

# Concurrent Maintenance of Rings

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March 6, 2004

# Structured Peer-to-Peer Networks

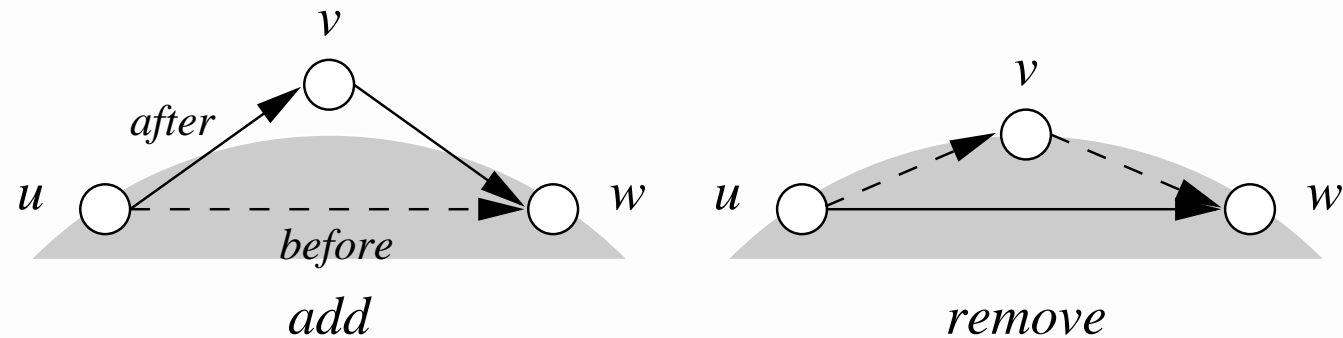
- Nodes have neighbor variables
- The neighbor variables collectively form a certain topology: ring, hypercube, etc
- Over time, nodes may join or leave, possibly concurrently
- The neighbor variables should be properly updated to maintain the topology
- Problem: Design, and prove the correctness of, protocols that maintain the topology
- Focus of this paper: Ring topology

# Maintenance of Rings

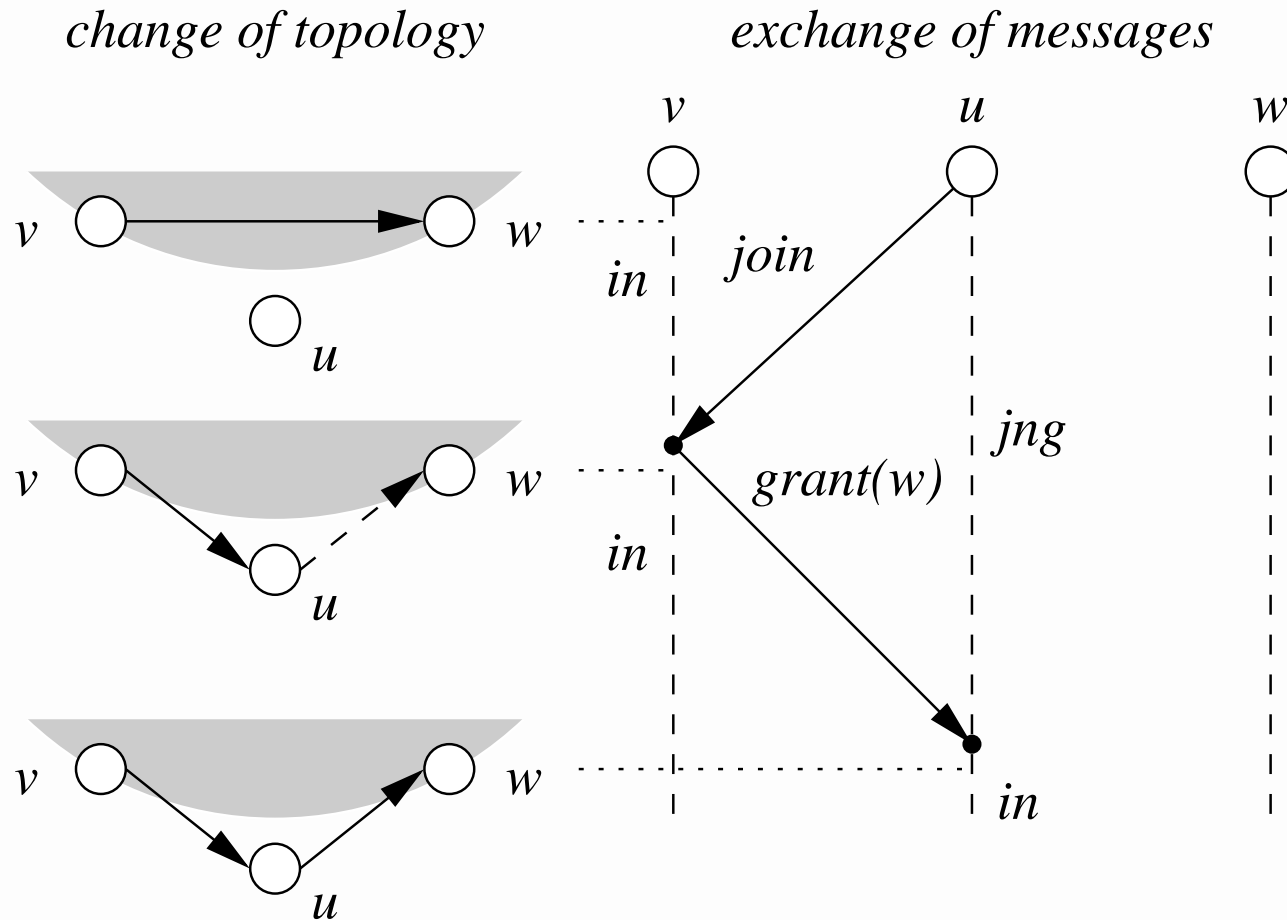
- Joins for a unidirectional ring
- Joins for a bidirectional ring
- Leaves for a bidirectional ring
- Joins and leaves for a bidirectional ring
- Joins and leaves for multiple rings

# Preliminaries

- $ring(x) = \langle \forall u, v : u.x \neq \mathbf{nil} \wedge v.x \neq \mathbf{nil} : u \xrightarrow{x} v \rangle$ , where  $u \xrightarrow{x} v = \langle \exists i : i > 0 : u.x^i = v \rangle$
- **Lemma** In a ring, distinct processes have distinct neighbors.
- **Lemma**



# Joins for a Unidirectional Ring



# The Protocol

```
process  $p$ 
  var  $s : \{in, out, jng\}; \{state\}$ 
       $r : V'; \{right\ neighbor\}$ 
       $a : V' \{auxiliary\ variable\}$ 
  init  $s = out \wedge r = nil$ 
  begin
    □  $s = out \rightarrow \{T_1\}$ 
       $a := contact();$ 
      if  $a = p \rightarrow r, s := p, in$ 
        □  $a \neq p \rightarrow s := jng; \mathbf{send\ join()\ to\ a\ fi}$ 
    □ rcv  $join() \mathbf{from\ } q \rightarrow \{T_2\}$ 
      if  $s = in \rightarrow \mathbf{send\ grant}(r) \mathbf{to\ } q; r := q$ 
        □  $s \neq in \rightarrow \mathbf{send\ retry() \mathbf{to\ } q\ fi}$ 
    □ rcv  $grant(a) \mathbf{from\ } q \rightarrow \{T_3\}$ 
       $r, s := a, in$ 
    □ rcv  $retry() \mathbf{from\ } q \rightarrow \{T_4\}$ 
       $s := out$ 
  end
```

## An Invariant

- $ring(r)$ ?

- Define  $u.r'$  as:

$$u.r' = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } m^-(grant, u) = 1 \wedge \\ & m^-(grant(x), u) = 1 \\ u.r & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- $m^-(msg, u)$ : number of incoming messages of type  $msg$  of  $u$

- $ring(r')$ ?

# The Invariant

- $I = A \wedge B \wedge C \wedge \text{ring}(r')$
- $A = \langle \forall u :: (u.s = \text{join} \equiv f(u) = 1) \wedge f(u) \leq 1 \rangle$
- $B = \langle \forall u :: u.s = \text{in} \equiv u.r \neq \mathbf{nil} \rangle$
- $C = \#grant(\mathbf{nil}) = 0$
- $f(u) = m^+(\text{join}, u) + m^-(\text{grant}, u) + m^-(\text{retry}, u)$
- $\#grant(\mathbf{nil})$ : number of *grant* messages with parameter **nil** in all channels



# Theorems and Proofs

- **Theorem**  $I$  is an invariant.
- **Proof:** Check that every conjunct is preserved by every action
- **Theorem** If joins eventually subside, then  $ring(r)$  eventually holds, and once joins subside,  $ring(r)$  is stable.

## Excerpt of a Proof

$\{ring(r')\} T_2 \{ring(r')\}: (s = in)$

$\uparrow p.r = w \wedge p.s = in \wedge m(join, q, p) > 0$

$\Rightarrow \{A; B; \text{def. of } r'\}$

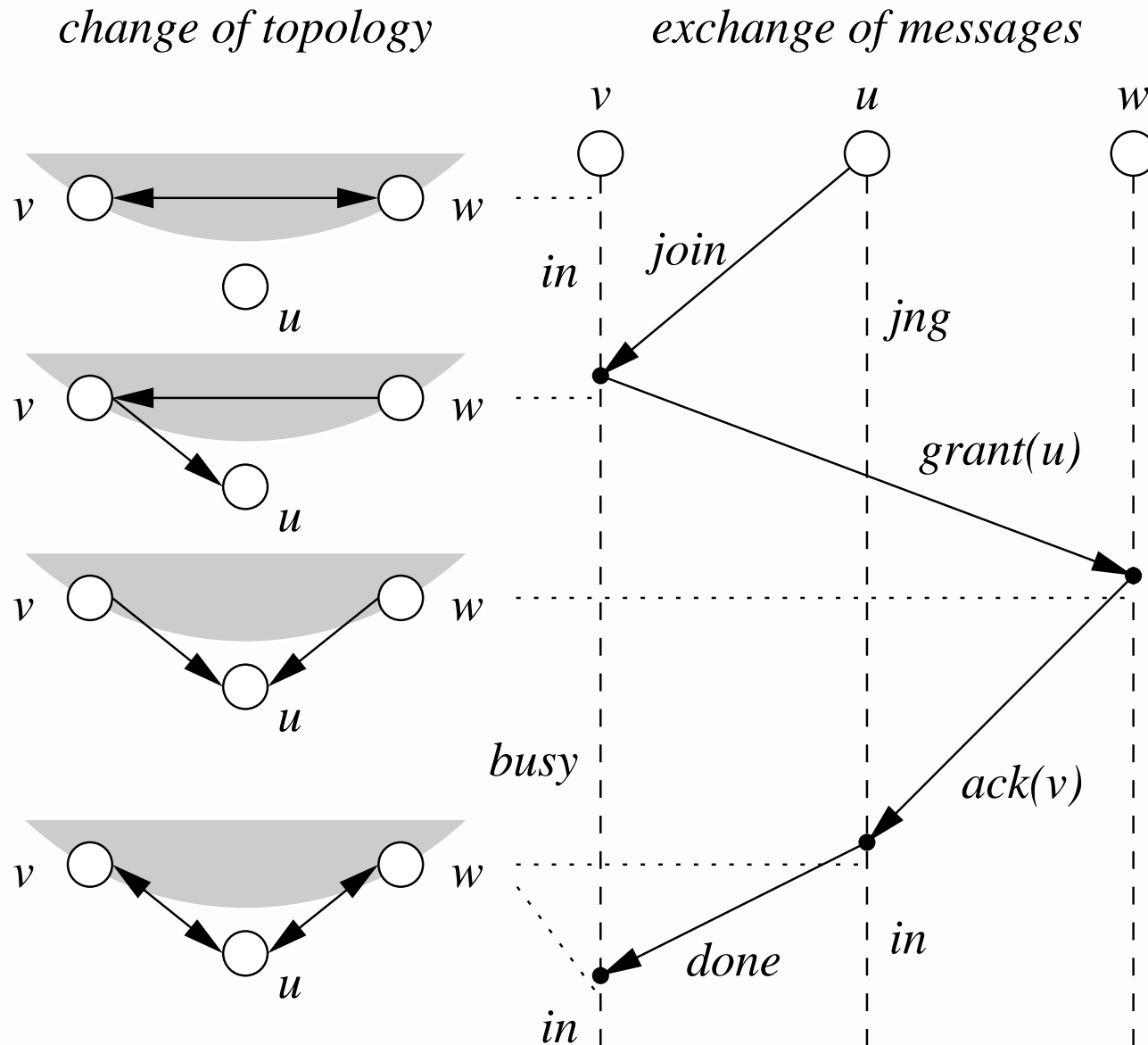
$\uparrow p.r' = w \wedge m^-(grant, p) = 0 \wedge$

$q.r' = \mathbf{nil} \wedge m^-(grant, q) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \{\text{action; } p \neq q \text{ because } p.r' \neq q.r'; \text{def. of } r'\}$

$\downarrow p.r' = q \wedge q.r' = w$

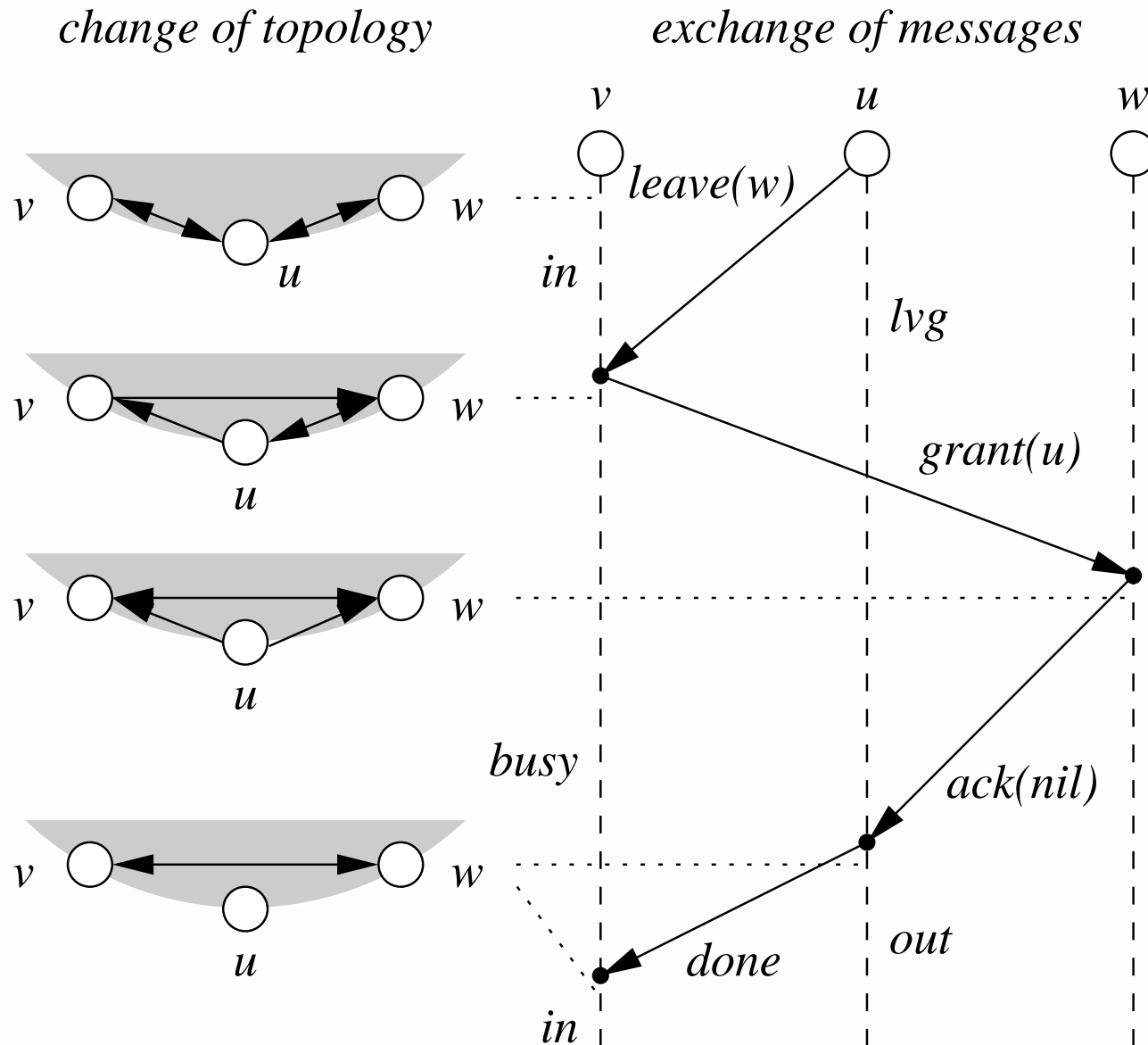
# Joins for a Bidirectional Ring



# The Join Protocol

```
process  $p$ 
  var  $s : \{in, out, jng, busy\}; \{state\}$ 
       $r, l : V'; \{neighbors\}$ 
       $t, a : V' \{auxiliary\ variables\}$ 
  init  $s = out \wedge r = \mathbf{nil} \wedge l = \mathbf{nil} \wedge t = \mathbf{nil}$ 
  begin
    □  $s = out \rightarrow \{T_1\}$ 
       $a := contact();$ 
      if  $a = p \rightarrow r, l, s := p, p, in$ 
        □  $a \neq p \rightarrow s := jng; \mathbf{send} \ join() \ \mathbf{to} \ a \ \mathbf{fi}$ 
      □ rcv  $join() \ \mathbf{from} \ q \rightarrow \{T_2\}$ 
        if  $s = in \rightarrow \mathbf{send} \ grant(q) \ \mathbf{to} \ r; r, s, t := q, busy, r$ 
          □  $s \neq in \rightarrow \mathbf{send} \ retry() \ \mathbf{to} \ q \ \mathbf{fi}$ 
        □ rcv  $grant(a) \ \mathbf{from} \ q \rightarrow \{T_3\}$ 
           $\mathbf{send} \ ack(l) \ \mathbf{to} \ a; l := a$ 
        □ rcv  $ack(a) \ \mathbf{from} \ q \rightarrow \{T_4\}$ 
           $r, l, s := q, a, in; \mathbf{send} \ done() \ \mathbf{to} \ l$ 
        □ rcv  $done() \ \mathbf{from} \ q \rightarrow \{T_5\}$ 
           $s, t := in, \mathbf{nil}$ 
        □ rcv  $retry() \ \mathbf{from} \ q \rightarrow \{T_6\}$ 
           $s := out$ 
  end
```

# Leaves for a Bidirectional Ring



# The Leave Protocol

```
process  $p$ 
  var  $s : \{in, out, lvg, busy\}; \{state\}$ 
       $r, l : V'; \{neighbors\}$ 
       $t, a : V' \{auxiliary\ variables\}$ 
  init  $s = out \wedge r = \mathbf{nil} \wedge l = \mathbf{nil} \wedge t = \mathbf{nil}$ 
  begin
    □  $s = in \rightarrow \{T_1\}$ 
      if  $l = p \rightarrow r, l, s := \mathbf{nil}, \mathbf{nil}, out$ 
        □  $l \neq p \rightarrow s := lvg; \mathbf{send\ leave}(r) \mathbf{to\ } l \mathbf{fi}$ 
    □ rcv  $leave(a)$  from  $q \rightarrow \{T_2\}$ 
      if  $s = in \wedge r = q \rightarrow \mathbf{send\ grant}(q) \mathbf{to\ } a; r, s, t := a, busy, r$ 
        □  $s \neq in \vee r \neq q \rightarrow \mathbf{send\ retry}() \mathbf{to\ } q \mathbf{fi}$ 
    □ rcv  $grant(a)$  from  $q \rightarrow \{T_3\}$ 
      send  $ack(\mathbf{nil})$  to  $a; l := q$ 
    □ rcv  $ack(a)$  from  $q \rightarrow \{T_4\}$ 
      send  $done()$  to  $l; r, l, s := \mathbf{nil}, \mathbf{nil}, out$ 
    □ rcv  $done()$  from  $q \rightarrow \{T_5\}$ 
       $s, t := in, \mathbf{nil}$ 
    □ rcv  $retry()$  from  $q \rightarrow \{T_6\}$ 
       $s := in$ 
  end
```

# The Combined Protocol

```
process p
  var   s : {in, out, jng, lvg, busy}; {state}
        r, l : V'; {neighbors}
        t, a : V' {auxiliary variables}
  init  s = out  $\wedge$  r = nil  $\wedge$  l = nil  $\wedge$  t = nil
  begin
    □ s = out  $\rightarrow$  {T1j} a := contact();
      if a = p  $\rightarrow$  r, l, s := p, p, in
        □ a  $\neq$  p  $\rightarrow$  s := jng; send join() to a fi
    □ s = in  $\rightarrow$  {T1l}
      if l = p  $\rightarrow$  r, l, s := nil, nil, out
        □ l  $\neq$  p  $\rightarrow$  s := lvg; send leave(r) to l fi
    □ rcv join() from q  $\rightarrow$  {T2j}
      if s = in  $\rightarrow$  send grant(q) to r; r, s, t := q, busy, r
        □ s  $\neq$  in  $\rightarrow$  send retry() to q fi
    □ rcv leave(a) from q  $\rightarrow$  {T2l}
      if s = in  $\wedge$  r = q  $\rightarrow$  send grant(q) to a; r, s, t := a, busy, r
        □ s  $\neq$  in  $\vee$  r  $\neq$  q  $\rightarrow$  send retry() to q fi
    □ rcv grant(a) from q  $\rightarrow$  {T3}
      if l = q  $\rightarrow$  send ack(l) to a; l := a
        □ l  $\neq$  q  $\rightarrow$  send ack(nil) to a; l := q fi
    □ rcv ack(a) from q  $\rightarrow$  {T4}
      if s = jng  $\rightarrow$  r, l, s := q, a, in; send done() to l
        □ s = lvg  $\rightarrow$  send done() to l; r, l, s := nil, nil, out fi
    □ rcv done() from q  $\rightarrow$  {T5} s, t := in, nil
    □ rcv retry() from q  $\rightarrow$  {T6}
      if s = jng  $\rightarrow$  s := out □ s = lvg  $\rightarrow$  s := in fi
  end
```

## Theorems and Proofs

- Theorems: Similar to those established for the unidirectional join protocol
- Proofs: Define (more involved)  $r'$ ,  $l'$ , and invariant  $I$  and check that every conjunct of  $I$  is preserved by every action



# Next Step: Machine-Checked Proofs