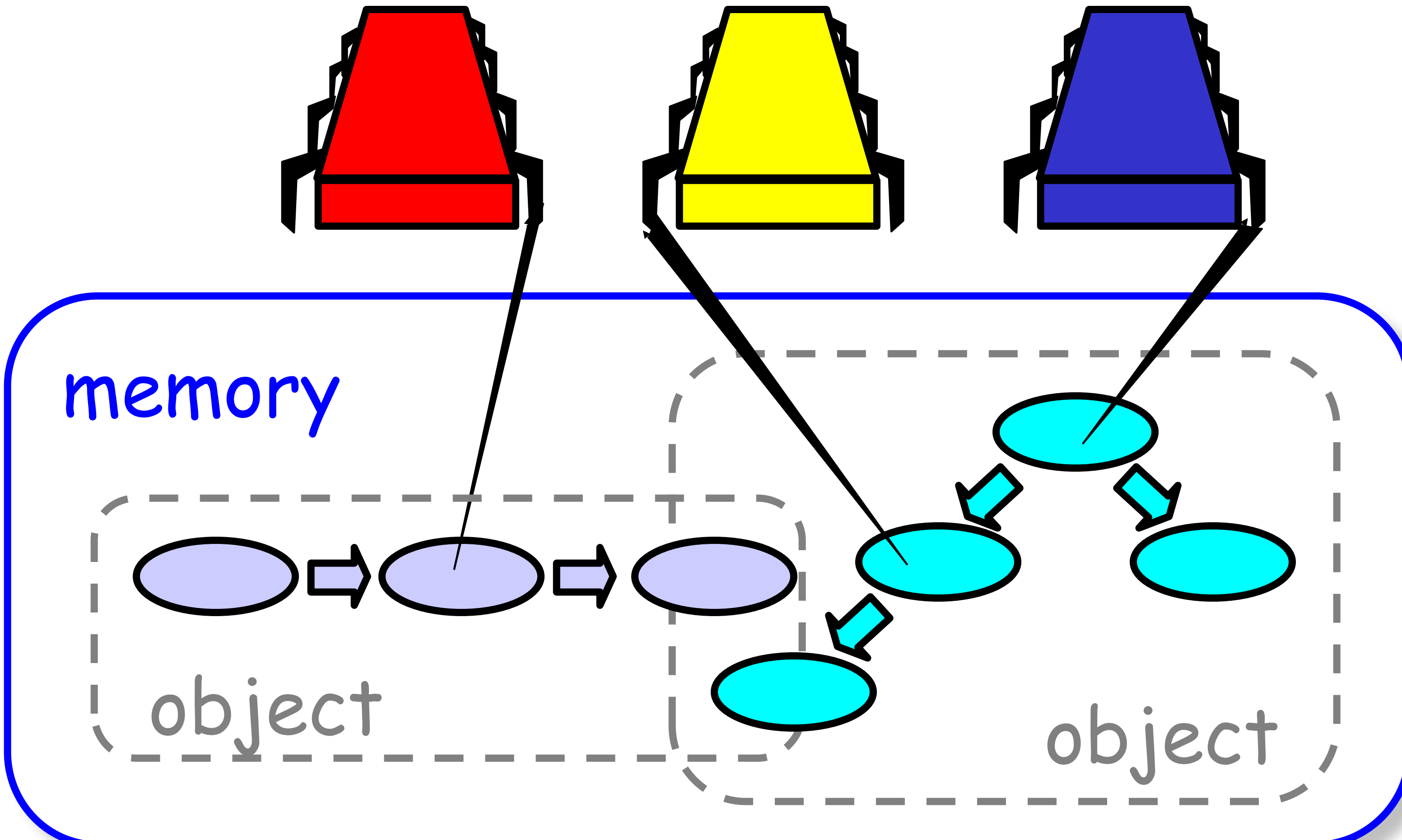
Concurrent Objects

Please read sections 3.7 and 3.8

Companion slides for
The Art of Multiprocessor Programming
by Maurice Herlihy & Nir Shavit

Concurrent Computaton



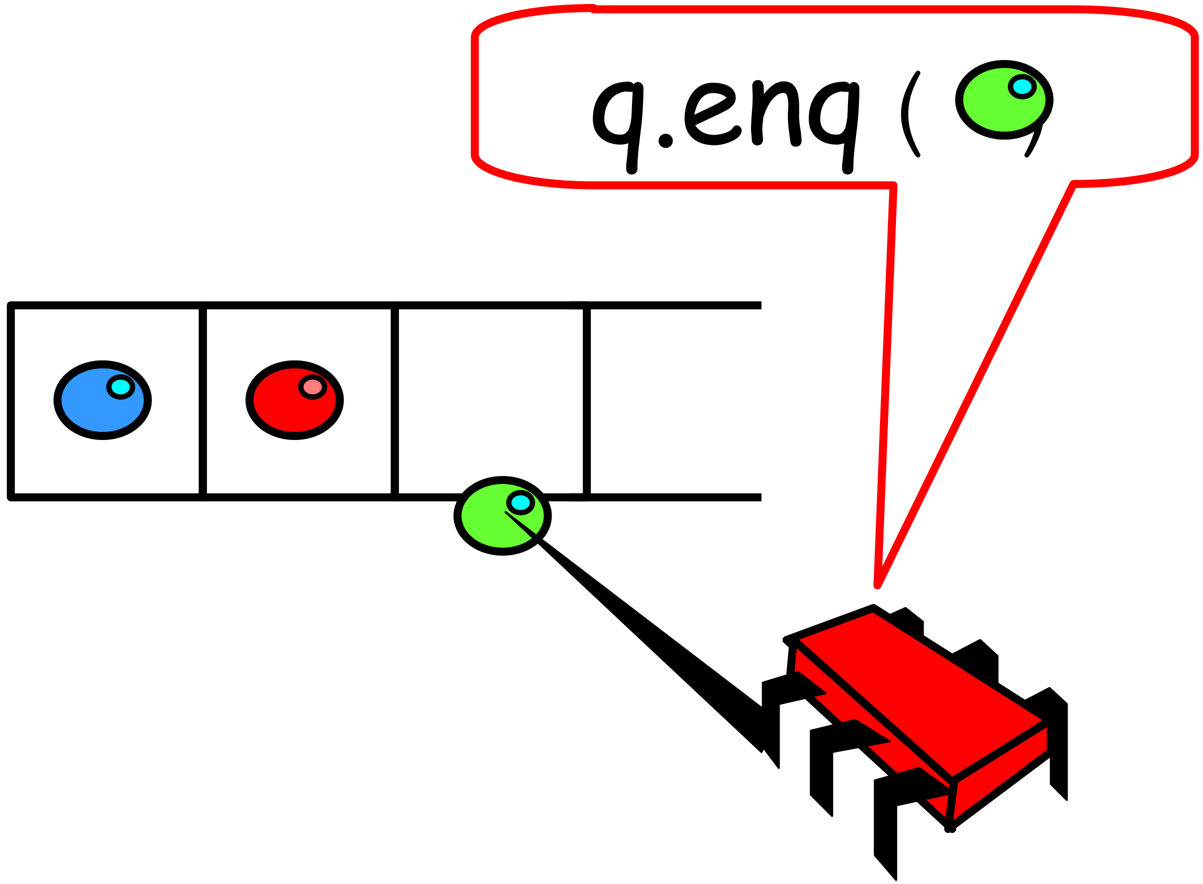
Objectivism

- What is a concurrent object?
  - How do we **describe** one?
  - How do we **implement** one?
  - How do we **tell if we're right**?

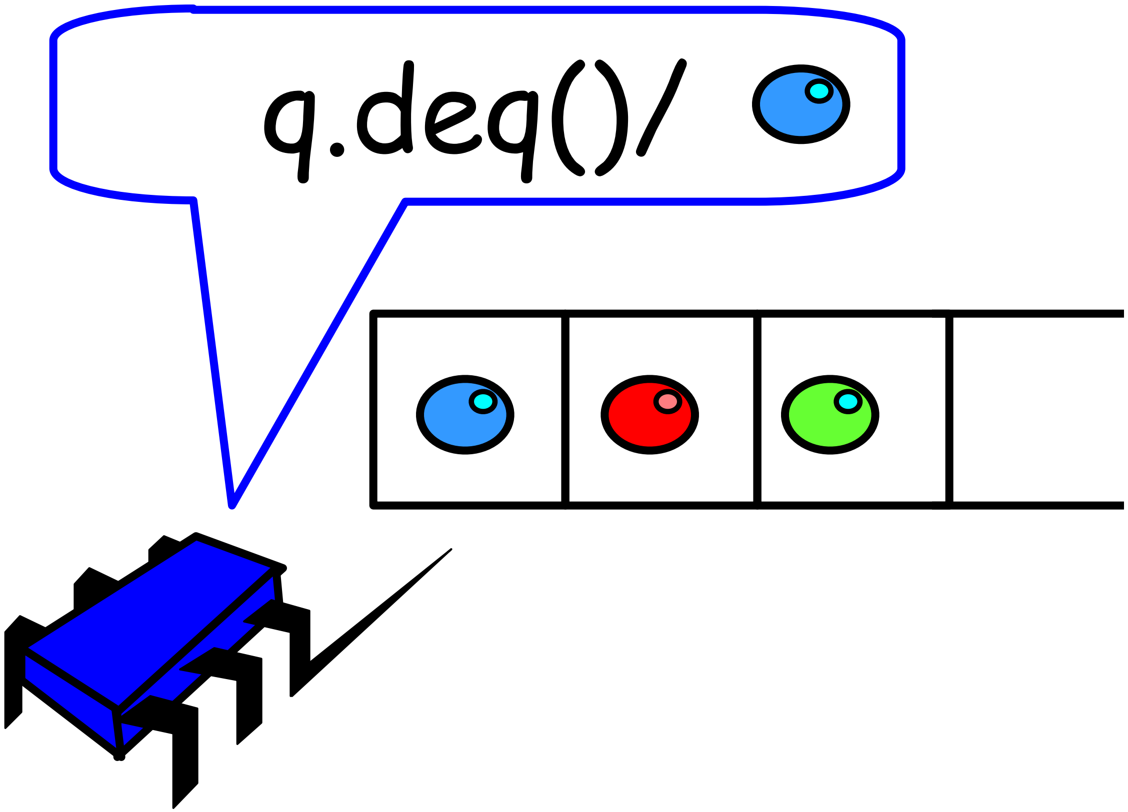
Objectivism

- What is a concurrent object?
  - How do we **describe** one?
  - How do we **tell if we're right**?

FIFO Queue: Enqueue Method



FIFO Queue: Dequeue Method



A Lock-Based Queue

```
class LockBasedQueue<T> {
  int head, tail;
  T[] items;
  Lock lock;
  public LockBasedQueue(int capacity) {
    head = 0; tail = 0;
    lock = new ReentrantLock();
    items = (T[]) new Object[capacity];
}
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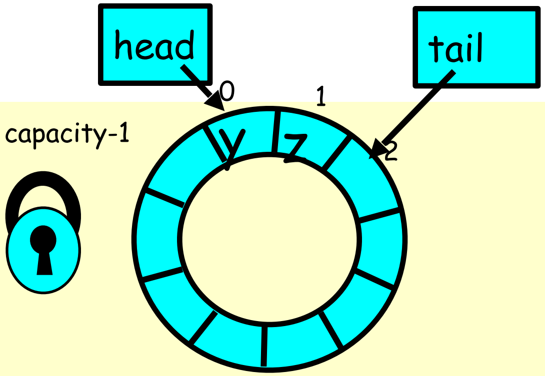
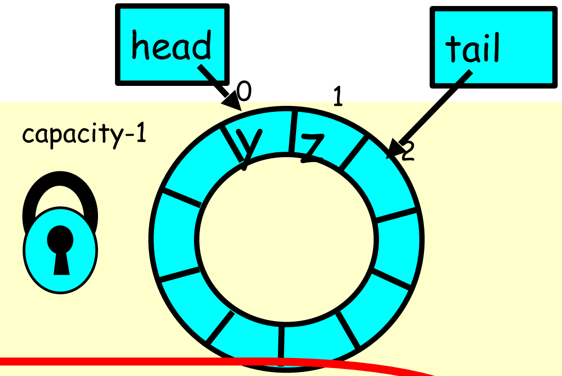


Queue fields protected by single shared lock

A Lock-Based Queue

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}
```

Initially head = tail

Implementation: Deq

```
public T deq() throws EmptyException {
  lock.lock();
  try {
    if (tail == head)
       throw new EmptyException();
    T x = items[head % items.length];
    head++;
    return x;
  } finally {
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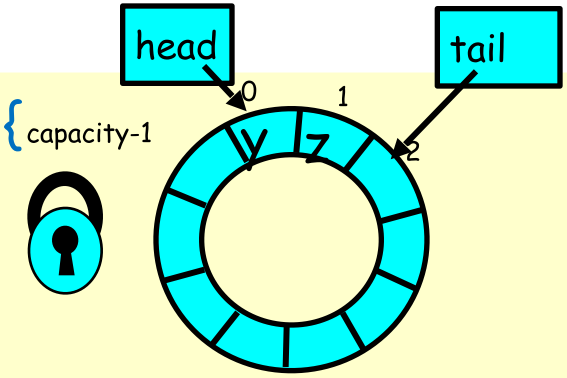
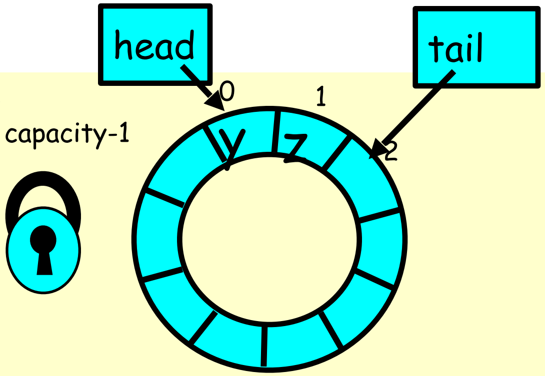


Implementation: Deq

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```
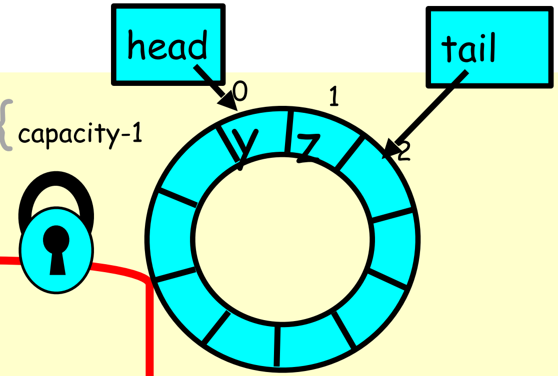

Method calls mutually exclusive

Implementation: Deq

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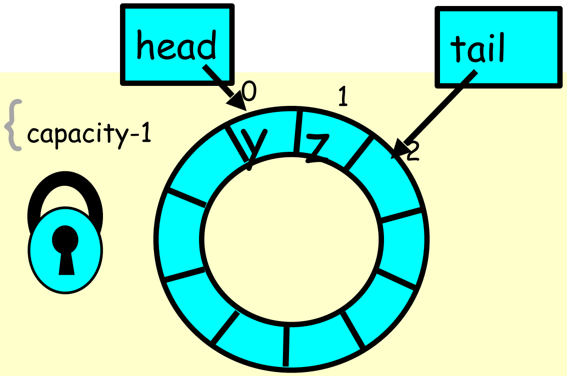
```

If queue empty
throw exception

Implementation: Deq

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}
```

Queue not empty: remove item and update head

Implementation: Deq

```
public T deq() throws EmptyException {
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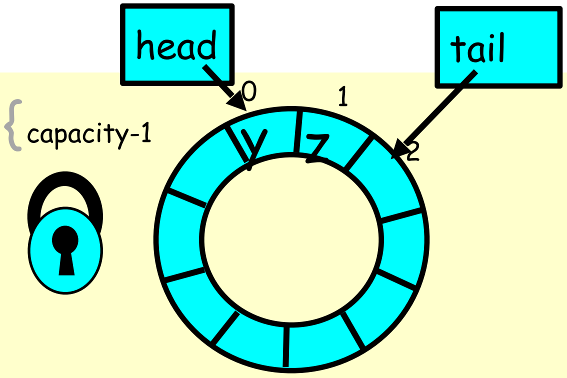

Return result

Implementation: Deq

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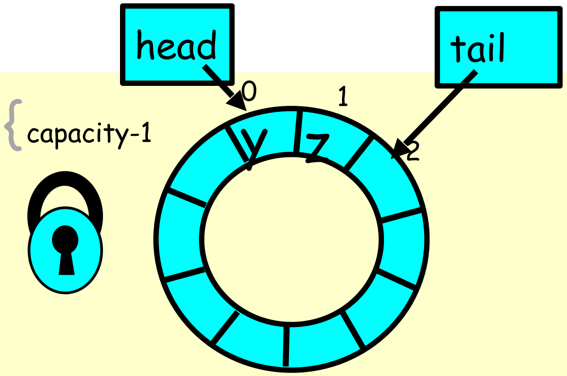

Release lock no matter what!

Implementation: Deq

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  }
}
```

Should be correct because modifications are mutually exclusive…

Now consider the following implementation

- The same thing without mutual exclusion
- For simplicity, only two threads
  - One thread enq only
  - The other deq only

Wait-free 2-Thread Queue

```
public class WaitFreeQueue {

  int head = 0, tail = 0;
  items = (T[]) new Object[capacity];

  public void enq(Item x) {
    while (tail-head == capacity); // busy-wait
    items[tail % capacity] = x; tail++;
  }
  public Item deq() {
     while (tail == head);     // busy-wait
     Item item = items[head % capacity]; head++;
     return item;
}}
```

Wait-free 2-Thread Queue

```
public class LockFreeQueue {

  int head = 0, tail = 0;
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  public void enq(Item x) {
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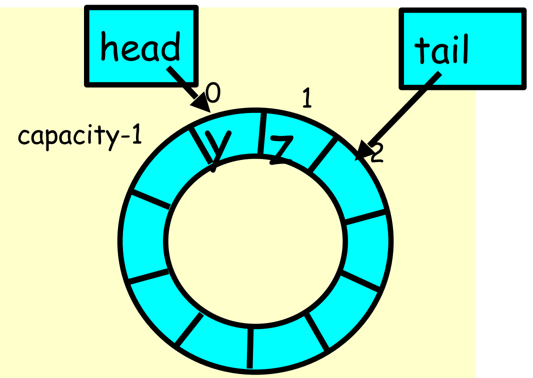

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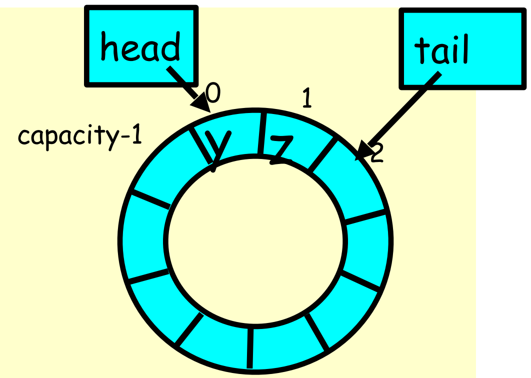
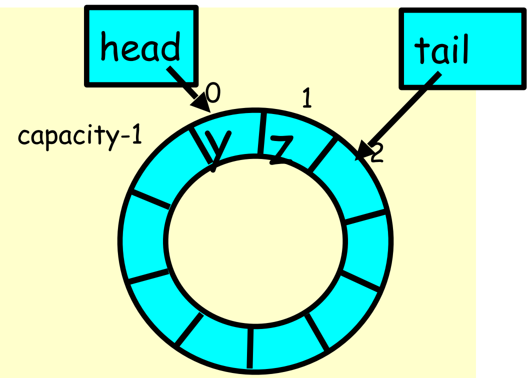


Queue is updated without a lock!

Lock-free 2-Thread Queue

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     return item;
}}
```

Queue is updated without a lock!

How do we define "correct" when modifications are not mutually exclusive?

Defining concurrent queue implementations

- Need a way to specify a concurrent queue object
- Need a way to prove that an algorithm implements the object's specification
- Lets talk about object specifications …

Correctness and Progress

- In a concurrent setting, we need to specify both the safety and the liveness properties of an object
- Need a way to define
  - when an implementation is correct
  - the conditions under which it guarantees progress

Correctness and Progress

- In a concurrent setting, we need to specify both the <u>safety</u> and the <u>liveness</u> properties of an object
- Need a way to define
  - when an implementation is correct
  - the conditions under which it guarantees prog

Lets begin with correctness

Sequential Objects

- Each object has a **state**
  - Usually given by a set of **fields**
  - Queue example: sequence of items
- Each object has a set of **methods**
  - Only way to manipulate state
  - Queue example: `enq` and `deq` methods

Sequential Specifications

- If (precondition)
  - the object is in such-and-such a state
  - before you call the method,
- Then (postcondition)
  - the method will return a particular value
  - or throw a particular exception.
- and (postcondition, con't)
  - the object will be in some other state
  - when the method returns,

Pre and PostConditions for Dequeue

- Precondition:
  - Queue is non-empty
- Postcondition:
  - Returns first item in queue
- Postcondition:
  - Removes first item in queue

Pre and PostConditions for Dequeue

- Precondition:
  - Queue is empty
- Postcondition:
  - Throws Empty exception
- Postcondition:
  - Queue state unchanged

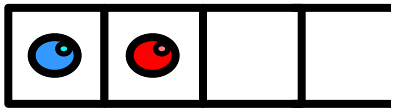
Why Sequential Specifications Totally Rock

- Interactions among methods captured by side-effects on object state
  - State meaningful between method calls
- Documentation size linear in number of methods
  - Each method described in isolation
- Can add new methods
  - Without changing descriptions of old methods

What About Concurrent Specifications ?

- Methods?
- Documentation?
- Adding new methods?

Methods Take Time



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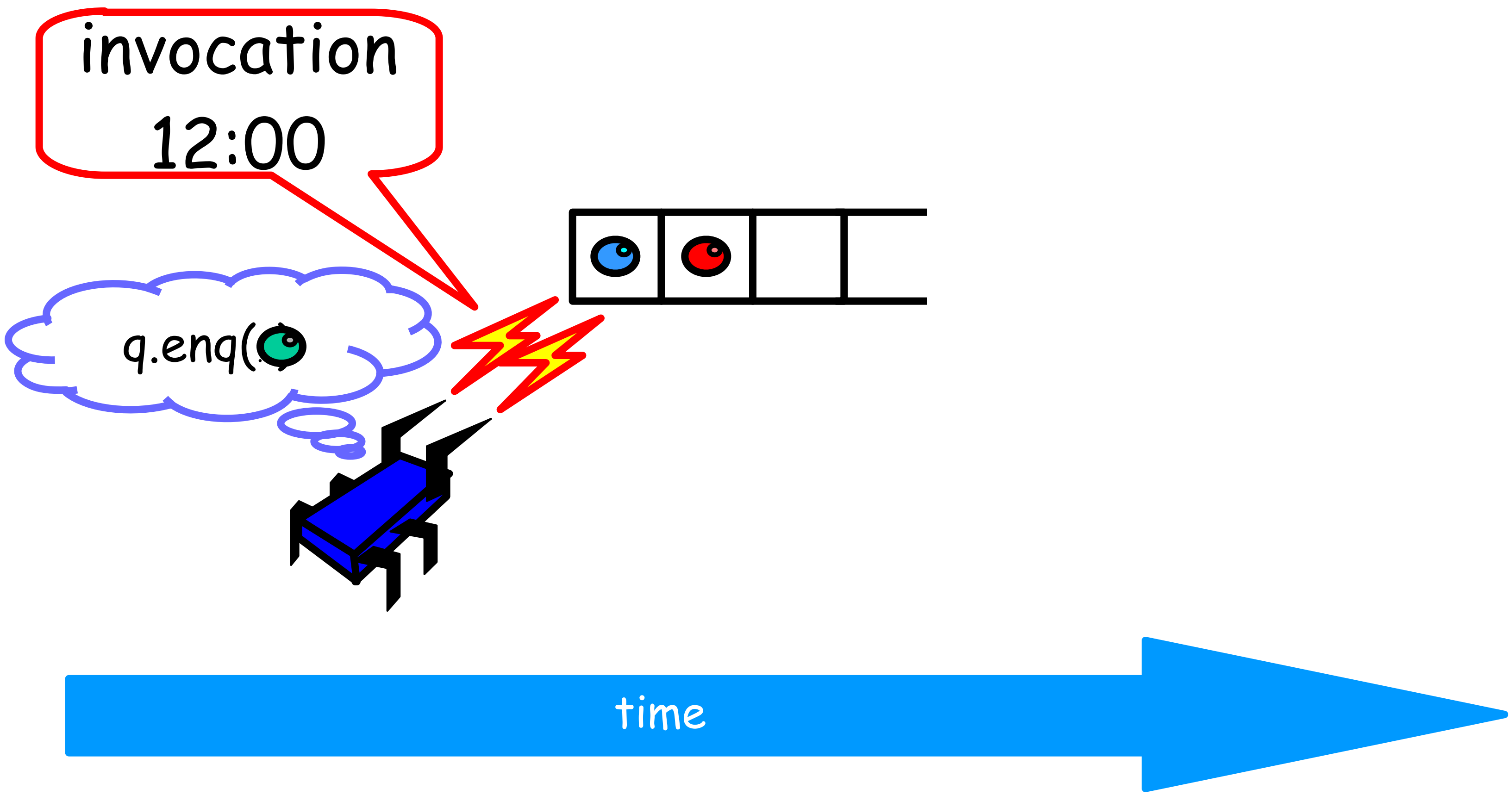

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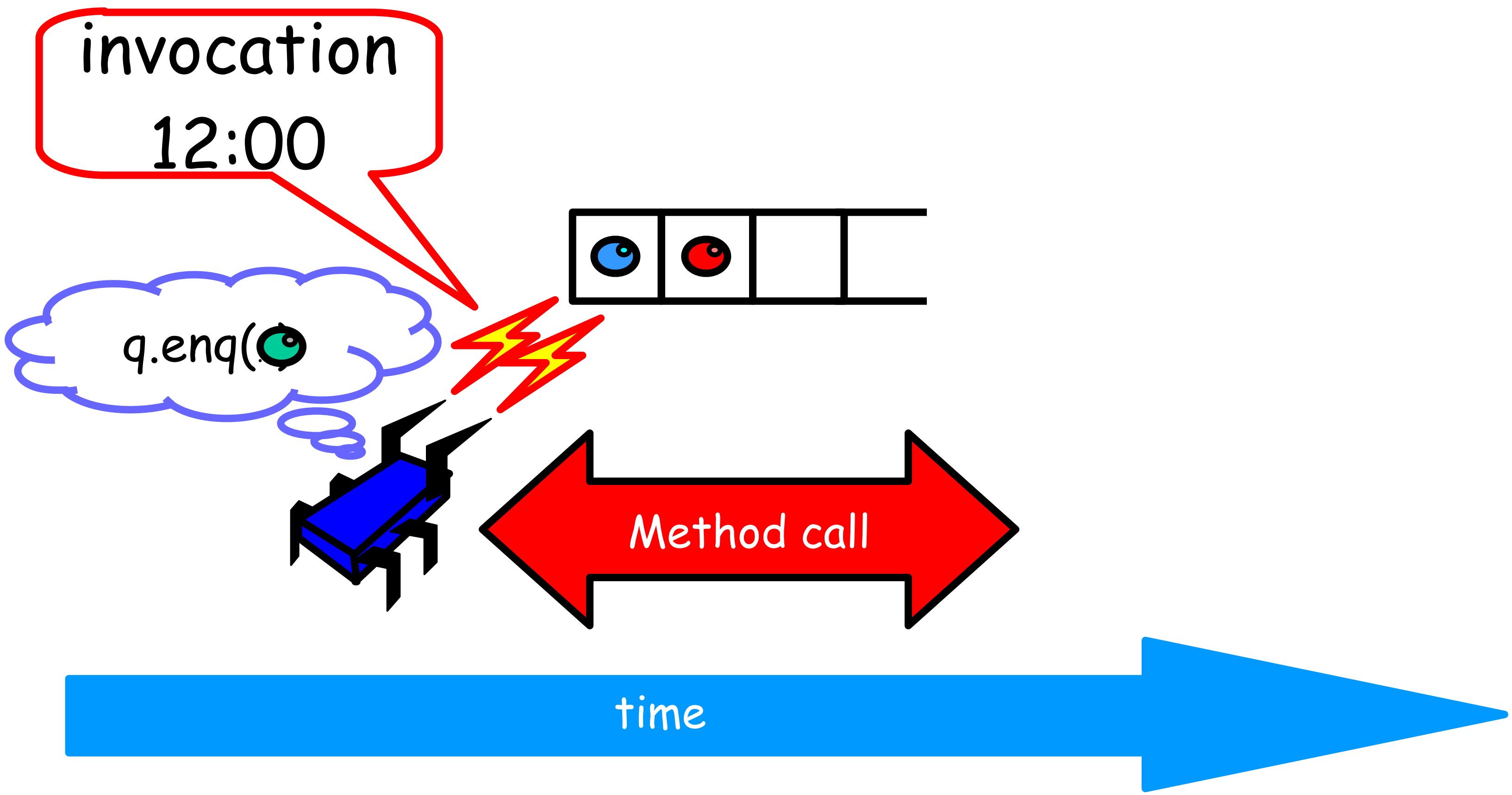

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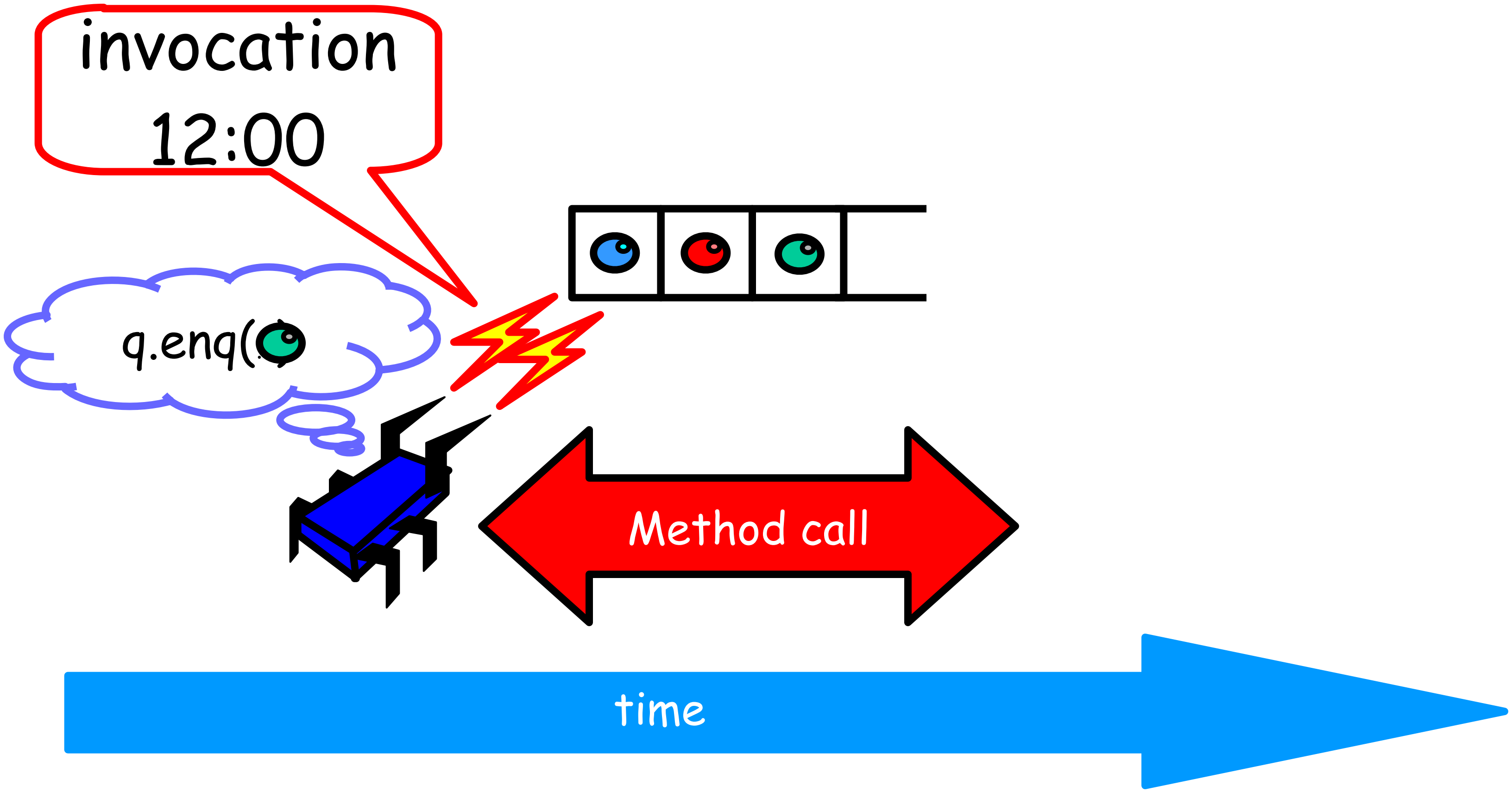

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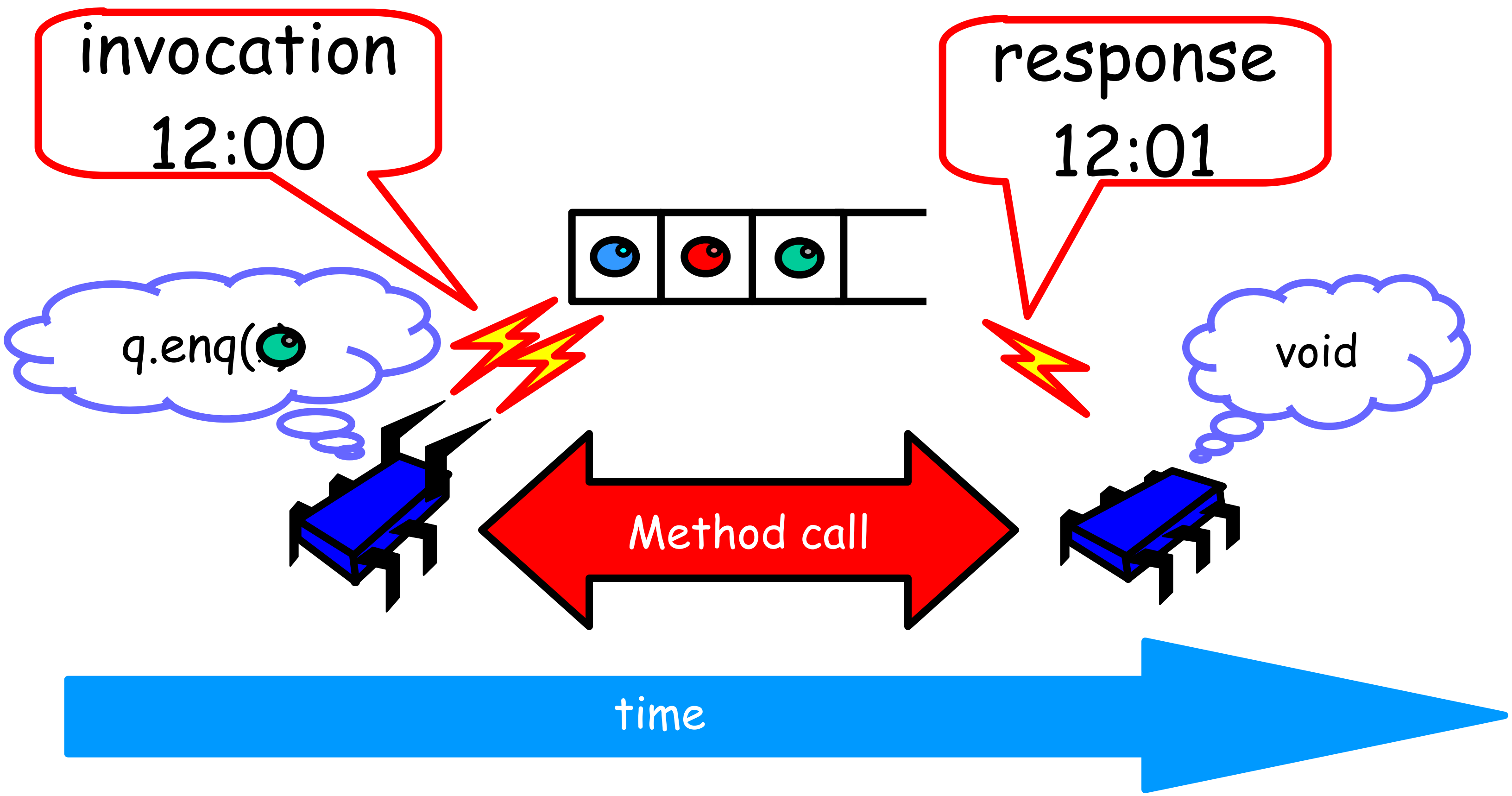
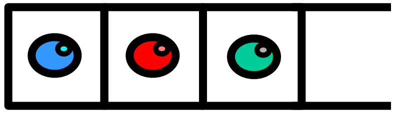


Sequential vs Concurrent

- Sequential
  - Methods take time? Who knew?
- Concurrent
  - Method call is not an event
  - Method call is an interval.

Concurrent Methods Take Overlapping Time



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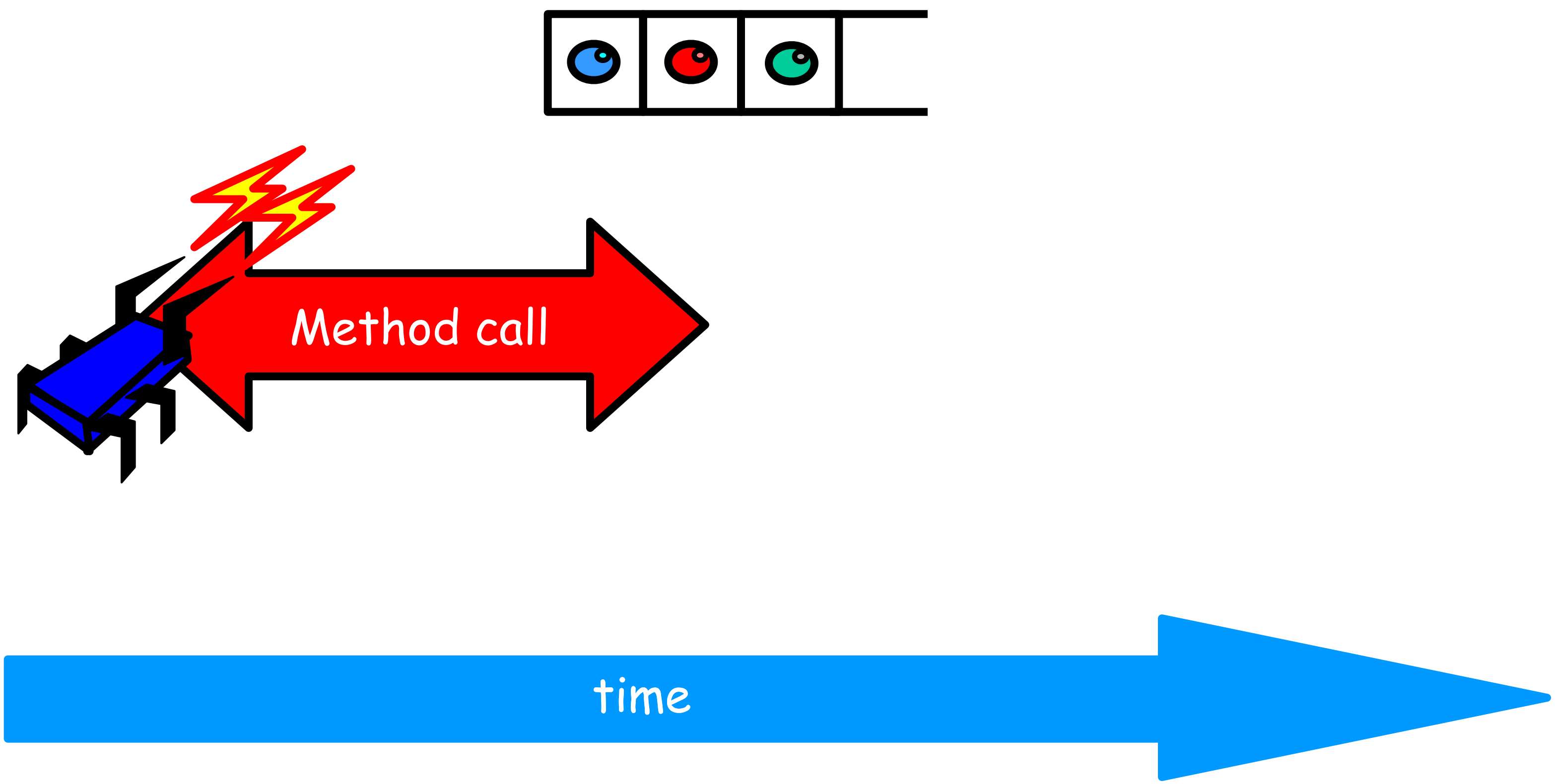

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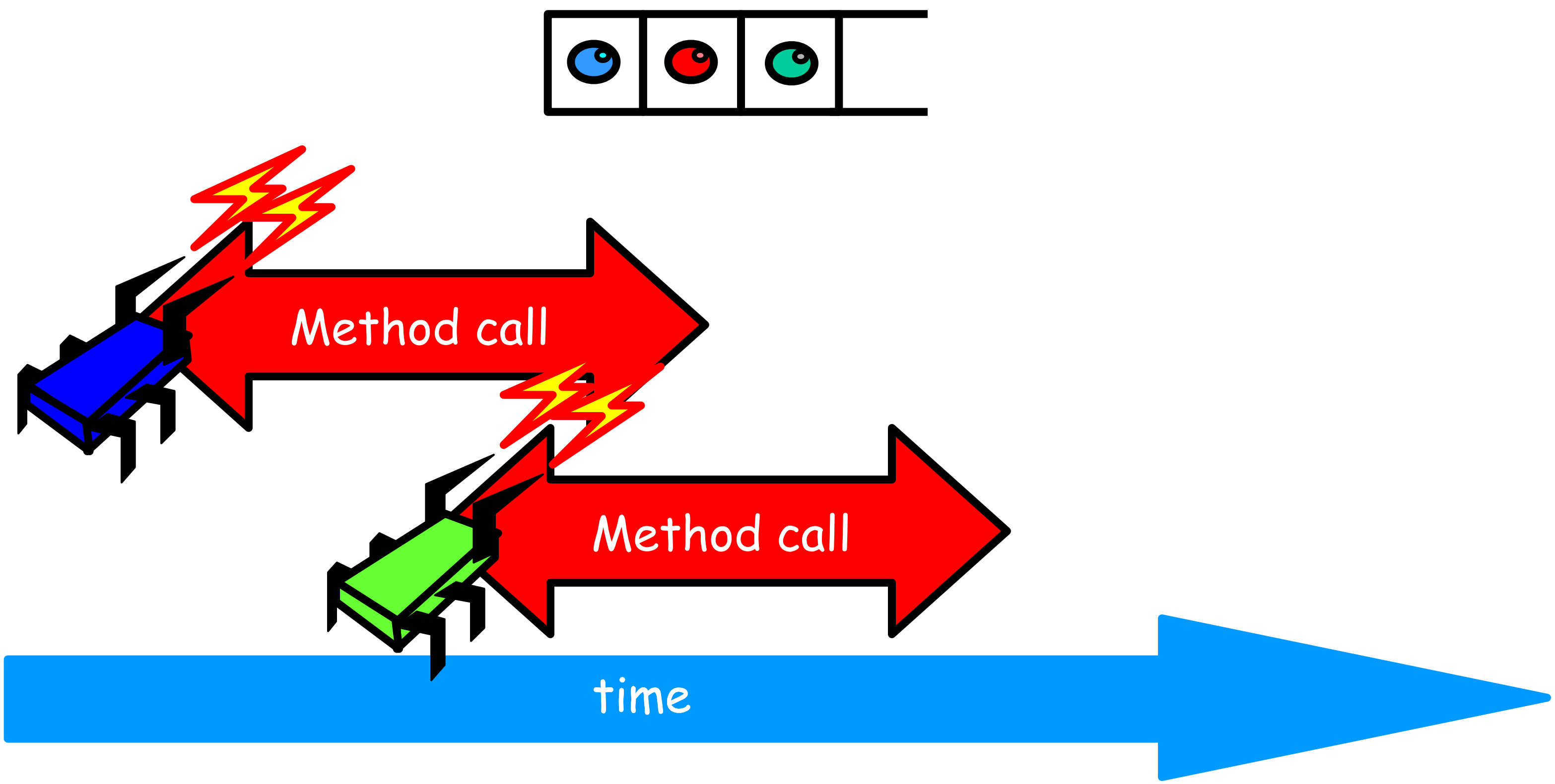

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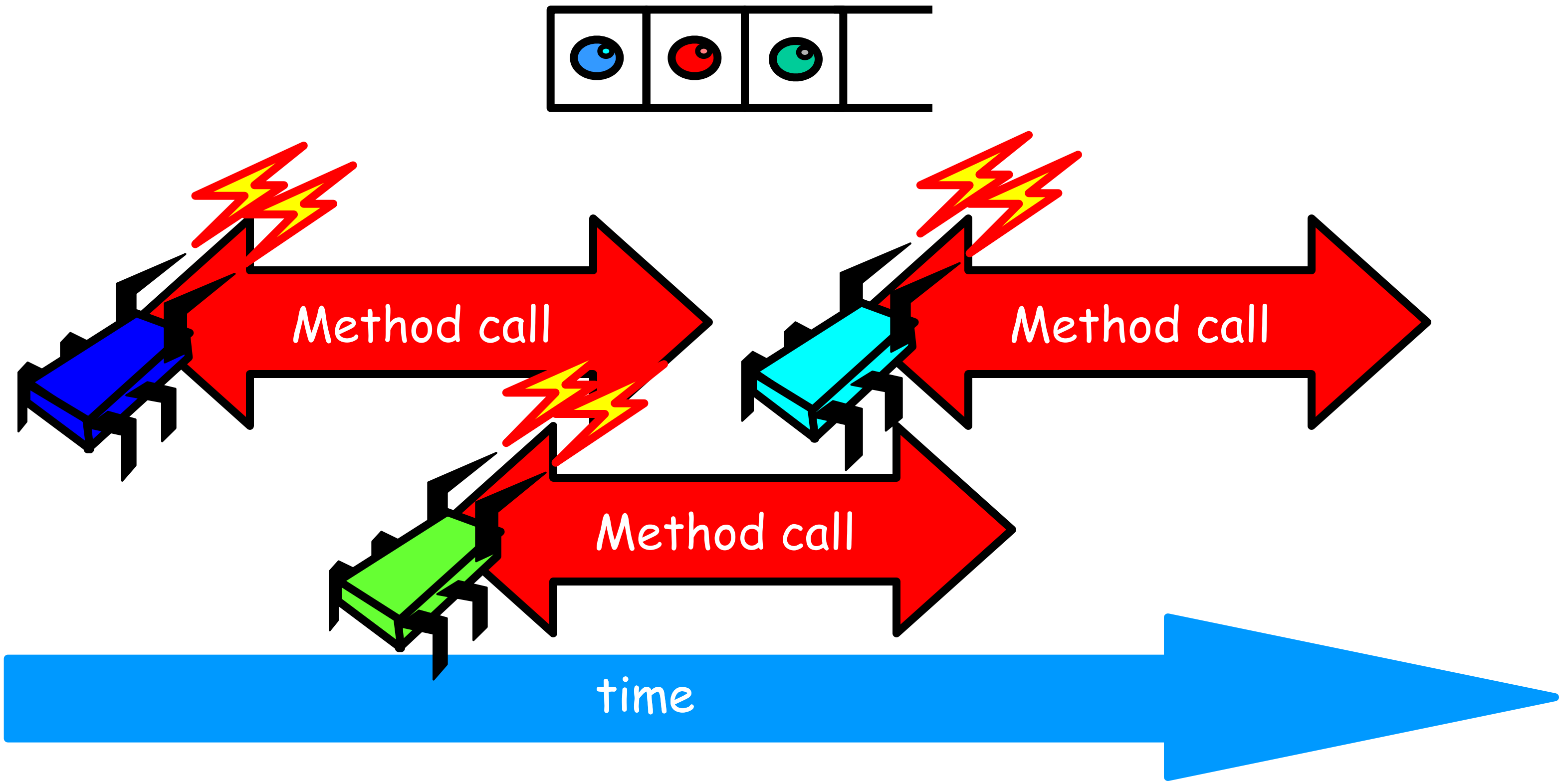

Sequential vs Concurrent

- Sequential:
  - Object needs meaningful state only between method calls
- Concurrent
  - Because method calls overlap, object might **never** be between method calls

Sequential vs Concurrent

- Sequential:
  - Each method described in isolation
- Concurrent
  - Must characterize **all** possible interactions with concurrent calls
    - What if two enqs overlap?
    - Two deqs? enq and deq? …

Sequential vs Concurrent

- Sequential:
  - Can add new methods without affecting older methods
- Concurrent:
  - Everything can potentially interact with everything else

Sequential vs Concurrent

- Sequential:
  - Can add new methods without affecting older methods
- Concurrent:
  - Everything can potentially interact with everything else

Panic!

The Big Question

- What does it mean for a concurrent object to be correct?
  - What is a concurrent FIFO queue?
  - FIFO means strict temporal order
  - Concurrent means ambiguous temporal order

Intuitively…

```
public T deq() throws EmptyException {
  lock.lock();
  try {
    if (tail == head)
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```
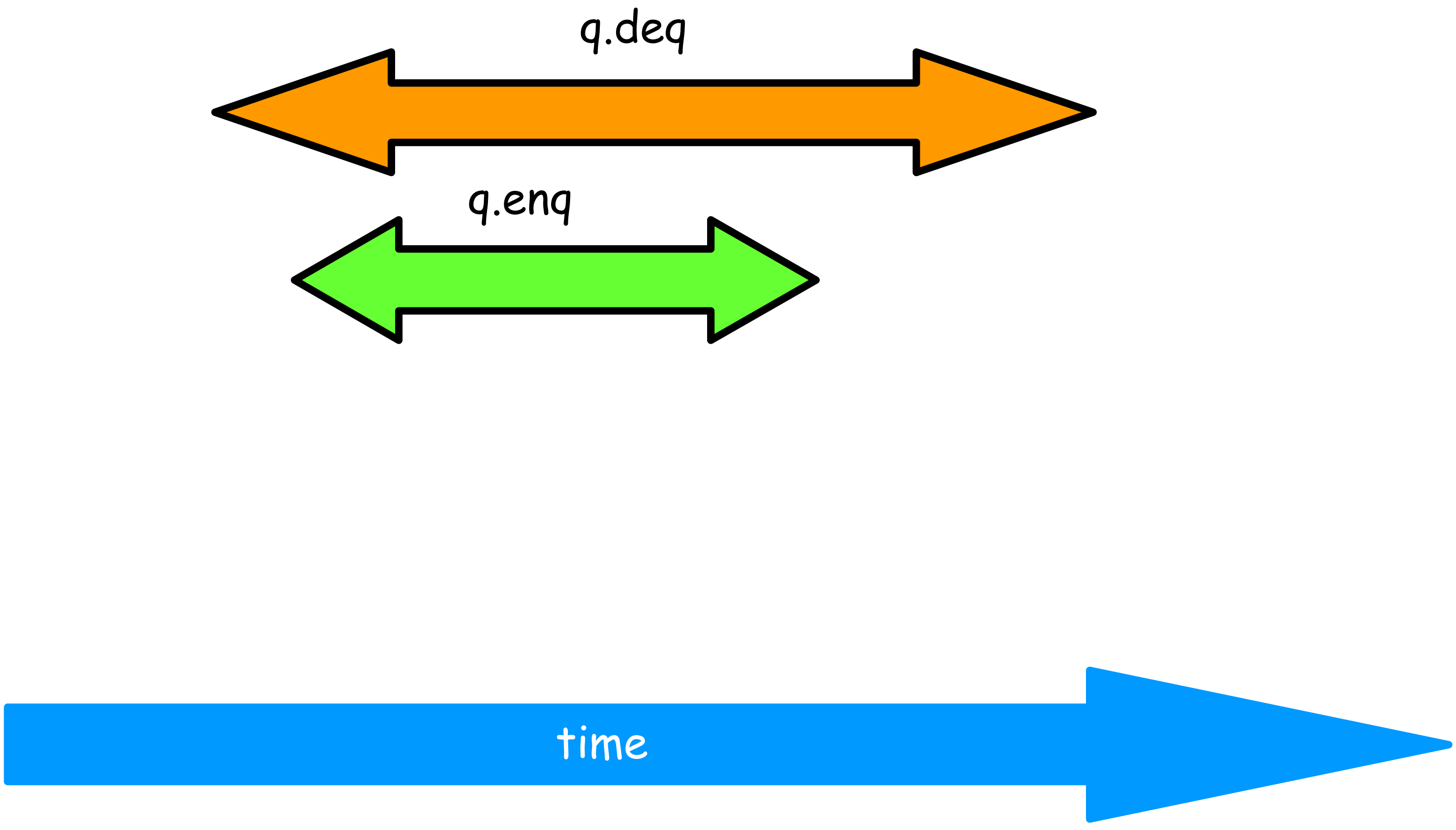

All modifications of queue are done mutually exclusive

Intuitively



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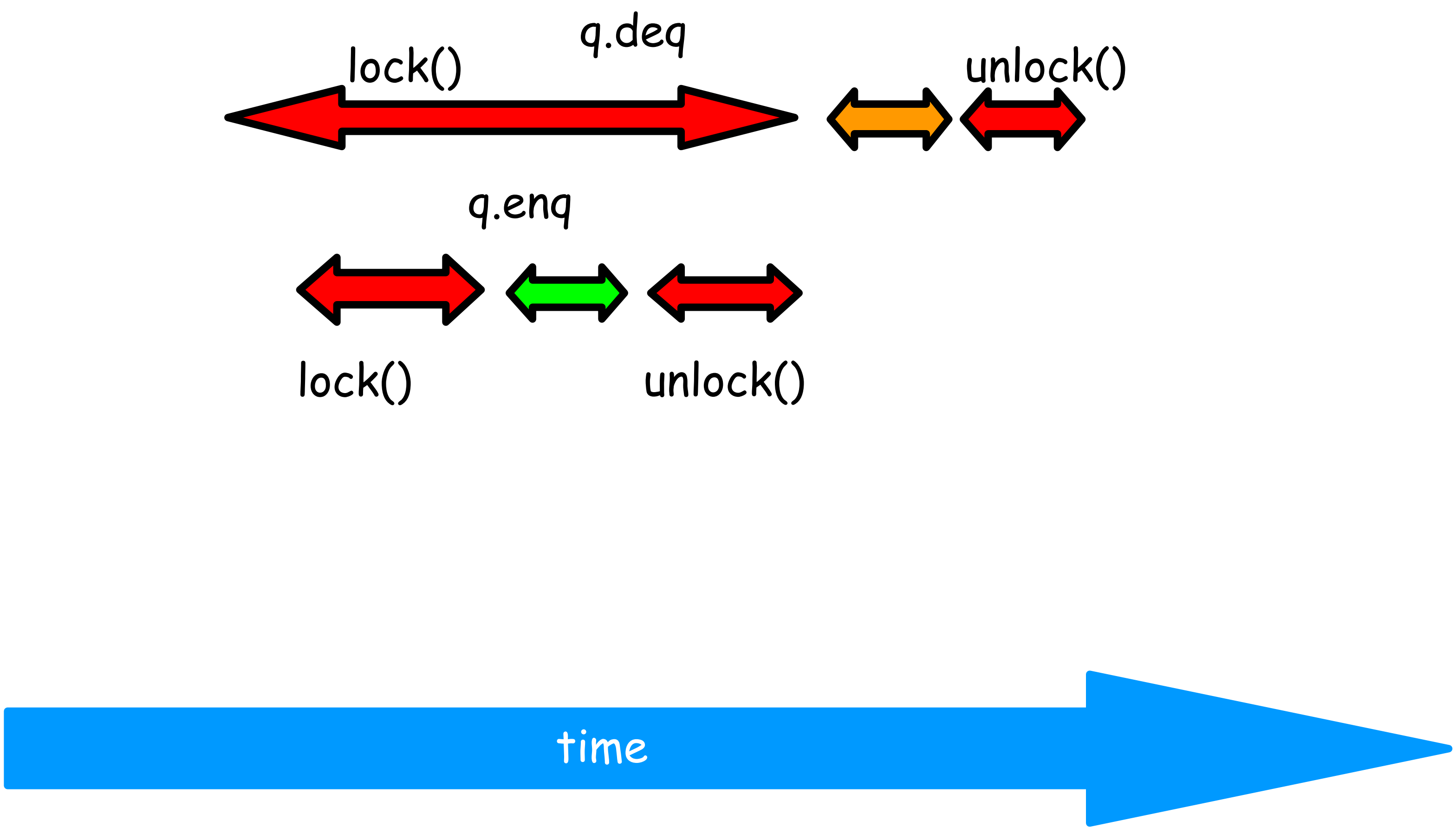

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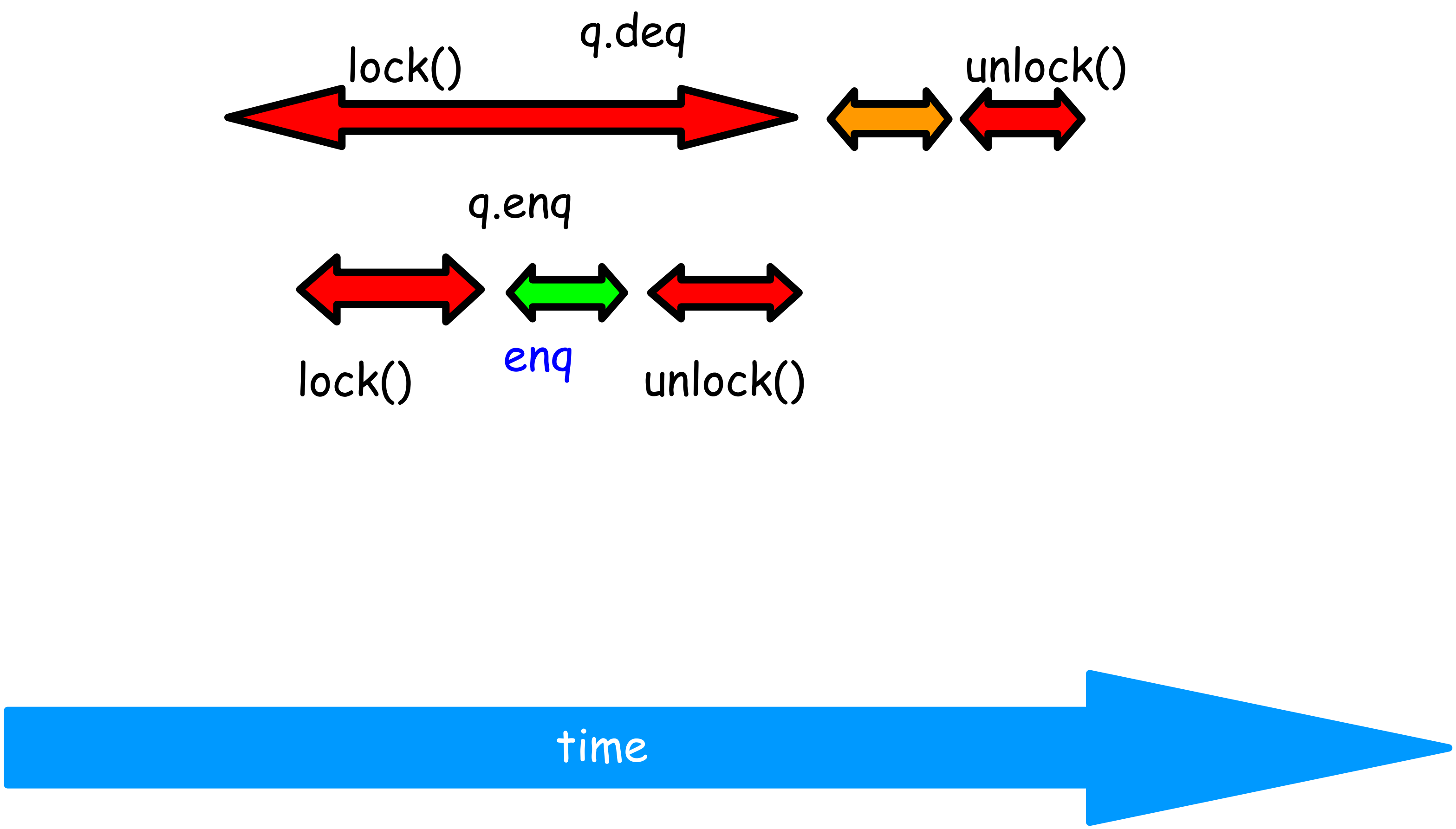

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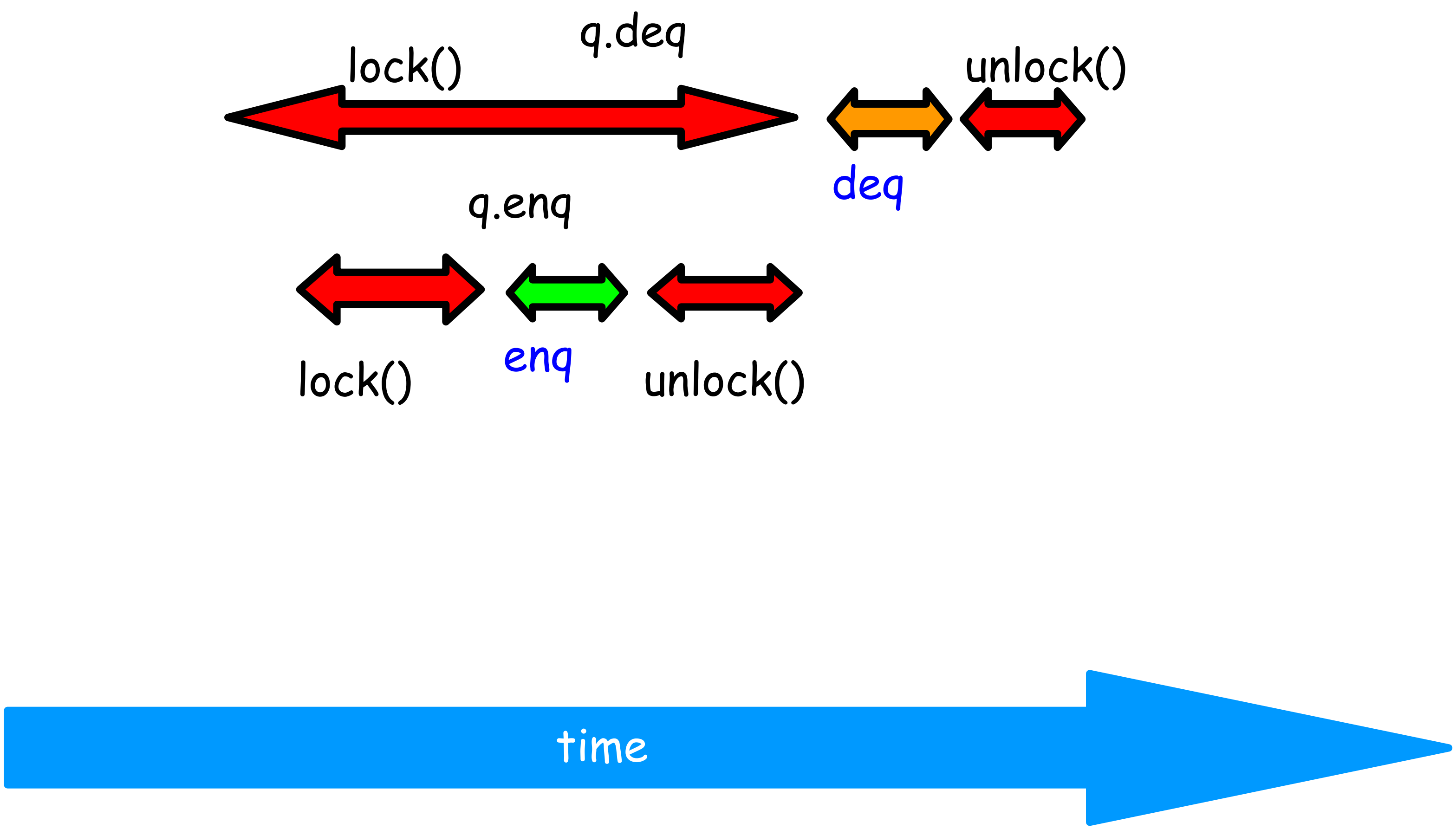

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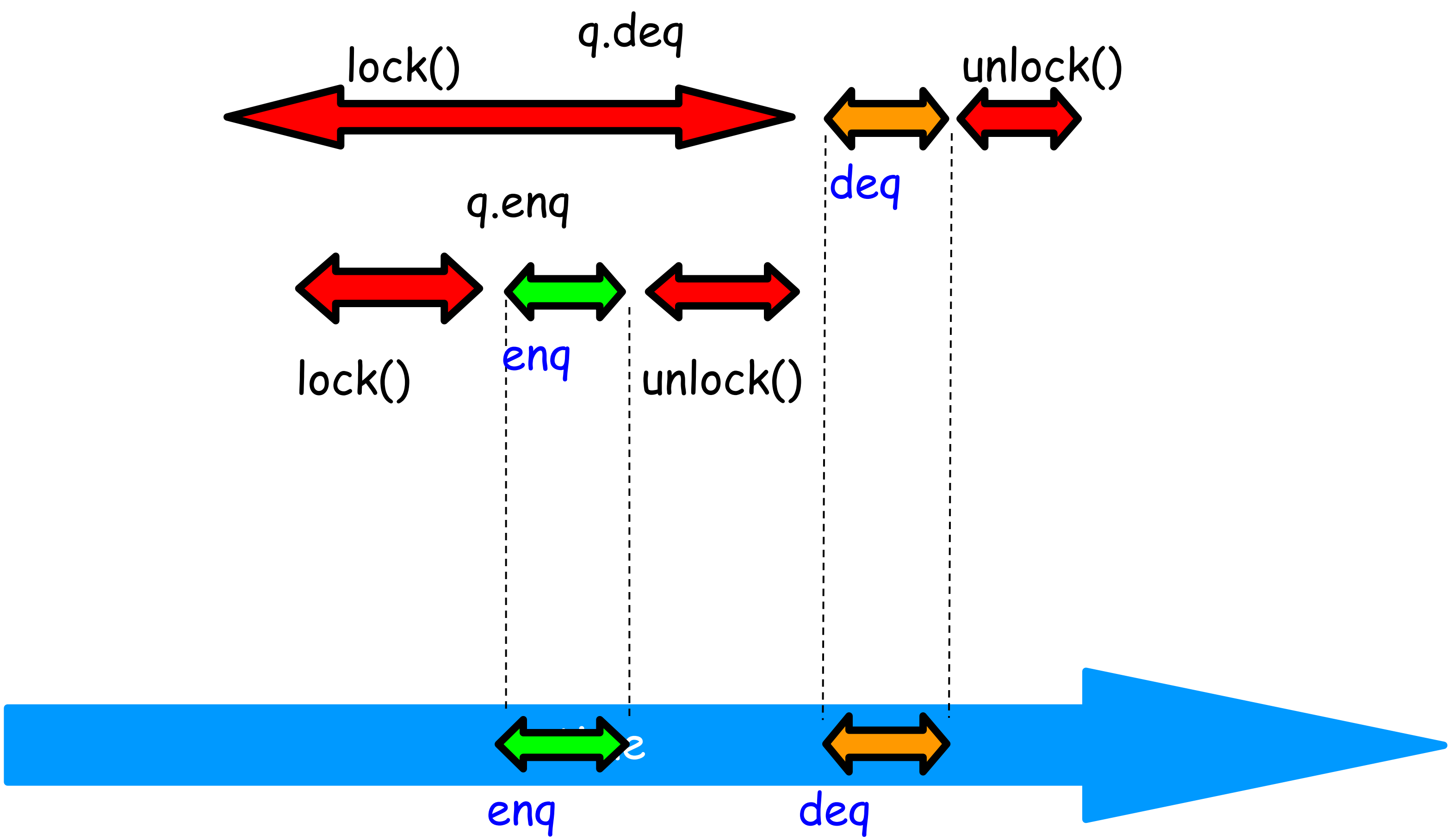

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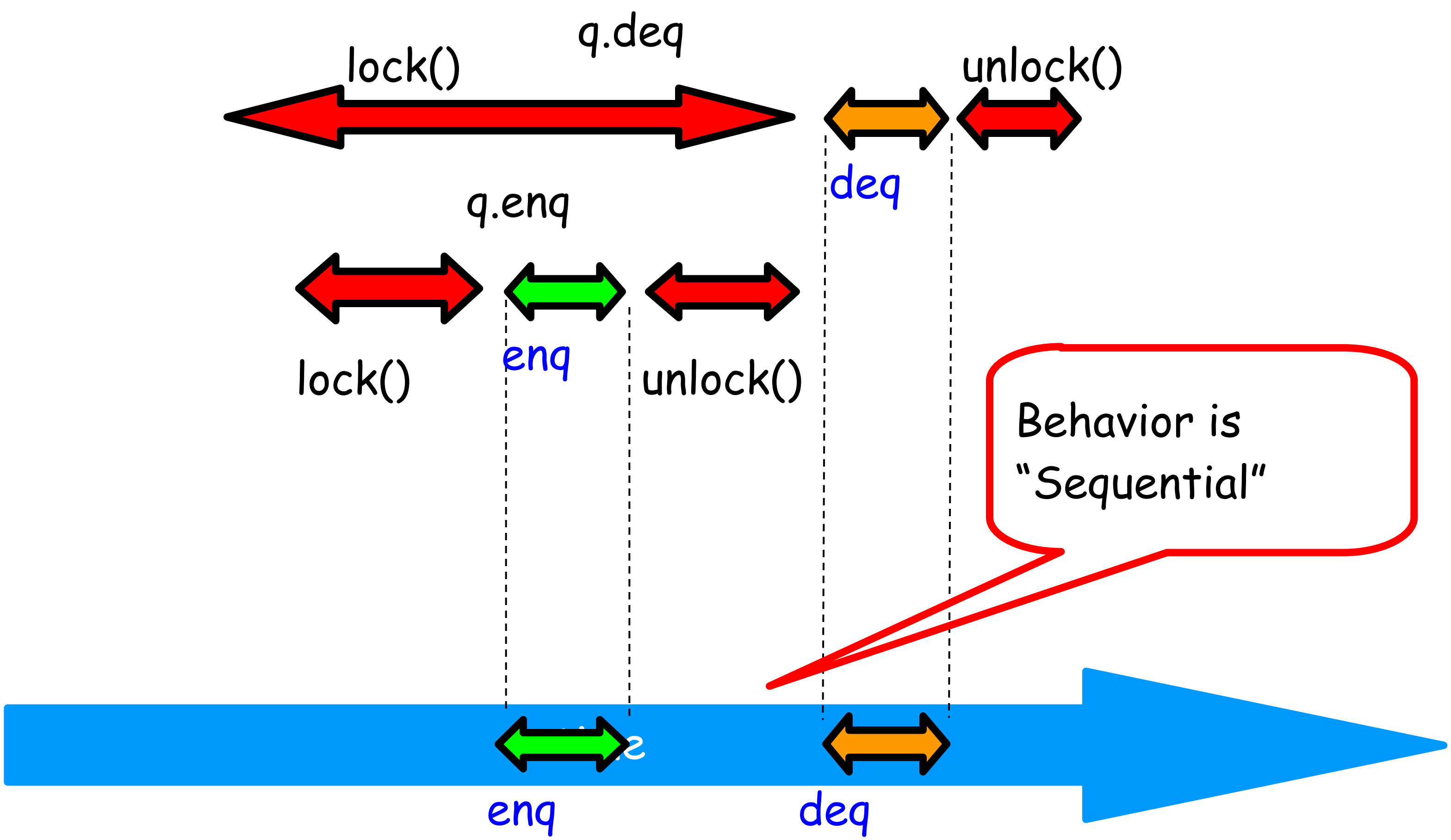
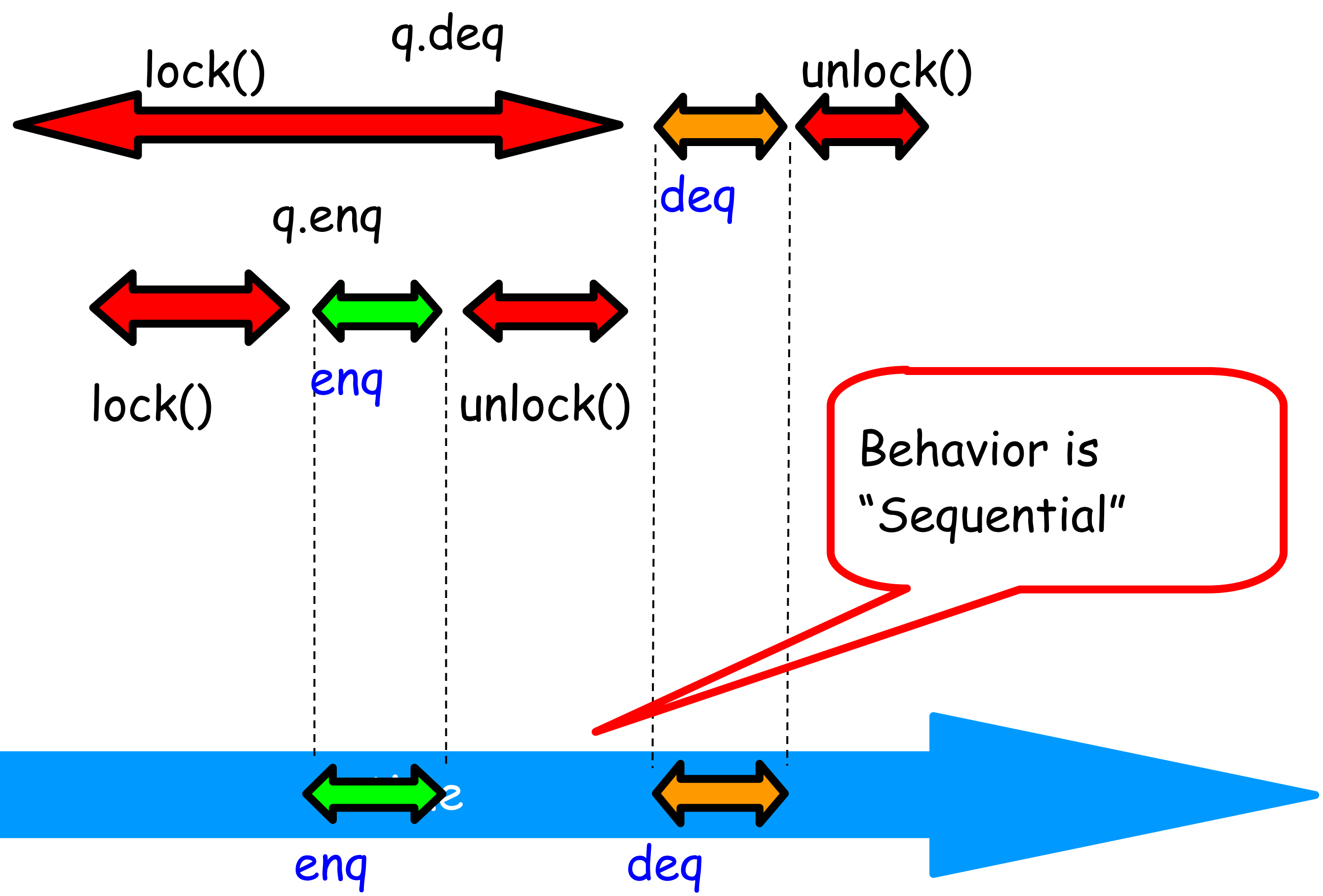


Intuitively

Lets capture the idea of describing the concurrent via the sequential



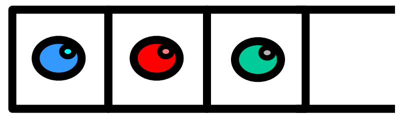
Linearizability

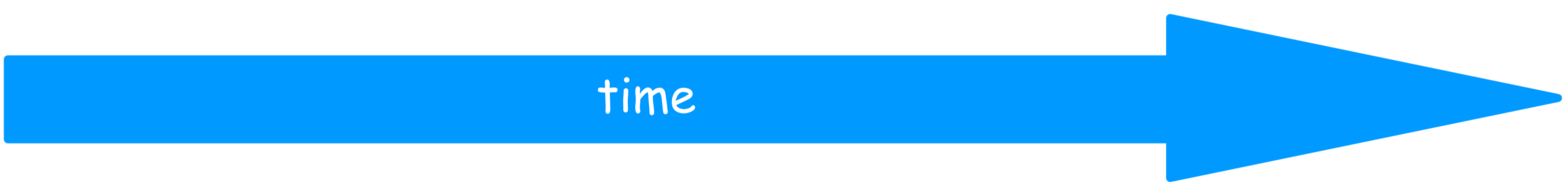
- Each method should
  - "take effect"
  - Instantaneously
  - Between invocation and response events
- Object is correct if this "sequential" behavior is correct
- Any such concurrent object is
  - **Linearizable™**

Is it really about the object?

- Each method should
  - "take effect"
  - Instantaneously
  - Between invocation and response events
- Sounds like a property of an execution…
- A linearizable object: one all of whose possible executions are linearizable

Example





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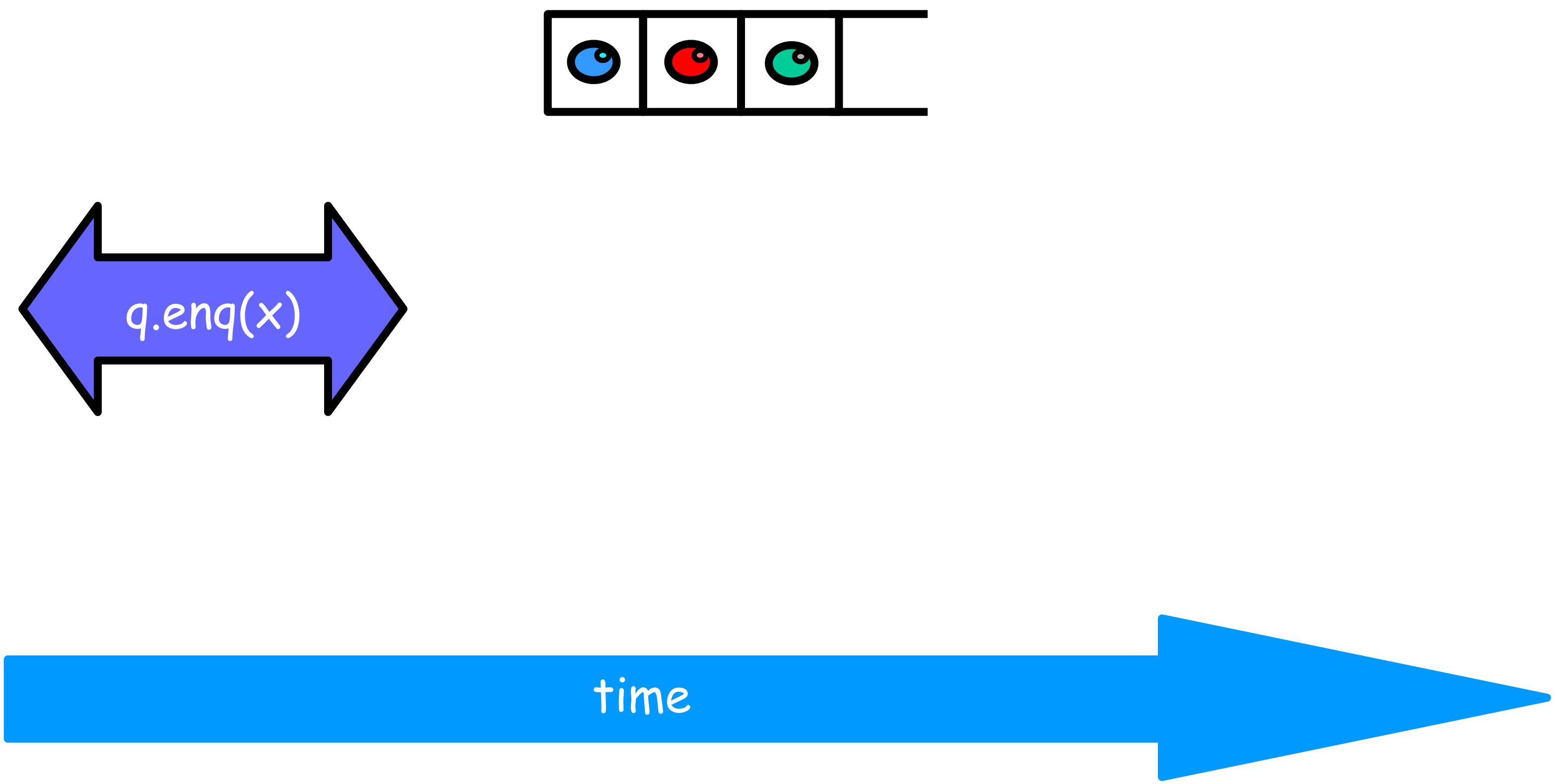

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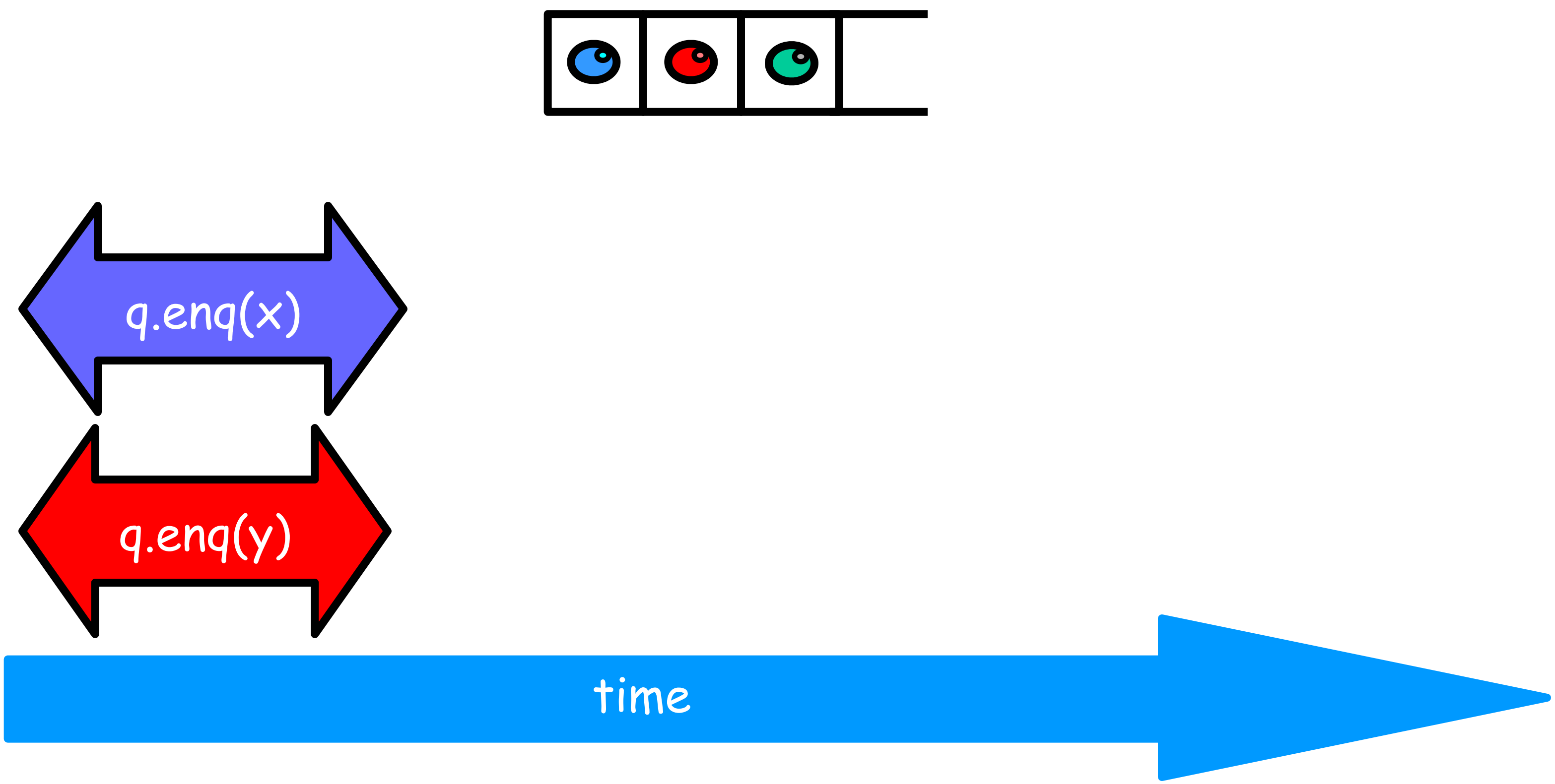

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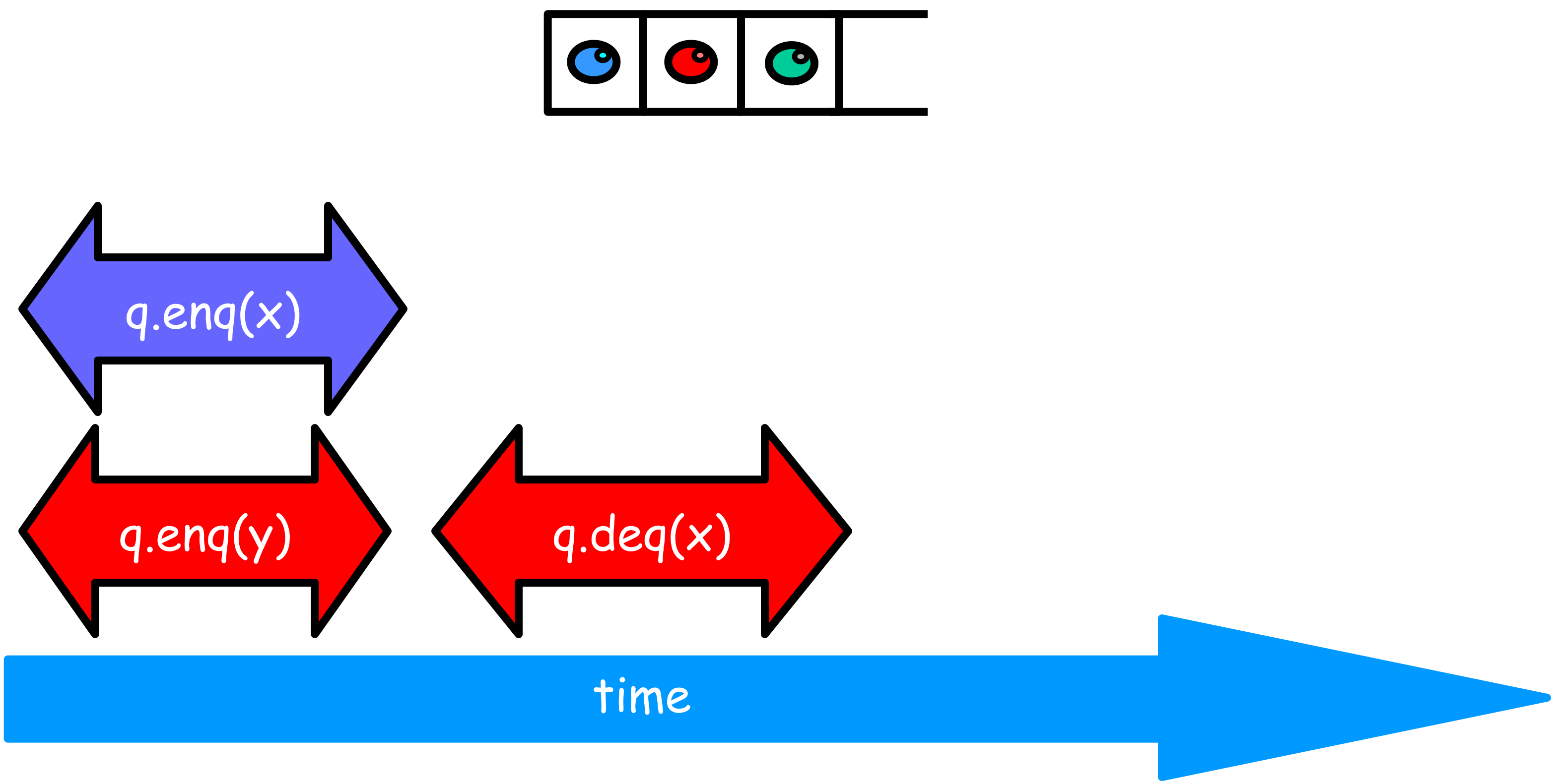

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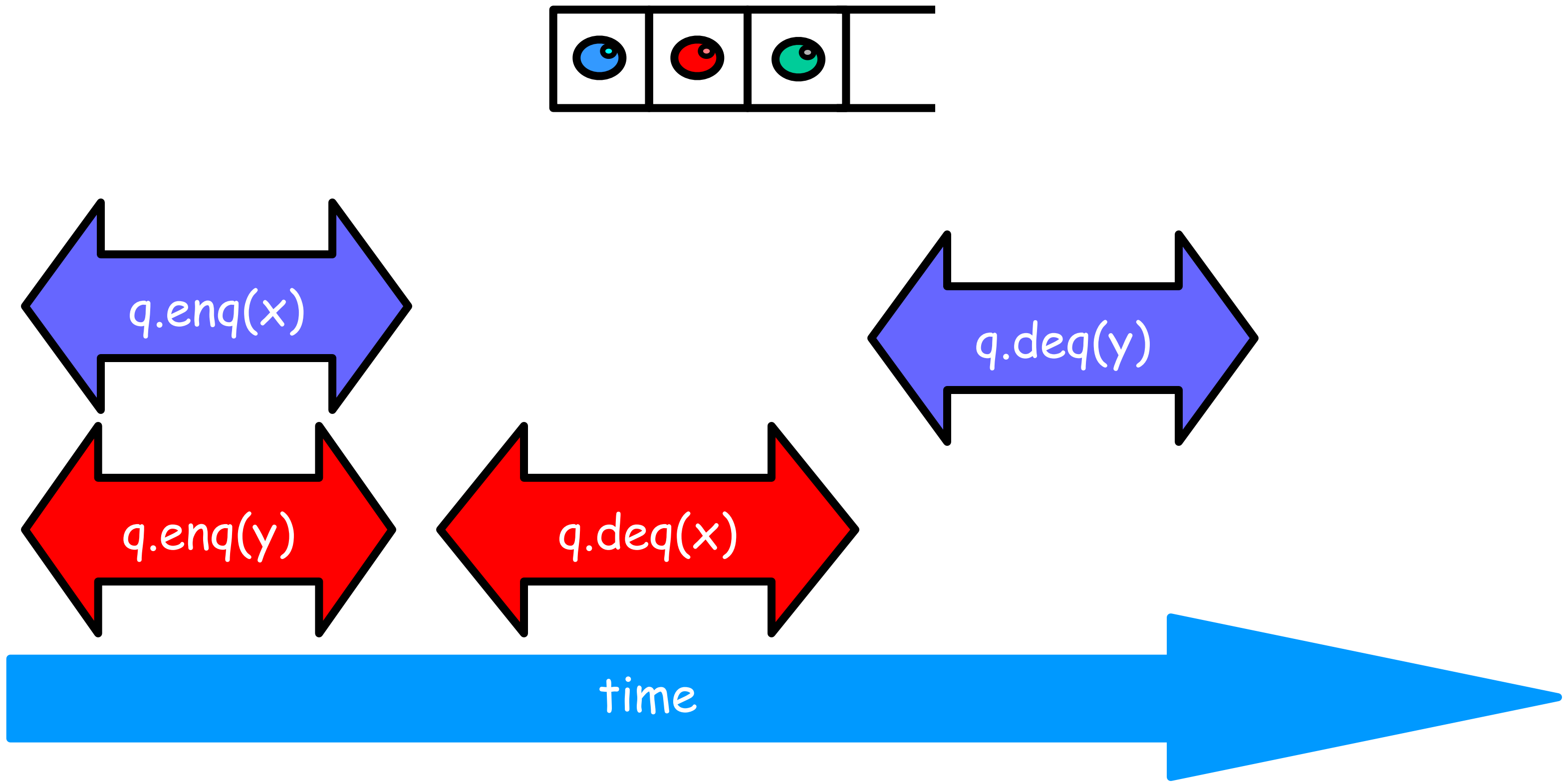

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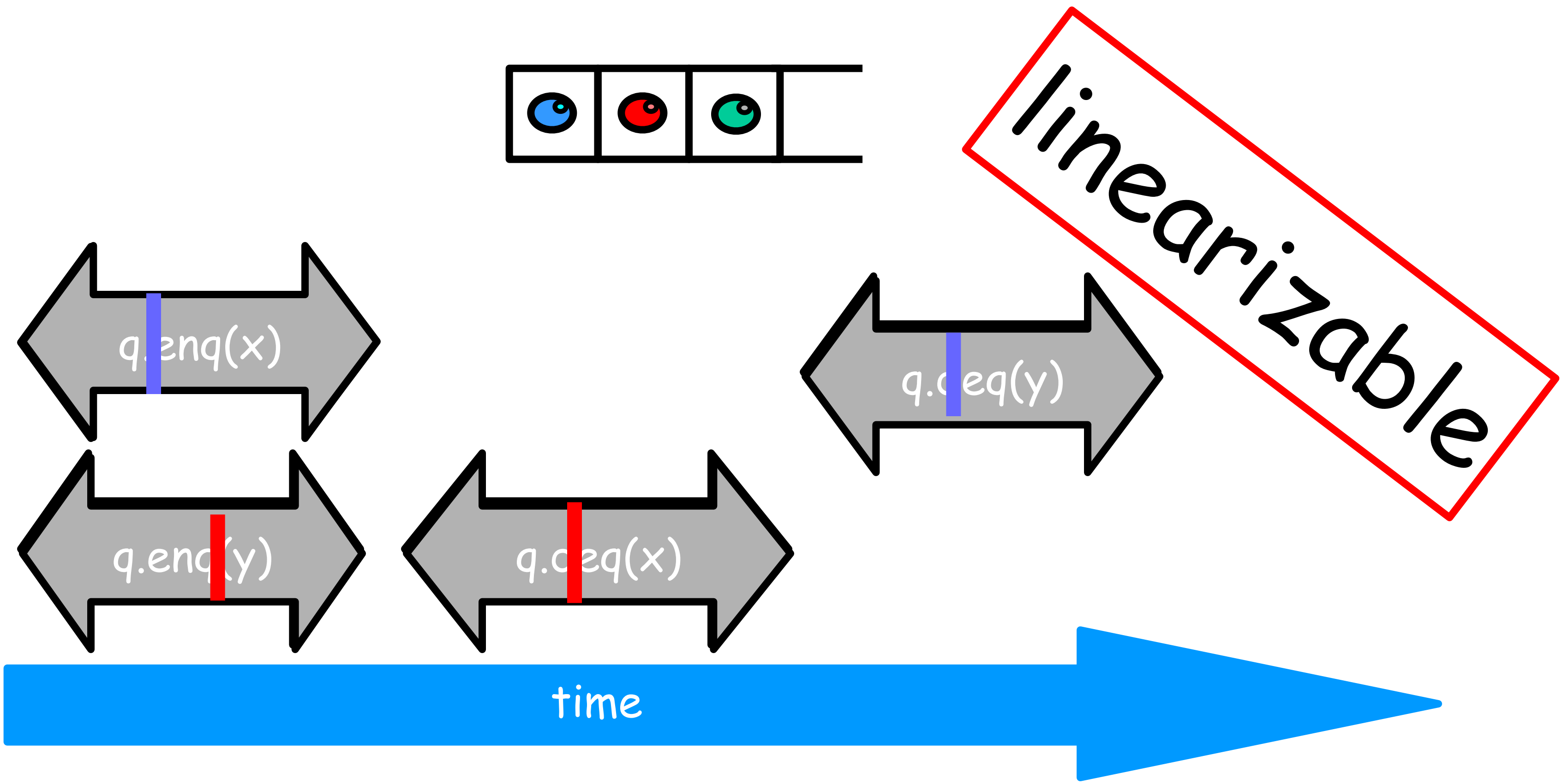

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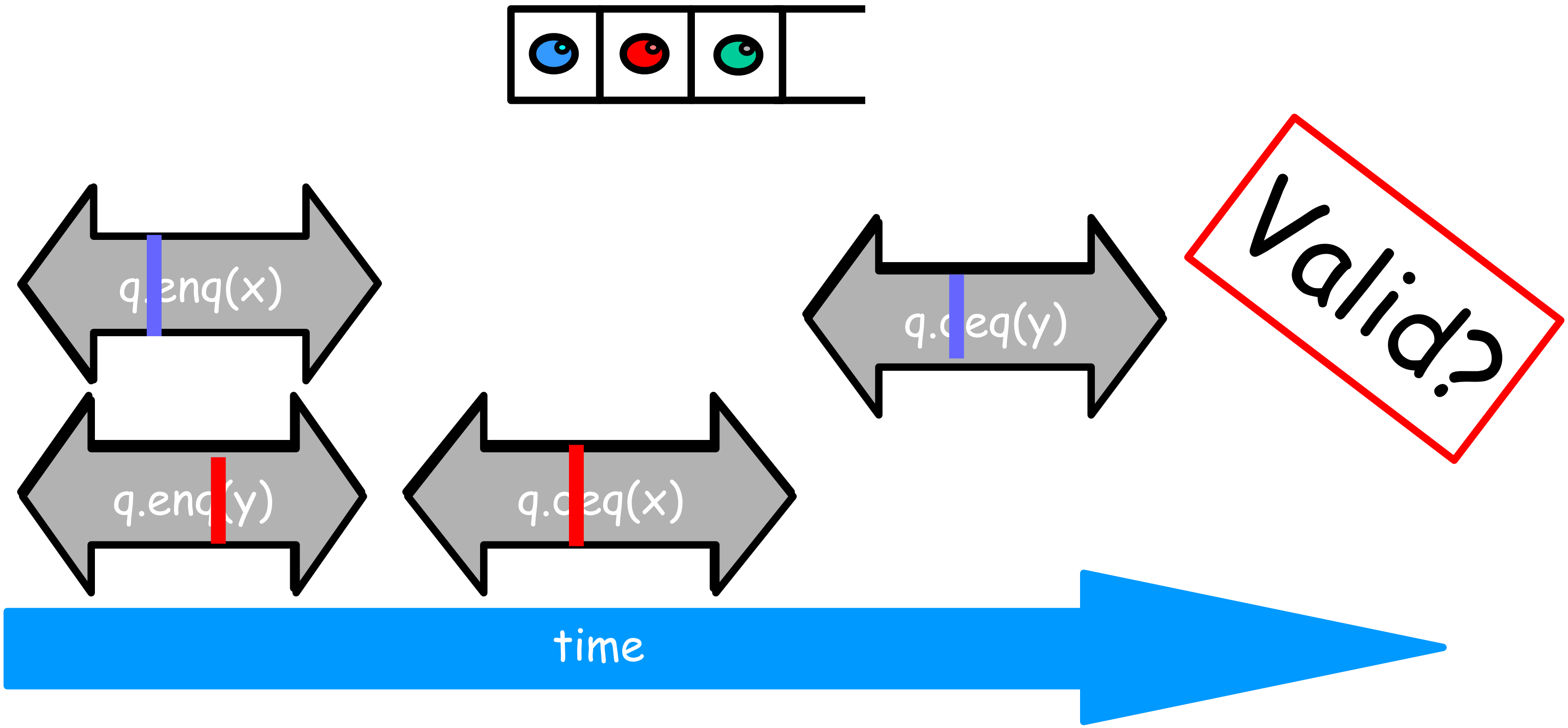

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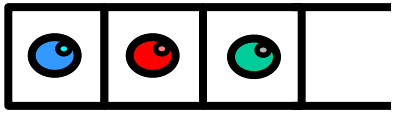

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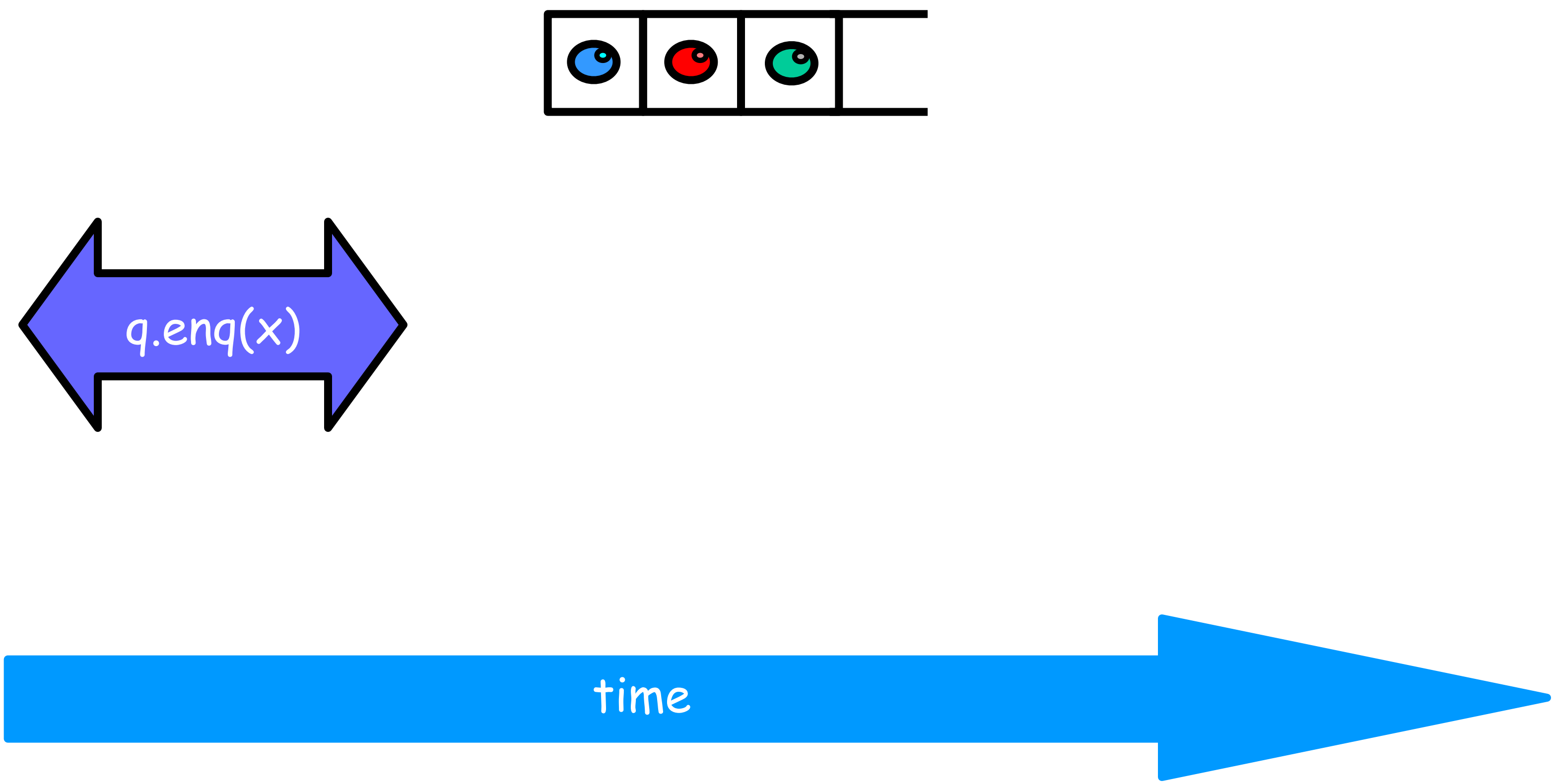

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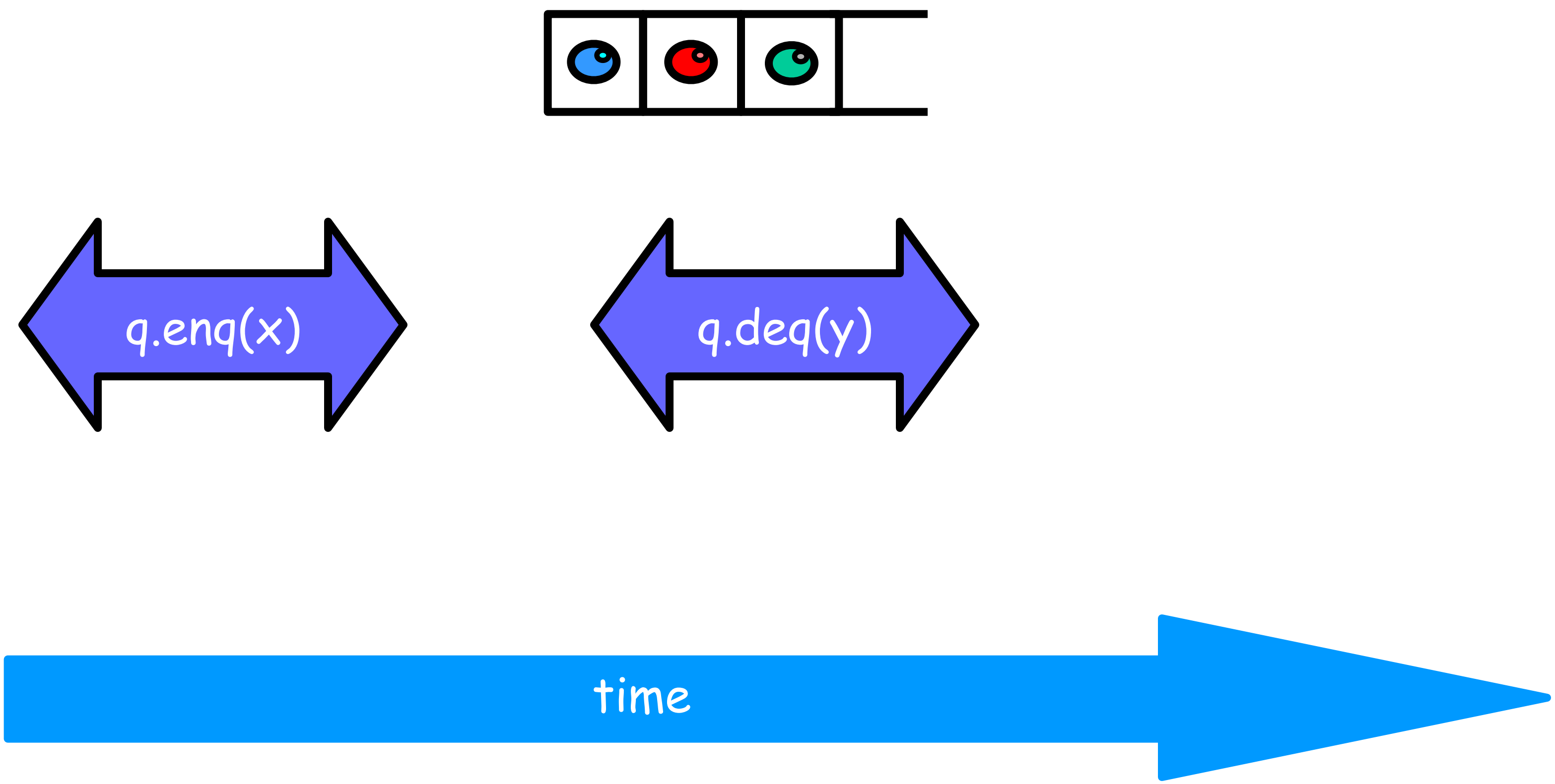

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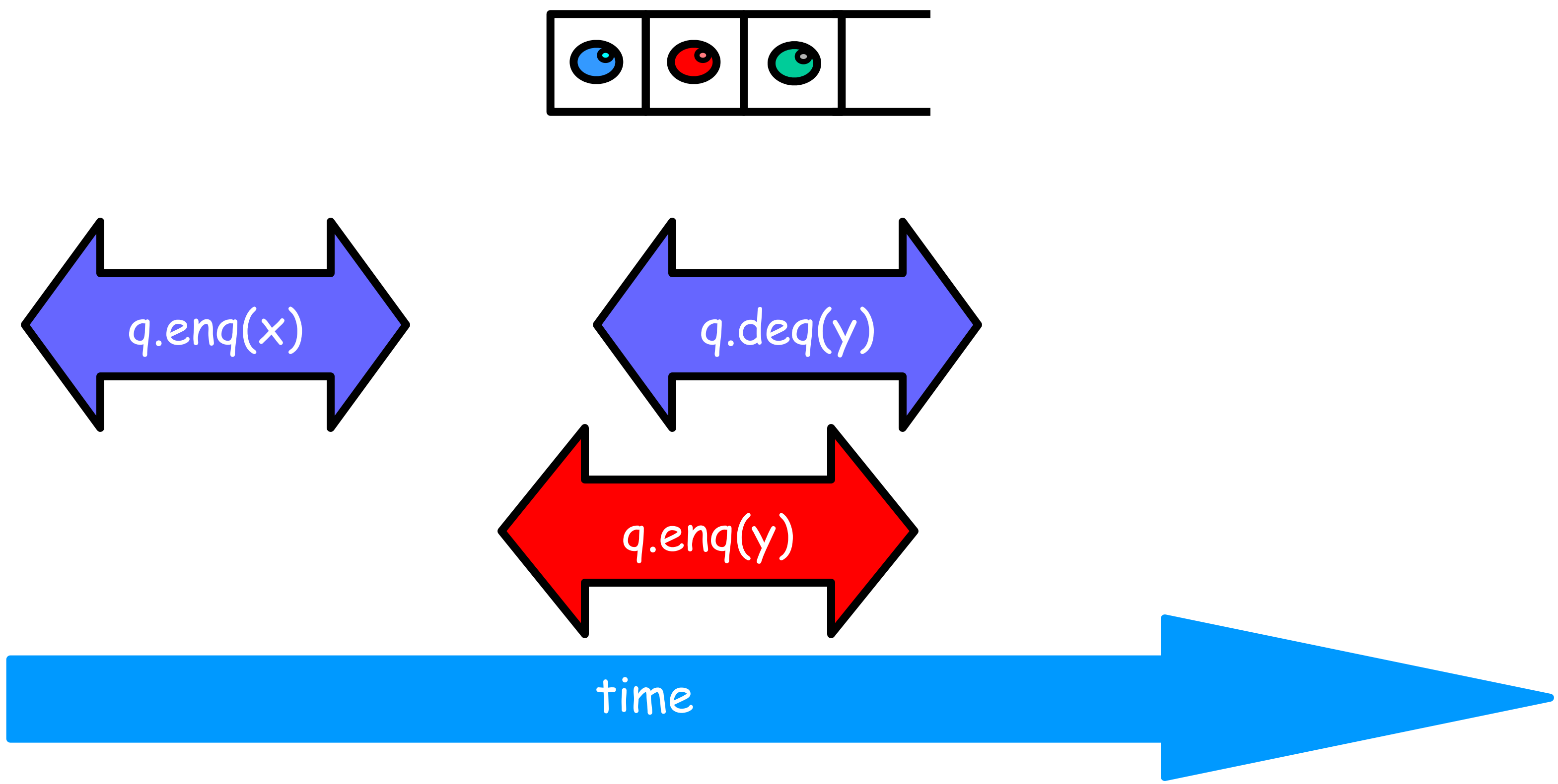

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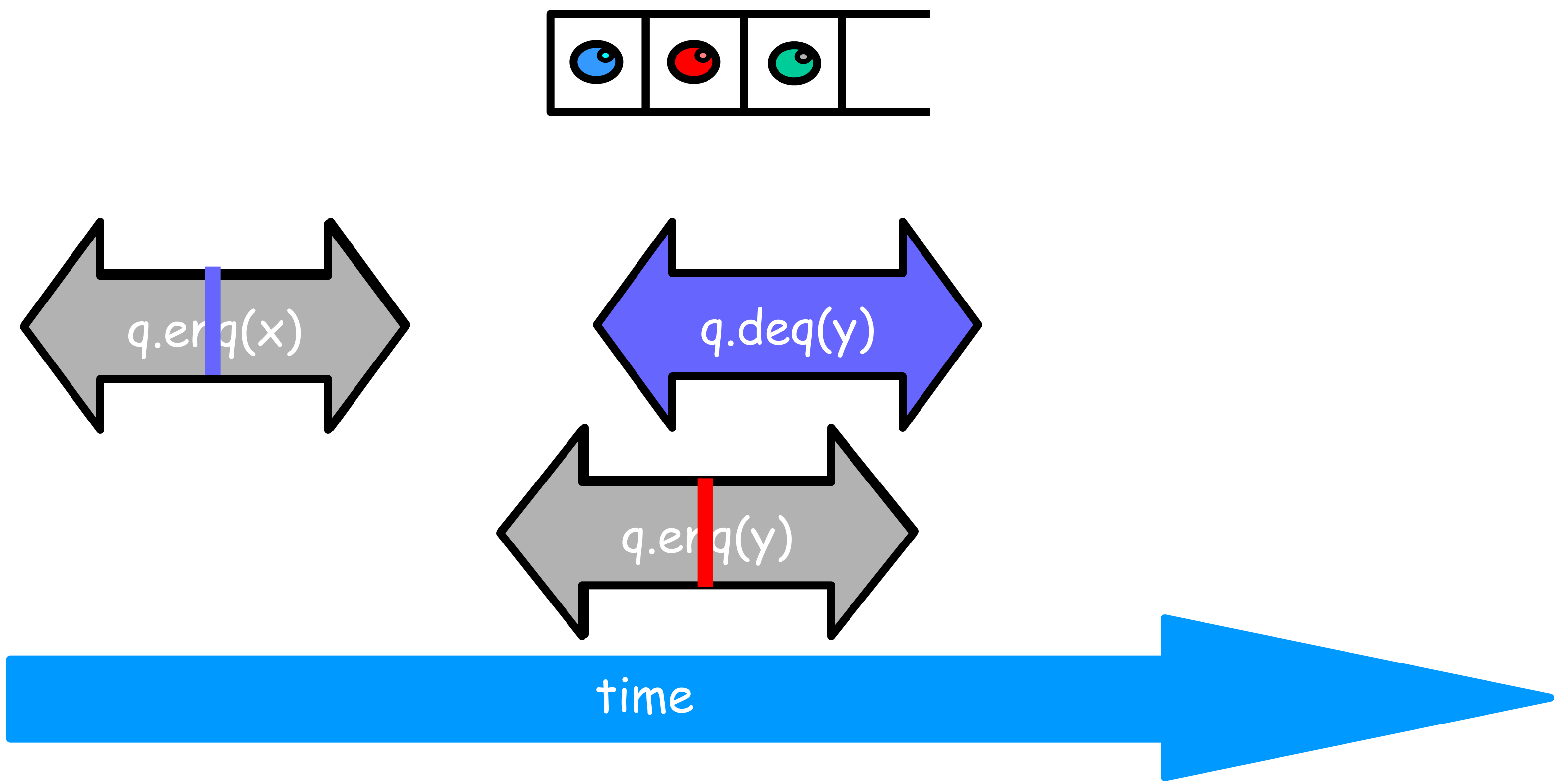

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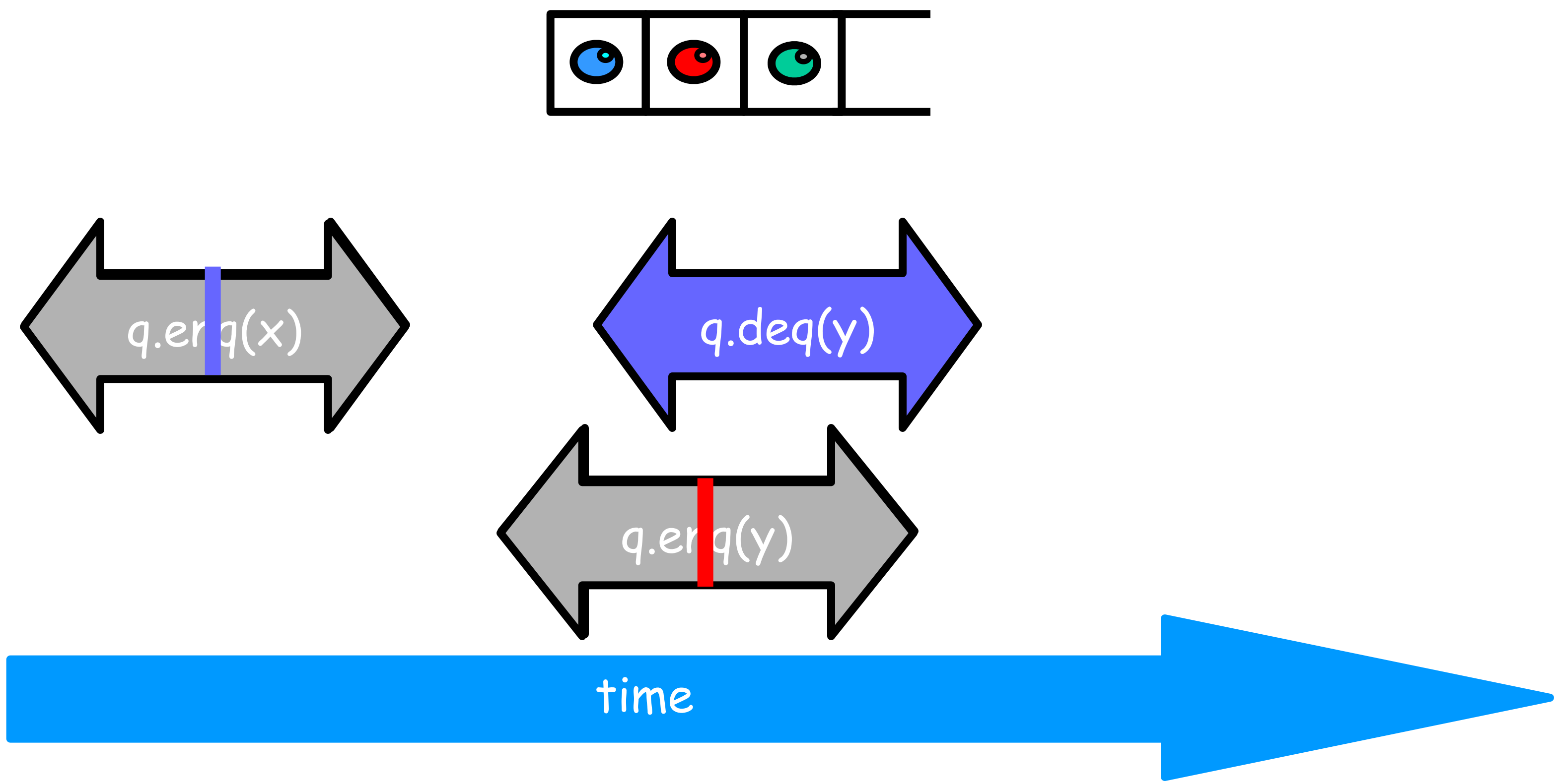

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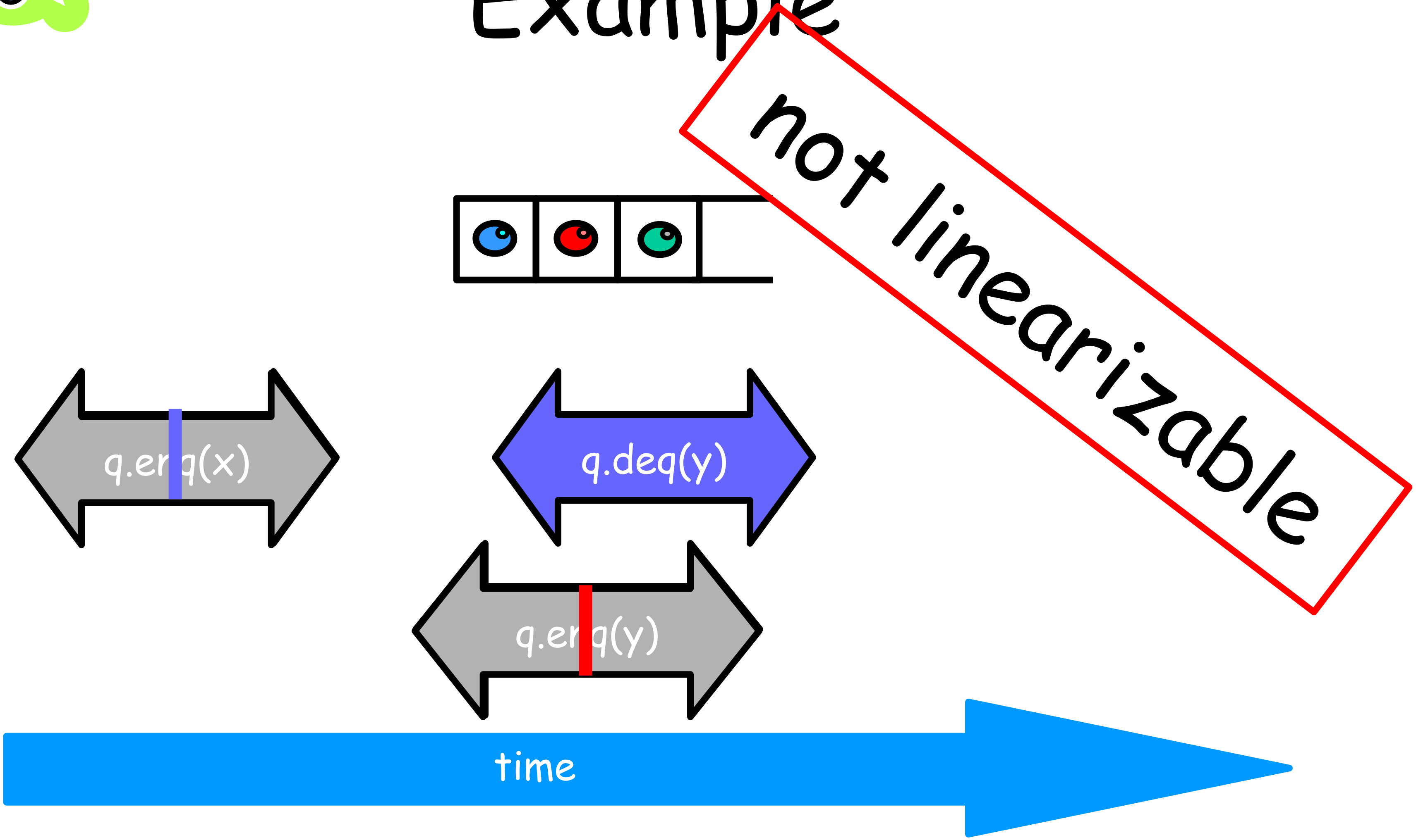

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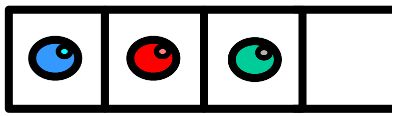

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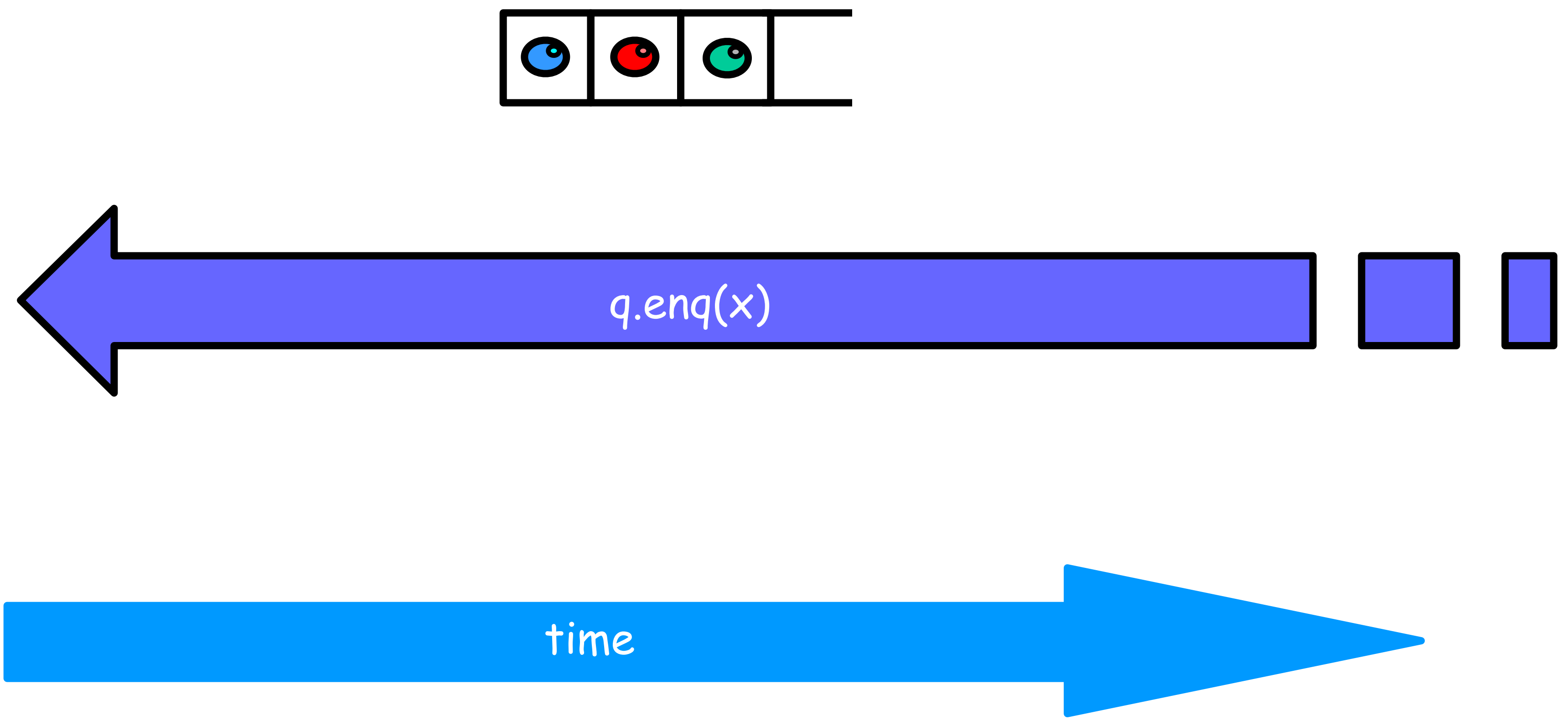
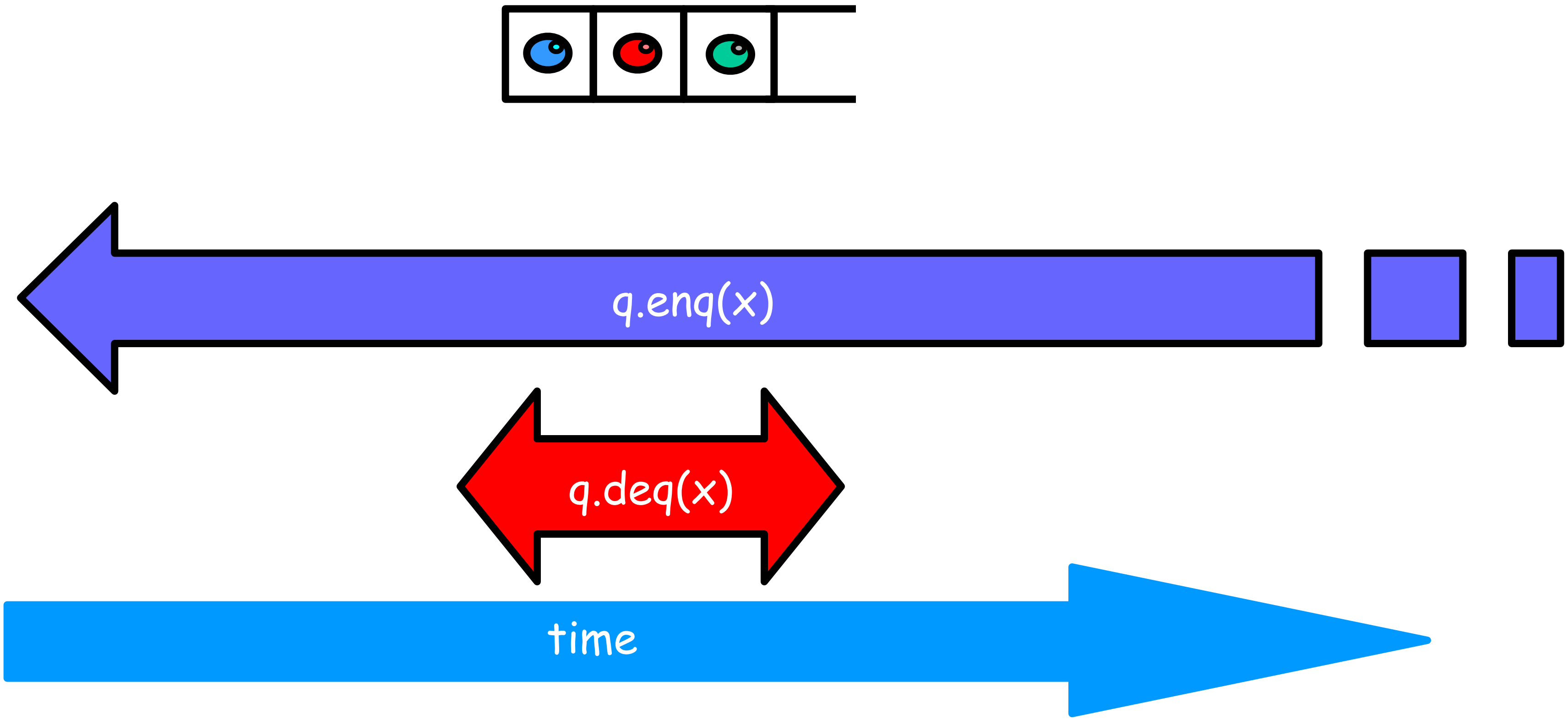
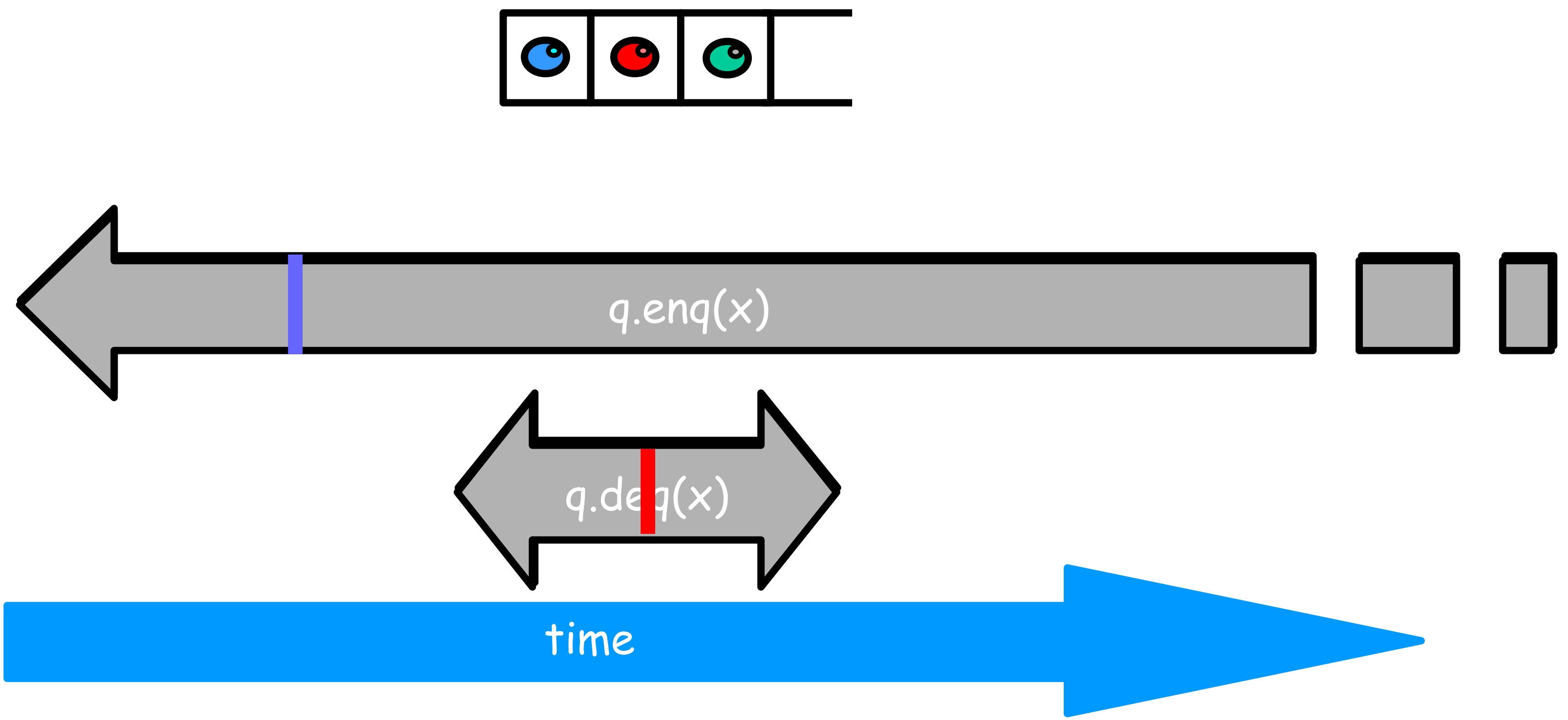


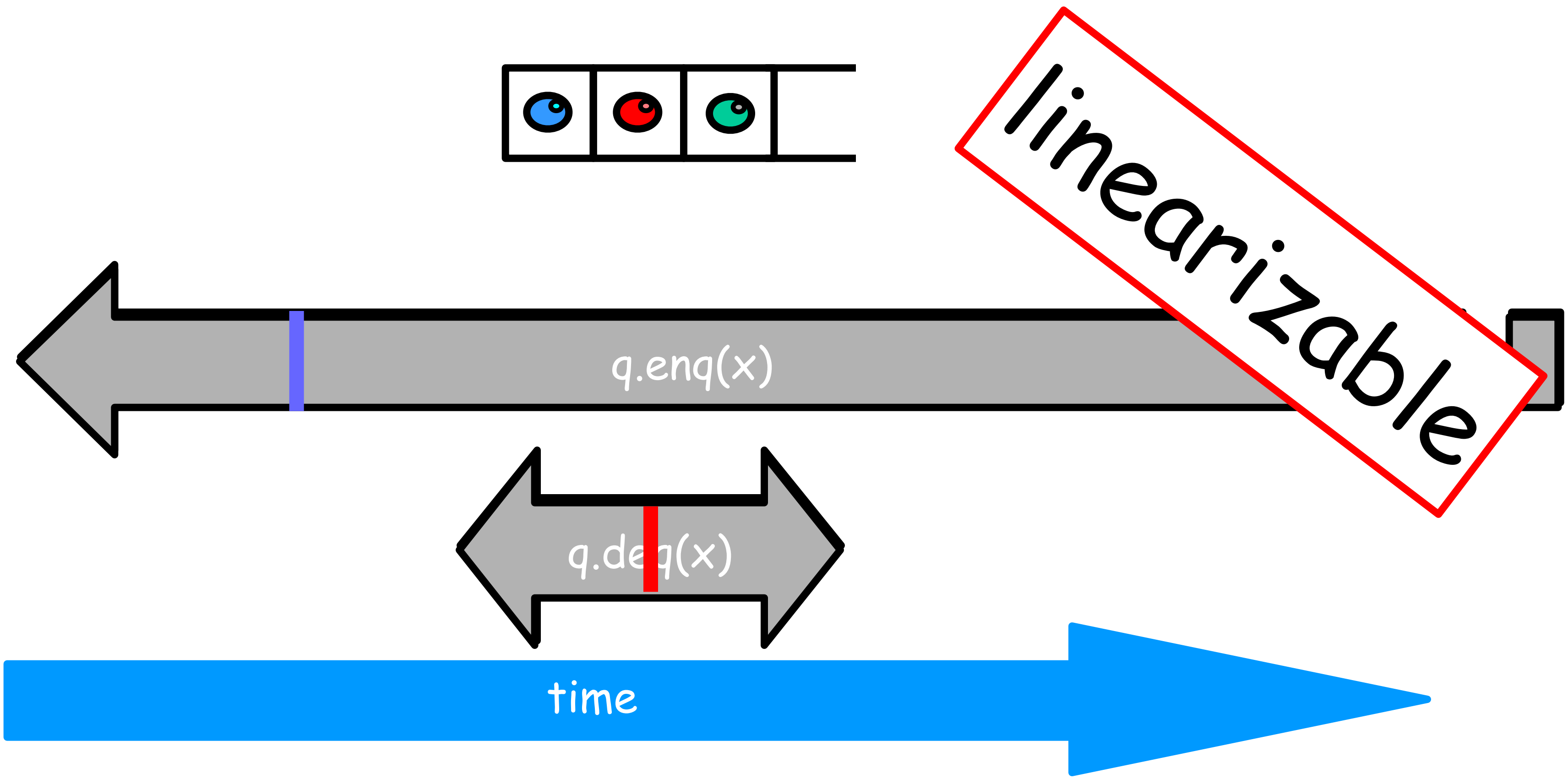
Example



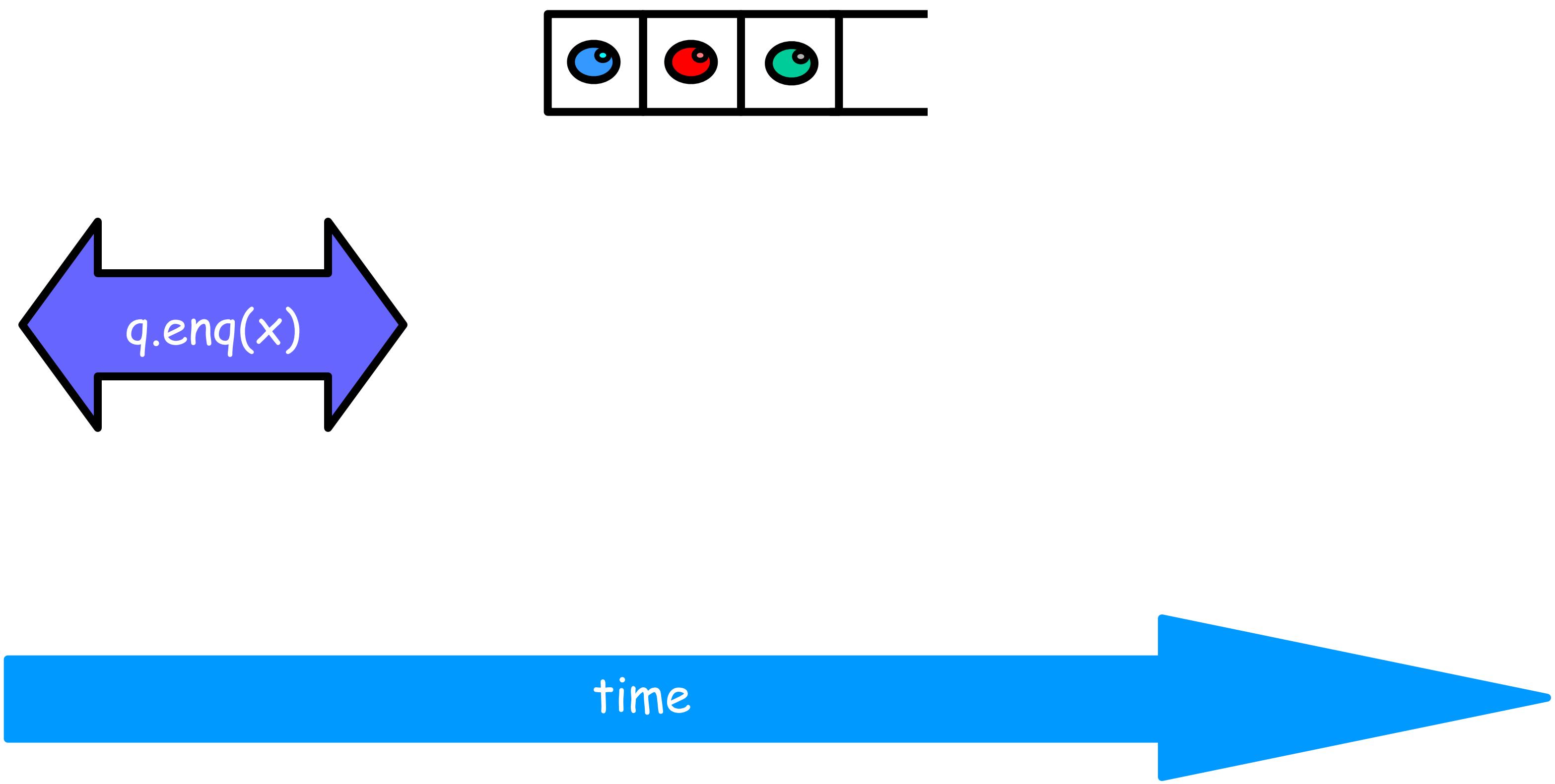
Example



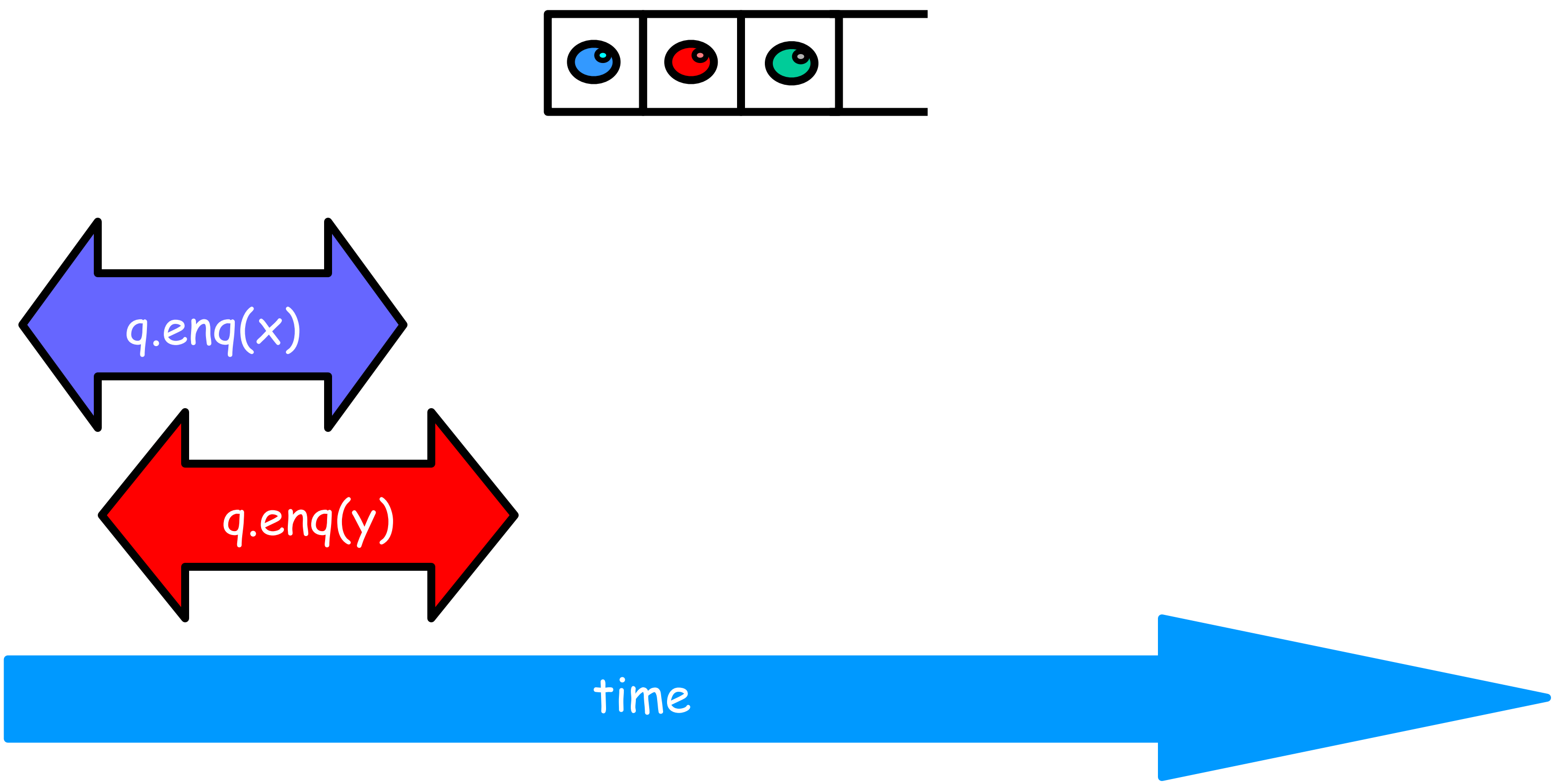
Example



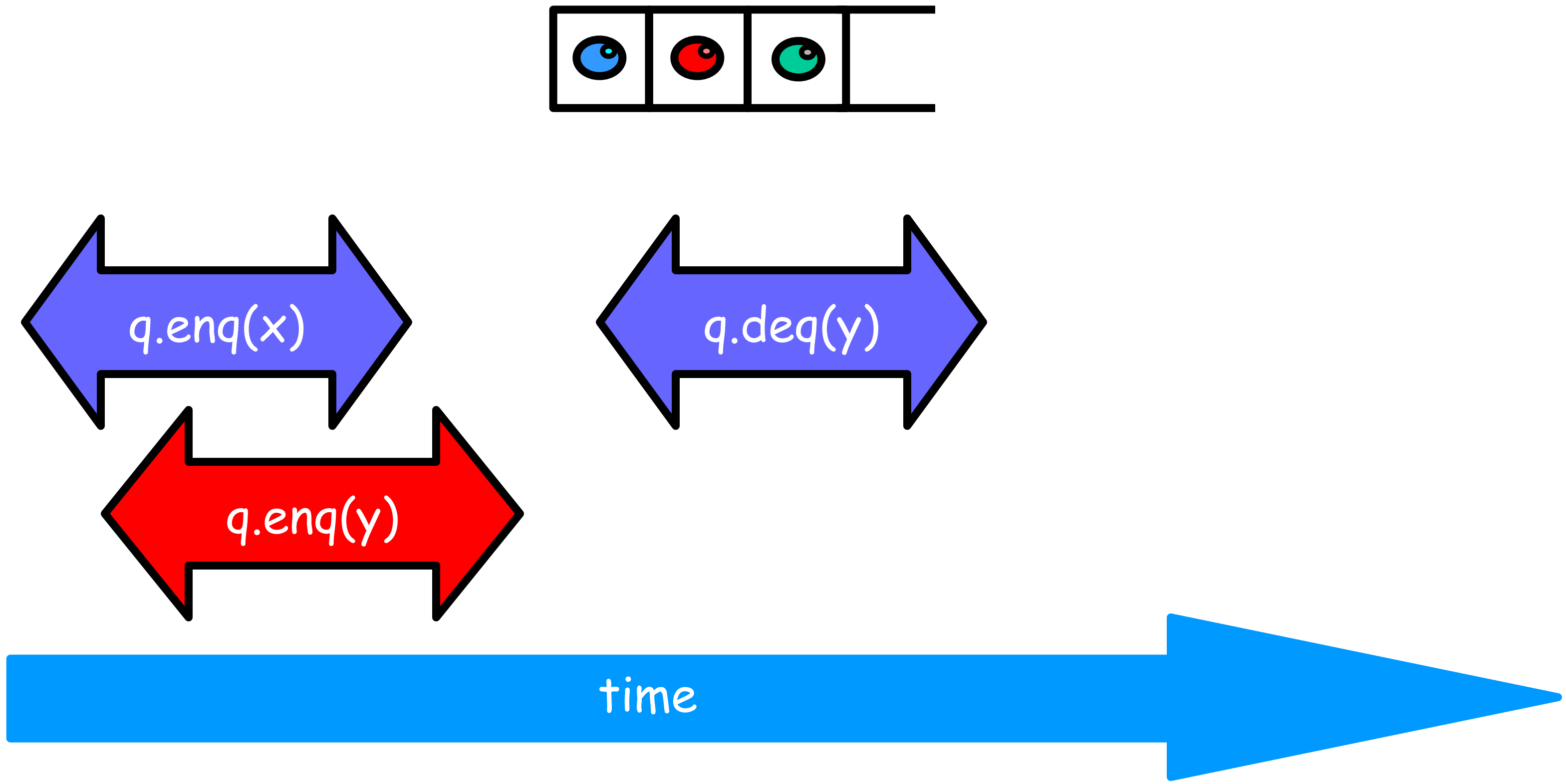
Example



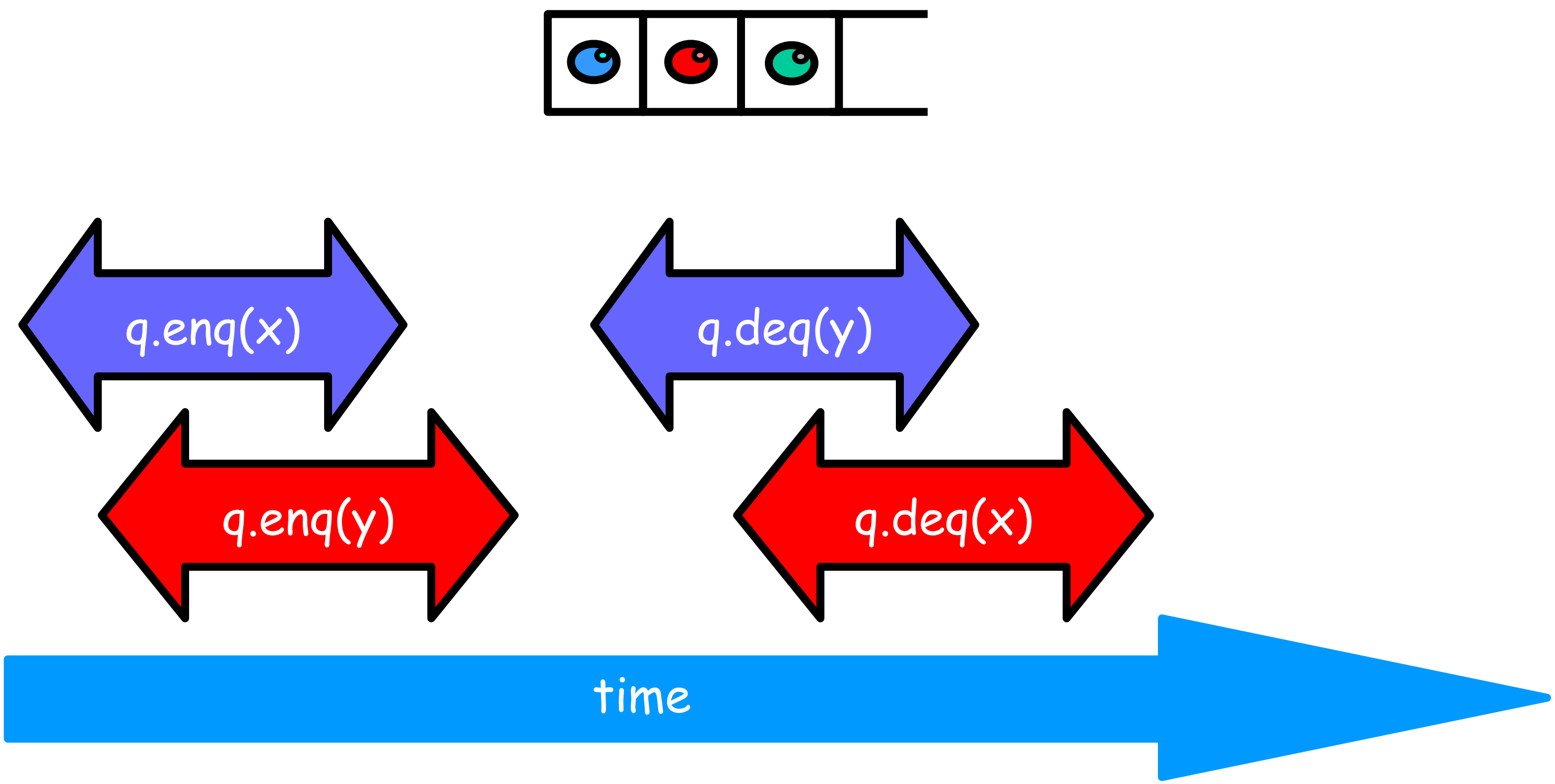
Example



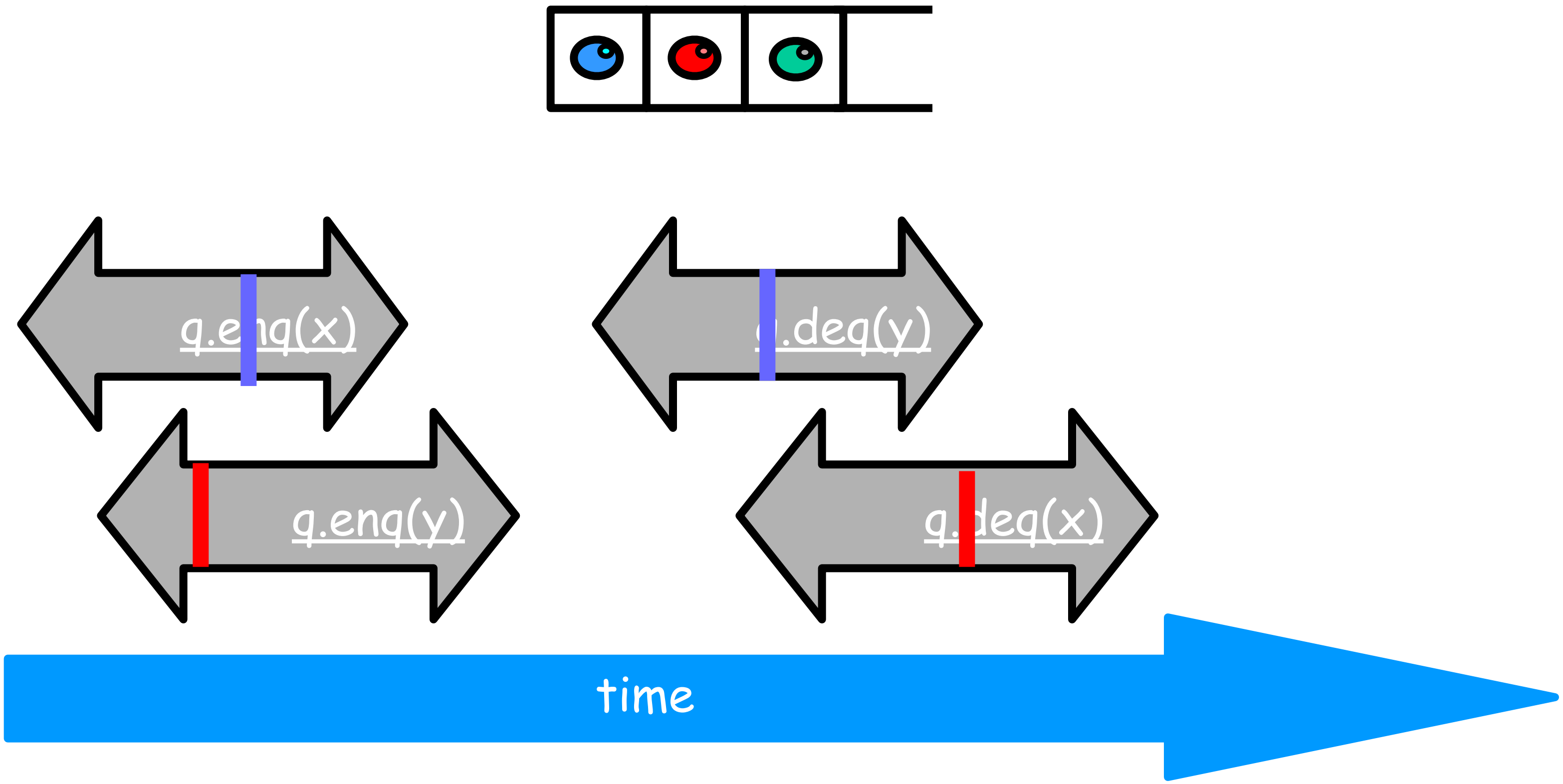
Example



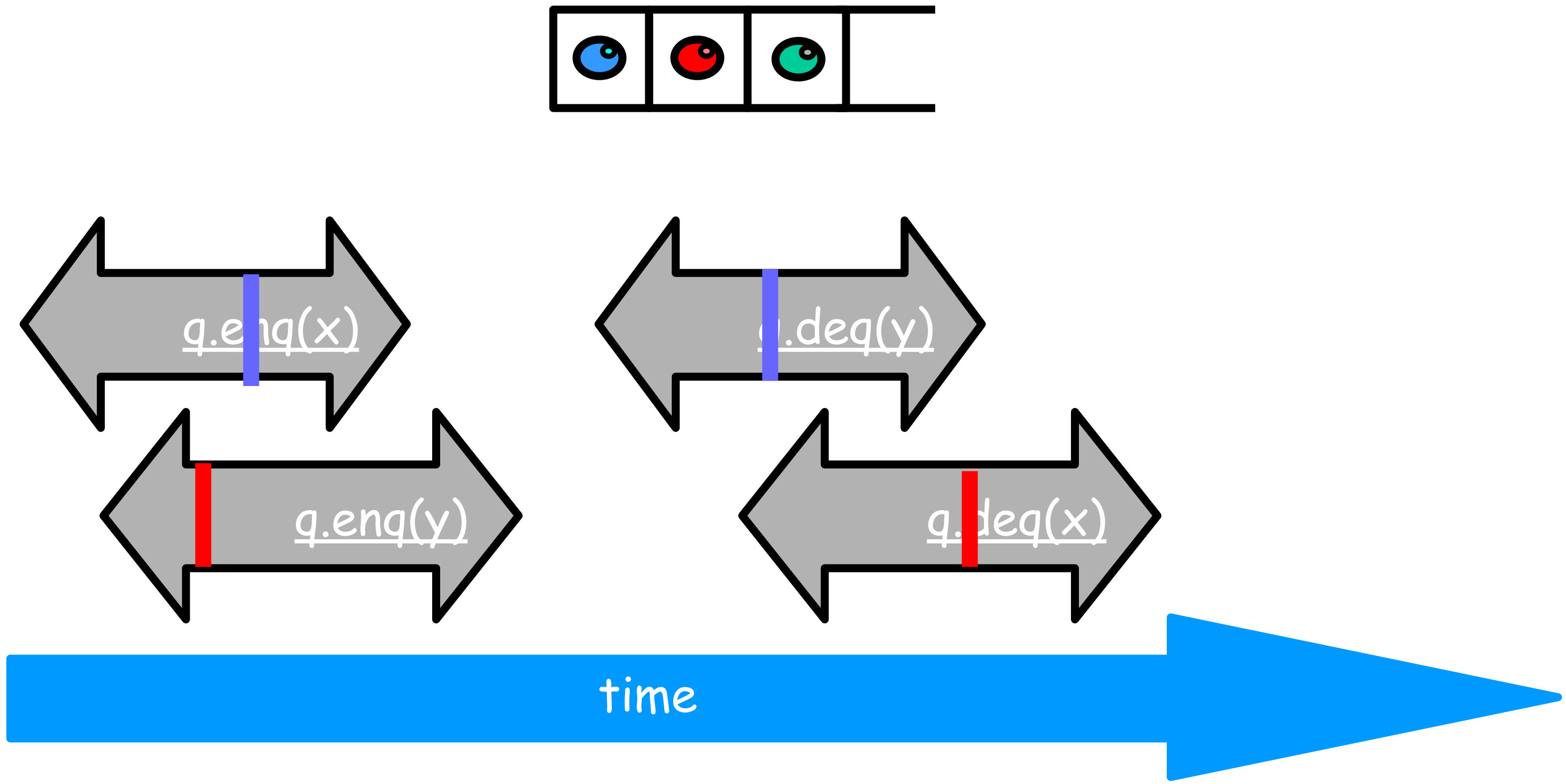
Example



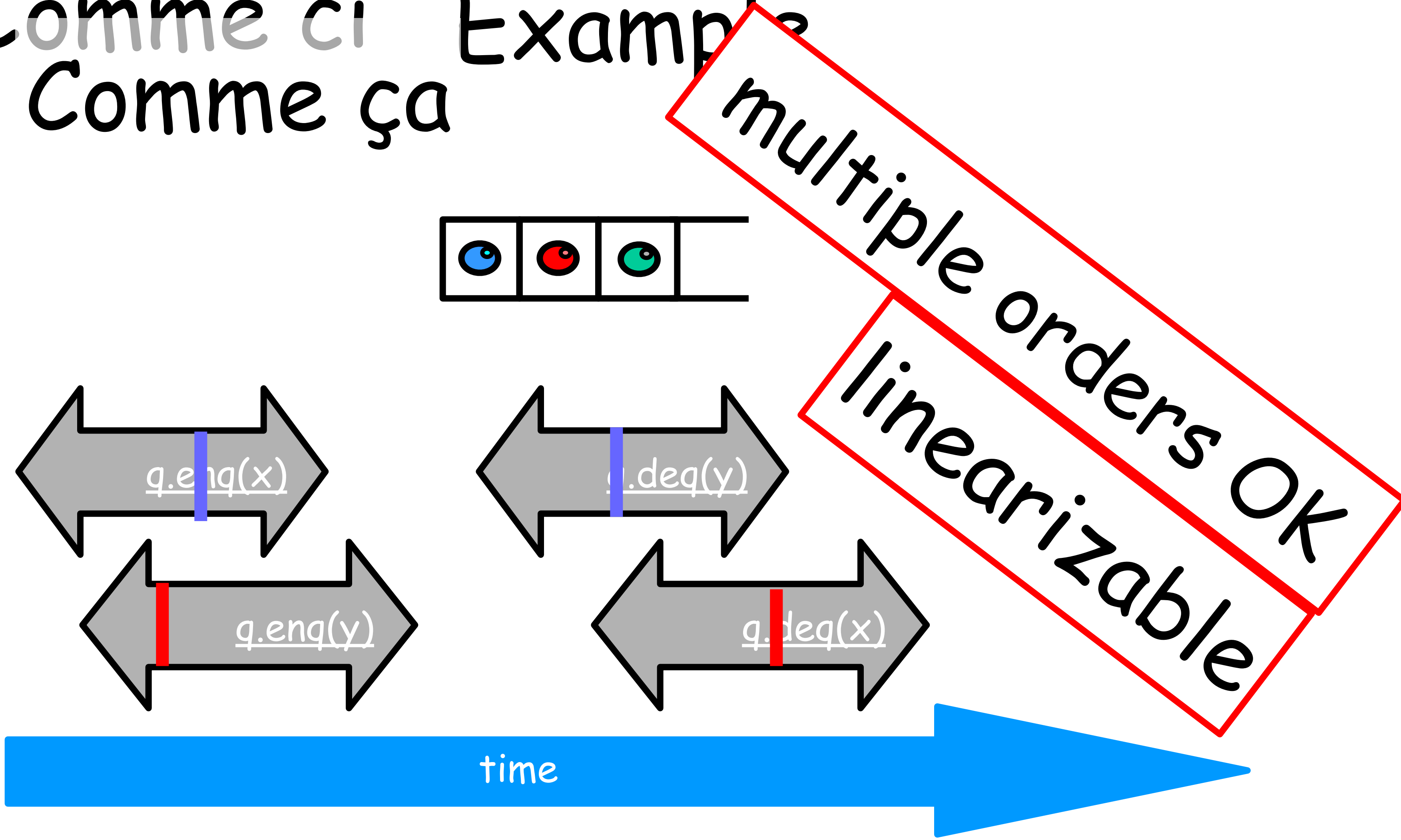
Comme ci Example



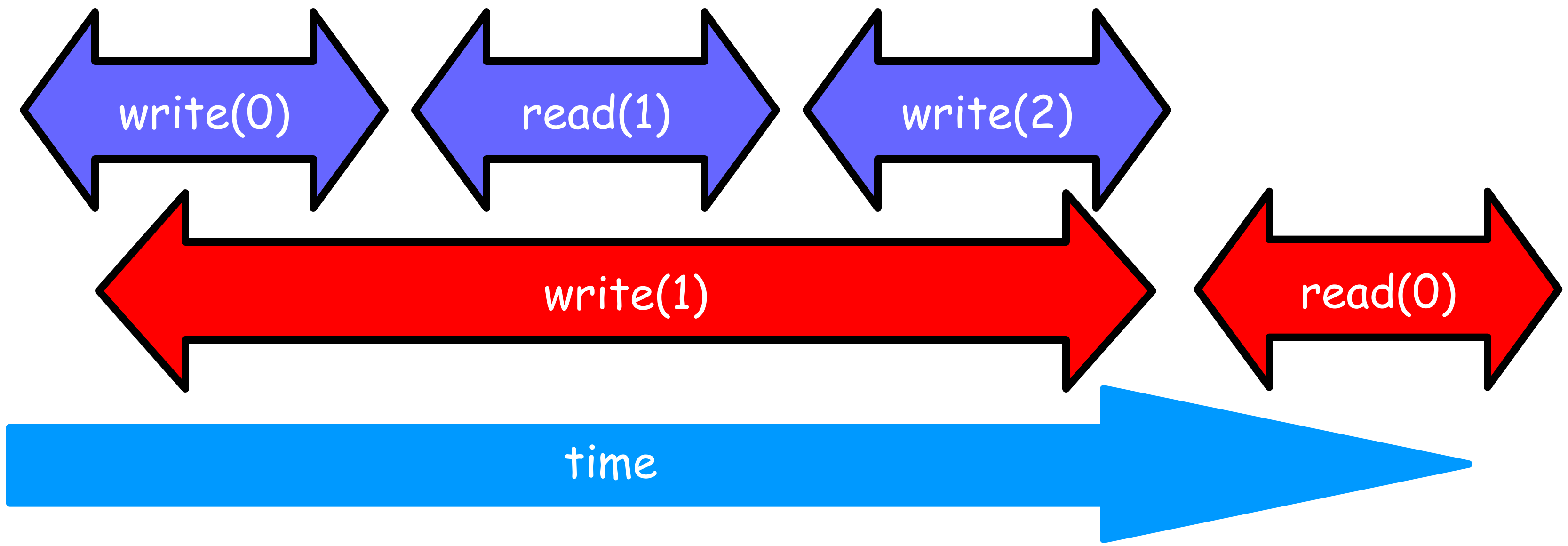
Comme ci Comme ça Example



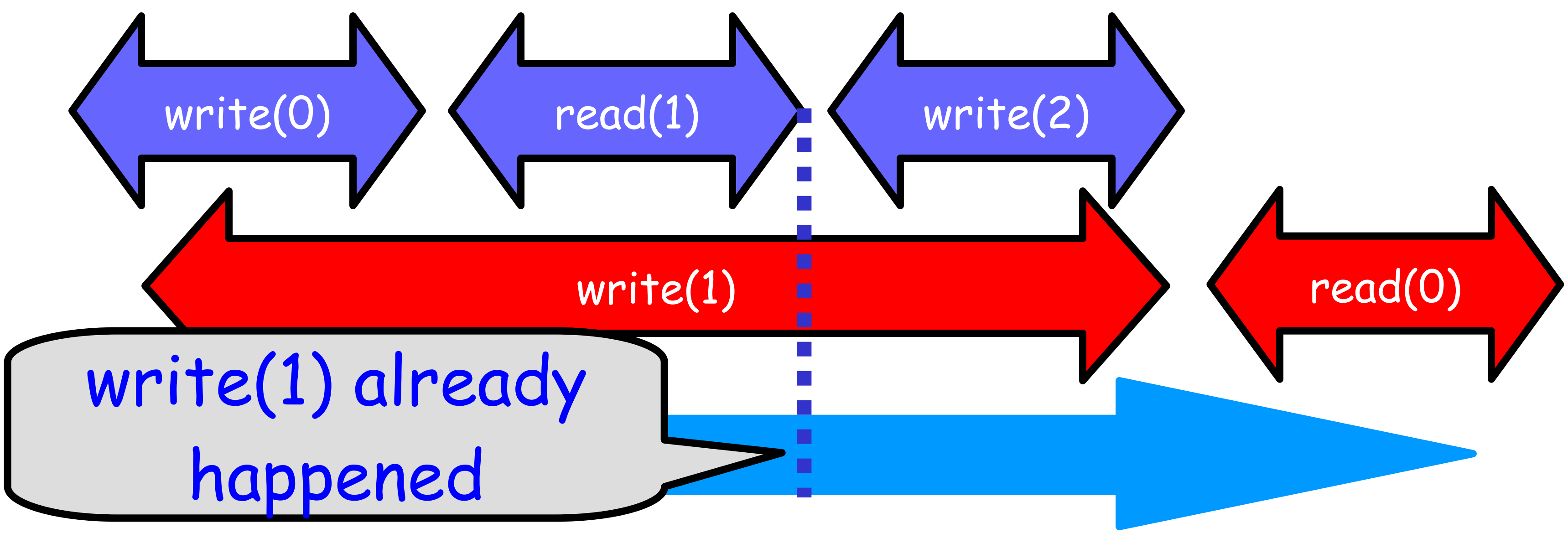
Comme ci Example
Comme ça



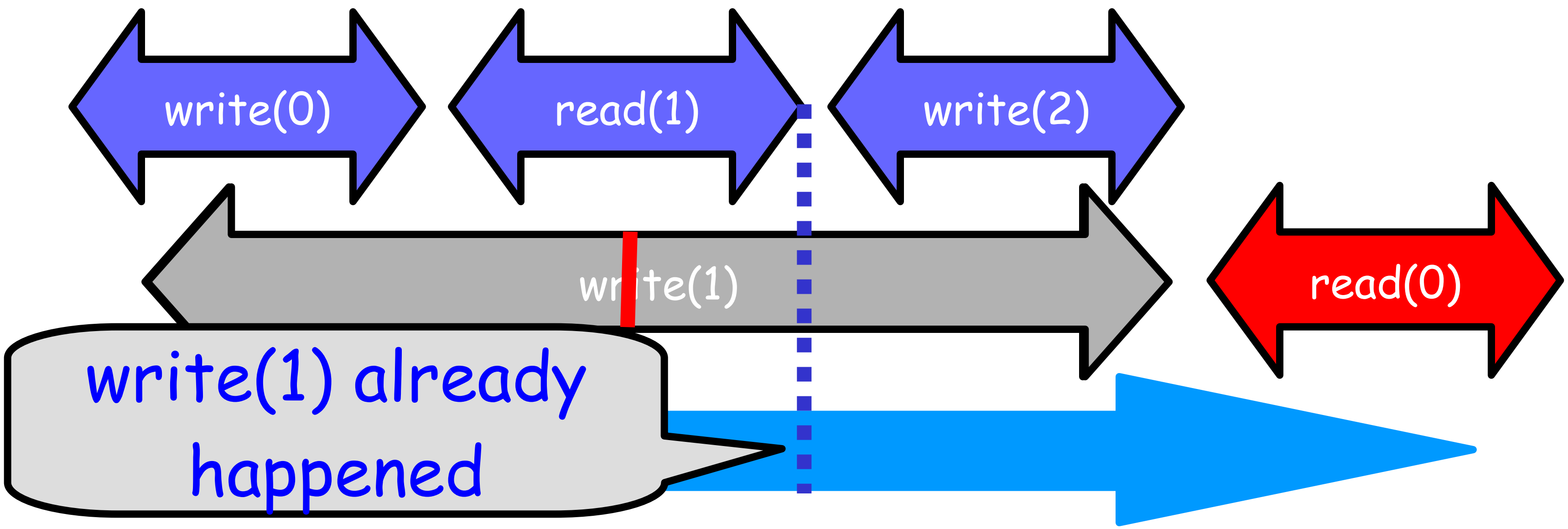
Read/Write Register Example



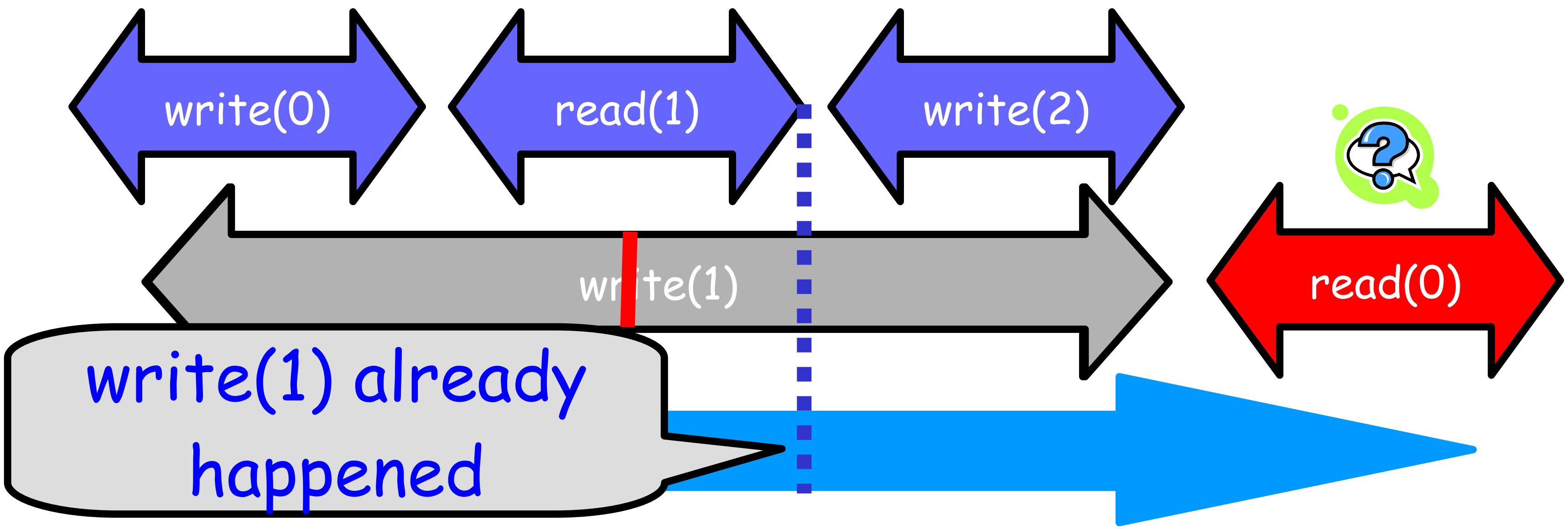
Read/Write Register Example



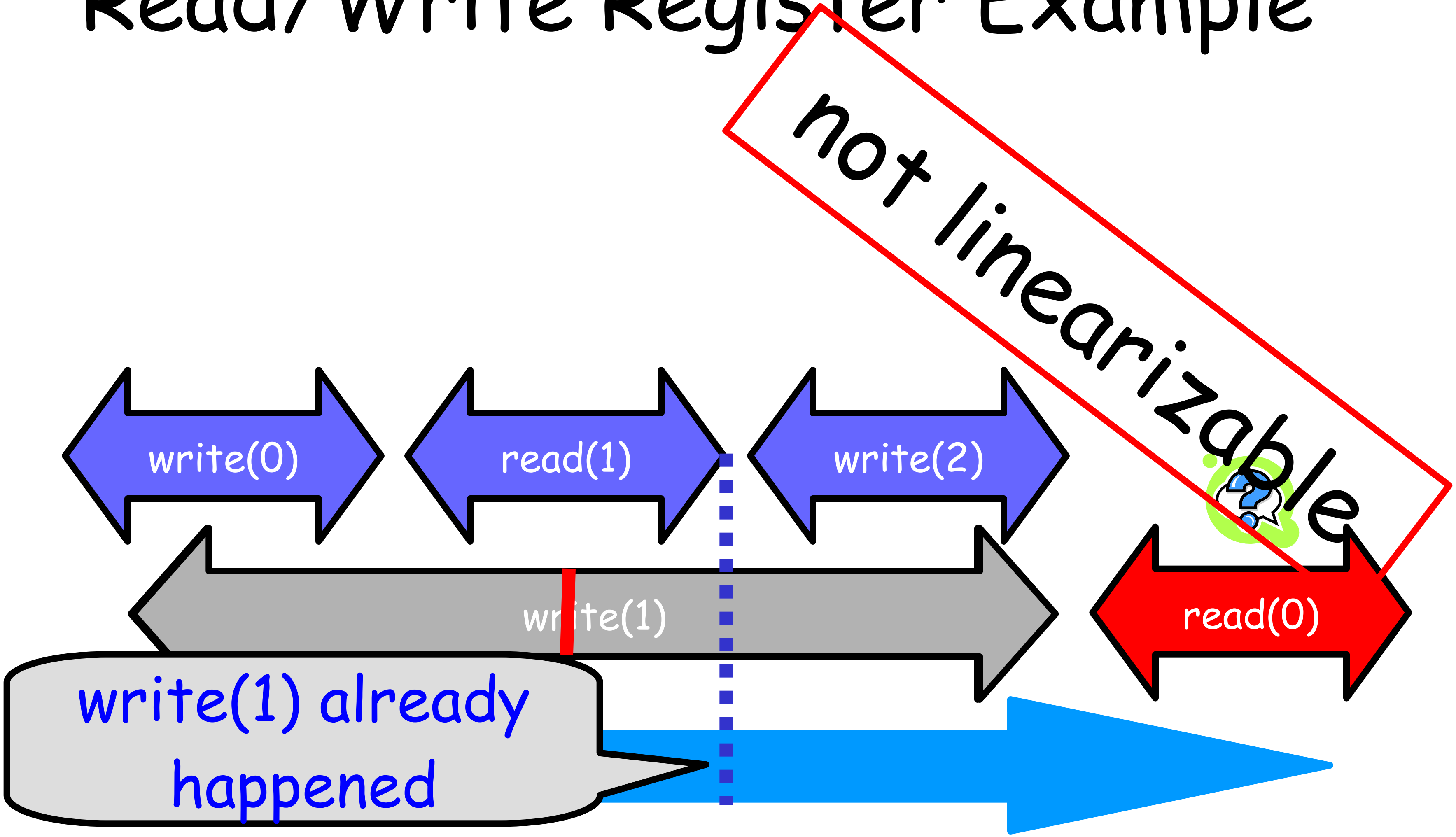
Read/Write Register Example



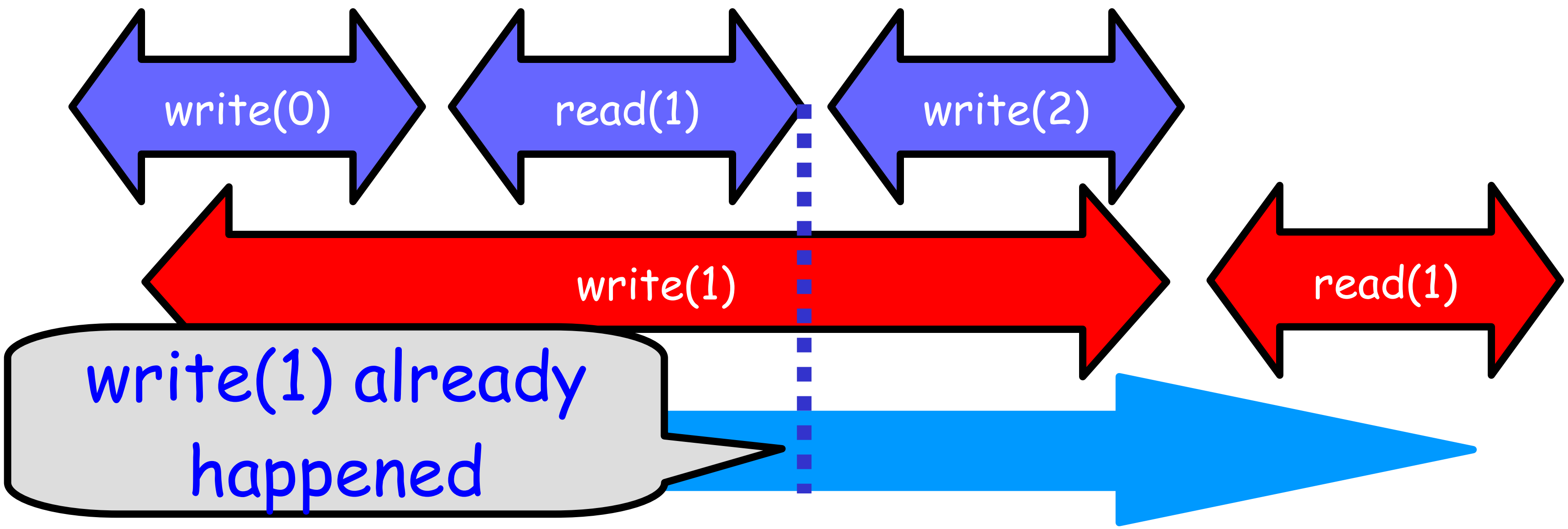
Read/Write Register Example



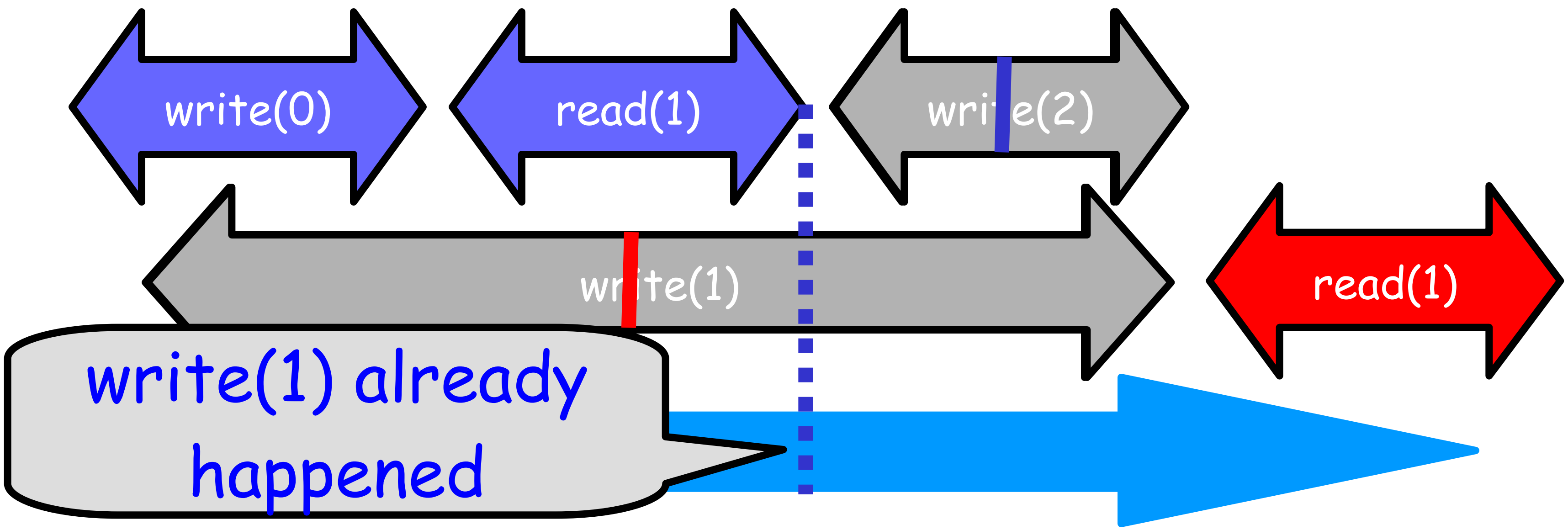
Read/Write Register Example



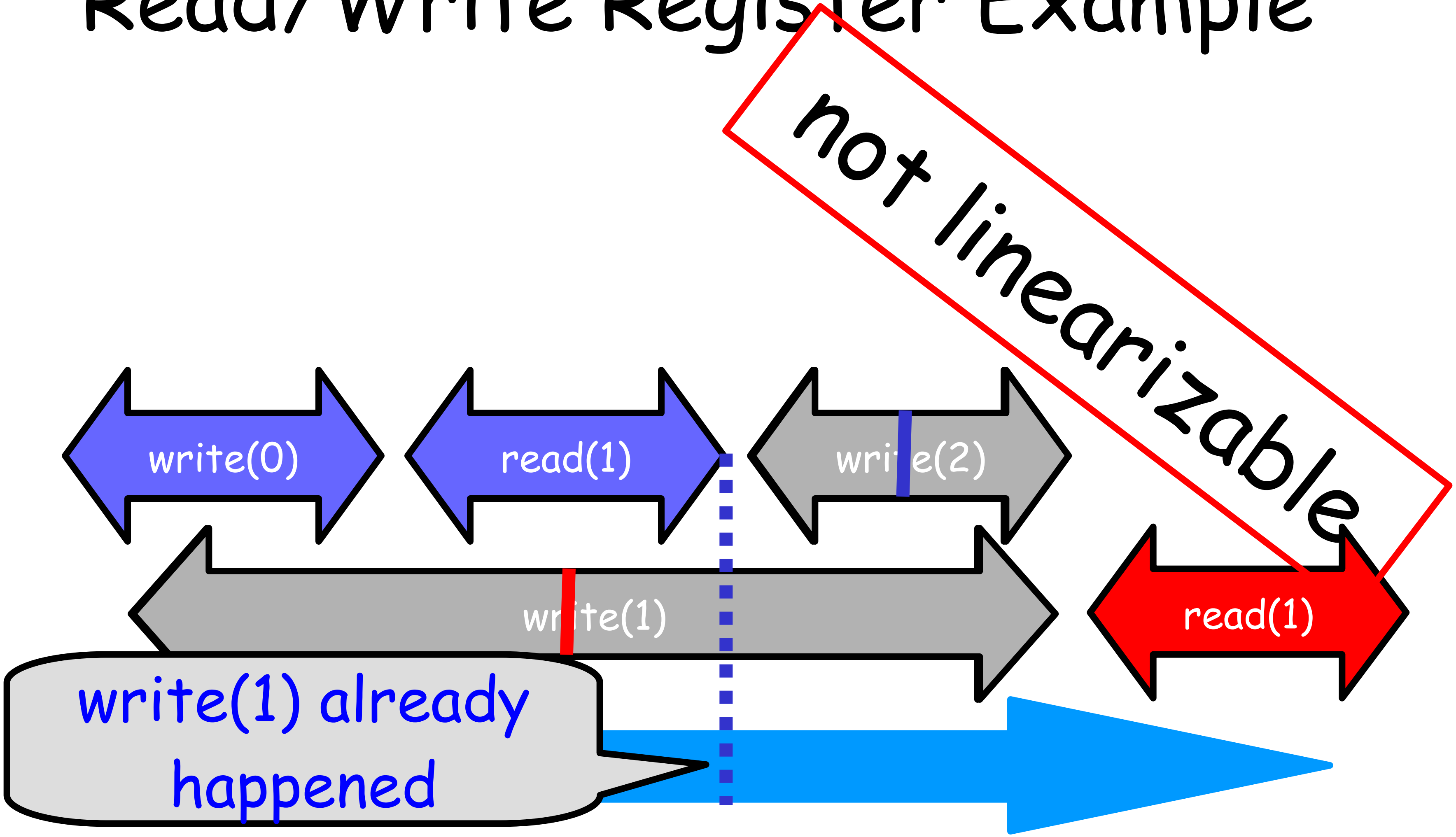
Read/Write Register Example



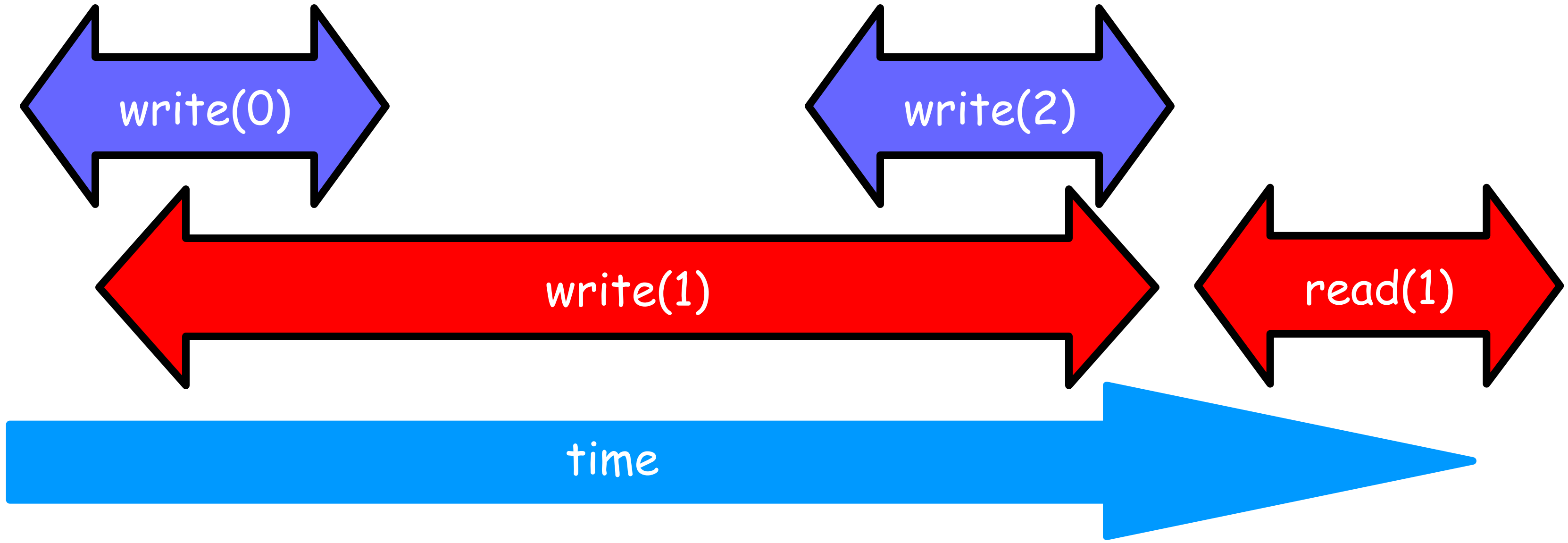
Read/Write Register Example



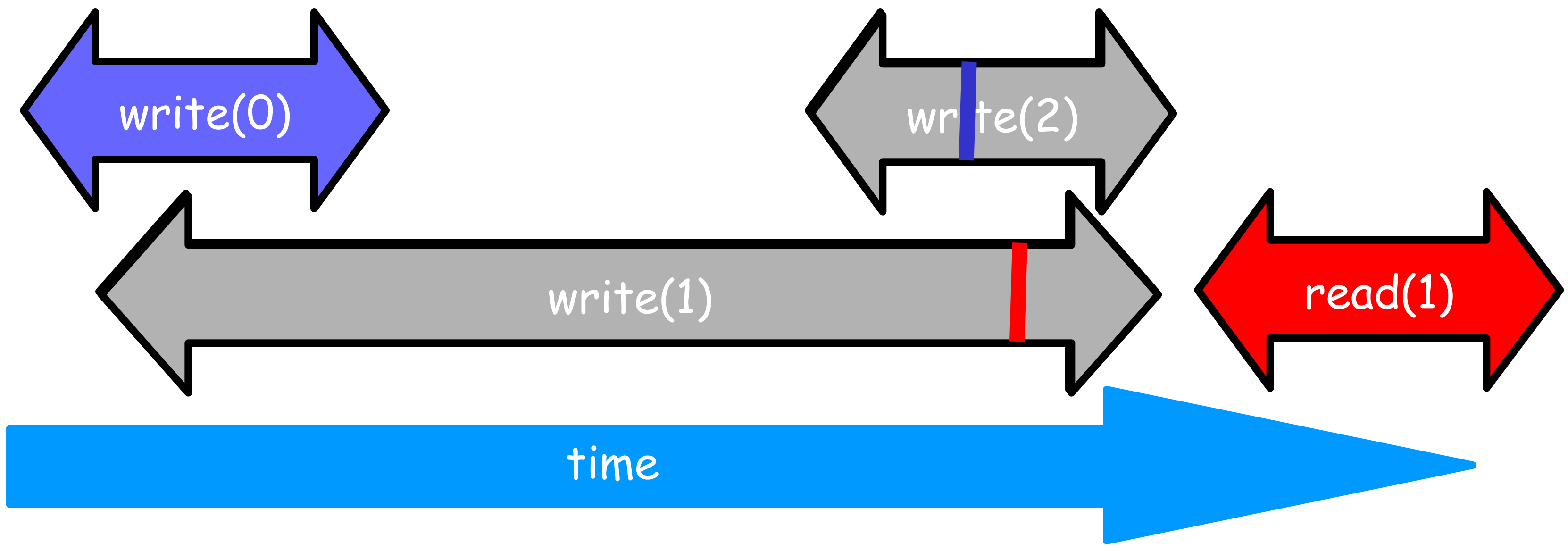
Read/Write Register Example



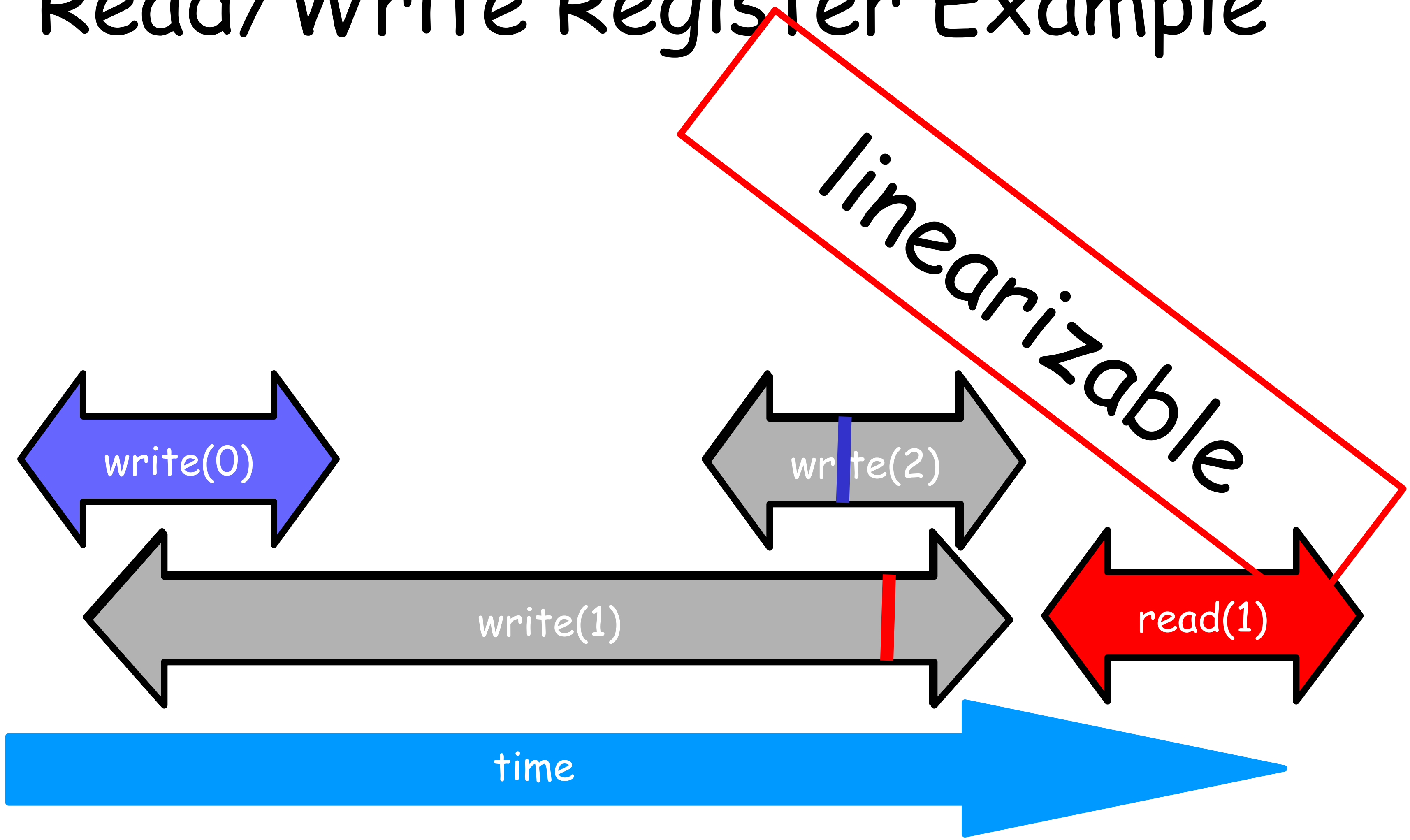
Read/Write Register Example



Read/Write Register Example



Read/Write Register Example



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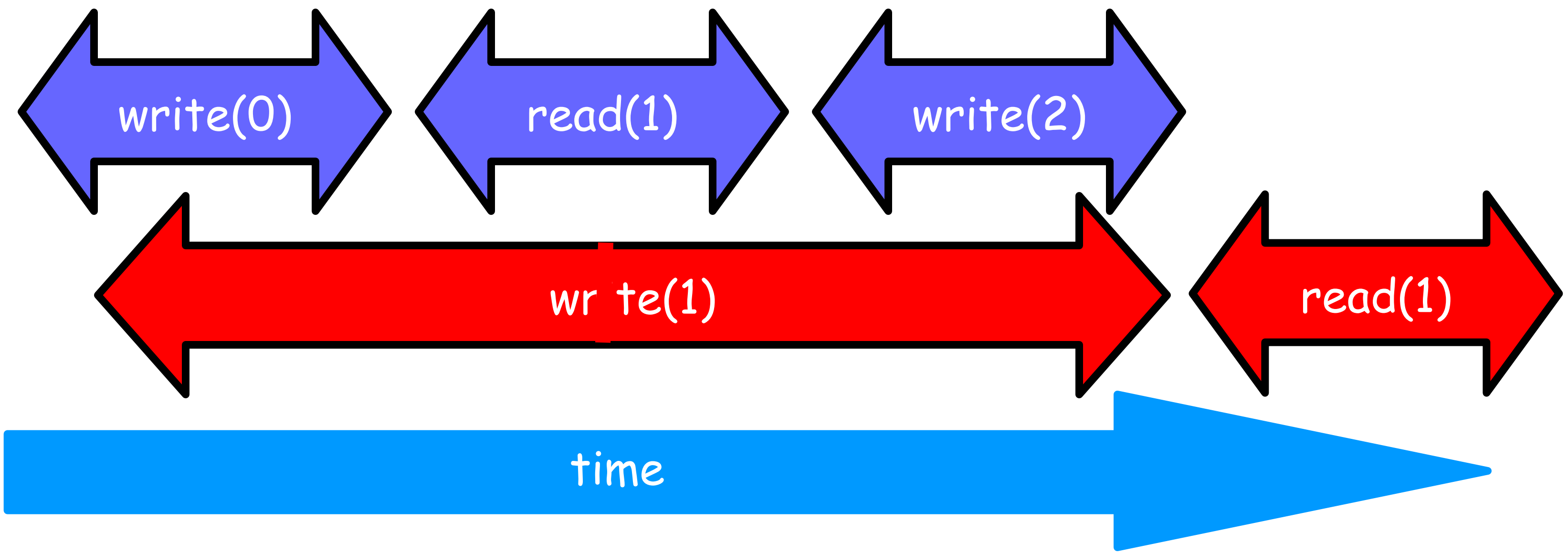
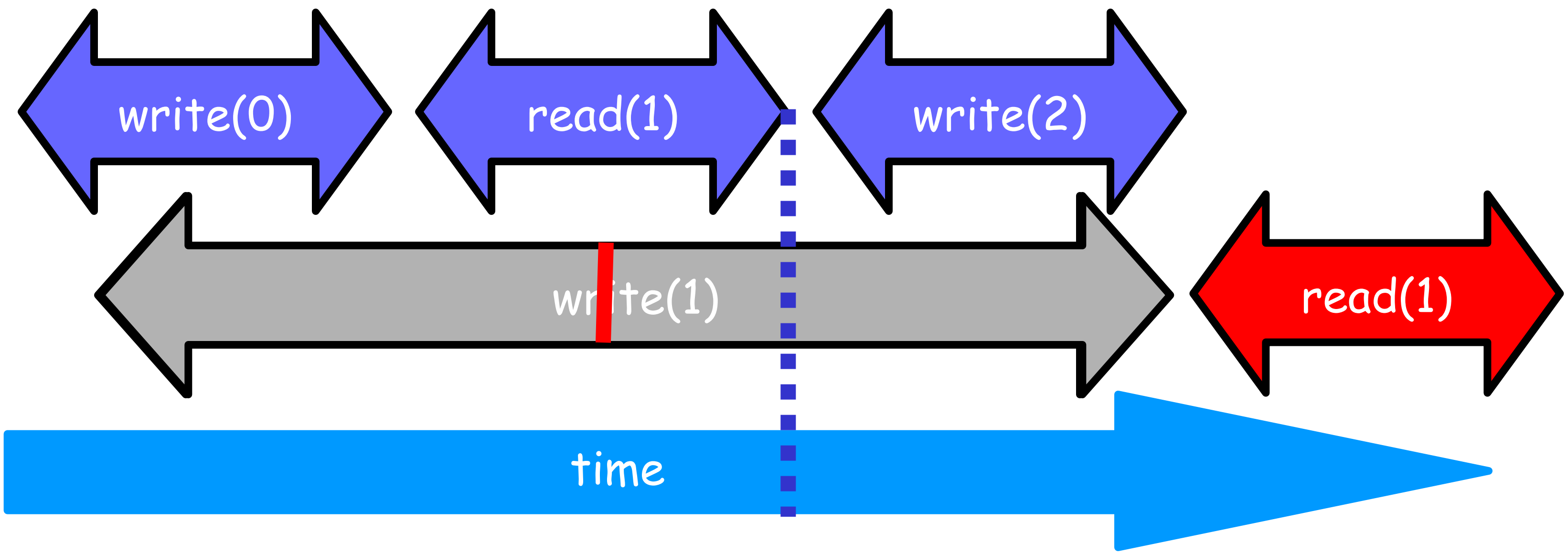
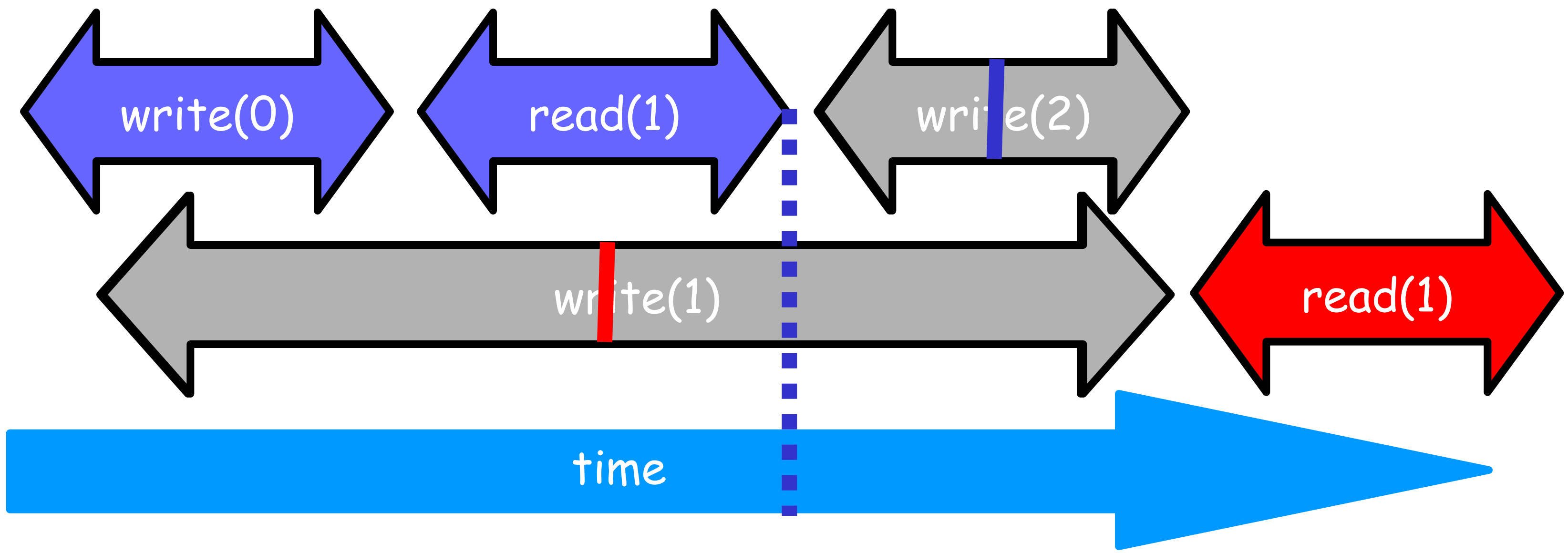
Read/Write Register Example



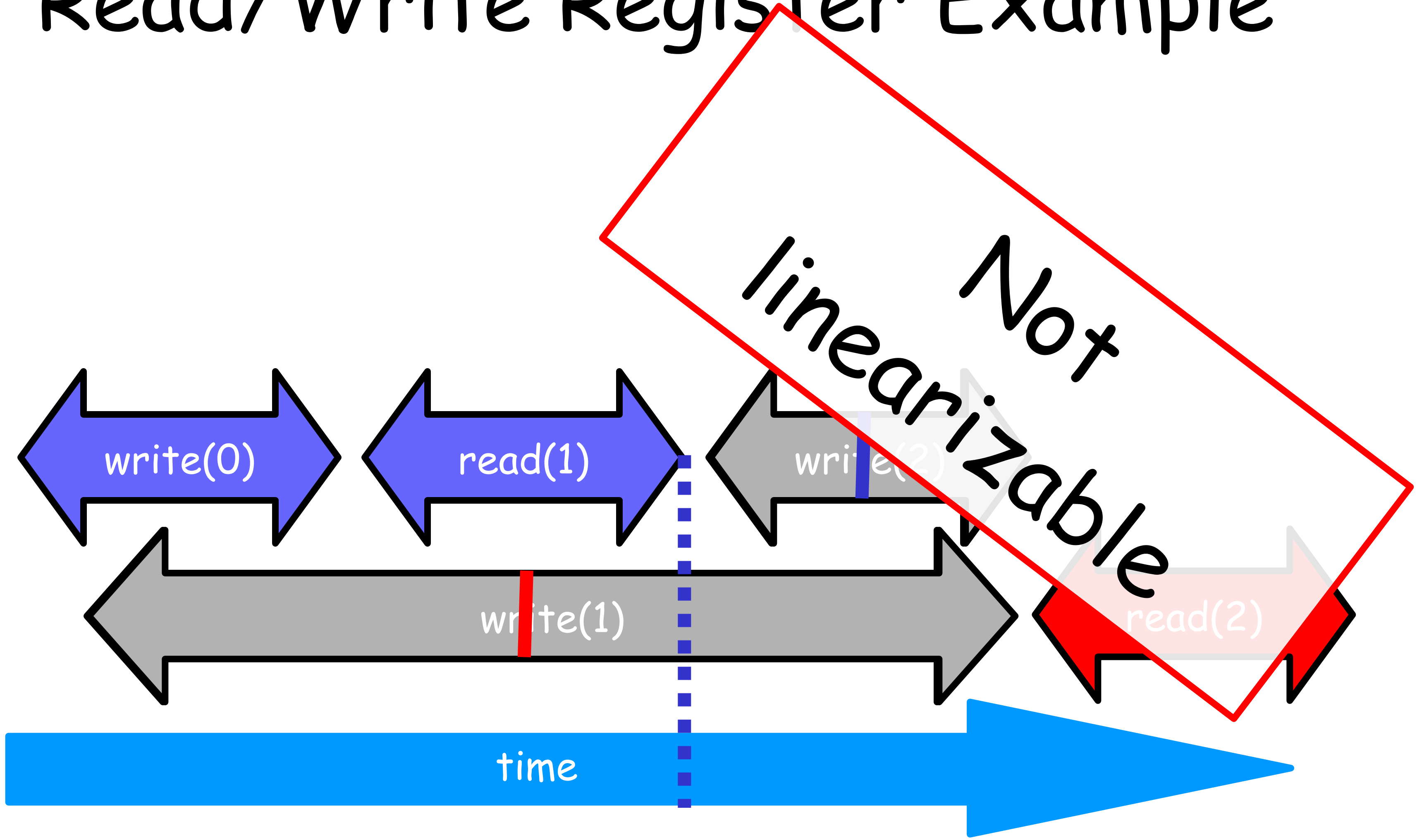
Read/Write Register Example



Read/Write Register Example



Read/Write Register Example



Talking About Executions

- Why?
  - Can't we specify the linearization point of each operation without describing an execution?
- Not Always
  - In some cases, linearization point depends on the execution

Formal Model of Executions

- Define precisely what we mean
  - Ambiguity is bad when intuition is weak
- Allow reasoning
  - Formal
  - But mostly informal
    - In the long run, actually more important
    - Ask me why!

Split Method Calls into Two Events

- Invocation
  - method name & args
  - `q.enq(x)`
- Response
  - result or exception
  - `q.enq(x)` returns `void`
  - `q.deq()` returns `x`
  - `q.deq()` throws `empty`

Invocation Notation

A q.enq(x)

Invocation Notation

A q.enq(x)

thread

Invocation Notation

A q.enq(x)

thread

method

Invocation Notation

A q.enq(x)

thread

method

object

Invocation Notation

A q.enq(x)

thread

method

object

arguments

Response Notation

A q: void

Response Notation

A q: void

thread

Response Notation

A q: void

thread

result

Response Notation

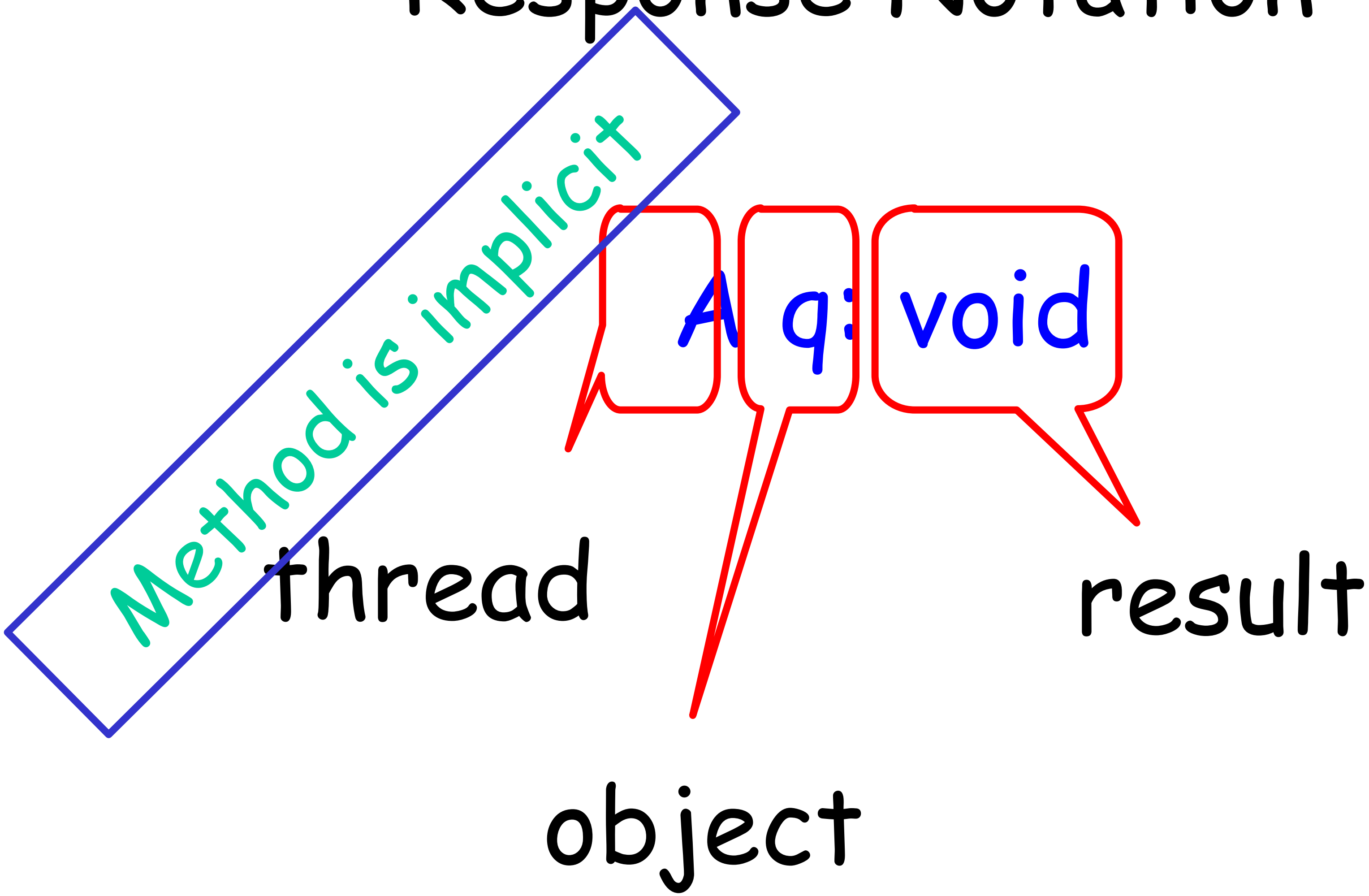
A q: void

thread

result

object

Response Notation



Response Notation

Method is implicit

A q: empty()

thread

exception

object

History - Describing an Execution

$$H = \begin{cases} \text{A q.enq(3)} \\ \text{A q:void} \\ \text{A q.enq(5)} \\ \text{B p.enq(4)} \\ \text{B p:void} \\ \text{B q.deq()} \\ \text{B q:3} \end{cases}$$

Sequence of invocations and responses

Definition

- Invocation & response match if

Thread names agree

Object names agree

A q.enq(3)

A q:void

Method call

Object Projections

H =

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

Object Projections

$H|q =$

A q.enq(3)

A q:void

B p:void

B q.deq()

B q:3

Thread Projections

H =

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

Thread Projections

$H|B =$ B p.enq(4)

B p:void

B q.deq()

B q:3

Complete Subhistory

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

An invocation is pending if it has no matching respnse

Complete Subhistory

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

May or may not have taken effect

Complete Subhistory

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

discard pending invocations

Complete Subhistory

Complete(H) =

A q.enq(3)
A q:void

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

Sequential Histories

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

(4)

Sequential Histories

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

match

Sequential Histories

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

match

match

Sequential Histories

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

match

match

match

(4)

Sequential Histories

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

match

match

match

Final pending invocation OK

Sequential Histories

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

match

match

match

Final pending invocation OK

Method calls of different threads do not interleave

Well-Formed Histories

H=

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

Well-Formed Histories

Per-thread projections sequential

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

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

Well-Formed Histories

Per-thread projections sequential

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

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

H|A=
A q.enq(3)
A q:void

Equivalent Histories

Threads see the same thing in both $\begin{cases} H|A = G|A \\ H|B = G|B \end{cases}$

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

Sequential Specifications

- A sequential specification is some way of telling whether a
  - Single-thread, single-object history
  - Is legal
- For example:
  - Pre and post-conditions
  - But plenty of other techniques exist …

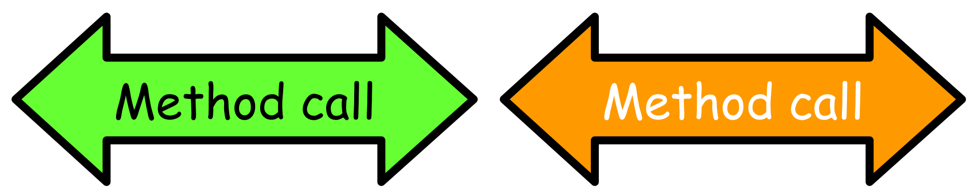
Legal Histories

- A sequential (multi-object) history H is legal if
  - For every object **x**
  - **H|x** is in the sequential spec for **x**

Precedence

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

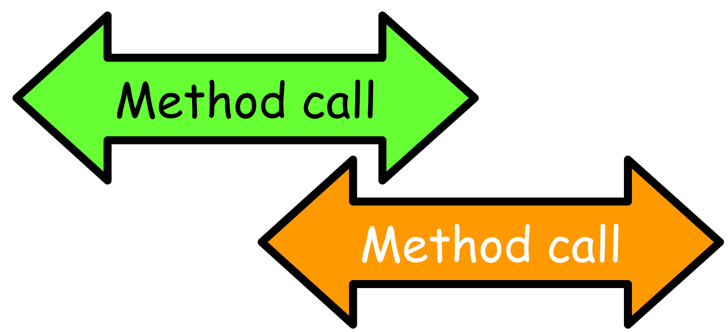
A method call precedes another if response event precedes invocation event



Non-Precedence

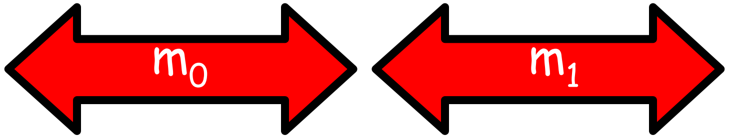
A q.enq(3)
B p.enq(4)
B p.void
B q.deq()
A q:void
B q:3

Some method calls overlap one another



Notation

- Given
  - History **H**
  - method executions $\mathbf{m_0}$ and $\mathbf{m_1}$ in **H**
- We say $m_0 \rightarrow_H m_1$, if
  - $\mathbf{m_0}$ precedes $\mathbf{m_1}$



- Relation $\mathbf{m_0} \rightarrow_H \mathbf{m_1}$ is a
  - Partial order
  - Total order if **H** is sequential

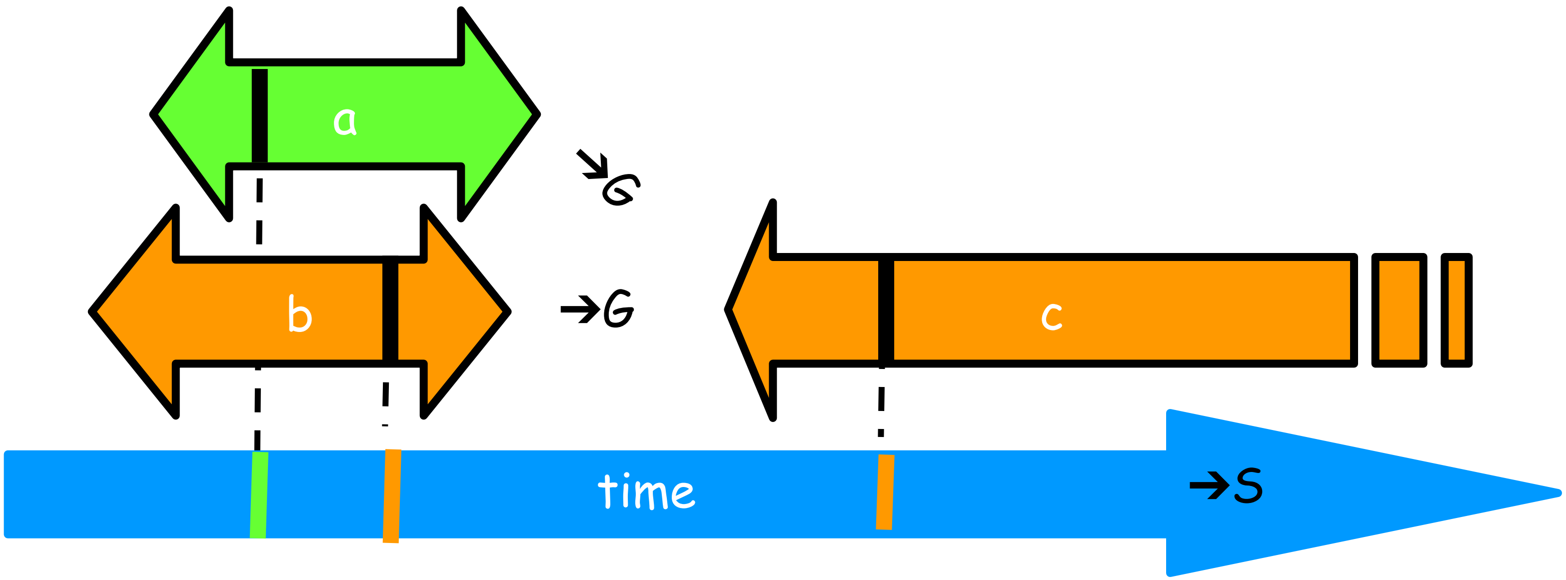
Linearizability

- History H is **linearizable** if it can be extended to **G** by
  - Appending zero or more responses to pending invocations
  - Discarding other pending invocations
- So that G is equivalent to
  - Legal sequential history **S**
  - where $\rightarrow_G \subset \rightarrow_S$

What is $\rightarrow_G \subset \rightarrow_S$

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

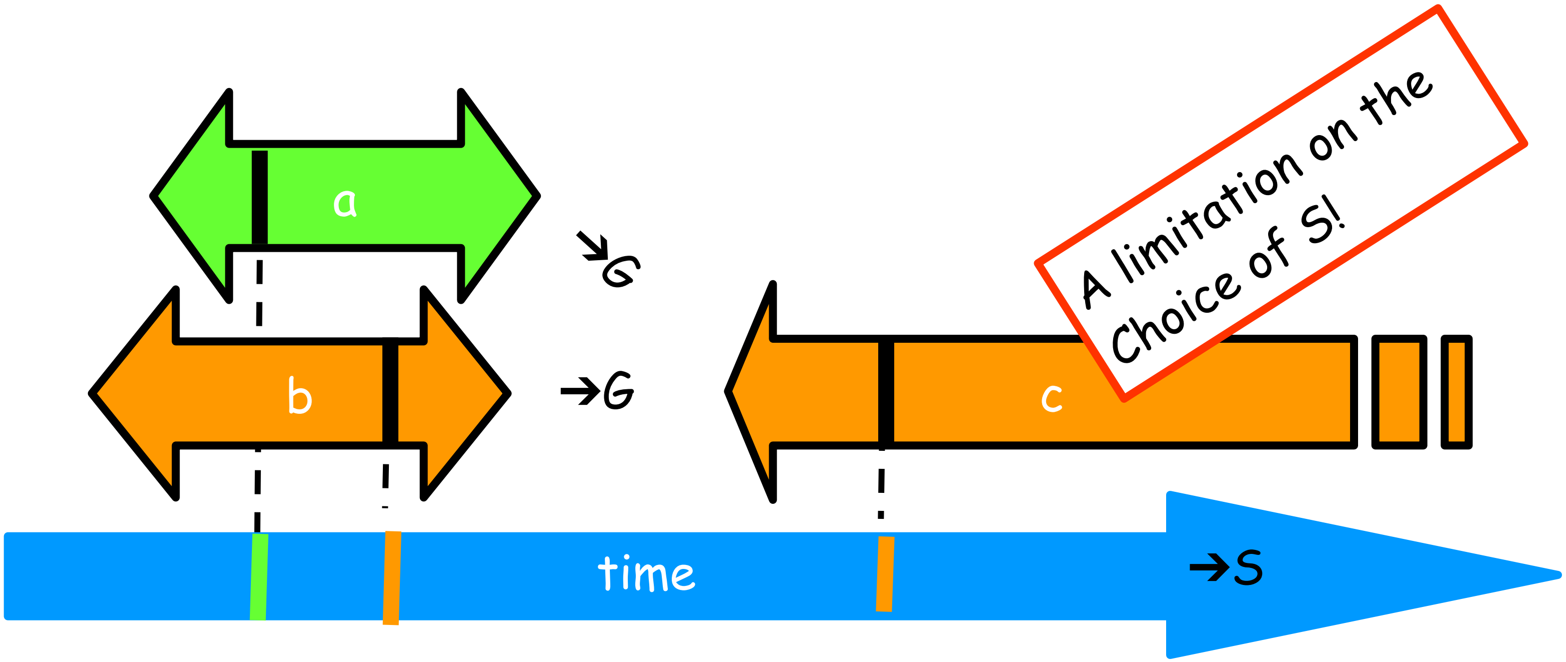
$\rightarrow_S = \{a \rightarrow b, a \rightarrow c, b \rightarrow c\}$



What is $\rightarrow_G \subset \rightarrow_S$

$\rightarrow_G$ = {a→c,b→c}

$\rightarrow_S$ = {a→b,a→c,b→c}

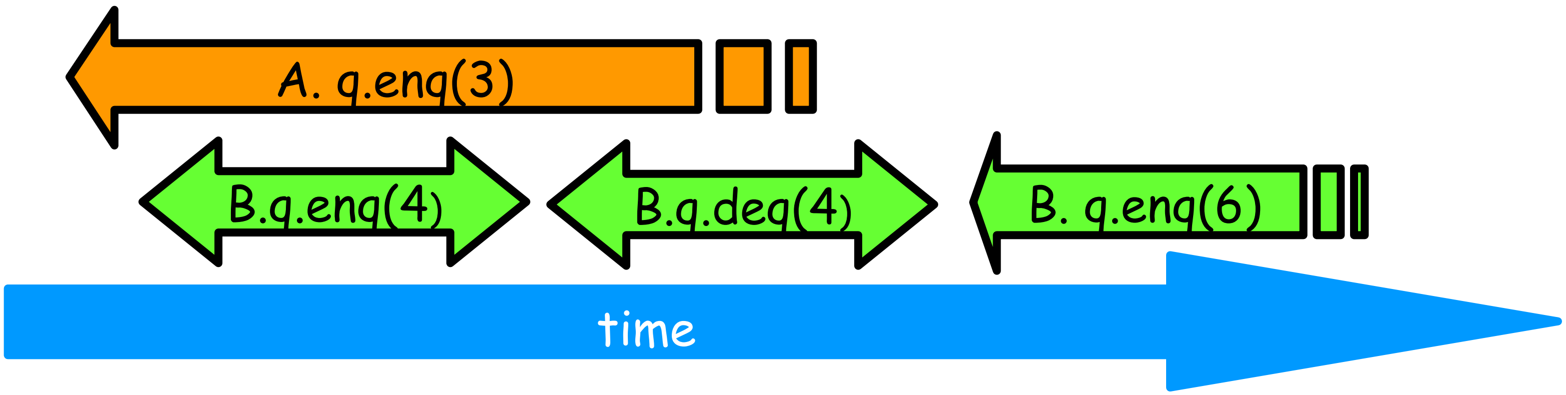


Remarks

- Some pending invocations
  - Took effect, so keep them
  - Discard the rest
- Condition $\rightarrow_G \subset \rightarrow_S$
  - Means that **S** respects "real-time order" of **G**

Example

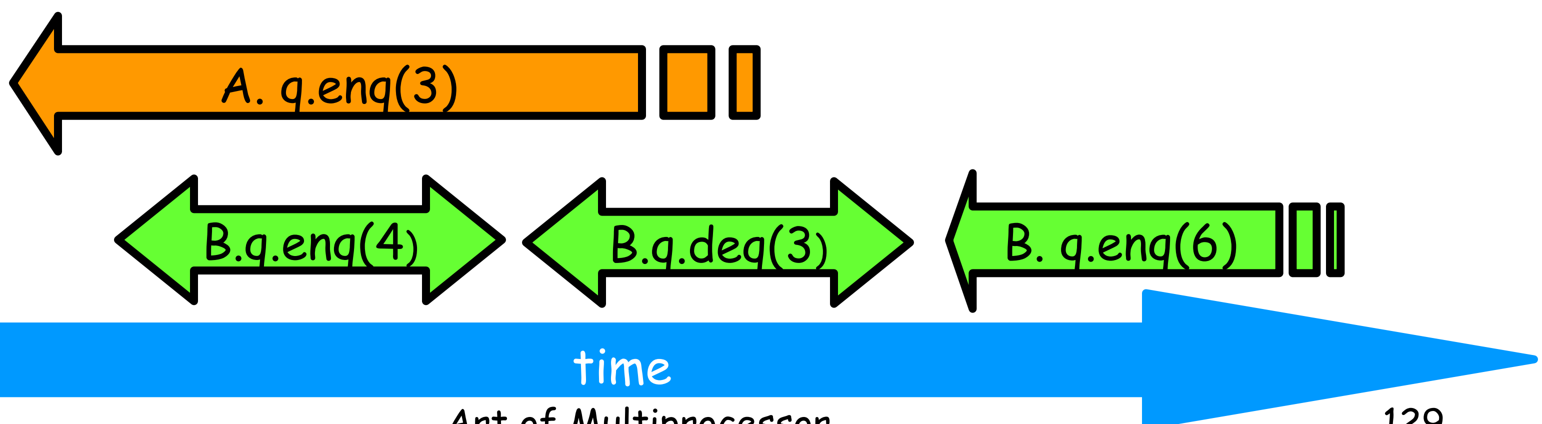
A q.enq(3)
B q.enq(4)
B q:void
B q.deq()
B q:4
B q:enq(6)



Example

A q.enq(3)
B q.enq(4)
B q:void
B q.deq()
B q:4
B q:enq(6)

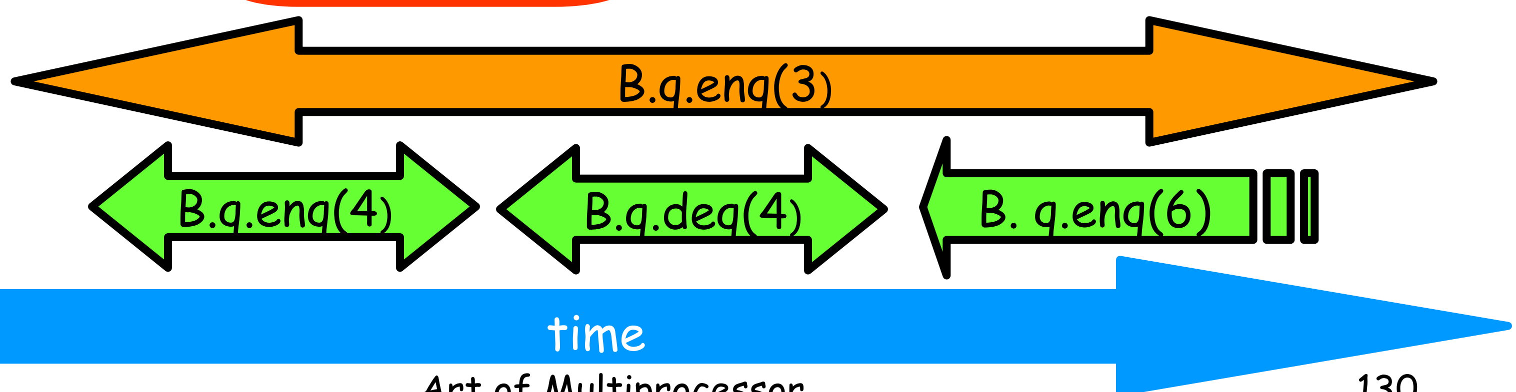
Complete this pending invocation



Example

A q.enq(3)
B q.enq(4)
B q:void
B q.deq()
B q:4
B q:enq(6)
A q:void

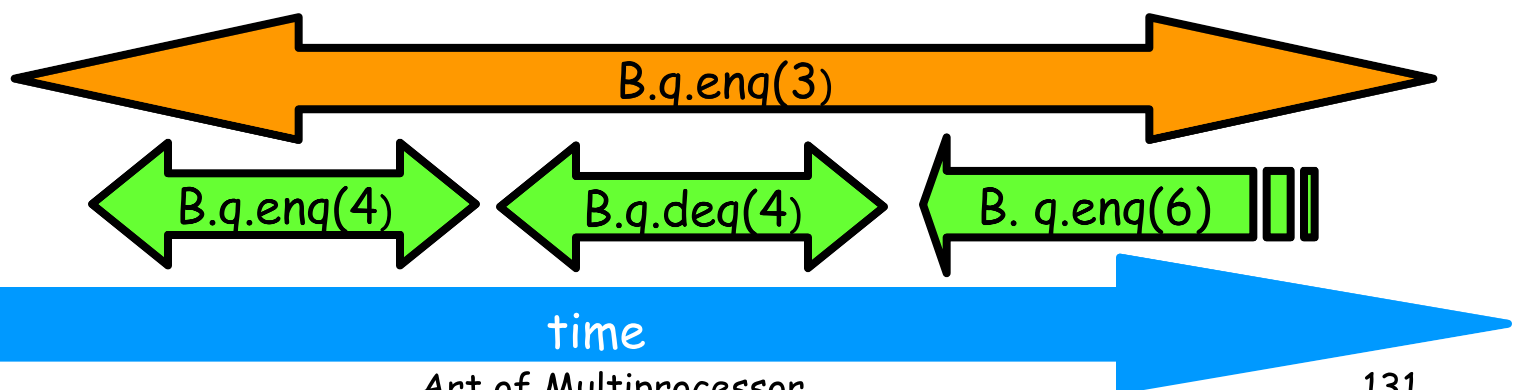
Complete this pending invocation



Example

A q.enq(3)
B q.enq(4)
B q:void
B q.deq()
B q:4
B q.enq(6)
A q:void

discard this one

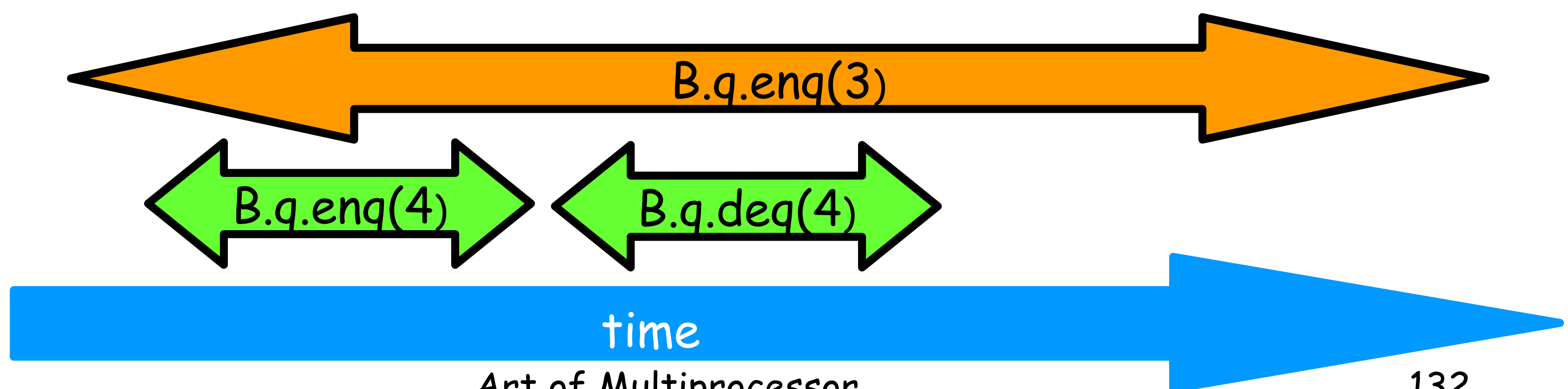


Example

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

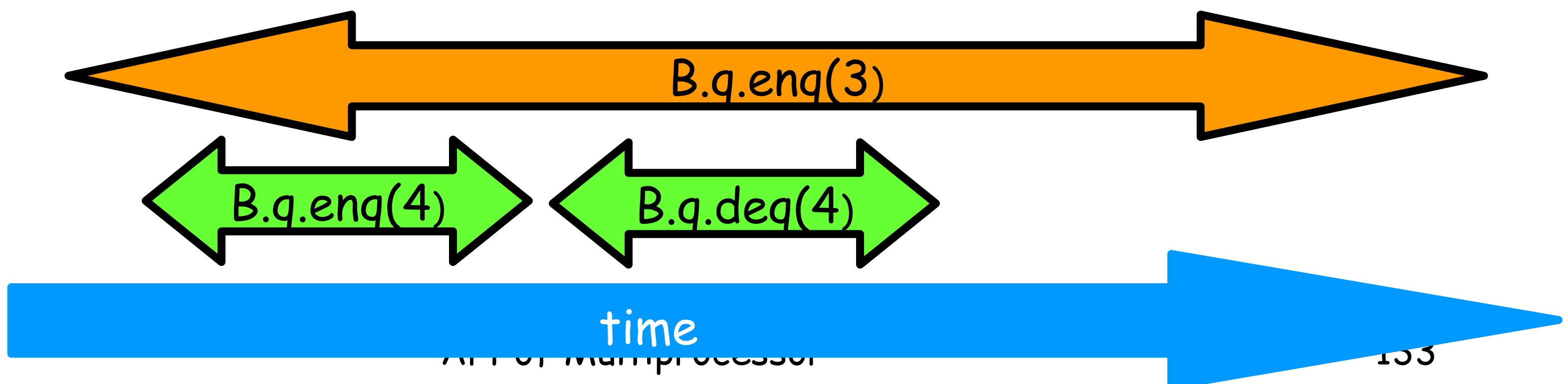
discard this one

A q:void



Example

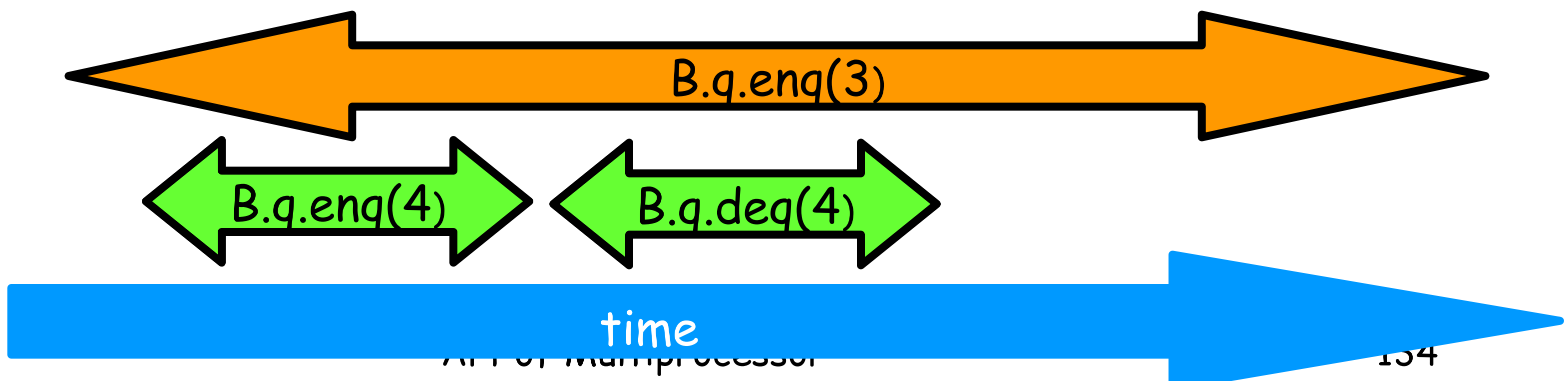
A q.enq(3)
B q.enq(4)
B q:void
B q.deq()
B q:4
A q:void



Example

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

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

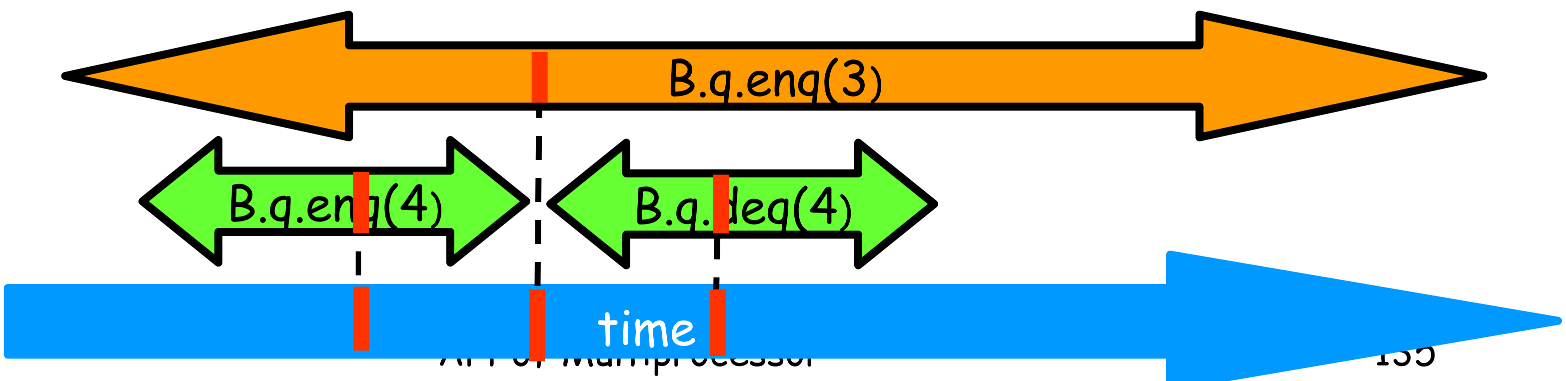


Example

Equivalent sequential history

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

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



Composability Theorem

- History H is linearizable if and only if
  - For every object x
  - H|x is linearizable
- We care about objects only!
  - (Materialism?)

Why Does Composability Matter?

- Modularity
- Can prove linearizability of objects in isolation
- Can compose independently-implemented objects