Overview on Constrained Multiparty Synchronisation in Team Automata

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This Talk

Overview on Constrained Multiparty Synchronisation in Team Automata





 $\mathcal{R}unner_2$



Controller

Team Automata (TA) [FM'03,21,23] [CSCW'03] [ICTAC'20,23] [COORDINATION'17,20] Multiparty synchronisation $Ctr \rightarrow \{R1, R2\}$: start Constrained synchronisation start: $1 \rightarrow 2$ finish: $1 \rightarrow 1$

Overview on Constrained Multiparty Synchronisation in Team Automata

Runners with orchestrators

- Reo
- BIP

Runners with

choreographies

- Choreography Automata (CA)
- Multiparty Session Types (MPST)

Realisability for Team Automata

- challenges
- ongoing work

Orchestrators – **Reo**





Orchestrators – Reo



- Focus on connectors (not components)
- Connectors built compositionally
- Components should be flexible/compatible



(Semantics with Constraint Automata)



- components expose ports
- interactions restrict which ports can communicate
- constructors using unicast
 (●) and broadcast (▲) can be used to restrict interactions
- dataflow can be added

Choreographies – Choreography Automata (CA)





Choreographies – Choreography Automata (CA)



- Many results over the language of CA
- Projections of the language of CA
- [Can be produced by other choreography languages]





Choreographies – Multiparty Session Types (MPST)

$$\lambda X \, \cdot \, \mathsf{Ctrl} \to \{\mathsf{R1}, \mathsf{R2}\} : \left\{ \mathsf{start.} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{R1} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} \\ \mathsf{R2} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} X \end{pmatrix}, \mathsf{start.} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{R2} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} \\ \mathsf{R1} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} X \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Choreographies – Multiparty Session Types (MPST)



Choreographies – Multiparty Session Types (MPST)

$$\mathcal{G} \quad \lambda X \cdot \mathsf{Ctrl} \to \{\mathsf{R1}, \mathsf{R2}\} : \left\{ \mathsf{start.} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{R1} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} \\ \mathsf{R2} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} X \end{pmatrix}, \mathsf{start.} \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{R2} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} \\ \mathsf{R1} \to \mathsf{Ctrl} : \mathsf{finish.} X \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \quad \mathsf{R1} \triangleright \ \lambda X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{Ctrl}?\mathsf{start.} \\ \mathsf{Ctrl}!\mathsf{finish.} X \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathsf{R2} \triangleright \ \lambda X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{Ctrl}?\mathsf{start.} \\ \mathsf{Ctrl}!\mathsf{finish.} X \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathsf{Ctrl} \triangleright \ \lambda X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cdots \\ \cdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Process \ R1 \quad Process \ R2 \quad Process \ Ctr$$

Realisability for Team Automata

Start with global GR1 \rightarrow Ctrl: finish 0 $Ctrl \rightarrow$ {R1, R2}: start R2 \rightarrow Ctrl: finish R2 \rightarrow Ctrl: finish 3 $R1 \rightarrow$ Ctrl: finish



Synthesize a realisation \mathcal{R} $\mathcal{R} = \mathsf{Ctr} \leftrightarrow \mathsf{R1} \leftrightarrow \mathsf{R2}$ such that \mathcal{G} "somehow" behaves as \mathcal{R}

What is Realisability in TA?





Different agents and networks



How much do local agents know? Different network assumptions?

Properties expressible in dynamic logic

- No runner should finish before it has been started by the controller
- Any started runner should be able to finish its run

Properties expressible with regular expressions

- Runner 1 can finish immediately after Runner 2
- After starting and runner 1 finishing, it is not possible to start another race

Properties and Behavioural Equivalence

Properties expressible in dynamic logic

- No runner should finish before it has been started by the controller
- Any started runner should be able to finish its run

Properties expressible with regular expressions

- Runner 1 can finish immediately after Runner 2
- After starting and runner 1 finishing, it is not possible to start another race

Properties of \mathcal{G} should also hold for \mathcal{R} (and vice-versa)

- Dynamic logic: bisimilar (non-deterministic) systems obey the same formulas
- Regular expressions: language equivalent systems include the same expressions

Our Approach to Synthesize a Realisation



Group indistinguishable states R1 : $0 \equiv_{R1} 2$; $1 \equiv_{R1} 3$ R2 : $0 \equiv_{R2} 3$; $1 \equiv_{R2} 2$ Ctrl : $2 \equiv_{Ctrl} 3$

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10/13

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Realisability Conditions: Which States are Indistinguishable?



Group indistinguishable states

R1 : $0 \equiv_{R1} 2$; $1 \equiv_{R1} 3$ R2 : $0 \equiv_{R2} 3$; $1 \equiv_{R2} 2$ Ctrl : $2 \equiv_{Ctrl} 3$

Sufficient condition to discover equivalences

- 1. collapse " τ " transitions
- ∀ label γ, participant k,
 similar k-transition, shared *indistinguishable* source g

3. \exists shared g' **indistinguishable** target s.t.

 $g \xrightarrow{\gamma} g'$

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Some Challenges

- compact representation of the global \mathcal{G} e.g., $(Ctrl \rightarrow \{R1, R2\} : start ; (R1 \rightarrow Ctrl : finish || R2 \rightarrow Ctrl : finish))^*$
- alternatively: learn G
- other network assumptions (e.g., asynchronous, causal channels, lossy, ...)
- heterogeneous agents (different assumptions/realisations)
- variability: global representation for any number of runners (to match the flexibility of sync. types, e.g., start: [1] → [2..*])
- refine realisations: can we make the local behaviour *"more specific"*, such that its composition is weakly bisimilar to the global behaviour?

Wrap Up

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