

Liveness of Communicating Transactions

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(joint work with Vasileios Koutavas and Matthew Hennessy)



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 - ▶ **Isolation**: The effects of a transaction are concealed from the rest of the system until the transaction commits
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 - ▶ **Durability**: After a transaction commits, its effects are permanent.
- ▶ However, **isolation limits concurrency**
 - ▶ The semantics of traditional transactions is **sequential schedules**
 - ▶ Traditional transactions do not offer an abstraction for recovery from distributed errors (e.g. deadlocks)

Communicating Transactions

- ▶ We drop isolation to increase concurrency
 - ▶ There is no limit on the communication between a transaction and its environment
- ▶ The transactional system guarantees:
 - ▶ **Atomicity**: Each transaction will either run in its entirety or not at all
 - ▶ **Consistency**: Faults caused by a transaction are automatically detected and rolled-back, together with all effects of the transaction to its environment
 - ▶ **Durability**: After all transactions that have interacted commit, their effects are permanent (coordinated checkpointing)
- ▶ We are interested in safety and especially liveness properties
 - ▶ First theory of liveness in the presence of transactions
 - ▶ We have studied the transactional properties of communicating transactions in [CONCUR'2010]

Safety

Safety: “Nothing bad will happen” [Lamport’77]

- ▶ A safety property can be formulated as a **safety test** T^ω which signals on channel ω when it detects the bad behaviour
- ▶ P **passes the safety test** T^ω when $P \mid T^\omega$ cannot output on ω
 - ▶ This is the negation of passing a “may test” [DeNicola-Hennessy’84]

Liveness

Liveness: “Something good will eventually happen” [Lamport’77]

- ▶ A liveness property can be formulated as a **liveness test** T^ω which detects and reports good behaviour on ω .
- ▶ P passes the liveness test T^ω when all future states of $P \mid T^\omega$ can output on ω
 - ▶ This is a “should test” [Binksma-Rensink-Vogler’95, Rensink-Vogler’07]
 - ▶ It excludes pathological traces
- ▶ We will later see why “must testing” [DeNicola-Hennessy’84] is not appropriate for transactions

TransCCS [CONCUR 2010]

Syntax:	$P, Q ::= \sum \mu_i.P_i$	guarded choice
	$ P \mid Q$	parallel
	$ \nu a.P$	hiding
	$ \mu X.P$	recursion
	$ \llbracket P \triangleright_k Q \rrbracket$	transaction (k bound in P)
	$ \text{co } k$	commit

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Alternative

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Main reductions:

R-COMM

$$\frac{a_i = \bar{b}_j}{\sum_{i \in I} a_i.P_i \mid \sum_{j \in J} b_j.Q_j \rightarrow P_i \mid Q_j}$$

R-Co

$$\llbracket P \mid \text{co } k \triangleright_k Q \rrbracket \rightarrow P$$

R-EMB

$$\frac{k \notin R}{\llbracket P \triangleright_k Q \rrbracket \mid R \rightarrow \llbracket P \mid R \triangleright_k Q \mid R \rrbracket}$$

R-AB

$$\llbracket P \triangleright_k Q \rrbracket \rightarrow Q$$

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Simple Example

$$a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \mid \llbracket \bar{a}.\bar{c}.co \ k + \bar{e} \triangleright_k r \rrbracket$$

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Simple Example

$$\begin{array}{c}
 a.c.\omega + e.\eta \mid \llbracket \bar{a}.\bar{c}.\text{co } k + \bar{e} \triangleright_k r \rrbracket \\
 \xrightarrow{\text{R-EMB}} \llbracket a.c.\omega + e.\eta \mid \bar{a}.\bar{c}.\text{co } k + \bar{e} \triangleright_k a.c.\omega + e.\eta \mid r \rrbracket
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 \xrightarrow{\text{R-COMM}} \llbracket c.\omega \mid \bar{c}.co\ k \triangleright_k a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \mid r \rrbracket
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 \xrightarrow{\text{R-COMM}} & \llbracket c.\omega \mid \bar{c}.\text{co } k \triangleright_k a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \mid r \rrbracket \\
 \xrightarrow{\text{R-COMM}} & \llbracket \omega \mid \text{co } k \triangleright_k a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \mid r \rrbracket \\
 \xrightarrow{\text{R-Co}} & \omega
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 \xrightarrow{\text{R-COMM}} & \llbracket c.\omega \mid \bar{c}.co\ k \triangleright_k a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \mid r \rrbracket \\
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Simple Example (a second trace)

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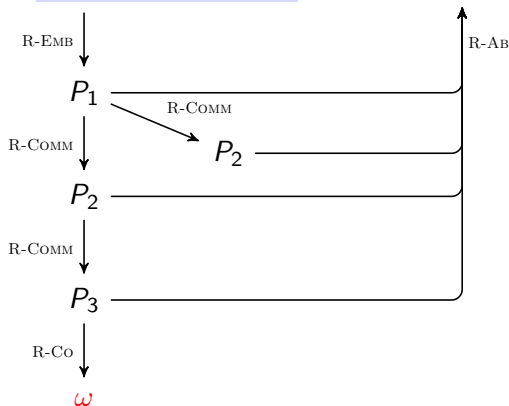
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Simple Example (all traces)

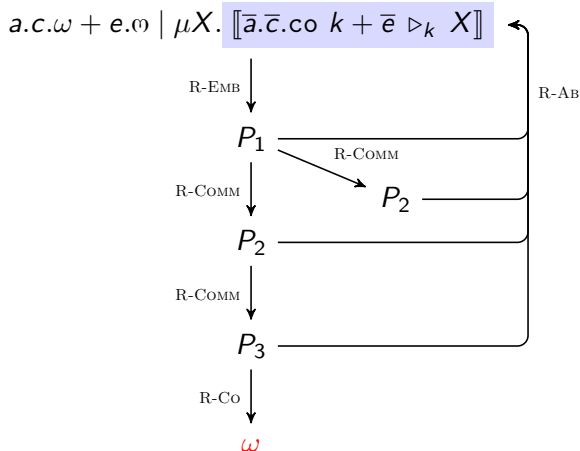
$$a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{c} \mid \llbracket \bar{a}.\bar{c}.\text{co } k + \bar{e} \triangleright_k r \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\text{R-AB}} a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{c} \mid r$$



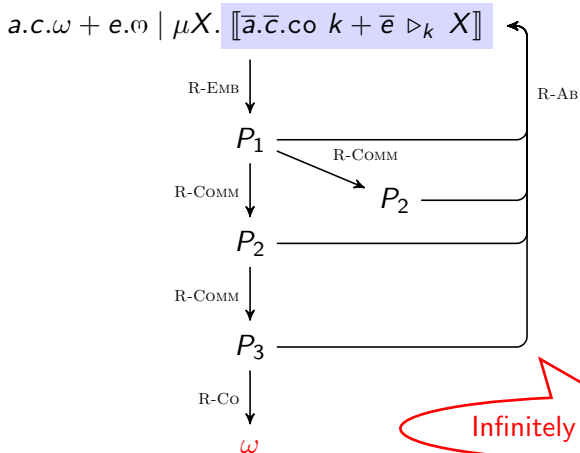
Restarting transactions

$$a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{w} \mid \mu X. \llbracket \bar{a}.\bar{c}.\text{co } k + \bar{e} \triangleright_k X \rrbracket$$

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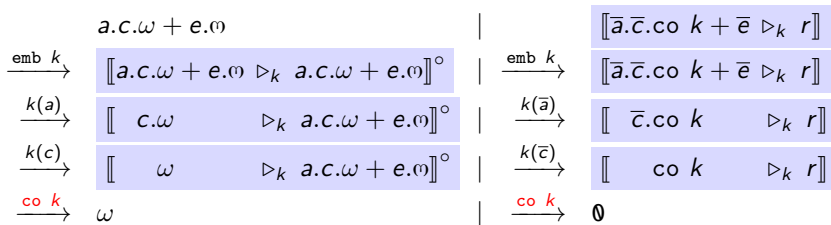


Compositional Semantics

- ▶ The embedding rule is simple but entangles the processes
- ▶ We need to reason about the behaviour of $P|Q$ in terms of P and Q
- ▶ We introduce a compositional Labelled Transition System that uses secondary transactions: $\llbracket P \triangleright_k Q \rrbracket^\circ$

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$$\begin{array}{c|c}
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 \xrightarrow{\text{emb } k} \llbracket a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \triangleright_k a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \rrbracket^\circ \\
 \xrightarrow{k(e)} \llbracket c.\omega \triangleright_k a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m} \rrbracket^\circ \\
 \xrightarrow{\text{ab } k} a.c.\omega + e.\mathfrak{m}
 \end{array}
 &
 \begin{array}{l}
 \llbracket \bar{a}.\bar{c}.\text{co } k + \bar{e} \triangleright_k r \rrbracket \\
 \xrightarrow{\text{emb } k} \llbracket \bar{a}.\bar{c}.\text{co } k + \bar{e} \triangleright_k r \rrbracket \\
 \xrightarrow{k(\bar{e})} \llbracket \triangleright_k r \rrbracket \\
 \xrightarrow{\text{ab } k} r
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Compositional Semantics (2)

The behaviour of processes in TransCCS can be understood by CCS-like “Clean” traces derived by the LTS that:

- ▶ consider only traces where all actions are eventually committed
- ▶ ignore transactional annotations on the traces

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- ▶ enable **compositional reasoning**:
 - ▶ $\mathcal{L}(P \mid Q) = \mathcal{L}(P) \mathbf{zip} \mathcal{L}(Q)$
 - ▶ $\mathcal{L}(P) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(Q)$ implies $\mathcal{L}(P \mid R) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(Q \mid R)$

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Definition (Basic Observable)

$P \Downarrow_a$ iff there exists P' such that $P \rightarrow^* P' \mid a$

- Basic observable actions are **permanent**

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Definition (Safety preservation)

$S \sqsubseteq_{\text{safe}} I$ when $\forall T^\omega. S \text{ cannot } T^\omega \text{ implies } I \text{ cannot } T^\omega$

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Theorem (Characterization of safety preservation)

$S \sqsubseteq_{\text{safe}} I$ iff $\mathcal{L}(S) \supseteq \mathcal{L}(I)$

Liveness

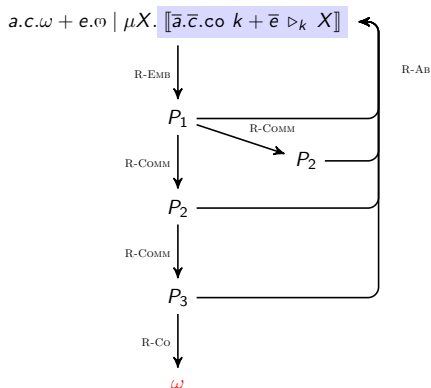
Definition (P Passes liveness Test T^ω [Rensink-Vogler'07])

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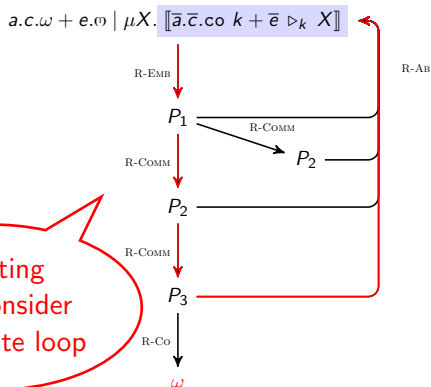
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must testing
would consider
the infinite loop

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Definition (Tree Failures [Rensink-Vogler'07])

(t, Ref) is a **tree failure** of P when

$\exists P'. P \xRightarrow{t}_{CL} P'$ and $\mathcal{L}(P') \cap \text{Ref} = \emptyset$

$\mathcal{F}(P) = \{(t, \text{Ref}) \text{ tree failure of } P\}$



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Theorem (Characterization of liveness preservation)

$S \sqsubseteq_{\text{live}} I$ iff $\mathcal{F}(S) \supseteq \mathcal{F}(I)$

Simple Examples

Let $S_{ab} = \mu X. \llbracket a.b.co \ k \triangleright_k X \rrbracket$ $\mathcal{L}(S_{ab}) = \{\epsilon, ab\}$
 $\mathcal{F}(S_{ab}) = \{(\epsilon, S \setminus ab), (ab, S) \mid S \subseteq A^*\}$

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► $S_{ab} \approx_{\text{safe}} I_1 = \llbracket a.b.co \ k \triangleright_k \emptyset \rrbracket$ $\mathcal{L}(I_1) = \{\epsilon, ab\}$
 $\mathcal{F}(I_1) = \{(\epsilon, S), (ab, S) \mid S \subseteq A^*\}$
 $S_{ab} \not\approx_{\text{live}} I_1$

Simple Examples

$$\text{Let } S_{ab} = \mu X. \llbracket a.b.\text{co } k \triangleright_k X \rrbracket \quad \mathcal{L}(S_{ab}) = \{\epsilon, ab\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(S_{ab}) = \{(\epsilon, S \setminus ab), (ab, S) \mid S \subseteq A^*\}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright S_{ab} &\approx_{\text{safe}} I_2 = \mu X. \llbracket a.b.\text{co } k + e \triangleright_k X \rrbracket & \mathcal{L}(I_2) &= \mathcal{L}(S_{ab}) \\ S_{ab} &\approx_{\text{live}} I_2 & \mathcal{F}(I_2) &= \mathcal{F}(S_{ab}) \end{aligned}$$

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 - ▶ If in **CCS** $P \sqsubseteq_{\text{safe}} Q$ then also in **TransCCS** $P \sqsubseteq_{\text{safe}} Q$
- ▶ No way to encode non-prefix-closed traces in **CCS**; thus no fully-abstract translation from **TransCCS** to **CCS**

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[Rensink-Vogler'07]

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 - ▶ $(a, \{bd\}) \in \mathcal{F}(a.b.c + a.b.d)$
 - ▶ **TransCCS** distinguishing liveness test in the paper
- ▶ Thus **no sound translation** from **TransCCS** to **CCS** that is the identity on CCS terms

Also in [APLAS 2010]

- ▶ Canonical class of tests for liveness and safety
- ▶ See how restarting transactions add fault tolerance to CCS (Ex. 6)
- ▶ A sound, but incomplete bisimulation proof method, using the “clean” LTS transitions
- ▶ Many examples

Conclusions

Communicating transactions:

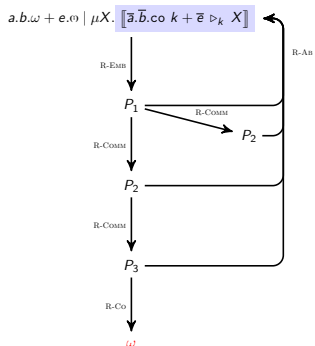
- ▶ Traditional transactions without the isolation requirement
 - ▶ No limit on communication or concurrency
- ▶ Simple safety and liveness theory
 - ▶ First theory of liveness in the presence of transactions
- ▶ **Future directions:** Reference implementation/evaluation of the construct in a programming language.

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Joint Trinity/Microsoft Research PhD on extending Haskell with communicating transactions. We need a good student :)

ACD Properties

A commit step makes the effects of the transaction permanent (**Durability**)



An abort step:

- ▶ restarts the transaction
- ▶ rolls-back embedded processes to their state before embedding (**Consistency**)
- ▶ does not roll-back actions that happened before embedding
- ▶ does not affect non-embedded processes

The semantics of transactions transactions are non-prefix-closed traces (**Atomicity**). ↻ 🔍 ↺