

並行分散計算特論 (10)

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Verification of Lottery

Theorem

$$L_1 \approx \text{Lotspec}$$

Proof sketch: Show the following \mathcal{S} is a weak bisimulation:

$$\mathcal{S} = \{(L_i, \text{Lotspec}) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{(L'_i, b_i.\text{Lotspec})\}$$

Jobshop

A problem of shared resource

Three kinds of Jobs: Easy, Neutral, and Difficult

$$\begin{aligned} A &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} i_E.A' + i_N.A' + i_D.A' \\ A' &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{o}.A \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Agency} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A|A$$

Jobber

An easy job is done with his hands.

A neutral job is done either with a hammer or with a mallet.

A difficult job is only done with a hammer

Suppose there is only one mallet and one hammer.

$$\begin{aligned} H &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} gh.H' & M &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} gm.M' \\ H' &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ph.H & M' &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} gm.M \end{aligned}$$

$$J \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{X \in \{E, N, D\}} i_X.J_X$$

$$J_E \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{o}.J$$

$$J_N \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{gh.ph}.J_E + \overline{gmpm}.J_E$$

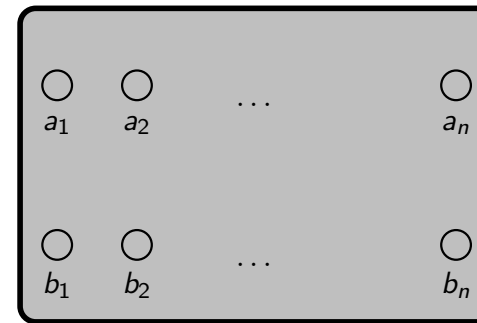
$$J_D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{gh.ph}.J_E$$

Verification: Jobshop

Theorem

$$\text{Agency} \approx \text{Jobshop}$$

Scheduler specification



a_i : Job_i starts
 b_j : job_j ends

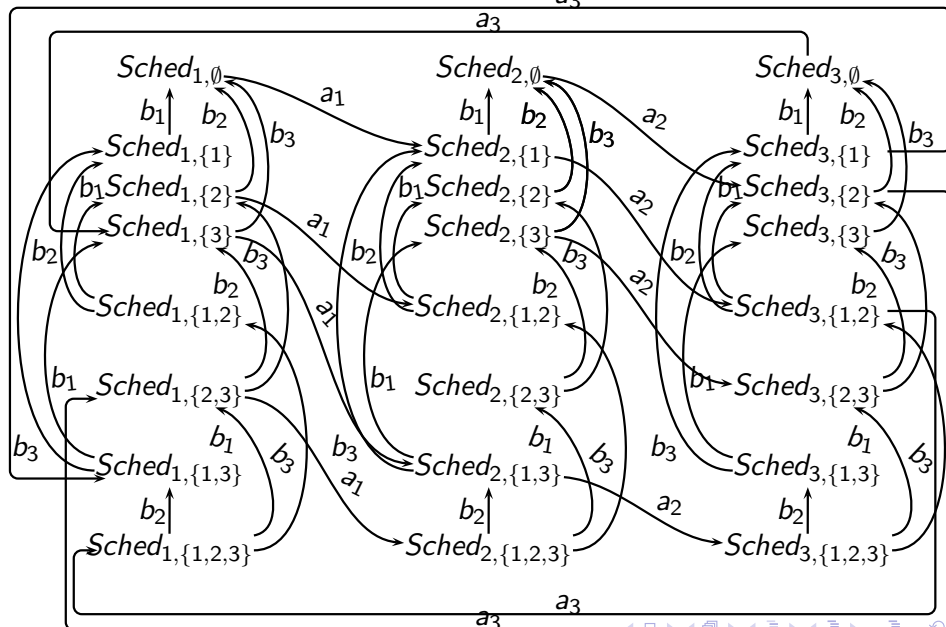
Each job can be invoked only once at a time.

a_i is unavailable without pushing b_i .

A job can be overtaken by other jobs.

You can push b_j before b_i ($i < j$) is pusehd.

Scheduler (n=3)



Expression of scheduler

$$\text{Scheduler} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Sched}_{1,\emptyset}$$

$$\text{Sched}_{i,X} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \sum_{j \in X} b_j \cdot \text{Sched}_{i,X \setminus j} & i \in X \\ \sum_{j \in X} b_j \cdot \text{Sched}_{i,X \setminus j} + a_i \cdot \text{Sched}_{i+1,X \cup i} & i \notin X \end{cases}$$

$\text{Sched}_{i,X}: a_i$ is in turn. X is the set of jobs whose b action is not yet done.

Schedular implementation by composition

$$A(x, y, z, w) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x.B(x, y, z, w)$$

$$B(x, y, z, w) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} z.C(x, y, z, w)$$

$$C(x, y, z, w) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y.D(x, y, z, w)$$

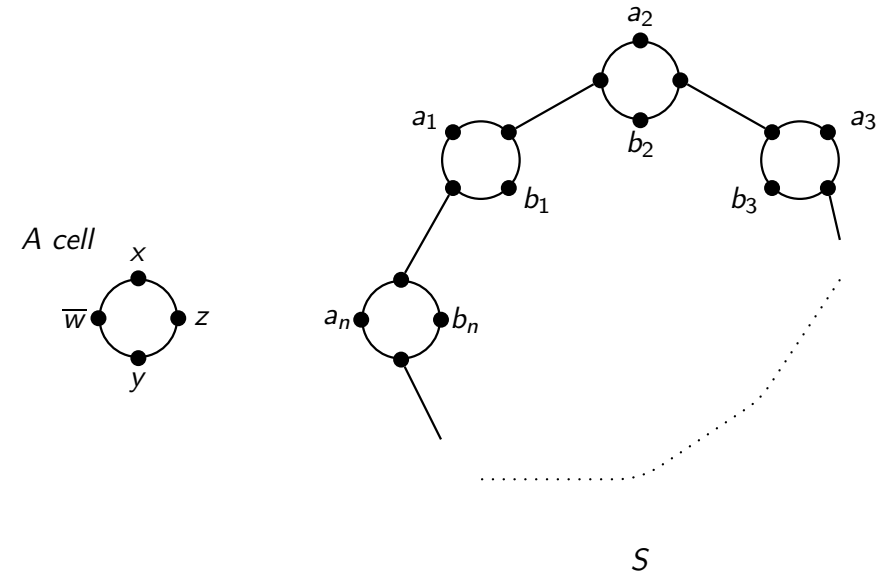
$$D(x, y, z, w) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{w}.A(x, y, z, w)$$

$$A_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A(a_i, b_i, c_i, c_{i-1})$$

$$D_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} D(a_i, b_i, c_i, c_{i-1})$$

$$S \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{new } \vec{c}(A_1 | D_2 | \dots | D_n)$$

Schedular implementation by composition



Verification: Scheduler

Theorem

$$S \approx \text{Scheduler}$$

Buffer

$$\text{Buff}^{(n)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_u \text{in}_u . \text{Buff}_u^{(n)}$$

$$\text{Buff}_{\vec{v}, w}^{(n)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \sum_u \text{in}_u . \text{Buff}_{u, \vec{v}, w}^{(n)} + \overline{\text{out}_w} . \text{Buff}_{\vec{v}}^{(n)} & (|\vec{v}| < n - 1) \\ \overline{\text{out}_w} . \text{Buff}_{\vec{v}}^{(n)} & (|\vec{v}| = n - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Cell} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_v \text{in}_v . \text{Cell}_v$$

$$\text{Cell}_v \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\text{out}_v} . \text{Cell}$$

$$\text{Cell} \curvearrowright \text{Cell} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{new } \vec{m}(\text{Cell}\{m_v / \text{out}_v\}_{v \in V} | \text{Cell}\{m_v / \text{in}_v\}_{v \in V})$$

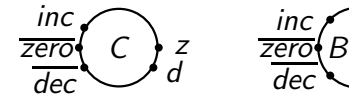
Verification: Buffer

Theorem

$$Buff^{(n)} \approx \overbrace{Cell \frown Cell \frown \dots \frown Cell}^{n \text{ times}}$$

Stack and counter

$$\begin{aligned} Count_0 &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} inc.Count_1 + \overline{zero}.Count_0 \\ Count_{n+1} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} inc.Count_{n+2} + \overline{dec}.Count_n \end{aligned}$$



$$P \frown Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{new } i'z'd'(P\{i'z'd'/izd\}|Q\{i'z'd'/inc \text{ zero } dec\})$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} inc.(C \frown B) + \overline{zero}.B \\ C &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} inc.(C \frown C) + \overline{dec}.D \\ D &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d.C + z.B \end{aligned}$$

Verification: Counter

Lemma

$$C_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overbrace{C \frown \dots \frown C}^{n \text{ times}} \frown B$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &\approx inc.C_1 + \overline{zero}.C_0 \\ C_{n+1} &\approx inc.C_{n+2} + \overline{dec}.C_n \end{aligned}$$

Theorem

$$C_n \approx Count_n$$

Verification: Stack

$$\begin{aligned} B &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_v .inc_v.(C_v \frown B) + \overline{zero}.B \\ C_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_u .inc_u.(C_u \frown C_v) + \overline{dec}.D_v \\ D_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d.C_v + z.B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\vec{v}} &= C_{v_1} \frown \dots \frown C_{v_k} \frown B, \text{ where } \vec{v} = v_1, \dots, v_k \\ C_{\vec{v}} &\approx Stack_{\vec{v}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Stack &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_u push_u.Stack_u + \overline{empty}.Stack \\ Stack_{v,\vec{w}} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_u push_u.Stack_{u,v,\vec{w}} + \overline{pop_v}.Stack_{\vec{w}} \end{aligned}$$