

Retracing CSP

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Outline

- Original CSP
- Theoretical CSP
- Traditional models
- Limitations and omissions
- Unification and generalization

Original CSP

... a programming language

- guarded commands
- input and output
- parallel composition
 - synchronized communication between named processes
- no shared variables

Hoare 1978
influenced by Dijkstra

Theoretical CSP

... a process algebra

- internal and external choice
- input and output
- parallel composition
- synchronized communication on named channels

*Hoare, Brookes, Roscoe 1984
influenced by Milner*

Traditional models

- communication traces

Hoare 1980

- failures

Hoare, Brookes, Roscoe 1984

- failures/divergences

Brookes, Roscoe 1985

... all denotational

Communication traces

- trace = input/output sequence
- process = set of traces
 - prefix-closed, ordered by inclusion

*good for
safety
properties*

Failures

- failure = trace + refusal
- refusal = input/output set
- process = set of failures
- ordered by reverse inclusion

*good for
safety properties
+ deadlock*

Failures/divergences

- divergence = trace
 - viewed as catastrophic
- process = failures + divergences
- ordered by reverse inclusion

*good for
safety, deadlock,
divergence*

Examples

if (true \rightarrow a?x;c!x) \square (true \rightarrow b?x;c!x) fi

if (a?x \rightarrow c!x) \square (b?x \rightarrow c!x) fi

same traces

different failures

Examples

if (a?x → c!x) fi

if (a?x → c!x) □ (true → stop) fi

same traces

different failures

Example

infinite internal chatter

```
chan a in
```

```
  do (true → a?x) od || do (true → a!0) od
```

no finite failures

divergence

Summary

- communication traces
 - cannot model deadlock or divergence
- failures
 - cannot model divergence
- failures/divergences
 - allows compositional reasoning
 - basis for FDR model checker

Limitations

- Lack of fairness
 - less suitable for liveness analysis
- Hard to extend
 - traces + refusals + divergences + ???
- Catastrophic divergence
 - not the only choice
- Models are specialized
 - not applicable to other paradigms

Unification

We need a common semantic framework:

- Shared-memory
- Synchronized i/o
- Asynchronous i/o

Traditional models are incompatible...

Action traces

... a unifying theme

- Trace = sequence of *actions*
- Actions have *effect*
 - *input, output, waiting, ...*
 - *read, write, ...*
- Process = set of action traces
 - ordered by inclusion

Design features

- Sets of complete traces
 - finite and infinite
 - not prefix-closed
- Fairness
 - only include fair traces
- Robustness
 - race condition = catastrophe
cf. Reynolds

CPP

Communicating Parallel Processes

- Imperative programs
 - local state
 - shared state, including channels
- Synchronization
 - conditional critical regions, semaphores
 - input and output

... a natural successor of CSP

Actions

- Communication
 - $h?v, h!v, h.v, \delta_D$ (D is a set of *directions*)
- Reading and writing
 - $x=v, x:=v$
- Resource management
 - $\text{try}(r), \text{acq}(r), \text{rel}(r)$
- Runtime error
 - abort

Semantics

- Process denotes a set of action traces

- $\llbracket h!0 \rrbracket = \delta_{\{h!\}}^\infty \{h!0\}$

- $\llbracket h?x \rrbracket = \delta_{\{h?\}}^\infty \{h?v \ x:=v \mid v \in V_{int}\}$

- $\llbracket c_1 \parallel c_2 \rrbracket = \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \ \emptyset \parallel \emptyset \ \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket$

- $\llbracket \text{with } r \text{ do } c \rrbracket = \text{wait}^\infty \text{ enter}$
 $\text{wait} = \{\text{try}(r)\}$
 $\text{enter} = \text{acq}(r) \llbracket c \rrbracket \text{rel}(r)$

Parallel composition

- Resource-sensitive
 - mutual exclusion for each resource
- Race-detecting
 - concurrent write \Rightarrow catastrophe
Reynolds
- Fair
 - unfair to ignore persistent synchronization

Example

if (true \rightarrow a?x;c!x) \square (true \rightarrow b?x;c!x) fi

denotes

$$\delta_{\{a?\}}^{\infty} \{a?v \ x:=v \ c!v \mid v \in V_{int}\}$$
$$\cup$$

$$\delta_{\{b?\}}^{\infty} \{b?v \ x:=v \ c!v \mid v \in V_{int}\}$$

Example

if (a?x → c!x) □ (b?x → c!x) fi

denotes

$$\delta_{\{a?,b?\}}^{\infty} \{a?v \ x:=v \ c!v \mid v \in V_{int}\}$$

U

$$\delta_{\{a?,b?\}}^{\infty} \{b?v \ x:=v \ c!v \mid v \in V_{int}\}$$

Example

if (a?x → c!x) □ (true → stop) fi

denotes

$$\delta_{\{a?\}}^{\infty} \{ a?v \ x:=v \ c!v \mid v \in V_{int} \}$$

U

$$\delta_{\{a?\}}^{\infty} \{ \delta^{\omega} \}$$

Example

chan a in

do (true \rightarrow a?x) od || do (true \rightarrow a!0) od

denotes

$\{ \delta^\omega \}$

Connections

- Original CSP
 - no shared variables
 - restricted use of channels
- Theoretical CSP
 - no imperative constructs
 - hiding vs. local channel declaration

Generality

- Action trace semantics for:
 - shared memory parallel programs
Brookes (MFPS'05)
 - asynchronous communication
Brookes (CONCUR'02)
 - Concurrent Separation Logic
Brookes, O'Hearn (CONCUR'04)

Conclusion

- Traces suffice
 - compositional, fair
 - deadlock, safety, liveness
- Unification of paradigms
 - shared memory
 - message-passing

CSP continues to thrive....

Related Work

- CCS
 - branching vs linear time
 - bisimulation vs trace equivalence
- Traces
 - for shared memory (Park)
 - for concurrent constraint programs (Palamidessi, Rutten, deBoer, ...)
 - many other variations on this theme ...

Lessons

One man's trace is
another man's failure

Traces suffice, after all...