

Modeling Concurrent and Probabilistic Systems

Lecture 11: Extensions of the Alternating-Bit Protocol

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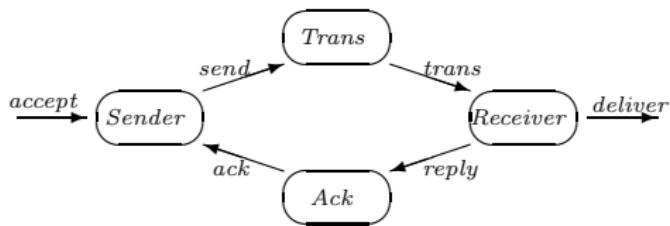
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Summer Semester 2009

- 1 Repetition: The Alternating-Bit Protocol
- 2 Duplication of Messages
- 3 Handling Duplication of Messages
- 4 Concluding Remarks
- 5 Outlook: Modeling Mobile Concurrent Systems

Repetition: The Alternating-Bit Protocol



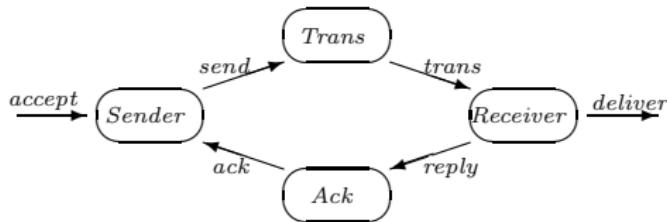
The **overall system** is given by

$$ABP(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}}) = \text{new } L \text{ (} \text{Sender} \parallel \text{Trans} \parallel \text{Ack} \parallel \text{Receiver} \text{)}$$

where

$$L := \{ \text{send}_{db}, \text{trans}_{db}, \text{reply}_b, \text{ack}_b \mid db \in F \} \cup \{ \text{trans}_\perp, \text{ack}_\perp \}$$

Repetition: Modeling of Channels



- *Trans* transmits **frames** of the following form:

$$F := \{db \mid d \in D, b \in \{0, 1\}\} \quad (\text{finite})$$

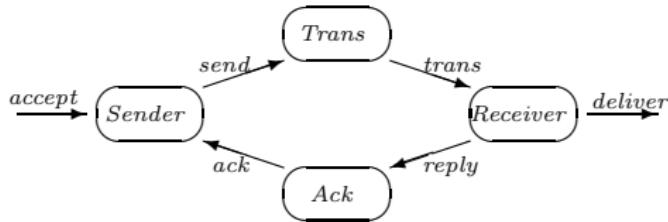
It detects **transmission errors** and reports it to *Receiver*:

$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} send_f \cdot (\underbrace{trans_f \cdot Trans}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{trans_{\perp} \cdot Trans}_{\text{error}})$$

- *Ack* behaves like *Trans* but transmits only **control bits**:

$$Ack = \sum_{b \in \{0, 1\}} reply_b \cdot (\underbrace{ack_b \cdot Ack}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{ack_{\perp} \cdot Ack}_{\text{error}})$$

Repetition: Implementation of Sender



Sender accepts $d \in D$ via $accept_d$ and repeatedly sends frames of the form $d0$ over *Trans* until it receives the acknowledgment 0 over *Ack*. For the next data item, control bit 1 is used and so on (\Rightarrow “Alternating-Bit Protocol”).

Formally, for $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

$$\begin{aligned} Sender &= Sender_0 \\ Sender_b &= \sum_{d \in D} accept_d \cdot Send_{db} \\ Send_{db} &= \overline{send_{db}} \cdot Wait_{db} \\ Wait_{db} &= \underbrace{ack_b \cdot Sender_{1-b}}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{ack_{1-b} \cdot Send_{db}}_{\text{error}} + ack_{\perp} \cdot Send_{db} \end{aligned}$$

Repetition: Implementation of Receiver

Receiver gets frames of the form db or \perp . In the first case, if b has the expected value, d is forwarded via $deliver_d$, and b is returned via Ack . Otherwise the transmission is re-initiated by returning the “wrong” control bit $1 - b$ to *Sender*.

Formally, for $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

$$\begin{aligned} Receiver &= Receiver_0 \\ Receiver_b &= \sum_{d \in D} trans_{db}.Reply_{db} \\ &+ \sum_{d \in D} trans_{d(1-b)}. \overline{reply_{1-b}}. Receiver_b \\ &+ trans_{\perp}. \overline{reply_{1-b}}. Receiver_b \\ Reply_{db} &= \overline{deliver_d}. \overline{reply_b}. Receiver_{1-b} \end{aligned}$$

Theorem

$$ABP(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}}) \simeq \text{Buffer}(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}})$$

Remark: because of internal τ -steps in ABP , $ABP \sim \text{Buffer}$ cannot hold.

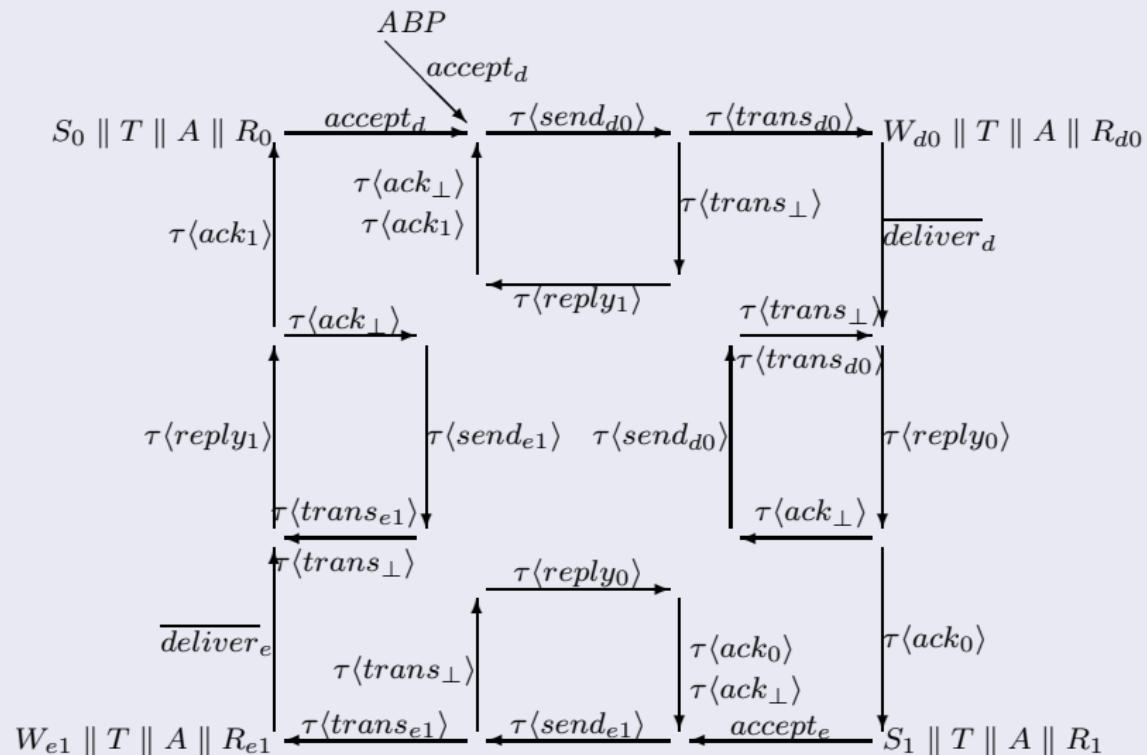
Proof.

- ① Construct transition system of $ABP(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}})$
(next slide; $S = \text{Sender}$, $W = \text{Wait}$, $T = \text{Trans}$, $A = \text{Ack}$,
 $R = \text{Receiver/Reply}$, $d, e \in D$; without restrictions)
- ② Show that $ABP(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}}) \approx \text{Buffer}(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}})$
- ③ $ABP(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}}) \not\sim \text{Buffer}(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}})$
 $\implies ABP(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}}) \simeq \text{Buffer}(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}})$



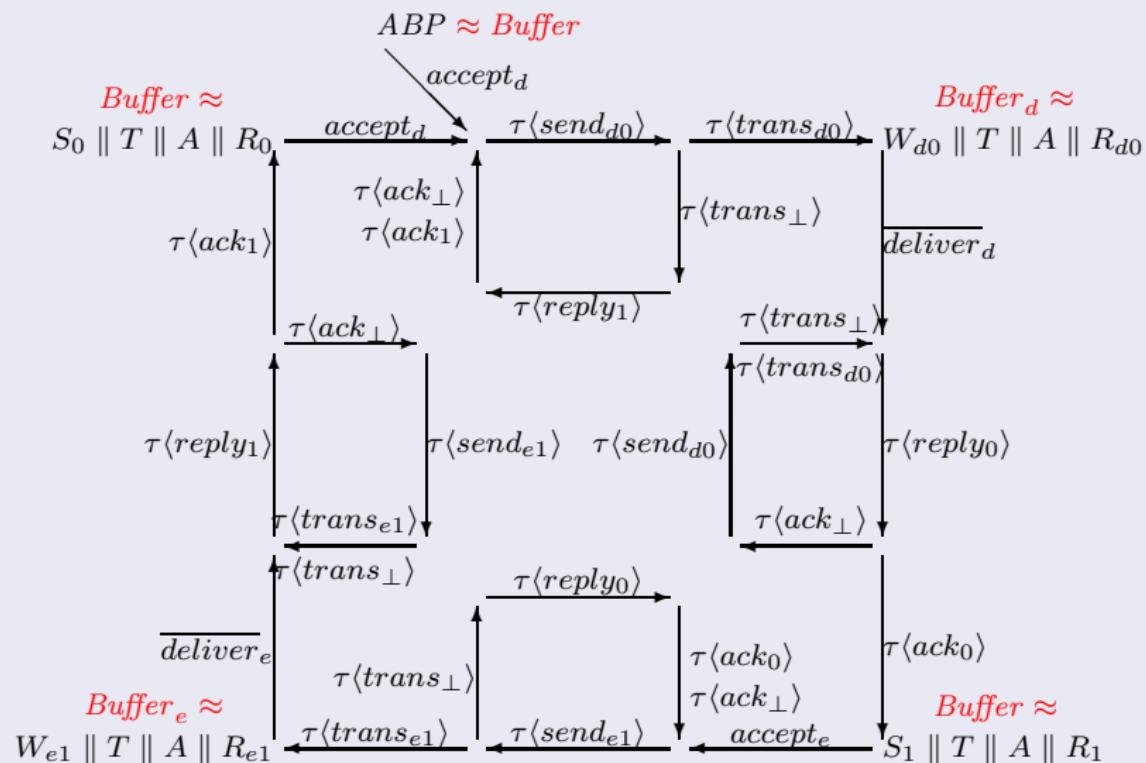
Repetition: Correctness of ABP II

Proof (continued).



Repetition: Correctness of ABP II

Proof (continued).



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Duplication of Messages I

Duplication of messages can be modelled as follows:

$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} send_f. (\underbrace{\overline{trans}_f. Trans}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{\overline{trans}_\perp. Trans}_{\text{error}} + \underbrace{\overline{trans}_f. \overline{trans}_f. Trans}_{\text{duplication}})$$

$$Ack = \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}} reply_b. (\underbrace{\overline{ack}_b. Ack}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{\overline{ack}_\perp. Ack}_{\text{error}} + \underbrace{\overline{ack}_b. \overline{ack}_b. Ack}_{\text{duplication}})$$

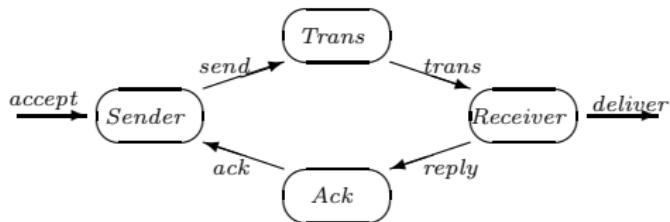
Duplication of Messages I

Duplication of messages can be modelled as follows:

$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} send_f. (\underbrace{\overline{trans}_f. Trans}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{\overline{trans}_\perp. Trans}_{\text{error}} + \underbrace{\overline{trans}_f. \overline{trans}_f. Trans}_{\text{duplication}})$$

$$Ack = \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}} reply_b. (\underbrace{\overline{ack}_b. Ack}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{\overline{ack}_\perp. Ack}_{\text{error}} + \underbrace{\overline{ack}_b. \overline{ack}_b. Ack}_{\text{duplication}})$$

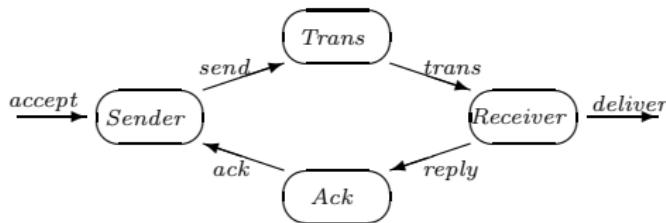
Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

$$Sender_0 \parallel Trans \parallel Ack \parallel Receiver_0$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

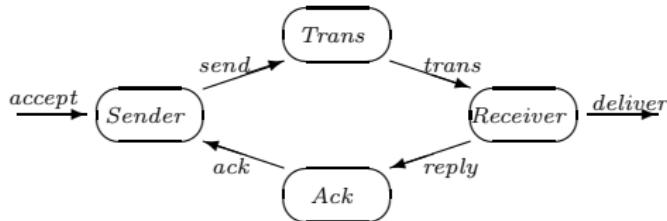
$$Sender_b = \sum_{d \in D} \textcolor{red}{accept}_d . Send_{db}$$

$Sender_0 \parallel Trans \parallel Ack \parallel Receiver_0$

$\downarrow accept_d$

$Send_{d0} \parallel Trans \parallel Ack \parallel Receiver_0$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

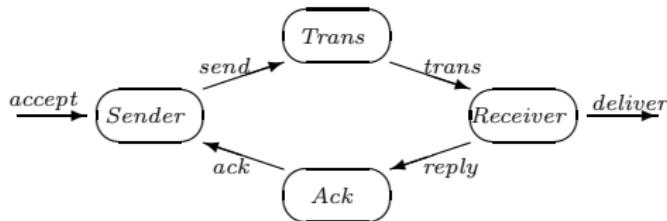
$$Send_{db} = \overline{send_{db}} \cdot Wait_{db}$$

$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} \overline{send_f} \cdot (\overline{trans_f} \cdot Trans + \overline{trans_{\perp}} \cdot Trans + \overline{trans_f} \cdot \overline{trans_f} \cdot Trans)$$

$$Send_{d0} \parallel Trans \parallel Ack \parallel Receiver_0 \\ \downarrow \tau \langle send_{d0} \rangle$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans_{d0}} \cdot \overline{trans_{d0}} \cdot Trans) \parallel Ack \parallel Receiver_0$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

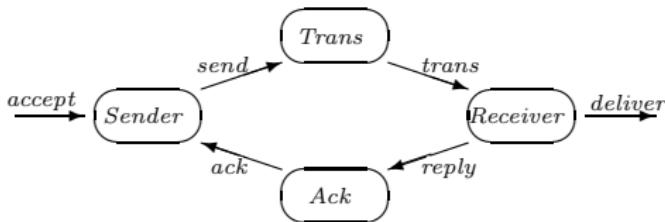
$$Receiver_b = \sum_{d \in D} \textcolor{red}{trans}_{db}.Reply_{db} + \dots$$

$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} send_f.(\overline{trans}_f.Trans + \overline{trans}_\perp.Trans + \overline{\textcolor{red}{trans}_f}.\overline{trans}_f.Trans)$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans}_{d0}.\overline{trans}_{d0}.Trans) \parallel Ack \parallel Receiver_0$$
$$\downarrow \tau \langle trans_{d0} \rangle$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel \overline{trans}_{d0}.Trans \parallel Ack \parallel Reply_{d0}$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

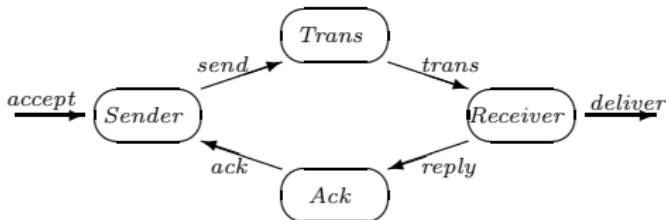
$$Reply_{db} = \overline{deliver}_d \cdot \overline{reply}_b \cdot Receiver_{1-b}$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel \overline{trans}_{d0} \cdot Trans \parallel Ack \parallel Reply_{d0}$$

$$\downarrow \overline{deliver}_d$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel \overline{trans}_{d0} \cdot Trans \parallel Ack \parallel \overline{reply}_0 \cdot Receiver_1$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

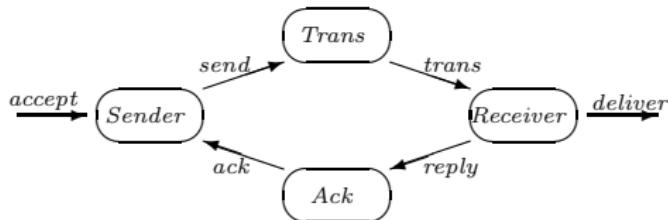
$$Reply_{db} = \overline{deliver}_d. \overline{reply}_b. Receiver_{1-b}$$

$$Ack = \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}} \overline{reply}_b. (\overline{ack}_b. Ack + \overline{ack}_\perp. Ack + \overline{ack}_b. \overline{ack}_b. Ack)$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel \overline{trans}_{d0}. Trans \parallel Ack \parallel \overline{reply}_0. Receiver_1$$
$$\downarrow \tau \langle reply_0 \rangle$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel \overline{trans}_{d0}. Trans \parallel (\dots + \overline{ack}_0. \overline{ack}_0. Ack) \parallel Receiver_1$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

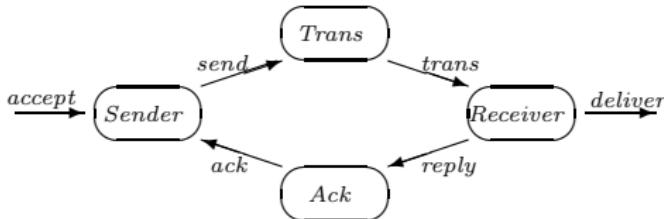
$$Wait_{db} = \textcolor{red}{ack}_b \cdot Sender_{1-b} + ack_{1-b} \cdot Send_{db} + ack_{\perp} \cdot Send_{db}$$

$$Ack = \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}} reply_b \cdot (\overline{ack}_b \cdot Ack + \overline{ack}_{\perp} \cdot Ack + \overline{\textcolor{red}{ack}_b} \cdot \overline{ack}_b \cdot Ack)$$

$$Wait_{d0} \parallel \overline{trans_{d0}} \cdot Trans \parallel (\dots + \overline{ack_0} \cdot \overline{ack_0} \cdot Ack) \parallel Receiver_1$$
$$\downarrow \tau \langle ack_0 \rangle$$

$$Sender_1 \parallel \overline{trans_{d0}} \cdot Trans \parallel \overline{ack_0} \cdot Ack \parallel Receiver_1$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

$$Receiver_b = \dots + \sum_{d \in D} \textcolor{red}{trans}_{d(1-b)} \cdot \overline{\text{trans}_{1-b}} \cdot Receiver_b$$

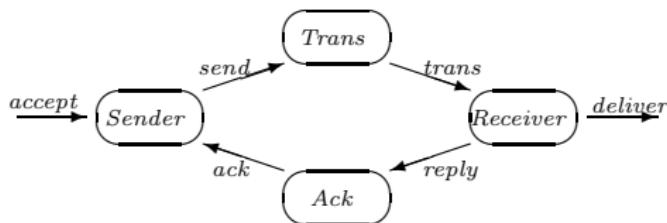
$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} send_f \cdot (\overline{\text{trans}_f} \cdot Trans + \overline{\text{trans}_\perp} \cdot Trans + \overline{\text{trans}_f} \cdot \textcolor{red}{\overline{\text{trans}_f}} \cdot Trans)$$

$$Sender_1 \parallel \overline{\text{trans}_{d0}} \cdot Trans \parallel \overline{ack_0} \cdot Ack \parallel Receiver_1$$

$$\downarrow \tau \langle \text{trans}_{d0} \rangle$$

$$Sender_1 \parallel Trans \parallel \overline{ack_0} \cdot Ack \parallel \overline{\text{reply}_0} \cdot Receiver_1$$

Duplication of Messages II

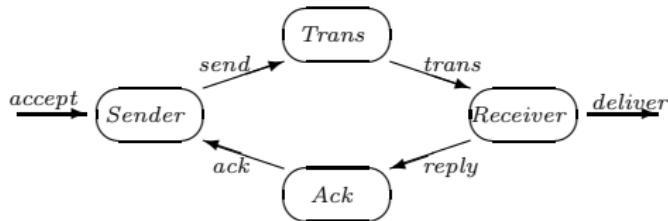


Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

$$Sender_b = \sum_{d \in D} \textcolor{red}{accept}_d . Send_{db}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & Sender_1 \parallel Trans \parallel \overline{ack_0}.Ack \parallel \overline{reply_0}.Receiver_1 \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow accept_e \\ & Send_{e1} \parallel Trans \parallel \overline{ack_0}.Ack \parallel \overline{reply_0}.Receiver_1 \end{aligned}$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

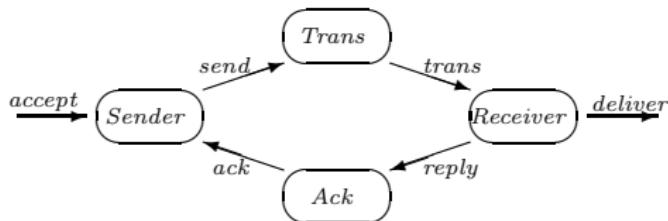
$$Send_{db} = \overline{send_{db}}.Wait_{db}$$

$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} \overline{send_f}.(\overline{trans_f}.Trans + \overline{trans_{\perp}}.Trans + \overline{trans_f}.\overline{trans_f}.Trans)$$

$$Send_{e1} \parallel Trans \parallel \overline{ack_0}.Ack \parallel \overline{reply_0}.Receiver_1 \\ \downarrow \tau \langle send_{e1} \rangle$$

$$Wait_{e1} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans_{e1}}.\overline{trans_{e1}}.Trans) \parallel \overline{ack_0}.Ack \parallel \overline{reply_0}.Receiver_1$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

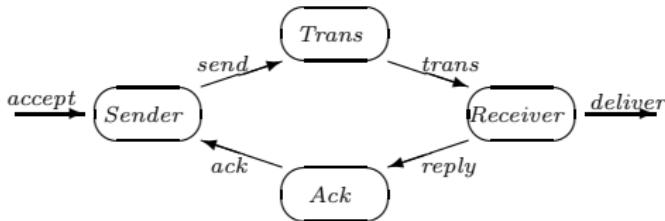
$$Wait_{db} = ack_b. Sender_{1-b} + \textcolor{red}{ack_{1-b}}. Send_{db} + ack_{\perp}. Send_{db}$$

$$Ack = \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}} reply_b. (\overline{ack_b}. Ack + \overline{ack_{\perp}}. Ack + \overline{ack_b}. \textcolor{red}{ack_b}. Ack)$$

$$Wait_{e1} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans_{e1}}. \overline{trans_{e1}}. Trans) \parallel \overline{ack_0}. Ack \parallel \overline{reply_0}. Receiver_1$$
$$\downarrow \tau \langle ack_0 \rangle$$

$$Send_{e1} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans_{e1}}. \overline{trans_{e1}}. Trans) \parallel Ack \parallel \overline{reply_0}. Receiver_1$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

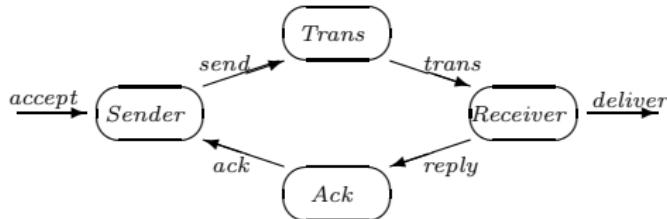
$$Receiver_b = \dots + \sum_{d \in D} trans_{d(1-b)} \cdot \overline{reply_{1-b}} \cdot Receiver_b$$

$$Ack = \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}} \overline{reply_b} \cdot (\overline{ack_b} \cdot Ack + \overline{ack_{\perp}} \cdot Ack + \overline{ack_b} \cdot \overline{ack_b} \cdot Ack)$$

$$Send_{e1} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans_{e1}} \cdot \overline{trans_{e1}} \cdot Trans) \parallel Ack \parallel \overline{reply_0} \cdot Receiver_1$$
$$\downarrow \tau \langle reply_0 \rangle$$

$$Send_{e1} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans_{e1}} \cdot \overline{trans_{e1}} \cdot Trans) \parallel (\dots + \overline{ack_0} \cdot \overline{ack_0} \cdot Ack) \parallel Receiver_1$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

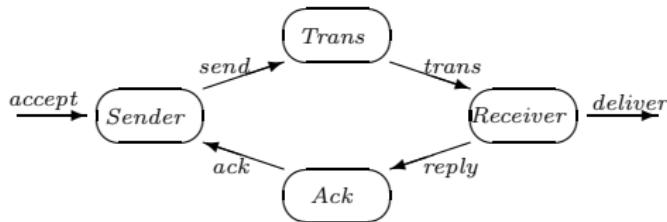
$$Receiver_b = \sum_{d \in D} \textcolor{red}{trans}_{db}.Reply_{db} + \dots$$

$$Trans = \sum_{f \in F} send_f.(\overline{trans}_f.Trans + \overline{trans}_\perp.Trans + \overline{trans}_f.\overline{trans}_f.Trans)$$

$$Send_{e1} \parallel (\dots + \overline{trans}_{e1}.\overline{trans}_{e1}.Trans) \parallel (\dots + \overline{ack}_0.\overline{ack}_0.Ack) \parallel Receiver_e$$
$$\downarrow \tau \langle trans_{e1} \rangle$$

$$Send_{e1} \parallel \overline{trans}_{e1}.Trans \parallel (\dots + \overline{ack}_0.\overline{ack}_0.Ack) \parallel Reply_{e1}$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

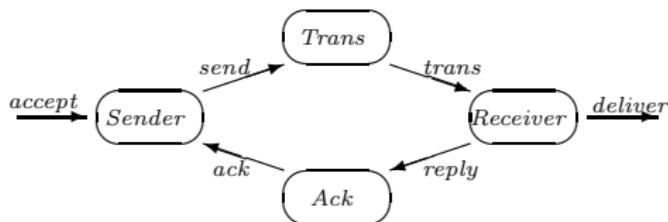
$$\text{Reply}_{db} = \overline{\text{deliver}_d} \cdot \overline{\text{reply}_b} \cdot \text{Receiver}_{1-b}$$

$$\text{Send}_{e1} \parallel \overline{\text{trans}_{e1}} \cdot \text{Trans} \parallel (\dots + \overline{\text{ack}_0} \cdot \overline{\text{ack}_0} \cdot \text{Ack}) \parallel \text{Reply}_{e1}$$

$$\downarrow \overline{\text{deliver}_e}$$

$$\text{Send}_{e1} \parallel \overline{\text{trans}_{e1}} \cdot \text{Trans} \parallel (\dots + \overline{\text{ack}_0} \cdot \overline{\text{ack}_0} \cdot \text{Ack}) \parallel \overline{\text{reply}_1} \cdot \text{Receiver}_0$$

Duplication of Messages II



Now the ABP behaves as follows (without restriction):

$$Send_{e1} \parallel \overline{trans_{e1}}.Trans \parallel (\dots + \overline{ack_0}.\overline{ack_0}.Ack) \parallel \overline{reply_1}.Receiver_0$$

↓

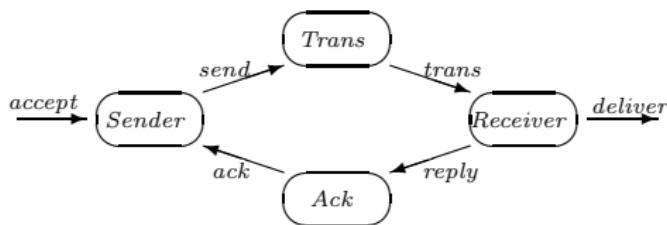
?

Deadlock \implies ABP cannot handle this

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- **Idea:** allow *Sender* and *Receiver* to transmit \perp frames:
 - *Receiver* $\xrightarrow{\text{reply}} \perp$: message not received
 - *Sender* $\xrightarrow{\text{send}} \perp$: acknowledgment not received
- Allows to distinguish corrupted and duplicated frames

Modified Implementation of Sender



For $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

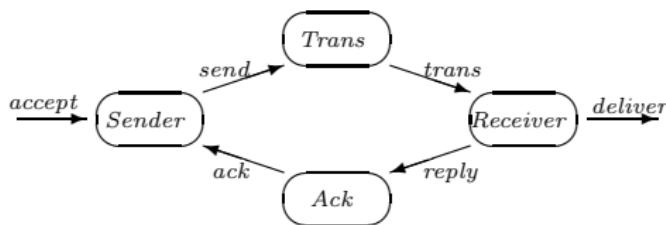
$$Sender = Sender_0$$

$$Sender_b = \sum_{d \in D} accept_d \cdot Send_{db}$$

$$Send_{db} = \overline{send_{db} \cdot Wait_{db}}$$

$$Wait_{db} = \underbrace{ack_b \cdot Sender_{1-b}}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{ack_{\perp} \cdot Send_{db}}_{\text{error, restart}} + \underbrace{ack_{1-b} \cdot Wait_{db}}_{\text{duplication, ignore}}$$

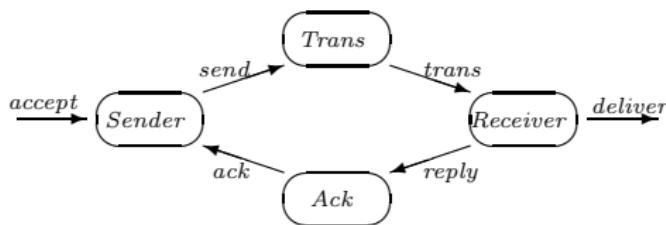
Modified Implementation of Sender



For $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

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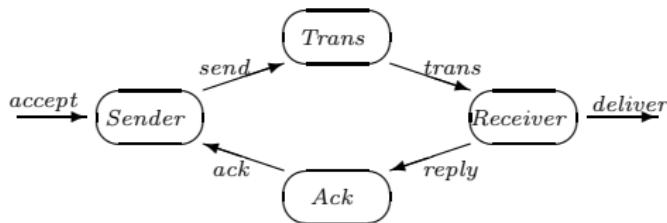
Modified Implementation of Sender



For $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sender} &= \text{Sender}_0 \\ \text{Sender}_b &= \sum_{d \in D} \text{accept}_d \cdot \text{Send}_{db} \\ \text{Send}_{db} &= \overline{\text{send}_{db}} \cdot \text{Wait}_{db} \\ \text{Wait}_{db} &= \underbrace{\text{ack}_b \cdot \text{Sender}_{1-b}}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{\text{ack}_{\perp} \cdot \text{Send}_{db}}_{\text{error, restart}} + \underbrace{\text{ack}_{1-b} \cdot \text{Wait}_{db}}_{\text{duplication, ignore}} \end{aligned}$$

Modified Implementation of Sender



For $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

$$Sender = Sender_0$$

$$Sender_b = \sum_{d \in D} accept_d \cdot Send_{db}$$

$$Send_{db} = \overline{send_{db}} \cdot Wait_{db}$$

$$Wait_{db} = \underbrace{ack_b \cdot Sender_{1-b}}_{\text{successful}} + \underbrace{ack_{\perp} \cdot Send_{db}}_{\text{error, restart}} + \underbrace{ack_{1-b} \cdot Wait_{db}}_{\text{duplication, ignore}}$$

Modified Implementation of Receiver

For $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

$$\begin{aligned} Receiver &= Receiver_0 \\ Receiver_b &= \sum_{d \in D} trans_{db}.Reply_{db} \\ &+ trans_{\perp}.\overline{reply_{\perp}}.Receiver_b \\ &+ \sum_{d \in D} trans_{d(1-b)}.Receiver_b \\ Reply_{db} &= \overline{deliver_d}.\overline{reply_b}.Receiver_{1-b} \end{aligned}$$

Modified Implementation of Receiver

For $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

$$\begin{aligned} Receiver &= Receiver_0 \\ Receiver_b &= \sum_{d \in D} trans_{db}.Reply_{db} \\ &+ trans_{\perp}.\overline{reply_{\perp}}.Receiver_b \\ &+ \sum_{d \in D} trans_{d(1-b)}.Receiver_b \\ Reply_{db} &= \overline{deliver_d}.\overline{reply_b}.Receiver_{1-b} \end{aligned}$$

Modified Implementation of Receiver

For $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and $d \in D$:

$$\begin{aligned} Receiver &= Receiver_0 \\ Receiver_b &= \sum_{d \in D} trans_{db}.Reply_{db} \\ &+ trans_{\perp}.\overline{reply_{\perp}}.Receiver_b \\ &+ \sum_{d \in D} trans_{d(1-b)}.Receiver_b \\ Reply_{db} &= \overline{deliver_d}.\overline{reply_b}.Receiver_{1-b} \end{aligned}$$

The Overall System

$$ABP(\overrightarrow{accept}, \overrightarrow{deliver}) \\ = \text{new } L \text{ (Sender} \parallel \text{Trans} \parallel \text{Ack} \parallel \text{Receiver})$$

$$\text{Sender} = \text{Sender}_0$$

$$\text{Sender}_b = \sum_{d \in D} \overline{accept}_d \cdot \text{Send}_{db}$$

$$\text{Send}_{db} = \overline{send}_{db} \cdot \text{Wait}_{db}$$

$$\text{Wait}_{db} = \overline{ack}_b \cdot \text{Sender}_{1-b} + \overline{ack}_\perp \cdot \text{Send}_{db} + \overline{ack}_{1-b} \cdot \text{Wait}_{db}$$

$$\text{Receiver} = \text{Receiver}_0$$

$$\text{Receiver}_b = \sum_{d \in D} \overline{trans}_{db} \cdot \text{Reply}_{db} \\ + \overline{trans}_\perp \cdot \overline{reply}_\perp \cdot \text{Receiver}_b \\ + \sum_{d \in D} \overline{trans}_{d(1-b)} \cdot \text{Receiver}_b$$

$$\text{Reply}_{db} = \overline{deliver}_d \cdot \overline{reply}_b \cdot \text{Receiver}_{1-b}$$

$$\text{Trans} = \sum_{f \in F} \text{send}_f \cdot (\overline{\text{trans}_f} \cdot \text{Trans} + \overline{\text{trans}_\perp} \cdot \text{Trans} + \\ \overline{\text{trans}_f} \cdot \overline{\text{trans}_f} \cdot \text{Trans})$$

$$\text{Ack} = \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}} \text{reply}_b \cdot (\overline{\text{ack}_b} \cdot \text{Ack} + \overline{\text{ack}_\perp} \cdot \text{Ack} + \overline{\text{ack}_b} \cdot \overline{\text{ack}_b} \cdot \text{Ack})$$

where $L := \{\text{send}_{db}, \text{trans}_{db}, \text{reply}_b, \text{ack}_b \mid db \in F\}$
 $\cup \{\text{send}_\perp, \text{trans}_\perp, \text{reply}_\perp, \text{ack}_\perp\}$

Again:

Theorem 11.1

$$ABP(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}}) \simeq Buffer(\overrightarrow{\text{accept}}, \overrightarrow{\text{deliver}})$$

Proof.

on the board

$(S = \text{Sender}/\text{Send}, W = \text{Wait}, T = \text{Trans}, A = \text{Ack},$
 $R = \text{Receiver}/\text{Reply}, d, e \in D; \text{ without restrictions})$

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- 2 Duplication of Messages
- 3 Handling Duplication of Messages
- 4 Concluding Remarks
- 5 Outlook: Modeling Mobile Concurrent Systems

Concluding Remarks

- Handling **loss of messages**: by introducing **timeouts**
- Validity of correctness proof (τ -cycles in *ABP*, but not in *Buffer*)?

Simplest case:

$$A(a) = \tau.A + a.\text{nil} \quad \simeq \quad B(a) = \tau.a.\text{nil}$$

Even more: every LTS containing τ -cycles is observationally congruent to one without τ -cycles

- There are notions of equivalence which distinguish **divergent** (τ -cycles) and **convergent** (no τ -cycles) processes
- **But:**
 - they are more complicated than standard bisimulation
 - (weak) bisimulation allows the proportion between the speeds of processes to vary unboundedly – why not infinite?
 - if convergence is essential, it can be assured separately

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Observation: CCS imposes a **static communication structure**: if $P, Q \in Prc$ want to communicate, then both must syntactically refer to the same action name

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- ⇒ lack of **mobility**

Goal: develop calculus in the spirit of CCS which supports mobility

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Example 11.2 (Dynamic access to resources)

- Server S controls access to printer P
- Client C wishes to use P
- In **CCS**: P and C must share some action name a
 $\implies C$ could access P without being granted it by S
- In **π -calculus** :
 - initially only S has access to P (using link a)
 - using another link b , C can request access to P
- Formally:

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{b\langle a \rangle . S'}^S \parallel \overbrace{b(c) . \overbrace{\overline{c}\langle d \rangle . C'}^C}^C \parallel \overbrace{a(e) . P'}^P \\ \xrightarrow{?} S' \parallel \overline{c}\langle d \rangle . C' \parallel a(e) . P' \\ \xrightarrow{?} S' \parallel C' \parallel P' [e \mapsto d] \end{array}$$

- a : link to P
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- Different rôles of action name a :
 - in interaction between S and C :
object transferred from S to C
 - in interaction between C and P :
name of **communication link**
- Intuitively, names represent **access rights**:
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