

Forms of Graph Sharing, and Expressibility of Process Graphs by Regular Expressions

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Overview

Forms of sharing (in term graphs / rooted directed graphs)

- ▶ horizontal, vertical, and twisted sharing
- ▶ twisted \Rightarrow only vertical sharing: exponential size increase possible

Expressibility of process graphs by regular expressions

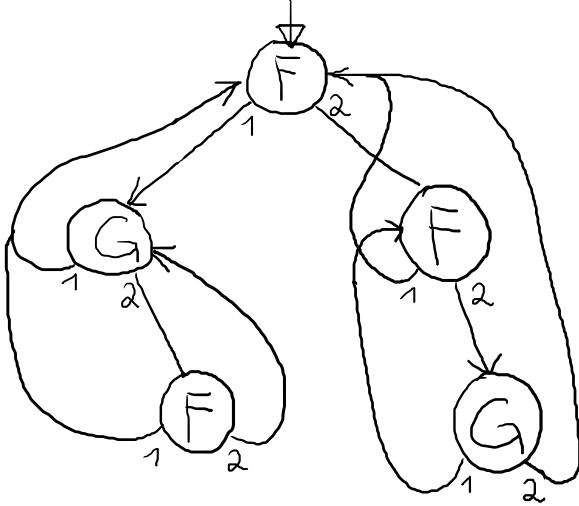
- ▶ loop-elimination property LEE
 - ▶ guarantees expressibility by a regular expression
- ▶ process interpretations of reg. expressions do not always satisfy LEE
 - ▶ but can be 1-transition refined to guarantee LEE
- ▶ expressibility problem of process graphs by regular expressions
- ▶ steps to solve the expressibility problem (perhaps) efficiently

Questions

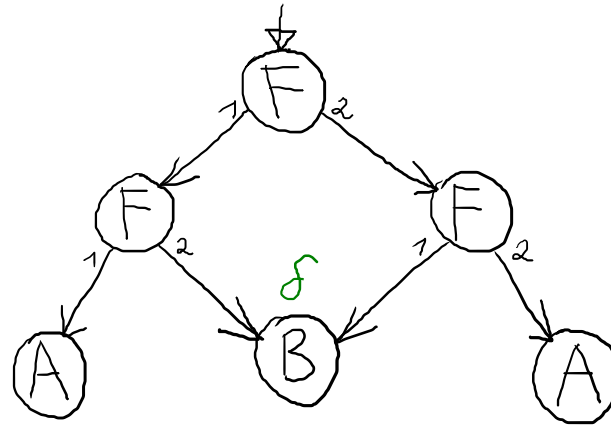
Forms of Sharing

Forms of Sharing (Stefan Blom, 2001) in term graphs and rooted directed graphs

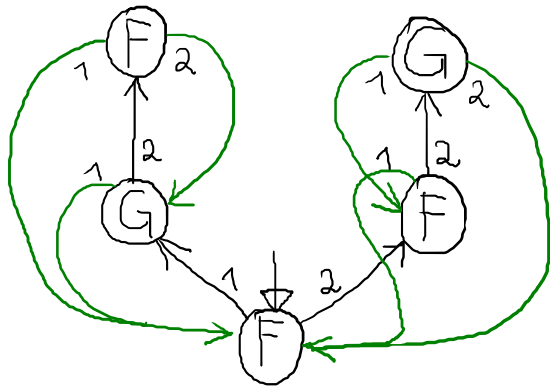
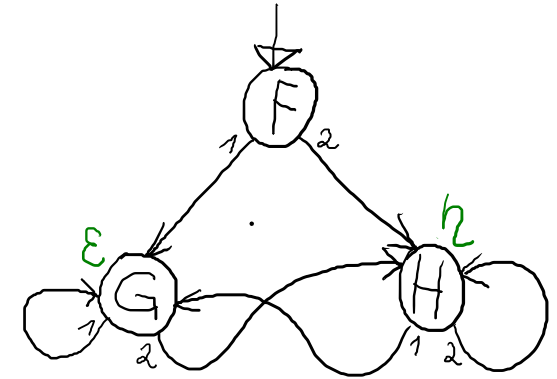
Vertical



Horizontal



Twisted



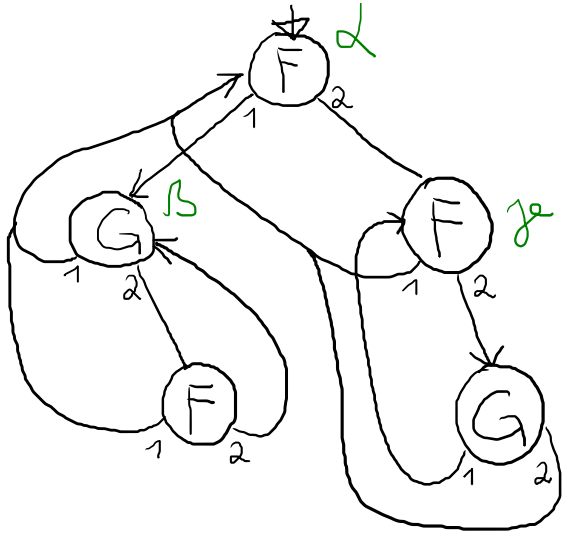
palm tree (Tarjan)



fronds

Forms of Sharing (Blom, 2001) in term graphs and rooted directed graphs

Vertical

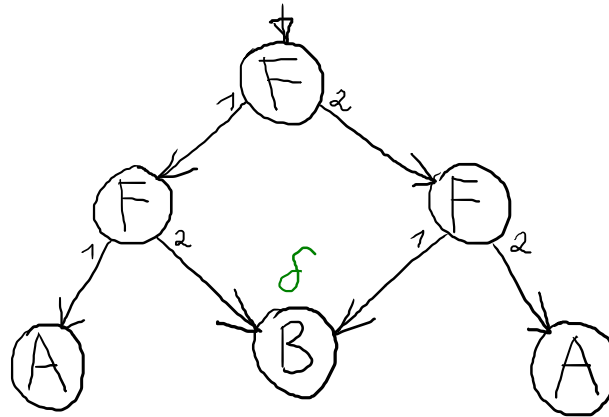


\downarrow is embeddable

$\mu\alpha. F(\mu\beta. G(\alpha, F(\alpha, \beta)), \mu\gamma. F(\alpha, G(\gamma, \alpha)))$
 μ -expressible

arity (F) = ar(G) = ar(H) = 2
 ar(A) = ar(B) = 0

Horizontal

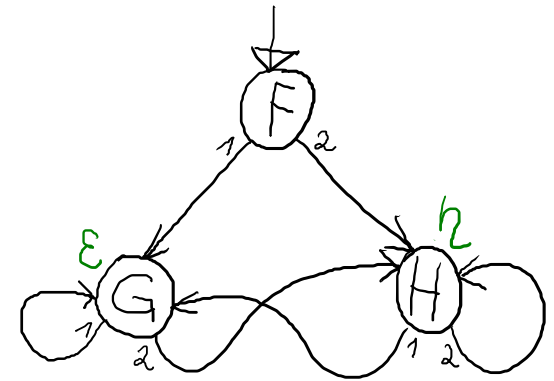


\downarrow is embeddable

Let $\delta = B$
in $F(F(A, \delta), F(\delta, A))$

let-expressible

Twisted



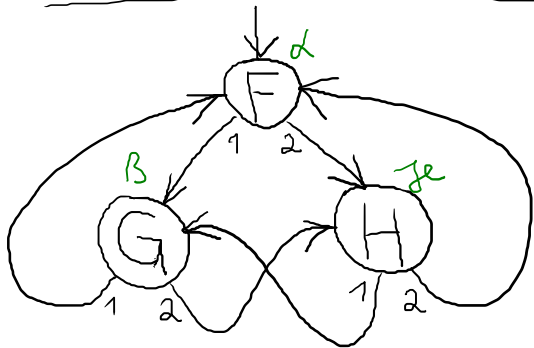
\downarrow is embeddable

Letrec $\epsilon = G(\epsilon, \eta), \eta = H(\epsilon, \eta)$
in $F(\epsilon, \eta)$

letrec-expressible

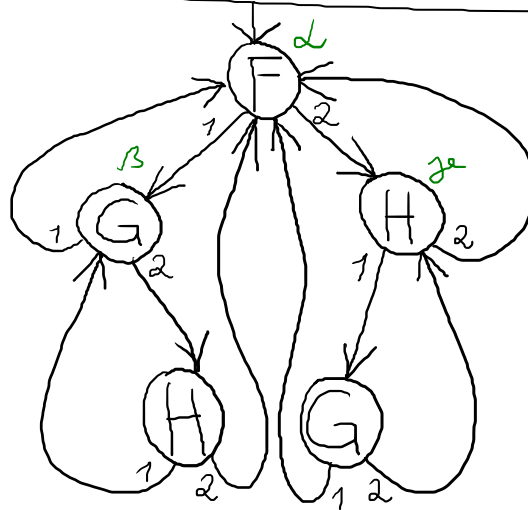
Exponential size increase from twisted to vertical-sharing representations:

$\text{ar}(F)$
 $= \text{ar}(G)$
 $= \text{ar}(H)$
 $= 2$



twisted sharing

3 vertices, $6+1=7$ edges

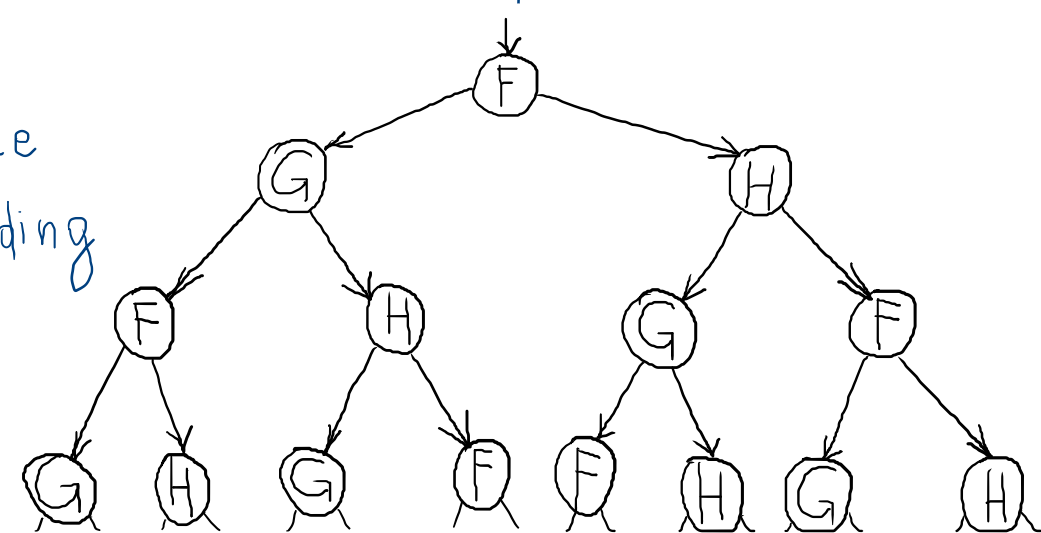


only vertical sharing

5 vertices
 10+1 edges
 vertical paths
 include:

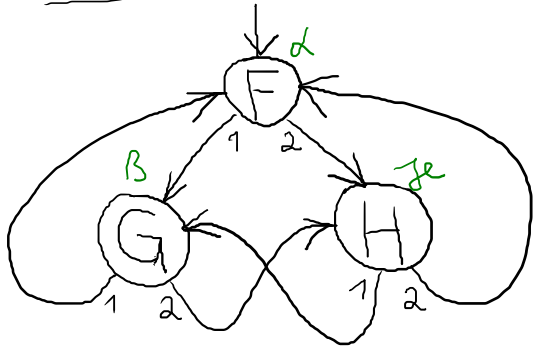
\underline{FGH}
 \underline{FHG}
 2!

tree unfolding



Exponential size increase from twisted to vertical-sharing representations:

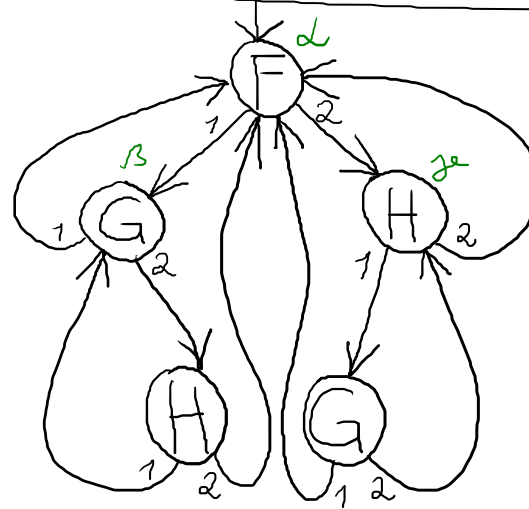
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twisted sharing

3 vertices, $6+1=7$ edges

Letrec $\alpha = F(\beta, \gamma), \beta = G(\alpha, \gamma),$
 $\gamma = H(\beta, \alpha)$
in α



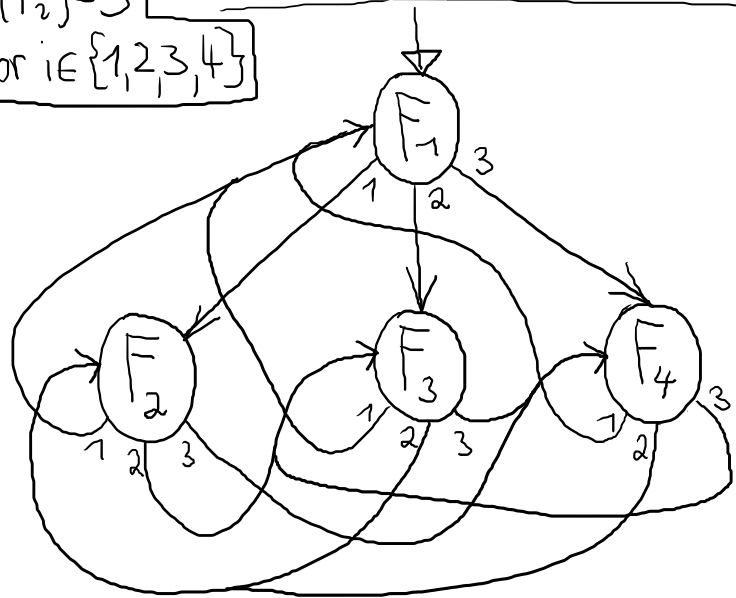
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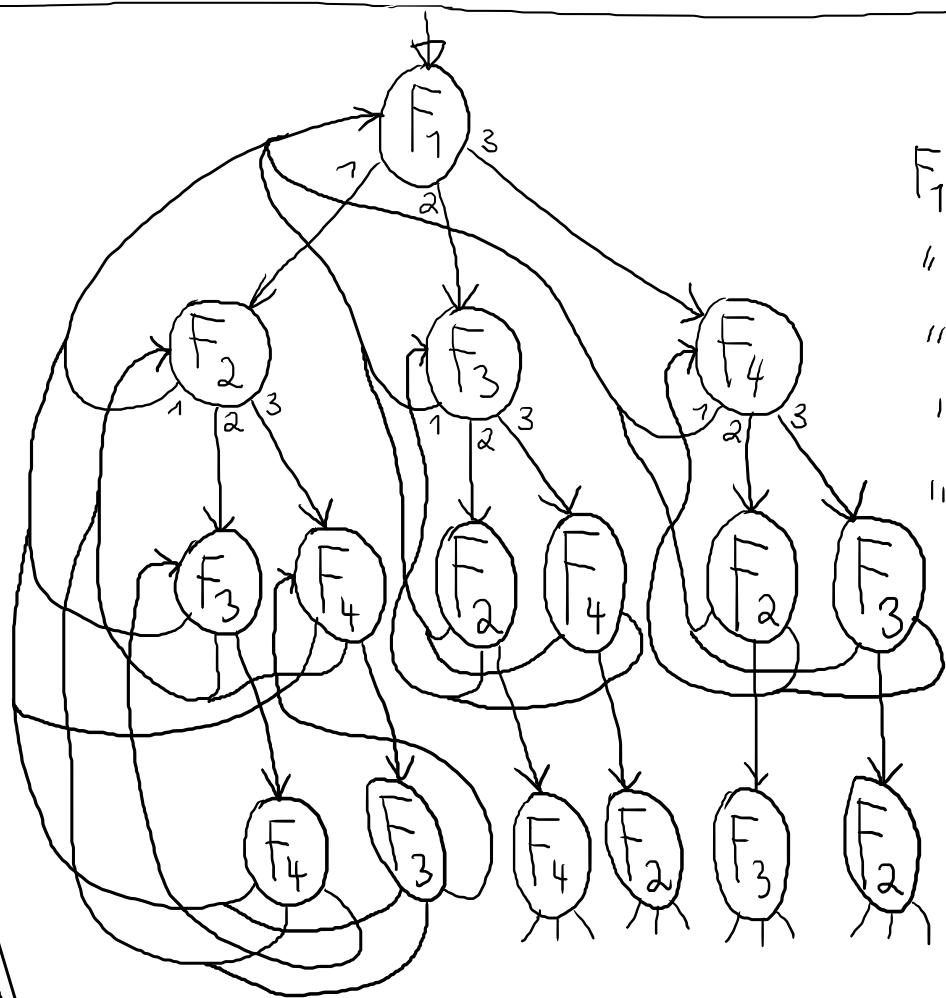
$\mu\alpha. F(\mu\beta. G(\alpha, H(\beta, \alpha)),$
 $\mu\gamma. H(G(\alpha, \gamma), \alpha))$

Exponential size increase from twisted to vertical-sharing representations

$ar(F_i)=3$
for $i \in \{1,2,3,4\}$



4 vertices
12+1 edges



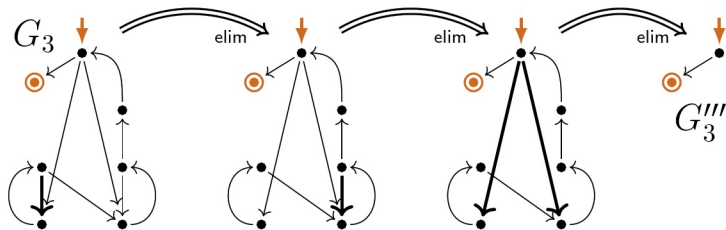
$F_1 F_2 F_3 F_4$
 $" " F_4 F_3$
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$3! = 6$
 vertices
 18+1
 edges

\Rightarrow for n vertices in twisted sharing
 $(n-1)!$ vertices in vertical-sharing representation
 $\in \Omega(2^n)$

Expressibility of process graphs by regular expressions

Loop Existence and Elimination (LEE)

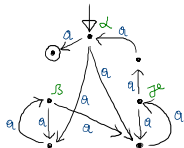


LEE

vertical, horizontal
but not twisted sharing

(Milner, 1984)

"Behaviour" as:



all transitions
are actions a

regular expressions

$$(a.a.(a.a)^*.a + a).a.(a.a)^*.a.a)^*.a$$

regular behaviour
in μ -term
notation

$$\mu a. ((a.a. \mu \beta (a.a.\beta + a) + a).a. \\ \cdot \mu \gamma (a.a.\gamma + a.a.a) \\ + a)$$

Loop charts (interpretations of innermost iterations)

Definition

A chart is a **loop chart** if:

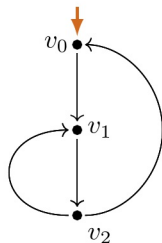
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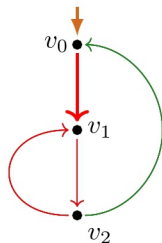


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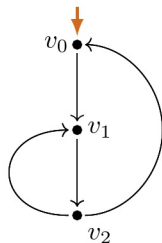
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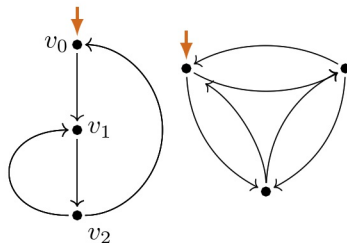
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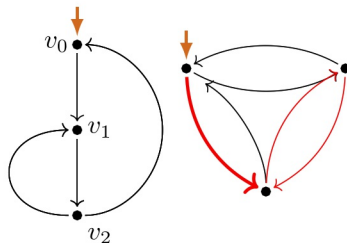
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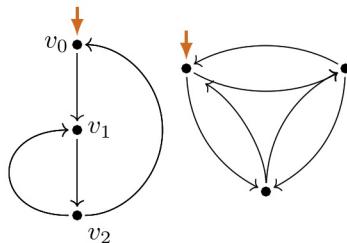
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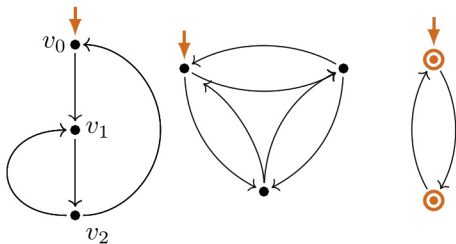
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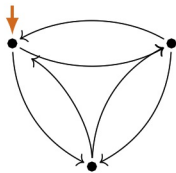
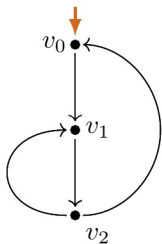
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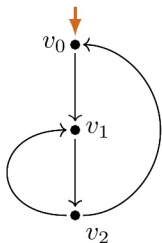
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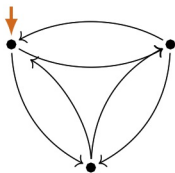
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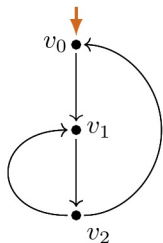


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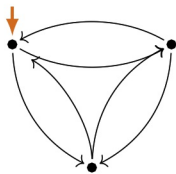
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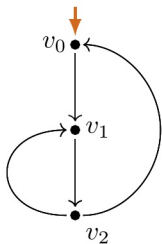


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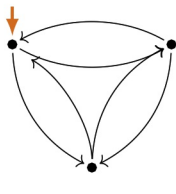
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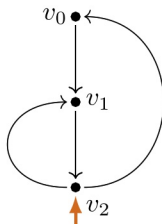
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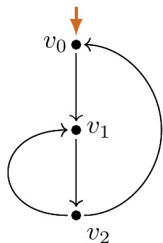


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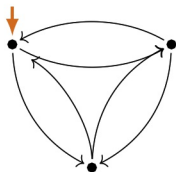
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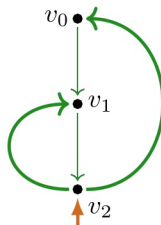
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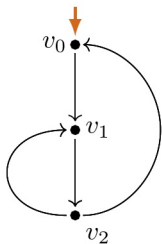


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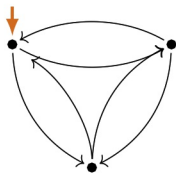
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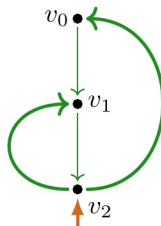
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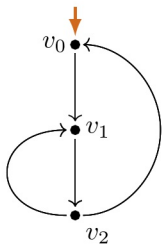
loop chart

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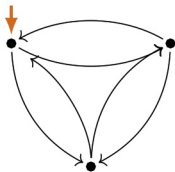
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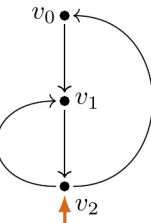
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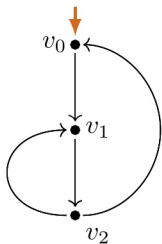
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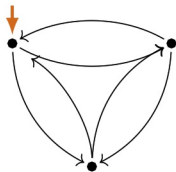
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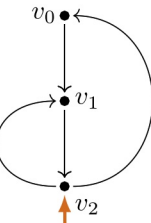
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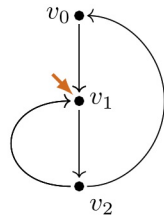
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loop chart

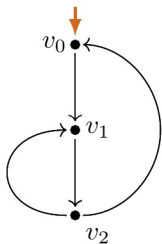


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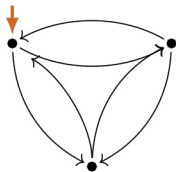
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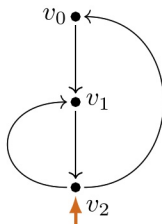
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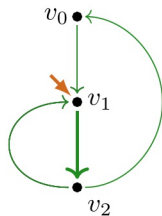
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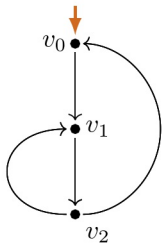


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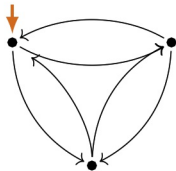
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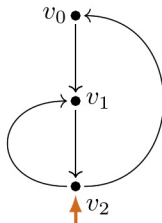
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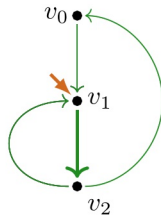
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loop chart



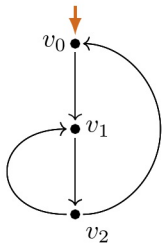
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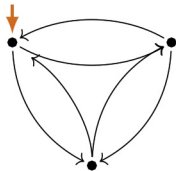
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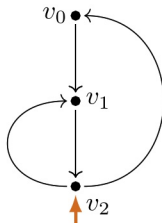
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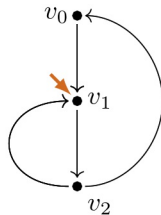
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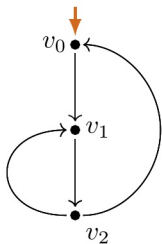


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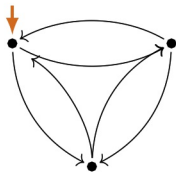
Definition

A chart is a **loop chart** if:

- (L1) There is an infinite path from the **start vertex**.
- (L2) Every infinite path from the **start vertex** returns to it.
- (L3) Termination is **only** possible at the **start vertex**.



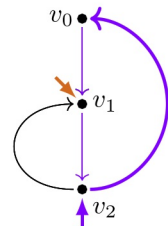
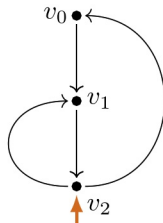
(L1), ~~(L2)~~



(L1), (L2), ~~(L3)~~

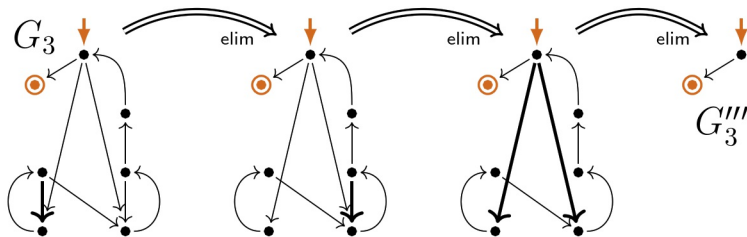


loop chart



loop subchart

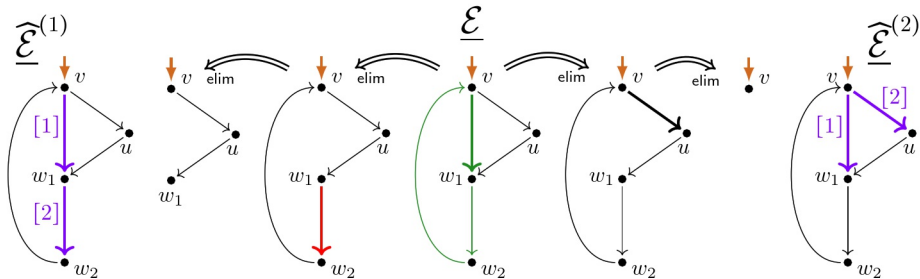
Layered Loop Existence and Elimination (LLEE)



LLEE-chart

LLEE: loop subcharts not eliminated
from bodies of previously eliminated loop subcharts

LEE-witness / layered LEE-witness



LEE-witness

LLEE-witness
layered LEE-witness

Deciding (L)LEE

Proposition

A 1-chart \underline{C} satisfies LEE if and only if it satisfies LLEE.

DECIDING-(L)LEE

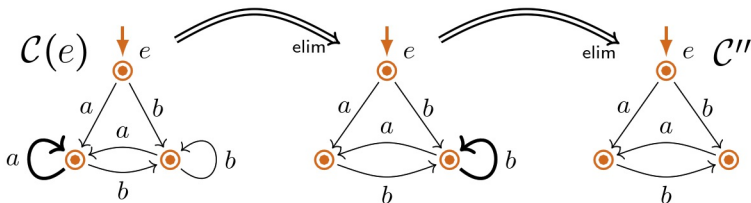
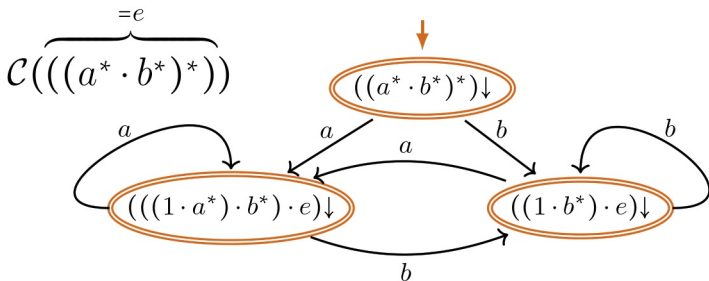
Instance: A 1-chart \underline{C} .

Question: Does \underline{C} satisfy LLEE?

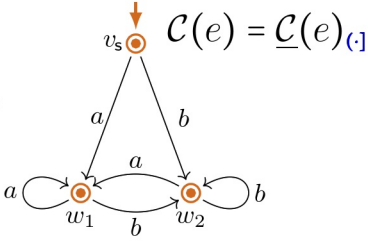
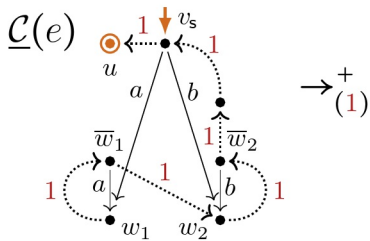
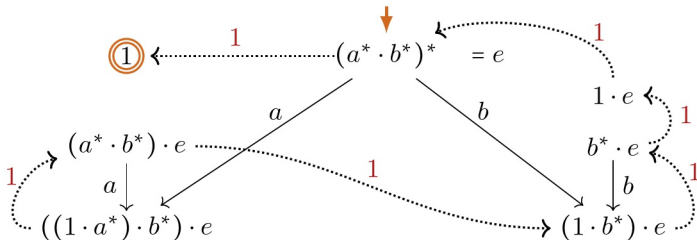
Proposition

DECIDING-(L)LEE \in P.

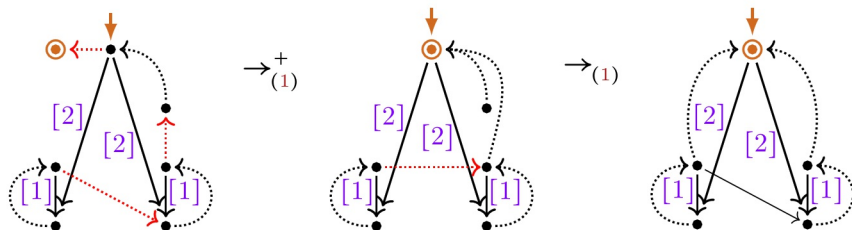
Process interpretations do not always satisfy LEE



Process interpretations can be refined into LLEE-1-charts



1-Transition reduced LLEE-witnesses

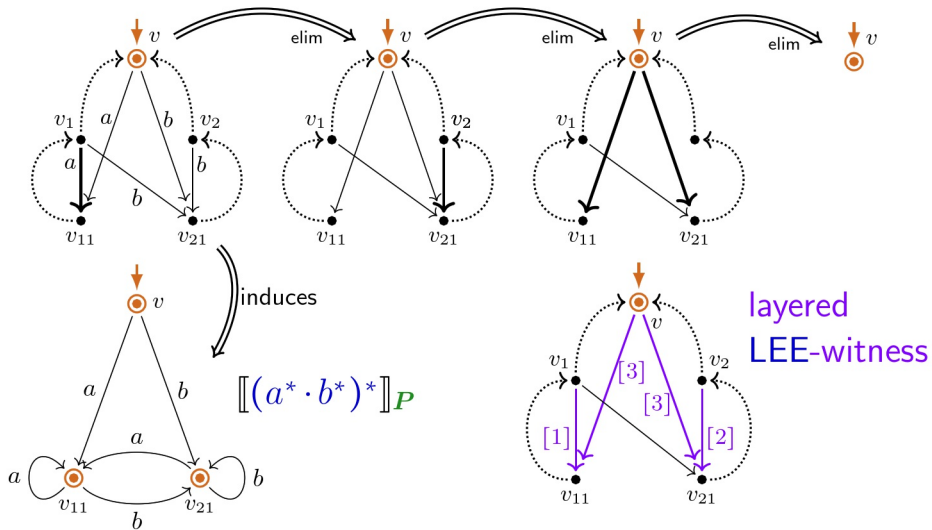


this LLEE-witness
is 1-transition reduced:
only backlinks
are 1-transitions

Lemma

Every LLEE-1-chart \underline{C} 1-transition refines a LLEE-1-chart \underline{C}_r that is 1-transition reduced, and it holds $\underline{C} \rightarrow_{(1)}^* \underline{C}_r$.

LEE, and LLEE-witness, induced process graph



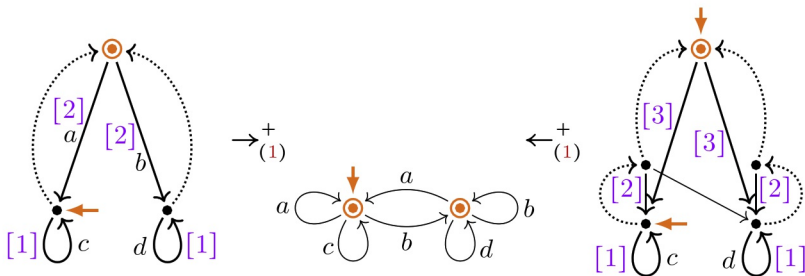
Deciding refinability into a LLEE-1-chart

A 1-chart \underline{C} is 1-transition refinable into a 1-chart \underline{C}' if $\underline{C}' \xrightarrow{+}_{(1)} \underline{C}$ (that is, \underline{C} arises by 1-transition elimination steps from \underline{C}').

REFINABILITY-INTO-LLEE-1-CHART

Instance: A 1-chart \underline{C} .

Question: Can \underline{C} be 1-transition refined into a 1-chart with LLEE?



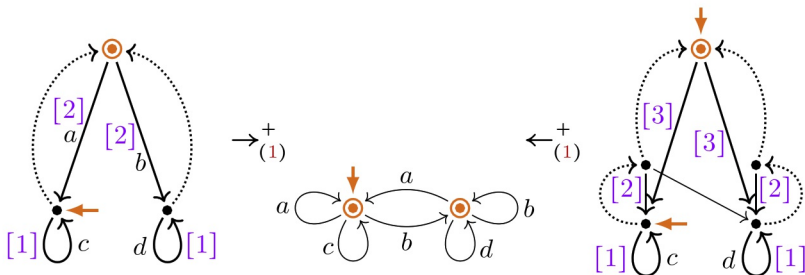
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REFINABILITY-INTO-LLEE-1-CHART

Instance: A 1-chart \underline{C} .

Question: Can \underline{C} be 1-transition refined into a 1-chart with LLEE?



Proposition

REFINABILITY-INTO-LLEE-1-CHART $\in P$.

Expressibility problem

A chart \mathcal{C} is called **expressible by a regular expression modulo bisimilarity** if \mathcal{C} is bisimilar to the process interpretation of a regular expression.

EXPRESSIBILITY-MODULO-BISIMILARITY

Instance: A chart \mathcal{C} (finite process graph).

Question: Is \mathcal{C} expressible by a regular expression modulo bisimilarity?

Expressibility problem

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Instance: A chart \mathcal{C} (finite process graph).

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Lemma

If a chart \mathcal{C} is refinable into a LLEE-1-chart,



\mathcal{C} is expressible by a regular expression modulo bisimilarity.

Expressibility problem

A chart \mathcal{C} is called **expressible by a regular expression modulo bisimilarity** if \mathcal{C} is bisimilar to the process interpretation of a regular expression.

EXPRESSIBILITY-MODULO-BISIMILARITY

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If a chart \mathcal{C} is refinable into a LLEE-1-chart,



\mathcal{C} is expressible by a regular expression modulo bisimilarity.

Theorem (Baeten–Corradini–G, 2007)

EXPRESSIBILITY-MODULO-BISIMILARITY *is decidable*
(yet by a (highly) *super-exponential* decision procedure).

Expandability into crystallized LLEE-1-chart

Theorem (follows from LICS'22 article)

A chart \mathcal{C} is expressible by a regular expression modulo bisimilarity

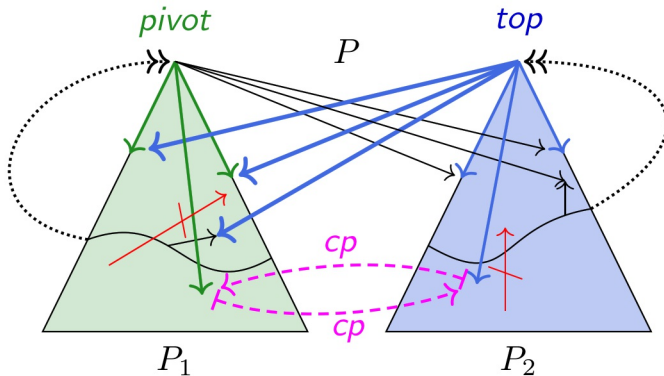
\iff

the bisimulation collapse $\underline{\mathcal{C}}_0$ of $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$

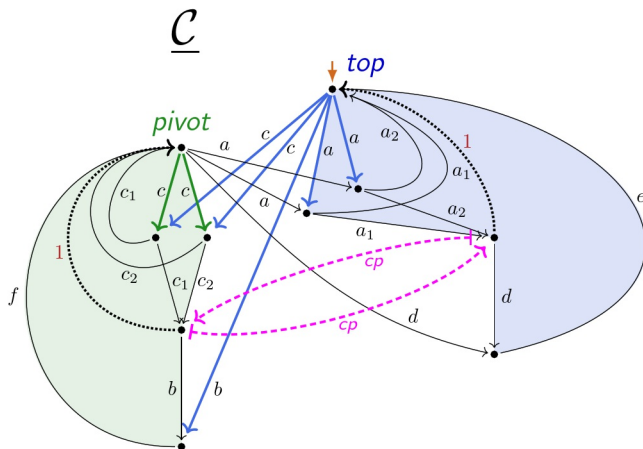
*can be **expanded** into a **crystallized LLEE-1-chart** $\mathcal{C}_{0,\text{ref}}$*

(\mathcal{C}_0 results from $\mathcal{C}_{0,\text{ref}}$ by 'connect-through' and 1-transition elim. steps).

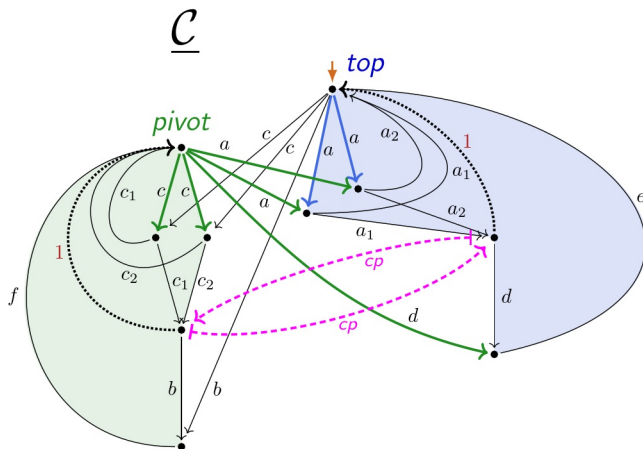
Twin-Crystal



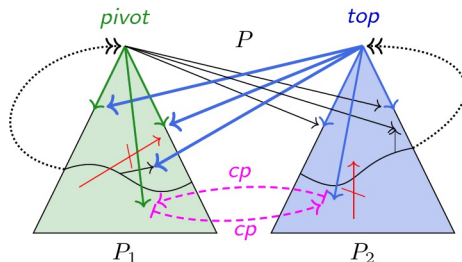
Twin-Crystal



Twin-Crystal



Crystallization

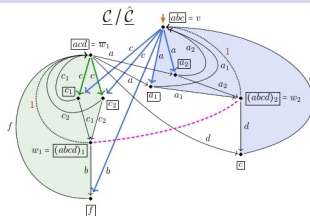


twin-crystal

Crystallized 1-charts = LLEE-1-charts that are collapsed apart from some scc's that are twin-crystals.

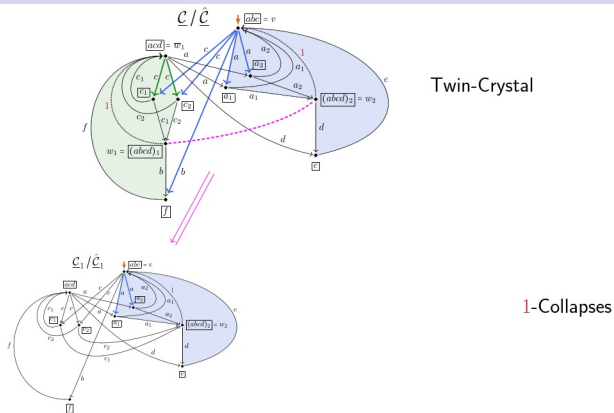
(CR) Crystallization: Every LLEE-1-chart can be reduced under bisimilarity to a bisimilar crystallized 1-chart.

1-Collapses and Bisimulation Collapse of Twin-Crystal

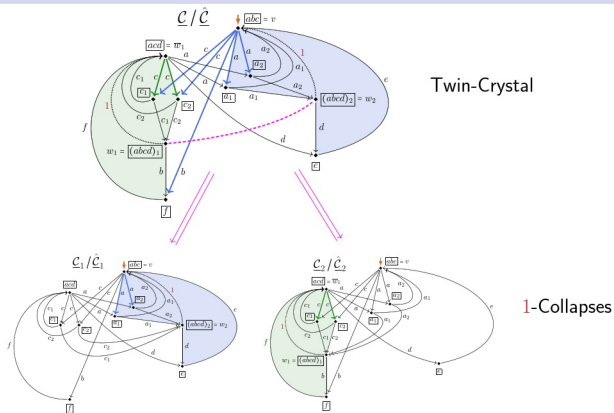


Twin-Crystal

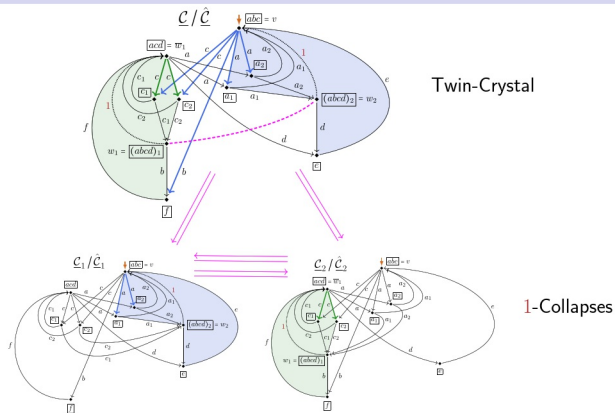
1-Collapses and Bisimulation Collapse of Twin-Crystal



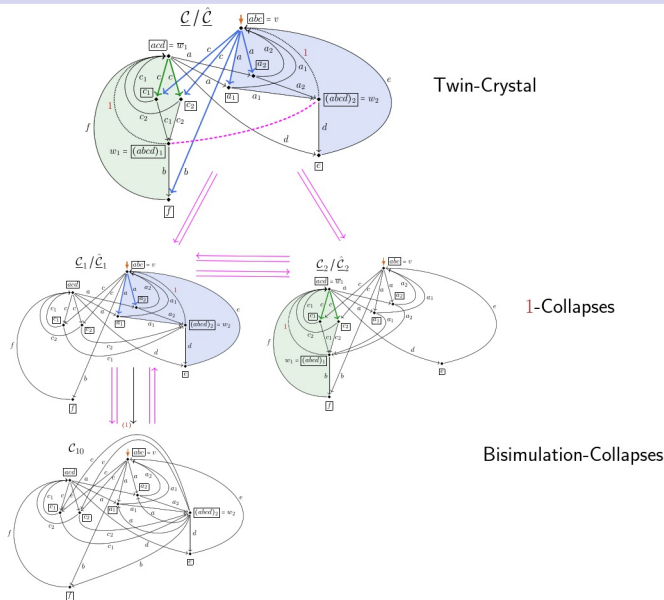
1-Collapses and Bisimulation Collapse of Twin-Crystal



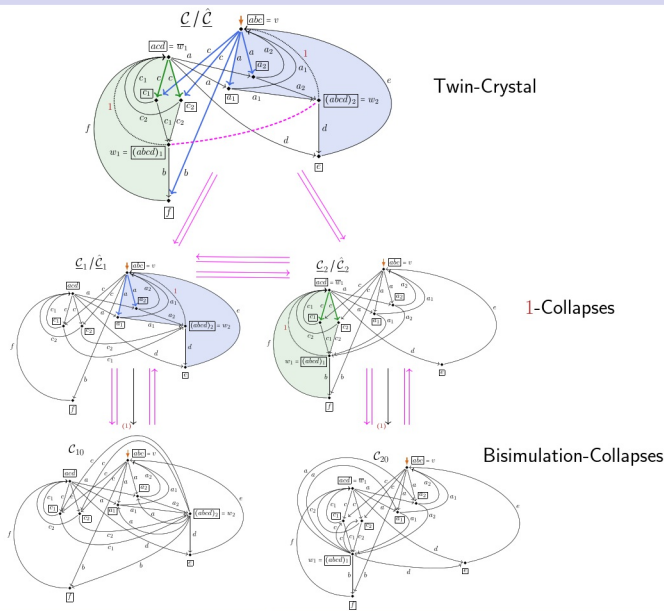
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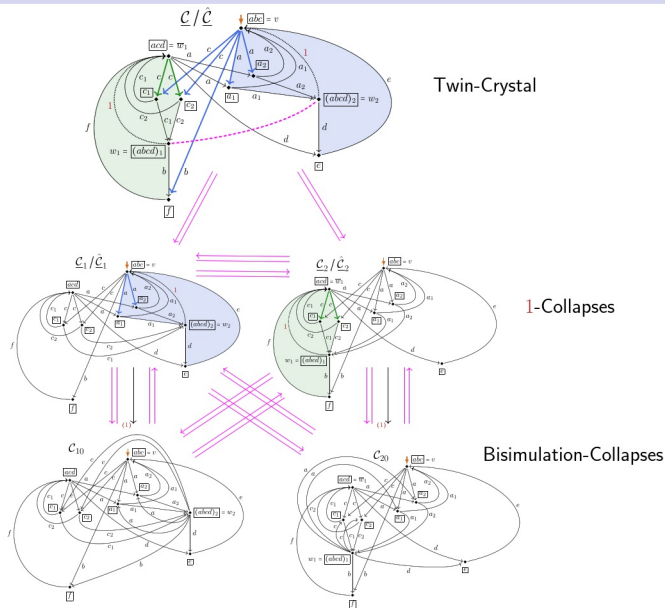
1-Collapses and Bisimulation Collapse of Twin-Crystal



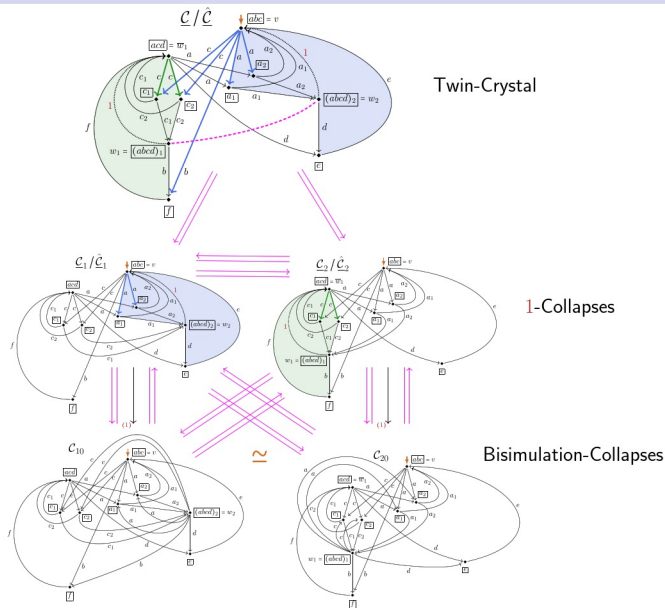
1-Collapses and Bisimulation Collapse of Twin-Crystal



1-Collapses and Bisimulation Collapse of Twin-Crystal



1-Collapses and Bisimulation Collapse of Twin-Crystal



Expandability into crystallized LLEE-1-chart

Theorem (follows from LICS'22 article)

A chart \mathcal{C} is expressible by a regular expression modulo bisimilarity

\iff

the bisimulation collapse $\underline{\mathcal{C}}_0$ of $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$

*can be **expanded** into a crystallized LLEE-1-chart $\mathcal{C}_{0,\text{ref}}$*

(\mathcal{C}_0 results from $\mathcal{C}_{0,\text{ref}}$ by 'connect-through' and 1-transition elim. steps).

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EXPANDABILITY-INTO-CRYSTALLIZED-LLEE-1-CHART

Instance: A bisimulation-collapsed chart \mathcal{C} .

Question: Can \mathcal{C} be expanded into a crystallized LLEE-1-chart?

Expandability into crystallized LLEE-1-chart

Theorem (follows from LICS'22 article)

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the bisimulation collapse $\underline{\mathcal{C}}_0$ of $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$

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Question

EXPANDABILITY-INTO-CRYSTALLIZED-LLEE-1-CHART $\in \text{P}$?

Expandability into crystallized LLEE-1-chart

Theorem (follows from LICS'22 article)

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\iff

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EXPANDABILITY-INTO-CRYSTALLIZED-LLEE-1-CHART

Instance: A bisimulation-collapsed chart \mathcal{C} .

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Question

EXPANDABILITY-INTO-CRYSTALLIZED-LLEE-1-CHART $\in \text{P}$?

Conjecture

p -EXPANDABILITY-INTO-CRYSTALLIZED-LLEE-1-CHART $\in \text{FPT}$,
with the maximum outdegree of vertices of $\underline{\mathcal{C}}$ as parameter.

Aims and questions

Articles

- ▶ motivation of crystallization
- ▶ crystallization procedure

Tool implementation

- ▶ first step: efficiently deciding refinability into a LLEE-1-chart
- ▶ second step (envisaged):
 - ▶ deciding expandability
of a given collapsed process graph into a crystallized LLEE-1-chart

Questions

- ▶ relation with attribute grammars?
- ▶ examples, where efficient local manipulation or evaluation of process graphs with twisted sharing is used/would be advantageous?

Summary

Forms of sharing (in term graphs / rooted directed graphs)

- ▶ horizontal, vertical, and twisted sharing
- ▶ twisted \Rightarrow only vertical sharing: exponential size increase possible

Expressibility of process graphs by regular expressions

- ▶ loop-elimination property LEE
 - ▶ guarantees expressibility by a regular expression
- ▶ process interpretations of reg. expressions do not always satisfy LEE
 - ▶ but can be 1-transition refined to guarantee LEE
- ▶ expressibility problem of process graphs by regular expressions
- ▶ steps to solve the expressibility problem (perhaps) efficiently

Questions