

Towards concurrent NetKAT

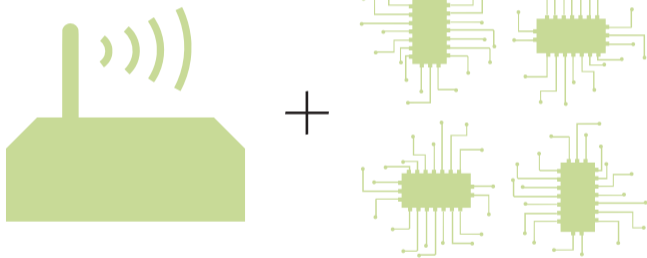
Tobias Kappé

University College London

CReNKAT kick-off workshop, 12/03/2019

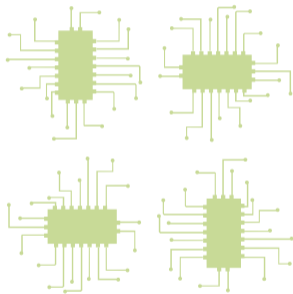
Joint work with Paul Brunet, Bas Luttik, Jurriaan Rot, Alexandra Silva, Jana Wagemaker, Fabio Zanasi.







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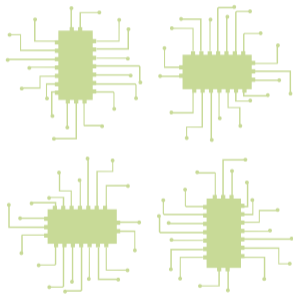


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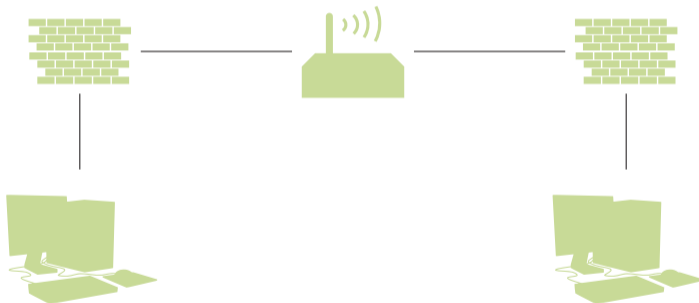
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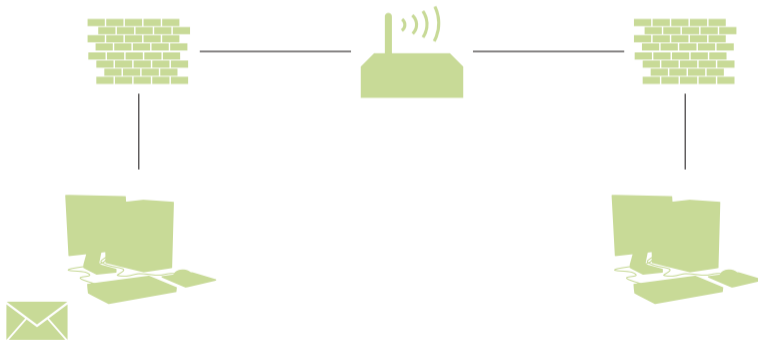
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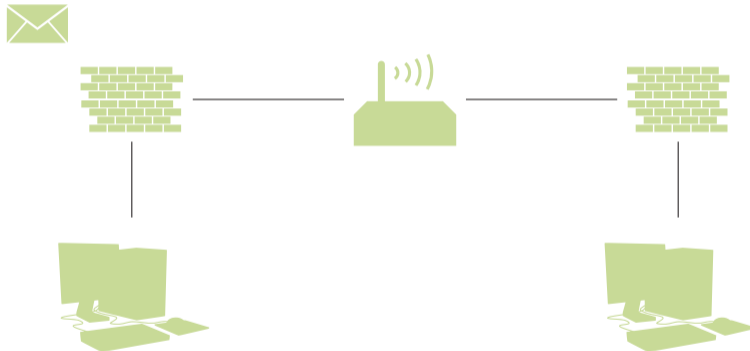
What do you mean, concurrency?



What do you mean, concurrency?



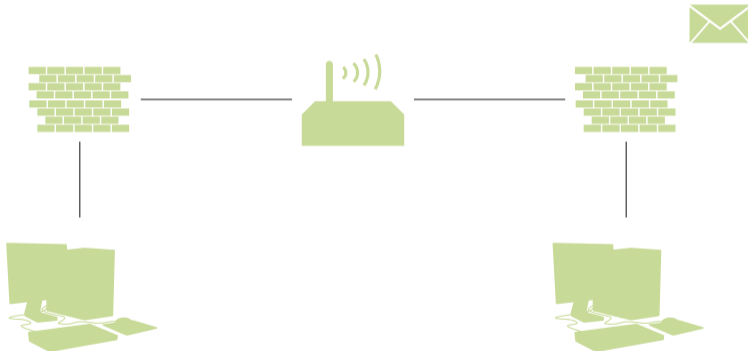
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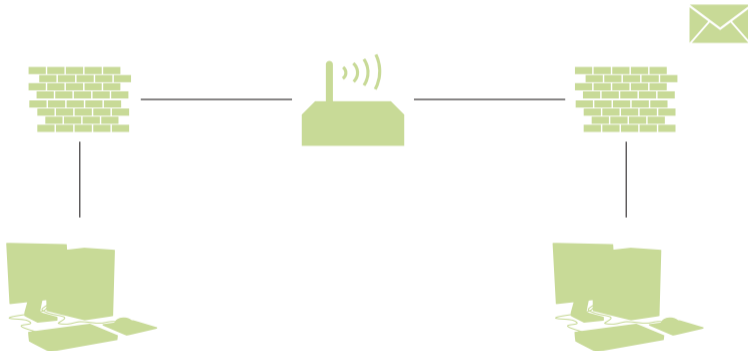
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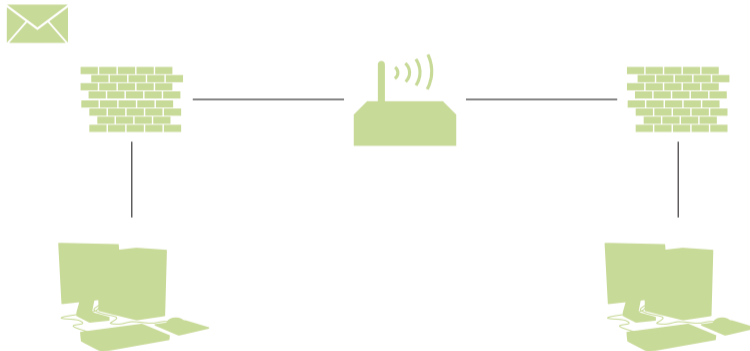
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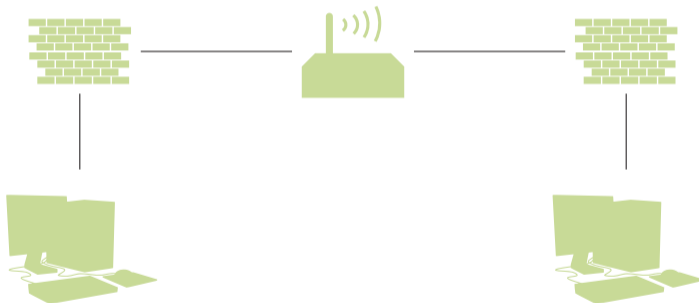
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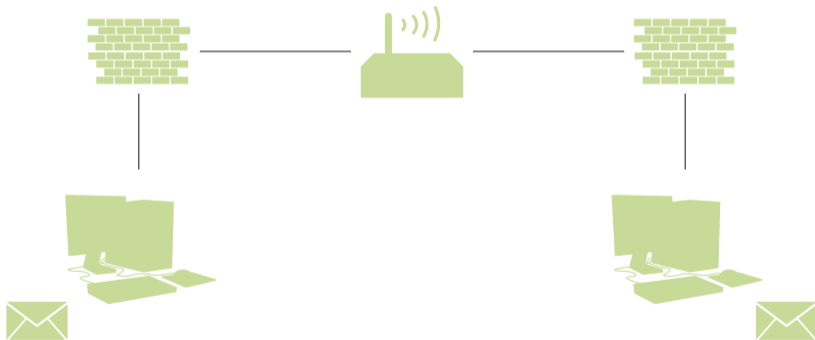
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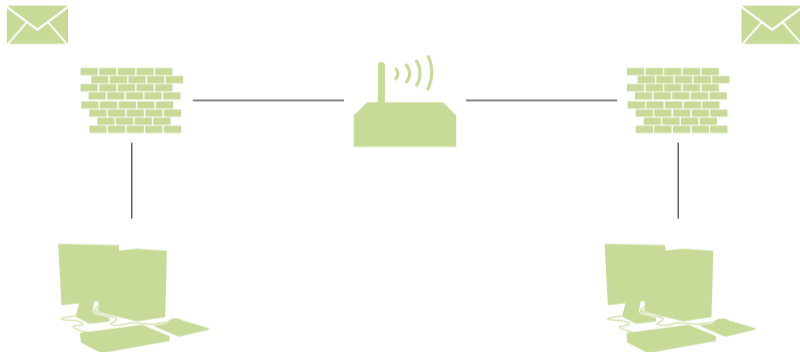
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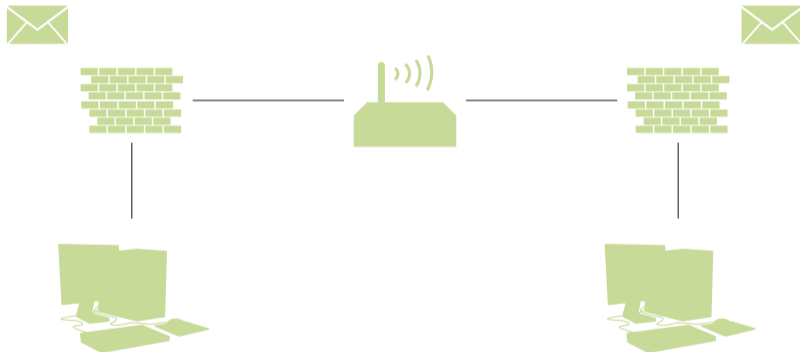
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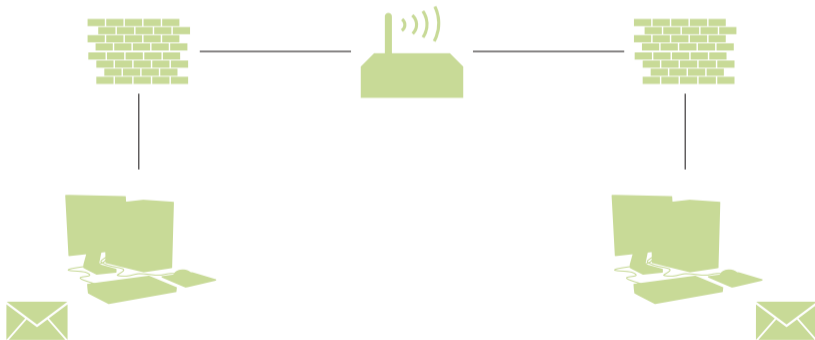
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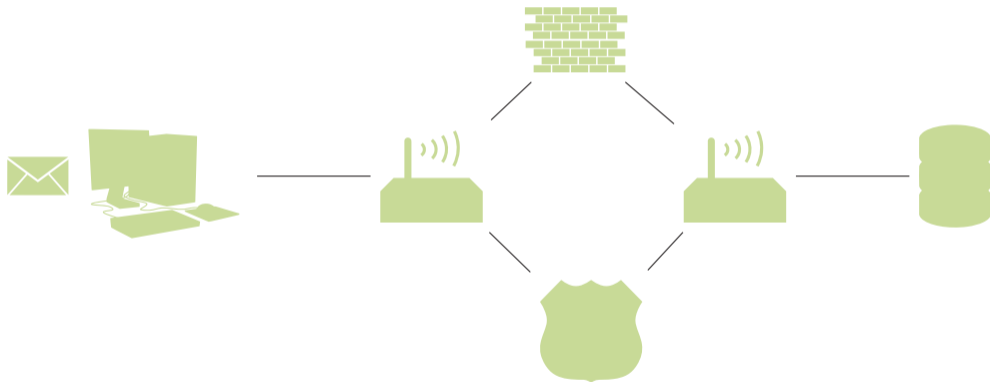
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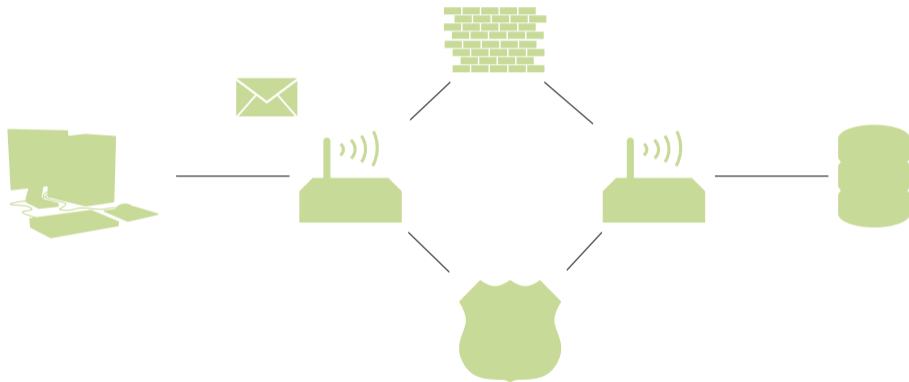
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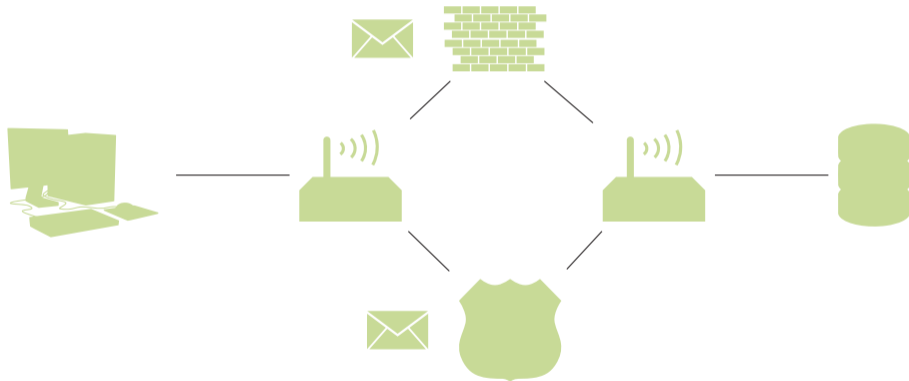
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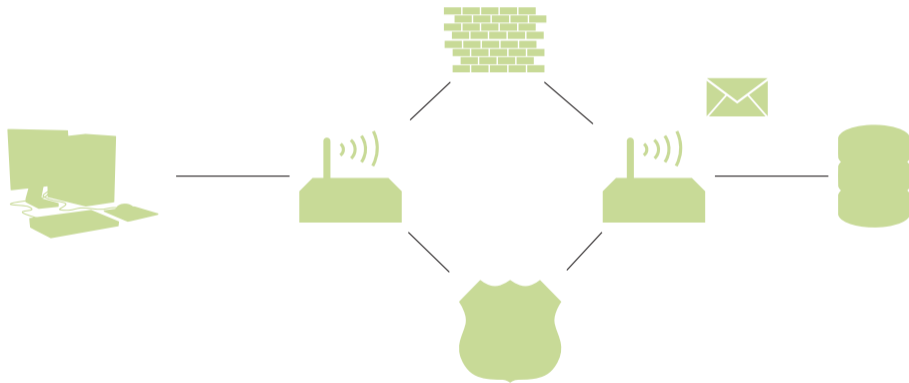
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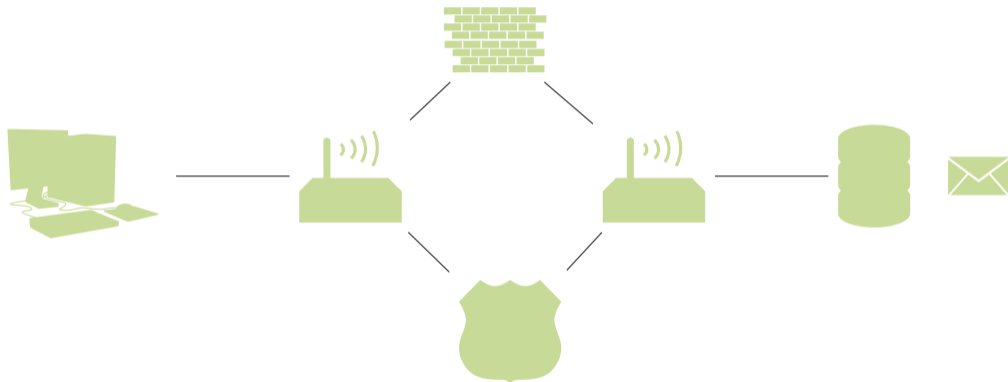
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What do you mean, concurrency?



$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid f \leftarrow v \mid f = v \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^*$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid f \leftarrow v \mid f = v \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid f \leftarrow v \mid f = v \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$
$$e \parallel f \equiv f \parallel e$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid f \leftarrow v \mid f = v \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$
$$e \parallel f \equiv f \parallel e \qquad e \parallel (f \parallel g) \equiv (e \parallel f) \parallel g$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid f \leftarrow v \mid f = v \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$e \parallel f \equiv f \parallel e$$

$$e \parallel (f \parallel g) \equiv (e \parallel f) \parallel g$$

$$e \parallel 0 \equiv 0$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid f \leftarrow v \mid f = v \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

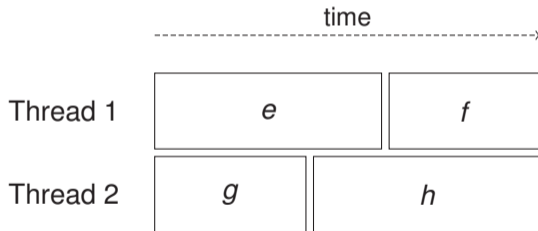
$$e \parallel f \equiv f \parallel e$$

$$e \parallel (f \parallel g) \equiv (e \parallel f) \parallel g$$

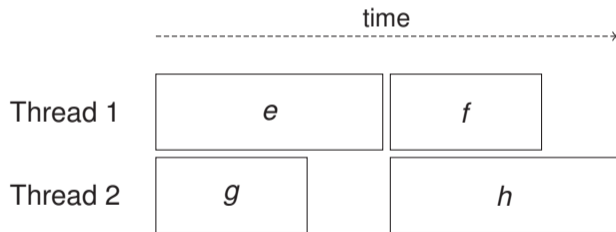
$$e \parallel 0 \equiv 0$$

$$e \parallel 1 \equiv e$$

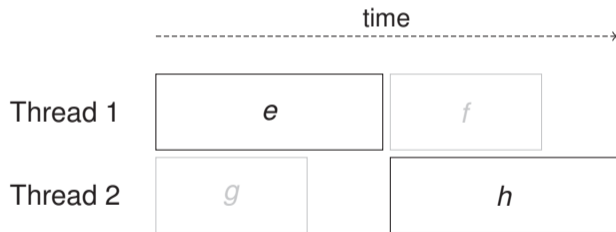
$$(e \cdot f) \parallel (g \cdot h)$$



$$(e \parallel g)(f \parallel h)$$



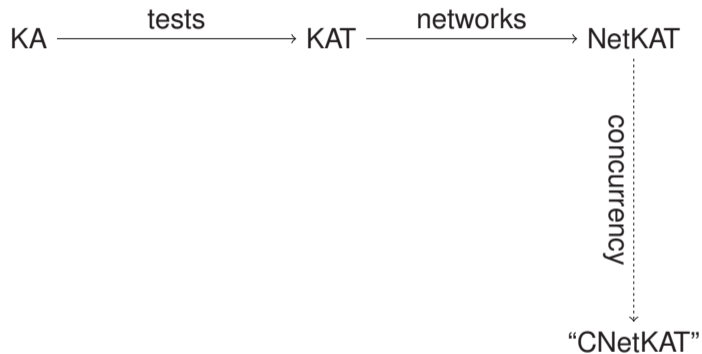
$$(e \parallel 1)(1 \parallel h)$$

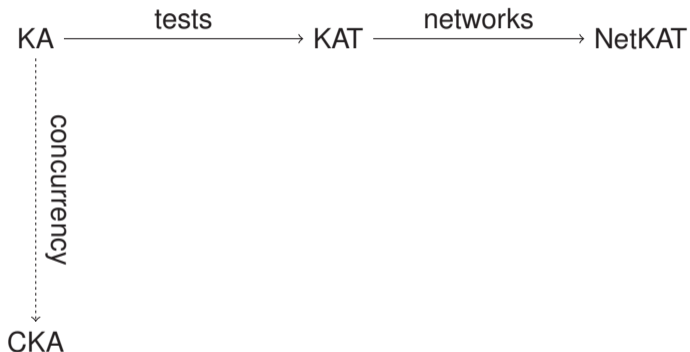


Why not do total interleaving?

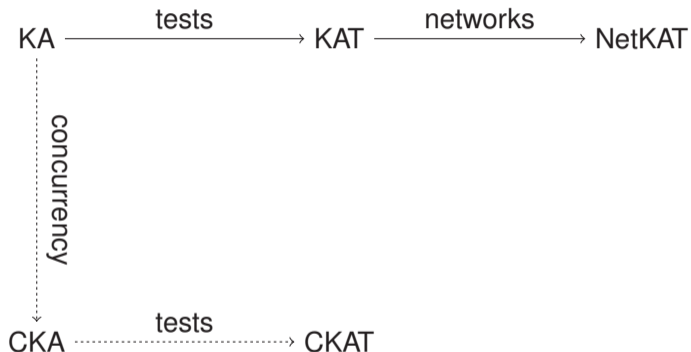
- Requires synchronizing packet state across nodes.
- Individual copies may be modified along the way.



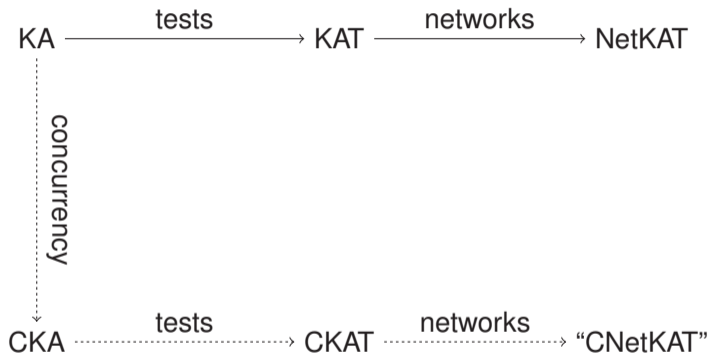




See e.g. [HMS⁺]



See e.g. [JM]



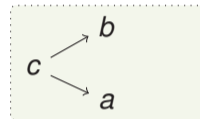
$$a \cdot b \approx a \longrightarrow b$$

$$a \cdot b \approx \boxed{a \longrightarrow b}$$

$$a \parallel b \approx \boxed{\begin{array}{c} b \\ a \end{array}}$$

$$a \cdot b \approx \boxed{a \longrightarrow b}$$

$$c \cdot (a \parallel b)$$

 \approx 

$$a \cdot b \approx \boxed{a \longrightarrow b}$$

$$c \cdot (a \parallel b) \cdot d \approx \boxed{\begin{array}{ccc} & b & \\ c \swarrow & & \searrow \\ & a & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ & d & \end{array}}$$

$$a \cdot b \approx \boxed{a \rightarrow b}$$

$$c \cdot (a \parallel b) \cdot d \approx \boxed{\begin{array}{ccc} & b & \\ c \swarrow & & \searrow \\ & & d \\ a \swarrow & & \searrow \\ & & \end{array}}$$

$$\boxed{a \rightarrow b} \sqsubseteq \boxed{a \quad b}$$

$$a \cdot b \approx \boxed{a \rightarrow b}$$

$$c \cdot (a \parallel b) \cdot d \approx \boxed{\begin{array}{ccc} & b & \\ c \swarrow & & \searrow \\ & a & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ & d & \end{array}}$$

$$\boxed{a \rightarrow b} \sqsubseteq \boxed{a \quad b}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{ccc} a & \rightarrow & c \\ & \times & \\ b & \rightarrow & d \end{array}} \sqsubseteq \boxed{\begin{array}{ccc} a & \rightarrow & c \\ & & \\ b & \rightarrow & d \end{array}}$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^*$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$\llbracket 0 \rrbracket = \emptyset$$

$$\llbracket 1 \rrbracket = \{1\}$$

$$\llbracket a \rrbracket = \{a\}$$

$$\llbracket e^* \rrbracket = \llbracket e \rrbracket^* \downarrow$$

$$\llbracket e + f \rrbracket = \llbracket e \rrbracket \cup \llbracket f \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket e \cdot f \rrbracket = \llbracket e \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket f \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket e \parallel f \rrbracket = (\llbracket e \rrbracket \parallel \llbracket f \rrbracket) \downarrow$$

$$e, f ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

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$$\llbracket e \parallel f \rrbracket = (\llbracket e \rrbracket \parallel \llbracket f \rrbracket) \downarrow$$

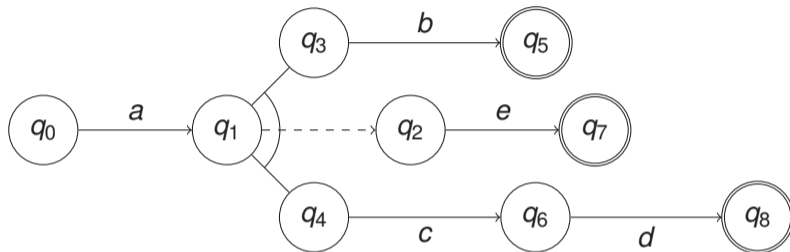
pairwise

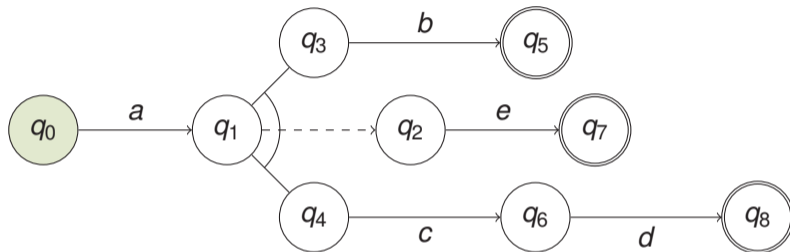
Theorem [BPS]

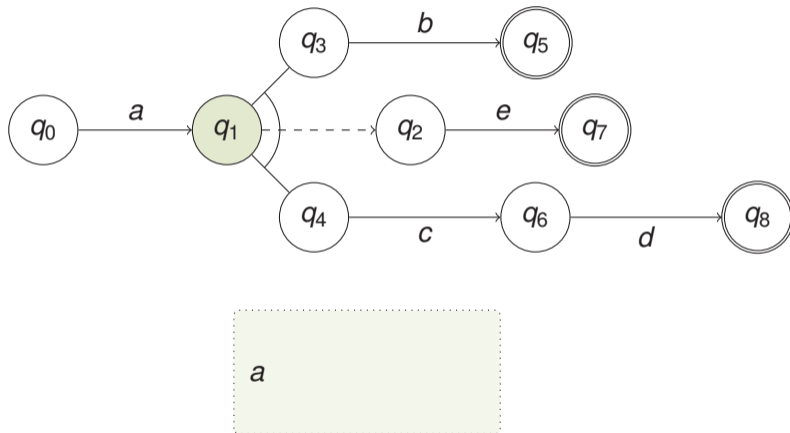
Given terms e and f , it is decidable whether $\llbracket e \rrbracket = \llbracket f \rrbracket$.

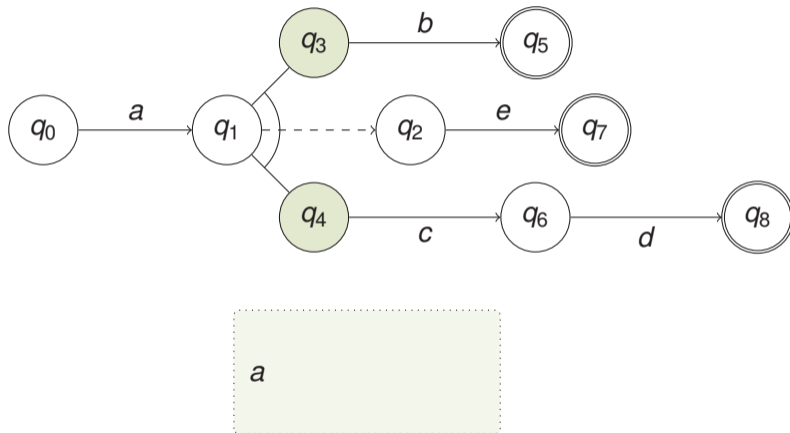
Theorem [KBS⁺]

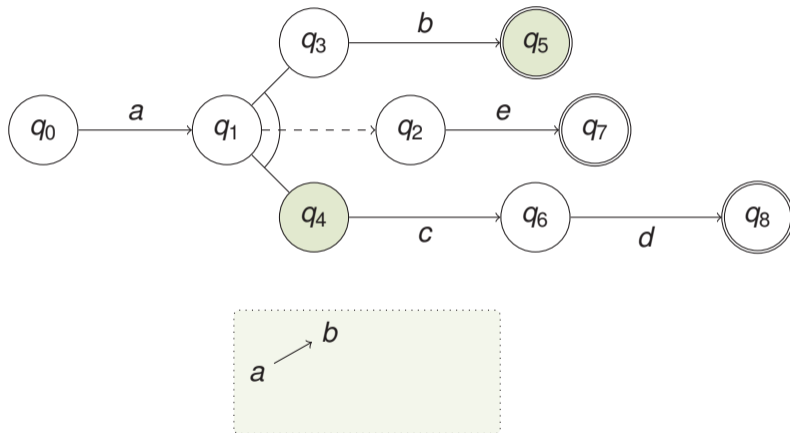
Given terms e and f , we have that $e \equiv f$ if and only if $\llbracket e \rrbracket = \llbracket f \rrbracket$.

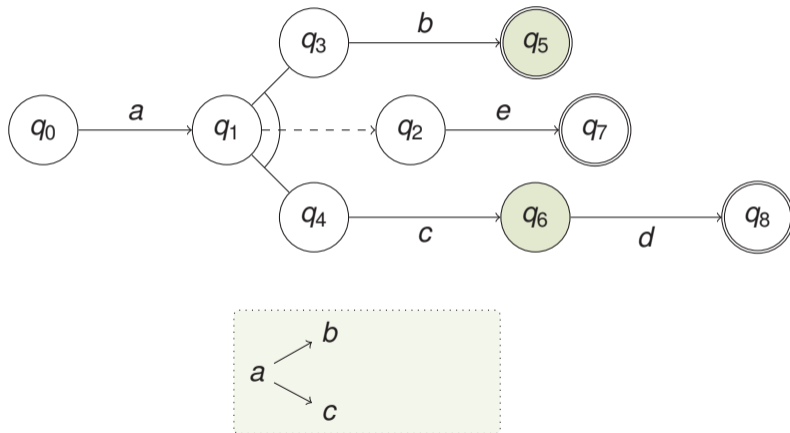


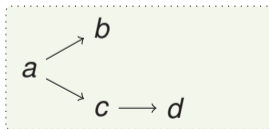
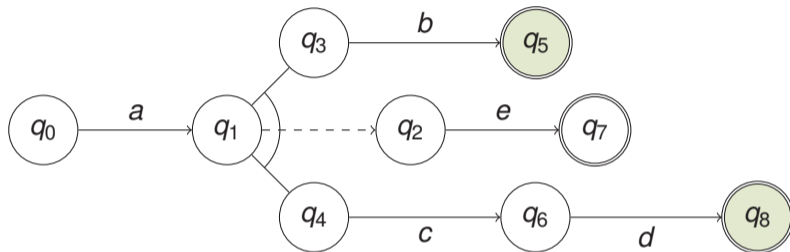


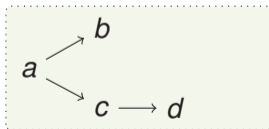
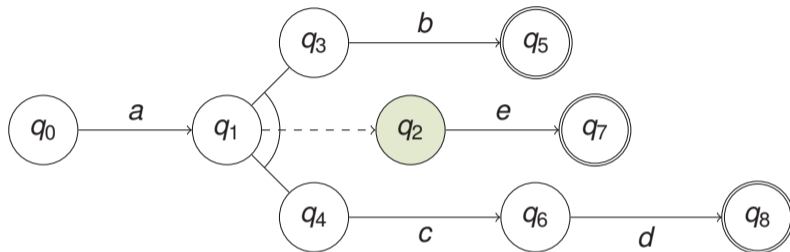


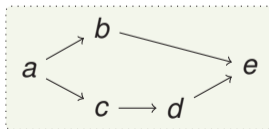
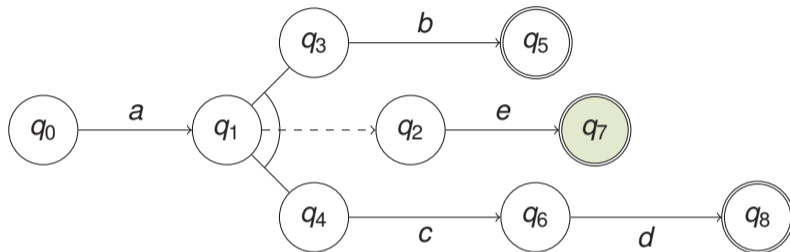












Theorem [KBS⁺; KBL⁺]

Let L be a pomset language. The following are equivalent:

- *L is recognized by a series-rational expression e .*
- *L is recognized by a fork-acyclic and well-structured pomset automaton.*

Theorem [KBS⁺; KBL⁺]

Let L be a pomset language. The following are equivalent:

- *L is recognized by a series-rational expression e .*
- *L is recognized by a fork-acyclic and well-structured pomset automaton.*

Theorem [KBL⁺]

Language equivalence of fork-acyclic and well-structured pomset automata is decidable.

$$e, f ::= a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$p, q ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid o \in \mathcal{O} \mid p \vee q \mid p \wedge q \mid \bar{p}$$
$$e, f ::= p \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$p, q ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid o \in \Theta \mid p \vee q \mid p \wedge q \mid \bar{p}$$

$$e, f ::= p \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$p + q \equiv p \vee q$$

$$p \wedge q \equiv p \cdot q$$

$$p \wedge \bar{p} \equiv 0$$

$$p, q ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid o \in \Theta \mid p \vee q \mid p \wedge q \mid \bar{p}$$

$$e, f ::= p \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$p + q \equiv p \vee q$$

$$p \wedge q \equiv p \cdot q$$

$$p \wedge \bar{p} \equiv 0$$

$$p \cdot e \cdot \bar{p}$$

$$p, q ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid o \in \Theta \mid p \vee q \mid p \wedge q \mid \bar{p}$$

$$e, f ::= p \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

$$p + q \equiv p \vee q$$

$$p \wedge q \equiv p \cdot q$$

$$p \wedge \bar{p} \equiv 0$$

$$p \cdot e \cdot \bar{p} \leq (p \cdot \bar{p}) \parallel e$$

$$p, q ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid o \in \mathcal{O} \mid p \vee q \mid p \wedge q \mid \bar{p}$$

$$e, f ::= p \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^* \mid e \parallel f$$

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$$p \cdot e \cdot \bar{p} \leq (p \cdot \bar{p}) \parallel e \equiv (p \wedge \bar{p}) \parallel e \equiv 0 \parallel e$$

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$$p \cdot e \cdot \bar{p} \leq (p \cdot \bar{p}) \parallel e \equiv (p \wedge \bar{p}) \parallel e \equiv 0 \parallel e \equiv 0$$

$$p, q ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid o \in \mathcal{O} \mid p \vee q \mid p \wedge q \mid \bar{p}$$
$$e, f ::= p \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^*$$

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$$e, f ::= p \mid a \in \Sigma \mid e + f \mid e \cdot f \mid e^*$$

$$p + q \equiv p \vee q$$

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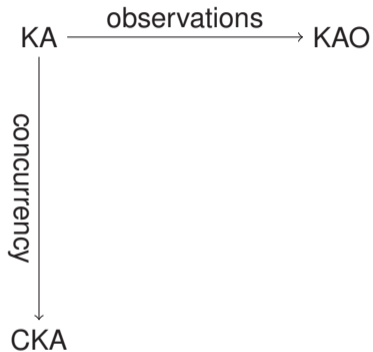
Theorem preprint: [KBR⁺]

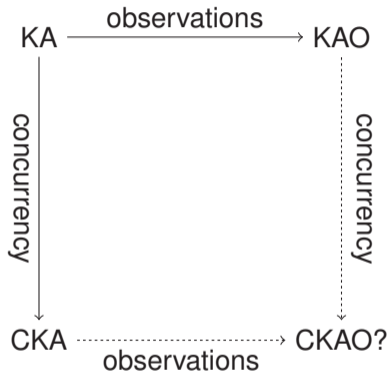
There is a language semantics $\llbracket - \rrbracket$ such that

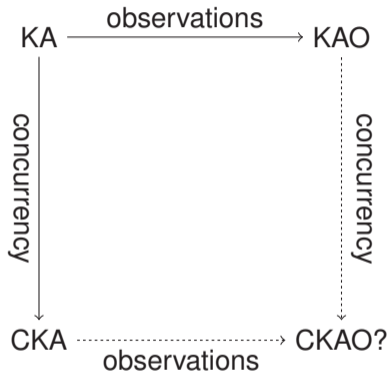
- 1 $\llbracket e \rrbracket = \llbracket f \rrbracket$ if and only if $e \equiv f$, and
- 2 it is decidable whether $\llbracket e \rrbracket = \llbracket f \rrbracket$.

KA

KA $\xrightarrow{\text{observations}}$ KAO







$$[p \cdot q] \equiv [p \wedge q]$$

Multicasting or nondeterminism?







Multicasting or nondeterminism?

$$e + f \equiv f \iff e \leq f$$

True concurrency versus sequential consistency?

True concurrency versus sequential consistency?

$$(f \leftarrow v) \cdot (f' \leftarrow v') \equiv (f' \leftarrow v') \cdot (f \leftarrow v)$$

-  Paul Brunet, Damien Pous, and Georg Struth. On decidability of concurrent Kleene algebra. In DOI: [10.4230/LIPIcs.CONCUR.2017.28](https://doi.org/10.4230/LIPIcs.CONCUR.2017.28).
-  Tony Hoare et al. Concurrent Kleene algebra. In DOI: [10.1007/978-3-642-04081-8_27](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-04081-8_27).
-  Peter Jipsen and M. Andrew Moshier. Concurrent Kleene algebra with tests and branching automata. DOI: [10.1016/j.jlamp.2015.12.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlamp.2015.12.005).
-  Tobias Kappé et al. Equivalence checking for weak bi-Kleene algebra. [eprint: 1807.02102](https://eprint.iacr.org/1807.02102).
-  Tobias Kappé et al. Kleene algebra with observations. [eprint: 1811.10401](https://eprint.iacr.org/1811.10401).
-  Tobias Kappé et al. Concurrent Kleene algebra: free model and completeness. In DOI: [10.1007/978-3-319-89884-1_30](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-89884-1_30).