



CS340 Concurrency: Safety

Wolfgang Emmerich



Goals

- ***Define the concept of safety***
- ***Explicit and implicit definition of safety properties***
- ***Modelling:***
 - ***How can safety properties be specified in FSP***
 - ***Safety analysis using LTSA***
 - ***Proof that our approach to locking achieves mutual exclusion***



Safety Properties

- ***Safety properties*** assert that nothing 'bad' will ever happen during the execution of a concurrent program
- ***Examples of safety properties***
 - *Mutual Exclusion*
 - *Deadlock Freedom*
 - *Monitor Invariants*
- ***We are interested in***
 - *Do our FSP models satisfy safety properties?*
 - *How do we transform safe models into safe implementations?*



Safety in FSP: Property

- ***Safety property definition is supported by FSP***
- ***A safety property is a process itself***
- ***It does not include hidden actions***
- ***Is denoted using keyword `property`***
- ***Specifies acceptable behaviour for the process it is composed with***



Safety in FSP: Property Satisfaction

- A system S will satisfy a property P if S can only generate sequences of actions which when restricted to the alphabet of P , are acceptable to P .

- **Example:**

```
property POLITE=(knock->enter->POLITE).  
HESITANT = (knock->knock->enter->HESITANT).  
IMPATIENT = (enter->IMPATIENT).  
||CHK_HES = (HESITANT || POLITE).  
||CHK_IMP = (IMPATIENT || POLITE).
```

© Wolfgang Emmerich, 1998/99

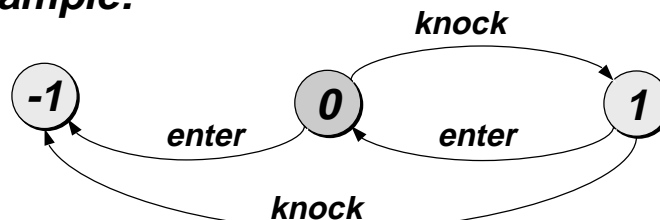
5



Properties in LTS

- LTS generated for properties have
 - an additional error state (-1)
 - transitions leading to the error state for actions that would violate the property

- **Example:**



© Wolfgang Emmerich, 1998/99

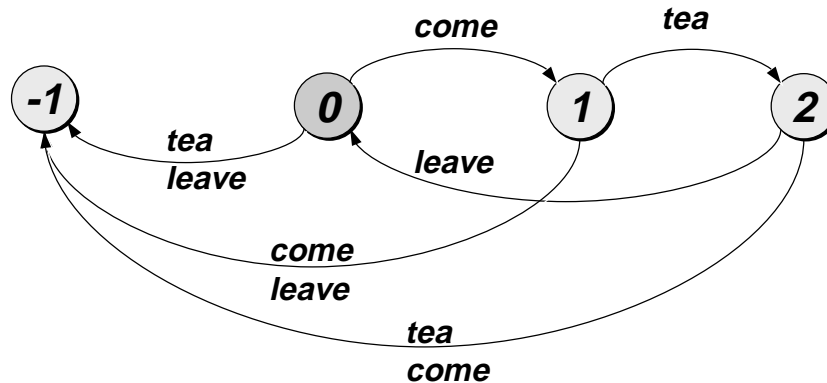
6



Exercise

■ Draw the LTS for

property $\text{FRIEND} = (\text{come} \rightarrow \text{tea} \rightarrow \text{leave} \rightarrow \text{FRIEND}) .$



© Wolfgang Emmerich, 1998/99

7



Safety Analysis using LTSA

- We automate safety analysis using the **Labeled Transition System Analyser**
- LTSA can
 - compute the LTS for a safety property
 - compose the property with the process to be checked
 - If there is a trace from the initial state to the error state the system is unsafe

LTSA

© Wolfgang Emmerich, 1998/99

8



ERROR states

- *Processes can be implicit properties if they use the state ERROR*
- *ERROR is a special state (like STOP).*
- *The perspective is different:*
 - *Properties specify desirable behaviour*
 - *Processes which use the ERROR state specify undesirable behaviour*
- *Example: mutual exclusion*



Ornamental Garden Revisited

```
const N = 2
range T = 0..N
VAR = VAR[0],
VAR[u:T] = (read[u] ->VAR[u]
            |write[v:T]->VAR[v]).
TURNSTILE = (arrive->INCREMENT
            |suspend->resume->TURNSTILE),
INCREMENT = (value.read[x:T]
            ->value.write[x+1]->TURNSTILE
            )+{value.read[T],value.write[T]}.
||GARDEN = (east:TURNSTILE || west:TURNSTILE
            ||{east,west,display}::value:VAR
            )/{stop/east.suspend,
            stop/west.suspend,
            start/east.resume,
            start/west.resume}.
```

LTSA



Mutual Exclusion as Safety Property

```

TEST = TEST[0],
TEST[v:T] =
  (when (v<N)
    {east.arrive,west.arrive}->TEST[v+1]
  |stop->CHECK[v]),
CHECK[v:T] = (display.value.read[u:T] ->
  (when (u==v) start -> TEST[v]
  |when (u!=v) wrong -> ERROR)
)+{display.value.read[T],
  display.value.write[T]}.
||TESTGARDEN = (GARDEN || TEST).

```

LTSA



FSP Model for Locking

```

VAR = VAR[0],
VAR[u:T]=(read[u]->VAR[u]
  | write[v:T]->VAR[v]).
LOCK = (acquire->release->LOCK).
||LOCKVAR = (LOCK || VAR).
TURNSTILE = (arrive->INCREMENT
  |suspend -> resume -> TURNSTILE),
INCREMENT = (value.acquire->value.read[x:T]
  ->value.write[x+1]
  ->value.release->TURNSTILE
  )+ {value.read[T],value.write[T]}.
||GARDEN = (
  east:TURNSTILE || west:TURNSTILE ||
  {east,west,display}::value:LOCKVAR
  /{stop/east.suspend,stop/west.suspend,
  start/east.resume,start/west.resume}.

```



Safety Properties for Locking

```
TEST          = TEST[0],
TEST[v:T]    = (when
  (v<N){east.arrive,west.arrive}->TEST[v+1]
  | stop->CHECK[v]),
CHECK[v:T]   = (display.value.read[u:T] ->
  (when (u==v) start -> TEST[v]
  |when (u!=v) wrong -> ERROR)
)+{display.value.read[T],
  display.value.write[T],
  display.value.acquire,
  display.value.release}. LTSA
|| TESTGARDEN = (GARDEN || TEST).
```

© Wolfgang Emmerich, 1998/99

13



Summary

- *Introduced the concept of Safety*
- *Specification of Safety Properties in FSP*
- *Checking of Safety Properties using LTSA*
- *Proof of Mutual Exclusion based on Locking*
- *Next Session: Revision and Tutorial on Model Checking*

© Wolfgang Emmerich, 1998/99

14