

Towards Coalgebraic Semantics of Higher-Order Behaviours

Marco Peressotti

Department of Mathematics, Computer Science and Physics
University of Udine, Italy

Eindhoven
April 3, 2016

“ For **first-order** languages, there is a **common consensus** about what **bisimulation** is and how it should be defined, and the associated proof techniques are well-developed [...]. The picture is **less clear for higher-order** languages, as available definitions and proof techniques are often difficult to adapt to different languages. ”

D. Sangiorgi, N. Kobayashi, E. Sumii, *Environmental bisimulations for higher-order languages*

What is an higher-order behaviour?

*“ Higher-order is...an insidious beast!
Davide Sangiorgi ”*

What is an higher-order behaviour?

π -calculus, Ambient calculus, any language with `eval`

- × dynamic process topologies
- × code mobility
- × encodings of λ etc. do not reflect bisimilarity.

λ -calculus, HO-Core, HO- π -calculus, ...

- ✓ values can be terms/processes/automata
- ✓ systems operate on systems of *the same kind*
- ✓ *all* systems are a values

Higher-order via term/process passing

Consider a value passing behaviour, e.g.:

$$X \rightarrow X^V + V$$

where V is the set of values.

if $x \sim y$ then

- $x \xrightarrow{v} x'$ then $y \xrightarrow{v} y'$ and $x' \sim y'$;
- $x \rightarrow v$ then $y \rightarrow v$;
- the symmetric.

Assume processes are exchanged ($V \cong Proc$)

$$x \sim y, x \xrightarrow{p} x', y \xrightarrow{q} y', p \sim q \not\Rightarrow x' \sim y'$$

i.e. we can (craft contexts that) **distinguish bisimilar processes**

Higher-order via term/process passing

Assume $V = Proc$ and $\approx \subseteq V \times V$

if $x \sim y$ then

- $x \xrightarrow{p} x'$ then for any $p \approx q$ $y \xrightarrow{q} y'$ and $x' \sim y'$;
- $x \rightarrow p$ then $y \rightarrow q$ and $p \approx q$;
- the symmetric conditions.

\approx has to satisfy the above conditions w.r.t process dynamics
($\sigma: V \rightarrow V^V + V$)

Intuitively, we need processes and their dynamics to be

- strongly extensional (cf. V/\approx);
- sound w.r.t. final semantics (\approx is a bisimulation)
- complete w.r.t. final semantics (every behaviour is a value)

Reworded...

$\sigma: V \rightarrow V^V + V$ should be $\nu(Id^V + V)$

Higher-order behaviours via behaviour passing

Abstract endofunctors modelling value passing behaviours as:

$$F: \mathbf{C}^{op} \times \mathbf{C} \rightarrow [\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C}]$$

We say that $B: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ *belongs to* F iff $B \cong F(V, W)$ for some $V, W \in \mathbf{C}$.

Definition (Higher-order behaviours)

$B: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ models *higher-order behaviours* in $F: \mathbf{C}^{op} \times \mathbf{C} \rightarrow [\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C}]$ iff

$$B \cong F(|\nu B|, |\nu B|). \quad (\circlearrowleft)$$

Solving (\circlearrowleft)

Theorem

Assume \mathcal{C} Cpo-algebraically compact¹. For any Cpo-enriched

$$F: \mathcal{C}^{op} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow [\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}]$$

there exists a unique (up-to iso) $B: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ such that:

- B is a solution to (\circlearrowleft) :

$$B \cong F(|\nu B|, |\nu B|)$$

- B dominates any other solution to (\circlearrowleft) :

$$B' \cong F(|\nu B'|, |\nu B'|) \implies B \triangleleft B'$$

¹Any Cpo-functor on \mathcal{C} has both an initial algebra and a final coalgebra and these are canonically isomorphic.

Solving (⊙)

Proof (sketch):

Lemma: $|\nu - |: [C, C] \rightarrow C$.

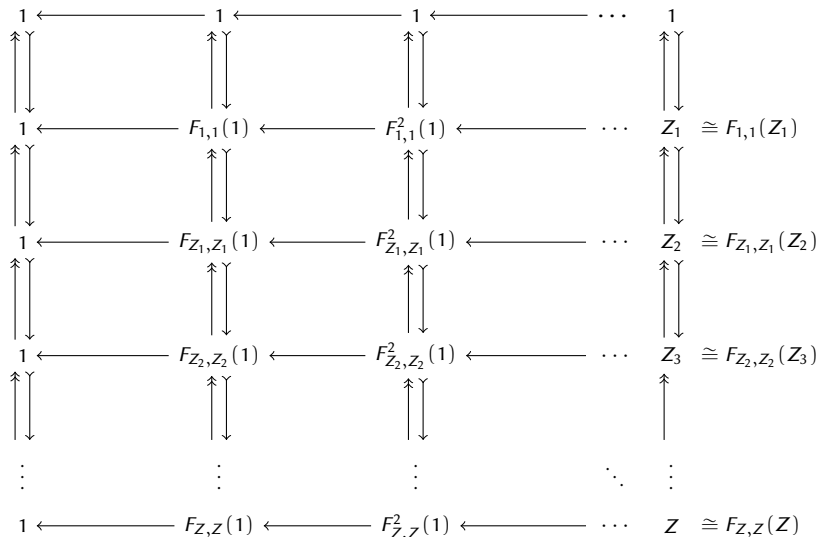
$$\begin{cases} X \cong F(|\nu Y|, |\nu X|) \\ Y \cong F^{op}(|\nu X|, |\nu Y|) \end{cases} \mapsto \begin{array}{l} G: [C, C]^{op} \times [C, C] \rightarrow [C, C]^{op} \times [C, C] \\ G \triangleq \langle F(|\nu - |, |\nu - |), F^{op}(|\nu Y|, |\nu X|) \rangle \end{array}$$

Open problem: if C is algebraically compact then so is $[C, C]$.

Lemma: if C algebraically compact then $\mu G \cong \nu G$.

The claim follows by standard (categorical) domain theory machinery.

Solving (⊙)



Finite order approximations

$$\frac{\text{higher-order} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} n\text{-finite-order}}{\text{amalgamation in } \text{Sh}_C(\omega)}$$

Proofs in terms of finite-order approximations:

$$x \sim y \iff \forall n < \omega \ x|_n \sim_n y|_n$$

- Proofs by well-founded induction on finite-order
- Internal language of $\text{Sh}_C(\omega)$ (*cf.*, topos of trees)
- Techniques developed for step-indexed relations

Conclusion and future work

Done:

- HO behaviours via behaviour passing (\circlearrowright)
- Solving (\circlearrowright)
 - $F: D^{op} \times D \rightarrow [C, C]$ (where D is alg.comp. but C is not)
 - $Sh_C(\omega)$ (cf., proofs by induction on finite-order approximations)
- Abstract SOS (with binders)
 - Notion of soundness and completeness of term passing SOS specifications w.r.t behaviour passing ones.

To-do list:

- Environmental bisimulation (*et similia*)
- Saturation & up-to

Thanks for your attention