

On nominal automata and their languages to verify interactive computation

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23 October, 2014

(joint work with Alexander Kurz and Emilio Tuosto)

Automata and formal languages for computational behaviours

Review: (classical) finite automata

Alphabet Σ : a finite set of letters, e.g. $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$

Automaton \mathcal{A} : a tuple $\langle Q, q_0, \delta, F \rangle$

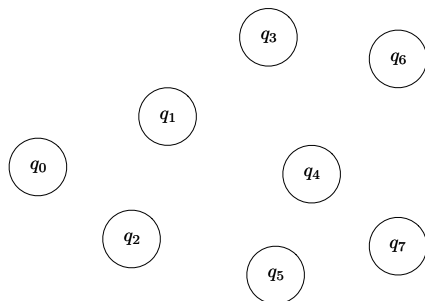
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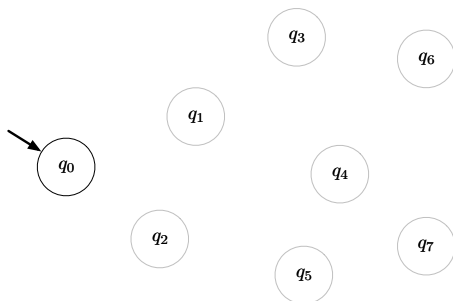


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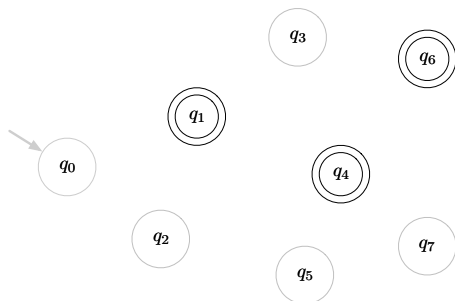


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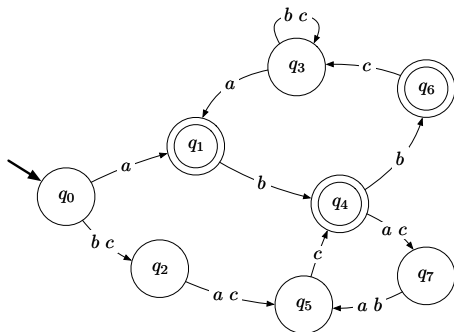


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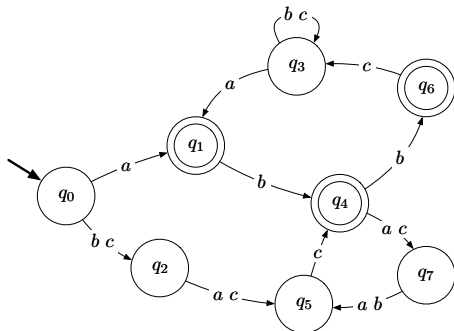


Review: (classical) finite automata

Word w : a finite sequence of letters in Σ , e.g. $w = abbca$

Language \mathcal{L} : a collection of words

For example, the following automaton \mathcal{A}



A word $a b c b c b c a$ is accepted? or rejected?

Automata: monitors for interactive computational behaviours

Monitoring for static computing

How to detect illegal behaviours on automata?

Example

Let a and b be possible actions and the following constraint:

Two consecutive actions should not be the same.

Safe behaviours: ' a ', ' bab ', ' $ababab$ ', etc.

Bad behaviours: ' abb ', ' $baaab$ ', etc.

Monitoring for static computing

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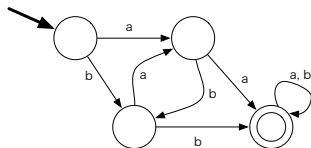
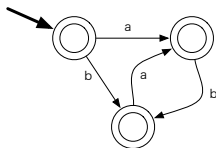
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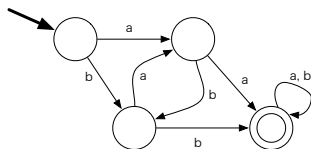
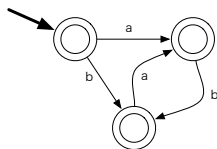
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The monitor detects the malicious behaviours.

$\dots a b a b a b a b \boxed{a a} \dots$
safe illegal

Research question

Is classical automata theory enough to monitor interactive computations?

Let's discuss this question by comparing with the R.Milner's argument

Environment-aware designs

Communications: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not functional,} \\ \text{not prescribed,} \implies \text{"environment-aware"} \\ \text{nor deterministic.} \end{array} \right.$

Environment-aware designs:

- ▶ infinitely many components concurrently moving
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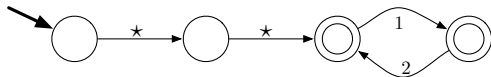
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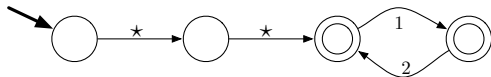
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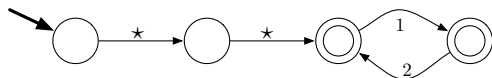
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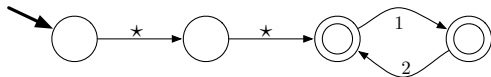
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Environment-aware designs provide schematic pattern matching.

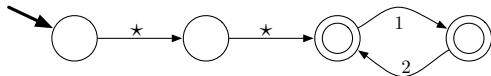
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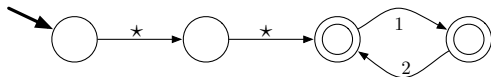
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It stops at the first 'c' in 'abab**c**bc', although 'aba' and 'bcbc' are safe computations.

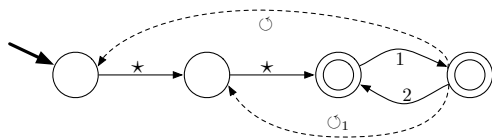
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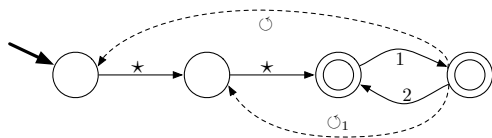


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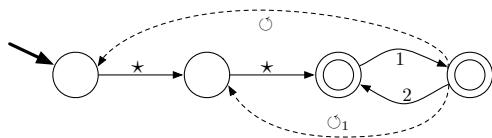
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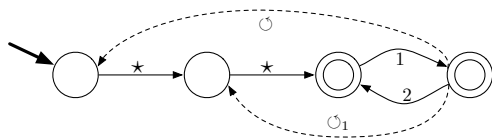
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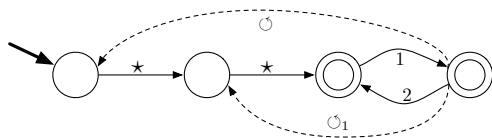
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- ▶ let the monitor "guess" \Rightarrow non-determinism and when the monitor detects ill-behaviours

Nominal automata

Related models

- ▶ N.Kaminski & M.Francez, “Finite-memory automata”
- ▶ U.Montanari & M.Pistore, “History-dependent automata”
- ▶ N.Tzevelekos, “Fresh-register automata”
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Key idea: automata with resources

⇒ nominal computation theory

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Basic nominal automata A^\sharp

$$\mathcal{H} = \langle Q, I, q_0, F, tr \rangle$$

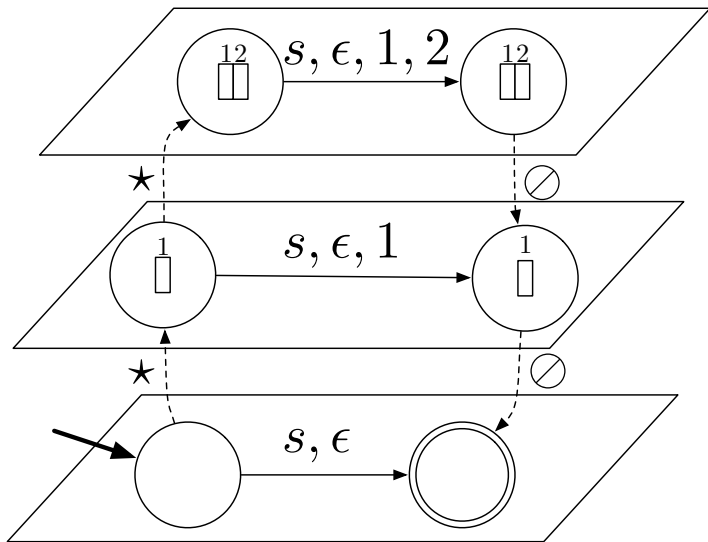
1. Q : (finite) named set (endowed with a function $\|_-\|: Q \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$) and we let $reg(q) := \{1, \dots, \|q\|\}$
2. I : input function

$$I(q) := \Sigma \cup reg(q) \cup \{\star, \emptyset\}$$

3. q_0 : initial state with no memory cell ($reg(q_0) = 0$)
4. F : final states with no memory cell ($reg(q) = 0$ for $q \in F$)
5. tr : transition relations satisfying for $q, q' \in Q$ and $\alpha \in I(q) \cup \{\epsilon\}$,

$$q' \in tr(q, \alpha) \iff \begin{cases} \|q'\| = \|q\| + 1 & \alpha = \star \\ \|q'\| + 1 = \|q\| & \alpha = \emptyset \\ \|q'\| = \|q\| & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Picture of $A^\#$



Basic nominal automata

A little bit more preliminaries:

- ▶ Alphabet Σ : a finite set of letters (constants)
- ▶ Name \mathcal{N} : an “infinite” set of resource identifiers
- ▶ Transitions include “resource-allocation \star ” and “resource-deallocation \oslash ”

A run of nominal automata is a sequence of configuration:

Configuration $\langle q, w, list \rangle$:

- ▶ q : a state
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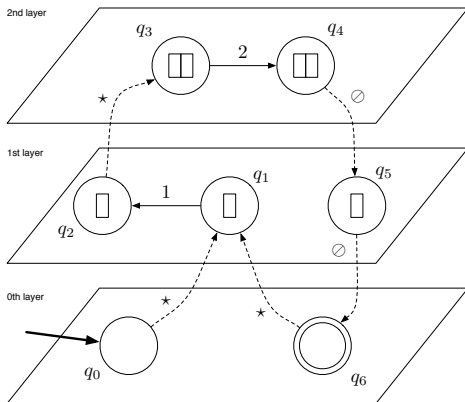
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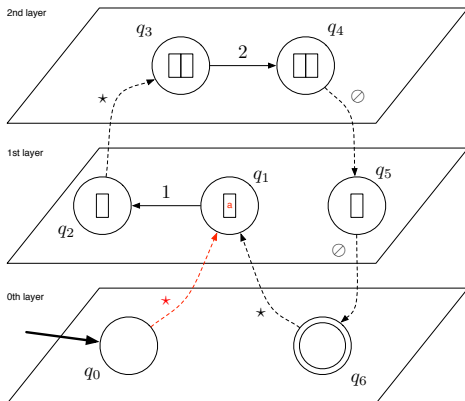
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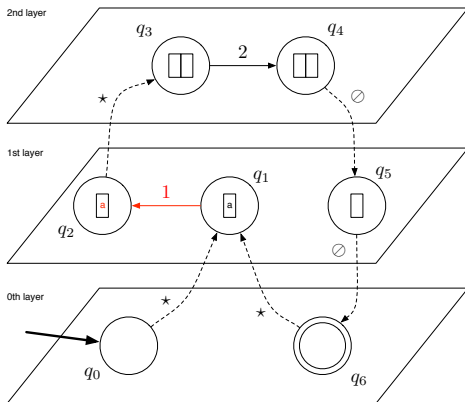
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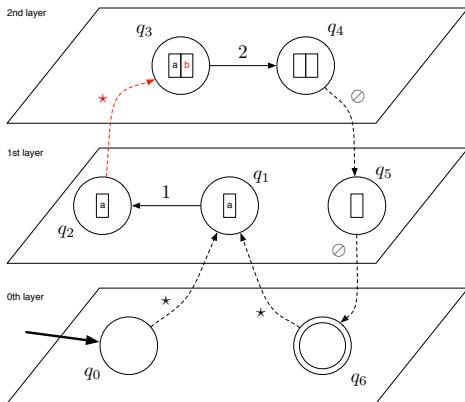
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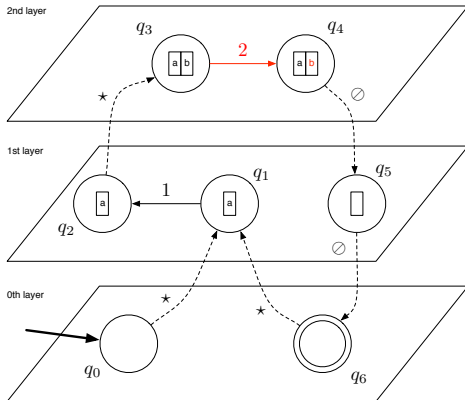
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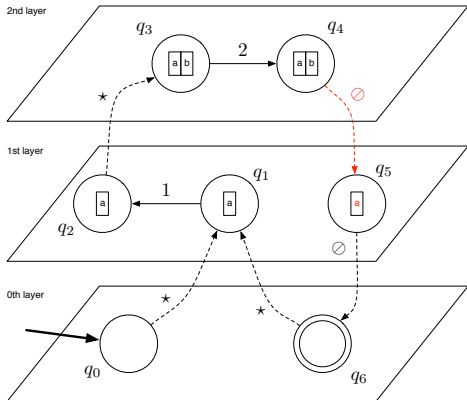
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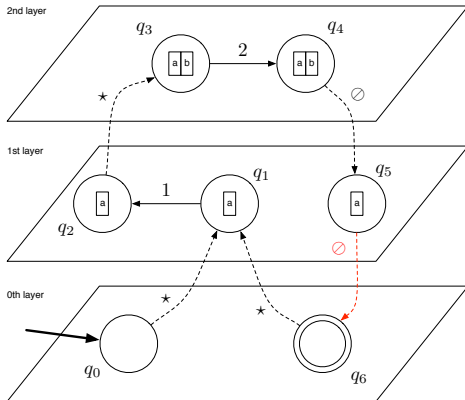
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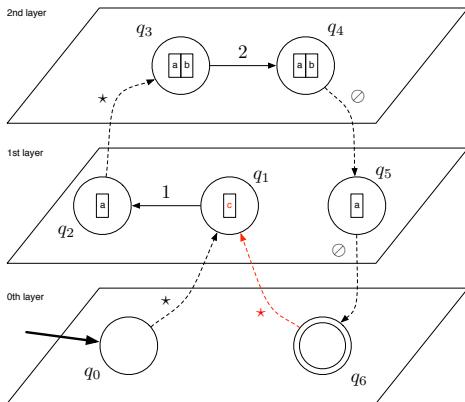
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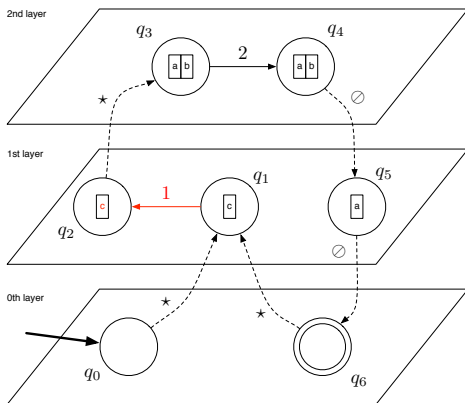
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 \langle q_0, abcaaded, [] \rangle &\xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, abcaaded, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, bcaaded, [a] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, bcaaded, [a, b] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, caaded, [a, b] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, caaded, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, caaded, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, caaded, [c] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, aaded, [c] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, aaded, [c, a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, aded, [c, a] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, aded, [c] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, aded, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, aded, [a] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Example ($\Sigma = \emptyset, \{a, b, c, d, e\} \subseteq \mathcal{N}$)



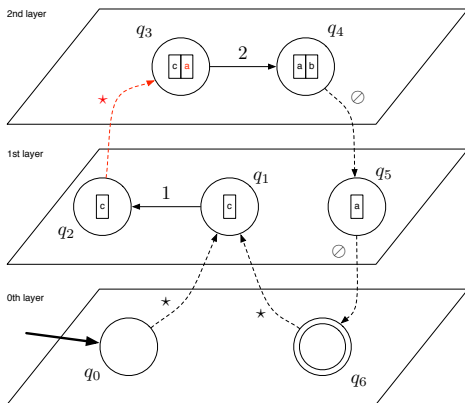
$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle q_0, abcaaded, [] \rangle &\xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, abcaaded, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, bcaaded, [a] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, bcaaded, [a, b] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, caaded, [a, b] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, caaded, [a] \rangle \\
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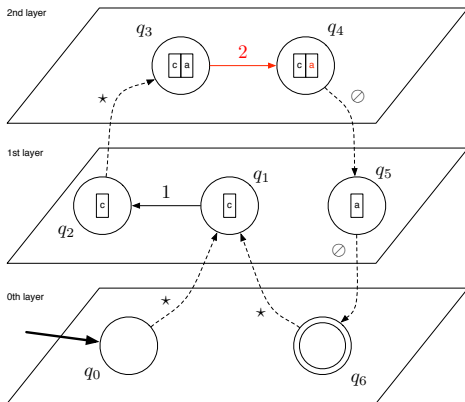
$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle q_0, abcaaded, [] \rangle &\xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, abcaaded, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, bcaaded, [a] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, bcaaded, [a, b] \rangle \\
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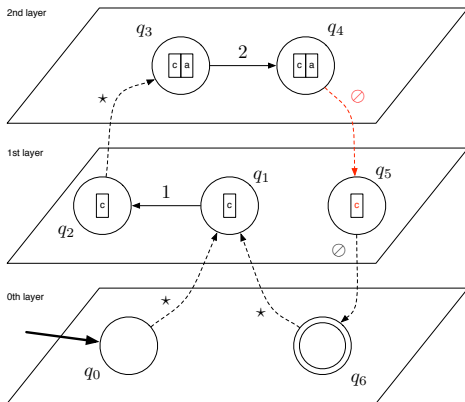
$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle q_0, abcaaded, [] \rangle &\xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, abcaaded, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, bcaaded, [a] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, bcaaded, [a, b] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, caaded, [a, b] \rangle \xrightarrow{\circlearrowright} \langle q_5, caaded, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\circlearrowright} \langle q_6, caaded, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, caaded, [c] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, aaded, [c] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, aaded, [c, a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, aded, [c, a] \rangle \xrightarrow{\circlearrowright} \langle q_5, aded, [c] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\circlearrowright} \langle q_6, aded, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, aded, [a] \rangle
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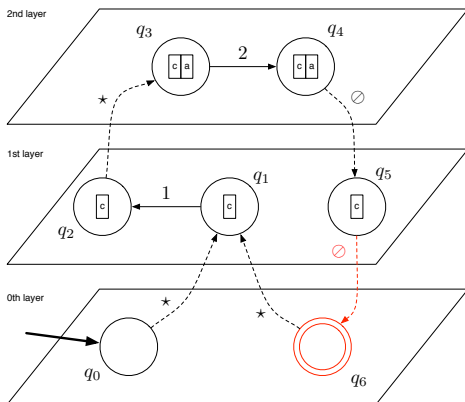
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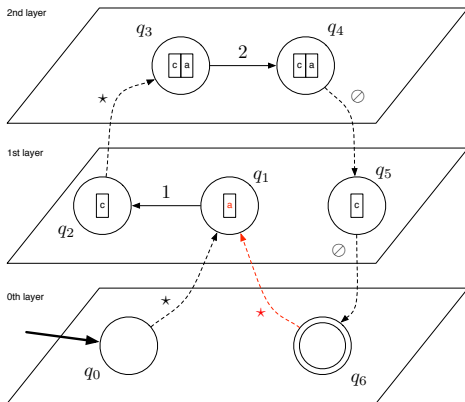
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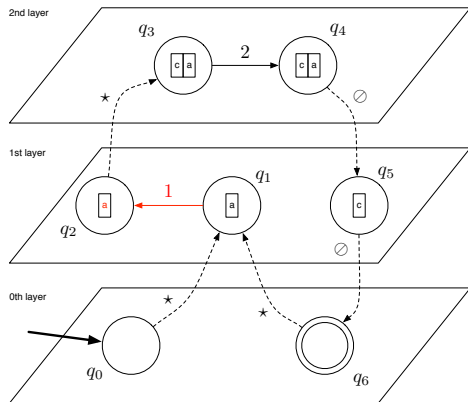
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 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, caaded, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, caaded, [c] \rangle \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

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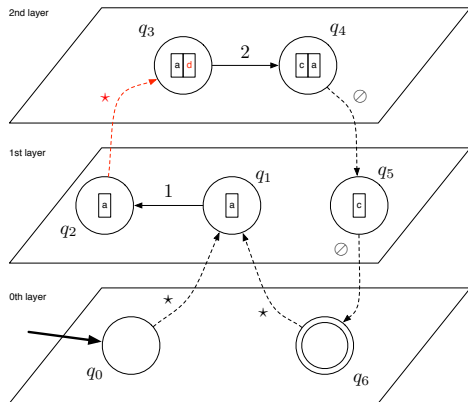
$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle q_0, abcaaded, [] \rangle &\xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, abcaaded, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, bcaaded, [a] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, bcaaded, [a, b] \rangle \\
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 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, aaded, [c] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, aaded, [c, a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, aded, [c, a] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, aded, [c] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, aded, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, aded, [a] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



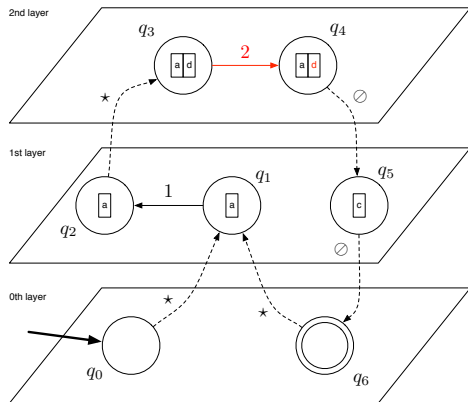
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, ed, [a, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, ed, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, \epsilon, [] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



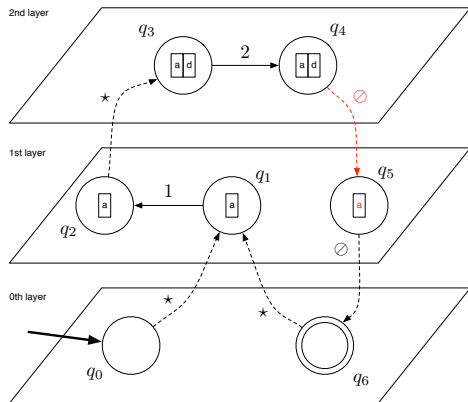
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, ed, [a, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, ed, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, \epsilon, [] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



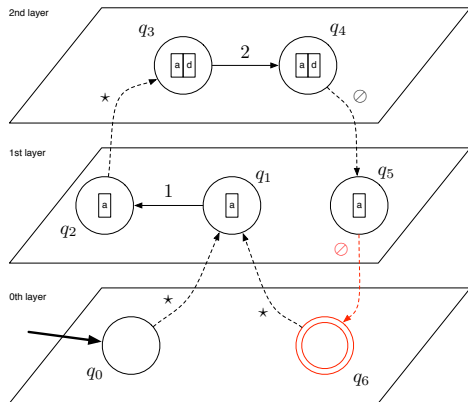
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, ed, [a, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, ed, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, \epsilon, [] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



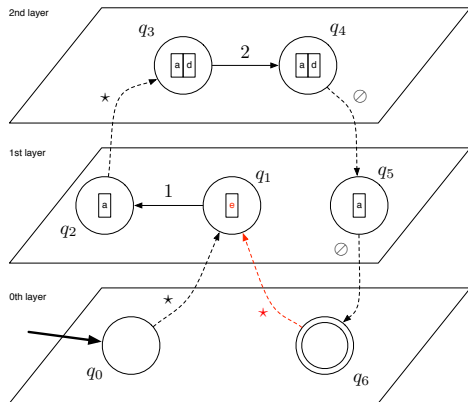
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, ed, [a, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_5, ed, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_6, \epsilon, [] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



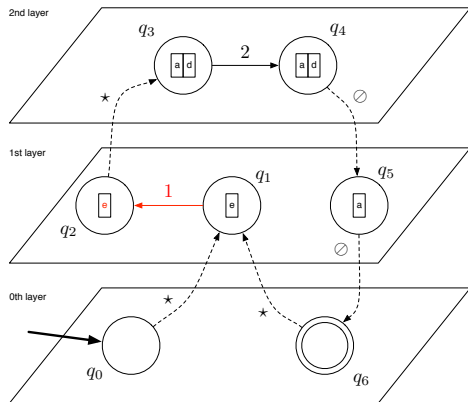
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
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 &\xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_6, \epsilon, [] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



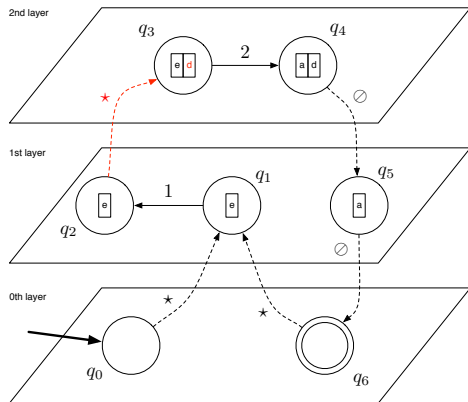
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, ed, [a, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, ed, [a] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_6, \epsilon, [] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



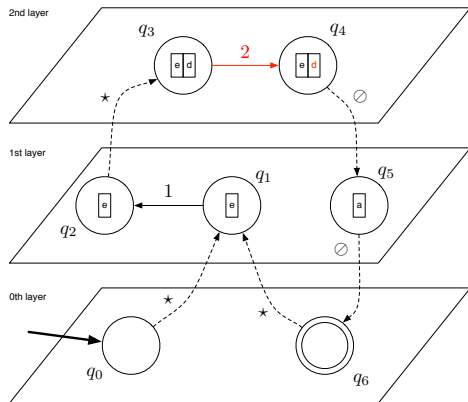
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

Our automaton for this example



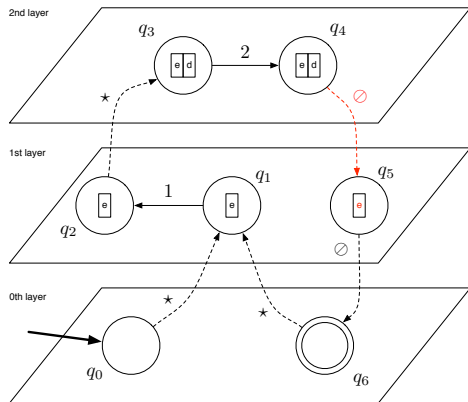
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, ed, [a, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \langle q_5, ed, [a] \rangle \\
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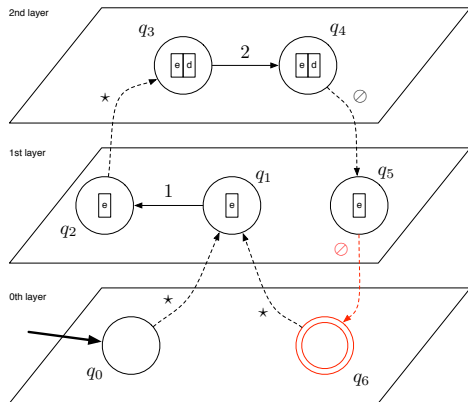
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 &\xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{\star} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\circ} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
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 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, ded, [a], \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, ded, [a, d] \rangle \\
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 &\xrightarrow{\ominus} \langle q_6, ed, [] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_1, ed, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{1} \langle q_2, d, [e] \rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle q_3, d, [e, d] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{2} \langle q_4, \epsilon, [e, d] \rangle \xrightarrow{\ominus} \langle q_5, \epsilon, [e] \rangle \\
 &\xrightarrow{\ominus} \langle q_6, \epsilon, [] \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

A simple example (cont.)

Let \mathcal{N} be an infinite set of letters: $a, b, c, d, e, \dots \in \mathcal{N}$.

Many words exhibit the same pattern: for example,

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{cd} \neq & \underbrace{ef} \neq & \underbrace{gh} \neq & & \underbrace{ba} \neq & \underbrace{ca} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ac} \neq \\ \underbrace{ab} \neq & & \underbrace{ba} \neq & & \underbrace{cd} \neq & & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq & \underbrace{ab} \neq \end{array}$$

But the following words do NOT: aa $abaade$ abc

Languages over infinite alphabets

$$\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}} \{n_1 \cdots n_{2k} \in \mathcal{N}^* \mid \forall 0 < i \leq k. n_{2i-1} \neq n_{2i}\}$$

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Languages on nominal automata

What are “the” words (and languages)?

There are a couple of different notions of words:

- ▶ sequences of letters and names
- ▶ words with explicit binders (resource allocation and deallocation)
- ▶ orbits
- ▶ schematic words

Different notions of words enjoy different mathematical properties:

- ▶ determinism
- ▶ (regular) expressions
- ▶ relationships between languages
- ▶ closure properties
- ▶ etc

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Different notions of words enjoy different mathematical properties:

- ▶ determinism
- ▶ (regular) expressions
- ▶ relationships between languages
- ▶ closure properties
- ▶ etc

What are “the” words (and languages)?

There are a couple of different notions of words:

- ▶ sequences of letters and names
- ▶ words with explicit binders (resource allocation and deallocation)
- ▶ orbits
- ▶ schematic words

Different notions of words enjoy different mathematical properties:

- ▶ determinism
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- ▶ etc

Our research directions, results and open questions

Nominal regular expressions (b-NREs)

$$ne ::= 1 \mid 0 \mid s \in \Sigma \mid n \in \mathcal{N} \mid ne + ne \mid ne \circ ne \mid ne^* \mid \langle_n ne \rangle_n$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\Box \vdash \langle_n n \circ \langle_m m \rangle_m \rangle_n \circ \langle_n n \circ \langle_m m \rangle_m \rangle_n} \\
 \frac{}{\Box \vdash \langle_n n \circ \langle_m m \rangle_m \rangle_n} \qquad \frac{}{\Box \vdash \langle_n n \circ \langle_m m \rangle_m \rangle_n} \\
 \frac{[a] \vdash a \quad [a] \vdash \langle_m m \rangle_m}{[a, b] \vdash b} \qquad \frac{[c] \vdash c \quad [c] \vdash \langle_m m \rangle_m}{[c, d] \vdash d}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[a] \vdash a}{[a] \vdash (a \mid)} \qquad \frac{[a, b] \vdash b}{[a] \vdash (\phi_1 \mid \phi_1 \neq a)} \\
 \frac{[a] \vdash (a\phi_1 \mid \phi_1 \neq a)}{\Box \vdash (\phi_2\phi_1 \mid \phi_1 \neq \phi_2)} \qquad \frac{[c] \vdash c \quad [c, d] \vdash d}{[c] \vdash (c \mid)} \qquad \frac{[c] \vdash (\phi_3 \mid \phi_3 \neq c)}{\Box \vdash (\phi_4\phi_3 \mid \phi_3 \neq \phi_4)} \\
 \frac{\Box \vdash (\phi_2\phi_1 \mid \phi_1 \neq \phi_2) \quad \Box \vdash (\phi_4\phi_3 \mid \phi_3 \neq \phi_4)}{\Box \vdash (\phi_2\phi_1\phi_4\phi_3 \mid \phi_1 \neq \phi_2, \phi_3 \neq \phi_4)}
 \end{array}$$

The language is $\{n_2 n_1 n_4 n_3 \in \mathcal{N}^4 \mid n_1 \neq n_2, n_3 \neq n_4\}$.

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 \frac{[a] \vdash (a \mid \star_1)}{\boxed{\vdash} (\star_2 \star_1 \mid \star_1 \neq \star_2)} \quad \frac{[c] \vdash (c \mid \star_3)}{\boxed{\vdash} (\star_4 \star_3 \mid \star_3 \neq \star_4)} \\
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 \frac{[a] \vdash a \quad [a, b] \vdash \langle b \mid \rangle}{[a] \vdash \langle a \mid \rangle} \quad \frac{[a, b] \vdash b \quad [a, b] \vdash \langle b \mid \rangle}{[a] \vdash \langle \star_1 \mid \star_1 \neq a \rangle} \quad \frac{[c] \vdash c \quad [c, d] \vdash \langle d \mid \rangle}{[c] \vdash \langle c \mid \rangle} \quad \frac{[c, d] \vdash d \quad [c, d] \vdash \langle d \mid \rangle}{[c] \vdash \langle \star_3 \mid \star_3 \neq c \rangle} \\
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 \frac{[] \vdash \langle \star_2 \star_1 \star_4 \star_3 \mid \star_1 \neq \star_2, \star_3 \neq \star_4 \rangle}{[] \vdash \langle \star_2 \star_1 \star_4 \star_3 \mid \star_1 \neq \star_2, \star_3 \neq \star_4 \rangle}
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Extensions of basic nominal automata A^\sharp

Nominal automata with flexible deallocations DA^\sharp

- ▶ the order of deallocations is flexible
- ▶ a typical language

$$\mathcal{L}_{two} := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \{n_0 n_1 \cdots n_k \mid \forall i < k. n_i \neq n_{i+1}\}$$

Nominal automata with chronicles CA^\sharp

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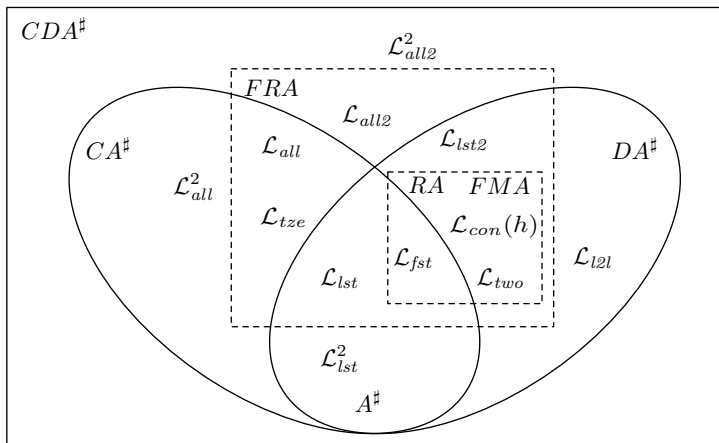
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Description of languages over infinite alphabets on different nominal automata



Automata-Language game

Idea: Proponent \mathbb{P} provides automaton \mathcal{A} and Opponent \mathbb{O} gives a counterexample

1. \mathbb{P} chooses an automaton \mathcal{A} in \mathcal{C}
2. \mathbb{O} chooses a word w in \mathcal{L}
3. \mathbb{P} exhibits a path to accept w or revise \mathcal{A} to $\mathcal{A}' \in \mathcal{C}$
4. \mathbb{O} adds a suffix v so that $wv \in \mathcal{L}$
5. repeat from Step 3

If \mathbb{O} has a winning strategy, \mathcal{L} cannot be accepted by any automaton \mathbb{A} in the class of automata \mathcal{C} .

Theorem

- ▶ \mathcal{L}_{all} is not accepted by $DA^\#$
- ▶ \mathcal{L}_{two} is not accepted by $CA^\#$

Open problems and further reserach directions

Technical open problems

- ▶ Presentations and expressions of words and languages
- ▶ General separation method (partially solved: language-language game)
- ▶ Communicating models and frameworks
- ▶ Nominal grammer and effective algorithm

Further research directions

- ▶ Enrichments on resource structures: e.g. not just $=$ and \neq but also with security levels or time-stamps
- ▶ Safety properties over mobile interactions: how to inductively guarantee safety properties over mobile interactions
- ▶ Schematic pattern matching on large data: schematic pattern matching to calculate similarities

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