

# Parallel Programming

## Recitation Session 12

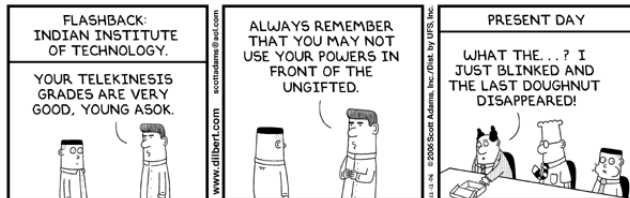
Thomas Weibel <weibelt@ethz.ch>

Laboratory for Software Technology,  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich

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# Executive Summary

- Linearizability
- Assignment 11
  - Proving program properties
  - Possible executions



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# Outline

- 1 Linearizability**
- 2 Proving Program Properties
- 3 Possible Executions

# Definition

- Each method should
  - “take effect”
  - Instantaneously
  - Between invocation and response events
- Object is correct if this “sequential” behavior is correct
- Any such concurrent object is **Linearizable**

# Is it really about the object?

- Each method should
  - “take effect”
  - Instantaneously
  - Between invocation and response events
- Observation: methods must appear to execute in a one-at-a-time sequential order
- Sounds like a property of an execution
- A linearizable object: one all of whose possible executions are linearizable

# Linearizability in Practice



Herlihy and Shavit, *The Art of Multiprocessor Programming*,  
Chapter 3

[www.elsevierdirect.com/companions/9780123705914](http://www.elsevierdirect.com/companions/9780123705914)



Hendler, et al., *A Dynamic-sized Nonblocking Work Stealing Deque*,

[www.springerlink.com/index/Y7HQ174L92170355.pdf](http://www.springerlink.com/index/Y7HQ174L92170355.pdf)



Michael and Scott, *Simple, Fast, and Practical Non-blocking and Blocking Concurrent Queue Algorithms*,

[portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=248052.248106](http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=248052.248106)

# Outline

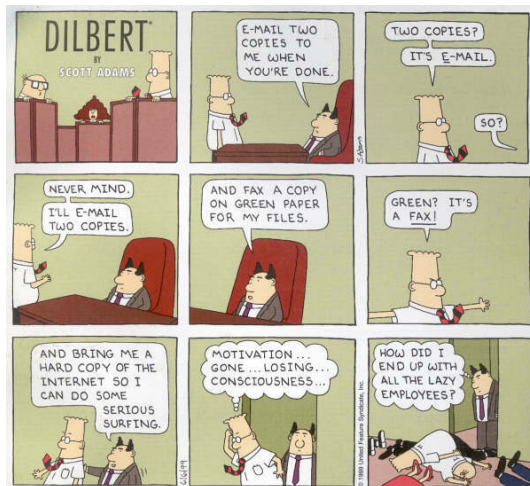
1 Linearizability

**2 Proving Program Properties**

3 Possible Executions

# Variant of Peterson's Solution

- Proving that this variant of Peterson's solution works
- Equivalent to question 2 of the example exam
- See lecture of June 1st, 2010





# Outline

1 Linearizability

2 Proving Program Properties

**3 Possible Executions**

0 1 2

1) T0:  
  read f, eval  
  print f

2) T1:  
  read f  
  f++  
  store f

3) T0:  
  read f, eval  
  print f  
  read f, eval

4) T1:  
  read f  
  f++  
  store f

5) T0:  
  print f

0 0 2

1) T0:

```
read f, eval
print f
read f, eval
print f
```

2) T1:

```
read f
f++
store f
```

3) T0:

```
read f, eval
```

4) T1:

```
read f
f++
store f
```

5) T0:

```
print f
```

0 1

1) T0:  
  read f, eval  
  print f

2) T1:  
  read f  
  f++  
  store f

3) T0:  
  read f, eval  
  print f

4) T1:  
  read f  
  f++  
  store f

5) T0:  
  read f, eval

The value 2 will not always  
appear.

# The End

Enjoy your “vacations” and best of luck for the exam!

