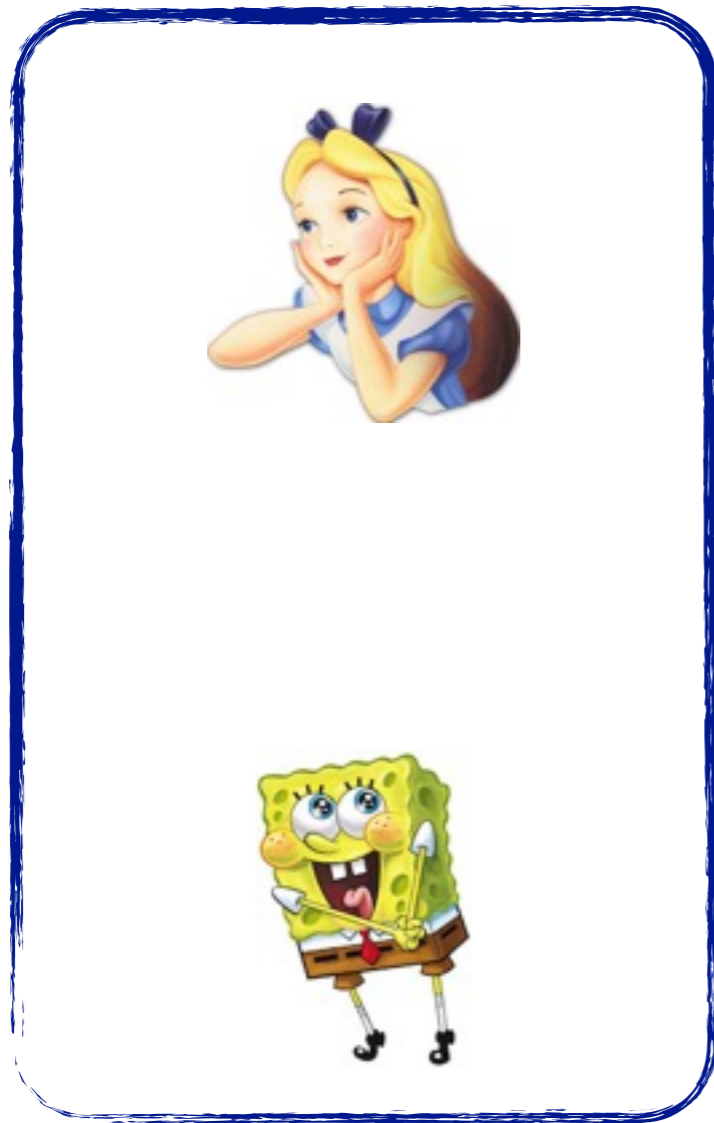


How the internal communication of the applied-pi calculus is messing with equivalence properties.

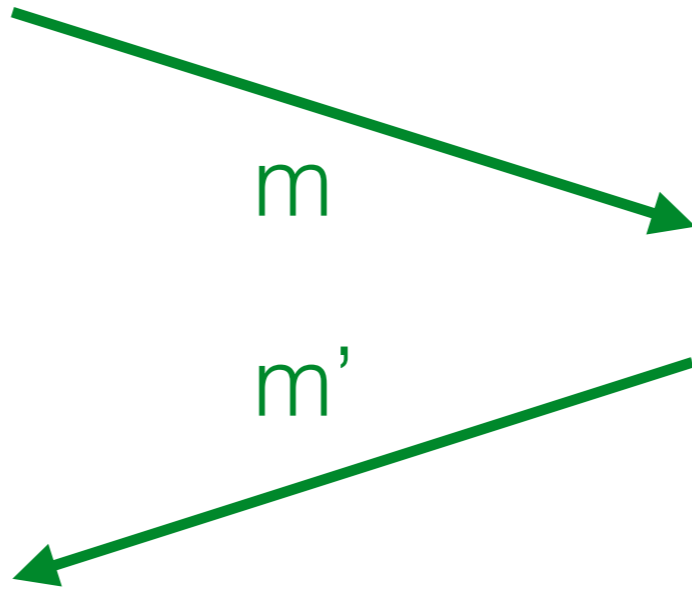
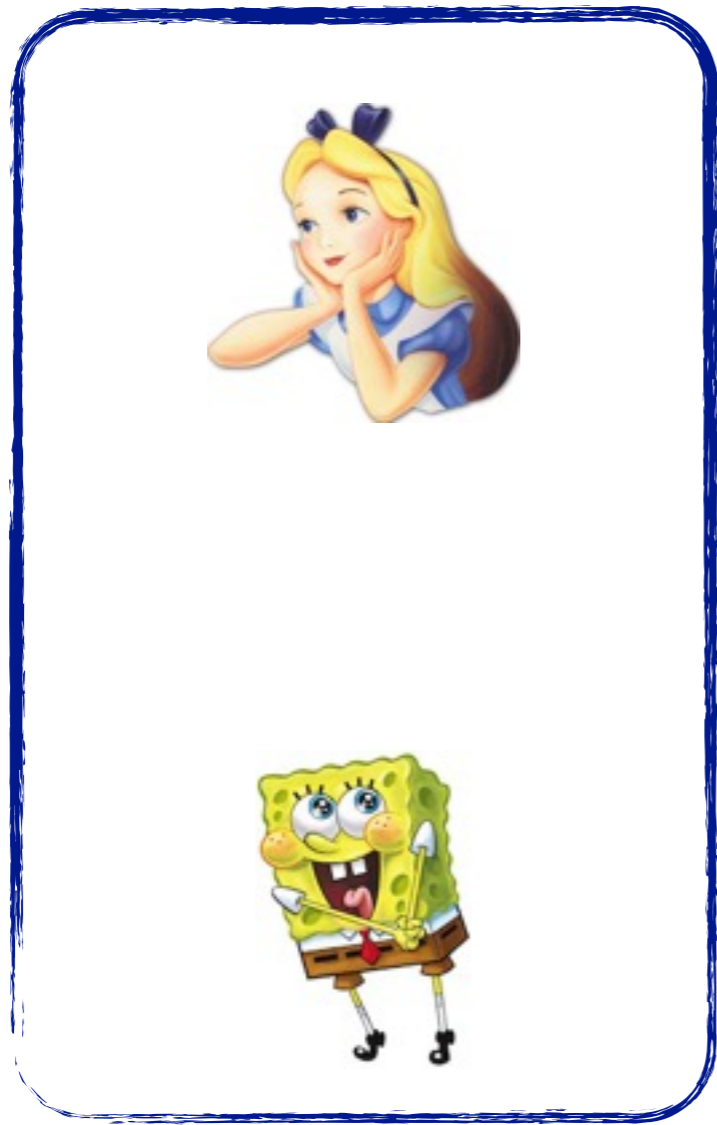
Kushal Babel, Vincent Cheval, Steve Kremer

5 min talk  
30/06/2016  
INRIA, LORIA



I'm almighty ! I can control the lightning network





Unobservable



$m$

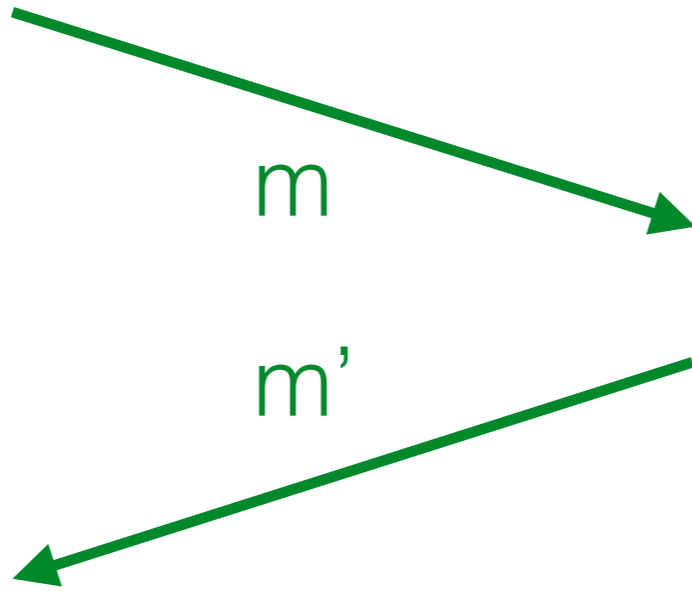
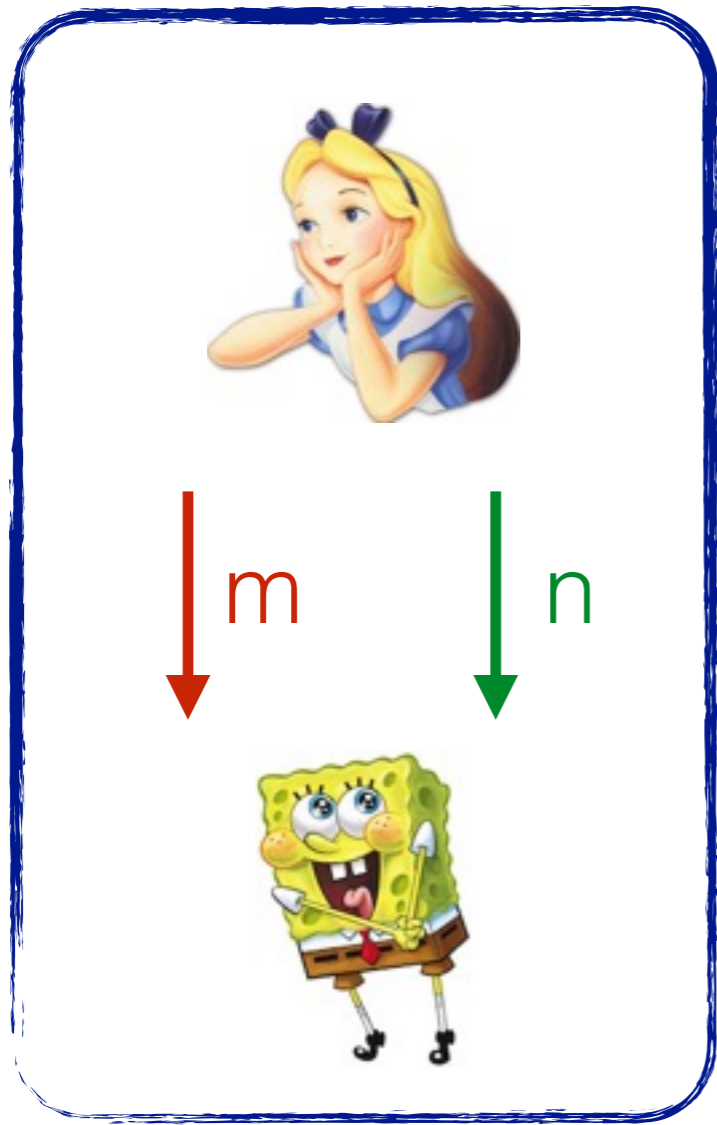


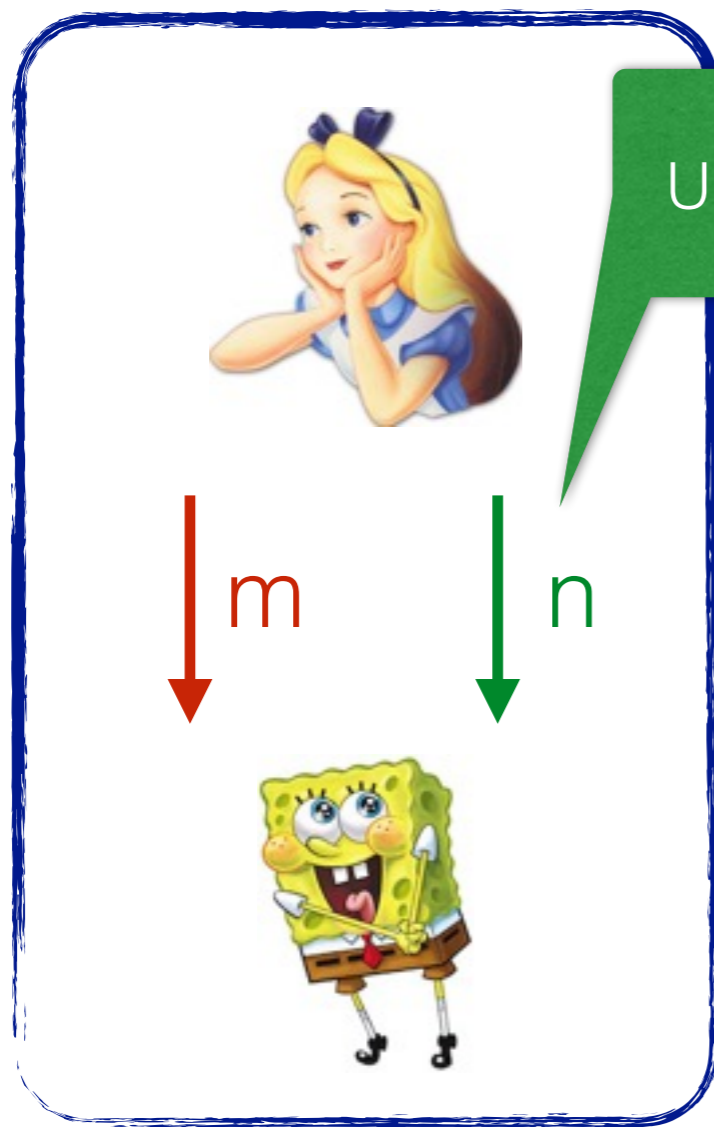
$m$

$m'$









Unobservable

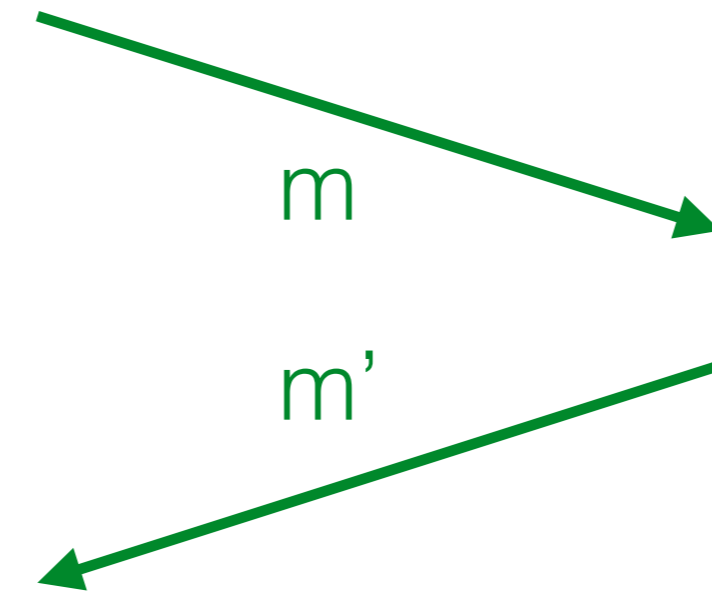
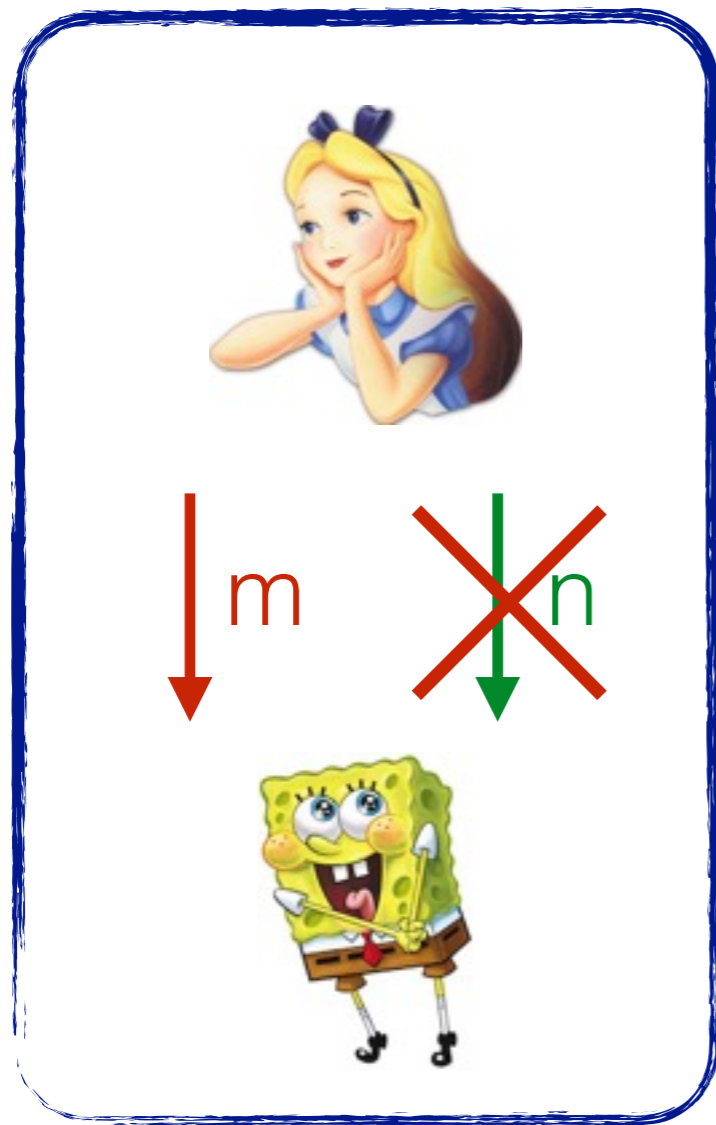
I'm almighty ! I can control the network but I forget things... my bad



m

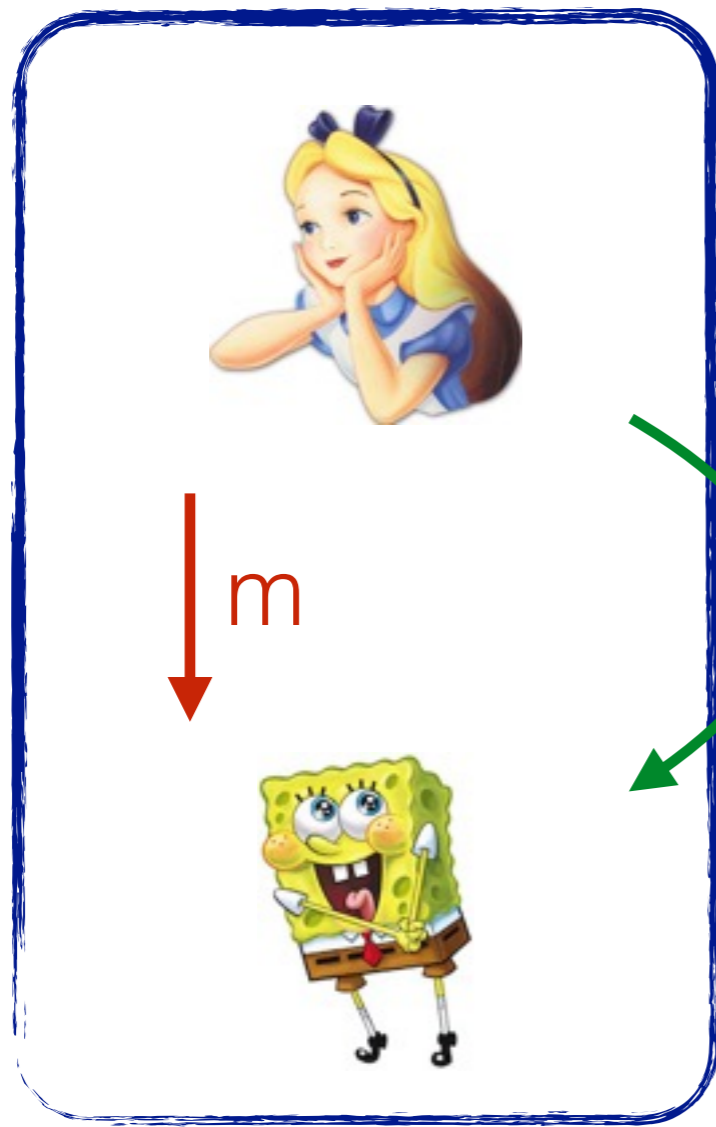
m'

Applied pi :  
Unobservable internal communication



Applied pi :  
Unobservable internal  
communication

No internal  
communication on  
public channel



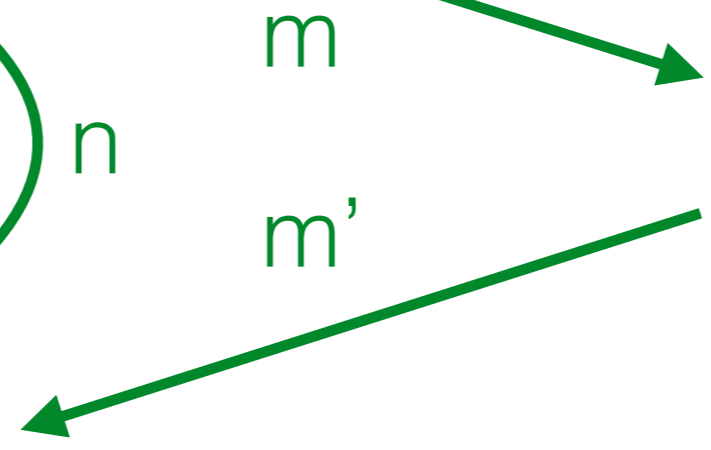
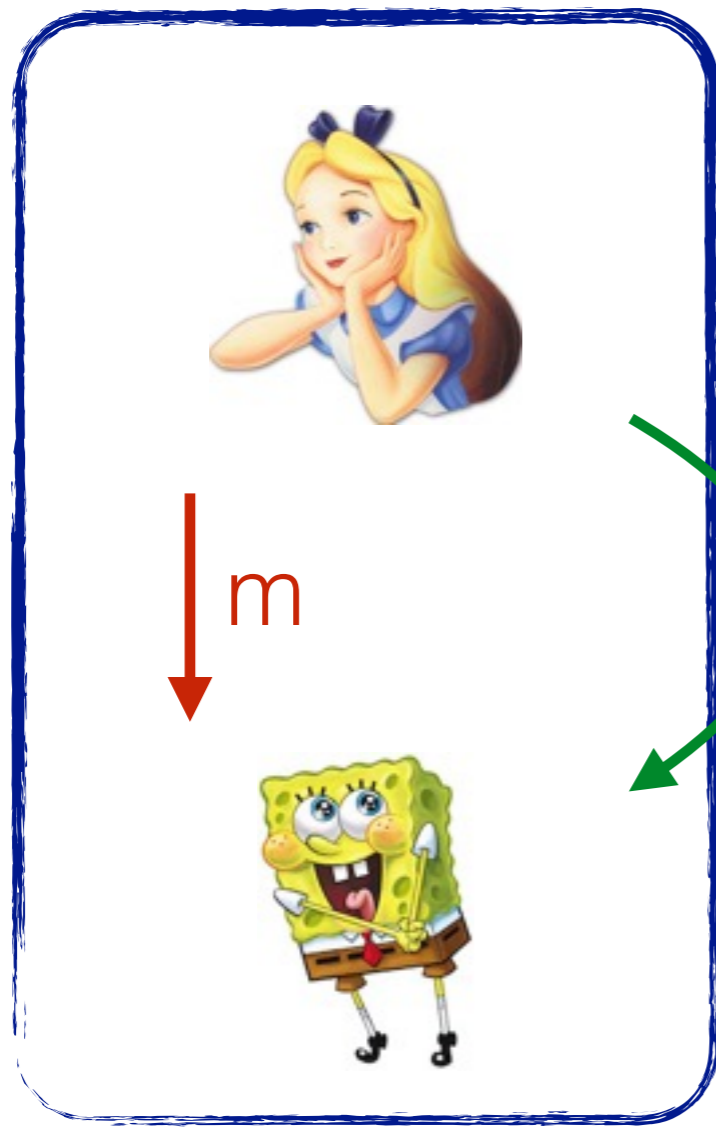
Observable public  
internal communication

Applied  $\pi$  :  
Unobservable internal  
communication



No internal  
communication on  
public channel





Observable public  
internal communication

Applied pi :  
Unobservable internal  
communication

No internal  
communication on  
public channel

Equivalence:

$\approx_o$

$\subset$

$\approx$

$\subset$

$\approx_n$

$A \approx_n B$  but  $A \neq B$

$P_1(x) =$  if  $x = s_1$  then  $\bar{d}\langle s_2 \rangle$   
else if  $x = s_2$  then  $\bar{d}\langle a \rangle$

$P_2(x) =$  if  $x = s_1$  then  $\bar{d}\langle s_2 \rangle$

Protocol A

Protocol B

$\nu s_1. \nu s_2. (\bar{c}\langle s_1 \rangle. c(x). P_1(x)$   
|  $c(x). P_2(x))$

$\nu s_1. \nu s_2. (\bar{c}\langle s_1 \rangle. c(x). P_2(x)$   
|  $c(x). P_1(x))$