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COMPUTER SCIENCE



**Towards a Behavioural Theory of
Access and Mobility Control in
Distributed Systems**

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Report 01/2002

October 2002

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ISSN 1350–3170

Towards a Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control in Distributed Systems

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ABSTRACT We define a typed bisimulation equivalence for the language λ_{PI} , a distributed version of the λ -calculus in which processes may migrate between dynamically created locations. It takes into account resource access policies, which can be implemented in λ_{PI} using a novel form of dynamic capability types. The equivalence, based on typed actions between configurations, is justified by showing that it is *fully-abstract* with respect to a natural distributed version of a contextual equivalence.

In the second part of the paper we study the effect of controlling the migration of processes. This affects the ability to perform observations at specific locations, as the observer may be denied access. We show how the typed actions can be modified to take this into account, and generalise the *full-abstraction* result to this more delicate scenario.

1 Introduction

In this paper we study the behavioural theory of access and mobility control in distributed systems. We consider a distributed version of the λ -calculus, where processes can migrate between dynamically created locations. This migration is controlled by resource access policies, which can be implemented in the language using a novel form of dynamic capability types. We define a typed bisimulation equivalence for the language, based on typed actions between configurations. This equivalence is justified by showing that it is *fully-abstract* with respect to a natural distributed version of a contextual equivalence.

$$\lambda_{\text{PI}} \mid \mathcal{M} \quad \mathcal{N},$$

where \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{M} are sets of configurations and λ_{PI} represents the operational environment. Intuitively, the transition relation $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ is defined by the following rules:

• The output environment a variable that both
the over source available to Man Nan the volume now
that users a a u u at o t s r source

As the development of the user interface
a user interface process a relationship with
turn and name a rate As expansion of source a
s n P a b p nt us n a p t bas t p s st t us

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

na top o t pap r s t t o r t on on t b av our
o s st s In P t rat on o pro ss s s un onstra n
r vant r u t on ru s

k[[gotoI.P

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

ta sar v n n t on p w r w a so onstrat t pow r o t s
an s
r a n r o t pap r s vot to xt n n t r sut
abov to t s an ua pow r o ont xts w an us t s apa
b t moves to ontro a ss to s t s turns out to b v r o p x o
s p att rs w a r ss t as w r t on or o t s apab t
a ow s move* w t * b n a w ar t us t n v ron nt as
t s apab t or a o at on k t n o at ons av rat on r ts to
k

M, N	<i>st s</i>
I[P]	Lo at ro ss
M N	Co pos t on
new n M	a op n
0	r nat on
P, Q	<i>ro ss s</i>
u V P	utput
u X P	Input
goto v.W	rat on
if u v then P else Q	at n
newc n A P	Can a r at on
newreg n G P	st r a r at on
newlock K with C in P	Lo at on a r at on
P Q	Co pos t on
P	p at on
stop	r nat on
U, V, W	<i>s</i>
u₁, ..., u_n, n >	tup s
u	<i>G n r s n r s</i>
u₁, ..., u_n @ u, n	Lo at I r s

FIGURE 1 Syntax of \mathcal{P}

onstru t if **u v** then **P** else **Q** a or o r urs on **P** an t r or s
o na r at on

- **newc a A P** t r at on o a n w o n n o t p A a a
- **newreg n rc A**

s nt n t_n t_n r a P runn n at o at on l s a b o b n w t_n
t_n para op rator | an na s a b s ar b tw n t_n r a s us n
t_n onstru t new e w_n r s on o A rc A or K
ro ss s s s_n s an n t p s a onta n o urr n s o var
ab s an t_n s a b boun n t_n onstru t u X P x app ars
n t_n patt rn X t_n n a o urr n s o x n an P ar boun s
a s to t_n not ons o r an boun var ab s aptur avo n subst
tut on o f_n rs or var ab s P {v/x} an qu va n s ar a
stan ar apart ro subst tut ons nto t p s w_n s not qu t s nta t
t_n ta s o subst tut on nto t p s a boun n D n t on
sa t_n at a s st or pro ss tr s os t onta ns no r o urr n s
o var ab s
an ua a so onta ns b n n onstru ts or na s newc n A P
newreg n G P an newlock K with C in P n pro ss s o w a so
av t_n not ons o r an boun na s n tr s an as usua t_n
n t on o qu va n f_n str s w_n on r b t_n r us o
boun na s

SECTION S ANTIC, s s v n n tr s o a b nar r at on b
tw n os s st s

M N

an s a n ra sat on o t_n at v n n o r P₁ It s a on
t t uu

Bas p s	B	int bool unit ...
Lo a C _n ann t p s	A	r w rw , prov <
Capab t p s		u A
Lo at on p s	K	loc _{1, ..., n} , n
st r a p s	G	rc A
a u p s	C	B A G A @u A @K
rans ss on p s		C _{1, ..., C_n} , n

Types

3 Typing

In this section we outline the typing system for the language. The typing system is designed to be a good approximation of the operational semantics, starting from the operational semantics and working back to the typing system.


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3.1 The Types

The typing system is designed to be a good approximation of the operational semantics, starting from the operational semantics and working back to the typing system.

DOC CHANN T P, ran ov r b A an a b r str t to r a
on apab t r

(U -CTOP)



n u t on b t t n

loc \mathbf{u}_1 A_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n $A_n \{v/x\}$

loc $\mathbf{u}_1 \{v/x\}$ $A_1 \{v/x\}$... loc $\mathbf{u}_n \{v/x\}$ $A_n \{v/x\}$



return a r s s t s t n t r s a p r a n r t u r n s t a n s w r
at t p r o r a r s s

```
s[... | quest x,y@z goto z.y sp# x  
ping X p ...  
kill X k ... ]
```

H r t n t r s b o u n t o x w t a r s s o n s t s o t w o p a r t s a
h a n n b o u n t o y a t s o n n o n s t b o u n t o z

A t p a n t r s n a t c t a s t o r

```
c[ newc r r w bool goto s.quest v,r@c stop | r z ... ]
```

H r a n w r t u r n h a n n r s n r a t a n a p r o s s s s n t t o t s r v
s w t t n t r t o b t s t v a n t r t u r n a r s s r@c a n w
b a a t t n t t r s u t s a w a t o n t o a h a n n r
t p o t s r v a t t p o r t q u e s t n o t p a b o v t a s t
o r r q w r q s a t u p t p r s t o p o n n t s i n t w
t s o n s a t p o r a r o t h a n n a t s o n n o n o a t o n t
a t t a t t o a t o n t n t s u n n o w n o r a r b t r a r a o w s t
s r v t o b u s b a n n t t p q s v n b

```
int, w bool @loc
```

s n o n t a p a b t t o w r t a b o o a n s r q u r o t r o t
h a n n □

P / 15

r v s p rsona s tr at nt t n w s t w a w a s r p to a ann
at t s t me □

▲ P ar nt r a s H r w onstrat t us un ss o
n w t p at or o r s t r n s n s t t n up s ar nt r a s
a on r r nt s t s Cons r a s st o t or

newreg put rc p , get rc g Bserver | Client₁ | Client | ...

ons st n o a ban a ount s rv r Bserver an a nu b r o nts
s st s w t n t s op o t w o r s t r n a s put an get r s t r
at sp t p s p an g on w w w not aborat s par
o t p n a s a s rv n or a as t nt r a or ban a ounts
r at b t s rv r or t v a r o u s nts An xa p s rv r wou
ta t or

Bserver s[request x int, y@z

newlocb L_b with ...put, get... in

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{(\text{PT}^*)}{\text{env}} \\
 \\
 \frac{(\text{CH}^*)}{\text{env}} \quad \text{w loc} \quad \text{u} \notin A \\
 \hline
 \text{, u } A @ \text{w} \quad \text{env} \quad \text{u} \notin A
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \frac{(\text{A}^*)}{\text{env}} \\
 \\
 \frac{(\text{CH}^*)}{\text{env}} \quad \text{w loc} \quad \text{u} \notin A \\
 \hline
 \text{, u } A @ \text{w} \quad \text{env} \quad \text{u} \notin A
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \frac{(\text{A}^*)}{\text{env}} \quad \text{u} \notin A$$

exist at t_0 on \mathcal{W} but the exist s_w at s a on \mathcal{A}
 an asso at on \mathcal{U} $A' \circ \mathcal{W}'$ or so \mathcal{W}' \neq \mathcal{W} But to ntro u
 su \mathcal{A} a na to b s ar \mathcal{A} on various o at ons t ust a r a b
 ar as a r str na an t an on b ntro u at \mathcal{W} w t_0 a
 subt p o \mathcal{Y} ts ar t p \mathcal{A} s s t_0 port o t_0 pr s \mathcal{U} rc \mathcal{B}
 an t_0 on t on $\mathcal{B} < \mathcal{A}$ on n ra o a \mathcal{A} ann na s a x st
 at \neq r nt o at ons but a t_0 r o a t p s ar ons st nt n t_0 at t_0
 \mathcal{A} av t_0 ar t p \mathcal{B} as a ow r boun

a t p nv ron nts asso at t p s to \mathcal{A} rs but w ar so
 w at ax about t_0 us o var ab s n t_0 s t p s In pr n p su \mathcal{A} at p
 a on \mathcal{A} n var ab s w \mathcal{A} ar not nown to t_0 nv ron nt It w
 turn out t_0 at w w not b ab to t p s st s r at v to su \mathcal{A} nv ron
 nts

DEFINITION \forall NV IRON \neq NT O \mathcal{A} IN For an nv ron nt s \mathcal{A} o \mathcal{A} p a

OR SO $\gamma_1 <$

□

PROPOSITION 11 Let Envs be the set of all valid environments. Then the preorder $\text{Envs}, <$ has partial meets.

Proof: First note that Envs is a pre-order but not a partial order. For example, γ_1, γ_2 are not environments

kl, ll and ll, kl

respectively. $\gamma_1 < \gamma_2$ and $\gamma_2 < \gamma_1$ but γ_1, γ_2 are not environments

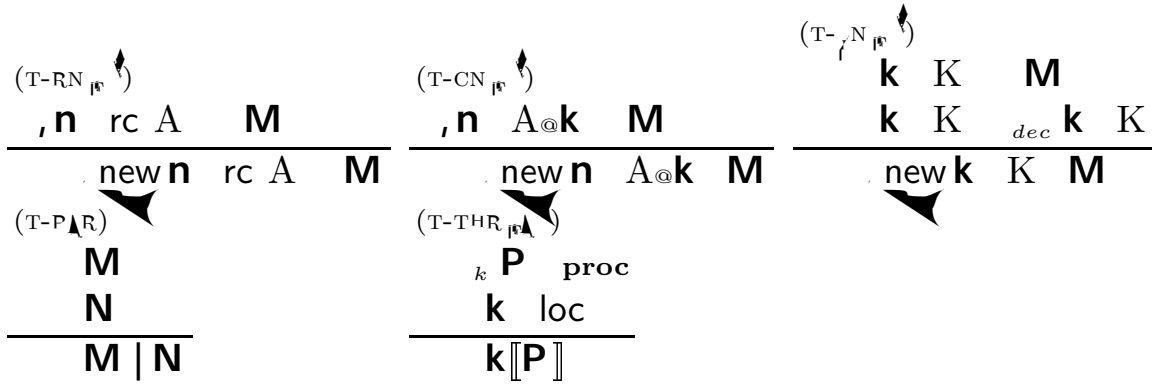
Suppose γ_1, γ_2 are valid environments such that $\gamma_1 < \gamma_2$ or $\gamma_2 < \gamma_1$, we show how to construct a valid environment γ such that $\gamma_1 < \gamma < \gamma_2$. It is not obvious that γ_1, γ_2 are U -compatible, but we assume that they are. We construct γ by taking the union of γ_1 and γ_2 . We assume that γ_1, γ_2 are U -compatible, so that γ is a valid environment.

- $\text{src } \gamma$ is the union of $\text{src } \gamma_1$ and $\text{src } \gamma_2$
- $\text{base } \gamma$ is the union of $\text{base } \gamma_1$ and $\text{base } \gamma_2$
- $\text{src } A$ Here γ_1, γ_2 are two cases
 - If $\text{src } B$ appears in γ_1 then γ_2 must also have $\text{src } B$

result over own that ntr μ n μ onstru t on v s , \mathbf{u}
 rc $A \ A'$, $\mathbf{u} \ A \otimes \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{u} \ A \otimes \mathbf{w}'$

av μ r a r to μ μ at μ s onstru t on s orr t μ at s

- $\mu \text{ env}$
- $\mu < i \text{ or } i'$,
- $I_{\mu} < i \text{ or } i'$, $\mu \text{ n} < 1$ □



\mathbb{F} UR Typing Systems

In order to ensure that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state, we must show that the process $k[P]$ can be reduced to a state that is a well-typed state. This is done by showing that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state. First, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Second, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Third, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Fourth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Fifth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Sixth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Seventh, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Eighth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Ninth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Tenth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state.

$$k K_{dec} k K$$

Furthermore, we must show that the process $k[P]$ is a well-typed state. This is done by showing that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state. First, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Second, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Third, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Fourth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Fifth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Sixth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Seventh, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Eighth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Ninth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state. Tenth, note that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state because it is a well-typed state.

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- u is a well-typed state with respect to the appropriate typing environment \mathbb{F} .
- The process u is a well-typed state with respect to the appropriate typing environment \mathbb{F} .

(T-OUTPUT)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{V} \text{ @}w \\ \mathbf{u} \text{ } w \text{ } @w \end{array}}{w \mathbf{u} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-CO)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u} \text{ loc} \\ \mathbf{u} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ goto } \mathbf{u.P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-NEW)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ } k \mathbf{C} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ } dec \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \end{array}}{w \text{ newlock } \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ with } \mathbf{C} \text{ in } \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-REG)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{G} \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ newreg } \mathbf{n} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-RR)

$$\frac{w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}{w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-IN)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{X} \text{ @}w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{u} \text{ } r \text{ } @w \end{array}}{w \mathbf{u} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-TOP)

$$\frac{\text{env}}{w \text{ stop } \text{proc}}$$

(T-CN)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{A} @w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ newc } \mathbf{n} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-TCH)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u} \text{ , } \mathbf{v} \\ w \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{u} \text{ @}w \text{ } \mathbf{v} \text{ @}w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ if } \mathbf{u} \text{ } \mathbf{v} \text{ then } \mathbf{P} \text{ else } \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-PR)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ w \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \mathbf{P} \mid \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc}}$$

Typing Threads

no n t p t_hat s $\mathbf{X} \text{ @}w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}$

ru s T OUTPUT T TOP T PR an T R_hP ar n or n t_h

sa ann i ro s ar ru s o i t_h a u s ru T CO s

a natura on or t p n t_h pro ss goto $\mathbf{u.P}$ an not t_hat t_h r qu r

nts ar a tua n p n nt o t_h urr nt o at on w t_h r ru s

ov rn n t_h n rat on o n w na s at t_h t_h r n s o t p s \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}

an \mathbf{G} s ou b s xp an ator F na t_h ru T TCH s ot

vat at n t_h no w r t s ar u to b ss nt a n ap ab t bas

t p s st s Br w_h n stab s n t_hat if $\mathbf{u} \text{ } \mathbf{v}$ then \mathbf{P} else \mathbf{Q} s

w t p w t_h r sp t to w n to nsur t_hat bot_h \mathbf{P} an \mathbf{Q} ar

w t p How v r n t_h as o \mathbf{P} w an ta a vanta o t_h a t

t_hat t_h \mathbf{u} an \mathbf{v} ar n a t t_h sa Cons qu nt an t p n

nor at on asso at wt an b a a a at ow n on
 stab s at P sw t p wt r sp t to t au nt nv ron nt
 u @w v @w r t t p o u s au nt b t at o v
 na w t at o v s au nt wt t t p o u In apab
 t bas t p n s st s t s s portant as t nab s us to p ro a
 a u u at apab t s asso at wt part u ar rs

3.4 Properties of the typing system

ar an nt r st n stab s n ub t on r u t on but t s
 r qur s a s r s o pr nar r su ts w w rst out n o t n
 abbr v at abbr v at t u nt w P proc to w P F rst two
 stan ar prop rt s on wou xp t

PROPOSITION 12

- **(Weakening)** Suppose Γ, Γ' are two well-defined environments such that $\Gamma' < \Gamma$. Then $\Gamma \vdash M$ implies $\Gamma' \vdash M$.
- **(Strengthening)** Suppose If $\Gamma, u \vdash M$ and u does not occur in the free identifiers of M . Then $\Gamma \vdash M$.

Proof: tan ar ot ow v r t at orr spon n r su ts ust rst
 stab s or t t p n s st s or va u s an pro ss s \square

n stan ar prop rt w o s not o s Int r an

$$\Gamma, u_1 \vdash \Gamma, u \vdash M \text{ p s } \Gamma, u_1 \vdash \Gamma, u_1 \vdash M$$

b aus on an not ar b trar sw t p p p p ot

$u' \text{ r } @w_1$

In b aus w loc t_n nv ron nt a b wr tt n as x
 A $@w$ X $@w$ w_1 s qu va nt to X $@w$ x A $@w$
 us a b r wr tt n as

X $@w$ x A $@w$ w_1 R

H r w an app n u t on to obta n

" X $@w$ w_1 R'

ow t_n nput ru T IN an b app to an " to obta n t_n
 r qu r w_1 u' X R' ot t_n at our onv nt ons about boun
 var ab s nsur s t_n at u' X R' s t_n sa as u X R'

• uppos x A $@w$ w_1 if u_1 u then P else Q b aus

x A $@w$ u_1 , u

x A $@w$ w_1 Q an

x A $@w$ u_1 $@w_1$ u $@w_1$ w_1 P

App n t_n rstr s u t to an n u t on to w obta n

u'_1 , u'

w_1 Q'

nv ron nt n an b r wr tt n to t_n qu va nt or

u_1 $@w_1$ u $@w_1$ x A $@w$

ar u nt now p n s on w_1 t_n r u_1 or u or bot_n o n
 w t_n x As an xa p ons r t_n as w_1 n u_1 s x an u s
 r nt H r w ust b t_n sa as w_1 an ust b a o a
 ann t p A' $@w$ s u t_n at A A' x sts n t_n nv ron nt
 an b r wr tt n as

u $@w$ x A A' $@w$

A so b aus v A $@w$ w now v A' $@w$ s w n an
 t_n r or b a n n w av

v A' $@w$ u $@w$ x A A' $@w$ w_1 P

But v A' $@w$ v A A' $@w$ an so w app n u t on to
 to obta n

v A' $@w$ u $@w$ w_1 P'

ow T TCH an b app to an to obta n w_1
 if u'_1 u then P' else Q'.

□

unfortunately, the substitution operations require a top

as required □

substitution over structural formulas are to
 that of operations. For example, an attempt to prove

$$\vdash \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B with } C \text{ in } P$$

is well known to be an attempt to prove

$$\vdash \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B} @ k \text{ in } P$$

which is not obvious.

PROPOSITION 1 (STRUCTURAL SUBSTITUTION) **Suppose** \vdash_1
 $\vdash \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B}$ **and** x **does not appear in** P_1 . **Then**

$$\vdash_1 \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B} @ k \text{ in } P_1 \text{ env implies } \vdash_1 \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B} @ k \text{ in } P_1 \{v/x\}$$

k Q an

k P $\{V/x\}$

first s as s n to o ow ro t pot s s w t s on
w o ow ro or w an stab s

a V @k an

b X @w k P

pot s s p s p s k c X P w ans b s
s s but a so t at k c r @k n t o r an t pot
s s a so p s t at k c V Q w ans t at V @k or
so t p su t at c w @k How v r ropo s t on o
p s t at < an part v o t sa propo s t on v s a
an w a n s

R C - CR $\{T\}$ uppos k [newcn A P] o stab s t u
nt newcn A @k k [P] t s su nt b T C - N $\{P\}$ to prov

, n A @k k P

But t on wa to stab s t pot s s s b t ru T CN $\{P\}$
n F ur or w w n , n A @k k [P] w an on b
stab s r o T THR $\{A\}$ or w s n ssar \square

s nar os n w₁ ₁ nts ar v n s t v now o₁ na a
r at r sour s

\mathbb{P} \mathbb{A} \mathbb{P} \mathbb{P} $\mathbb{1}$ L t K b \mathbb{t} t p loc **a** A, **b** B Cons r \mathbb{t} s st
M

CONTEXT COUR sa t at a now n x r at on ov r s s
t s s ont t

| M R N an , ' env p s , ' | M R N

| M R N an O p s | M | O R N | O

n | M R N p s | new n M R new n N

ot t at n t s ast aus w av us an abbr v at on to ov r t
t r r nt or s o na s w an b ar o a ann s r
st r na s an o at ons a r nt at b t or w an
ta or ov r w assu t at n s n w to rst aus a so on
ta ns a subt t t s p s t at t qu va n s ou b pr s rv v n
t us r nv nts so n w na s It wou b unr asonab to r wr t
t s as

| M R N an ' < w r ' env p s ' | M R N

s wou a ow t us r to nv nt n apab t s on r sour s t as
r v ro t s st s un r nv st at on

AR PR R ATION For an v n o at on k an an v n ann
a su t at k loc an a rw k w wr t M barb a k
t r x sts so M' su t at M * M' | k [a P] sa t at a
now n x r at on ov r s st s s r pr s r n

| M R N an M barb a k p s N barb a k

s t r prop rt s t r n our to ston qu va n

DEFINITION UCTION AR CONGRUENCE t rbc b
t ar st now n x r at on ov r s st s w t s

• po ntw s s tr t at s | M rbc N p s | N rbc M

• ont xtua

• r u t on os

• barb pr s rv n

□

w now ara t r s rbc us n a ab trans t on s st an
b s u at on qu va n t r b ust n our part u ar not on o b s
u at ons ot t at now n x r at ons n ra s t or usua

4.1 A labelled transition characterisation of contextual equivalence

Abstract. We present a new characterisation of contextual equivalence for the π -calculus. The characterisation is based on a notion of labelled transition, which is a generalisation of the standard notion of transition. The characterisation is proved to be sound and complete. The characterisation is also used to prove that contextual equivalence is a congruence.

with a appears in w and v is on o to a and n is
 the output as o is at a or r is at o .
 But it turns out that n is not at w .
 This is a simple configuration. \triangleright M is a simple configuration. If \triangleright
 $M \rightarrow \mu$

is a simple configuration. \triangleright M is a simple configuration. If \triangleright
 $M \rightarrow \mu$

is a simple configuration. \triangleright M is a simple configuration. If \triangleright
 $M \rightarrow \mu$

is a simple configuration. \triangleright M is a simple configuration. If \triangleright
 $M \rightarrow \mu$

to the right above the line
are the requirements
to obtain the requirements

at the points $\triangleright M - \mu \triangleright N$
point to the right and μ
actions as substitutions on a
PL Let us write
 μN

' us in a variation on the rules
constraints on are not nor
in some way as stated

$\mu \triangleright N$

DEFINITION Suppose $\triangleright M$

- $\triangleright M - \mu \triangleright N$ if and only if
 - $\triangleright M \xrightarrow{(\tilde{n})k.aV} \triangleright N$ if and only if
 - k local
 - a redex $@k$ occurs in μ , for some
 - $\triangleright M \xrightarrow{(\tilde{n} \tilde{T})k.a?V} \triangleright N$ if and only if
 - k local
 - a weak redex $@k$, for some type
- h $\mu Vo @k$

or over the components and propose to or a and on
 a t on r s u t s p n o n t a t t a t s s t s p a r t o a s p
 on ura t on

CO POSITION CO POSITION

(i) (a) If $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M'$ and $O \stackrel{k.c^?V}{\sim} O'$ then $\triangleright M | O$
 $\triangleright \text{new } n \quad M' | O'$ for some

(b) If $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n}\tilde{T})k.c^?V}{\sim} M'$ and $O \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} O'$ then $\triangleright M | O$
 $\triangleright \text{new } n \quad M' | O'$

(ii) If $\triangleright M | O - \triangleright M'$ and O then one of the following hold

(a) $\triangleright M - \triangleright M''$ such that $M' = M'' | O$

(b) $O - O'$ such that $M' = M | O'$

(c) $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M''$ and $O \stackrel{k.c^?V}{\sim} O'$ such that
 $M' = \text{new } n \quad M'' | O'$ for some

(d) $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n}\tilde{T})k.c^?V}{\sim} M''$ and $O \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} O'$ such that
 $M' = \text{new } n \quad M'' | O'$

Proof: art s r at v str a t o r w a r o n s o w t r s t a s
 as t o t r s s a r a n p r o b n u t o n o n t n u b r o
 a t o n s n t r v a t o n r o t s s t F o r t n u t v a s t s
 o o w s a s b t n u t v p o t s s a n t a t t a t | a n n e w
 a r v a u a t o n o n t x t s o n s r t b a s a s n w $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M'$

B r o p o s t o n p w s t a t $M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M'$ B n s p t n t
 t r a n s t o n r u s w n o t t a t t o o w n s t r u t u r a o r s u s t o

• $M \stackrel{\text{new } n}{\sim} \text{new } m' \quad k[[c^V P]] | M''$

• $M' \stackrel{\text{new } m'}{\sim} k[[P]] | M''$

• $O \stackrel{\text{new } n'}{\sim} k[[c^X Q] M' \stackrel{\text{new}}{\sim} M O$

One
 ect

- **A** is a subterm of **M**. In which case **O** is not ontr but to t_n trans t on an a o s
- **A** is a subterm of **O**. In which case **M** is not ontr but to t_n trans t on an b o s
- **A** is not a subterm of **M** or **O**. In which case b nsp t n t_n ru s w s t at t_n on poss b t s t at **A** ust b an instan o ru R CO. L t us suppos t at **A** s o t_n or

$$k[c \ V \ P] \mid k[c \ X \ Q] \quad k[P] \mid k[Q\{V/x\}]$$

For ar two was n w t_n s ou o ur t_n r **M** prov s t_n output a t on sa $(\tilde{n})k.c \ V$ an **N** t_n orr spon n nput n w t_n as w o or v v rsa an w o on ntrat on t_n or r as t_n attr an b a t w t_n n a s ar wa now t_n at t ust b t_n as t_n at up to stru tura qu va n

$$M \text{ new } n \text{ new } m' \quad k[c \ V \ P] \mid M'''$$

$$O \text{ new } m \quad k[c \ X \ Q] \mid O''$$

su t_n at **k** an **c** ar not n n, m', m . L t M'' b t_n t r

$$\text{new } m' \quad k[P] \mid M'''$$

an O' b

$$\text{new } m \quad k[Q\{V/x\}] \mid O'' .$$

It s ar t_n at $M' \text{ new } n \quad M'' \mid O'$ so t su s to onstrat t_n at $O \text{ new } m \quad k.c \ V \ O'$ an $M \text{ new } n \quad M'' \mid O'$ or so ' su t_n at t_n at $< \text{new } n \quad k.c \ V \ O'$ r s at ro t_n trans t on ru s or n

now that dom μ is a subdomain of dom ν and that $\nu \triangleright M$ is a
 subalgebra of ν so that $\nu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν .
 contains ν as a subalgebra. By proposition 6.1.1, we have that $\nu \triangleright M$
 $\mu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν . By proposition 6.1.1, we have that $\nu \triangleright M$
 is a subalgebra of ν . \square

$$\nu \triangleright M \mu \triangleright M \text{ is a subalgebra of } \nu.$$

such that

$$\nu \triangleright M \mu \triangleright M \text{ is a subalgebra of } \nu.$$

is a subalgebra of ν so that $\nu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν .
 $M \mu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν as required.

is a subalgebra of ν so that $\nu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν .
 using the fact that $\nu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν . \square

PROPOSITION 6.1.1

$$\nu \triangleright M \mu \triangleright M \text{ is a subalgebra of } \nu.$$

Proof: In what follows, we shall show

$$\nu \triangleright M \mu \triangleright M \text{ is a subalgebra of } \nu.$$

proceed by induction on the complexity of the terms. We show that $\nu \triangleright M$
 is a subalgebra of ν . We show that $\nu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν .
 show that $\nu \triangleright M$ is a subalgebra of ν .

and two subalgebras of ν . By proposition 6.1.1, we have that $\nu \triangleright M$
 is a subalgebra of ν . By proposition 6.1.1, we have that $\nu \triangleright M$
 is a subalgebra of ν . \square

Proof:

o t_n s b n n a r at on R s u t_n at

$$\triangleright \text{new } n_0 \quad | \quad M | O \quad R \quad \triangleright \text{new } n_0 \quad | \quad N | O$$

an on t_n r x sts so , s u t_n at a o t_n o ow n t_n o

- ' <
- 1 <
- <
- ' n₀ | M bis N
- ' n₀ O

ust s_n ow t_n at R or s a b s u at on For t_n purpos s o x p o s t on
w w assu t_n at n₀ s p t n or n ra as o w s n a s ar
ann r

a $\triangleright M | O \quad R \quad \triangleright N | O$ w t n s s b ' | M bis N an
' O an suppos t_n at $\triangleright M | O - \mu \quad 0 \triangleright M'$ I μ s not a a t on
t_n n t ar r v s n t r r o M or O In t_n r as a a t n
 μ t r a n t on an b o u n r o N b a u s ' | M bis N an ' <
uppos t_n n t_n at μ s a a t on so t_n at 0 s us L a o
art to obs rv t_n at on o our as s_n o

a ' $\triangleright M -$ ' $\triangleright M''$ A a n at n t r a n t s t o n s ar as o u n
b a u s ' | M bis N

b O - O' But t_n n $\triangleright N | O -$ $\triangleright N | O'$ an b u b t u t on
n or o w n o w t_n at ' O' a s o s o $\triangleright M | O' \quad R \quad \triangleright N | O'$
as r q u r

' $\triangleright M \quad (\tilde{n})k.c.V$ " $\triangleright M''$ an O $\overset{k.c?V}{k.c?V}$ O' s u t_n at M' new n $\triangleright N \quad (\tilde{n})k.c.V$
O' or so 1 not t_n at t_n r u s t x s t s o
" $\triangleright N'$ s u t_n at " | M'' bis N' an or o v r b L a o
art w s t_n at $\triangleright N | O$ $\triangleright \text{new } n \quad N' | O'$ or so
But w n o w t_n at " s ' V @ k an t_n at n ar a o n t a n
n V so " s n s s a r o t_n or ' 0 n or so ' 0 < '
t r a n s t v ' 0 < n o w b L a t_n at 1 < an

In part u ar w n av

an

O' new m $k[Q\{V/x\}] | O''$
 w t_k k, c not n m B nsp t n t_k t p n ru s w s t_k at
 ' c r @k

an

' V @k m X @k Q_k
 t_k or r t s u s t_k at < b aus w now on t a n s c r @k
 an t_k att r a on w t_k t_k a t t_k at
 ' V @k m V @k

an t_k or t s u s t_k at ' V @k ' n O' so
 w an on u

\triangleright new n $_1$ M' | O' R \triangleright new n N' | O'

as r qu r

\triangleright M ($\tilde{n} \tilde{I}$)

an on **CM**, **DN** w_r **D** - s a anon a ont xt ro
 w_r bot_r N an / ar n so s ns r o r
 or a proo an b r ov r as an nstan o t_r or o p
 at or p an s t_r r or o tt □

5 Controlling mobility

now ons rar r a u us n w_r ov nt o pro ss s a b
 ontro As xp a n n t_r Intro u t on n P_r an pro ss w_r s
 n poss ss on o t_r na o a o at on a trav to t_r at p a an b n
 x ut n arb trar o t_r r xt n P_r w t_r a v r s p ans
 o ob t ontro an nv st at t_r r sut n ont xtua qu va n

5.1 Migration rights

H nn ss an av a r a propos a s p a ss ontro
 an s or P_r n t_r or o t_r o apab t o an r w xt n
 t_r s a to a ow so w_r at or x b t
 o at on t p s n P_r ar o t_r or

$$\text{loc } u_1 A_1, \dots, u_n A_n$$

w_r t_r $u_i A_i$ an b s n as apab t s at t_r at o at on ntro u
 an xtra t p o apab t now b a own o at on t p s to b a so o
 t_r or

$$\text{loc moves, } a_1 A_1, \dots, a_n A_n$$

w_r **S** s a s t o **I** rs **L** a o at on **k** s nown at t_r s t p t_r n

ta s ar stra t orwar

- r n t apab t s n F ur to r a

Capab t s **u** A | move_u

- p nv ron nts an now a so n u ntr s o t or **u** move_w
a ru s to t t p u nts or nv ron nts an va u s a
or n s F ur

- F na w an t t p n r n o t rat on pr t v b
r p a n t ru T O ro F ur o w t

(T- o r- c^o)

u loc move_w

u **P** proc

w goto **u.P**

a no an to t r u t on s ant s nor t n t on o
ont xtua qu va n or t an ua It s stra t orwar to t at
or o ub t u t on a so o s or t s xt n a u us

t w nab us to onstrat t subt t nvo v n v op n b
 av oura qu va n s n t pr s n o ontro ob t ons r
 t sub an ua n w on t n s ov apab t move* w r
 * s a w ar s a ow t s apab t rants rat on r ts to r
 s t us n an nv ron nt onta n n

l loc move*, $\mathbf{u}_1 A_1, \dots$

k loc $\mathbf{u}_1 A_1, \dots$

a s t s av a ss to **l** w no s t s av a ss to **k**

For t s r str t an ua w v n t o ow n two subs t ons
 two r nt n ra sat ons to t u abstra t on r su t or

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

$k[\text{stop}]$ r sp t v an suppos s su t at k loc move* n
 | N_1 $\frac{m}{bis}$ N b aus no t p a t ons ar poss b ro t s s s
 t s \square

\exists Δ P / P H r t N , N r pr s nt t s st s
 . new k loc move*, b rw $I[a\ k] | k[b]$ an
 . new k loc move*, b rw $I[a\ k] | k[0]$
 r sp t v an t 1 not t nv ron nt
 I loc, I move*, b rc rw , a rw loc

ot t_hat r w st on a ow barbs at o at ons to w_h w_h av
rat on r_hts s ou b n ra s to a so a ow barbs at o at ons
n T But t wou not an t_h qu va n as t_h s o a barbs an
a wa s b r pa b barbs at pr_h n o at ons w_h t_h nv ron nt
ar s w t_h rat on r_hts

qu st on now s w_h t_h r w an v s a b s u at on bas ar
a t r sat on o_h ^T_{rbc}

obv ous approa s to o t_h n t ons o t_h t p a t ons
to obta n a t ons ^T_{rbc} w_h a ow obs rvat ons at a s t k t_h r
nv ron nt as rat on r_hts to k as b or or k T t_h
s a t ons w an o n t on to obta n a n w b_h av oura
qu va n w_h w not b ^T_{bis} n ortunat t_h s o s not on
w t_h t_h ont xtua qu va n ^T_{rbc}

L t N , N b t_h s st s n b
h[a b@k] | k[b] an h[a b@k] | k[stop]

an t_h nv ron nt

h loc, h move*, k loc, a rw @h

n k s n T on an t_h at N ^T_{bis} N s s b aus > N an
p r or t_h a t on h.a b@k o ow b k.b w_h an not b at
b > N

How v r | N ^T_{rbc} N b aus t s not poss b n a ont xt
to st n us b tw n t_h A ont xt an b oun to au nt t_h
now o t_h nv ron nt at h w t_h t_h a t t_h at b x sts at k But t
s not poss b to trans r t_h s n or at on r o h to w_h r t an b put
to us na k □

s xa p onstrat s t_h at v n w t_h our v r r str t ov
apab t t_h r ar prob s w t_h t_h ow o n or at on Know
about t_h s st arnt at l an not n ssar b pass to k t_h

- $T \{k_1, \dots, k_n\}$

- $< k_i$ or a k_i in

- so that k_0 to not t_{k_0} first o pon nt o t_{k_0} stru tur

• A on $r \bar{t} on$ $\bar{\Delta} M$ over T consists of an nv ron nt stru tur
an as st M such that t_{k_0} exists so nv ron nt w t_{k_0}

- M

- $<$

- $dom \rightarrow dom$ □

w wrt \bar{T} to ant a nv ron nts k_1, \dots, k_n such
that a o pon nt k_i is qua to t_{k_i} nv ron nt w w t p a
o t t_{k_0} para \bar{T} r as t an usua b r ov r r o ont xt
un rstan \bar{r} an

PROPOSITION 11

- If $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M$ is a configuration and $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ then $\bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ is also a configuration.
- For every $\bar{\sigma}$ and every action α there exists a unique structure $\bar{\sigma}$ after α with the property that $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ implies $\bar{\sigma}'$ is $\bar{\sigma}$ after α .

Proof: We start with the first proposition. □
 We show that if $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ then $\bar{\sigma}'$ is $\bar{\sigma}$ after α .
 We show that if $\bar{\sigma}$ is $\bar{\sigma}'$ after α then $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$.

Proof: tra t orwar unrav n o t n t ons
o now w an on ntrat on r at n t r at on

□

For notational convenience, we use $\bar{\cdot}$ as an abbreviation for \cdot or $\bar{\cdot}$ after

- L is $m.k.a.v$ and k loc move $_*$ t_n in C
 k_0 goto $k.a$ X.if X new $m.v$ then goto $k_0.r_0$ v

- The action contexts for outputs receive a value v and test its identity against all known identifiers. In Figure 13 this testing is expressed using the notation $X \text{ new } m \ v$, which is defined by

$$\begin{array}{l} X \ n \\ X \\ X_1 \ \text{new} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \swarrow \\ \text{if } v \ n \ m \\ \text{if } v \ m \end{array}$$

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

Proof:

How very different possible at different transitions are constrained by the barbs of M_0 in the next environment, as the barb succ@k₀ but this is not available. If the transition is available or

D

ob t ontro pr s nt r s not nt n to b a n t v
tr at nt rat r rst st p towar s nt n t natur o ont xtua
qu va n n t s s tt n A ar pro r ss on o t s wor t n wou
b to ntro u a o n ran ob t ontro an s nto PI
or s ar an to a apt t as pr s nt r to un rstan ont xtua
qu va n In anot r v n w an nv st at ow t para t r T
a ts qu va n us w a o t r s to a ow t st n at
an n t a nown o at on At t o t r xtr w ou x T to
b p s wou on a ow t sts to b pa at r s o at ons
t r b an n t natur o obs rvab t an s p n t s ant s
ons rab s a b t appropriat o or t st n qu va n s

r as b n a rat a o n t r st n o n str but s st s
us n a u n r nt ars o pas s so ar
as ar b n on s n o t an ua s to v su n t s r pt ons o
ob pro ss s w t t p s st s v n to onstra n b av our n a sa
ann r r qu va n as b n us t ast p a b n ntro u
as so sort o ont xtua qu va n v r s ar to t on un n t
pr s nt pap r roos o orr tn ss o proto o s or an ua
trans at ons av b n arr out w t r sp t to t s ont xtua qu v
a n s nt n p a or o b s u at on as b n su st as a
proo t o or stab s n ont xtua qu va n n t a a u us
But as ar as w now t on x st n xa p o an op rat ona ar
a t r sat on o b av oura qu va n n t str but s tt n soun
n

us \mathbf{D} to not t_n own st o_v nv ron nts

\mathbf{k}_0 loc, move@ \mathbf{k}_0 , \mathbf{r}_0 rw \mathbf{k}_0 @ \mathbf{k}_0

\mathbf{r}_1 rw \mathbf{k}_1 @ $\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_n$ rw \mathbf{k}_n @ \mathbf{k}_n

\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D} -TRU ION **Let**

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