteq}^{\exists} \varphi \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall \varphi, f \models_{\sqsubseteq}^{\forall} \varphi \Rightarrow e \models_{\sqsubseteq}^{\forall} \varphi \end{aligned}$$



# MUTUAL EXCLUSION (III)

```

VoteProc := Choose; Publish
Choose := [Vote (1)] || ... || [Vote (n)]
Vote (i) :=  $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \boxtimes_{i,j}; \text{Choose}_j; \boxtimes; \Delta_j$ 
Publish :=  $\boxtimes_1 || \dots || \boxtimes_n$ 
    
```

Breaking mutual exclusion

⇔ admitting an execution with the following "pattern":



$$\text{conflict}_j := ((\text{Choose}_j * \text{Choose}_j) \blacktriangleright (\Delta_j * \Delta_j)).$$

$\text{VoteProc}' := \text{Choose}' ; \text{Publish}$

$\text{Choose}' := \text{Vote}(1) || \dots || \text{Vote}(n)$

$\text{VoteProc} \not\models_{\exists} \text{conflict}_j$

$\text{VoteProc}' \models_{\exists} \text{conflict}_j.$

# SPACIO-TEMPORAL SEPARATION

```

VoteProc := Choose; Publish
Choose := [Vote (1)] || ... || [Vote (n)]
Vote (i) :=  $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \boxtimes_{i,j}; \text{Send}_j; \text{Rec}_j$ 
Publish :=  $\text{Rec}_1 || \dots || \text{Rec}_n$ 
    
```

$$\text{SendAfterVote} := \neg \left( \bigvee_i \text{Rec}_i \right) \blacktriangleright \neg \left( \bigvee_{i,j} \boxtimes_{i,j} \right).$$

$$\text{Choose} \models_{\equiv}^{\forall} \neg \left( \bigvee_i \text{Rec}_i \right) \text{ and } \text{Publish} \models_{\equiv}^{\forall} \neg \left( \bigvee_{i,j} \boxtimes_{i,j} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{VoteProc} \models_{\equiv}^{\forall} \text{SendAfterVote}$$

$$\text{VoteThenSend} := \left( \left( \bigvee_j \boxtimes_{1,j} \blacktriangleright \text{Rec}_1 \right) \star \dots \star \left( \bigvee_j \boxtimes_{n,j} \blacktriangleright \text{Rec}_n \right) \right)$$

$$\text{VoteProc} \models_{\equiv}^{\forall} \text{VoteThenSend}.$$

# UNIQUE VOTES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VoteProc} &:= \text{Choose}; \text{Publish} \\ \text{Choose} &:= [\text{Vote}(1)] \parallel \cdots \parallel [\text{Vote}(n)] \\ \text{Vote}(i) &:= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \boxtimes_{i,j}; \text{Vote}_j; \boxplus_j \\ \text{Publish} &:= \boxtimes_1 \parallel \cdots \parallel \boxtimes_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{VoteProc} \not\equiv_{\exists} \bigvee_{j',j} ([\text{Vote}_j \star \text{Vote}_{j'}])$$

# FURTHER WORK

Algebra:

Logic:

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👉 Where's my star?

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- ▶ Traditional approaches to program logic rely on states e.g. Hennessy-Milner Logic, (Propositional) Dynamic Logic..
- ▶ Pomset logic relies on an abstract notion of "behaviour" instead.
- ▶ What kind of properties can be expressed?

# THAT'S ALL FOLKS!

Thank you!

See more at:  
<http://paul.brunet-zamansky.fr>