

# Pattern Models and Action Models are Incomparable in Update Expressivity

Armando Castañeda  
Hans van Ditmarsch  
David A. Rosenblueth  
**Diego A. Velázquez**



Institut de Recherche  
en Informatique de Toulouse  
CNRS - Toulouse INP - UT3 - UT Capitole - UT2

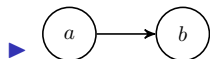
# 1. Context

## Dynamic-Network Models

Communication is performed in synchronous rounds

Adversary

- ▶ A set of infinite sequences of communication graphs  
(Reflexive directed graphs)



Oblivious adversary

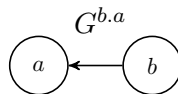
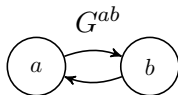
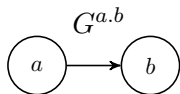
- ▶ Any communication graph in a given set  $X$  may occur in any round
- ▶ We say that  $X$  is the adversary

# 1. Context

## Iterated Immediate Snapshot (IIS)

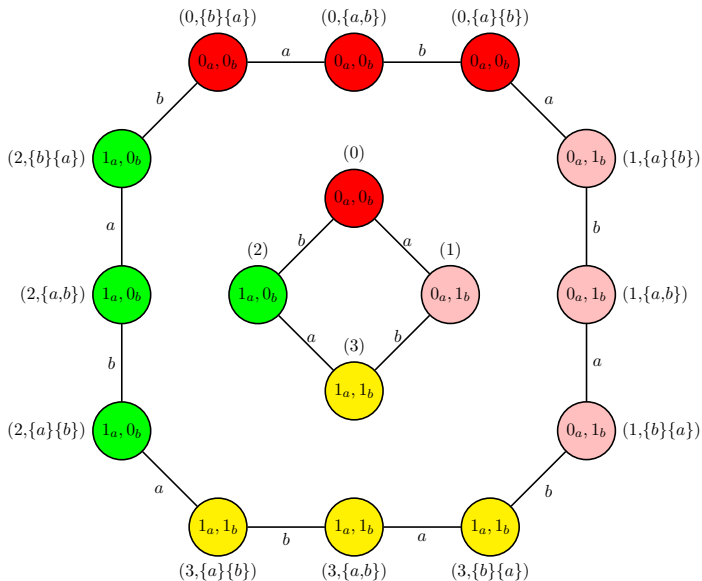
- ▶ IIS can be described as an oblivious dynamic-network model

Two processes



# 1. Context

After first round



## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

- ▶ Dynamic Epistemic Logics (DEL)
  - ▶ Epistemic Logic augmented with update modalities

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

- ▶ Dynamic Epistemic Logics (DEL)
  - ▶ Epistemic Logic augmented with update modalities
- ▶ Action Model Logic
  - ▶ Epistemic change is defined via events

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

- ▶ Dynamic Epistemic Logics (DEL)
  - ▶ Epistemic Logic augmented with update modalities
- ▶ Action Model Logic
  - ▶ Epistemic change is defined via events
    - ▶ Indistinguishability between events w.r.t. each agent
    - ▶ What must be true for an event to occur?

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

- ▶ Dynamic Epistemic Logics (DEL)
  - ▶ Epistemic Logic augmented with update modalities
- ▶ Action Model Logic
  - ▶ Epistemic change is defined via events
    - ▶ Indistinguishability between events w.r.t. each agent
    - ▶ What must be true for an event to occur?
- ▶ Pattern Model Logic
  - ▶ Designed for analyzing distributed systems



## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

- ▶ Dynamic Epistemic Logics (DEL)
  - ▶ Epistemic Logic augmented with update modalities
- ▶ Action Model Logic
  - ▶ Epistemic change is defined via events
    - ▶ Indistinguishability between events w.r.t. each agent
    - ▶ What must be true for an event to occur?
- ▶ Pattern Model Logic
  - ▶ Designed for analyzing distributed systems
    - ▶ Who communicates with whom? (communication graph)
    - ▶ full-information communication
    - ▶ A graph precondition depends on the model

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models Languages

Given a set of agents  $A$  and a set of propositions  $P$ ,

▶  $\mathcal{L}_D$

▶  $\phi := p_a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid D_B\phi$

▶  $\mathcal{L}_{\otimes}$

▶  $\phi := p_a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid D_B\phi \mid [\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{e}]\phi$

▶  $\mathcal{L}_{\odot}$

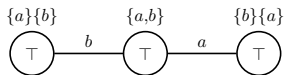
▶  $\phi := p_a \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid D_B\phi \mid [\mathcal{P}, G]\phi$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Action Model

$$U = (E, R, \text{Pre})$$

- ▶ E a set of events
- ▶  $R : A \rightarrow \wp(E \times E)$   
**(indistinguishability)**
- ▶  $\text{Pre} : E \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_D$



## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\otimes$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

- ▶  $W' = \{(w, e) \in W \times E \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(e)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, e), (w', e')) \in W' \times W' \mid w \sim_a w' \wedge e R_a e'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, e)) = L(w)$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\otimes$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

- ▶  $W' = \{(w, e) \in W \times E \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(e)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, e), (w', e')) \in W' \times W' \mid w \sim_a w' \wedge e R_a e'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, e)) = L(w)$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\otimes$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

- ▶  $W' = \{(w, e) \in W \times E \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(e)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, e), (w', e')) \in W' \times W' \mid w \sim_a w' \wedge e R_a e'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, e)) = L(w)$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\otimes$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

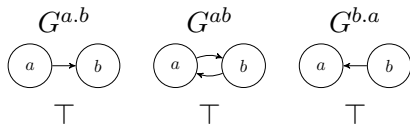
- ▶  $W' = \{(w, e) \in W \times E \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(e)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, e), (w', e')) \in W' \times W' \mid w \sim_a w' \wedge e R_a e'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, e)) = L(w)$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Pattern Model

$$\mathcal{P} = (\mathbf{G}, Pre)$$

- ▶  $\mathbf{G}$  a set of communication graphs
- ▶  $Pre : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_D$





## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\odot$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

- ▶  $W' = \{(w, G) \in W \times \mathbf{G} \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(G)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, G), (w', G')) \in W' \times W' \mid Ga = G'a \wedge w \sim_{Ga} w'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, G)) = L(w)$

$Ga$  in-neighborhood of  $a$  in  $G$

$$\sim_B = \bigcap_{b \in B} \sim_b$$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\odot$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

- ▶  $W' = \{(w, G) \in W \times \mathbf{G} \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(G)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, G), (w', G')) \in W' \times W' \mid Ga = G'a \wedge w \sim_{Ga} w'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, G)) = L(w)$

$Ga$  in-neighborhood of  $a$  in  $G$

$$\sim_B = \bigcap_{b \in B} \sim_b$$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\odot$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

- ▶  $W' = \{(w, G) \in W \times \mathbf{G} \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(G)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, G), (w', G')) \in W' \times W' \mid Ga = G'a \wedge w \sim_{Ga} w'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, G)) = L(w)$

$Ga$  in-neighborhood of  $a$  in  $G$

$$\sim_B = \bigcap_{b \in B} \sim_b$$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Restricted Modal Product $\odot$

$$M' = (W', \sim', L') = M \otimes U$$

- ▶  $W' = \{(w, G) \in W \times \mathbf{G} \mid M, w \models \text{Pre}(G)\}$
- ▶  $\sim'_a = \{((w, G), (w', G')) \in W' \times W' \mid Ga = G'a \wedge w \sim_{Ga} w'\}$
- ▶  $L'((w, G)) = L(w)$

$Ga$  in-neighborhood of  $a$  in  $G$

$$\sim_B = \bigcap_{b \in B} \sim_b$$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Semantics on epistemic models

- ▶  $M, w \models p_a$  iff  $p_a \in L(w)$
- ▶  $M, w \models \neg\phi$  iff  $M, w \not\models \phi$
- ▶  $M, w \models \phi \wedge \psi$  iff  $M, w \models \phi$  and  $M, w \models \psi$
- ▶  $M, w \models D_B\phi$  iff  $M, v \models \phi$  for all  $v \sim_B w$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Semantics on epistemic models

- ▶  $M, w \models p_a$  iff  $p_a \in L(w)$
- ▶  $M, w \models \neg\phi$  iff  $M, w \not\models \phi$
- ▶  $M, w \models \phi \wedge \psi$  iff  $M, w \models \phi$  and  $M, w \models \psi$
- ▶  $M, w \models D_B\phi$  iff  $M, v \models \phi$  for all  $v \sim_B w$
- ▶  $M, w \models [U, e]\phi$  iff  $M, w \models \text{Pre}(e)$  implies  $M \otimes U, (w, e) \models \phi$

## 2. Action Models and Pattern Models

### Semantics on epistemic models

- ▶  $M, w \models p_a$  iff  $p_a \in L(w)$
- ▶  $M, w \models \neg\phi$  iff  $M, w \not\models \phi$
- ▶  $M, w \models \phi \wedge \psi$  iff  $M, w \models \phi$  and  $M, w \models \psi$
- ▶  $M, w \models D_B\phi$  iff  $M, v \models \phi$  for all  $v \sim_B w$
- ▶  $M, w \models [U, e]\phi$  iff  $M, w \models \text{Pre}(e)$  implies  $M \otimes U, (w, e) \models \phi$
- ▶  $M, w \models [\mathcal{P}, G]\phi$  iff  $M, w \models \text{Pre}(G)$  implies  $M \odot \mathcal{P}, (w, G) \models \phi$

## 2. Update expressivity

What questions do we want to answer?



## 2. Update expressivity

What questions do we want to answer?

- ▶ Given an action model  $U$ , is there a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$  with the same update effect as  $U$ ?

## 2. Update expressivity

What questions do we want to answer?

- ▶ Given an action model  $U$ , is there a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$  with the same update effect as  $U$ ?
- ▶ Given a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$ , is there an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}$ ?

## 2. Update expressivity

What questions do we want to answer?

- ▶ Given an action model  $U$ , is there a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$  with the same update effect as  $U$ ?
- ▶ Given a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$ , is there an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}$ ?

By notational abbreviation,

- ▶  $[U]\phi := \bigwedge_{e \in E} [U, e]\phi$
- ▶  $[\mathcal{P}]\phi := \bigwedge_{G \in \mathbf{G}} [\mathcal{P}, G]\phi$

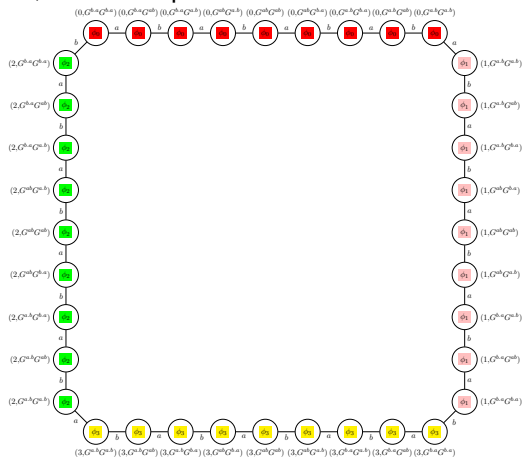
## 2. Update expressivity

Given an action model  $U$ , is there a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$  with the same

update effect as  $U$ ?

## 2. Update expressivity

Given an action model  $U$ , is there a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$  with the same



update effect as  $U$ ?

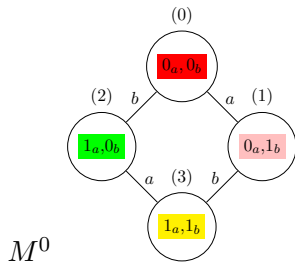
## 2. Update expressivity

$$\phi_0 = 0_a \wedge 0_b$$

$$\phi_1 = 0_a \wedge 1_b$$

$$\phi_3 = 1_a \wedge 1_b$$

$$\phi_2 = 1_a \wedge 0_b$$



## 2. Update expressivity

### Observations

- ▶  $M^0 \otimes U$  has 36 worlds

## 2. Update expressivity

### Observations

- ▶  $M^0 \otimes U$  has 36 worlds
- ▶ There are just four communication graphs for  $A = \{a, b\}$



## 2. Update expressivity

### Observations

- ▶  $M^0 \otimes U$  has 36 worlds
- ▶ There are just four communication graphs for  $A = \{a, b\}$
- ▶  $M^0 \odot \mathcal{P}$  has **at most** 16 worlds for any  $\mathcal{P}$

## 2. Update expressivity

### Observations

- ▶  $M^0 \otimes U$  has 36 worlds
- ▶ There are just four communication graphs for  $A = \{a, b\}$
- ▶  $M^0 \odot \mathcal{P}$  has **at most** 16 worlds for any  $\mathcal{P}$

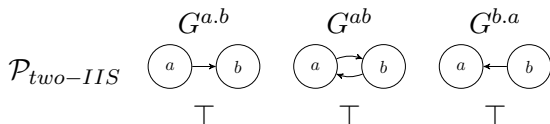
**Pattern models are not at least as update expressive as action models**

## 2. Update expressivity

Given a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$ , is there an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}$ ?

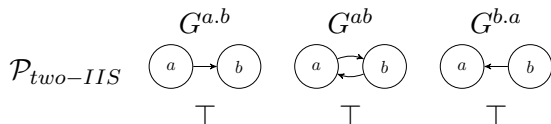
## 2. Update expressivity

Given a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$ , is there an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}$ ?



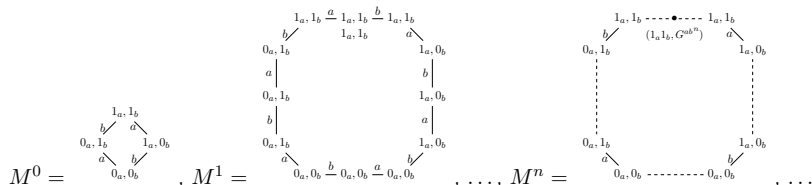
## 2. Update expressivity

Given a pattern model  $\mathcal{P}$ , is there an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}$ ?



►  $M^0(\odot \mathcal{P}_{two-IIS})^n$

## 2. Update expressivity



$$(\bullet) : (3, G^{ab^{n-1}} G^{b.a}) \xrightarrow{a} (3, G^{ab^n}) \xrightarrow{b} (3, G^{ab^{n-1}} G^{a.b})$$

## 2. Update expressivity

Let us assume that there is an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS}$

## 2. Update expressivity

Let us assume that there is an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS}$

- ▶ The modal depth ( $md$ ) of  $U$  is the maximum modal depth of its precondition formulas



## 2. Update expressivity

Let us assume that there is an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS}$

- ▶ The modal depth ( $md$ ) of  $U$  is the maximum modal depth of its precondition formulas
- ▶ Close worlds become bounded collective bisimilar

## 2. Update expressivity

Let us assume that there is an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS}$

- ▶ The modal depth ( $md$ ) of  $U$  is the maximum modal depth of its precondition formulas
- ▶ Close worlds become bounded collective bisimilar
- ▶  $M^0(\odot\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS})^{n+1}$  and  $M^0(\odot\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS})^n \otimes U$  are not collectively bisimilar.

## 2. Update expressivity

Let us assume that there is an action model  $U$  with the same update effect as  $\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS}$

- ▶ The modal depth ( $md$ ) of  $U$  is the maximum modal depth of its precondition formulas
- ▶ Close worlds become bounded collective bisimilar
- ▶  $M^0(\odot\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS})^{n+1}$  and  $M^0(\odot\mathcal{P}_{two-IIS})^n \otimes U$  are not collectively bisimilar.

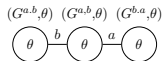
$$n > \log_3 2(md(U) + 1)$$

## 2. Update expressivity

$$(\cdot, G^{b.a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a.b}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{a.b}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{b.a}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{b.a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a.b})$$

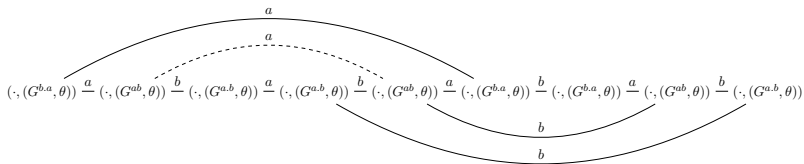
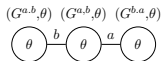
## 2. Update expressivity

$$(\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a,b}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{a,b}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a,b})$$



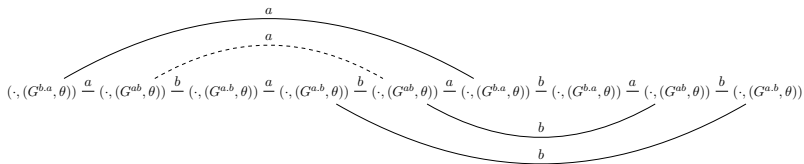
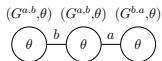
## 2. Update expressivity

$$(\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a,b}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{a,b}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a,b})$$



## 2. Update expressivity

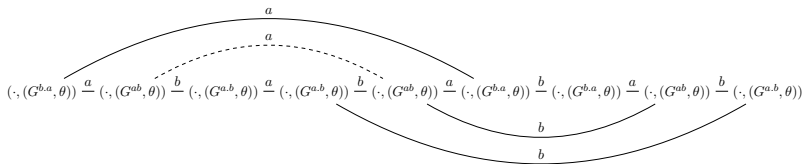
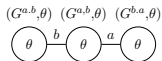
$$(\cdot, G^{b.a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a.b}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{a.b}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{b.a}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{b.a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a.b})$$



There is a shorter path to the worlds with different labeling above

## 2. Update expressivity

$$(\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a,b}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{a,b}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{b,a}) \xrightarrow{a} (\cdot, G^{ab}) \xrightarrow{b} (\cdot, G^{a,b})$$



There is a shorter path to the worlds with different labeling above

**Action models are not at least as update expressive as pattern models**



## 2. Update expressivity

**Action models and pattern models are incomparable in update expressivity**

