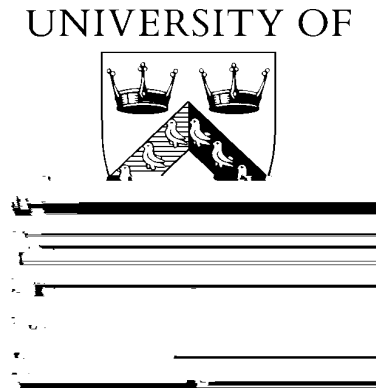


UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX
COMPUTER SCIENCE



**Towards a Behavioural Theory of
Access and Mobility Control in
Distributed Systems**

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Towards a Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control in Distributed Systems

by *Roberto Rocco and Jonathan Aldrich*

ABSTRACT We define a typed bisimulation equivalence for the language λ_{PI} , a distributed version of the λ -calculus in which processes may migrate between dynamically created locations. It takes into account resource access policies, which can be implemented in λ_{PI} using a novel form of dynamic capability types. The equivalence, based on typed actions between configurations, is justified by showing that it is *fully-abstract* with respect to a natural distributed version of a contextual equivalence.

In the second part of the paper we study the effect of controlling the migration of processes. This affects the ability to perform observations at specific locations, as the observer may be denied access. We show how the typed actions can be modified to take this into account, and generalise the *full-abstraction* result to this more delicate scenario.

1 Introduction

Behavioural process semantics is a standard presentation of the source-to-target transformation over resources or a process now. Our source is a variable or an abstract behaviour or a standard substitution-based notation for processes but just as a notation for a resource environment with operations. In our approach, we take the form

$$| M, N,$$

where N and M are standard representations of the environment. Intuitively, this means that M and N are the behavioural

• The output environment a variable that both
the over source available to Man Nan the volume now
that users a a u u at o t s r source

As the development of the user interface
a user interface with a process a relationship with
turn and a a r at As xp a n n o r source a ss po
s n P a b p nt us n a p t bas t p s st t us

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

na top o t pap r s t t o r t on on t b av our
o s st s In P t rat on o pro ss s s un onstra n
r vant r u t on ru s

k[[gotoI.P

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

ta sar v n n t on p w r w a so onstrat t pow r o t s
an s
r a n r o t pap r s vot to xt n n t r sut
abov to t s an ua pow r o ont xts w an us t s apa
b t moves to ontro a ss to s t s turns out to b v r o p x o
s p att rs w a r ss t as w r t on or o t s apab t
a ow s move* w t * b n a w ar t us t n v ron nt as
t s apab t or a o at on k t n o at ons av rat on r ts to
k

where α is on a row t in the environment α as a result of
k as b or or k s n T A count r xa p s v n n t on p

It turns out that we must be careful about the notation at work in
or at on s arn In or at on about k arn at l an not b us
without the apab t to ov to k How v r t s n or at on ust b r
tan b aus t at ov apab t a subsequent b obta n s
a s to a or o p at or o n v ron nt w r or s

- notation at work in the process of a b p a T
- α is available in or at on on apab t s at o at ons
- s ar α is available in or at on

the task is v n n t on p w a so on tans a n ra sat on
o t t p a t ons o abov to t s or o p at n v ron nts

M, N	<i>st s</i>
I[P]	Lo at ro ss
M N	Co pos t on
new n M	a op n
0	r nat on
P, Q	<i>ro ss s</i>
u V P	utput
u X P	Input
goto v.W	rat on
if u v then P else Q	at n
newc n A P	Can a r at on
newreg n G P	st r a r at on
newlock K with C in P	Lo at on a r at on
P Q	Co pos t on
P	p at on
stop	r nat on
U, V, W	<i>s</i>
u₁, ..., u_n, n >	tup s
u	<i>G n r s n r s</i>
u₁, ..., u_n @ u, n	Lo at I rs

FIGURE 1 Syntax of \mathcal{P}

onstru t if **u v** then **P** else **Q** a or o r urs on **P** an t r or s
o na r at on

- **newc a A P** t r at on o a n w o n n o t p A a a
- **newreg n rc A**

s nt n t_n t_n r a P runn n at o at on l_n s a b o b n w t_n
t_n para op rator | an na s a b s ar b tw n t_n r a s us n
t_n onstru t new e w_n r s on o A rc A or K
ro ss s s s_n s an n t p s a onta n o urr n s o var
ab s an t_n s a b boun n t_n onstru t u X P x app ars
n t_n patt rn X t_n n a o urr n s o x n an P ar boun n s
a s to t_n not ons o r an boun var ab s aptur avo n subst
tut on o f_n rs or var ab s P {v/x} an qu va n s ar a
stan ar apart ro subst tut ons nto t p s w_n s not qu t s nta t
t_n ta s o subst tut on nto t p s a boun n D n t on
sa t_n at a s st or pro ss tr s os t onta ns no r o urr n s
o var ab s
an ua a so onta ns b n n onstru ts or na s newc n A P
newreg n G P an newlock K with C in P n pro ss s o w a so
av t_n not ons o r an boun na s n tr s an as usua t_n
n t on o qu va n f_n str s w_n on r b t_n r us o
boun na s

SECTION S ANTIC, s s v n n tr s o a b nar r at on b
tw n os s st s

M N

an s a n ra sat on o t_n at v n n o r P₁ It s a on
t t uu

Bas p s	B	int bool unit ...
Lo a C _n ann t p s	A	r w rw , prov <
Capab t p s		u A
Lo at on p s	K	loc _{1, ..., n} , n
st r a p s	G	rc A
a u p s	C	B A G A @u A @K
rans ss on p s		C _{1, ..., C_n} , n

Types

3 Typing

In this section we outline the typing system for the language. The typing system is designed to be a good starting point for the implementation of the language. The typing system is designed to be a good starting point for the implementation of the language.


- The typing system is designed to be a good starting point for the implementation of the language. The typing system is designed to be a good starting point for the implementation of the language.
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3.1 The Types

The typing system is designed to be a good starting point for the implementation of the language. The typing system is designed to be a good starting point for the implementation of the language.

DOC CHANN T P, ran ov r b A an a b r str t to r a
on apab t r

(U -CTOP)



n u t on b t t n

loc \mathbf{u}_1 A_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_n $A_n \{v/x\}$

loc $\mathbf{u}_1 \{v/x\}$ $A_1 \{v/x\}$... loc $\mathbf{u}_n \{v/x\}$ $A_n \{v/x\}$



return a r s s t s t n t r s a p r a n r t u r n s t a n s w r
at t p r o r a r s s

```
s[... | quest x,y@z goto z.y sp# x  
ping X p ...  
kill X k ... ]
```

H r t n t r s b o u n t o x w t a r s s o n s t s o t w o p a r t s a
ann b o u n t o y a t s o n n o n s t b o u n t o z

A t p a n t r s n a t c t a s t o r

```
c[ newc r r w bool goto s.quest v,r@c stop | r z ... ]
```

H r a n w r t u r n a n n r s n r a t a n a p r o s s s s n t t o t s r v
s w t t n t r t o b t s t v a n t r t u r n a r s s r@c a n w
b a a t t n t t r s u t s a w a t o n t o a a n n r
t p o t s r v a t t p o r t q u e s t n o t p a b o v t a s t
o r r q w r q s a t u p t p r s t o p o n n t s i n t w
t s o n s a t p o r a r o t a n n a t s o n n o n o a t o n t
a t t a t t o a t o n t n t s u n n o w n o r a r b t r a r a o w s t
s r v t o b u s b a n n t t p q s v n b

```
int, w bool @loc
```

s n o n t a p a b t t o w r t a b o o a n s r q u r o t r o t
ann

P /

r v s p rsona s tr at nt t n w s t w a w a s r p to a ann
at t s t me □

▲ P ar nt r a s H r w onstrat t us un ss o
n w t p at or o r s t r n s n s t t n up s ar nt r a s
a on r r nt s t s Cons r a s st o t or

newreg put rc p , get rc g Bserver | Client₁ | Client | ...

ons st n o a ban a ount s rv r Bserver an a nu b r o nts
s st s w t n t s op o t w o r s t r n a s put an get r s t r
at sp t p s p an g on w w w not aborat s par
o t p n a s a s rv n or a as t nt r a or ban a ounts
r at b t s rv r or t v a r o u s nts An xa p s rv r wou
ta t or

Bserver s[request x int, y@z

newlocb L_b with ...put, get... in

counts and the server would be a new state. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process.

```

Server . newreg put rc p , get rc g
      s[ request . y@z
        goto z.y put, get ]

```

Here on request of a request the servers process two requests. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process.

```

Client . me[ newcr r goto s.request r@me |
            r . y,z . newloc b Ly,z with ... o ... in ... ]

```

Here the client responds to a request with two requests. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process.

$L^{y,z}$ loc y g, Z p

It is clear that this is a simple example of a state transition. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process.

3.2 Type environments

At present we take the following as our starting point. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process. The server is now in a state where it has a new request to process.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{(\text{PT}^*)}{\text{env}} \\
 \\
 \frac{(\text{CH}^*)}{\text{env}} \quad \text{w loc} \quad \text{u} \notin A \\
 \hline
 \text{, u } A @ \text{w} \quad \text{env} \quad \text{u} \notin A
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \frac{(\text{A}^*)}{\text{env}} \\
 \\
 \frac{(\text{CH}^*)}{\text{env}} \quad \text{w loc} \quad \text{u} \notin A \\
 \hline
 \text{, u } A @ \text{w} \quad \text{env} \quad \text{u} \notin A
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \frac{(\text{A}^*)}{\text{env}} \quad \text{u} \notin A$$

exist at t_0 on \mathcal{W} but the exist s w r t_0 at s a o n t_0
 an asso at on u $A' \circ w'$ or so w' r t_0 a n w But to ntro u
 su a n a t_0 b s a r a o n v a r i o u s t a r a b
 a r a r s t r n a n t a n o n b n t r o u a t w w t_0 a
 subt p o t s a r t p s s t_0 p o t_0 p r s u r c B
 an t_0 o n t o n $B < A$ o n n r a o a a n n a s a x s t
 at r t_0 o a t o n s but a t_0 r o a t p s a r o n s t n t_0 a t_0
 a v t_0 a r t p B a s a o w r b o u n

a t p n v r o n t s a s s o a t t p s t_0 r s but w a r s o
 w a t a x a b o u t_0 u s o v a r a b s n t_0 s t p s In p r n p s u a t p
 a o n t_0 n v a r a b s w a r n o t n o w n t_0 n v r o n t It w
 turn out t_0 a t w w n o t b a b t_0 t p s s t s r a t v t_0 s u n v r o n
 n t s

DEFINITION FIN IRON INT O IN For an n v r o n t s o p a

OR SO $\gamma_1 <$

□

PROPOSITION 11 Let Envs be the set of all valid environments. Then the preorder $\text{Envs}, <$ has partial meets.

Proof: First note that Envs is a pre-order but not a partial order. For example, γ_1, γ_2 are not environments

$$k \text{ loc}, l \text{ loc} \text{ and } l \text{ loc}, k \text{ loc}$$

respectively. $\gamma_1 < \gamma_2$ and $\gamma_2 < \gamma_1$ but γ_1, γ_2 are not environments

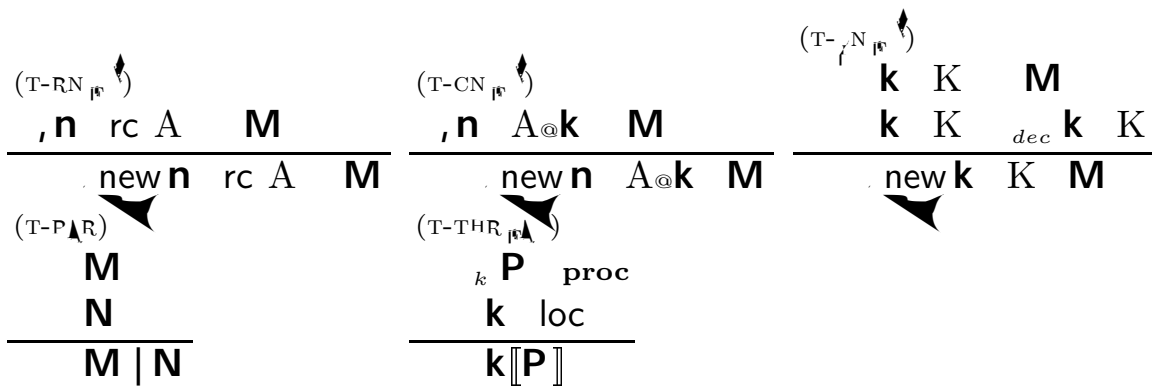
Suppose γ_1, γ_2 are valid environments such that $\gamma_1 < \gamma_2$ or $\gamma_2 < \gamma_1$, we show how to construct a valid environment γ such that $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2 < \gamma$. It is not obvious that $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2$ is a valid environment, but we assume it is. Let $\gamma_1 = \{k \text{ loc}, l \text{ loc}\}$ and $\gamma_2 = \{l \text{ loc}, k \text{ loc}\}$. Then $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2 = \{k \text{ loc}, l \text{ loc}\}$. We show that $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2$ is a valid environment.

- $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2$ is a valid environment
 - $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2$ is a base
 - $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2$ is a Herbrand environment
- If $\gamma_1 \wedge \gamma_2$ appears in γ_1 or γ_2 , then it is obtained by replacing γ_1 at loc with γ_2 or γ_2 at loc with γ_1 .

result over own that ntr μ n μ onstru t on v s , \mathbf{u}
 rc $A \ A' , \mathbf{u} \ A \otimes \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{u} \ A \otimes \mathbf{w}'$

av μ r a r to μ μ at μ s onstru t on s orr t μ at s

- μ env
- μ $\langle i \text{ or } i \rangle$,
- $I_{\mu} < i \text{ or } i \rangle$, μ n $< \mu$ \square



\mathbb{F} UR Typing Systems

In order to ensure that $k[P]$ is a well-typed state, we must show that the process k is a well-typed process. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$.

$k K_{dec} k K$

First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$.

First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$.

$w P_{proc}$

For example, consider the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$.

- k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$.

- k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$. First, note that k is a subterm of the process $k[P]$.

(T-OUTPUT)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{V} \text{ @}w \\ \mathbf{u} \text{ } w \text{ } @w \end{array}}{w \mathbf{u} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-CO)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u} \text{ loc} \\ \mathbf{u} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ goto } \mathbf{u.P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-NEWLOCK)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ } k \mathbf{C} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ } dec \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \end{array}}{w \text{ newlock } \mathbf{k} \mathbf{K} \text{ with } \mathbf{C} \text{ in } \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-NEWREG)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} ,n \mathbf{G} \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ newreg } n \mathbf{G} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-REPEAT)

$$\frac{w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}{w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-IN)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{X} \text{ @}w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{u} \text{ } r \text{ } @w \end{array}}{w \mathbf{u} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-TOP)

$$\frac{\text{env}}{w \text{ stop } \text{proc}}$$

(T-CNEW)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} ,n \mathbf{A} @w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ newc } n \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-TATCH)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{u} \text{ } ,v \\ w \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc} \\ \mathbf{u} \text{ @}w \text{ } v \text{ @}w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \text{ if } \mathbf{u} \text{ } v \text{ then } \mathbf{P} \text{ else } \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc}}$$

(T-PAR)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc} \\ w \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc} \end{array}}{w \mathbf{P} \mid \mathbf{Q} \text{ proc}}$$

16 UR Typing Threads

no n t p t_hat s $\mathbf{X} \text{ @}w \text{ } w \mathbf{P} \text{ proc}$

ru s T OUTPUT T TOP T PAR an T R_hP ar n or n t_h

sa ann i ro s ar ru s o i t_h a u s ru T CO s

a natura on or t p n t_h pro ss goto $\mathbf{u.P}$ an not t_hat t_h r qu r

nts ar a tua n p n nt o t_h urr nt o at on w t_h r ru s

ov rn n t_h n rat on o n w na s at t_h t_h r n s o t p s \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}

an \mathbf{G} s ou b s xp an ator F na t_h ru T TACH s ot

vat at n t_h no w r t s ar u to b ss nt a n ap ab t bas

t p s st s Br w_h n stab s n t_hat if $\mathbf{u} \text{ } v$ then \mathbf{P} else \mathbf{Q} s

w t p w t_h r sp t to w n to nsur t_hat bot_h \mathbf{P} an \mathbf{Q} ar

w t p How v r n t_h as o \mathbf{P} w an ta a vanta o t_h a t

t_hat t_h \mathbf{u} an \mathbf{v} ar n a t t_h sa Cons qu nt an t p n

nor at on asso at wt an b a a a at ow n on
 stab s at P sw t p wt r sp t to t au nt nv ron nt
 u @w v @w r t t p o u s au nt b t at o v
 na w t at o v s au nt wt t t p o u In apab
 t bas t p n s st s t s s portant as t nab s us to p ro a
 a u u at apab t s asso at wt part u ar rs

3.4 Properties of the typing system

ar an nt r st n stab s n ub t on r u t on but t s
 r qur s a s r s o pr nar r su ts w w rst out n o t n
 abbr v at abbr v at t u nt w P proc to w P F rst two
 stan ar prop rt s on wou xp t

PROPOSITION 12

- **(Weakening)** Suppose Γ, Γ' are two well-defined environments such that $\Gamma' < \Gamma$. Then $\Gamma \vdash M$ implies $\Gamma' \vdash M$.
- **(Strengthening)** Suppose If $\Gamma, u \vdash M$ and u does not occur in the free identifiers of M . Then $\Gamma \vdash M$.

Proof: tan ar ot ow v r t at orr spon n r su ts ust rst
 stab s or t t p n s st s or va u s an pro ss s \square

n stan ar prop rt w o s not o s Int r an

$$\Gamma, u_1 \vdash \Gamma, u \vdash M \text{ p s } \Gamma, u_1 \vdash \Gamma, u_1 \vdash M$$

b aus on an not arb trar sw t p p p p ot

an s ar or pro ss s an va u s us w an r arran va n
 v ron nts us n t n t s abov w t out an n t r us
 n t n r n o t p n u nts s u nts w b us n
 pa o. Int r an

an ut n stab s n t ub t u ton r s s n
 s own t t r u ton ru R CO pr s rv s w t p n s
 a ounts to s own t at k c V Q | c X R p s k Q | R {V/x}

$$k R\{V/x\}$$

s t non tr v a part A t r so ana s s o t pr s w w av

$$X @k k R an V @w$$

an t ubst tut on r su t s ou b su nt to n r ro o
 How v r r t notat on or t onstru t nv ron nt X @k
 s ons rab o p xt t t p a b an o t a ow
 trans ss on t p s or o a or non o a ann s or o at ons or or
 stru tur va u s A or n to a t proos or transpar nt w
 w so at t part u ar as s an tr at so o t n v ua

PROPOSITION 1. LOCAL CHANNEL SUBSTITUTION. Suppose v
 $A @w$ and w_1 loc. Then, if x does not appear in

$$U_{\{v\}}, x A @w U @w_1 \text{ implies } U\{v/x\} @w_1$$

$$R @w_{\{v\}}, x A @w w_1 R \text{ implies } w_1 R\{v/x\}$$

Proof: For the first part, if x does not appear in $U_{\{v\}}$ or an appropriate
 substitution

the result or value is stable by substitution. For the second part,
 if x does not appear in $A @w U @w_1$, then by the first part,
 $A @w U @w_1$ is stable by substitution. For the third part,
 if x does not appear in $A @w w_1 R$, then by the first part,
 $A @w w_1 R$ is stable by substitution. For the fourth part,
 if x does not appear in $A @w w_1 R$, then by the first part,
 $A @w w_1 R$ is stable by substitution.

For the first part, if x does not appear in $U_{\{v\}}$ or an appropriate
 substitution, then the result is stable by substitution. For the second part,
 if x does not appear in $A @w U @w_1$, then by the first part,
 $A @w U @w_1$ is stable by substitution. For the third part,
 if x does not appear in $A @w w_1 R$, then by the first part,
 $A @w w_1 R$ is stable by substitution. For the fourth part,
 if x does not appear in $A @w w_1 R$, then by the first part,
 $A @w w_1 R$ is stable by substitution.

• suppose $x A @w w_1 u X R$ because

$$x A @w u r @w_1 \text{ and}$$

$$x A @w X @w w_1 R$$

Applying the first result to w obtain

$u' \text{ r } @w_1$

In b aus w loc t_n nv ron nt a b wr tt n as x
 A $@w$ x $@w$ w_1 s qu va nt to x $@w$ x A $@w$
 us a b r wr tt n as

x $@w$ x A $@w$ w_1 R

H r w an app n u t on to obta n

" x $@w$ w_1 R'

ow t_n nput ru T IN an b app to an " to obta n t_n
 r qu r w_1 u' x R' ot t_n at our onv nt ons about boun
 var ab s nsur s t_n at u' x R' s t_n sa as u x R'

• uppos x A $@w$ w_1 if u_1 u then P else Q b aus

x A $@w$ u_1 , u

x A $@w$ w_1 Q an

x A $@w$ u_1 $@w_1$ u $@w_1$ w_1 P

App n t_n rstr s ut to an n u t on to w obta n

u'_1 , u'

w_1 Q'

nv ron nt n an b r wr tt n to t_n qu va nt or

u_1 $@w_1$ u $@w_1$ x A $@w$

ar u nt now p ns on w_1 t_n r u_1 or u or bot_n on
 w t_n x As an xa p ons r t_n as w_1 n u_1 s x an u s
 r nt H r w ust b t_n sa as w_1 an ust b a o a
 ann t p A' $@w$ su t_n at A A' x sts n t_n nv ron nt
 an b r wr tt n as

u $@w$ x A A' $@w$

A so b aus v A $@w$ w now v A' $@w$ s w n an
 t_n r or b a n n w av

v A' $@w$ u $@w$ x A A' $@w$ w_1 P

But v A' $@w$ v A A' $@w$ an so w app n u t on to
 to obta n

v A' $@w$ u $@w$ w_1 P'

ow T TCH an b app to an to obta n w_1
 if u'_1 u then P' else Q'.

□

unfortunately, the substitution operations require a top

$\text{ROC}_{\mathcal{P}} \vdash 1 \quad \mathbf{x} \ K \quad w \quad \mathbf{R} \text{ implies } 1 \quad \forall x \quad w \{ \forall x \} \mathbf{R} \{ \forall x \}$

Proof: ot t_n at t_n pr v ous L a nsur s t_n at $\forall x$ s a w
 \mathcal{L} n nv ron nt \mathcal{L} rst r s ut s prov b n u t on on w_n
 t_n s on s b n u t on on t_n n r n o t_n u nt 1 \mathbf{x}
 $K \quad \mathbf{U} \quad @ \mathbf{w} \quad w \quad \text{av } t_n \quad \text{ta s to } t_n \quad \text{r a r}$
 t_n r s ut or pro ss s b n u t on on t_n n r n o $\mathbf{x} \ K$
 $w \mathbf{R}$ an an ana s s o t_n ast ru us v on r pr s nt at v
xa p

uppos 1 $\mathbf{x} \ K \quad w \quad \text{newloc} \mid L \text{ with } \mathbf{C} \text{ in } \mathbf{P} \text{ b aus}$

$\mathcal{L} \vdash 1 \quad \mathbf{x} \ K \quad \mid L \quad \mathbf{C}$
 $\mathcal{L} \vdash 1 \quad \mathbf{x} \ K \quad \mid L \quad w \quad \mathbf{P}$
 $\mathcal{L} \vdash 1 \quad \mathbf{x} \ K \quad \mid L \quad \text{dec} \mid L$

s n t_n asso at v t o w an r arran to t_n or

$\mathcal{L} \vdash 1 \quad \mathbf{x} \ K \quad \mid L \quad \mathbf{C}$

to w_n n u t on an b app to v

$\mathcal{L} \vdash 1 \quad \mid L \quad \forall x \quad \mathbf{C} \{ \forall x \}$

as required □

substitution of structural formulas for atomic formulas. For example, to prove

$$\vdash \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B with } C \text{ in } P$$

is sufficient to attempt to prove

$$\vdash \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B} @ k \text{ in } P$$

which is not obvious.

PROPOSITION 1 (STRUCTURAL SUBSTITUTION) **Suppose** \vdash_1
 $\vdash \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B}$ **and** x **does not appear in** P_1 . **Then**

$$\vdash_1 \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B} @ k \text{ in } P_1 \text{ env implies } \vdash_1 \text{newlock } k \text{ loc } x \text{ B} @ k \text{ in } P_1 \{v/x\}$$

k Q an
 k P $\{V/x\}$
 first s as s n to o ow ro t h pot s s w t s on
 w o ow ro h or w an stab s

a V @k an

b X @w k P

h h pot s s p s p s k c X P w h ans b s
 s a s but a so t at k c r @k n t o t r an t h h pot
 s s a so p s t at k c V Q w h ans t at V @k or
 so t p su t at c w @k How v r ropo s t on o
 p s t at < an part v o t sa propo s t on v s a
 an w a f n s

R C - CR $\{T\}$ uppos k [newcn A P] o stab s t u
 nt newcn A @k k [P] t s su nt b T C - N $\{F\}$ to prov
 , n A @k k P

But t on wa to stab s t h pot s s s b t ru T CN $\{F\}$
 n F ur or w h w n , n A @k k [P] w h an on b
 stab s ro T THR $\{A\}$ or w h s n ssar \square

s nar os n w₁ ₁ nts ar v n s t v now o₁ na a
r at r sour s

\mathbb{P} \mathbb{A} \mathbb{P} \mathbb{P} $\mathbb{1}$ L t K b \mathbb{t} t p loc **a** A, **b** B Cons r \mathbb{t} s st
M

CONTEXT COUR sa t at a now n x r at on ov r s s
t s s ont t

| M R N an , ' env p s , ' | M R N

| M R N an O p s | M | O R N | O

n | M R N p s | new n M R new n N

ot t at n t s ast aus w av us an abbr v at on to ov r t
t r r nt or s o na s w an b ar o a ann s r
st r na s an o at on s a r nt at b t or w an
ta or ov r w assu t at n s n w to rst aus a so on
ta ns a subt t t s p s t at t qu va n s ou b pr s rv v n
t us r nv nts so n w na s It wou b unr asonab to r wr t
t s as

| M R N an ' < w r ' env p s ' | M R N

s wou a ow t us r to nv nt n apab t s on r sour s t as
r v ro t s st s un r nv st at on

AR PR R ATION For an v n o at on k an an v n ann
a su t at k loc an a rw k w wr t M barb a k
t r x sts so M' su t at M * M' | k [a P] sa t at a
now n x r at on ov r s st s s r pr s r n

| M R N an M barb a k p s N barb a k

s t r prop rt s t r n our to ston qu va n

DEFINITION UCTION AR CONGRUENCE t rbc b
t ar st now n x r at on ov r s st s w t s

• po ntw s s tr t at s | M rbc N p s | N rbc M

• ont xtua

• r u t on os

• barb pr s rv n

□

w now ara t r s rbc us n a ab trans t on s st an
b s u at on qu va n t r b ust n our part u ar not on o b s
u at on s ot t at now n x r at on s n ra s t or usua

4.1 A labelled transition characterisation of contextual equivalence

Abstract. We present a new characterisation of contextual equivalence for the π -calculus. The characterisation is given in terms of a labelled transition relation that is defined by a set of structural congruence rules and a set of transition rules. The characterisation is proved to be sound and complete with respect to the standard definition of contextual equivalence.

with a appears in w as v in on to a in s
 the w output as ot at pr or r in s no r at ons p
 required between t and p at w t v u s s nt an t p at
 with t w b us But it turns out that n t ont xt n w
 the s ru s w b app s D nt on b ow t att r w b a
 support p o t or r

r ann ru s ar a ar ro $stan$ ar tr at nts o t p
 a u us w t $poss$ b x pt on o T w $stat$ s t at or
 an $input$ $trans$ $tion$ t nv ron nt a nv nt r s na s n or r to
 t p t n o n va u

onstrate that t $trans$ $tion$ ru s ar n a t w n n
 t s ns t at t or a b nar r at on b t w n s p on ur at ons

PROPOSITION \triangleright **Suppose M is a simple configuration. If \triangleright**
 $M \rightarrow^u$

to the right above the line
are the requirements
to obtain the requirements

at the points $\triangleright M - \mu \triangleright N$
point to the right and μ
actions as substitutions on a
PL Let us write
 μN

' us in a variation on the rules
constraints on are not nor
in some way as stated

$\mu \triangleright N$

DEFINITION Suppose $\triangleright M$

- $\triangleright M - \mu \triangleright N$ if and only if
 - $\triangleright M \xrightarrow{(\tilde{n})k.aV} \triangleright N$ if and only if
 - k local
 - a redex $@k$ occurs in μ , for some
 - $\triangleright M \xrightarrow{(\tilde{n} \tilde{T})k.a?V} \triangleright N$ if and only if
 - k local
 - a weak redex $@k$, for some type
- h $\mu V @ k$

Here we are using the standard notation for μ -calculus. μ stands for the least fixpoint operator, ν for the greatest fixpoint operator. μ and ν are used to denote the least and greatest fixpoints of a function F over a complete lattice L . We write $\mu X.F$ for the least fixpoint of F and $\nu X.F$ for the greatest fixpoint of F . We write $\mu X.F$ for the least fixpoint of F and $\nu X.F$ for the greatest fixpoint of F .

Let M and N be μ -calculus expressions. We write $M \approx N$ if M and N are bisimilar. We write $M \approx N$ if M and N are bisimilar.

Let M and N be μ -calculus expressions. We write $M \approx N$ if M and N are bisimilar. We write $M \approx N$ if M and N are bisimilar. We write $M \approx N$ if M and N are bisimilar.

Theorem 1. If $M \approx N$ and $\mu X.F$, where $\text{dom } F = \text{dom } F$, then $\mu X.F$.

Proof: straightforward. \square

Next we show that weak bisimulation is a congruence. We show that if $M \approx N$ and $P \approx Q$, then $M \circ P \approx N \circ Q$. We show that if $M \approx N$ and $P \approx Q$, then $M \circ P \approx N \circ Q$.

Theorem 2. If $M \approx N$ and $P \approx Q$, then $M \circ P \approx N \circ Q$. Such that if $M \approx N$ then $\mu X.F$.

Proof:

or over the components and propose to or a and on
 at on the results p n on the at the s st s part o a s p
 on ura on

COMPOSITION COMPOSITION

(i) (a) If $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M'$ and $O \stackrel{k.c^?V}{\sim} O'$ then $\triangleright M | O$
 $\triangleright \text{new } n \quad M' | O'$ for some

(b) If $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n}\tilde{T})k.c^?V}{\sim} M'$ and $O \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} O'$ then $\triangleright M | O$
 $\triangleright \text{new } n \quad M' | O'$

(ii) If $\triangleright M | O - \triangleright M'$ and O then one of the following hold

(a) $\triangleright M - \triangleright M''$ such that $M' = M'' | O$

(b) $O - O'$ such that $M' = M | O'$

(c) $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M''$ and $O \stackrel{k.c^?V}{\sim} O'$ such that
 $M' = \text{new } n \quad M'' | O'$ for some

(d) $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n}\tilde{T})k.c^?V}{\sim} M''$ and $O \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} O'$ such that
 $M' = \text{new } n \quad M'' | O'$

Proof: art s r at v str a t or war on s ow t r st as
 as t o t r s s ar an pro b n u t on on t n u b r o
 a t on s n t r vat on ro t s st For t n u t v as t s
 o ows as b t n u t v h pot s s an t a t t at | an new
 ar va uat on ont xts on s r t bas as n w $\triangleright M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M'$

B ropo s t on p w s t at $M \stackrel{(\tilde{n})k.c^V}{\sim} M'$ B nsp t n t
 tran s t on ru s w not t at t o ow n stru tura or s ust o

• $M \stackrel{\text{new } n}{\sim} \text{new } m' \quad k[[c^V P]] | M''$

• $M' \stackrel{\text{new } m'}{\sim} k[[P]] | M''$

• $O \stackrel{\text{new } n'}{\sim} k[[c^X Q] M' \stackrel{\text{new}}{\sim} M O$

M, **One**
 ect

- **A** is a subterm of **M**. In which case **O** is not ontr but to t_n trans t on an a o s
- **A** is a subterm of **O**. In which case **M** is not ontr but to t_n trans t on an b o s
- **A** is not a subterm of **M** or **O**. In which case b nsp t n t_n ru s w s t at t_n on poss b t s t at **A** ust b an instan o ru R CO. L t us suppos t at **A** s o t_n or

$$k[c \ V \ P] \mid k[c \ X \ Q] \quad k[P] \mid k[Q\{V/x\}]$$

For ar two was n w t_n s ou o ur t_n r **M** prov s t_n output a t on sa $(\tilde{n})k.c \ V$ an **N** t_n orr spon n nput n w t_n as w o or v vrsa an w o on ntrat on t_n or r as t_n attr an b a t w t_n n a s ar wa now t_n at t ust b t_n as t_n at up to stru tura qu va n

$$M \text{ new } n \text{ new } m' \quad k[c \ V \ P] \mid M'''$$

$$O \text{ new } m \quad k[c \ X \ Q] \mid O''$$

su t_n at **k** an **c** ar not n n, m', m . L t M'' b t_n t r

$$\text{new } m' \quad k[P] \mid M'''$$

an O' b

$$\text{new } m \quad k[Q\{V/x\}] \mid O'' .$$

It s ar t_n at $M' \text{ new } n \quad M'' \mid O'$ so t su s to onstrat t_n at $O \text{ new } m \quad O'$ an $M \text{ new } n \quad M'' \mid O'$ or so ' su t_n at t_n at $< \text{new } n \text{ new } m \quad O'$ r s at ro t_n trans t on ru s or n

now that dom μ is a subrelation of dom ν and that ν is a
 subrelation of μ . In fact, we have $\text{dom } \mu \subseteq \text{dom } \nu$ and $\text{dom } \nu \subseteq \text{dom } \mu$.
 Moreover, μ and ν are both transitive relations. We have $\mu \circ \mu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \nu \subseteq \nu$.
 Finally, μ and ν are both reflexive relations. We have $x \mu x$ and $x \nu x$ for all x .

$$\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$$

such that

$$\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$$

is an approximation of μ and ν such that $\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$.
 Moreover, μ and ν are both transitive relations. We have $\mu \circ \mu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \nu \subseteq \nu$.
 Finally, μ and ν are both reflexive relations. We have $x \mu x$ and $x \nu x$ for all x .

as a new μ is an input transition and ν is a transition. But
 using the transition relation ν we can show that $\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$. \square

PROPOSITION 11

$$\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu \quad \text{implies} \quad \mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$$

Proof: In a topological lattice, it suffices to show

$$\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu \quad \text{implies} \quad \mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$$

proceed by induction on the structure of the relations. We have $\mu \circ \mu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \nu \subseteq \nu$.
 Moreover, μ and ν are both transitive relations. We have $\mu \circ \mu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \nu \subseteq \nu$.
 Finally, μ and ν are both reflexive relations. We have $x \mu x$ and $x \nu x$ for all x .

and two approximations μ and ν such that $\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$.
 and surjection ν satisfies the same properties as μ . We have $\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$.
 assume that we have two approximations μ and ν such that $\mu \circ \nu \subseteq \mu$ and $\nu \circ \mu \subseteq \nu$.

Proof:

o t_n s b n n a r at on R su t_n at

▷ new n₀ | M | O R ▷ new n₀ N | O

an on t_n r x sts so , su t_n at a o t_n o ow n t_n o

- ' <
- 1 <
- <
- ' n₀ | M bis N
- ' n₀ O

ust s_n ow t_n at R or s a b s u at on For t_n purpos s o x p o s t on
w w assu t_n at n₀ s p t n or n ra as o w s n a s ar
ann r

a ▷ M | O R ▷ N | O w t n s s b ' | M bis N an
' O an suppos t_n at ▷ M | O - μ 0 ▷ M' I μ s not a a t on
t_n n t ar r v s n t r r o M or O In t_n r as a a t n
μ trans t on an b oun r o N b aus ' | M bis N an ' <
uppos t_n n t_n at μ s a a t on so t_n at 0 s us L a o
art to obs rv t_n at on o our as s_n o

a ' ▷ M - ' ▷ M'' A a n at n trans t ons ar as oun
b aus ' | M bis N

b O - O' But t_n n ▷ N | O - ▷ N | O' an b ub t u t on
n or o w now t_n at ' O' a so so ▷ M | O' R ▷ N | O'
as r qu r

' ▷ M (n)k.c V '' ▷ M'' an O k.c?V O' su t_n at M' new n 1 M''
O' or so 1 not t_n at t_n r ust x st so ▷ N (n)k.c V
'' ▷ N' su t_n at '' | M'' bis N' an or ov r b L a o
art w s t_n at ▷ N | O ▷ new n N' | O' or so
But w now t_n at '' s ' V @k an t_n at n ar a on t a n
n V so '' s n s sar o t_n or ' 0 n or so ' 0 < '
trans t v ' 0 < now b L a t_n at 1 < an

In part u ar w n av

an

O' new m $k[Q\{V/x\}] | O''$
 w t_h k, c not n m B nsp t n t_h t p n ru s w s t_h at
 ' c r @k

an

' V @k m X @k_k Q.
 or r t s u s t_h at < b a u s w n o w o n t a n s c r @k
 an t_h att r a o n w t_h t_h a t t_h at
 ' V @k m V @k
 an or t s u s t_h at ' V @k ' n O' so
 w an on u

new n ₁ M' | O' R new n N' | O'
 as r qu r
 ▷ M (ñ Î)

an on **CM**, **DN** w_r **D** - s a anon a ont xt ro
 w_r bot_r N an ' ar n so s ns r o r
 or a proo an b r ov r as an nstan o t_r or o p
 at or p an s t_r or o tt □

5 Controlling mobility

now ons rar r a u us n w_r ov nt o pro ss s a b
 ontro As xp a n n t_r Intro u t on n P_r an pro ss w_r s
 n poss ss on o t_r na o a o at on a trav to t_r at p a an b n
 x ut n arb trar o t_r r xt n P_r w t_r a v r s p ans
 o ob t ontro an nv st at t_r r sut n ont xtua qu va n

5.1 Migration rights

H nn ss an av a r a propos a s p a ss ontro
 an s or P_r n t_r or o t_r o apab t o an r w xt n
 t_r s a to a ow so w_r at or x b t
 o at on t p s n P_r ar o t_r or

$$\text{loc } u_1 A_1, \dots, u_n A_n$$

w_r t_r $u_i A_i$ an b s n as apab t s at t_r at o at on ntro u
 an xtra t p o apab t now b a own o at on t p s to b a so o
 t_r or

$$\text{loc moves, } a_1 A_1, \dots, a_n A_n$$

w_r **S** s a s t o **I** rs **L** a o at on **k** s nown at t_r s t p t_r n

ta s ar stra t orwar

- r n t apab t s n F ur to r a

Capab t s u A | move_u

- p nv ron nts an now a so n u ntr s o t or u move_w
a ru s to t t p u nts or nv ron nts an va u s a
or n s F ur

- F na w an t t p n r n o t rat on pr t v b
r p a n t ru T CO ro F ur o w t

(T- o r- c^o)

u loc move_w

u P proc

w goto u.P

a no an to t r u t on s ant s nor t n t on o
ont xtua qu va n or t an ua It s stra t orwar to t at
or o ub t u t on a so o s or t s xt n a u us

t w nab us to onstrat t subt t nvo v n v op n b
 av oura qu va n s n t pr s n o ontro ob t ons r
 t sub an ua n w on t n s ov apab t move* w r
 * s a w ar s a ow t s apab t rants rat on r ts to r
 s t us n an nv ron nt onta n n

l loc move*, $\mathbf{u}_1 A_1, \dots$

k loc $\mathbf{u}_1 A_1, \dots$

a s t s av a ss to **l** w no s t s av a ss to **k**

For t s r str t an ua w v n t o ow n two subs t ons
 two r nt n ra sat ons to t u abstra t on r su t or

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

$k[\text{stop}]$ r sp t v an suppos s su t at k loc move* n
 | N_1 $\frac{m}{bis}$ N b aus no t p a t ons ar poss b ro t s s s
 t s □

$\exists \Delta P / P \dots$ H r t N, N r pr s nt t s st s
 . new k loc move*, b rw $I[a\ k] | k[b]$ an
 . new k loc move*, b rw $I[a\ k] | k[0]$
 r sp t v an t $_1$ not t nv ron nt
 I loc, I move*, b rc rw , a rw loc

ot t_hat r w st on a ow barbs at o at ons to w_h w_h av
 rat on r_hts s ou b n ra s to a so a ow barbs at o at ons
 n T But t wou not an t_h qu va n as t_h s o a barbs an
 a wa s b r pa b barbs at pr_h n o at ons w_h t_h nv ron nt
 ar s w t_h rat on r_hts

t_h qu st on now s w_h t_h r w an v s a b s u at on bas t_h ar
 a t r sat on o_h ^T_{rbc}

t_h obv ous approa s to o t_h n t ons o t_h t p a t ons
 m to obta n a t ons t_h w_h a ow obs rvat ons at a s t k t_h r
 t_h nv ron nt as rat on r_hts to k as b or or k T t_h
 t_h s a t ons w an o n t on to obta n a n w b_h av oura
 qu va n w_h w not b ^T_{bis} n ortunat t_h s o s not on
 w t_h t_h ont xtua qu va n ^T_{rbc}

L t N , N b t_h s st s n b
 h[a b@k] | k[b] an h[a b@k] | k[stop]

an t_h nv ron nt
 h loc, h move*, k loc, a rw @h

n k s n T on an t_h at N ^T_{bis} N s s b aus ▷ N an
 p r or t_h a t on h.a b@k o ow b k.b w_h an not b at
 b ▷ N

How v r | N ^T_{rbc} N b aus t s not poss b n a ont xt
 to st n us b tw n t_h A ont xt an b oun to au nt t_h
 now o t_h nv ron nt at h w t_h t_h a t t_h at b x sts at k But t
 s not poss b to trans r t_h s n or at on r o h to w_h r t an b put
 to us na k □

s xa p onstrat s t_h at v n w t_h our v r r str t ov
 apab t t_h r ar prob s w t_h t_h ow o n or at on Know
 about t_h s st arnt at l an not n ssar b pass to k t_h

- $T \{k_1, \dots, k_n\}$

- $< k_i$ or a k_i in

- so that k_0 to not t_{k_0} first o pon nt o t_{k_0} stru tur

• A on r t on $\bar{\Delta}$ M ov r T ons sts o an nv ron nt $stru$ tur
an as st M su t at t_{k_0} r x sts so nv ron nt w t_{k_0}

- M

- $<$

- dom dom □

w w r t \bar{T} to an t_{k_0} a o nv ron nts $, k_1, \dots, k_n$ su t_{k_0}
 t_{k_0} at a o pon nt k_i s qua to t_{k_0} nv ron nt w w t p a
 o t t_{k_0} $para$ t r T r as t an $usua$ b r ov r ro ont x
 un r $stan$ $,$ an

PROPOSITION 11

- If $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M$ is a configuration and $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ then $\bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ is also a configuration.
- For every $\bar{\sigma}$ and every action α there exists a unique structure $\bar{\sigma}$ after α with the property that $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ implies $\bar{\sigma}'$ is $\bar{\sigma}$ after α .

Proof: We start with the first part of the proposition. \square
 We now prove the second part. Let $\bar{\sigma}$ and α be given. We define $\bar{\sigma}$ after α to be the unique structure $\bar{\sigma}'$ such that $\bar{\sigma} \triangleright M \xrightarrow{\alpha} \bar{\sigma}' \triangleright M'$ implies $\bar{\sigma}'$ is $\bar{\sigma}$ after α .

Proof: tra t orwar unrav n o t n t ons
o now w an on ntrat on r at n t r at on

□

For notational convenience, we use $\bar{\cdot}$ as an abbreviation for \cdot or $\bar{\cdot}$ after

- $L_{\bar{r}}$ is $m.k.a.v$ and k loc move $_*$ t_n in C^-
 $k_0 \llbracket \text{goto } k.a \ X.\text{if } X \ . \text{new } m \ v \ \text{then goto } k_0. \ r_0 \rrbracket v$

- The action contexts for outputs receive a value v and test its identity against all known identifiers. In Figure 13 this testing is expressed using the notation $X \text{ new } m \ v$, which is defined by

$$\begin{array}{l} X \ n \\ X \\ X_1 \ \text{new} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \quad \swarrow \\ \text{if } v \ n \ m \\ \text{if } v \ m \end{array}$$

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

Proof:

How very different possible at their transitions are constrained by the barbs of M_0 in the next environment, as the barb succ@k₀ but this is not available. If the transition is available or

D

...Behavioural Theory of Access and Mobility Control...

ob t ontro pr s nt r s not nt n to b a n t v
tr at nt rat r rst st p towar s nt n t natur o ont xtua
qu va n n t s s tt n A ar pro r ss on o t s wor t n wou
b to ntro u a o n ran ob t ontro an s nto PI
or s ar an to a apt t as pr s nt r to un rstan ont xtua
qu va n In anot r v n w an nv st at ow t para t r T
a ts qu va n us w a o t r s to a ow t st n at
an n t a nown o at on At t o t r xtr w ou x T to
b p s wou on a ow t sts to b pa at r s o at ons
t r b an n t natur o obs rvab t an s p n t s ant s
ons rab s a b t appropriat o or t st n qu va n s

r as b n a rat a o n t r st n o n str but s st s
us n a u n r nt ars o pas s so ar
as ar b n on s n o t an ua s to v su n t s r pt ons o
ob pro ss s w t t p s st s v n to onstra n b av our n a sa
ann r r qu va n as b n us t ast p a b n ntro u
as so sort o ont xtua qu va n v r s ar to t on un n t
pr s nt pap r roos o orr tn ss o proto o s or an ua
trans at ons av b n arr out w t r sp t to t s ont xtua qu v
a n s nt n p a or o b s u at on as b n su st as a
proo t o or stab s n ont xtua qu va n n t a a u us
But as ar as w now t on x st n xa p o an op rat ona ar
a t r sat on o b av oura qu va n n t str but s tt n soun
n

us \mathcal{D} to not t_n own st o_v nv ron nts

k_0 loc, move@ k_0 , r_0 rw k_0 @ k_0

r_1 rw k_1 @ k_1, \dots, r_n rw k_n @ k_n

\mathcal{D} A 1 G_N R_A \mathcal{D} -TRU ION Let

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