HW6: CSP Channels Prof. Marko Schutz INSO 4101

Exercise 21.1. System Channel Configurations. Please review Sect. 21.2.9, and suggest formal specifications of P, P_i , Q, and Q_j function definition schema and channel structures to cater to each of the five ([A–E]) system channel configurations.

Hint: You are to assume that the functions P, P_i , Q and Q_j do not interact, i.e., engage in events, with other processes.

System Channel Configuration for [A] Common Channel

```
Α
       type
               Info
       channel
               c: Info,
       value
               P: Unit → out c Unit
              Q: Unit \rightarrow in c Unit
               P() \equiv let i = c! in write_to_sys(i) end; P()
               Q() \equiv let i = c ? in read_from_sys(i) end; Q()
              write_to_sys: Unit → Info
               read_from_sys:Info → Unit
              A: Unit \to Unit; A()\equiv P() | | ( | |{Q() | x:{1..n}})
В
       type
               Index, Info
       channel
               c[1,...,m]:Info
       value
               P: Unit → out {c[idx]:Index} Unit
               Q: Index x Unit \rightarrow in c[Index] Unit
               Q() \equiv []\{let i = write\_to\_sys(i) in c[idx]! end| idx:lndex\}; Q()
```

```
P() \equiv let i = \{c[idx] ? in read_from_sys(i) | idx:Index\} end; P()
                                                   write_to_sys: Unit → Info
                                                   read_from_sys:Info → Unit
                                                    B: Nat x Unit \rightarrow Unit; B(n)\equiv|| {P() || Q() x:{1,...,n}}
C
                          type
                                                         Info
                          channel
                                                   c:Info
                          value
                                                    P: Unit → out {c[idx]:Index} Unit
                                                    Q: Index x Unit \rightarrow in c[Index] Unit
                                                   Q() \equiv let i = write\_to\_sys(i) in c ! end; Q()
                                                   P() \equiv let i = c[] ? in read_from_sys(i) end; P()
                                                   write_to_sys: Unit → Info
                                                   read_from_sys:Info → Unit
                                                   C: Nat x Nat x Unit \rightarrow Unit; C(m,n) \equiv || \{P() | x: \{1,...,m\} || Q() | y: \{1,...,m\} || Q() || y: \{1,...,m\} || Q(
...,n}}
D
                          type
                                                      Index, Info
                          channel
                                                   c[1,...,m]:Info
                          value
                                                    P: Unit → out {c[idx]:Index} Unit
                                                   Q: Index x Unit \rightarrow in c[Index] Unit
                                                    Q() \equiv []\{let i = write\_to\_sys(i) in c[idx]! end| idx:lndex\}; Q()
                                                    P() \equiv let i = \{c[idx] ? in read_from_sys(i) | idx:Index\} end; P()
                                                   write_to_sys: Unit → Info
                                                   read_from_sys:Info → Unit
```

Ε

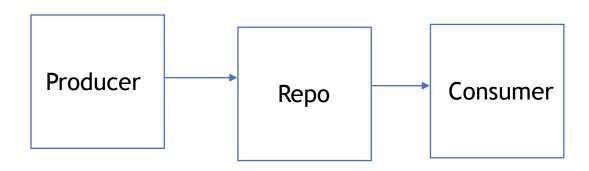
Exercise 21.2. Single Producer-/Consumer-Bounded Repository. There are given three behaviours: a producer, a repository, and a consumer. The producer (occasionally) produces entities and delivers them to the repository. The repository accepts producer-manufactured entities and, upon request, hands

E: Nat x Nat x Unit \rightarrow Unit; B(m,n) $\equiv | | \{P()y:\{1,...m\} | | Q() x:\{1,...,n\}\}|$

read_from_sys:Info → Unit

them on to the consumer. The consumer consumes entities by (occasionally) requesting these from the repository. The repository delivers entities in the order in which they were received. The repository can keep at most b entities.

Define types of entities and of entity requests (from consumers), two (or three) channels and the four behaviours: producer, repository, consumer and their aggregation into a system behaviour.

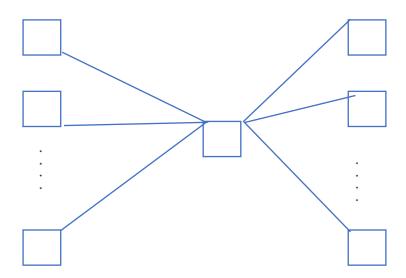


```
Procuder, Repo and Consumer
      type
              Stuff
      channel
             c1: Stuff, c2: Stuff
      value
             Produce: Unit → out c1 Unit
             Repo: Unit → in c1 out c2 Unit
             Consumer: Unit \rightarrow in c2 Unit
             produce_stuff:Unit -> Stuff
             get_stuff:Stuff -> Unit
             Producer()≡ let i = produce_stuff(i) ! in c1 end; Producer()
             Repo() \equiv let i = c1 ? in get_stuff(i) write_stuff(i) out c2 end; Repo()
             Consumer() \equiv let i = c2 ? in read_from_sys(i) end; Consumer()
             write_to_sys: Unit → Info
             read_from_sys:Info → Unit
             Prod_Cons_Sys: Unit → Unit;
             Prod_Cons_Sys()≡ Producer() || Repo() || Consumer()
```

Exercise 21.3. Multiple Producer-/Consumer-Bounded Repository. We refer to Exercise 21.2. All you need, for this exercise, is to read the formulation of that exercise.

There are given m + n + 1 behaviours: m producers, p_i , a repository, and n consumers, c_j . Any producer may deposit an entity with the repository, and any consumer may request an entity from the repository. The repository marks every received entity with a unique identity of its producer. The entities delivered to consumers are marked with this identity. The repository otherwise delivers the marked entities in the order of their receipt.

Define types of entities and of entity requests (from consumers), the m channels between producers and the repository, the either n or 2n channels between the repository and the consumers, and the four behaviours: producer, repository, consumer and their combined system.



```
Index, Stuff
channel

c1[1,...,m]:Info, c2[1,...,n]
value

send_stuff:Unit -> Stuff
get_stuff:Stuff -> Unit
```

Producer: Unit -> out {c1[idx]:Index} Unit

Producer: Unit -> Unit in {c1[idx]:Index} out {c1}

Repo: Index x Unit → Unit in {c1[idx]:Index} out {c2[idx]:Index} Unit

```
Consumer: Unit → in {c1[idx]:Index} Unit

Producer() ≡ []{let i = write_to_sys(i) in c1[idx] ! end | idx:Index};

Producer()

Repo() ≡ []{let i = c1[idx] ? in get_stuff(i) send_stuff(i) in c2[idx] ! end | idx:Index};

Repo()

Consumer() ≡ []{let i = {c2[idx] ? in read_from_sys(i) | idx:Index} end;

Consumer()

write_to_sys: Unit → Info
read_from_sys:Info → Unit

Sys: Nat x Unit → Unit; Sys(n) ≡ | | {Producer x:{1,..m}| | Repo() | |

Consumer() x:{1,...,n}}
```

Exercise 21.4. Shared Storage. A number of computation processes share a common storage. We see this common storage to record, for distinct locations, a value. We see the computation processes performing the following operations on the shared storage: (i) requesting allocation of new storage locations, (ii) storing (initial) values in these, (iii) updating with, i.e., changing existing values to, new given values at identified, i.e., given, locations; (iv) requesting the value at a given (i.e., identified) location, (v) and requesting the deallocation, i.e., the freeing or removal, of an identified location. We finally allow processes to (vi) pass on locations to one another — according to some further unspecified protocol.

Define the type of storages, i.e., of locations and values and their combination into storages. Define the type of channels between computation processes and between these and the storage process — the latter is thus thought of as the only process which "keeps", i.e., maintains, the storage. Finally, define the two kinds of behaviours: computation processes which occasionally perform one of the actions (i–vi), and the storage behaviour.

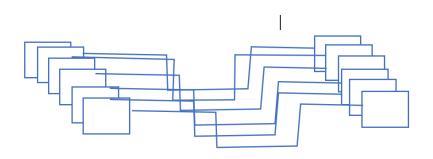


```
type
       Loc, Value, CompNum, Prot
       MSG == regLoc(Loc)
              |storeVal(Value)
              | updateVal(Loc)
              |reqProtocol(Loc)
              |reqDeAlloc(Loc)
              |mkVal(Value)
channel
      ch[n:CompNum]:MSG
value
      value
      regLoc(Loc)—> Loc // request location
      storeVal(Val) -> Bool // Confirm storage was successful.
      updateVal(Loc) -> Val // Update value and returns the value
      regProtocol(Loc) -> CompNum x Prot
      reqDeAlloc(Loc) -> Value // De-allocate and get value at location
      mkVal:Value -> Bool // Make a value and return succesfull
      P: Unit → out {c[idx]:Index} Unit
      Q: Index x Unit \rightarrow in c[Index] Unit
      Q() \equiv []\{let i = write\_to\_sys(i) in c[idx] ! end | idx:lndex\}; Q()
      P() \equiv let i = \{c[idx] ? in read_from_sys(i) | idx:Index\} end; P()
      write_to_sys: Unit → Info
      read_from_sys:Info → Unit
      Storage_sys: Nat x Unit \rightarrow Unit; B(n)\equiv|| {P() || Q() x:{1,...,n}}
```

Exercise 21.7. Synchronous Multiple-Client/Multiple-Server System: We refer to Exercise 21.5. You need not have solved that exercise, but you need to have read its problem formulation before you now read on.

The only difference between the problem of the present exercise and that of the referenced exercise is that there are now many servers, i.e., more than one. Any server is ready to accept any action request, and all servers serve the same actions.

Define the types of server function catalogues and states, and of client-to-server and server-to-client messages. Also define the system, the client and the server behaviours.



```
Info,Client Server, Index

channel

c:Info

value

Client: Unit → out {c[idx]:Index} Unit

Server: Index x Unit → in c[Index] Unit

Server()≡ let i = write_to_sys(i)! out c end; Q()

Client()≡ let i = c? in read_from_sys(i) end; P()

Client_to_Server: Unit → Info

read_from_sys:Info → Unit

// Server Comm Room is the overall server communication room and

// final implementation of the CSP

ServerCommRoom: Nat x Nat x Unit → Unit;

ServerCommRoom(m,n)≡|| {P()|x:{1,...,m}}|| Q() | y:{1,...,n}}
```

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			ime Log					
			3/Sep/2018					
date tart stop			comment mpleted ni					
10-Sep 7:25 9:00		5 epare	read news, breakfast					
9:009:30	3	- '	find parking space					
9:300:20	10 4	0 class	re and waisting time on twitter					
0:302:10	4		lunch					
2:301:20	5	_						
1:303:00		0search	read assigned papers	Х	2			
3:005:00	30 9	0 study	ructions for HW3, break, phone					
5:006:00	30 3	0 study	read ch3	Х	1			
6:007:30	9	0 class	lecture					
7:008:30	20 7	0 prog	esearch team & chat with team	Х	2			
8:401:30	20 5	0 study	quiz prep, chat, leisure	Х	1			
date tart stop	errupthe	t act	comment	mpleted	nits			
11-Sep 7:25 8:30	5	5 epare	read news, breakfast					
8:308:55	10 1	5 park	rking time and chat with friends					
9:000:20	8	0 class	lecture					
0:302:20	1	Osearch	research meeting					
2:301:15	4	5 eat	lunch					
1:154:30	30 6	5 study	iiz prep, began reading chapter	Х	1			
4:304:55	15 1		read requirements for project					
5:006:30	9	0 class	lecture					
6:407:20	4	0 eat	supper					
7:300:40	40 5	0 study	read ppt before class					
0:502:00	7	Dercise	go for a run					
datestartstop	errupthe	t act	comment	mpleted	nits			
12-Sep7:259:00		5 repare	read news, breakfast					
9:009:25	2							
9:300:20	2 4	 						
0:302:05	9		ınch with friends and colleagues					
2:062:25			arch code and chat with friends					
2:251:27	6							
1:304:35		5 search						
4:354:50			offee and waist time on twitter					
4:506:10	8		prep, read notes before lecture	Х	1			
6:307:20								
7:200:30				Х	1			
0:302:00		5 ercise						
datestartstop			•	mpleted	nits			

Weekly Activity Summary									
week #	Task Date	Class	Prepare	Park	Eat	Study	Prog	Research	Exercise
2	M	180	95	30	40	270	70	80	(
3	Т	170	55	15	85	315	70	110	70
4	W	160	85	40	15	80	179	155	8!
5	Т	170	65	20	40	270	70	0	69
8	Totals	680	300	105	180	935	389	345	224
9	Average	170	75	26.25	45	233.75	97.25	86.25	56
10	Min	160	55	15	15	80	70	0	(
11	Max	180	95	40	85	315	179	155	8!

Proposed Schedule for New Tasks										
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday			
7:00										
8:00										
9:00										
10:00	Code Res		Code Res		Code Res					
11:00	Code Res		Code Res							
12:00	HW	HW	HW	HW	HW					
13:00	HW		HW		HW					
14:00										
15:00		HW		HW						
16:00										
17.00										

Categrory Percentages										
Total Est Hr	Time	Class	Prepare	Park	Eat	Study	Prog	Research	Exercise	
3980	Total	680	300	870	180	935	389	345	224	
	Percentage	17%	8%	22%	5%	23%	10%	9%	6%	