



# ***C340 Concurrency: Liveness & Progress***

***Wolfgang Emmerich***



## ***Outline***

- ***Liveness***
- ***Progress***
- ***Progress Specification in FSP***
- ***Progress-Analysis of LTS***
- ***Priorities***



## Motivation

- ***Problem with single lane bridge:***
- ***Cars cannot pass from north to south if there is a continuous stream of cars from south to north!***
- ***We would like to guarantee that cars will eventually cross the bridge.***
- ***In more general terms this is referred to as liveness***



## Liveness

- ***A liveness property asserts that something good eventually happens.***
- ***We want to specify liveness for our FSP models***
- ***We want to analyze our FSP models to be certain that the liveness properties hold***
- ***General form of liveness requires consideration of temporal precedence relationship between states***
- ***We use more restricted form of progress***



## Progress

- ***A progress property asserts that whatever state a system is in, it is always the case that a specified action will eventually be executed***
- ***Progress is the opposite form of starvation***
- ***Notion of progress is sufficiently powerful to capture wide range of liveness properties***
- ***Progress properties are simple to specify***

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## Progress Properties in FSP

- ***Specification of progress needs assumption of a fair scheduling policy.***
- ***If a transition from a set is chosen infinitely often and every transition in the set will be executed infinitely often, the scheduling policy is said to be fair.***
- ***progress  $P = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  defines a progress property  $P$  which asserts that in an infinite execution at least one of the actions  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  will be executed infinitely often.***

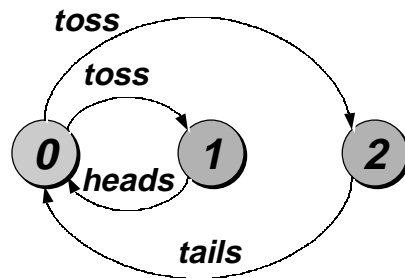
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## Example: Tossing Coins

```
COIN = ( toss -> heads -> COIN
        | toss -> tails -> COIN ).
```



```
progress HEADS = {heads}
progress TAILS = {tails}
```

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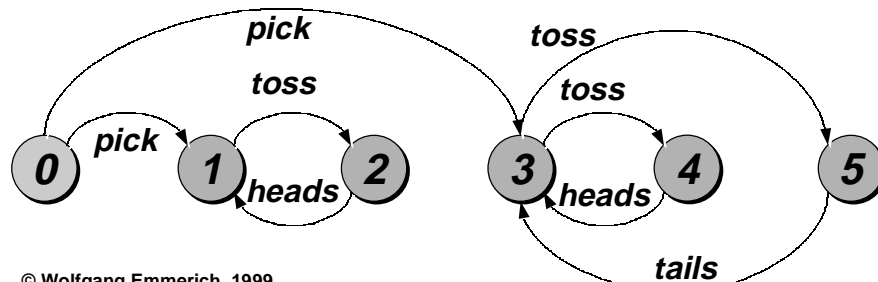
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## Example: Tossing Trick Coins

```
TWOCOIN = ( pick->COIN | pick->TRICK ),
COIN     = ( toss -> heads -> COIN
            | toss -> tails -> COIN ),
TRICK    = ( toss->heads->TRICK ).
```

```
progress HEADS = {heads}
progress TAILS = {tails}
```



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## Progress Analysis

- *We can automate analysis of progress properties*
- *A set of states where every state is reachable from every other state in the set and no state has transitions to states outside the set is a terminal set of states.*
- *Terminal set of states can be found using a graph algorithm that searches for a strongly connected component.*

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## Default Progress Properties

- *Default progress properties assert in a system with fair choices that every action in the alphabet will be executed infinitely often.*
- *Default progress properties of example:*  
progress p1 = {pick}  
progress p2 = {toss}  
progress p3 = {heads}  
progress p4 = {tail}
- *How many violations?*

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## Priorities

- **Default progress analysis of single lane bridge does not reveal violation.** LTSA
- **Problem is scheduling policy. Cars arriving in the south get 'priority' if there are already northbound cars on the bridge**
- **To detect such progress violations we have to reflect such priorities in the FSP model**



## High Priority in FSP

- **$P \parallel C = (P \parallel Q) \ll \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  specifies a composition in which the actions  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  have higher priority than any other action in the alphabet of  $P \parallel Q$  including the silent action  $\tau$ . In any choice in this system which has one or more of the actions  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  labelling a transition, the transitions labelled with lower priority actions are discarded.**



## Low Priority in FSP

- $||C = (P || Q) \gg \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  specifies a composition in which the actions  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  have lower priority than any other action in the alphabet of  $P || Q$  including the silent action  $\tau$ . In any choice in this system which has one or more transitions not labelled by  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ , the transitions labelled by  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  are discarded.



## Simplification of LTS

- Priorities simplify the LTS resulting of the composition.
- Example:  
NORMAL = (work -> play -> NORMAL  
          | sleep -> play -> NORMAL) .  
|| HIGH = (NORMAL) << {work} .  
|| LOW = (NORMAL) >> {work} .
- Use of priorities lead to more realistic liveness checks.

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## *Summary*

- *Liveness*
- *Progress*
- *Progress Specification in FSP*
- *Progress-Analysis of LTS*
- *Priorities*
- *Next session: Progress Analysis of Single-Lane Bridge*