

# Lecture 12

## □ Administration



# Correctness of Concurrent Objects

- ❑ Quiescent Consistency
- ❑ Sequential Consistency
- ❑ Linearizability

# Principles

## ❑ Principle 1

Method call should appear to happen in a one-at-a-time sequential order

## ❑ Principle 2

Method calls separated by a period of quiescence should appear to take effect in real-time order.

## ❑ Principle 3

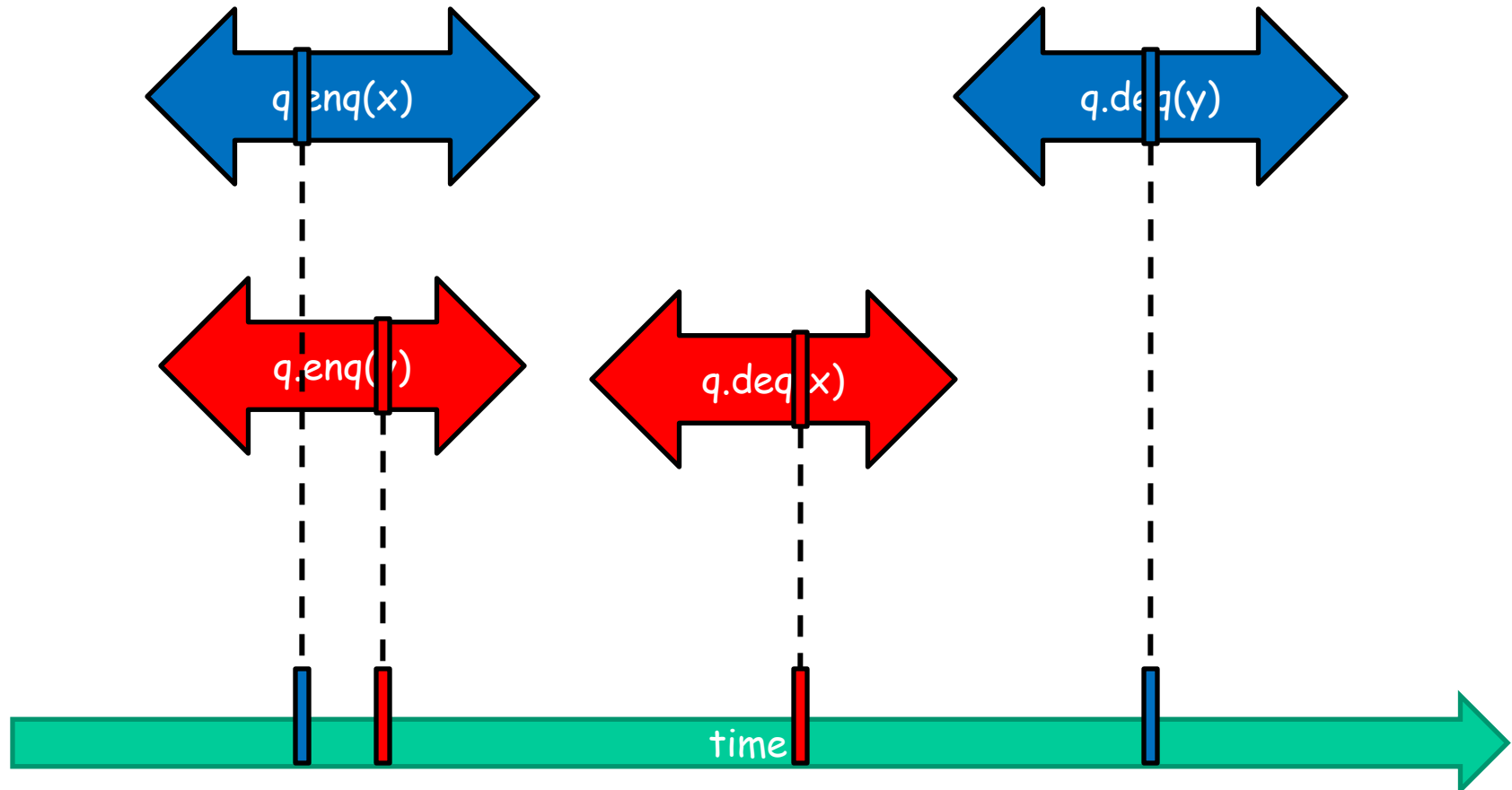
Method calls should appear to take effect in program order

## ❑ Principle 4

Each method call should appear to be instantaneous at some moment between its invocation and response.

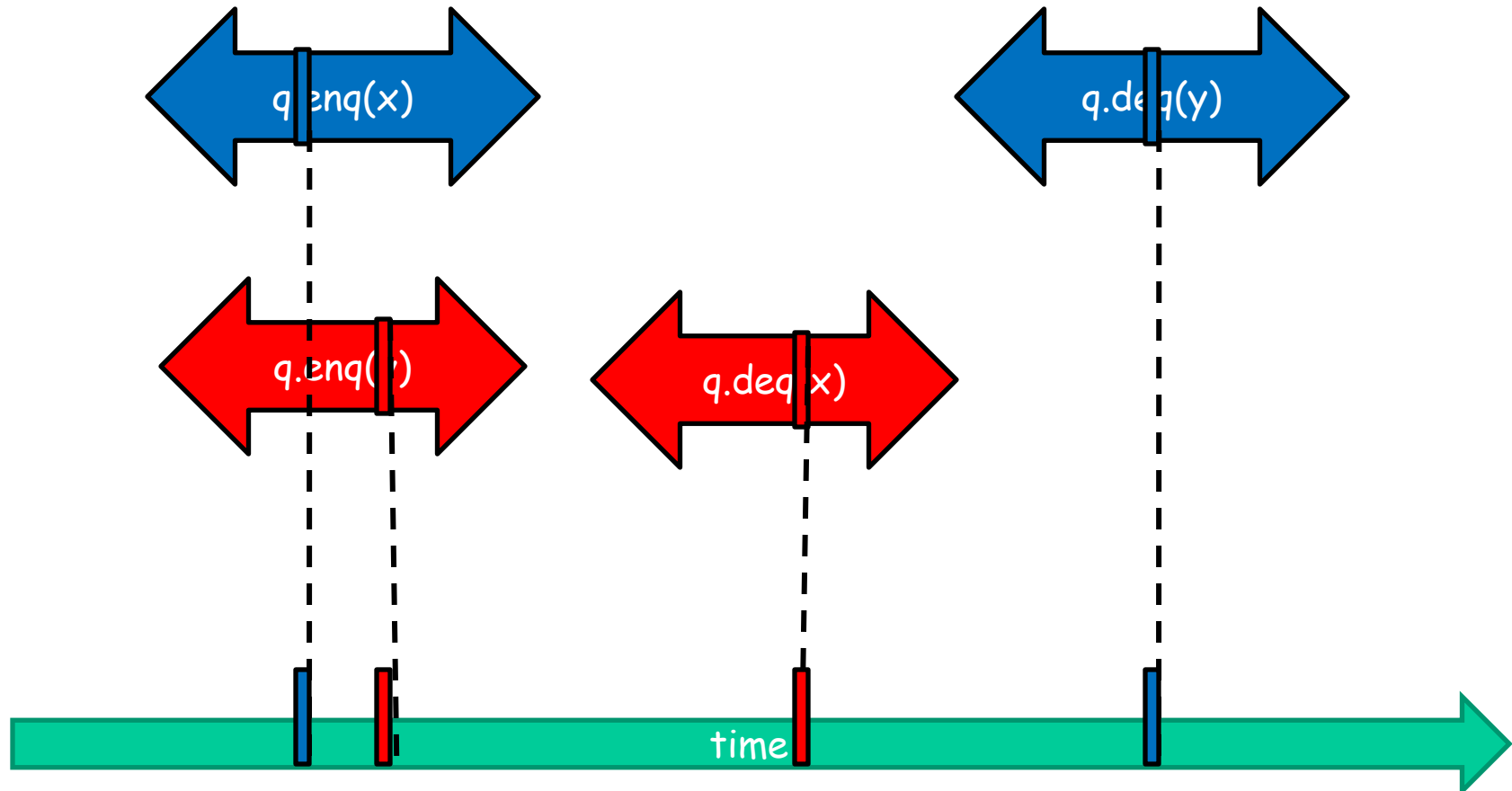
# Linearizability

Is this linearizable? **Yes!**



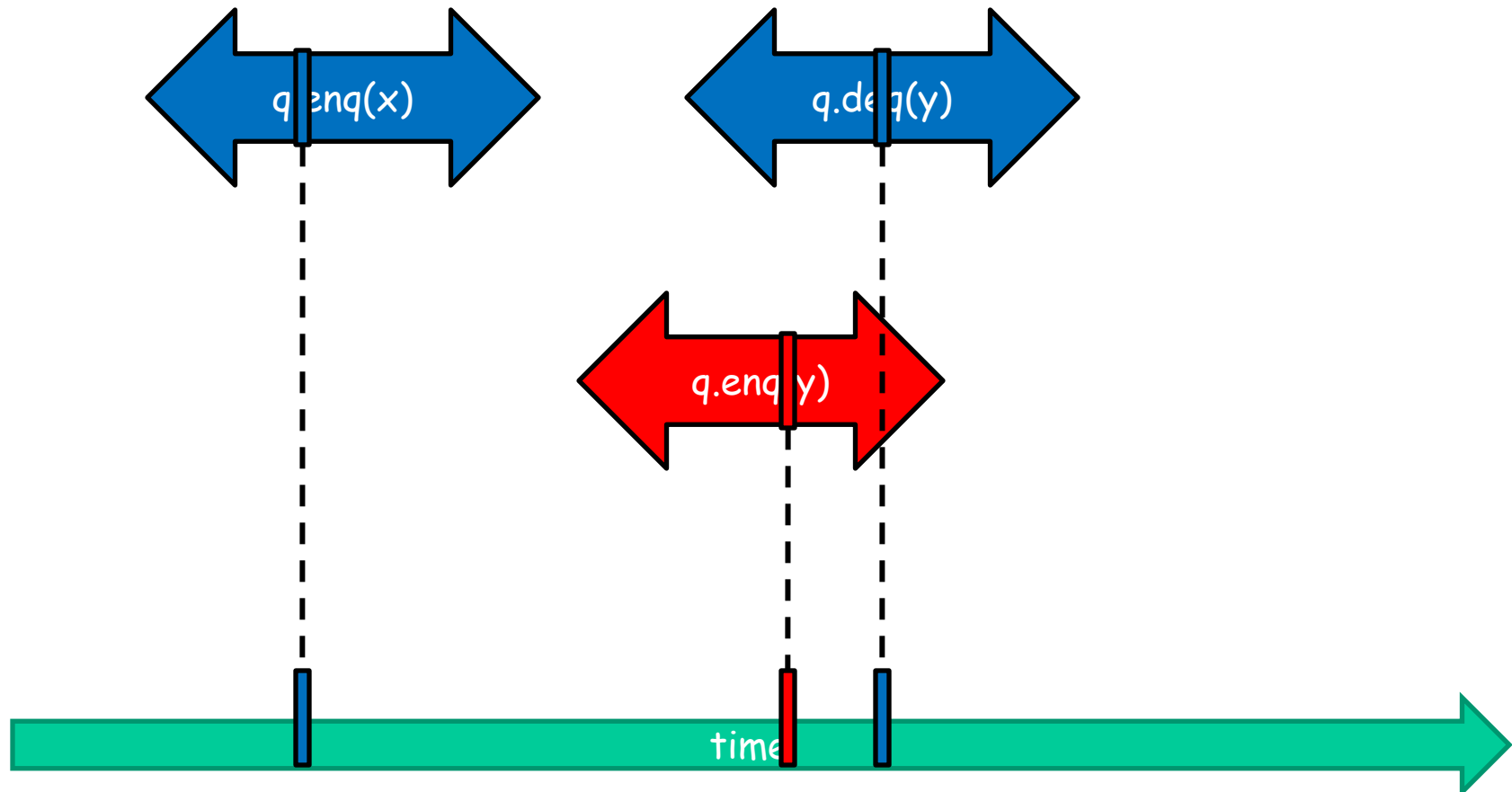
# Linearizability

What if we choose other points of linearizability?



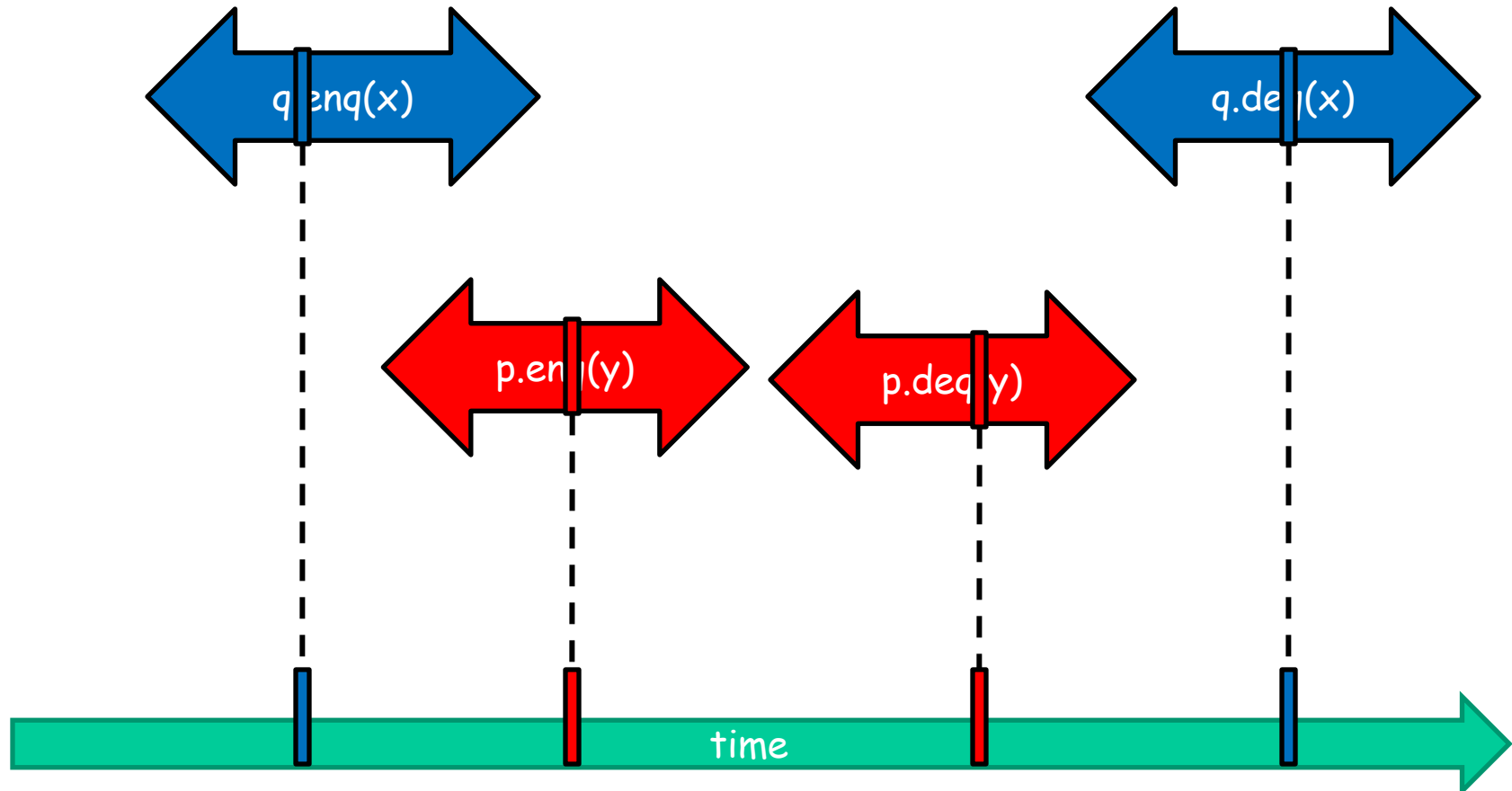
# Linearizability

Is this linearizable? **No!**

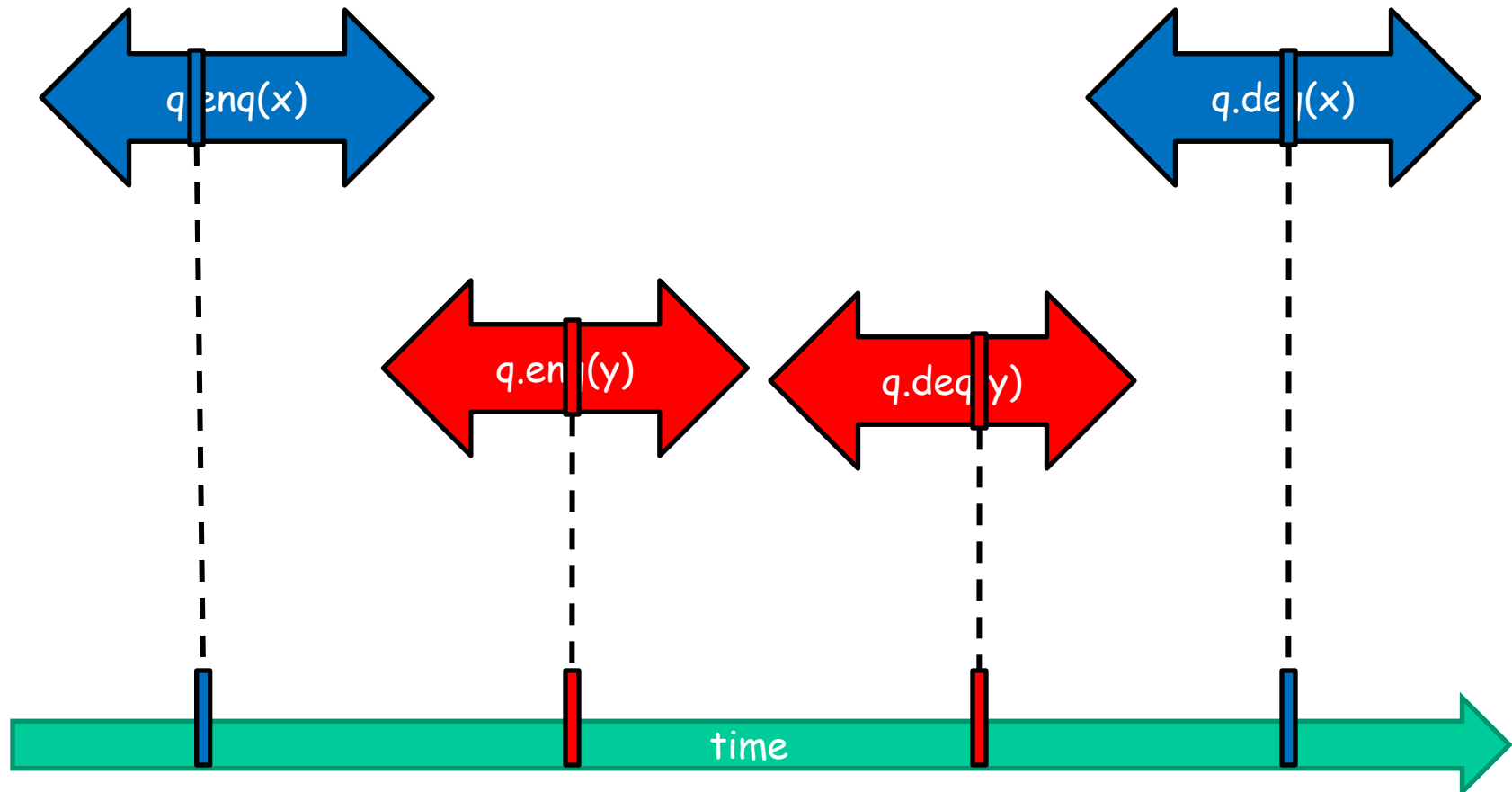


# Composition

Is this linearizable? **Yes!**



# Composition (same object)





# Formal model

- This approach of identifying the atomic step where an operation takes effect ("linearization points") is the most common way to show that an implementation is linearizable.
- In some cases, linearization points depend on the execution.
- We need to define a formal model to allow us to precisely define linearizability (and other correctness conditions).

# Formal model

- ❑ We split a method call into 2 events:
  - ❑ Invocation: method names + args
    - ❑ `q.enq(x)`
  - ❑ Response: result or exception
    - ❑ `q.enq(x)` returns void
    - ❑ `q.deq()` returns `x` or throws `emptyException`

# Formal model

□ Invocation notation:  $A \ q.enq(x)$

□  $A$  – thread

□  $q$  – object

□  $enq$  – method

□  $x$  – arg

□ Response notation:  $A \ q: void$  ,  $A \ q: empty()$

□  $A$  – thread

□  $q$  – object

□  $void$  – result, exception

# History

A sequence of invocations and responses. It describes an execution.

H =      A q.enq(3)  
          A q:void  
          A q.enq(5)  
          B p.enq(4)  
          B p:void  
          B q.deq()  
          B q:3

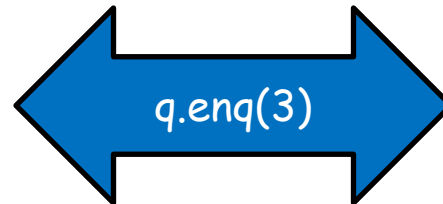
# Definitions

- Invocation and Response **match** if:  
thread names and object names agree.

A q.enq(3)

A q:void

And this is what  
we used before as:



# Definitions

❑ Object projection:

$H \mid q =$

A q.enq(3)

A q:void

A q.enq(5)

B q.deq()

B q:3

❑ Thread projection:

$H \mid A =$

A q.enq(3)

A q:void

A q.enq(5)

# Definitions

- A **pending** invocation is an invocation that has no matching response.

A q.enq(3)

A q:void

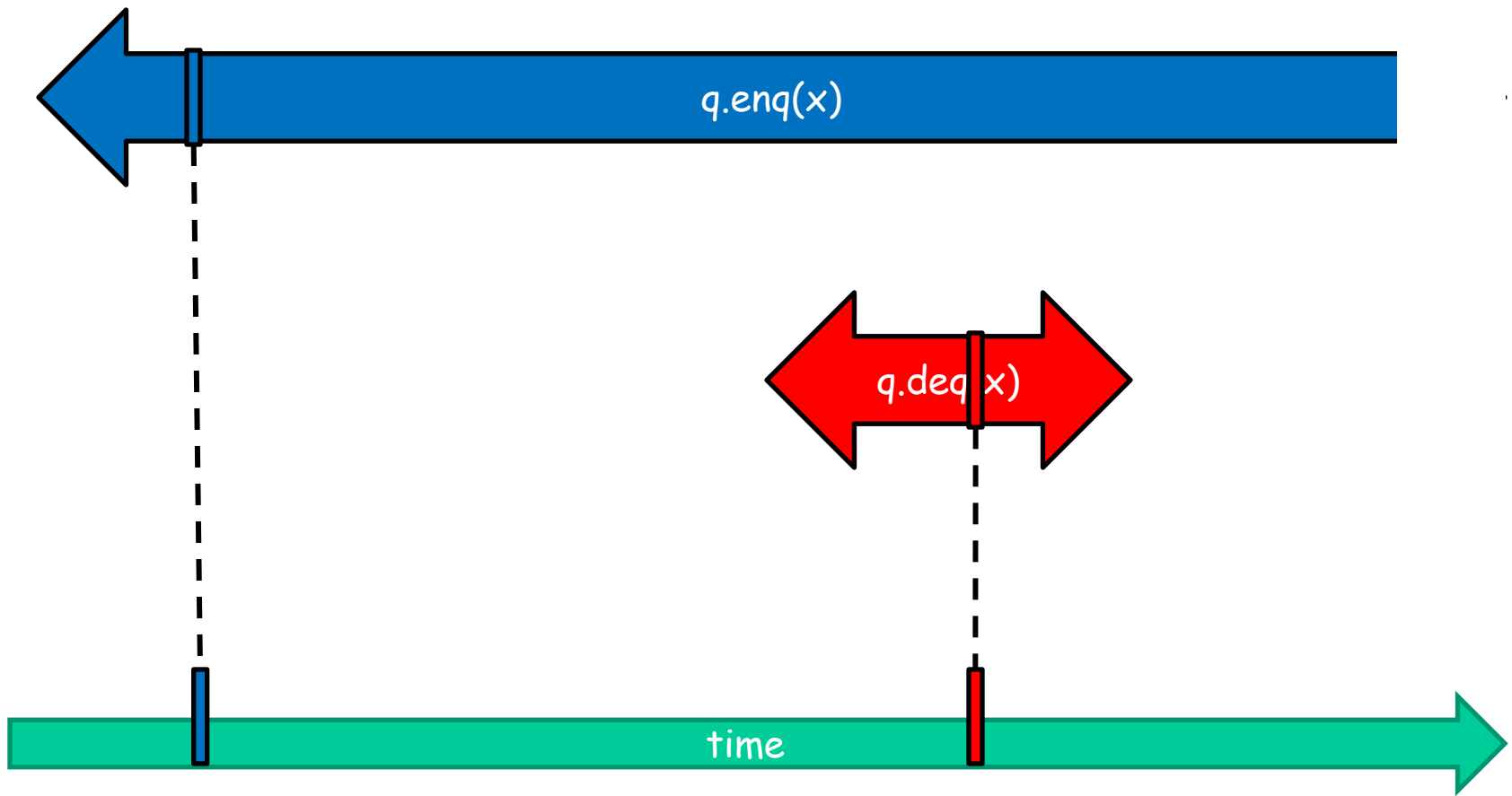
A q.enq(5)

B q.deq()

B q:3

- **Complete** history: history without pending invocations.

# Extending Histories





# Definitions

□ **Sequential history**: A sequence of matches, can end with pending invocation.

```
[ A q.enq(3)
  A q:void
[ B p.enq(4)
  B p:void
[ B q.deq()
  B q:3
A q:enq(5)
```

# Definitions

- **Well-formed history:** for each thread  $A$ ,  $H|A$  is sequential.
- **Equivalent histories:**  $H$  and  $G$  are equivalent if for all threads  $A$ :  $H|A = G|A$

$H =$

- A q.enq(3)
- B p.enq(4)
- B p:void
- B q.deq()
- A q:void
- B q:3

$G =$

- A q.enq(3)
- A q:void
- B p.enq(4)
- B p:void
- B q.deq()
- B q:3

# Definitions

□ A method call **precedes** another if response event precedes invocation event.

A q.enq(3)

B p.enq(4)

B p.void

A q:void

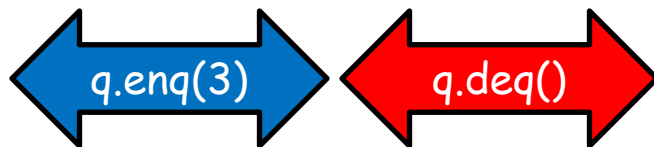
B q.deq()

B q:3

Notation:

$m_0 \rightarrow_H m_1$

$m_0$  precedes  $m_1$   
(it defines partial order)



# Definitions

- Methods can  
overlap

A q.enq(3)

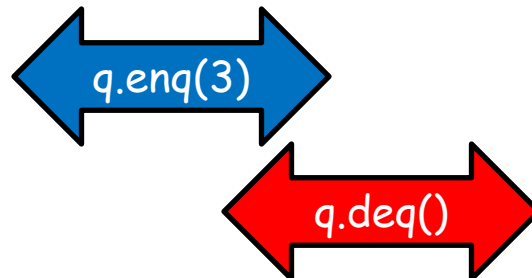
B p.enq(4)

B p.void

B q.deq()

A q:void

B q:3



# Sequential Specifications

- This is a way of telling if single-thread, single-object history is **legal**.
- We saw one technique:
  - Pre-conditions
  - Post-conditions
- but there are more.

# Legal history

- A sequential history  $H$  is **legal** if:
  - for each object  $x$ ,  $H|x$  is in the sequential specification for  $x$ .
- for example: objects like queue, stack

# Linearizability - formally

- History  $H$  is **linearizable** if it can be extended to history  $G$  so that  $G$  is equivalent to legal sequential history  $S$  where  $\rightarrow_G \subset \rightarrow_S$ .
- $G$  is the same as  $H$  but without pending invocations:
  - append responses to pending invocations.
  - discard pending invocations.

# Linearizability - formally

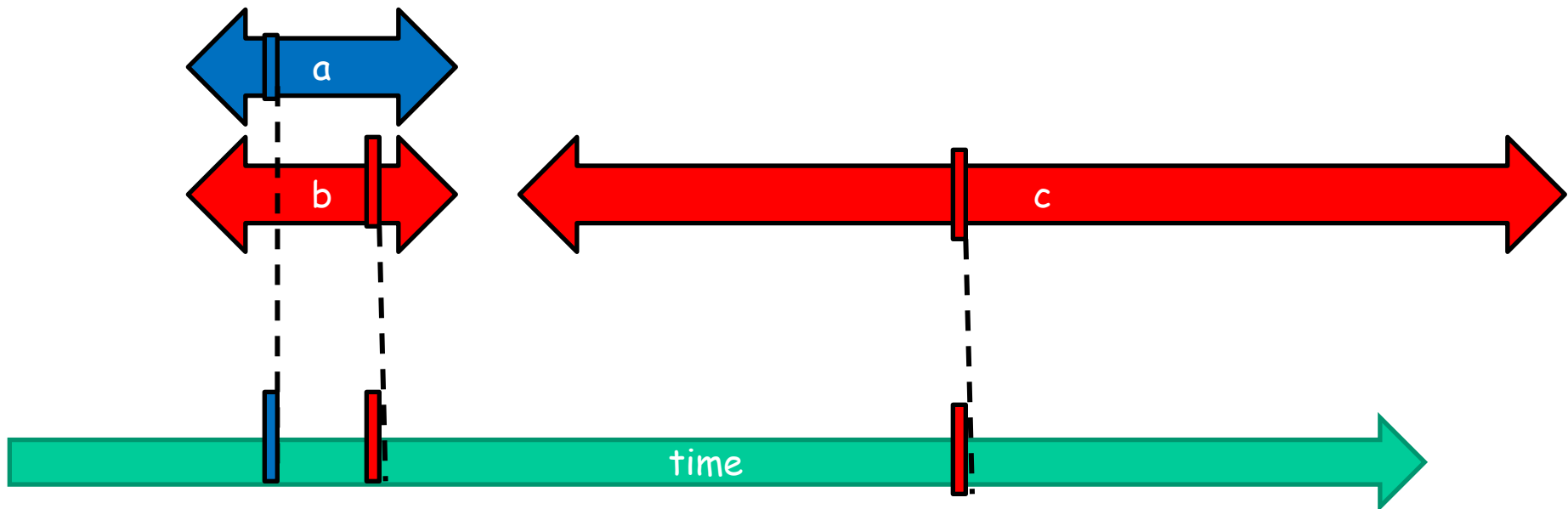
Let's explain what is  $\rightarrow_G \subset \rightarrow_S$ .

Example:

$$\rightarrow_G = \{a \rightarrow c, b \rightarrow c\}$$

$$\rightarrow_S = \{a \rightarrow b, a \rightarrow c, b \rightarrow c\}$$

closure





# Example:

Discard  
this  
pending  
invocation:

H =

A q.enq(3)

B q.enq(4)

B q:void

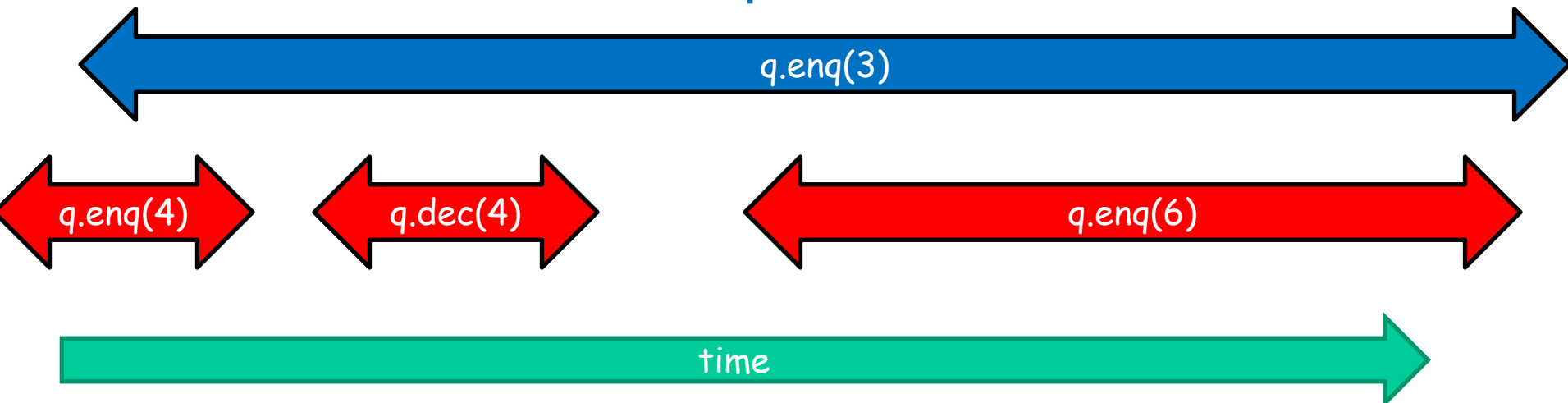
B q.deq()

B q:4

B q.enq(6)

A q:void

Add  
response to  
this pending  
invocation:



# Example (cont'):

The equivalent sequential history:

G =

- A q.enq(3)
- B q.enq(4)
- B q:void
- B q.deq()
- B q:4
- A q:void

S =

- B q.enq(4)
- B q:void
- A q.enq(3)
- A q:void
- B q.deq()
- B q:4

