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Id: Buffer.tla\ 260\ 2010-03-08\ 16:27:45Z\ charpov\
```

This module simulates a producer-consumer example as it could be written using Java threads. In particular, we want to demonstrate the risk of deadlock when producers and consumers wait on the same object.

EXTENDS Naturals, Sequences

CONSTANTS Producers,

the (nonempty) set of producers

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VARIABLES buffer, the buffer, as a sequence of objects waitSet the wait set, as a set of threads

Participants \triangleq Producers \cup Consumers

RunningThreads \triangleq Participants \setminus waitSet

TypeInv \triangleq \wedge buffer \in Seq(Data)

\wedge Len(buffer) \in 0 . . BufCapacity

\wedge waitSet \subseteq Participants
```

$$Notify \triangleq \text{If } waitSet \neq \{\}$$
 corresponds to method $notify()$ in $Java$ Then $\exists x \in waitSet : waitSet' = waitSet \setminus \{x\}$ ELSE UNCHANGED $waitSet$

 $NotifyAll \triangleq waitSet' = \{\}$

corresponds to method $\operatorname{notifyAll}()$ in Java

 $Wait(t) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} waitSet' = waitSet \cup \{t\}$

corresponds to method wait() is Java

```
Init \triangleq buffer = \langle \rangle \land waitSet = \{\}
Put(t, m) \triangleq \text{If } Len(buffer) < BufCapacity
\text{THEN } \land buffer' = Append(buffer, m)
\land Notify
\text{ELSE } \land Wait(t)
\land \text{UNCHANGED } buffer
Get(t) \triangleq \text{If } Len(buffer) > 0
\text{THEN } \land buffer' = Tail(buffer)
\land Notify
\text{ELSE } \land Wait(t)
\land \text{UNCHANGED } buffer
Next \triangleq \exists t \in RunningThreads : \forall t \in Producers \land \exists m \in Data : Put(t, m)
\forall t \in Consumers \land Get(t)
Prog \triangleq Init \land \Box[Next]_{\langle buffer, waitSet \rangle}
```

 $NoDeadlock \triangleq \Box(RunningThreads \neq \{\})$ THEOREM $Prog \Rightarrow \Box TypeInv \land NoDeadlock$