Mathematical Operational Semantics and Finitary System Behaviour

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Motivation



Process algebra: SOS rules specify algebraic operations on system behaviour. GSOS format → well-behaved operations (bisimilarity is a congruence) B. Bloom, S. Istrail & A. Meyer: Bisimlation can't be traced. JACM 42, 1995.

Aceto's Theorem: The term model of a simple GSOS specification is regular.

Turi & Plotkin (Power et al., Bartels, Klin, ...): Mathematical operational semantics Interplay between syntax and semantics (sos rules) captured by distributive laws

Main question:

Can Aceto's Theorem be generalized to mathematical operational semantics?

Our results:

Generalization of Aceto's Theorem Abstract rule format specifying operations on rational behaviour Applications: concrete formats for: streams, (weighted) LTS's, (non-)determ. automata



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- Generalization of Aceto's Theorem
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Operations on behaviour



SOS rules specify algebraic operations on system behaviour.

Example: Milner's CCS combinators

$$\frac{P_{1} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1}}{a.P \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P} \quad \frac{P_{1} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1}}{P_{1} + P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1}} \quad \frac{P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{2}}{P_{1} + P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{2}} \quad \frac{P \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'}{P \setminus L \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P' \setminus L} (a, \bar{a} \notin L)$$

$$\frac{P_{1} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1}}{P_{1} || P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1} || P_{2}} \quad \frac{P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{2}}{P_{1} || P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P_{1} || P'_{2}} \quad \frac{P_{1} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1} \quad P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{2}}{P_{1} || P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1} || P'_{2}} \quad \frac{P \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{2}}{P_{1} || P_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{1} || P'_{2}} \quad \frac{P \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{2}}{P_{1} || P'_{2}} \quad \frac{P \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} P'_{2}}{P[\rho] \stackrel{\rho(a)}{\rightarrow} P'[\rho]}$$
Example: the zip-operation on streams:
$$\frac{\sigma \stackrel{\tau_{1}}{\longrightarrow} \sigma' \quad \tau \stackrel{\tau_{2}}{\longrightarrow} \tau'}{zip(\sigma, \tau) \stackrel{\tau_{1}}{\longrightarrow} zip(\tau, \sigma')}$$

e.g. zip((0, 0, 0, ...), (1, 1, 1, ...)) = (0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, ...)

Example: the shuffle-operation on languages:

$$\frac{s \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} s'}{s \bowtie t \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} s' \bowtie t} \qquad \frac{t \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} t'}{s \bowtie t \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} s \bowtie t'} \qquad \frac{s \downarrow t \downarrow}{(s \bowtie t) \downarrow}$$



Example: labelled transition systems



GSOS format B. Bloom, S. Istrail & A. Meyer: Bisimulation can't be traced. J. ACM 42, 1995.

Classical transition system specifications with rules of the form

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underbrace{\{x_{i_j} \xrightarrow{a_j} y_j\}_{j=1..m}} & \{x_{i_k} \xrightarrow{b_k}\}_{k=1..l} \\ & & & \\ f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{c} t \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}$$
operation symbol from arbitrary Σ -term on $\{x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m\}$
given signature Σ

Example: Milner's CCS combinators

given

$$\frac{P_1 \xrightarrow{a} P'_1}{P_1 \xrightarrow{a} P'_1} \quad \frac{P_2 \xrightarrow{a} P'_2}{P_1 + P_2 \xrightarrow{a} P'_1} \quad \frac{P_2 \xrightarrow{a} P'_2}{P_1 + P_2 \xrightarrow{a} P'_2} \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{a} P'}{P \setminus L \xrightarrow{a} P' \setminus L} (a, \bar{a} \notin L)$$

$$\frac{P_1 \xrightarrow{a} P'_1}{P_1 ||P_2 \xrightarrow{a} P'_1||P_2} \quad \frac{P_2 \xrightarrow{a} P'_2}{P_1 ||P_2 \xrightarrow{a} P_1||P'_2} \quad \frac{P_1 \xrightarrow{a} P'_1}{P_1 ||P_2 \xrightarrow{\bar{a}} P'_1||P'_2} \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{a} P'}{P_1 ||P'_2}$$



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Aceto's Simple GSOS L. Aceto: GSOS and Finite Labelled Transition Systems, TCS 131, 1994.

Classical transition system specifications with rules of the form

 $\frac{\{x_{i_j} \xrightarrow{a_j} y_j\}_{j=1..m}}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{c} t} \{x_{i_k} \xrightarrow{b_k}\}_{k=1..l}}$ where $t = \begin{cases} z & \text{single variable} \\ g(z_1, \dots, z_r) & \text{flat term} \end{cases}$ $z, z_1, \dots, z_r \in \{x_{i_j}, y_j \mid i = 1..n, j = 1..m\}$

Signature Σ of opns f can be infinite but:

Specification is **bounded**:

 $\forall f \text{ and } \forall \text{ positive trigger}: \exists \text{ only finitely many rules with conclusion} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{c} t$

Specification has finite dependency:

dependency = transitive closure of $\begin{cases} "f depends on g" iff \\ f(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{c} g(\vec{z}) \text{ rule conclusion} \end{cases}$

Aceto's Theorem



Examples: take constants c_0, c_1, c_2, \ldots and infinitely many rules



Theorem (L. Aceto).

L. Aceto: GSOS and finite labelled transition systems. TCS 131, 1994.

For a bounded transition system specification having finite dependency the operational model is *regular*.

How to generalize this to distributive laws?



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Given: \mathcal{A} locally finitely presentable category (e.g. Set, Pos, Graph, finitary variety, ...) $\Sigma, F : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$ finitary endofunctors

Definition: Bipointed specifications are natural transformations

$$\Sigma(F \times Id) \Longrightarrow F(\Sigma + Id)$$

(cf. abstract GSOS rule: $\Sigma(F \times Id) \Longrightarrow FT_{\Sigma}$)

Example: $\mathcal{A} = \text{Set}, \quad F = \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A \times -), \quad \Sigma = \text{polynomial endofunctor}$

bipointed specifications = simple GSOS specification with bounded opns

What about finite dependency?

Finite dependency



Definition:

Preserving finitely presentable objects

bipointed spec. $\lambda : \Sigma(F \times Id) \Rightarrow F(\Sigma + Id)$ has finite dependency if

- 1. there is filtered diagram of strongly finitary functors $\Sigma_i : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$
- 2. the are bipointed specifications $\lambda_i : \Sigma_i(F \times Id) \to F(\Sigma_i + Id)$
- 3. λ is a filtered colimit of the λ_i :

$$\begin{array}{c} \Sigma_i(F \times Id) \xrightarrow{\lambda_i} F(\Sigma_i + Id) \\ \vdots \\ in_i(F \times Id) \downarrow & \qquad \qquad \downarrow F(in_i + Id) \\ \Sigma(F \times Id) \xrightarrow{\lambda} F(\Sigma + Id) \end{array}$$

Example: $\mathcal{A} = \text{Set}$ $\Sigma X = \{c_0, c_1, c_2, \ldots\}$ infinitely many constants $\Sigma_n X = \{c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_n\}$ $\Sigma = \bigcup \Sigma_n$ $\overline{c_{n+1} \xrightarrow{a} c_n}$

Aceto's Theorem generalized



Operational model of a bipointed specification $\lambda : \Sigma(F \times Id) \rightarrow F(\Sigma + Id)$



Theorem. Let $\lambda : \Sigma(F \times Id) \to F(\Sigma + Id)$ have finite dependency.

Then the operational model $(\mu\Sigma, c)$ is a locally finite *F*-coalgebra.

Example.
$$\mathcal{A} = \text{Set}$$

 $C \xrightarrow{c} FC$ locally finite iff $\begin{cases} \forall x \in C \\ \exists \text{ finite } (C', c) \leq (C, c) \text{ with } x \in C' \end{cases}$

Definition. $C \xrightarrow{c} FC$ is locally finite if finitely presentable objects $(C \xrightarrow{c} FC) =$ filtered colimit of $C_i \xrightarrow{c_i} FC_i$



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(Rational) Denotational Model





Now consider: final locally finite F-coalgebra finitely presentable objects $(\varrho F \xrightarrow{r} F(\varrho F)) =$ filtered colimit of all $C \to FC$

Proposition. ρF is a fixpoint of F (i.e. r isomorphism)

J. Adamek, S. Milius, J. Velebil: Iterative Algebras at Work, MSCS 2006

 ρF is called rational fixpoint of F

Examples



FX	coalgebras	u F	ϱF
$\{0,1\}\times X^A$	deterministic automata	$\mathcal{P}(A^*)$	regular languages
$\{0,1\} \times \mathcal{P}_{f}(X)^A$	non-determ. automata	branching behaviour (up to bisimilarity)	finite state branch- ing behaviours
$k \times X$	stream automata	k^{ω}	eventually periodic streams
$\mathfrak{A} = Vec_k$			
$FX = k \times X$		k^{ω}	rational streams

More examples:

rational formal power series, rational Σ -trees, rational λ -trees, ...

Operations on the rational fixpoint



Extends: M. Bonsangue, S. Milius, J. Rot: On the specification of operations Theorem. on the rational behaviour of systems, EXPRESS/SOS 2012. Let $\lambda : \Sigma(F \times Id) \to F(\Sigma + Id)$ be a bipointed spec. with finite dependency. Then there exist a unique $\beta : \Sigma(\varrho F) \to \varrho F$ such that $I(\varrho F)$ $\rightarrow F(\rho F)$ "rational denotational model" $\Sigma(\varrho F) \xrightarrow{\Sigma h} \Sigma(\nu F)$ And this "restricts" the denotational model: unique F-coalgeba homomorphism



Counterexample: rational behaviour is not closed under operations specified by abstract GSOS rules

Consider streams: $FX = k \times X$ and $\Sigma X = C_{\mathbb{N}}$ $\overline{c_0 \xrightarrow{0} c_1} \quad \overline{c_1 \xrightarrow{1} c_2} \quad \overline{c_2 \xrightarrow{2} c_3} \quad \dots \quad \text{defines } c_0 = (0, 1, 2, 3, \dots) \in \nu F$ For $\Sigma X = X$ $\frac{x \xrightarrow{n} x'}{f(x) \xrightarrow{n+1} f(f(x))}$ defines $f: \nu F \rightarrow \nu F$ with $f(0, 0, \dots) = (1, 2, 4, 8, \dots)$

Conjecture: all results still hold true for Klin's "coGSOS" laws:

$$\Sigma \hat{F} \Longrightarrow F(\Sigma + Id)$$

$$\swarrow \text{ cofree comonad on F}$$



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Application 1: Labelled Transition Systems

 $FX = \mathcal{P}_{f}(A \times X)$ and $\Sigma = polynomial$ for a finite signature on Set

Bipointed specifications are equivalent to Aceto's simple GSOS rules:

$$\frac{\{x_{i_j} \xrightarrow{a_j} y_j\}_{j=1..m} \quad \{x_{i_k} \xrightarrow{b_k}\}_{k=1..l}}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{c} t}$$
$$t = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{variable} \\ \text{flat term} \end{array} \right\} \text{ in } \{x_{i_j}, y_j \mid i = 1..n, j = 1..m\}$$

Corollary. Aceto's Theorem.

Corollary. Operations defined by simple GSOS rules restrict to the rational fixpoint of F.

coproduct of all *finite* labelled transition systems modulo bisimilarity

Examples. All CCS combinators, e.g.

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{a} s'}{s||t \xrightarrow{a} s'||t} \qquad \qquad \frac{t \xrightarrow{a} t'}{s||t \xrightarrow{a} s||t'}$$



 $FX = k \times X$ and $\Sigma =$ polynomial for a finite signature on Set

Bipointed specifications are equivalent to bipointed stream SOS rules: can be given by

$$\frac{x_1 \xrightarrow{r_1} x'_1 \dots x_n \xrightarrow{r_n} x'_n}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{r} t}$$

$$t = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{variable} \\ \text{flat term} \end{array} \right\} \text{ in } \left\{ x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n \right\}$$

Corollary. Operations defined by bipointed stream SOS rules restrict to eventually periodic streams.

rational

Examples.

Application 3: Non-deterministic automata

$$\begin{split} FX &= 2 \times (\mathcal{P}_{\mathsf{f}}X)^A \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma = \text{polynomial for a finite signature on Set} \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{Bipointed NDA SOS specifications} \\ & \\ & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \left\{ x_{i_j} \xrightarrow{a_j} y_j \right\}_{j=1..m} & \left\{ x_{i_k} \xrightarrow{b_k} \right\}_{k=1..l} \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \xrightarrow{c} t \\ & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \xrightarrow{c} \\ & \\ \end{array} \end{array} \right\}_{k=1..l} \\ & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \left\{ x_{i_j} \downarrow \right\}_{j=1..k} \\ & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \left\{ x_{i_j} \downarrow \right\}_{j=1..k} \\ & \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \downarrow \\ & \\ \end{array} \right\} \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \end{array} \end{split} \end{split}$$

Remark. This format is not complete w.r.t. to bipointed specifications.

Corollary. Operations defined by NDA SOS specifications on νF restrict to the rational fixpoint ρF .

Example. Shuffle operator $\frac{s \xrightarrow{a} s'}{s \bowtie t \xrightarrow{a} s' \bowtie t} \qquad \frac{t \xrightarrow{a} t'}{s \bowtie t \xrightarrow{a} s \bowtie t'} \qquad \frac{s \downarrow t \downarrow}{(s \bowtie t) \downarrow}$

Application 4: Deterministic Automata



 $FX = 2 \times X^{A} \quad \text{on } \mathsf{Jsl}_{\perp} \longleftarrow \text{ join-semilattices with bottom}$ $\Sigma = (\mathsf{Jsl}_{\perp} \xrightarrow{\text{forget}} \mathsf{Set} \xrightarrow{P} \mathsf{Set} \xrightarrow{\text{free}} \mathsf{Jsl}_{\perp})$ polynomial for a finite signature Σ

Bipointed DA SOS specifications

$$\frac{s_1 \xrightarrow{a_1} s'_1 \cdots s_n \xrightarrow{a_n} s'_n \quad s_{i_1} \downarrow \cdots s_{i_k} \downarrow}{f(s_1, \dots, s_n) \xrightarrow{a} t} \qquad \frac{s_{i_1} \downarrow \cdots s_{i_k} \downarrow}{f(s_1, \dots, s_n) \downarrow},$$
$$t = \begin{cases} \text{term over } \Sigma + \{\oplus, \bot\} \text{ with every variable} \\ \text{guarded by at most one } \Sigma \text{-symbol} \end{cases}$$

Remark. Not complete w.r.t. to bipointed specifications. Corollary. Regular languages are closed under operations defined by DA SOS specifications.

Application 4: Deterministic Automata



Shuffle operator

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{a} s' \quad t \xrightarrow{a} t' \quad S}{s \bowtie t \xrightarrow{a} (s' \bowtie t) \oplus (s \bowtie t')} (S \subseteq \{s \downarrow, t \downarrow\}) \qquad \qquad \frac{s \downarrow \quad t}{(s \bowtie t)}$$

Sequential composition

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{a} s' \quad t \xrightarrow{a} t' \quad S}{s; t \xrightarrow{a} s'; t} (s \downarrow \notin S) \qquad \frac{s \downarrow t \downarrow}{(s; t) \downarrow}$$

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{a} s' \quad t \xrightarrow{a} t' \quad S}{s; t \xrightarrow{a} (s'; t) \oplus t'} (s \downarrow \in S) \qquad \frac{t \downarrow}{(s; t) \downarrow}$$

Other examples: regular expression opns incl. Kleene star, ...

Corollary. (to generalization of Aceto's theorem)

operational model $\mu\Sigma$ of regular expressions is locally finite \implies regular expressions have finitely many derivatives (modulo join-semilattice equations)

Application 5: weighted transition systems

 $FX = (\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{M}}X)^A$ $\Sigma =$ polynomial for a finite signature

Bipointed WTS SOS specifications

$$\frac{\{x_{i_j} \xrightarrow{a_j, u_j} y_j\}_{j=1..m}}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \xrightarrow{\{x_i \xrightarrow{a} w_{a,i}\}_{a \in D_i, i=1..n}}{t}$$
$$t = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{variable} \\ \operatorname{flat term} \end{array} \right\} \operatorname{in} \{x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m\}$$

Remark. This format is not complete w.r.t. to bipointed specifications.

Corollary. Operations defined by WTS SOS specifications on νF restrict to the rational fixpoint ρF .

Example. Priority operator $\mathbb{M} = (\mathbb{R}^{\infty}, \min, \infty)$

$$\frac{x \stackrel{a}{\Rightarrow} w \quad x \stackrel{b}{\Rightarrow} v \quad x \stackrel{a,u}{\rightarrow} x'}{\partial_{ab}(x) \stackrel{a,u}{\longrightarrow} \partial_{ab}(x')} \qquad \frac{x \stackrel{a}{\Rightarrow} v \quad x \stackrel{b}{\Rightarrow} w \quad x \stackrel{b,u}{\rightarrow} x'}{\partial_{ab}(x) \stackrel{b,u}{\longrightarrow} \partial_{ab}(x')} \qquad \text{for all } w \le v \in \mathbb{R}^{\infty}$$

on Set

Conclusions



- Mathematical operational semantics meets finiteness:
 - bipointed specifications capture Aceto's simple GSOS
 - Generalization of Aceto's result that the operational model is regular
 - rational fixpoint is closed under operations specified by bipointed specifications
- Many interesting applications:
 - labelled transition systems, streams, (non-)deterministic automata, weighted transition systems, deterministic automata on join-semilattices, etc.

Future work

- More on bipointed specifications in algebraic categories (e.g. complete formats, other categories: locally finite varieties, ...)
- Rational and context free power series
- Local finiteness of operational models and rational fixpoints:
 → decidability of bisimilarity, algorithms, tool development