# Verification of Chase-Lev work-stealing deque (work in progress)

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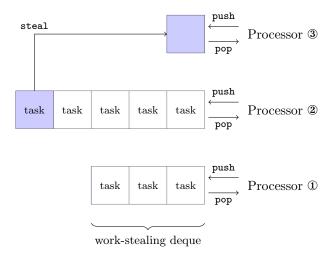
Inria Paris

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# Context: scheduler for task-based parallelism

- ▶ Cilk (C, C++)
- ▶ Threading Building Blocks (C++)
- ► Taskflow (C++)
- ► Tokio (Rust)
- Goroutines (Go)
- ▶ <u>Domainslib</u> (OCAML 5)

# Work-stealing



# Chase-Lev work-stealing deque

- 1. The Implementation of the Cilk-5 Multithreaded Language. Frigo, Leiserson & Randall (1998).
  - lock
- 2. Thread Scheduling for Multiprogrammed Multiprocessors. Arora, Blumofe & Plaxton (1998).
  - non-blocking
  - one fixed size array, potential overflow
- 3. A dynamic-sized nonblocking work stealing deque. Hendler, Lev, Moir & Shavit (2004).
  - non-blocking
  - list of small arrays, no overflow
- 4. <u>Dynamic circular work-stealing deque.</u> Chase & Lev (2005).
  - non-blocking
  - circular arrays, no overflow

#### The rest of this talk

- ▶ Specification in IRIS (logically atomic triples).
- Sketch of the proof for a *simplified* version with one infinite array (as opposed to multiple circular arrays).
  - physical state
  - ▶ logical state
  - external future-dependent linearization point
- Why we need prophecy variables.

#### Specification

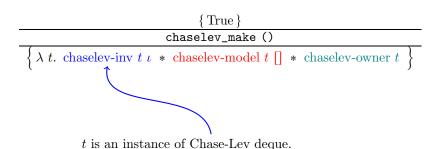
Physical state

Logical state

Prophecy variables

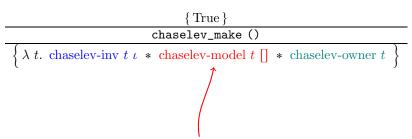
# Specification — chaselev\_make

#### Specification — chaselev\_make



Enforces a protocol (using an Iris invariant).

# Specification — chaselev\_make



Asserts the list of values that t logically contains.

# $Specification -- {\tt chaselev\_make}$

Specification of a concurrent operation ( $\simeq$  transaction): standard triple + logically atomic triple

$$\begin{array}{c} \{ \textcolor{red}{P} \} \\ \hline \langle \forall \hspace{0.1cm} \overline{x}. \hspace{0.1cm} P_{\text{lin}} \rangle \\ \hline e, \hspace{0.1cm} \mathcal{E} \\ \hline \langle \exists \hspace{0.1cm} \overline{y}. \hspace{0.1cm} Q_{\text{lin}} \rangle \\ \hline \{ res. \hspace{0.1cm} \textcolor{blue}{Q} \} \end{array}$$

P: private precondition

Q: private postcondition

 $P_{\mathrm{lin}}$ : public precondition

 $Q_{\text{lin}}$ : public postcondition

For a concurrent data structure:

t is an instance of Chase-Lev deque.

This operation is reserved to the owner of t.

```
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-inv } t \; \iota \; * \; \text{chaselev-owner } t \end{array}\right\}
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \forall \, vs. \; \text{chaselev-model } t \; vs \end{array}\right\}
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-model } t \; (vs + [v]) \end{array}\right\}
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{(). chaselev-owner } t \end{array}\right\}
```

v is atomically pushed at the owner's end of t.

```
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-inv }t \; \iota \; * \; \text{chaselev-owner }t \end{array}\right\} \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{c} \forall \, vs. \; \text{chaselev-model }t \; vs \end{array}\right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-model }t \; vs \end{array}\right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{c} \exists \, o. \; \bigvee \left[\begin{array}{c} vs = \left[\right] * \, o = \text{NONE} * \text{chaselev-model }t \; \left[\right] \\ \exists \, v, vs'. \, vs = vs' + \left[v\right] * \, o = \text{SOME }v * \text{chaselev-model }t \; vs' \end{array}\right] \right. \\ & \left\{\begin{array}{c} o. \; \text{chaselev-owner }t \end{array}\right\} \end{array}
```

```
chaselev-inv t \iota * \text{chaselev-owner } t
                     \forall vs. chaselev-model tvs
                         chaselev_pop t, \uparrow \iota
vs = [] * o = \texttt{NONE} * \text{chaselev-model } t []
\exists v, vs'. vs = vs' + [v] * o = \texttt{SOME} v * \text{chaselev-model } t vs'
                        o chaselev-owner t
         t is an instance of Chase-Lev deque.
```

```
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-inv } t \; \iota \; * \; \text{chaselev-owner } t \end{array}\right\}
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \forall \, vs. \; \text{chaselev-model} \; vs \\ \\ \text{chaselev\_pop } \; t, \quad \iota \end{array}\right.
\left\{\begin{array}{c} vs = [] * o = \texttt{NONE} * \text{chaselev-model } t \; [] \\ \exists \, v. \; vs'. \; vs = vs' + [v] * o = \texttt{SOME} \; v * \text{chaselev-model } t \; vs' \end{array}\right] \right\}
\left\{\begin{array}{c} o. \; \text{chaselev-owner } t \end{array}\right\}
```

This operation is reserved to the owner of t.

```
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-inv }t \ \iota \ * \ \text{chaselev-owner }t \end{array}\right\}
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \forall \, vs. \, \text{chaselev-model }t \, \, vs \\ \hline \\ \text{chaselev-pop }t, \ \uparrow \iota \end{array}\right.
\left\{\begin{array}{c} ss = []*o = \text{NONE}*\text{chaselev-model }t \ []\\ \exists \, v, \, vs'. \, vs = vs' + [v]*o = \text{SOME }v*\text{chaselev-model }t \, vs' \end{array}\right\}
\left\{\begin{array}{c} o. \, \text{chaselev-owner}t \end{array}\right\}
```

Either 1) t is seen empty or 2) some value v is atomically popped at the owner's end of t.

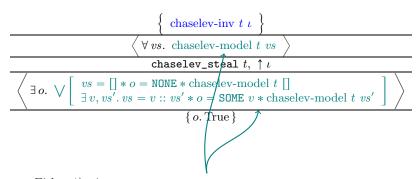
# Specification — chaselev\_steal

```
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-inv } t \ \iota \end{array}\right\} \left\{\begin{array}{c} \forall \ vs. \ \text{chaselev-model } t \ vs \end{array}\right\} \left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-steal } t, \ \uparrow \iota \end{array}\right. \left\{\begin{array}{c} \exists \ o. \ \bigvee \left[\begin{array}{c} vs = \left[\right] * o = \texttt{NONE} * \texttt{chaselev-model } t \ \left[\right] \\ \exists \ v, vs'. \ vs = v :: vs' * o = \texttt{SOME} \ v * \texttt{chaselev-model } t \ vs' \end{array}\right]\right\} \left\{\begin{array}{c} o. \ \text{True} \right\}
```

# Specification — chaselev\_steal

```
chaselev-inv t \iota
                                        \forall vs. \text{ chaselev-model } t vs
                                            chaselev steal t, \uparrow \iota
\exists o. \bigvee \begin{bmatrix} vs = [] * o = \texttt{NONE} * \text{chaselev-model } t \ [] \\ \exists v, vs'. vs = v :: vs' * o = \texttt{SOME} \ v * \text{chaselev-model } t \ vs' \end{bmatrix}
                                                        { o True }
                           t is an instance of Chase-Lev deque.
```

# Specification — chaselev\_steal



Either 1) t is seen empty or 2) some value v is atomically popped at the thieves' end of t.

Specification

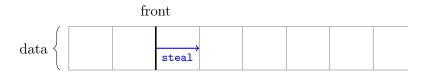
Physical state

Logical state

Prophecy variables

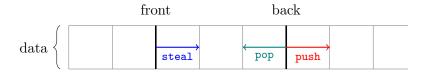


data: infinite array storing all values



data: infinite array storing all values

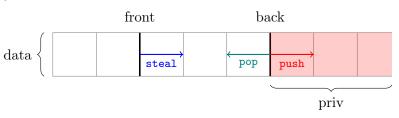
front: monotone index for thieves' end



data: infinite array storing all values

front: monotone index for thieves' end

back: index for owner's end

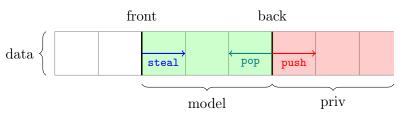


data: infinite array storing all values

front: monotone index for thieves' end

back: index for owner's end

priv: list of private values (controlled by owner)



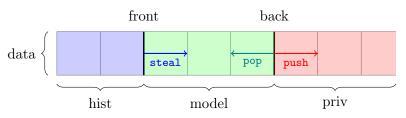
data: infinite array storing all values

front: monotone index for thieves' end

back: index for owner's end

priv: list of private values (controlled by owner)

model: list of contained values



data: infinite array storing all values

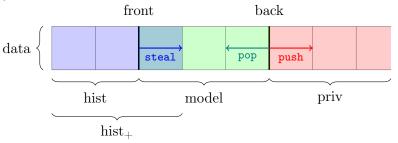
front: monotone index for thieves' end

back: index for owner's end

priv: list of private values (controlled by owner)

model: list of contained values

hist: monotone list of history values



data: infinite array storing all values

front: monotone index for thieves' end

back: index for owner's end

priv: list of private values (controlled by owner)

model: list of contained values

hist: monotone list of history values

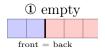
hist<sub>+</sub>: monotone list of extended history values

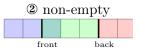
Specification

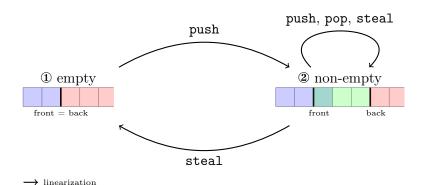
Physical state

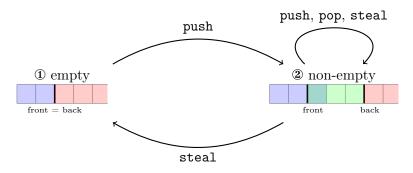
Logical state

Prophecy variables



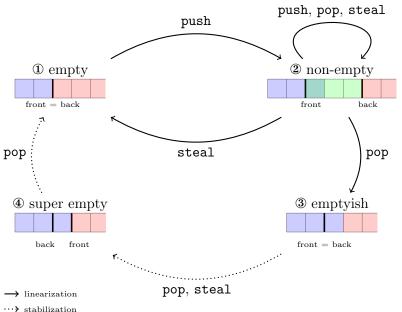




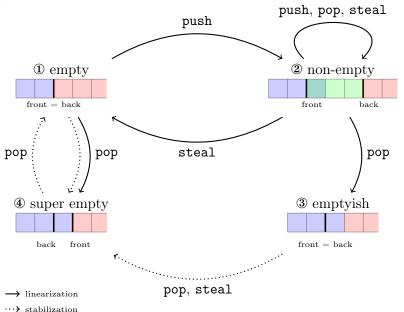




→ linearization



### Logical state



Specification

Physical state

Logical state

Prophecy variables

# Prophecy variables

The future is ours: prophecy variables in separation logic. Jung, Lepigre, Parthasarathy, Rapoport, Timany, Dreyer & Jacobs (2020).

 $\{ \, \mathsf{True} \, \} \ \, \mathsf{NewProph} \ \, \{ \, \lambda \, \, p. \, \exists \, prophs. \, \mathsf{proph} \, \, p \, \, prophs \, \}$ 

```
atomic e
proph \ p \ prophs
WP \ e \begin{cases} \lambda w. \ \forall \ prophs'. \\ prophs = (w, v) :: \ prophs' \rightarrow * \\ proph \ p \ prophs' \rightarrow * \\ \Phi \ w \end{cases}
WP \ \text{Resolve} \ e \ p \ v \ \{\Phi\}
```

# Prophecy variables with memory

```
\{\, {\rm True} \, \} \  \, {\rm NewProph} \  \, \{\, \lambda \,\, p. \, \exists \, \gamma. \, prophs. \, {\rm proph} \, p \,\, \gamma \,\, \big[ \,\, prophs \, \}
```

```
atomic e
\operatorname{proph} p \ \gamma \ past \ prophs
WP \ e \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda w. \ \forall \ prophs'. \\ prophs = (w, v) :: \ prophs' \ * \\ proph \ p \ \gamma \ (past + [(w, v)]) \ prophs' \ * \\ \Phi \ w \end{array} \right\}
```

WP Resolve  $e \ p \ v \ \{ \ \Phi \}$ 

# Prophecy variables with memory

 $\frac{\text{ProphecylbGet}}{\text{proph}\;p\;\gamma\;past\;prophs}} \\ \frac{\text{proph-lb}\;\gamma\;prophs}{\text{proph-lb}\;\gamma\;prophs}$ 

```
\frac{\text{ProphecyValid}}{\text{proph }p \text{ } \gamma \text{ } past \text{ } prophs_1 \text{ } \text{ } \text{proph-lb } \gamma \text{ } prophs_2}}{\exists \text{ } past_1, past_2. \bigwedge \left[ \begin{array}{cc} past = past_1 + & past_2 \\ & past_2 + prophs_1 = prophs_2 \end{array} \right.}
```

### Conclusion

- Coq mechanization is available on github: https://github.com/clef-men/caml5
- Simplified Chase-Lev deque (one infinite array)
   Real-life Chase-Lev deque (multiple circular arrays)



- Proof looks more complex than the sketch. In particular, transitions between logical states are not really formalized.
- We plan to verify more primitives (Domainslib, Taskflow) based on Chase-Lev deque. This is thanks to modularity of IRIS specifications.

# Thank you for your attention!

### Implementation — chaselev\_make

```
let chaselev_make _ =
  let t = AllocN 4 () in
  t.front <- 0;
  t.back <- 0;
  t.data <- inf_array_make ();
  t.prophecy <- NewProph;
  t</pre>
```

### Implementation — chaselev\_push

```
let chaselev_push t v =
  let back = !t.back in
  inf_array_set !t.data back v ;
  t.back <- back + 1</pre>
```

### Implementation — chaselev\_steal

```
let rec chaselev_steal t =
  let id = NewId in
  let front = !t.front in
  let back = !t.back in
  if front < back then (
    if Snd (
      Resolve (
        CmpXchg t.front front (front + 1)
       ) !t.prophecy (front, id)
    ) then (
      SOME (inf_array_get !t.data front)
    ) else (
      chaselev_steal t
  ) else (
    NONE.
```

# Implementation — chaselev\_pop

```
let chaselev_pop t =
  let id = NewId in
  let back = !t.back - 1 in
 t.back <- back :
  let front = !t.front in
  if back < front then (
   t.back <- front
  ) else (
    if front < back then (
      SOME (inf_array_get !t.data back)
    ) else (
      if Snd (
        Resolve (
          CmpXchg t.front front (front + 1)
        ) !t.prophecy (front, id)
      ) then (
        t.back <- front + 1;
        SOME (inf_array_get !t.data back)
      ) else (
        t.back <- front + 1;
        NONE.
```

### Infinite array

```
True }
                                            inf_array_make v
\{\lambda \ arr. \exists \gamma. inf-array-inv \ arr \ \gamma \ \iota * inf-array-model \ arr \ \gamma \ (\lambda \ .v) \}
                                  \{ \inf - \operatorname{array-inv} \ arr \ \gamma \ \iota * 0 \leq i \} 
                                 \forall vs. \text{inf-array-model } arr \gamma vs \rangle
                                      inf_array_get arr i, \uparrow \iota
                                  \langle \exists. inf-array-model arr \gamma vs \rangle
                                                  \{ vs i. True \}
                                  \{ \inf - \operatorname{array-inv} \ arr \ \gamma \ \iota * 0 \leq i \} 
                                \langle \forall vs. \text{ inf-array-model } arr \overline{\gamma vs} \rangle
                                    inf_array_set arr i v, \uparrow \iota
                            \langle \exists. \text{ inf-array-model } arr \ \gamma \ vs[i \mapsto v] \rangle
```

{ (). True }

### Invariant

### Invariant

```
chaselev-inv-inner \ell \gamma \iota data p \stackrel{\Delta}{=}
 \exists front, back, hist, model, priv, past, prophs.
      inf-array-model data \gamma.data (hist + model) priv
       [\bullet model] * |model| = (back - front)_{+}
       wise-prophet-model p \gamma.prophet past\ prophs
      \forall (front', \_) \in past. front' < front
chaselev-state \gamma \iota front back hist model prophs
```

### State

```
chaselev-state \gamma \iota front back hist model prophs \stackrel{\triangle}{=}
\bigvee \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-state}_1 \ \gamma \ front \ back \ hist} \\ \text{chaselev-state}_2 \ \gamma \ \iota \ front \ back \ hist \ model \ prophs} \\ \text{chaselev-lock} \ \gamma * \bigvee \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-state}_3 \ \gamma \ front \ back \ hist} \\ \text{chaselev-state}_4 \ \gamma \ front \ back \ hist} \end{array} \right] \right]
```

# State 1 (empty)

```
 \text{chaselev-state}_1 \ \gamma \ \textit{front back hist} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \\  * \begin{bmatrix} \textit{front} = \textit{back} \\ & \text{----} \gamma. \text{hist} \\ & \bullet \ \textit{hist} \\ & & * \ | \textit{hist} | = \textit{front} \\ & & \text{----} \gamma. \text{winner} \\ & & & & \text{----} \gamma. \end{aligned}
```

### State 2 (non-empty)

chaselev-state<sub>2</sub>  $\gamma$   $\iota$  front back hist model prophs  $\stackrel{\Delta}{=}$ 

```
* match filter (\lambda(Jron\iota, \_) \cdot J \cdot I)

| [] \Rightarrow [\bullet - . \circ -]
| (\_, id) :: \_ \Rightarrow
| [\bullet - . \circ -]
| identifier id * \exists \Phi. [\bullet (front, \Phi)] * chaselev-au \gamma \iota \Phi
           match filter (\lambda(front', \_). front' = front) prophs with
```

# State 3 (emptyish)

chaselev-state<sub>3</sub>  $\gamma$  front back hist prophs  $\stackrel{\Delta}{=}$ 

# State 4 (super empty)