

Linearizability via Order Extension Theorems

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foundational results
for
verifying linearizability

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a glimpse into
unpublished results and
some open problems

foundational results
for
verifying linearizability

Inspiration (queue)

Queue sequential specification (axiomatic)

s is a legal queue sequence
iff

1. **s** is a legal pool sequence, and
2. $\text{enq}(x) <_s \text{enq}(y) \wedge \text{deq}(y) \in \mathbf{s} \Rightarrow \text{deq}(x) \in \mathbf{s} \wedge \text{deq}(x) <_s \text{deq}(y)$

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Queue linearizability (axiomatic)

Henzinger, Sezgin, Vafeiadis CONCUR13

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precedence order

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As well as
Reducing Linearizability to
State Reachability
[Bouajjani, Emmi, Enea, Hamza]
ICALP15 + ...

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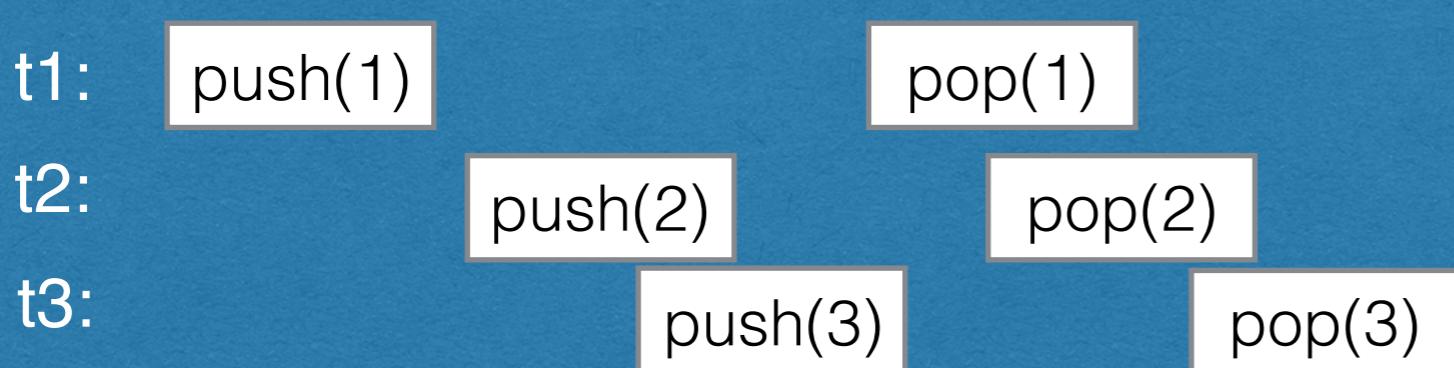
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Problems (stack)

t1: push(1)

pop(1)

t2: push(2)

pop(2)

t3: push(3)

pop(3)

not stack
linearizable

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Linearizability verification

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Data structure

- signature Σ - set of method calls including data values
- sequential specification $S \subseteq \Sigma^*$, prefix closed

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identify sequences with total orders

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Sequential specification via violations

Extract a set of violations V , relations on Σ , such that $\mathbf{s} \in S$ iff \mathbf{s} has no violations

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it is easy to find a large CV ,
but difficult to find a small representative

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we build
CV iteratively
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Pool without empty removals

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s is a legal pool (without empty removals) sequence

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\forall violations
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CV violations
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Pool

infinite
inductive
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Pool sequential specification (axiomatic)

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infinitely many CV violations

$$\text{ins}(x_1) <_{\mathbf{h}} \text{rem}(\perp) \wedge \text{ins}(x_2) <_{\mathbf{h}} \text{rem}(x_1) \wedge \dots \wedge \text{ins}(x_{n+1}) <_{\mathbf{h}} \text{rem}(x_n) \wedge \text{rem}(\perp) <_{\mathbf{h}} \text{rem}(x_{n+1})$$

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Concurrent Queues

Data independence => verifying executions where each value is enqueued at most once is sound

Reduction to assertion checking = exclusion of "bad patterns"

Value v dequeued without being enqueued

$\text{deq} \Rightarrow v$



Value v dequeued before being enqueued

$\text{deq} \Rightarrow v$ $\text{enq}(v)$



Value v dequeued twice

$\text{deq} \Rightarrow v$ $\text{deq} \Rightarrow v$



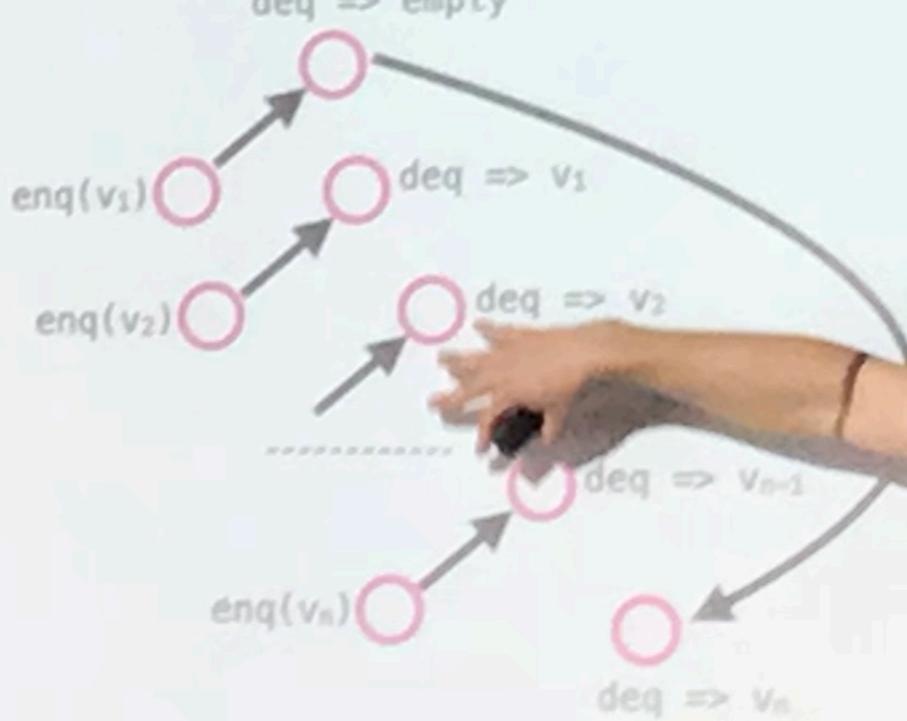
Value v_1 and v_2 dequeued in the wrong order

$\text{enq}(v_1)$ $\text{enq}(v_2)$ $\text{deq} \Rightarrow v_2$ $\text{deq} \Rightarrow v_1$



Dequeue wrongfully returns empty

$\text{deq} \Rightarrow \text{empty}$



It works for

- Pool without empty removals
- Queue without empty removals
- Priority queue without empty removals
- Pool
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But not yet for Stack:
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Exploring the space of
data structures
as well as new ideas
for problematic cases