

A Reversible Semantics for Erlang

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March 30, 2017

Belgrade, Serbia

Motivation

We have recently introduced a **reversible term rewriting** principle.

We want to consider a programming language: **Erlang**

Why Erlang?

- Introduces concurrency, a challenge for reversibility
- Used in large-scale distributed systems
- Reversible Computation can contribute to its reliability (debugging, transactions, etc.)

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Erlang

Erlang's features

Main features of Erlang:

- integration of **functional** and **concurrent** features
- concurrency model based on **asynchronous message-passing**
- dynamic typing
- hot code loading

These features make it appropriate for **distributed, fault-tolerant** applications (Facebook, WhatsApp)

Erlang syntax

We consider a **subset of Erlang** with this syntax:

```

Module ::= module Atom = fun1, ..., funn
  fun ::= fname = fun (X1, ..., Xn) → expr
  fname ::= Atom/Integer
  lit ::= Atom | Integer | Float | []
  expr ::= Var | lit | fname | [expr1|expr2] | {expr1, ..., exprn}
        | call expr (expr1, ..., exprn) | apply expr (expr1, ..., exprn)
        | case expr of clause1; ...; clausem end
        | let Var = expr1 in expr2 | receive clause1; ...; clausen end
        | spawn(expr, [expr1, ..., exprn]) | expr1 ! expr2 | self()
  clause ::= pat when expr1 → expr2
  pat ::= Var | lit | [pat1|pat2] | {pat1, ..., patn}

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```

Hello, World!

```

main/0 = fun () → let P2 = spawn(echo/0, [])
                  in let P3 = spawn(target/0, [])
                  in let _ = P3 ! hello
                  in let P2 ! {P3, world}

```

```

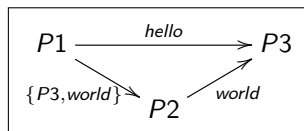
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echo/0 = fun () → receive
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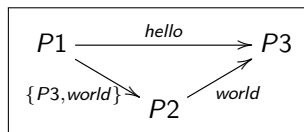


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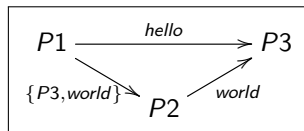
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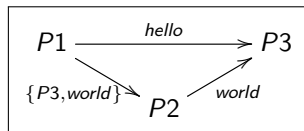
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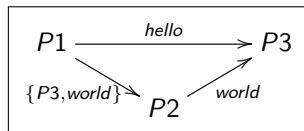
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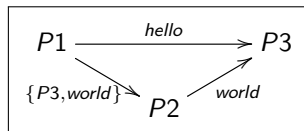


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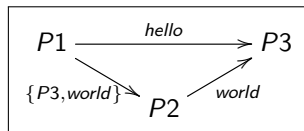


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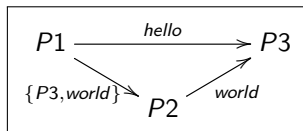
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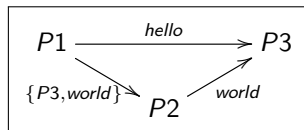


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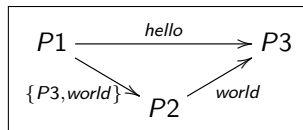


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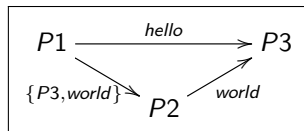
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```



{hello,world}, {world,hello}

Semantics

Previous definitions

Definition (process)

A process is a triple $\langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle$ where

- p is the pid of the process
- (θ, e) is the control of the state
- q is the process' local mailbox

Definition (system)

A system is denoted by $\Gamma; II$, where

- Γ is the global mailbox of the system
- II is a pool of processes

We often use $\Gamma; \langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& II$

Expression semantics: sequential actions

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(Var)} \frac{}{\theta, X \xrightarrow{\tau} \theta, \theta(X)} \quad \text{(Tuple)} \frac{\theta, e_i \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_i}{\theta, \{\overline{v_{1,i-1}}, e_i, \overline{e_{i+1,n}}\} \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', \{\overline{v_{1,i-1}}, e'_i, \overline{e_{i+1,n}}\}} \\
 \\
 \text{(List1)} \frac{\theta, e_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_1}{\theta, [e_1|e_2] \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', [e'_1|e_2]} \quad \text{(List2)} \frac{\theta, e_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_2}{\theta, [v_1|e_2] \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', [v_1|e'_2]} \\
 \\
 \text{(Let1)} \frac{\theta, e_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_1}{\theta, \text{let } X = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', \text{let } X = e'_1 \text{ in } e_2} \quad \text{(Let2)} \frac{}{\theta, \text{let } X = v \text{ in } e \xrightarrow{\tau} \theta[X \mapsto v], e} \\
 \\
 \text{(Case1)} \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'}{\theta, \text{case } e \text{ of } c_1; \dots; c_n \text{ end} \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', \text{case } e' \text{ of } c_1; \dots; c_n \text{ end}} \quad \text{(Case2)} \frac{\text{match}(v, c_1, \dots, c_n) = \langle \theta_i, e_i \rangle}{\theta, \text{case } v \text{ of } c_1; \dots; c_n \text{ end} \xrightarrow{\tau} \theta \theta_i, e_i} \\
 \\
 \text{(Apply1)} \frac{\theta, e_i \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_i \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}{\theta, \text{apply } a/n (\overline{v_{1,i-1}}, e_i, \overline{e_{i+1,n}}) \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', \text{apply } a/n (\overline{v_{1,i-1}}, e'_i, \overline{e_{i+1,n}})} \\
 \\
 \text{(Apply2)} \frac{\mu(a/n) = \text{fun } (X_1, \dots, X_n) \rightarrow e}{\theta, \text{apply } a/n (v_1, \dots, v_n) \xrightarrow{\tau} \{\theta_1 \mapsto v_1, \dots, \theta_n \mapsto v_n\}, e}
 \end{array}$$

Expression semantics: concurrent problems

In concurrent actions, we face the following problems:

- 1 we do not know the result of the actions (fresh variables)
- 2 we must perform side effects (labels)

Labels

- At expression level, transitions for concurrent actions are labelled
- At system level, labels are used to perform the associated actions

Expression semantics: concurrent problems

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Expression semantics: rule Send

$$(Send1) \frac{\theta, e_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_1}{\theta, e_1 ! e_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_1 ! e_2} \quad \frac{\theta, e_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', e'_2}{\theta, v_1 ! e_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \theta', v_1 ! e'_2}$$

$$(Send2) \frac{}{\theta, v_1 ! v_2 \xrightarrow{\text{send}(v_1, v_2)} \theta, v_2}$$

Expression semantics: rule Self

$$(Self) \frac{}{\theta, self() \xrightarrow{self(\kappa)} \theta, \kappa}$$

Expression semantics: rules Spawn and Receive

$$(Spawn) \frac{}{\theta, \text{spawn}(a/n, [e_1, \dots, e_n]) \xrightarrow{\text{spawn}(\kappa, a/n, [\overline{e_n}]})} \theta, \kappa}$$

$$(Receive) \frac{}{\theta, \text{receive } c_1; \dots; c_n \text{ end} \xrightarrow{\text{rec}(\kappa, \overline{c_n})} \theta, \kappa}$$

Semantics

System-level rules

System semantics: rule Seq

$$(Seq) \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\tau} \theta', e'}{\Gamma; \langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \hookrightarrow \Gamma; \langle p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

System semantics: rule Self

$$(Self) \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{self}(\kappa)} \theta', e'}{\Gamma; \langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \hookrightarrow \Gamma; \langle p, (\theta', e' \{ \kappa \mapsto p \}), q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

System semantics: rule Send

$$(Send) \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{send}(p'', v)} \theta', e'}{\Gamma; \langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \hookrightarrow \Gamma \cup (p'', v); \langle p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

System semantics: rule Receive

$$(Receive) \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{rec}(\kappa, \overline{c\bar{l}_n})} \theta', e' \quad \text{matchrec}(\overline{c\bar{l}_n}, q) = (\theta_i, e_i, v)}{\Gamma; \langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \hookrightarrow \Gamma; \langle p, (\theta' \theta_i, e' \{ \kappa \mapsto e_i \}) \rangle, q \parallel v \rangle \& \Pi}$$

System semantics: rule Spawn

$$(\text{Spawn}) \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{spawn}(\kappa, a/n, [\bar{e}_n])} \theta', e' \quad p' \text{ is a fresh pid}}{\Gamma; \langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \hookrightarrow \Gamma; \langle p, (\theta', e' \{ \kappa \mapsto p' \}), q \rangle \& \langle p', (\theta', \text{apply } a/n (\bar{e}_n)), [] \rangle \& \Pi}$$

System semantics: rule Sched

$$(Sched) \frac{}{\Gamma \cup \{(p, v)\}; \langle p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \hookrightarrow \Gamma; \langle p, (\theta, e), v : q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

Reversible Semantics

Reversible semantics

Our reversible semantics is composed of

- the **forward semantics** (we record steps given in h)
- the **backward semantics** (we use the recorded information)

Uncontrolled semantics

Rules (both forward and backward) are fired in a **non-deterministic fashion**

Forward (reversible) semantics

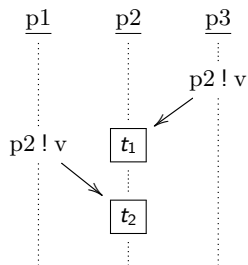
$$(Seq) \quad \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\tau} \theta', e'}{\Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \rightarrow \Gamma; \langle \tau(\theta, e) : h, p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

$$(Self) \quad \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{self}(y)} \theta', e'}{\Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \rightarrow \Gamma; \langle \text{self}(\theta, e) : h, p, (\theta', e' \{y \mapsto p\}), q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

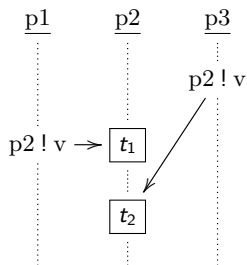
$$(Spawn) \quad \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{spawn}(y, a/n, [e_1, \dots, e_n])} \theta', e' \quad p' \text{ is a fresh pid}}{\Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \rightarrow \Gamma; \langle \text{spawn}(\theta, e, p') : h, p, (\theta', e' \{y \mapsto p'\}), q \rangle \& \langle [], p', (\theta, \text{apply } a/n (e_1, \dots, e_n)), [] \rangle \& \Pi}$$

Communication with different processes

Messages could be distinguished by **attaching the pid of the processes**



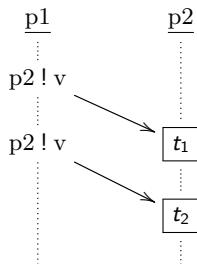
(a)



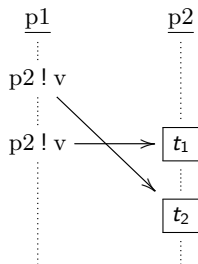
(b)

Communication with a single process

The pid of the process is not enough, we need **timestamps**!



(c)



(d)

Forward (reversible) semantics (2)

$$(Send) \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{send}(p'', v)} \theta', e' \text{ and } \lambda \text{ is a fresh identifier}}{\Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \rightarrow \Gamma \cup (p'', \{v, \lambda\}); \langle \text{send}(\theta, e, \{v, \lambda\}), h, p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

$$(Receive) \frac{\theta, e \xrightarrow{\text{rec}(y, \overline{cI_n})} \theta', e' \quad \text{matchrec}(\overline{cI_n}, q) = (\theta_i, e_i, \{v, \lambda\})}{\Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \rightarrow \Gamma; \langle \text{rec}(\theta, e, \{v, \lambda\}, q, q \parallel \{v, k\}): h, p, (\theta' \theta_i, e' \{y \mapsto e_i\}), q \parallel \{v, k\} \rangle \& \Pi}$$

$$(Sched) \frac{}{\Gamma \cup \{(p, \{v, \lambda\})\}; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi \rightarrow \Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), \{v, \lambda\}: q \rangle \& \Pi}$$

Backward semantics

$$(\overline{\text{Seq}}) \quad \Gamma; \langle \tau(\theta, e) : h, p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \& \Pi \leftarrow \Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi$$

$$(\overline{\text{Self}}) \quad \Gamma; \langle \text{self}(\theta, e) : h, p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \& \Pi \leftarrow \Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi$$

$$(\overline{\text{Spawn}}) \quad \Gamma; \langle \text{spawn}(\theta, e, p'') : h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \langle [], p'', (\theta'', e''), q'' \rangle \& \Pi \\ \leftarrow \Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi$$

Backward semantics (2)

$(\overline{\text{Send}})$ $\Gamma \cup \{(p', \{v, \lambda\})\}; \langle \text{send}(\theta, e, \{v, \lambda\}) : h, p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \& \Pi \leftarrow \Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi$

$(\overline{\text{Receive}})$ $\Gamma; \langle \text{rec}(\theta, e, \{v, \lambda\}, q, q') : h, p, (\theta', e'), q' \rangle \& \Pi \leftarrow \Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi$

$(\overline{\text{Sched}})$ $\Gamma; \langle h, p, (\theta, e), \{v, \lambda\} : q \rangle \& \Pi \leftarrow \Gamma \cup (p, \{v, \lambda\}); \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \& \Pi$
 if the topmost $\text{rec}(\dots)$ item in h (if any) is
 different from $\text{rec}(\theta', e', \{v, \lambda\}, q'', \{v, \lambda\} : q)$

Results

Theorem (conservative)

Let \mathcal{P} be a program without occurrences of “check”. Let s_1 be a system of the standard semantics and rs_1 a system of the reversible semantics with $\overline{rs_1} = s_1$. Then, $s_1 \mapsto^* s_2$ iff $rs_1 \rightarrow^* rs_2$ and $\overline{rs_2} = s_2$.

Lemma (loop lemma)

For every pair of systems, s_1 and s_2 , we have $s_1 \rightarrow_{p,r,k} s_2$ iff $s_2 \leftarrow_{p,\bar{r},k} s_1$.

Concurrent transitions

Definition (concurrent transitions)

$t_1 = (s \xRightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} s_1)$ and $t_2 = (s \xRightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} s_2)$ are *in conflict* if:

- **both transitions are forward**, $p_1 = p_2$, and either $r_1 = r_2 = \textit{Sched}$ or one is *Sched* and the other *Receive*
- one is **forward**, $p_1 = p$, and the other one is a **backward** transition that undoes the creation of p
- one is a **forward** transition that delivers a message $\{v, \lambda\}$ and the other one is a **backward** transition that undoes the sending $\{v, \lambda\}$
- one is a **forward** transition and the other one is a **backward** transition such that $p_1 = \overline{p_2}$ and either i) both applied rules are different from *Sched* and $\overline{\textit{Sched}}$; ii) one rule is *Sched* and the other one is $\overline{\textit{Sched}}$; iii) one rule is *Sched* and the other one is $\overline{\textit{Receive}}$; or iv) one rule is $\overline{\textit{Sched}}$ and the other one is *Receive*

Results

Lemma (square lemma)

Let \mathcal{P} be a program. Given two cointial transitions $t_1 = (s \xrightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} s_1)$ and $t_2 = (s \xrightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} s_2)$, there exists two cofinal transitions $t_2/t_1 = (s_1 \xrightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} s')$ and $t_1/t_2 = (s_2 \xrightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} s')$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} & s_1 \\
 p_2, r_2, k_2 \downarrow & & \\
 s_2 & &
 \end{array}
 \implies
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 s & \xrightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} & s_1 \\
 p_2, r_2, k_2 \downarrow & & \downarrow p_2, r_2, k_2 \\
 s_2 & \xrightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} & s'
 \end{array}$$

Results

Lemma (switching lemma)

Given two composable transitions of the form $t_1 = (s_1 \xrightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} s_2)$ and $t_2 = (s_2 \xrightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} s_3)$ such that t_1^{-1} and t_2 are concurrent, there exist a system s_4 and two composable transitions $t'_1 = (s_1 \xrightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} s_4)$ and $t'_2 = (s_4 \xrightarrow{p_1, r_1, k_1} s_3)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & s_2 & \xrightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} & s_3 \\
 p_1, r_1, k_1 \uparrow & & & \\
 s_1 & & &
 \end{array}
 \implies
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 & s_2 & \xrightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} & s_3 \\
 p_1, r_1, k_1 \uparrow & & & \uparrow p_1, r_1, k_1 \\
 s_1 & \xrightarrow{p_2, r_2, k_2} & s' &
 \end{array}$$

Causal consistency

Definition (causal equivalence)

$$t_1; t_2 / t_1 \approx t_2; t_1 / t_2$$

$$t; t^{-1} \approx \epsilon_{init(t)}$$

Theorem (causal consistency)

Let d_1 and d_2 be cointial derivations. Then, $d_1 \approx d_2$ iff d_1 and d_2 are cofinal.

Controlled semantics

Finally, we add control to this semantics (rollback operator):

$$\lfloor \text{proc} \rfloor_{\Psi}$$

There are **three kinds** of rollbacks:

- introduced by the programmer: $\#_{\text{ch}}^{\tau}$

let $_ = \text{check}(\tau)$ in expr

- internal: $\#_{\text{sch}}$ (message dispatching) and $\#_{\text{spr}}$ (spawning a process)

Rollback example

Undo actions from a process that has spawned another process

Rollback example (1)

Start rollback

To start a rollback, we fire the rule *Undo*

$$(\overline{Undo}) \quad \Gamma; [\langle h, p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle]_{\Psi} \& \Pi \leftarrow \Gamma; [\langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle]_{\Psi \cup \{\#_{ch}^t\}} \& \Pi$$

Rollback example (2)

Rollback propagation

Propagate the rollback to the spawned process

$(\overline{\text{Spawn2}})$

$$\Gamma; \lfloor \langle \text{spawn}(\theta, e, p'') : h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \rfloor_{\Psi} \& \lfloor \langle h', p'', (\theta'', e''), q'' \rangle \rfloor_{\Psi'} \& \Pi$$

$$\longleftarrow \Gamma; \lfloor \langle \text{spawn}(\theta, e, p'') : h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \rfloor_{\Psi} \& \lfloor \langle h', p'', (\theta'', e''), q'' \rangle \rfloor_{\Psi' \cup \{\#_{\text{sp}}\}} \& \Pi$$

if $h' \neq []$ and $\#_{\text{sp}} \notin \Psi$

Rollback example (3)

Causal consistent undo

Undo action when **all dependent actions have been undone**

$(\overline{\text{Spawn1}})$

$$\Gamma; \llbracket \langle \text{spawn}(\theta, e, p'') : h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \rrbracket_{\Psi} \& \llbracket \langle [], p'', (\theta'', e''), q'' \rangle \rrbracket_{\Psi'} \& \Pi \\ \leftarrow \Gamma; \llbracket \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \rrbracket_{\Psi} \& \Pi$$

Rollback example (4)

Rollback removal

The **rollback is removed** when we reach the corresponding checkpoint

$$\overline{(Check)} \quad \Gamma; \lfloor \langle \mathbf{check}(\theta, e, t) : h, p, (\theta', e'), q \rangle \rfloor_{\Psi} \& \Pi \\
 \quad \quad \quad \leftarrow \Gamma; \lfloor \langle h, p, (\theta, e), q \rangle \rfloor_{\Psi \setminus \{\#_{ch}^t\}} \& \Pi$$

Conclusions

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We have:

- proposed a **new semantics for Erlang**
- defined a **reversible semantics for a subset of Erlang**
- **proofs for the main properties**
- developed a **rollback operator** for the reversible semantics

Ongoing work:

- **implementation** of the reversible semantics
- design **concrete applications** (debugging, fault-tolerance, etc.)

Thanks for your attention!