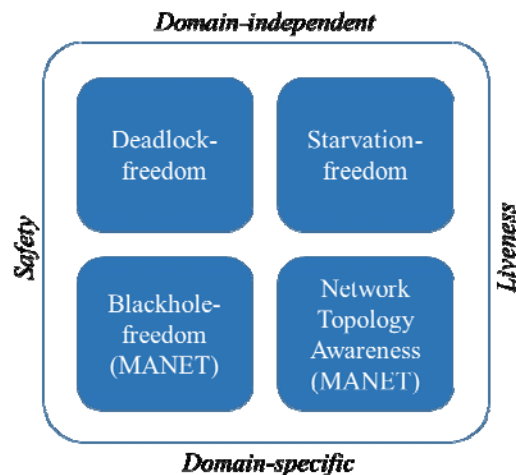


## Analisi di starvation e deadlock mediante ASM

## Nota

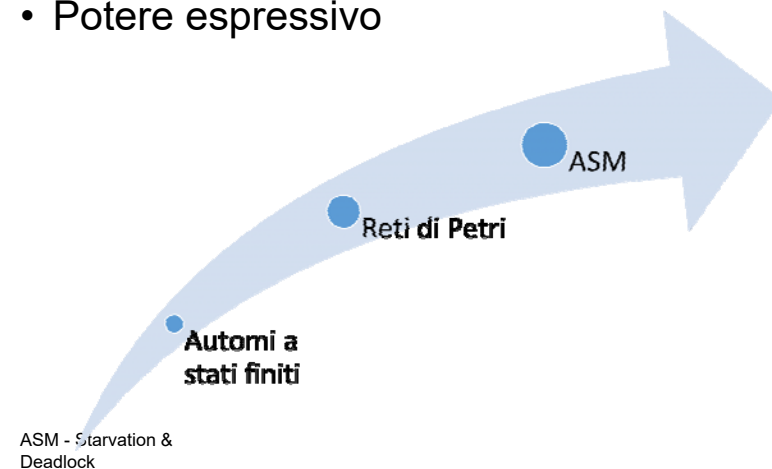
- Questo modulo è realizzato modificando opportunamente :
  - materiale prodotto dal Dr. Gennaro Vessio per il seminario tenuto per il corso dell'a.a. 2016-17, rivisto dal docente
  - articoli di letteratura citati in bibliografia

## Classi di Proprietà



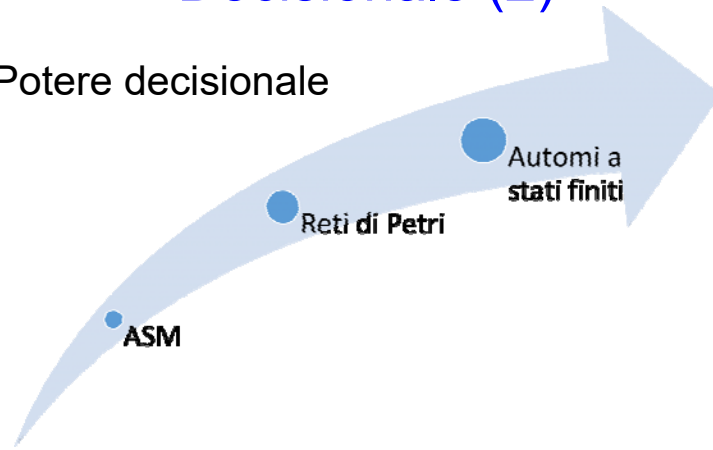
## Potere Espressivo vs Potere Decisionale (1)

- Potere espressivo



## Potere Espressivo vs Potere Decisionale (2)

- Potere decisionale



## Problema

- Allo stato dell'arte, l'analisi di proprietà con le ASM fa ricorso a tecniche basate su model checking
  - Ma, la traduzione della ASM in esame nell'input richiesto dal model checker causa perdita di potere espressivo
- Alcuni formalismi permettono caratterizzazioni operazionali di proprietà
- Obiettivo: Dotare le ASM di un framework analogo

## RICHIAMO: Predicati sugli Stati

- Una ASM può modellare oggetti di arbitraria complessità
  - comprendere la semantica degli stati di una ASM è difficile
- Il concetto di predicato è utile per esprimere la condizione di attesa

**Definition** (predicate over ASM state). A *predicate*  $\varphi$  over an ASM state  $s$  is a first-order formula defined over the locations in  $s$  such that  $s \models \varphi$

## STARVATION

## Generalità

- In letteratura non esiste una definizione formale e univoca di starvation
- In generale, è l'**impossibilità** da parte di un processo concorrente di compiere progressi computazionali
  - Attesa di una risorsa condivisa
  - Attesa di un messaggio
  - ...

## Condizione Necessaria

### Necessary condition (general statement)

1. The execution of a process  $p_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) requires a service provided by  $p_j$  ( $j = 1, \dots, n, j \neq i$ )
2. The process  $p_i$  is forced to wait for the desired service



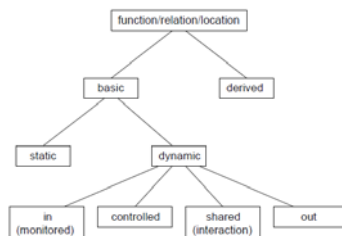
### Necessary condition (ASM-based statement)

1. A move of an agent  $a_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) requires a service provided by  $a_j$  ( $j = 1, \dots, n, j \neq i$ )
2. The agent  $a_i$  is forced to wait for the desired service

## Dipendenza

- La condizione (1) esprime il concetto di **dipendenza** da altri agenti

**Definition** (risky function). A *risky function* is: (i) a monitored or shared function; or (ii) a controlled or derived function *determined* by a risky function



## Inattività

- La condizione (2) esprime il concetto di **inattività** dell'agente durante l'attesa
  - Per esprimere l'inattività abbiamo bisogno di esprimere il ciclico **ritorno** verso uno stesso stato

**Definition** (risky predicate). Let  $D$  be a DASM including the agents  $a_i$  and  $a_j$ . A *risky predicate*  $\varphi_i$  over a state  $s$  of  $ASM(a_i)$  is a first-order predicate defined over (at least) a risky location in  $s$  such that  $s \models \varphi_i$ , and its truth value depends also on  $ASM(a_j)$

## Vulnerable Rule

- Lo stato di una ASM cambia solo come effetto dell'applicazione di una rule

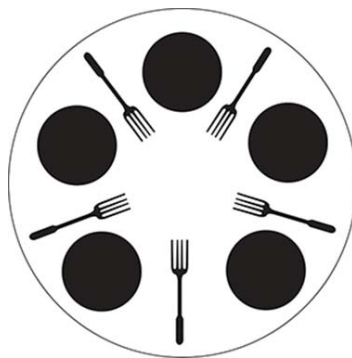
**Definition** (vulnerable rule). Let  $\varphi_r$  be a risky predicate such that a state  $s$ , which models  $\varphi_r$ , exists. A rule is said to be *vulnerable* if:

- Its condition includes a logical conjunction with one or more risky functions
- The truth value of  $\varphi_r$  changes only as a result of the execution of the updates of some vulnerable rule in  $s$

## Teorema

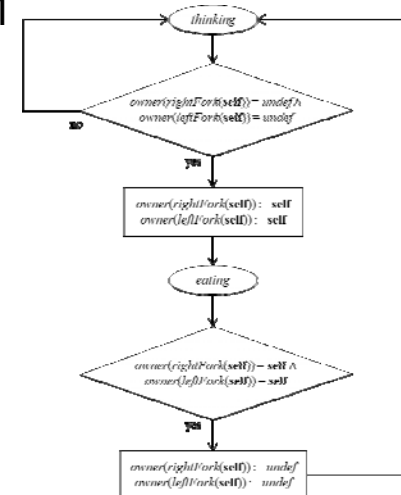
- Theorem** (starvation freedom) *Let  $D$  be a DASM composed by the family of pairs  $(a_i, ASM(a_i))$ . If each  $ASM(a_i)$  is without vulnerable rules, then  $D$  is starvation-free*
  - Dimostrazione (schema): The absence of vulnerable rules implies that at least one of the two sub-conditions of the ASM-based necessary condition for starvation is negated
- Attenzione: non vale il viceversa

## Esempio: 5 filosofi (1)



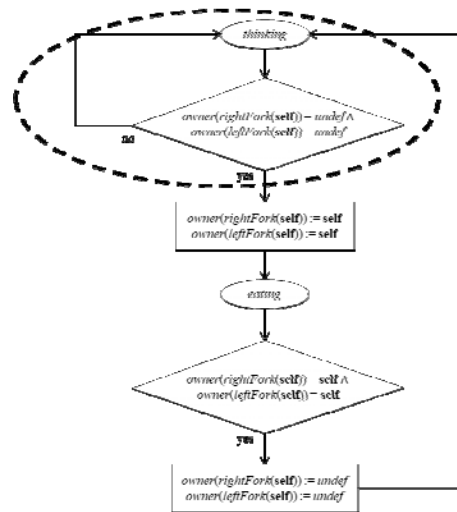
## Esempio: 5 filosofi (2)

- Modello ASM



## Esempio: 5 filosofi (3)

- Modello ASM



ASM - Starvation & Deadlock

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## Esempio: 5 filosofi (4)

- Analisi del modello
- È possibile definire due predicati sugli stati:
  - thinking**:  $\neg(\text{owner}(\text{rightFork}(\text{self})) = \text{self} \vee \text{owner}(\text{leftFork}(\text{self})) = \text{self})$
  - eating**:  $\text{owner}(\text{rightFork}(\text{self})) = \text{self} \wedge \text{owner}(\text{leftFork}(\text{self})) = \text{self}$
- owner* è una funzione di rischio
- thinking* è un predicato di rischio
- La prima regola è vulnerabile
- Il modello **soffre** di starvation

ASM - Starvation & Deadlock

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## DEADLOCK

## Generalità

- È una situazione di stallo in cui tutti i processi sono vicendevolmente bloccati in attesa
  - di una risorsa condivisa
  - di un evento
  - di un messaggio
  - ...

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ASM - Starvation & Deadlock

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## Condizione Necessaria (1)

### Necessary condition (general statement)

1. Processes claim exclusive control of the resources they require (*mutual exclusion*)
2. Processes hold resources already allocated to them while waiting for the other requested resources (*resource holding*)
3. Resources cannot be removed from the processes holding them until they are used to completion (*no preemption*)
4. A circular chain of processes exists so that each process holds (at least) one resource that is requested by the next process in the chain. In other words, there is a set of processes  $p_1, \dots, p_n$  such that  $p_i$  is waiting for a resource held by  $p_{i+1} \bmod n$  (*circular wait*)

## Condizione Necessaria (2)

### Necessary condition (ASM-based statement)

1. Agents hold resources already allocated to them while waiting for the other requested resources (*resource holding*)
2. Resources cannot be removed from the agents holding them until they are used to completion (*no preemption*)
3. A circular chain of agents exists so that each agent holds (at least) one resource that is requested by the next agent in the chain. In other words, there is a set of agents  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  such that  $a_i$  is waiting for a resource held by  $a_{i+1} \bmod n$  (*circular wait*)

Manca il concetto di mutua esclusione!

## Funzioni di Ownership

- Abbiamo bisogno di esprimere il concetto di **possesso** di una risorsa

**Definition (ownership function).** Let a DASM be given, including the set  $Agents = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ , and let  $Resources = \{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$  be a set of shared resources. An *ownership function* is a function *owner*, with a variable number of arguments in  $Resources$  and values in  $Agents \cup \{undef\}$ , such that it is: (i) a shared function; or (ii) a derived function defined over an ownership function.

## Resource Holding

**Resource holding.** Let  $\varphi$  be a predicate over the states, defined over an ownership 1-ary function *owner* of  $ASM(a_i)$ , such that it is in the form  $owner(r_i) = a_i \wedge \neg(owner(r_j) = a_i)$ , with  $i \neq j$ . The fulfillment of such a predicate indicates that the agent  $a_i$  is waiting for a resource  $r_j$  while another requested resource  $r_i$  has already been allocated to it. Resource holding holds if, for every  $ASM(a_i)$ , representing each process of the system, a state  $s$ , such that  $s \models \varphi$ , exists. We call  $\varphi$  *holding predicate*

## No Preemption & Circular Wait

**No preemption.** For every  $ASM(a_i)$ , representing each process of the system, there is no rule updating an ownership location  $owner(r_i)$  to  $a_i$  if  $owner(r_i)$  does not evaluate to *undef*

**Circular wait.** A circular chain arises when a global state  $S_k$ , resulting by the composition of the local states  $s_1(a_1), s_2(a_2), \dots$ , each satisfying a holding predicate  $\varphi$ , exists. When each  $ASM(a_i)$  satisfies  $\varphi$ , for each agent  $a_i$ ,  $owner(r_i) = a_i \wedge \neg \{owner(r_j) = a_i\}$ , with  $i \neq j$

## Esempio: 5 filosofi (1)

```
PhilosopherProgram(p_i) = {  
  if owner(rightFork(self)) = undef then  
    owner(rightFork(self)) := self  
  if owner(rightFork(self)) = self  $\wedge$   
  owner(leftFork(self)) = undef then  
    owner(leftFork(self)) := self  
  if owner(rightFork(self)) = self  $\wedge$   
  owner(leftFork(self)) = self then {  
    Eat(self)  
    owner(rightFork(self)) := undef  
    owner(leftFork(self)) := undef  
  }  
}
```

## Esempio: 5 filosofi (2)

- Analisi del modello
- È possibile definire tre predicati sugli stati:
  - **thinking**:  $\neg \{owner(rightFork(self)) = self \vee owner(leftFork(self)) = self\}$
  - **holdingRightFork**:  $owner(rightFork(self)) = self \wedge \neg \{owner(leftFork(self)) = self\}$
  - **eating**:  $owner(rightFork(self)) = self \wedge owner(leftFork(self)) = self$
- *holdingRightFork* è un holding predicate
- la no preemption è soddisfatta
- una catena circolare emerge quando tutti gli agenti eseguono la loro prima regola
- Il modello **soffre** di deadlock

## Sviluppi

- La nozione di deadlock è più generale di quella illustrata, che considera solo risorse condivise
  - Si deve generalizzare
  - Si deve dimostrare la proprietà di deadlock-freedom per DASM

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- Bianchi A., Pizzutilo S., Vessio G. Applying Predicate Abstraction to Abstract State Machines. Enterprise, Business-Process and Information Systems Modeling, LNBIP 214, pp. 283-292, Springer, 2015
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