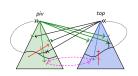
Milner's Proof System for Regular Expressions Modulo Bisimilarity is Complete

Crystallization: Near-Collapsing Process Graph Interpretations of Regular Expressions

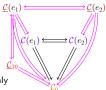


Clemens Grabmayer

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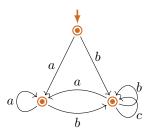


LICS 2022 Technion, Haifa, Israel August 4, 2022

Process semantics of regular expressions [] (Milner, 1984)

```
0 \stackrel{\|\cdot\|_{P}}{\longmapsto} \text{deadlock } \delta, no termination
       1 \stackrel{\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P}{\longmapsto} empty-step process \epsilon, then terminate
        a \stackrel{\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{\mathbb{P}}}{\longmapsto} atomic action a, then terminate
e + f \mapsto (choice) \text{ execute } [e]_{\mathbf{P}} \text{ or } [f]_{\mathbf{P}}
 e \cdot f \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|_{\mathbf{P}}}  (sequentialization) execute \|e\|_{\mathbf{P}}, then \|f\|_{\mathbf{P}}
     e^* \stackrel{\|\cdot\|_{\mathbf{P}}}{\longleftrightarrow}  (iteration) repeat (terminate or execute \|e\|_{\mathbf{P}})
  \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\mathbf{P}} := \llbracket \mathcal{C}(e) \rrbracket_{\leftrightarrow} (bisimilarity equivalence class of chart \mathcal{C}(e))
```

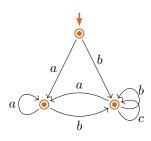
chart (Milner)



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

1-chart

chart (Milner)



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

Process semantics $[\cdot]_P$ (examples, bisimulation collapse)

1-chart chart (Milner)

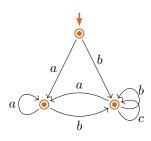
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1-chart chart (Milner)

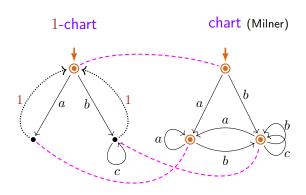
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1-chart

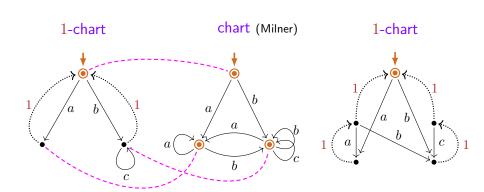
chart (Milner)



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

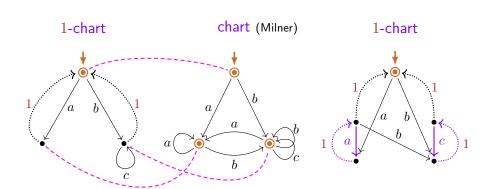


$$\mathcal{C}((a\cdot 1+b\cdot (c^*\cdot 1))^*)$$
 $\mathcal{C}((a\cdot 1+b\cdot (c^*\cdot 1))^*)$

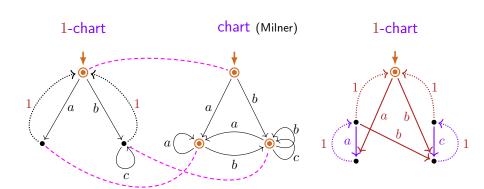


$$\underline{\mathcal{C}}((a\cdot 1+b\cdot (c^*\cdot 1))^*)\qquad \mathcal{C}((a\cdot 1+b\cdot (c^*\cdot 1))^*)$$

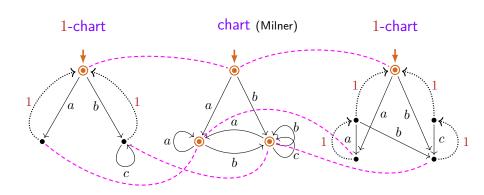
$$\frac{\mathcal{C}((a \cdot (1 \cdot ((a \cdot 1)^* \cdot 1)) \\ b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1 \\ + b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1)^*)$$



$$\underline{\mathcal{C}}((a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (c^* \cdot 1))^*) \qquad \underline{\mathcal{C}}((a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (c^* \cdot 1))^*) \qquad \underline{\underline{\mathcal{C}}((a \cdot (1 \cdot ((a \cdot 1)^* \cdot 1)) \cdot 1) \cdot b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1) \cdot 1) \cdot 1)} + b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1)^*)$$

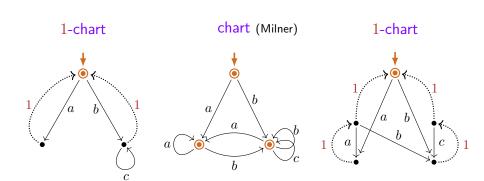


$$\underline{\mathcal{C}}((a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (c^* \cdot 1))^*) \qquad \underline{\mathcal{C}}((a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (c^* \cdot 1))^*) \qquad \underline{\underline{\mathcal{C}}((a \cdot (1 \cdot ((a \cdot 1)^* \cdot 1)) \cdot b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1 + b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1)^*)$$



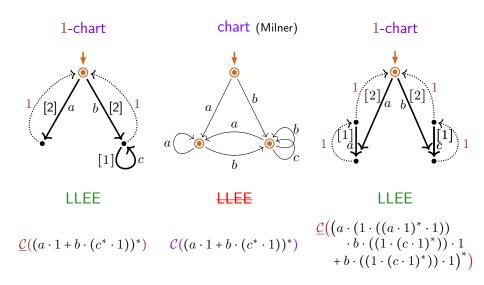
$$\underline{\underline{\mathcal{C}}}((a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (c^* \cdot 1))^*) \qquad \underline{\mathcal{C}}((a \cdot 1 + b \cdot (c^* \cdot 1))^*) \qquad \underline{\underline{\mathcal{C}}}((a \cdot (1 \cdot ((a \cdot 1)^* \cdot 1)) \cdot b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1 + b \cdot ((1 \cdot (c \cdot 1)^*)) \cdot 1)^*)$$

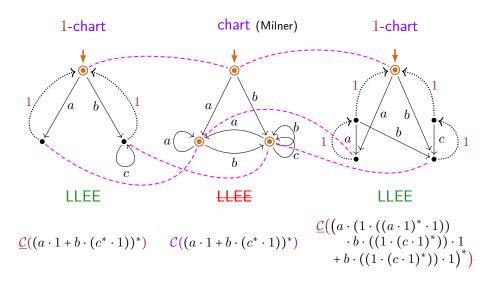
Process semantics $[\cdot]_P$ (examples, bisimulation collapse)

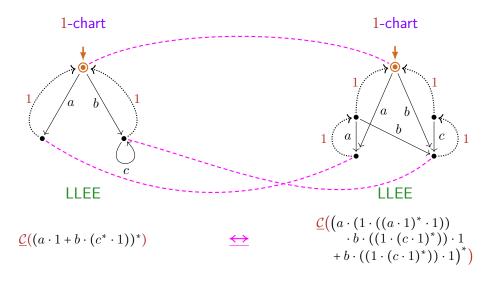


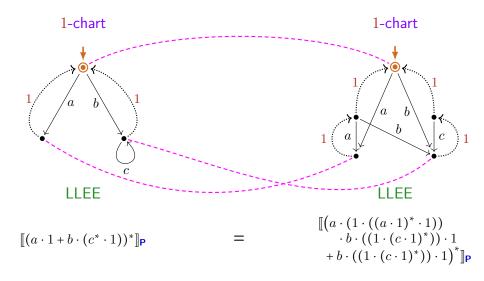
$$\underline{\underline{\mathcal{C}}((a\cdot 1+b\cdot (c^*\cdot 1))^*)} \qquad \underline{\mathcal{C}((a\cdot 1+b\cdot (c^*\cdot 1))^*)} \qquad \underline{\underline{\mathcal{C}}((a\cdot (1\cdot ((a\cdot 1)^*\cdot 1)) \\ \qquad \qquad \cdot b\cdot ((1\cdot (c\cdot 1)^*))\cdot 1 \\ \qquad \qquad + b\cdot ((1\cdot (c\cdot 1)^*))\cdot 1)^*)}$$

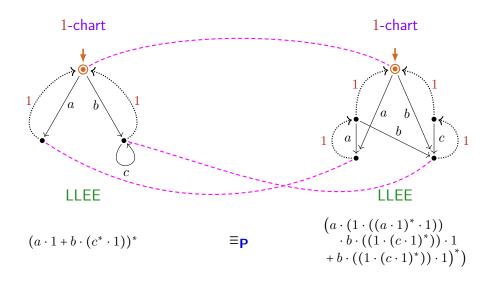
Process semantics $[\cdot]_P$ (examples, bisimulation collapse)











Milner's proof system Mil

Axioms:

(A1)
$$e + (f + g) = (e + f) + g$$
 (A7) $e = 1 \cdot e$
(A2) $e + 0 = e$ (A8) $e = e \cdot 1$
(A3) $e + f = f + e$ (A9) $0 = 0 \cdot e$
(A4) $e + e = e$ (A10) $e^* = 1 + e \cdot e^*$
(A5) $e \cdot (f \cdot g) = (e \cdot f) \cdot g$ (A11) $e^* = (1 + e)^*$
(A6) $(e + f) \cdot g = e \cdot g + f \cdot g$
But: $e \cdot (f + g) \neq e \cdot f + e \cdot g$ But: $e \cdot 0 \neq 0$

Inference rules: rules of equational logic plus

$$\frac{e = f \cdot e + g}{e = f^* \cdot g} RSP^* \text{ (if } f \text{ does not terminate immediately)}$$

But: $e \cdot 0 \neq 0$

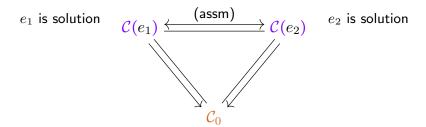
Milner's question (1984)

Is Mil complete with respect to $\equiv_{\mathbf{P}}$? (Does $e \equiv_{\mathbf{P}} f \Longrightarrow e =_{\mathsf{Mil}} f \mathsf{hold?}$)

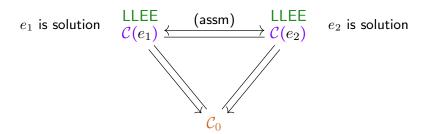
For 1-free regular expressions e_1 and e_2 :

$$e_1$$
 is solution $\mathcal{C}(e_1) \stackrel{\text{(assm)}}{\longleftarrow} \mathcal{C}(e_2)$ e_2 is solution

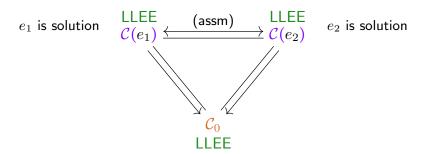
For 1-free regular expressions e_1 and e_2 :



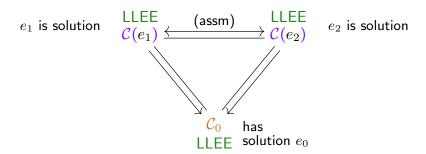
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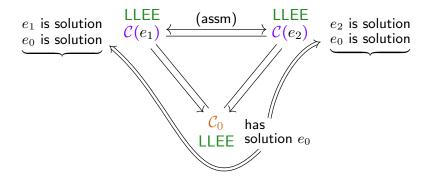
For 1-free regular expressions e_1 and e_2 :



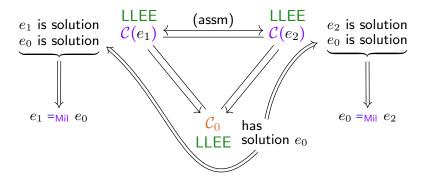
For 1-free regular expressions e_1 and e_2 :



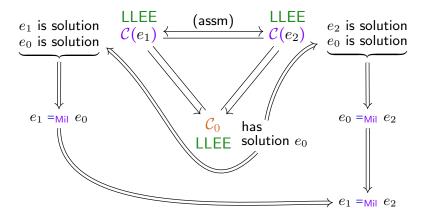
For 1-free regular expressions e_1 and e_2 :



For 1-free regular expressions e_1 and e_2 :



For 1-free regular expressions e_1 and e_2 :

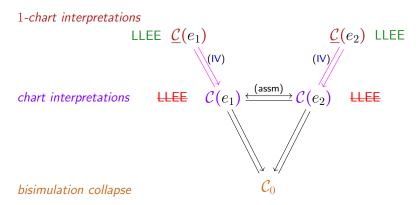


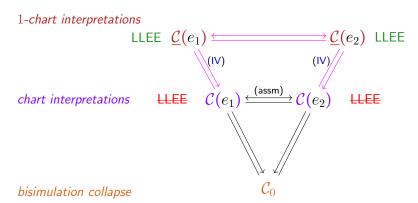
Problem 1

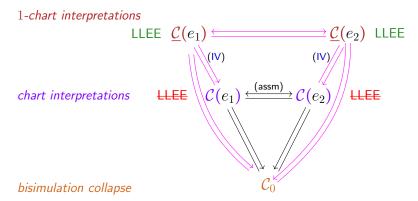
chart interpretations $\qquad \qquad \bigsqcup \mathcal{C}(e_1) \stackrel{(assm)}{\longleftrightarrow} \mathcal{C}(e_2) \qquad \bigsqcup \mathcal{C}(e_3)$ bisimulation collapse

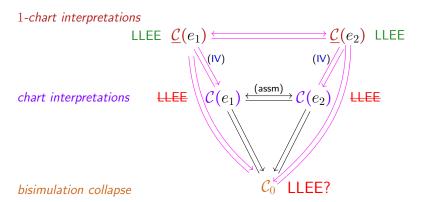
Remedy for Problem 1 (G, TERMGRAPH 2020)

chart interpretations LLEE $\mathcal{C}(e_1) \stackrel{\mathsf{(assm)}}{\longleftarrow} \mathcal{C}(e_2)$ LLEE bisimulation collapse

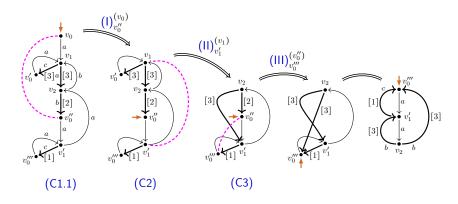








LLEE-preserving collapse of LLEE-charts (G/Fokkink, LICS'20) (no 1-transitions!)



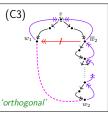
Lemma

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

Reduced bisimilarity redundancies in LLEE-charts (no 1-trans.!) (G/Fokkink, LICS'20)

 w_1,w_2 in different scc's (C1) (C1.1) (C1.2) w_1,w_2 not normed w_1 w_2 w_1 w_2 normed w_2

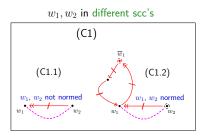
 w_1, w_2 in the same scc



Lemma

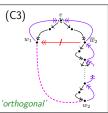
Every not collapsed LLEE-chart contains bisimilar vertices $w_1 \neq w_2$ of kind (C1), (C2), or (C3) (a reduced bisimilarity redundancy (w_1, w_2)):

Reduced bisimilarity redundancies in LLEE-charts (no 1-trans.!) (G/Fokkink, LICS'20)



(C2) \(\bigve{w_1} \\ \bigve{w_2} \\ \frac{\bigve{w_2}}{\limin{v}} \\ \frac{\bigve{w_2}}{\limin{v}

 w_1, w_2 in the same scc

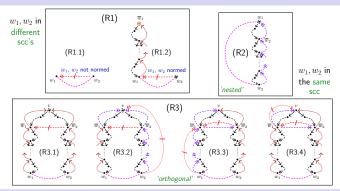


Lemma

Every not collapsed LLEE-chart contains bisimilar vertices $w_1 \neq w_2$ of kind (C1), (C2), or (C3) (a reduced bisimilarity redundancy (w_1, w_2)):

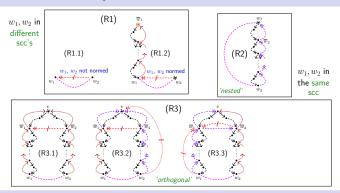
Lemma

Every reduced bisimilarity redundancy in a LLEE-chart can be eliminated LLEE-preservingly.



Lemma

Every not collapsed LLEE-1-chart contains 1-bisimilar vertices $w_1 \neq w_2$ (a reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancy (w_1, w_2)) of kind (R1), (R2), (R3).

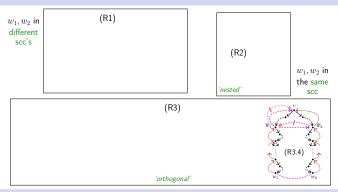


Lemma

Every not collapsed LLEE-1-chart contains 1-bisimilar vertices $w_1 \neq w_2$ (a reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancy (w_1, w_2)) of kind (R1), (R2), (R3).

Lemma

Every simple reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancies in a LLEE-1-chart can be eliminated LLEE-preservingly.

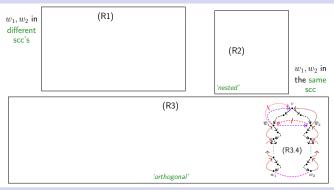


Lemma

Every not collapsed LLEE-1-chart contains 1-bisimilar vertices $w_1 \neq w_2$ (a reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancy (w_1, w_2)) of kind (R1), (R2), (R3).

Stumbling Block

How to LLEE-preservingly eliminate reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancies of kind (R3.4)?



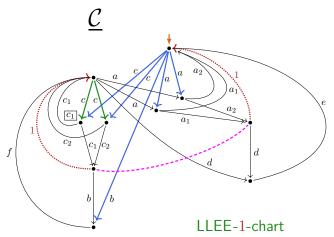
Lemma

Every not collapsed LLEE-1-chart contains 1-bisimilar vertices $w_1 \neq w_2$ (a reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancy (w_1, w_2)) of kind (R1), (R2), (R3).

Stumbling Block

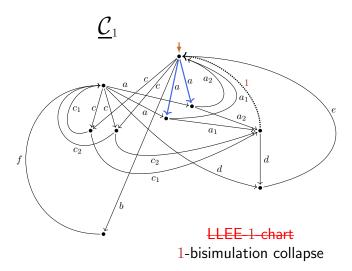
How to LLEE-preservingly eliminate precrystalline reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancies?

Counterexample LLEE-preserving collapse

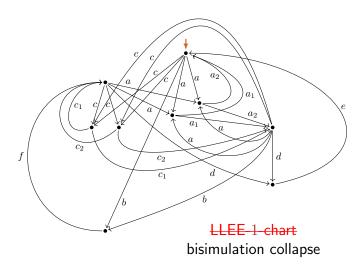


 $\langle w_1, w_2 \rangle$ is a reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancy of kind (R3.4)

Counterexample LLEE-preserving collapse



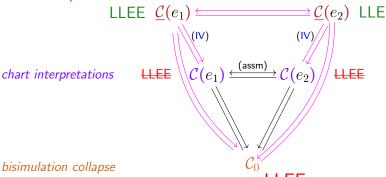
Counterexample LLEE-preserving collapse



Bisimulation collapse proof strategy (general case)

Problem 2: There are regular expressions e_1 and e_2 such that:

1-chart interpretations



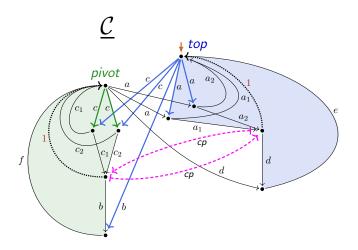
bisimulation collapse

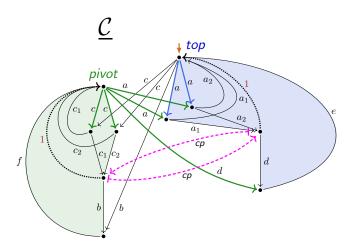
Bisimulation collapse proof strategy (general case)

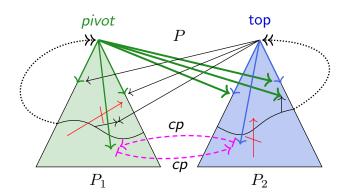
Problem 2: There are regular expressions e_1 and e_2 such that:

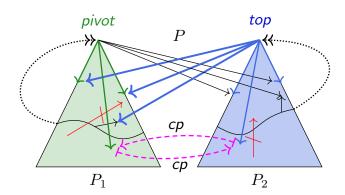
1-chart interpretations

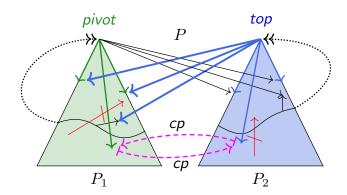
 $\mathcal{C}(e_1)$, $\mathcal{C}(e_2)$, $\underline{\mathcal{C}}(e_1)$ and $\underline{\mathcal{C}}(e_2)$ are **not** LLEE-preservingly jointly minimizable under bisimilarity.





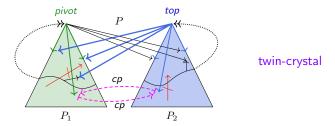






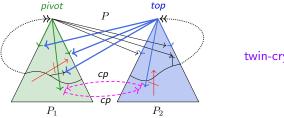
► Mil-provable solutions of twin-crystals are complete: they can be transferred to their bisimulation collapses

Crystallization



Crystallized 1-charts = LLEE-1-charts that are collapsed apart from some strongly connected components that are twin-crystals.

Crystallization

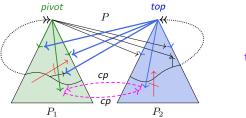


twin-crystal

Crystallized 1-charts = LLEE-1-charts that are collapsed apart from some strongly connected components that are twin-crystals.

(CR) Crystallization: Every LLEE-1-chart can be reduced under bisimilarity to a 1-bisimilar crystallized 1-chart.

Crystallization



twin-crystal

Crystallized 1-charts = LLEE-1-charts that are collapsed apart from some strongly connected components that are twin-crystals.

- (CR) Crystallization: Every LLEE-1-chart can be reduced under bisimilarity to a 1-bisimilar crystallized 1-chart.
- (CC) Every Mil-provable solution of a crystallized 1-chart give rise to Mil-provable solution on the bisimulation collapse.

chart interpretations

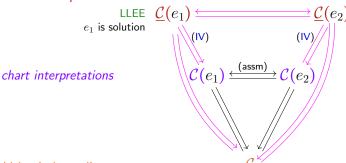
$$\mathcal{C}(e_1) \stackrel{\mathsf{(assm)}}{\longleftarrow} \mathcal{C}(e_2)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\Longrightarrow} \qquad e_1 =_{\mathsf{Mil}} e_2$$

chart interpretations

$$\mathcal{C}(e_1) \stackrel{\mathsf{(assm)}}{\longleftarrow} \mathcal{C}(e_2)$$

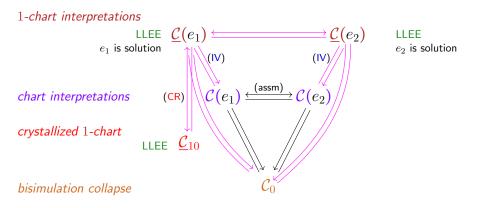
1-chart interpretations



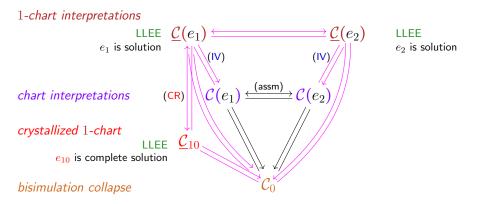
bisimulation collapse

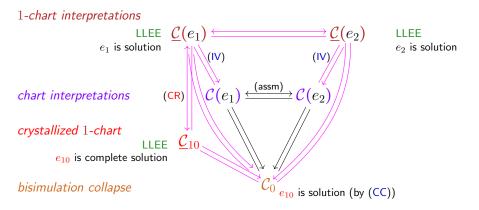
LLEE

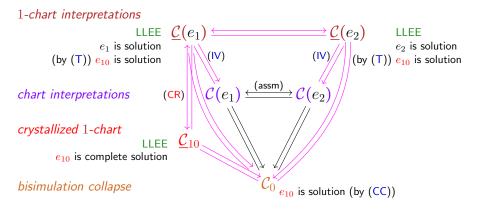
 e_2 is solution

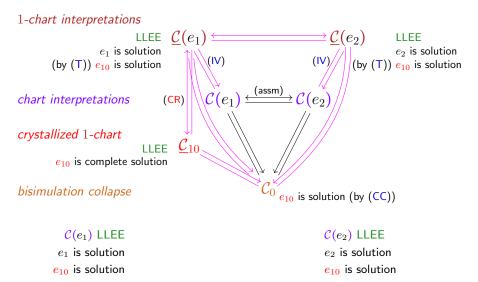


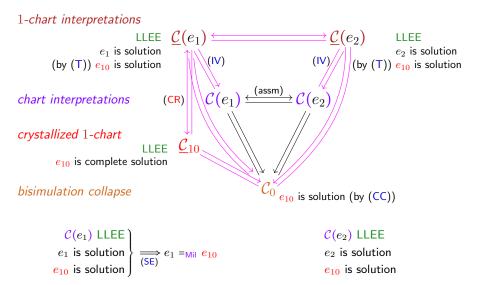
1-chart interpretations LLEE $C(e_1)$ \leq LLEE e_1 is solution e_2 is solution (IV) chart interpretations (CR) crystallized 1-chart LLEE bisimulation collapse

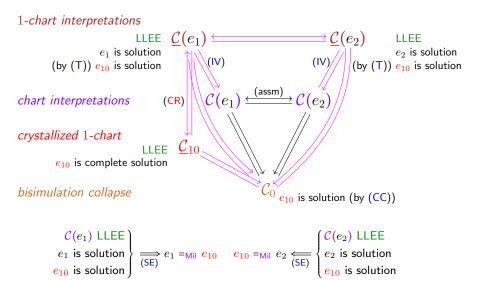


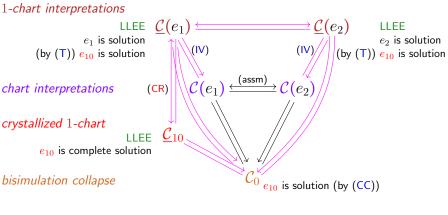












$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{C}(e_1) \text{ LLEE} \\ e_1 \text{ is solution} \\ e_{10} \text{ is solution} \end{array} \right\} \underset{(\text{SE})}{\Longrightarrow} e_1 =_{\text{Mil}} e_{10} \qquad \underbrace{e_{10} =_{\text{Mil}}}_{e_{10} =_{\text{Mil}}} e_2 \underset{(\text{SE})}{\Longleftrightarrow} \begin{cases} \mathcal{C}(e_2) \text{ LLEE} \\ e_2 \text{ is solution} \\ e_{10} \text{ is solution} \end{cases}$$

1-chart interpretations LLEE $C(e_1) \leq$ e_1 is solution e_2 is solution (by (T)) e_{10}^{-} is solution (by (T)) e_{10} is solution (CR) chart interpretations crystallized 1-chart LIFE e₁₀ is complete solution bisimulation collapse e_{10} is solution (by (CC))

Theorem

Milner's proof system Mil is complete for process semantics equivalence ≡ p of regular expressions.

Since:
$$e_1 \equiv_{\mathbf{P}} e_2 \Longrightarrow \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_{\mathbf{P}} = \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_{\mathbf{P}} \Longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(e_1) \leftrightarrows \mathcal{C}(e_1) \Longrightarrow e_1 =_{\mathsf{Mil}} e_2$$
.

Outlook

poster presentation

▶ tomorrow, 10-10.30

next steps and projects

- monograph project: proof in fine-grained detail
- computation/animation tool for crystallization
- use crystallization for recognition problem

resources on Github:

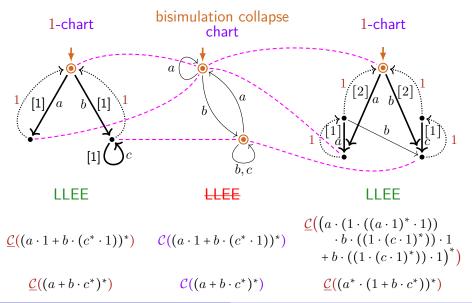
- ▶ https://github.com/clegra/crystallization/blob/main
 - article (after rebuttal): /cryst-article.pdf
 - ▶ poster: /poster-lics2022.pdf
 - presentation: /presentation-lics2022.pdf

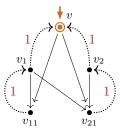
acknowledgment & thanks to:

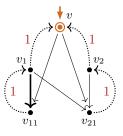
Wan Fokkink (for long collaboration)

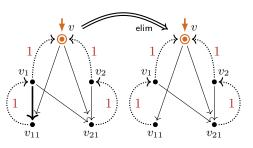
Thank you for your attention!

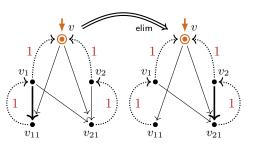
Process semantics [•] Proces

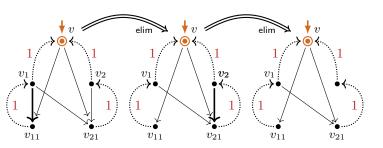


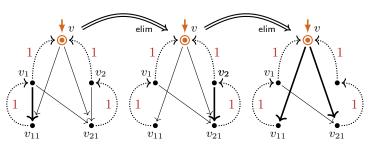


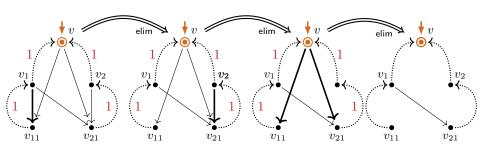


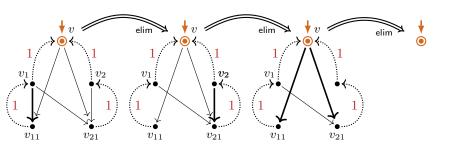


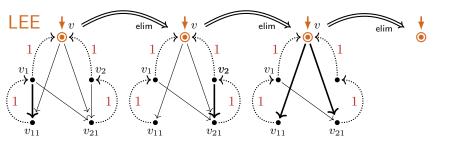


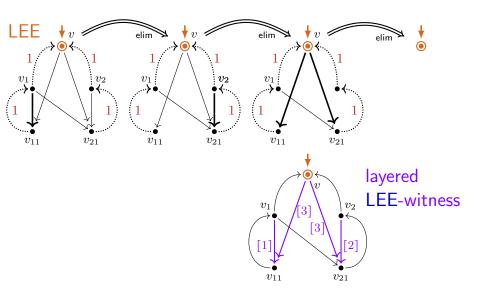


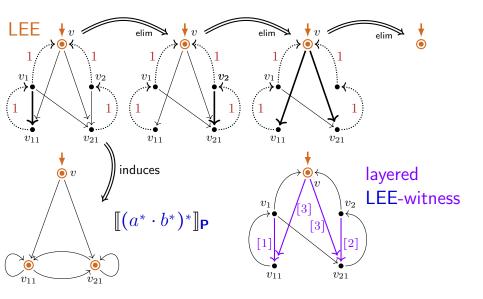




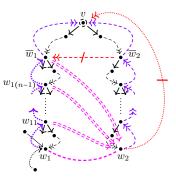






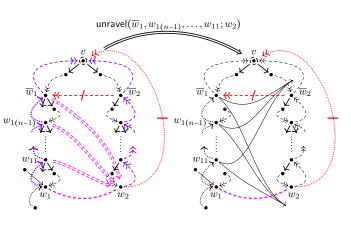


Eliminating reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancies (example)



reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancy of kind (R3.2)

Eliminating reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancies (example)



reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancy of kind (R3.2)

result of unravelling loop vertices $\overline{w}_1, w_{1(n-1)}, \dots, w_{11}$

Eliminating reduced 1-bisimilarity redundancies (example)

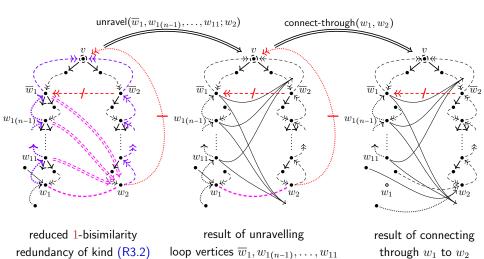


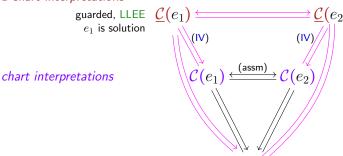
chart interpretations

$$\mathcal{C}(e_1) \stackrel{\mathsf{(assm)}}{\longleftarrow} \mathcal{C}(e_2)$$

chart interpretations

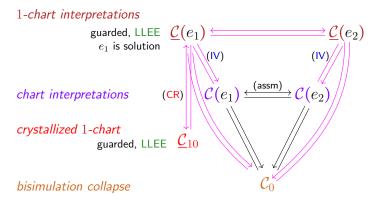
$$\mathcal{C}(e_1) \stackrel{\mathsf{(assm)}}{\longleftrightarrow} \mathcal{C}(e_2)$$

1-chart interpretations

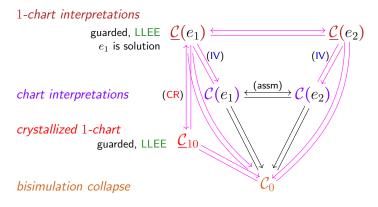


LLEE, guarded e_2 is solution

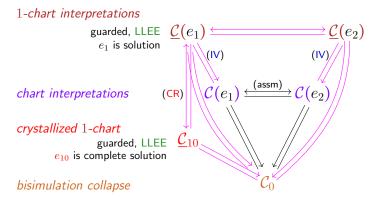
bisimulation collapse



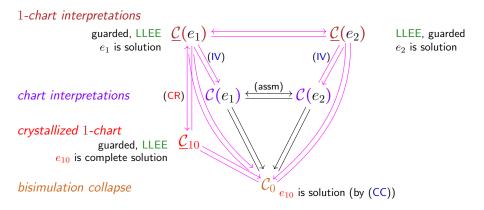
LLEE, guarded e_2 is solution

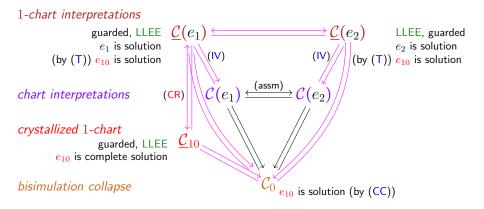


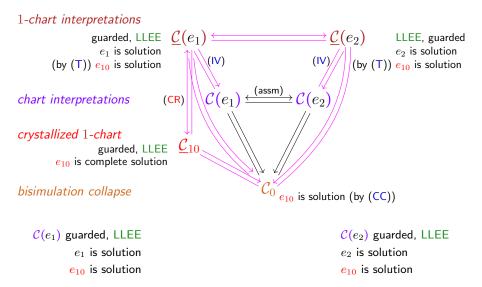
LLEE, guarded e_2 is solution

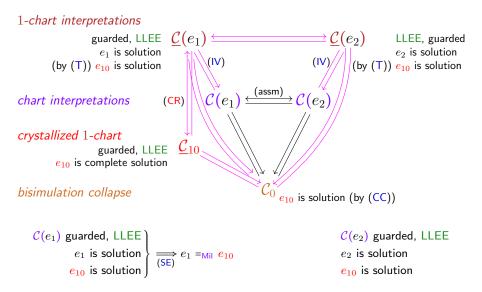


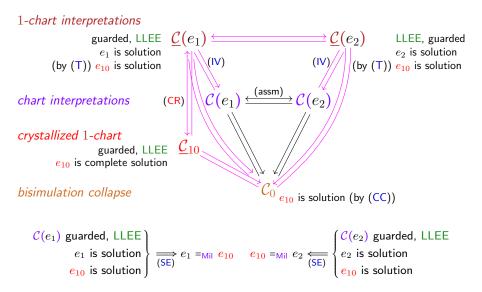
LLEE, guarded e_2 is solution

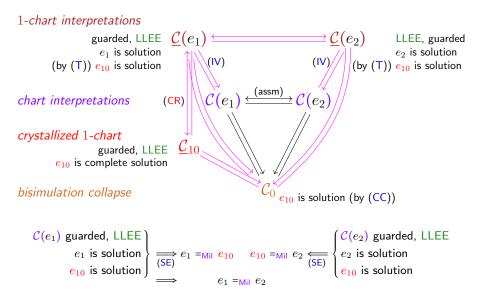












1-chart interpretations guarded, LLEE $\underline{\mathcal{C}}(e_1)$ $\underline{\underline{\mathsf{c}}}$ $\mathcal{C}(e_2)$ LLEE, guarded e_2 is solution e_1 is solution (by (T)) $\tilde{e_{10}}$ is solution (by (T)) e_{10} is solution (CR) chart interpretations crystallized 1-chart guarded, LLEE e₁₀ is complete solution bisimulation collapse e_{10} is solution (by (CC))

Theorem

Milner's proof system Mil is complete for process semantics equivalence ≡ p of regular expressions.

Since:
$$e_1 \equiv_{\mathbf{P}} e_2 \Longrightarrow \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_{\mathbf{P}} = \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_{\mathbf{P}} \Longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(e_1) \leftrightarrows \mathcal{C}(e_1) \Longrightarrow e_1 =_{\mathsf{Mil}} e_2$$
.