

0. Rewriting Logic Overview

Camilo Rocha

Escuela Colombiana de Ingeniería

7th International School on Rewriting (ISR2014)

Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María

August 25-29, 2014

Scope

Rewriting logic is a flexible framework for specifying **concurrent systems** and **proof systems**

semantic framework: concurrent systems and other languages (and their semantics) can be specified in rewriting logic

logical framework: other logics can be specified in rewriting logic

Reachability in this series of talks focuses on rewriting logic as a semantic framework.

A **rewrite theory** $\mathcal{R} = (\Sigma, E, R)$ is the unit of specification

- Σ is a signature defining the **syntax** of the system and of its states
- E is a set of equations defining the system's states as an **algebraic data type**
- R is a set of *rewrite rules* of the form $t \longrightarrow t'$ specifying the system's **local concurrent transitions**

Deduction and Semantics

Given a rewrite theory $\mathcal{R} = (\Sigma, E, R)$, deduction happens at two levels, yielding two different semantics:

- equational deduction with (Σ, E)

- represented with the congruence $=_E$ on ground terms in T_Σ

$$t =_E u \quad \text{iff} \quad (\Sigma, E) \vdash t = u$$

- intended semantics $\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma/E}$, i.e., the initial model in the class of algebras $\mathbf{Alg}(\Sigma, E)$

- rewrite deduction with R on $\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma/E}$

- represented with the reachability relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ on $\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma/E}$

$$t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t' \quad \text{iff} \quad (\Sigma, E, R) \vdash t \rightarrow t'$$

- intended semantics $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{R}}$, i.e., the initial reachability model in the class of reachable models $\mathbf{Mod}(\Sigma, E, R)$

Operational Semantics

Under some conditions, a rewrite theory can be *executed* in rewrite engines such as CafeOBJ, Elan, and Maude:

- the set of equations E can be decomposed into $G \cup B$, with G a set of oriented equations that are **convergent** modulo the structural axioms B (such as A , C , and U axioms)
 - the equational relation $=_E$ can then be implemented by well-founded rewriting by using a “don’t” care strategy (reduce at will)
- the set of rewrite rules R is **coherent** w.r.t. G modulo B
 - the rewrite relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ can then be implemented under the strategy of reducing a state to its canonical form and then applying the enabled rewrite rules (without losing completeness)

Example: the QLOCK protocol

QLOCK is a toy example of a protocol for regulating access of processes to a shared resource; it uses a global queue as follows:

- if a process wants to use the shared resource and its name is not on the queue, then it register its name in the queue
- if a process wants to use the shared resource and its name is the first one on the queue, then this process is granted access to the resource; otherwise, it waits
- if a process finishes using the shared resource, then it removes its name from the queue

A process is specified as a natural number in the equational theory

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{Nat}} = (\Sigma_{\text{Nat}}, E_{\text{Nat}}),$$

with $E_{\text{Nat}} = \emptyset$ and Σ_{Nat} defined as follows:

```
sort Nat .  
op 0 : -> Nat [ctor] .  
op s : Nat -> Nat [ctor] .
```

Examples of terms in Nat : 0 , $s(0)$, $s(s(0))$, $s(s(s(0)))$, \dots

Remark

Note that \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{Q} , and \mathbb{R} are all algebras of \mathcal{E}_{Nat} , but only $\mathcal{T}_{\Sigma_{\text{Nat}}/E_{\text{Nat}}} \simeq \mathbb{N}$.

QLOCK: the global queue

The global queue is defined as term in the equational theory

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{Queue}} = (\Sigma_{\text{Queue}}, E_{\text{Queue}})$$

as follows:

```
sort Queue .  
op nil : -> Queue [ctor] .  
op @_ : Nat Queue -> Queue [ctor] .  
op ;_ : Queue Queue -> Queue .  
eq nil ; L2 = L2 .  
eq (N @ L1) ; L2 = N @ (L1 ; L2) .
```


A collection of processes is defined as a term in the equational theory

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{Soup}} = (\Sigma_{\text{Soup}}, E_{\text{Soup}})$$

as follows:

```
sort Soup .  
subsort Nat < Soup .  
op mt : -> Soup [ctor] .  
op -- : Soup Soup -> Soup [ctor assoc comm id: mt] .
```

QLOCK: the global state

A state of the system is defined as a term in the equational theory

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{State}} = (\Sigma_{\text{State}}, E_{\text{State}})$$

as follows:

```
sort State .  
op |_|_|_| : Soup Soup Soup Queue -> State [ctor] .
```

QLOCK: concurrent transitions

The concurrent transitions of the protocol are defined as rewrite rules in the theory

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{QLOCK}} = (\Sigma_{\text{State}}, E_{\text{State}}, R_{\text{QLOCK}})$$

with R_{QLOCK} defined as follows:

```
vars N N' : Nat .   var Q : Queue .   vars Si Sw Sc : Soup .
```

```
rl [to-waiting] :  
  Si N | Sw | Sc | Q => Si | Sw N | Sc | Q ; (N @ nil) .
```

```
rl [to-critical] :  
  Si | Sw N | Sc | N @ Q => Si | Sw | Sc N | N @ Q .
```

```
rl [to-inactive] :  
  Si | Sw | Sc N | N' @ Q => Si N | Sw | Sc | Q .
```

The rewrite theory $\mathcal{R}_{\text{QLock}}$ is convergent and coherent, then:

- the system can be executed from a given initial state
- the system can be model-checked using, for example, Maude's LTL model-checker or Maude's LTRL (linear temporal logic of rewriting) model checker
- properties of the system's states can be established by using Maude's Inductive Theorem Prover (ITP)

Execution and Formal Analysis

The rewrite theory $\mathcal{R}_{\text{QLOCK}}$ is convergent and coherent, then:

- the system can be executed from a given initial state
- the system can be model-checked using, for example, Maude's LTL model-checker or Maude's LTRL (linear temporal logic of rewriting) model checker
- properties of the system's states can be established by using Maude's Inductive Theorem Prover (ITP)

However,

- Can you prove a mutual exclusion property for QLOCK (e.g., at most one process has access to the shared resource at any particular moment of execution) ?