Software Transaction Roll Back Avoidance

Master Proposal Talk

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Motivation

```
type Account = MVar Int

transfer :: Account -> Account -> Int -> IO ()
transfer src dst am = do
  a1 <- takeMVar src
  a2 <- takeMVar dst
  putMVar src (a1 - am)
  putMVar dst (a2 + am)
```

MVar

Thread 1:

```
transfer acc1 acc2 50
```

Thread 2:

```
transfer acc2 acc1 50
```

MVar

Thread 1:

```
transfer acc1 acc2 50
```

Thread 2:

```
transfer acc2 acc1 50
```

$\Rightarrow$ Deadlock

Use Transactions

```
type Account = TVar Int

transfer :: Account -> Account -> Int -> STM ()
transfer src dst am = do
  a1 <- readTVar src
  a2 <- readTVar dst
  writeTVar src (a1 - am)
  writeTVar dst (a2 + am)
```

TVar

Thread 1:

```
atomically $
  transfer acc1 acc2 50
```

Thread 2:

```
atomically $
  transfer acc2 acc1 50
```

TVar

Thread 1:

```
atomically $
  transfer acc1 acc2 50
```

Thread 2:

```
atomically $
  transfer acc2 acc1 50
```

$\Rightarrow$ works fine, because transactions provide ACID properties

Current Implementation (Control.Concurrent.STM)

- *writeTVar*, *readTVar* and *newTVar* modify TVars
- *retry* and *orElse* alter the control flow
- *atomically* executes a transaction
- composition via bind operator (or do)

Modify Operations

- **newTVar**: creates a new, initialized TVar
- **readTVar**: add the TVar and its version number to the read set
- **writeTVar**: add the TVar and the value to the write set
- read set and write set serve as local cache

atomically :: STM a -> IO a

1. compute the read set and write set
2. validate the read set
3. if valid commit the write set
4. else restart

Validation

1. compare version number in read set with actual version number
2. if there is a difference return invalid
3. else return valid

Problem

Thread 1:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc2
a2 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc2 (a1 - 50)
writeTVar acc1 (a2 + 50)
```

Thread 2:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc2
a2 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc2 (a1 - 50)
writeTVar acc1 (a2 + 50)
```

Problem

Thread 1:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc2
a2 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc2 (a1 - 50)
writeTVar acc1 (a2 + 50)
```

Thread 2:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc2
a2 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc2 (a1 - 50)
writeTVar acc1 (a2 + 50)
```

$\Rightarrow$ either sequential or one transaction is rolled back

Idea

Thread 1:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc1 (a1 - 50)
a2 <- readTVar acc2
writeTVar acc2 (a2 + 50)
```

Thread 2:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc2
writeTVar acc2 (a1 - 50)
a2 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc1 (a2 + 50)
```

Idea

Thread 1:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc1 (a1 - 50)
a2 <- readTVar acc2
writeTVar acc2 (a2 + 50)
```

Thread 2:

```
a1 <- readTVar acc2
writeTVar acc2 (a1 - 50)
a2 <- readTVar acc1
writeTVar acc1 (a2 + 50)
```

$\Rightarrow$ delay the evaluation of readTVar to avoid rollback, but...

Idea does not work

```
limitedTransfer acc1 acc2 am = do
    a1 <- readTVar src
    if a1 < am
      then return ()
      else do a2 <- readTVar  dst
              writeTVar src (a1 - am)
              writeTVar dst (a2 + am)
```

... the transaction needs the value to determine the branch condition

Problem

- (>>=) :: STM a -> (a -> STM b) -> STM b
- Bind extracts the value from the STM context
- STM no longer controls this value.
- Need another Typeclass than Monad

Applicative

- Applicative is less powerfull than Monad
- (<*>) :: STM (a -> b) -> STM a -> STM b
- The value can be modified without leaving the STM context

Project

- Improved a pure Haskell implementation
- Direct notification
- Explicit, ordered locking
- Optimisations

Master Thesis until now

- Composition by combination of Monad and Applicative
- >>= evaluates and enables rollbacks
- <*> enables to modify values without rollbacks
- writeTVar :: TVar a -> STM a -> STM ()

New Combinators

- (<*>) :: STM (a -> b) -> STM a -> STM b
- (<**>) :: STM a -> STM (a -> b) -> STM b
- (*>) :: STM a -> STM b -> STM b
- (**>) :: STM a -> (STM a -> STM b) -> STM b
- (>>=) :: STM a -> (a -> STM b) -> STM b
- (>>) :: STM a -> STM b -> STM b

New Transfer

```
transfer :: Account -> Account -> Int -> STM ()
transfer src dst am = do
  readTVar src <**> pure (subtract am)
               **> writeTVar src
  readTVar dst <**> pure (+ am)
               **> writeTVar dst
```

Todo

- Reduce the number of combinators
- ApplicativeDo might do that
- investigate other problems:
  - Branch condition is not changed by TVar modification
  - Recomputation of values which did not change

Unnecessary Recomputation

```
action = do
  transfer acc1 acc2 50
  transfer acc3 acc4 100
```

If one transfer is invalidated, both are recomputed