



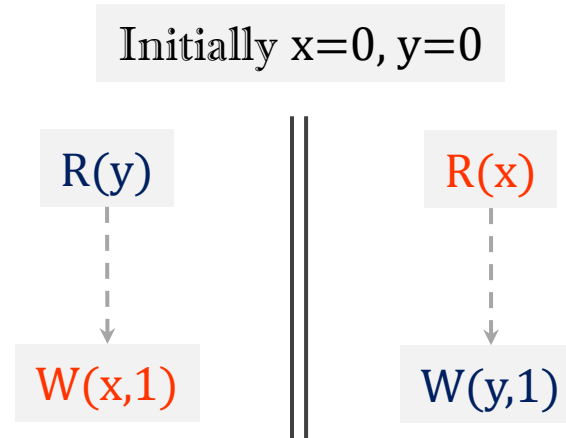
RHPL 2023

ViEqui

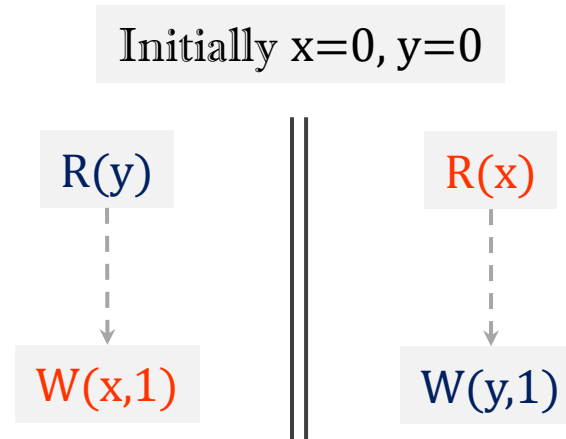
Optimal Stateless Model Checking based on *View-equivalence*

Sanjana Singh and Subodh Sharma
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

Interleaving model of concurrency

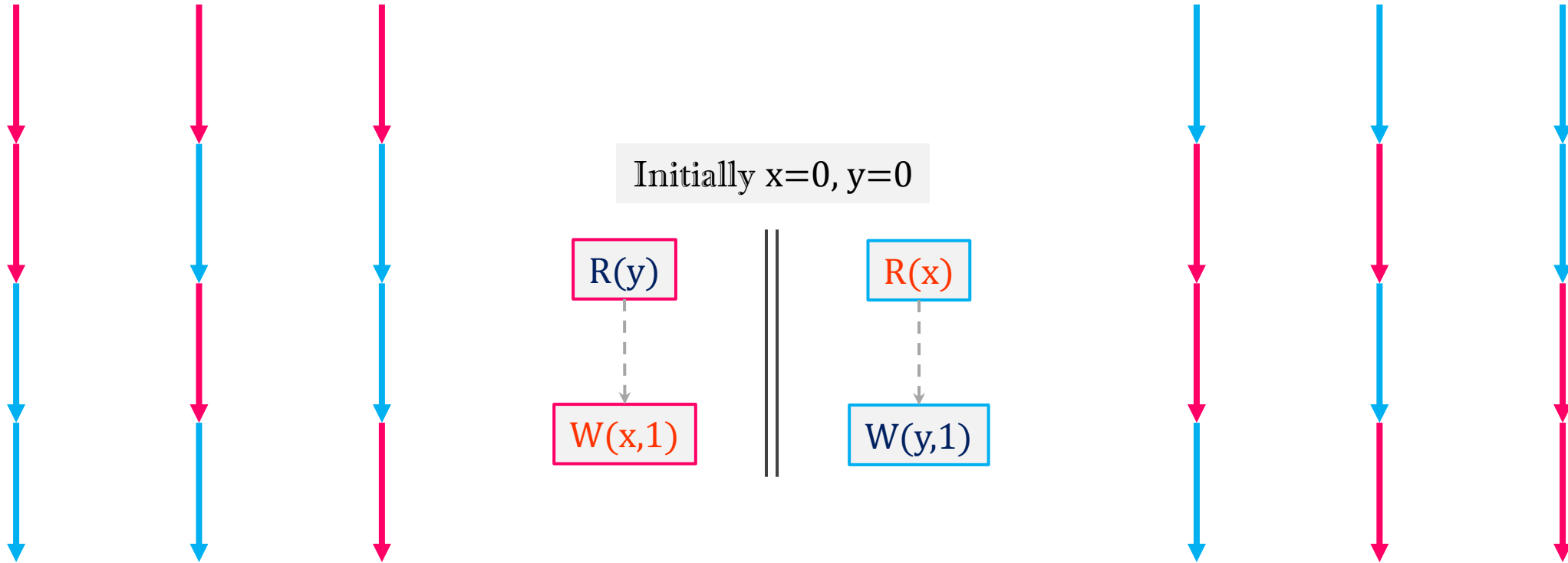


Interleaving model of concurrency

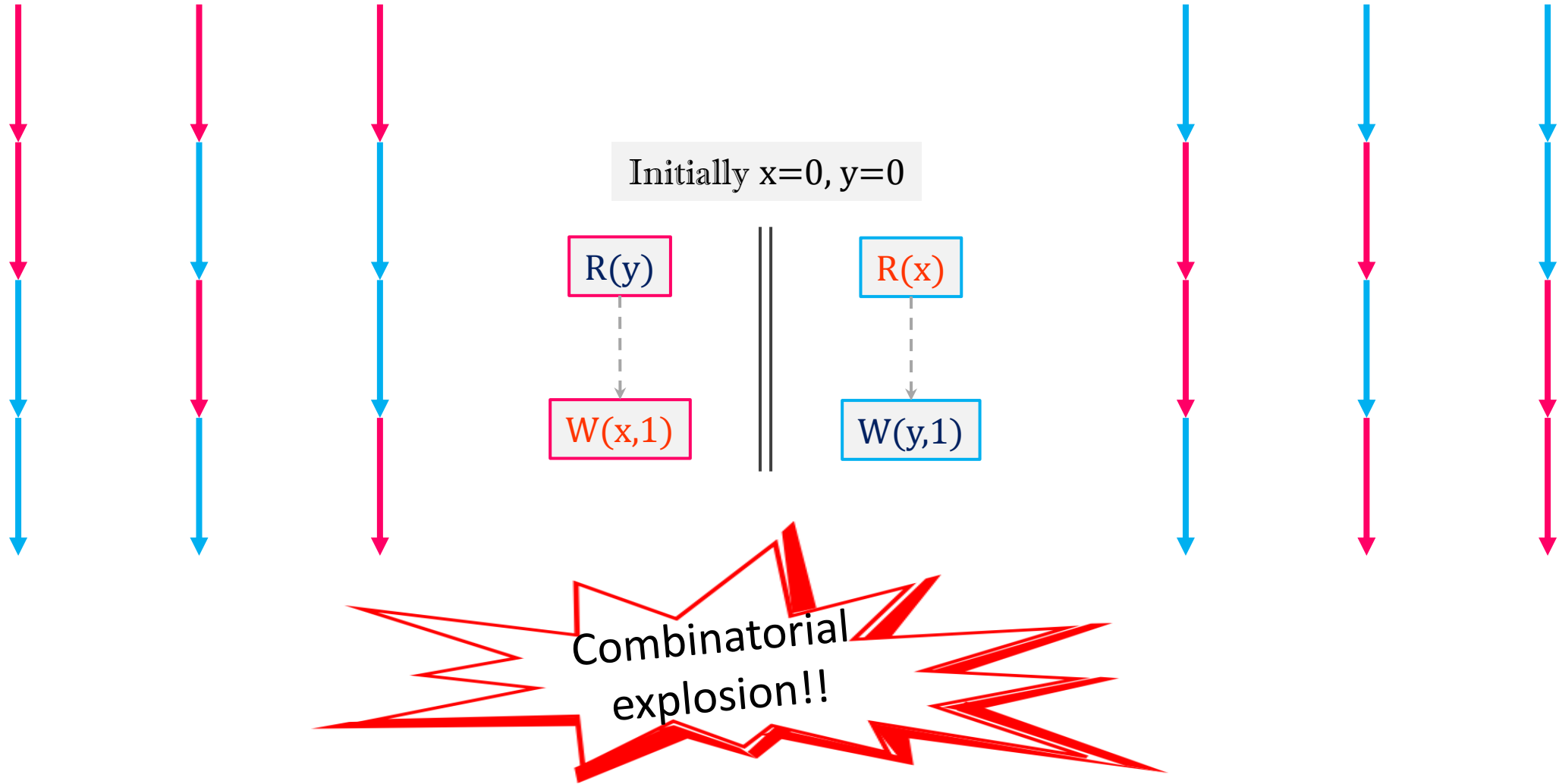


ψ satisfied ?

Interleaving model of concurrency



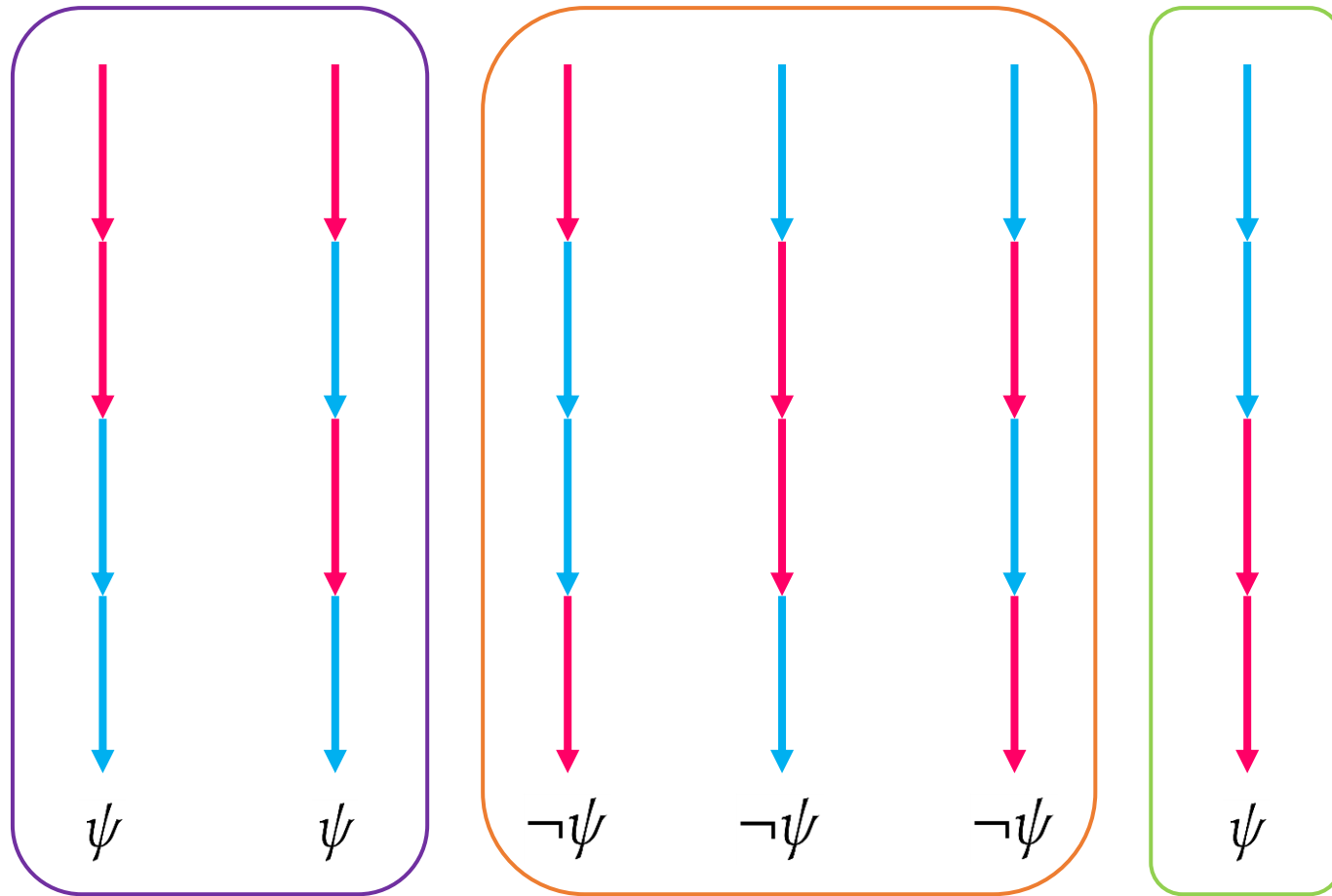
Interleaving model of concurrency



Equivalence classes

Stateless model checkers partition executions into

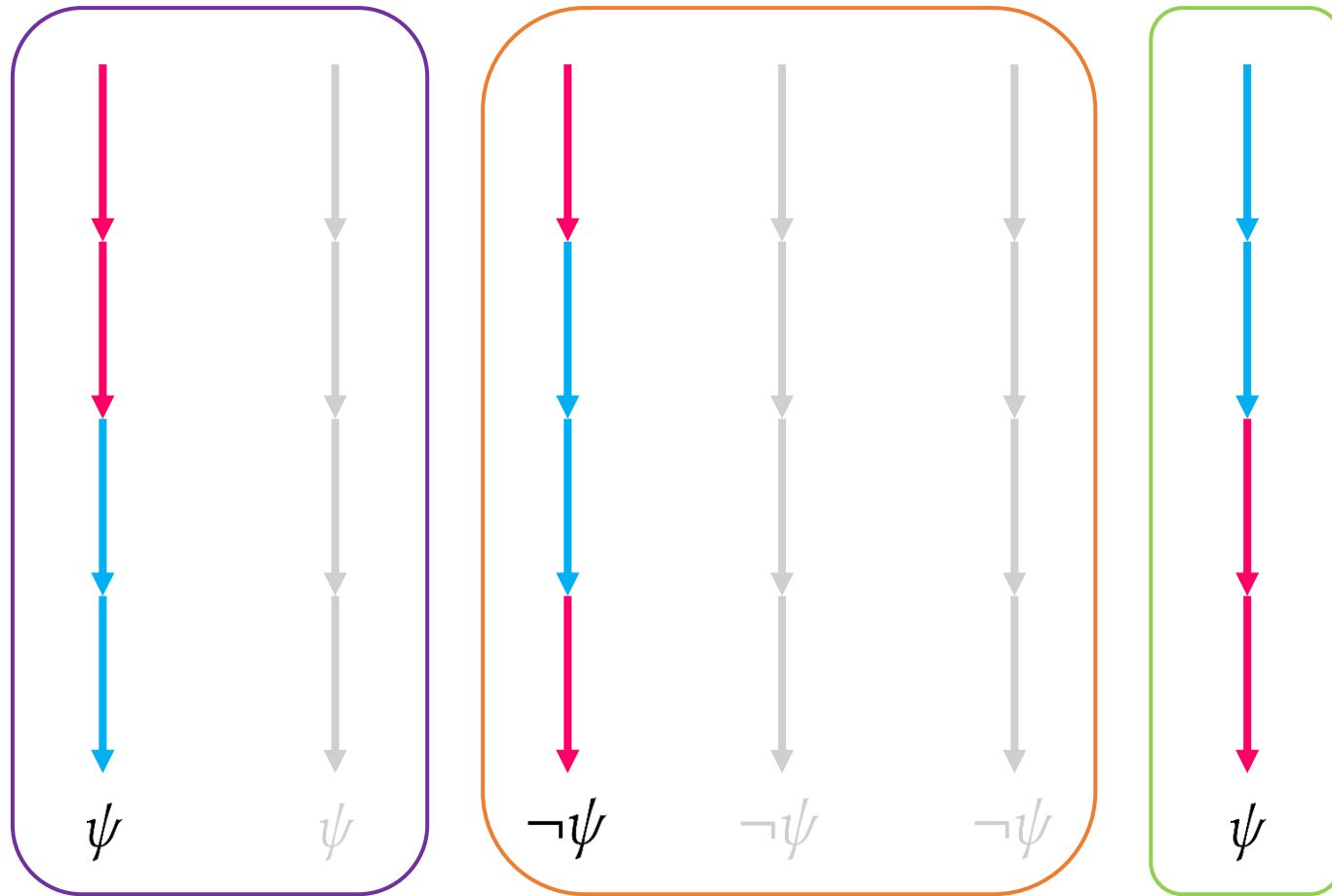
equivalence classes based on *equivalence relations*



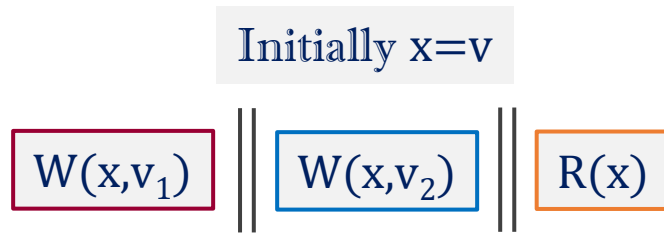
Stateless model checkers explore a reduced state graph

Stateless model checkers partition executions into

equivalence classes based on *equivalence relations*

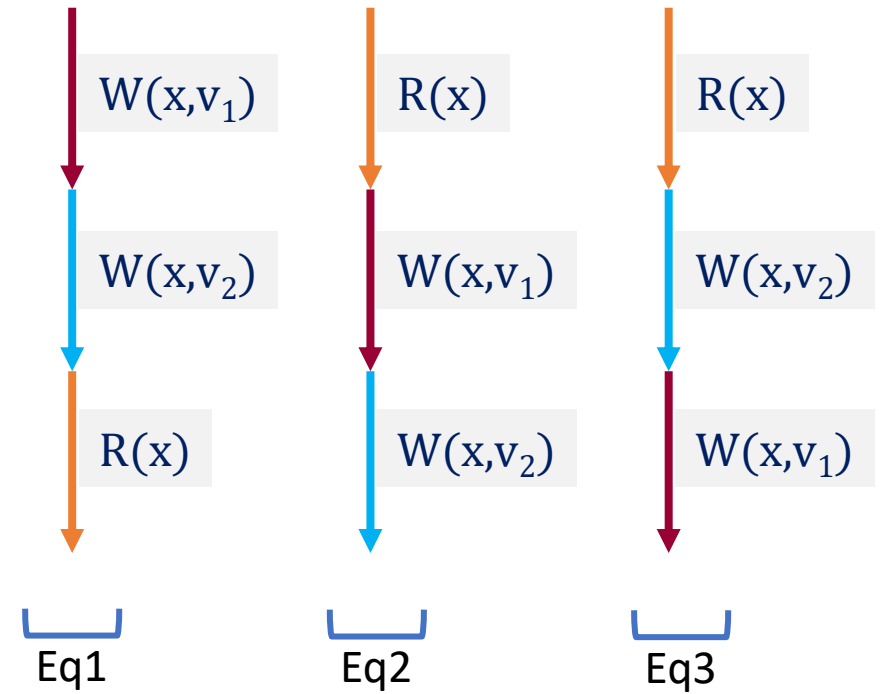


Existing equivalence relations



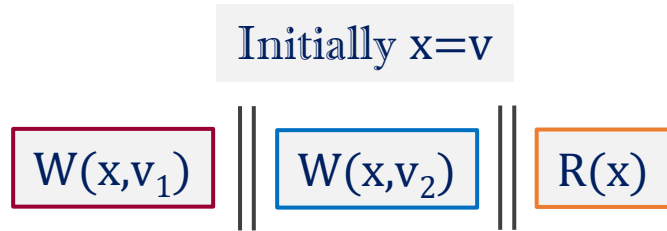
- Classical (*Mazurkiewicz*)

*Same order of occurrence
on racing event pairs*



[Flanagan & Godefroid, POPL'05], [Abdulla et al., POPL'14] [Nguyen et al., CAV'18] [Zhang et al., PLDI'15]
[Abdulla et al., TACAS'15]

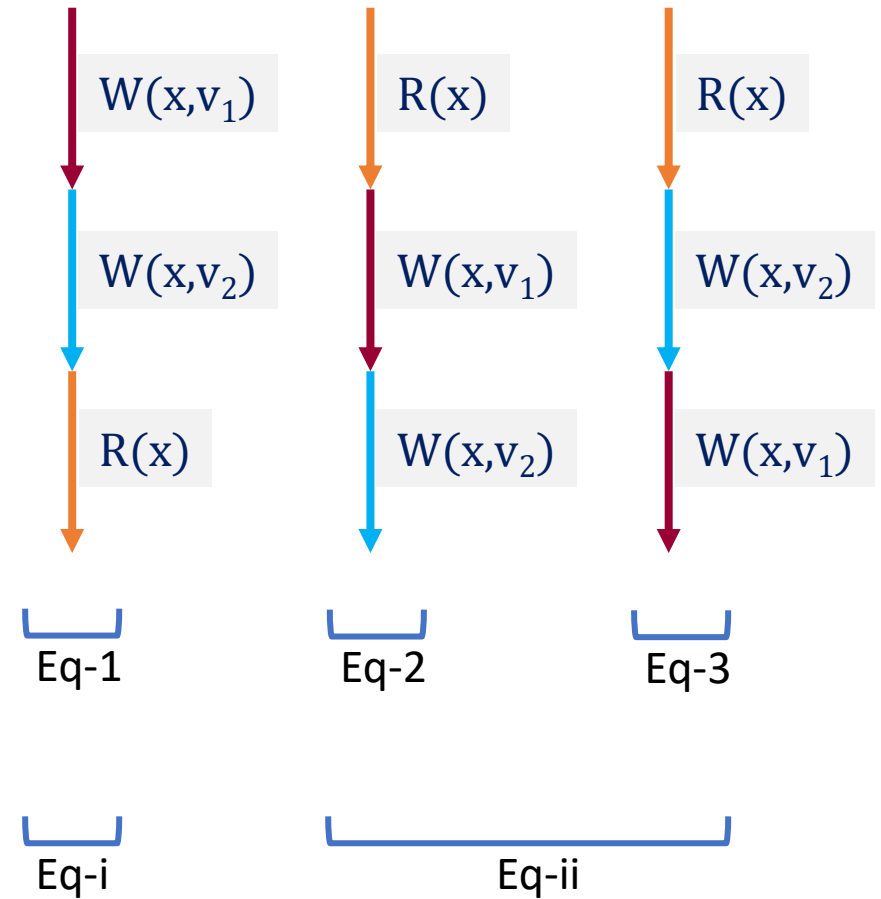
Existing equivalence relations



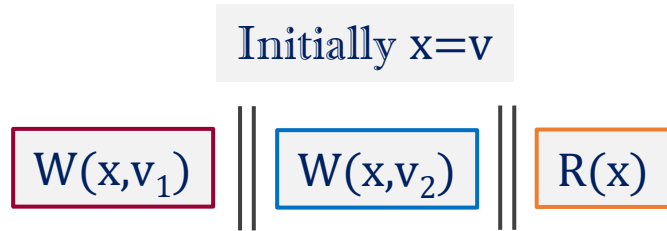
- Classical (*Mazurkiewicz*)

- reads-from

*All reads read-from
the same write*



Existing equivalence relations

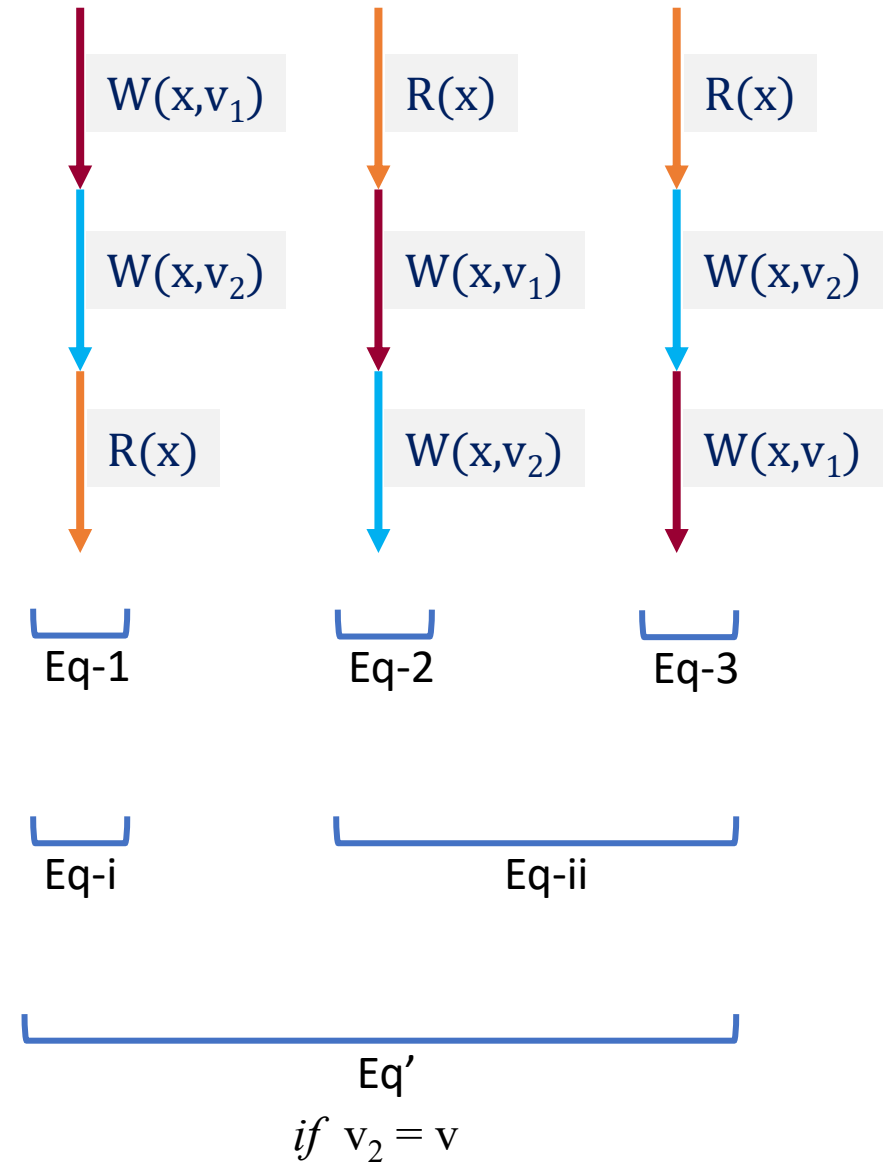


- Classical (*Mazurkiewicz*)

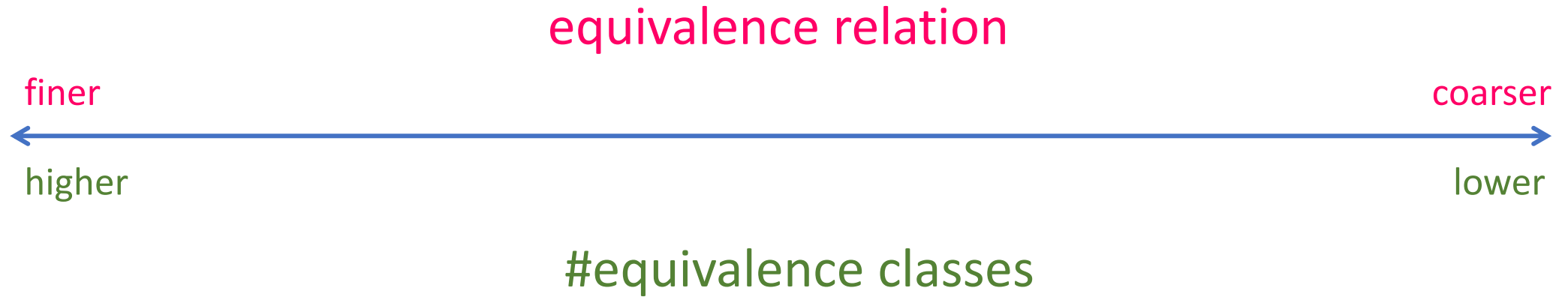
- reads-from

- reads-value-from

*All reads read the same value
And they are causally consistent*



Existing equivalence relations



View-equivalence

equivalence relation



#equivalence classes

Classical equivalence

reads-from
equivalence

View-equivalence



Classical modulo
observers
equivalence

value
equivalence

reads-value-from
equivalence

coarsest existing



lowest
#equivalence classes

View-equivalence

$Exn-1 \sim Exn-2$

{ r_1
 r_2
 r_3 }

{ r_1
 r_2
 r_3 }

- I. same set of *read events*

View-equivalence

$Exn-1$

\sim




$Exn-2$

$\{ r_1 \rightarrow v_1$
 $r_2 \rightarrow v_2$
 $r_3 \rightarrow v_3 \}$

$\{ r_1 \rightarrow v_1$
 $r_2 \rightarrow v_2$
 $r_3 \rightarrow v_3 \}$

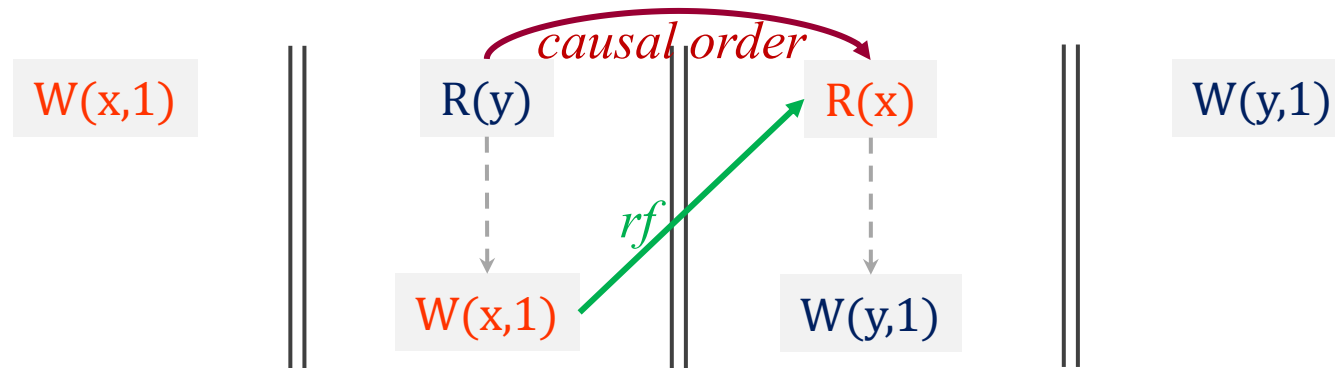
- I. same set of *read events*
- II. Each *read event* reads the same value

View-equivalence vs Existing equivalence relations

- classical (*Mazurkiewicz*) 
 - reads-from* ordering
 - from-reads* ordering
 - modification* ordering
- reads-from 
 - reads-from* ordering
- reads-value-from 
 - causal-reads* ordering \leq *reads-from* ordering
- **View-equivalence** *NO ordering*

reads-value-from vs view-equivalence

Initially $x=0, y=0$



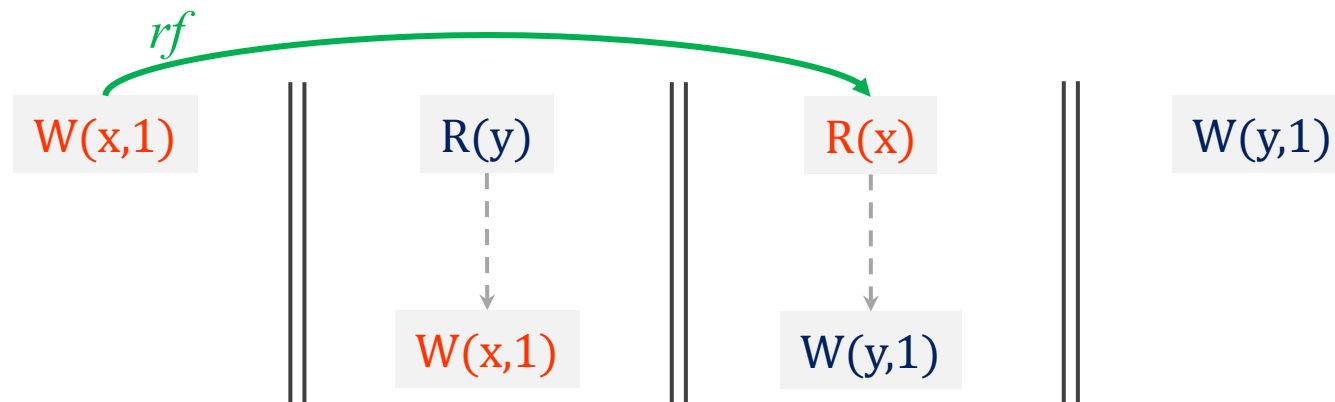
6

reads-value-from
equivalence classes

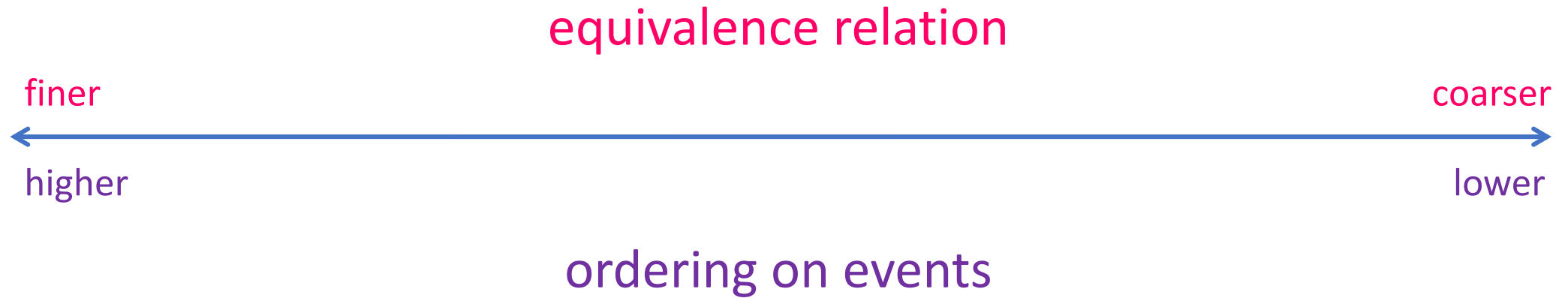
4

view
equivalence class

$I(x,0)$ $I(y,0)$



Tradeoff of causal ordering



Tradeoff of causality

Initially $x=0, y=0$

$W(x,1)$

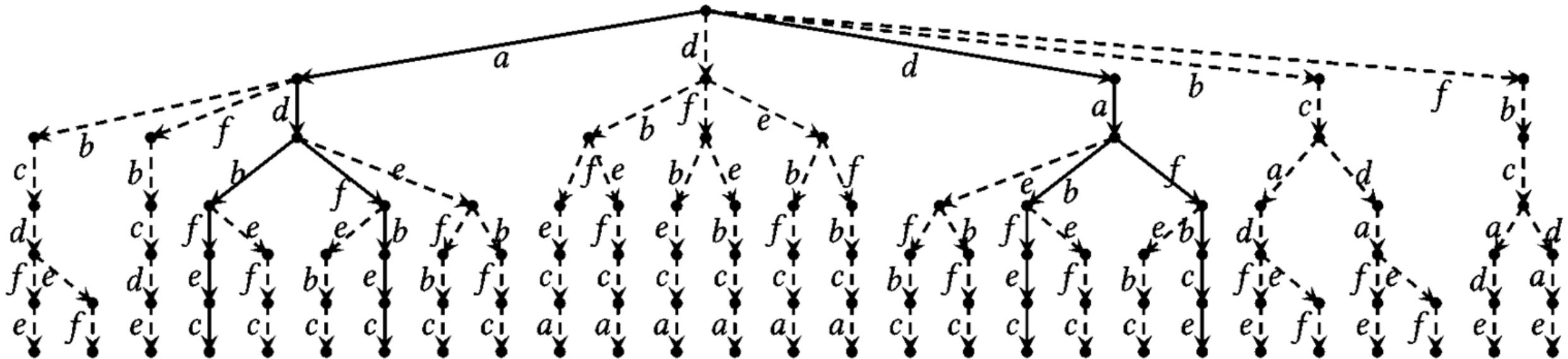
$R(y)$

$R(x)$

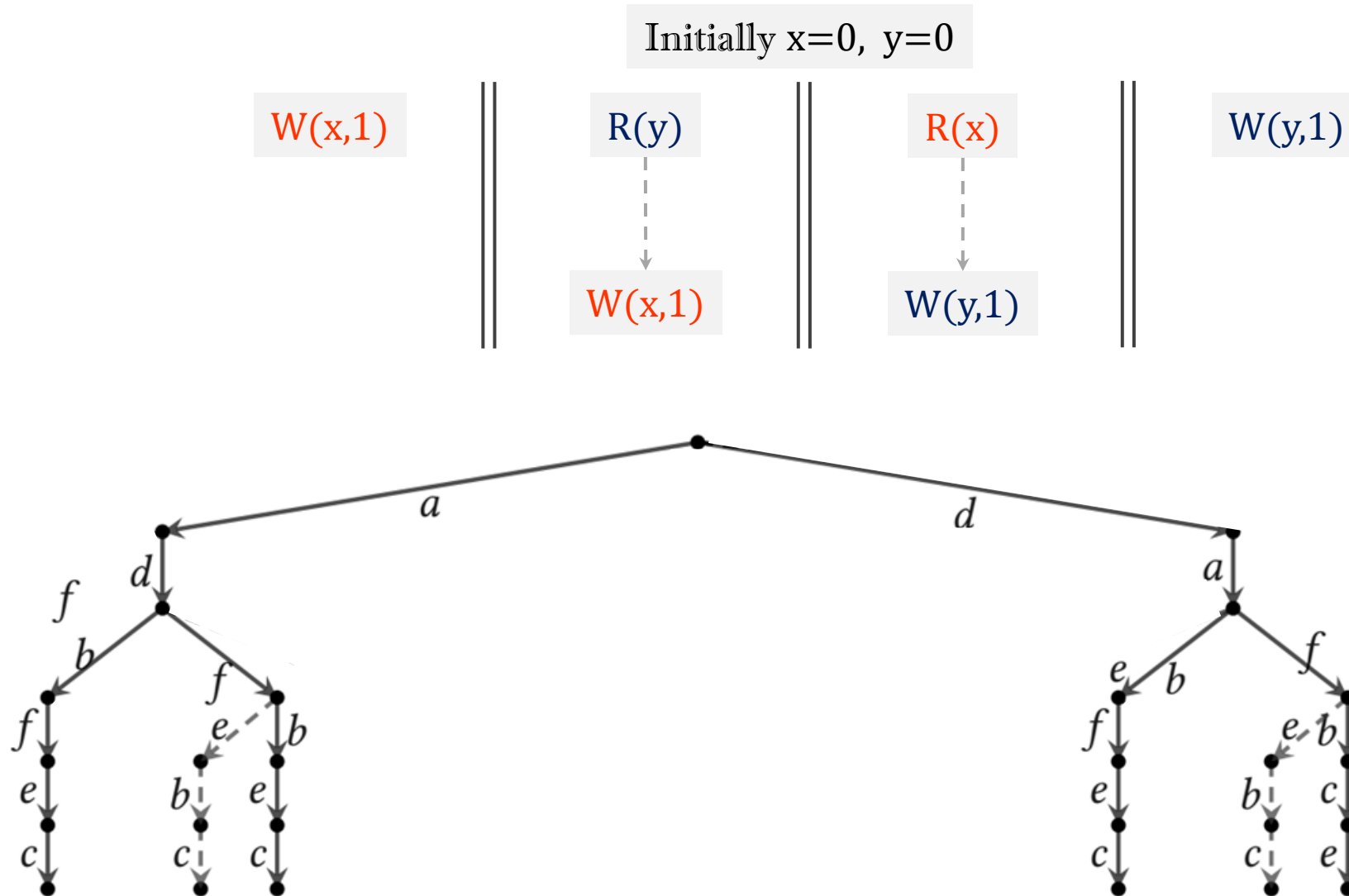
$W(y,1)$

$W(x,1)$

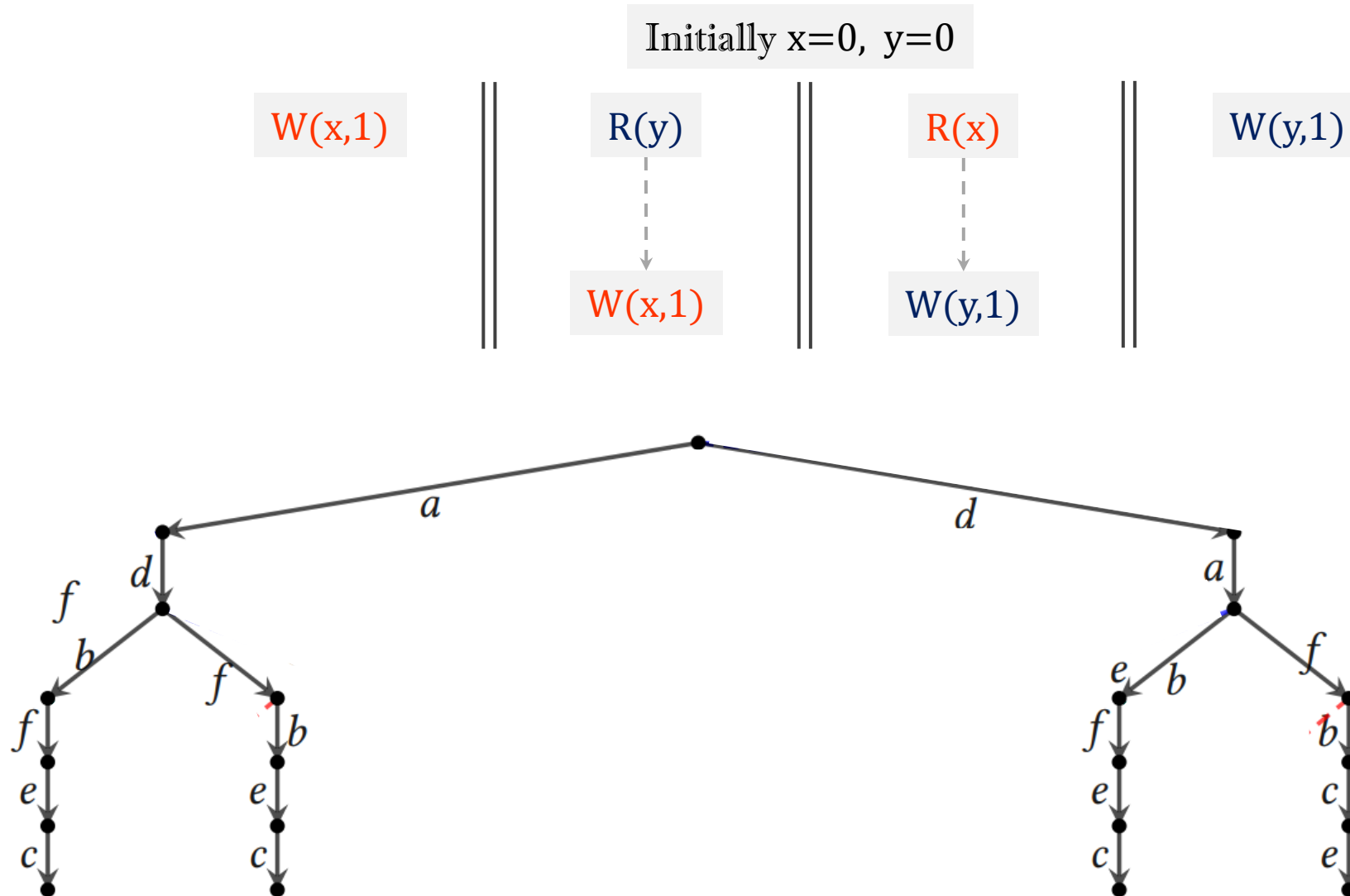
$W(y,1)$



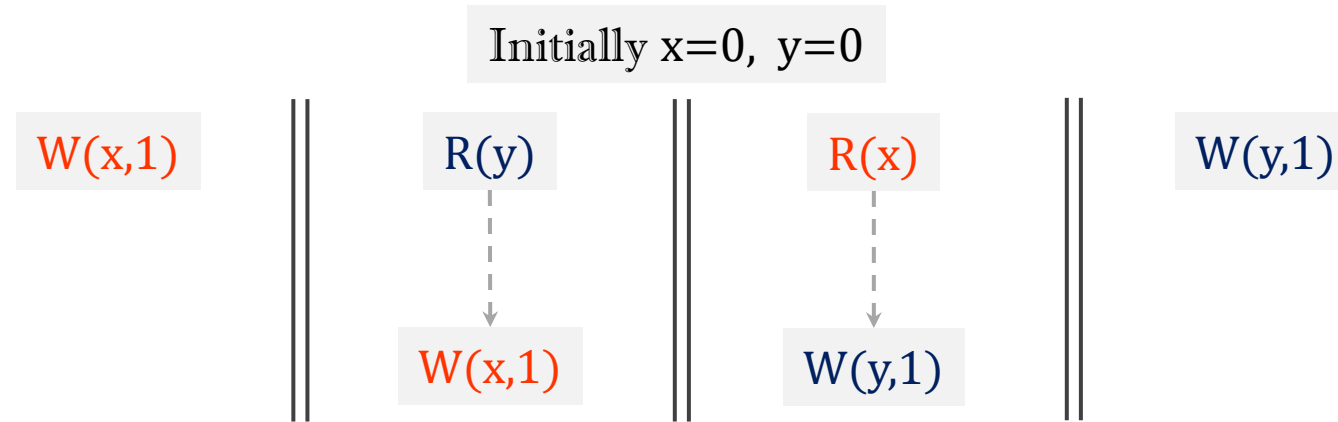
Tradeoff of causality



Tradeoff of causality



Tradeoff of causality



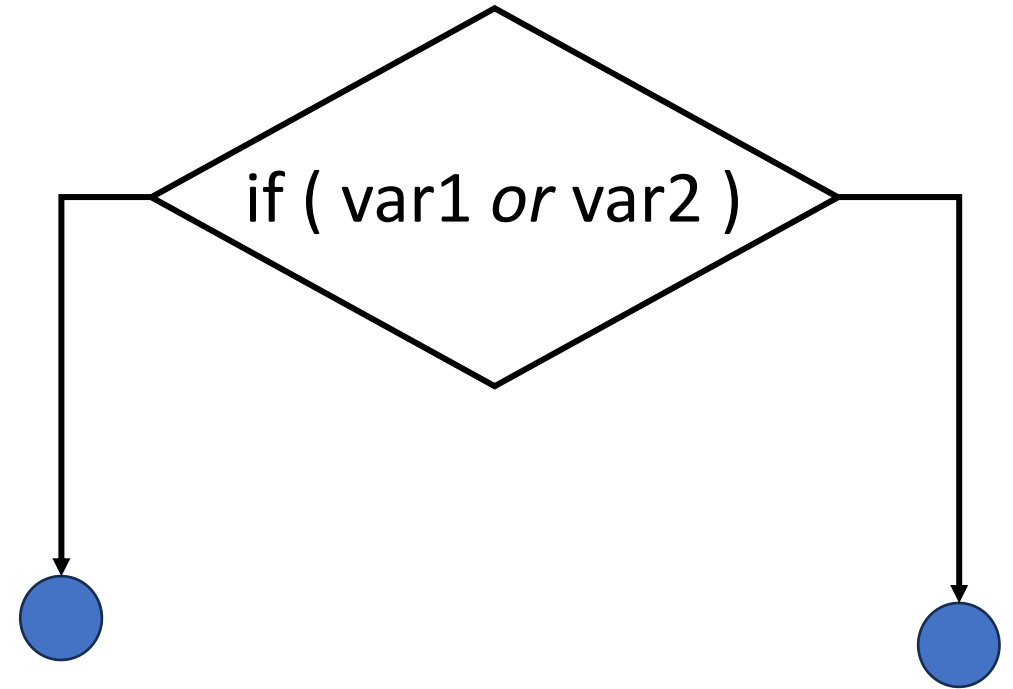
#loops	classical (ODPOR)		reads-from (RFSC)		Reads-value-from (RVF-SMC)		View-equivalence (ViEqui)	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
2	1425	0.36	157	0.04	65	0.04	8	0.02
4	4,931,685	1346.377	99,577	36.32	1,187	0.19	16	0.03
10	-	Timeout	-	Timeout	3,703,196	705.69	40	0.06
20	-	Timeout	-	Timeout	-	Timeout	80	0.28

Timeout: 30mins

Applicable for sound analysis

print (var)

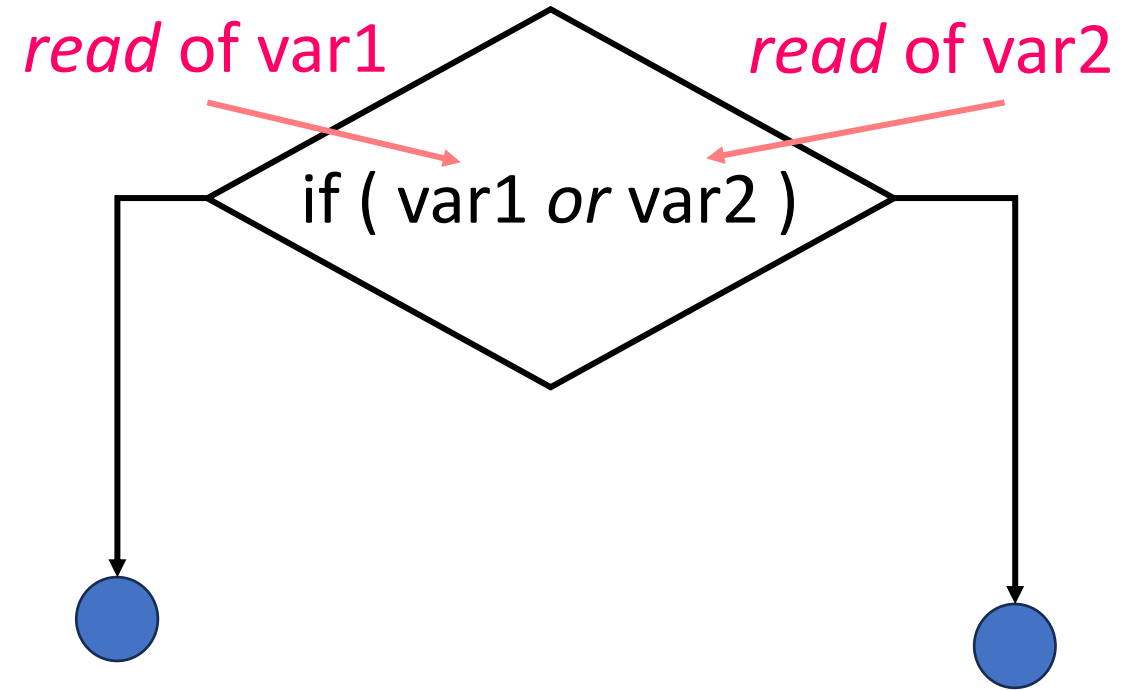
assert (var1 or var2)



Applicable for sound analysis

read of var
↓
print (var)

read of var1
↓
assert (var1 or var2)
↑
read of var2



Applicable for sound analysis

$\{ v1, v2, \dots, vn \}$

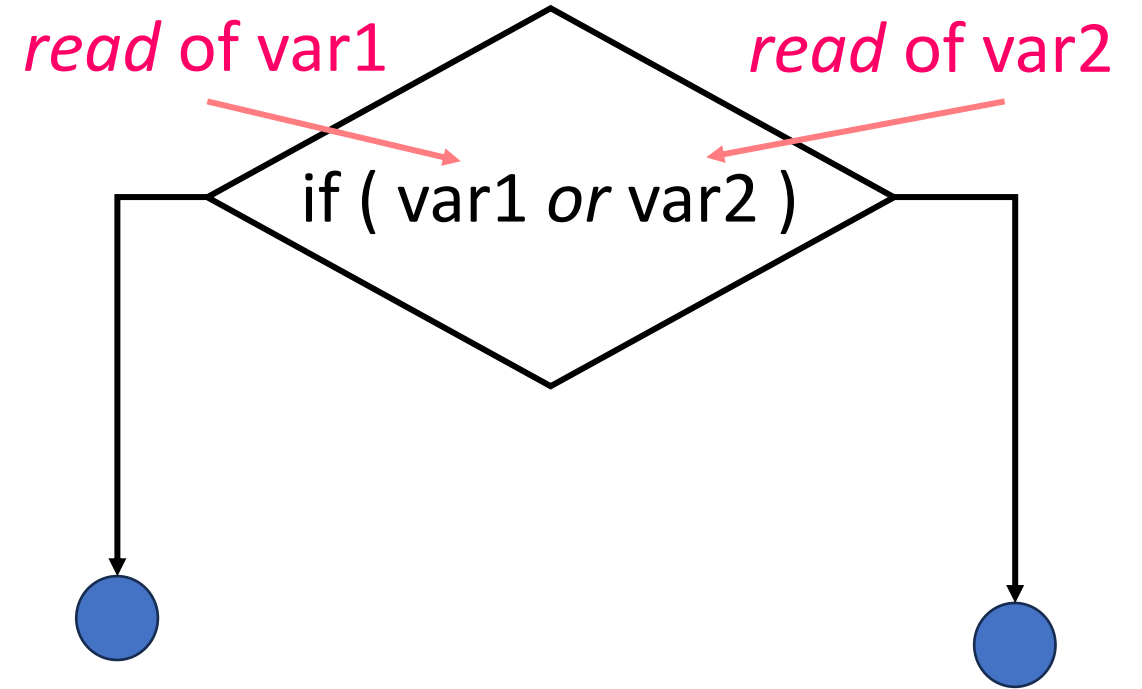
read of var

print (var)

read of var1

assert (var1 or var2)

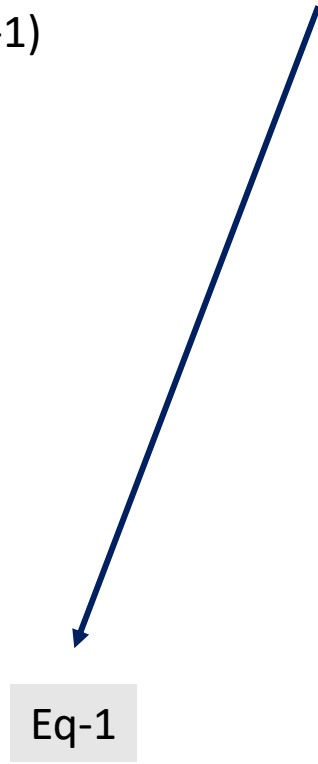
read of var2



Tradeoff of causality

- SMCs discover equivalence classes *on-the-fly*

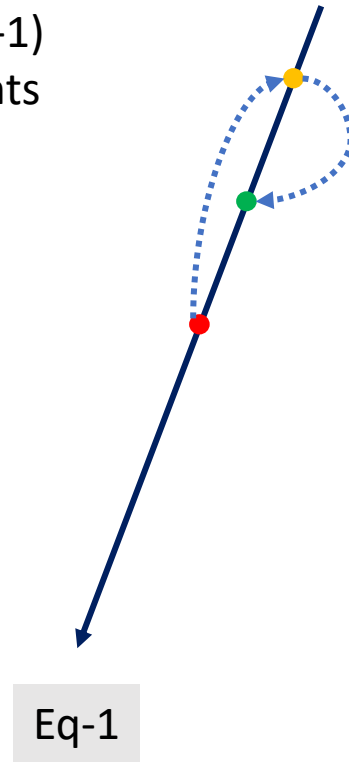
- explore an execution (eq-1)



Tradeoff of causality

- SMCs discover equivalence classes *on-the-fly*

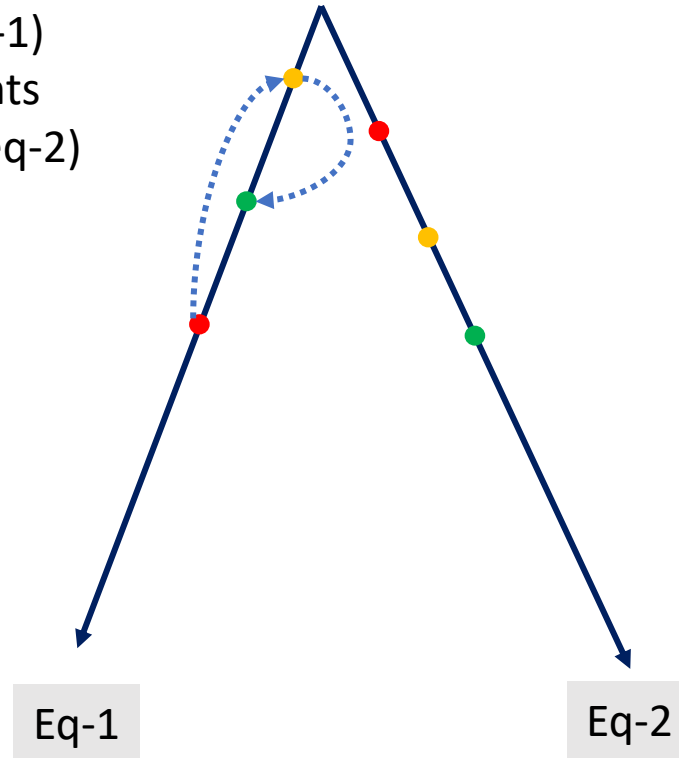
- explore an execution (eq-1)
- manipulate order of events



Tradeoff of causality

- SMCs discover equivalence classes *on-the-fly*

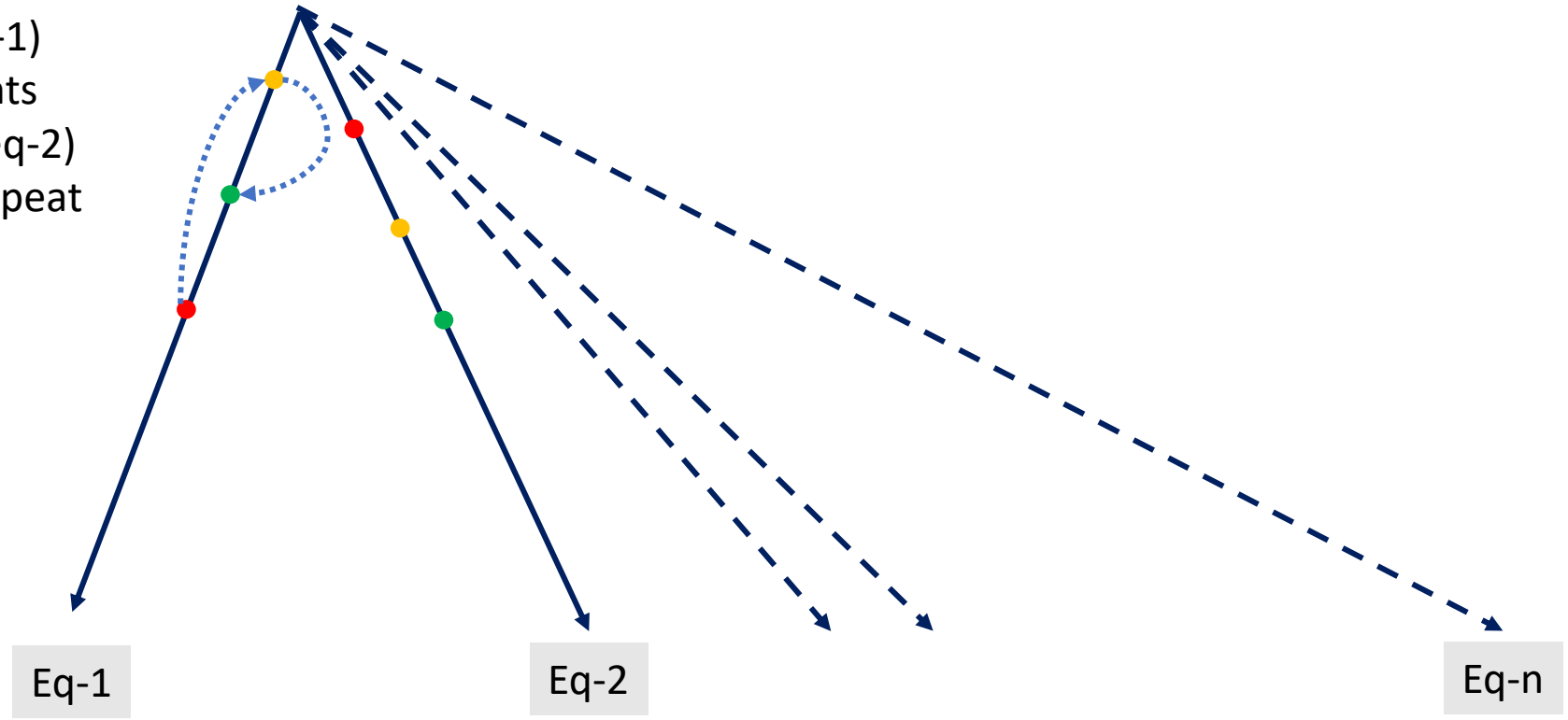
- explore an execution (eq-1)
- manipulate order of events
- explore next execution (eq-2)



Tradeoff of causality

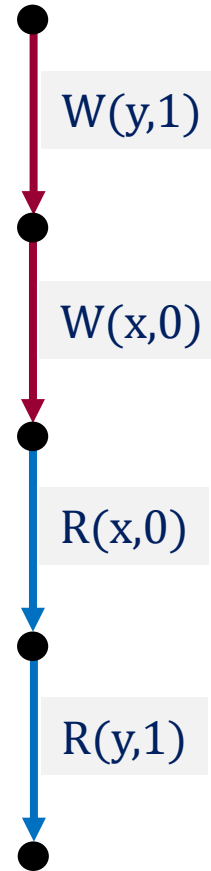
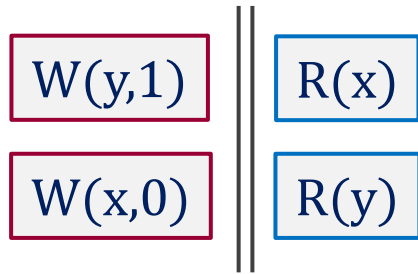
- SMCs discover equivalence classes *on-the-fly*

- explore an execution (eq-1)
- manipulate order of events
- explore next execution (eq-2)
repeat



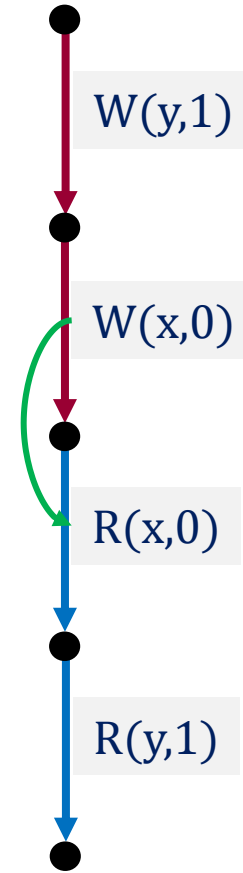
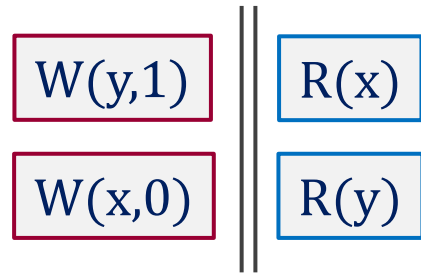
Tradeoff of causality

Initially $x=0, y=0$



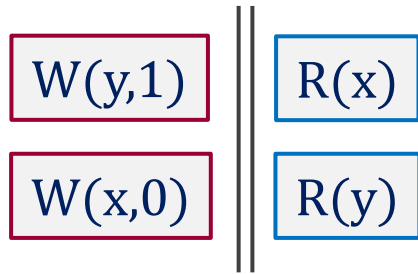
Tradeoff of causality

Initially $x=0, y=0$

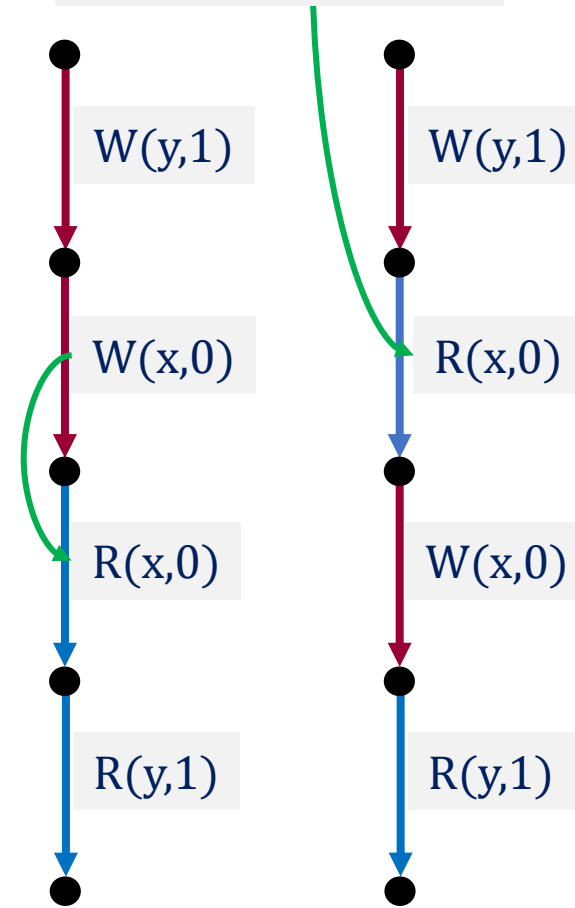


Tradeoff of causality

Initially $x=0, y=0$

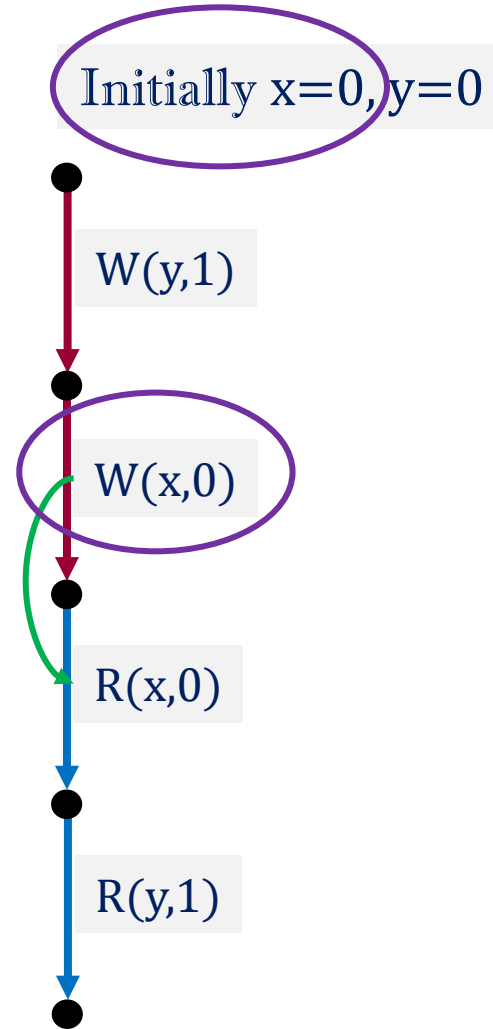
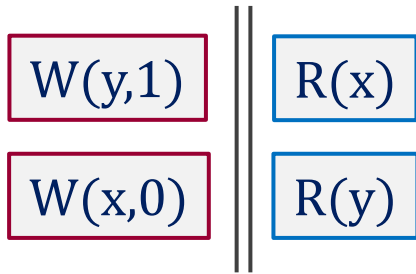


Initially $x=0, y=0$



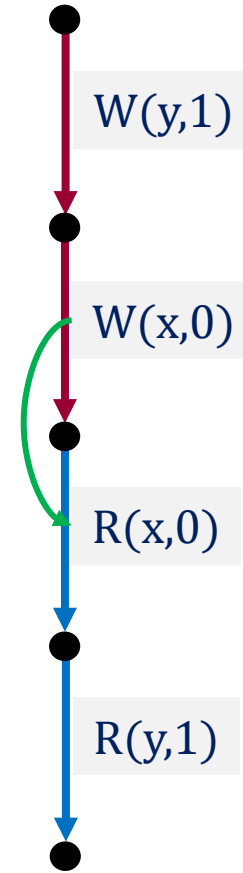
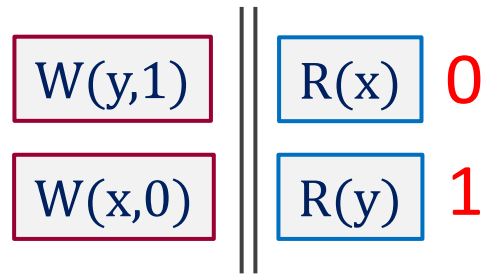
Tradeoff of causality

Initially $x=0, y=0$



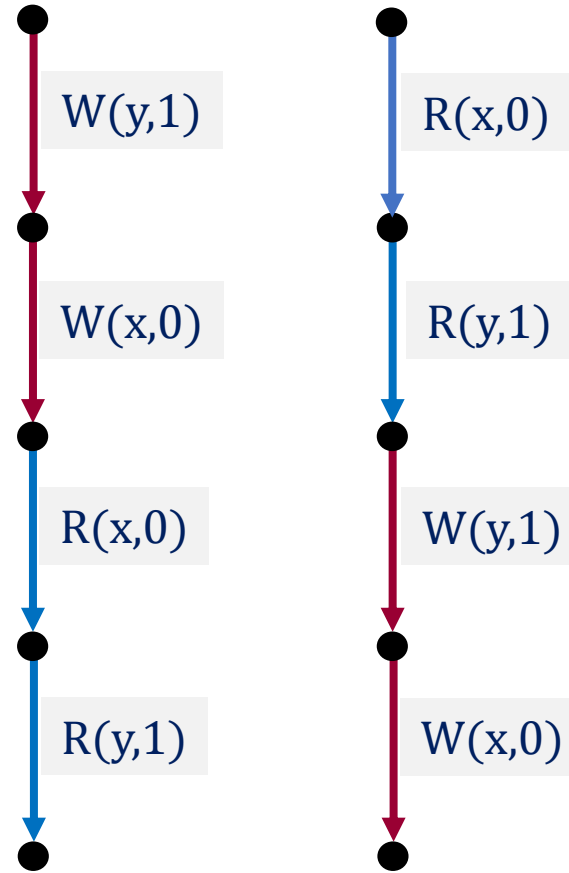
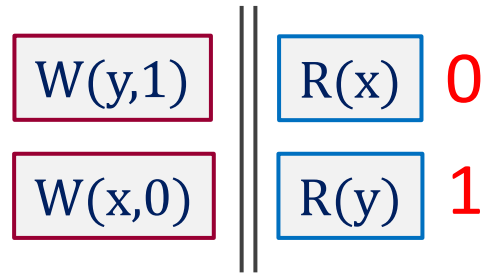
Tradeoff of causality

Initially $x=0, y=0$



Tradeoff of causality

Initially $x=0, y=0$



Tradeoff of causality

equivalence relation

finer

coarser



higher

lower

ordering on events

- + Has necessary information for constructing a coherent ordering

- + can reduce the number of explorations and achieve higher performance
- compute coherence operationally

ViEqui. SMC under view-equivalence

- Deterministic and terminating C/C++ programs
- Single input
- Under sequential consistency

- *Complete*: each maximal sequence represents an equivalence class
- *Sound*: each equivalence class is explored
- *Optimal*: each equivalence class is explored exactly once

- #view-equivalence classes: $|\mathcal{V}|^{|\mathcal{E}^{\mathbb{R}}|}$

ViEqui tool

Implemented over **Nidhugg**.

available at: <https://github.com/nidhugg/nidhugg>

Tested over **16,154** litmus tests of concurrent C programs
borrowed from [Abdulla et al., OOPSLA '18]

Performance analysis

classical equivalence [Abdulla et al., POPL '14]

reads-from equivalence [Abdulla et al., OOPSLA '19]

reads-value-from equivalence [Agarwal et al., CAV '21]

benchmark	ODPOR		RFSC		RVF-SMC		ViEqui	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
monabsex(5)	14400	2.56	1296	0.31	6	0.04	1	0.02
monabsex(100)	-	To	-	To	101	1.20	1	0.09
monabsex(500)	-	To	-	To	501	195.69	1	2.63
redundant-co(8)	1969110	338.84	217	0.15	11	0.04	7	0.02
redundant-co(10)	-	To	331	0.16	11	0.03	7	0.02
redundant-co(50)	-	To	7651	2.58	11	0.03	7	0.04
redundant-co(1000)	-	To	-	To	11	0.16	7	3.24
IBM-incdec(50)	-	To	-	To	-	To	3	7.70
IBM-incdec(100)	-	To	-	To	-	To	3	34.23

To: Timeout
(30 mins)

Performance analysis

Benchmarks with constant number of view-equivalence classes

benchmark	ODPOR		RFSC		RVF-SMC		ViEqui	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
monabsex(5)	14400	2.56	1296	0.31	6	0.04	1	0.02
monabsex(100)	-	To	-	To	101	1.20	1	0.09
monabsex(500)	-	To	-	To	501	195.69	1	2.63
redundant-co(8)	1969110	338.84	217	0.15	11	0.04	7	0.02
redundant-co(10)	-	To	331	0.16	11	0.03	7	0.02
redundant-co(50)	-	To	7651	2.58	11	0.03	7	0.04
redundant-co(1000)	-	To	-	To	11	0.16	7	3.24
IBM-incdec(50)	-	To	-	To	-	To	3	7.70
IBM-incdec(100)	-	To	-	To	-	To	3	34.23

Performance analysis

Benchmarks with many writes but few values and causal dependencies on reads

benchmark	ODPOR		RFSC		RVF-SMC		ViEqui		Assert violation
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	
nd-array2(4,4)	2616	0.89	292	0.19	534	0.10	51	0.04	No
nd-array2(6,6)	-	To	75486	21.67	63491	8.34	2163	3.06	No
nd-array2(14,7)	-	To	1649221	610.68	908984	156.31	18731	120.74	No
nd-array1(100,100)	1	0.22	1	12.87	1	0.06	1	0.19	Yes
nd-array1(1000,500)	1	0.03	1	0.15	1	0.03	1	0.08	Yes

Performance analysis

Benchmarks with writes of different values and no causal dependencies on reads

benchmark	ODPOR		RFSC		RVF-SMC		ViEqui	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
swsc-co1(20)	-	To	8040	14.80	8060	17.06	7240	5.71
swsc-co1(50)	-	To	125100	860.71	125150	1769.71	120100	375.43
swsc-co1(60)	-	To	-	To	-	To	208920	891.21
swsc-co10(10)	-	To	10	0.04	11	0.04	10	0.02
swsc-co10(100)	-	To	100	2.19	101	7.69	100	0.76
swsc-co10(250)	-	To	250	41.89	251	266.39	250	9.07
alpha2(10)	-	To	111	0.14	123	0.14	111	0.08
alpha2(100)	-	To	10101	218.71	10203	774.59	10101	191.57
alpha2(150)	-	To	22651	1161.76	-	To	22651	1076.26

Performance analysis

Mutual exclusion benchmarks from SV-Comp [Beyer 2021]

benchmark	ODPOR		RFSC		RVF-SMC		ViEqui	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
burns(5)	2353602	1046.92	-	To	17382	6.38	36	0.05
burns(10)	-	To	-	To	-	To	121	0.32
burns(40)	-	To	-	To	-	To	1681	150.36
burns(60)	-	To	-	To	-	To	3721	1060.96
dekker(10)	739021	420.96	739021	927.133	2713870	865.98	21	0.04
dekker(100)	-	To	-	To	-	To	201	31.03
dekker(150)	-	To	-	To	-	To	301	225.01
dekker(200)	-	To	-	To	-	To	401	1064.42
peterson(5)	2782162	1432.44	-	To	-	To	31	0.04
peterson(50)	-	To	-	To	-	To	301	16.26
peterson(100)	-	To	-	To	-	To	601	385.10
peterson(120)	-	To	-	To	-	To	721	985.75
szymanski(4)	396583	198.87	396583	378.50	1444246	419.67	5335	5.15
szymanski(5)	-	To	-	To	-	To	19349	26.73
szymanski(7)	-	To	-	To	-	To	264209	674.53

Performance analysis

Benchmarks with same classes under view-equivalence and classical equivalence

benchmark	ODPOR		RFSC		RVF-SMC		ViEqui	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
pgsql(5,5)	781	0.70	781	1.15	19900	3.97	781	0.75
pgsql(6,7)	55987	68.57	55987	123.53	2292077	821.00	55987	186.18
pgsql(7,7)	137257	171.45	137257	316.25	-	To	137257	909.43
unverif(5,5)	14400	2.74	14400	5.01	68890	14.79	14400	227.78
unverif(5,10)	14400	2.98	14400	5.24	70890	16.12	14400	230.81
unverif(6,5)	518400	110.60	518400	206.56	2625944	818.55	-	To

Future Scope

- view-equivalence based SMC for *weak memory models*
- *coarsening* by considering the assert condition in the equivalence relation
- applicability for database *transactions*
- Richer constructs like *coarse grained synchronization*



Future Scope

- *scalability*

benchmark	ODPOR		rfsc		RVF-SMC		ViEqui	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
FreeBSD-abd-kbd	1	0.03	1	0.12	1	0.02	1	0.02
FreeBSD-rdma-addr	1	0.02	1	0.12	1	0.01	1	0.02
NetBSD-sysmon-power	4	0.03	26	0.15	6	0.02	6	0.04
Solaris-space-map	2	0.03	2	0.12	1	0.02	1	0.01

Future Scope

- *scalability*

benchmark	ODPOR		rfsc		RVF-SMC		ViEqui	
	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time	#Seq	Time
FreeBSD-abd-kbd	1	0.03	1	0.12	1	0.02	1	0.02
FreeBSD-rdma-addr	1	0.02	1	0.12	1	0.01	1	0.02
NetBSD-sysmon-power	4	0.03	26	0.15	6	0.02	6	0.04
Solaris-space-map	2	0.03	2	0.12	1	0.02	1	0.01
Safestack		oom		oom		To		To

oom: out of memory

Thank You

Questions?