



# Linearizability : A Correctness Condition for Concurrent Objects

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# Outline



*“A concurrent object is a **data object** shared by concurrent processes.”*

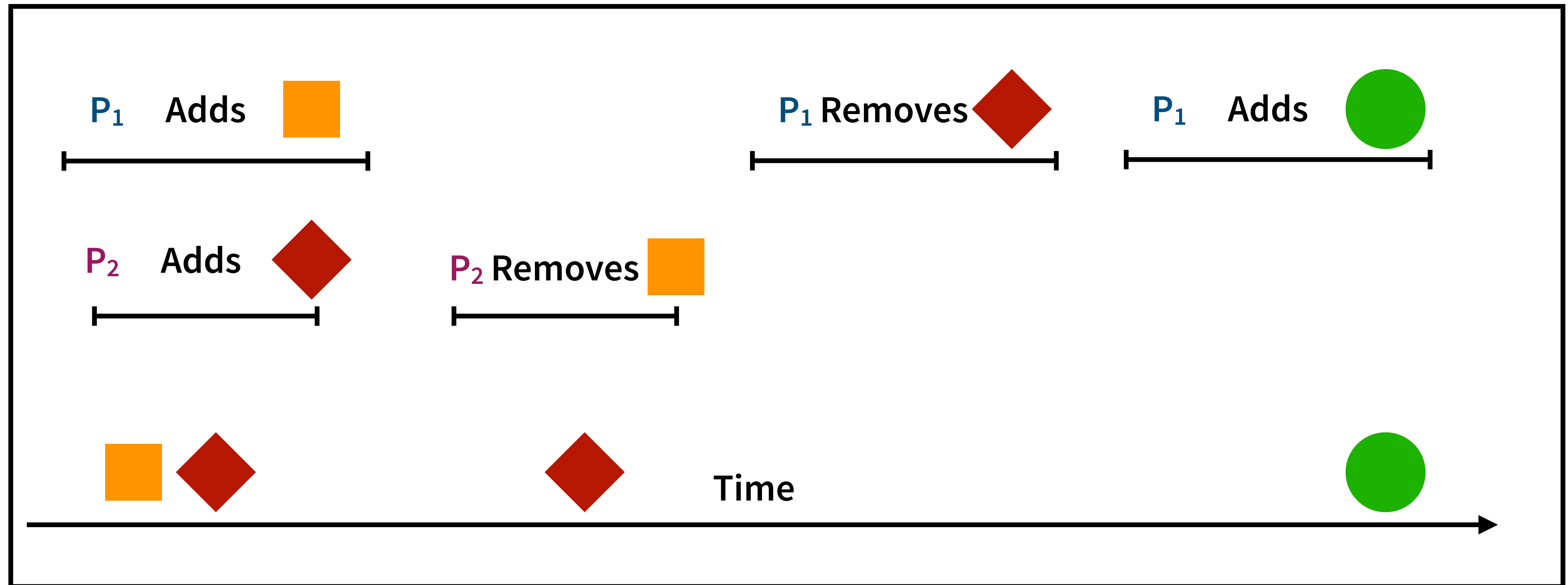
*“Linearizability is a **correctness condition** for concurrent objects that exploits the semantics of abstract data types.”*

# The FIFO Example

Acceptable

$P_1$  : Process 1

$P_2$  : Process 2

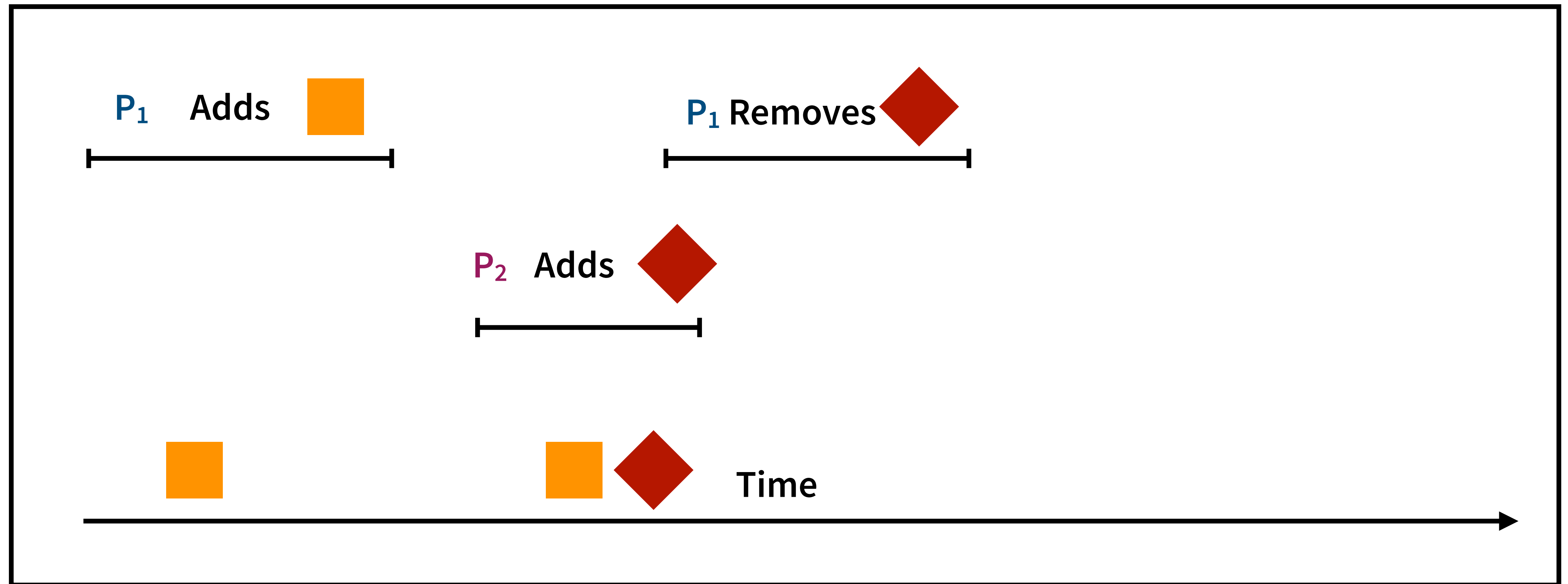


# The FIFO Example

Invalid!

$P_1$  : Process 1

$P_2$  : Process 2



# The FIFO Example

Acceptable!

$P_1$  : Process 1

$P_2$  : Process 2

$P_1$  Adds



$P_2$  Removes



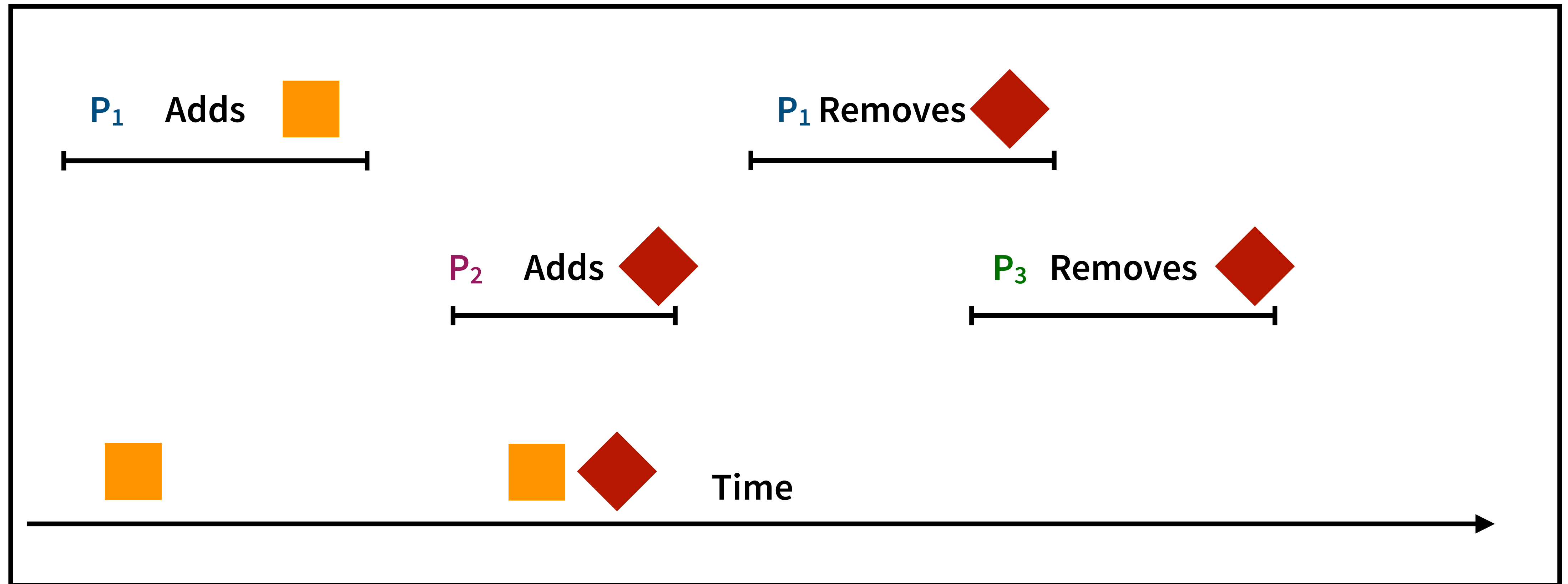
Time

# The FIFO Example

Unacceptable!

$P_1$  : Process 1

$P_2$  : Process 2

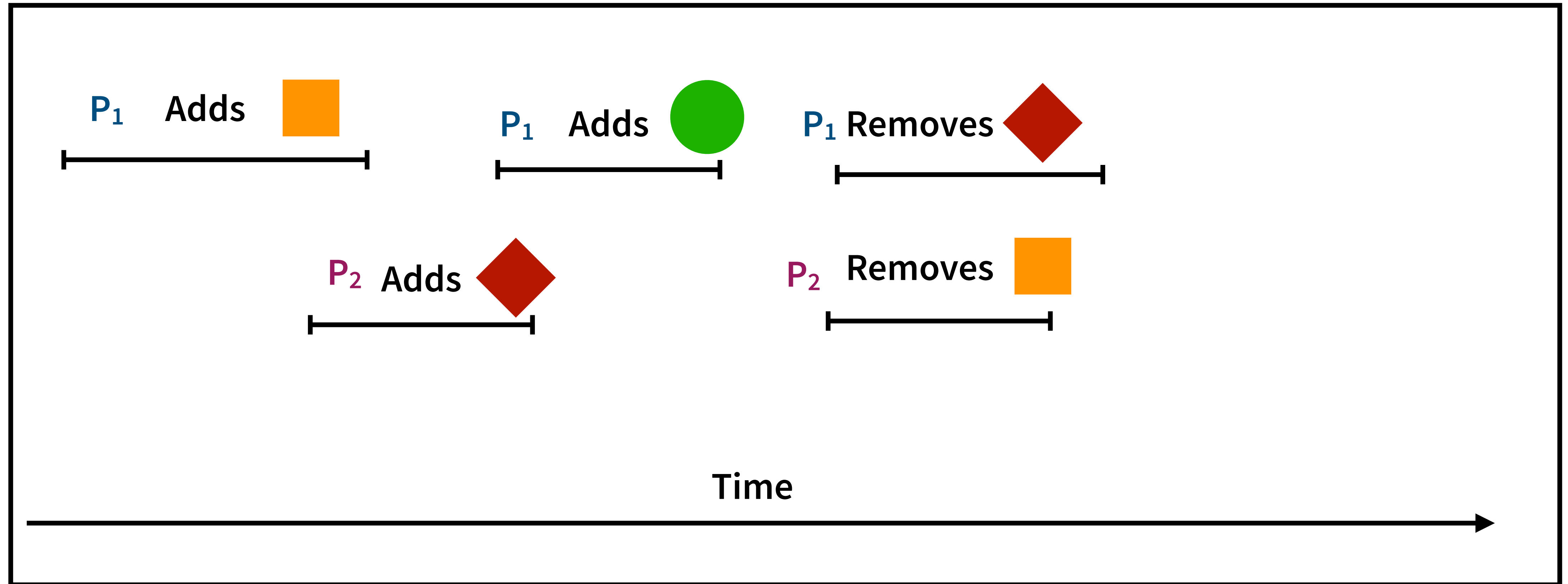


# Question for the Class

Acceptable?

$P_1$  : Process 1

$P_2$  : Process 2



# Formalizability of Linearizability

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**Invocation**       $inv(e)$

$\langle x \ op(args^*) \ A \rangle$

**Response**       $res(e)$

$\langle x \ term(res^*) \ A \rangle$



# Formalizability of Linearizability

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$$e_0 <_H e_1$$

If  $res(e_0)$  before  $inv(e_1)$

# Linearizability : Locality

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*“ $H$  is linearizable if and only if, for each object  $x$ ,  $H \mid x$  is linearizable.”*

- Allows concurrent objects
- Individual modules can be separately
  - ▶ Implemented
  - ▶ Verified
  - ▶ Executed

# Linearizability : Blocking

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- Linearizability is nonblocking
- Totally defined operations are self contained, and don't need to wait for other operations.
- Totally defined : invocation and response
- “Linearizability is important for concurrency and real-time response”
  - ▶ Is it?

# Linearizability vs Sequential Consistency

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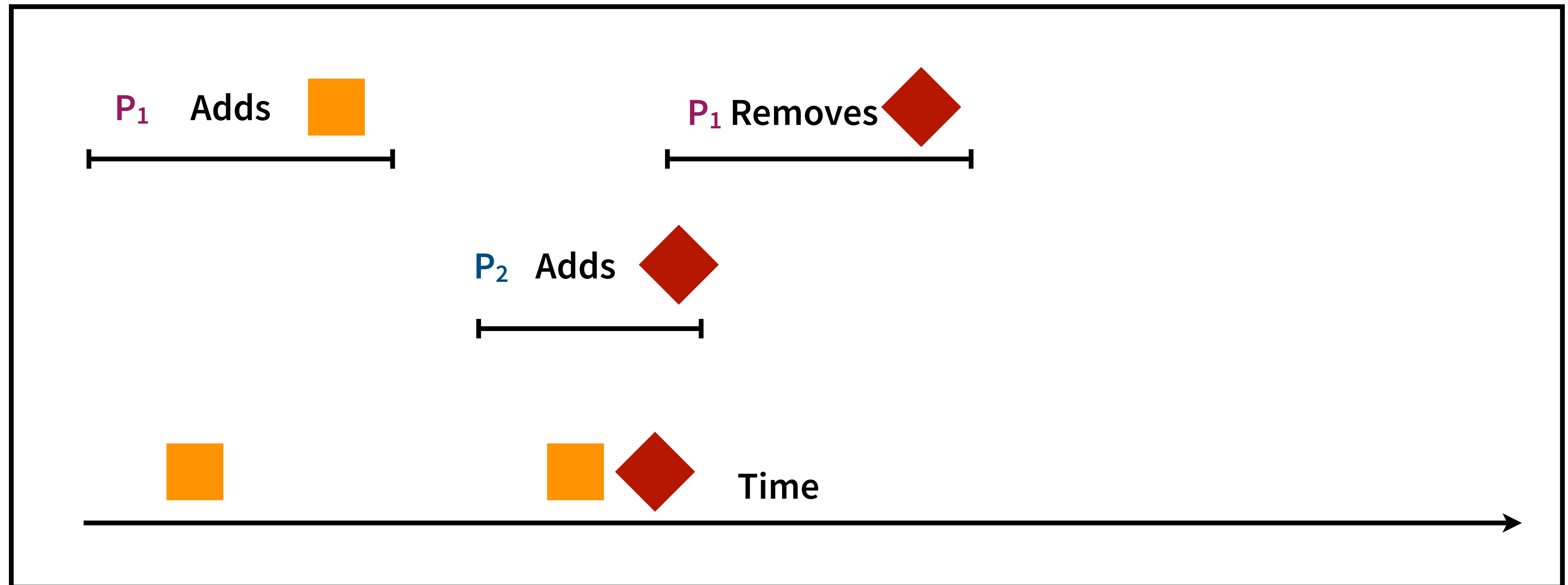
- Sequential Consistency : History is equivalent to a legal S
  - ▶ Doesn't require ordering to be preserved

# Linearizability vs Sequential Consistency

Remember?

$P_1$  : Process 1

$P_2$  : Process 2



# Linearizability vs Sequential Consistency

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- Sequential Consistency : History is equivalent to a legal S
  - ▶ Doesn't require ordering to be preserved
- Sequential Consistency is NOT a local property
- Sequential Consistency can be blocking

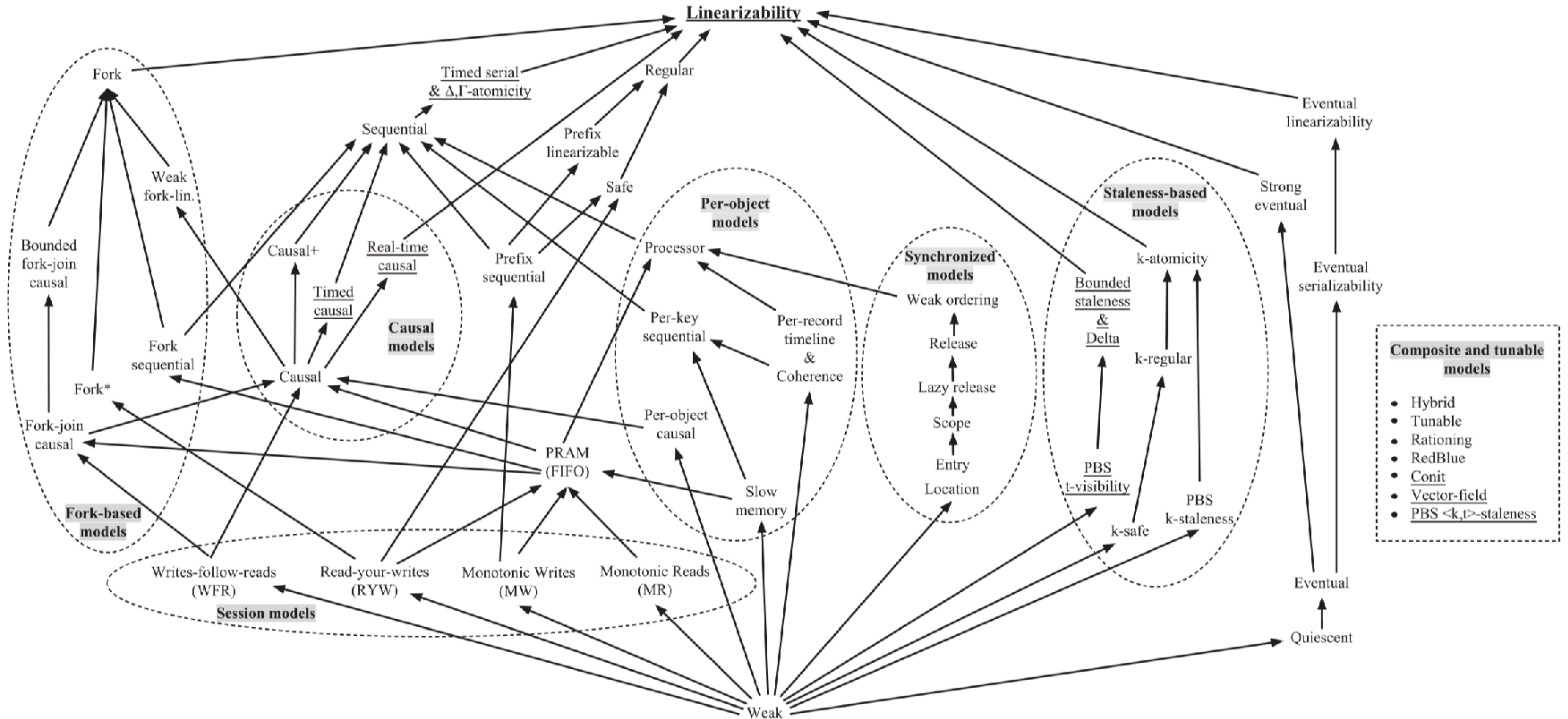
# Linearizability vs Serializability

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- Linearizability is a special case of strict serializability
- The 'strict' case being : single operation to single object
- Serializability is not strict, and it is a blocking property
- Not even strict serializability is local
- The lack of locality adds rigorous restrictions on concurrency



# The Consistency Hierarchy





# Strictness of Consistency

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- How do we verify the implementations of linearizable objects?
- Representation Invariant (REP) and Abstraction Functions (ABS)

# REP and ABS

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- Representation of an object is REP with type REP
- Abstract object with type ABS are interleaved with constraints
- Invariants must be continually satisfied, and ABS should be continually defined

$H|_{ABS}$     $H|_{REP}$    Should be well formed

# Methods of Verification

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- We define Linearized Value as the state of the object at the end of H
- $Lin(H)$  is a set of all linearized values for H
- Proof:

For all  $r$  in  $Lin(H|_{REP})$ ,  $I(r)$  holds and  $A(r) \subseteq LIN(H|_{ABS})$

# Concurrent Registers

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- If  $r$  is a  $\text{Read}()$ / $\text{Ok}(u)$  operation in  $H$ , then there exists a  $\text{Write}(u)$ / $\text{Ok}()$  operation  $w$  such that  $r$  does not precede  $w$ , and there is no other Write operation  $w'$  such that  $w$  precedes  $w'$  and  $w'$  precedes  $r$ .
- An interval in a history is a sequence of contiguous events. If  $I$  is an interval that does not overlap any Write operations, then all Read operations that lie within  $I$  return the same value.

# Concurrent Queues

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- In any sequential queue history where  $x$  is enqueued before  $y$ ,  $x$  is not dequeued after  $y$ .
- If the Enq of  $x$ , Enq of  $y$ , Deq of  $x$ , and Deq of  $y$  are complete operations of  $H$  such that  $x$ 's Enq precedes  $y$ 's Enq, then  $y$ 's Deq does not precede  $x$ 's Deq (i.e., either  $x$ 's Deq precedes  $y$ 's, or they are concurrent).
- If the Enq of  $x$  precedes the Enq of  $y$ , and if  $y$  has been dequeued, then either  $x$  has been dequeued or there is a pending Deq concurrent with the Deq of  $Y$ .
- If  $x$  has been dequeued, then it was enqueued, and the Deq operation does not precede the Enq.

# Class Questions and Conclusions

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- Linearizability is a safety property
- Can help us specify, implement and verify concurrent data objects
- Where is this useful?
- Where would you not use linearizability?