Concurrency Theory

Winter Semester 2015/16

Lecture 2: Calculus of Communicating Systems (CCS)

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http://moves.rwth-aachen.de/teaching/ws-1516/ct/

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Outline of Lecture 2

The Calculus of Communicating Systems

History:

- Robin Milner: *A Calculus of Communicating Systems*
  LNCS 92, Springer, 1980
- Robin Milner: *Communication and Concurrency*
  Prentice-Hall, 1989
- Robin Milner: *Communicating and Mobile Systems: the π-calculus*
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Approach: describing parallelism on a simple and abstract level, using only a few basic primitives

- no explicit storage (variables)
- no explicit representation of values (numbers, Booleans, ...)

$\Longrightarrow$ parallel system reduced to communication potential

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Syntax of CCS I

Definition 2.1 (Syntax of CCS)

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- $Act := A \cup \overline{A} \cup \{\tau\}$ is the set of actions with the silent (or: unobservable) action τ.
- Let Pid be a set of process identifiers.
- The set Prc of process expressions is defined by the following syntax:

$$
\begin{array}{rlll}
P ::= & \mathrm{nil} & & \text{(inaction)} \\
\mid & \alpha.P & & \text{(prefixing)} \\
\mid & P_1 + P_2 & & \text{(choice)} \\
\mid & P_1 \parallel P_2 & & \text{(parallel composition)} \\
\mid & P \setminus L & & \text{(restriction)} \\
\mid & P[f] & & \text{(relabelling)} \\
\mid & C & & \text{(process call)}
\end{array}
$$

where $\alpha \in Act$, $L \subseteq A$, $C \in Pid$, and $f : Act \to Act$ such that $f(\tau) = \tau$ and $f(\overline{a}) = \overline{f(a)}$ for each $a \in A$.

Syntax of CCS II

Definition 2.1 (continued)

- A (recursive) process definition is an equation system of the form

$$(C_i = P_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq k)$$

where $k \geq 1$, $C_i \in Pid$ (pairwise distinct), and $P_i \in Prc$ (with identifiers from $\{C_1, \ldots, C_k\}$).

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Notational Conventions:

- $\overline{\overline{a}}$ means a
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) means $P_1 + \ldots + P_n$ (where $\sum_{i=1}^{0} P_i :=$ nil)
- $P \setminus a$ abbreviates $P \setminus \{a\}$
- $[a_1 \mapsto b_1, \ldots, a_n \mapsto b_n]$ stands for $f : Act \to Act$ with $f(a_i) = b_i$ ($i \in [n]$) and $f(\alpha) = \alpha$ otherwise
- restriction and relabelling bind stronger than prefixing, prefixing stronger than composition, composition stronger than choice:

$$P \setminus a + b.Q \parallel R \quad \text{means} \quad (P \setminus a) + ((b.Q) \parallel R)$$

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- The relabelling $P[f]$ allows to adapt the naming of actions.
- The behaviour of a process call C is given by the right-hand side of the corresponding equation.

Intuitive Meaning and Examples

CCS Examples

Example 2.2

1. One-place buffer
2. Two-place buffer
3. Parallel specification of two-place buffer

(on the board)

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Labelled Transition Systems

Goal: represent behaviour of system by (infinite) graph

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Definition 2.3 (Labelled transition system)

A (*Act*-)labelled transition system (LTS) is a triple $(S, Act, \longrightarrow)$ consisting of

- a set S of states
- a set Act of (action) labels
- a transition relation $\longrightarrow \subseteq S \times Act \times S$

For $(s, \alpha, s') \in \longrightarrow$ we write $s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s'$. An LTS is called finite if S is so.

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Remarks:

- sometimes an initial state $s_0 \in S$ is distinguished ("$LTS(s_0)$")
- (finite) LTSs correspond to (finite) automata without final states

Semantics of CCS I

We define the assignment

$$\begin{aligned} \text{syntax} &\rightarrow \text{semantics} \\ \text{process definition} &\mapsto \text{LTS} \end{aligned}$$

by induction over the syntactic structure of process expressions. Here we employ derivation rules of the form

$$\text{rule name}\ \frac{\text{premise(s)}}{\text{conclusion}}$$

which can be composed to complete derivation trees.

Semantics of CCS II

Definition 2.4 (Semantics of CCS)

A process definition $(C_i = P_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq k)$ determines the LTS $(Prc, Act, \longrightarrow)$ whose transitions can be inferred from the following rules ($P, P', Q, Q' \in Prc$, $\alpha \in Act$, $\lambda \in A \cup \overline{A}$, $a \in A$):

$$\text{(Act)}\frac{}{\alpha.P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P} \qquad \text{(Sum}_1\text{)}\frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{P + Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'} \qquad \text{(Sum}_2\text{)}\frac{Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} Q'}{P + Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} Q'}$$

$$\text{(Par}_1\text{)}\frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{P \parallel Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \parallel Q} \qquad \text{(Par}_2\text{)}\frac{Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} Q'}{P \parallel Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} P \parallel Q'} \qquad \text{(Com)}\frac{P \xrightarrow{\lambda} P' \quad Q \xrightarrow{\overline{\lambda}} Q'}{P \parallel Q \xrightarrow{\tau} P' \parallel Q'}$$

$$\text{(Res)}\frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \quad (\alpha, \overline{\alpha} \notin L)}{P \setminus L \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \setminus L} \qquad \text{(Rel)}\frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{P[f] \xrightarrow{f(\alpha)} P'[f]} \qquad \text{(Call)}\frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \quad (C = P)}{C \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}$$

Semantics of CCS III

Example 2.5

1. One-place buffer:
$$B = in.\overline{out}.B$$
2. Sequential two-place buffer:
$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= in.B_1 \\ B_1 &= \overline{out}.B_0 + in.B_2 \\ B_2 &= \overline{out}.B_1 \end{aligned}$$
3. Parallel two-place buffer:
$$\begin{aligned} B_\parallel &= (B[f] \parallel B[g]) \setminus com \\ B &= in.\overline{out}.B \end{aligned}$$
   where $f := [out \mapsto com]$ and $g := [in \mapsto com]$

(on the board)

Semantics of CCS IV

Example 2.5 (continued)

Complete LTS of parallel two-place buffer: