

# Incorrect Systems:

# It's not the Problem, It's the Solution

Christoph Kirsch  
Universität Salzburg



Austrian Computer Science Day, Vienna, June 2012



Software

Software/  
Hardware

Hardware



Software

Software/  
Hardware

Hardware

Krishna Palem  
Rice



Software

Software/  
Hardware

Probabilistic or  
Approximate  
Computing

Krishna Palem  
Rice



Software

Software/  
Hardware

Probabilistic or  
Approximate  
Computing

Rakesh Kumar  
UIUC

Krishna Palem  
Rice



Software

Stochastic  
Processors

Probabilistic or  
Approximate  
Computing

Rakesh Kumar  
UIUC

Krishna Palem  
Rice



Software

Martin Rinard  
MIT

Stochastic  
Processors

Rakesh Kumar  
UIUC

Probabilistic or  
Approximate  
Computing

Krishna Palem  
Rice



Program  
Transformation

Martin Rinard  
MIT

Stochastic  
Processors

Rakesh Kumar  
UIUC

Probabilistic or  
Approximate  
Computing

Krishna Palem  
Rice



Program  
Transformation

1. memory leaks
2. addressing errors
3. infinite loops

Stochastic  
Processors

Rakesh Kumar  
UIUC

Probabilistic or  
Approximate  
Computing

Krishna Palem  
Rice



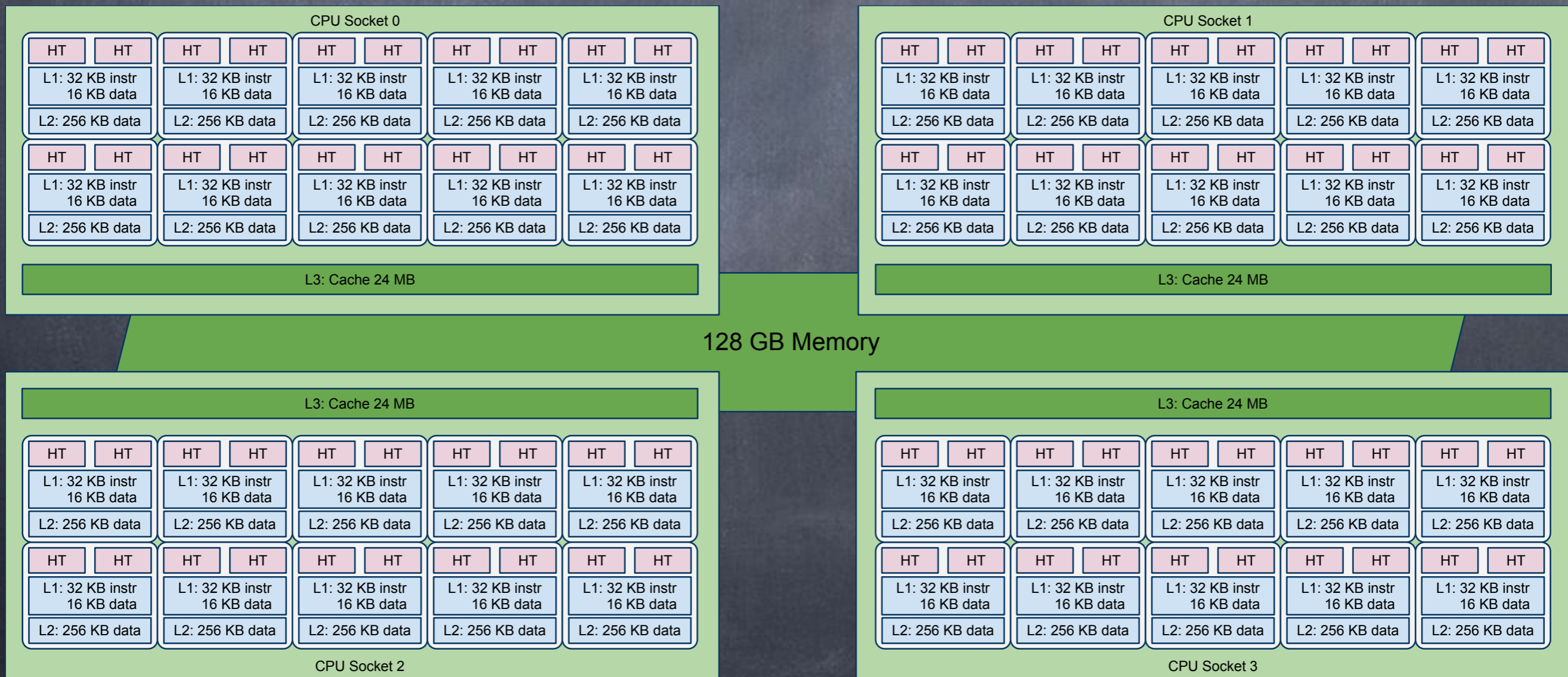
Metrics  
of  
Correctness  
in  
Systems Engineering



Joint work w/ A. Haas,  
M. Lippautz, H. Payer,  
H. Röck, A. Sokolova and  
our collaborators at ISTA  
T. Henzinger, A. Sezgin

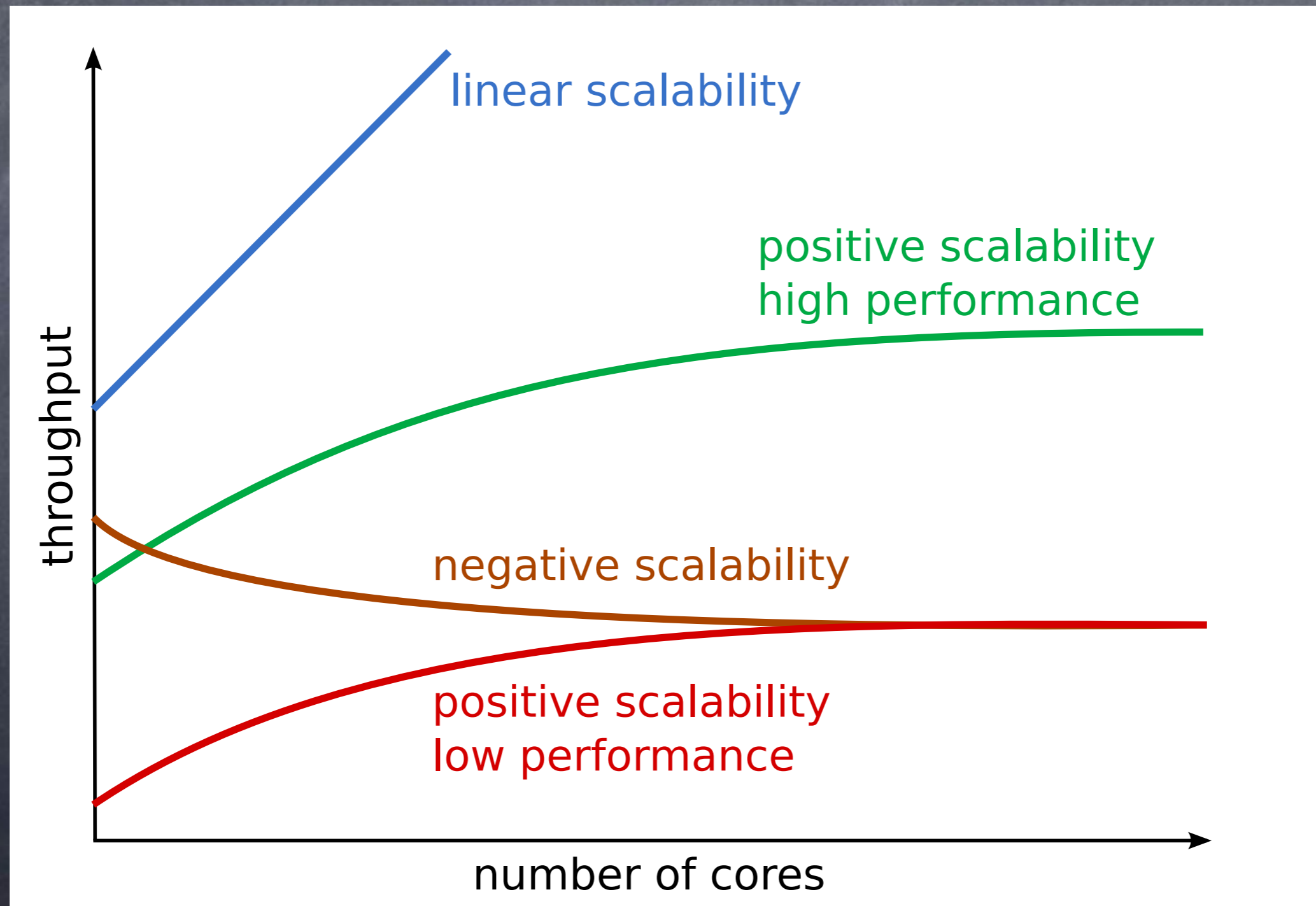


4 processors x 10 cores x  
2 hardware threads =  
80 hardware threads





# Performance & Scalability

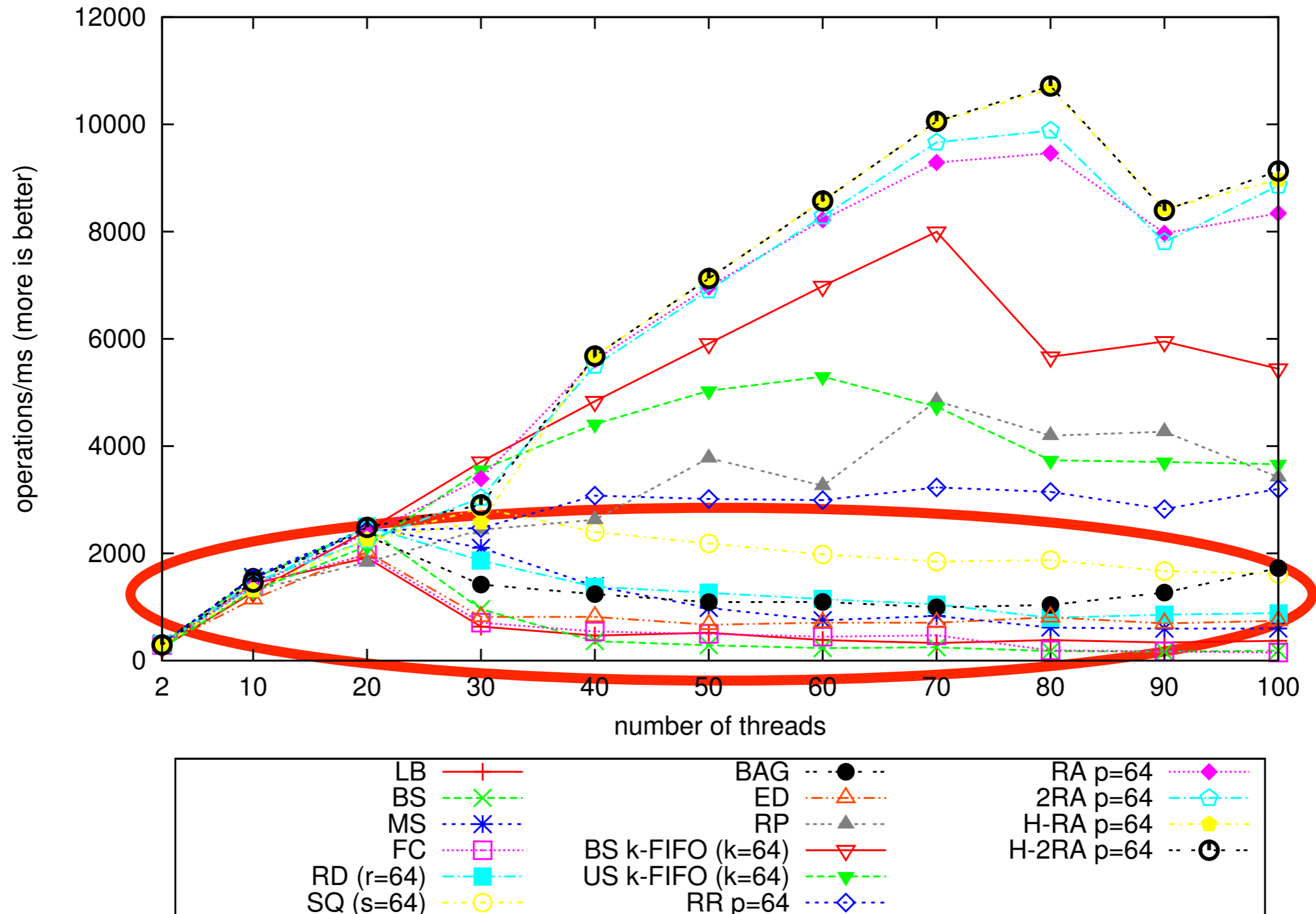






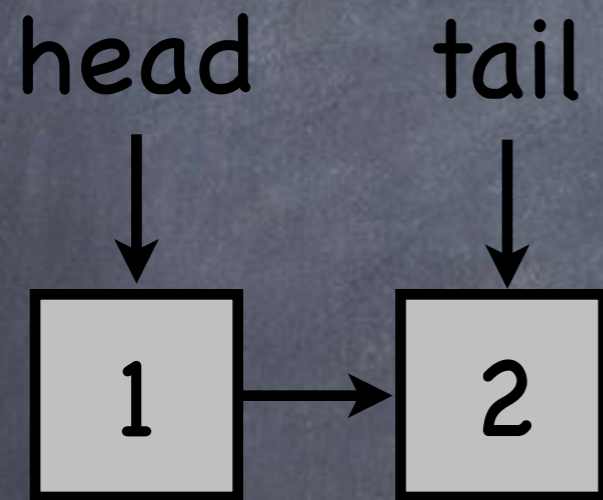


# Regular FIFO Queues





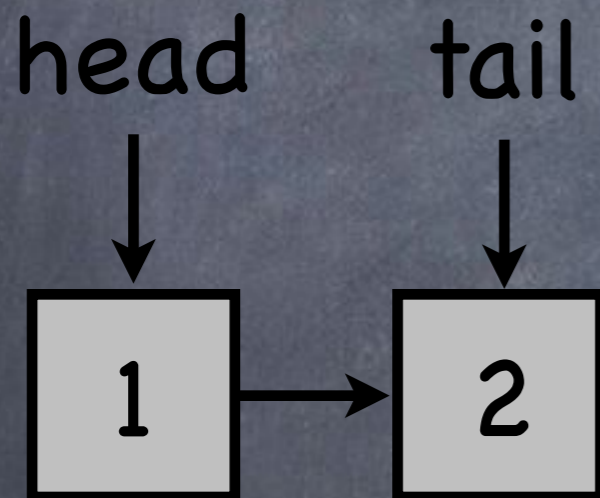
# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue





# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

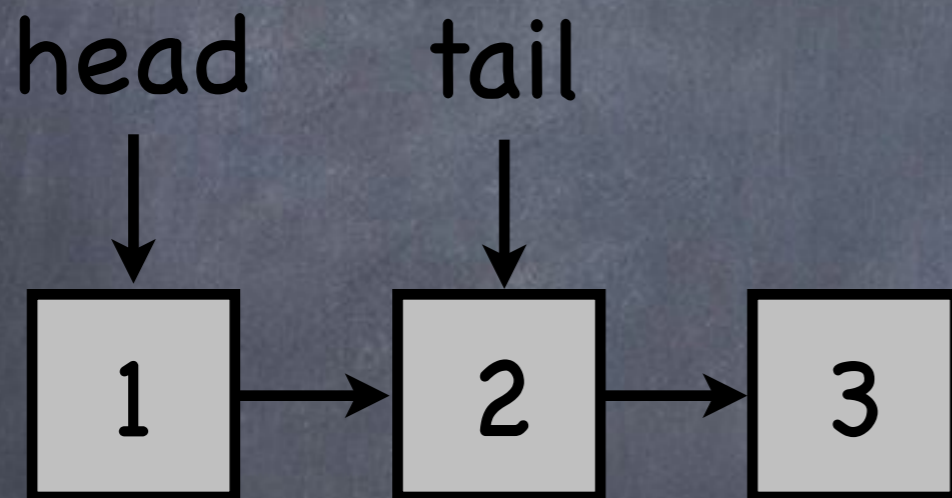
enqueue





# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

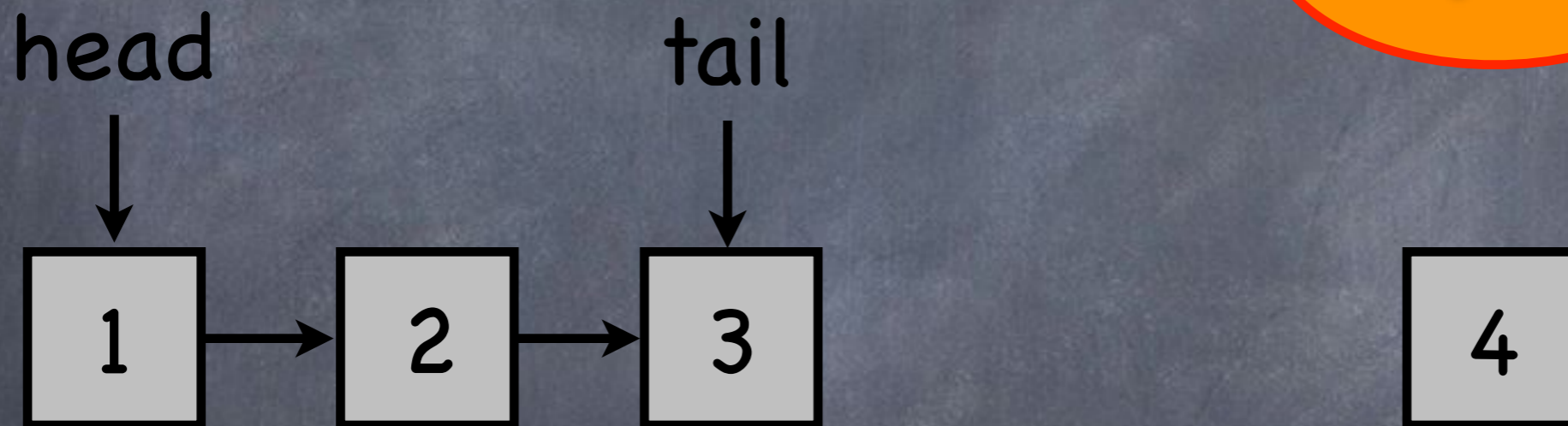
enqueue





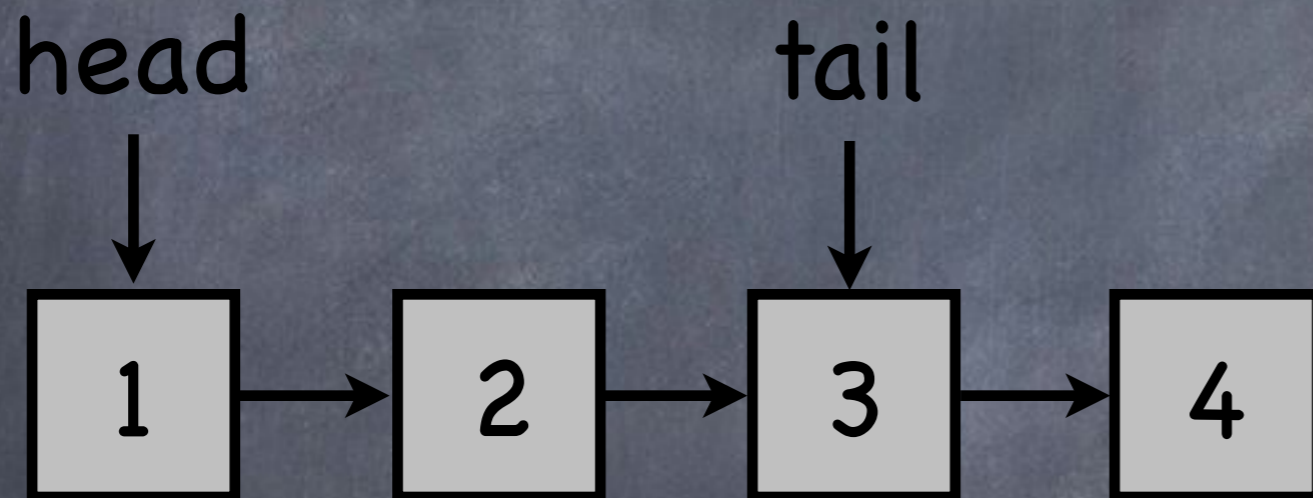
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enqueue



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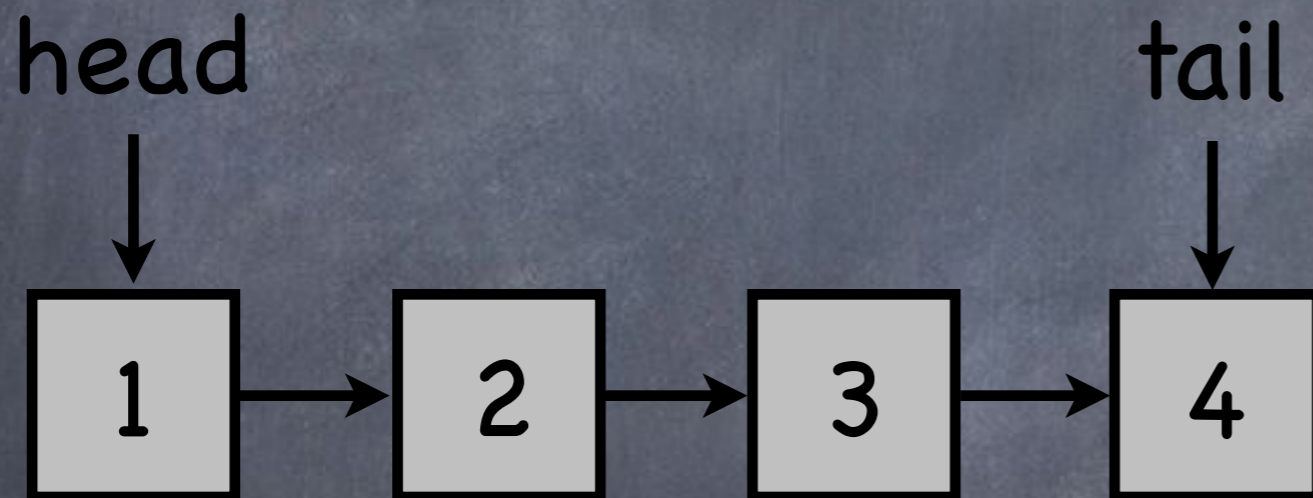
enqueue



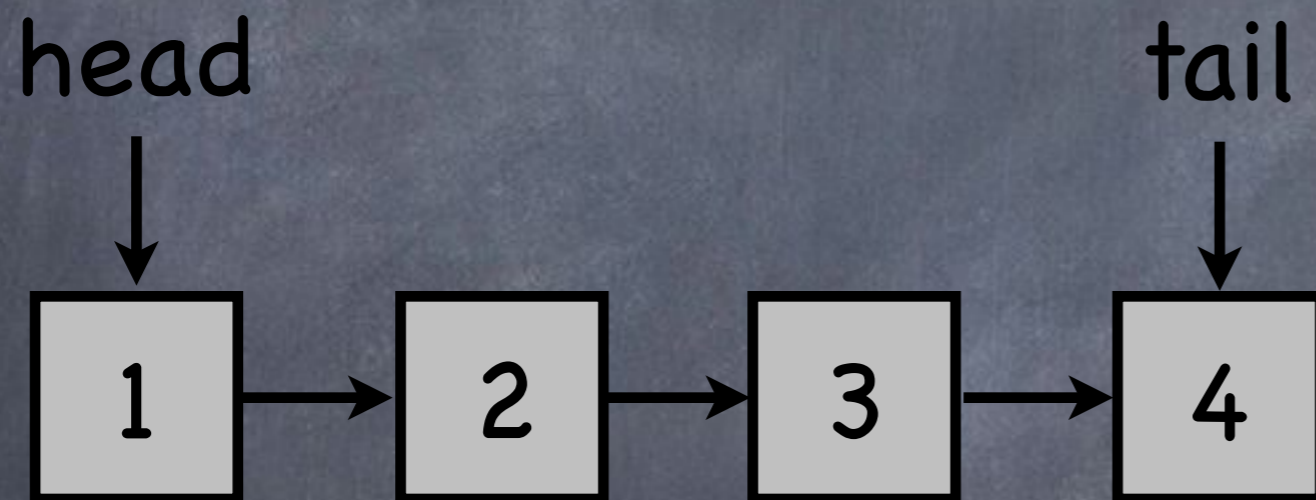


# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

enqueue



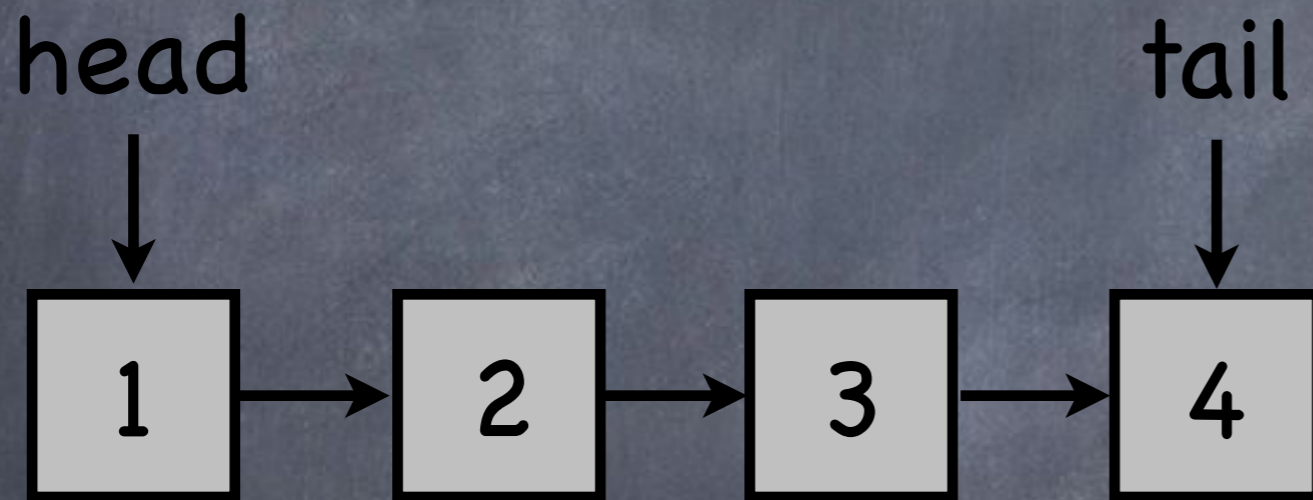
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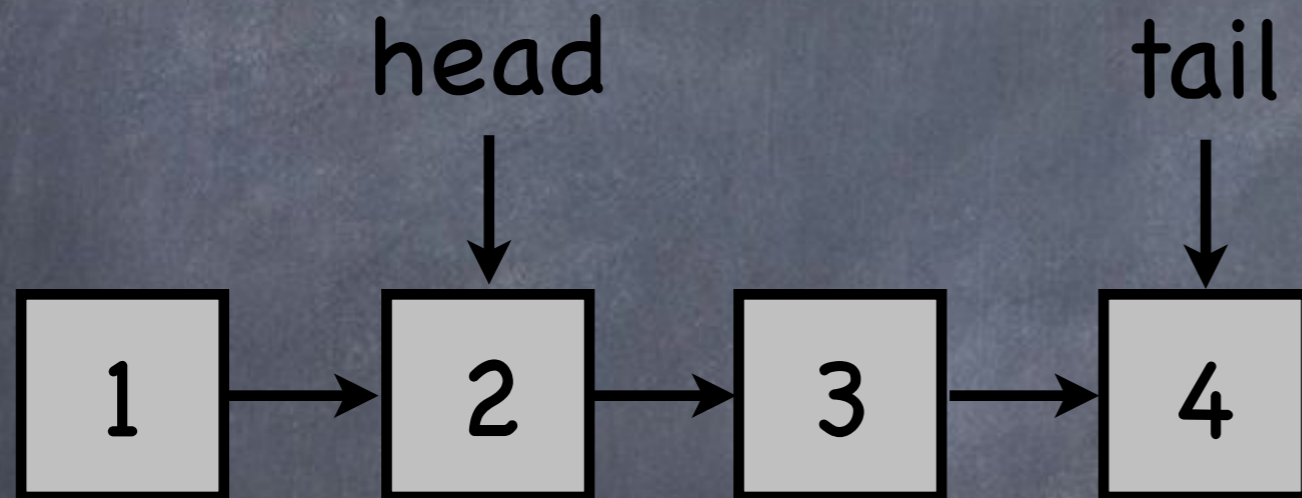
# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

dequeue



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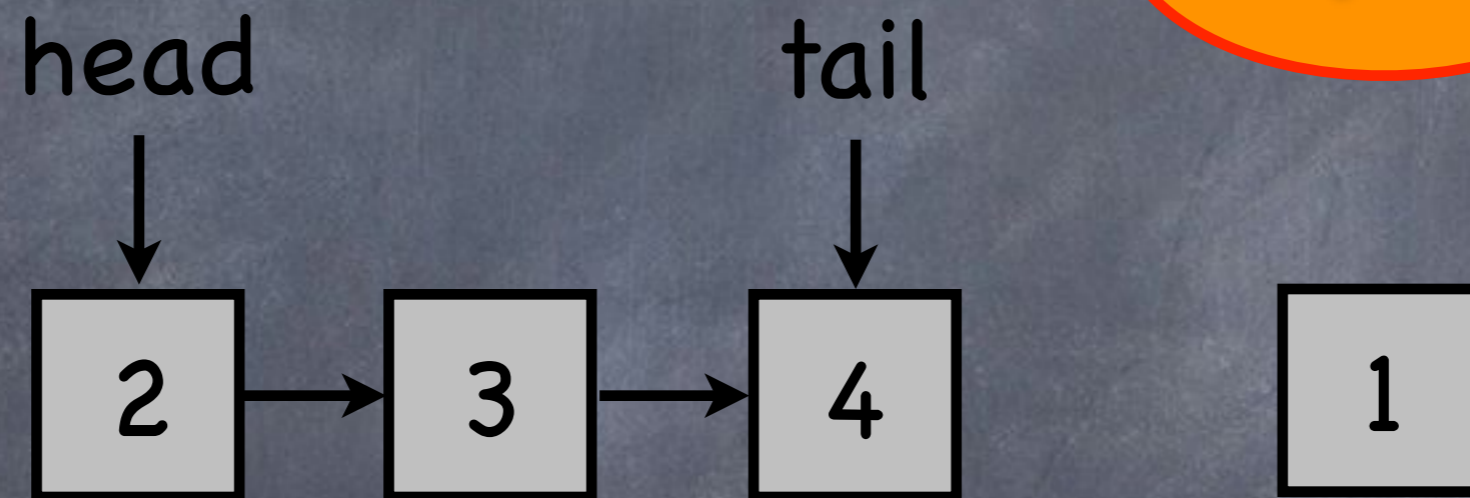
dequeue





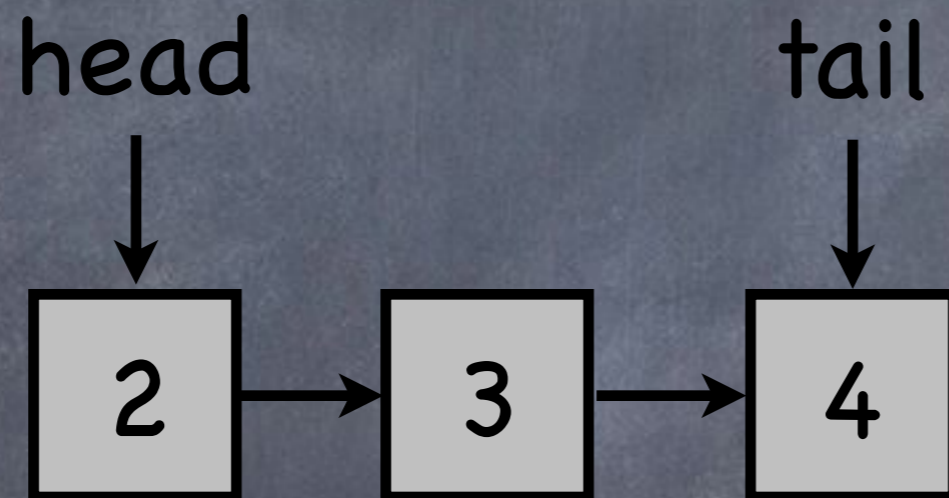
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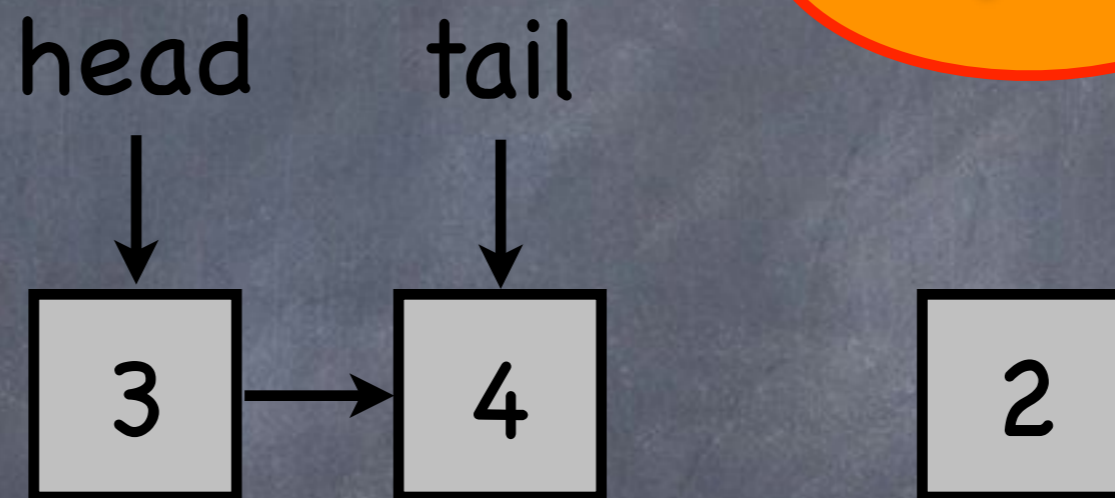
dequeue





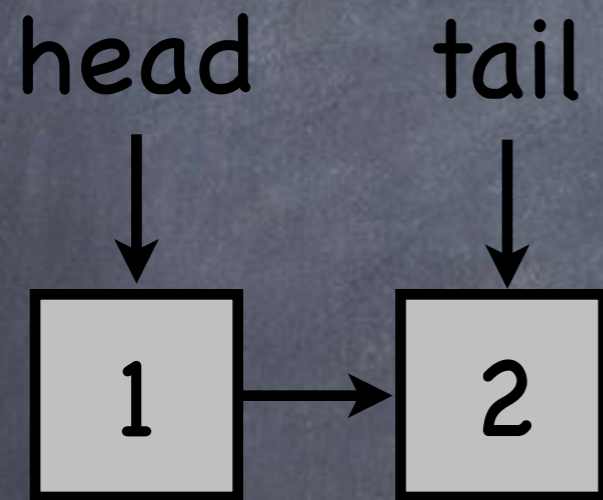
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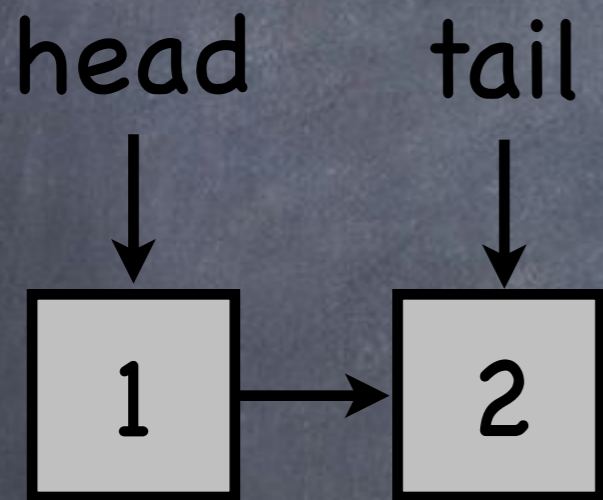


# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue





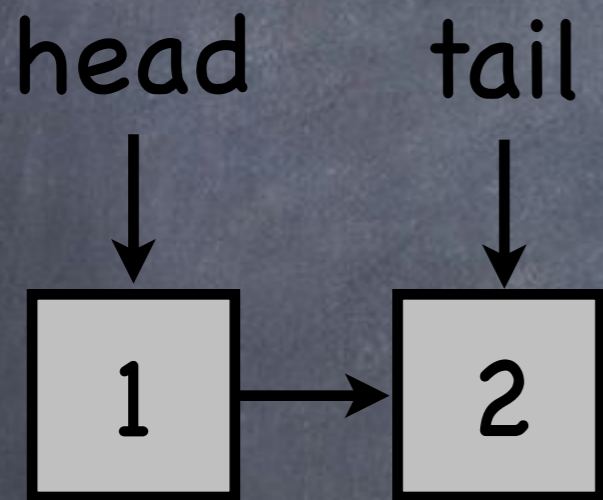
# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue



-> 1 lock



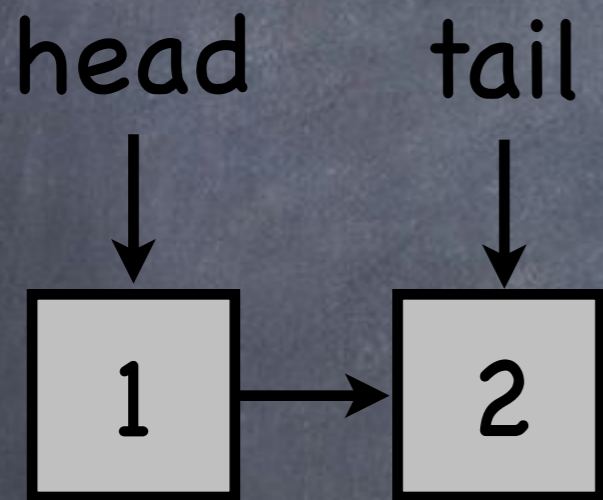
# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue



-> 1 lock -> 2 locks



# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue



-> 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks



# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

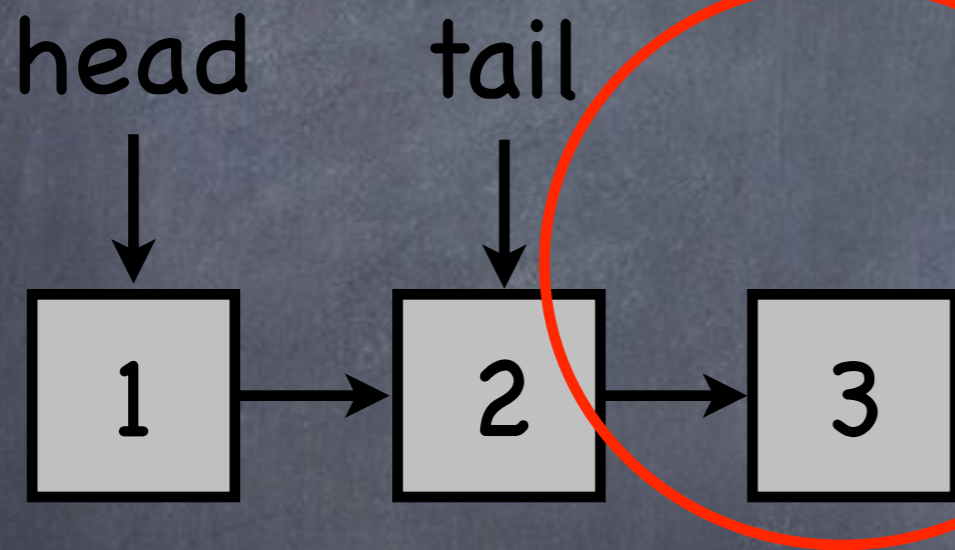


-> 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks



# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

enqueue

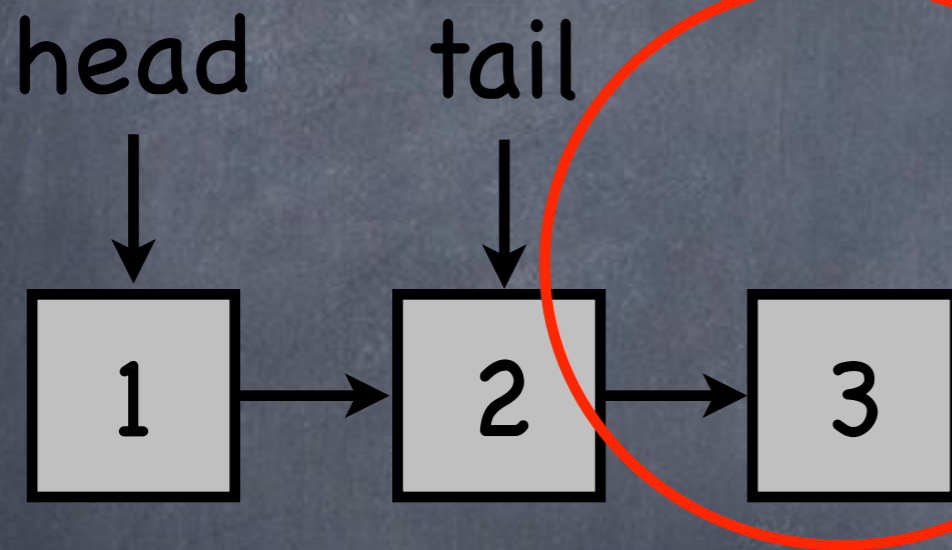


-> 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks



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enqueue

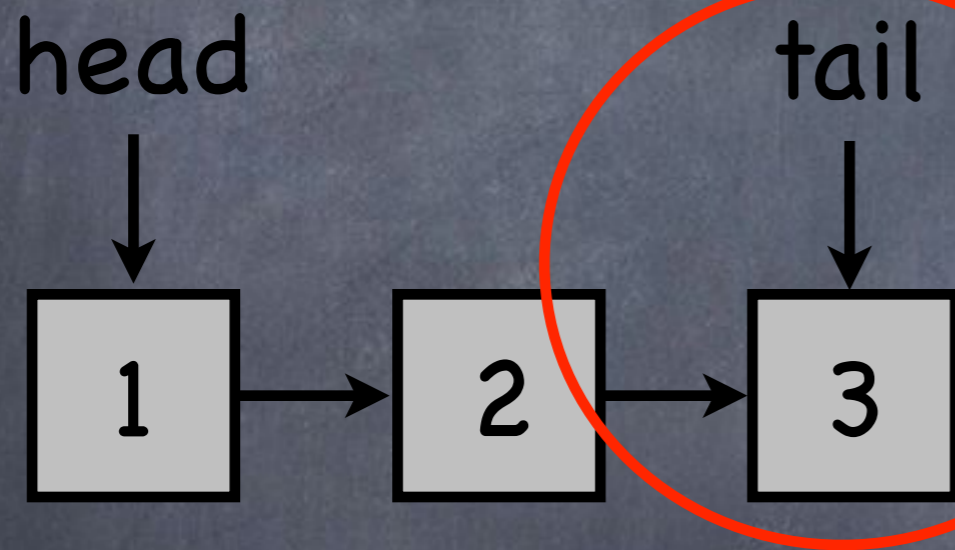


-> 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks -> compare & swap



# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

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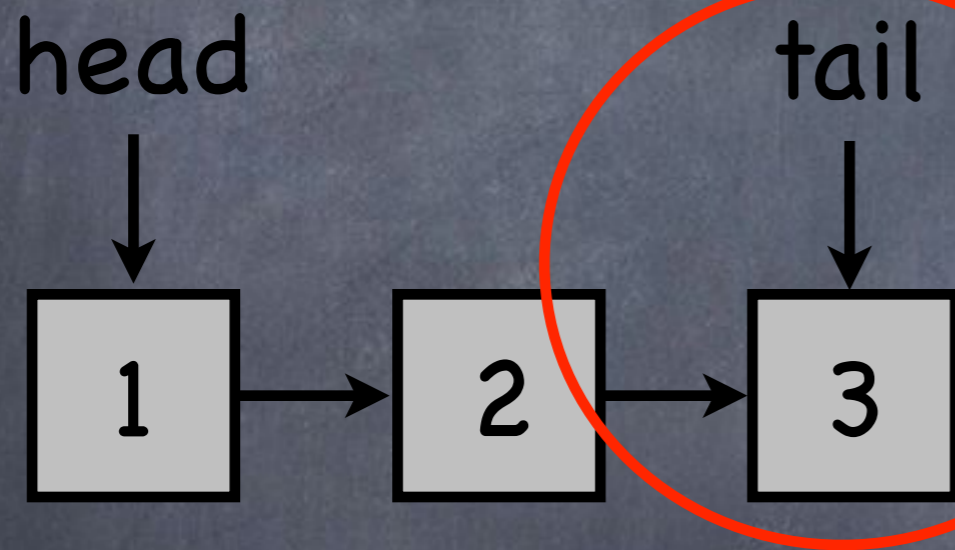


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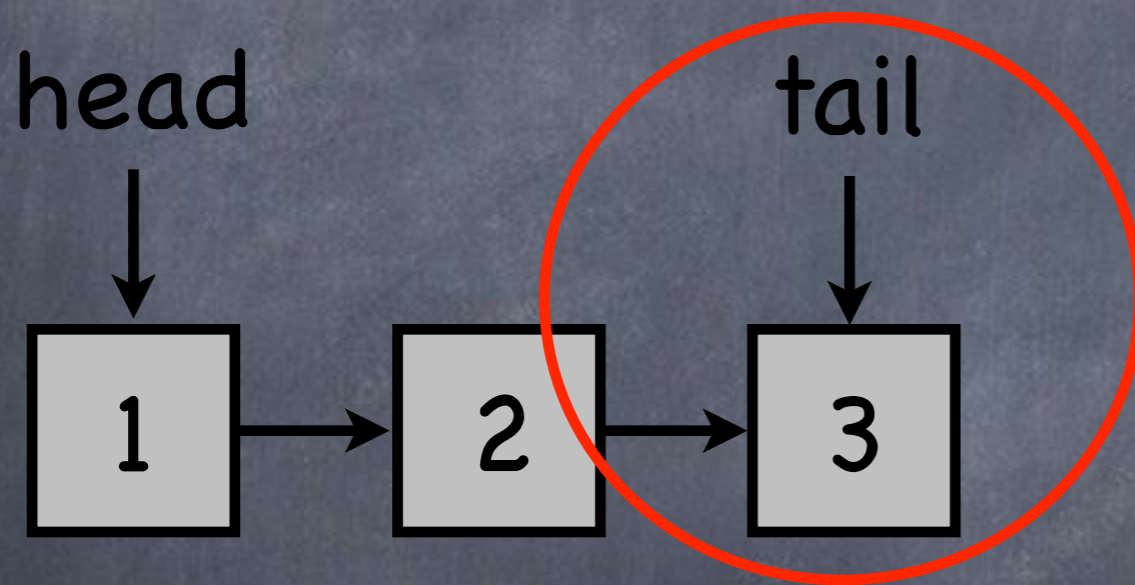
[Michael, Scott '96]

-> 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks -> compare & swap



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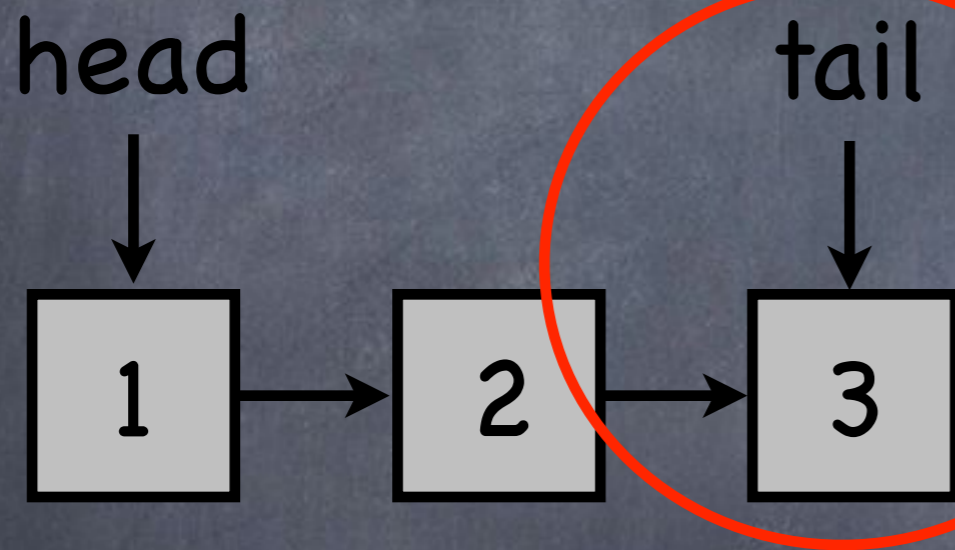
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- > 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks -> compare & swap
- > lock-based vs. **lock-free** vs. wait-free?



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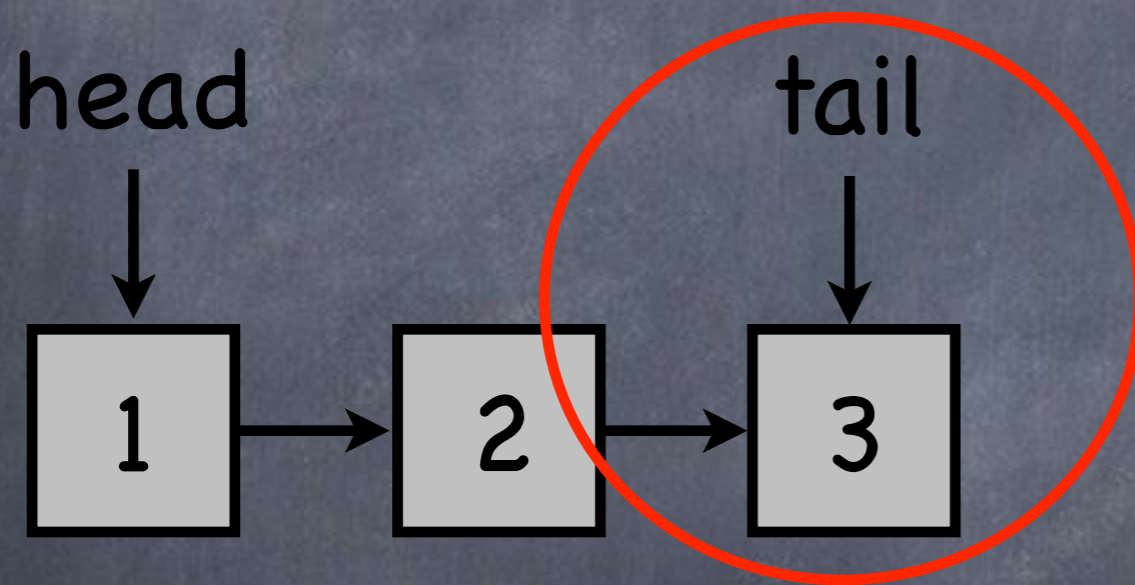
[Michael, Scott '96]

- > 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks -> compare & swap
- > lock-based vs. **lock-free** vs. wait-free?
- > memory contention on **head** and **tail** pointers!



# Concurrent First-in-First-out (FIFO) Queue

enqueue

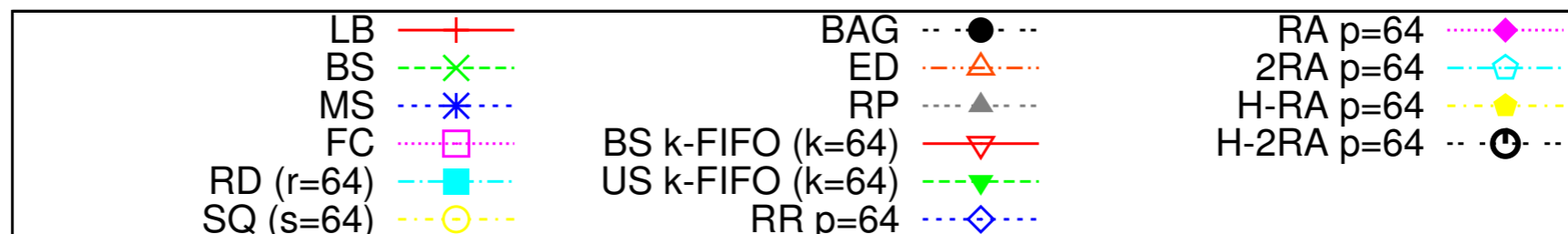
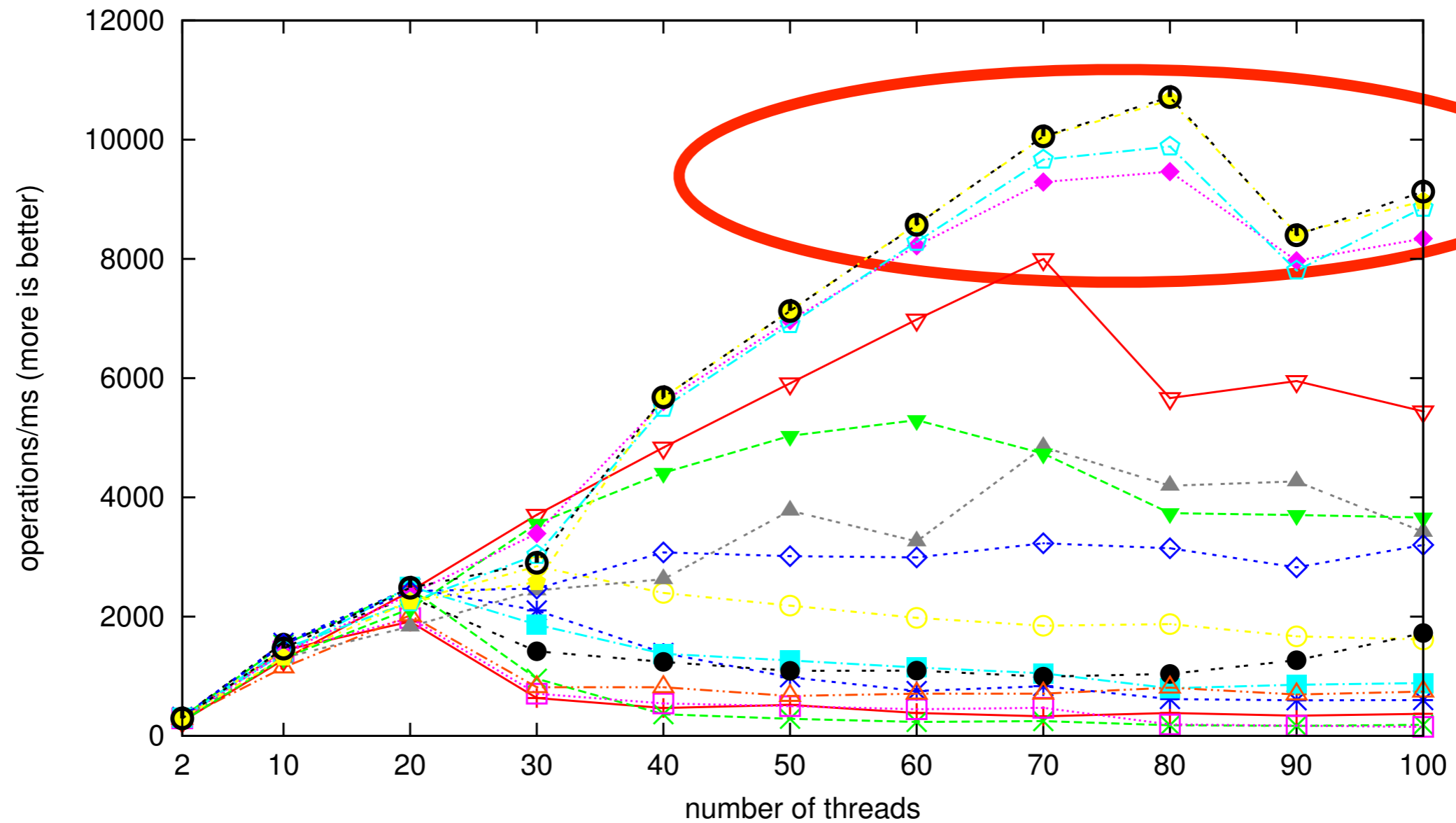


[Michael, Scott '96]

- > 1 lock -> 2 locks -> 0 locks -> compare & swap
- > lock-based vs. **lock-free** vs. wait-free?
- > memory contention on **head** and **tail** pointers!
- > and on **next** pointers!



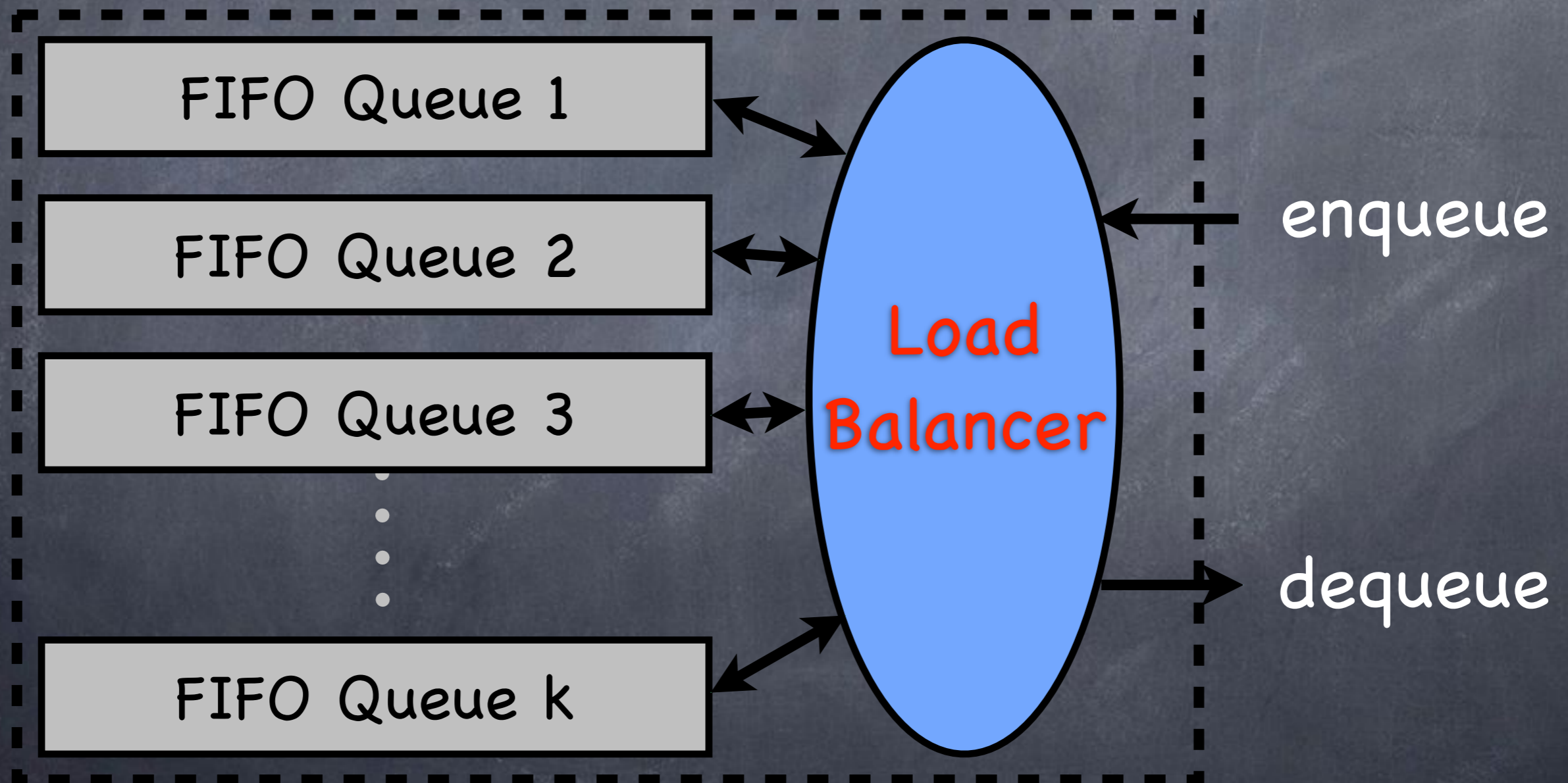
# Distributed Queues



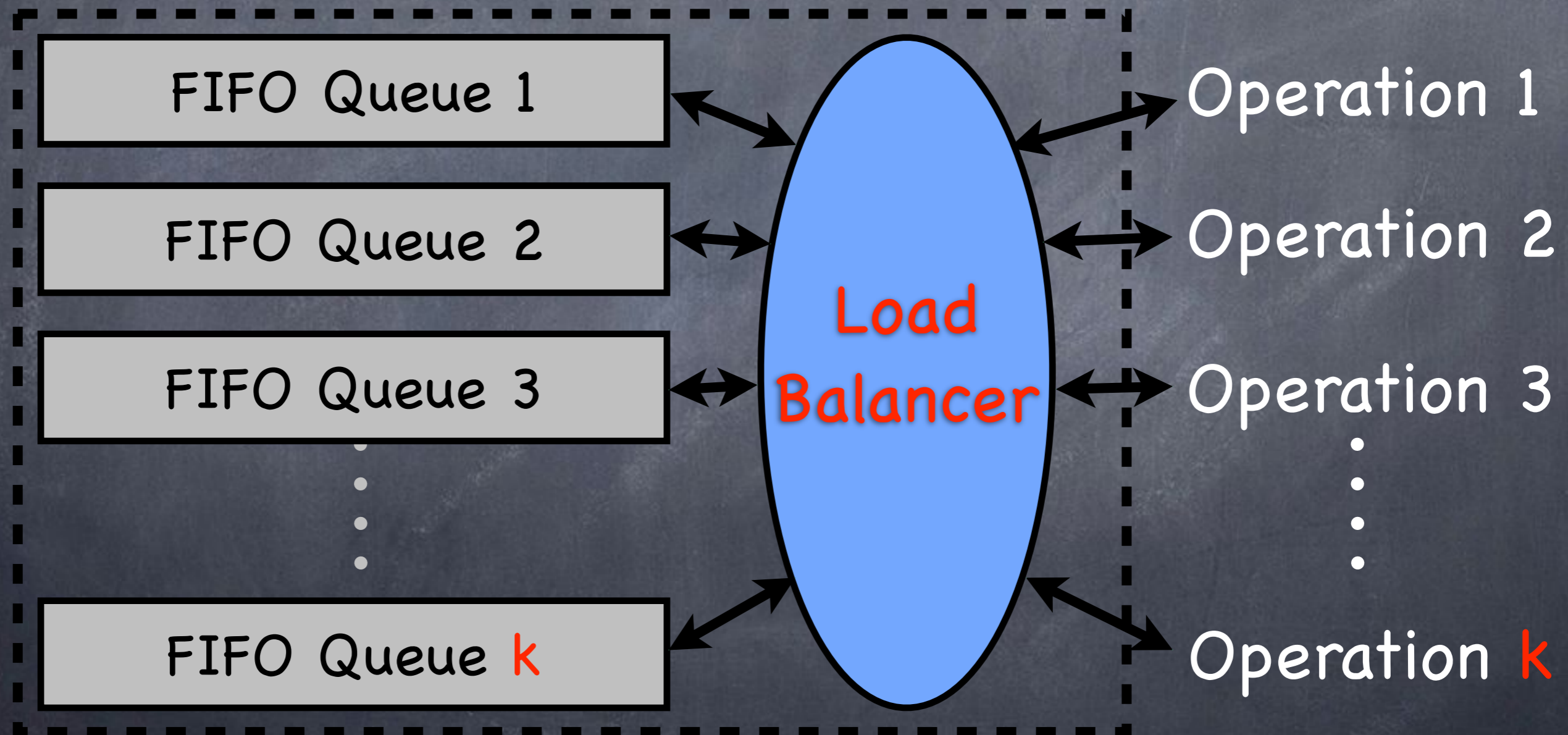


# Distributed Queues

[L., Payer, Röck, Sokolova'12]

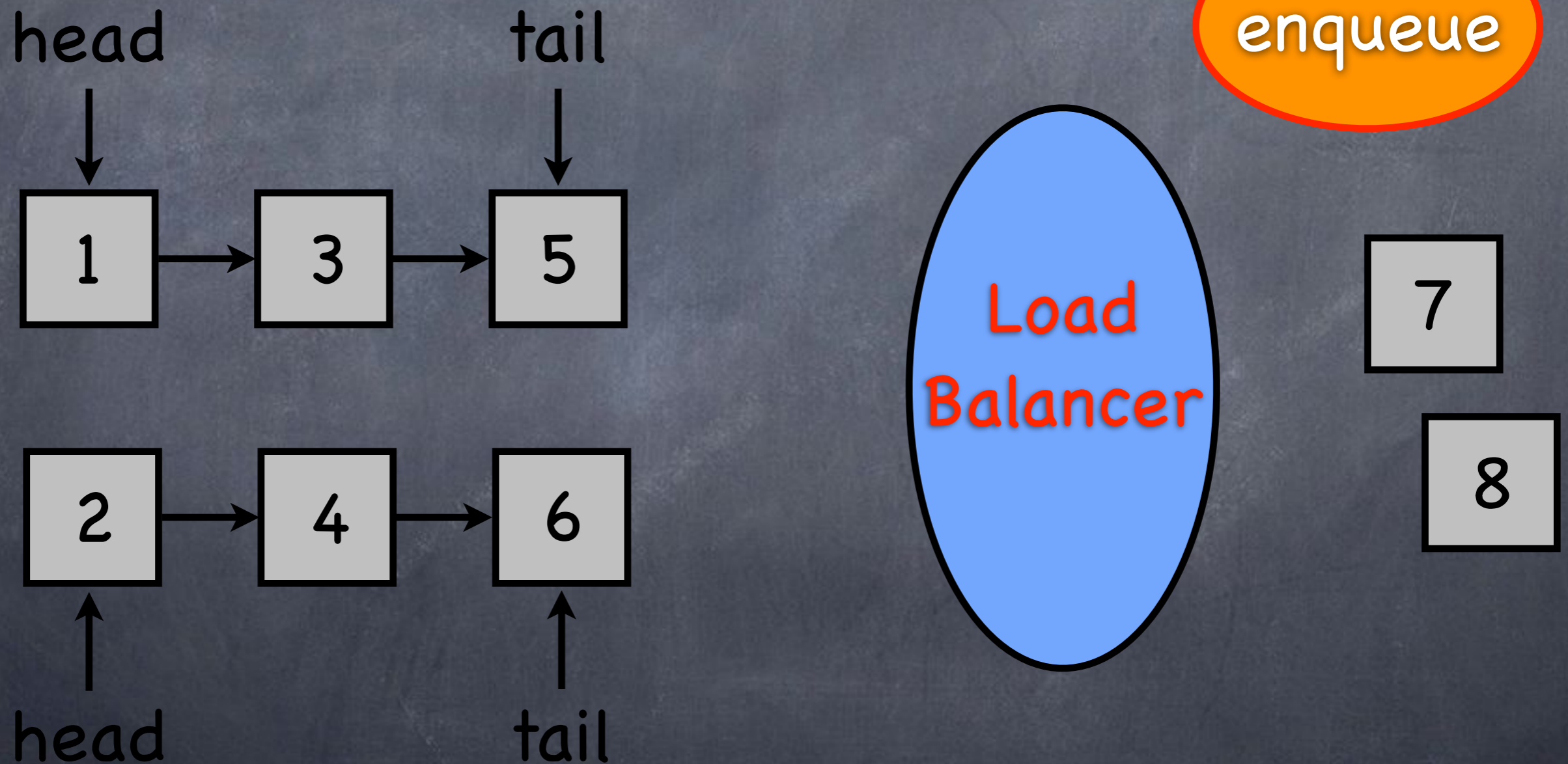


# Up to $k$ Parallel Enqueues and $k$ Parallel Dequeues

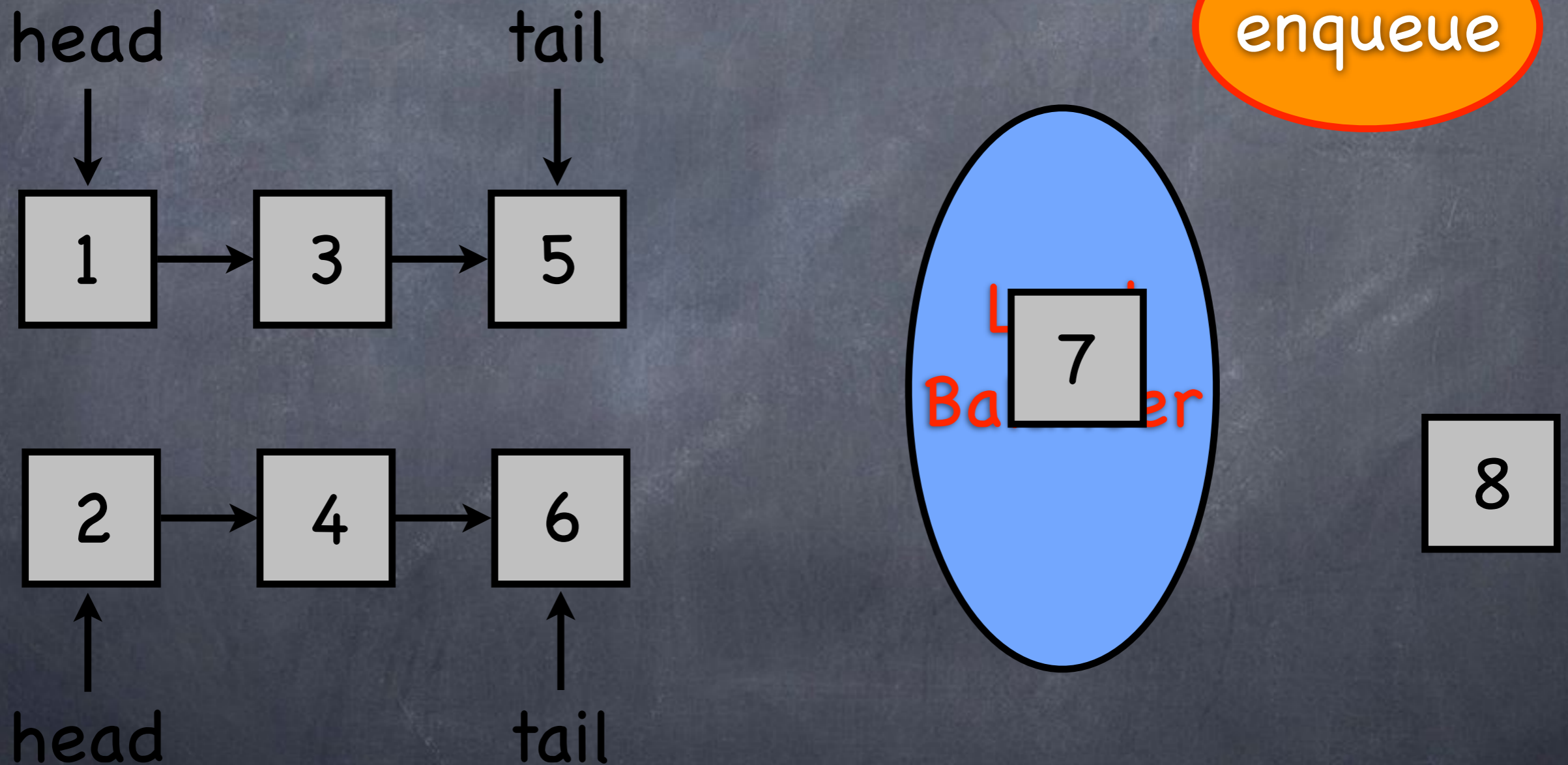




# Load Balancing

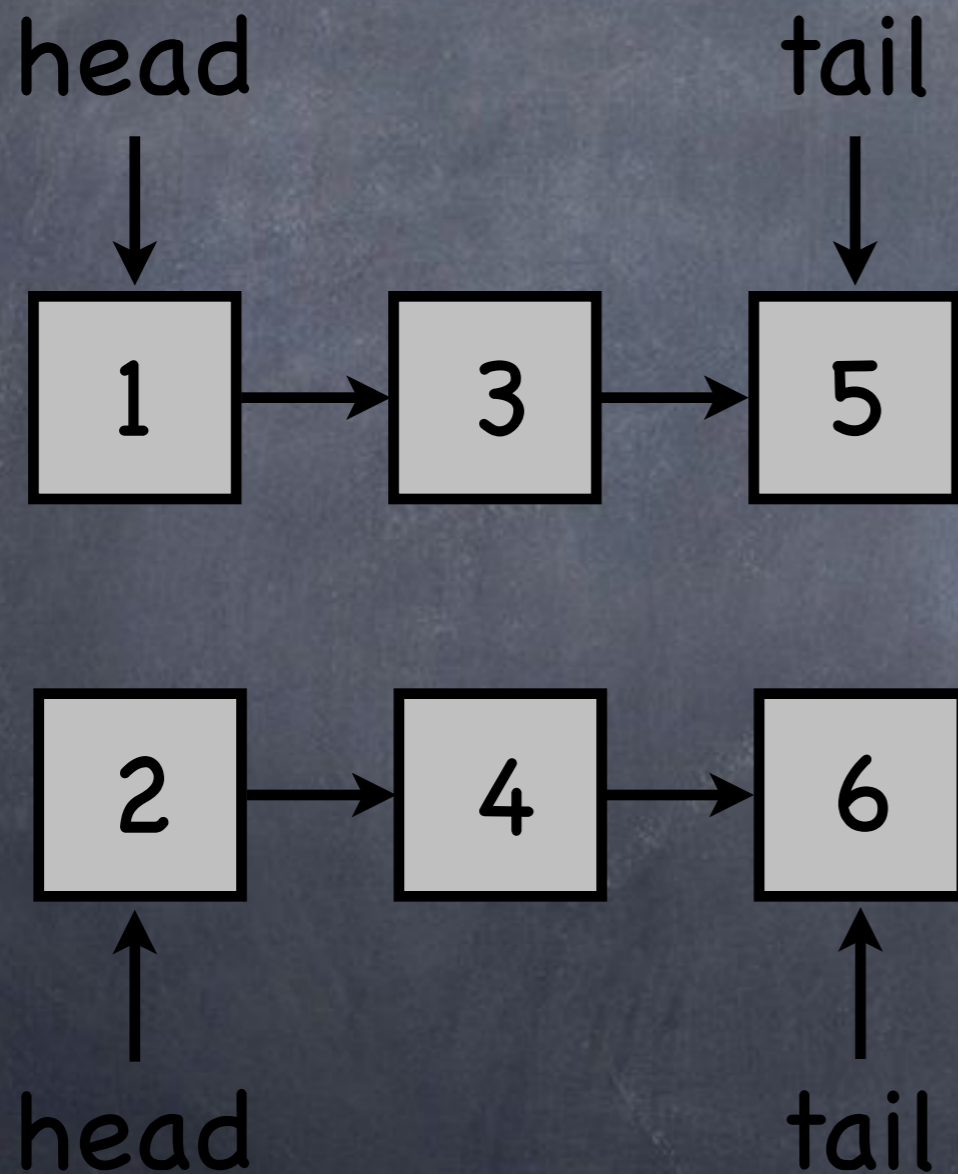


# Load Balancing

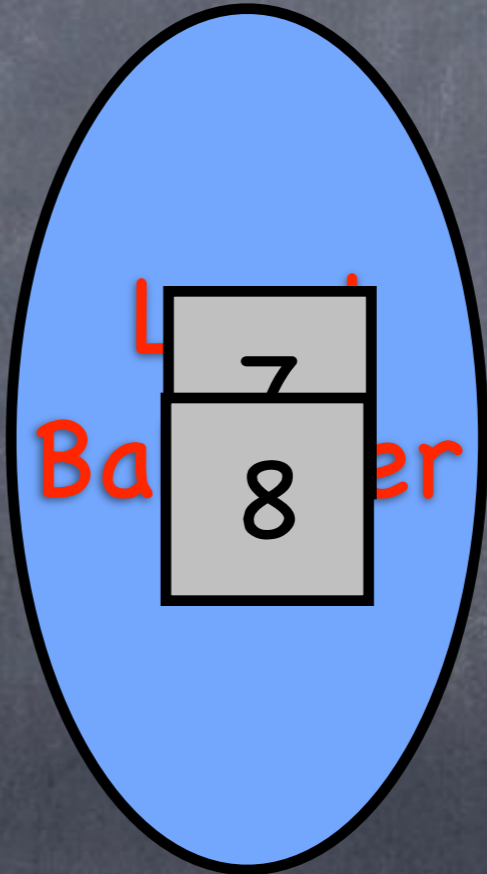




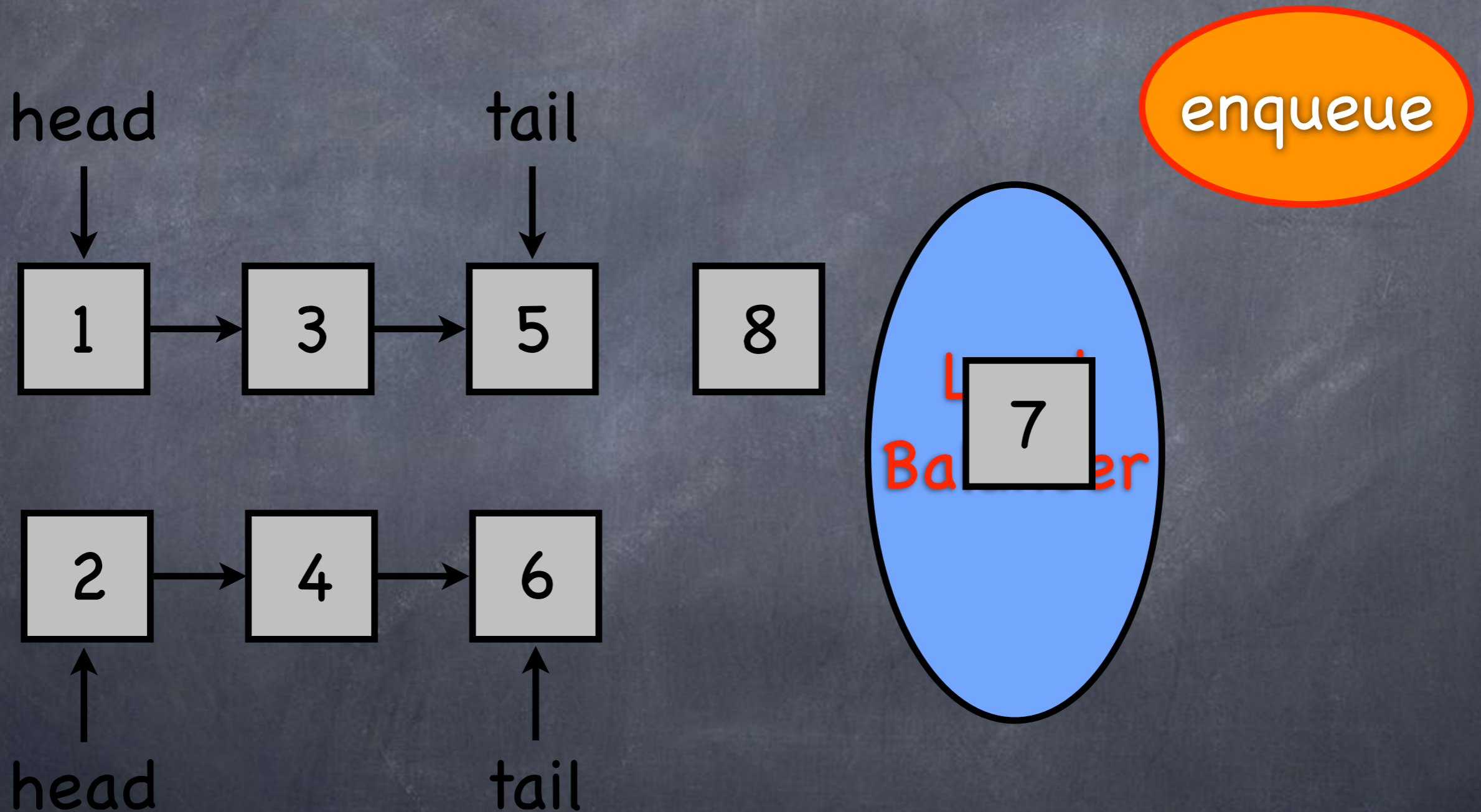
# Load Balancing



enqueue

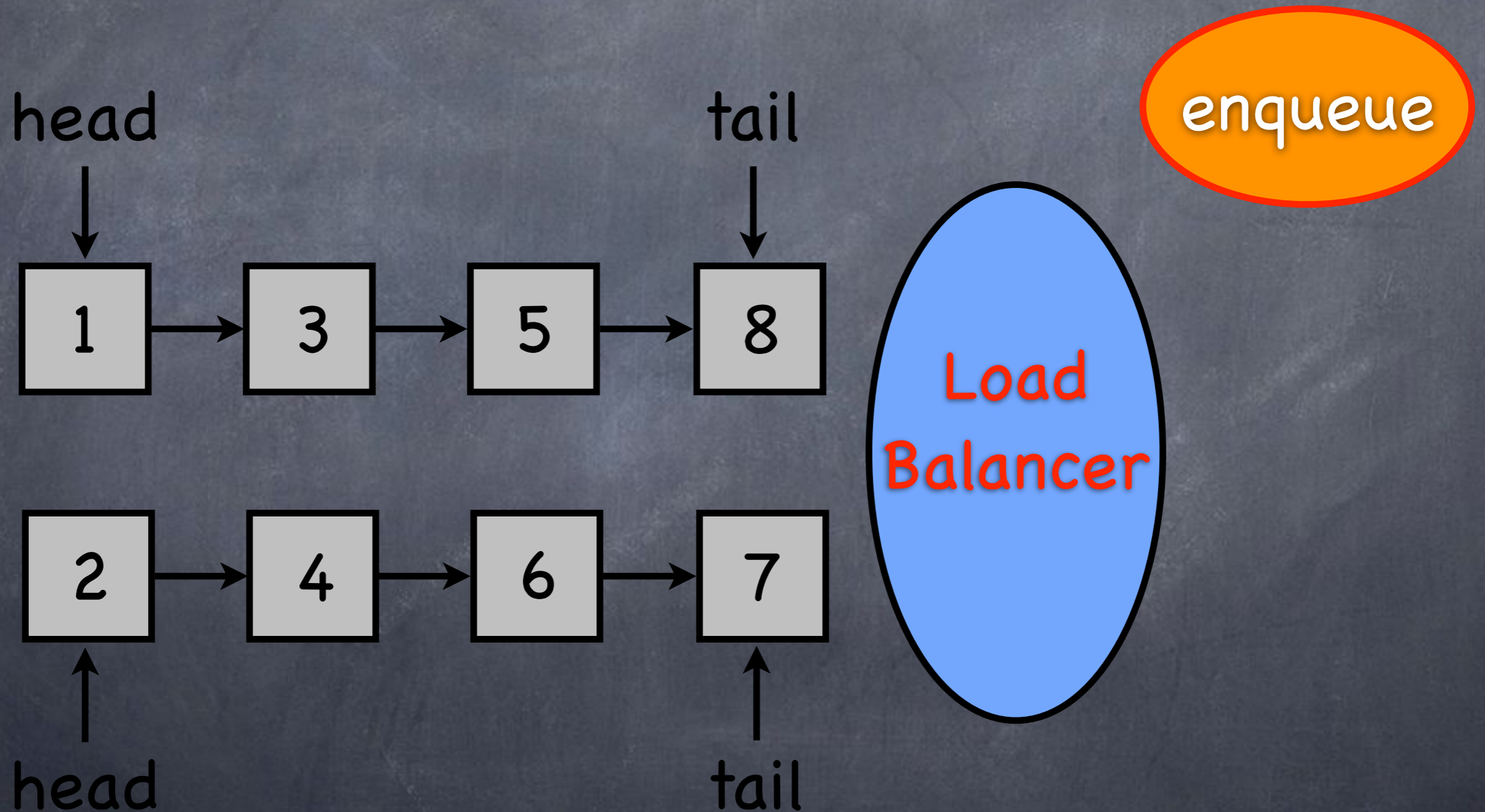


# Load Balancing

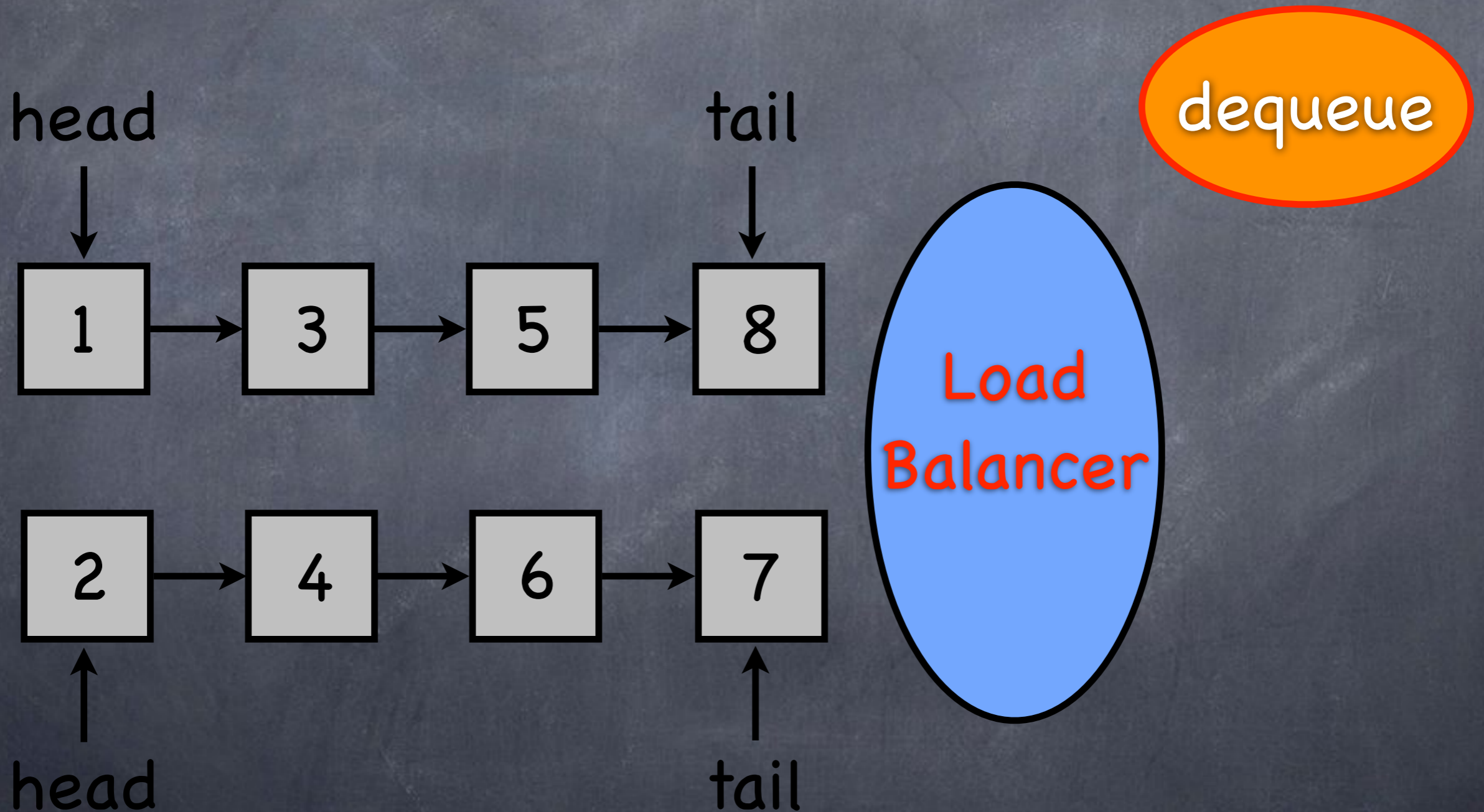




# Load Balancing

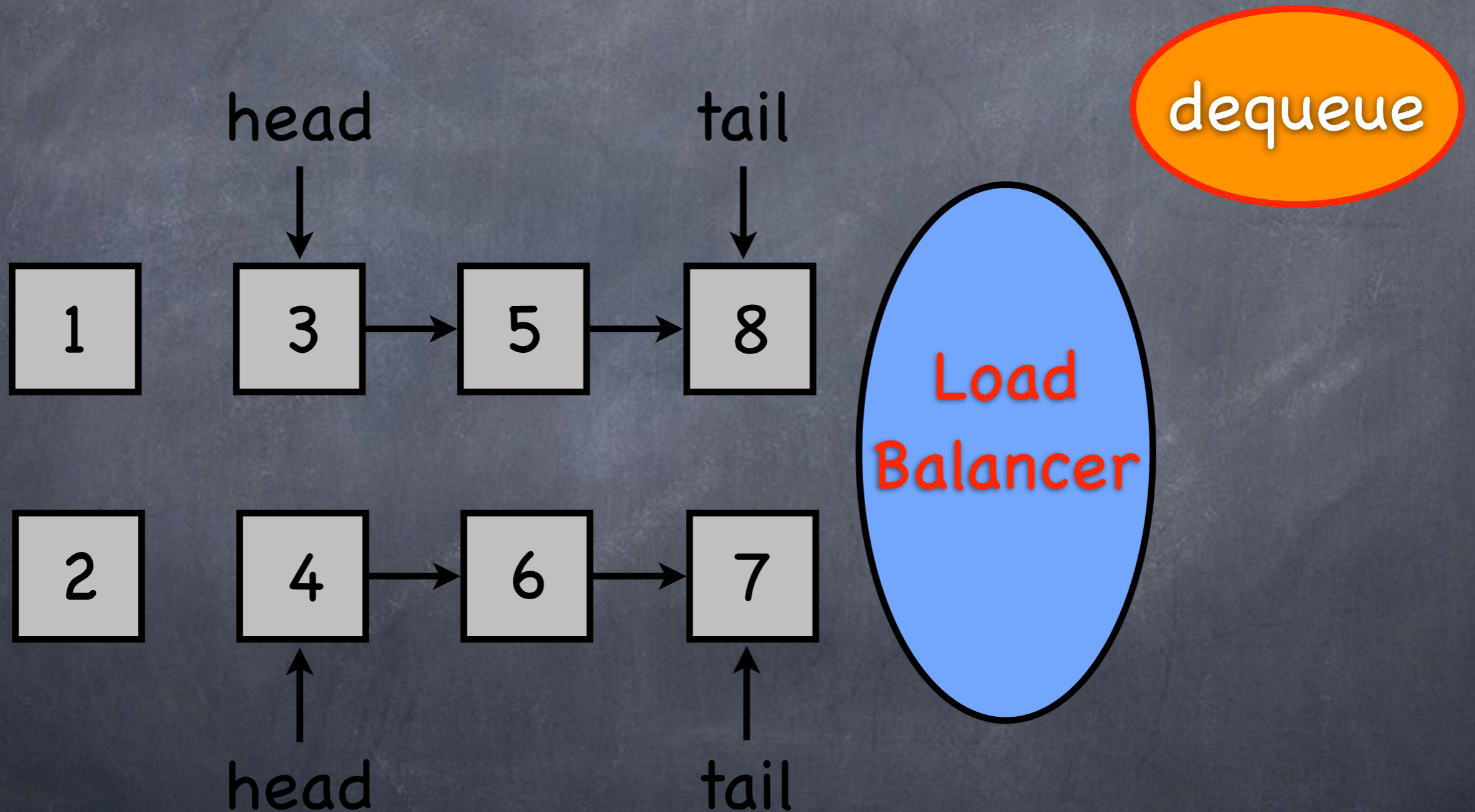


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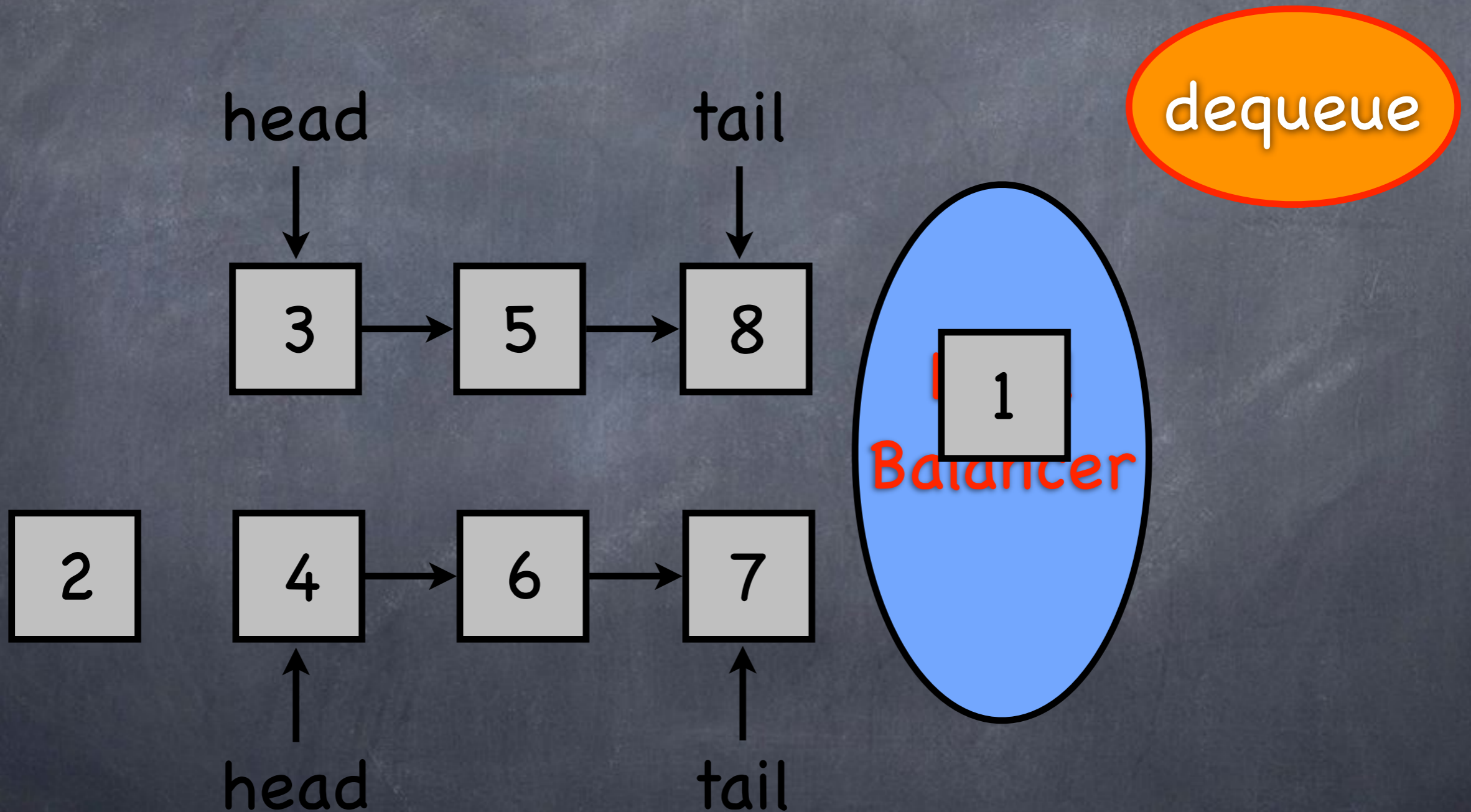




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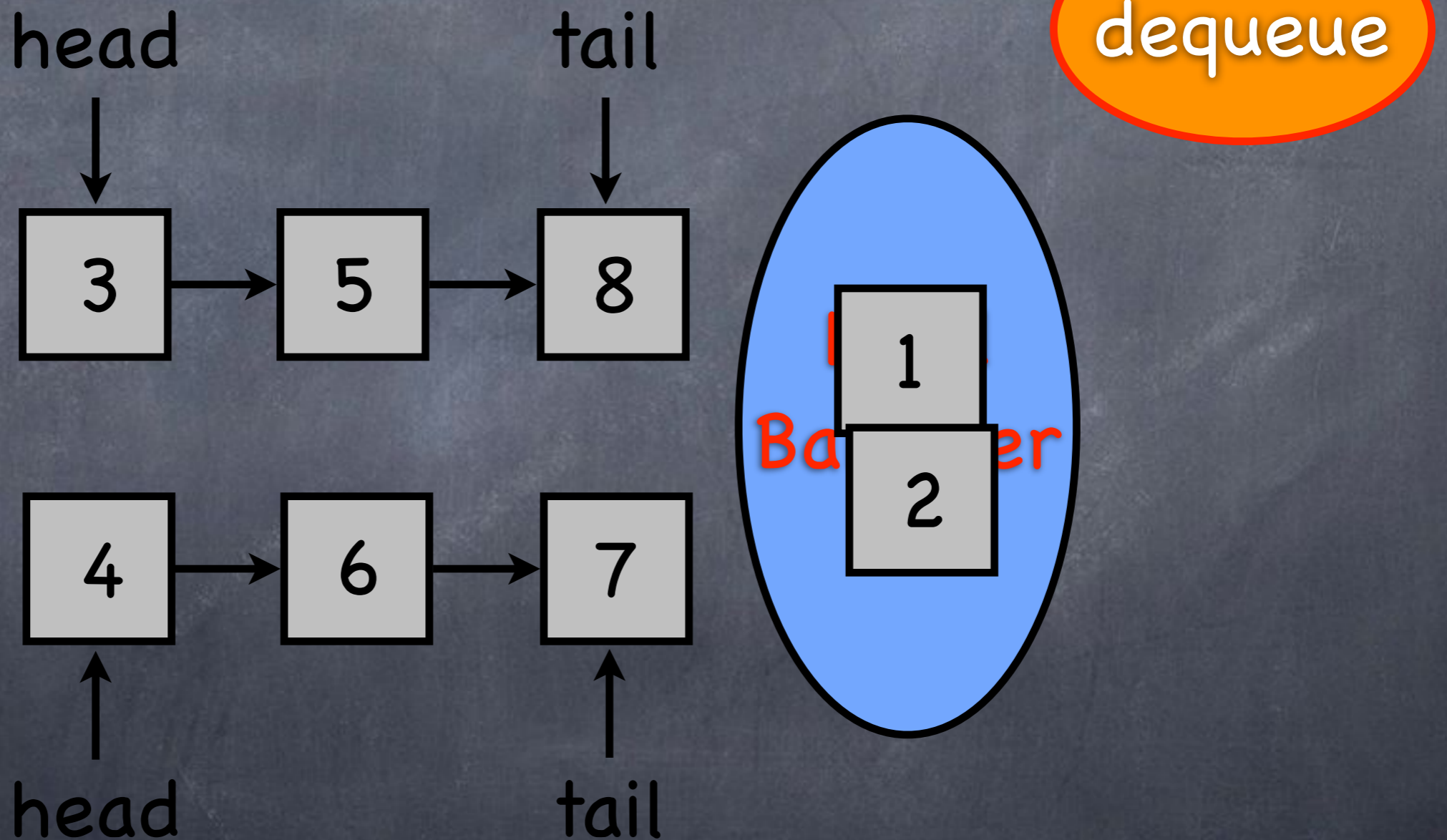


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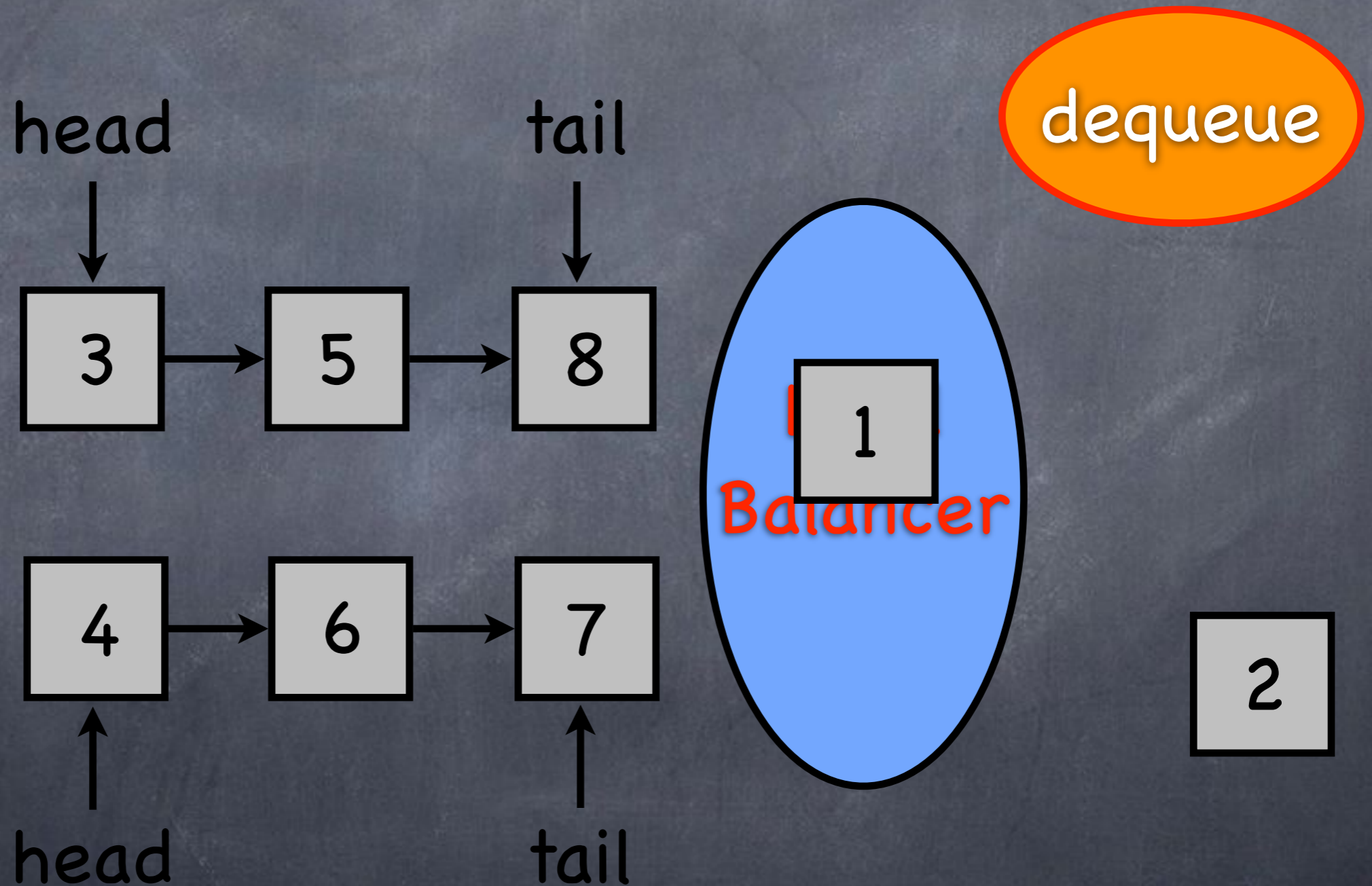




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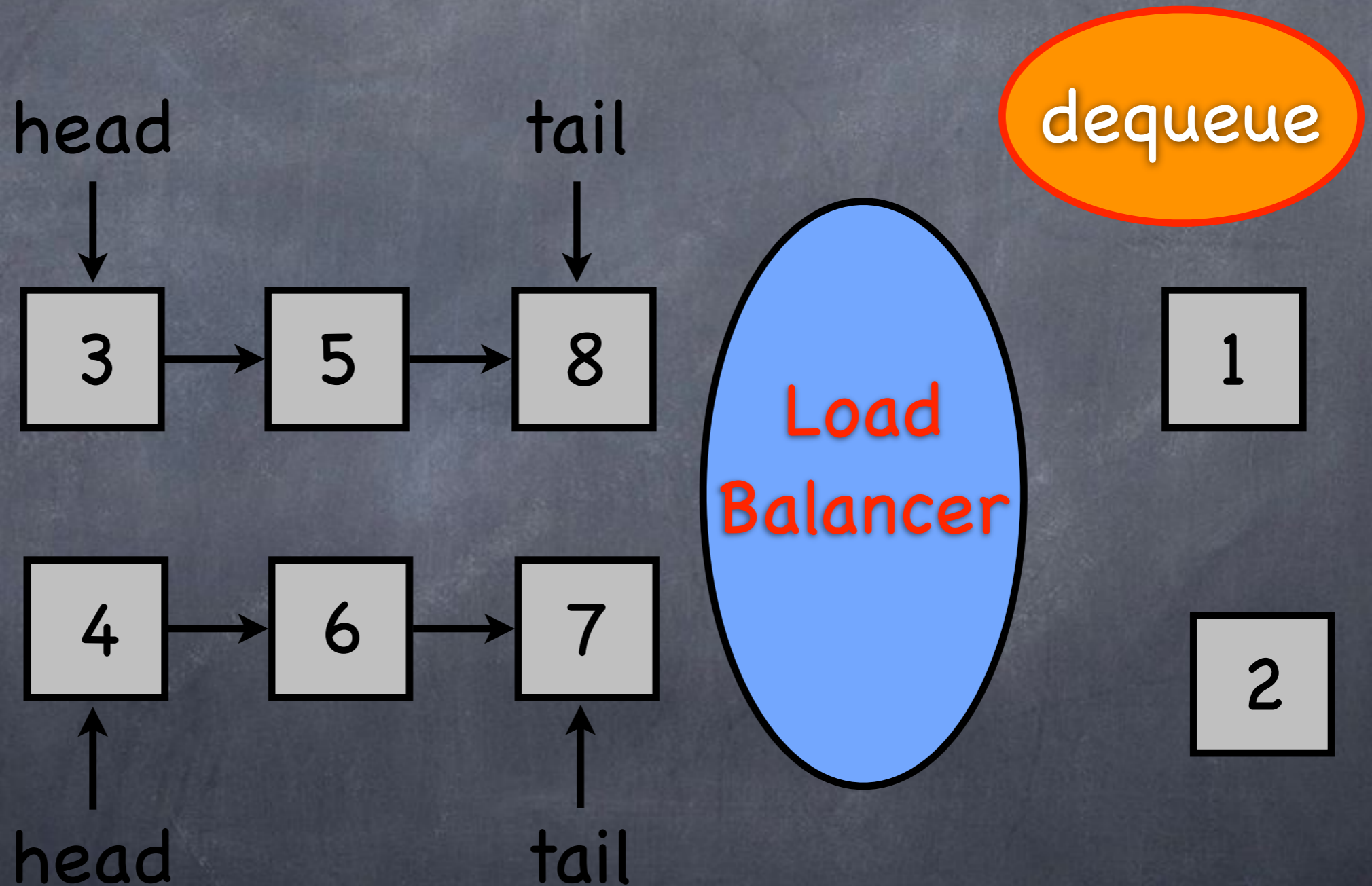


# Load Balancing





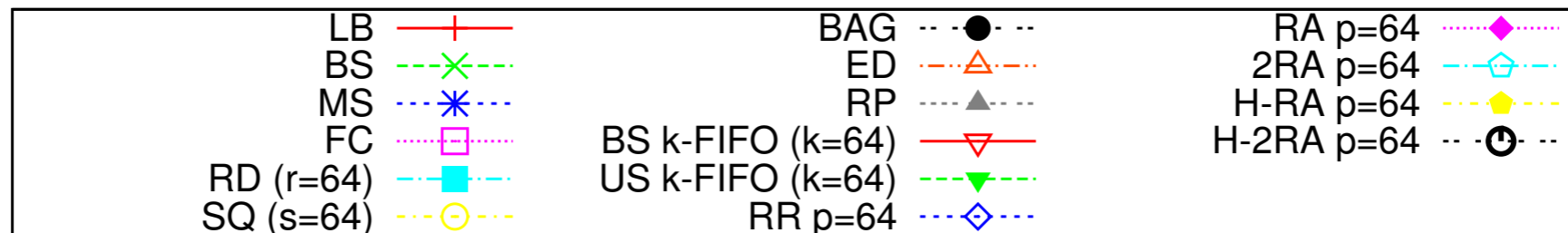
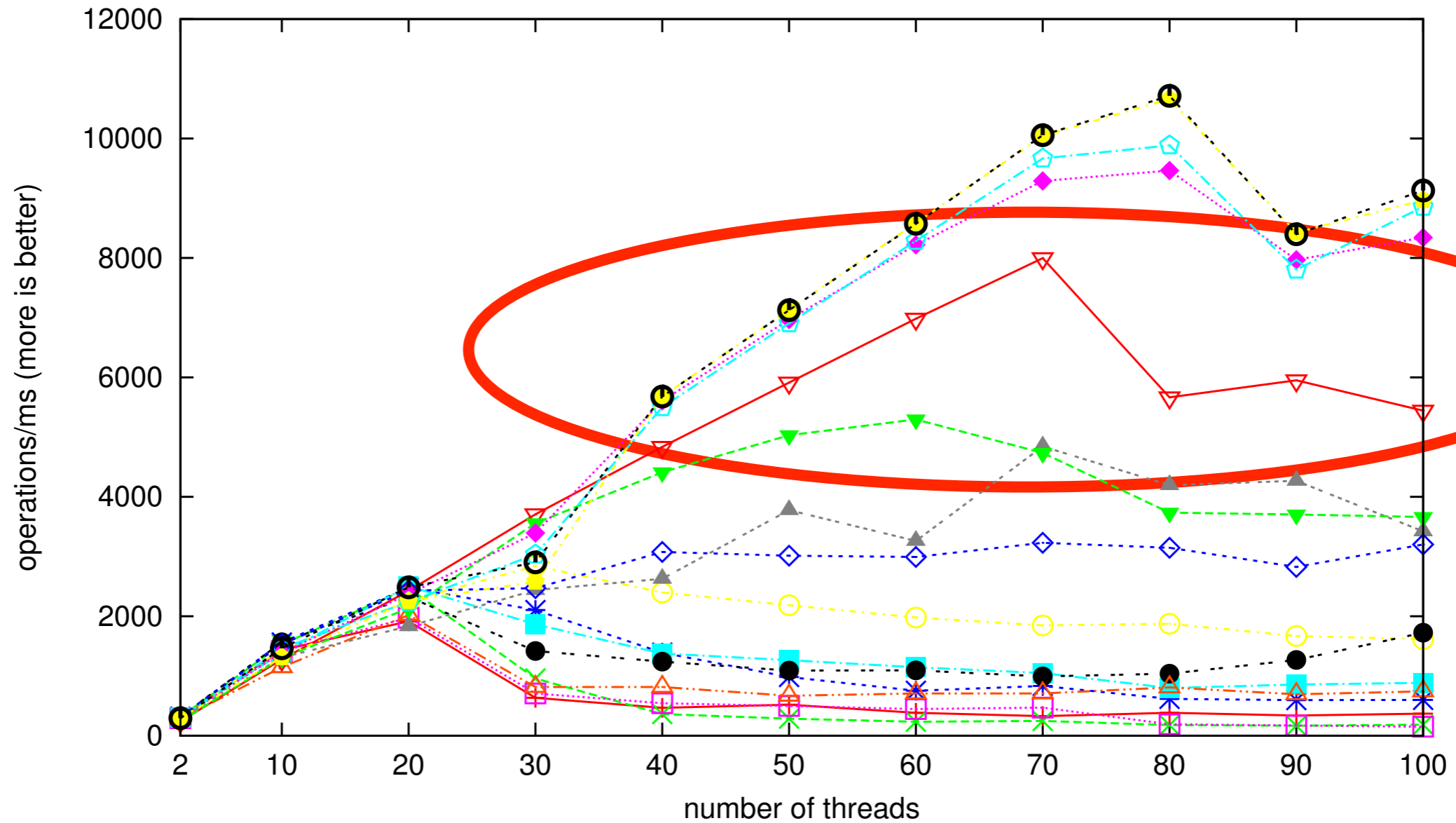
# Load Balancing



Emptiness  
Check?

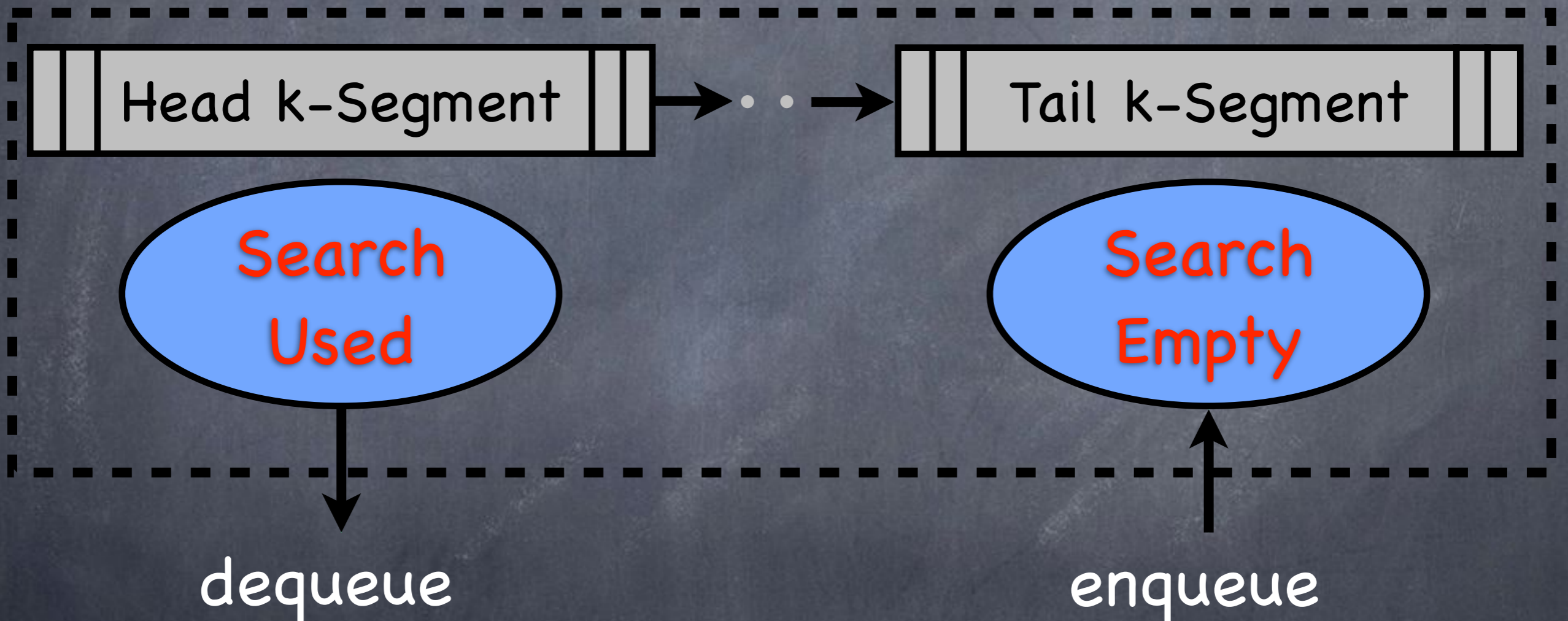


# Segmented Queues



# Segmented Queues

[Afek, Korland, Yanovsky'10], [Lippautz, Payer'12]





Emptiness  
Check?



# Concurrent **k**-FIFO Queue

- with a **k**-FIFO queue elements may be returned **out-of-FIFO** order up to **k**



# Concurrent $k$ -FIFO Queue

- with a  $k$ -FIFO queue elements may be returned out-of-FIFO order up to  $k$
- the **oldest** element is returned after at most  $k+1$  dequeue operations that may return elements not younger than  $k$  (or return nothing)



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- **starvation-free** for finite  $k$



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- **0-FIFO** queue = regular FIFO queue



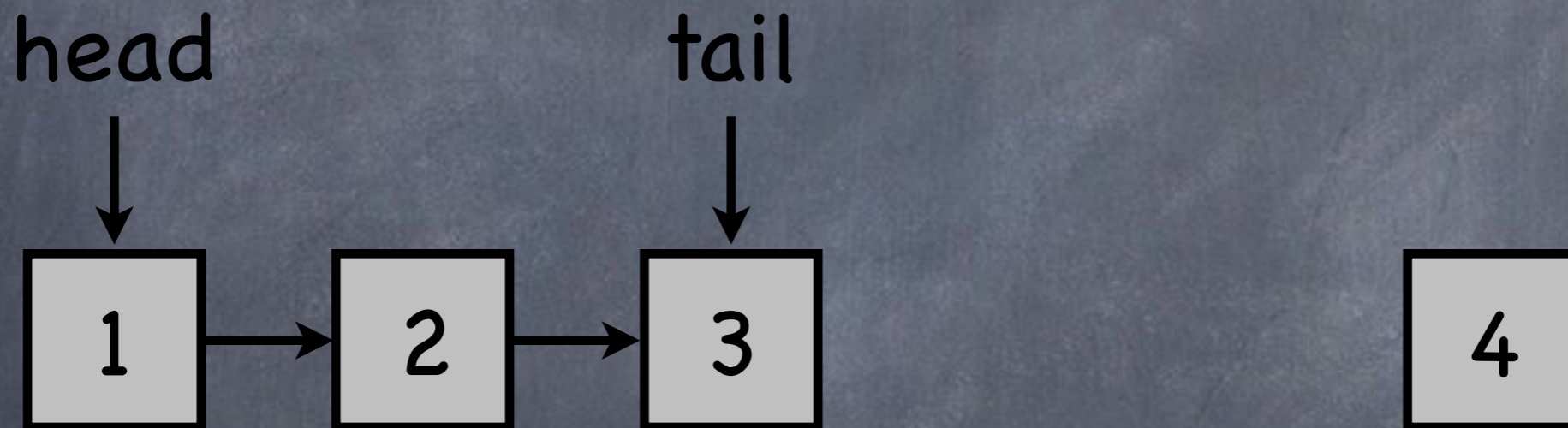
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- **starvation-free** for finite  $k$
- **$0$ -FIFO** queue = regular FIFO queue
- bigger  $k$   $\rightarrow$  better performance, scalability?



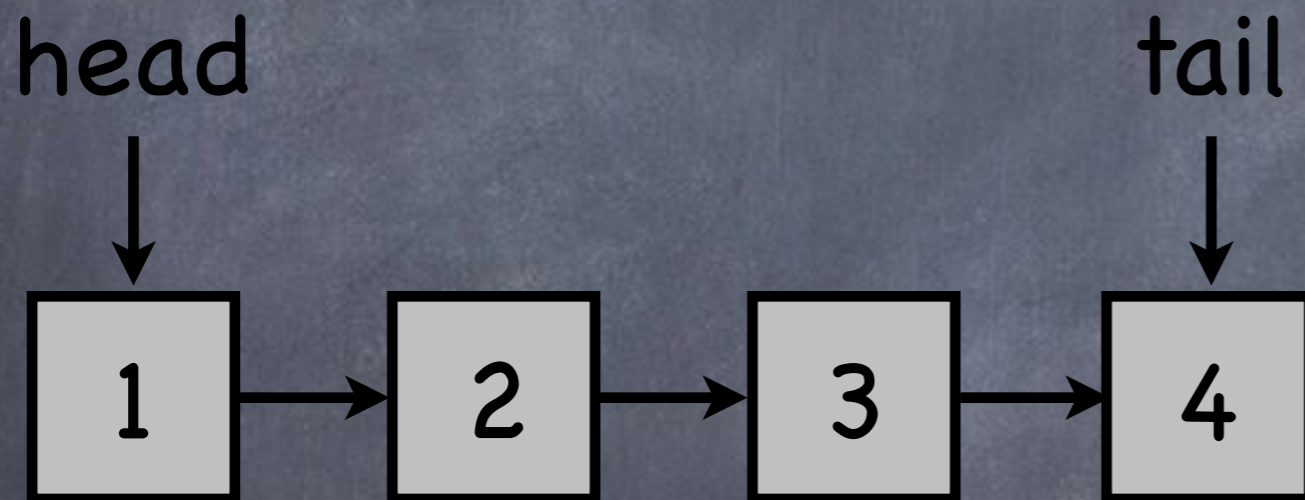
# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue (k=2)

enqueue



# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue (k=2)

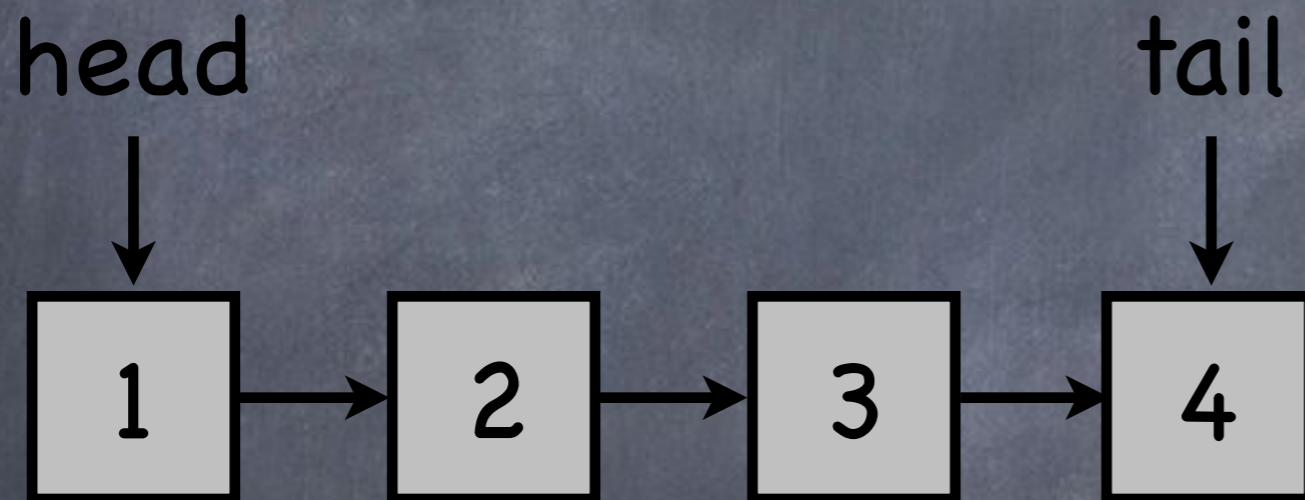
enqueue





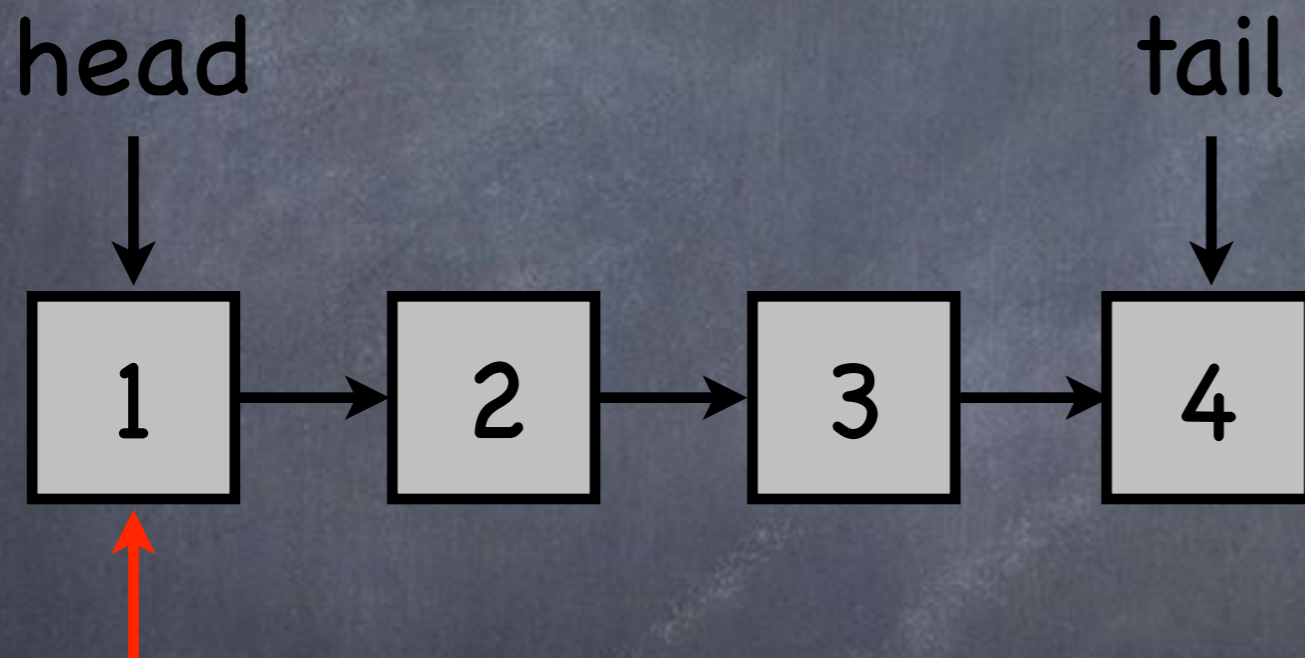
# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue (k=2)

dequeue



# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue ( $k=2$ )

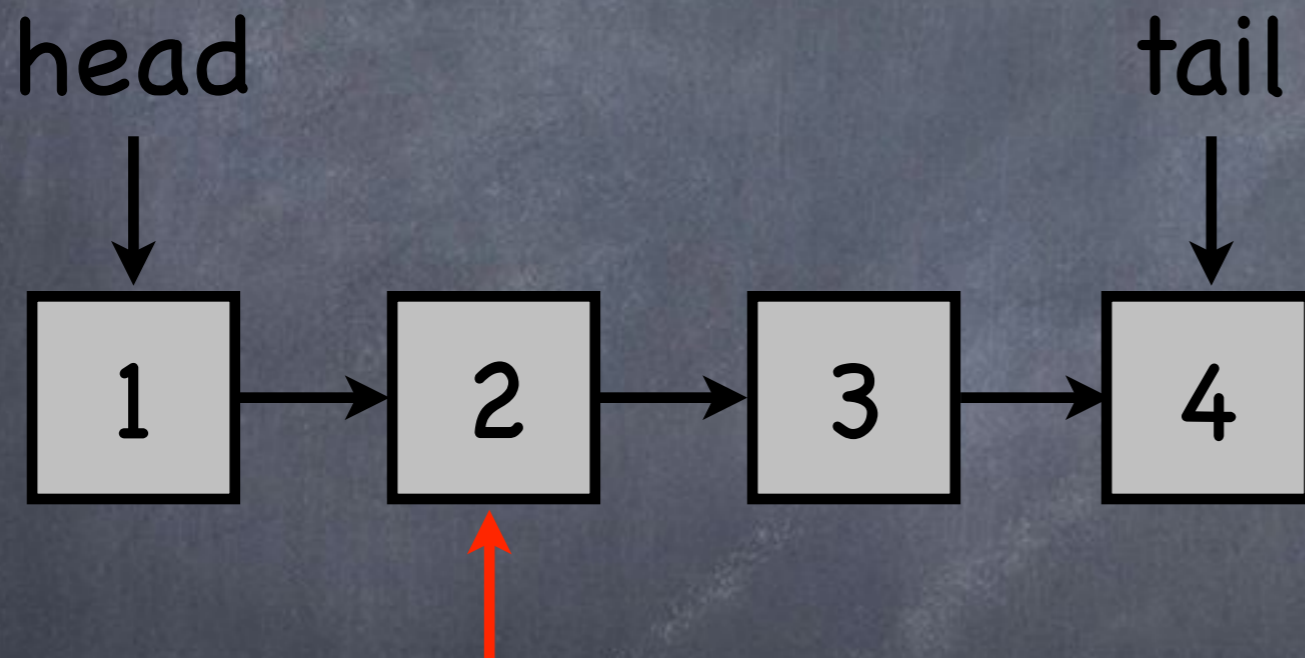
dequeue





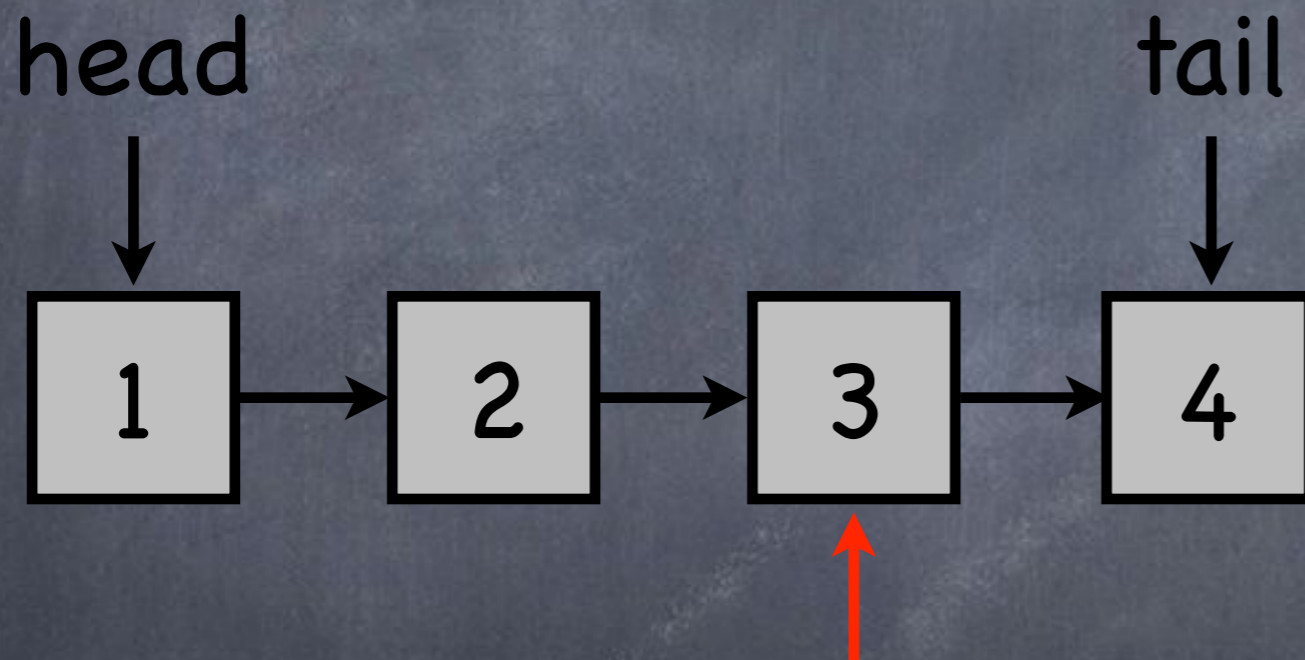
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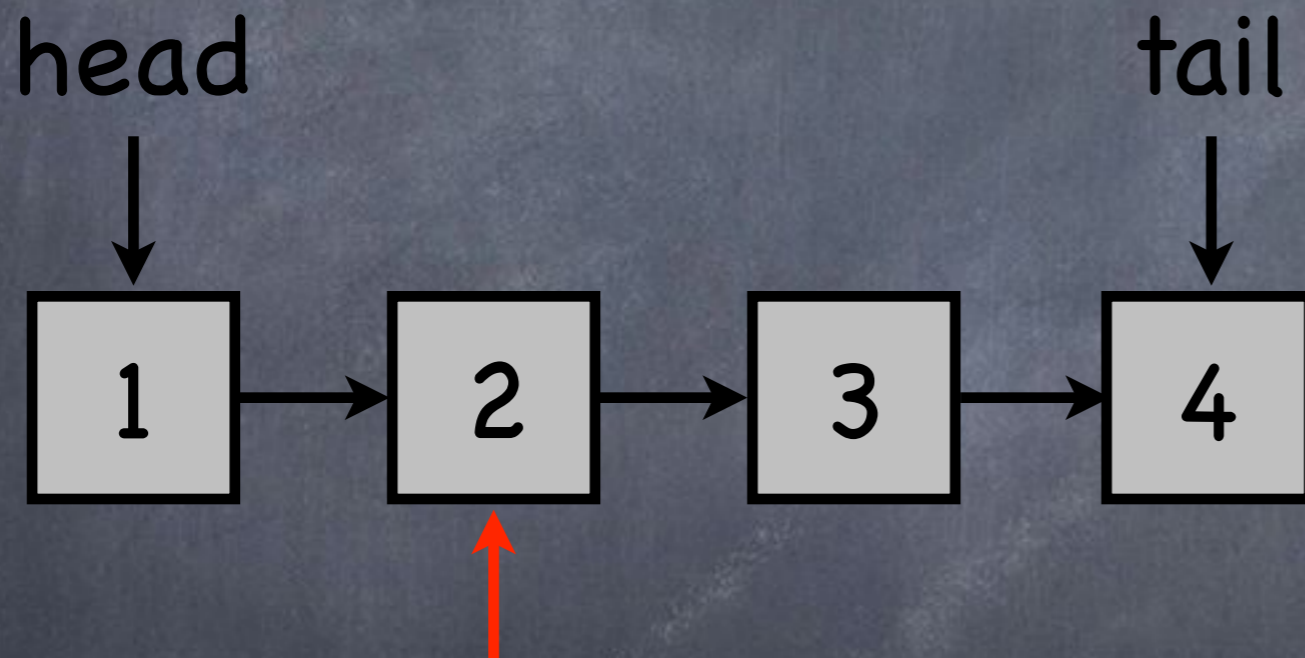
dequeue





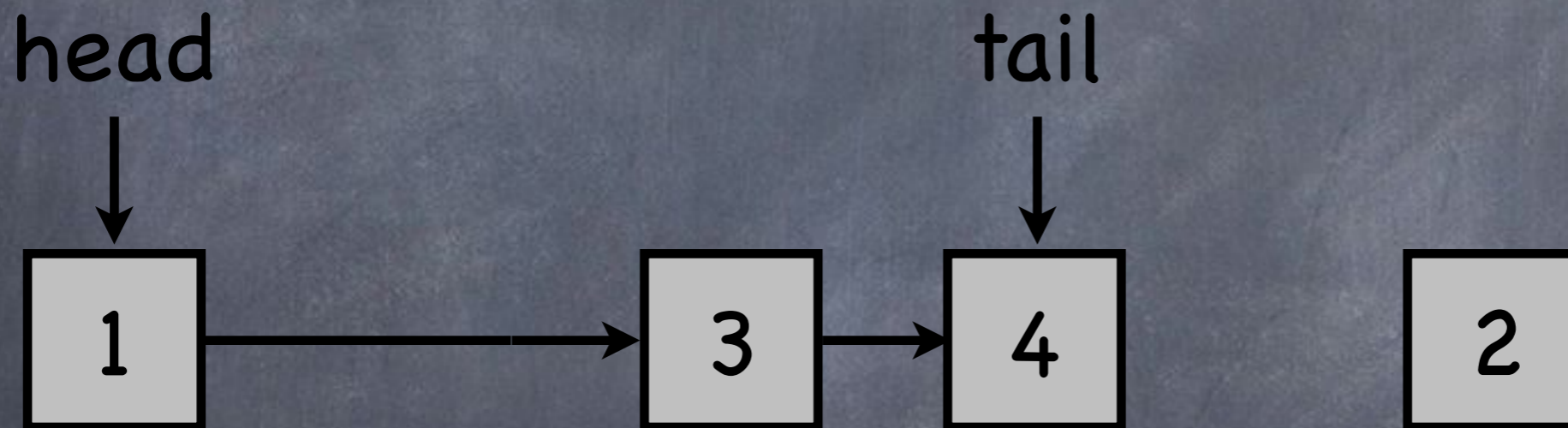
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# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue (k=2)

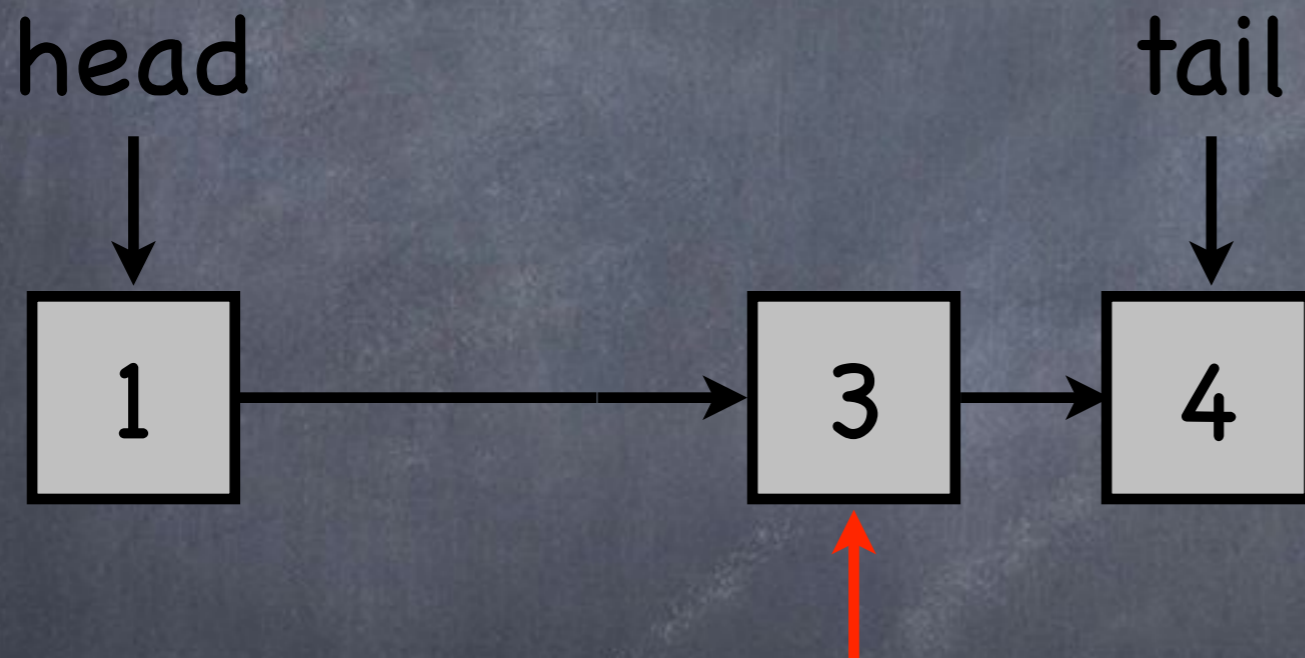
dequeue





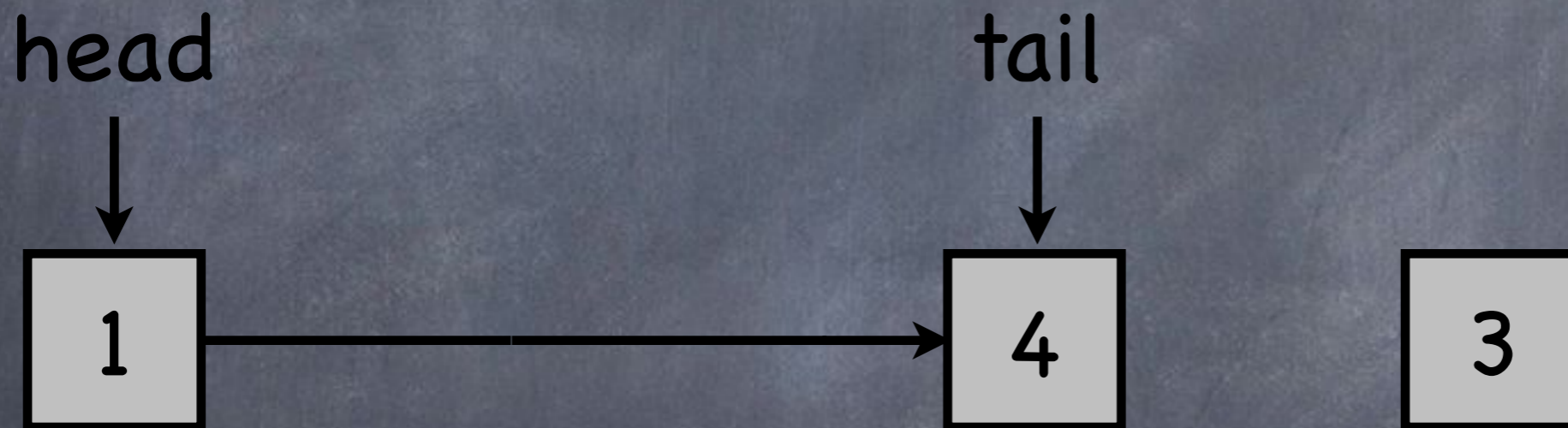
# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue (k=2)

dequeue



# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue (k=2)

dequeue





# Concurrent 2-FIFO Queue (k=2)

head  
tail



dequeue

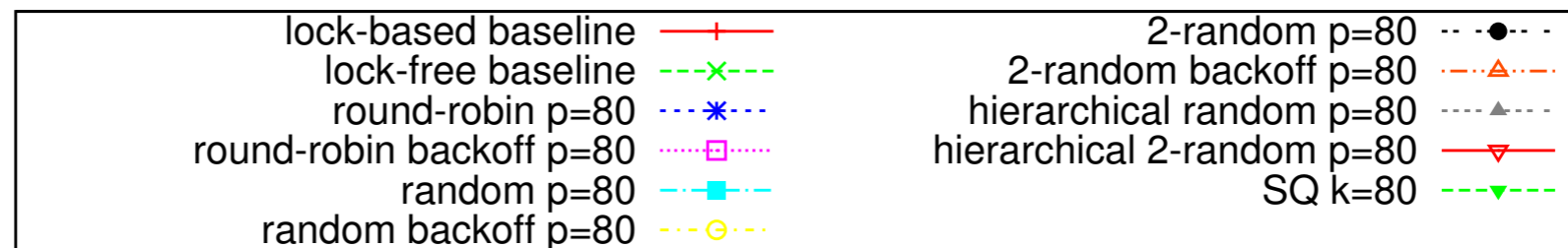
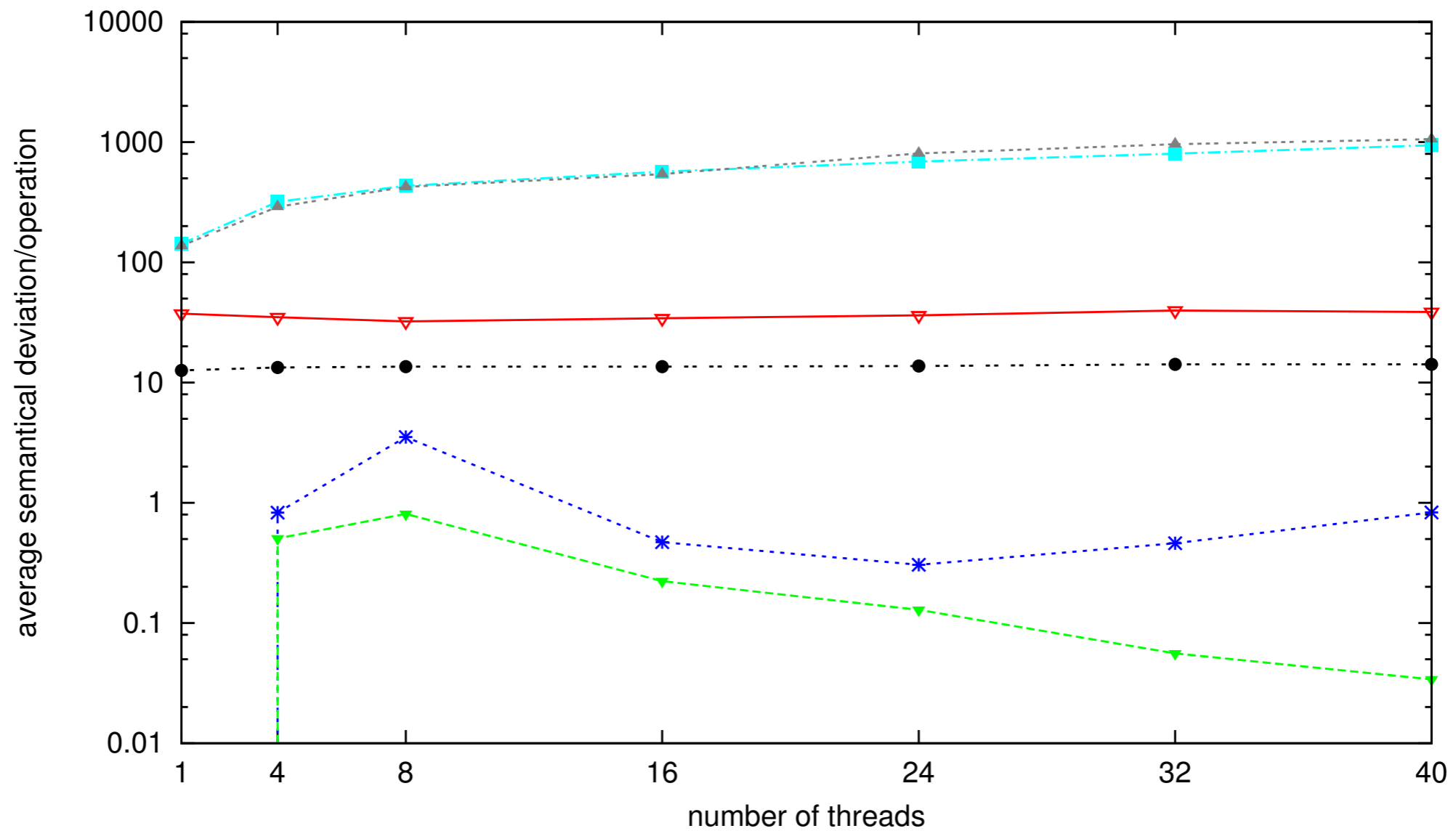


We call  $k$   
the worst-case semantical  
deviation (WCSD) of  
a  $k$ -FIFO queue from  
a regular FIFO queue



The actual semantical deviation (ASD) is the semantical deviation of a **k**-FIFO queue when applied to a given workload

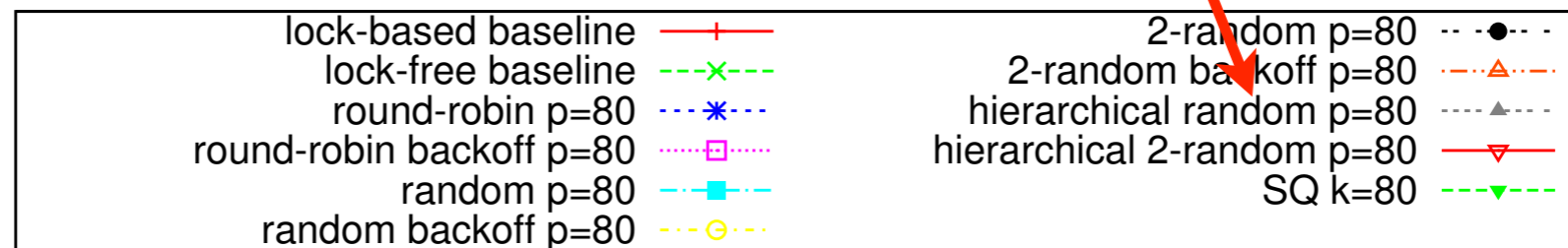
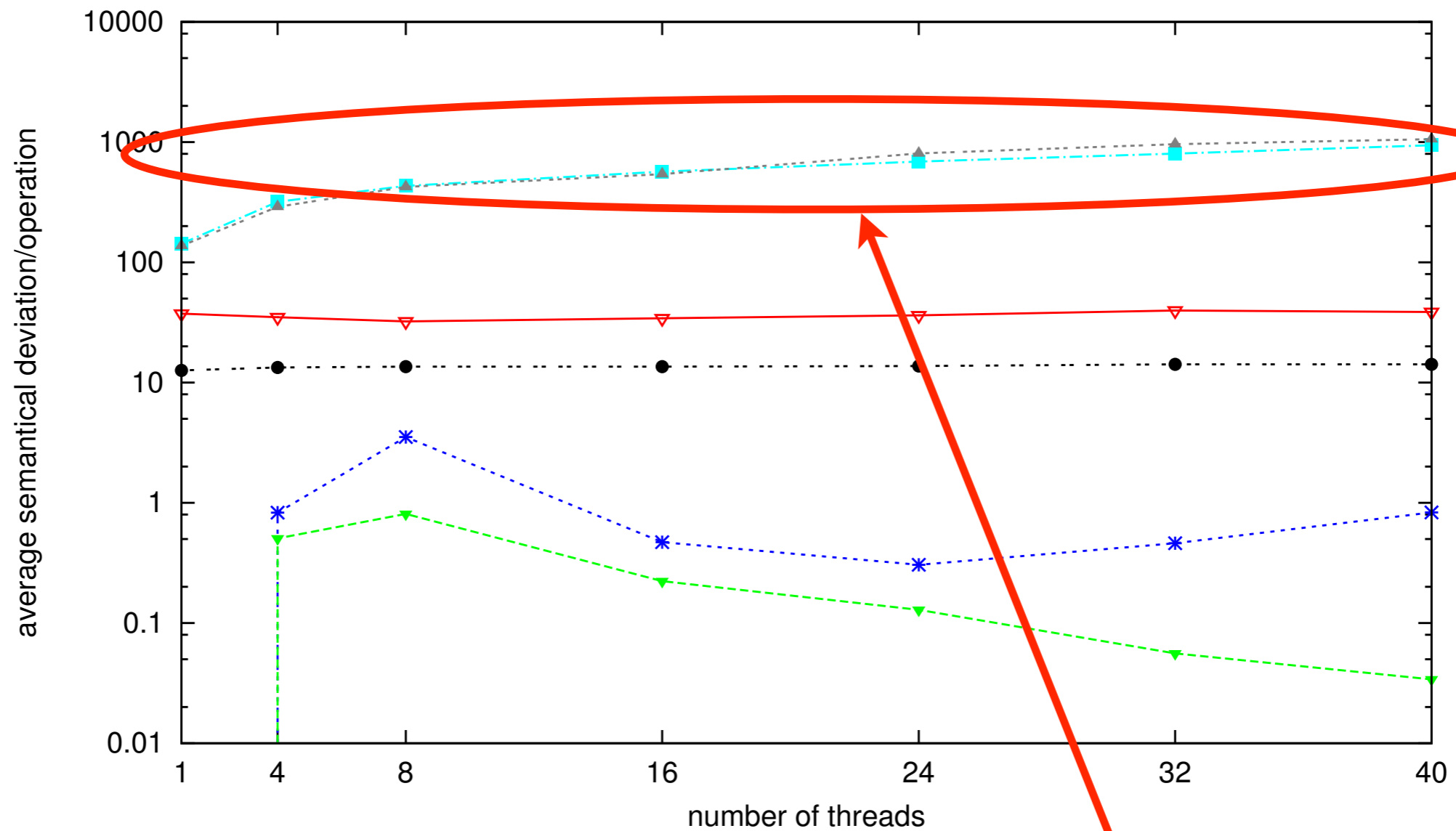
# Actual Semantical Deviation





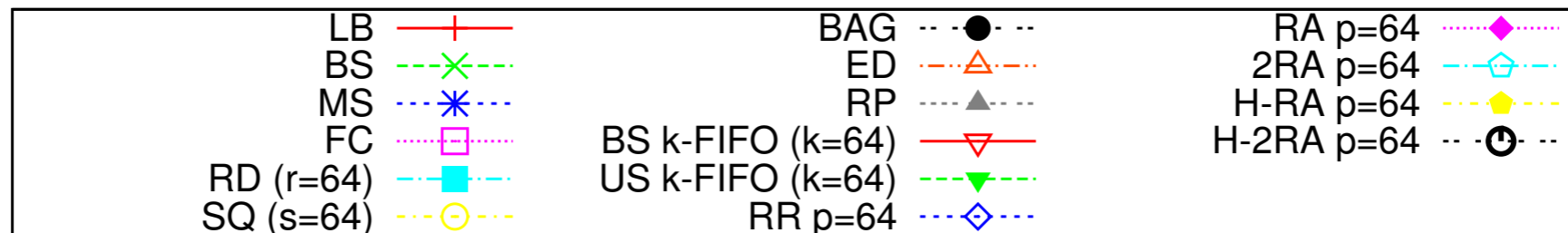
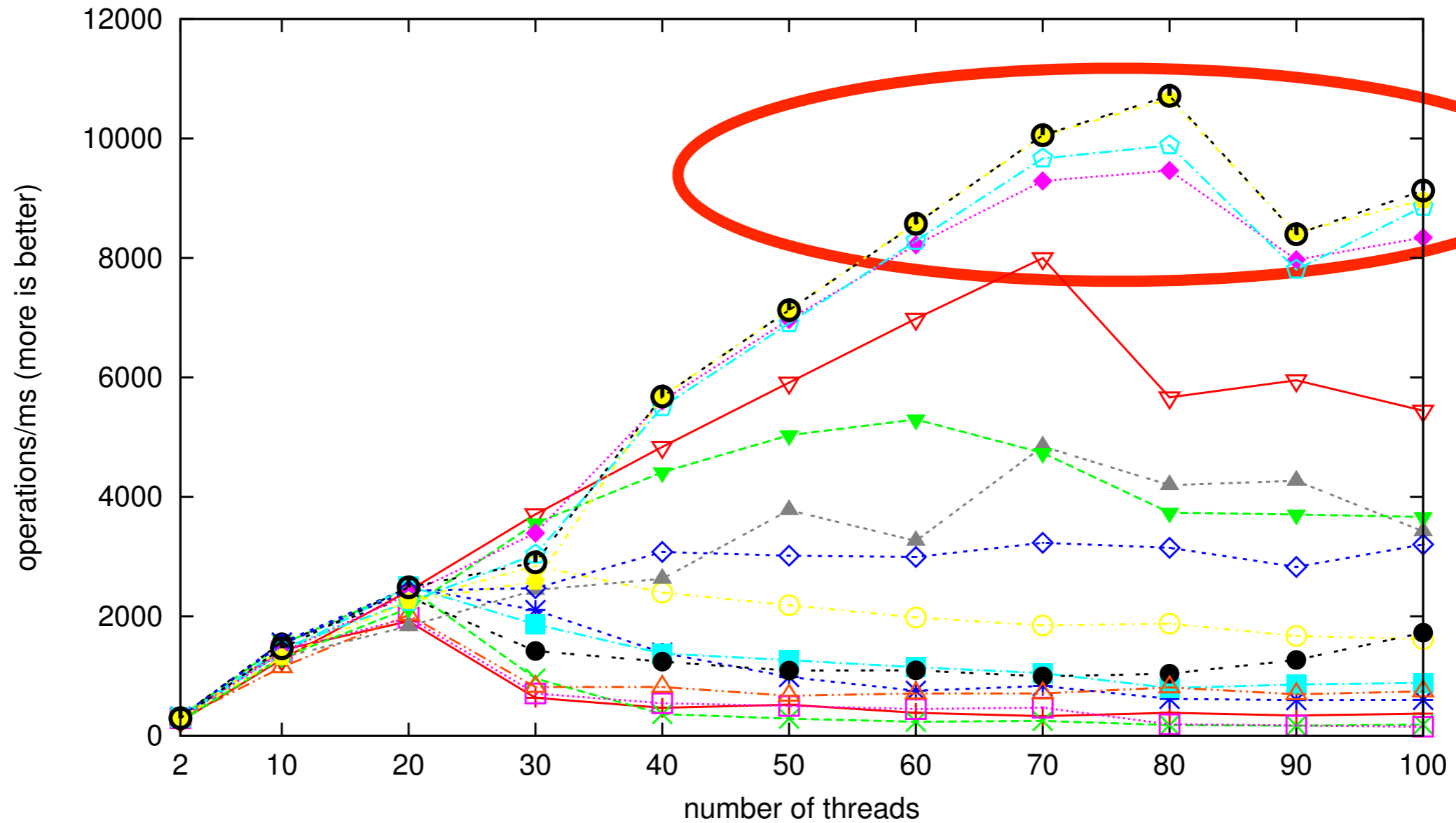


Whereas here **k** is one order of magnitude bigger w/o gain

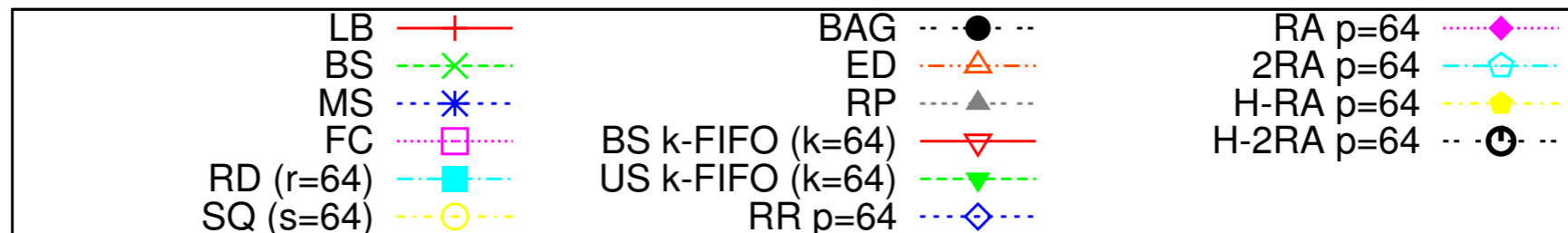
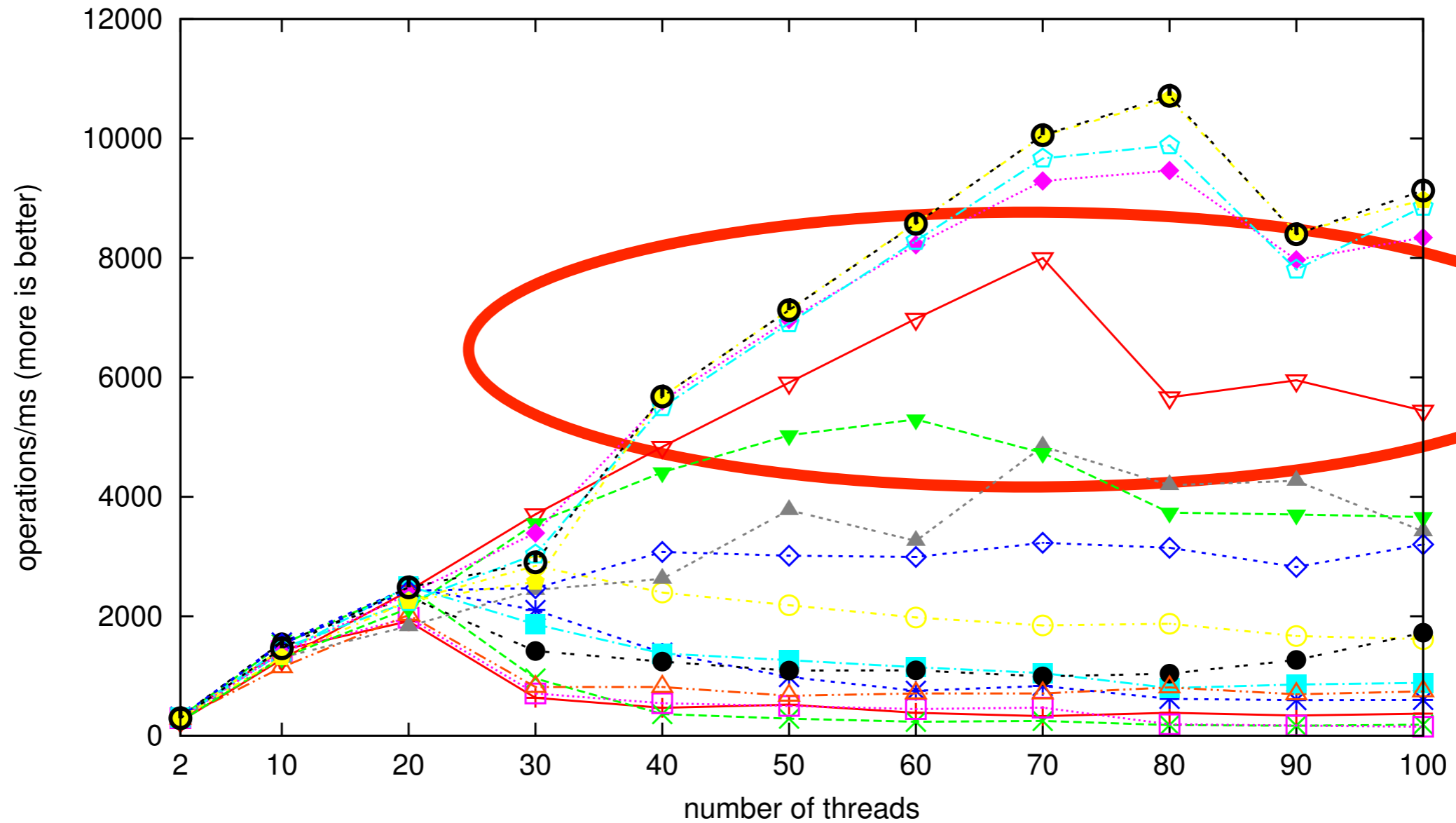




# Random vs. d-Random



# Segmented Queues





Back to Correctness?



Questions?

