Verification of Chase-Lev work-stealing deque

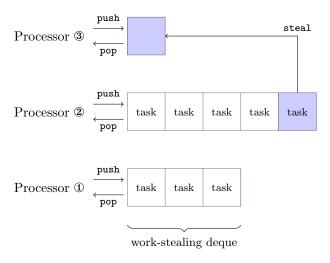
Clément Allain François Pottier

May 21, 2023

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. Dynamic circular work-stealing deque. Chase & Lev (2005).
 - non-blocking
 - circular arrays, no overflow

Why is it interesting?

- Demonstration of Iris on a (simplified) real-life concurrent data structure.
- ▶ Rich ghost state to enforce a subtle protocol.
 - ▶ logical state ≠ physical state
 - external future-dependent linearization point
- ▶ Nontrivial use of prophecy variables.

The rest of this talk

- ▶ Specification using logically atomic triples.
- ▶ Rough idea of how the data structure works.
- ▶ Why we need prophecy variables.

Specification

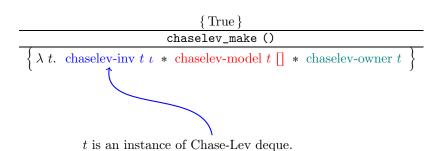
Physical state

Logical state

Prophecy variables

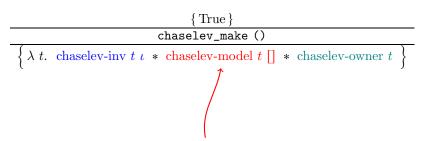
$Specification -- {\tt chaselev_make}$

Specification — chaselev_make



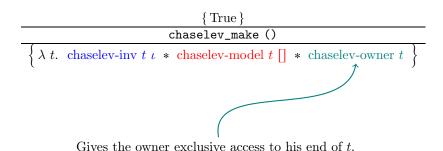
Enforces a protocol (using an Iris invariant).

Specification — chaselev_make



Asserts the list of values that t logically contains.

Specification — 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_{lin} : public precondition

 Q_{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} \exists \; \text{chaselev-owner } t \end{array}\right\}
```

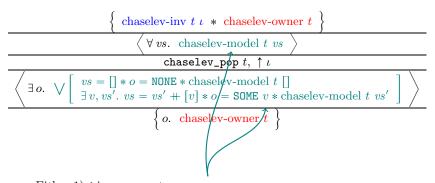
v is atomically pushed at the owner's end of t.

```
\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-inv } t \; \iota \; * \; \text{chaselev-owner } t \end{array}\right\} \\ & \left\langle \forall \, vs. \; \text{chaselev-model } t \; vs \; \right\rangle \\ & \left\langle \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\rangle \\ & \left\{ o. \; \text{chaselev-owner } t \; \right\} \end{array}
```

```
chaselev-inv t \iota * \text{chaselev-owner } t
                                 \forall us. chaselev-model tvs
                                      chaselev_pop t, \uparrow \iota
              vs = []*o = \texttt{NO} WE * chaselev-model t [] \exists v, vs'. vs = vs' + [v]*o = \texttt{SOME} \ v * \text{chaselev-model} \ t \ vs'
∃ o. \/
                                    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} \ \ell \ vs \end{array}\right. \left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{chaselev-pop }t, \ \mid \iota \end{array}\right. \left\{\begin{array}{c} so. \ \bigvee \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.



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

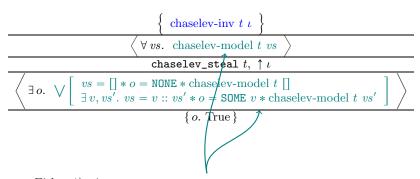
Specification — chaselev_steal

```
\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 = []*o = \texttt{NONE} * \texttt{chaselev-model } t \ [] \\ \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
vs = []*o = \texttt{NONE}* \text{chaselev-model } t [] \exists \, v, vs'. \; vs = v :: vs'*o = \texttt{SOME} \; v* \text{chaselev-model } t \; vs'
                                   { 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

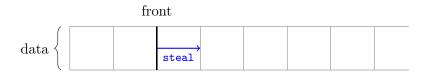
Physical state

Logical state

Prophecy variables

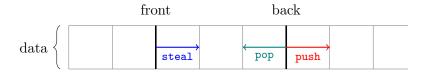


data: infinite array storing all values



data: infinite array storing all values

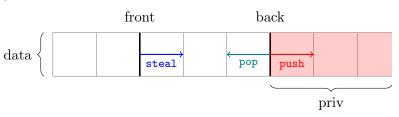
front: monotone index for thieves' end



data: infinite array storing all values

front: monotone index for thieves' end

back: index for owner's end

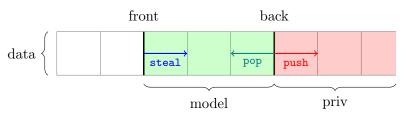


data: infinite array storing all values

front: monotone index for thieves' end

back: index for owner's end

priv: list of private values (controlled by owner)



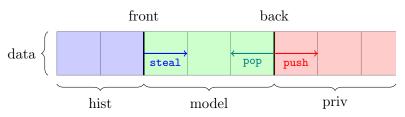
data: infinite array storing all values

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

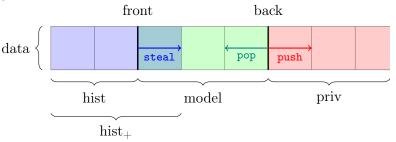
front: monotone index for thieves' end

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₊: monotone list of extended history values

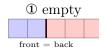
Specification

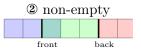
Physical state

Logical state

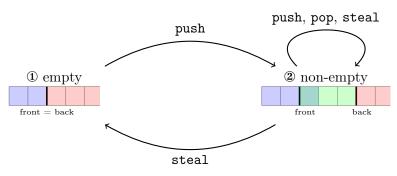
Prophecy variables

Logical state



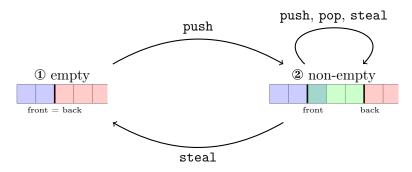


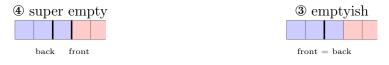
Logical state



→ linearization

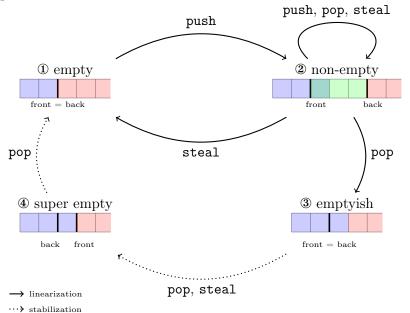
Logical state



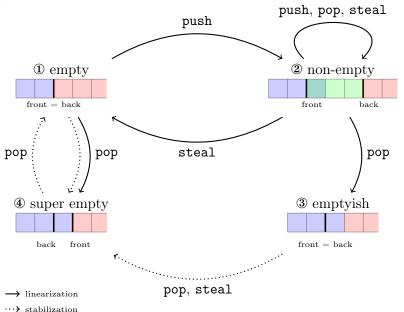


→ linearization

Logical state



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 \}
```

Back to The future is ours (Jung et al.)

```
let rdcss rm rn m1 n1 n2 =
  let p = NewProph in
  let descr = ref (rm, m1, n1, n2, p) in
let complete descr rn =
  let (rm, m1, n1, n2, p) = !descr in
  let id = NewId in
  let m = !rm in
  let n_new = if m = m1 then n2 else n1 in
  Resolve (CmpXchg rn (inr descr) (inl n_new)) p id ;
  ()
```

Prophecy variables with memory

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

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

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

Prophecy variables with memory

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

```
\frac{\text{ProphecyValid}}{\text{proph } p \text{ } \gamma \text{ } past \text{ } prophs_1 \text{ } proph-\text{lb } \gamma \text{ } prophs_2}
\exists \text{ } past_1, past_2. \bigwedge \begin{bmatrix} past = past_1 + past_2 \\ past_2 + prophs_1 = prophs_2 \end{bmatrix}
```

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-array-inv arr \gamma \iota * 0 \leq i }
                            \langle \forall vs. \text{ inf-array-model } arr \gamma vs \rangle
                                 inf_array_get arr i, ↑ ι
                              \langle \exists inf-array-model arr \gamma vs \rangle
                                            \{ vs i. True \}
                              { inf-array-inv arr \gamma \iota * 0 \leq i }
                             \forall vs. \text{ inf-array-model } arr \gamma vs \rangle
                                inf_array_set arr i v, \uparrow \iota
                        \langle \exists. 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)

State 2 (non-empty)

chaselev-state₂ γ ι front back hist model prophs $\stackrel{\Delta}{=}$

```
* match filter (\lambda(fron\iota, \_), front)

| [] \Rightarrow [\bullet - . \circ -]^{\gamma, \text{winner}}

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

State 3 (emptyish)

chaselev-state₃ γ front back hist prophs $\stackrel{\Delta}{=}$

State 4 (super empty)

```
 \text{chaselev-state}_4 \ \gamma \ \textit{front back hist} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \\ * \begin{bmatrix} \textit{front} = \textit{back} + 1 \\ \bullet \ \textit{hist} \end{bmatrix} * |\textit{hist}| = \textit{front} \\ \bullet \ \textit{hist} \end{bmatrix} * |\textit{hist}| = \textit{front} \\ \bullet \ \textit{hist} \end{bmatrix}
```