

Verification of Run Graphs

(Some Preliminary Results)

Alexander Heußner
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Distributed Systems

“A **distributed system** consists of a collection of distinct **processes** which are spatially separated & **communicate** with one another by **exchanging messages**.”

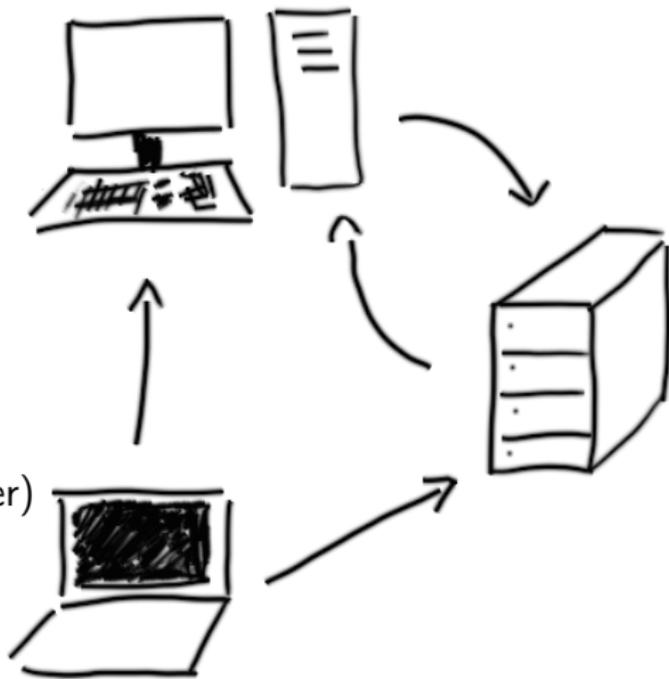
- ⇒ e.g., Apps based on Berkeley Socket API / MPI
- ⇒ model for asynchronous multiprocessors (buzzword: (S)inglechip(C)loud(C)omputer)
- ⇒ include other ways of synchronization



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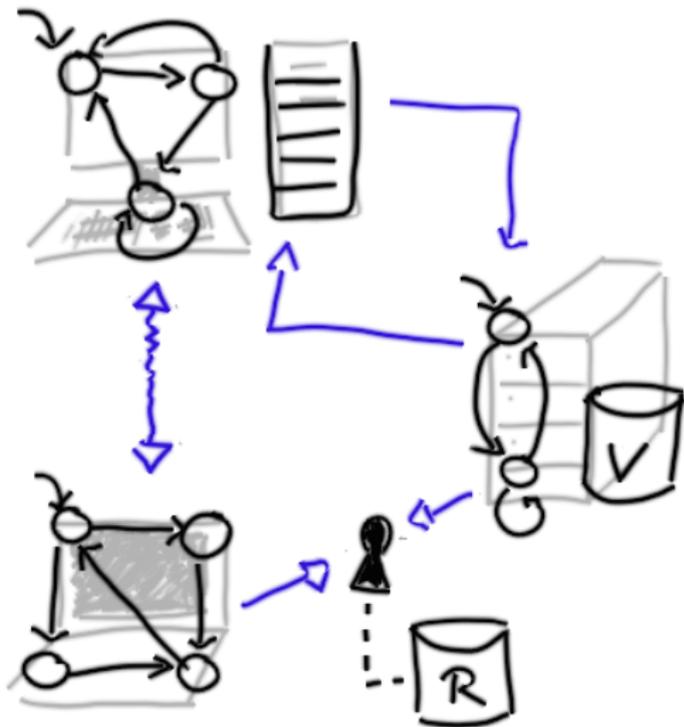
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(Q)ueueing (C)ommunicating (P)rocesses

- ⇒ processes modeled as **local labeled transition system** with “(infinite) data”
 - pushdown stack
 - variables
 - ...
- ⇒ add **synchronization** via
 - reliable, unbounded, fifo queues
 - locks for shared resources
 - (classical) rendez-vous
 - barriers
 - ...



Recap: Ongoing Research

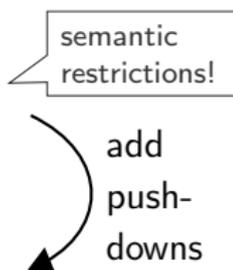
- fifo **queues** (I): Message Sequence Charts **MSC**
 - bounded branching of unfolding [Madhusudan '01]
 - \exists/\forall bounded channels [Lohrey/Musholl '04]
 - ...
- fifo queues (II) [La Torre/Madhusudan/Parlato '08]
 - assert channels can only receive when local stack empty
 - communication architecture is a tree
- **locks** / monitors [Kahlon/Gupta/... '07-'10]
- fifo queues (III) [Heußner/Leroux/Muscholl/Sutre '10]
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 - focus atomic send-receives (semantic restriction)
 - communication architecture does not allow

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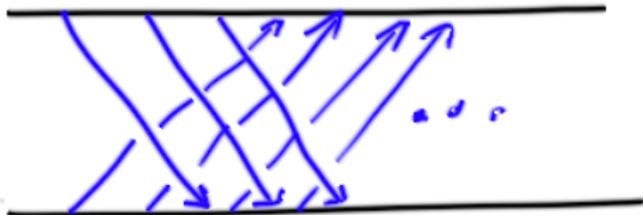
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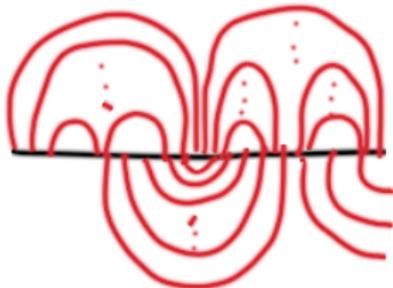
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Antipatterns/“Contra”-Patterns

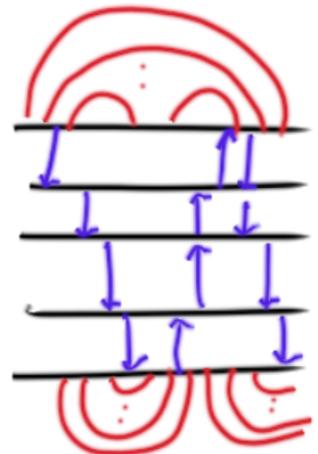
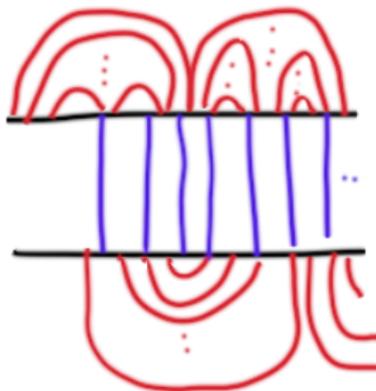


[Brand/Zafiropoulo '83]

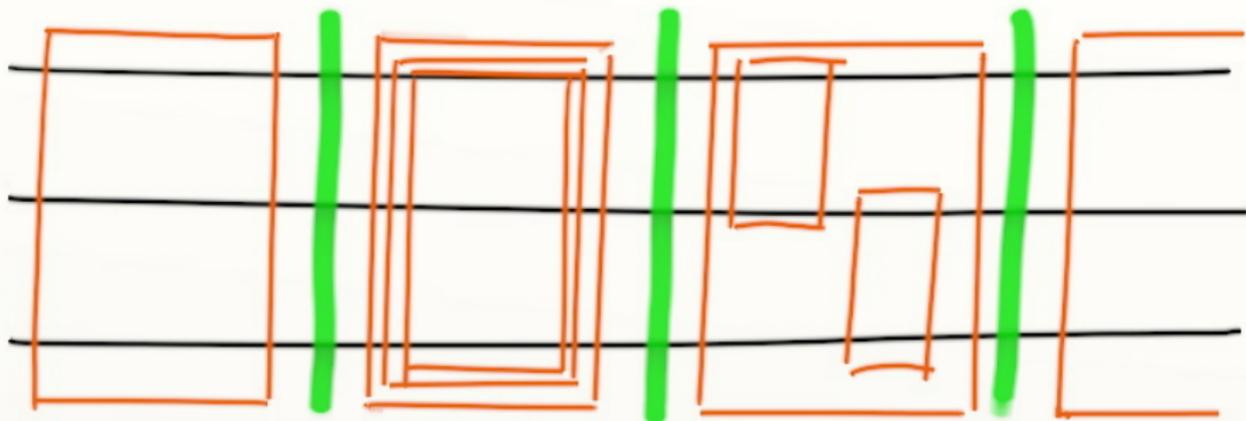
⇒ distinctive causal entanglement patterns lead to undecidability issues



Multi-stack PDA

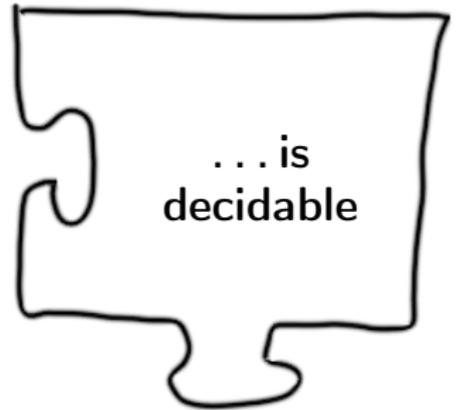


Decidability / “Pro”-Patterns



- ⇒ cut run into sequence of sub-patterns
- ⇒ only “exchange” finite information between these patterns

- ⇒ sub-patterns either use recursion or composition of sub-sub-patterns
- ⇒ “context-freeness”



How to Bridge The Gap ?

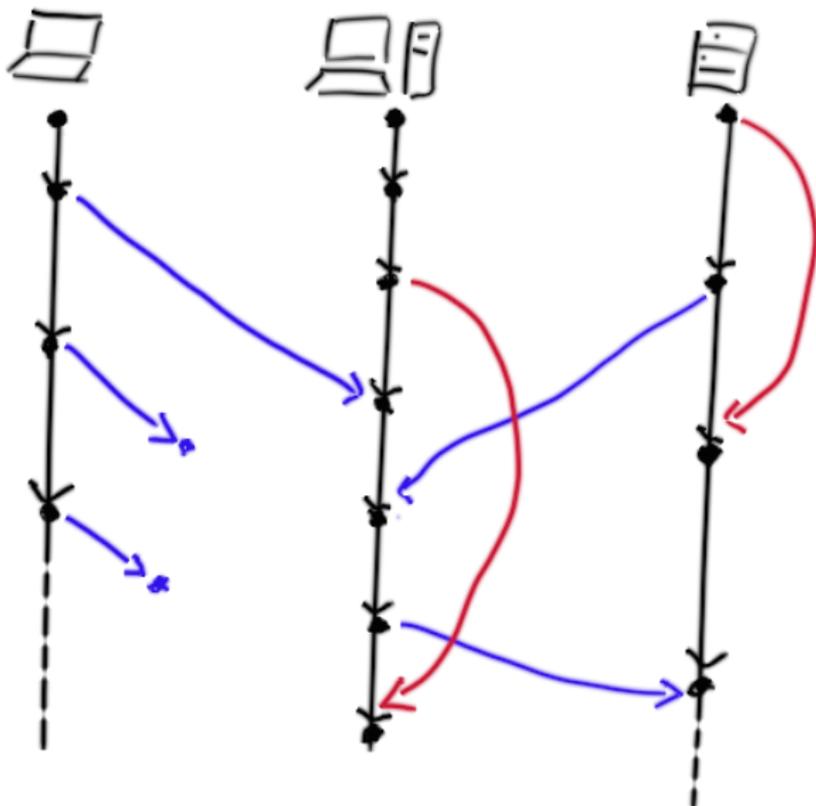
Run Graphs¹

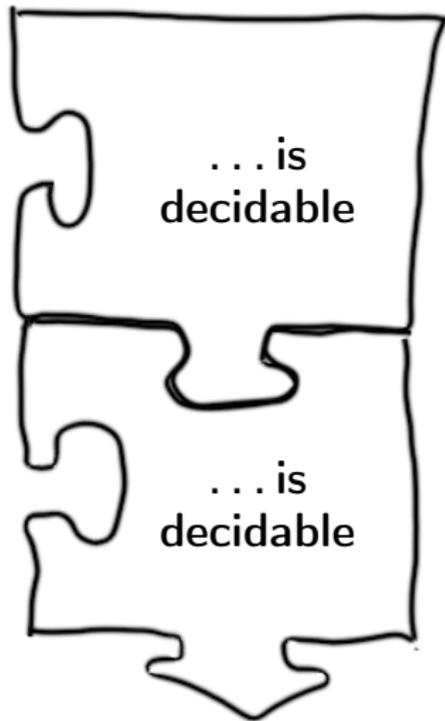
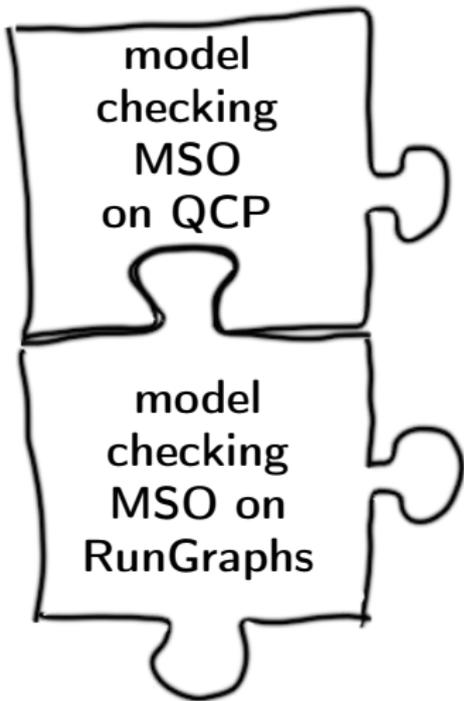
⇒ each process defines a local **total order** of **events**

⇒ additional **causal constraints**:
synchronization (fifo)
local data (push/pop)

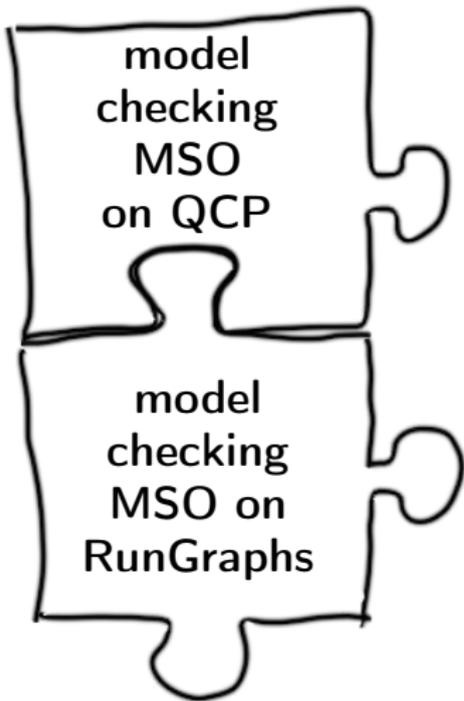
hence,
partial order semantics !

¹ aka "space-time diagrams",
extended Hasse diagrams,
MSC with pushdowns, . . .

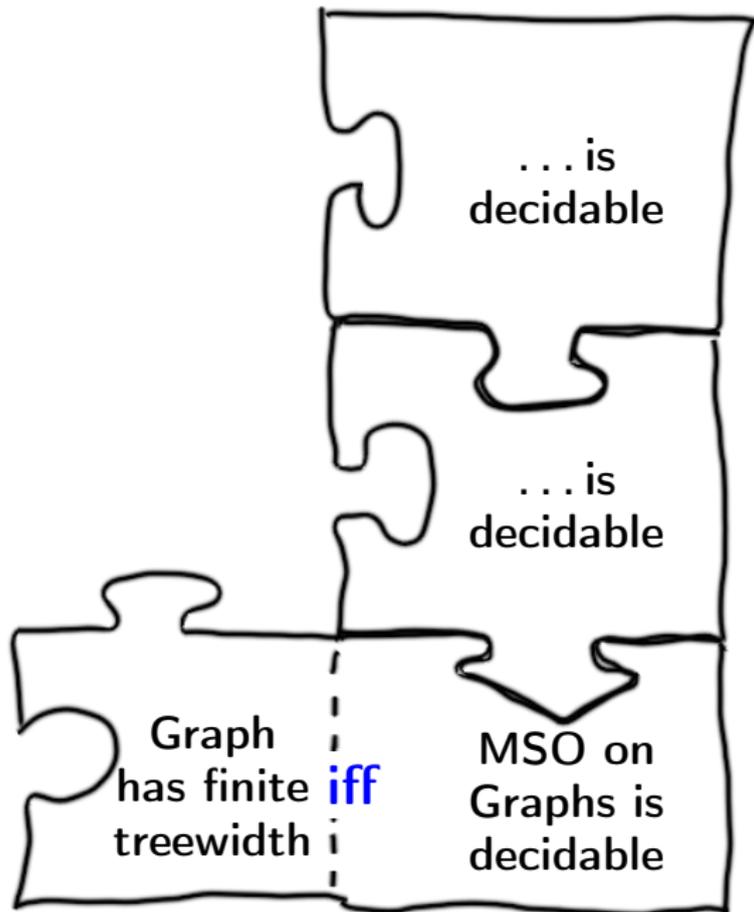




“Easier” & more Concise Question, but still...

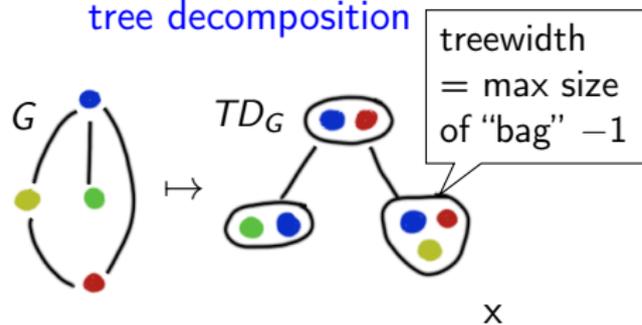


**Most Important
Piece !**



Standing on the Shoulder of Giant Results

- ⇒ **treewidth** measures how close a graph is to a tree
- ⇒ classical way to calculate:
tree decomposition



- ⇒ apply (some) tree-based algo to general graphs via TD_G
- ⇒ extension to classes of graphs leads to **unbounded treewidth**

[Courcelle's Theorem]

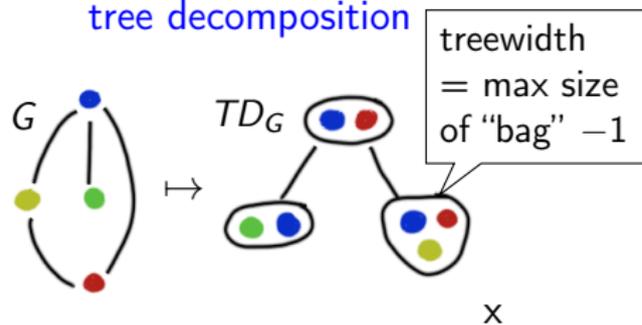
SAT(MSO) is fixed parameter tractable for given treewidth of model and size of formula.

[Madhusudan/Parlato '10(?)]
based on [Seese '91]

Given class \mathcal{C} of graphs of bounded treewidth which are MSO definable, and an MSO formula φ , then we can test whether there exists $G \in \mathcal{C}$ s.t. $G \models \varphi$.

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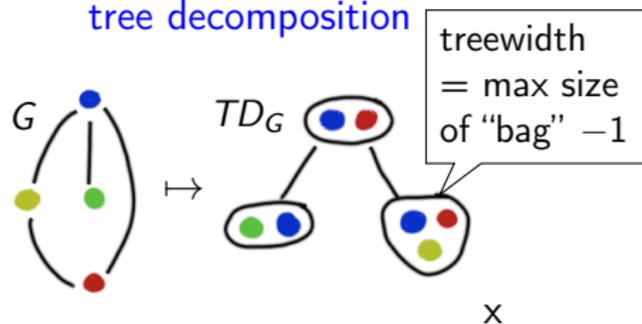
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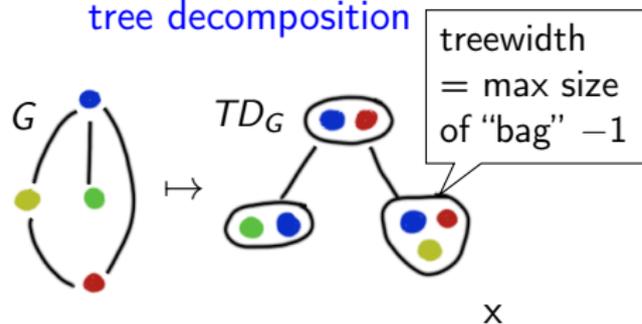
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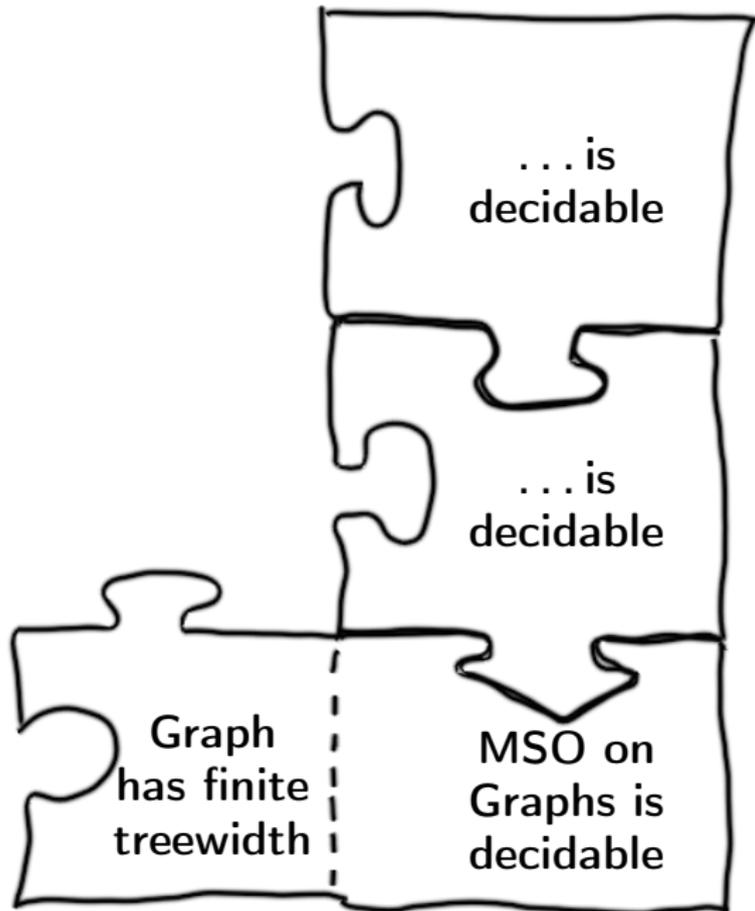
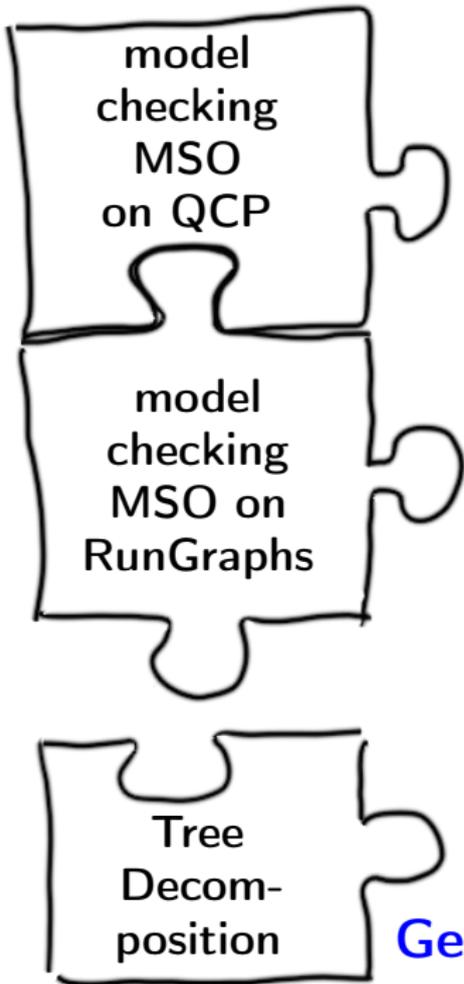
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Gennaro's Piece [Parlato & Madhusudan]

model
checking
MSO
on QCP

model
checking
MSO on
RunGraphs

Hyperedge
Replacement
Grammar

... is
decidable

... is
decidable

Graph
has finite
treewidth

MSO on
Graphs is
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Alex's (Alternative) Piece

Hyperedge Replacement Grammars

⇔ Hypergraph $\mathcal{H} = \langle V, E, Ext \rangle$

- vertices V , edges $E \in V^+$
- external vertices $Ext \subseteq V$

⇔ HR-grammar $\mathcal{G} = \langle N, T, \mathcal{R}, n^\circ \rangle$

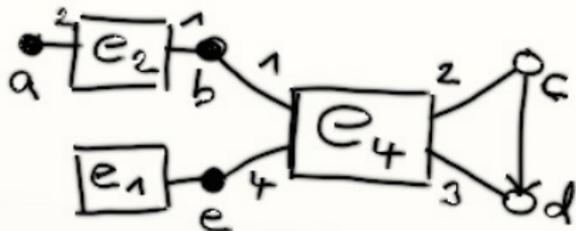
- non-/terminals N/T
- initial $n^\circ \in N$
- rules \mathcal{R}

⇔ rule $R : X \in N \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}$

- \mathcal{H} is hypergraph whose
 - vertices are from $N \cup T$
 - X has "arity" $|Ext_{\mathcal{H}}|$

⇔ rule-width of \mathcal{G} :

$$|\{\text{vertices of rule's rhs}\}| - 1$$



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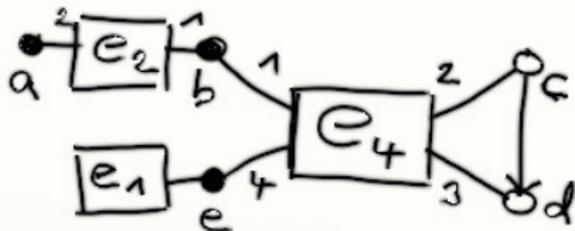
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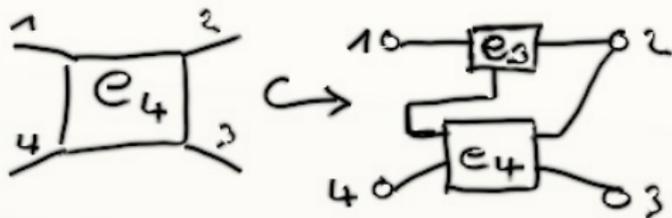
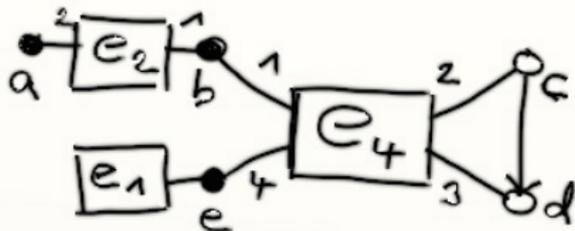
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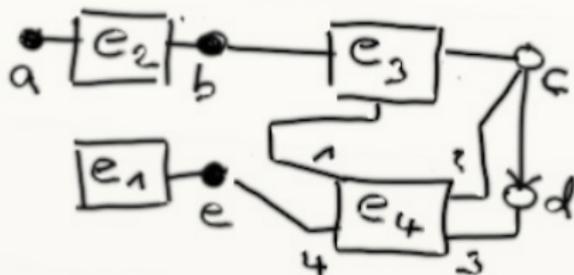
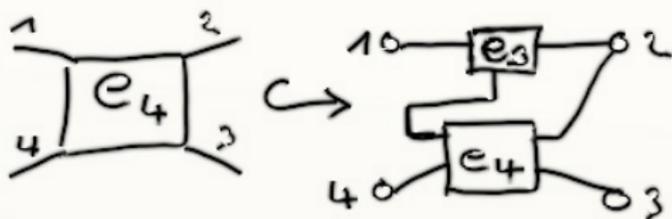
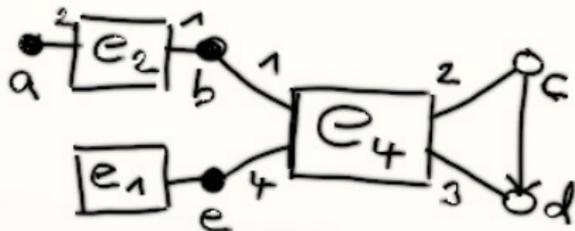
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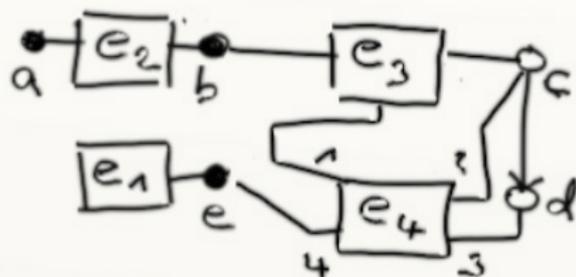
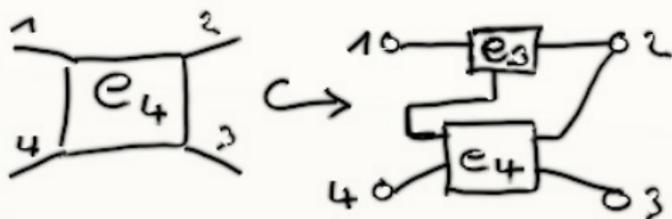
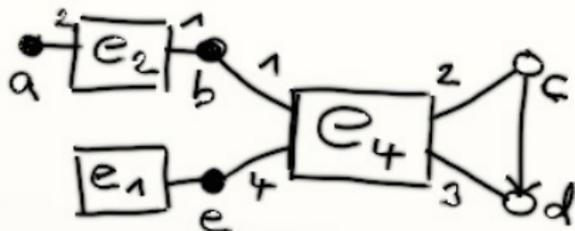
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Formalizing Anti-/Patterns

[Seese '91]

If a class of graphs contains all grids (as minors), then we cannot decide MSO over this class.

⇒ directly show undecidability

? can we generate all $n \times n$ grids in \mathcal{C}

example: MSC / CFSM

[Lautemann '88]

Every graph generated by a HRG of rule-width k has treewidth at most k .

⇒ easily finding positive results

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? additional constraints φ_{rg} in MSO

Well, let's start with the real results now. . .

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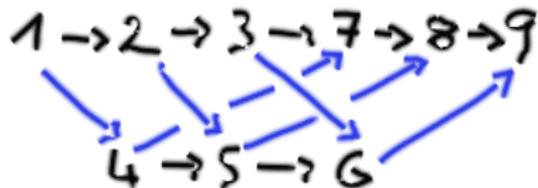
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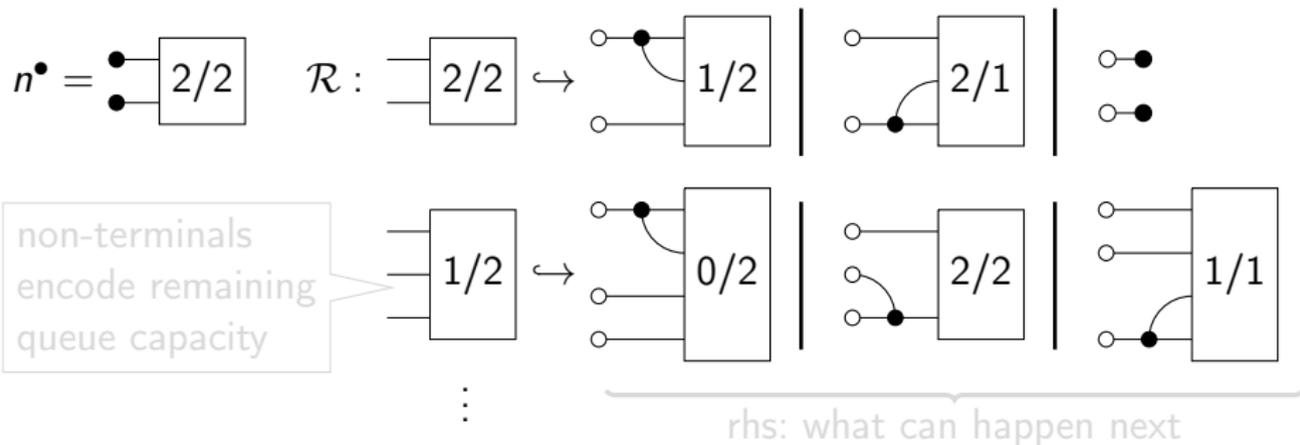
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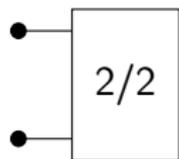
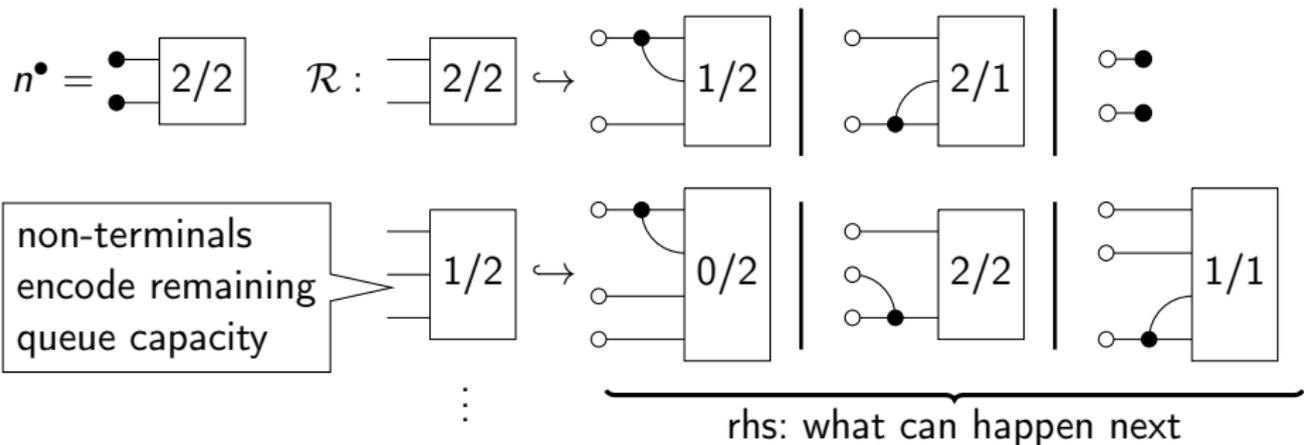
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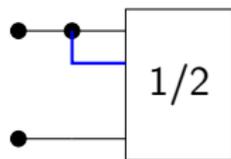
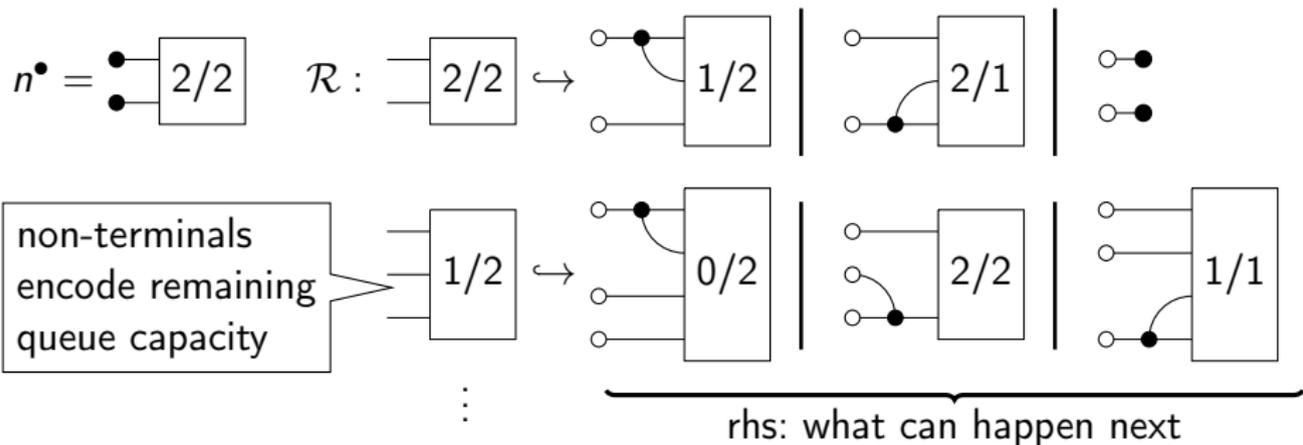
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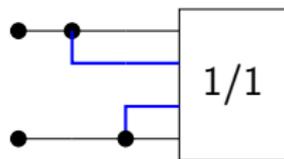
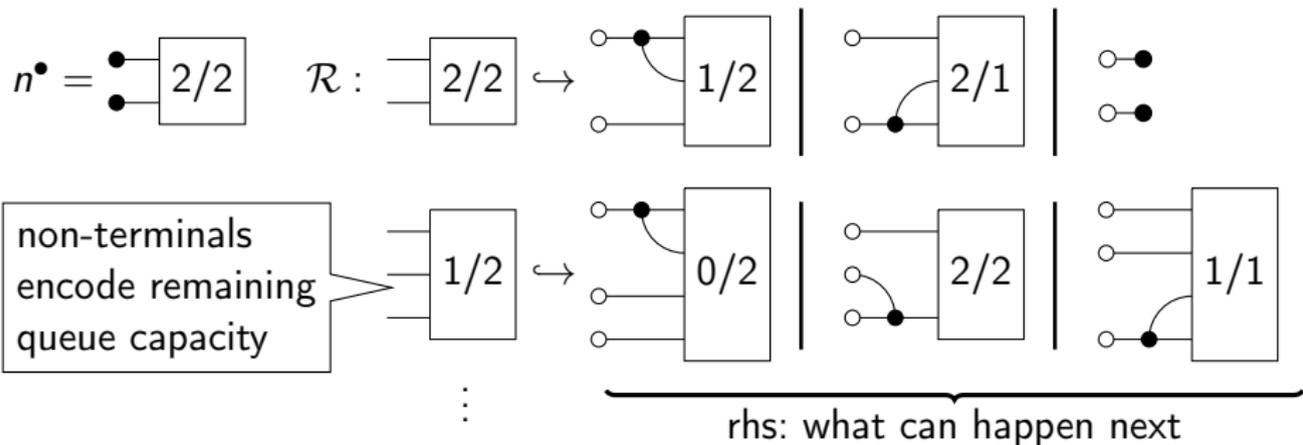
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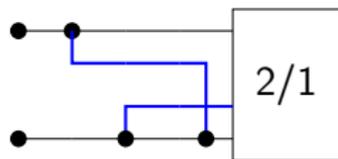
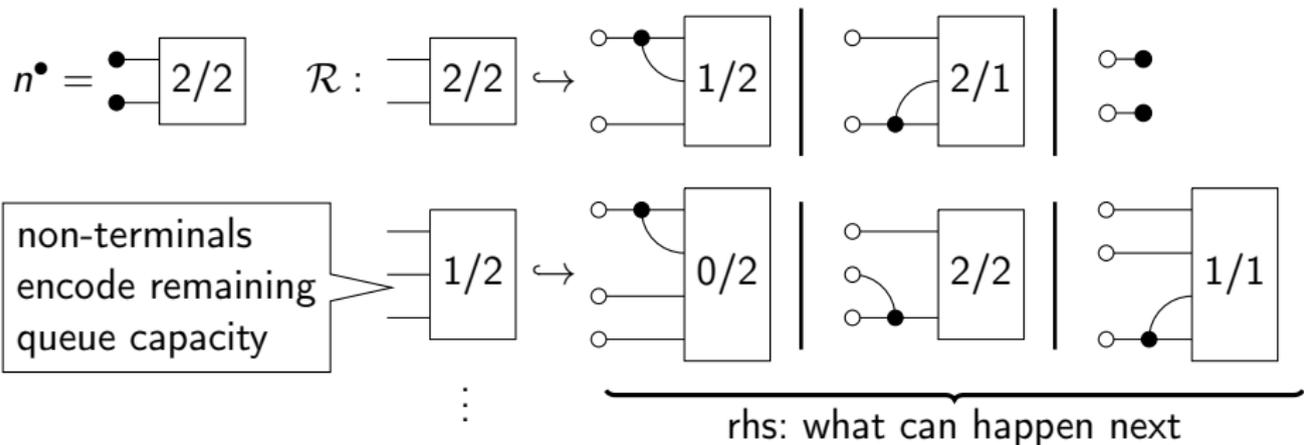
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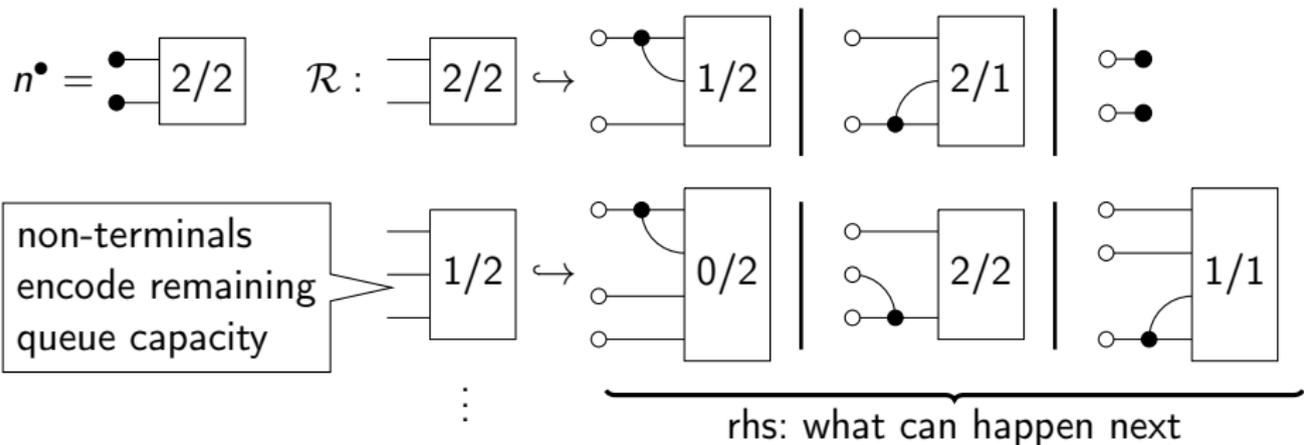
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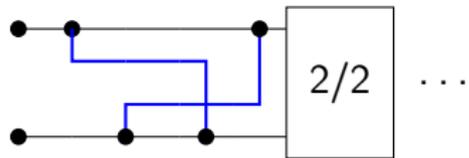
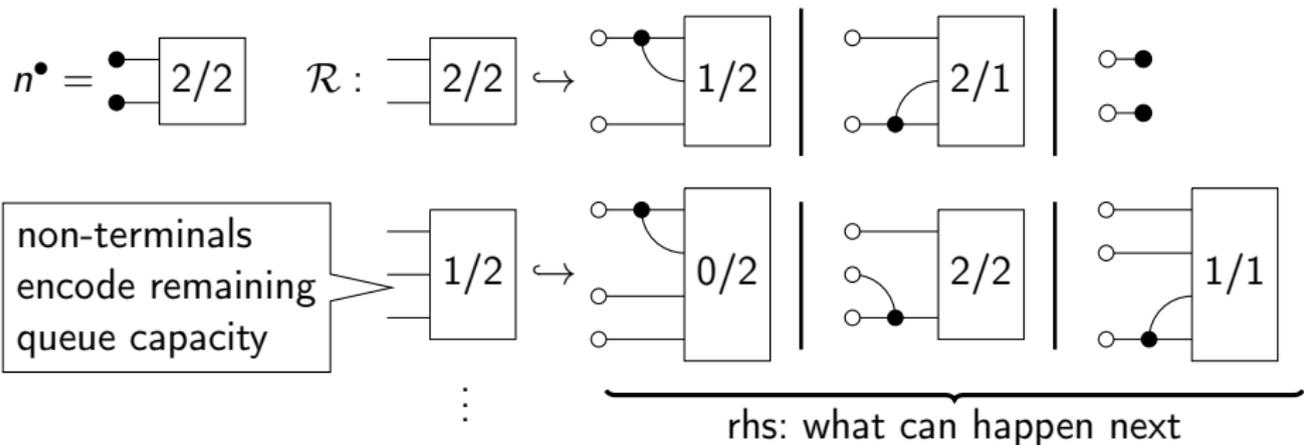
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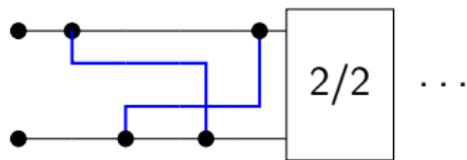
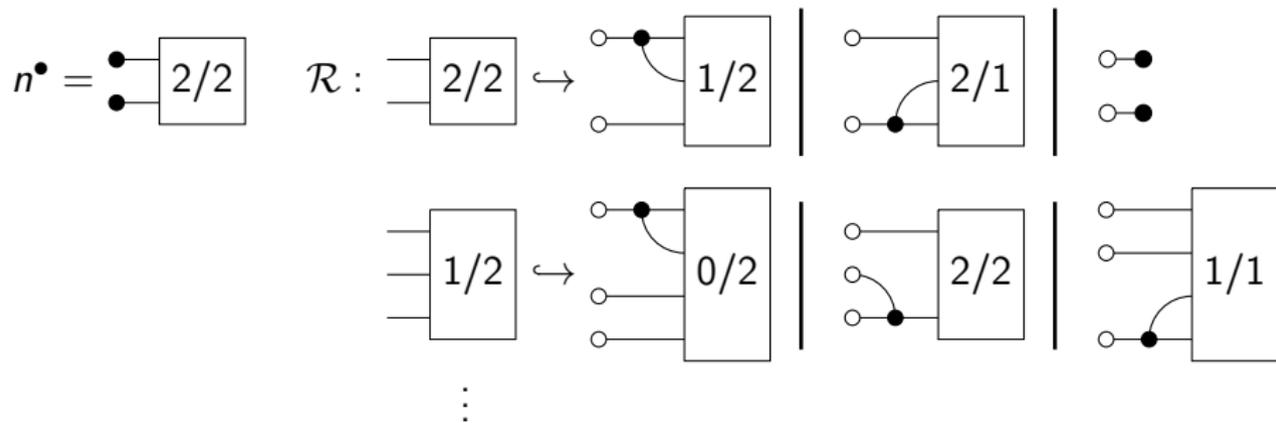
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- \Leftrightarrow HRG generates run graphs of 2-bounded MSC with 2 processes
- \Leftrightarrow generalize: p processes and bound k
- \Leftrightarrow treewidth of run graphs of bounded MSC is $\mathcal{O}(p \cdot k)$

Lock (Causality) Graphs

T_1

- a0: lock(l_3);
- a1: lock(l_1);
- a2: wait_{pre}(c)
- a3: unlock(l_1)
- a4: lock(l_1)
- a5: wait_{post}(c);
- a6: lock(l_2);
- a7: unlock(l_3);
- a8: unlock(l_1);
- a9: $sh = sh + 1$;
- a10: unlock(l_2);

T_1

T_2

- b0: lock(l_1);
- b1: notify(c);
- b2: unlock(l_1);
- b3: lock(l_1);
- b4: lock(l_3);
- b5: unlock(l_1);
- b6: lock(l_2);
- b7: unlock(l_2);
- b8: unlock(l_3);
- b9: $sh = sh + 2$;
- b10: ...

T_2

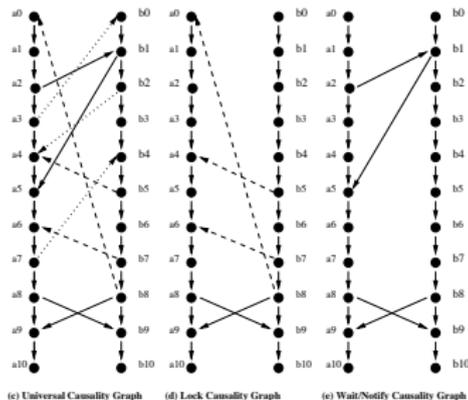
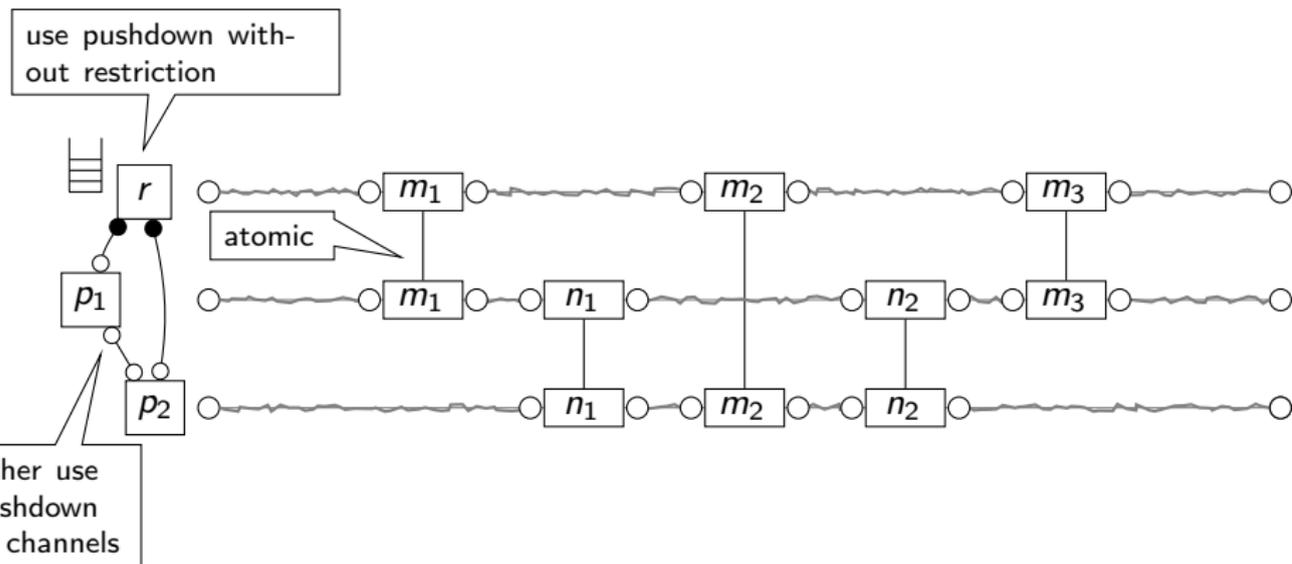


Fig. 1. An Example Universal Causality Graph

- ⇒ introduced in [Kahlon/Wang '10]
- ⇒ encode in non-terminals who holds and who requests lock
- ⇒ add additional back-causality edges (from last holder to new)
- ⇒ possible in $\mathcal{O}(p \cdot l)$ for p processes and l locks

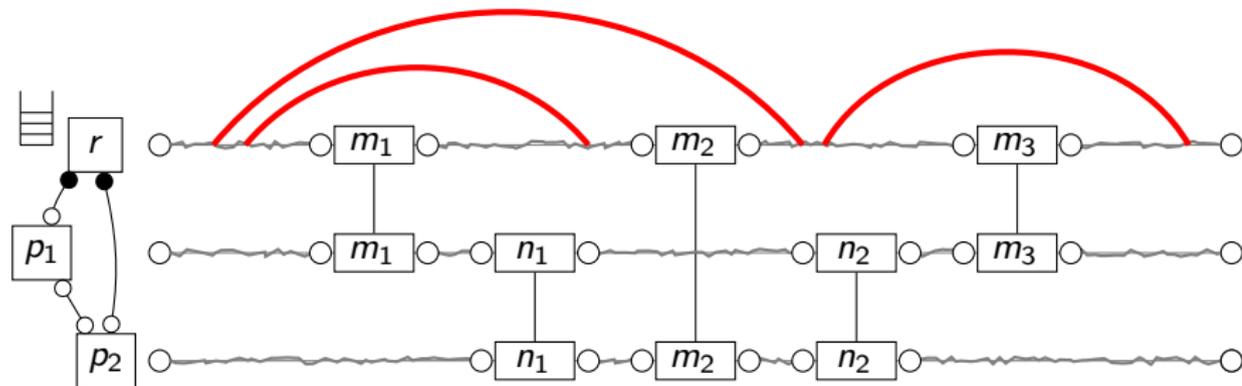
Well-queueing Eager Non-confluent RQCP

⇔ decidability depends on the following restrictions [HLMS '10]



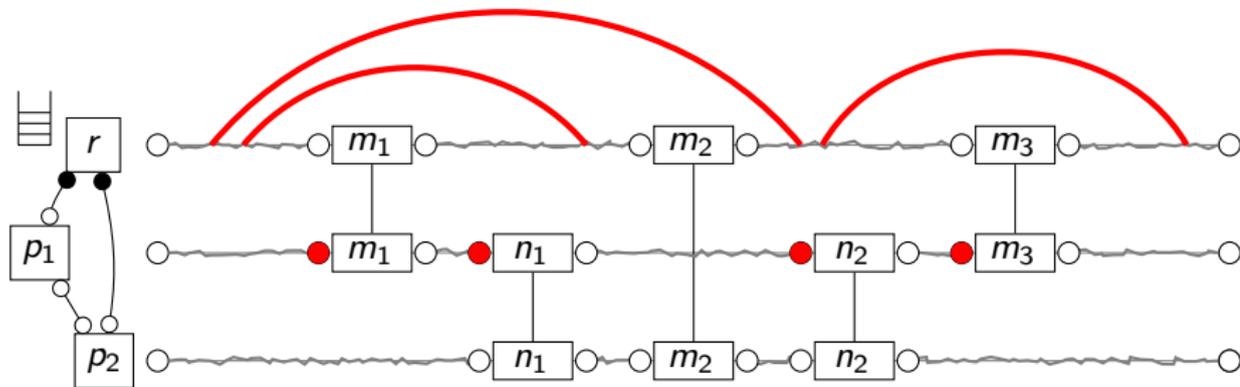
Well-queueing Eager Non-confluent RQCP

⇒ take a closer look at interplay of pushdowns and sync



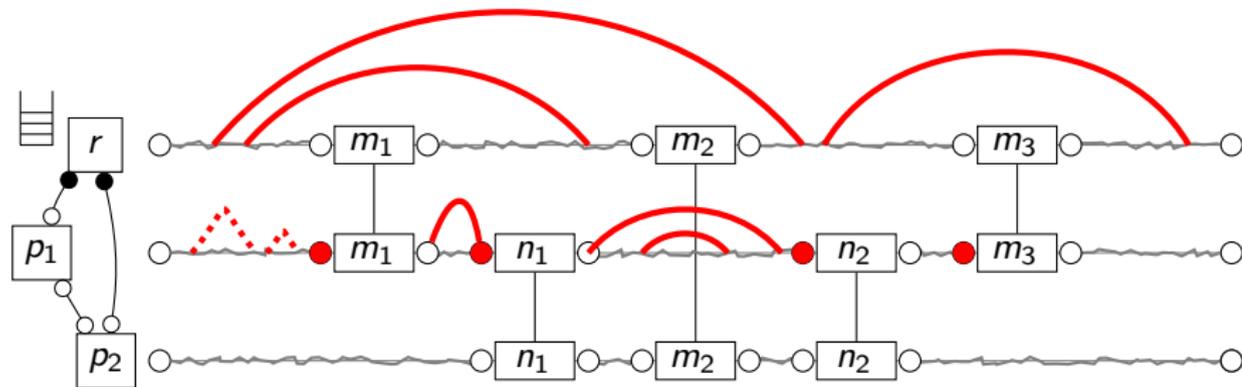
Well-queueing Eager Non-confluent RQCP

⇒ take a closer look at interplay of pushdowns and sync



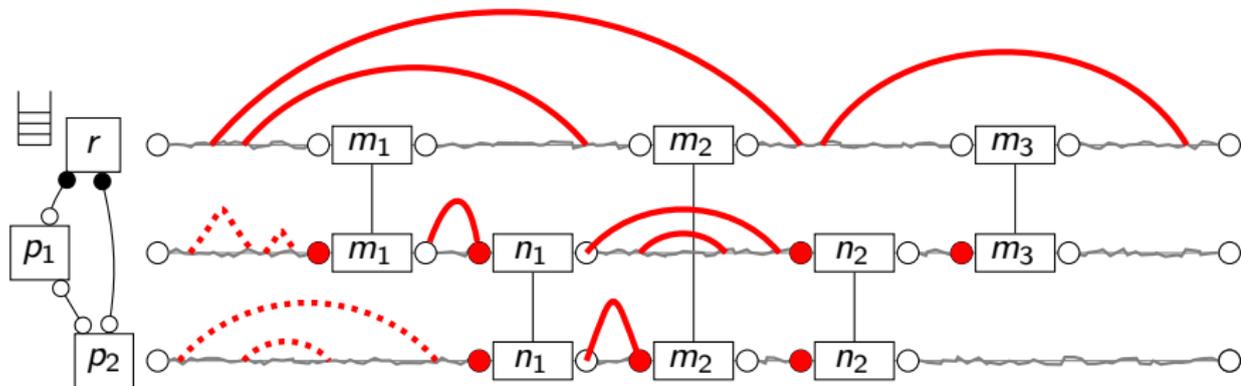
Well-queueing Eager Non-confluent RQCP

⇒ take a closer look at interplay of pushdowns and sync



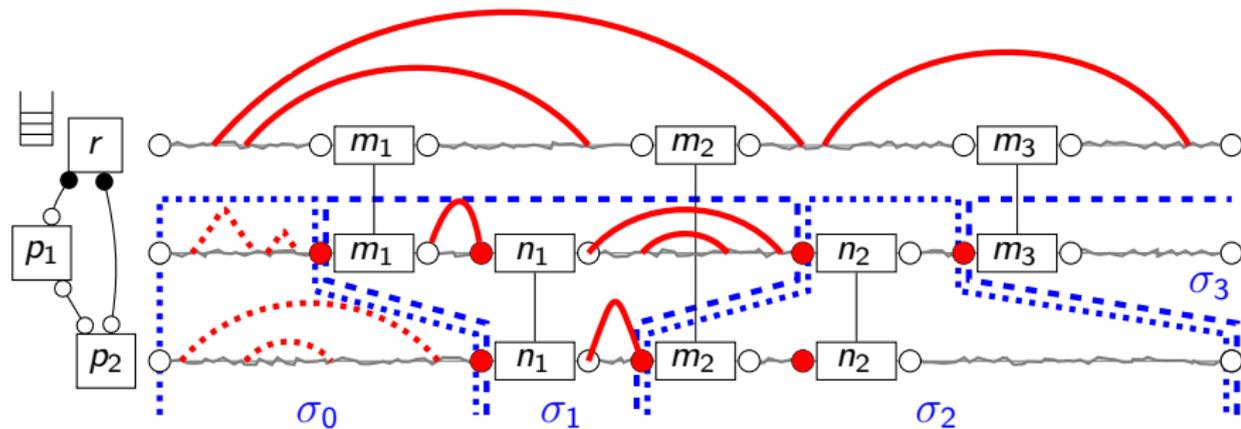
Well-queueing Eager Non-confluent RQCP

⇒ take a closer look at interplay of pushdowns and sync



Well-queueing Eager Non-confluent RQCP

⇒ “cut” the run to simulate it on one pushdown



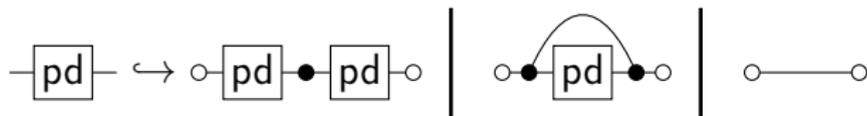
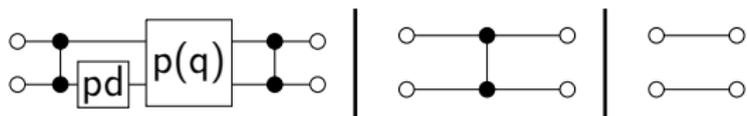
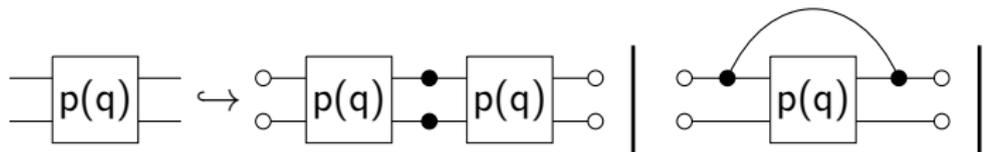
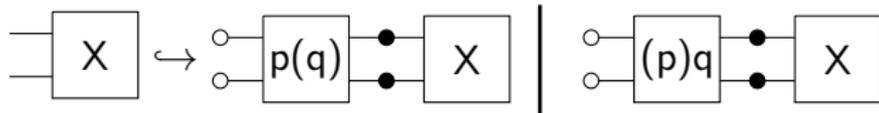
⇒ more general class of 1-pd-simulatable systems in [Atig '10]

... a HRG for the Two Process Setting

$$n^\bullet = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \boxed{X}$$

use of pd restricted for process q ,
unrestricted for proc. p

\mathcal{R} :

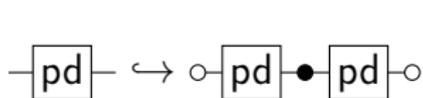
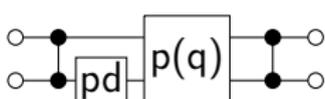
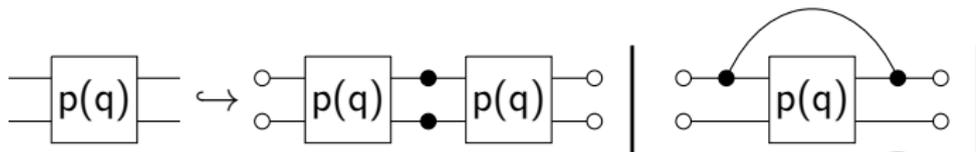
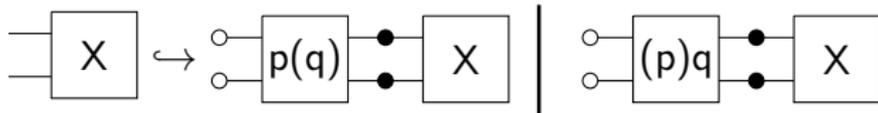


... a HRG for the Two Process Setting

$$n^\bullet = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \boxed{X}$$

use of pd restricted for process q ,
unrestricted for proc. p

\mathcal{R} :



generalize to p procs.:
rule-width remains
bounded by $\mathcal{O}(p)$

Summary/Outlook

- ⇒ retrace known results in a simple “visual” way (*intuitions!*)
- ⇒ give several new results of MSO-decidable QCP classes
- ⇒ framework to “pre-test” restrictions for QCP wrt. decidability

- ⇒ more detailed complexity results missing in approach
- ⇒ what about “beneath the stars”: μ -calculus, LTL, simple reachability, and their relation to graph grammars ?
- ⇒ from MSO on *one* run to *branching* runs ?
- ⇒ can we extend these ideas to a dynamic setting ?
- ⇒ catalogue of anti-patterns ?

- ⇒ please feel free to append your ideas/remarks to this list. . .