

Causal Termination of Multi-threaded Programs

Andrey Kupriyanov and Bernd Finkbeiner

Saarland University
Reactive Systems Group

July 22, 2014



UNIVERSITÄT
DES
SAARLANDES

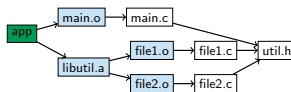


Termination of multi-threaded programs

- Parallel compilation (e.g. GNU Make)

gnu.org/software/make/

```
make -j N
```



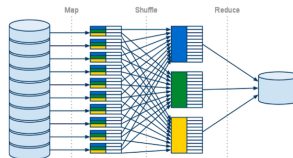
- Parallel computations in GPUs (OpenCL, CUDA)

developer.nvidia.com/cuda-zone/



- Distributed processing (e.g. the Map-Reduce architecture)

developers.google.com/appengine/docs/java/dataprocessing/



- Device drivers, leader election, ...

Producer-Consumer (Map-Reduce architecture)

Producer 1

```
while (p1>0) {
  if(*) q1++;
  else q2++;
  p1--;
}
```

Producer 2

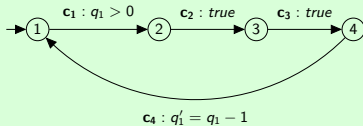
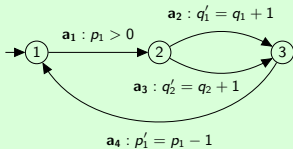
```
while (p2>0) {
  if(*) q1++;
  else q2++;
  p2--;
}
```

Consumer 1

```
while (true) {
  await(q1>0);
  skip; //step 1
  skip; //step 2
  q1--;
}
```

Consumer 2

```
while (true) {
  await(q2>0);
  skip; //step 1
  skip; //step 2
  q2--;
}
```



Producer-Consumer (Map-Reduce architecture)

Producer 1

```
while (p1>0) {
  if(*) q1++;
  else q2++;
  p1--;
}
```

Producer 2

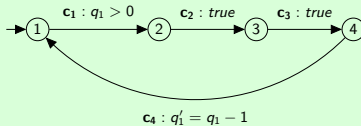
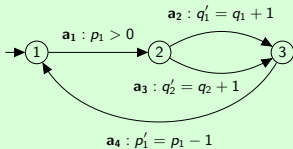
```
while (p2>0) {
  if(*) q1++;
  else q2++;
  p2--;
}
```

Consumer 1

```
while (true) {
  await(q1>0);
  skip; //step 1
  skip; //step 2
  q1--;
}
```

Consumer 2

```
while (true) {
  await(q2>0);
  skip; //step 1
  skip; //step 2
  q2--;
}
```



Threads	Terminator		T2		AProVE	
	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)
1	3.37	26	2.42	38	3.17	237
2	1397	1394	3.25	44	6.79	523
3	×	MO	U(29.2)	253	U(26.6)	1439
4	×	MO	U(36.6)	316	U(71.2)	1455
5	×	MO	U(30.7)	400	U(312)	1536
10	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO
20	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO
40	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO
60	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO
80	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO
100	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO

Producer-Consumer (Map-Reduce architecture)

```

Producer 1
while (p1>0) {
  if(*) q1++;
  else q2++;
  p1--;
}
  
```

```

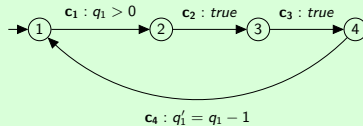
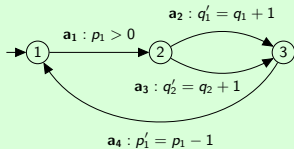
Producer 2
while (p2>0) {
  if(*) q1++;
  else q2++;
  p2--;
}
  
```

```

Consumer 1
while (true) {
  await(q1>0);
  skip; //step 1
  skip; //step 2
  q1--;
}
  
```

```

Consumer 2
while (true) {
  await(q2>0);
  skip; //step 1
  skip; //step 2
  q2--;
}
  
```



Threads	Terminator		T2		AProVE		Arctor	
	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)
1	3.37	26	2.42	38	3.17	237	0.002	2.3
2	1397	1394	3.25	44	6.79	523	0.002	2.6
3	×	MO	U(29.2)	253	U(26.6)	1439	0.002	2.6
4	×	MO	U(36.6)	316	U(71.2)	1455	0.003	2.7
5	×	MO	U(30.7)	400	U(312)	1536	0.007	2.7
10	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	0.027	3.0
20	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	0.30	4.2
40	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	4.30	12.7
60	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	20.8	35
80	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	67.7	145
100	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	172	231

Causality

In the spirit of the FLoC panel on Saturday...

- *why are human-created artifacts easy to analyze?*
- *can an automatic tool capture the intuition of artifact's creator?*

Karem A. Sakallah

Our view is that humans are good at:

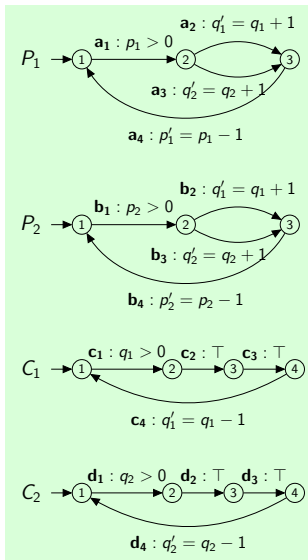
- tracking dependence / independence
- making (chains of) causal inferences
- recognizing (and reusing) similarities

Main problem for automation: standard state-based methods do not fully support these phenomena

Our approach

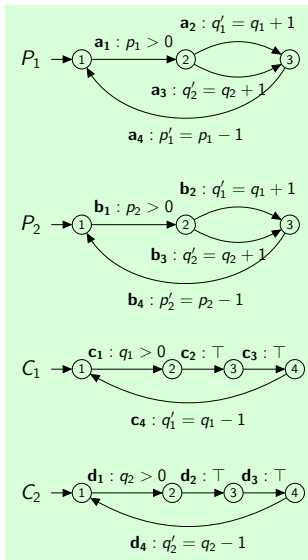
- dependence / independence \implies concurrent traces
- causal inferences \implies language-preserving trace transformations
- similarity recognition \implies tableau-based trace search

Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



Producer-Consumer: a causal proof

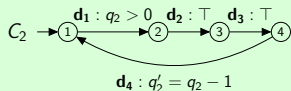
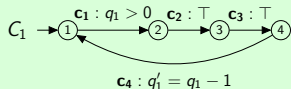
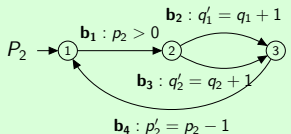
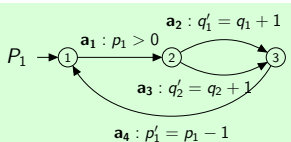
(some thread)^ω



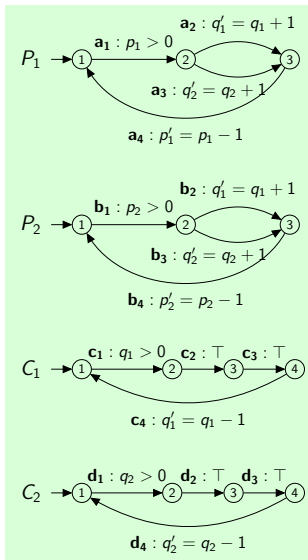
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof

(some thread)^ω

Who runs forever?



Producer-Consumer: a causal proof

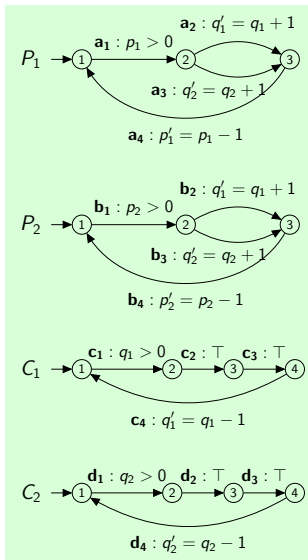


Who runs forever?

(some thread) ^{ω}

(Producer 1) ^{ω}

Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



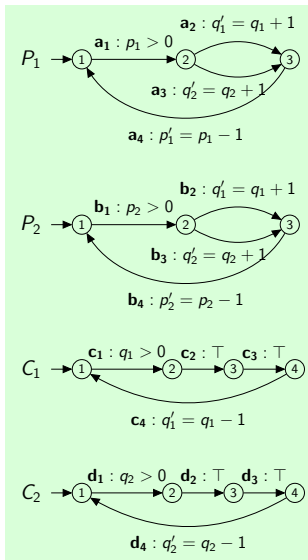
(some thread) ^{ω}

Who runs forever?

(Producer 1) ^{ω}

What is necessary?

Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



(some thread)^ω

Who runs forever?

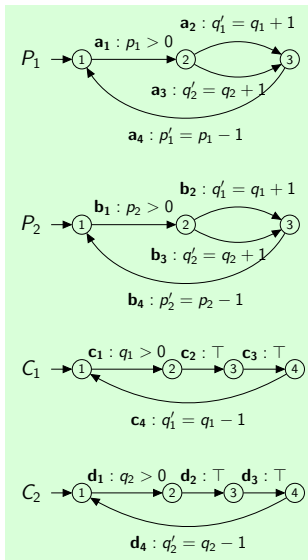
(Producer 1)^ω

What is necessary?

($p_1 \searrow |$)^ω

Terminating : p_1

Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



(some thread)^ω

Who runs forever?

(Producer 1)^ω

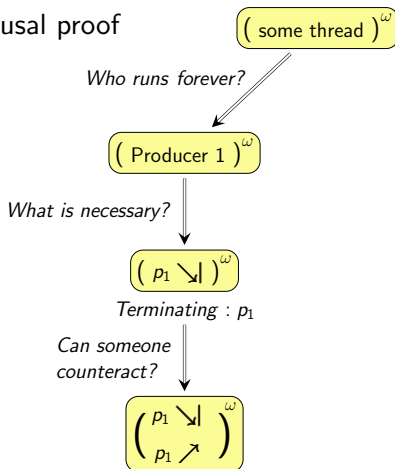
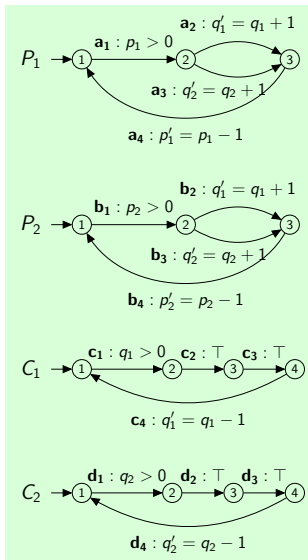
What is necessary?

($p_1 \searrow |$)^ω

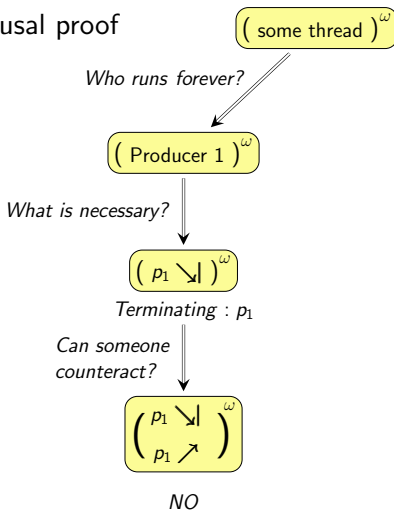
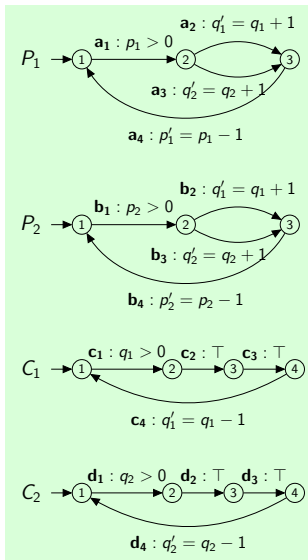
Terminating : p_1

Can someone
counteract?

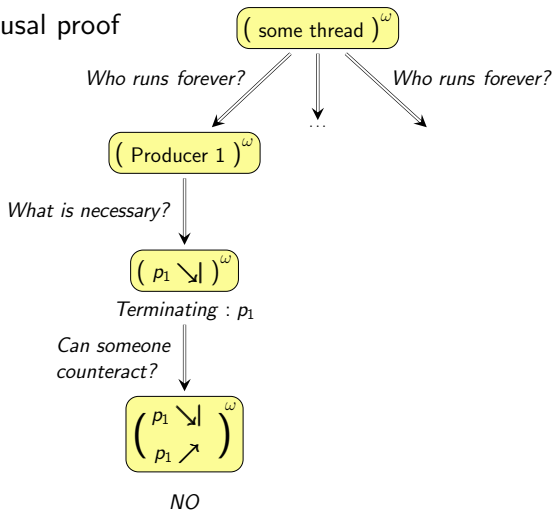
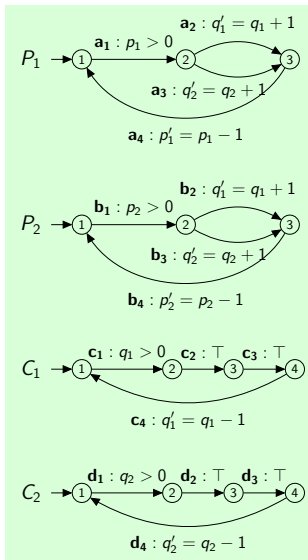
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



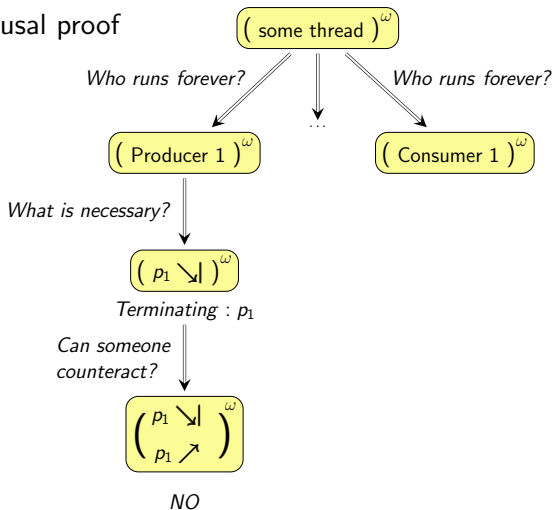
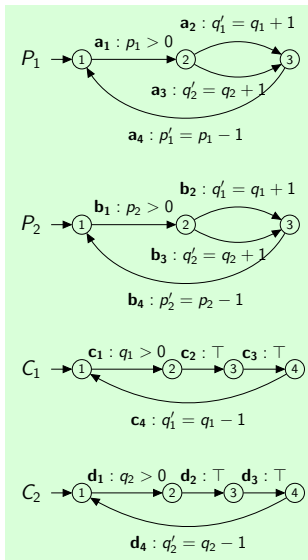
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



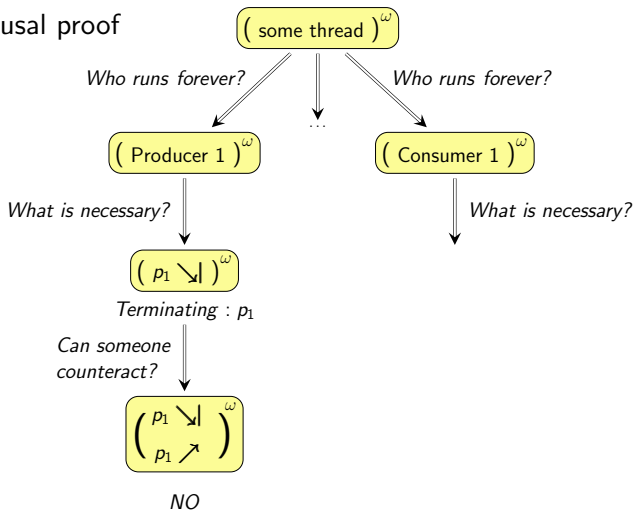
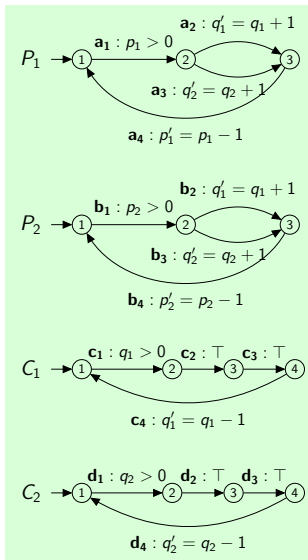
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



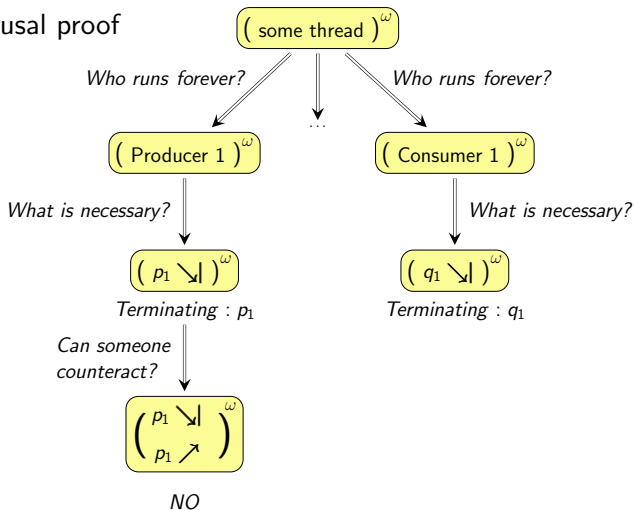
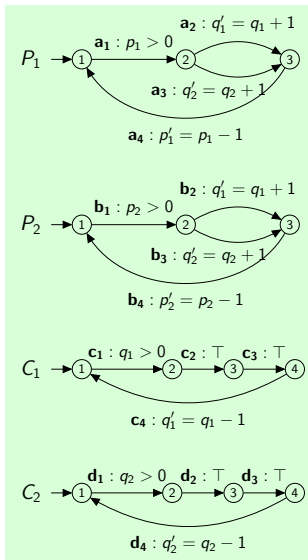
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



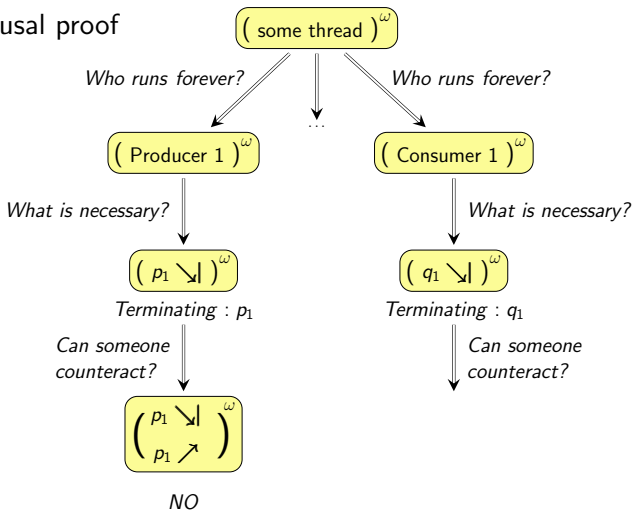
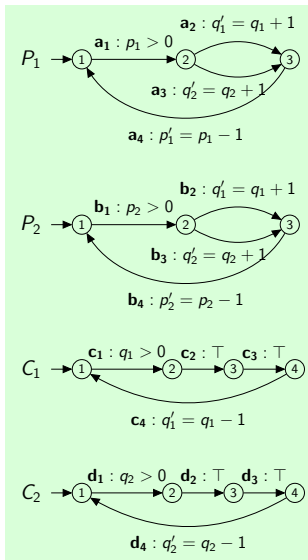
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



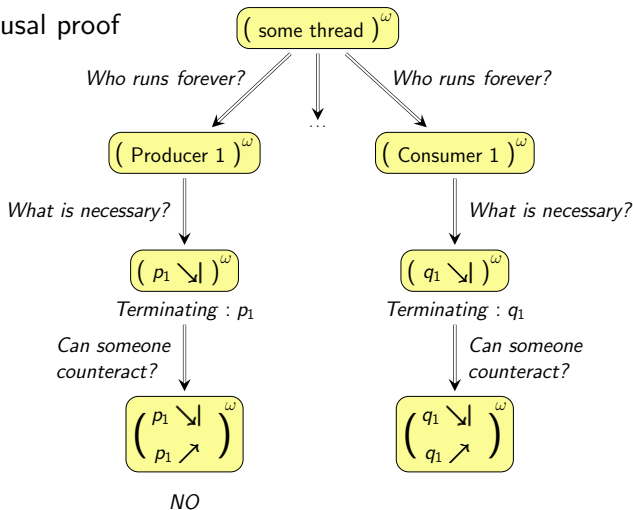
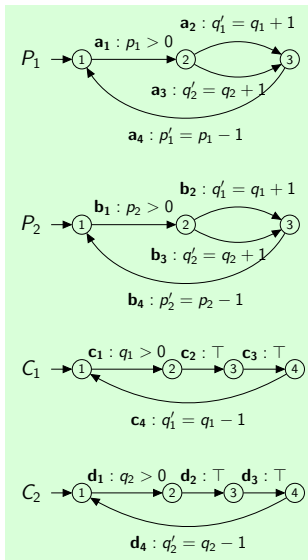
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



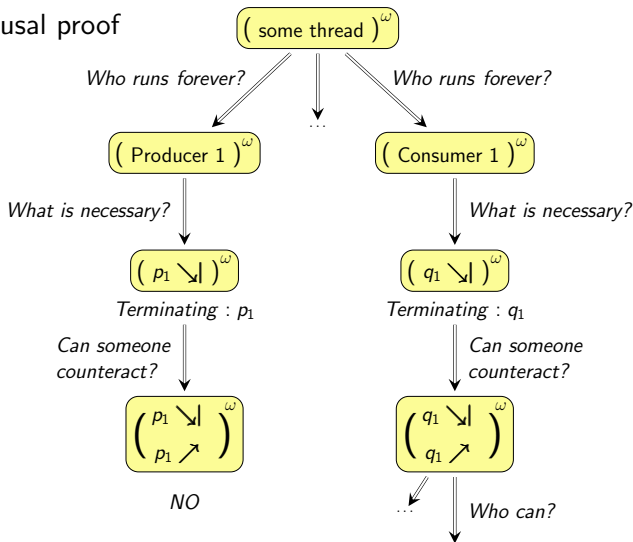
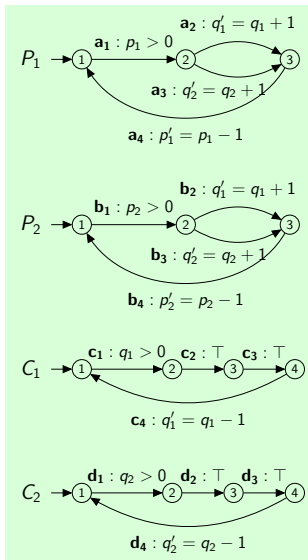
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



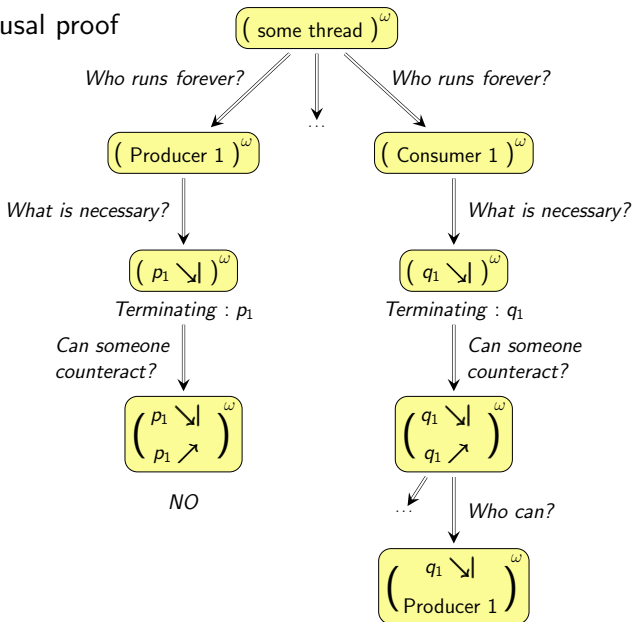
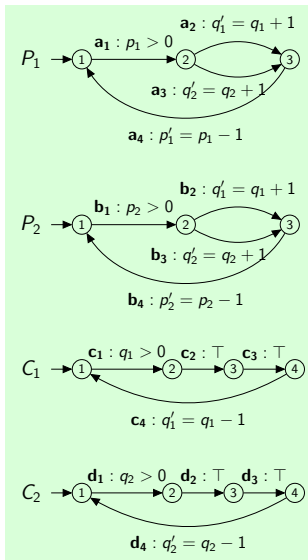
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



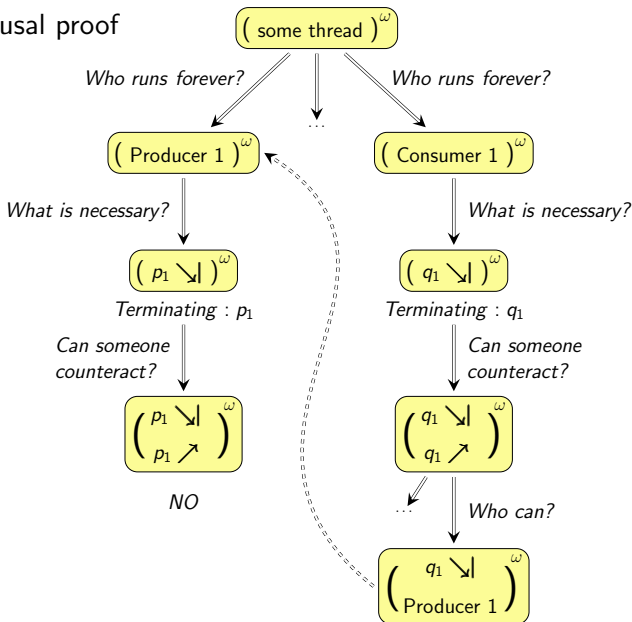
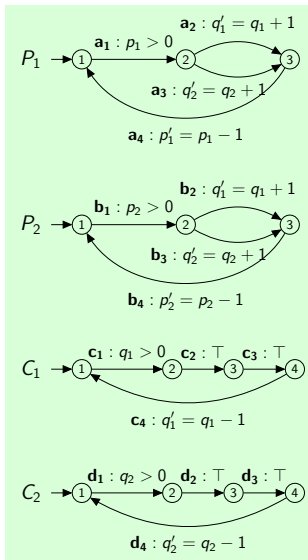
Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



Producer-Consumer: a causal proof



Finite concurrent traces

Transition system $\mathcal{S} = \langle V, I, T \rangle$

- V : variables
- $I \in \Phi(V')$: initialization
- $T \subseteq \Phi(V \cup V')$: transitions

Finite concurrent traces

- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$

Finite concurrent traces

- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Finite concurrent traces

Finite trace $\mathcal{A} = \langle N, E, \nu, \eta \rangle$

- $\langle N, E \rangle$ is a DAG
- $\nu : N \rightarrow \Phi(V \cup V')$
- $\eta : E \rightarrow \Phi(V \cup V')$

- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Finite concurrent traces

Finite trace $\mathcal{A} = \langle N, E, \nu, \eta \rangle$

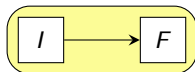
- $\langle N, E \rangle$ is a DAG
- $\nu : N \rightarrow \Phi(V \cup V')$
- $\eta : E \rightarrow \Phi(V \cup V')$

- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Language of a finite concurrent trace

A set of system runs such that a *linearization* of a concurrent trace can be mapped into a *subsequence* of a run, *respecting constraints*

Finite concurrent traces

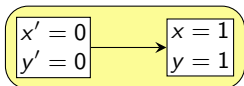


- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Language of a finite concurrent trace

A set of system runs such that a *linearization* of a concurrent trace can be mapped into a *subsequence* of a run, *respecting constraints*

Finite concurrent traces



Accepted runs

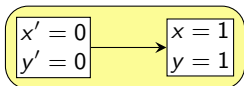
- I, x^+, y^+, F
- I, y^+, x^+, F
- I, y^+, x^+, x^-, x^+, F
- ...

Rejected runs

- I, x^+, F
- I, x^+, y^+, x^+, F
- I, x^-, y^-, F
- ...

- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} x^+: x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ x^-: x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ y^+: y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ y^-: y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Finite concurrent traces



Accepted runs

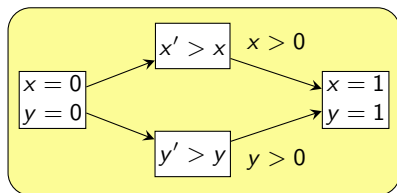
- I, x^+, y^+, F
- I, y^+, x^+, F
- I, y^+, x^+, x^-, x^+, F
- ...

Rejected runs

- I, x^+, F
- I, x^+, y^+, x^+, F
- I, x^-, y^-, F
- ...

- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} x^+: x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ x^-: x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ y^+: y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ y^-: y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Finite concurrent traces



Accepted runs

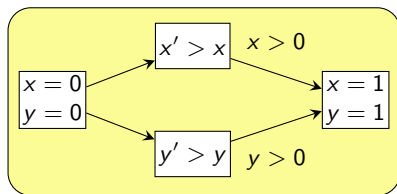
- I, x^+, y^+, F
- I, y^+, x^+, F
- I, y^+, x^+, x^-, x^+, F
- ...

Rejected runs

- I, x^+, F
- I, x^+, y^+, x^+, F
- I, x^-, y^-, F
- ...

- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} x^+: x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ x^-: x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ y^+: y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ y^-: y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Finite concurrent traces

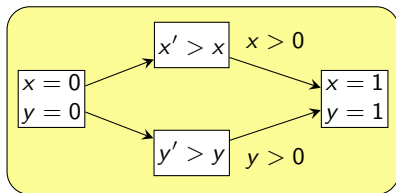


- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Accepted run

 I \mathbf{x}^+ \mathbf{y}^+ F

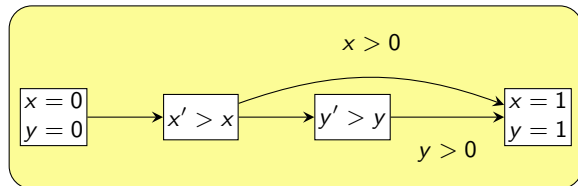
Finite concurrent traces



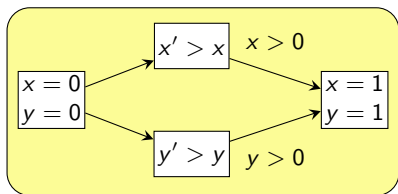
- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} x^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ x^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ y^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ y^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Accepted run

I x^+ y^+ F

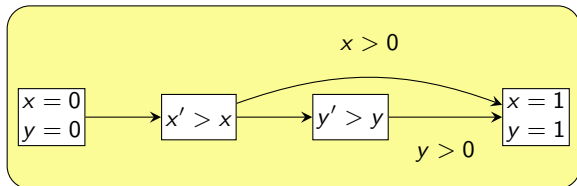


Finite concurrent traces

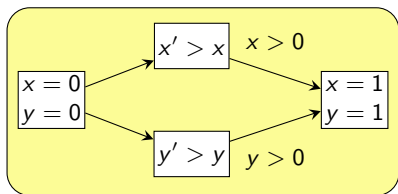


- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Accepted run

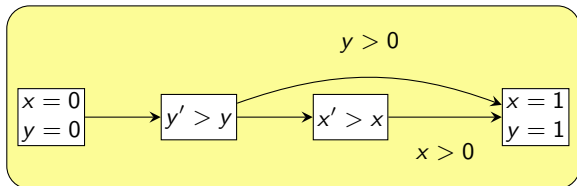
 I \mathbf{y}^+ \mathbf{x}^+ F 

Finite concurrent traces

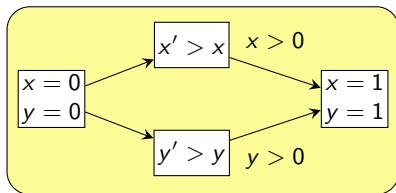


- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Accepted run

 I \mathbf{y}^+ \mathbf{x}^+ F 

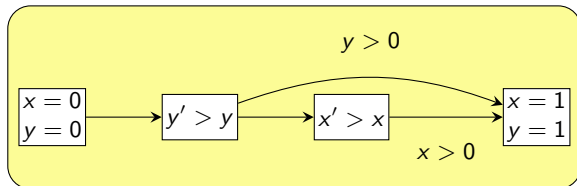
Finite concurrent traces



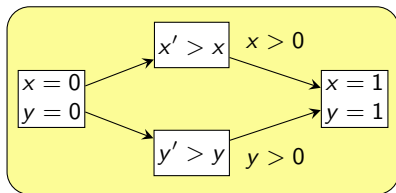
- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

Accepted run

I \mathbf{y}^+ \mathbf{x}^+ \mathbf{x}^- \mathbf{x}^+ F



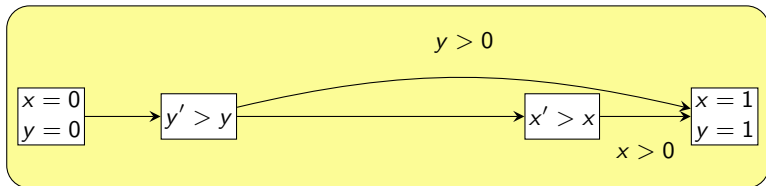
Finite concurrent traces



- $I \equiv x' = 0 \wedge y' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{y}^+ : y' = y + 1 \wedge x' = x \\ \mathbf{y}^- : y' = y - 1 \wedge x' = x \end{array} \}$
- $F \equiv x = 1 \wedge y = 1$

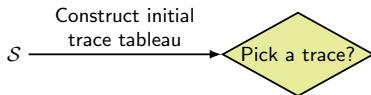
Accepted run

I \mathbf{y}^+ \mathbf{x}^+ \mathbf{x}^- \mathbf{x}^+ F



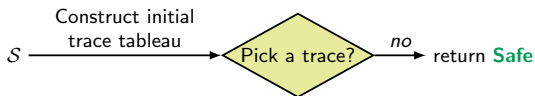
Reachability analysis algorithm

[K., Finkbeiner, CONCUR 2013]



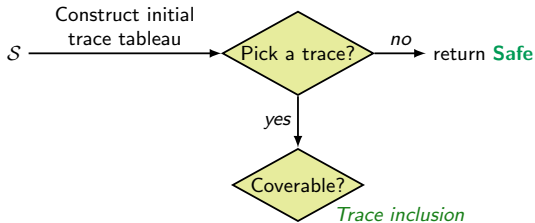
Reachability analysis algorithm

[K., Finkbeiner, CONCUR 2013]



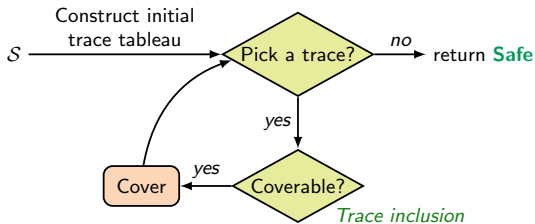
Reachability analysis algorithm

[K., Finkbeiner, CONCUR 2013]



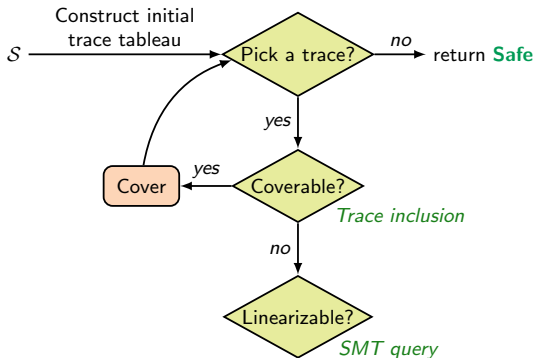
Reachability analysis algorithm

[K., Finkbeiner, CONCUR 2013]



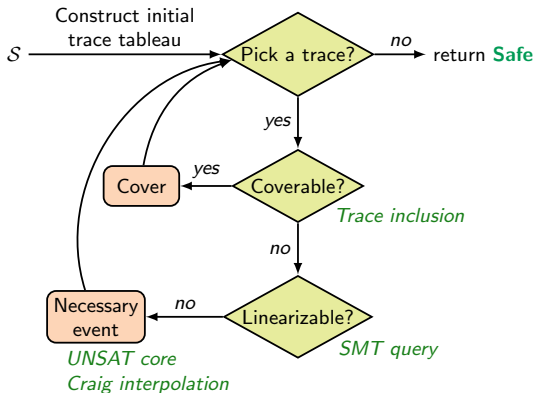
Reachability analysis algorithm

[K., Finkbeiner, CONCUR 2013]



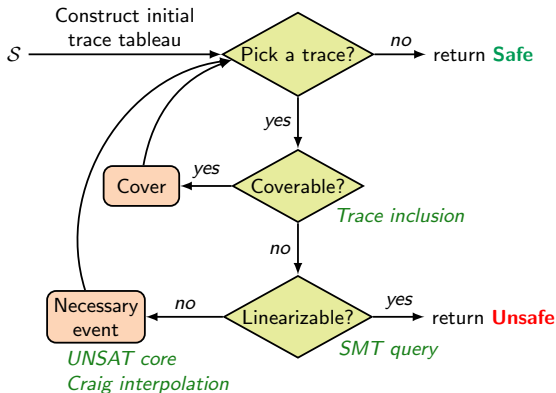
Reachability analysis algorithm

[K., Finkbeiner, CONCUR 2013]



Reachability analysis algorithm

[K., Finkbeiner, CONCUR 2013]



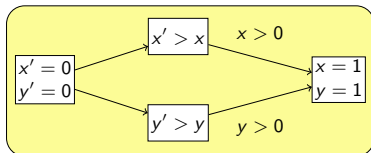
Trace inclusion

Finite traces

$A = \langle N, E, \nu, \eta \rangle \subseteq A' = \langle N', E', \nu', \eta' \rangle$ iff

- \exists a pair of maps $\langle \lambda_N : N' \rightarrow N, \lambda_E : E' \rightarrow E \rangle$
- for all $n' \in N' . \nu(\lambda_N(n')) \implies \nu'(n')$
- for all $e' \in E' . \eta(\lambda_E(e')) \implies \eta'(e')$

$$A \subseteq A' \implies \mathcal{L}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(A')$$



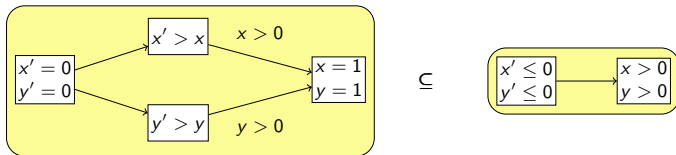
Trace inclusion

Finite traces

$A = \langle N, E, \nu, \eta \rangle \subseteq A' = \langle N', E', \nu', \eta' \rangle$ iff

- \exists a pair of maps $\langle \lambda_N : N' \rightarrow N, \lambda_E : E' \rightarrow E \rangle$
- for all $n' \in N' . \nu(\lambda_N(n')) \implies \nu'(n')$
- for all $e' \in E' . \eta(\lambda_E(e')) \implies \eta'(e')$

$$A \subseteq A' \implies \mathcal{L}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(A')$$



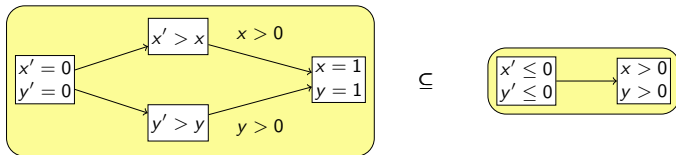
Trace inclusion

Finite traces

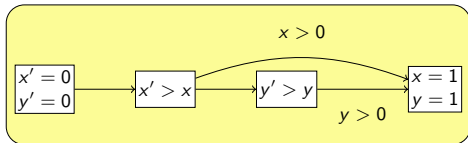
$A = \langle N, E, \nu, \eta \rangle \subseteq A' = \langle N', E', \nu', \eta' \rangle$ iff

- \exists a pair of maps $\langle \lambda_N : N' \rightarrow N, \lambda_E : E' \rightarrow E \rangle$
- for all $n' \in N' . \nu(\lambda_N(n')) \implies \nu'(n')$
- for all $e' \in E' . \eta(\lambda_E(e')) \implies \eta'(e')$

$$A \subseteq A' \implies \mathcal{L}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(A')$$

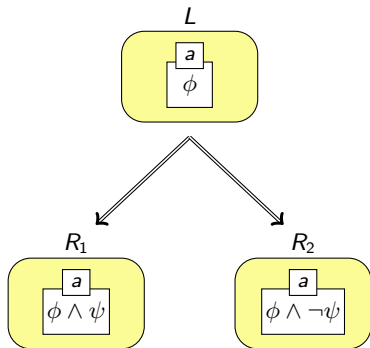


UI

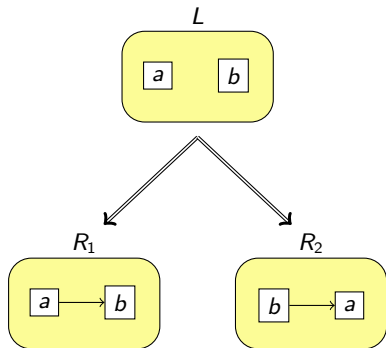


Proof rules: finite traces

Event split



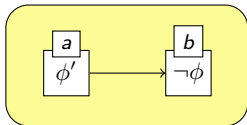
Order split



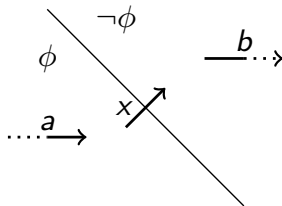
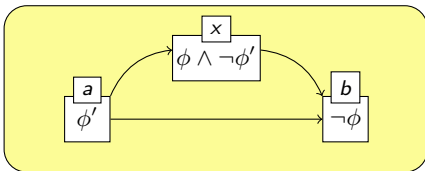
Proof rules: finite traces

Necessary event

L



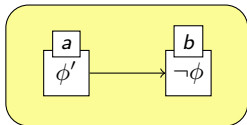
R



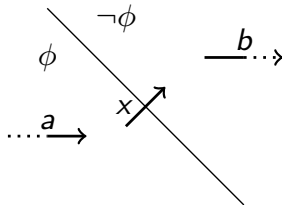
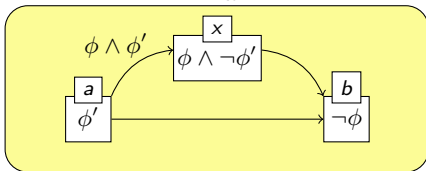
Proof rules: finite traces

Necessary event

L



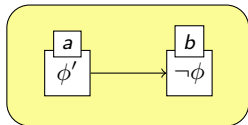
R_{first}



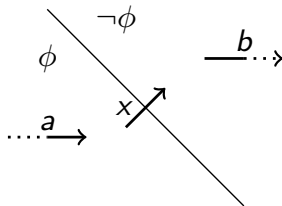
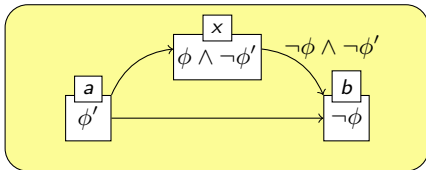
Proof rules: finite traces

Necessary event

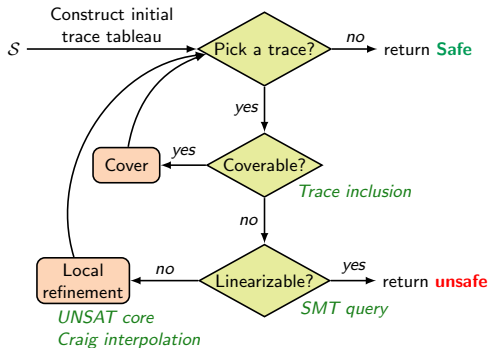
L



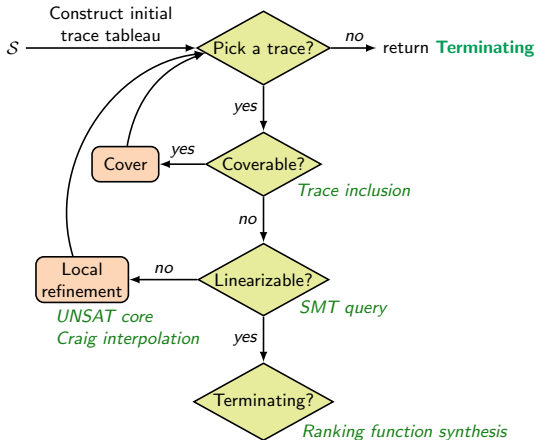
R_{last}



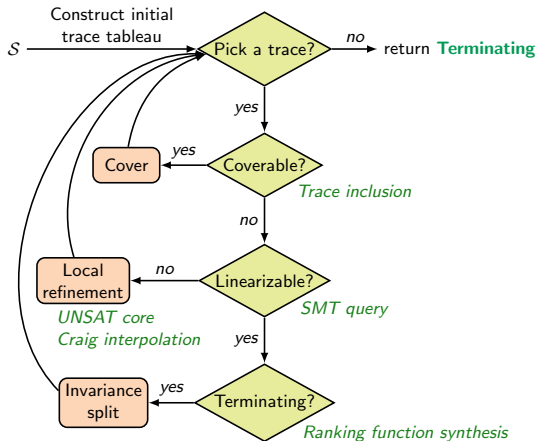
Termination analysis algorithm



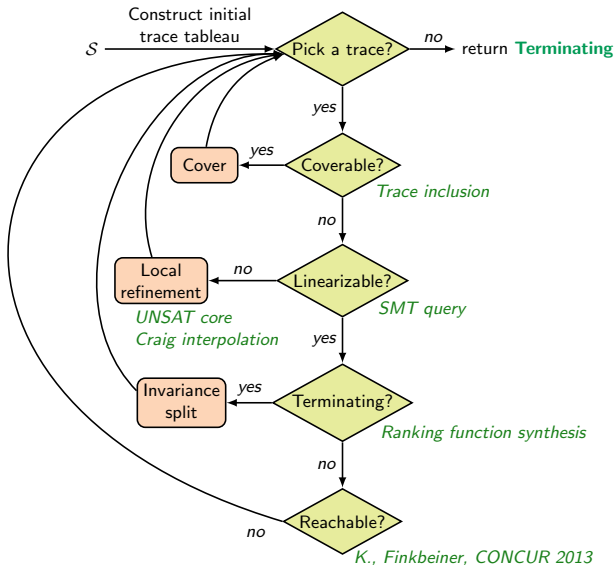
Termination analysis algorithm



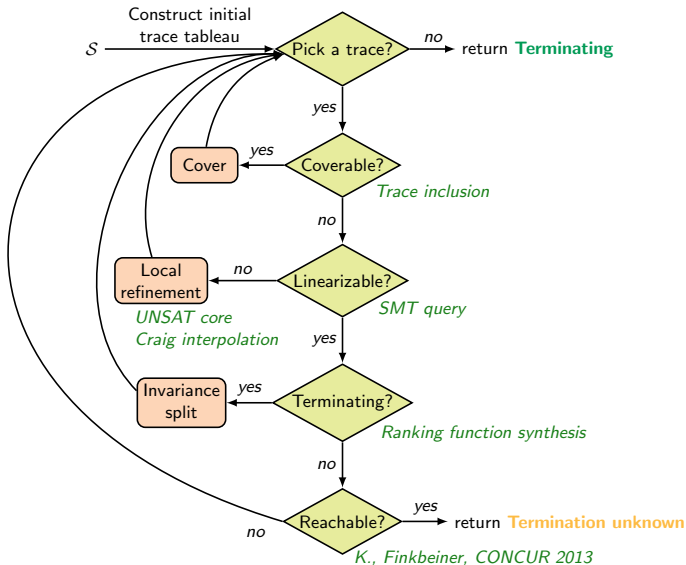
Termination analysis algorithm



Termination analysis algorithm



Termination analysis algorithm



Infinite concurrent traces

- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \\ \wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0 \end{array} \}$

Infinite concurrent traces

- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \\ \wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0 \end{array} \right.$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

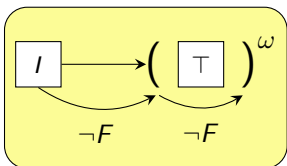
Infinite concurrent traces

Infinite trace $\mathcal{I} = \langle \mathcal{A}_S, \mathcal{A}_C, \phi_S, \phi_C \rangle$

- $\mathcal{A}_S, \mathcal{A}_C$: *stem* and *cycle* traces
- $\phi_S, \phi_C \in \Phi(V \cup V')$

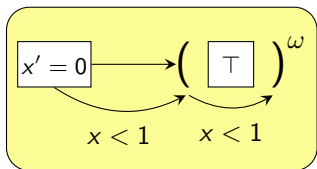
- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \begin{cases} \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \\ \mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1 \\ \wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0 \end{cases}$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

Infinite concurrent traces



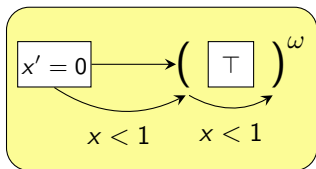
- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

Infinite concurrent traces



- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \}$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

Infinite concurrent traces

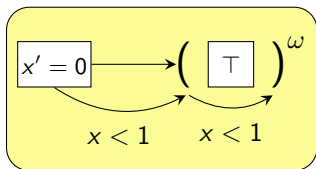


- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \}$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

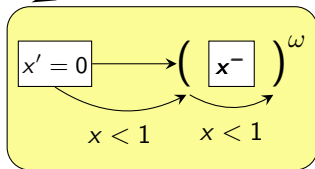
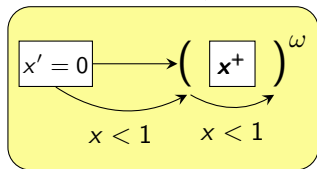
Language of an infinite concurrent trace

A set of system traces such that the *stem* can be embedded once, and the *cycle* infinitely often after the stem, into an infinite subsequence of a system trace, *respecting constraints*

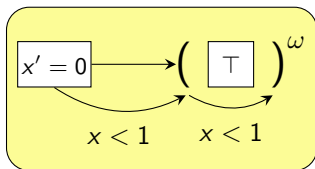
Infinite concurrent traces



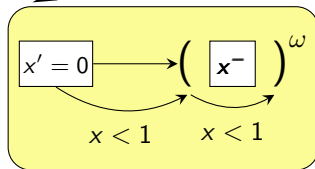
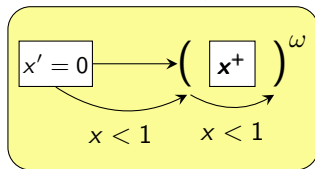
- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$



Infinite concurrent traces

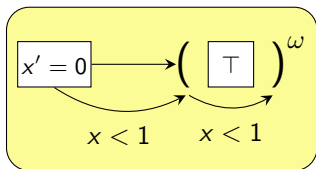


- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

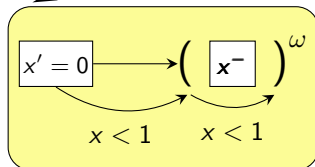
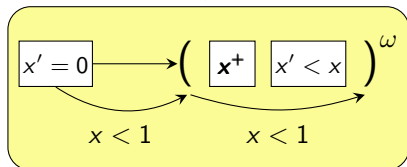


Terminating: $1 - x$

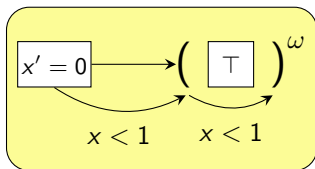
Infinite concurrent traces



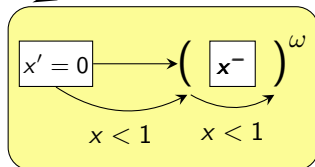
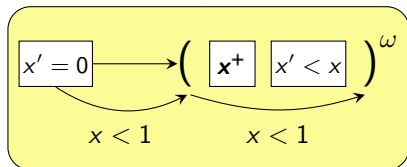
- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \}$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$



Infinite concurrent traces

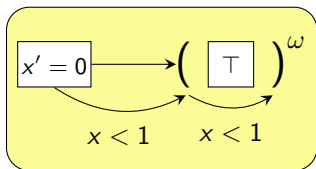


- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \}$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

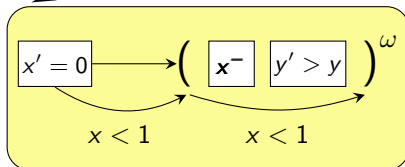
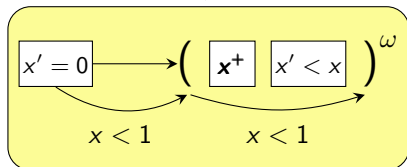


Terminating: y

Infinite concurrent traces

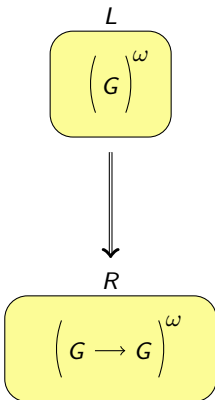


- $I \equiv x' = 0$
- $T \equiv \{ \mathbf{x}^+ : x' = x + 1 \wedge y' = y \}$
 $\mathbf{x}^- : x' = x - 1$
 $\wedge y' = y - 1 \wedge y > 0$
- $F \equiv x \geq 1$

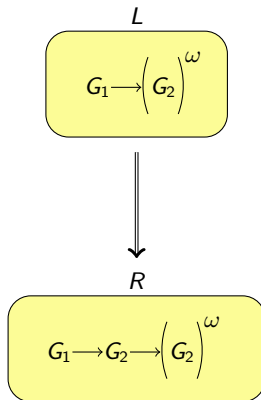


Proof rules: infinite traces

Unrolling

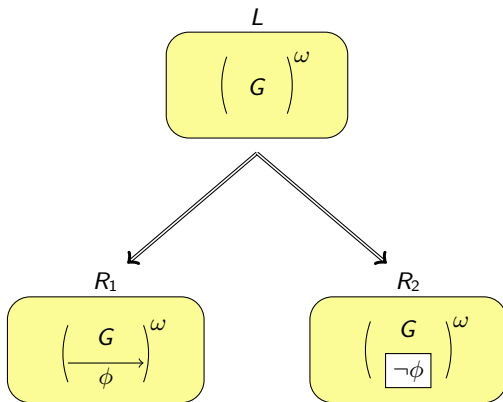


Cycle-to-stem



Proof rules: infinite traces

Invariance split



Soundness and completeness

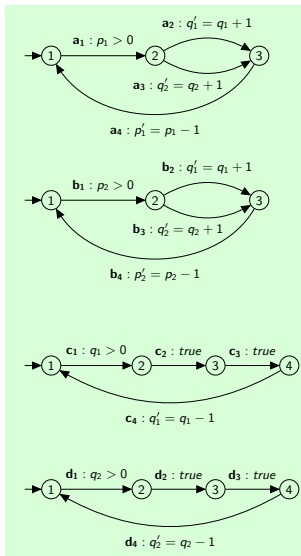
Theorem (Soundness)

If there exists a correct and complete causal trace tableau for a transition system S , then S is terminating.

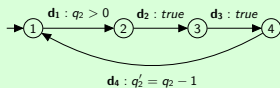
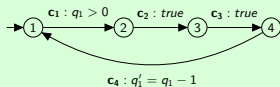
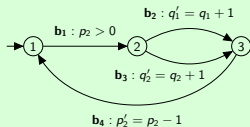
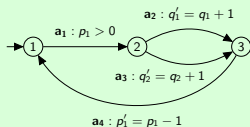
Theorem (Relative completeness)

If a transition system S is terminating, then a correct and complete causal trace tableau for S can be constructed, provided that all necessary first-order formulas are given.

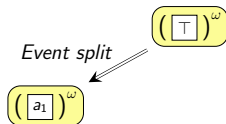
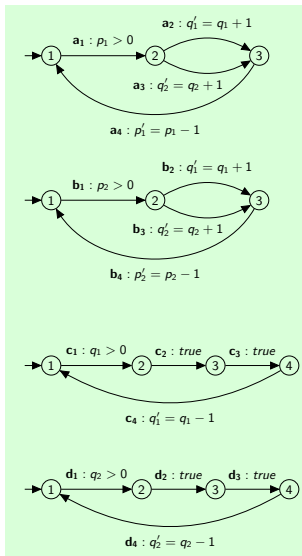
Example: Producer-Consumer



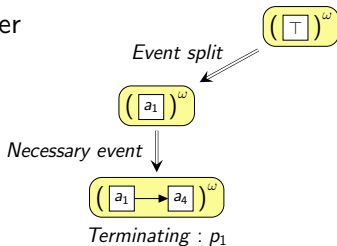
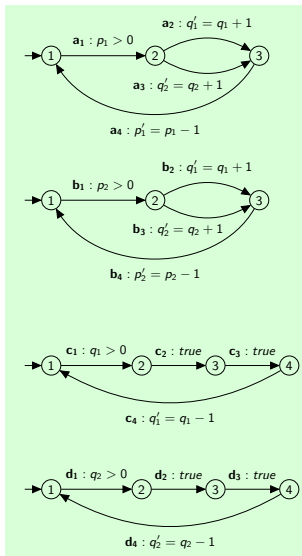
Example: Producer-Consumer



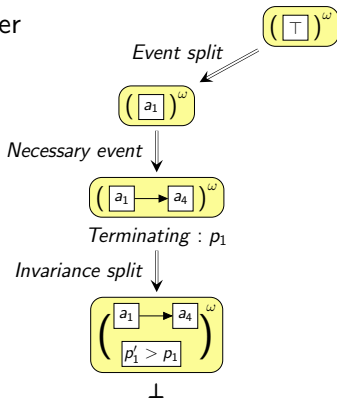
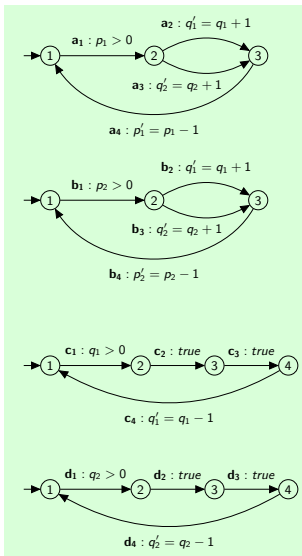
Example: Producer-Consumer



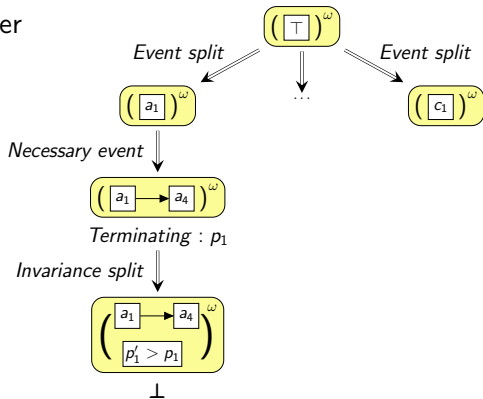
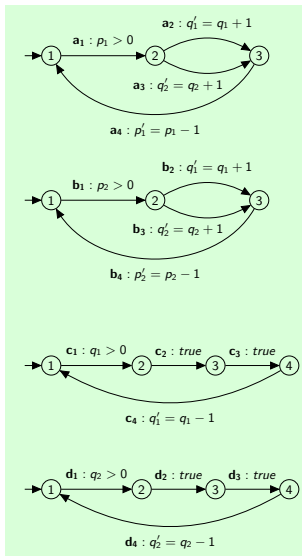
Example: Producer-Consumer



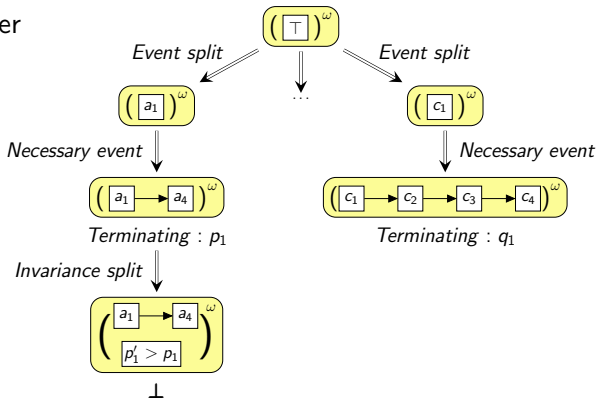
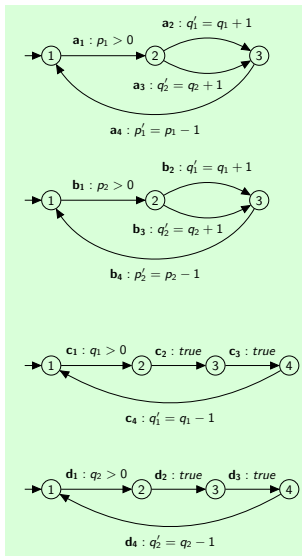
Example: Producer-Consumer



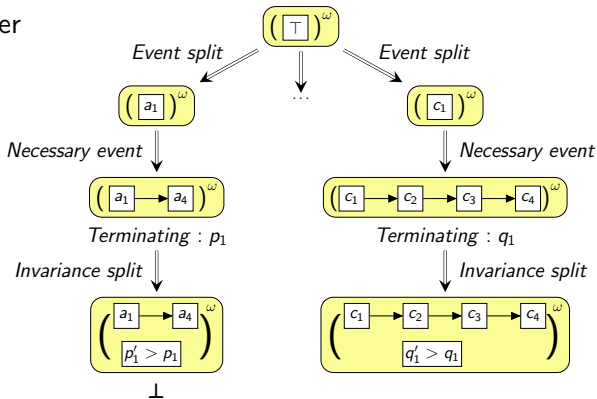
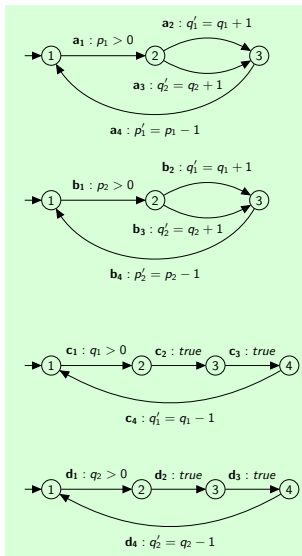
Example: Producer-Consumer



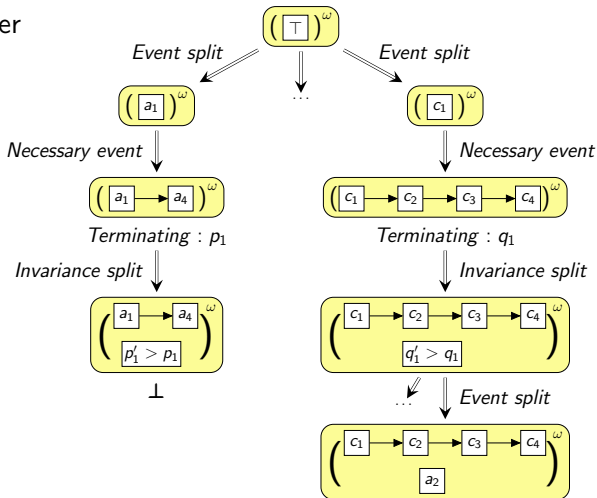
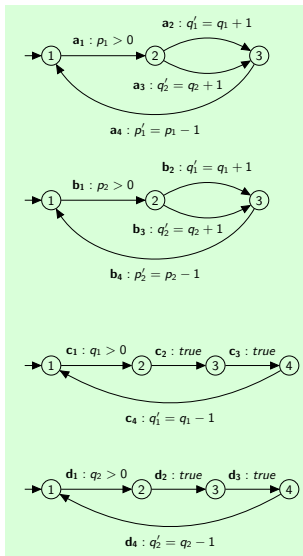
Example: Producer-Consumer



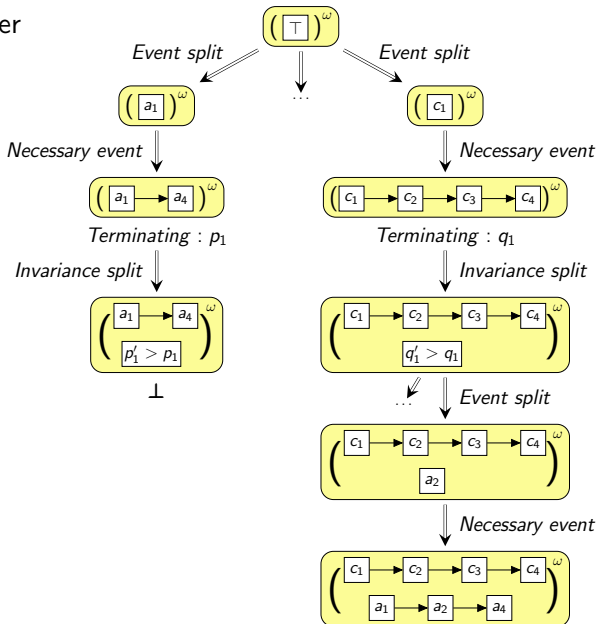
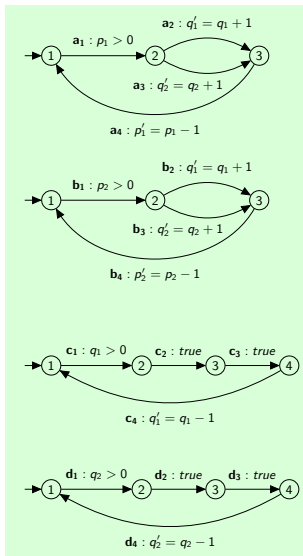
Example: Producer-Consumer



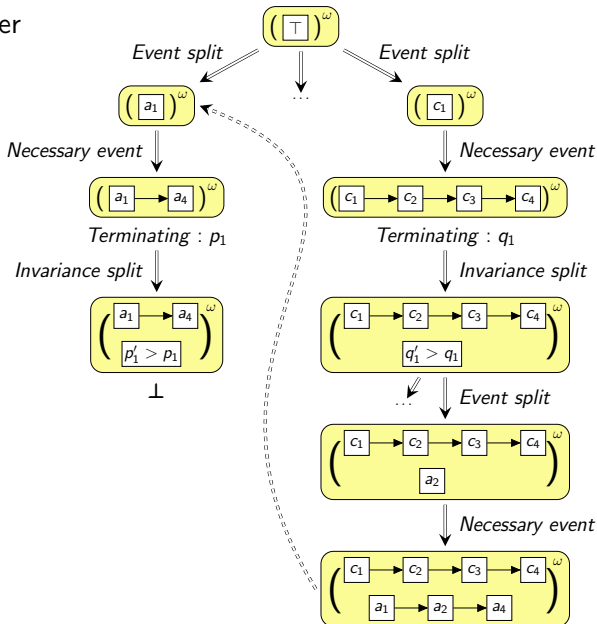
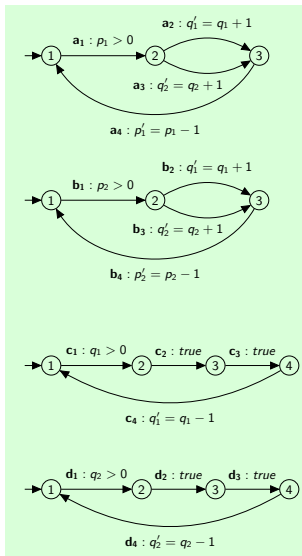
Example: Producer-Consumer



Example: Producer-Consumer



Example: Producer-Consumer

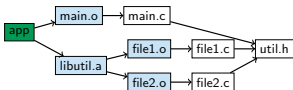


Experimental results: simple programs

Benchmark	Terminator		T2		AProVE		Arctor		
	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Vertices
Chain 2	0.65	20	0.52	20	1.58	131	0.002	2.0	3
Chain 4	1.45	25	0.54	22	2.13	153	0.002	2.2	7
Chain 6	24.4	57	0.58	24	2.58	171	0.002	2.5	11
Chain 8	×	MO	0.63	26	3.48	210	0.002	2.5	15
Chain 20	×	MO	2.36	55	16.5	941	0.007	2.5	39
Chain 40	×	MO	40.5	288	536	1237	0.023	2.8	79
Chain 60	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	0.063	3.0	119
Chain 80	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	0.145	3.3	159
Chain 100	×	MO	Z3-TO	×	×	MO	0.320	3.9	199
Phase 1	×	MO	U(4.53)	48	1.60	132	0.002	2.4	2
Phase 2	×	MO	U(4.53)	48	2.16	144	0.002	2.4	11
Phase 3	×	MO	U(30.6)	301	3.83	199	0.002	2.5	20
Phase 4	×	MO	×	MO	8.89	336	0.003	2.6	29
Phase 8	×	MO	×	MO	47.0	1506	0.003	2.6	65
Phase 10	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	0.012	2.7	83
Phase 20	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	0.061	3.3	173
Phase 40	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	0.35	4.0	353
Phase 60	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	1.18	4.2	533
Phase 80	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	3.21	5.1	713
Phase 100	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	7.38	6.1	893
Semaphore 1	3.05	26	2.81	46	3.22	230	0.002	2.6	8
Semaphore 2	622	691	U(20.7)	219	U(6.52)	465	0.002	2.6	16
Semaphore 3	×	MO	U(15.8)	239	U(10.42)	1138	0.003	2.6	24
Semaphore 10	×	MO	U(83.5)	470	U(246)	1287	0.023	2.8	80
Semaphore 20	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	0.073	3.3	160
Semaphore 40	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	0.264	4.0	320
Semaphore 60	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	0.58	4.0	480
Semaphore 80	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	1.02	4.6	640
Semaphore 100	×	MO	×	MO	×	MO	1.59	5.1	800

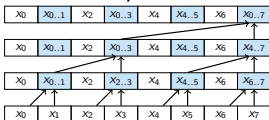
Experimental results: models of industrial programs

- Parallel compilation (GNU Make)



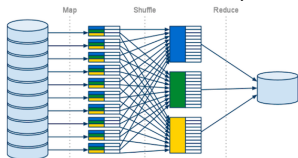
Threads	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Vertices
2	0.04	3.6	126
3	0.10	4.3	189
4	0.17	4.5	252
5	0.26	4.5	315
6	0.36	4.5	378
7	0.48	4.5	441
8	0.62	4.6	504
9	0.79	5.5	567
10	0.97	5.5	630

- Parallel computations in GPUs (CUDA)



Threads	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Vertices
2	0.04	3.3	86
3	0.09	3.7	129
4	0.15	4.3	172
5	0.24	4.5	215
6	0.33	4.5	258
7	0.45	4.6	301
8	0.58	5.5	344
9	0.72	5.5	387
10	0.88	5.5	430

- Distributed processing (Map-Reduce)



Threads	Time(s)	Mem.(MB)	Vertices
2	0.42	4.5	238
3	2.50	4.5	393
4	8.22	5.5	547
5	31.3	6.5	767
6	78.7	6.5	986
7	219	7.3	1271
8	457	8.3	1555
9	1053	9.3	1905
10	1924	11.4	2254

No other termination prover can handle even 2 threads!

Arctor

Conclusion

Our approach to causality

- dependence / independence \implies concurrent traces
- causal inferences \implies language-preserving trace transformations
- similarity recognition \implies tableau-based trace search

Conclusion

Our approach to causality

- dependence / independence \implies concurrent traces
- causal inferences \implies language-preserving trace transformations
- similarity recognition \implies tableau-based trace search

The first termination prover that scales to a large number of threads:

- **Arctor** : **A**bstraction **R**efinement of **C**oncurrent **T**emporal **O**rdings
- react.uni-saarland.de/tools/arctor/

Conclusion

Our approach to causality

- dependence / independence \implies concurrent traces
- causal inferences \implies language-preserving trace transformations
- similarity recognition \implies tableau-based trace search

The first termination prover that scales to a large number of threads:

- **Arctor** : **A**bstraction **R**efinement of **C**oncurrent **T**emporal **O**rdings
- react.uni-saarland.de/tools/arctor/

Thank you for your attention!