

# Pattern models:

## A Dynamic Epistemic Logic For Distributed System Analysis

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# Agenda

1. Context
2. Pattern models
3. Parametrized pattern models



# Context

## Preliminaries

- ▶ Some authors in distributed computing still refer to knowledge only informally
  - ▶ It is important to develop tools to formalize such a concept



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  - ▶ It is important to develop tools to formalize such a concept
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  - ▶ Halpern & Moses (80's)
- ▶ Connection of distributed computing & dynamic epistemic logic through **action models**
  - ▶ Pfleger & Schmid (2018)
  - ▶ Goubault, Ledent & Rajsbaum (since 2018)



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  - ▶ Pfleger & Schmid (2018)
  - ▶ Goubault, Ledent & Rajsbaum (since 2018)
    - ▶ Kripke frames cat. and simplicial complex cat. are equivalent



# Context

## Epistemic logic

### Syntax

$$\mathcal{L}_K \ni \varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid K_a\varphi$$

where  $a \in A$ , and  $p \in P$

No update modality



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### Semantics

$M, w \models p$  iff  $p \in L(w)$

$M, w \models \neg\varphi$  iff  $M, w \not\models \varphi$

$M, w \models \varphi \wedge \psi$  iff  $M, w \models \varphi$  and  $M, w \models \psi$

$M, w \models K_a\varphi$  iff  $M, w' \models \varphi$  for all  $w'$  such that  $w \sim_a w'$





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## Distributed computing models

### Agents (**processes**)

- ▶ State machines
- ▶ Private input (**local state**)
- ▶ Execute a protocol of communication
  - ▶ All gathered information is sent (**full-information**)



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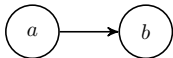
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### Dynamic-network models

- ▶ Synchronous (round closed) communication
- ▶ An adversary decides who communicates with whom
  - ▶ Picks a communication graph in every round



\*reflexive relation

- ▶ **Oblivious**
  - ▶ any communication graph in a given set of communication graphs may occur in any round

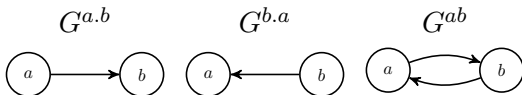


# Context

## Iterated immediate snapshot model (IIS)

### IIS model

- ▶ processes write to a shared memory and then take a snapshot
- ▶ Concurrent read

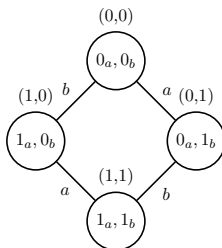


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## Iterated immediate snapshot model (IIS)

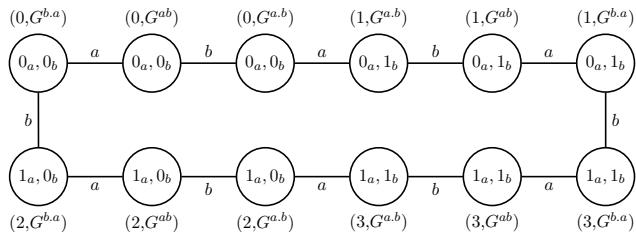
Epistemic model (Kripke models with equivalence relations)

- ▶ A triple  $(W, \sim, L)$ 
  - ▶ Worlds
  - ▶ Indistinguishability relations
  - ▶ True valued propositions



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## Iterated immediate snapshot model (IIS)



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## Action models

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- ▶ Update mechanism



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- ▶ Update mechanism
  - ▶ Action model (Structure)  $M = (E, R, \text{Pre})$ 
    - ▶ Events
    - ▶ Indistinguishability relations
    - ▶ Precondition formulas



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  - ▶ Action model (Structure)  $M = (E, R, \text{Pre})$ 
    - ▶ Events
    - ▶ Indistinguishability relations
    - ▶ Precondition formulas
  - ▶ Restricted modal product
    - ▶  $M \otimes M = M'$





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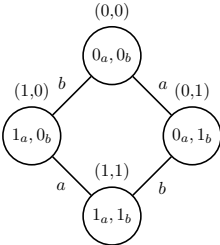
$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes M$  is defined as follows:

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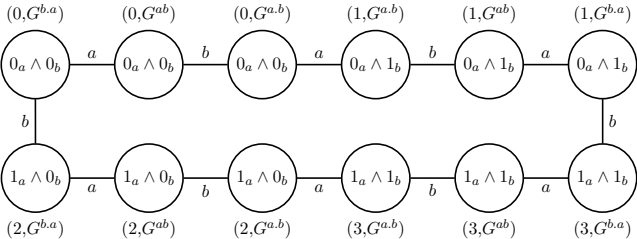


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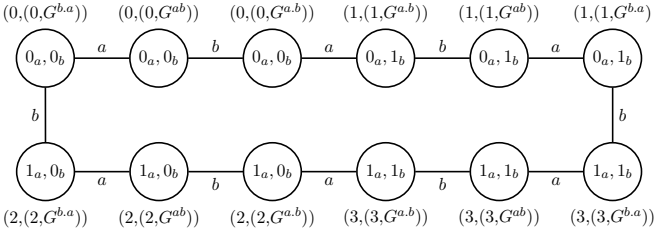


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Modeling epistemic change with action models through rounds of communication has drawbacks

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Modeling epistemic change with action models through rounds of communication has drawbacks

- ▶ Direct application is simple but inefficient
- ▶ Finding compact action models is not clear





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We propose *pattern models*, a dynamic epistemic logic

- ▶ Similar to reading event models (Baltag and Smets)



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We propose *pattern models*, a dynamic epistemic logic

- ▶ Similar to reading event models (Baltag and Smets)
  - ▶ The events are communication graphs
  - ▶ The restricted modal product allows preconditions
  - ▶ A protocol can be a parameter of the product (not only full-information)



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  - ▶ Pattern model (structure)  $\mathcal{P} = (\mathbf{G}, Pre)$ 
    - ▶ Set of communication graphs
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  - ▶ Restricted modal product
    - ▶  $M \odot \mathcal{P} = M'$





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Let  $Ga = \{b \in A \mid bGa\}$  be the in-neighbourhood of  $a$  in  $G$

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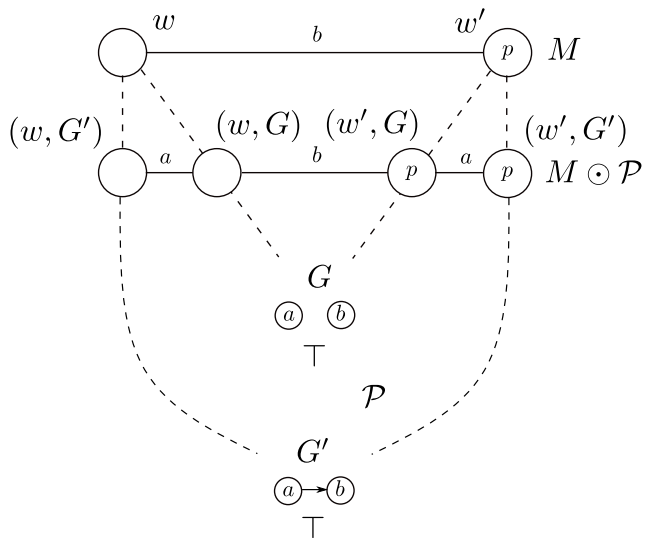
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- ▶  $L'(w, G) = L(w)$



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- ▶ The full-information protocol is *explicit* in the product definition
  - ▶ This non-parametrized version is useful for studying computability



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- ▶ The full-information protocol is *explicit* in the product definition
  - ▶ This non-parametrized version is useful for studying computability
- ▶ The full-information protocol is not practical in real systems





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*Msg*, set of message contents



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- ▶  $\lambda : Loc \times (Msg \cup \{\perp\})^{|A|} \rightarrow Loc$



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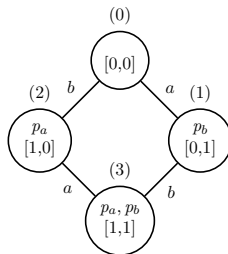




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# Parametrized pattern models

$M_a^w | G$  is the set of messages that  $a$  gets when  $G$  occurs in  $w$

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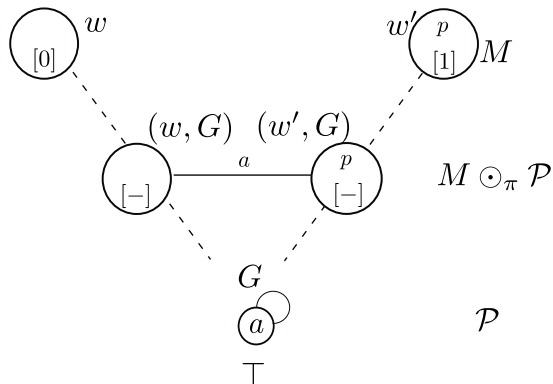
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# Parametrized pattern models



# Pattern models

- ▶ This parametrized version is useful for designing efficient protocols
  - ▶ Automated formal verification of protocols



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  - ▶ Proof of correctness of such pattern models
    - ▶ The correctness is still valid with the parametrized version
  - ▶ Oblivious dynamic-network models requires **constant space**

