

Automated Synthesis of Comprehensive Distributed Consistency Model Litmus Test Suites*

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ABSTRACT

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The source code, data, and/or other artifacts have been made available at URL_TO_YOUR_ARTIFACTS.

1 INTRODUCTION

Motivations. Distributed consistency models are quite tricky to understand. Even worse, in the literature, there are often several variants of a specific consistency model. For example, Jiang et al. presents six variants of causal consistency in [2] for non-transactional databases. Crooks presents a hierarchy of eight variants of snapshot isolation [1] for transactional databases. It is difficult, even for experts,

Consistency Checking: to check whether a given history satisfies some consistency model or not;

Test-case Generating: to come up with histories under some constraints (e.g., on size) that satisfy or refuse some consistency model; and

Model Comparing: to tell the differences between two consistency models by presenting distinguishing histories that satisfy one consistency model but refuse the other.

All the three tasks are concerned about histories, which are easier for human to understand.

programs vs. litmus tests vs. histories vs. abstract executions Challenges.

- How to formally express consistency models?
- generating too many (redundant) histories

Our Contributions.

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- Alloy* model of both non-transactional and transactional consistency models
- Two case studies

2 PRELIMINARIES

2.1 The Alloy and Alloy* Modelling Languages

2.2 The (VIS, AR) Specification Framework

2.2.1 Non-transactional Consistency Models.

2.2.2 Transactional Consistency Models.

3 OVERVIEW

4 APPROACH

5 CASE STUDIES

5.1 Causal Consistency Variants

5.1.1 The Alloy* Model.

5.1.2 Consistency Checking.

5.1.3 Test-case Generating.

5.1.4 Model Comparing.

5.2 Snapshot Isolation Variants

5.2.1 The Alloy* Model.

5.2.2 Consistency Checking.

5.2.3 Test-case Generating.

5.2.4 Model Comparing.

6 RELATED WORK

Consistency Checking. MEMSAT [4]: “Given an axiomatic specification of a memory model and a multi-threaded test program containing assertions, MEMSAT outputs a trace of the program in which both the assertions and the memory model axioms are satisfied, if one can be found. If it cannot find a trace, it outputs a minimal subset of the memory model and program constraints that are unsatisfiable.”

Test-case Generating.

Model Comparing. [3]: “systematically comparing hardware memory models specified using both operational and axiomatic

styles. When the models differs, the tool finds a minimal “litmus test” program that demonstrates the difference.”

7 CONCLUSION

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