

Monitoring Concurrency Errors: Detection of Deadlocks, Atomicity Violations, and Data Races (3)

Concurrency and Parallelism — 2017-18
Master in Computer Science
(Mestrado Integrado em Eng. Informática)

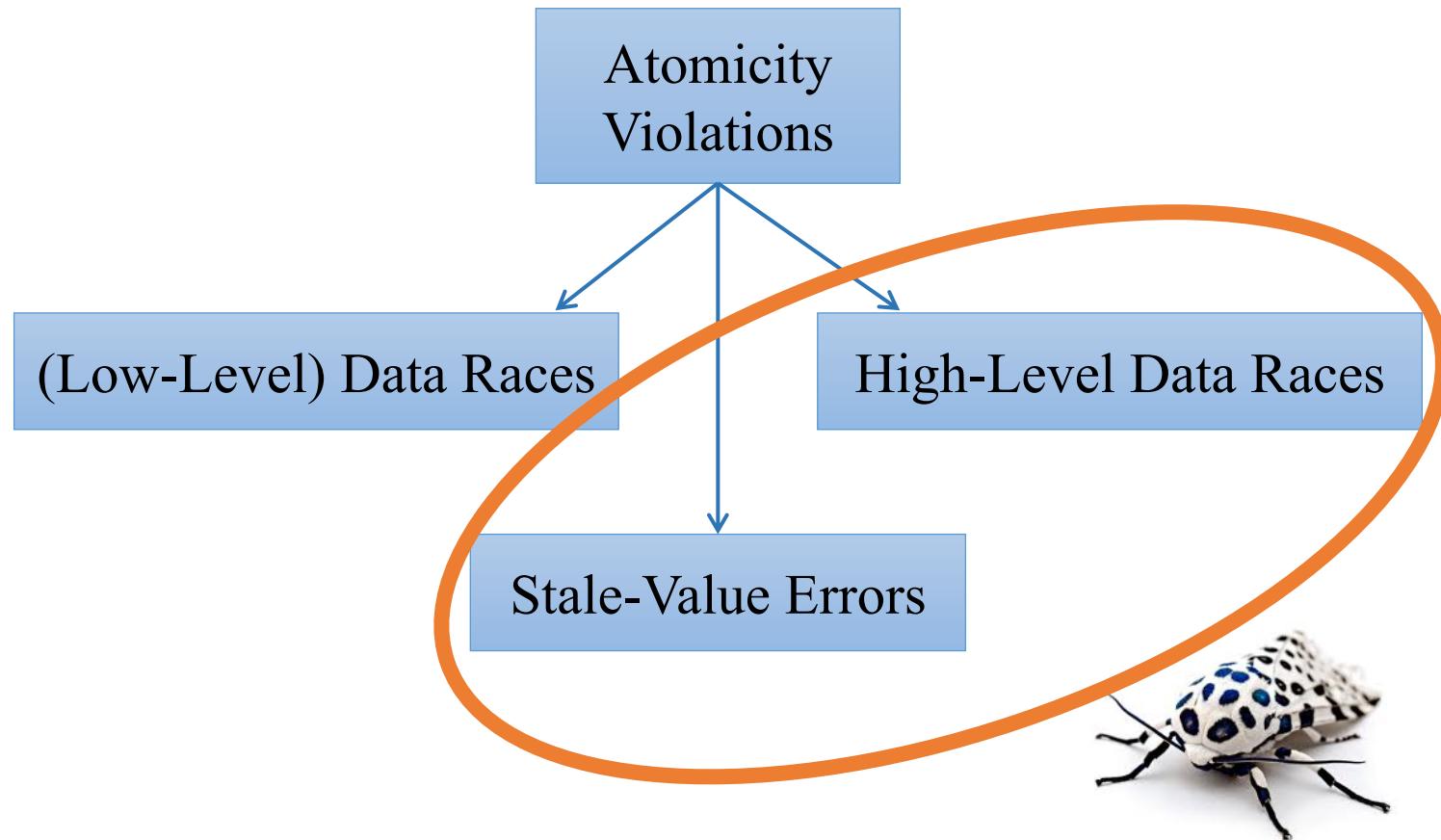
Agenda

- Why are we here?
- Concurrency Anomalies
- Assigning Semantics to Concurrent Programs
- Concurrency Errors
 - Detection of data races
 - Detection of high-level data races and stale value errors
 - Detection of deadlocks

Concurrency Errors

Detection of High-level Data Races
and Stale-value Errors [Artho03, Dias12]

Concurrency Anomalies

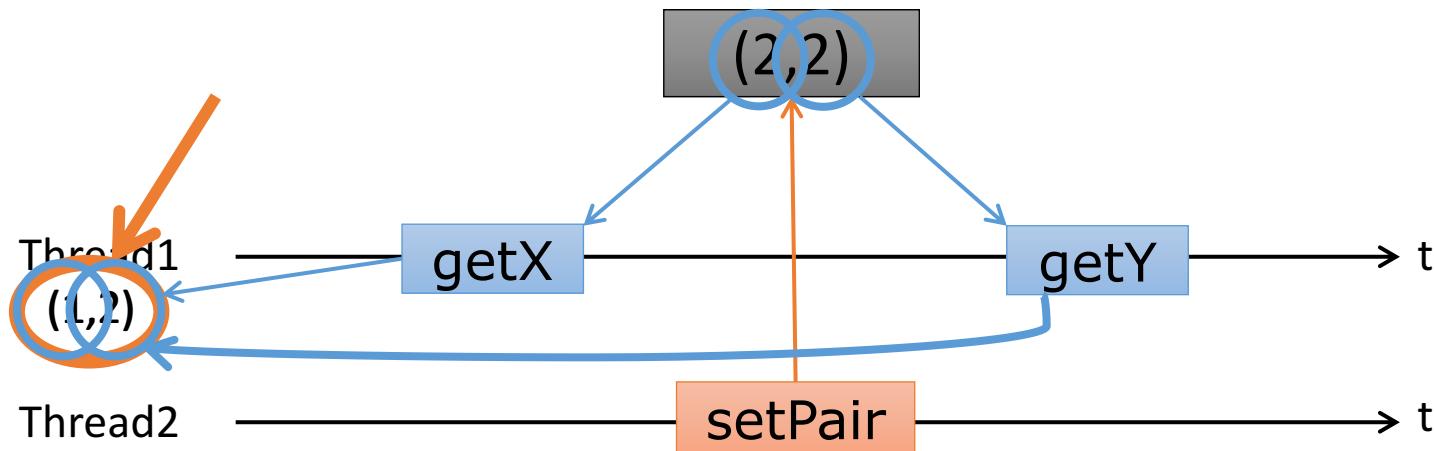


High-Level Data Races

Shared variables: x, y

```
// Thread 1
public boolean equals() {
    int loc_x = getX(); // Atomic
    int loc_y = getY(); // Atomic
    return loc_x == loc_y;
}
```

```
// Thread 2
@Atomic
public int setPair(int v1, int v2) {
    x = v1;
    y = v2;
}
```



Stale-Value Errors

Shared variables: x, y

```
void yEqualsXTimesTwo () {
    int local = getX(); // Atomic
    // local may have a stale value ← write(x)?
    setY(2 * local) ; // Atomic
}

@Atomic
private int getX() {
    return x ;
}

@Atomic
private void setY(int value) {
    y = value ;
}
```

The diagram illustrates a race condition in the code. A blue oval encloses the atomic read operation `getX()`. A red arrow labeled "write(x)?" points from the assignment statement `y = value;` to the shared variable `x`, indicating that the value of `x` might be stale when it is used in the assignment. This highlights a potential for a stale-value error.

View of an Atomic Block [Artho03]

- A view of an atomic block B — $V(B)$ — if the set of variables accessed inside the atomic code block B

View of an Atomic Block

- A view of an atomic block B — $V(B)$ — if the set of variables accessed inside the atomic code block B
- The *read* view of B — $V_R(B) \subseteq V(B)$ — is the set of variables read inside the atomic code block B
- The *write* view of B — $V_W(B) \subseteq V(B)$ — is the set of variables written inside the atomic code block B

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```

$$V(\text{incX}) = ?$$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
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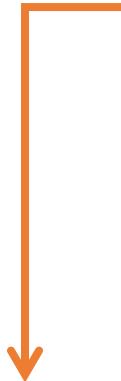
Which (shared) variables are accessed and how?

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```



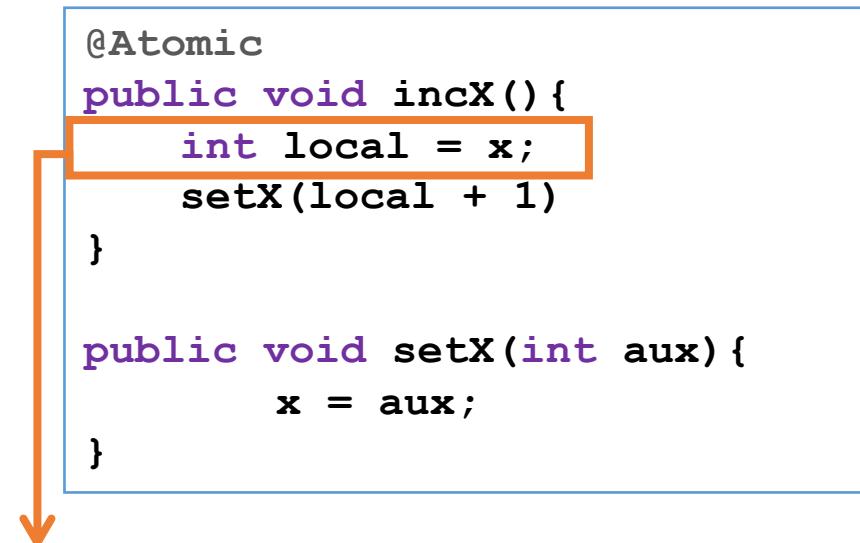
$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{ \}$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```



$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{ \} \cup \{\text{read}(X)\}$$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
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public void setX(int aux) {
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$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{ \} \cup \{\text{read}(X)\} \cup \text{Vars}(\text{setX})$$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vars}(\text{incX}) &= \{ \} \cup \{\text{read}(X)\} \cup \text{Vars}(\text{setX}) \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ \text{Vars}(\text{setX}) &= \{ \} \end{aligned}$$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```

$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{ \} \cup \{\text{read}(X)\} \cup \text{Vars}(\text{setX})$$



$$\text{Vars}(\text{setX}) = \{ \} \cup \{\text{write}(X)\}$$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```

$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{ \} \cup \{\text{read}(X)\} \cup \text{Vars}(\text{setX})$$

$$\text{Vars}(\text{setX}) = \{\text{write}(X)\}$$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

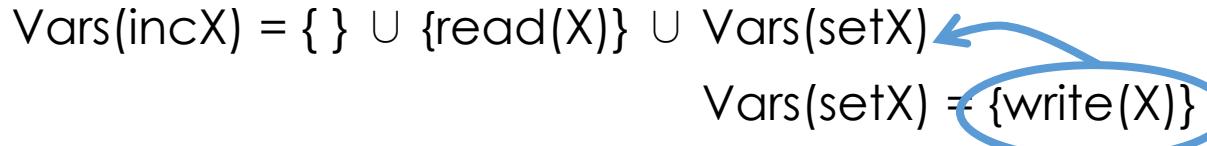
- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

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@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
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}
```

$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{ \} \cup \{\text{read}(X)\} \cup \text{Vars}(\text{setX})$$

$\text{Vars}(\text{setX}) = \{\text{write}(X)\}$



Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```

$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{ \} \cup \{\text{read}(X)\} \cup \{\text{write}(X)\}$$

Views Analysis [Artho03]

- View: set of shared variables accessed atomically

```
@Atomic
public void incX() {
    int local = x;
    setX(local + 1)
}

public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```

$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{\text{read}(X), \text{write}(X)\}$$

$$V(\text{incX}) = \{ X \}$$

Views Analysis [Dias12]

- View: set of shared variables accessed

```
// Thread 1
public boolean equals() {
    int loc_x = getX(); // Atomic
    int loc_y = getY(); // Atomic
    return loc_x == loc_y;
}
```

```
// Thread 2
@Atomic
public int setPair(int v1, int v2) {
    i
    al
    ca
    x = v1;
    y = v2;
}
```

```
}
```

```
public void setX(int aux) {
    x = aux;
}
```

$$\text{Vars}(\text{incX}) = \{\text{read}(X), \text{write}(X)\}$$

$$V(\text{incX}) = \{ X \}$$

$$V_R(\text{incX}) = \{ X \}$$

$$V_W(\text{incX}) = \{ X \}$$

Views Analysis [Dias12]

```
public int getX() {  
    return this.x;  
}
```

$$V(\text{getX}) = \{ X \} \quad V_R(\text{getX}) = \{ X \} \quad V_w(\text{getX}) = \{ \}$$

```
public int getY() {  
    return this.y;  
}
```

$$V(\text{getY}) = \{ Y \} \quad V_R(\text{getY}) = \{ Y \} \quad V_w(\text{getY}) = \{ \}$$

```
public int setPair(int v1, int v2) {  
    x = v1;  
    y = v2;  
}
```

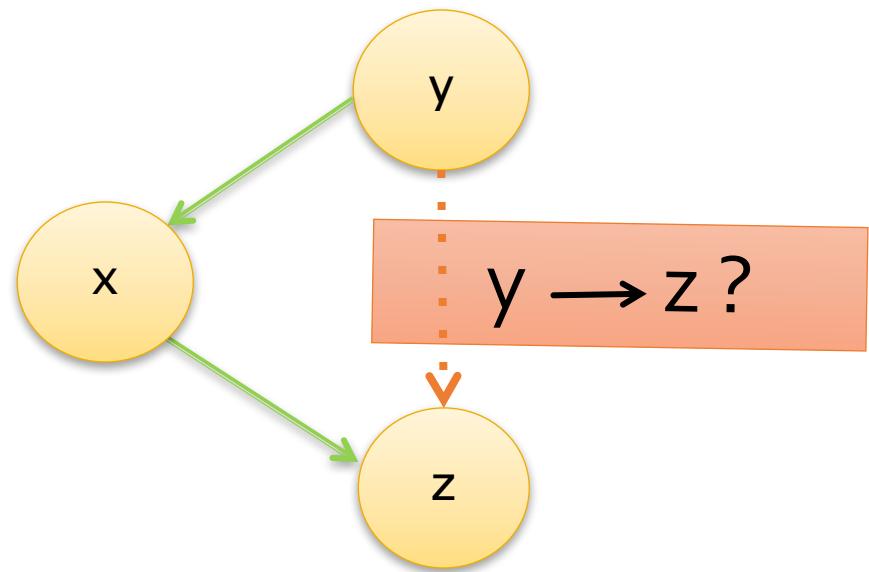
$$V(\text{setPair}) = \{ X, Y \} \\ V_R(\text{setPair}) = \{ \} \quad V_w(\text{setPair}) = \{ X, Y \}$$

```
public boolean equals() {  
    int loc_x = getX();  
    int loc_y = getY();  
    return loc_x == loc_y;  
}
```

$$V(\text{setPair}) = \{ X, Y \} \\ V_R(\text{setPair}) = \{ X, Y \} \quad V_w(\text{setPair}) = \{ \}$$

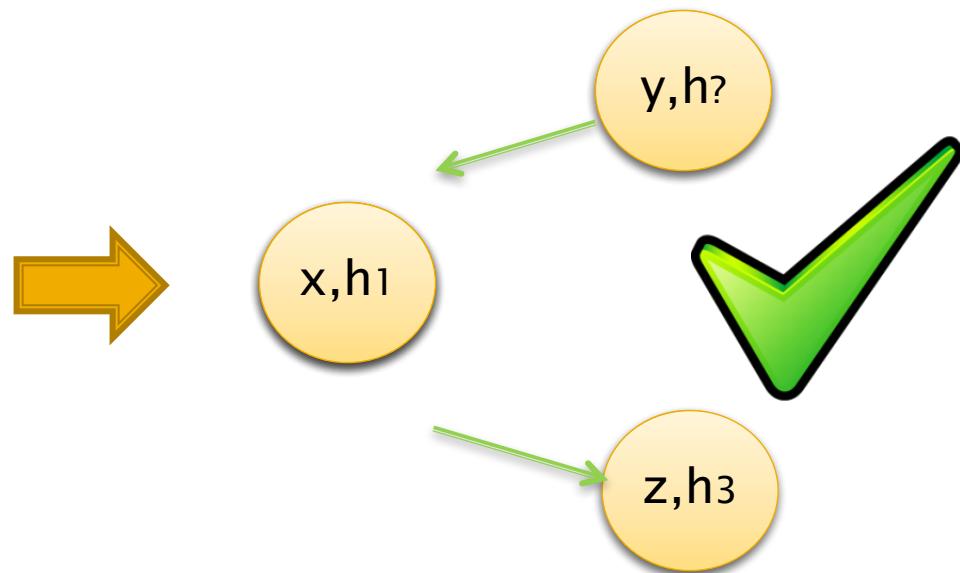
Data Dependency Analysis

```
h1: x = y;  
h2: x = 2;  
h3: z = x;
```



Data Dependency Analysis

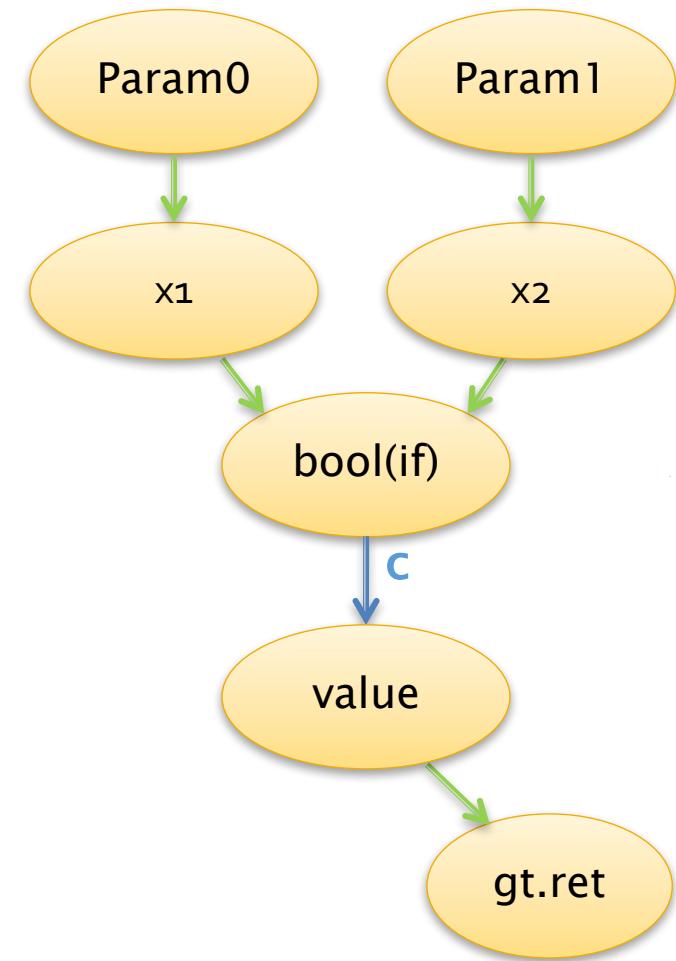
```
h1: x = y;  
h2: x = 2;  
h3: z = x;
```



Control Dependency Analysis

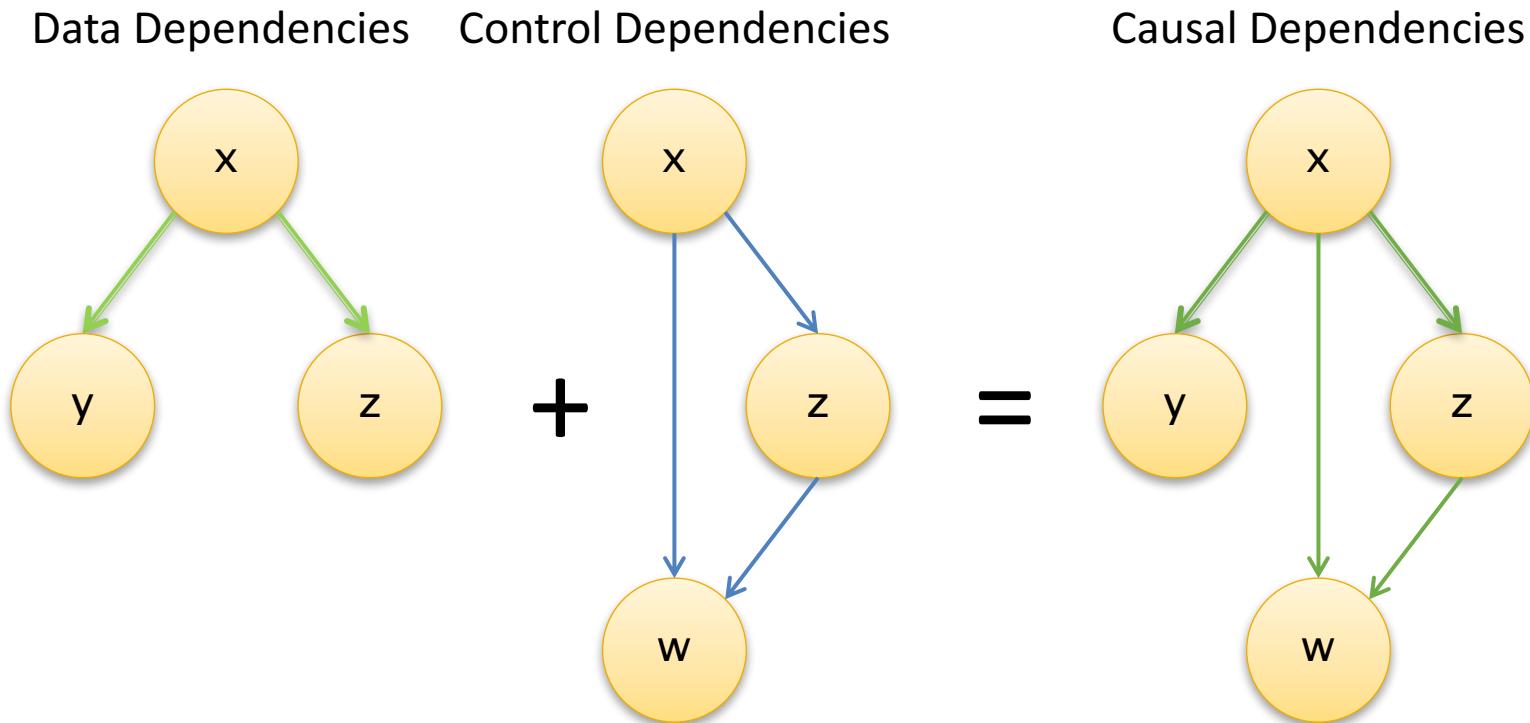
- Data Dependencies are not enough!

```
boolean gt(int x1, int x2) {  
    boolean value;  
    h1: if(x1>x2) {  
        h2:           value = true;  
        h3:     } else {  
        h4:           value = false;  
    }  
    return value;  
}
```



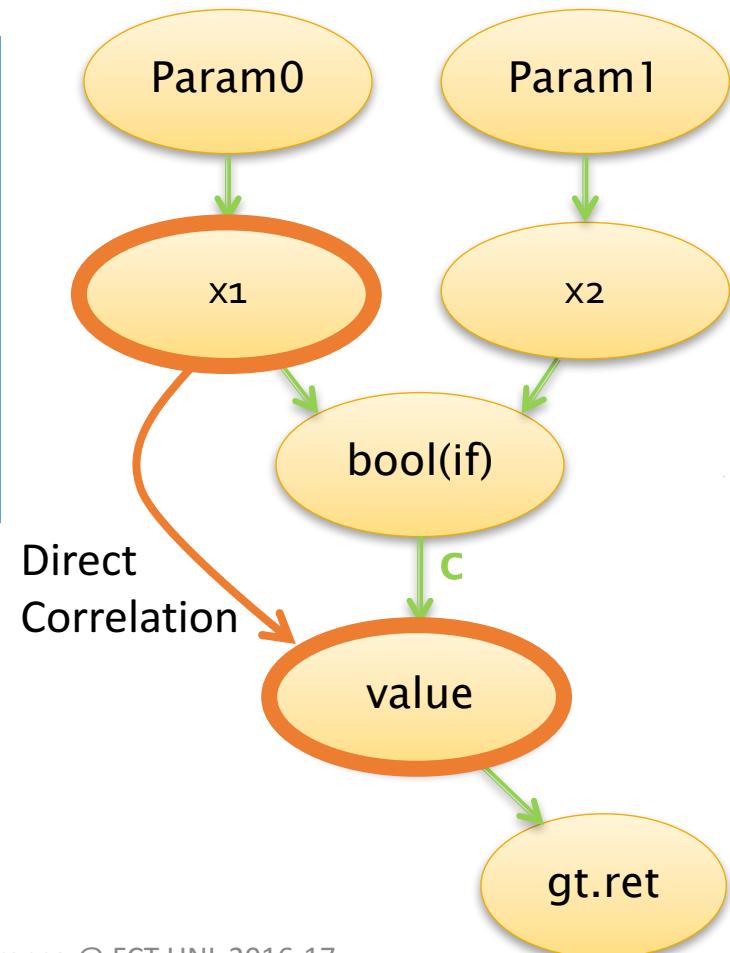
Causal Dependencies Graph

- Merge Data and Control Flow Dependencies in the Causal Dependencies Graph



Direct Correlation

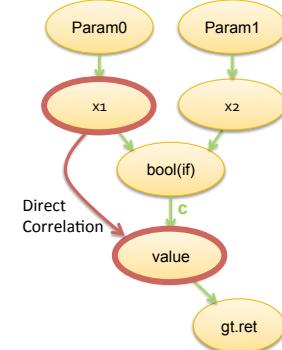
```
boolean gt(int x1, int x2){  
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h1:   if(x1>x2){  
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h3:       }  
h4:   return value;  
}
```



Variable's Correlation [Dias12]

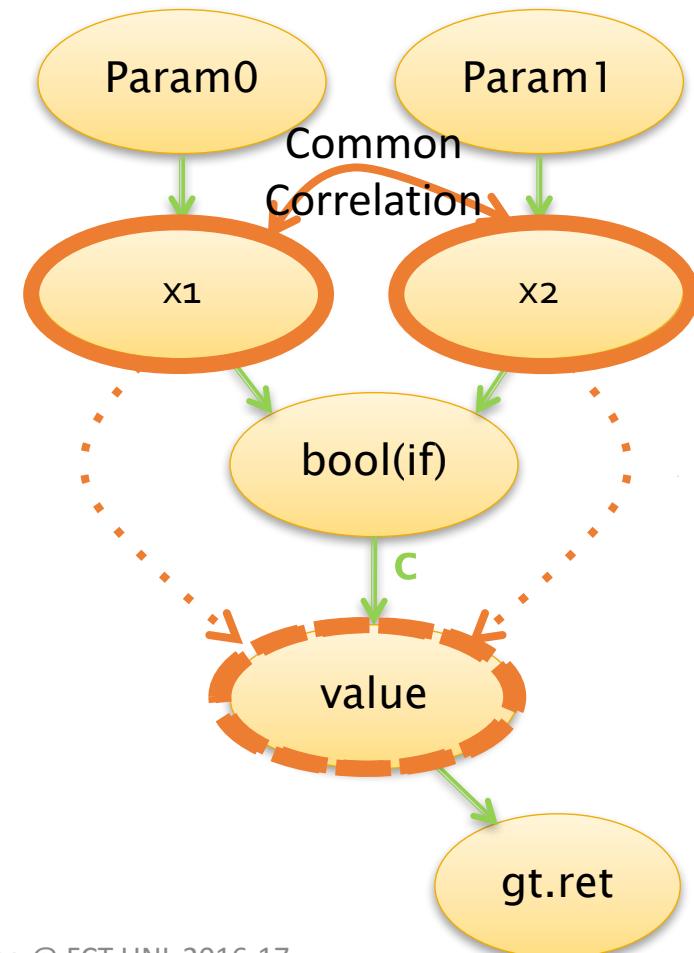
- Direct Correlation (x, y):

There is a direct correlation between a read variable ' x ' and a written variable ' y ' if there is a path from ' x ' to ' y ', in a dependency graph D .



Common Correlation

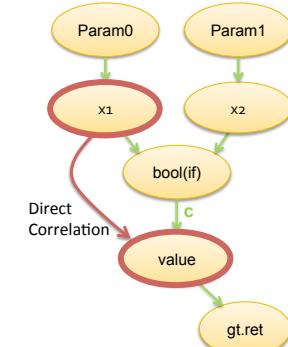
```
boolean gt(int x1, int x2){  
    boolean value;  
h1:   if(x1>x2){  
            value = true;  
    }else{  
            value = false;  
    }  
h4:   return value;  
}
```



Variable's Correlation [Dias12]

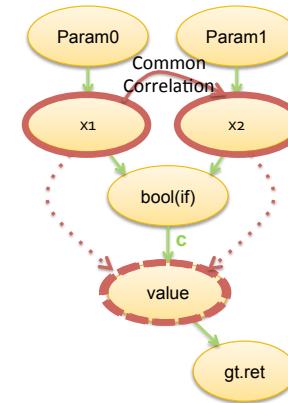
- Direct Correlation (x, y):

There is a direct correlation between a read variable ' x ' and a written variable ' y ' if there is a path from ' x ' to ' y ', in a dependency graph D .



- Common Correlation (x, y):

There is a common correlation between read variables ' x ' and ' y ' if there is a written variable ' z ', where ' $z \neq x$ ' and ' $z \neq y$ ', for which there is a path from ' x ' to ' z ' and another path from ' y ' to ' z ', in a dependency graph D .



High-Level Data Race

Thread 1

```
@Atomic  
public int setPair(int v1, int v2){  
    x = v1;  
    y = v2;  
}
```

Thread 2

```
public boolean equals(){  
    int loc_x = getX(); // Atomic  
    int loc_y = getY(); // Atomic  
    return loc_x == loc_y;  
}
```

High-Level Data Race

Thread 1

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Thread 2

```
public boolean equals(){  
    int loc_x = getX() // Atomic  
    int loc_y = getY() // Atomic  
    return loc_x == loc_y;  
}
```

| Thread 1 | Thread 2 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| $V_w(\text{setPair}) = \{x, y\}$ | $V_w(\text{getX}) = \{\}$ |
| $V_r(\text{setPair}) = \{\}$ | $V_r(\text{getX}) = [x]$ |
| | $V_w(\text{getY}) = \{\}$ |
| | $V_r(\text{getY}) = [y]$ |

High-Level Data Race [Dias12]

Thread 1

```
@Atomic  
public int setPair(int v1, int v2) {  
    x = v1;  
    y = v2;  
}
```

Thread 2

```
public boolean equals(){  
    int loc_x = getX(); // Atomic  
    int loc_y = getY(); // Atomic  
    return loc_x == loc_y;  
}
```

Maximal
 V_w of T1

| Thread 1 | Thread 2 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| $V_w(\text{setPair}) = \{x, y\}$ | $V_w(\text{getX}) = \{x\}$ |
| $V_r(\text{setPair}) = \{\}$ | $V_r(\text{getX}) = \{x\}$ |
| $V_w(\text{getY}) = \{\}$ | $V_w(\text{getY}) = \{\}$ |
| | $V_r(\text{getY}) = \{y\}$ |

Data Race!

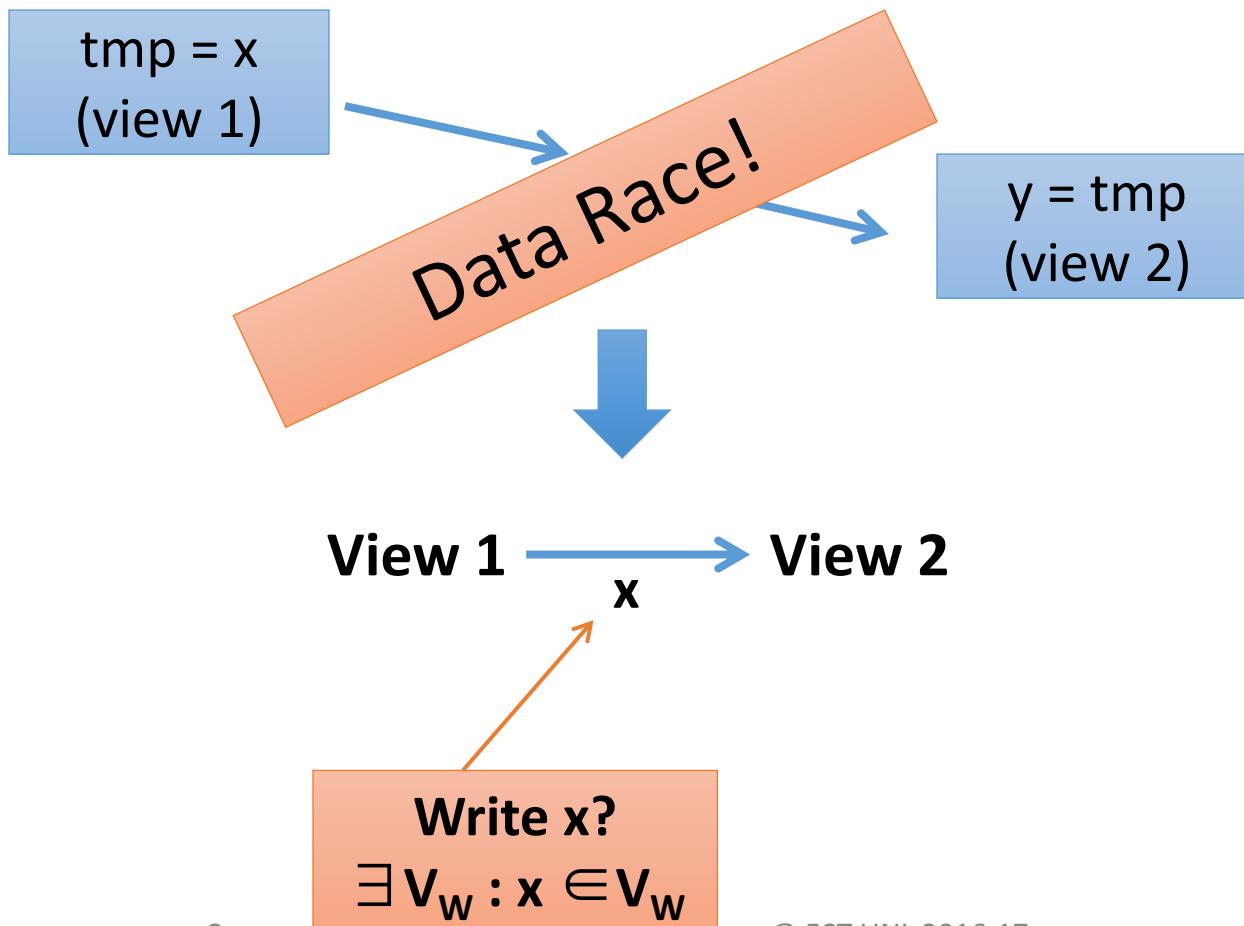
$$\{x, y\} \cap \{x\} = \{x\}$$

$$\{x, y\} \cap \{y\} = \{y\}$$

$$(\{x\} \not\subseteq \{y\} \wedge \{y\} \not\subseteq \{x\}) \wedge \text{Common Correlation } (\{x\}, \{y\})$$

Stale-value Errors

- Detecting Stale-Value Errors...



Acknowledgments

- Some parts of this presentation was based in publicly available slides and PDFs
 - www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs4410/2011su/slides/lecture10.pdf
 - www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/people/madanm/
 - williamstallings.com/OperatingSystems/
 - codex.cs.yale.edu/avi/os-book/OS9/slides-dir/

The END
