Verifying concurrent software using movers in CSPEC

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Concurrent software is difficult to get right

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Concurrent software is difficult to get right

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instead, must consider many executions:



Goal: verify concurrent software

Challenge for formal verification

- Proofs must also cover every execution
- Many approaches to managing this complexity
 - movers [Lipton, 1975]
 - rely-guarantee [1983]
 - RGSep [CONCUR 2007]
 - FCSL [PLDI 2015]
 - Iris [POPL 2017, LICS 2018, others]
 - many others

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- This work: our experience using **movers**

Movers: reduce concurrent executions to sequential ones







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movers







Movers: reduce concurrent executions to sequential ones





Prior systems with mover reasoning

CIVL [CAV '15, CAV '18] framewo IronFleet [SOSP '15] only mo

framework relies pen & paper proofs

only move network send/receive

Contribution: CSPEC

- Framework for verifying concurrency in systems software
 - general-purpose movers
 - patterns to support mover reasoning
 - machine checked in Coq to support extensibility

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 - general-purpose movers
 - patterns to support mover reasoning
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- Case studies using CSPEC
 - Lock-free file-system concurrency
 - Spinlock on top of x86-TSO (see paper)

Case study: mail server using file-system concurrency



Mail servers exploit file-system concurrency



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Spooling avoids reading partially-written messages

\$TID =10





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Threads use unique IDs to avoid conflicts

\$TID =10 **\$TID** =11 # accept def deliver(msg): # spool create("/spool/\$TID") write("/spool/\$TID", msg) *# store* while True: t = time.time()if link("/spool/\$TID", "/mbox/\$t"): break *# cleanup* unlink("/spool/\$TID")





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Timestamps help generate unique message names





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Timestamps help generate unique message names

file system



link(/spool/10, /mbox/5)

Delivery concurrency does not use locks



Delivery concurrency does not use locks



Proving delivery correct in CSPEC



CSPEC provides supporting definitions and theorems

Proof engineer reasons about file-system operations



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def deliver(msg): one operation create("/spool/\$TID", msg) while True: t = time.time()if link("/spool/\$TID", "/mbox/\$t"): break unlink("/spool/\$TID")



collapsed to

create("/spool/\$TID") write("/spool/\$TID", msg)

Proof engineer reasons about interleaving of filesystem operations





We assume file-system operations are atomic

Proving atomicity of delivery



atomicity: concurrent deliveries appear to execute all at once (in some order)

Proving atomicity of delivery



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Step 1: developer identifies commit point



Proving atomicity of delivery



atomicity: concurrent deliveries appear to execute all at once (in some order)

Step 1: developer identifies commit point

Step 2: prove operation occurs logically at commit point



Example of movers for this execution



Example of movers for this execution



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Right mover can be reordered after any green thread operation





Right mover can be reordered after any green thread operation





left movers are the converse

Movers need to consider only *possible* operations from other threads



is a *right mover* if

for all green operations







left movers are the converse

Example mover proof: failing link is a right mover

Proof sketch (only link case):



Example mover proof: failing link is a right mover



Example mover proof: failing link is a right mover



 \implies link operations are independent

Failing link does not move left

Failing link does not move left



Challenge: how to limit what other operations to consider in mover proofs?



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Layers enable mover reasoning

Layers **limit** what operations are available







 \implies use multiple layers to make operations movers

Layers enable mover reasoning

Layers **limit** what operations are available

Delivery



 \implies use multiple layers to make operations movers

•link(/spool/\$TID, /mbox/\$t)

mover proof \checkmark

restrict arguments to include \$TID



Layers enable mover reasoning

 \implies use multiple layers to make operations movers

upper layers can only use restricted operations

•link(/spool/\$TID, /mbox/\$t)

mover proof \checkmark

Obligation for developer: movers for each implementation











CSPEC provides other patterns to support mover reasoning

- Abstraction / forward simulation
 - Invariants
 - Error state
- Protocols
- Retry loops
- Partitioning \bullet

(see paper for details)



Using CSPEC to verify CMAIL



CMAIL (Coq)

mail library spec

implementation

layers

patterns

file-system spec

CSPEC

auto generated

framework

Using CSPEC to verify CMAIL



auto generated

framework

Using CSPEC to verify CMAIL





What is proven vs. assumed correct?



Concurrency inside CMAIL is proven



Trust that the tools and OS are correct



Mail server-specific assumptions



- Can CMAIL exploit file-system concurrency for speedup?
- How much effort was verifying CMAIL?
- What is the benefit of CSPEC's machine-checked proofs?

Evaluation

CMAIL achieves speedup with multiple cores





CMAIL was work but doable



Took two authors 6 months

| proof:cod | rotio |
|-----------|-------|
| | Iauv |
| | |

| 11.5 x | |
|---------------|--|
| 13.8x | |
| 7.7x | |
| 4.8x | |
| 4.6x | |

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- Implemented partitioning pattern to support multiple users
- Improved mover pattern for a CMAIL left mover proof
- Implemented error-state pattern for the x86-TSO lock proof

CSPEC is a framework for verifying concurrency in systems software

- Layers and patterns (esp. movers) make proofs manageable
- Machine-checked framework supports adding new patterns
- Evaluated by verifying mail server and x86-TSO lock

github.com/mit-pdos/cspec

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poster #1