A Unifying Framework for Deciding Synchronizability

B. Bollig, C. Di Giusto, A. Finkel, L. Laversa, É. Lozes, and A. Suresh

I3S, Univ. Côte d'Azur and LMF, ENS Paris Saclay

CONCUR 2021

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
•000	000	0000	0000
FIFO Systems			

Distributed processes

• each process is a finite state machine



Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
•000	000	0000	0000

Distributed processes

FIFO Systems

• each process is a finite state machine







Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
•000	000	0000	0000

Distributed processes

FIFO Systems

• each process is a finite state machine

• fixed number

• communicate using queues



 $P_1, ..., P_n$



Communication architecture

- $\bullet~p2p \rightarrow$ one queue per pair of processes
- $\bullet\ mailbox \rightarrow$ one queue per process

Synchronizal

Framework



Synchronizal

Framework



Synchronizat

Framework





Synchronizal

Framework





Synchronizal

Framework

Example: a P2P System





 $\tau = [a \cdot [b \cdot ?b \cdot]c]$

Synchroniza

Framework





 $\tau = |a \cdot |b \cdot ?b \cdot |c \cdot ?c$

Synchronizal

Framework

Conclusion





Synchronizal

Framework





Example: a Mailbox system



- We cannot have same trace as before!
- MSC still valid

New trace $\tau = b \cdot c \cdot c \cdot d \cdot a \cdot b \cdot c$

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	•oo	0000	0000
Boundedness			

Boundedness Problem

Is there a bound on the size of the queues for all runs?

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
Boundadnass			

Boundedness Problem

Is there a bound on the size of the queues for all runs?

UNDECIDABLE in general FIFO systems ¹

¹Brand and Zafiropulo, *On communicating finite-state machines*, 1983

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	●୦୦	0000	0000
Boundedness			

Underapproximations

• Restrict to *k*-bounded channels.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	●○○	0000	
Boundedness			

Underapproximations

• Restrict to *k*-bounded channels. Too restricting!

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	●○○	0000	0000
Boundedness			

Underapproximations

- Restrict to *k*-bounded channels. Too restricting!
- Every unbounded execution is equivalent to a bounded execution.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	⊙●⊙	0000	0000
Synchronizability			

• existentially k-bounded systems ^{1 2} - all accepting executions re-ordered to a k-bounded execution.

¹Lohrey and Muscholl, *Bounded MSC communication*, 2002

²Genest et al., A Kleene theorem for a class of communicating automata with effective algorithms, 2004

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	OOO	0000	0000
Synchronizability			

- existentially k-bounded systems ^{1 2}
- synchronizable systems 3 send projection equivalent to rendezvous.

¹Lohrey and Muscholl, *Bounded MSC communication*, 2002

²Genest et al., A Kleene theorem for a class of communicating automata with effective algorithms, 2004 ³Basu and Bultan, Choreography conformance via synchronizability, 2011

- existentially k-bounded systems ^{1 2}
- synchronizable systems ³
- k-synchronizable systems ⁴ if every MSC admits a linearization that can be divided into "blocks" of at most k messages.

¹Lohrey and Muscholl, *Bounded MSC communication*, 2002

²Genest et al., A Kleene theorem for a class of communicating automata with effective algorithms, 2004 ³Basu and Bultan, Choreography conformance via synchronizability, 2011

⁴Bouajjani et al., On the completeness of verifying message passing programs under bounded asynchrony,

Weakly *k*-synchronous MSCs

A k-exchange is an MSC that allows one to schedule all sends before all receives, and there are at most k sends.

Weakly k-synchronous MSCs

A k-exchange is an MSC that allows one to schedule all sends before all receives, and there are at most k sends.

Definition

M is weakly *k*-synchronous if it is of the form $M = M_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot M_n$ such that every M_i is a *k*-exchange.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
	000		

Weakly *k*-synchronous MSCs

A k-exchange is an MSC that allows one to schedule all sends before all receives, and there are at most k sends.

Definition

M is weakly *k*-synchronous if it is of the form $M = M_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot M_n$ such that every M_i is a *k*-exchange.



Weakly k-synchronous MSCs

An exchange is an MSC that allows one to schedule all sends before all receives and there are at most k sends.

Definition

M is weakly synchronous if it is of the form $M = M_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot M_n$ such that every M_i is an exchange.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
	000		

Weakly *k*-synchronous MSCs

An exchange is an MSC that allows one to schedule all sends before all receives and there are at most k sends.

Definition

M is weakly synchronous if it is of the form $M = M_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot M_n$ such that every M_i is an exchange.





Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	•000	0000
MSO definability			

Condition 1

The set of MSCs are MSO-definable.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	•000	

MSO definability



Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
		0000	

MSO definability



 $matched(x) = \exists y. x \lhd y$ indicates that x is a matched send.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	⊙●⊙⊙	0000
Special tree width			

Condition 2

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	0000	0000
Special tree width			

Condition 2

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	⊙●○○	0000

Condition 2

The set of MSCs have bounded special tree-width.

• Adam-Eve play the *decomposition game*.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
		0000	

Condition 2

- Adam-Eve play the *decomposition game*.
- Eve "colours" some events on the MSC, removes edges between coloured events.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
			0000

Condition 2

- Adam-Eve play the *decomposition game*.
- Eve "colours" some events on the MSC, removes edges between coloured events.
- Adam chooses one of the resulting connected components.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
		0000	

Condition 2

- Adam-Eve play the *decomposition game*.
- Eve "colours" some events on the MSC, removes edges between coloured events.
- Adam chooses one of the resulting connected components.
- Bounded special tree-width k if Eve can win (colour all vertices) with k + 1 colours.

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
		0000	

Crucial observation

Theorem

Let C be a class of MSCs. If C is MSO-definable and STW-bounded class, the following problem is decidable: Given a communicating system S, do we have $L(S) \subseteq C$?

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
		0000	

Crucial observation

Theorem

Let C be a class of MSCs. If C is MSO-definable and STW-bounded class, the following problem is decidable: Given a communicating system S, do we have $L(S) \subseteq C$?

- Synchronizability for an STW-bounded class $\xrightarrow{\text{reduces to}}$ bounded model-checking
- \bullet Bounded model-checking \rightarrow known to be decidable 5

⁵c.f. Bollig and Gastin, Non-sequential theory of distributed systems, 2019

Applying the framework to Weakly synchronous MSCs

Result

The set of weakly synchronous MSCs are MSO-definable.

Applying the framework to Weakly synchronous MSCs

Conflict graph





Applying the framework to Weakly synchronous MSCs

Result

The set of weakly synchronous MSCs are MSO-definable.

Graphical characterization of weakly synchronous MSCs

• No RS edge along any cycle

MSO definable!

0000 000 000 000 000	introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
	0000		0000	

Applying the framework to Weakly synchronous MSCs

Result

The set of weakly synchronous MSCs has bounded STW.

- Eve's strategy isolate each exchange, then remove message pairs
- Uses at most 4n + 1 colours

Summary of results

CLASS OF MSCS	Peer-to-Peer	Mailbox
Weakly synchronous	Undecidable	EXPTIME
Weakly <i>k</i> -synchronous	Decidable ⁶ , ⁷	
Strongly <i>k</i> -synchronous	—	Decidable
Existentially <i>k</i> -p2p-bounded	Decidable ⁸	
Existentially k-mailbox-bounded		Decidable

⁶Bouajjani et al., On the completeness of verifying message passing programs under bounded asynchrony, 2018

⁷Di Giusto et al., On the k-synchronizability of systems, 2020

⁸Genest et al., On communicating automata with bounded channels, 2007

Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	0000	0000
Comparison of clas	ses		

P2P systems



Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	0000	0000

Comparison of classes

Mailbox systems



Introduction	Synchronizability	Framework	Conclusion
0000	000	0000	
Contributions			

- Unifying framework for various notions of synchronizability.
- Applicable to both mailbox and p2p communications.
- LCPDL for better complexity.

Thank you!