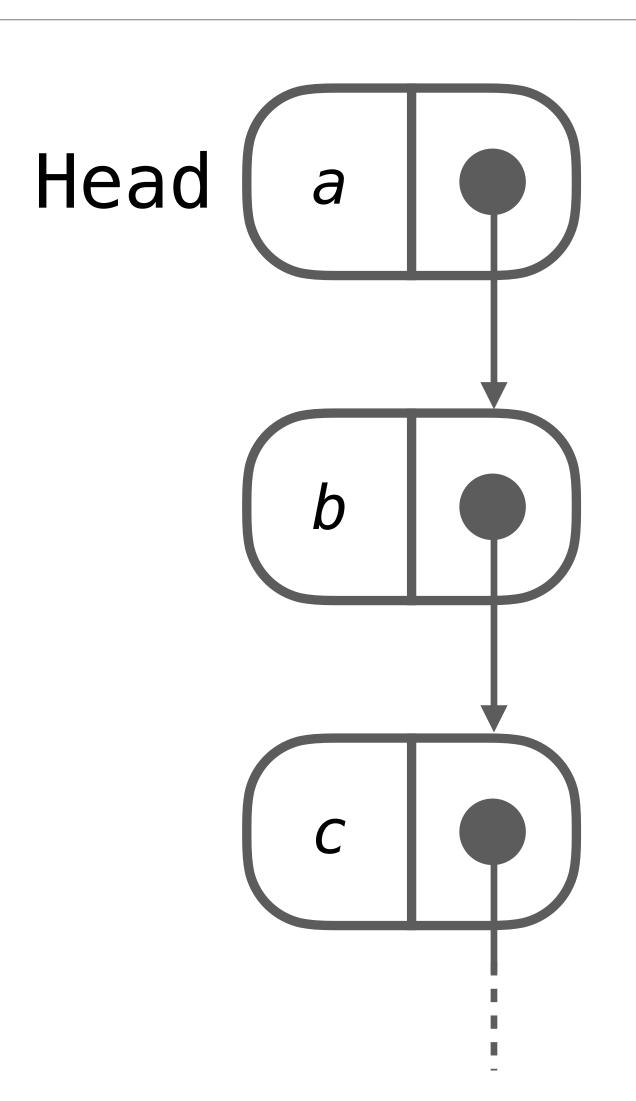
Decoupling Lock-Free Data Structures from Memory Reclamation for Static Analysis

Roland Meyer and Sebastian Wolff

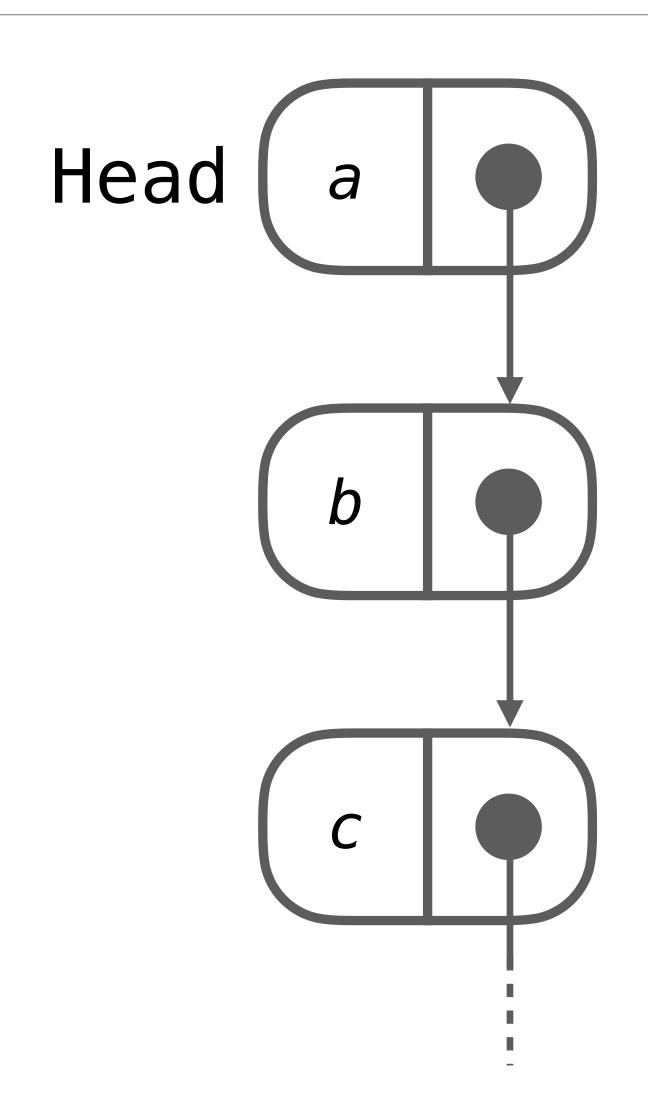
TU Braunschweig, Germany

[POPL'19]

```
void dequeue() {
 while (true) {
   head = Head;
   next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    // leak head?
    return;
}}}
```



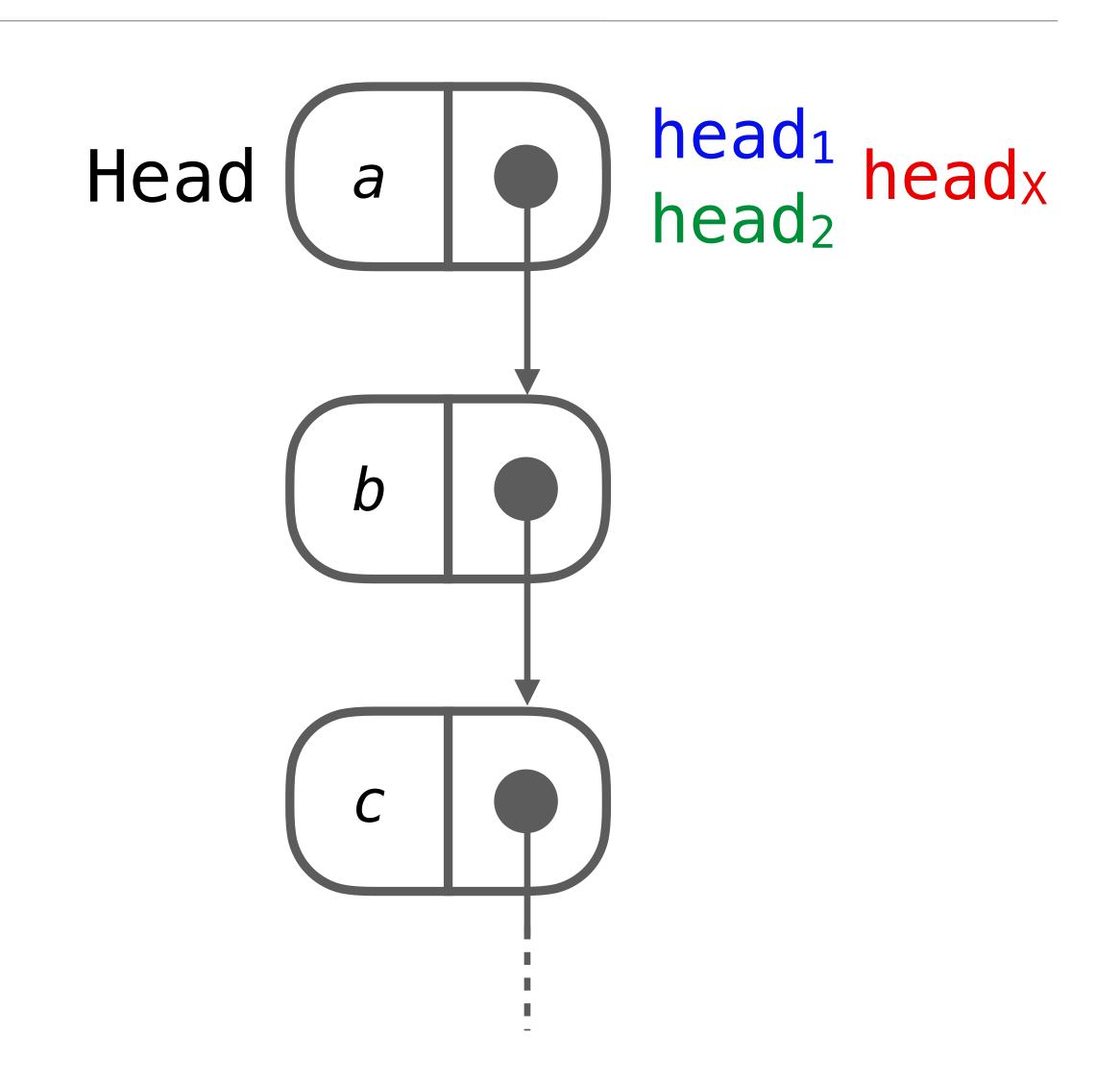
```
void dequeue() {
     while (true) {
1) head = Head;
       next = head -> next;
       if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
         // leak head?
         return;
    }}}
```



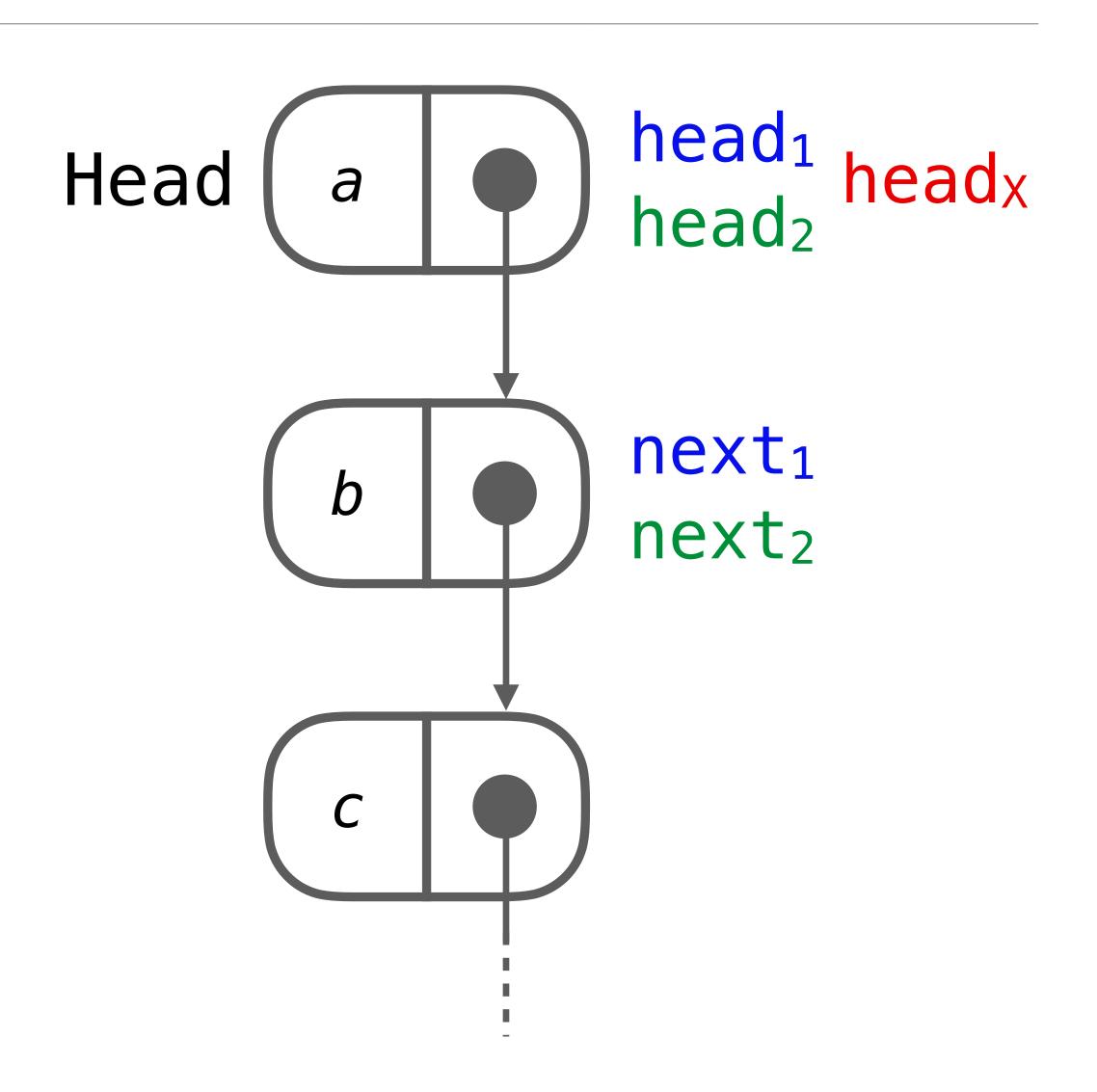
```
void dequeue() {
                                   Head
 while (true) {
  head = Head;
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    // leak head?
    return;
}}}
```

headx

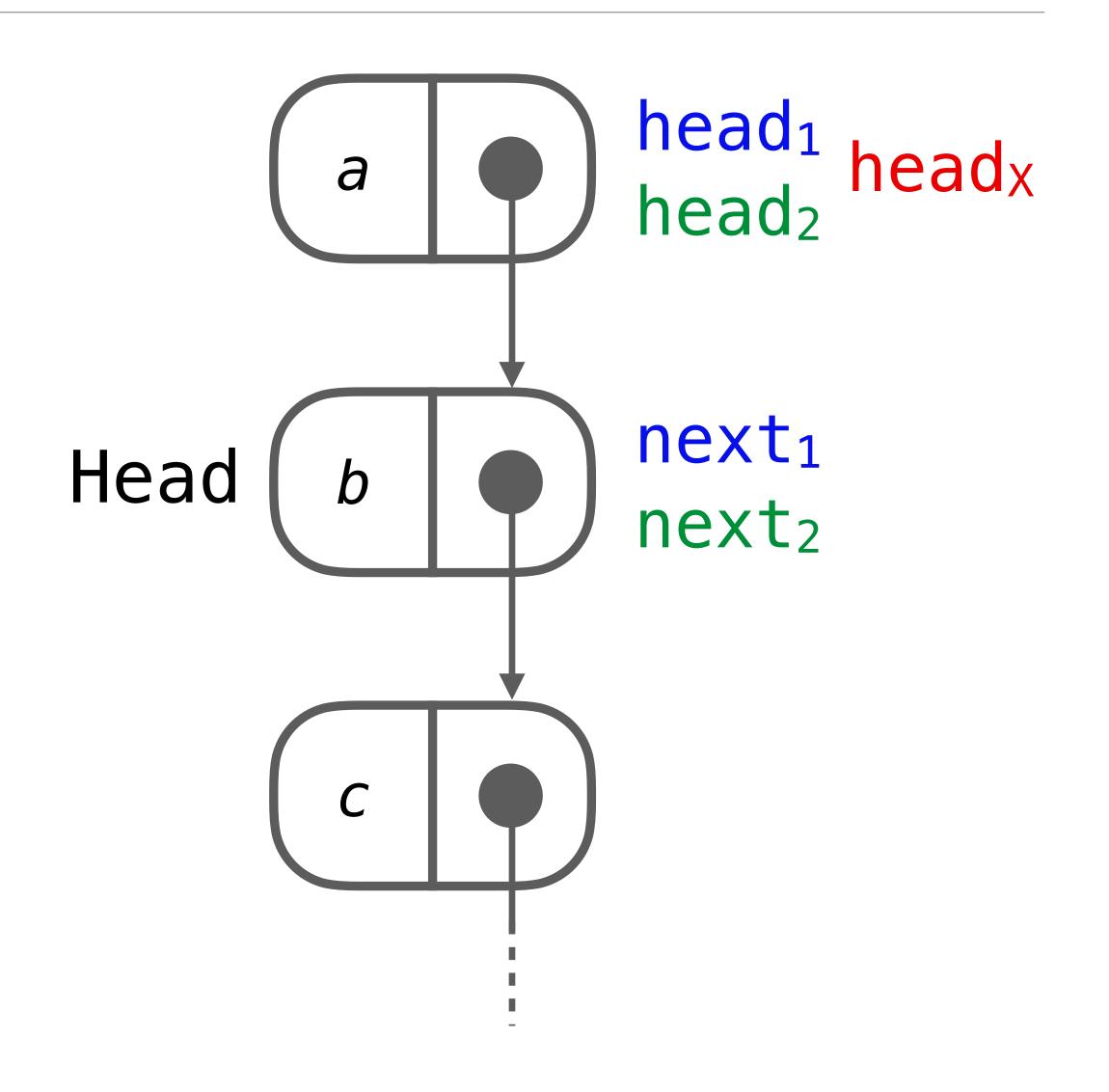
```
void dequeue() {
      while (true) {
        head = Head;
(1)(2)(2) next = head \rightarrow next;
        if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
          // leak head?
          return;
     }}}
```



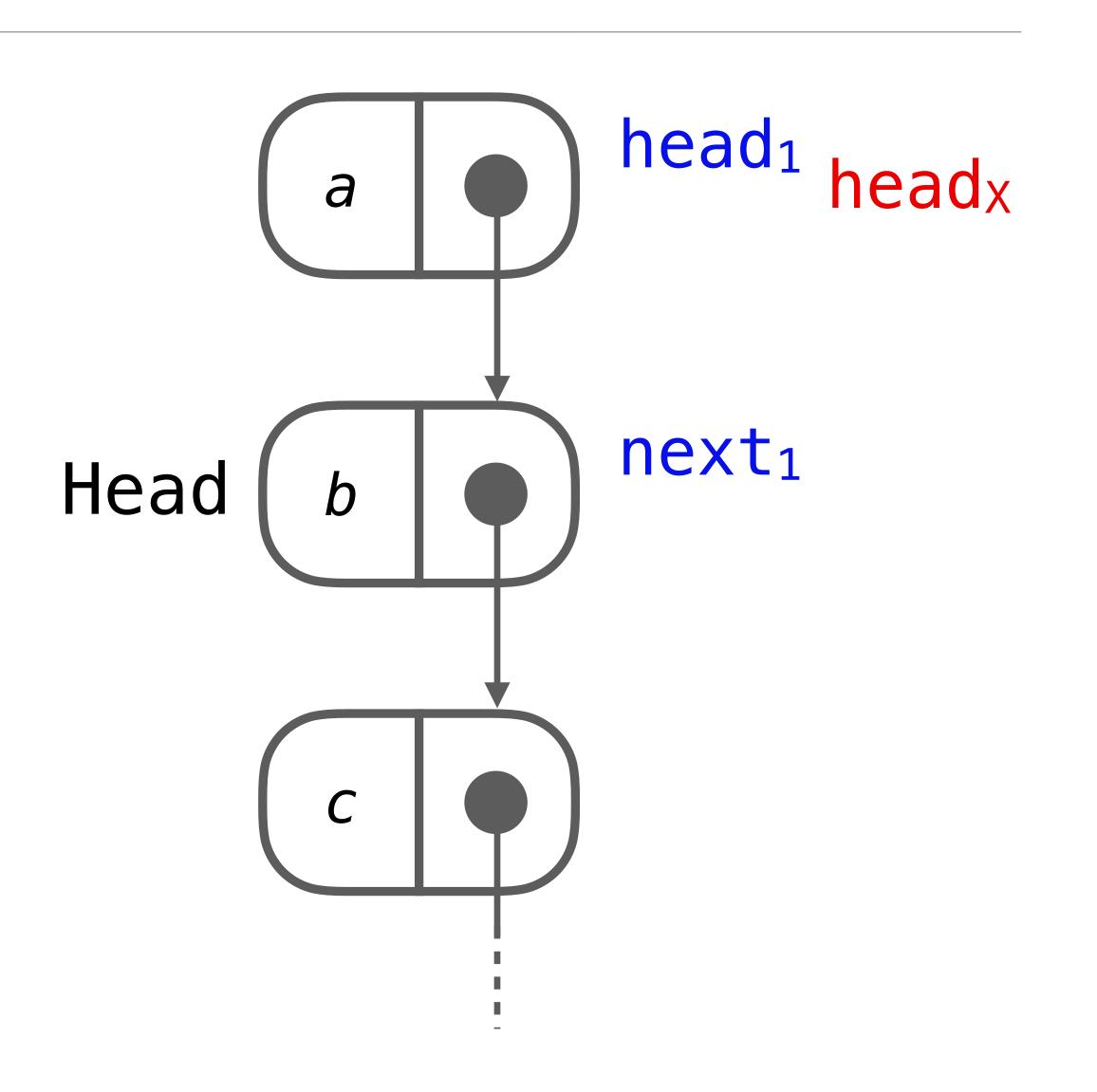
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void dequeue() {
 while (true) {
  head = Head;
next = head -> next;
  if(CAS(Head, head, next)){
    // leak head?
    return;
}}}
```



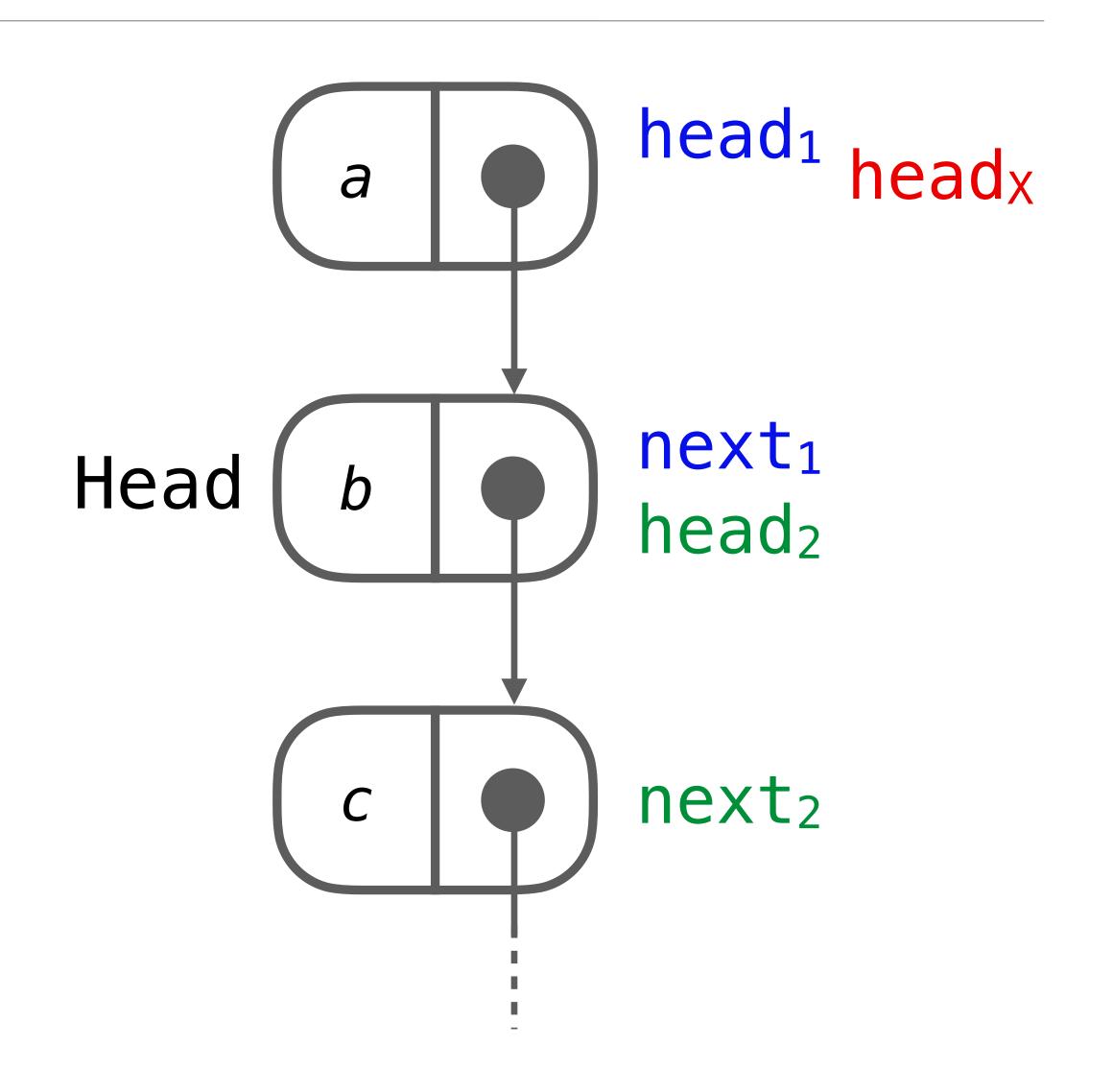
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 while (true) {
  head = Head;
next = head -> next;
  if(CAS(Head, head, next)){
    // leak head?
    return;
}}}
```



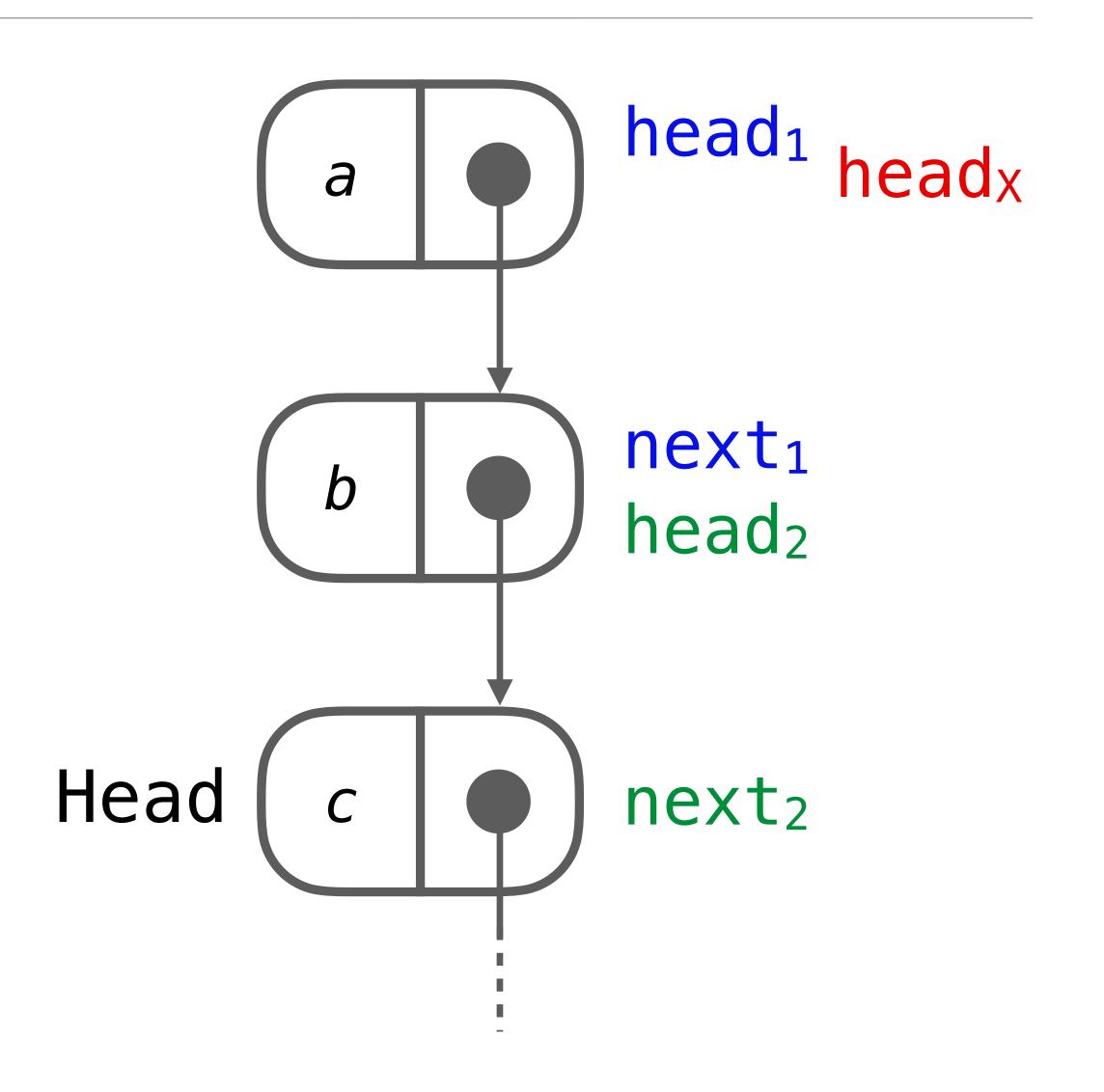
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 while (true) {
  head = Head;
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    // leak head?
    return;
}}}
```



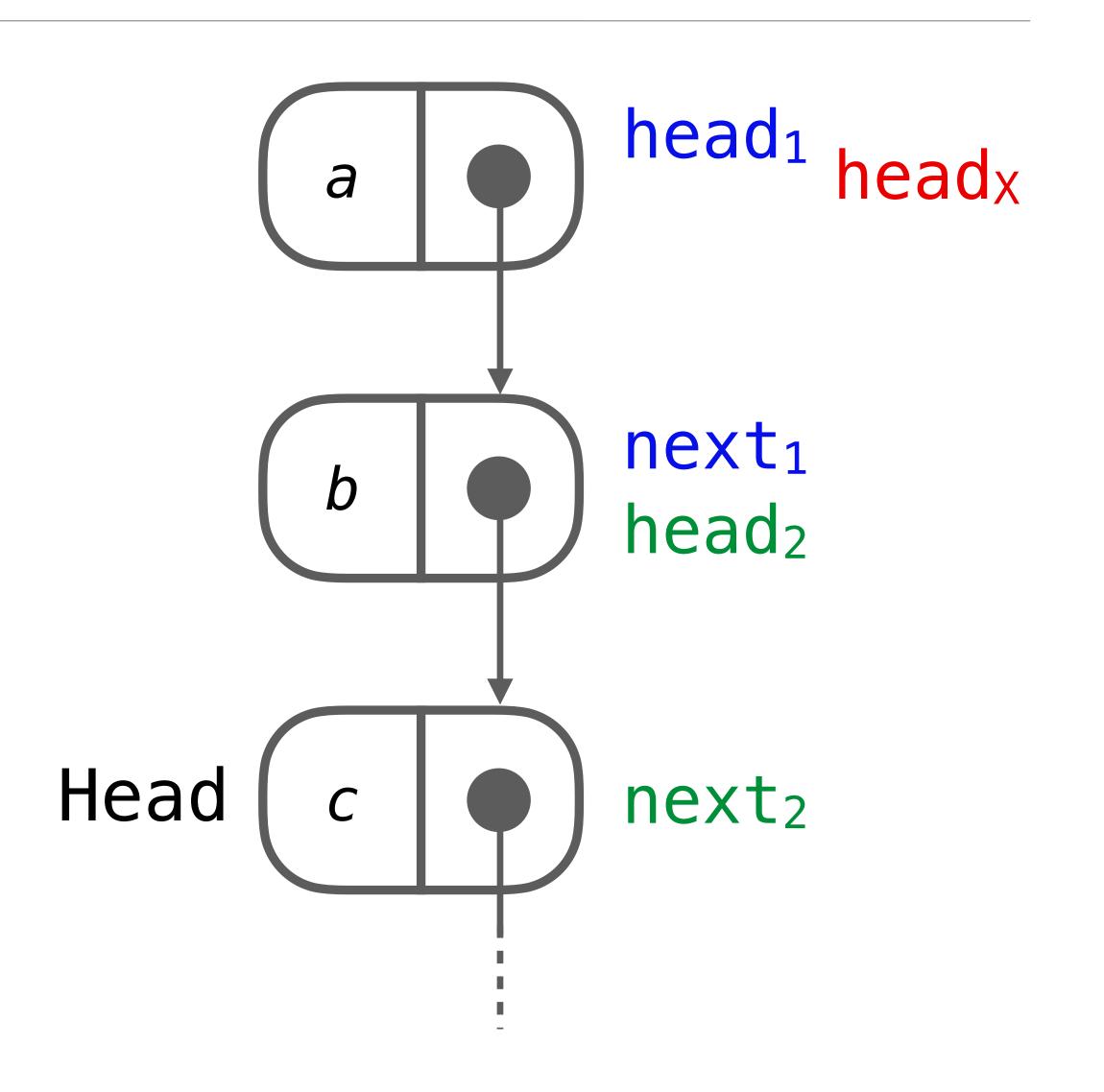
```
void dequeue() {
 while (true) {
  head = Head;
next = head -> next;
   if(CAS(Head, head, next)){
    // leak head?
    return;
}}}
```



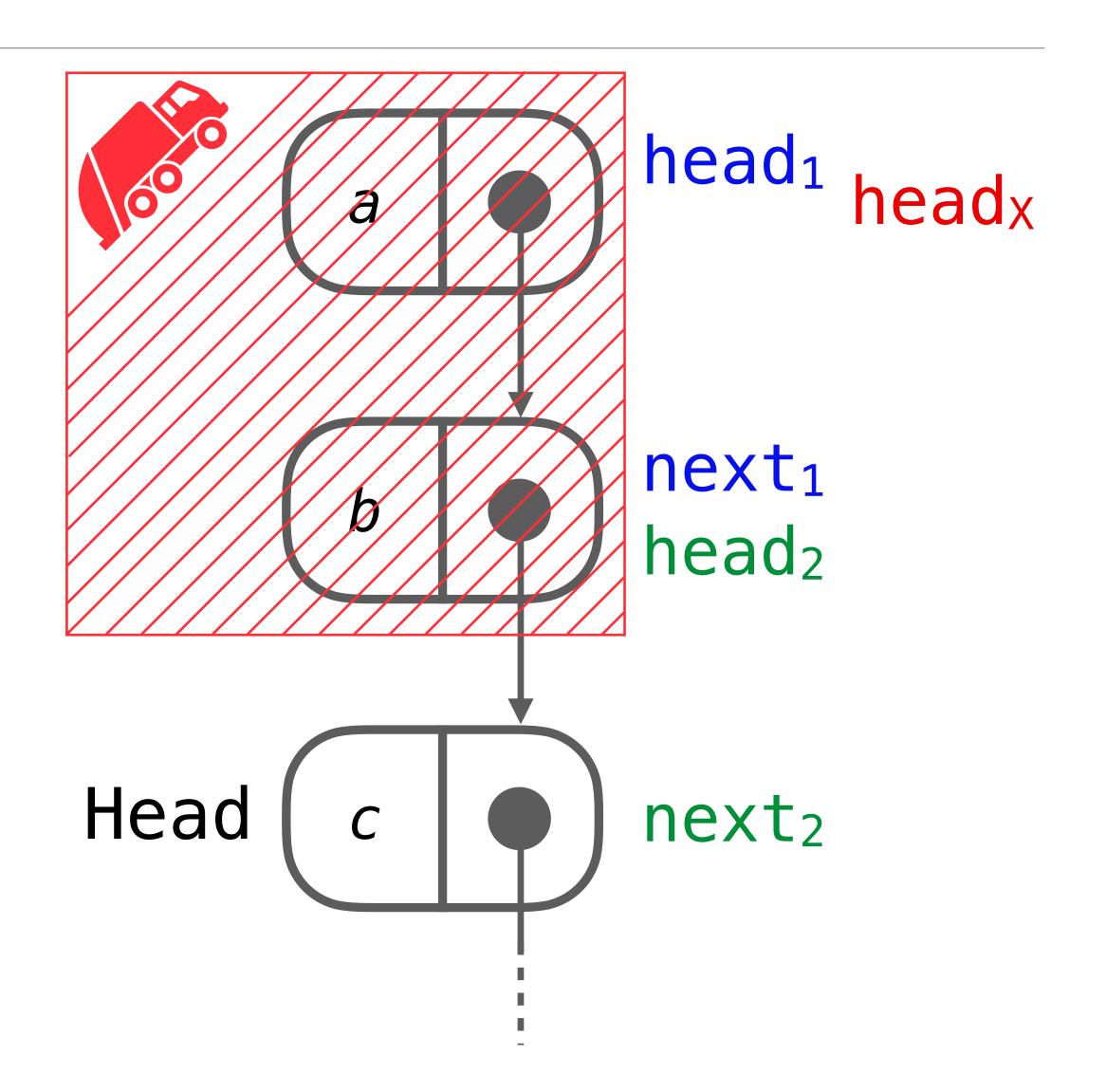
```
void dequeue() {
 while (true) {
   head = Head;
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    // leak head?
    return;
}}}
```



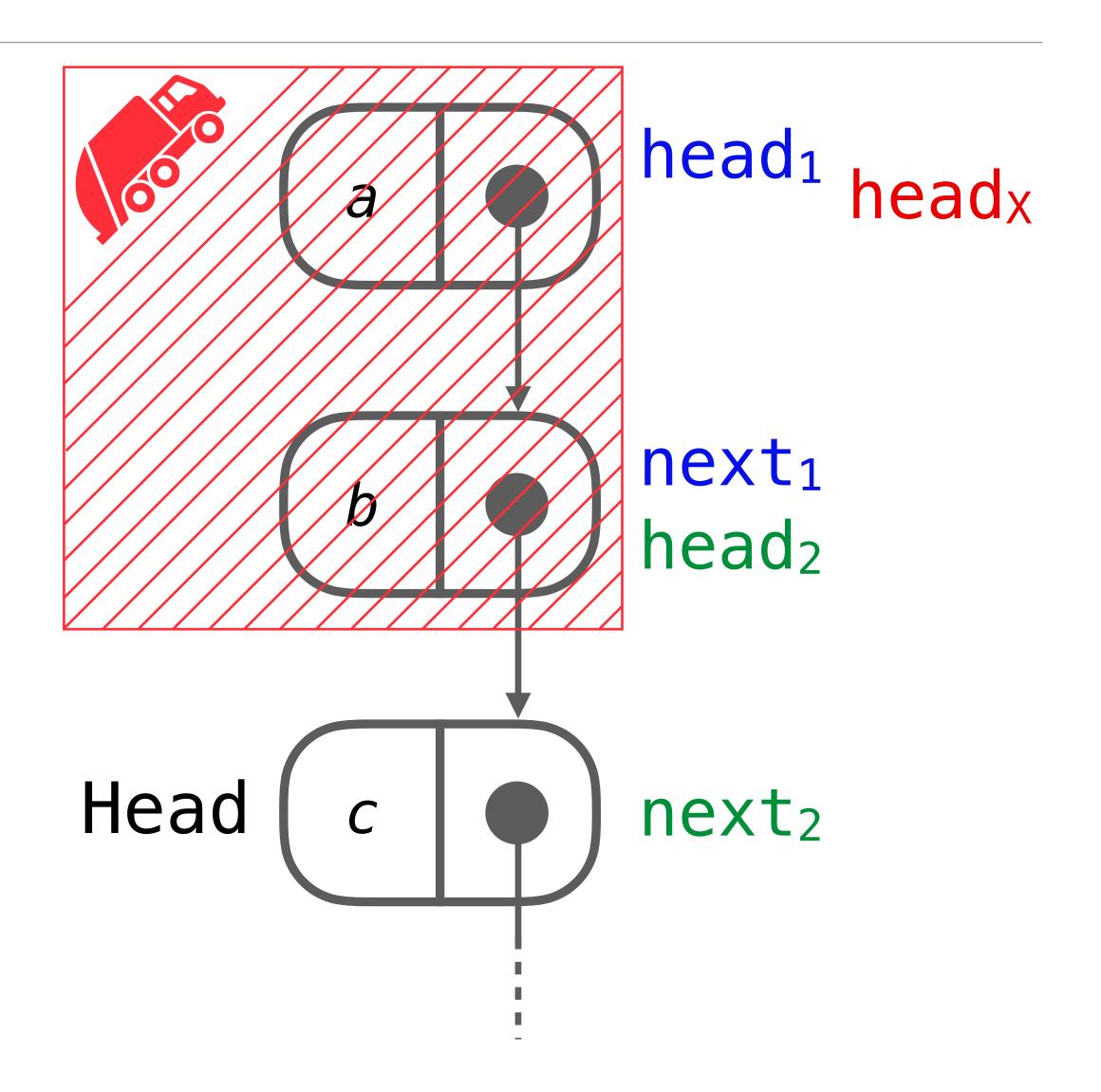
```
void dequeue() {
 while (true) {
   head = Head;
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    delete head;
    return;
}}}
```



```
void dequeue() {
 while (true) {
  head = Head;
next = head->next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    delete head;
    return;
}}}
```



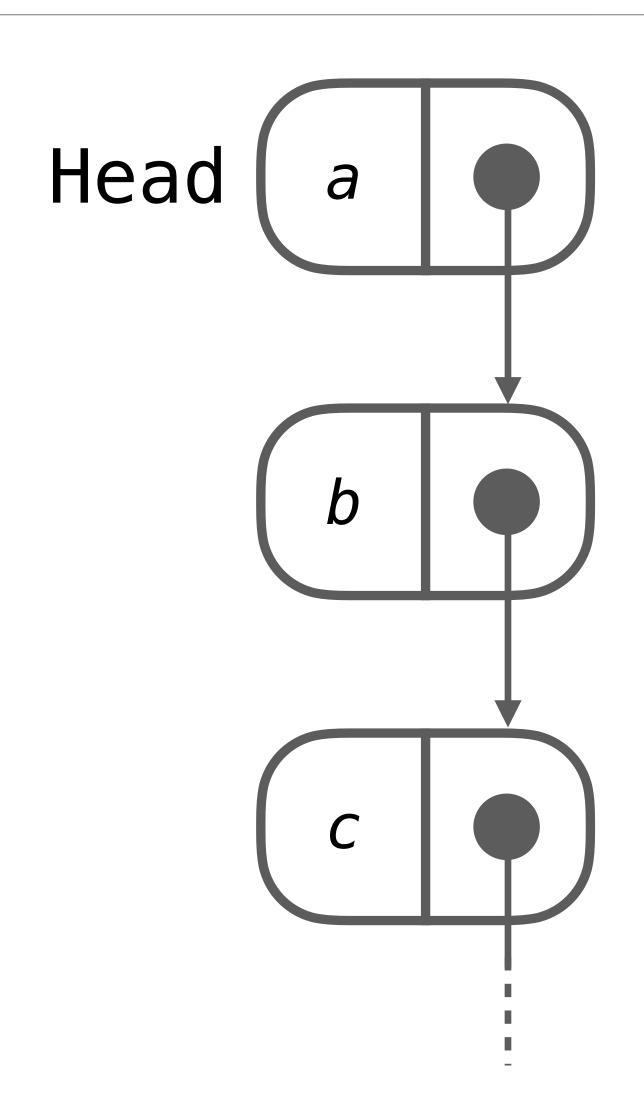
```
void dequeue() {
 while (true) {
  head = Head;
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    delete head;
     return;
}}}
```



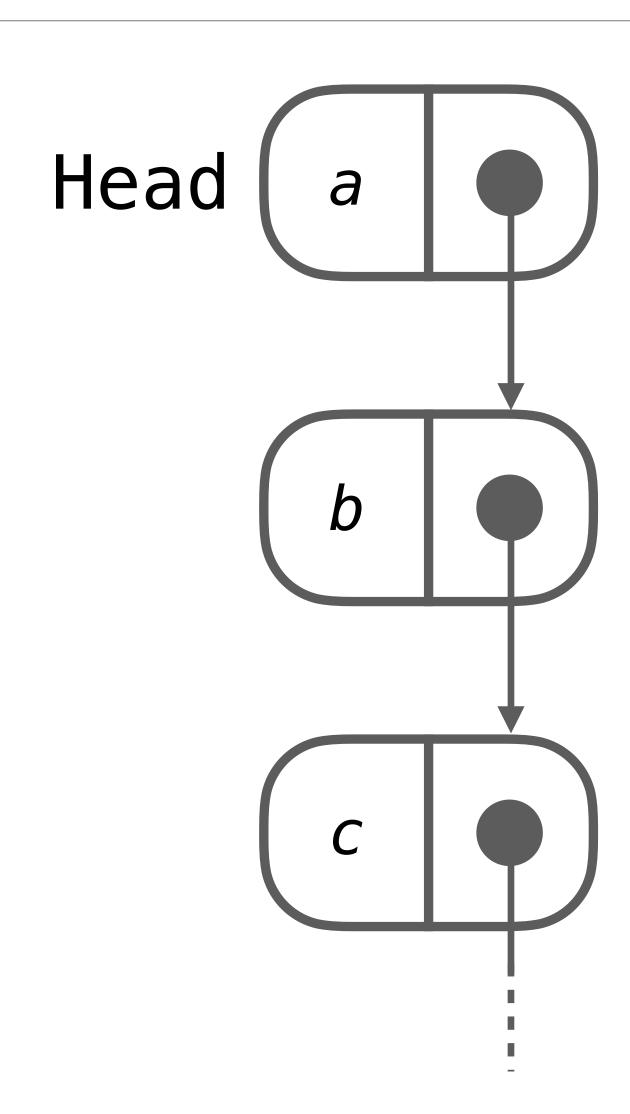
Reclamation

- Lock-free data structures (LFDS)
 - unsynchronized traversal
 - → threads cannot detect whether a dereference is safe
- Safe memory reclamation (SMR)
 - → defers deletion until it is safe
 - controlled by LFDS
 - → various sophisticated techniques exist

```
data_t dequeue() {
   while (true) {
head = Head;
     protect(head);
     next = head -> next;
     if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
       retire(head);
       return;
  }}}
```

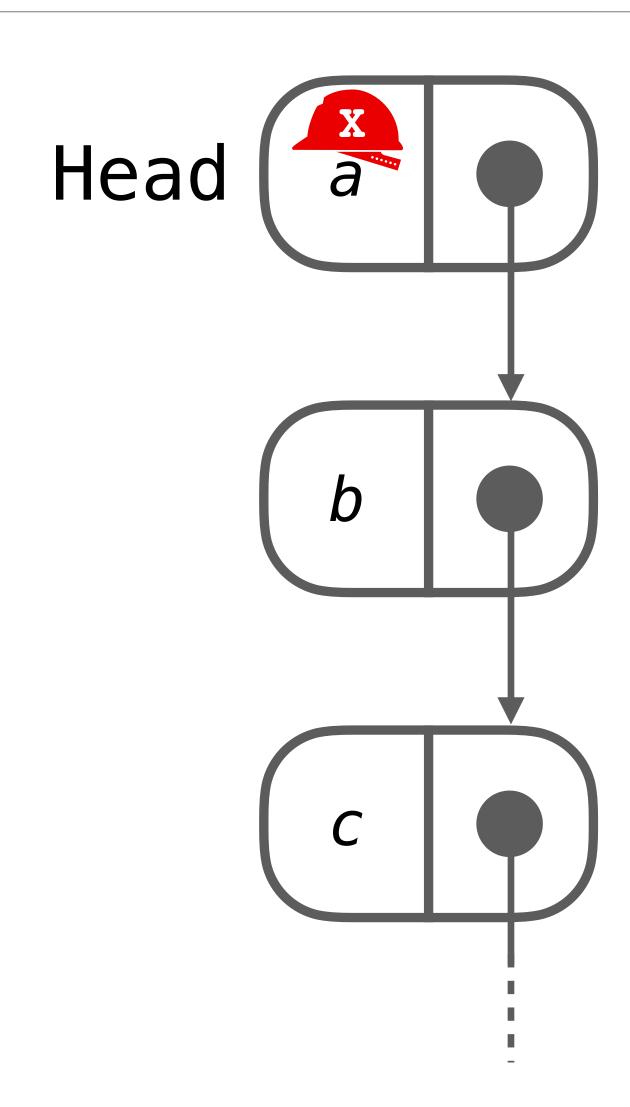


```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
  head = Head;
protect(head);
   next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
     retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



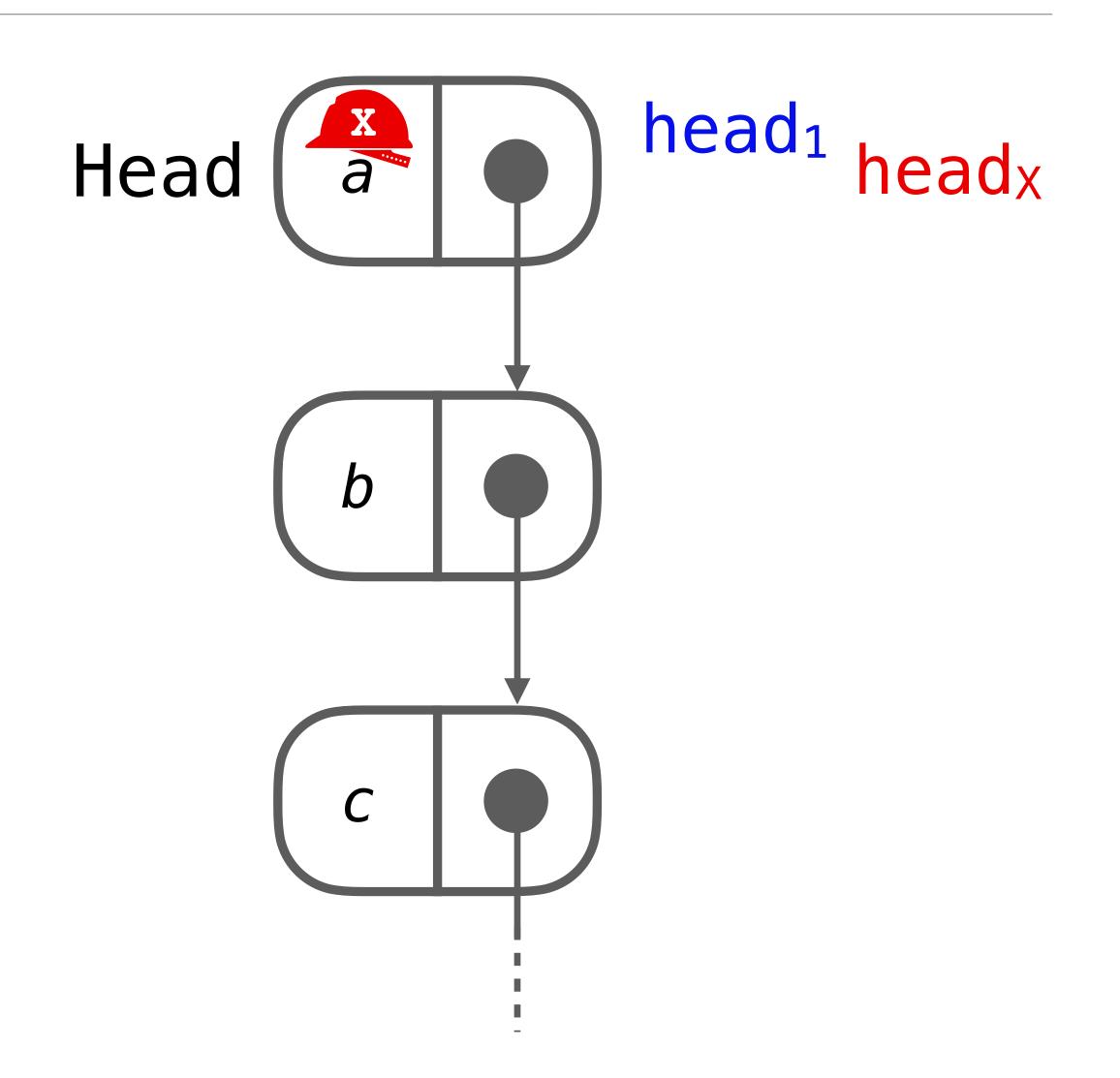
headx

```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
head = Head;
   protect(head);
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```

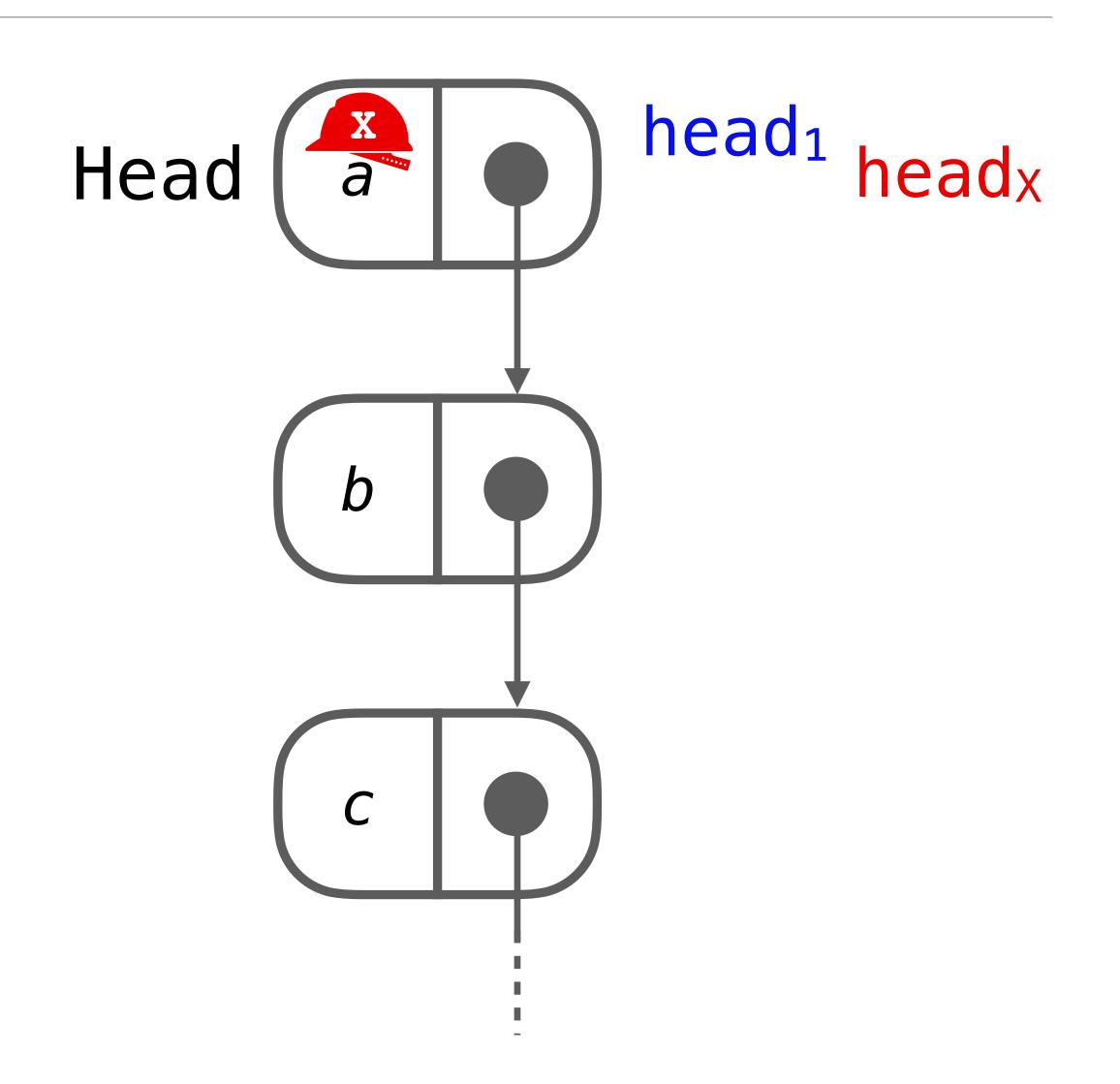


headx

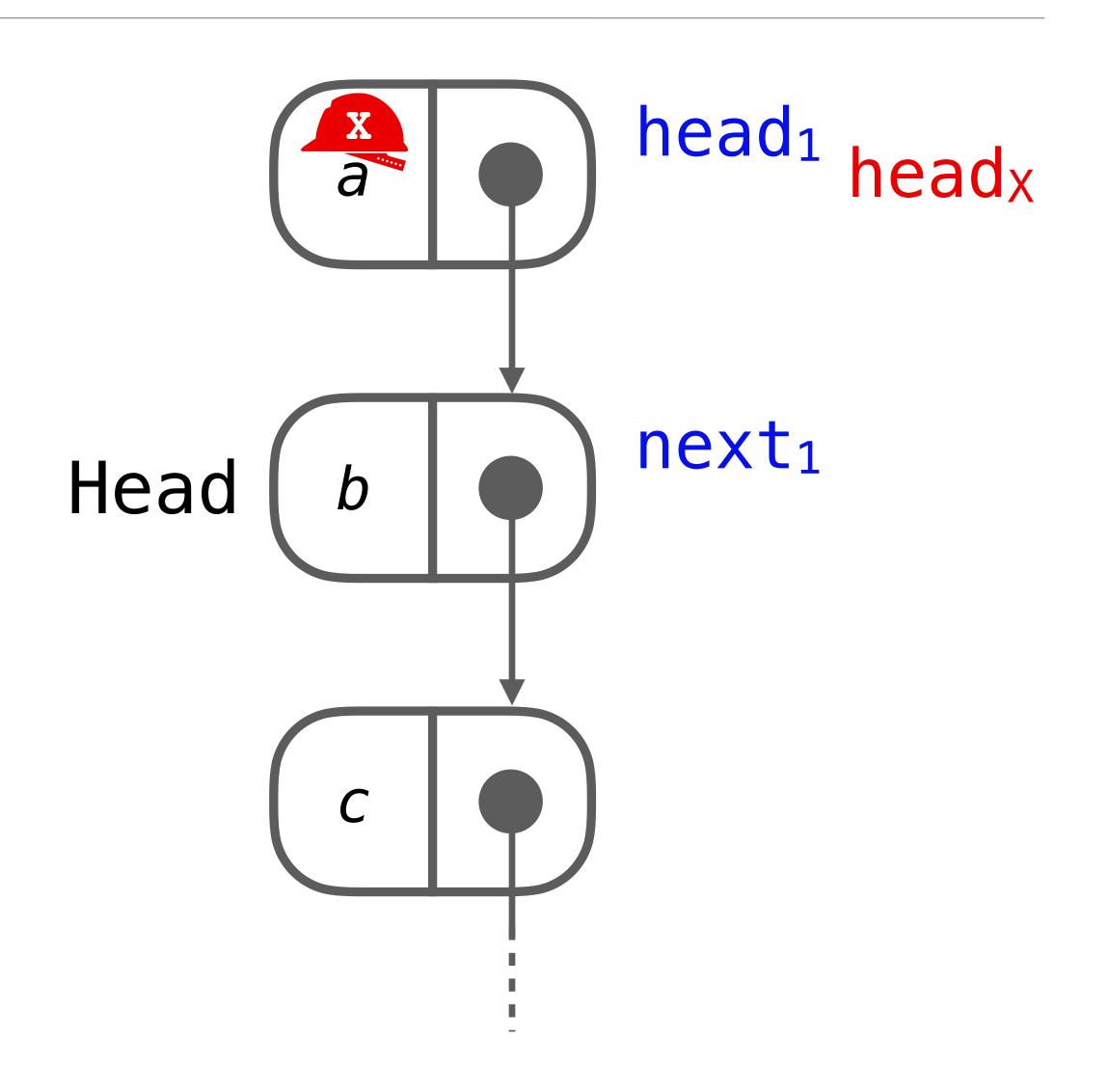
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 while (true) {
   head = Head;
   protect(head);
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



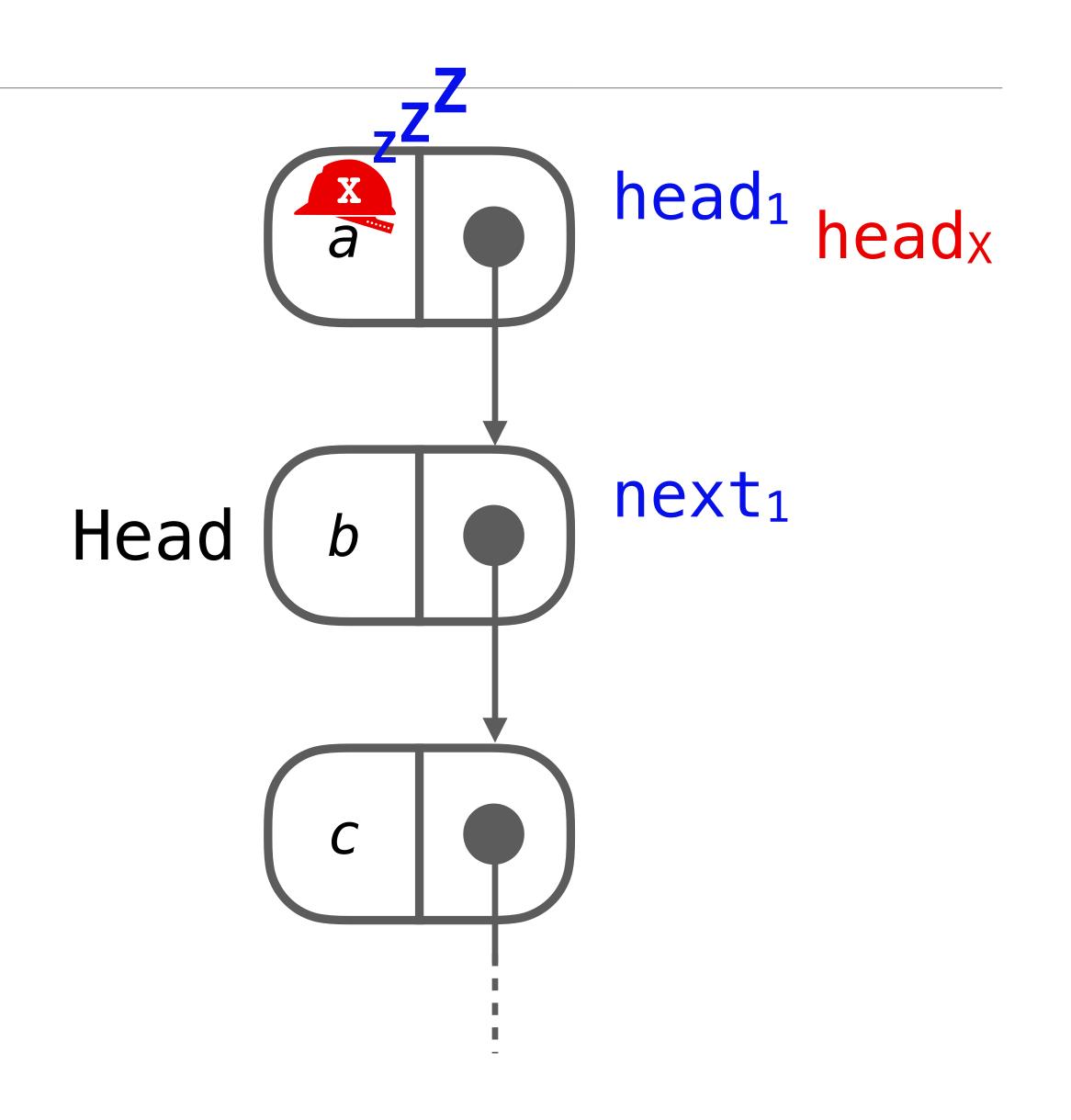
```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
  head = Head;
  protect(head);
   next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
    retire(head);
    return;
}}}
```



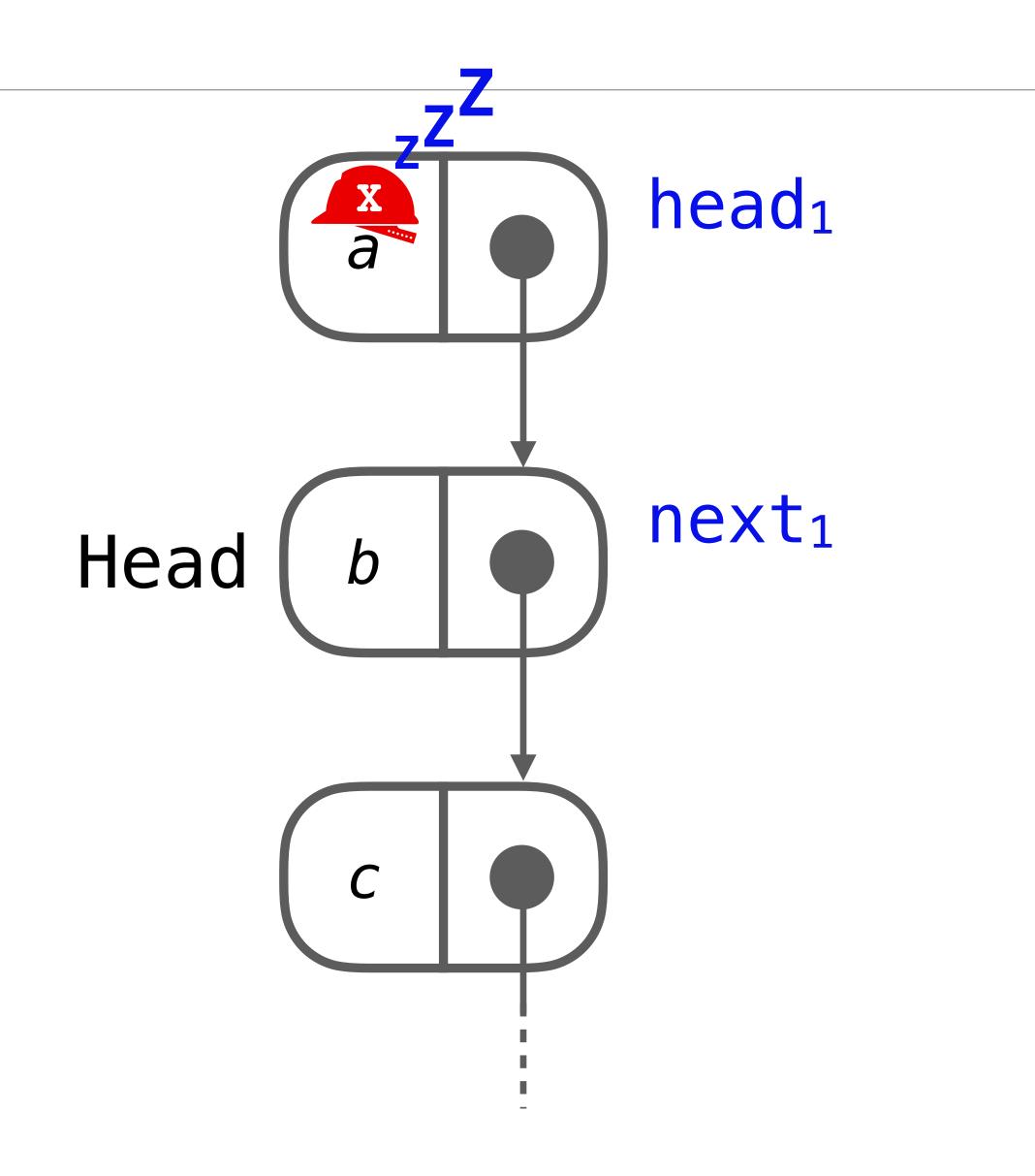
```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
   head = Head;
   protect(head);
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
     retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



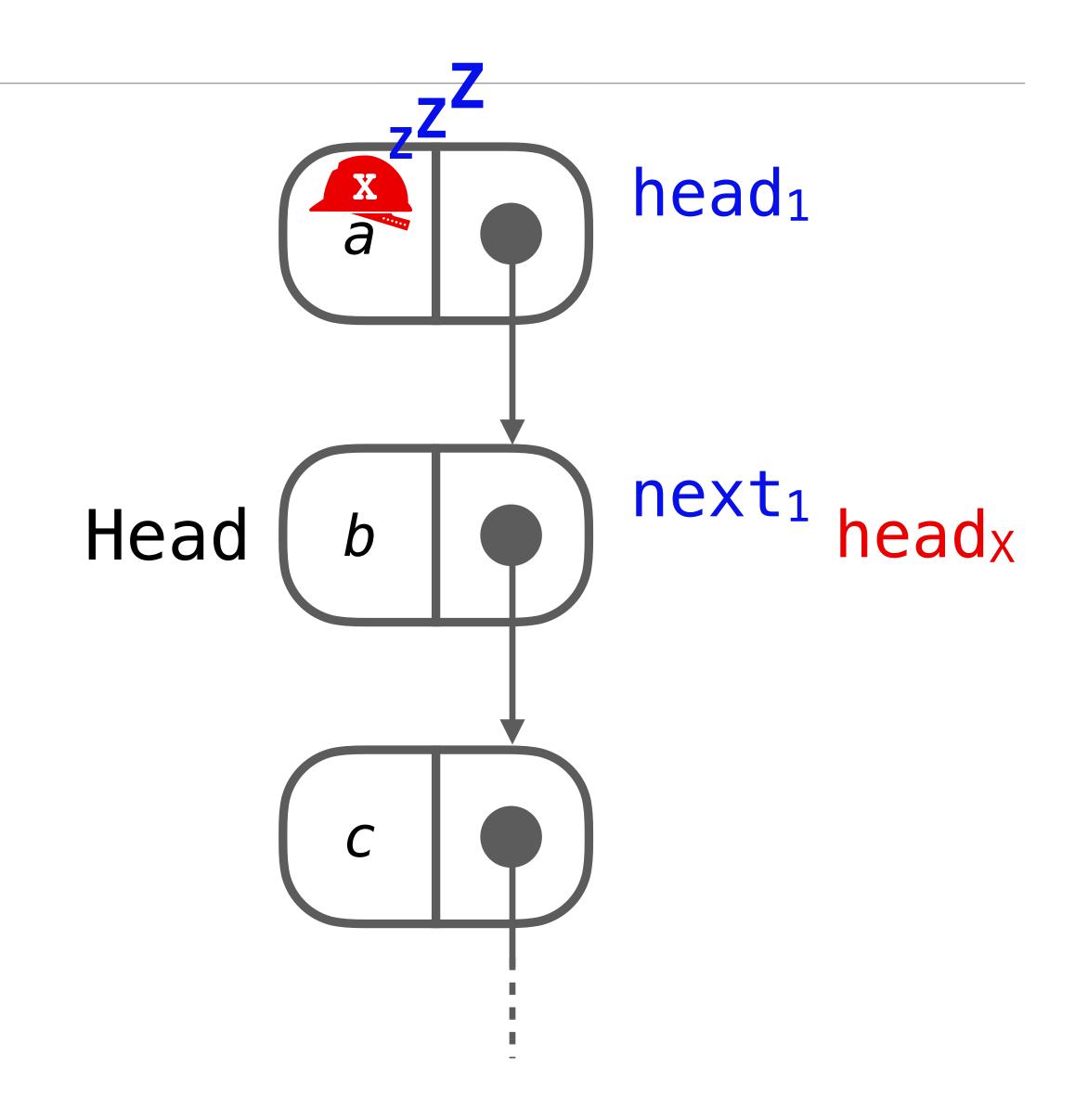
```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
   head = Head;
   protect(head);
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
     retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



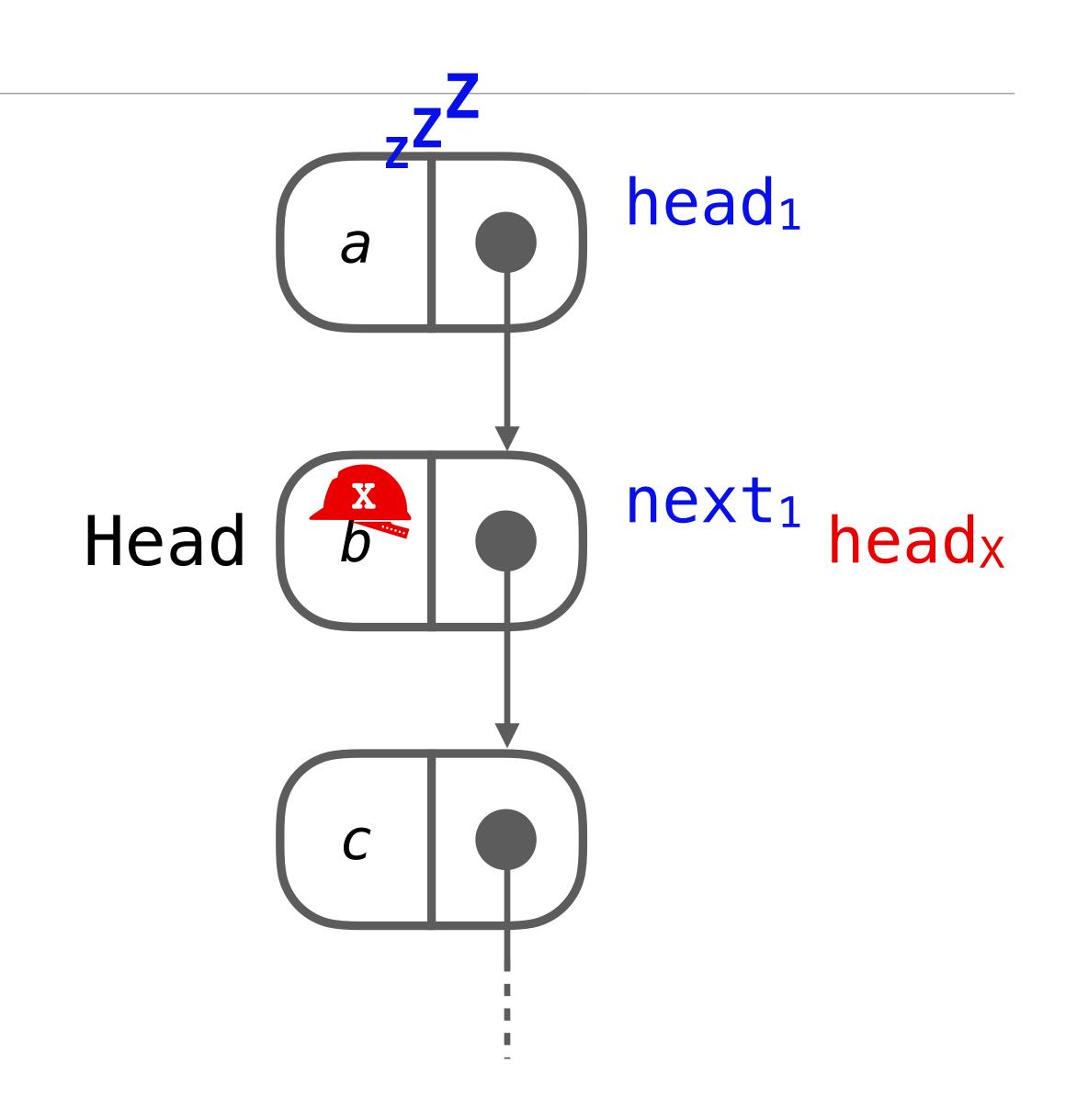
```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
head = Head;
   protect(head);
   next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
     retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



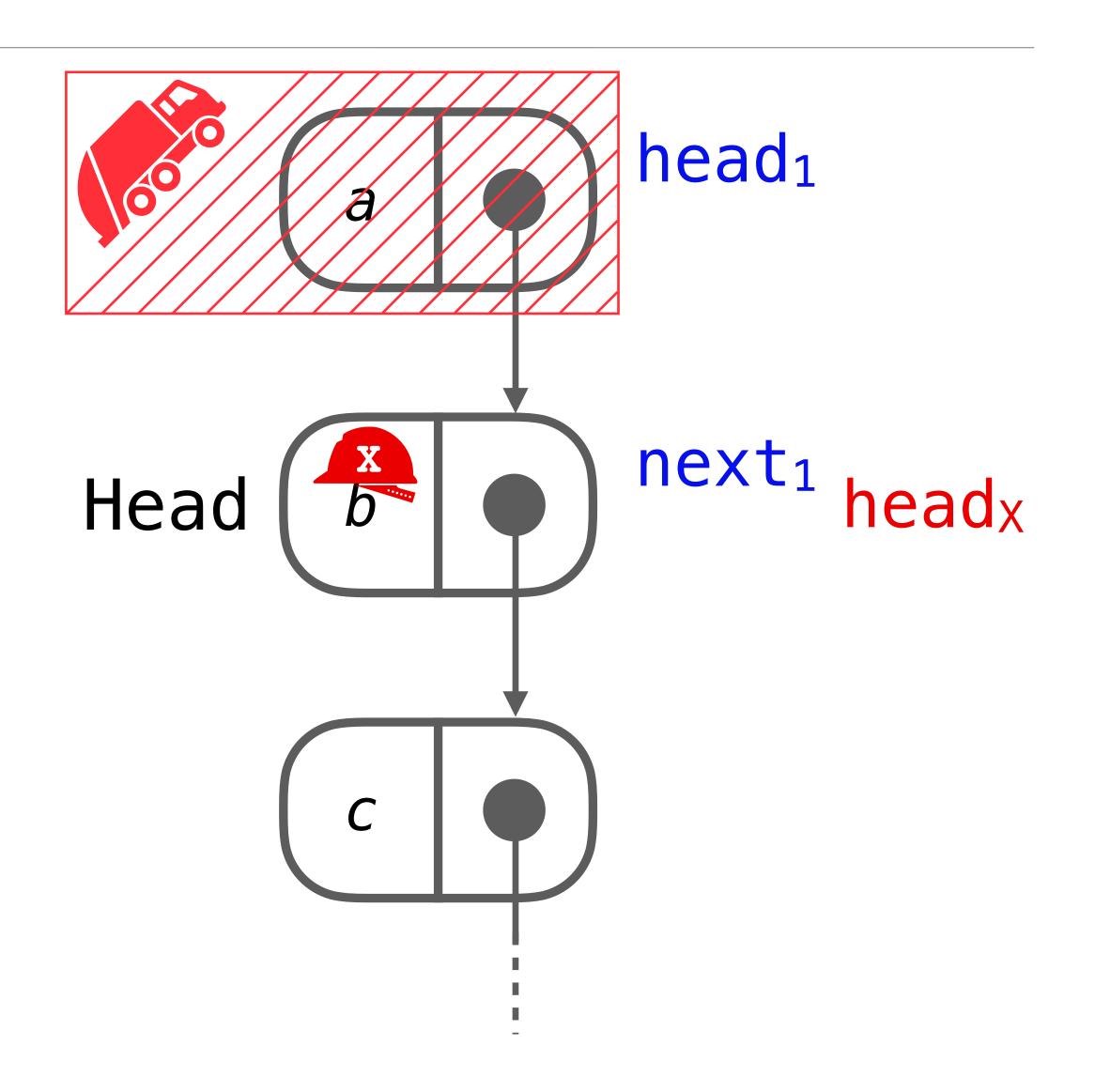
```
data_t dequeue() {
  while (true) {
   head = Head;
protect(head);
   next = head->next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
     retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
   head = Head;
   protect(head);
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
     retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



```
data_t dequeue() {
 while (true) {
   head = Head;
   protect(head);
next = head -> next;
   if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
     retire(head);
     return;
}}}
```



State-of-the-art Verification of Data Structures

- Pen&paper, mechanized/tool-supported
 - → require deep understanding of proof technique, LFDS, and SMR
 - → few works consider reclamation
- Automated (model-checking)
 - → only done for GC
 - or custom semantics (allowing accesses of deleted memory)
 - → no works consider SMR

```
void init() {
struct Node {
                       shared:
                                            Head = new Node();
   data_t data;
                          Node* Head;
                                            Head->next = null;
                          Node* Tail;
   Node∗ node;
                                            Tail = Head;
void enqueue(data_t val) {
                                               data_t dequeue() {
   Node* node = new Node();
                                                  while (true) {
   node->data = val;
                                                      Node* head = Head;
   node->next = null;
   while (true) {
       Node* tail = Tail;
                                                      Node* tail = Tail;
                                                      Node* next = head->next;
                                                      if (Head != head) continue;
       Node* next = tail->next;
       if (Tail != tail) continue;
                                                      if (head == tail) {
       if (next == null) {
                                                         if (next == null) return empty_t;
          if (CAS(tail->next, null, node)) {
                                                         else CAS(Tail, tail, next);
              CAS(Tail, tail, node);
                                                      } else {
                                                         data = head->data;
       } else {
                                                         if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
          CAS(Tail, tail, next);
                                                             return data;
```

GC Implementation

(automated verification possible)

```
void init() {
struct Node {
                       shared:
                                           Head = new Node();
   data_t data;
                          Node* Head;
                                           Head->next = null;
                          Node∗ Tail;
   Node* node;
                                           Tail = Head;
void enqueue(data_t val) {
                                              data_t dequeue() {
   Node* node = new Node();
                                                 while (true) {
   node->data = val;
                                                     Node* head = Head;
   node->next = null;
                                                     protect(head, 0);
   while (true) {
                                                     if (Head != head) continue;
       Node* tail = Tail;
                                                     Node* tail = Tail;
       protect(tail, 0);
                                                     Node* next = head -> next;
       if (Tail != tail) continue;
                                                     protect(next, 1);
       Node* next = tail->next;
                                                     if (Head != head) continue;
       if (Tail != tail) continue;
                                                     if (head == tail) {
                                                        if (next == null) return empty_t;
       if (next == null) {
          if (CAS(tail->next, null, node)) {
                                                        else CAS(Tail, tail, next);
              CAS(Tail, tail, node);
                                                     } else {
                                                        data = head->data;
       } else {
                                                        if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
                                                            retire(head);
          CAS(Tail, tail, next);
                                                            return data;
         46+6 LOC
```

```
void init() {
struct Node {
                       shared:
   data_t data;
                           Node* Head;
                                             Head = new Node();
                                             Head-> next = null;
                           Node* Tail;
   Node∗ node;
                                             Tail = Head;
void enqueue(data_t val) {
                                               data t dequeue() {
   Node* node = new Node();
                                                   while (true) {
   node->data = val;
                                                       Node* head = Head;
   node->next = null;
                                                       protect(head, 0);
   while (true) {
                                                       if (Head != head) continue;
       Node* tail = Tail;
                                                       Node* tail = Tail;
                                                       Node* next = head -> next;
       protect(tail, 0);
       if (Tail != tail) continue;
                                                       protect(next, 1);
       Node* next = tail->next;
                                                       if (Head != head) continue;
       if (Tail != tail) continue;
                                                       if (head == tail) {
                                                          if (next == null) return empty_t;
       if (next == null) {
          if (CAS(tail->next, null, node)) {
                                                          else CAS(Tail, tail, next);
              CAS(Tail, tail, node);
                                                       } else {
                                                          data = head->data;
       } else {
                                                          if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
          CAS(Tail, tail, next);
                                                              retire(head);
                                                              return data;
```

46+6 LOC

```
struct Rec {
   Rec* next;
   Node* hp0;
   Node* hp1;
shared:
   Rec* HPRecs;
thread-local:
   Rec* myRec;
   List<Node*> retiredList;
void join() {
   myRec = new HPRec();
   while (true) {
       Rec* tmp = HPRecs;
       myRec-> next = tmp;
       if (CAS(HPRecs, tmp, myRec)) {
           break;
void part() {
   unprotect(0);
   unprotect(1);
```

+52 LOC

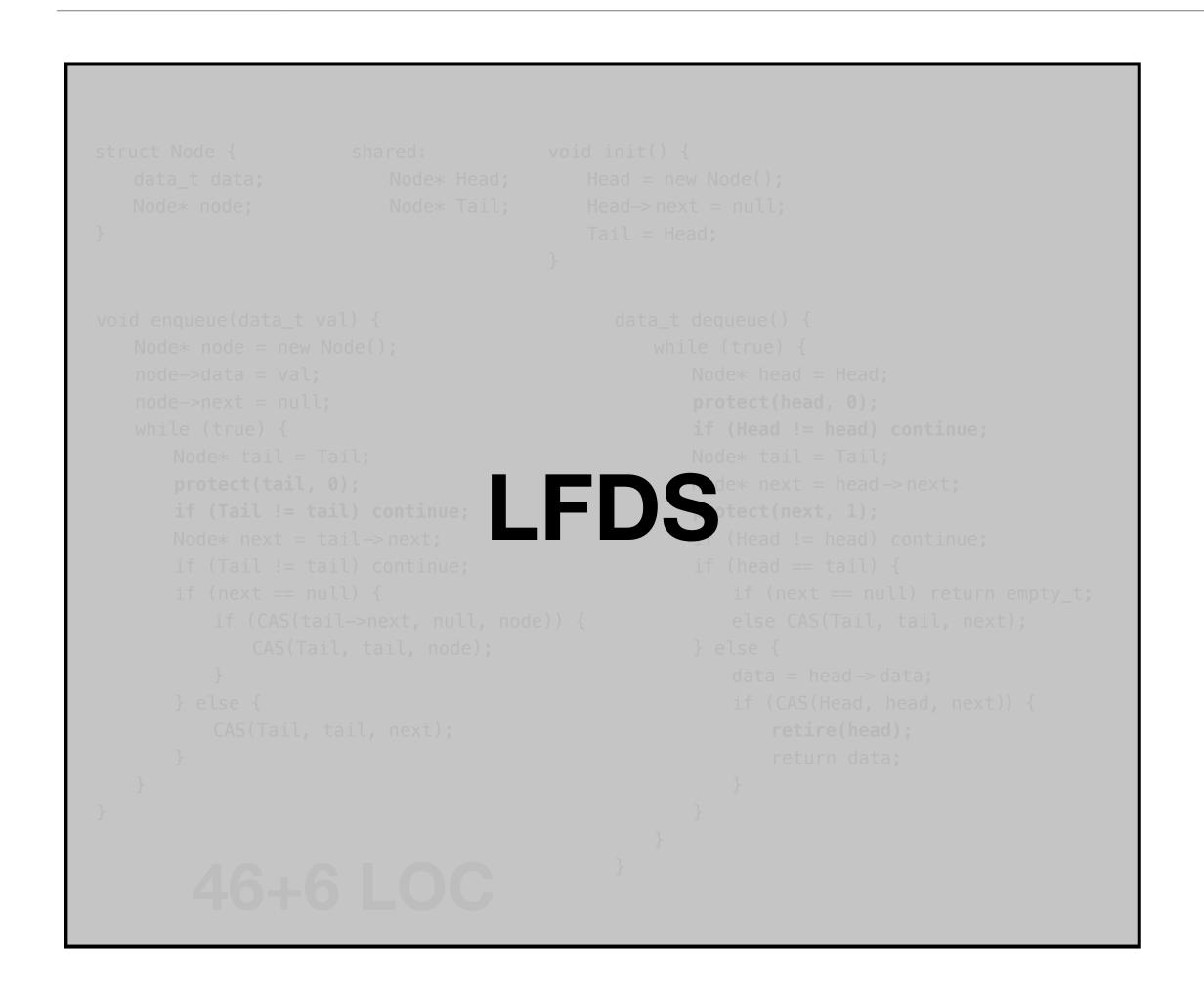
```
void protect(Node* ptr, int i) {
   if (i == 0) myRec\rightarrowhp0 = ptr;
   if (i == 1) myRec\rightarrowhp1 = ptr;
   assert(false);
void unprotect(int i) {
   protect(null, i);
void retire(Node* ptr) {
   retiredList.add(ptr);
   if (*) reclaim();
void reclaim() {
   List<Node*> protectedList;
   Rec* tmp = HPRecs;
   while (tmp != null) {
       Node* hp0 = cur->hp0;
       Node* hp1 = cur->hp1;
       protectedList.add(hp0);
       protectedList.add(hp1);
       cur = cur->next;
   for (Node* ptr : retiredList) {
       if (!protectedList.contains(ptr)) {
           retiredList.remove(ptr);
           delete ptr;
```

```
void init() {
struct Node {
                       shared:
                          Node* Head;
                                            Head = new Node();
   data_t data;
                                            Head-> next = null;
                          Node* Tail;
   Node* node;
                                            Tail = Head;
void enqueue(data_t val) {
                                              data_t dequeue() {
   Node* node = new Node();
                                                  while (true) {
   node->data = val;
                                                      Node* head = Head;
   node->next = null;
                                                      protect(head, 0);
   while (true) {
                                                     if (Head != head) continue;
      Node* tail = Tail;
                                                     Node* tail = Tail;
                                                      Node* next = head -> next;
       protect(tail, 0);
      if (Tail != tail) continue;
                                                      protect(next, 1);
      Node* next = tail->next;
                                                     if (Head != head) continue;
      if (Tail != tail) continue;
                                                      if (head == tail) {
                                                         if (next == null) return empty_t;
       if (next == null) {
          if (CAS(tail->next, null, node)) {
                                                         else CAS(Tail, tail, next);
              CAS(Tail, tail, node);
                                                     } else {
                                                         data = head->data;
      } else {
                                                         if (CAS(Head, head, next)) {
          CAS(Tail, tail, next);
                                                             retire(head);
                                                             return data;
         46+6 LOC
```

```
struct Rec {
   Rec* next;
   Node* hp0;
   Node* hp1;
shared:
   Rec* HPRecs;
   It is a second lock-free data structure!
thread-local:
  Rec* myRec;
  List<Node*> retiredList;
void join() {
   myRec = new H
   while 🚄
void part
  unprotect(0);
   unprotect(1);
```

+52 LOC

```
void protect(Node* ptr, int i) {
   if (i == 0) myRec\rightarrowhp0 = ptr;
   if (i == 1) myRec\rightarrowhp1 = ptr;
   assert(false);
void unprotect
    protec
       protectedList.add(hp0);
       protectedList.add(hp1);
       cur = cur->next;
   for (Node* ptr : retiredList) {
       if (!protectedList.contains(ptr)) {
           retiredList.remove(ptr);
           delete ptr;
```

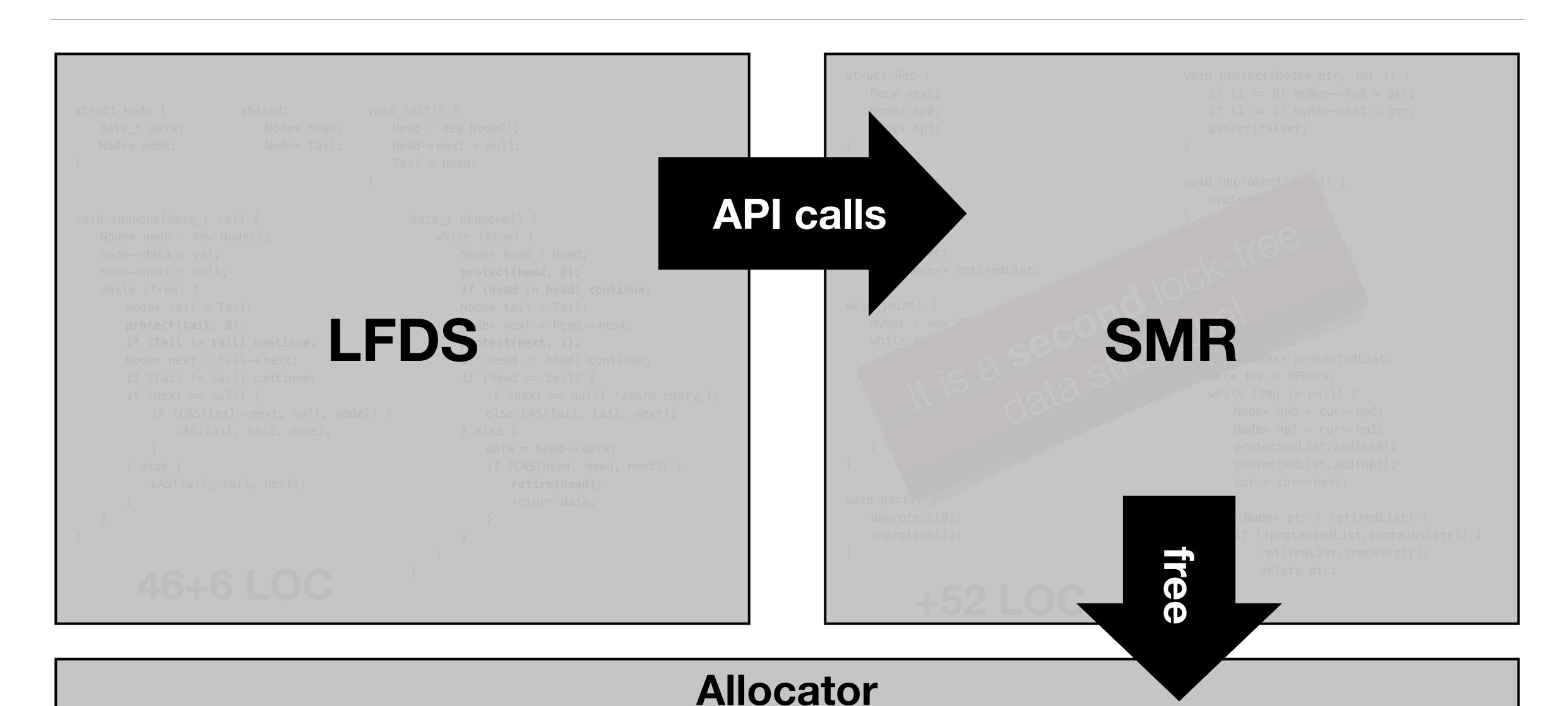


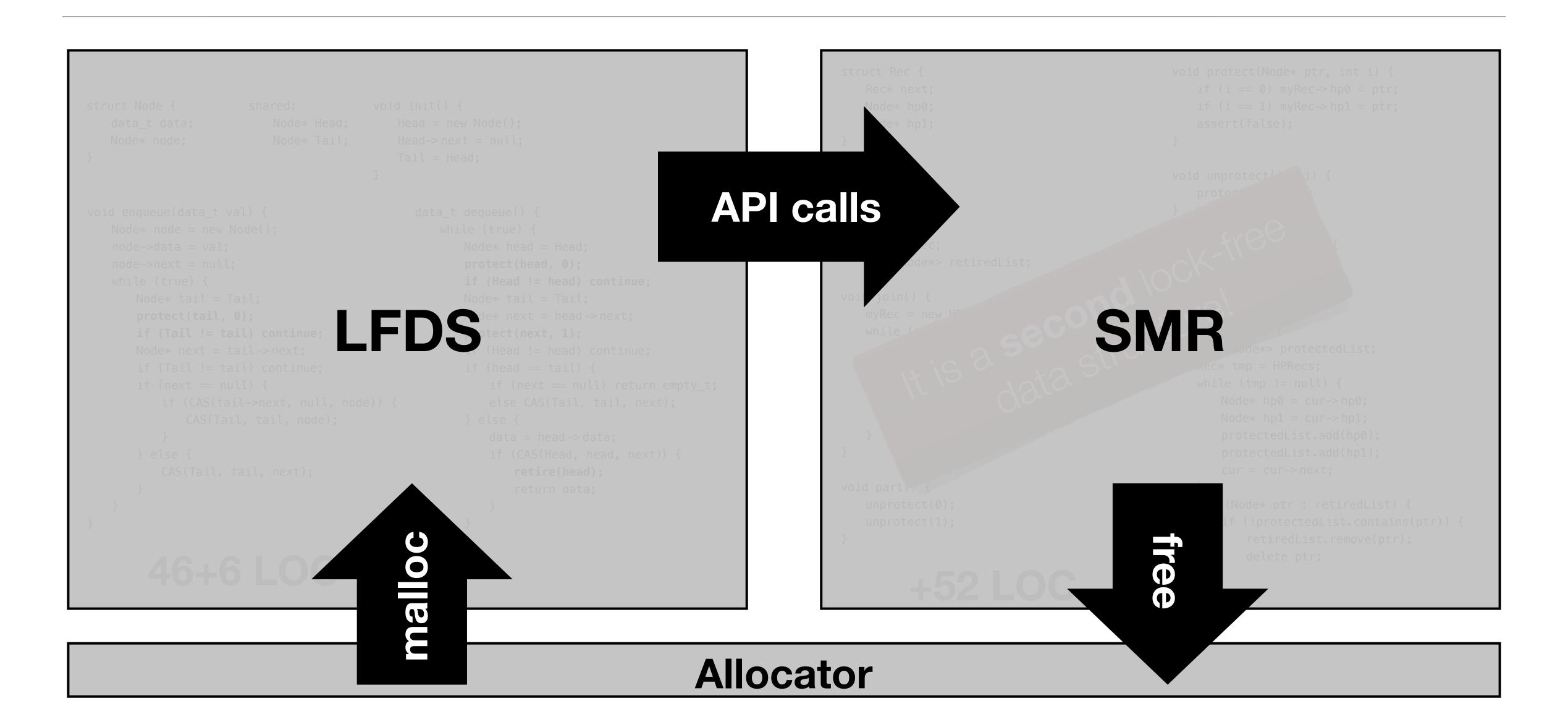
```
void protect(Node* ptr, int i) {
struct Rec {
   Rec* next;
                                                if (i == 0) myRec\rightarrowhp0 = ptr;
                                                if (i == 1) myRec\rightarrowhp1 = ptr;
   Node* hp0;
   Node* hp1;
                                                assert(false);
                                            void unprotect
shared:
   Rec* HPRecs;
                                                protec
 It is a second lock-free data structure!
thread-local:
void join() {
                                                   protectedList.add(hp0);
                                                   protectedList.add(hp1);
                                                   cur = cur->next;
void part()
                                                for (Node* ptr : retiredList) {
   unprotect(0);
                                                   if (!protectedList.contains(ptr)) {
   unprotect(1);
                                                      retiredList.remove(ptr);
                                                      delete ptr;
         +52 LOC
```

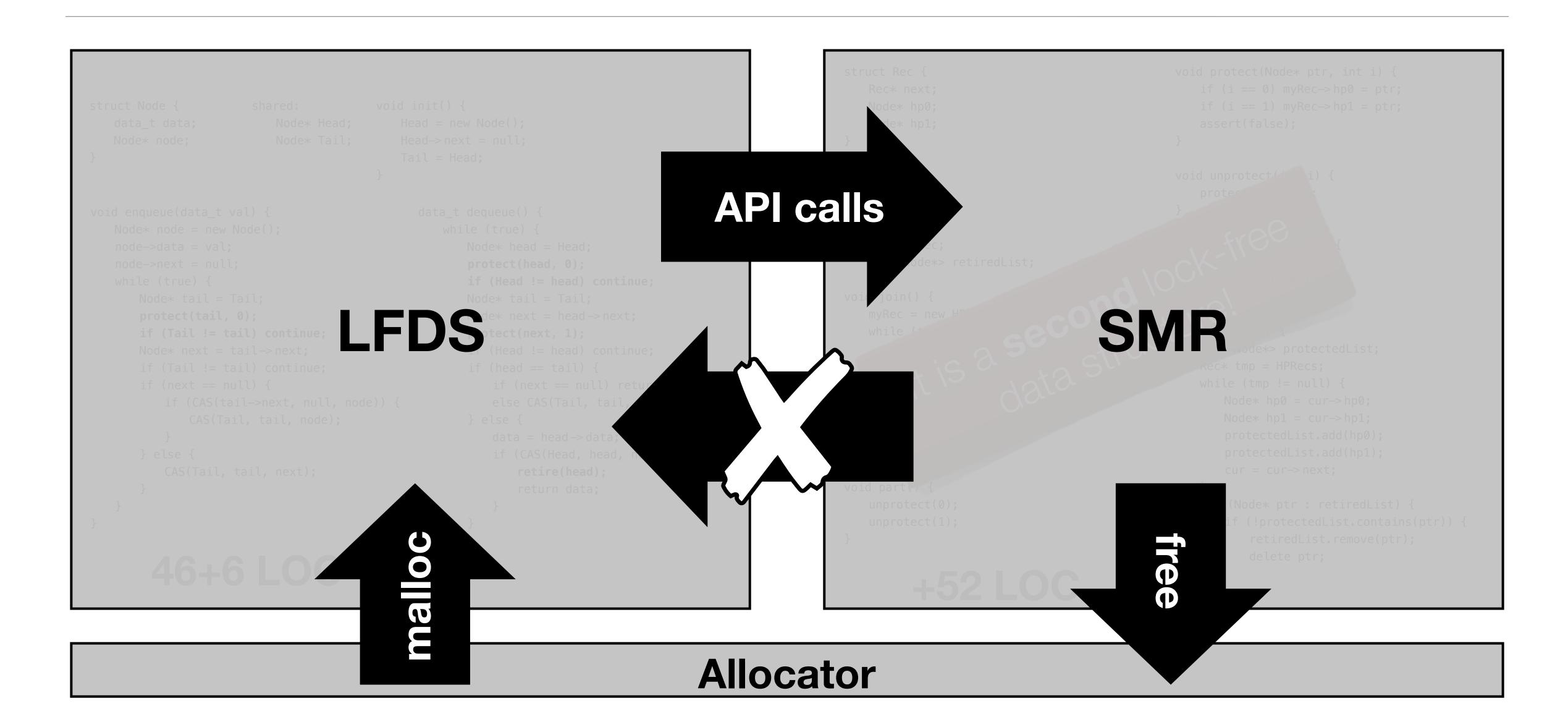
```
LFDS
```

```
SMR
```

```
API calls
                             SMR
LFDS
```







Contribution 1: Compositional Verification for LFDS + SMR

Compositional Verification

- API between LFDS and SMR
 - → give a formal specification SPEC
 - → SPEC states which&when addresses are freed

Compositional Verification

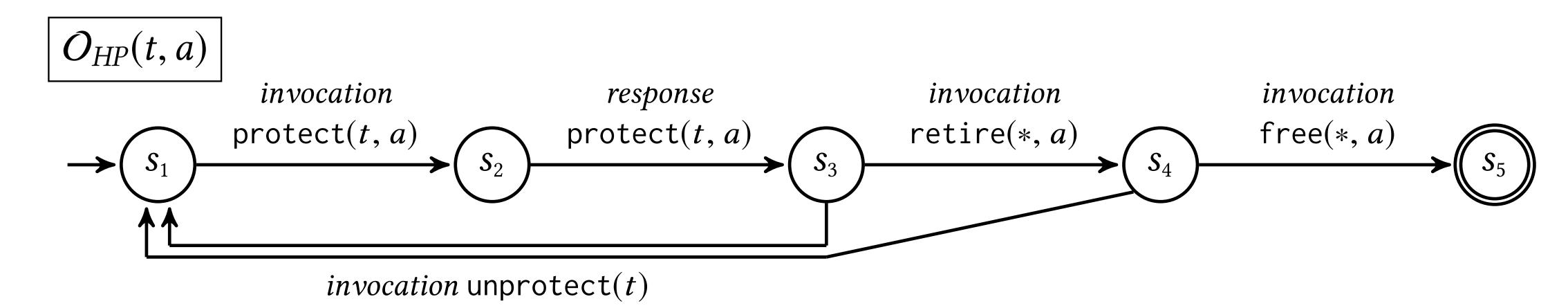
- 1) verify SMR against SPEC
- 2) verify LFDS, using SPEC to over-approximate SMR

SPEC Example

Hazard pointers:

a retired node is not reclaimed if it has been protected continuously since before the retire

- · Programmers rely on this guarantee, not on the actual implementation
- Formalized:



Experiments

SMR against SPEC:

SMR implementation	SPEC size	Time	Correct?
Hazard Pointers (HP)	3x5x5	1.5s	yes
Epoch-based Reclamation (EBR)	3x5	11.2s	yes

Experiments

SMR against SPEC:

SMR implementation	SPEC size	Time	Correct?
Hazard Pointers (HP)	3x5x5	1.5s	yes
Epoch-based Reclamation (EBR)	3x5	11.2s	yes

Linearizability of LFDS+SPEC

Infeasible: severe state space explosion due to re-allocations!

Contribution 2: State Space Reduction

State Space Reduction

Theorem:

For verification, it is sound to restrict re-allocations to a single address

- Two requirements:
 - 1) SPEC invariant to re-allocations
 - 2) LFDS free from ABAs

State Space Reduction

Theorem:

For verification, it is sound to restrict re-allocations to a single address

- Two requirements:
 - 1) SPEC invariant to re-allocations check on SPEC automaton
 - 2) LFDS free from ABAs → check on reduced (!) LFDS state space

Experiments cont.

LFDS	SPEC	Time	Linearizable?
Michael&Scott's queue	NoReclaim	7m	yes
Michael&Scott's queue	EBR	44m	yes
Michael&Scott's queue	HP	120m	yes
Treiber's stack	EBR	16s	yes
Treiber's stack	HP	19s	yes
DGLM queue	EBR	63m	yes*
DGLM queue	HP	117m	yes*

^{*} with hint for heap abstraction

Fin.

Questions?