

Concurrency

Concurrency and Distributed Systems

November 2023

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Parallel composition

We can describe a concurrent combination of two processes using the parallel operator $[\mid \mid]$.

This operator takes four arguments. The two outer arguments are processes. The two inner arguments are sets of events.

The operator is commutative.

compare: external choice

Interpretation: Parallel

If P and Q are process-valued expressions, and aP and aQ are set-valued expressions, then

$$P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQ \] \ Q$$

is a process that behaves as a combination of P and Q in which

- events from aP are allowed only when P allows them
- events from aQ are allowed only when Q allows them

we call aP the *alphabet* of P

Step law: Parallel

If

$$P = [] \ e : A @ e \rightarrow P(e)$$

$$Q = [] \ e : B @ e \rightarrow Q(e)$$

with $A < aP$ and $B < aQ$ then

$$P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQ \] \ Q =$$

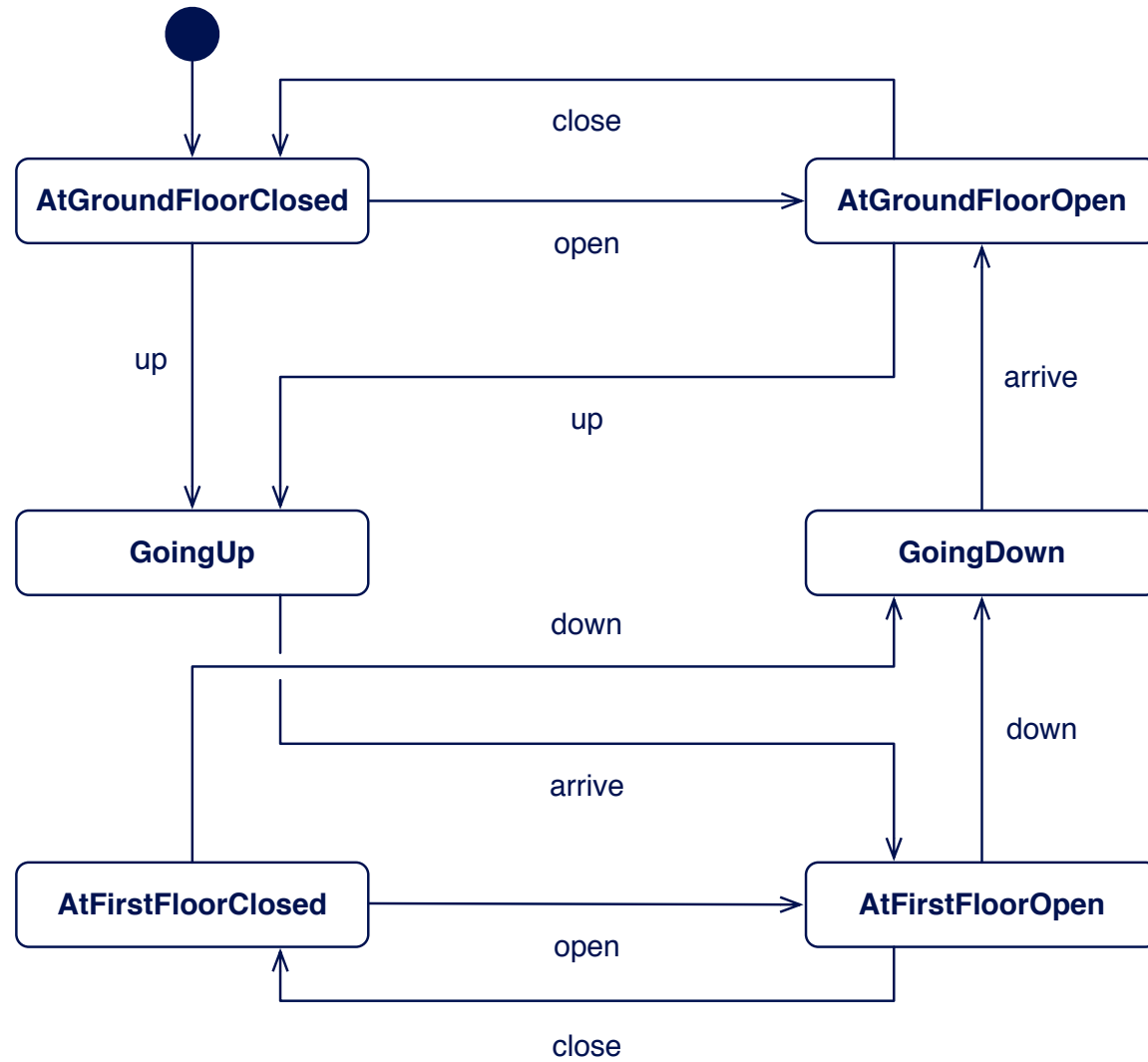
$$\begin{aligned} & ([] \ e : \text{diff}(A, aQ) @ e \rightarrow P(e) \ [\ aP \ || \ aQ \] \ Q) \\ & [] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ([] \ e : \text{diff}(B, aP) @ e \rightarrow P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQ \] \ Q(e)) \\ & [] \end{aligned}$$

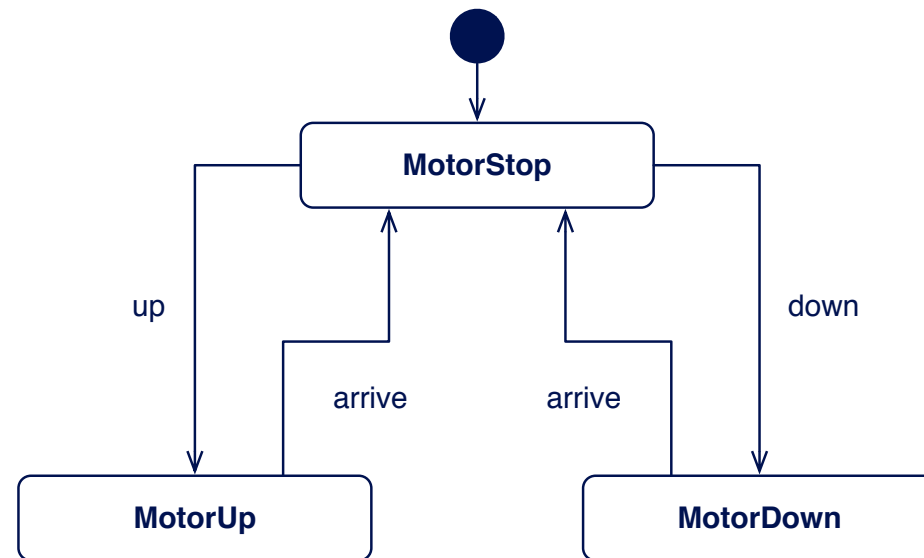
$$([] \ e : \text{inter}(A, B) @ e \rightarrow P(e) \ [\ aP \ || \ aQ \] \ Q(e))$$

compare: external choice

Example



Example



Example

```
aLiftController = { up, down, open, close, arrive }
```

```
LiftController =  
  AtGroundFloorClosed
```

```
AtGroundFloorClosed =  
  open -> AtGroundFloorOpen  
  []  
  up -> GoingUp
```

```
AtGroundFloorOpen =  
  close -> AtGroundFloorClosed  
  []  
  up -> GoingUp
```


Example

```
AtFirstFloorClosed =  
  open -> AtFirstFloorOpen  
  []  
  down -> GoingDown
```

```
AtFirstFloorOpen =  
  close -> AtFirstFloorClosed  
  []  
  down -> GoingDown
```

```
GoingUp = arrive -> AtFirstFloorOpen
```

```
GoingDown = arrive -> AtGroundFloorOpen
```

Example

```
aLiftMotor = { up, down, arrive }
```

```
LiftMotor =
```

```
  let
```

```
    MotorStop =
```

```
      up -> MotorUp
```

```
      []
```

```
      down -> MotorDown
```

```
    MotorUp = arrive -> MotorStop
```

```
    MotorDown = arrive -> MotorStop
```

```
  within
```

```
    MotorStop
```

Example

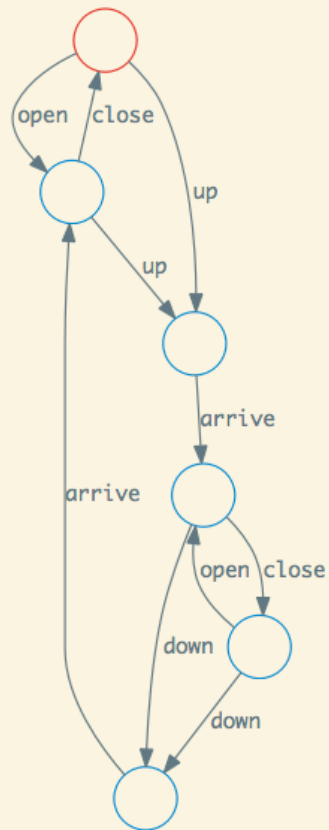
```
LiftController [aLiftController || aLiftMotor] LiftMotor

= AtGroundFloorClosed
  [aLiftController || aLiftMotor]
  MotorStop

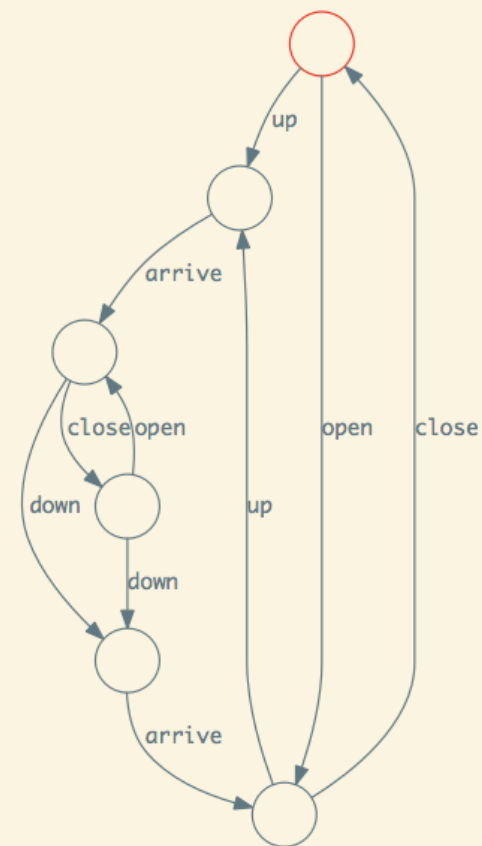
= open ->
  (AtGroundFloorOpen
    [aLiftController || aLiftMotor]
    MotorStop)
  []
up ->
  (GoingUp
    [aLiftController || aLiftMotor]
    MotorUp)
```

Example

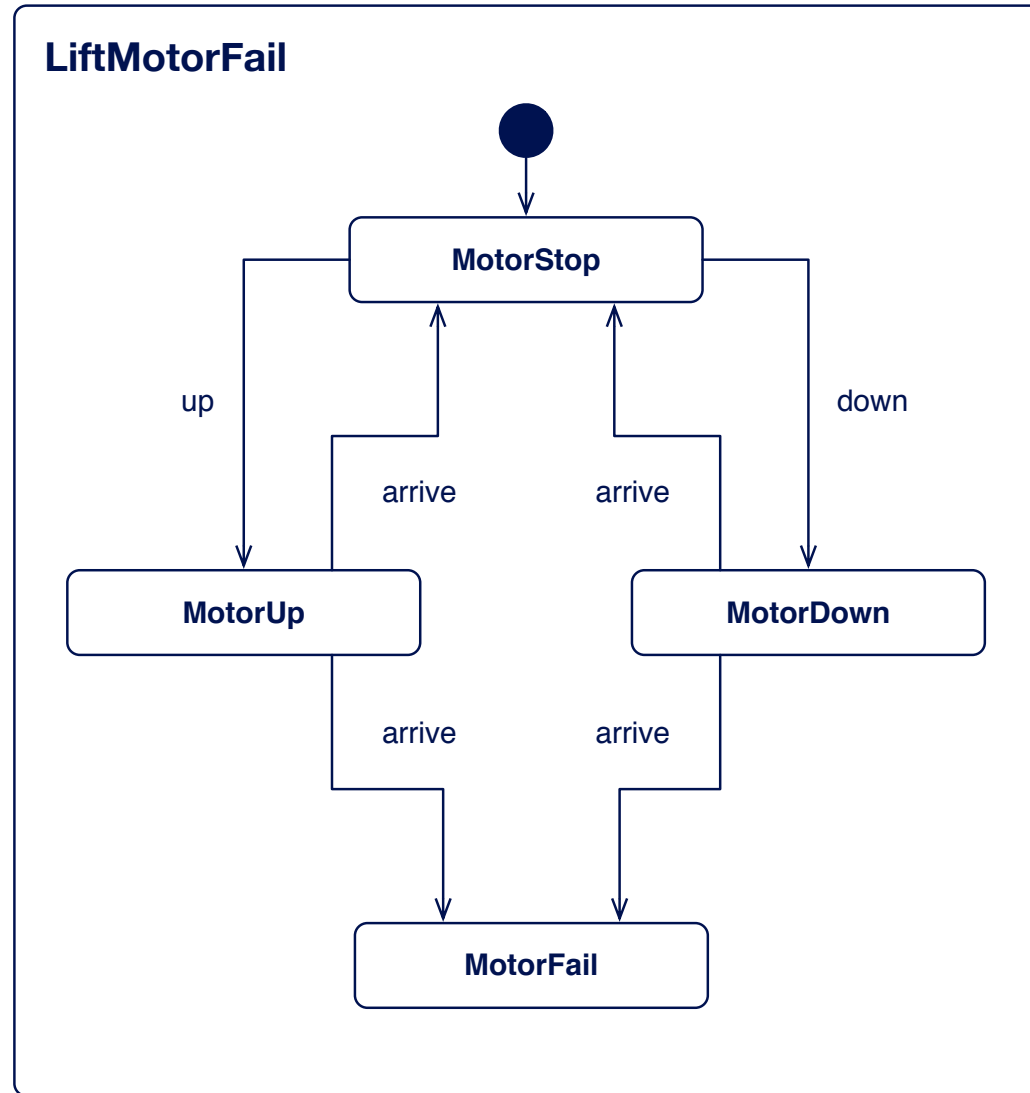
AtGroundFloorClosed



LiftControllerAndMotor



Example



Example

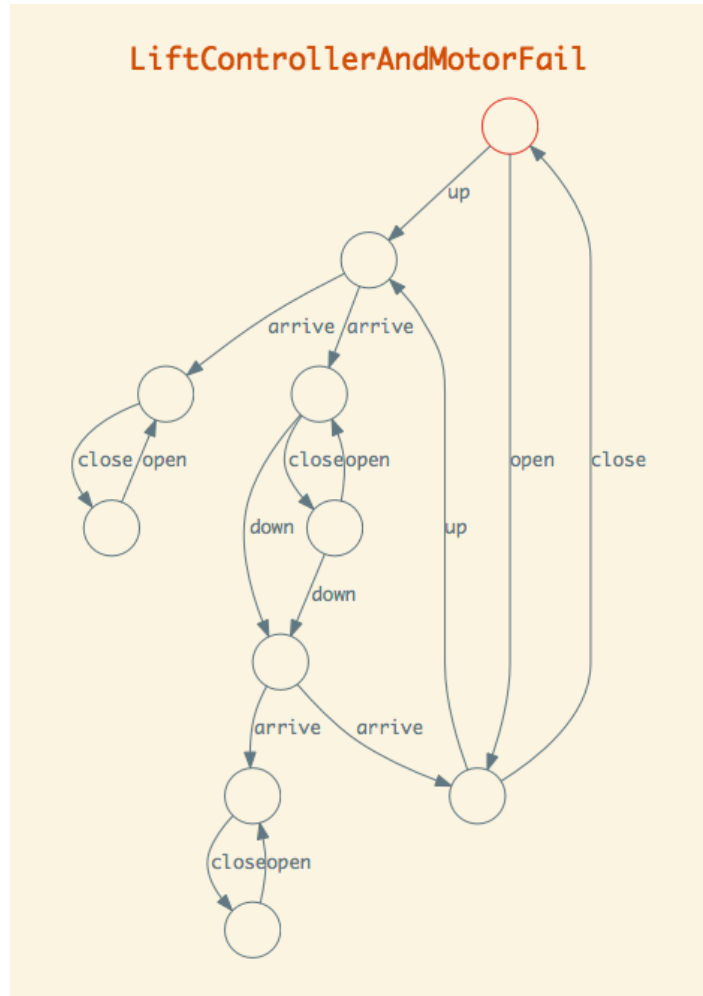
```
LiftMotorFail =  
  let  
    MotorStop =  
      up -> MotorUp [] down -> MotorDown  
  
    MotorUp =  
      arrive -> MotorStop [] arrive -> MotorFail  
  
    MotorDown =  
      arrive -> MotorStop [] arrive -> MotorFail  
  
    MotorFail = STOP  
  within  
    MotorStop
```

Example

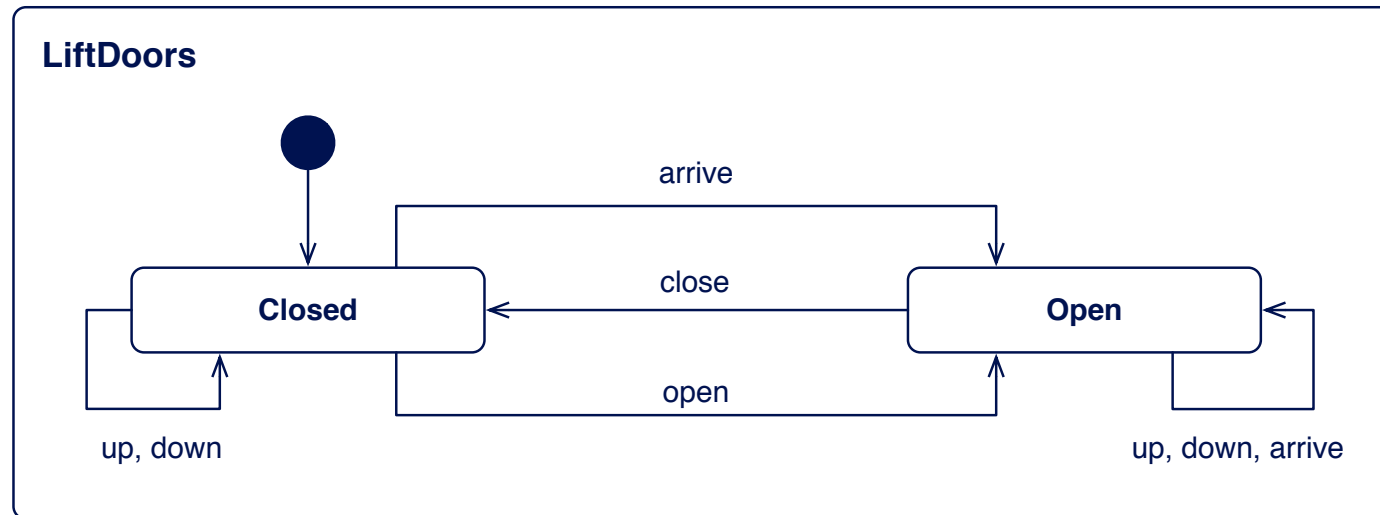
```
LiftController  
[aLiftController || aLiftMotor]  
LiftMotorFail
```

```
= open -> ...  
  []  
  up ->  
    (arrive ->  
      ...  
    )
```

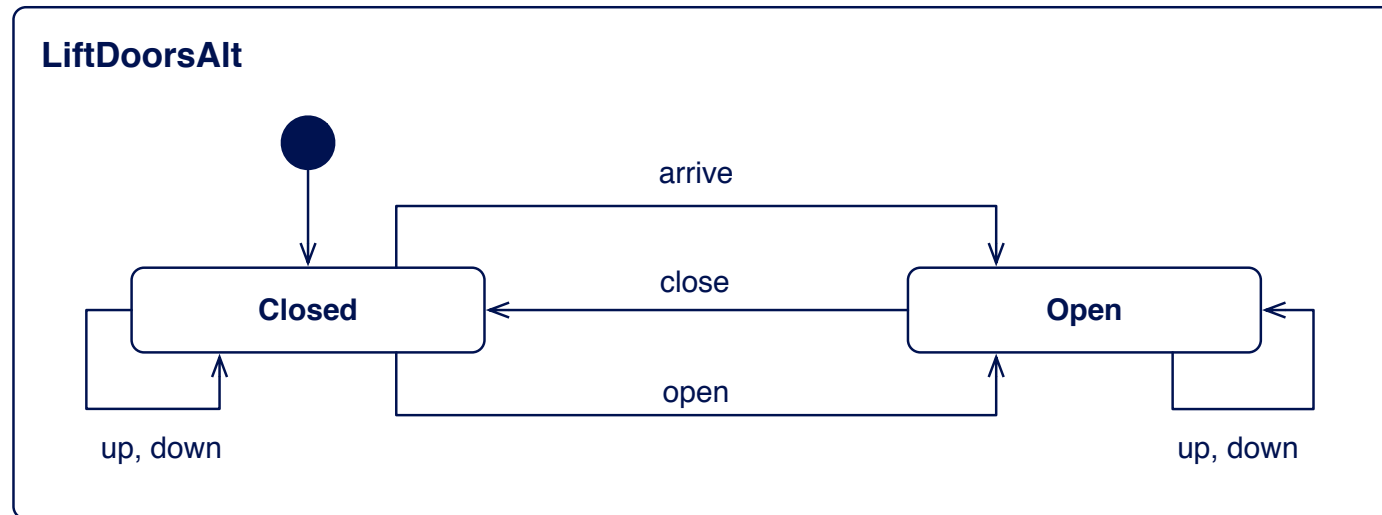
Example



Example



Example



Example

aLiftDoors = {open, arrive, up, down, close}

LiftDoors =

let

Closed =

([] e : {open,arrive} @ e -> Open)

[]

([] e : {up,down} @ e -> Closed)

Open =

([] e : {up,down,arrive} @ e -> Open)

[]

(close -> Closed)

within

Closed

Example

```
LiftDoorsAlt =  
  let  
    Closed =  
      ( [] e : {open,arrive} @ e -> Open )  
      []  
      ( [] e : {up,down} @ e -> Closed )  
  
    Open =  
      ( [] e : {up,down} @ e -> Open )  
      []  
      ( close -> Closed )  
  within  
    Closed
```

Example

```
LiftController [ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ] LiftDoors  
[F=  
LiftController
```

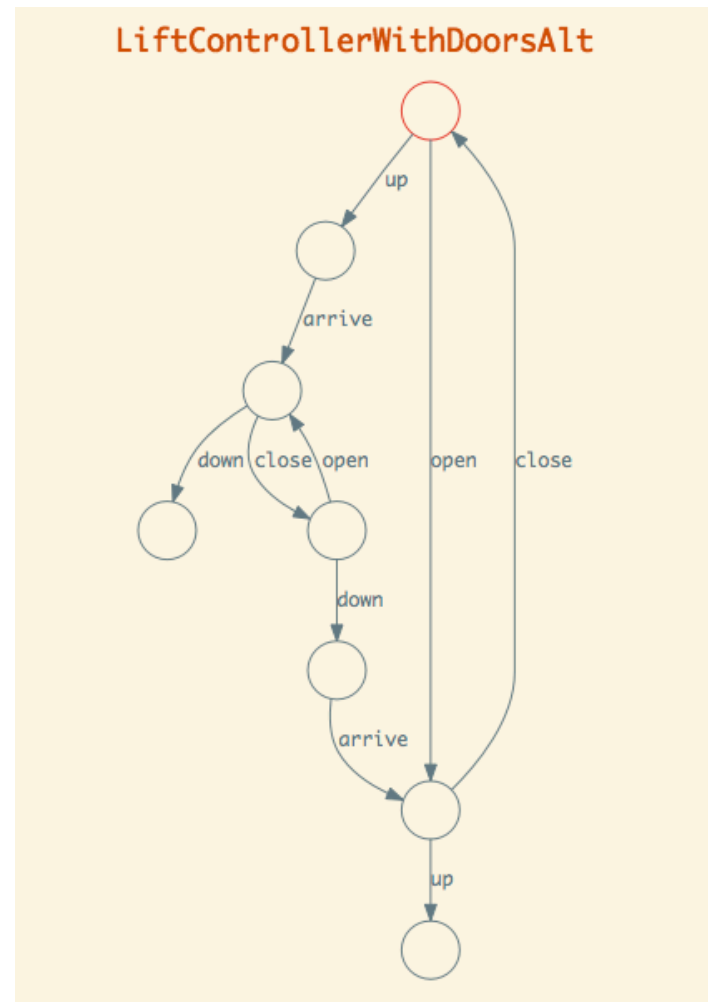
```
LiftController  
[F=  
LiftController [ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ] LiftDoors
```

```
LiftController [ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ] LiftDoorsAlt  
=  
?
```

```
LiftController
[ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ]
LiftDoorsAlt
=
AtGroundFloorClosed
[ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ]
Open
=
open -> ... [] up -> ...
[ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ]
close -> ... [] up -> ... [] down -> ...
=
up ->
  (GoingUp
   [ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ]
   Open)
=
```

```
=  
up ->  
  (arrive -> ...  
    [ aLiftController || aLiftDoors ]  
    close -> ... [] up -> ... [] down -> ...  
  )  
=  
up -> STOP
```

Example



Deadlock

If P is a process-valued expression, then we may use the following assertion to check whether P can reach a state in which no further events are allowed:

```
assert P : [deadlock free]
```

Example

```
assert LiftControllerAndMotor  
      :[deadlock free]
```

```
assert LiftControllerAndMotorFail  
      :[deadlock free]
```

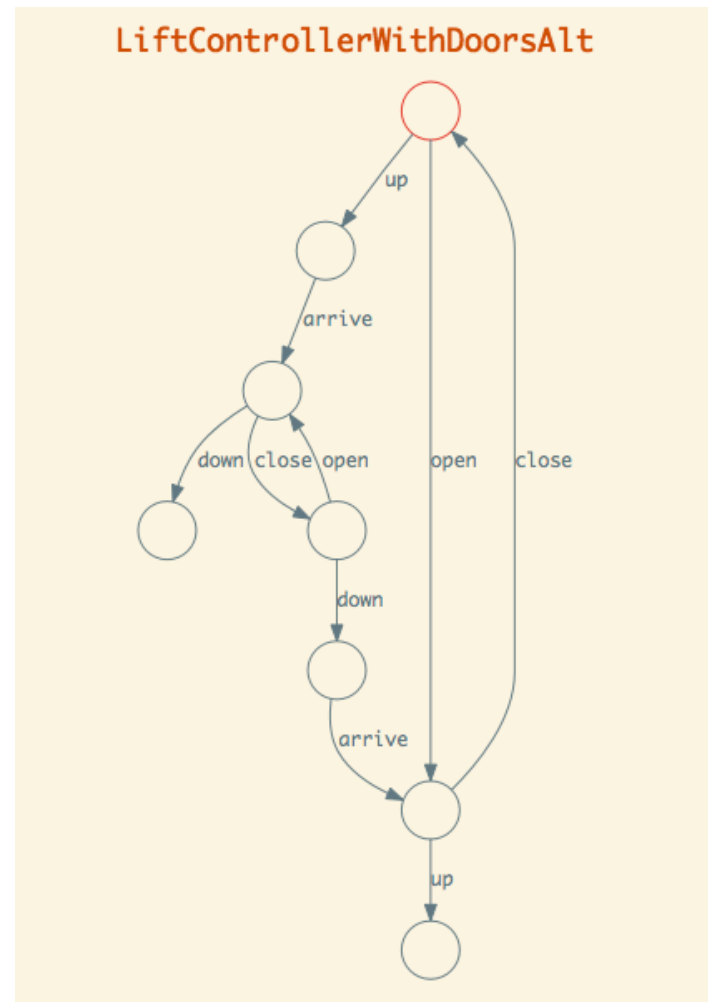
```
assert LiftControllerWithDoors  
      :[deadlock free]
```

```
assert LiftControllerWithDoorsAlt  
      :[deadlock free]
```

Example

●	LiftControllerAndMotor :[deadlock free]	?
	<i>Finished: Passed</i>	
●	LiftControllerAndMotorFail :[deadlock free]	?
	<i>Finished: Passed</i>	
●	LiftControllerWithDoors :[deadlock free]	?
	<i>Finished: Passed</i>	
●	LiftControllerWithDoorsAlt :[deadlock free]	?
	<i>Finished: Failed</i>	
Debug		

Example



Algebra

$$P \ [\ aP \ || \ aP \] \ P = P \quad \text{(if } P \text{ is deterministic)}$$

$$P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQ \] \ Q = Q \ [\ aQ \ || \ aP \] \ P$$

$$P \ [\ aP \ || \ \text{union}(aQ, aR) \] \ (Q \ [\ aQ \ || \ aR \] \ R)$$

=

$$(P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQ \] \ Q) \ [\ \text{union}(aP, aQ) \ || \ aR \] \ R$$

Distributive

$$P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQR \] \ (Q \ |\sim| \ R)$$

=

$$(P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQR \] \ Q) \ |\sim| \ (P \ [\ aP \ || \ aQR \] \ R)$$

Example

`aHelpful = aAwkward = { goOut, stayIn } = A`

`Helpful = goOut -> STOP [] stayIn -> STOP`

`Awkward = goOut -> STOP |~| stayIn -> STOP`

```
Helpful [ A || A ] Helpful =  
  goOut -> STOP  
  []  
  stayIn -> STOP
```

```
Helpful [ A || A ] Awkward =  
  goOut -> STOP  
  |~|  
  stayIn -> STOP
```

```
Awkward [ A || A ] Awkward =  
  goOut -> STOP  
  |~|  
  stayIn -> STOP  
  |~|  
  STOP
```



```
Helpful [ A || A ] Helpful =  
  Helpful
```

```
Helpful [ A || A ] Awkward =  
  Awkward
```

```
Awkward [ A || A ] Awkward =  
  Awkward  
  | ~ |  
  STOP
```

External [A || A] External =
External

External [A || A] Internal =
Internal

Internal [A || A] Internal =
Internal
|~|
STOP

Summary

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- Deadlock
- Algebra

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