

Directed Algebraic Topology and Concurrency

Emmanuel Haucourt

`emmanuel.haucourt@polytechnique.edu`

MPRI : Concurrency (2.3)

Wednesday, the 7th of December 2016

Paradigm

Cooperating sequential processes, *E. W. Dijkstra*, 1968.

System Deadlocks, *E. G. Coffman, M. J. Elphick, and A. Shoshani*, 1971.

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 - **Neither branchings nor loops**

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- *conservative* processes

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- **proc** <identifier> = <basic block>
- **init** <multipset of identifiers>
e.g. `init a 2b 3c`

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v	content of $v \in \mathcal{V}$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$	constant
\wedge	minimum	\vee	maximum
$+$	addition	$-$	subtraction
$*$	multiplication	$/$	division
\leq	less or equal	\geq	greater or equal
$<$	strictly less	$>$	strictly greater
$=$	equal	\neq	not equal
\neg	complement	$\%$	modulo
\perp	bottom		

nullary	unary
$\perp, x \in \mathbb{R}, v \in \mathcal{V}$	\neg
binary	
$\wedge, \vee, +, -, *, /, <, >, \leq, \geq, =, \neq, \%$	

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- (L) enclose a list of instructions between parenthesis to make it a single instruction

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- If all the expressions evaluate to zero, then L_{n+1} is triggered.

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Due to the branchings, [basic blocks are actually trees](#).

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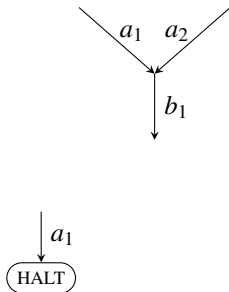
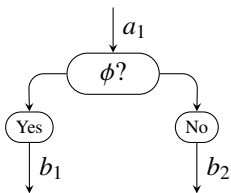
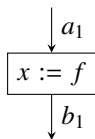
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- No such structure exist for parallel programs.

Generators



The Hasse-Syracuse algorithm in PAML

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var x = 7
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```
proc p = ()+[x=1]+J(q)
```

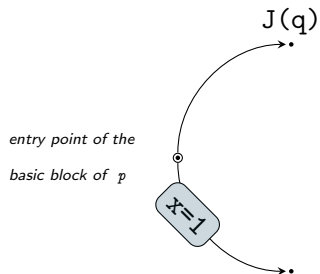
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Building the control flow graph

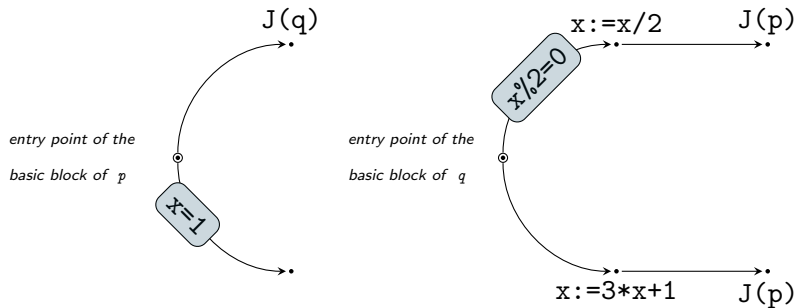
of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm

Building the control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



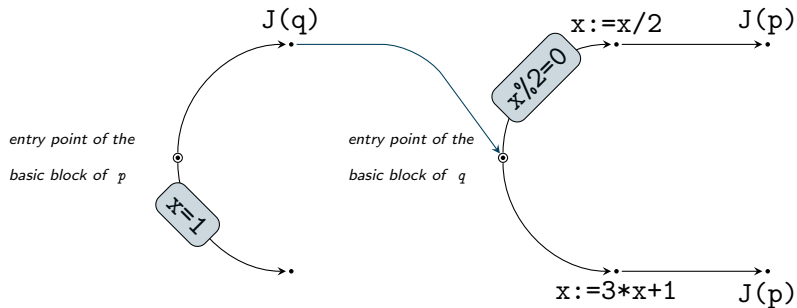
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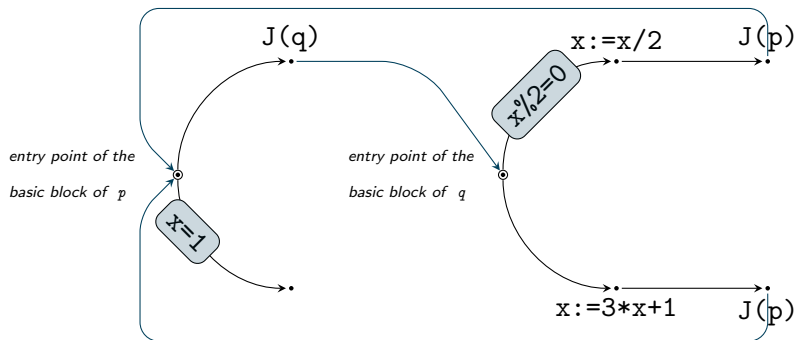
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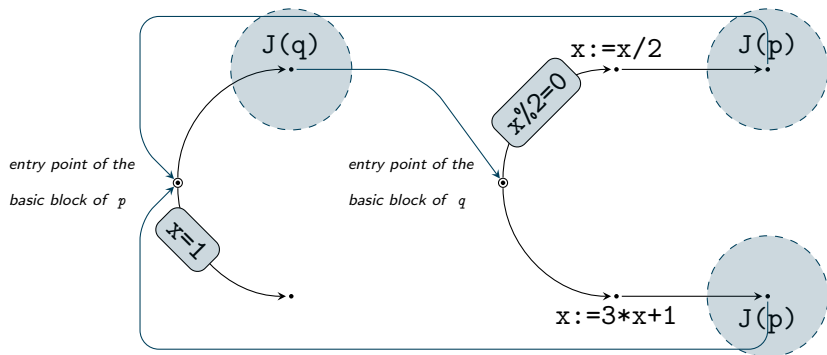
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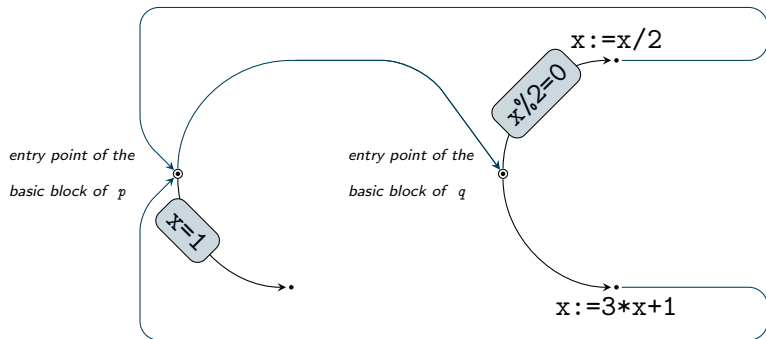
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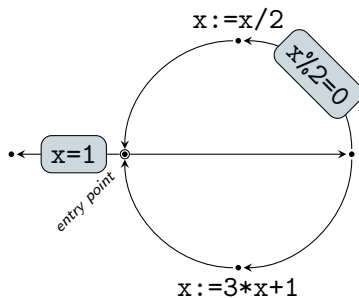
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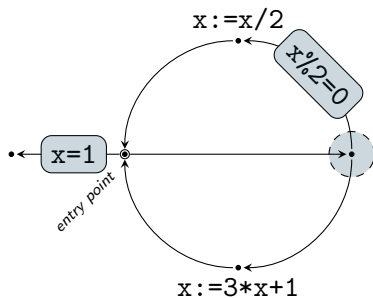
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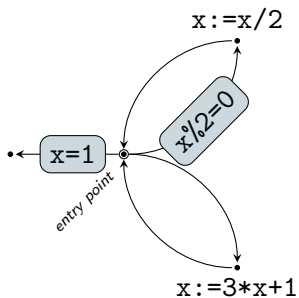
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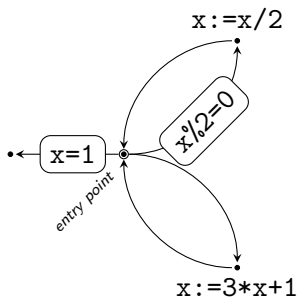


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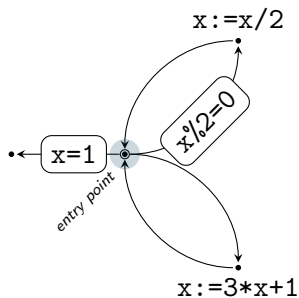
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An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm

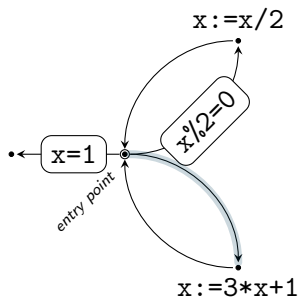


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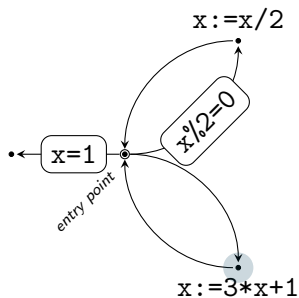
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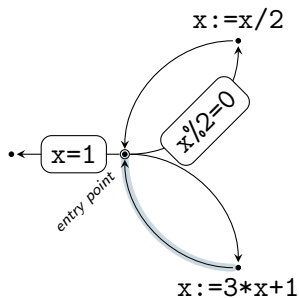
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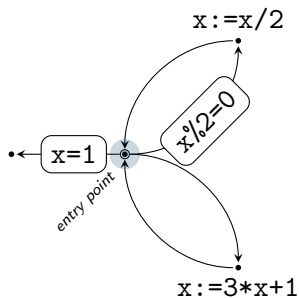
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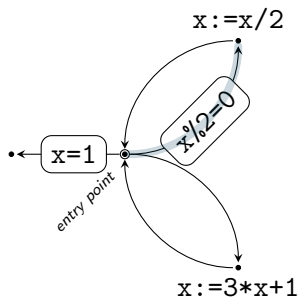
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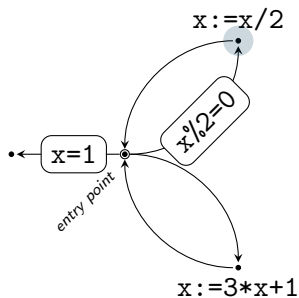
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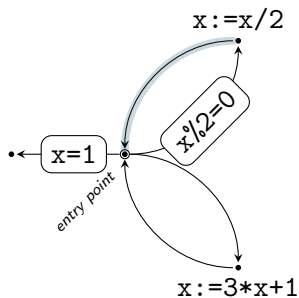
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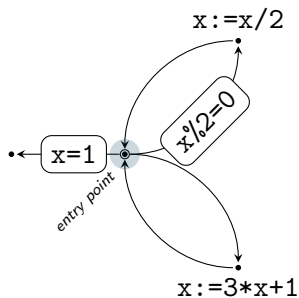
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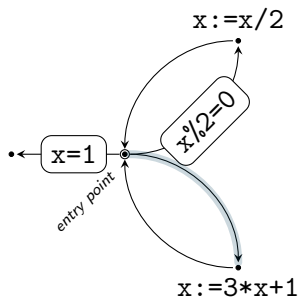
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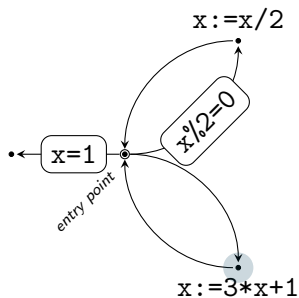
the current value of x is 11

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



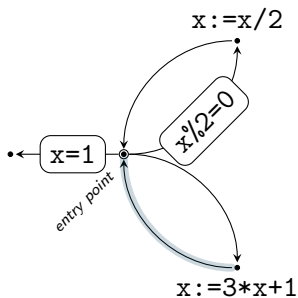
the current value of x is 11

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



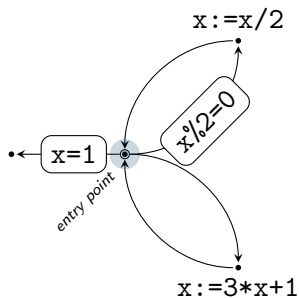
the current value of x is 34

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



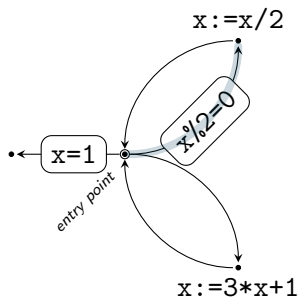
the current value of x is 34

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



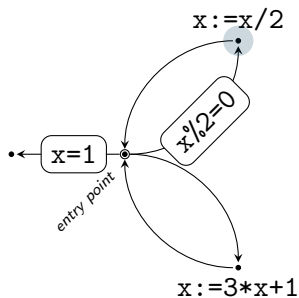
the current value of x is 34

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



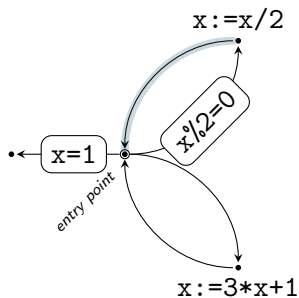
the current value of x is 34

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



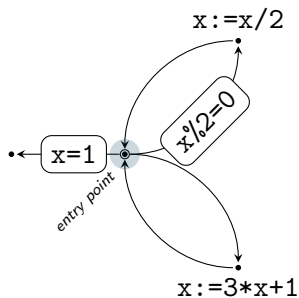
the current value of x is 17

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



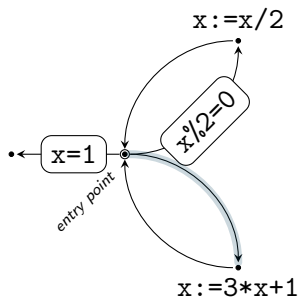
the current value of x is 17

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



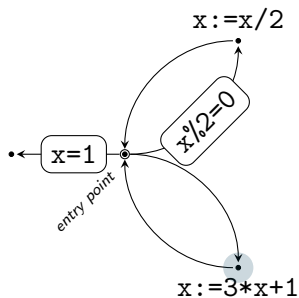
the current value of x is 17

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



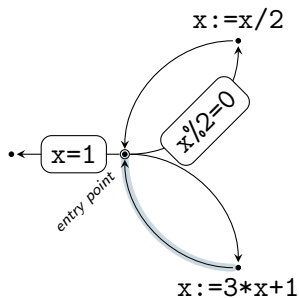
the current value of x is 17

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



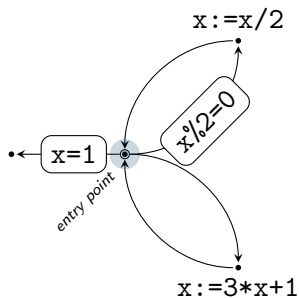
the current value of x is 52

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



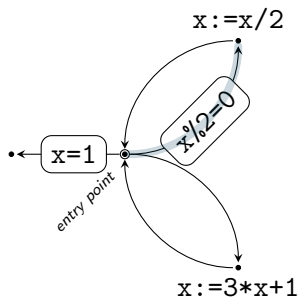
the current value of x is 52

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



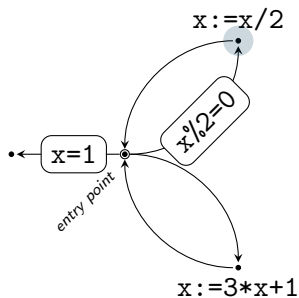
the current value of x is 52

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



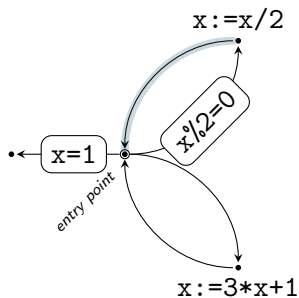
the current value of x is 52

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



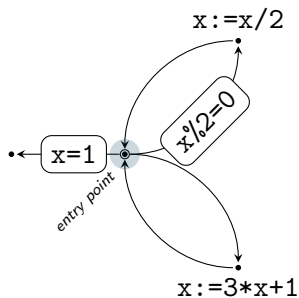
the current value of x is 26

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



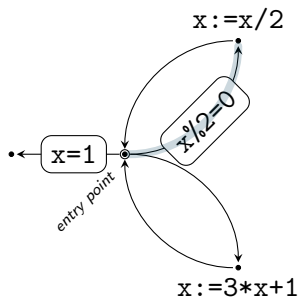
the current value of x is 26

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



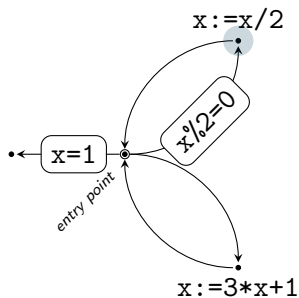
the current value of x is 26

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



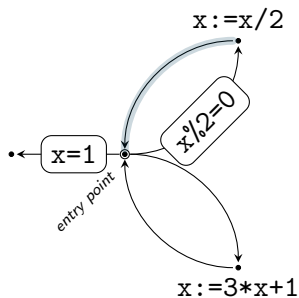
the current value of x is 26

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



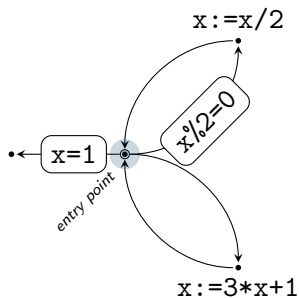
the current value of x is 13

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



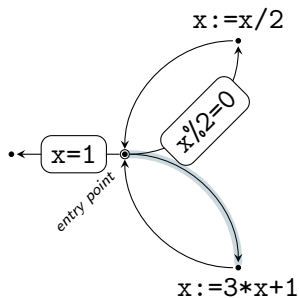
the current value of x is 13

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



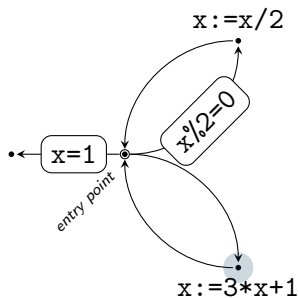
the current value of x is 13

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



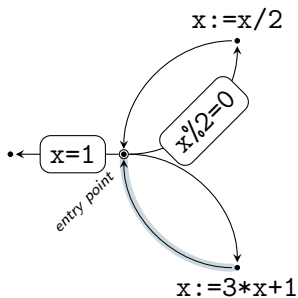
the current value of x is 13

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



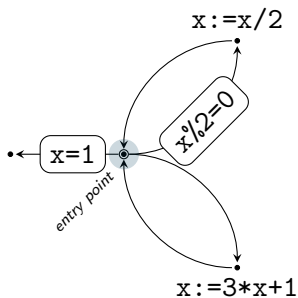
the current value of x is 40

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



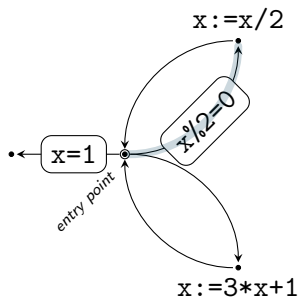
the current value of x is 40

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



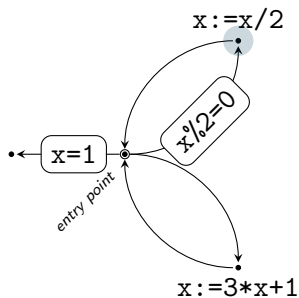
the current value of x is 40

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



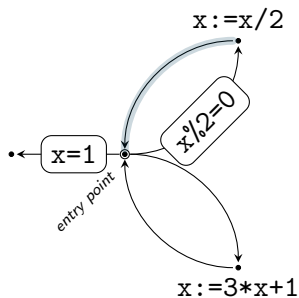
the current value of x is 40

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



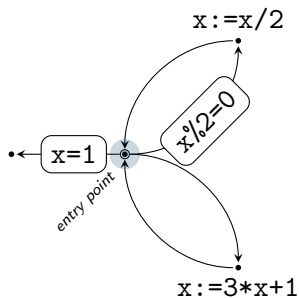
the current value of x is 20

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



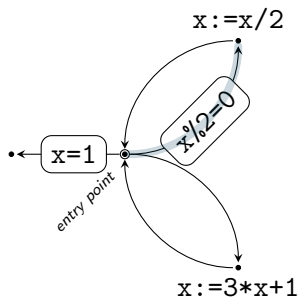
the current value of x is 20

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



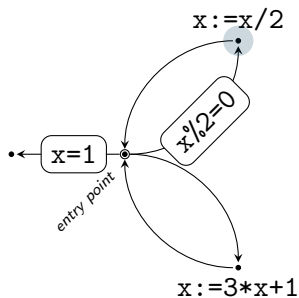
the current value of x is 20

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



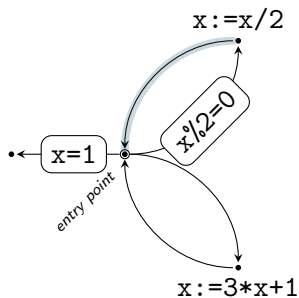
the current value of x is 20

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



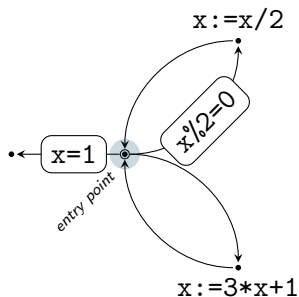
the current value of x is 10

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



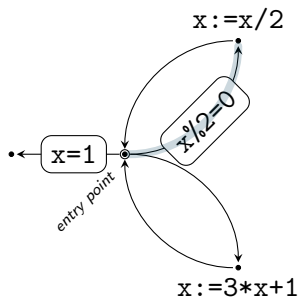
the current value of x is 10

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



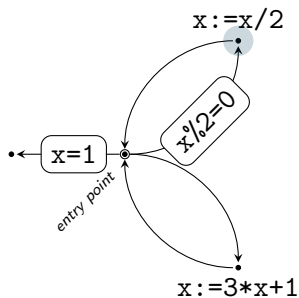
the current value of x is 10

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



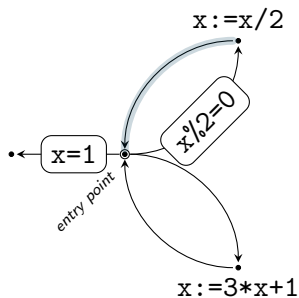
the current value of x is 10

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



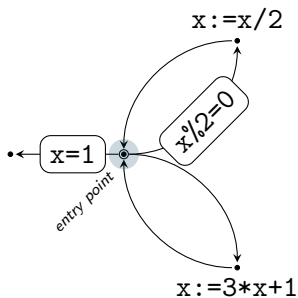
the current value of x is 5

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



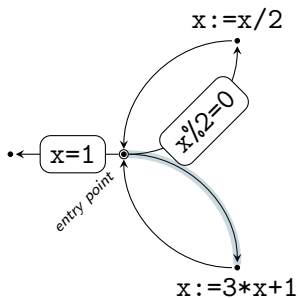
the current value of x is 5

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



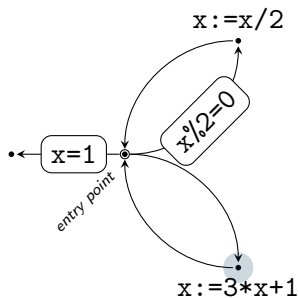
the current value of x is 5

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



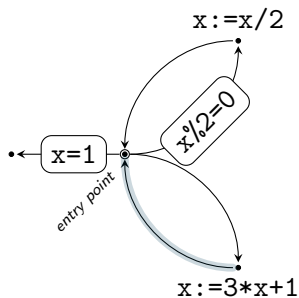
the current value of x is 5

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



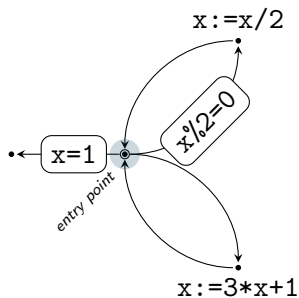
the current value of x is 16

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



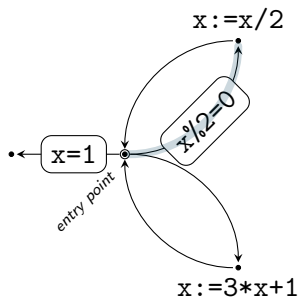
the current value of x is 16

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



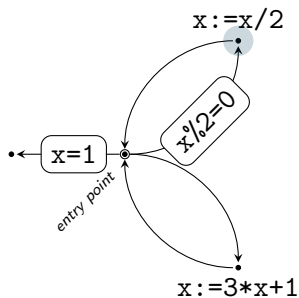
the current value of x is 16

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



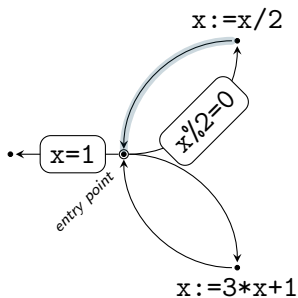
the current value of x is 16

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



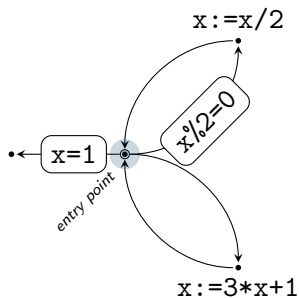
the current value of x is 8

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



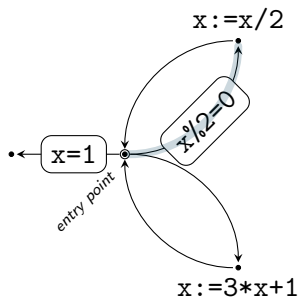
the current value of x is 8

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



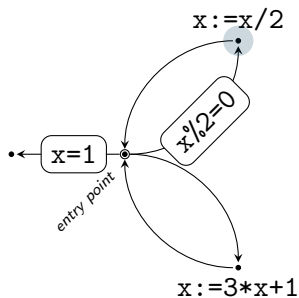
the current value of x is 8

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



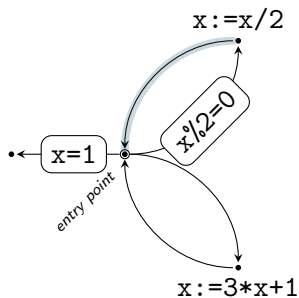
the current value of x is 8

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



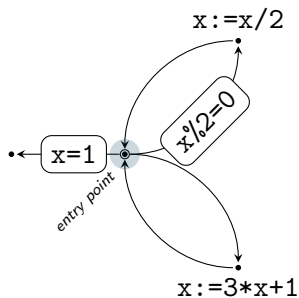
the current value of x is 4

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



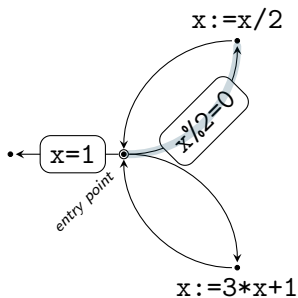
the current value of x is 4

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



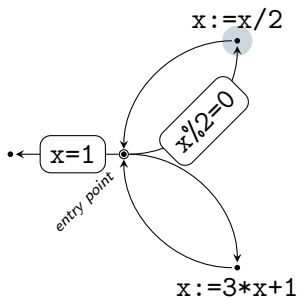
the current value of x is 4

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



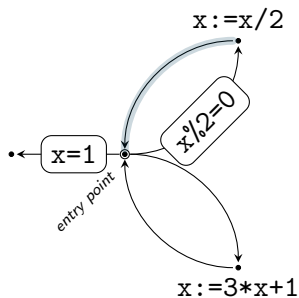
the current value of x is 4

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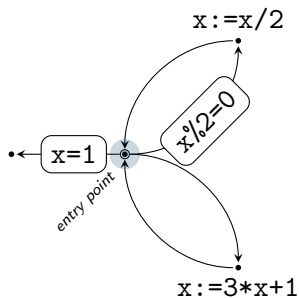
the current value of x is 2

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



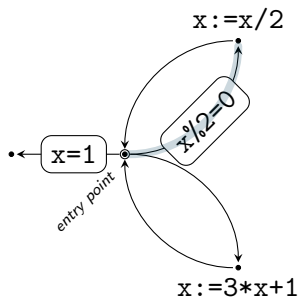
the current value of x is 2

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



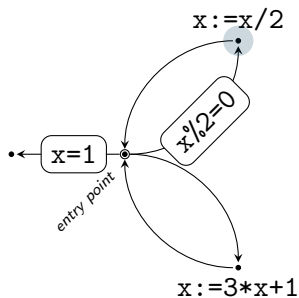
the current value of x is 2

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



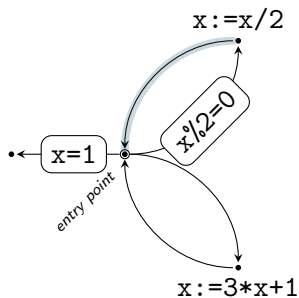
the current value of x is 2

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



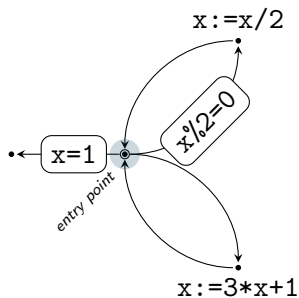
the current value of x is 1

An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



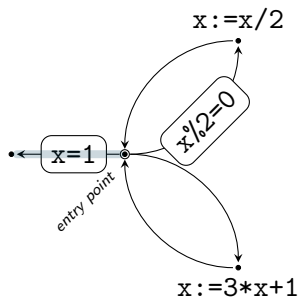
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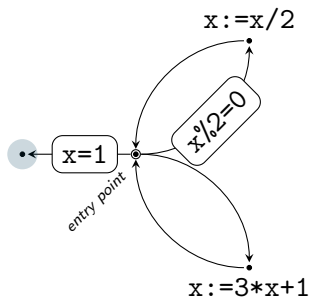
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An execution trace on a control flow graph of the Hasse-Syracuse algorithm



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Execution traces as paths over a control flow graph

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- Therefore the collection of path provides a (strict) **overapproximation** of the collection of execution traces
- The (**infinite**) collection of paths is entirely determined by the (**finite**) control flow graph

The overall idea of static analysis

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Any **model** of a program should contain a **finite representation** of an **overapproximation** of the collection of **all its execution traces**.

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One the goal of the course it to provide such a structure for a large class of PAML programs.

Restrictions from the PAML syntax

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- There is **no pointer arithmetics**

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- The set of expressions occurring in the program is denoted by \mathcal{E} .

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- $\llbracket e \rrbracket = \perp$ for all expression e in which \perp occurs

Interpretation of expressions

only depends on the current memory state

- $\llbracket x \rrbracket_\nu = \nu(x)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$
- Any value in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ stands for **true** while 0 stands for **false**
- $\llbracket \neg \rrbracket : \mathbb{R}_\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_\perp$,
 - $\llbracket \neg \rrbracket(0) = 1$,
 - $\llbracket \neg \rrbracket(\perp) = \perp$, and
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- $\llbracket e \rrbracket = \perp$ for all expression e in which \perp occurs
- the other operators are interpreted as expected

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a **conditional branching** at vertex $v \in V$ is a mapping

$$\beta : \{\text{valuations}\} \rightarrow \{a \in A \mid \partial a = v\}$$

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- The synchronisation primitives $P(s)$, $V(s)$, and $W(b)$ for $s \in \mathcal{S}$ and $b \in \mathcal{B}$

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The arrows are interpreted as **intermediate positions** of the instruction pointer so a **point** on a control flow graph is either a vertex or an arrow.

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- The **arity** map $\alpha : \mathcal{S} \sqcup \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$.
- The tuple (G_1, \dots, G_n) of processes which are launched simultaneously at the beginning of each execution of the program.

Points and multi-instructions

Higher Dimensional Transition Systems, G. L. Cattani and V. Sassone, 1996

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- $\lambda(p)$ is the multi-instruction defined by $\lambda(p)(i) = \lambda_i(p_i)$ over the set below.

$$\{i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \mid p_i \text{ is a vertex of } G_i\}$$

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- for all $b \in \mathcal{B}$, $\text{card}\{i \in \text{dom}(\mu) \mid \mu(i) = W(b)\} \notin \{1, \dots, \alpha(b)\}$

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A sequence μ_0, \dots, μ_{q-1} of multi-instructions is said to be **admissible** at state σ when for all $k \in \{0, \dots, q-1\}$ the multi-instruction μ_k is admissible at state $\sigma \cdot \mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1}$.

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Directed paths and sequences of multi-instructions

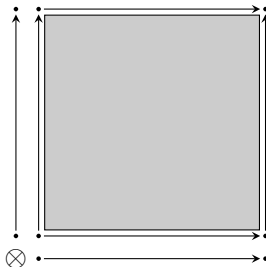
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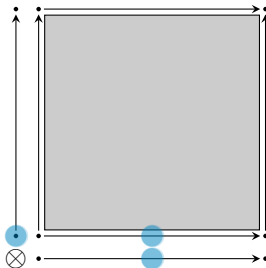
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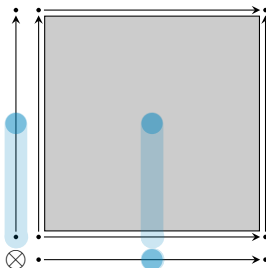
Discrete paths are “continuous”



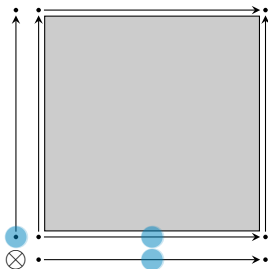
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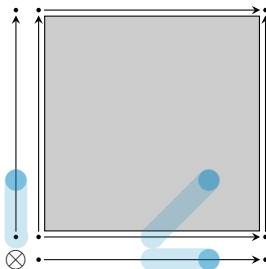
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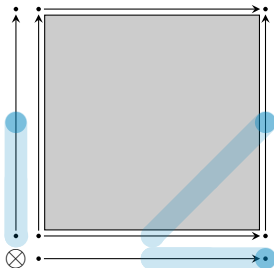
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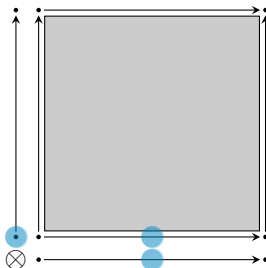
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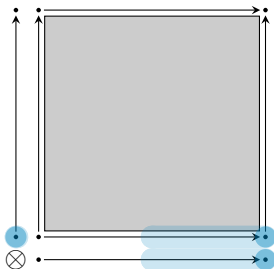
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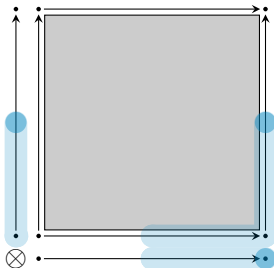
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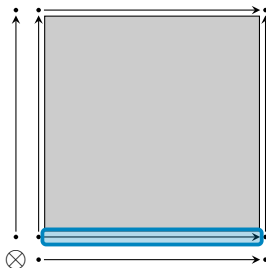
Discrete paths are “continuous”



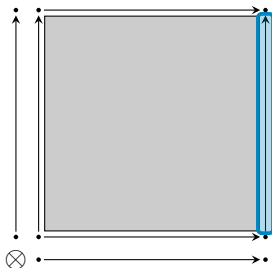
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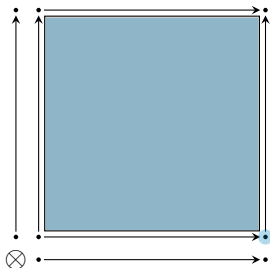
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Admissible paths and execution traces

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An admissible path is an **execution trace** when all the **conditional branchings** met along the way are respected: for all $k \in \{0, \dots, q-2\}$ and all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\mu_k(i)$ is a branching.

$$(\mu_k(i))(\sigma \cdot \mu_0 \cdots \mu_{k-1}) = \gamma_i(k+2)$$

Concurrent access

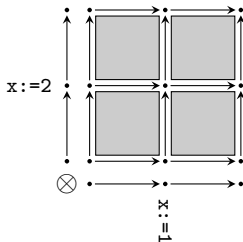
```
var x = 0
```

```
proc p = x:=1
```

```
proc q = x:=2
```

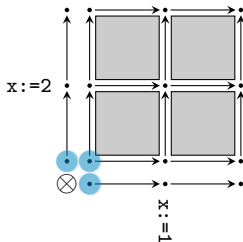
```
init p q
```

Admissible execution trace



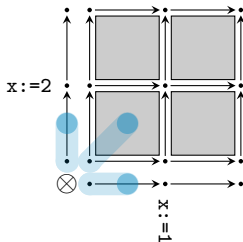
the value of x is 0

Admissible execution trace



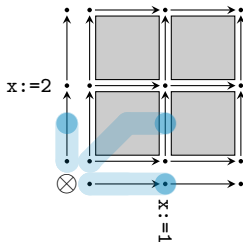
the value of x is 0

Admissible execution trace



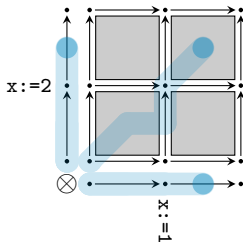
the value of x is 0

Admissible execution trace



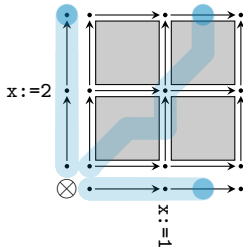
the value of x is 1

Admissible execution trace



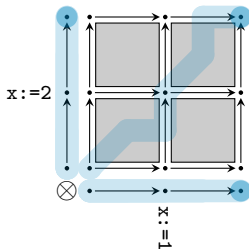
the value of x is 2

Admissible execution trace



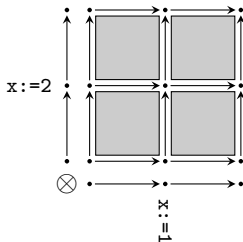
the value of x is 2

Admissible execution trace



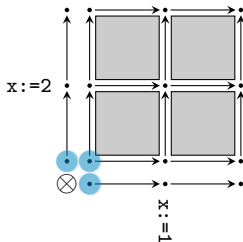
the value of x is 2

Not admissible execution trace



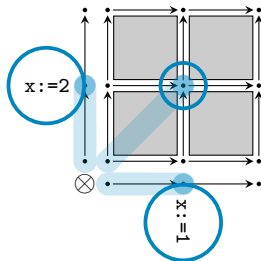
the value of x is 0

Not admissible execution trace



the value of x is 0

Not admissible execution trace



the value of x is ?

Lack of resources

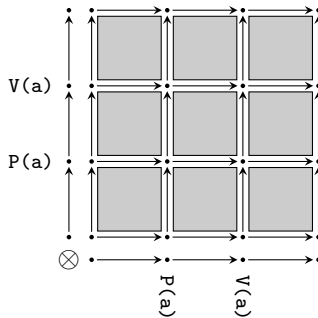
```
sem 1 a
```

```
proc p = P(a);V(a)
```

```
init 2p
```

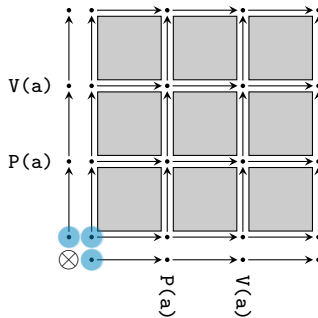
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



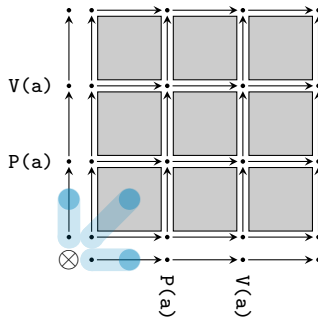
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



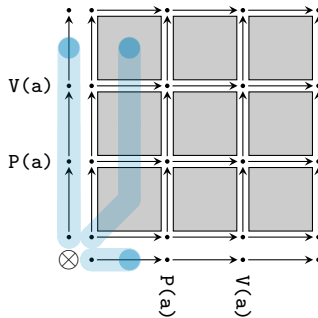
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



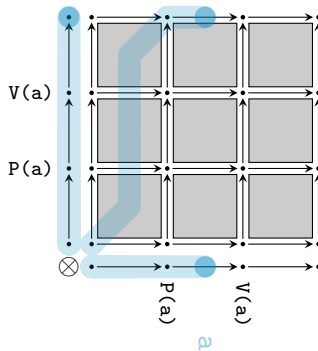
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



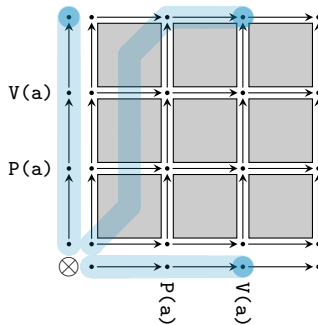
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



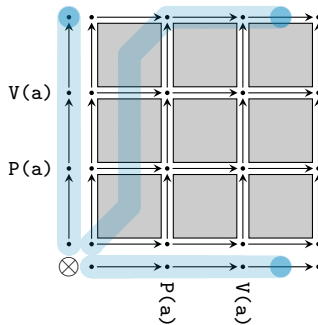
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



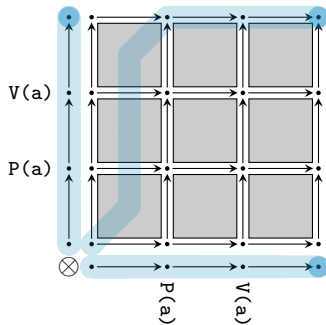
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



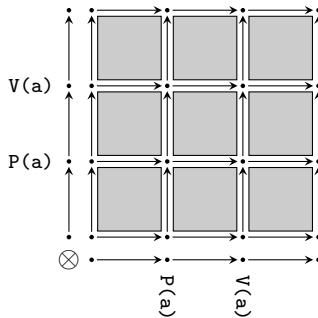
Admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



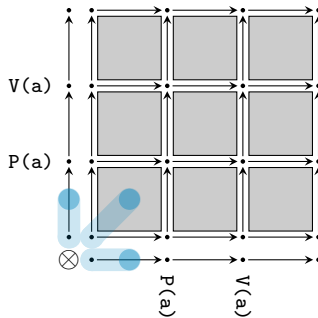
Not admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



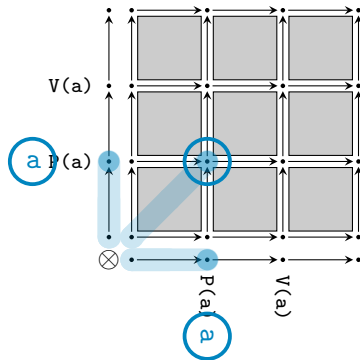
Not admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



Not admissible concurrent execution trace

sem 1 a



Synchronisation

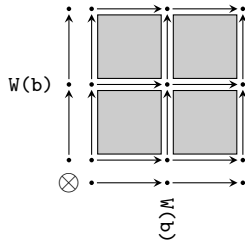
```
sync 1 b
```

```
proc p = W(b)
```

```
init 2p
```

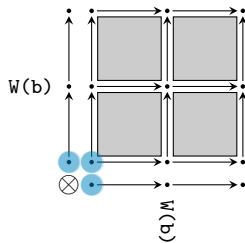
Concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



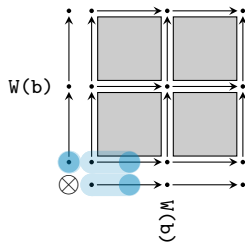
Concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



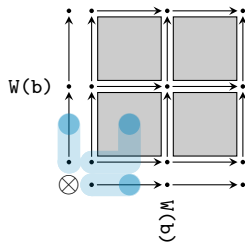
Concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



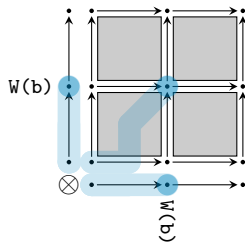
Concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



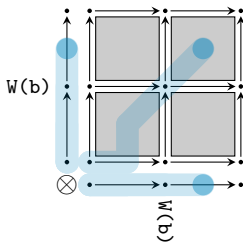
Concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



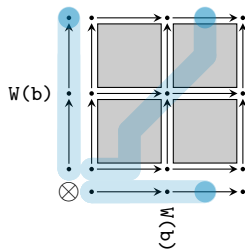
Concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



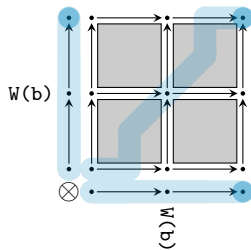
Concurrent execution trace

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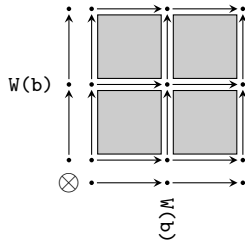
Concurrent execution trace

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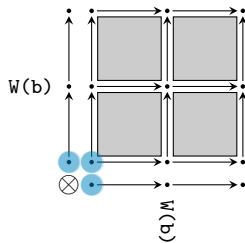
Not admissible concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



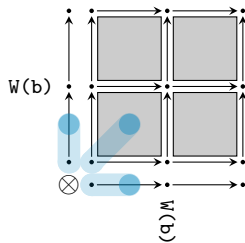
Not admissible concurrent execution trace

sync 1 b



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sync 1 b



Next goal

Encode admissibility into a model.

The potential functions of processes and programs

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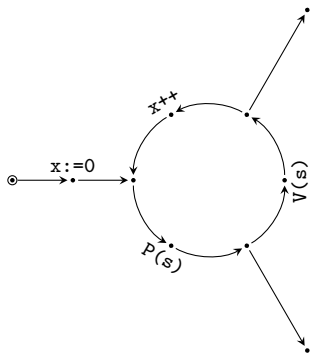
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If $F_{\Pi}(s, p) > \text{arity}(s)$ for some semaphore s , then p is **forbidden**.

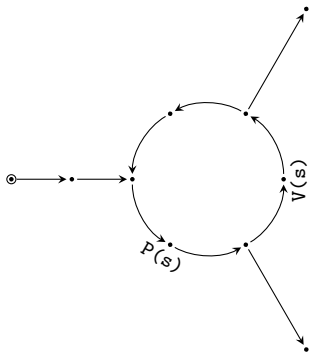
Conservative process

example



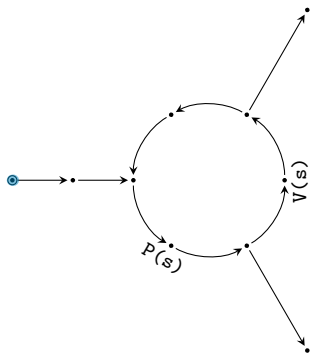
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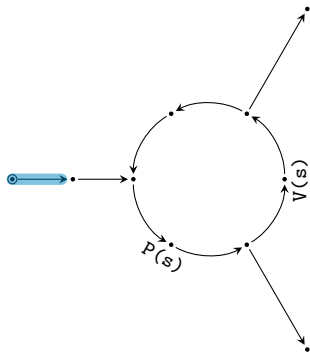
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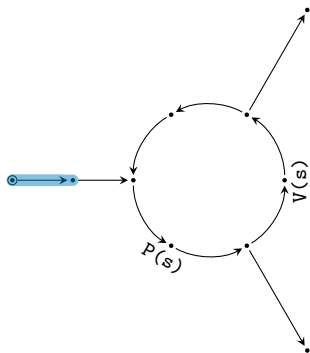
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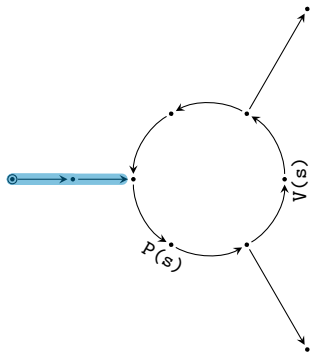
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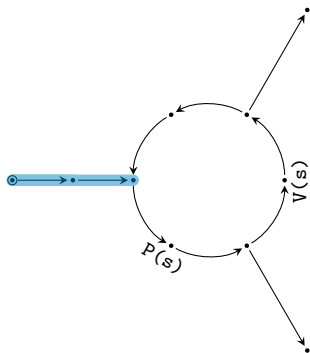
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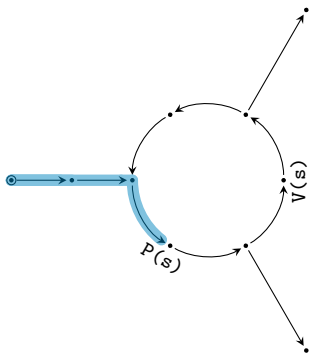
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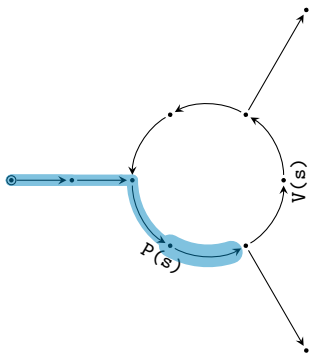
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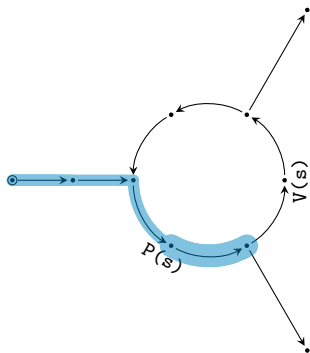
Conservative process

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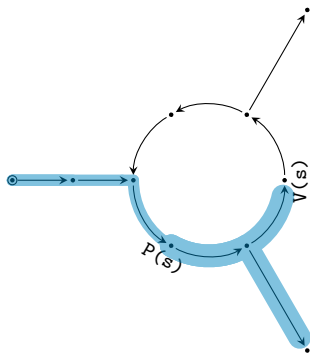
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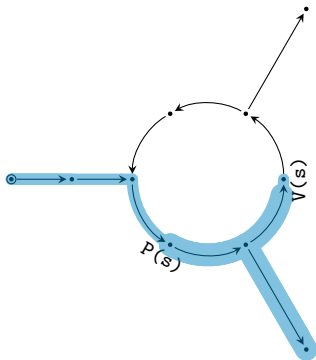
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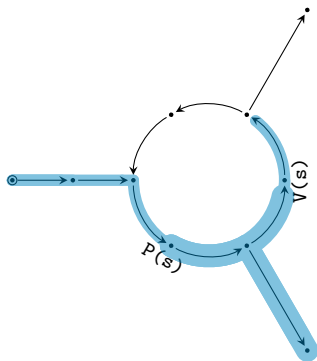
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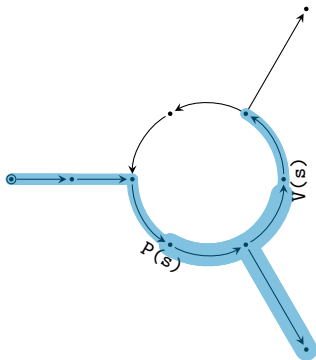
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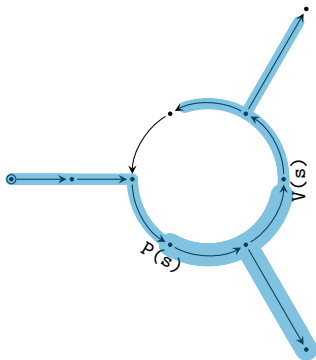
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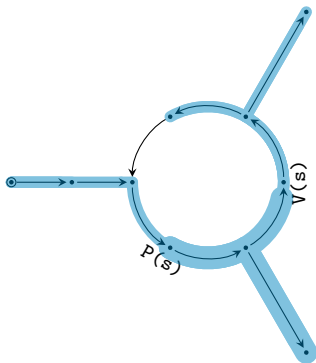
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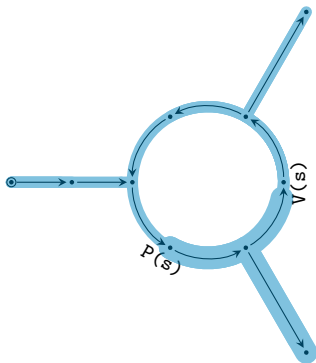
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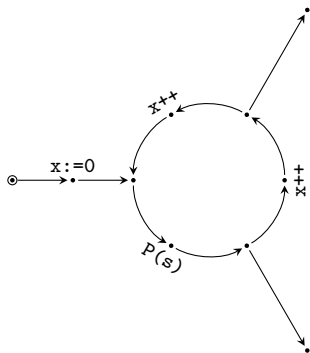
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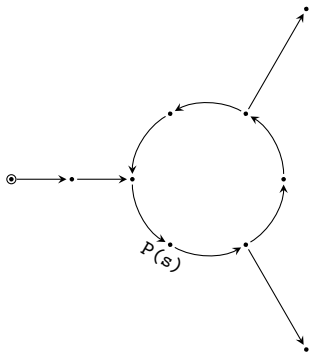
Not conservative process

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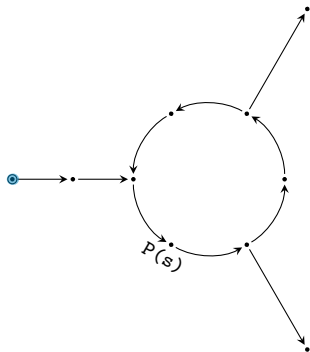
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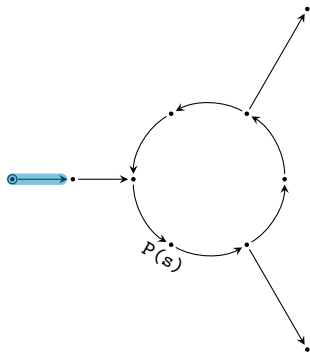
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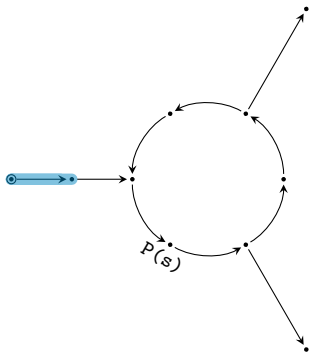
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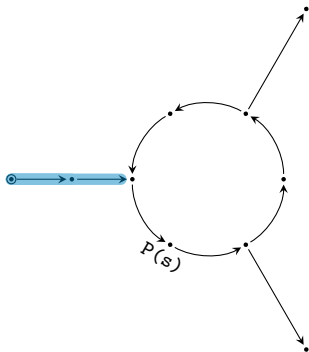
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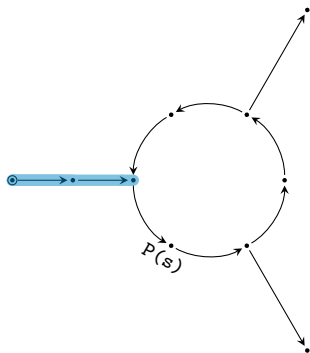
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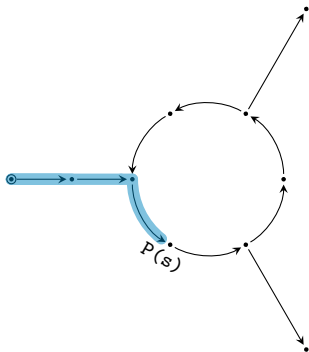
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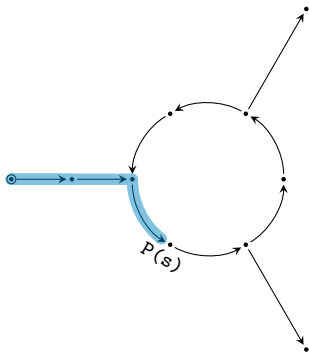
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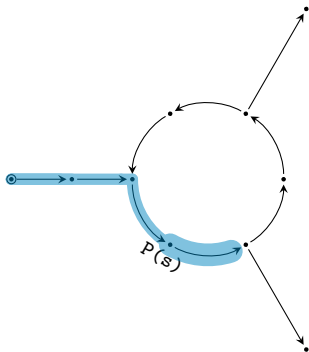
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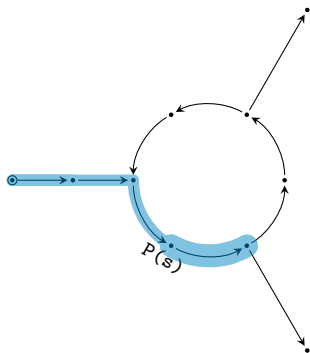
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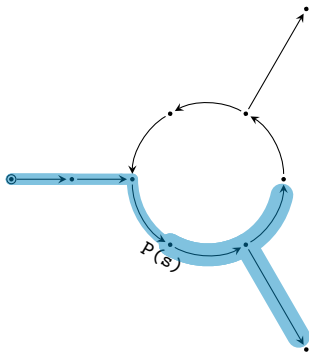
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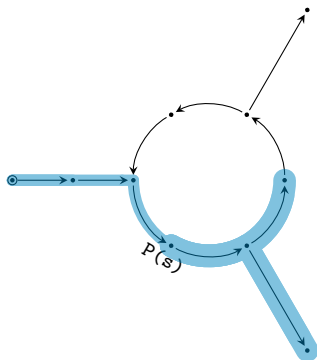
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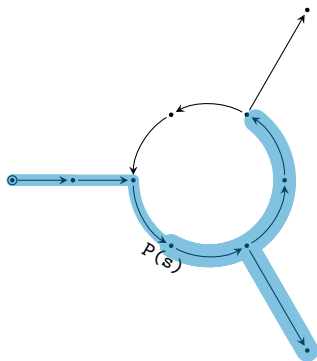
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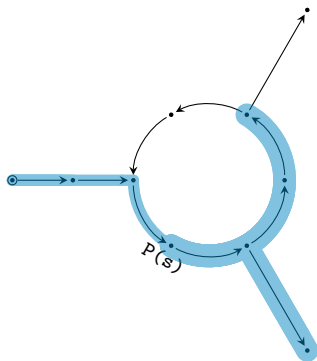
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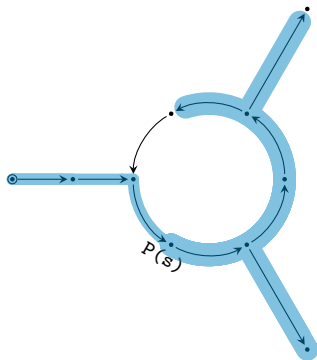
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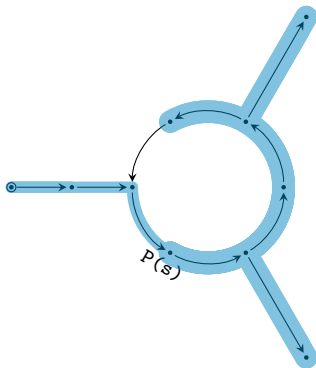
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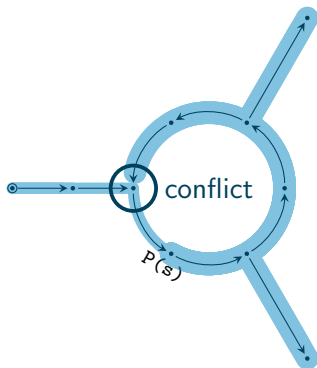
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- If the following holds for all ordered pairs of points (p, p') such that $\partial^+ p' = p$ or $p' = \partial^+ p$, then G is conservative, otherwise it is not.

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- **desynchronizing** when there is some synchronization barrier $b \in \mathcal{B}$ such that

$$0 < \text{card}\{i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \mid \lambda_i(p_i) = W(b)\} \leq \alpha(b) ,$$

The discrete model of a conservative program

A point $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n)$ of the **conservative** program is said to be:

- **conflicting** when $\lambda_i(p_i)$ and $\lambda_j(p_j)$ conflict for some $i \neq j$,
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The **forbidden** set gathers all the conflicting, exhausting, and desynchronizing points.

$$\{\text{fobidden}\} = \{\text{conflicting}\} \cup \{\text{exhausting}\} \cup \{\text{desynchronizing}\}$$

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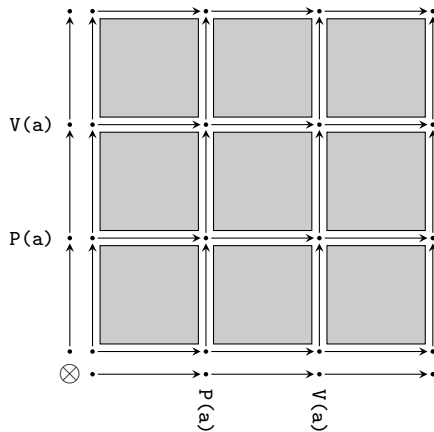
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The **discrete model** is the complement of its forbidden set.

$$\{\text{points of the program}\} \setminus \{\text{forbidden points}\}$$

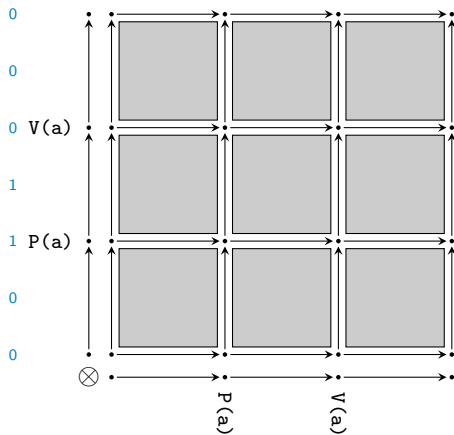
Discrete model

sem 1 a



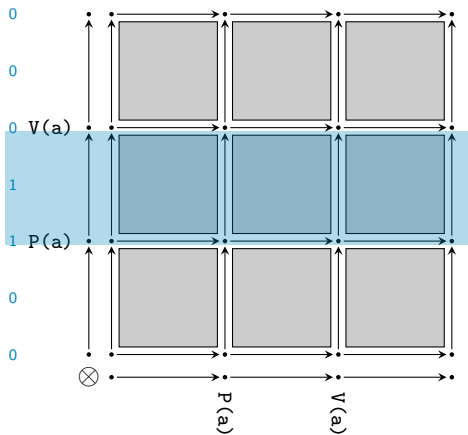
Discrete model

sem 1 a



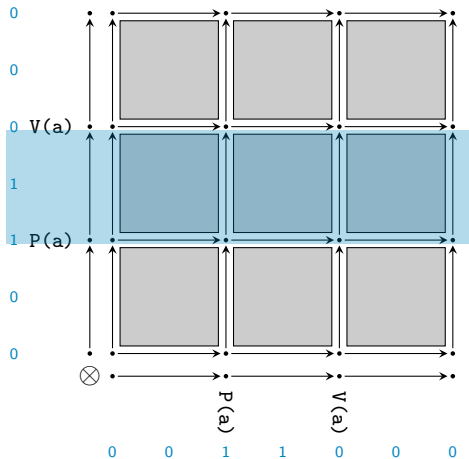
Discrete model

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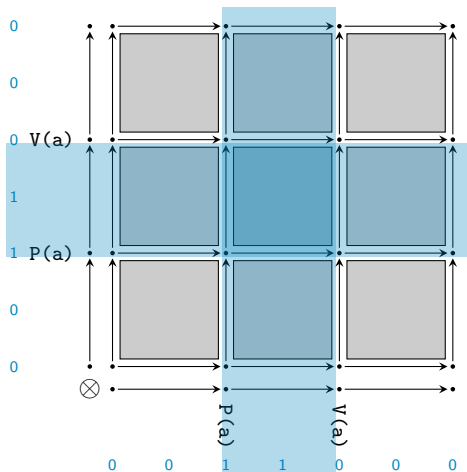
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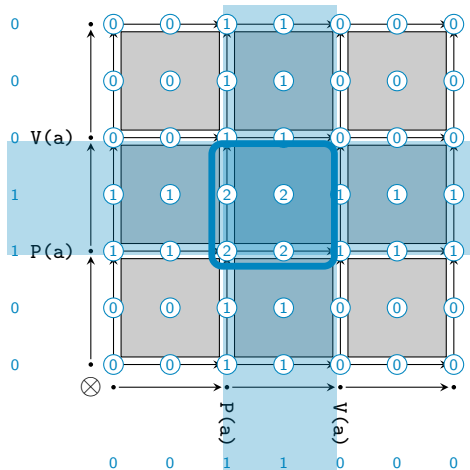
Discrete model

sem 1 a



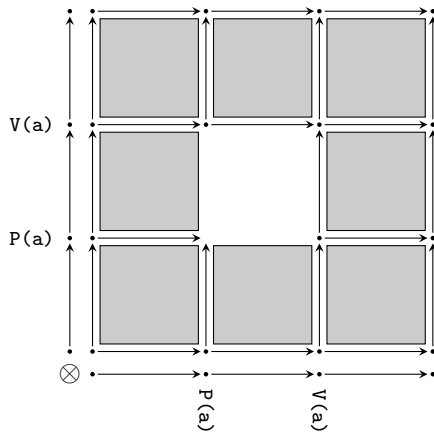
Discrete model

sem 1 a



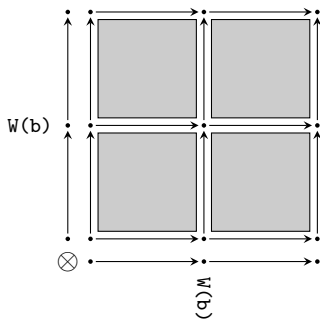
Discrete model

sem 1 a



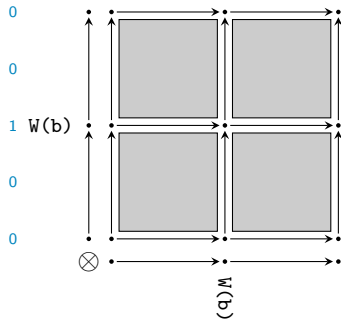
Discrete Model

sync 1 b



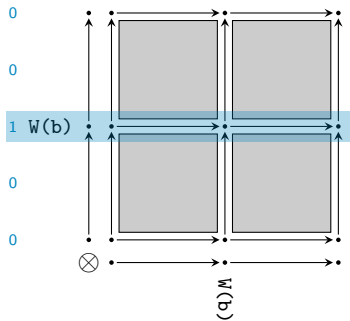
Discrete Model

sync 1 b



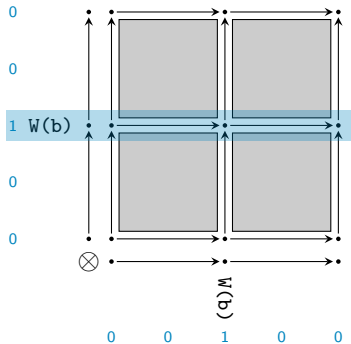
Discrete Model

sync 1 b



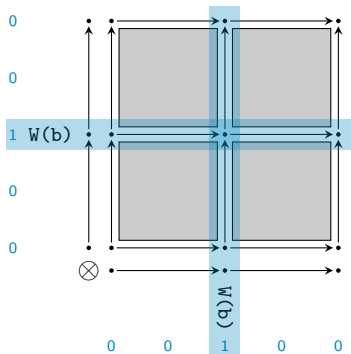
Discrete Model

sync 1 b



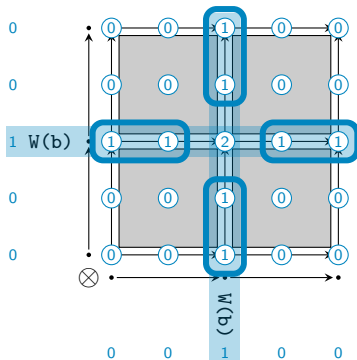
Discrete Model

sync 1 b



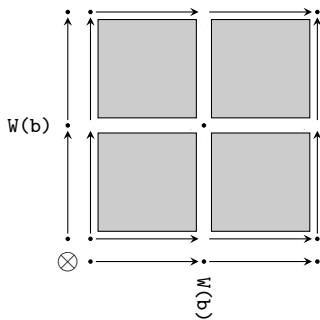
Discrete Model

sync 1 b



Discrete Model

sync 1 b



Main theorem of discrete models

The collection of directed paths on a discrete model is exhaustive

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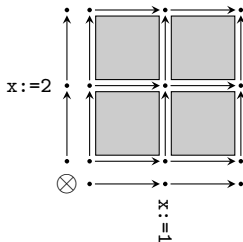
- Any directed path on a discrete model (i.e. which does not meet any forbidden point) is admissible.

Main theorem of discrete models

The collection of directed paths on a discrete model is exhaustive

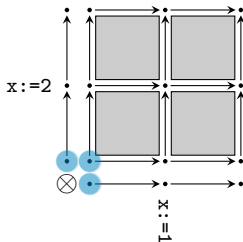
- Any directed path on a discrete model (i.e. which does not meet any forbidden point) is admissible.
- Conversely, for each admissible path which meets a forbidden point there exists a directed path which avoids them and such that both directed paths induce the same sequence of multi-instructions.

Admissible execution trace



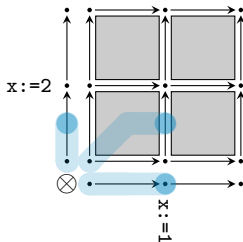
the value of x is 0

Admissible execution trace



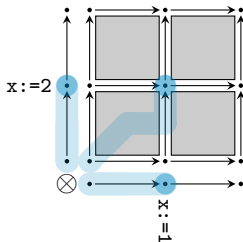
the value of x is 0

Admissible execution trace



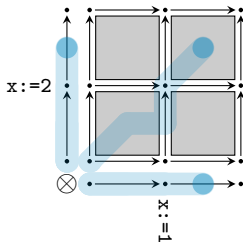
the value of x is 1

Admissible execution trace



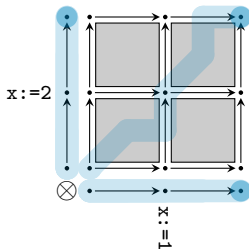
the value of x is 2

Admissible execution trace



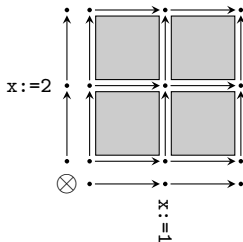
the value of x is 2

Admissible execution trace



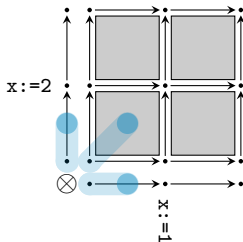
the value of x is 2

Admissible execution trace avoiding forbidden points



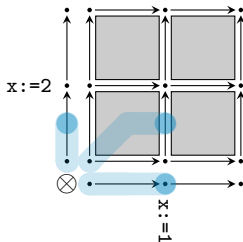
the value of x is 0

Admissible execution trace avoiding forbidden points



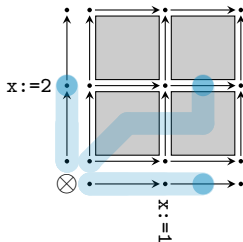
the value of x is 0

Admissible execution trace avoiding forbidden points



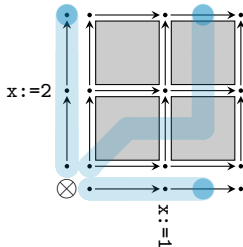
the value of x is 1

Admissible execution trace avoiding forbidden points



the value of x is 2

Admissible execution trace avoiding forbidden points



the value of x is 2

Replacement

