

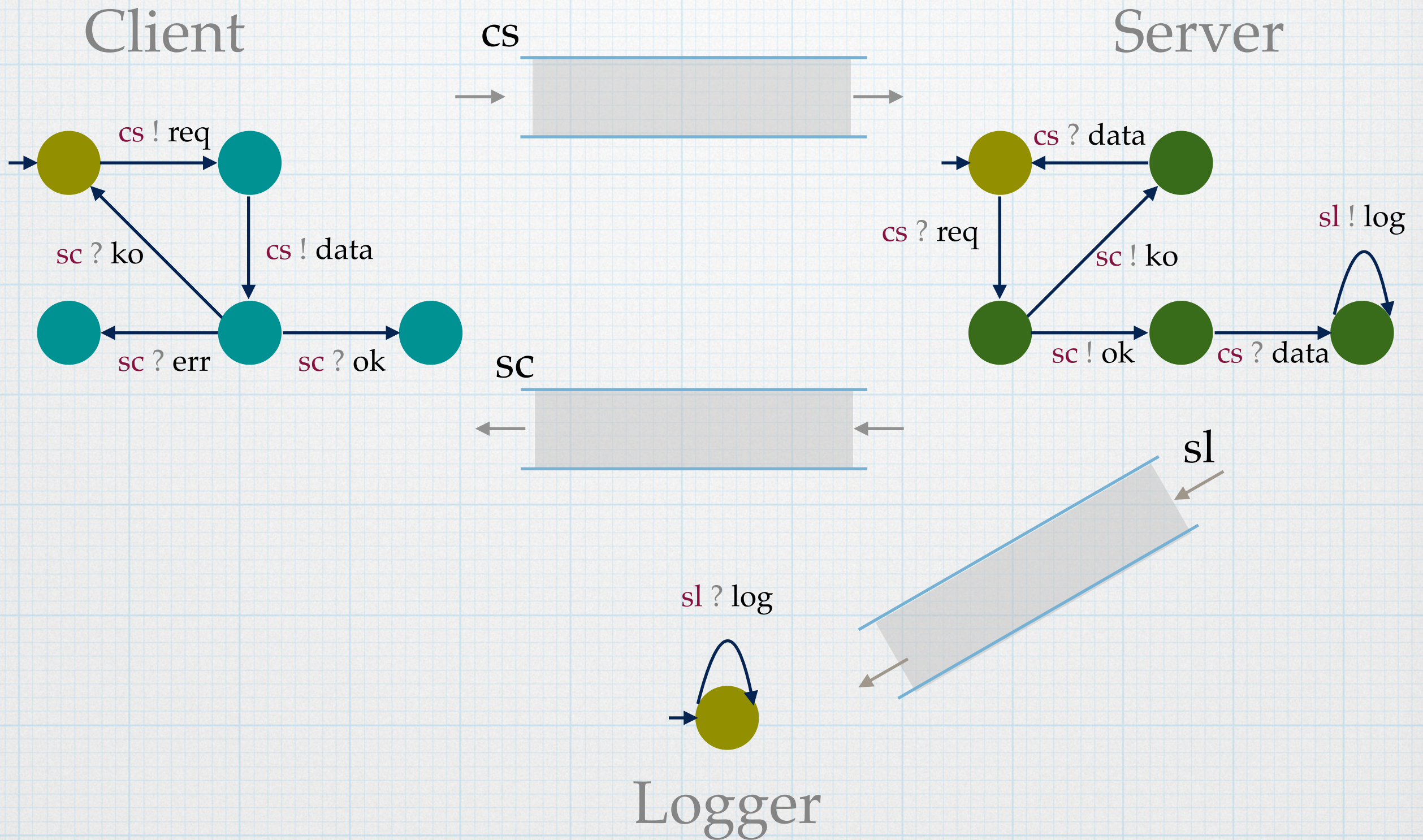
Verification of Communicating Automata

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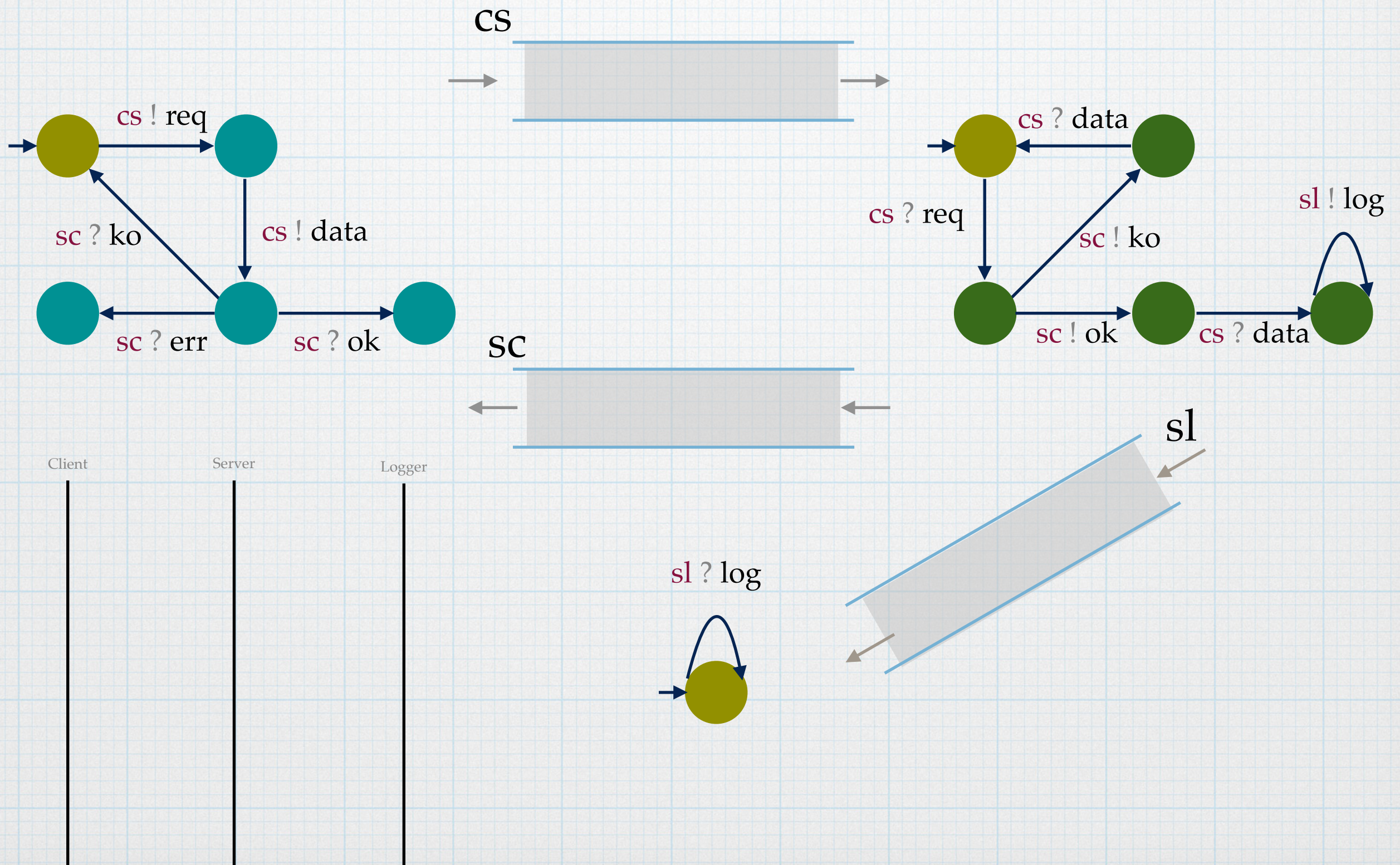
The model

- * Labelled transition systems, or automata communicating via FIFO queues
- * Model distributed behaviour
 - * composition of web services
 - * cyber-physical devices
 - * program behaviours, etc.

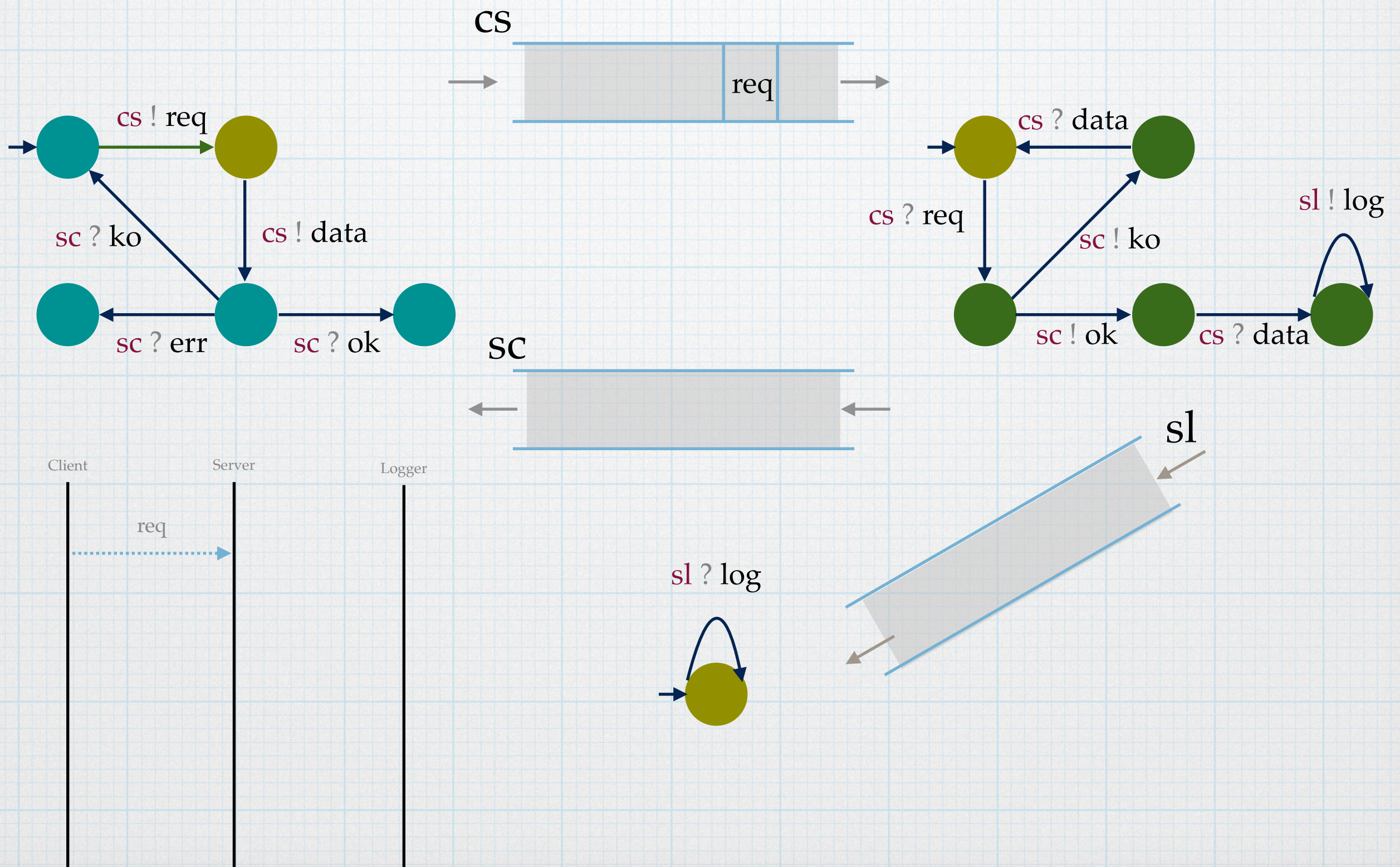
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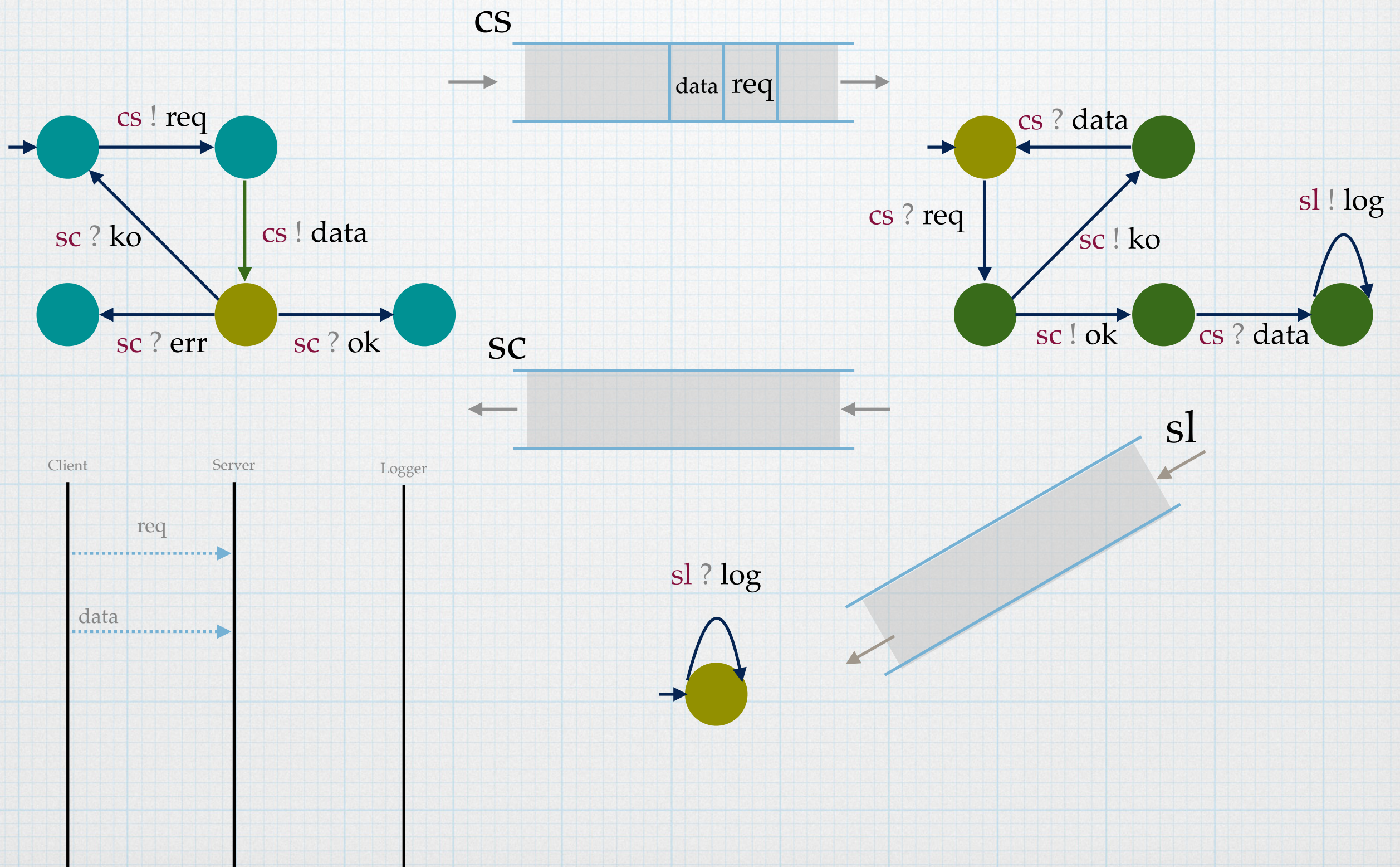
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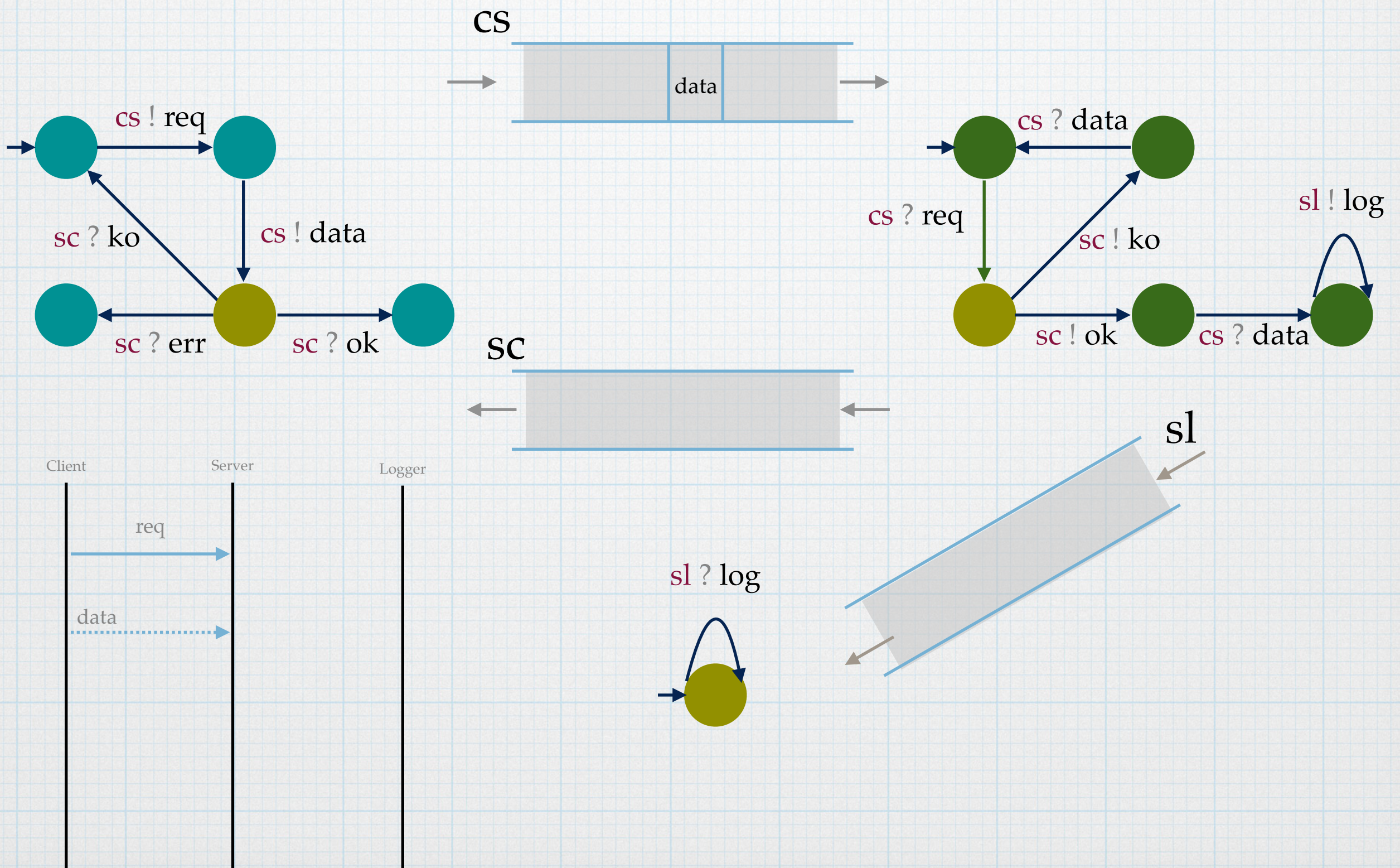
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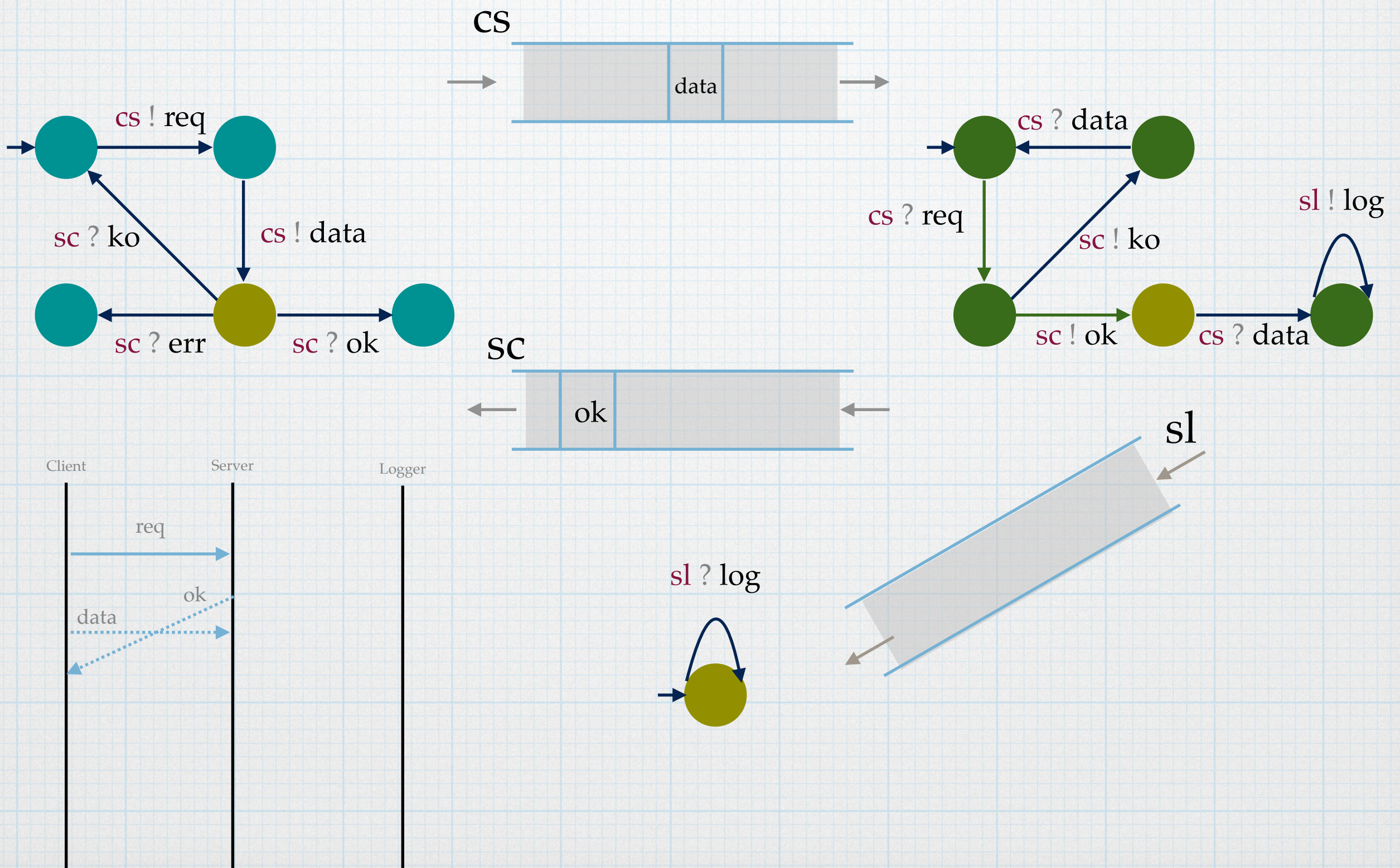
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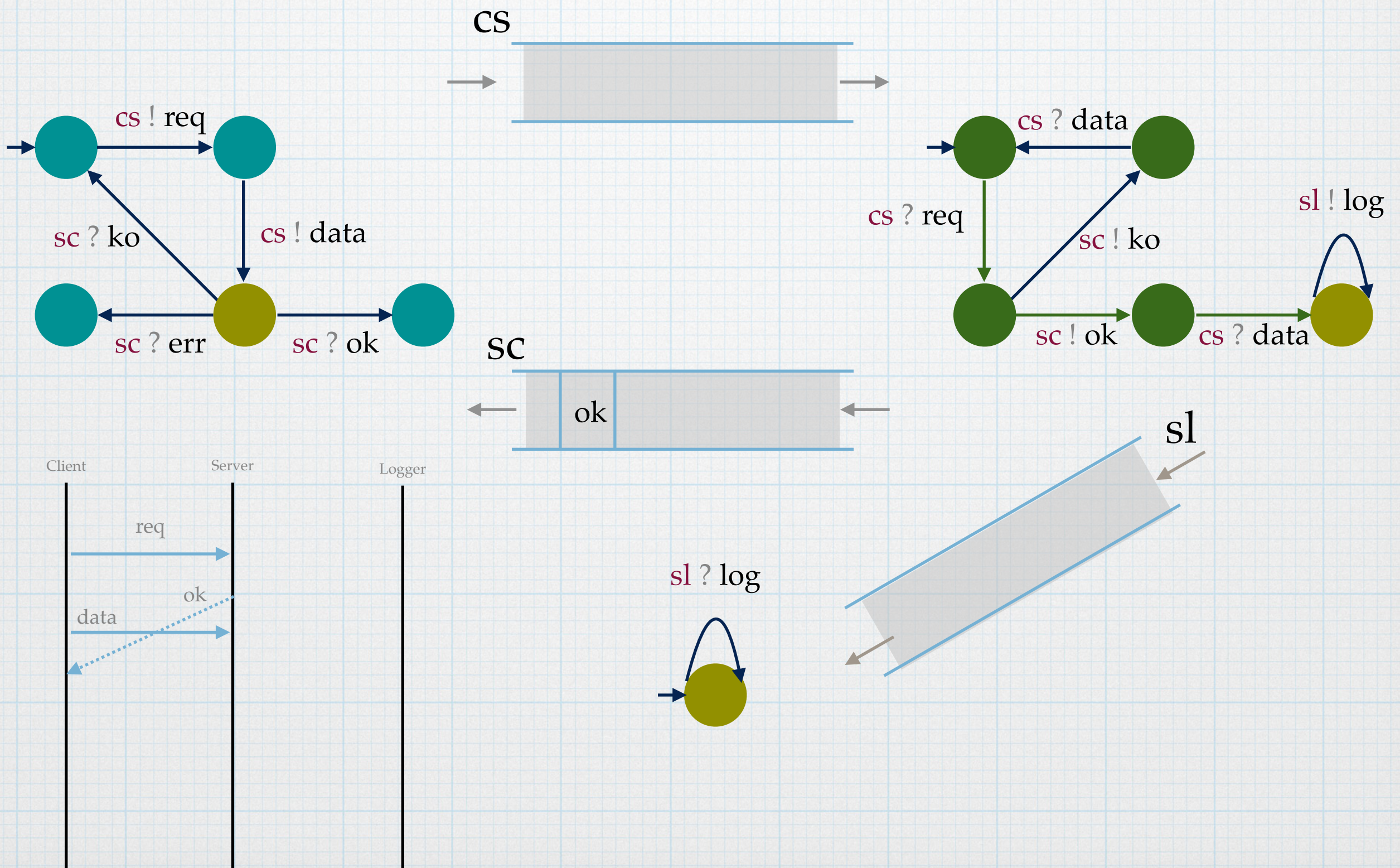
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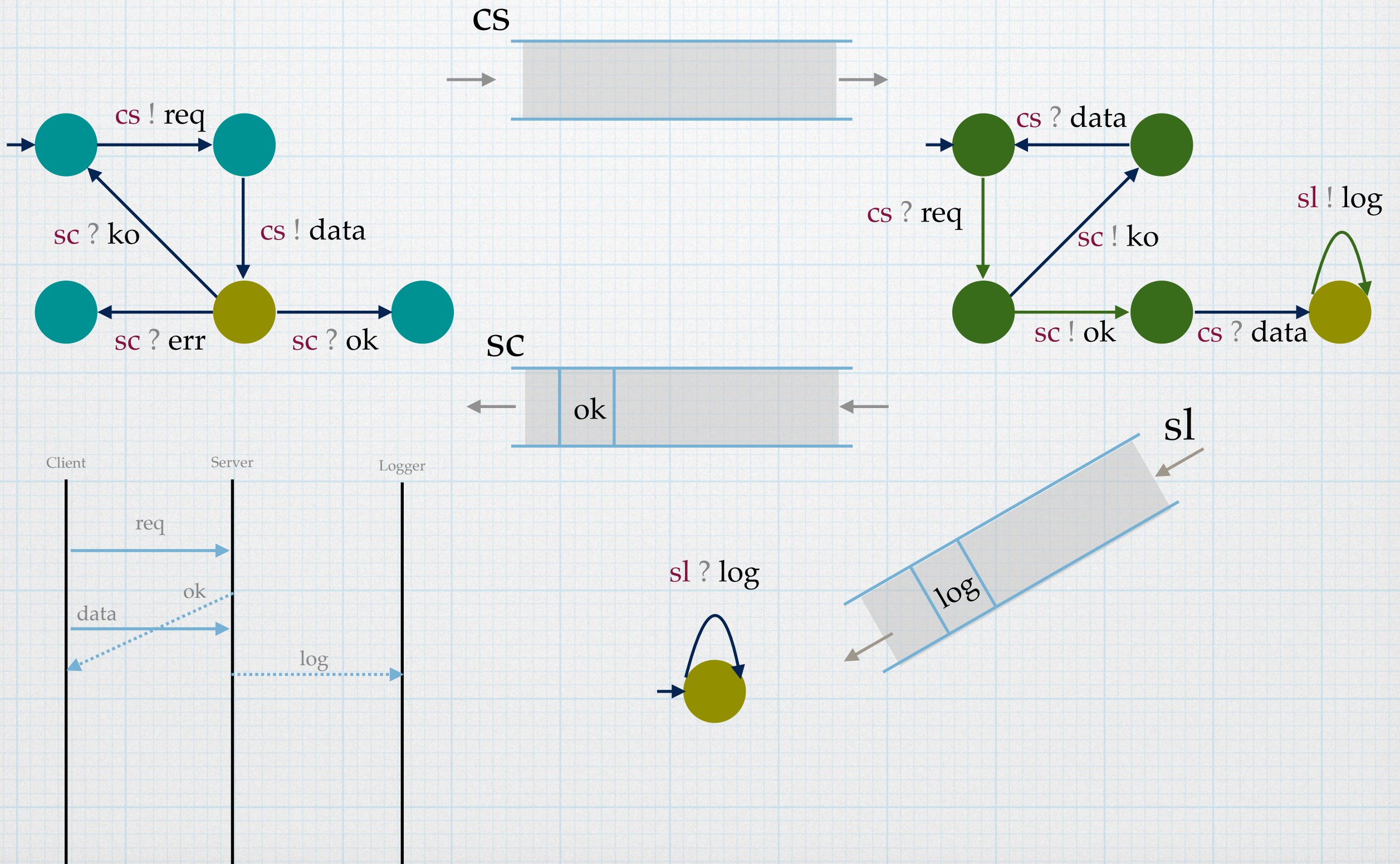
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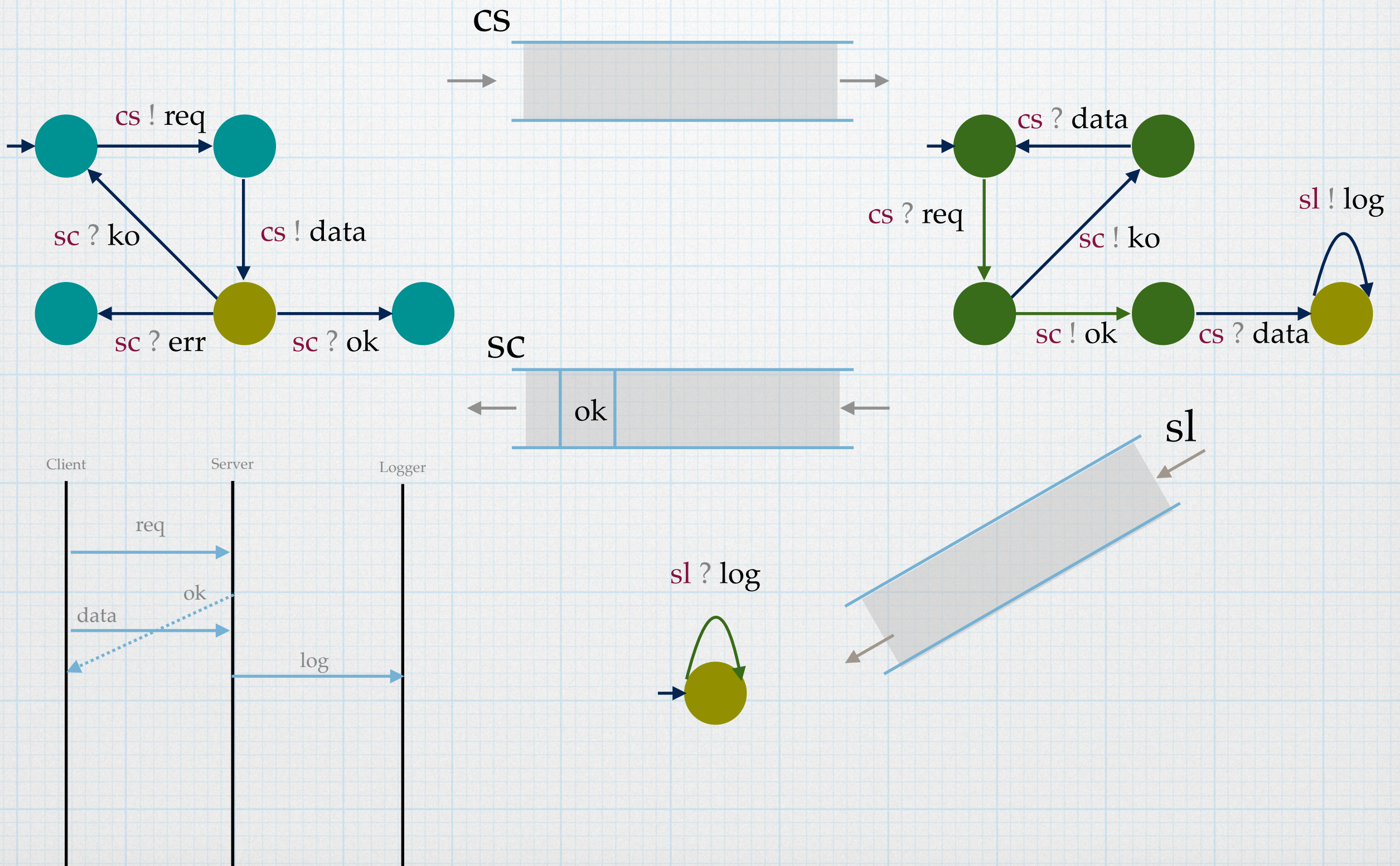
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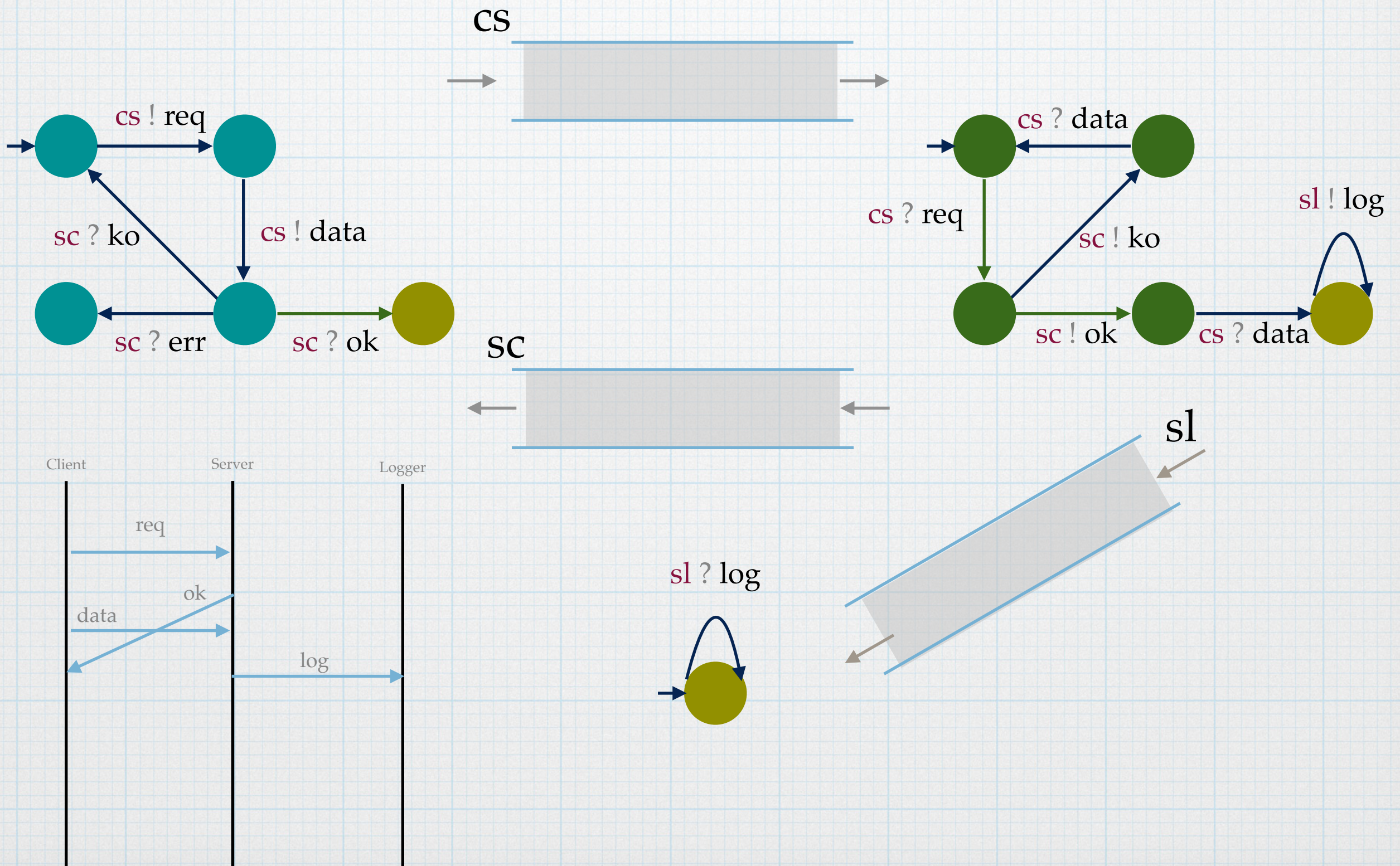
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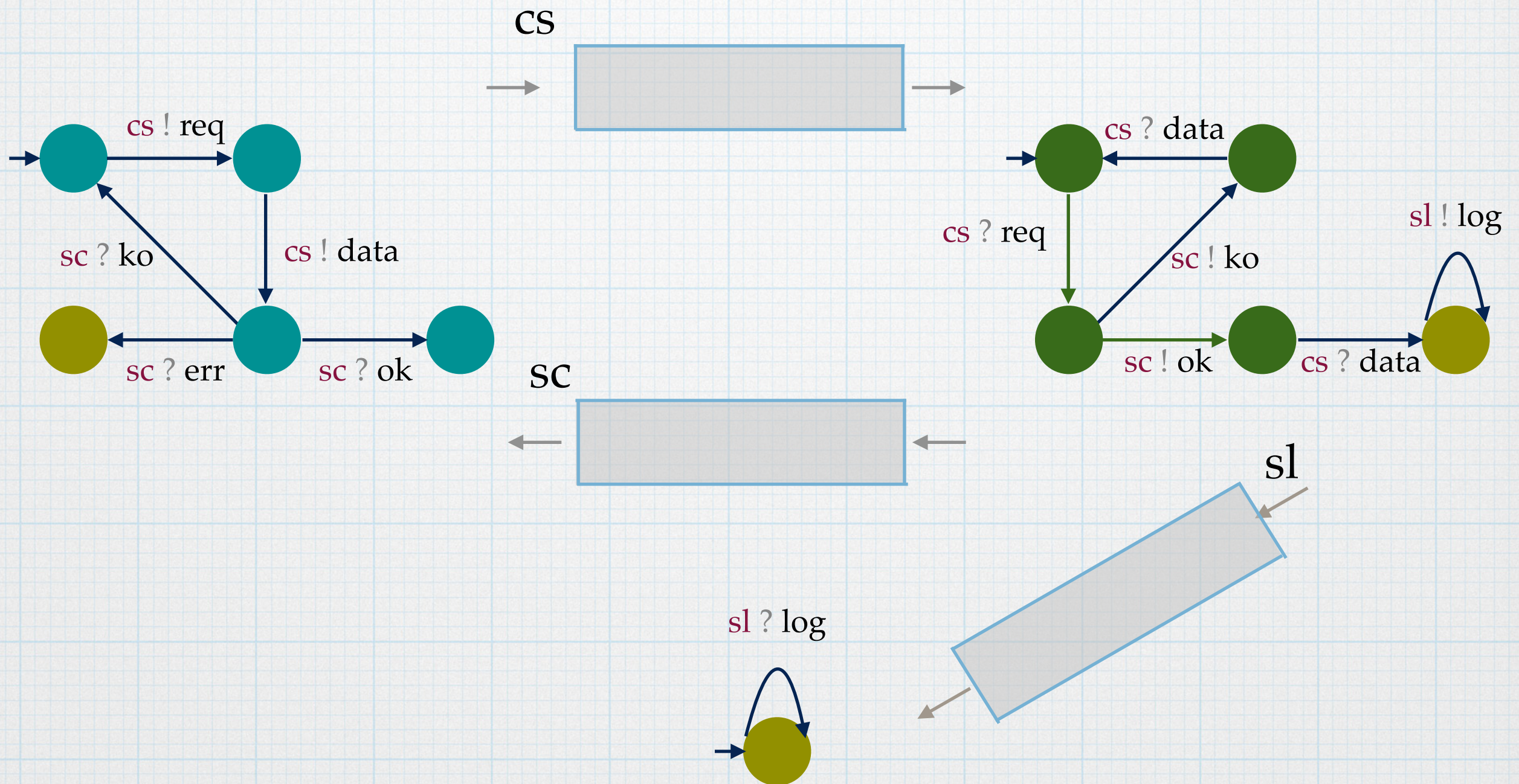
The model



The model



The Boundedness Problem



Does the model need an infinitely long channel?

The Boundedness Problem

- * Turing-hard for communicating^[BZ83] systems
- * Therefore, there is a need for under-approximations

Bounded language

- * A language is bounded if it is of the form:

$u^* v^* w^* \dots$ for words $u, v, w \dots$

- * e.g. $(ab)^* (cd)^* a^*$ is bounded but

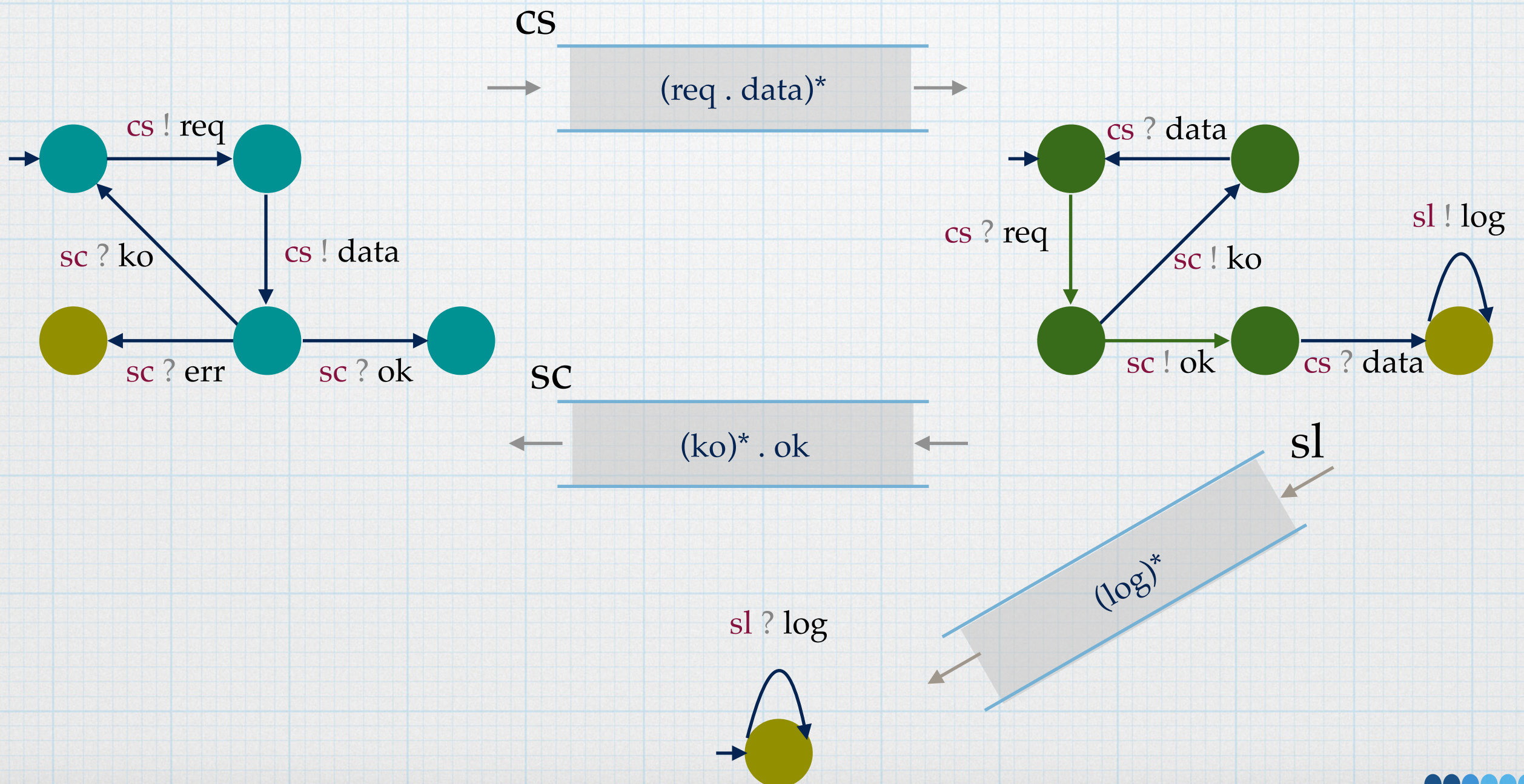
$(a (ab)^* c)^*$ is not

Input-bounded channel

- * If the language that enters the channel is bounded

Input-bounded channel

- * If the language that enters the channel is bounded



Result I

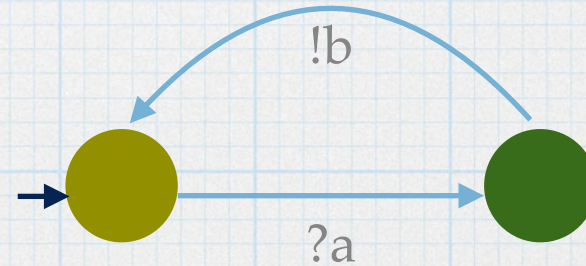
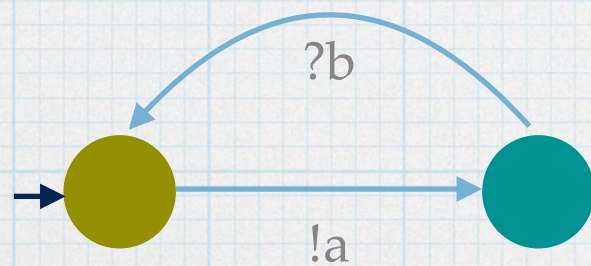
[BFS20, BFS22a]

- * Reachability (and many other verification problems) are decidable for input-bounded systems (where all channels are input-bounded)

Synchronizability

* A synchronous run:

one where the channel size can be zero



Synchronizability

- * A synchronizable run:

every run is *equivalent* to a synchronous run

Result II

- * Framework for deciding synchronizability for a variety of definitions [BGF⁺21]

Other under-approximations

- * Branch-WSTS^[BFS22b]
 - a large class of systems for which we can decide boundedness and termination

Other under-approximations

- * Send-synchronizable systems

- the receptions can be reordered to become synchronous

Other under-approximations

- * Reversal-bounded systems

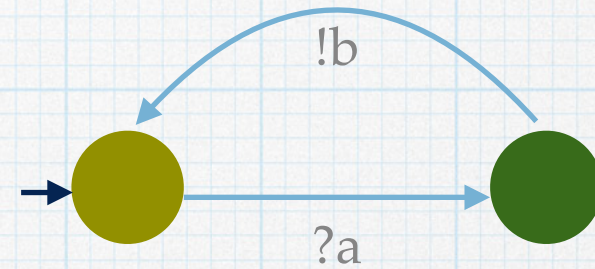
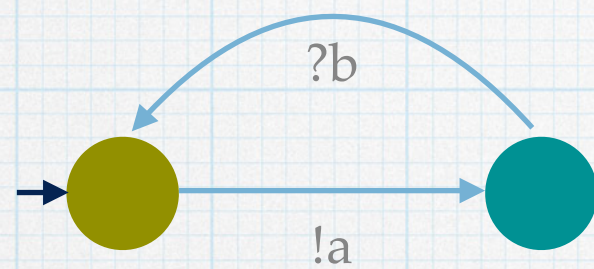
- limit the number of alternations of sending and reception

FUTURE WORK

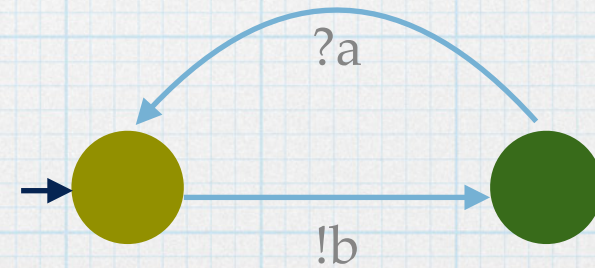
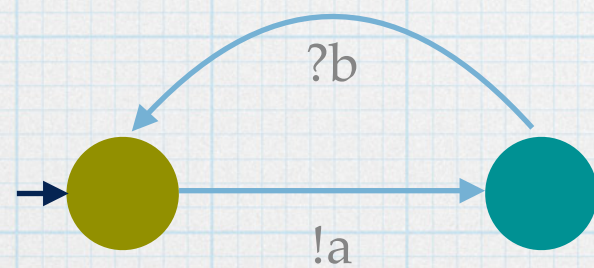
Half-Duplex systems ^[CF05]

- * For every pair of processes, at most one of the channels between them is non-empty

Half-Duplex systems



Half-duplex



Not half-duplex

Half-Duplex systems

- * For two processes, membership (and some other verification problems are decidable.
- * For three processes, it is Turing-hard.

Application in the realm of channel contracts

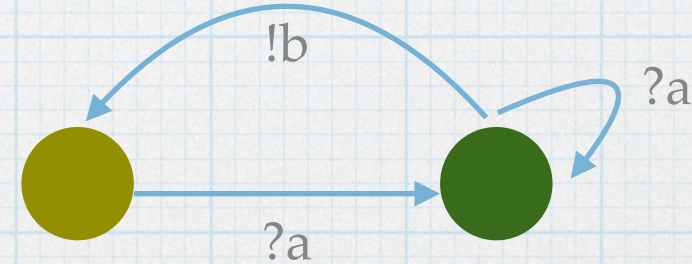
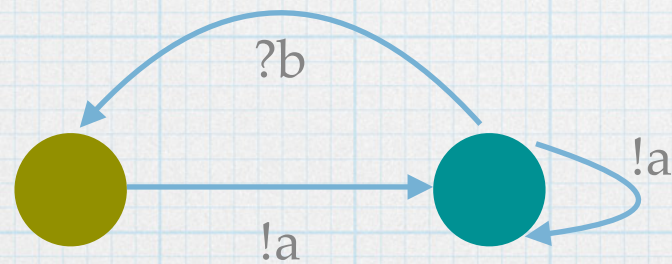
- * Half-duplex contracts can be seen as a way of defining reliable contracts^[LV11]
- * We obtain determinism and uniform choice
- * Robust in the presence of error-prone communication

Open question I

- * Can we modify the definition for more than 2 processes? ^[DGGL21]
- * What is class of “reliable” channel contracts for multiparty FIFO systems?

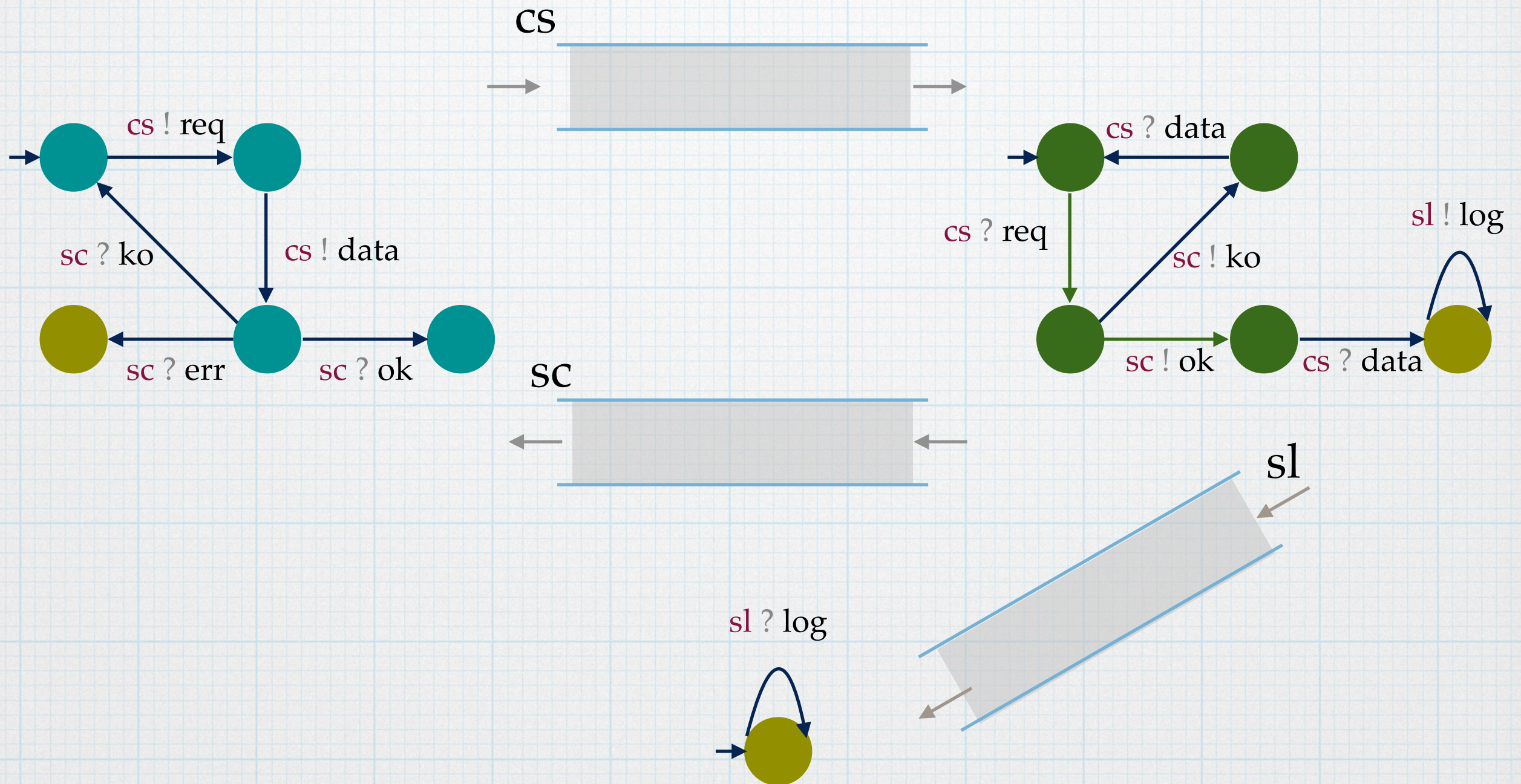
Communicating Session Automata

- * Deterministic automata and each control state is uniquely sending or receiving



Not a communicating session automata

Communicating Session Automata



Multiparty compatibility

- * Absence of deadlocks, orphan messages, unspecified receptions
- * Whenever a message can be sent, it should eventually be sent

Multiparty compatibility

- * Captures asynchrony
- * Sufficient condition of existential boundedness
- * Each automaton behaves similarly when you take any larger bound

Open question II

- * Does the unifying framework capture this property?
- * Can we try to extend this class to include mixed states?

Mid-term objectives

- * A practical tool for verifying synchronizability (and other under-approximations of communicating automata) in the spirit of earlier works [LY19, BEJQ18]

Mid-term objectives

- * Studying the relationship between k -synchronizability and high-level message sequence charts (HMSCs)
- * Is an HMSC computable from a k -synchronous system?
- * Can we characterize them?

Long-term objectives

- * Adapting existing results to build a bounded model-checking strategy for general CFSMs (and the same for input-bounded)
- * Using session types to formally model choreography languages and characterize realizability
- * Extending the notions of synchronizability and choreography realizability for other communication models (bags, causally ordered channels, etc.)

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