# The Graph Structure of Process Interpretations of Regular Expressions

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L'Aquila, Italy

# IFIP 1.6 Working Group Meeting

Nancy

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# Overview

# Process interpretation $P(\cdot)$ of regular expressions (Milner, 1984)

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### Definition (Transition system specification T)

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$$\frac{a^{a} + 1}{a^{a} + 1} \qquad \frac{e_{i} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_{i}}{e_{1} + e_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_{i}} (i \in \{1, 2\})$$

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### Definition

The process (graph) interpretation P(e) of a regular expression e:

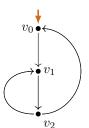
P(e) :=labeled transition graph generated by e by derivations in  $\mathcal{T}$ .

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- (L1) There is an infinite path from the start vertex.
- (L2) Every infinite path from the start vertex returns to it.
- (L3) Termination is only possible at the start vertex.

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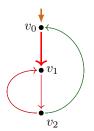
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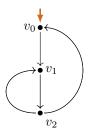
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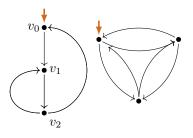
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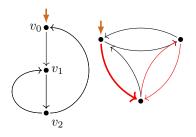
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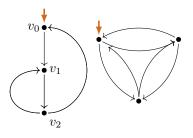
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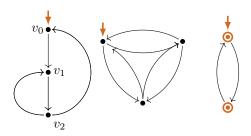
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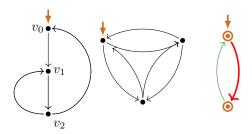
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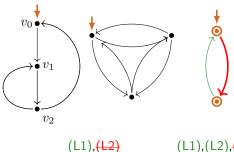
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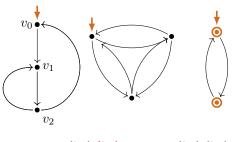
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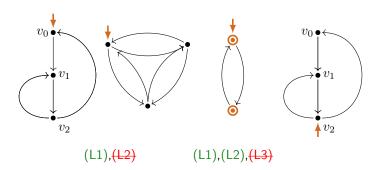


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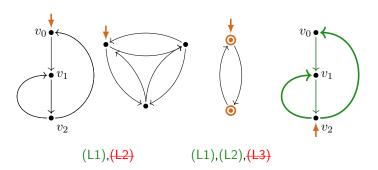
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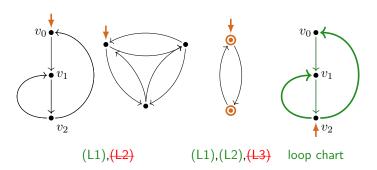
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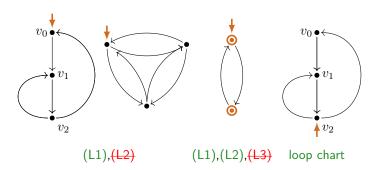
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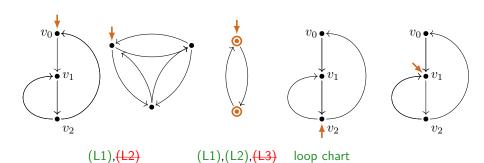
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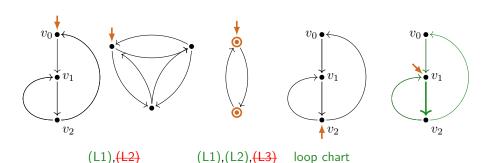
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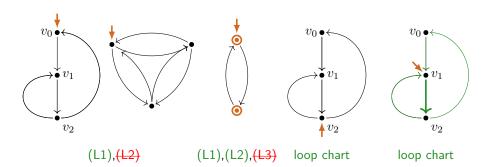
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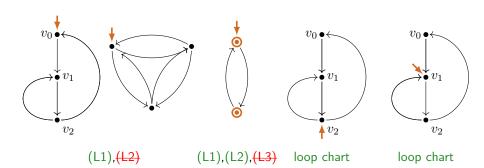
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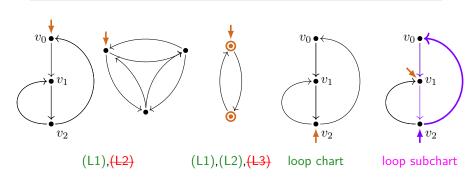
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# Loop elimination, and properties

- →<sub>elim</sub>: eliminate a transition-induced loop by:
  - removing the loop-entry transition(s)
  - garbage collection
- → prune: remove a transition to a deadlocking state

### Lemma

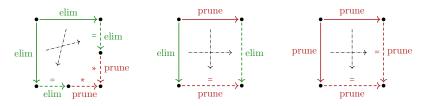
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- $(ii) \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{elim}} \cup \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{prune}} is decreasing [Van Oostrom, de Bruijn]$







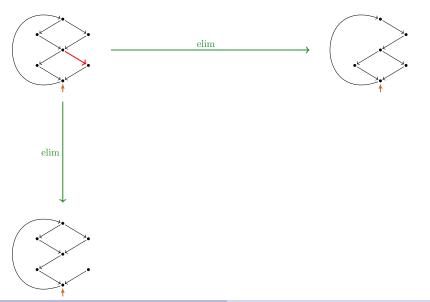


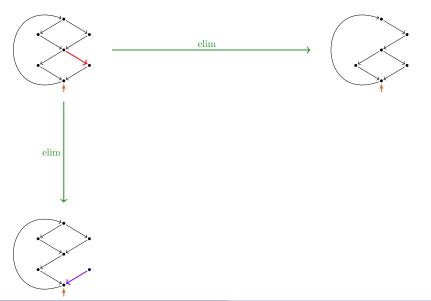


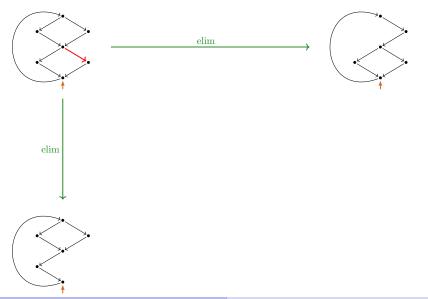


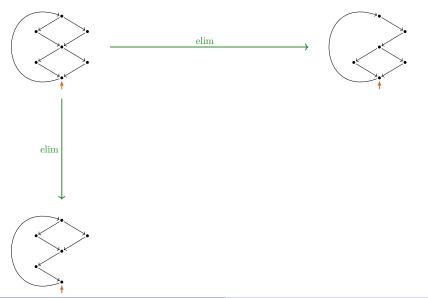


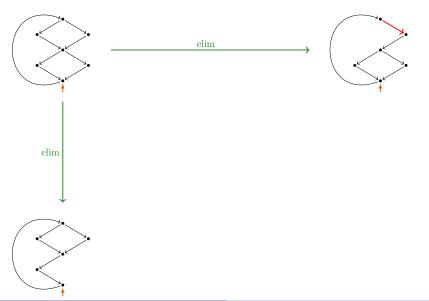


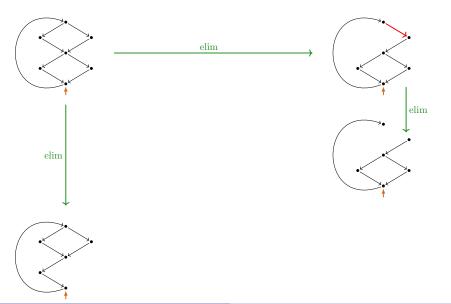


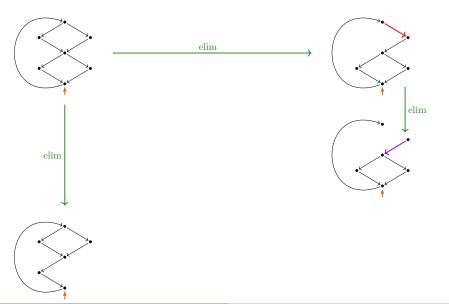


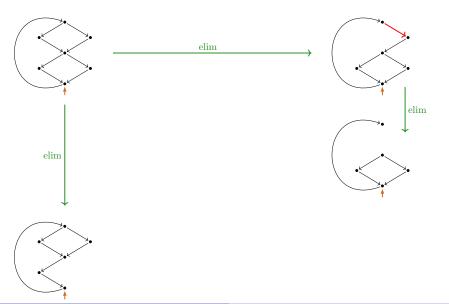


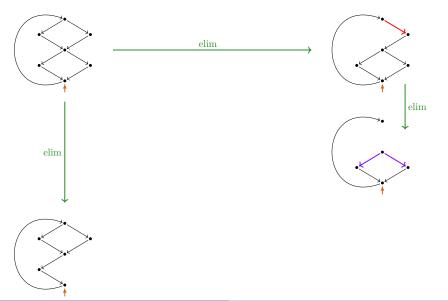


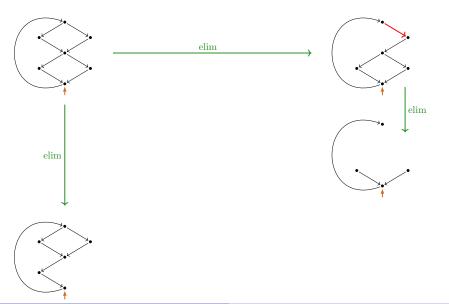


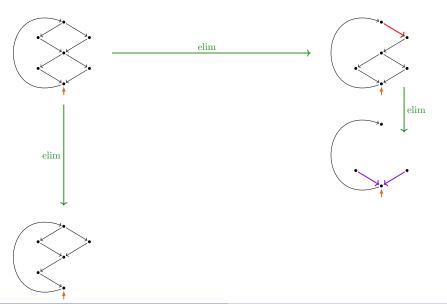


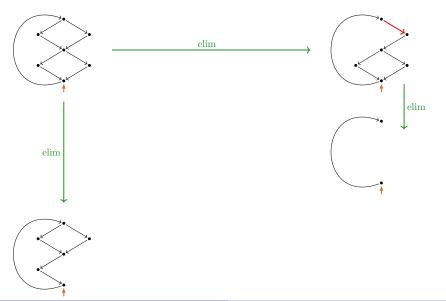


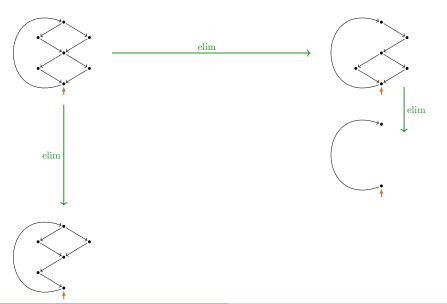


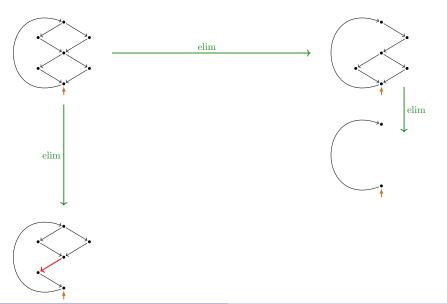


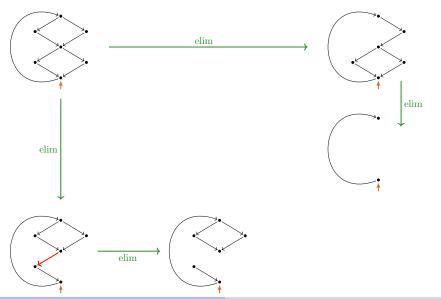


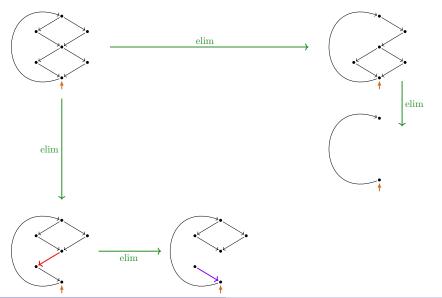


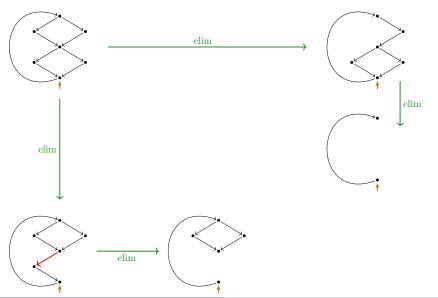


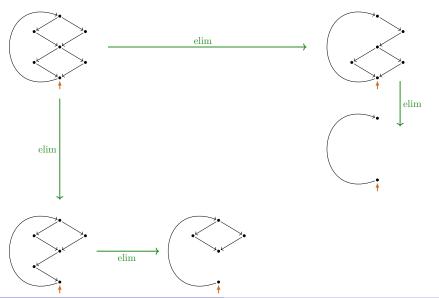


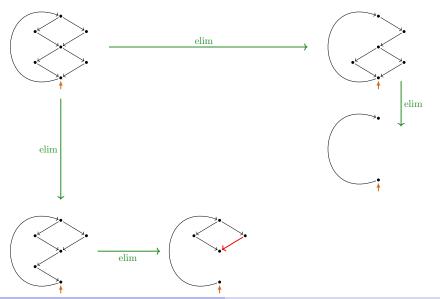


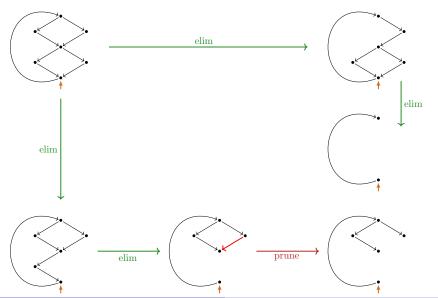


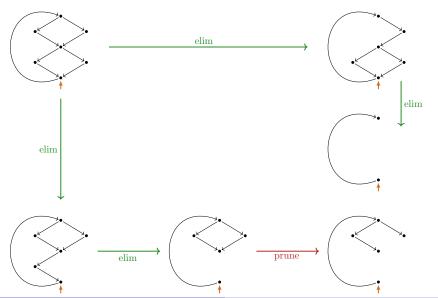


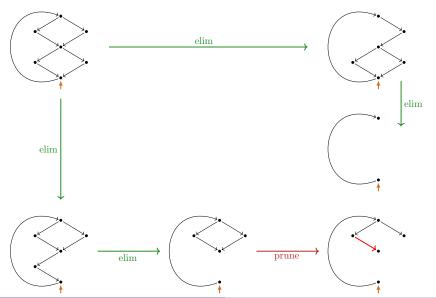


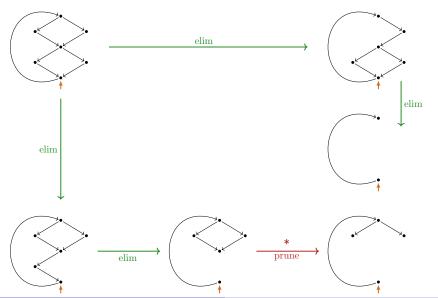


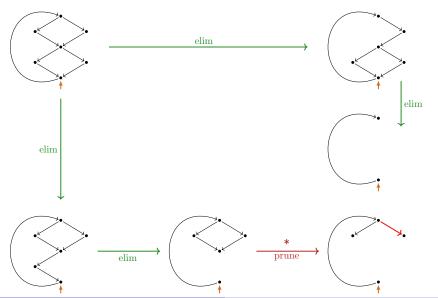


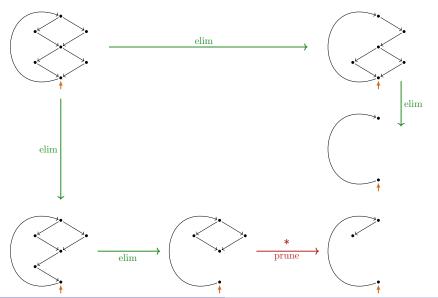


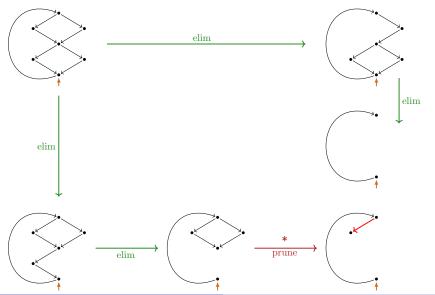


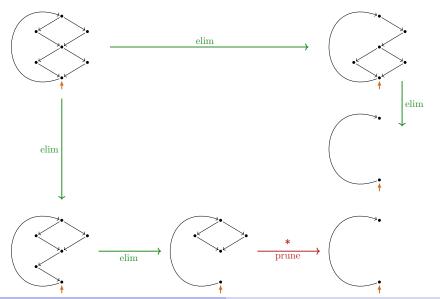


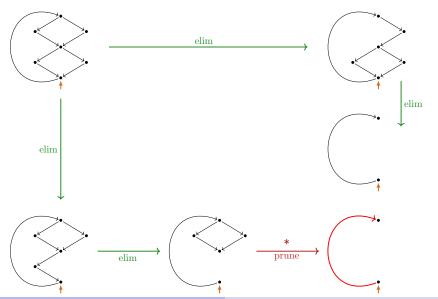


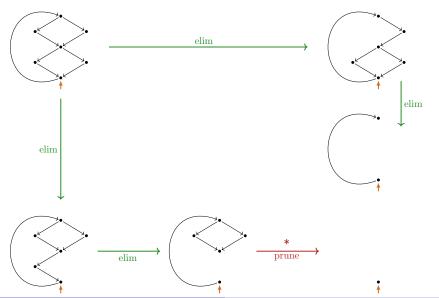


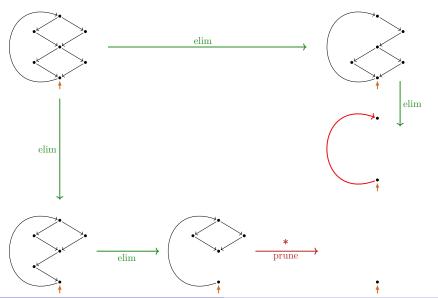


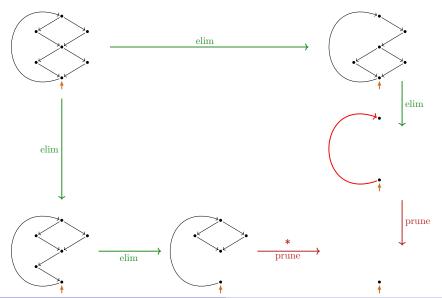


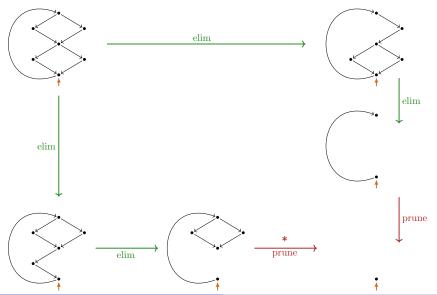


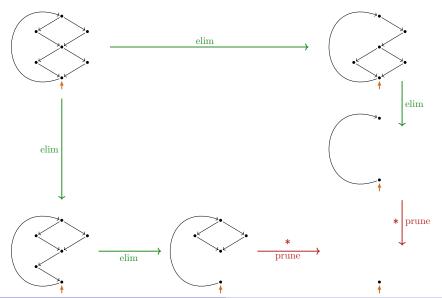










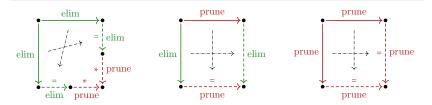


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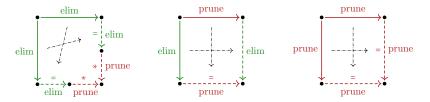


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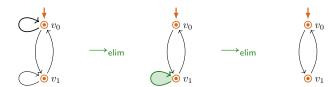


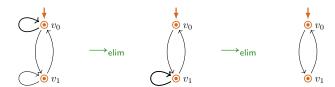


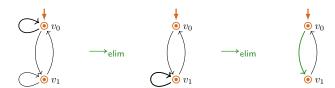


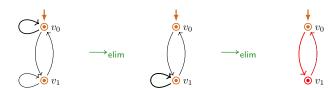


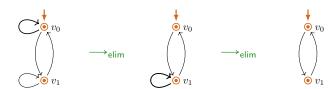


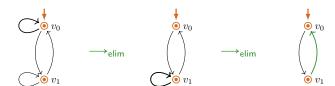


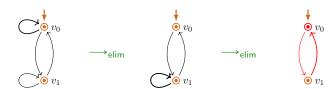


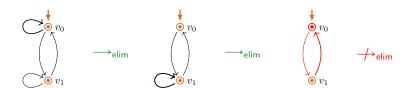


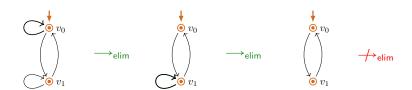


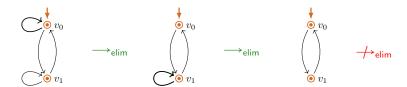


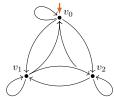


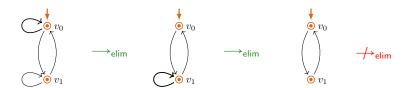


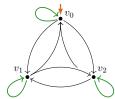


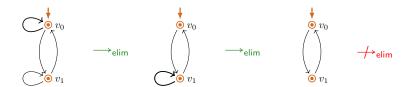


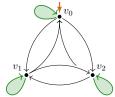


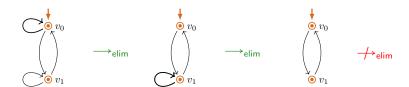


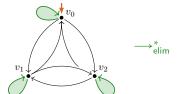




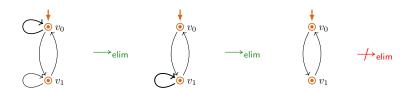


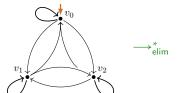




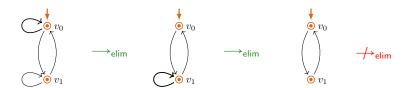


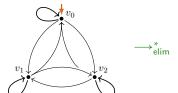




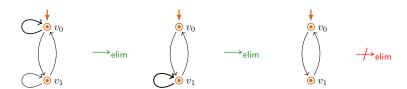


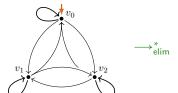


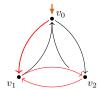


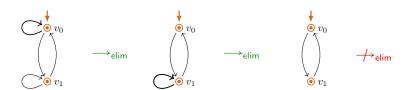


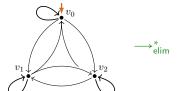


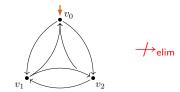












- $\longrightarrow_{elim}$ : eliminate a transition-induced loop by:
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#### Lemma

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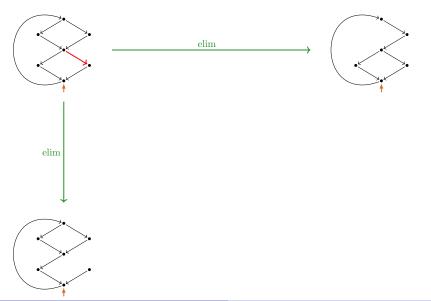


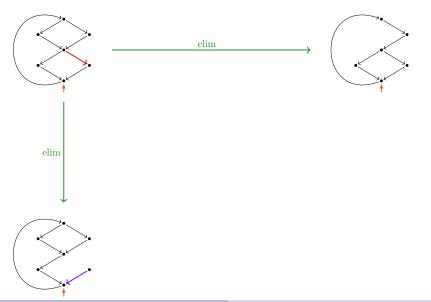


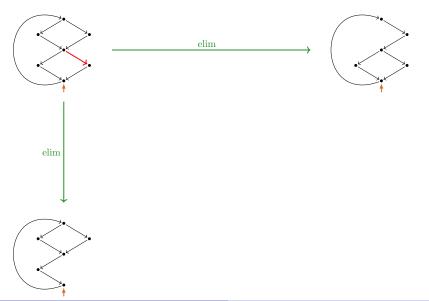


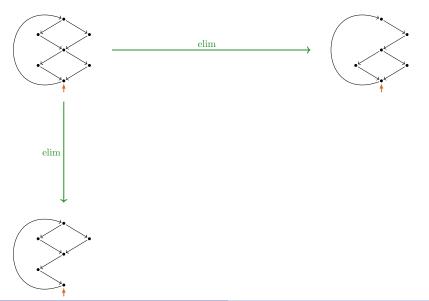


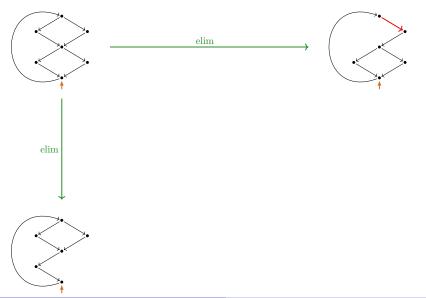


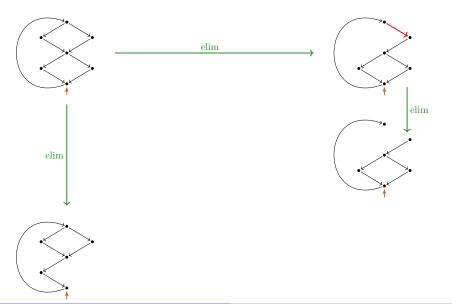


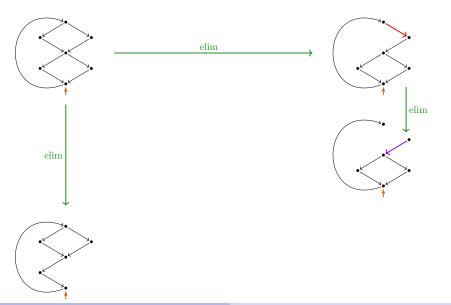


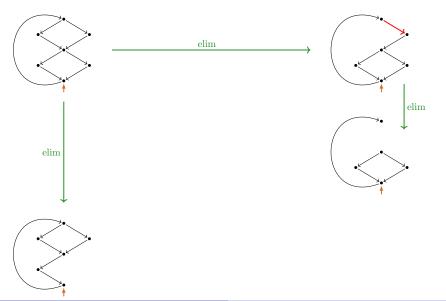


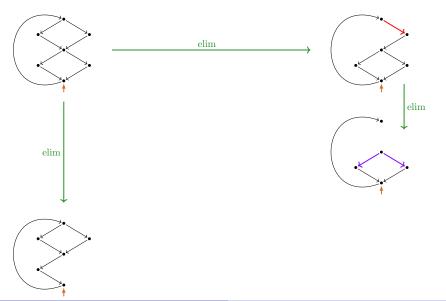


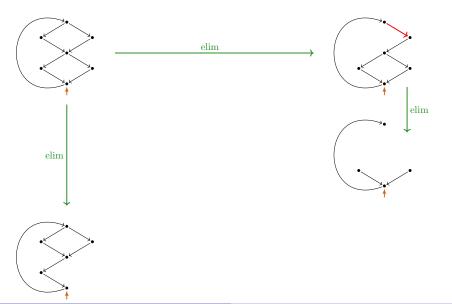


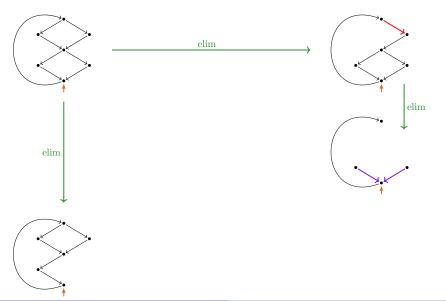


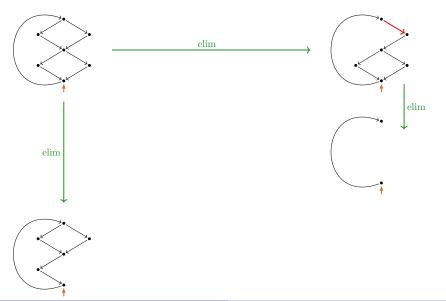


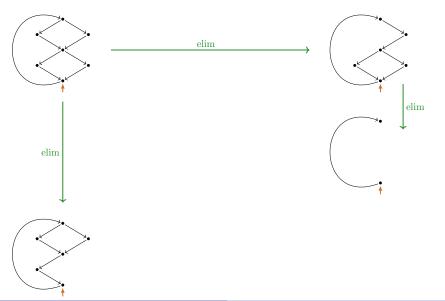


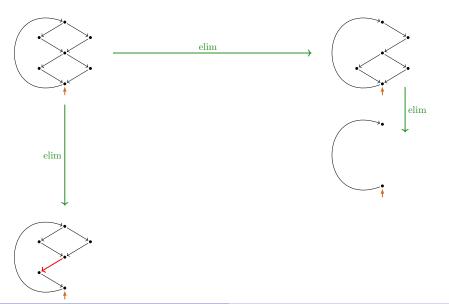


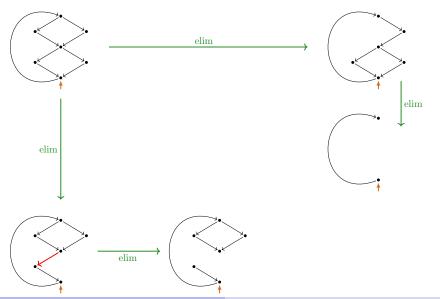


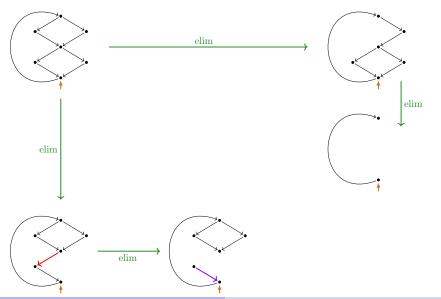


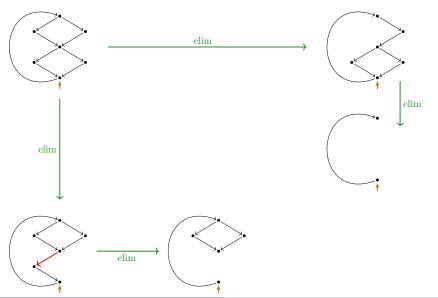


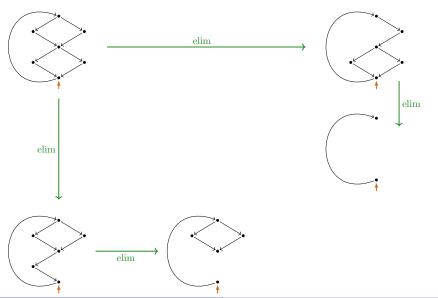


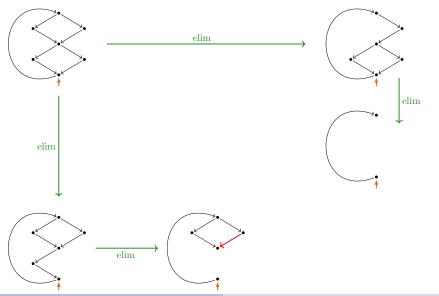


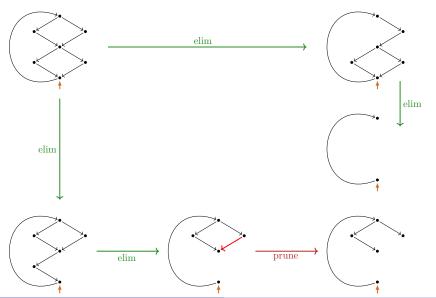


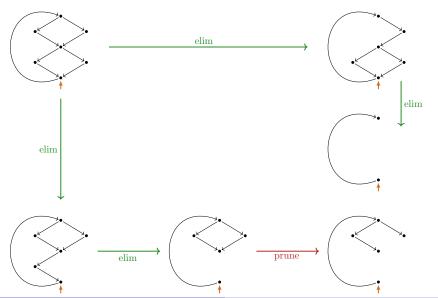


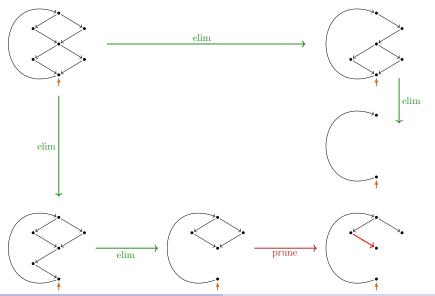


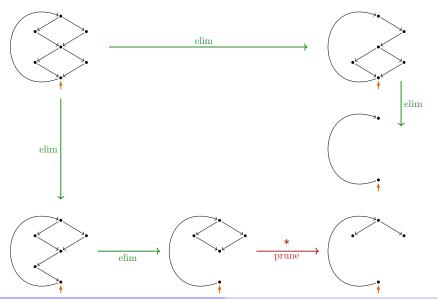


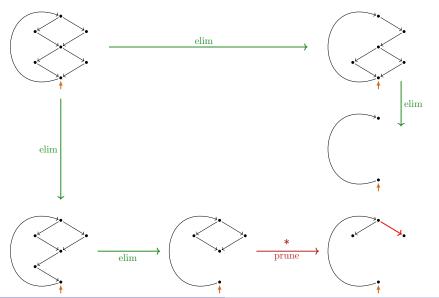


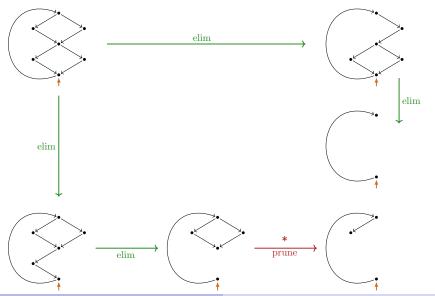


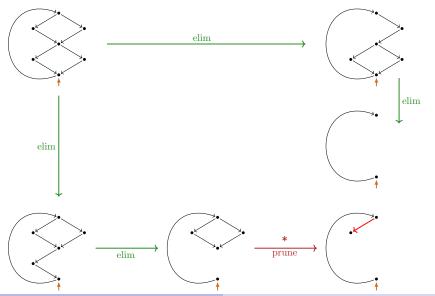


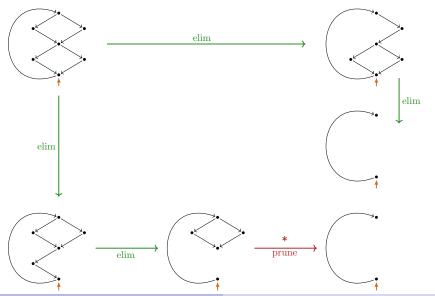


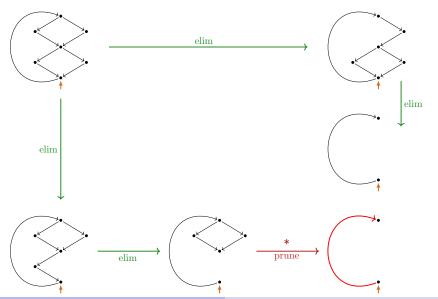


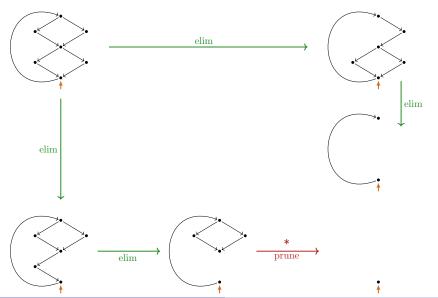


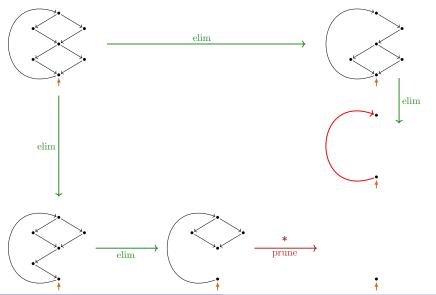


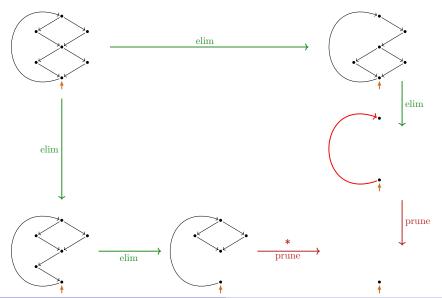


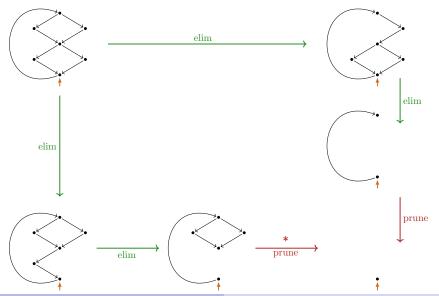


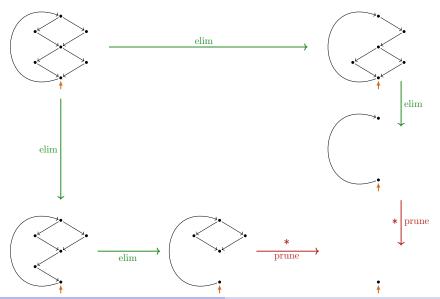










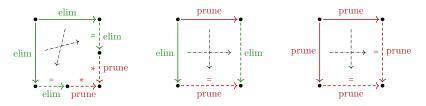


#### Loop elimination, and properties

- →<sub>elim</sub>: eliminate a transition-induced loop by:
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#### Lemma

- (i)  $\longrightarrow_{\text{elim}} \cup \longrightarrow_{\text{prune}}$  is terminating.
- (ii)  $\longrightarrow_{\text{elim}} \cup \longrightarrow_{\text{prune}}$  is decreasing, and so due to (i) locally confluent.

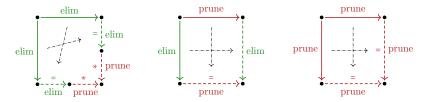


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#### Structure property LEE

#### Definition

A process graph G satisfies LEE (loop existence and elimination) if:

$$\exists G_0 (G \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{elim}}^* G_0 \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \mathsf{elim}$$

 $\wedge G_0$  has no infinite trace).

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For every process graph G the following are equivalent:

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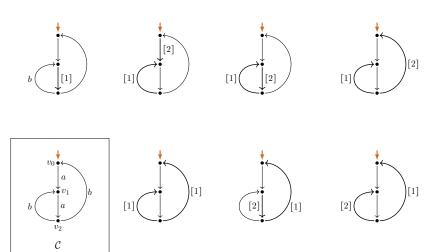
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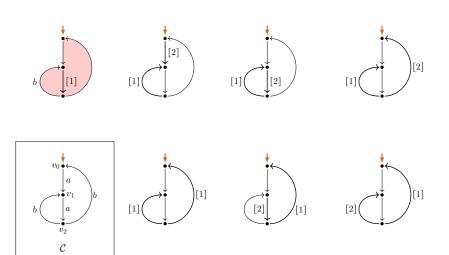
For every process graph G the following are equivalent:

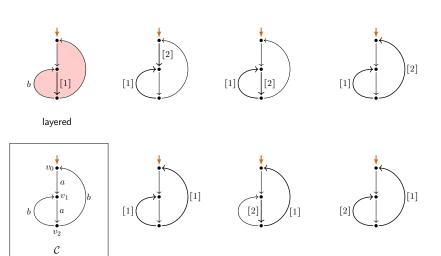
- (i) LEE(G).
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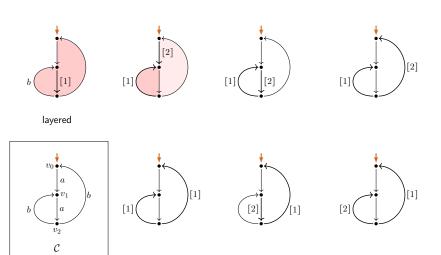
#### Theorem (efficient decidability)

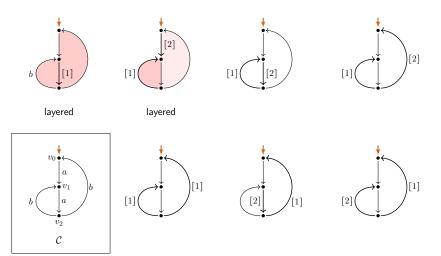
The problem of deciding LEE(G) for process graphs G is in PTIME.

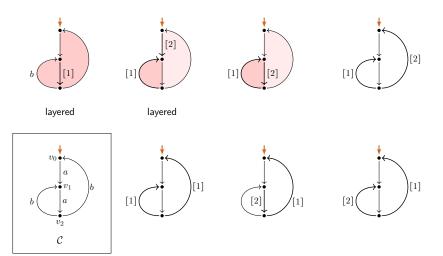


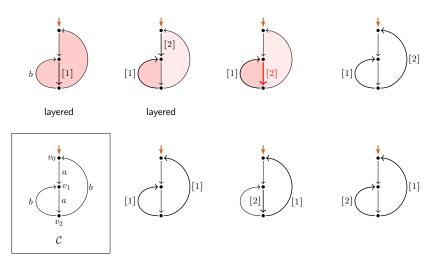


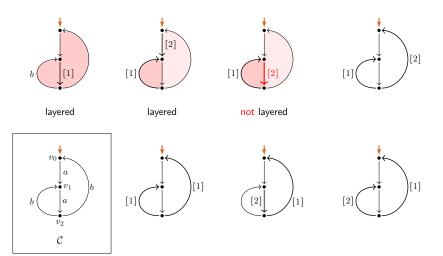


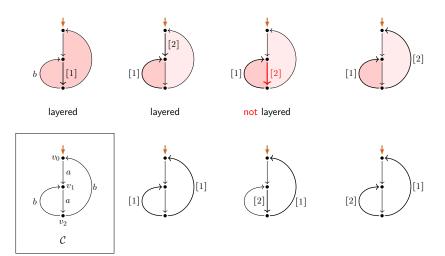


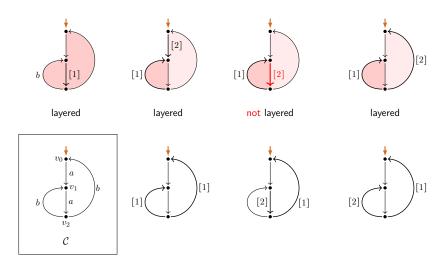


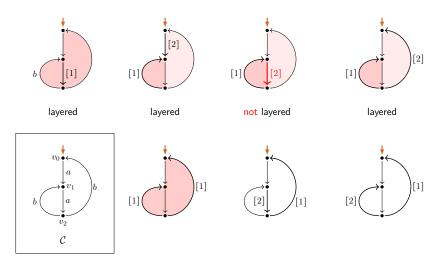


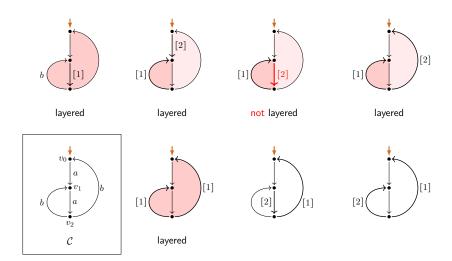


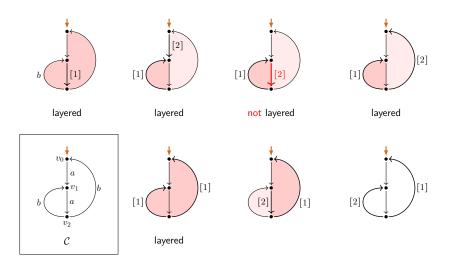


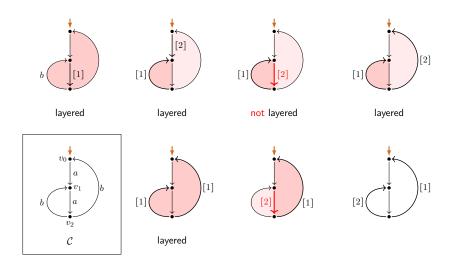


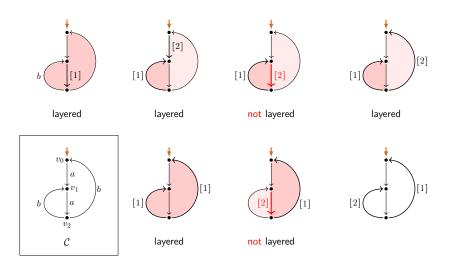


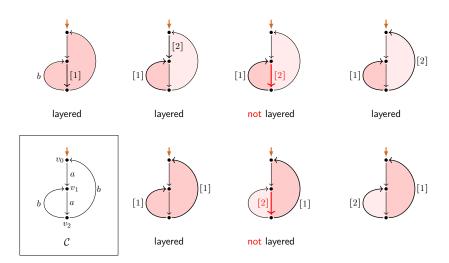


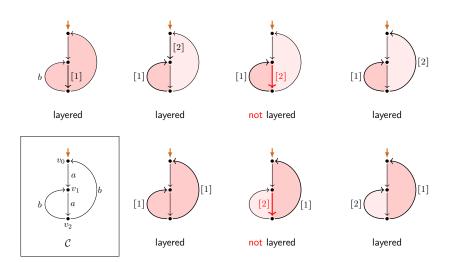


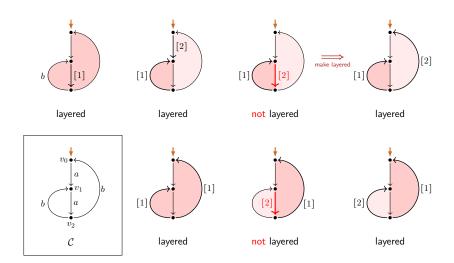


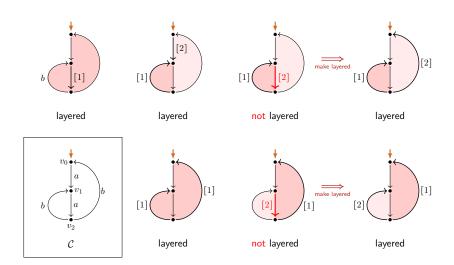


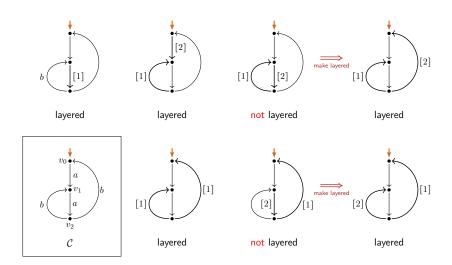












# Interpretation/extraction correspondences with LEE

(← G/Fokkink 2020, G 2021)

```
(Int)_{P}^{(*/+)}: P^{\bullet}-(*/+)-expressible graphs have structural property LEE Process interpretations P(e) of (*/+) regular expressions e are finite process graphs that satisfy LEE.

(Extr)_{P}: LEE implies [\cdot]_{P}-expressibility

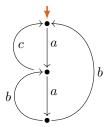
From every finite process graph G with LEE a regular expression e can be extracted such that G \hookrightarrow P(e).
```

## Interpretation/extraction correspondences with LEE

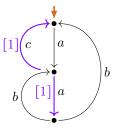
(← G/Fokkink 2020, G 2021)

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(Int)_{D}^{(*/\pm)}: P^{\bullet}-(*/\pm)-expressible graphs have structural property LEE
                Process interpretations P(e)
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(Extr)<sub>P</sub>: LEE implies \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P-expressibility
              From every finite process graph G with LEE
               a regular expression e can be extracted
                 such that G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P(e).
(Coll): LEE is preserved under collapse
            The class of finite process graphs with LEE
              is closed under bisimulation collapse.
```

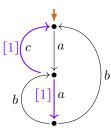
 $G_4$ 









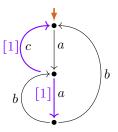


(

 $)^* \cdot 0$ 





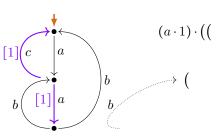


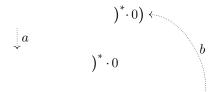
$$)^* \cdot 0)$$

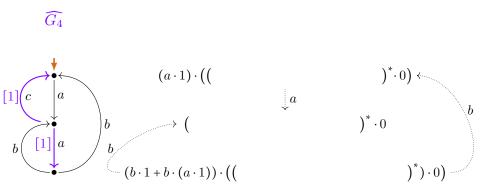
$$\downarrow a$$

$$)^* \cdot 0$$

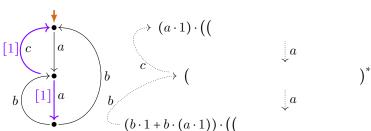


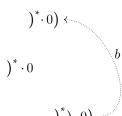




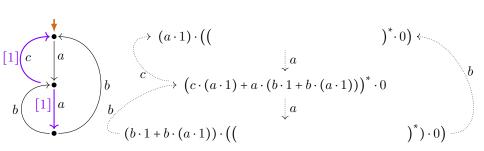




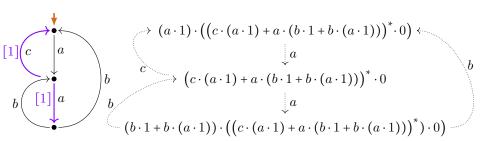


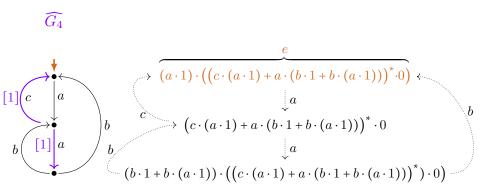


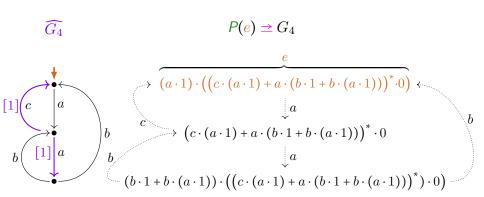




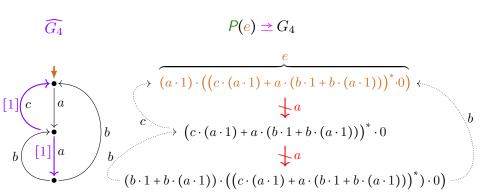


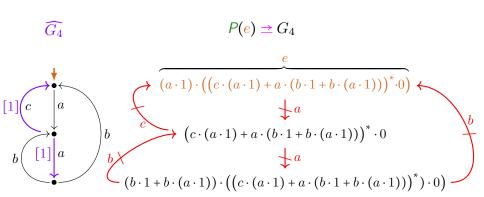






$$\begin{array}{c}
\widehat{G_4} & P(e) \stackrel{?}{=} G_4 \\
 & \stackrel{e}{\longrightarrow} (a \cdot 1) \cdot \left( \left( c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \right)^* \cdot 0 \right) \\
\downarrow a & \downarrow a \\
b & \downarrow a \\
 & \downarrow a \\
 & \downarrow a \\
 & \downarrow a \\
 & \downarrow b \\$$





$$\begin{array}{c}
\widehat{G_4} & P(e) \supseteq G_4 \not\cong P(e) \\
& \stackrel{e}{\longrightarrow} (a \cdot 1) \cdot \left( \left( c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \right)^* \cdot 0 \right) \\
\downarrow a \\
\downarrow b \\
\downarrow b \\
\downarrow a \\
\downarrow b \\
\downarrow b \\
\downarrow a \\
\downarrow b \\
\downarrow$$

$$G_5 \qquad P(e) = G_5$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^* \cdot 0)$$

$$G_{5}$$

$$P(e) = G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$(1 \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$G_{5} \qquad P(e) = G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow ((1 \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$P(e) = G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$(1 \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow c$$

$$((1 \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$((1 \cdot 1) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$((1 \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1))) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$P(e) = G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$(1 \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow c$$

$$((1 \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$((1 \cdot 1) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$((1 \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1))) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$G_{5} \qquad P(e) = G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow ((1 \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$\downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow ((1 \cdot 1) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$\downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow a$$

$$G_{5} \qquad P(e) = G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad$$

$$G_{5} \qquad P(e) = G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow c \qquad \qquad \downarrow a \qquad$$

$$G_{5}$$

$$P(e) = G_{5} \Rightarrow G_{4}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$(1 \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow c$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$\downarrow ((1 \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$\downarrow ((1 \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1))) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$G_{5}$$

$$P(e) = G_{5} \Rightarrow G_{4} \not\cong G_{5}$$

$$(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$(1 \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*} \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow c$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$\downarrow ((1 \cdot (a \cdot 1) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$\downarrow a$$

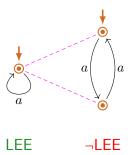
$$\downarrow ((1 \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1))) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

#### Observation

▶ LEE is not invariant under bisimulation.

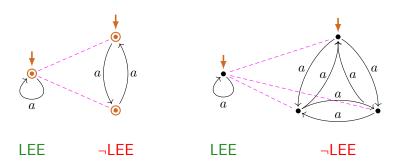
#### Observation

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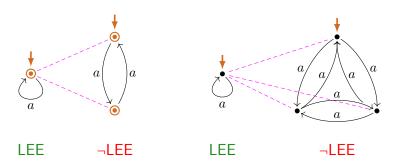
#### Observation

▶ LEE is not invariant under bisimulation.



#### Observation

- ▶ LFF is not invariant under bisimulation.
- ▶ LEE is not preserved by converse functional bisimulation.



### LEE under functional bisimulation

#### Lemma

(i) LEE is preserved by functional bisimulations:

$$\mathsf{LEE}(G_1) \wedge G_1 \rightharpoonup G_2 \implies \mathsf{LEE}(G_2)$$
.

### LEE under functional bisimulation

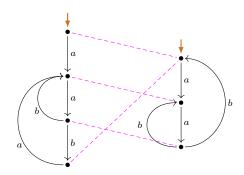
#### Lemma

(i) LEE is preserved by functional bisimulations:

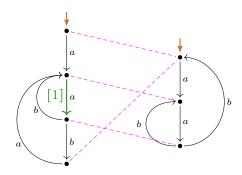
$$\mathsf{LEE}(G_1) \wedge G_1 \overset{\longrightarrow}{=} G_2 \implies \mathsf{LEE}(G_2)$$
.

### Proof (Idea).

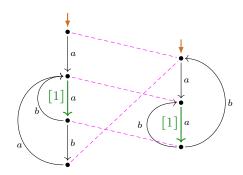
Use loop elimination in  $G_1$  to carry out loop elimination in  $G_2$ .



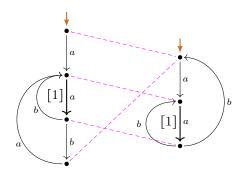
$$P(a(a(b+ba))^* \cdot 0)$$



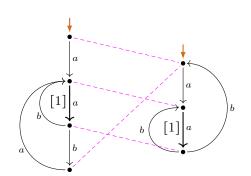
$$P(a(a(b+ba))^* \cdot 0)$$

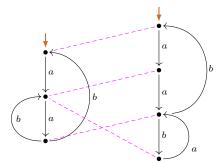


$$P(a(a(b+ba))^* \cdot 0)$$



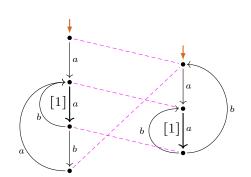
$$P(a(a(b+ba))^* \cdot 0)$$

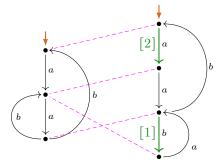




$$P(a(a(b+ba))^* \cdot 0)$$

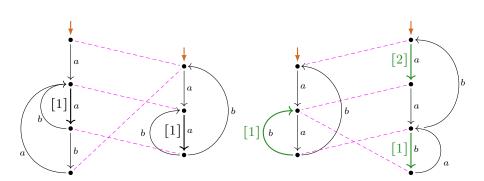
$$P((aa(ba)^* \cdot b)^* \cdot 0)$$





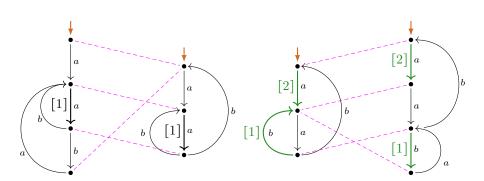
$$P(a(a(b+ba))^* \cdot 0)$$

$$P((aa(ba)^* \cdot b)^* \cdot 0)$$



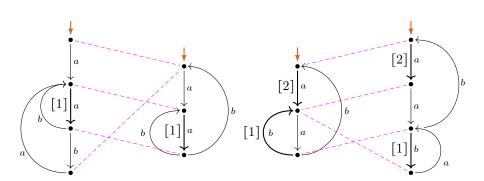
$$P(a(a(b+ba))^* \cdot 0)$$

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### LEE under functional bisimulation

#### Lemma

(i) LEE is preserved by functional bisimulations:

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.

### Idea of Proof for (i)

Use loop elimination in  $G_1$  to carry out loop elimination in  $G_2$ .

# LEE under functional bisimulation / bisimulation collapse

#### Lemma

(i) LEE is preserved by functional bisimulations:

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.

(ii) LEE is preserved from a process graph to its bisimulation collapse:

$$\mathsf{LEE}(G) \land G$$
 has bisimulation collapse  $C \Longrightarrow \mathsf{LEE}(C)$ .

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Use loop elimination in  $G_1$  to carry out loop elimination in  $G_2$ .

▶ images of loop subcharts in  $G_1$  under  $\geq$  are loop subcharts of  $G_2$ .

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- ▶ eliminating a loop subchart from  $G_2$  amounts, via  $\Rightarrow$ , to eliminating a transition induced subgraph from  $G_1$ .

### LEE under functional bisimulation / bisimulation collapse

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- ▶ LEE is preserved by dropping transition-induced subgraphs.

### LEE under functional bisimulation / bisimulation collapse

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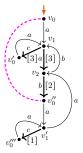
#### Idea of Proof for (i)

Use loop elimination in  $G_1$  to carry out loop elimination in  $G_2$ .

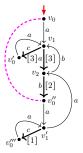
- ▶ images of loop subcharts in  $G_1$  under  $\geq$  are loop subcharts of  $G_2$ .
- ▶ eliminating a loop subchart from  $G_2$  amounts, via  $\Rightarrow$ , to eliminating a transition induced subgraph from  $G_1$ .
- ▶ LEE is preserved by dropping transition-induced subgraphs.

Due to  $LEE(G_1)$ , then such loop elimination in  $G_2$  terminates in a graph without an infinite trace. This establishes  $LEE(G_2)$ .

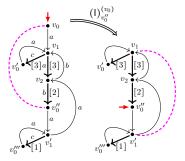
#### Lemma (C)



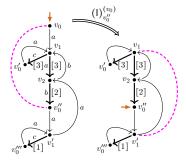
### Lemma (C)



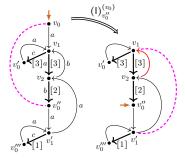
### Lemma (C)



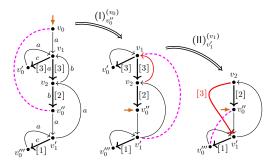
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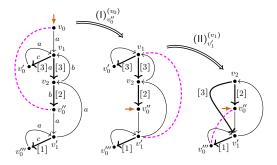
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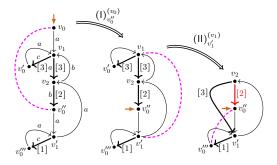
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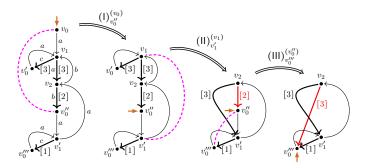
### Lemma (C)



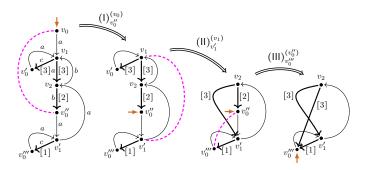
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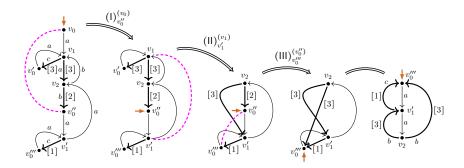
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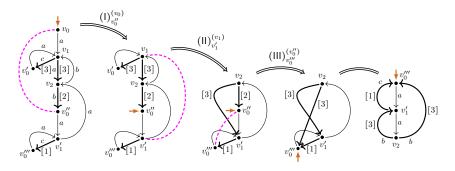


reg.expr's proc-int loop loop-elim confluence LEE LEE-witness extraction collapse cp-proc-int refd-extr char's outlook res

# LLEE-preserving collapse (example, corollary)

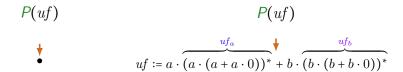
#### Lemma (C)

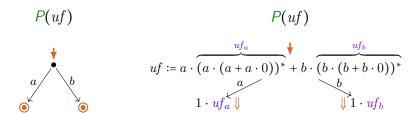
The bisimulation collapse of a LLEE-graph is again a LLEE-graph.

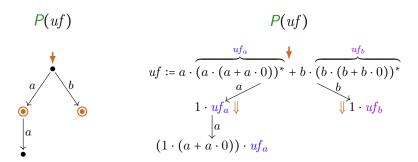


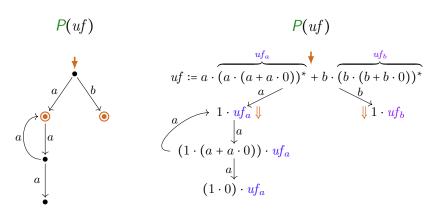
#### Corollary

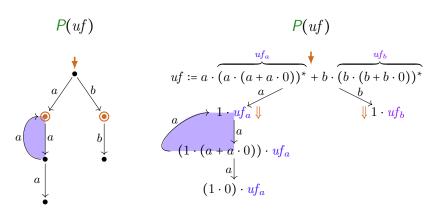
A process graph is  $[\cdot]_{P}$ -expressible by an (\*/4) regular expression if and only if its bisimulation collapse is a LLEE-graph.

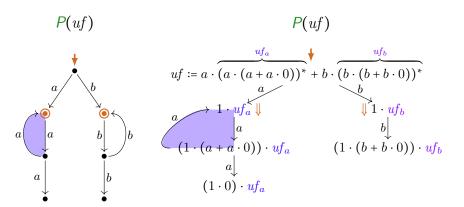


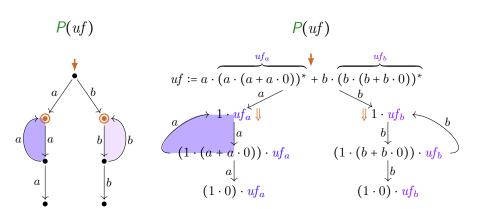


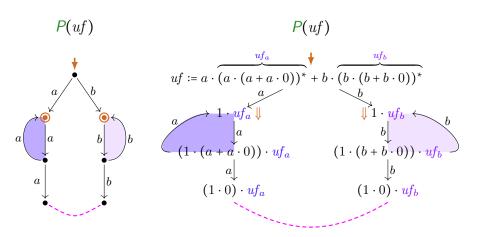












#### Definition (Transition system specification $\mathcal{T}$ )

$$\frac{e_{i} \downarrow}{(e_{1} + e_{2}) \downarrow} (i \in \{1, 2\}) \qquad \frac{e_{1} \downarrow}{(e_{1} \cdot e_{2}) \downarrow} \qquad \frac{e^{*} \downarrow}{(e^{*}) \downarrow}$$

$$\frac{e_{i} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_{i}}{e_{1} + e_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_{i}} (i \in \{1, 2\})$$

$$\frac{e_{1} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_{1}}{e_{1} \cdot e_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_{1} \cdot e_{2}} \qquad \frac{e_{1} \downarrow}{e_{1} \cdot e_{2} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_{2}} \qquad \frac{e^{\stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'}}{e^{*} \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e' \cdot e^{*}}$$

#### Definition (Transition system specification T)

$$e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1$$

$$e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1 \cdot e_2$$

$$\frac{e \xrightarrow{a} e'}{e^* \xrightarrow{a} e' \cdot e^*}$$

#### Definition (Transition system specification $\mathcal{T}^{\bullet}$ , changed rules w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$ )

$$\frac{e_1 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e_1'}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e_1' \cdot e_2} \text{ (if } e_1' \text{ is normed)}$$

$$\frac{e \xrightarrow{a} e'}{e^* \xrightarrow{a} e' \cdot e^*}$$
 (if  $e'$  is normed)

#### Definition (Transition system specification $\mathcal{T}^{\bullet}$ , changed rules w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$ )

$$\frac{e_1 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e_1'}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e_1' \cdot e_2} \text{ (if } e_1' \text{ is normed)} \qquad \frac{e_1 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e_1'}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e_1'} \text{ (if } e_1' \text{ is not normed)}$$

$$\frac{e \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'}{e^* \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e' \cdot e^*} \text{ (if } e' \text{ is normed)} \qquad \frac{e \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'}{e^* \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'} \text{ (if } e' \text{ is not normed)}$$

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#### Definition

The compact process (graph) interpretation  $P^{\bullet}(e)$  of a reg. expr's e:  $P^{\bullet}(e) := \text{labeled transition graph generated by } e \text{ by derivations in } \mathcal{T}^{\bullet}.$ 

Clemens Grabmayer clegra.github.io

#### Definition (Transition system specification $\mathcal{T}^{\bullet}$ , changed rules w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$ )

$$\frac{e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e_1'}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e_1' \cdot e_2} \text{ (if } e_1' \text{ is normed)} \qquad \frac{e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e_1'}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e_1'} \text{ (if } e_1' \text{ is not normed)}$$

$$\frac{e \xrightarrow{a} e'}{e^* \xrightarrow{a} e' \cdot e^*} \text{ (if } e' \text{ is normed)} \qquad \frac{e \xrightarrow{a} e'}{e^* \xrightarrow{a} e'} \text{ (if } e' \text{ is not normed)}$$

#### **Definition**

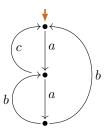
The compact process (graph) interpretation  $P^{\bullet}(e)$  of a reg. expr's e:

 $P^{\bullet}(e) :=$ labeled transition graph generated by e by derivations in  $\mathcal{T}^{\bullet}$ .

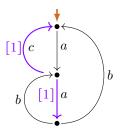
Lemma ( $P^{\bullet}$  increases sharing;  $P^{\bullet}$ , P have same bisimulation semantics)

- (i)  $P(e) 
  ightharpoonup P^{\bullet}(e)$  for all regular expressions e.
- (ii) (G is  $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{P^{\bullet}}$ -expressible  $\iff$  G is  $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{P}$ -expressible) for all graphs G.

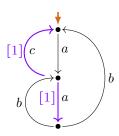






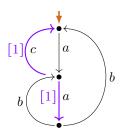




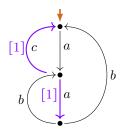


$$)*) \cdot 0$$





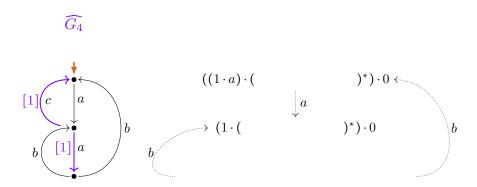


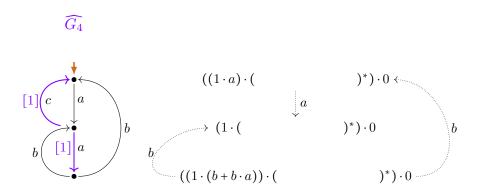


$$((1 \cdot a) \cdot ( )^*) \cdot 0$$

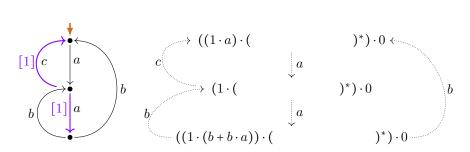
$$a$$

$$(1 \cdot ( )^*) \cdot 0$$

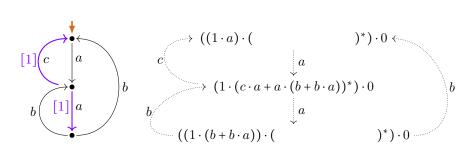




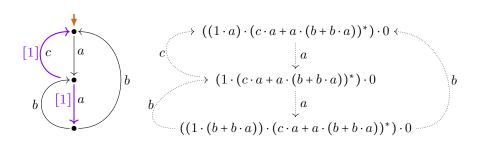




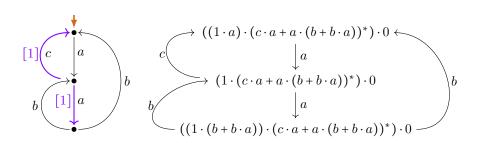
$$\widehat{G_4}$$







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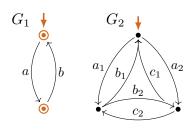


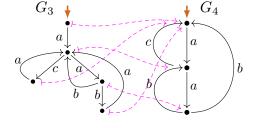
$$\widehat{G}_{4} \qquad P^{\bullet}(uf) = P(uf) \simeq G_{4}$$

$$\downarrow uf \\
((1 \cdot a) \cdot (c \cdot a + a \cdot (b + b \cdot a))^{*}) \cdot 0 \\
\downarrow a \\
\downarrow a \\
((1 \cdot (c \cdot a + a \cdot (b + b \cdot a))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

$$\downarrow a \\
((1 \cdot (b + b \cdot a)) \cdot (c \cdot a + a \cdot (b + b \cdot a))^{*}) \cdot 0$$

## P-expressibility and $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ -expressibility (examples revisited)





not P-expressible not  $\|\cdot\|_{P}$ -expressible

P-/P•-expressible P•-expressible  $\|\cdot\|_P$ -expressible

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#### Outlook on an extension:

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- ▶ Slides/extended abstract on clegra.github.io
  - ▶ slides: .../lf/TG-2024.pdf
  - extended abstract: .../lf/closing-bs-i-pi-us1f.pdf
- ► CG, Wan Fokkink: A Complete Proof System for 1-Free Regular Expressions Modulo Bisimilarity
  - ▶ LICS 2020, arXiv:2004.12740, video on youtube.
- ▶ CG: Modeling Terms by Graphs with Structure Constraints,
  - ► TERMGRAPH 2018, EPTCS 288, arXiv:1902.02010.
- ▶ CG: The Image of the Process Interpretation of Regular Expressions is Not Closed under Bisimulation Collapse,
  - arXiv:2303.08553.
- CG: Milner's Proof System for Regular Expressions Modulo Bisimilarity is Complete,
  - ▶ LICS 2022, arXiv:2209.12188, poster.

## Language semantics $[\![\cdot]\!]_L$ of reg. expr's (Copi–Elgot–Wright, 1958)

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