

The Push/Pull model of serializability

Eric Koskinen

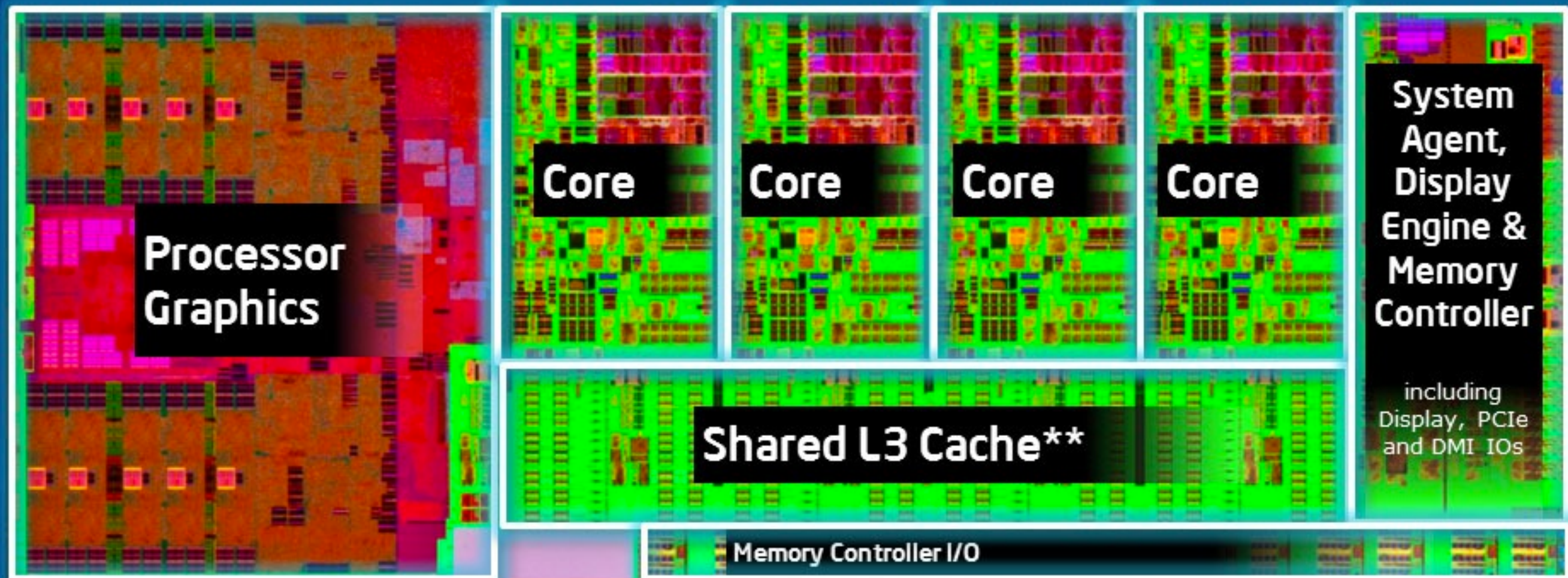
Research Staff Member
IBM TJ Watson Research Center

Joint work with Matthew Parkinson (Microsoft)



4th Generation Intel® Core™ Processor Die Map

22nm Haswell Tri-Gate 3-D Transistors



Quad core die shown above | Transistor count: 1.4Billion | Die size: 177mm²

** Cache is shared across all 4 cores and processor graphics



XBEGIN , **XEND** and **XABORT**



XBEGIN , **XEND** and **XABORT**



Version 4.7

Transactions

`x := 0; y := 0;`

Thread 1

```
atomic {  
    x := 3;  
    y := 9;  
}
```

Thread 2

```
atomic {  
    if (x > y) {  
        //shdnt happen  
    } else {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```




Pessimism!

Thread

```
atomic {  
  x := 3;  
  y := 9;  
}
```

x changed?

y changed?

Pessimism!

Thread

```
atomic {  
  x := 3;  
  y := 9;  
}
```

x changed?

y changed?

Optimism!

Thread

```
atomic {  
  x := 3;  
  y := 9;  
}
```

all ok?

Pessimism!

Serializability!

Interleaved execution
equivalent to some
serial execution.

Optimism!

Pessimism!

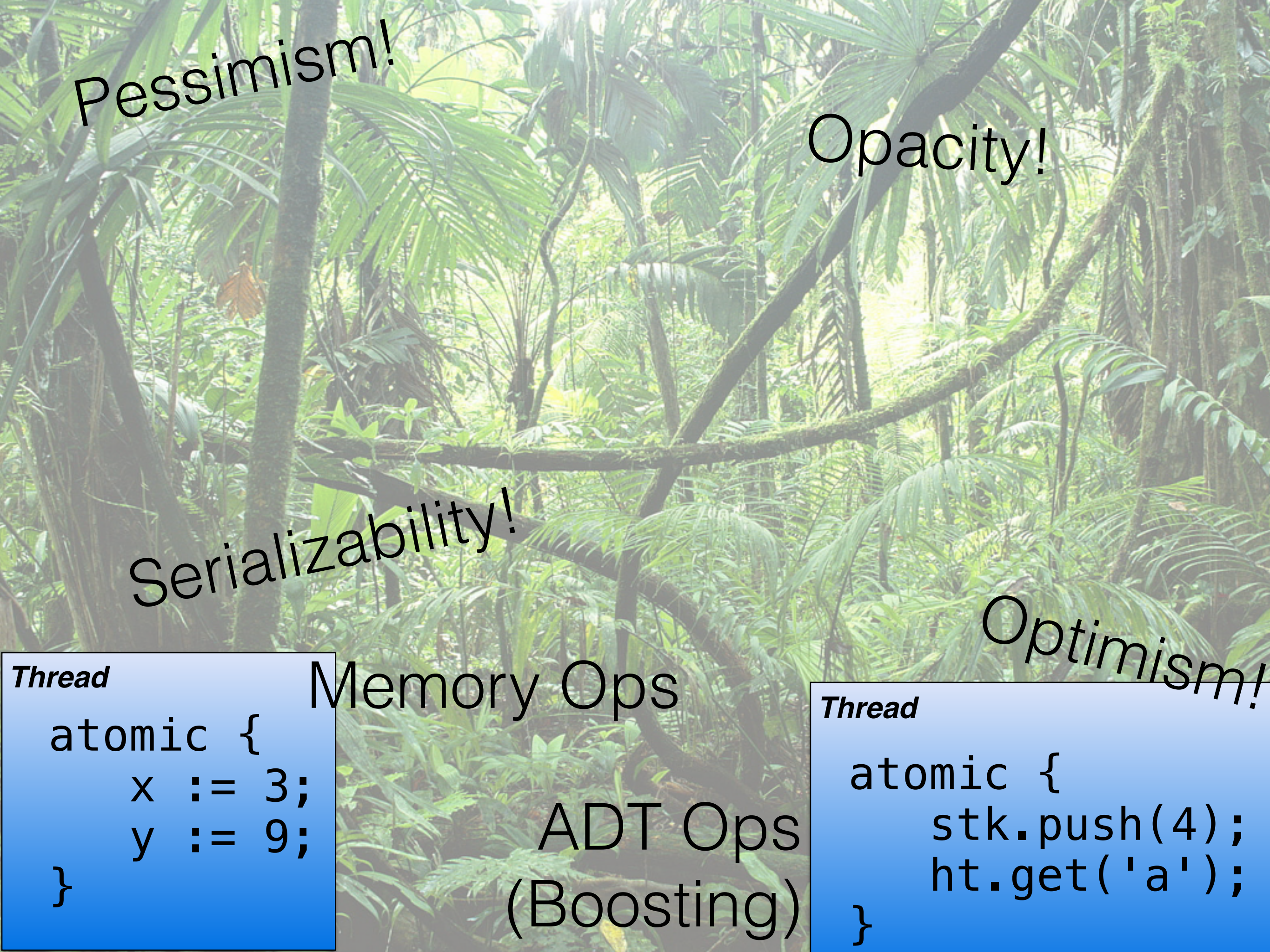
Opacity!

Interleaved execution
equivalent to some
serial execution
and
cannot observe
intermediate state.

Serializability!

Interleaved execution
equivalent to some
serial execution.

Optimism!



Pessimism!

Opacity!

Serializability!

Optimism!

Memory Ops

ADT Ops

(Boosting)

```
Thread  
atomic {  
    x := 3;  
    y := 9;  
}
```

```
Thread  
atomic {  
    stk.push(4);  
    ht.get('a');  
}
```


Pessimism!

Opacity!

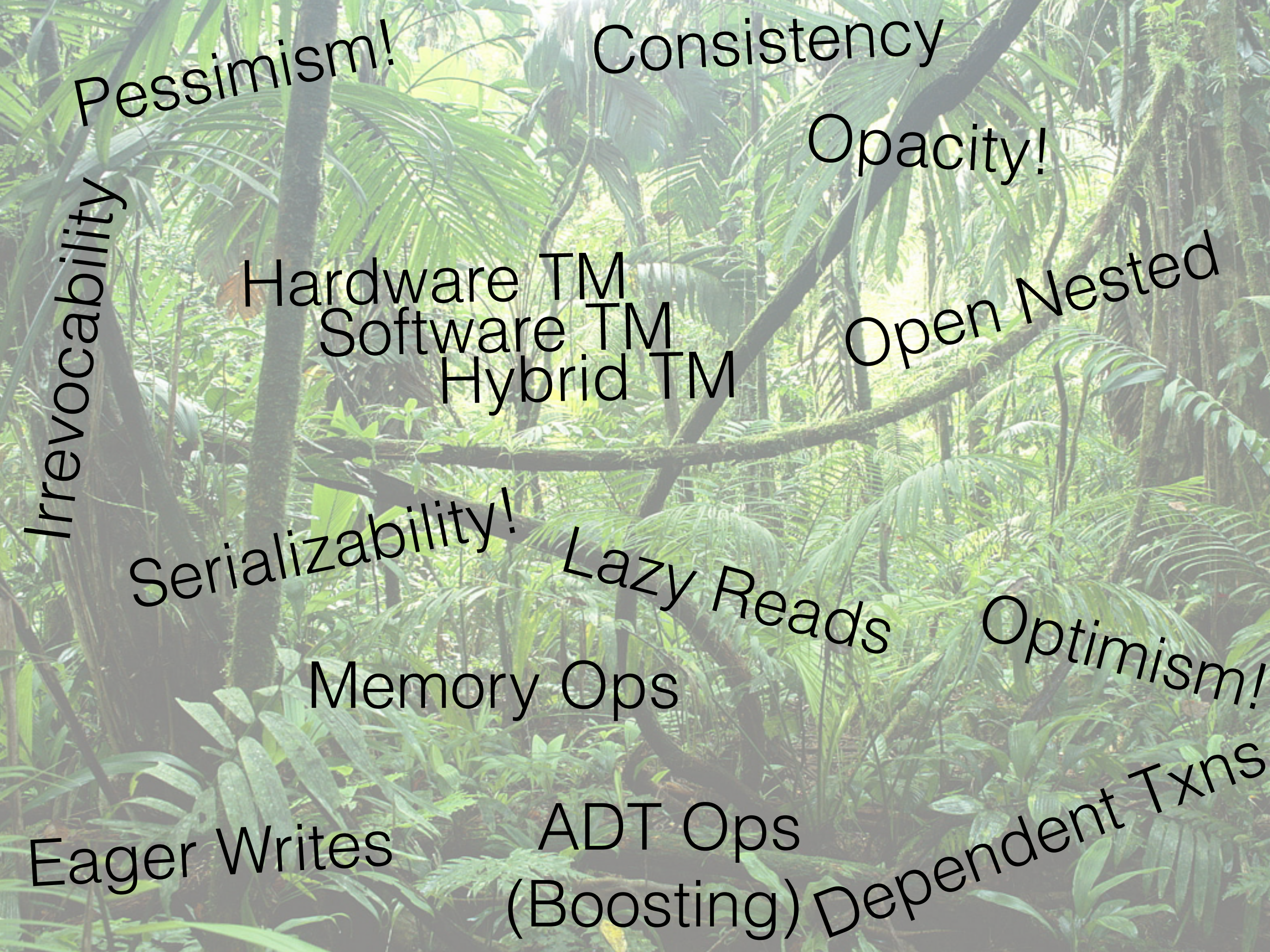
Hardware TM
Software TM
Hybrid TM

Serializability!

Memory Ops

Optimism!

ADT Ops
(Boosting)



Pessimism!

Consistency

Opacity!

Hardware TM

Software TM

Hybrid TM

Open Nested

Irrevocability

Serializability!

Lazy Reads

Optimism!

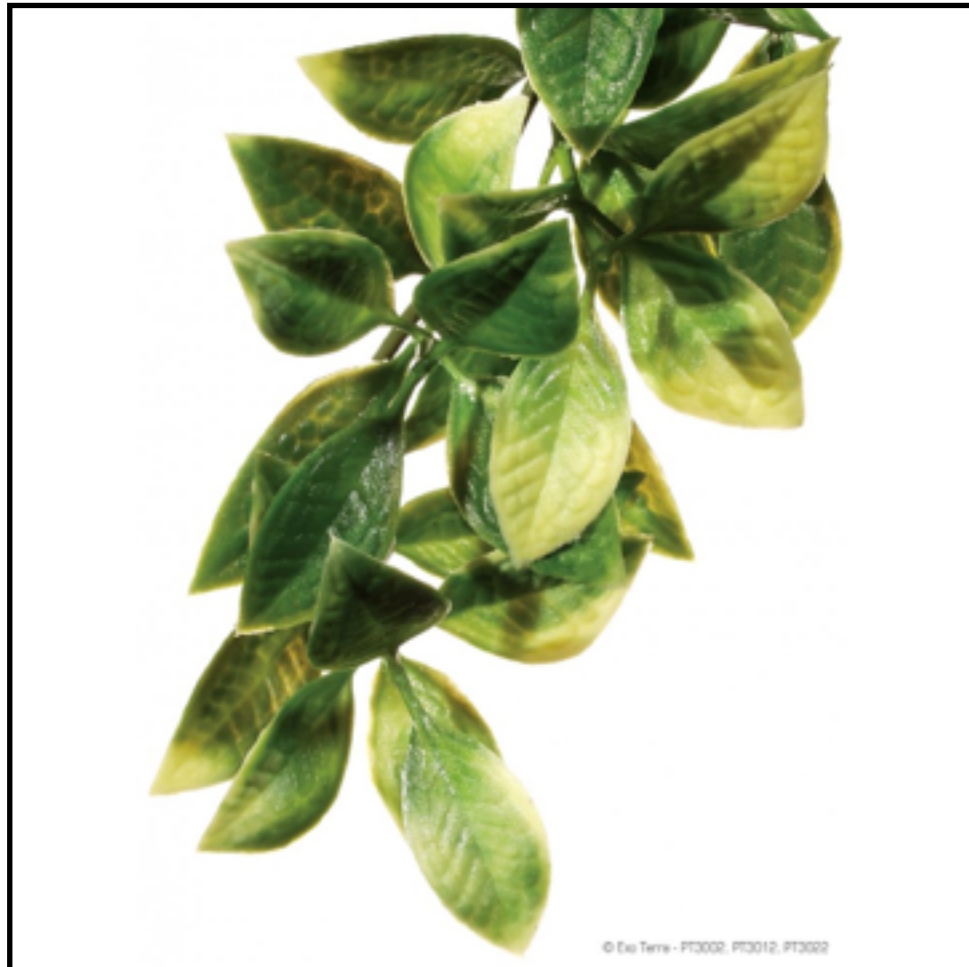
Memory Ops

Eager Writes

ADT Ops

(Boosting) Dependent Txns

Unified theory



Unified theory

The Push/Pull model of transactions

Eric Koskinen

Matthew Parkinson

Abstract

We present a general theory of serializability, unifying a wide range of transactional algorithms, including some that are yet to come. To this end, we provide a compact semantics in which concurrent transactions *push* their effects into the shared view (or *unpush* to recall effects) and *pull* the effects of potentially uncommitted concurrent transactions into their local view (or *unpull* to detangle). Each operation comes with simple side-conditions given in terms of commutativity (Lipton's left-movers and right-movers [24]). The benefit of this model is that most of the elaborate reasoning (coinduction, simulation, subtle invariants, etc.) necessary for proving the serializability of a transactional algorithm is already proved within the semantic model. Thus, proving serializability (or opacity) amounts simply to mapping the algorithm on to our rules, and showing that it satisfies the rules' side-conditions.

1. Introduction

Recent years have seen an explosion of research on methods of providing atomic sections in modern programming languages, typically implemented via transactional memory (TM). The atomic keyword provides programmers with a powerful concurrent programming building block: the ability to specify when a thread's operations on shared memory should appear to take place instantly when viewed by another thread.

To support such a construct, we must be able to reason about detecting conflicts between concurrent threads. This can be done as commutativity [11, 20, 21, 28]. Both levels of abstraction chose between optimistic execution, pessimistic execution, and circumstances under which one or the other is appropriate. Unfortunately, we lack a unified theory that leads to

tions (e.g. transactional boosting [11]). Today, at best, we have two custom semantics for reasoning about the models individually, but no unified view.

We present a simple calculus that illuminates the core of transactional memory systems. In our model concurrent transactions *push* their effects into the shared log (or *unpush* to roll-back) and *pull* in the effects of potentially uncommitted concurrent transactions (or *unpull* to detangle). Moreover, transactions can push or pull operations in non-chronological orders, provided certain commutativity (Lipton left/right-movers [24]) conditions hold. The benefit of this semantic model is that most of the elaborate reasoning (coinduction, simulation relations, subtle invariants, etc.) necessary for proving the correctness of a transactional algorithm is contained within the semantic model, and need only be proved once.

Our work formulates an expressive class of transactions and we have applied it to a wide range of TM systems including: optimistic read/write software TMs [6, 8], hardware transactional memories (Intel [17], IBM [16]), pessimistic TMs [4, 11, 25], hybrid optimistic/pessimistic TMs such as irrevocability [34], open nested transactions [28], and abstract-level techniques such as boosting [11].

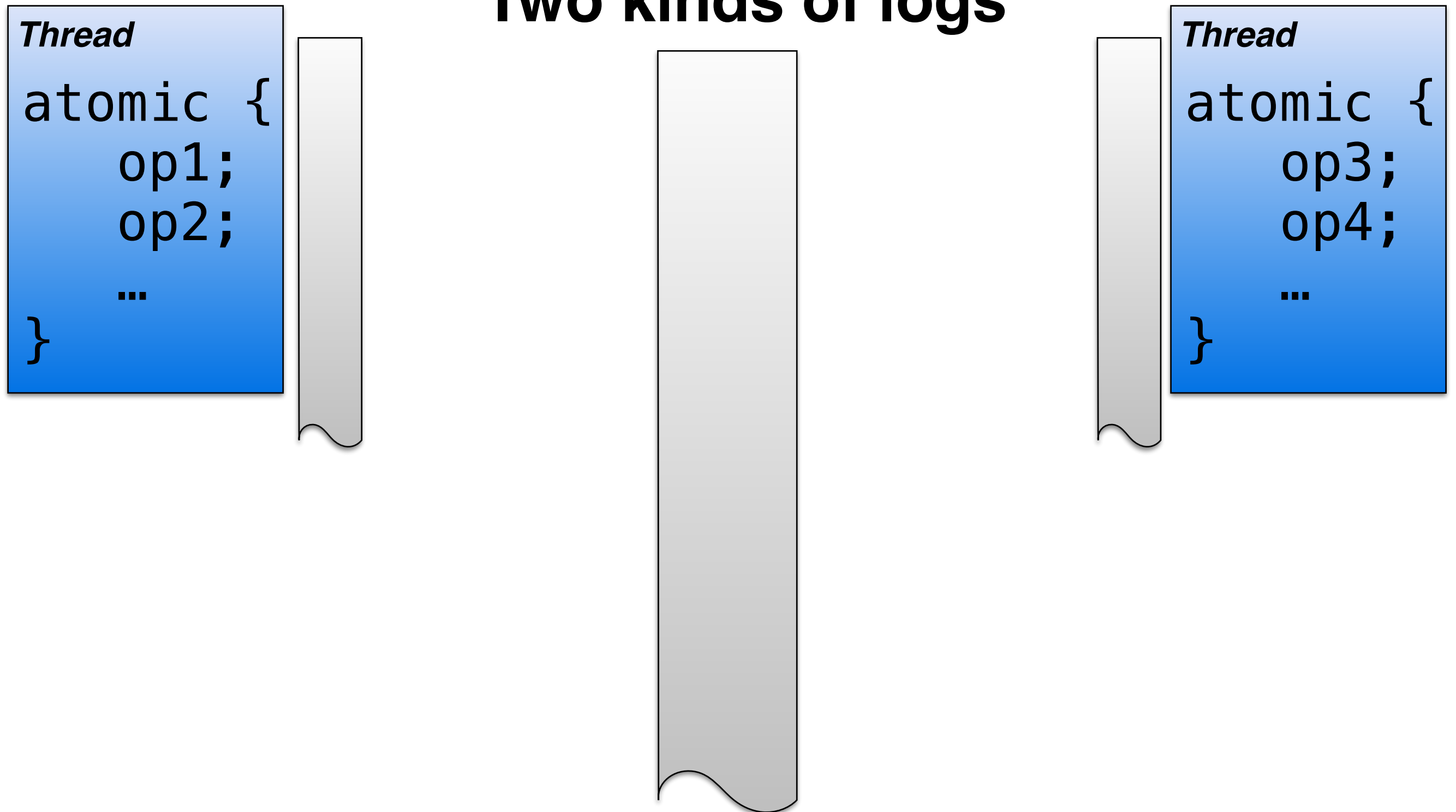
Our choice of expressiveness includes transactions that are not opaque [10]: transactions may share their uncommitted effects. This choice carves out a design space for implementations (e.g. actions [30]) and is relatively unrestricted. However, despite the advantage of the full spectrum of possibilities (e.g. opacity gives the appropriate criteria). However, despite the advantage of the full spectrum of possibilities (e.g. opacity gives the appropriate criteria). However, despite the advantage of the full spectrum of possibilities (e.g. opacity gives the appropriate criteria).

One model to rule them all.

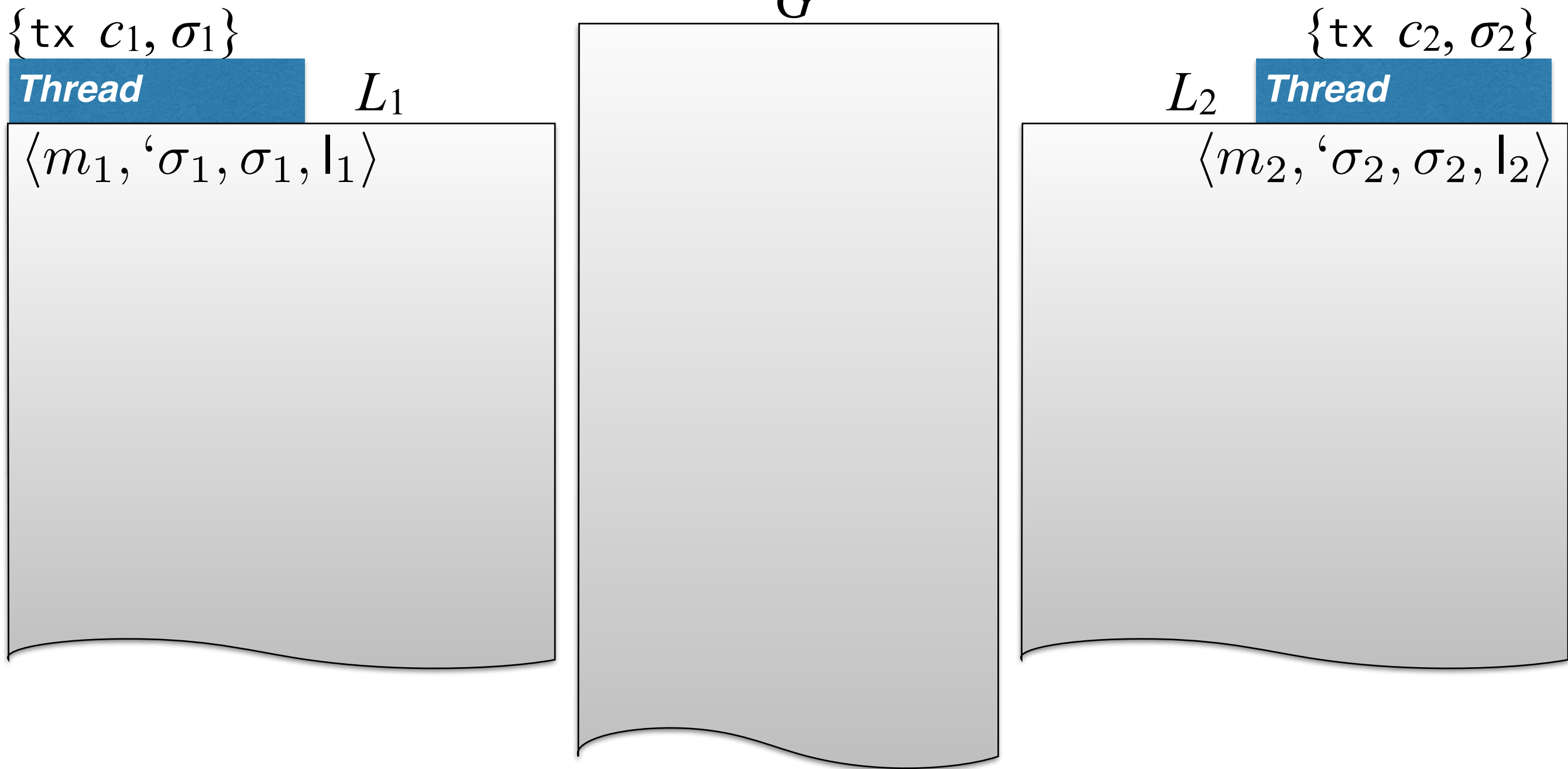
There is no state.

There is no state.

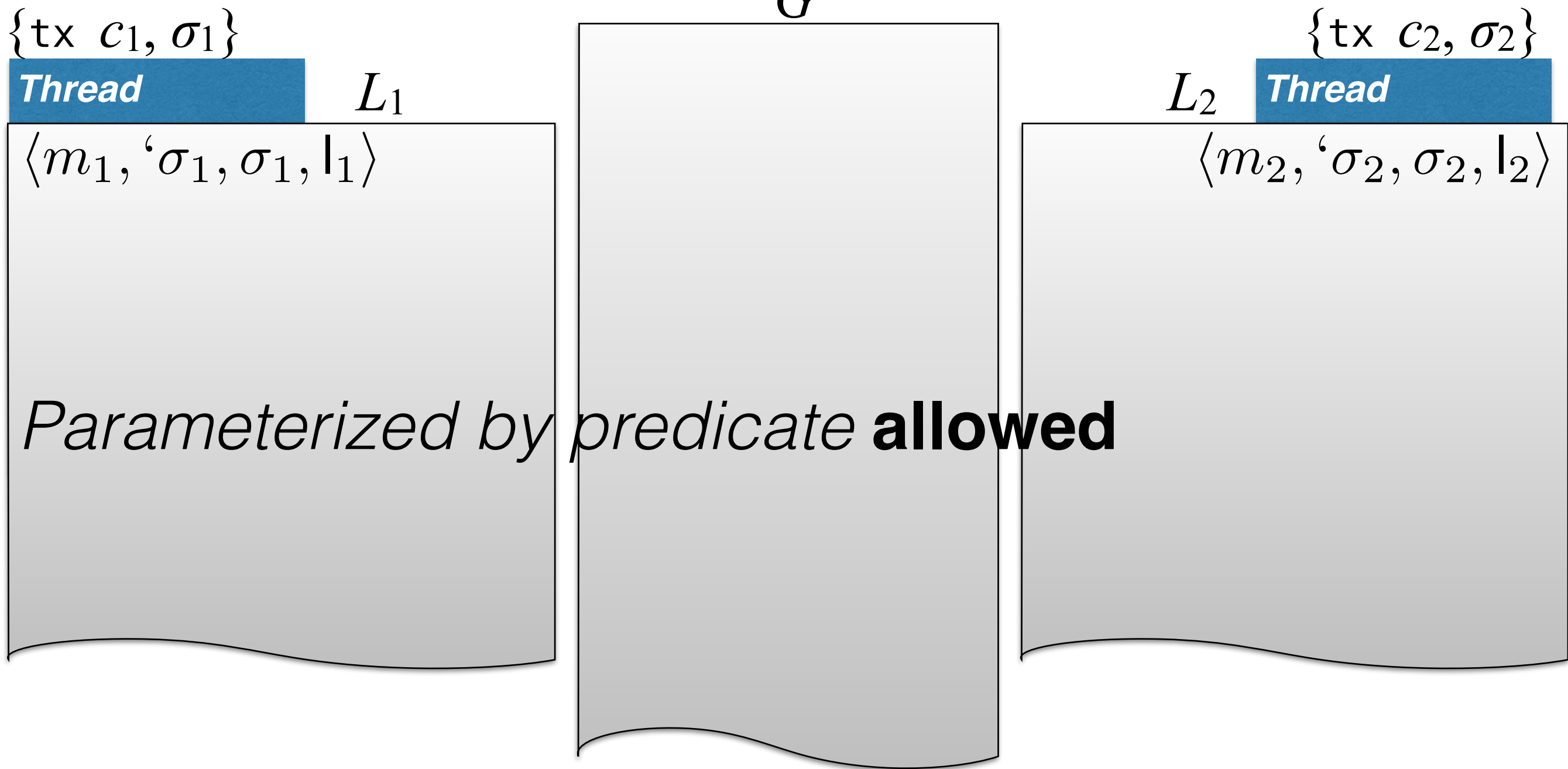
Two kinds of logs



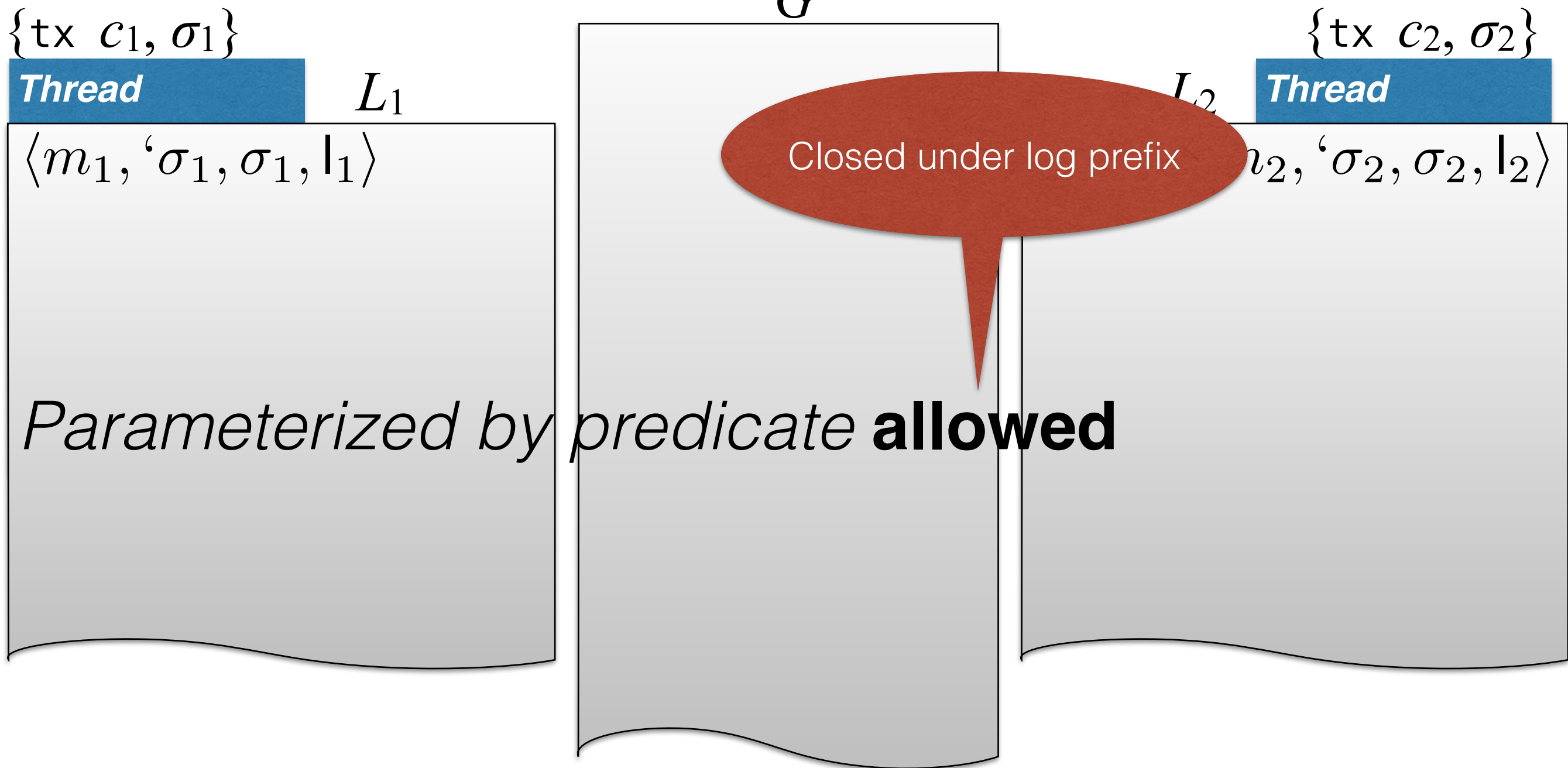
There is no state.



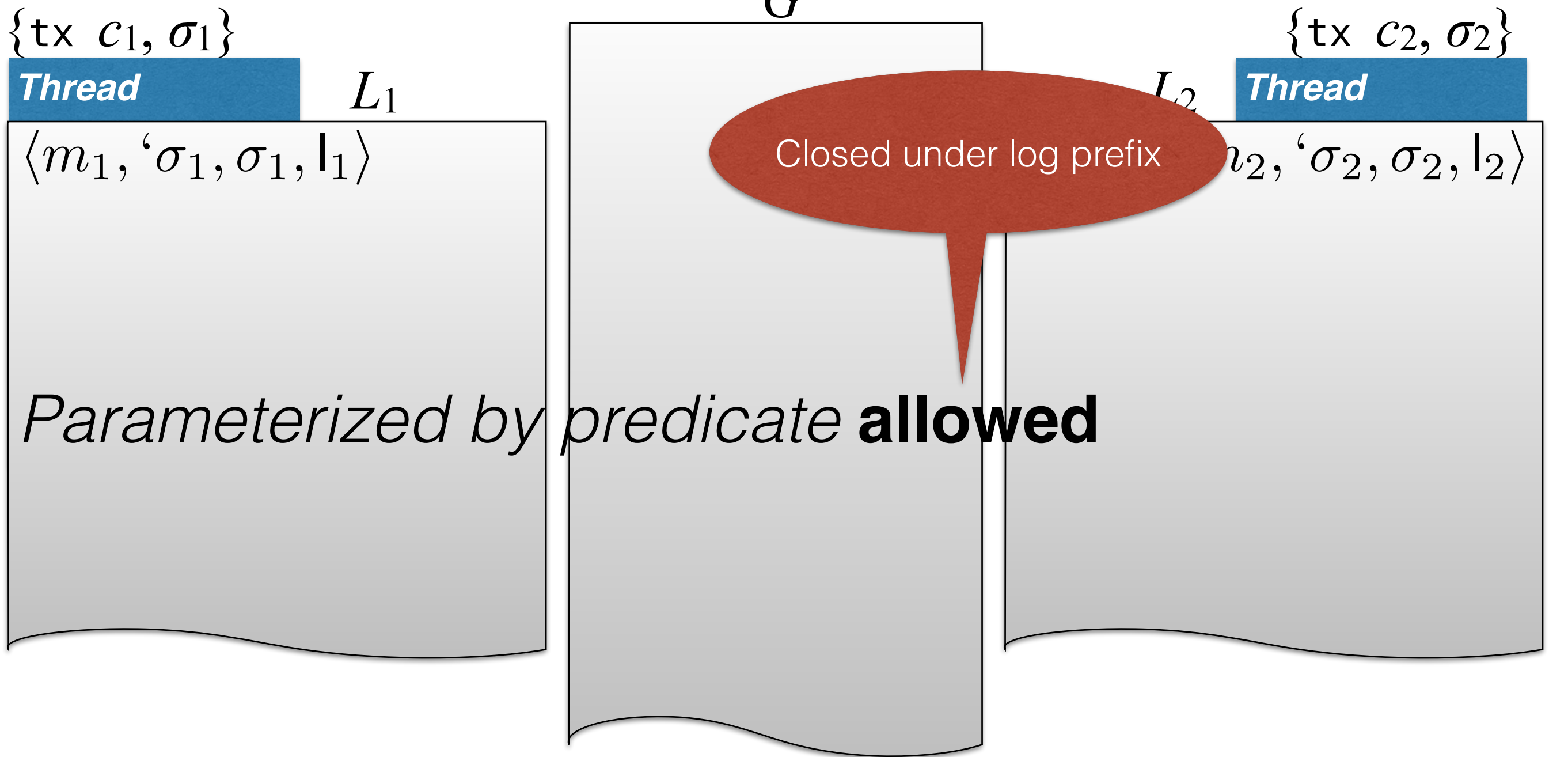
There is no state.



There is no state.

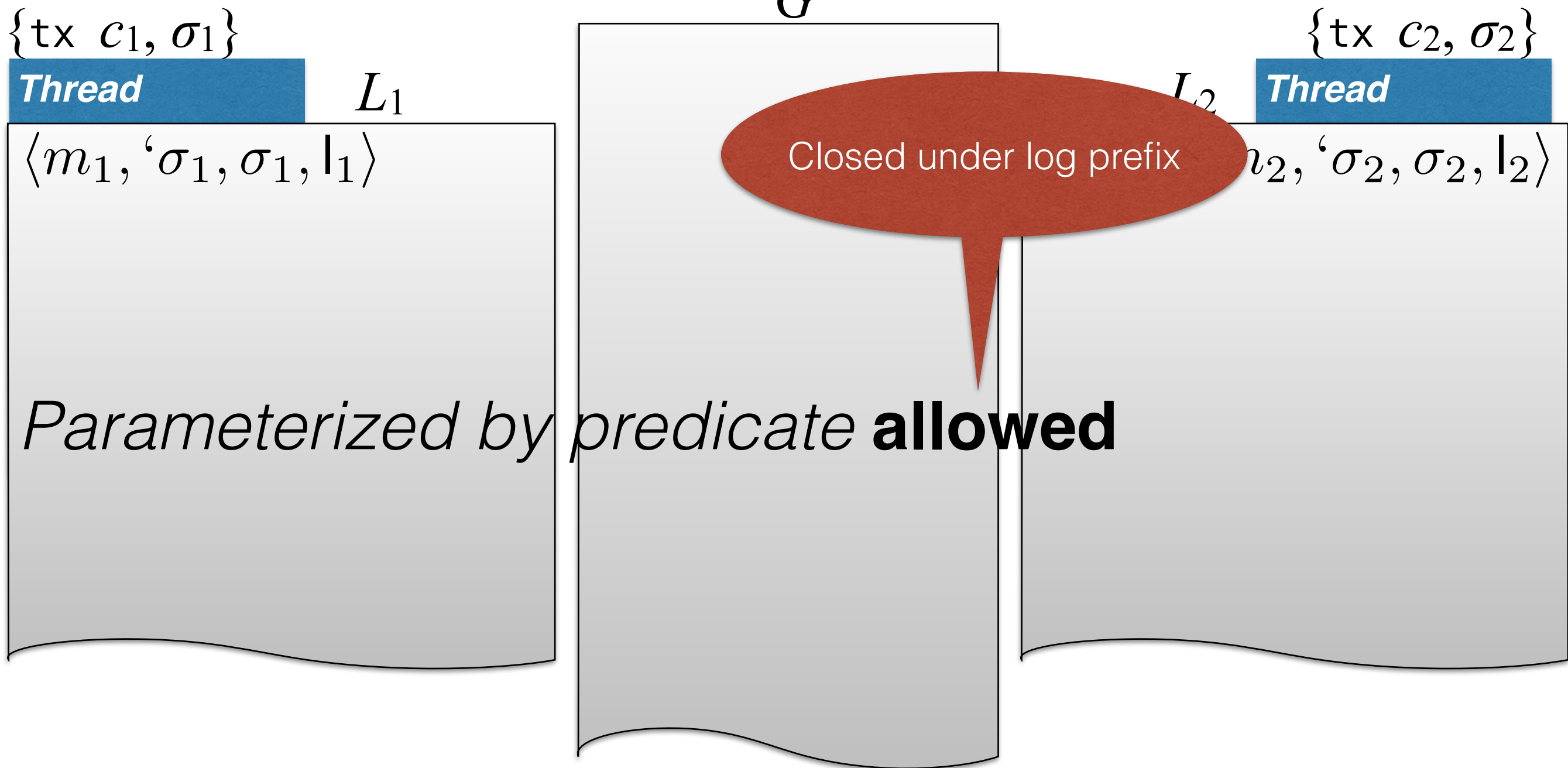


There is no state.



Log Equality

There is no state.



Log Equality

$$\frac{\text{allowed } \ell_1 \Rightarrow \text{allowed } \ell_2 \quad \forall op. (\ell_1 \cdot op) \preceq (\ell_2 \cdot op)}{\ell_1 \preceq \ell_2}$$

There is no state.

$\{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1\}$

Thread

L_1

$\langle m_1, ' \sigma_1, \sigma_1, l_1 \rangle$

$\{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2\}$

L_2

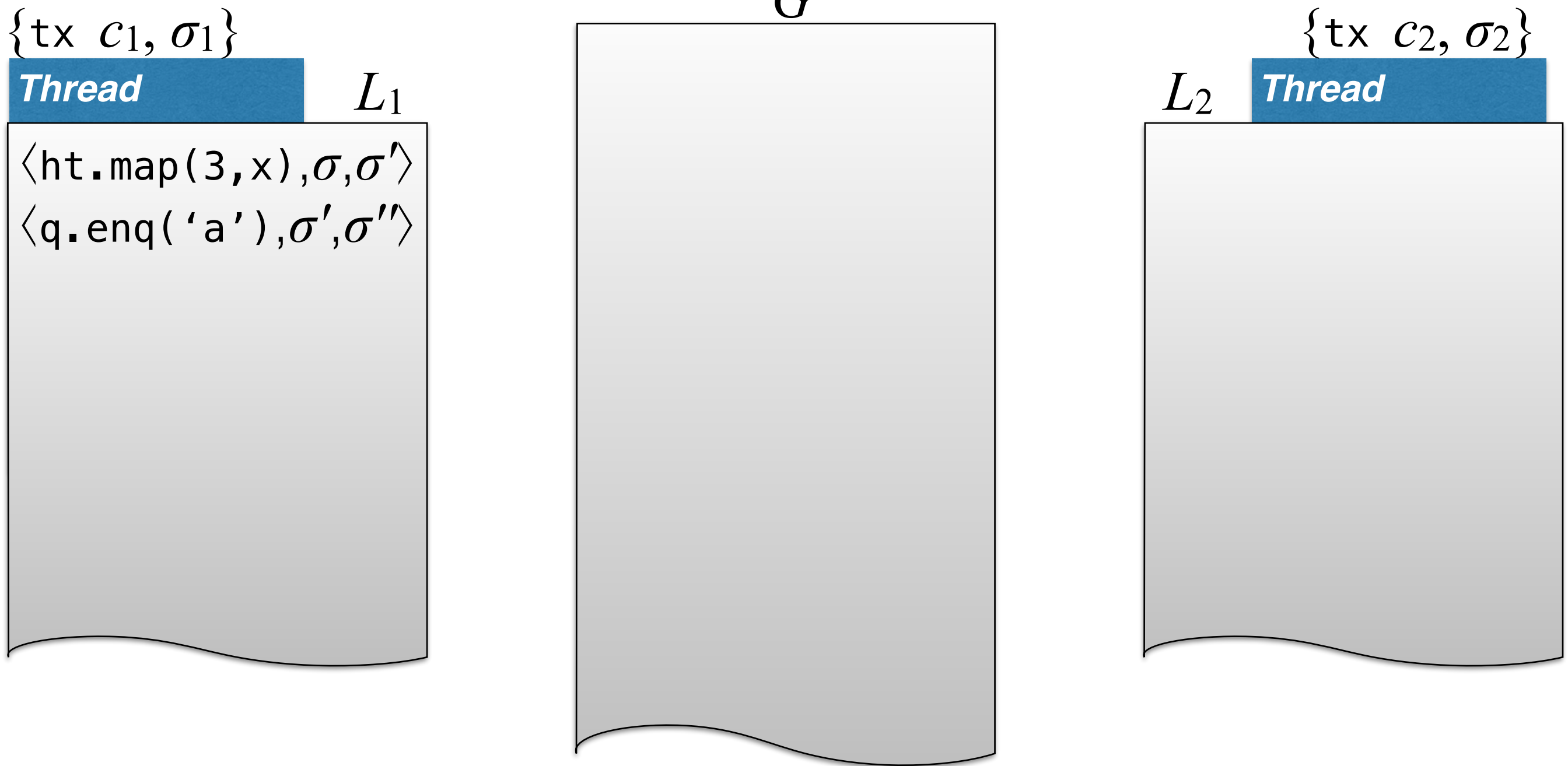
Thread

$\langle m_2, ' \sigma_2, \sigma_2, l_2 \rangle$

7 Simple Rules:

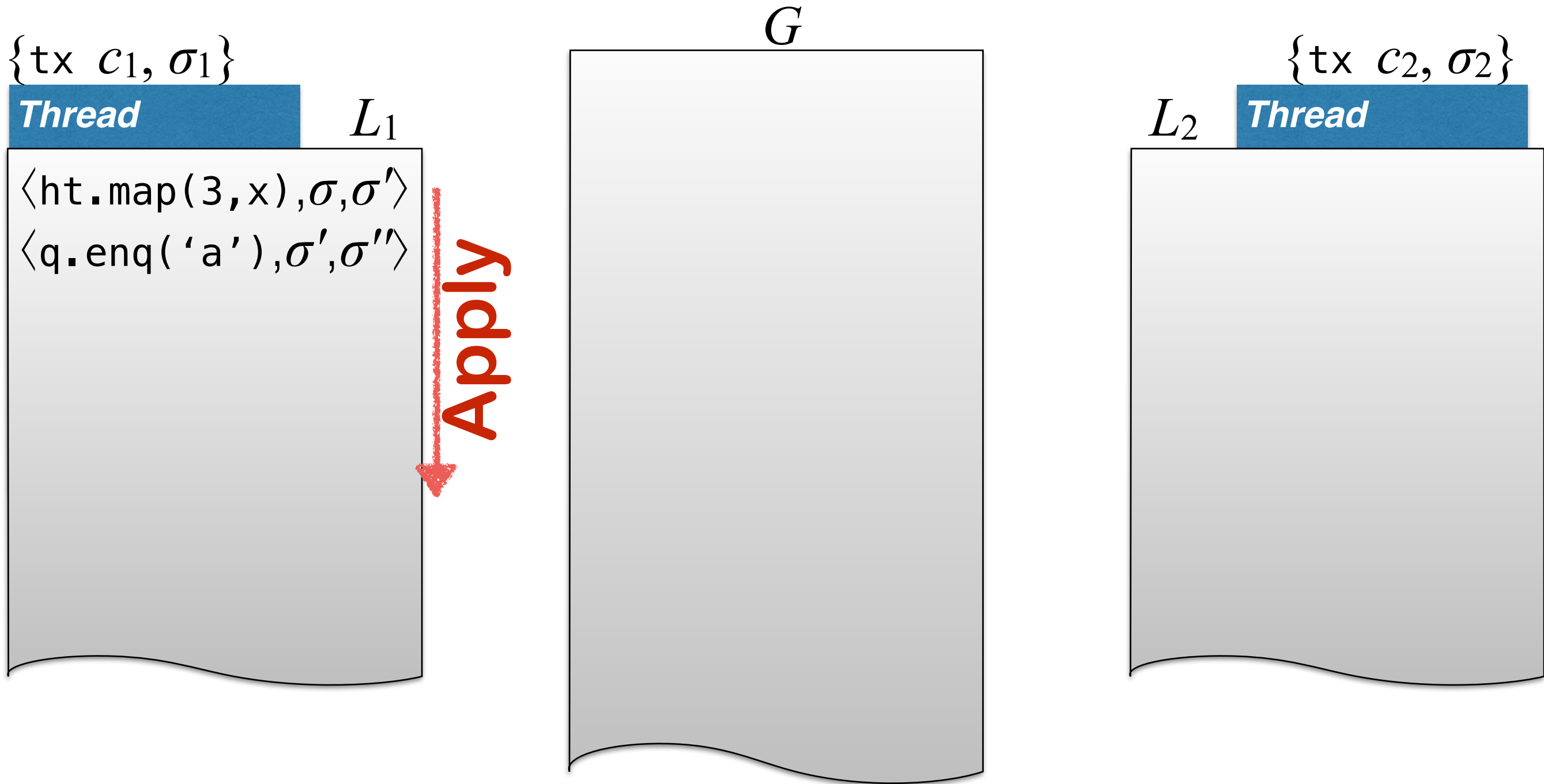
**Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply
Commit**

The Push/Pull Model



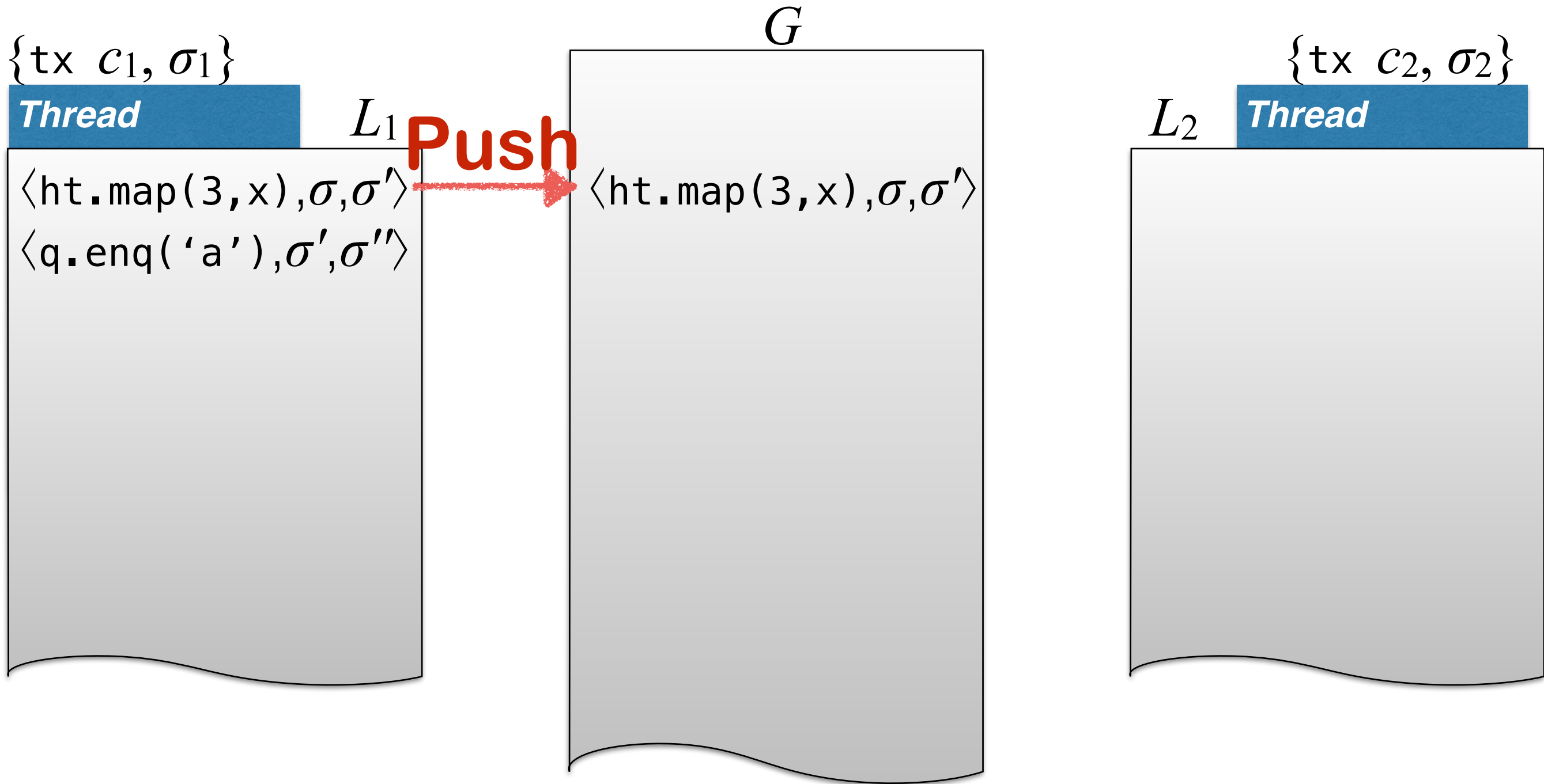
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



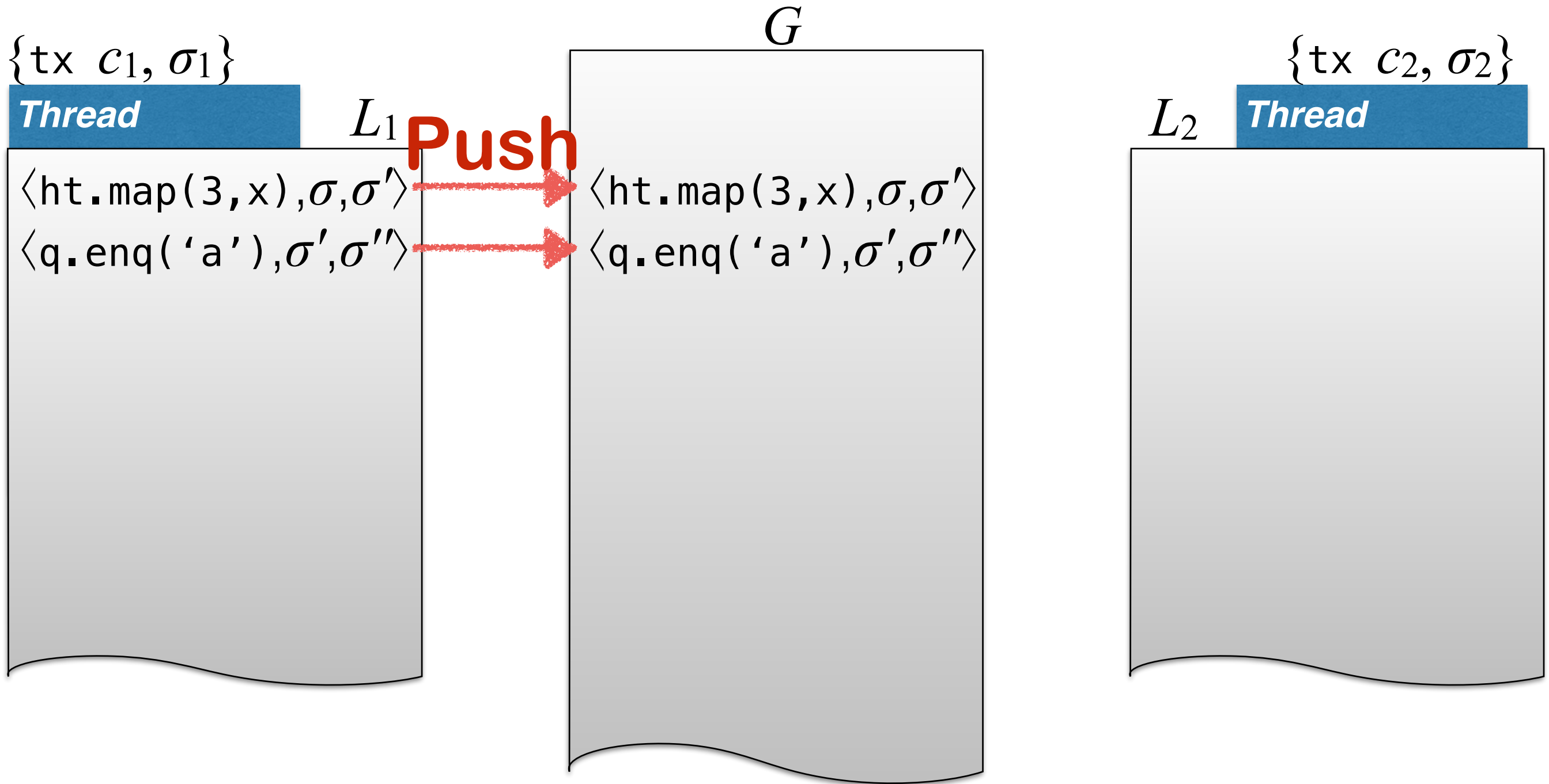
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



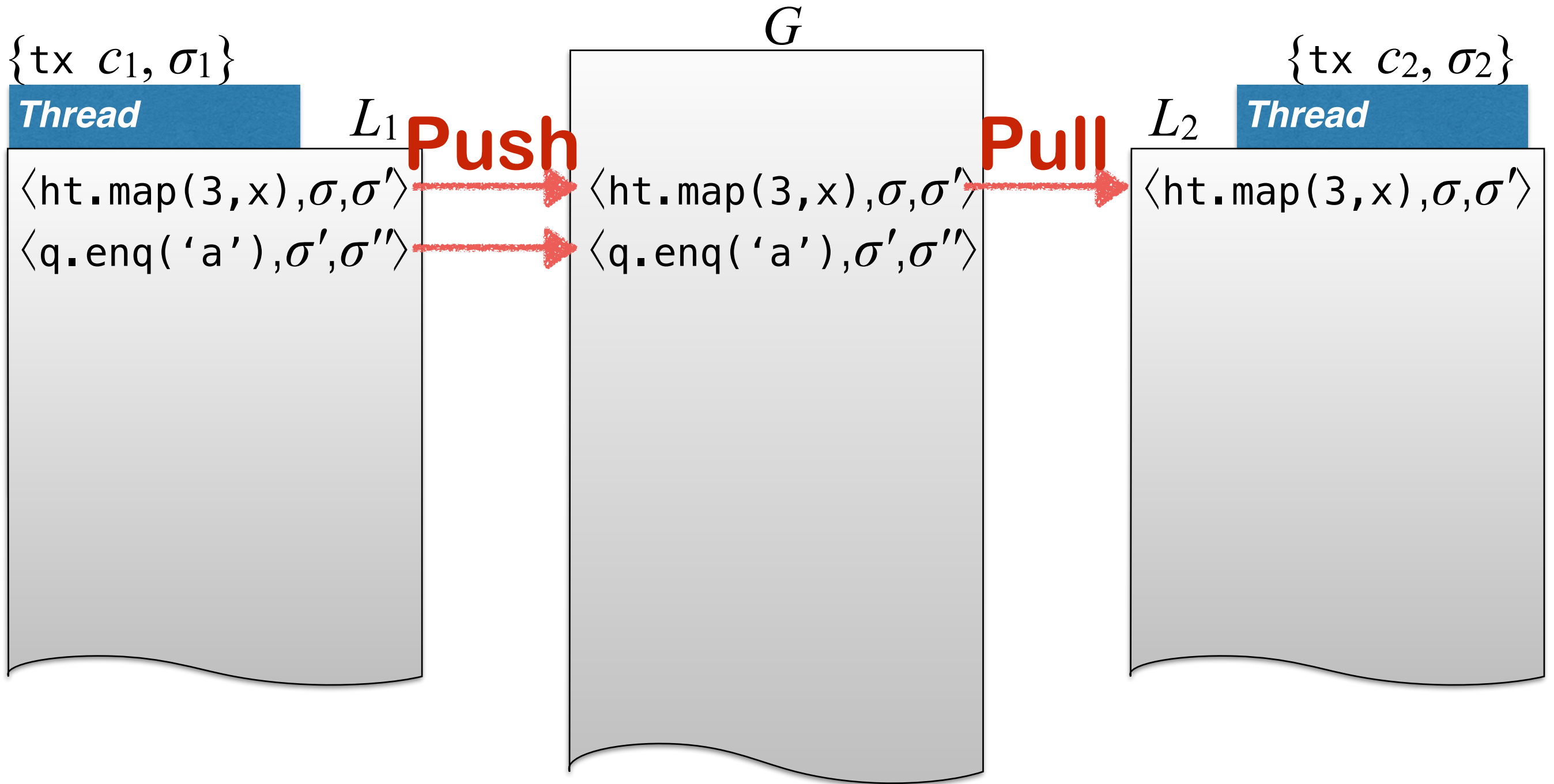
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



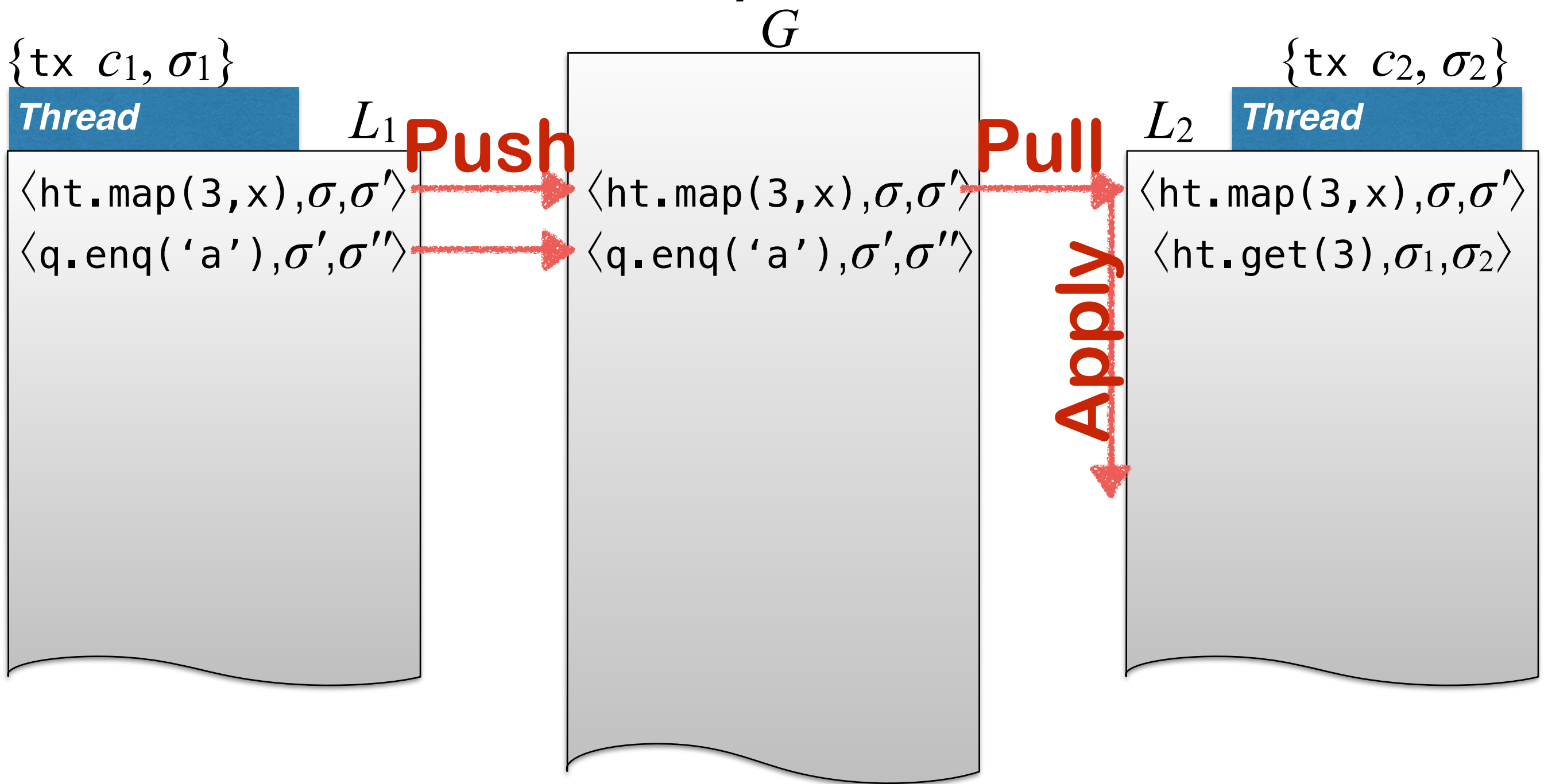
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



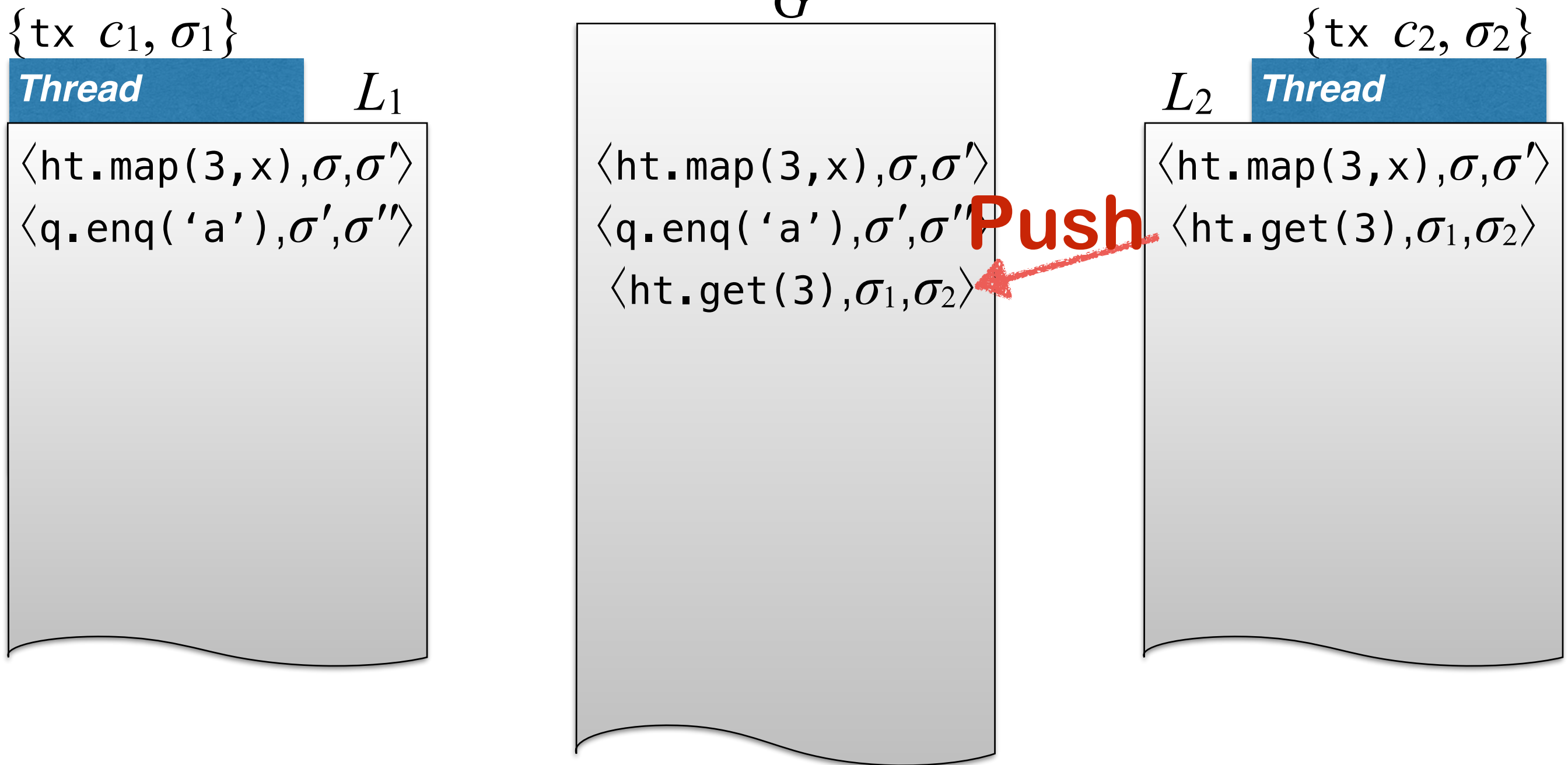
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



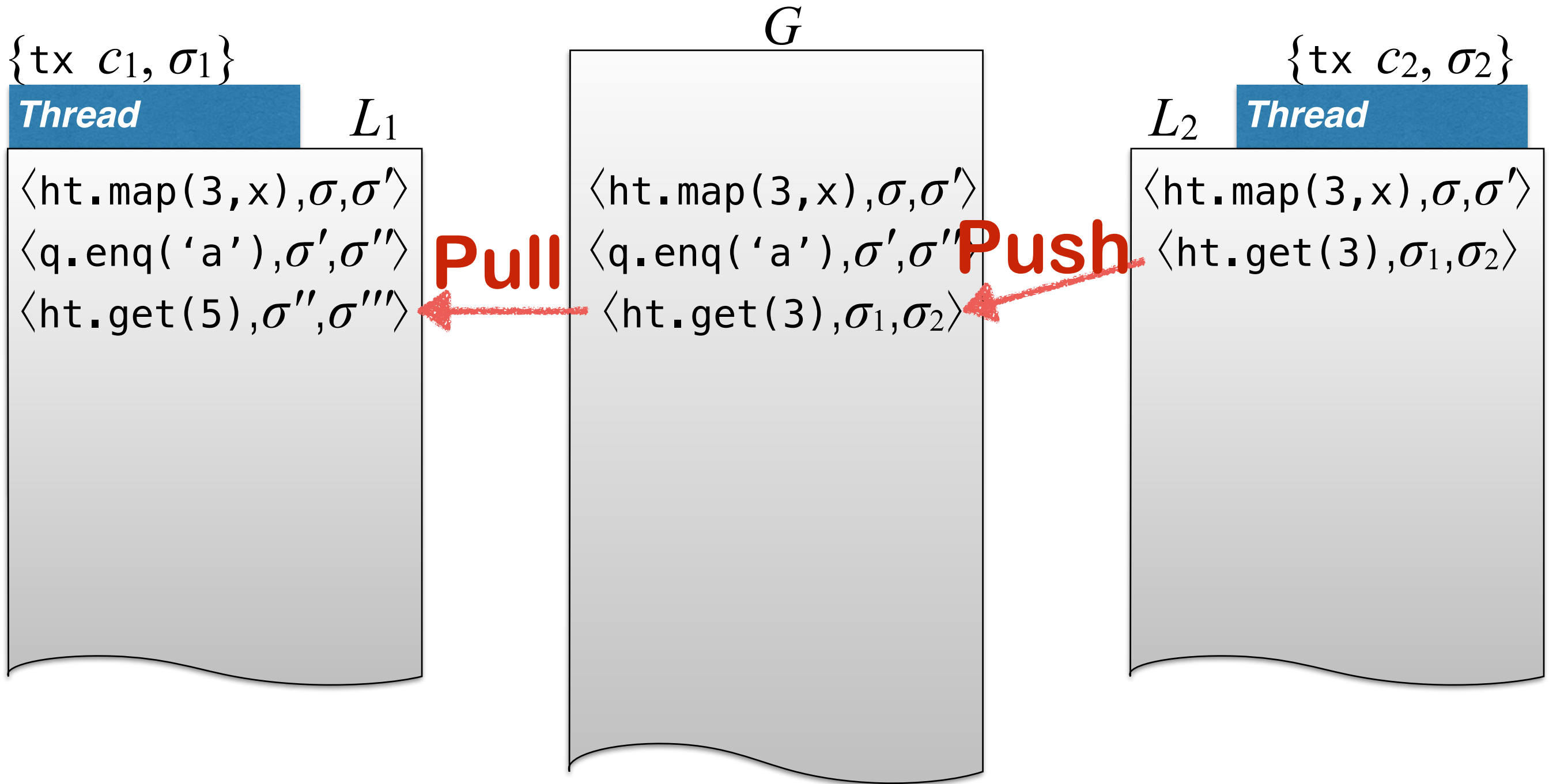
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



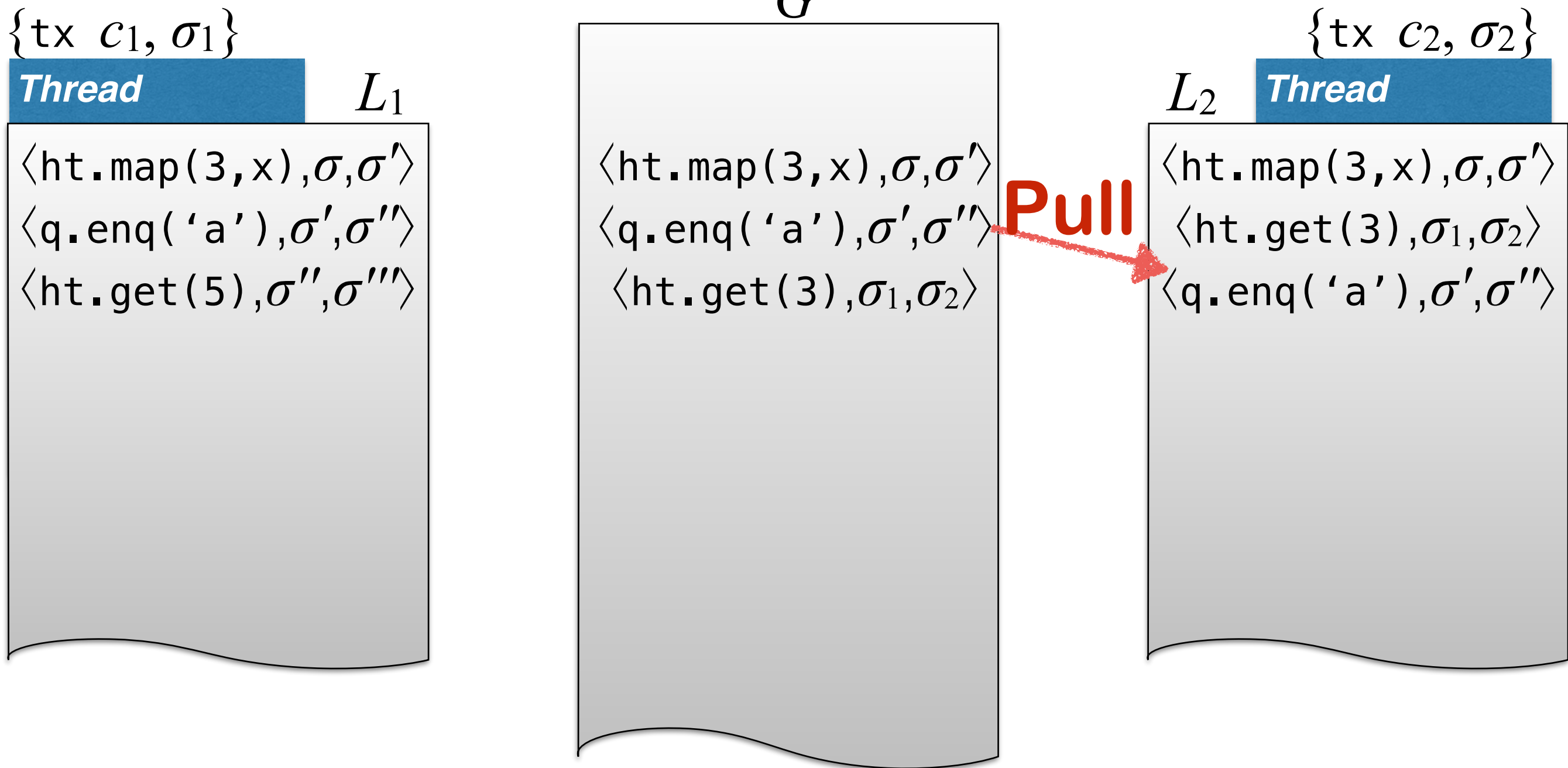
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



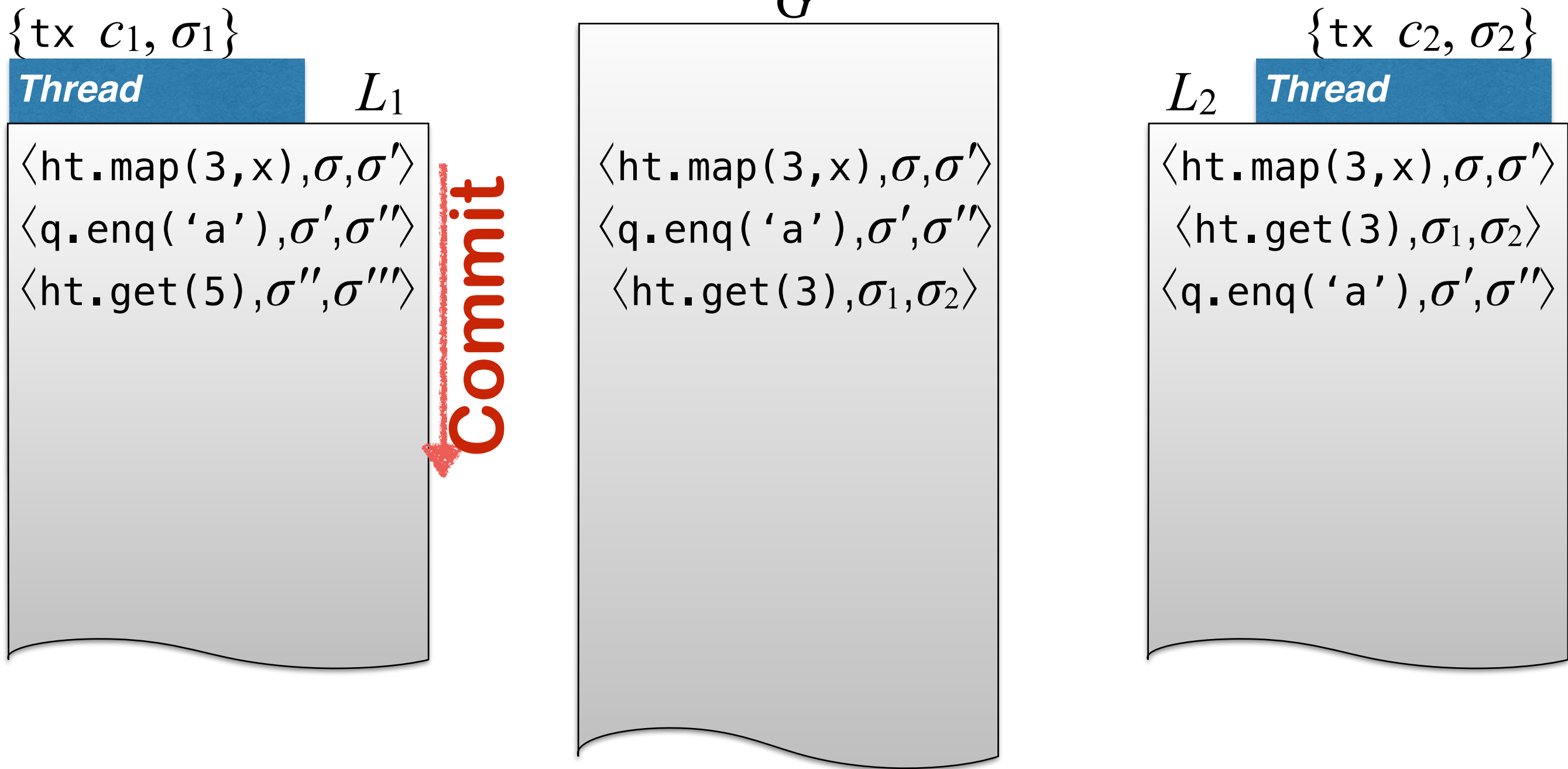
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



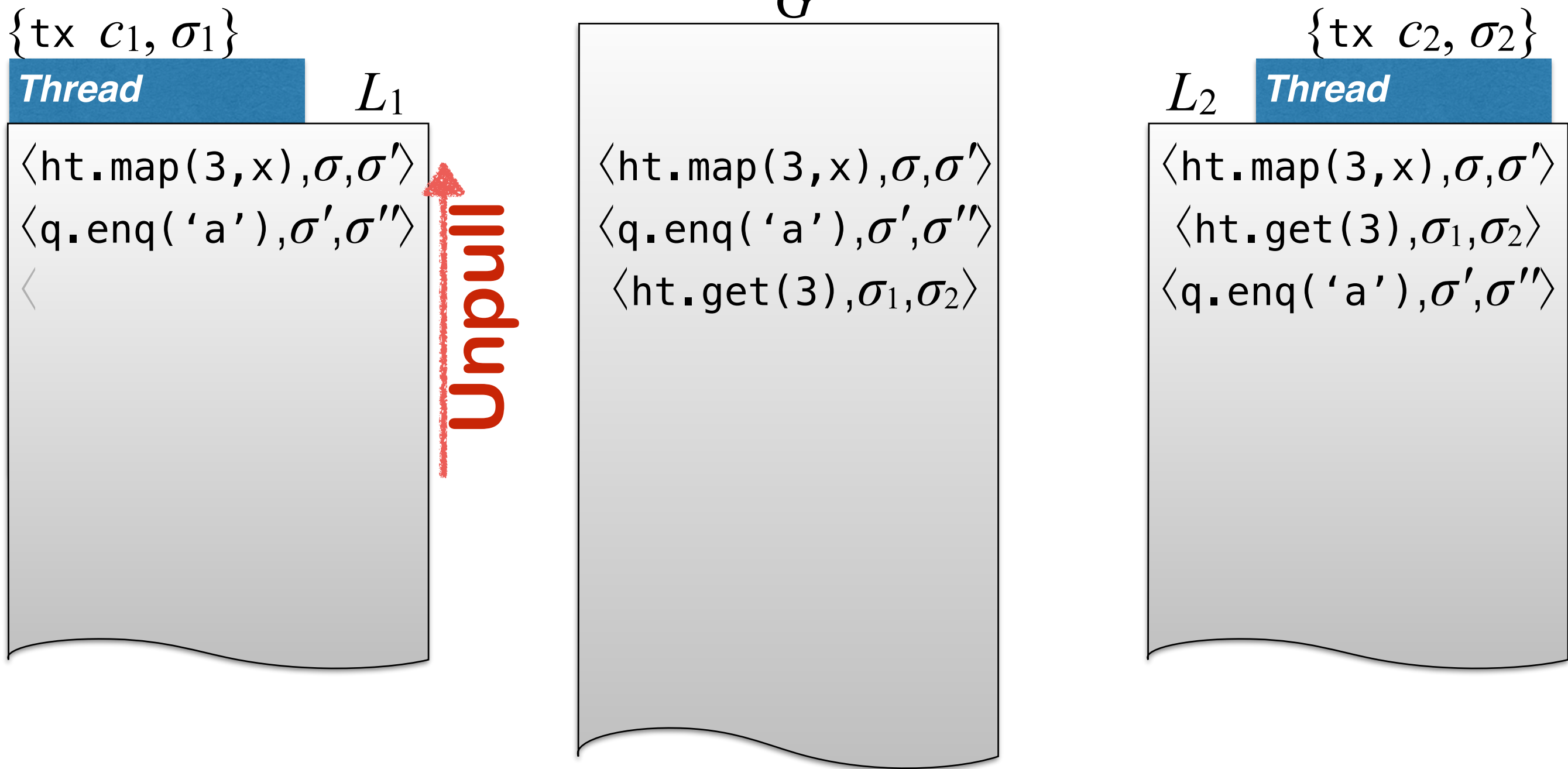
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



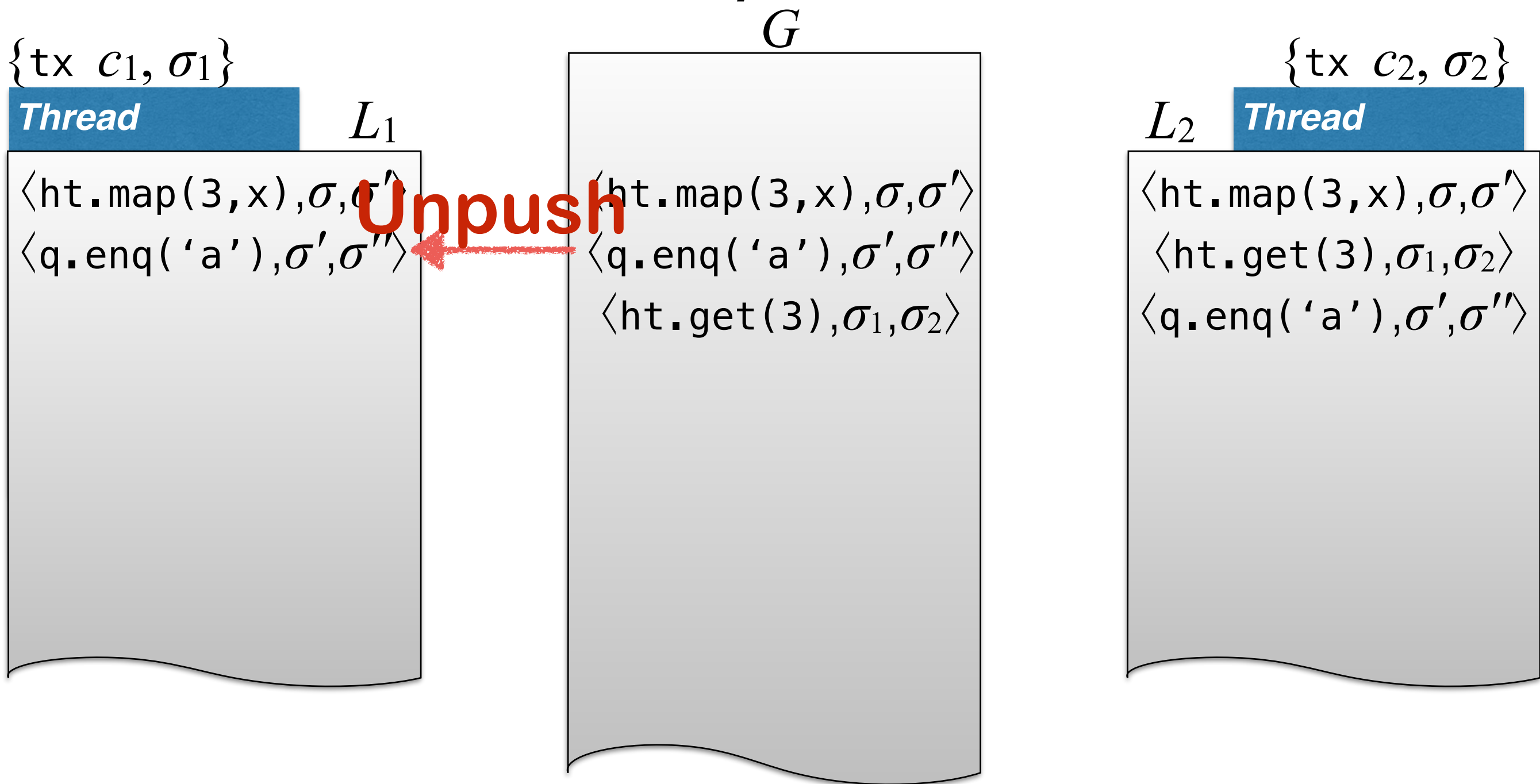
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



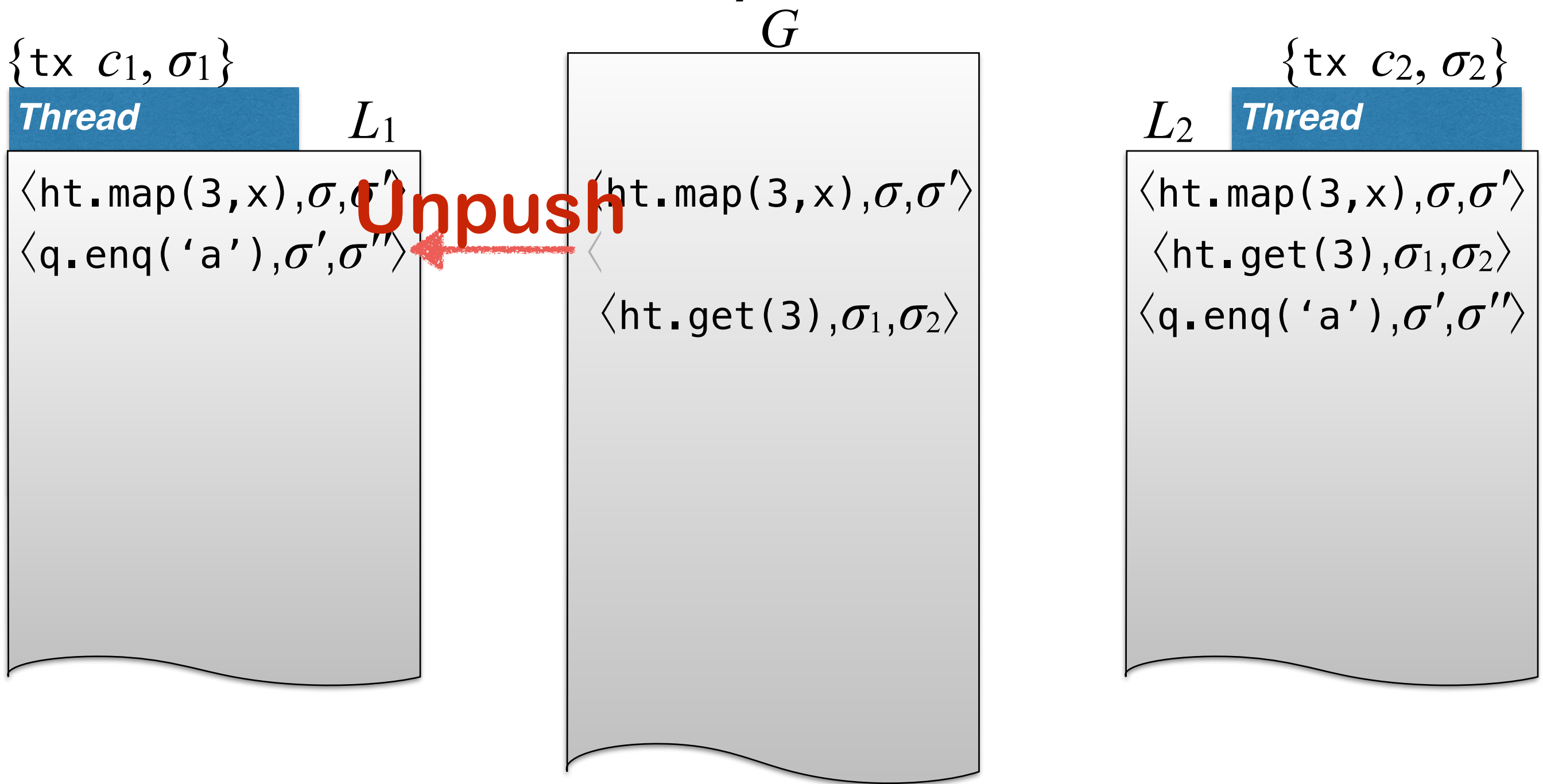
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



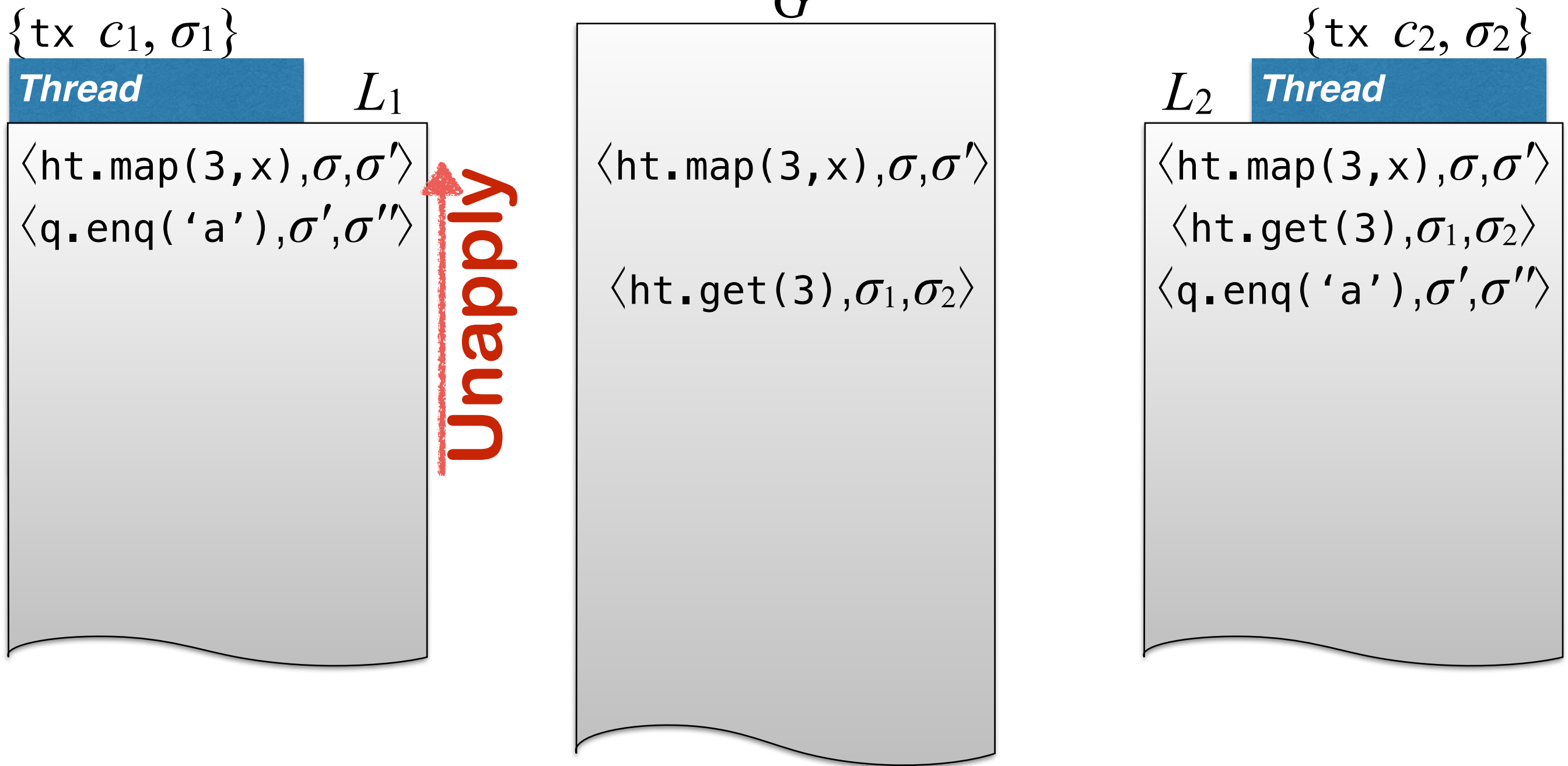
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



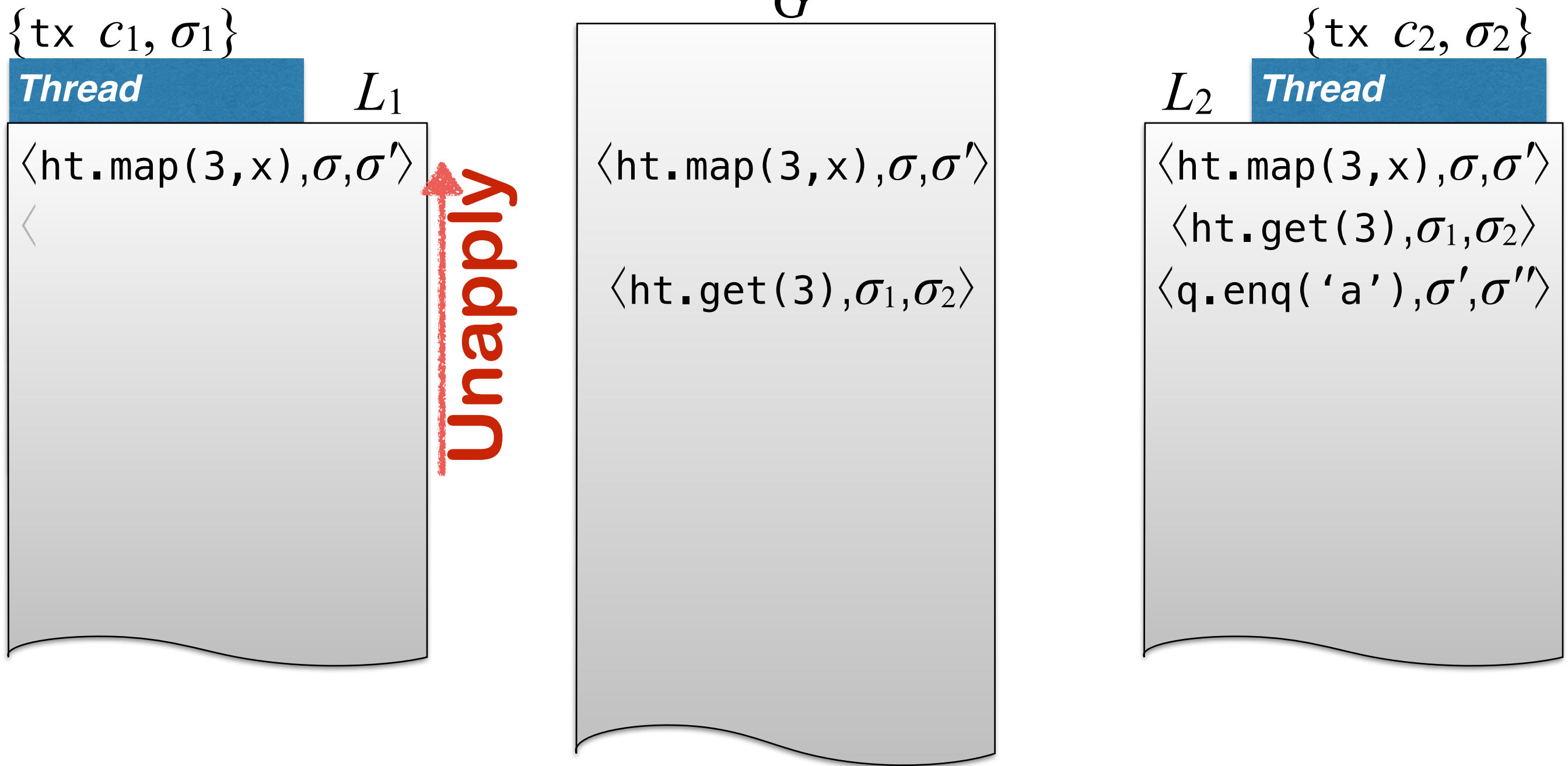
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



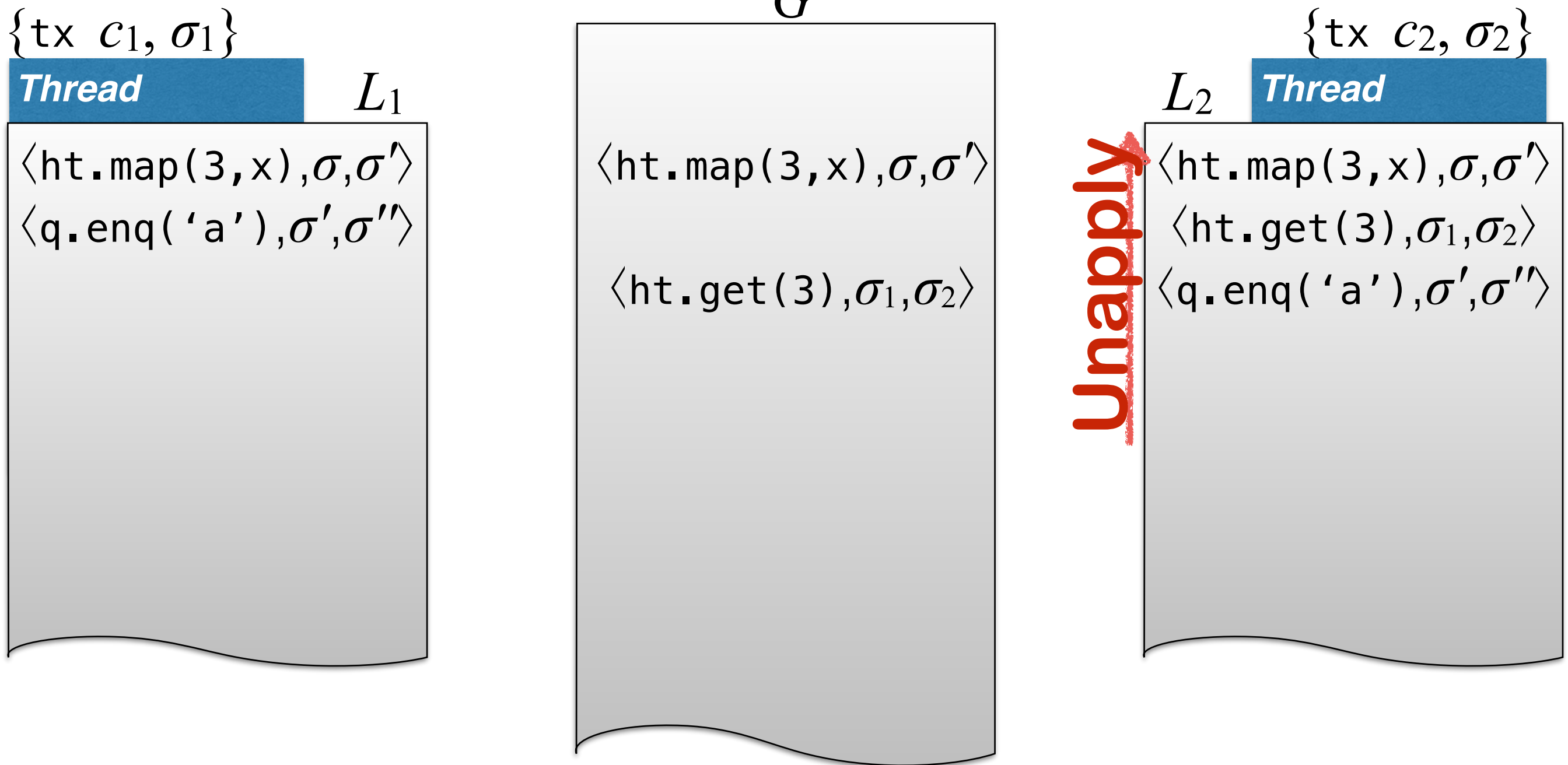
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



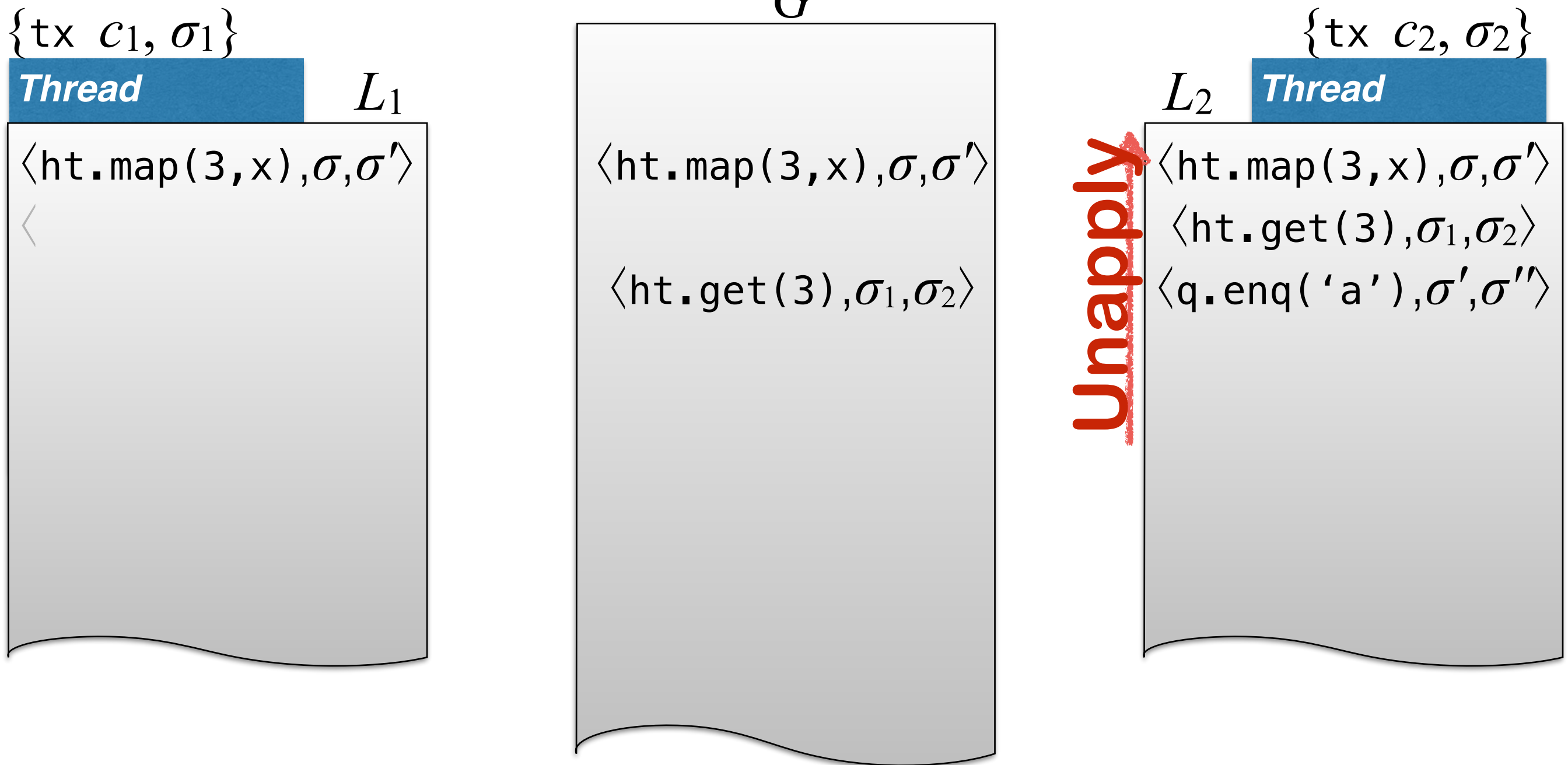
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



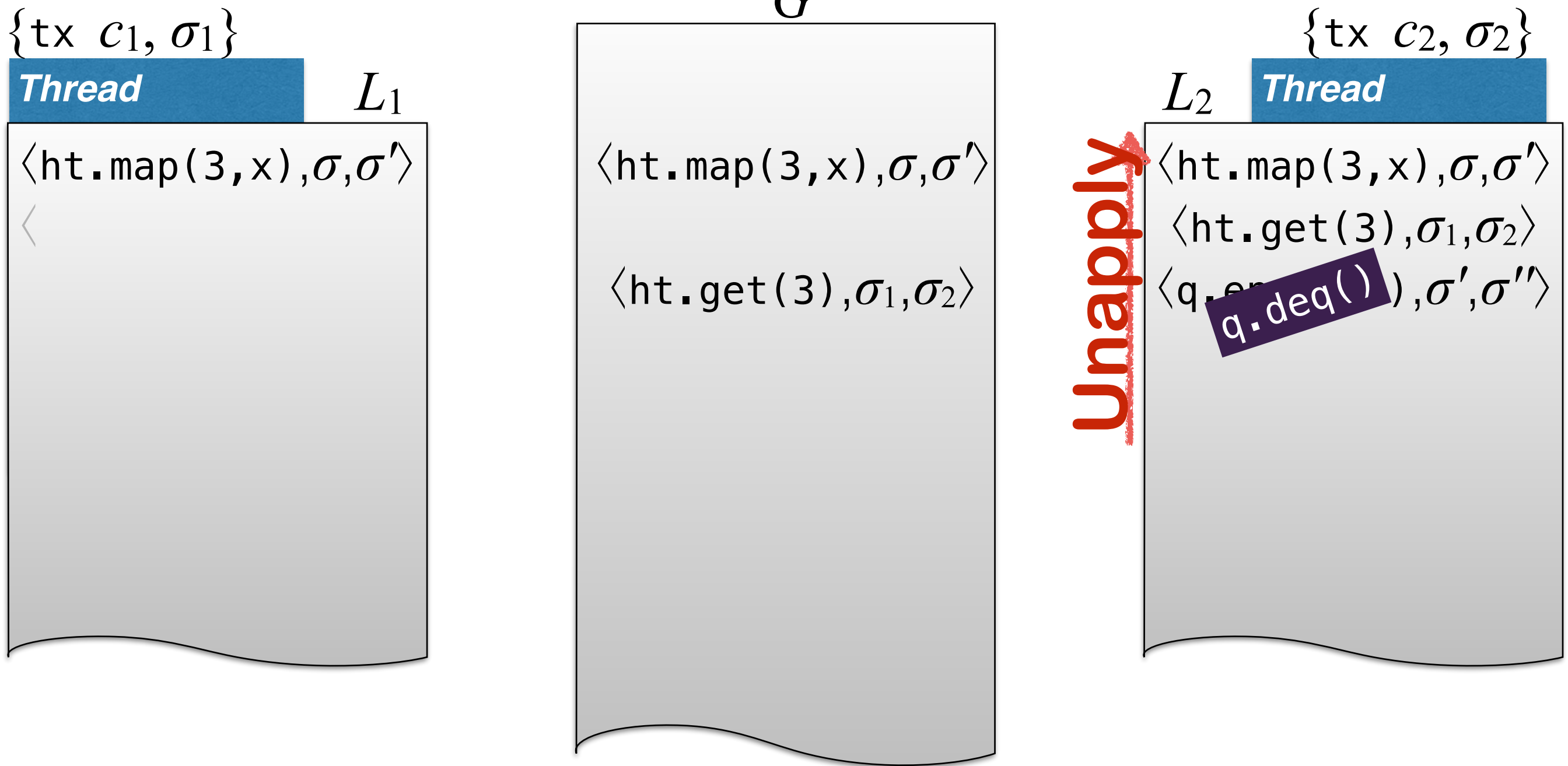
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

The Push/Pull Model



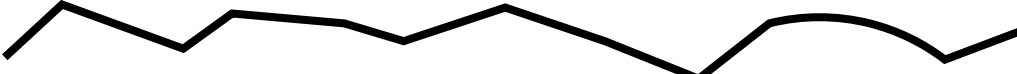
Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

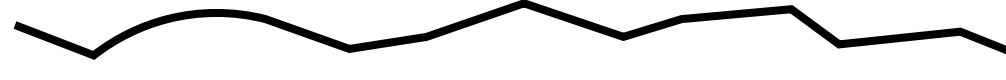
Simple (Intuitive?) Model

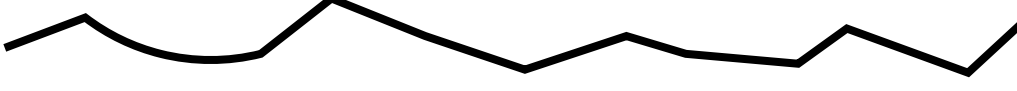
Simple (Intuitive?) Model

Getting it all to work . . .

Push/Pull Rule

Criterion (i): 

Criterion (ii): 

Criterion (iii): 

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c', \sigma', L'\}, G'$$

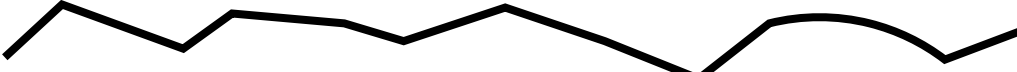
APPLY

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

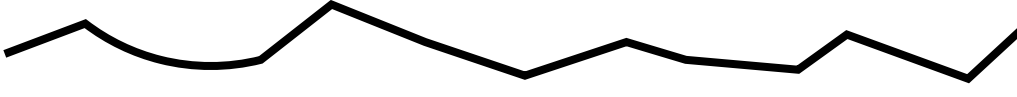
Machine Rule

$$T_1 \cdot \{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\} \cdot T_2, G \rightarrow T_1 \cdot \{\text{tx } c', \sigma', L'\} \cdot T_2, G'$$

Push/Pull Rule

Criterion (i): 

Criterion (ii): 

Criterion (iii): 

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c', \sigma', L'\}, G'$$

APPLY

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

Thread

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$

Apply

Criterion (i):

Criterion (ii):

Criterion (iii):

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c', \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G$$

APPLY

Thread

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$

Apply

Criterion (i): $(m_1, c_2) \in \mathbf{step}(c)$

Criterion (ii):

Criterion (iii):

 $\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G$

APPLY

Thread

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$

Apply

step(c): The pair $(m, c') \in \text{step}(c)$ if m is a next reachable method call in the reduction of c , with remaining code c' .
fin(c): This predicate is true provided that there is a reduction of c to **skip** that does not encounter a method call.

Criterion (i): $(m_1, c_2) \in \mathbf{step}(c)$

Criterion (ii):

Criterion (iii):

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G \quad \text{APPLY}$$

Thread

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$

Apply

$c ::= c_1 + c_2 \mid c_1 ; c_2 \mid (c)^* \mid \text{skip} \mid \text{tx } c \mid m$

step(c): The pair $(m, c') \in \text{step}(c)$ if m is a next reachable method call in the reduction of c , with remaining code c' .
fin(c): This predicate is true provided that there is a reduction of c to **skip** that does not encounter a method call.

Criterion (i): $(m_1, c_2) \in \text{step}(c)$

Criterion (ii):

Criterion (iii):

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G$$

APPLY

Thread

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$

Apply

$c ::= c_1 + c_2 \mid c_1 ; c_2 \mid (c)^* \mid \text{skip} \mid \text{tx } c \mid m$

step(c): The pair $(m, c') \in \text{step}(c)$ if m is a next reachable method call in the reduction of c , with remaining code c' .
fin(c): This predicate is true provided that there is a reduction of c to **skip** that does not encounter a method call.

- Criterion (i): $(m_1, c_2) \in \text{step}(c)$
Criterion (ii): L_1 allows $\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle$
Criterion (iii):

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G$$

APPLY

Thread

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$

Apply

$c ::= c_1 + c_2 \mid c_1 ; c_2 \mid (c)^* \mid \text{skip} \mid \text{tx } c \mid m$

step(c): The pair $(m, c') \in \text{step}(c)$ if m is a next reachable method call in the reduction of c , with remaining code c' .

fin(c): This predicate is true provided that there is a reduction of c to **skip** that does not encounter a method call.

Criterion (i): $(m_1, c_2) \in \text{step}(c)$

Criterion (ii): L_1 allows $\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle$

Criterion (iii): $\text{fresh}(id)$

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G$$

APPLY

Thread

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$
 $\langle \text{q.enq('a')}, \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$

Apply

$$c ::= c_1 + c_2 \mid c_1 ; c_2 \mid (c)^* \mid \text{skip} \mid \text{tx } c \mid m$$

step(*c*): The pair (*m*, *c'*) ∈ **step**(*c*) if *m* is a next reachable method call in the reduction of *c*, with remaining code *c'*.
fin(*c*): This predicate is true provided that there is a reduction of *c* to **skip** that does not encounter a method call.

- Criterion (i): $(m_1, c_2) \in \mathbf{step}(c)$
- Criterion (ii): L_1 allows $\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle$
- Criterion (iii): $\text{fresh}(id)$

APPLY

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G$$

append

Thread

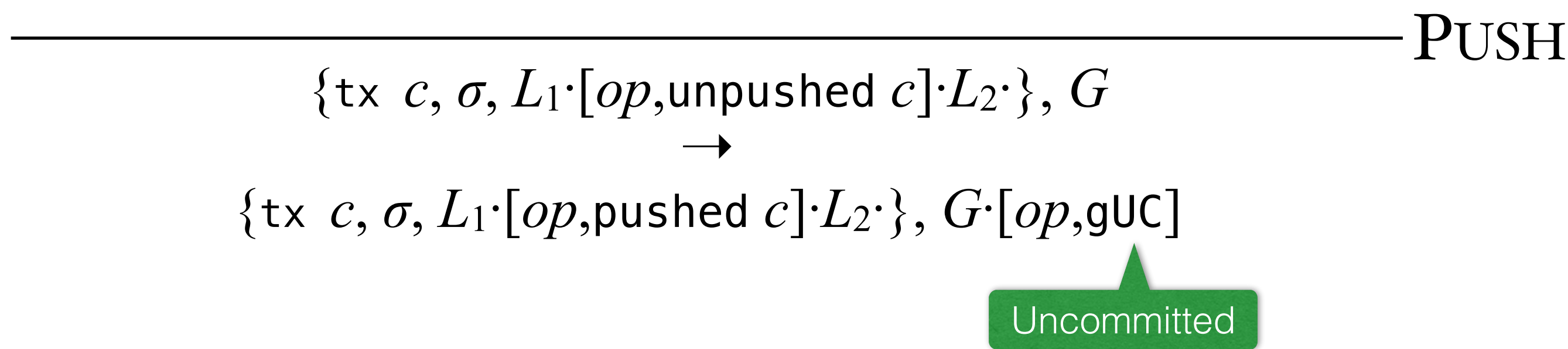
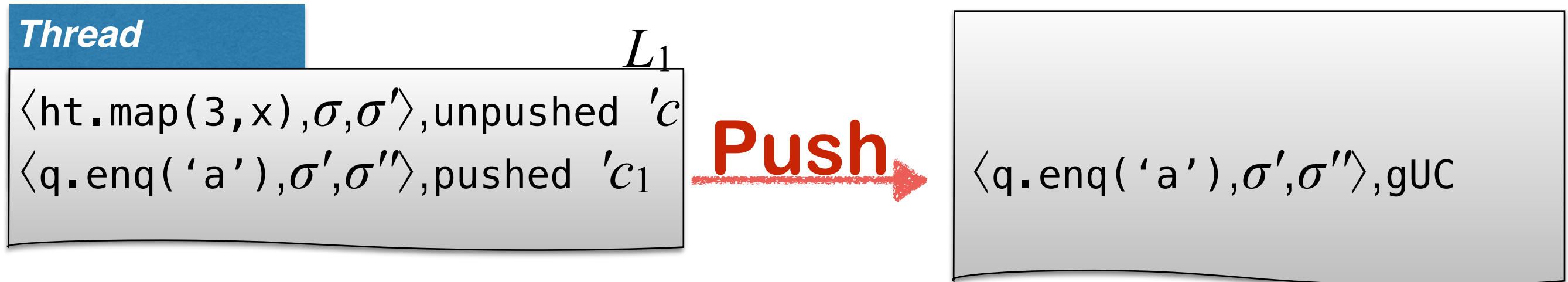
L_1

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle, \text{unpushed } 'c$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle, \text{pushed } 'c_1$

↑
Unapply

$$\{\text{tx } c', \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c]\}, G \rightarrow \{\text{tx } c, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G \quad \text{UNAPPLY}$$

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush **Unapply** Commit



Thread

$$L_1$$

$\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle$, unpushed $'c$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle$, pushed $'c_1$

Push

$$\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle, \text{gUC}$$

Criterion (i): $op \blacktriangleleft [L_1]_{\text{unpushed}}$

PUSH

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{unpushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G$$

$$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{pushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G \cdot [op, \text{gUC}]$$

Uncommitted

Apply **Push** Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

Thread

L_1
 $\langle \text{ht.map}(3, x), \sigma, \sigma' \rangle, \text{unpushed } 'c$
 $\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle, \text{pushed } 'c_1$

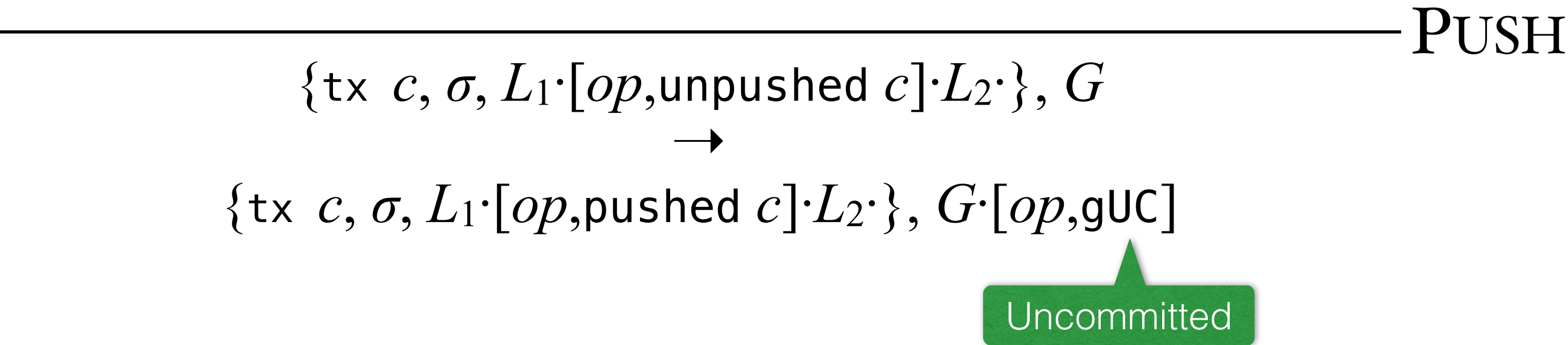
Push

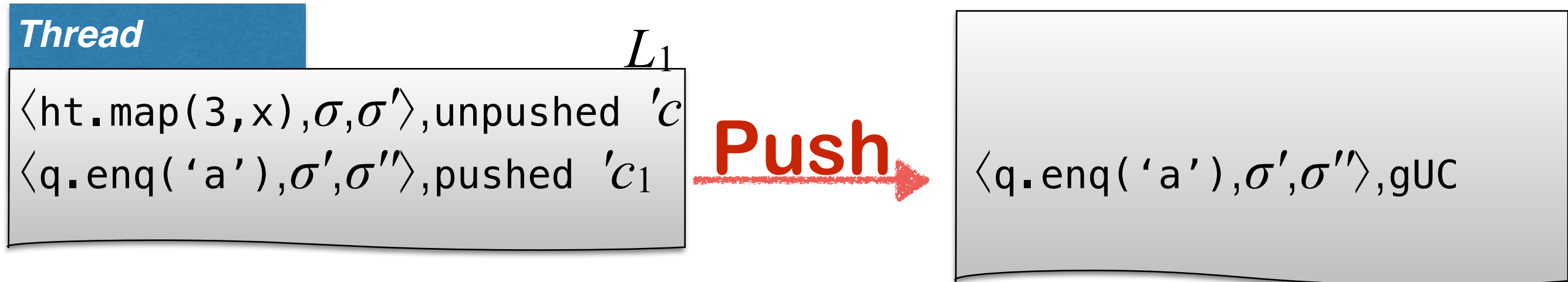
$\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle, \text{gUC}$

Left-mover over logs

$$op_1 \blacktriangleleft op_2 \quad \equiv \quad \forall \ell. \ell \cdot \{op_1, op_2\} \preceq \ell \cdot \{op_2, op_1\}.$$

Criterion (i): $op \blacktriangleleft [L_1]_{\text{unpushed}}$





- Criterion (i):

$op \triangleleft [L_1]_{\text{unpushed}}$

Act as if op happens next

Criterion (ii):

$[G]_{\text{gUC}} \setminus [L_1 \cdot L_2]_{\text{pushed}} \triangleleft op$

No conflict with other uncmtd

Criterion (iii):

$G \text{ allows } op$
-
- PUSH

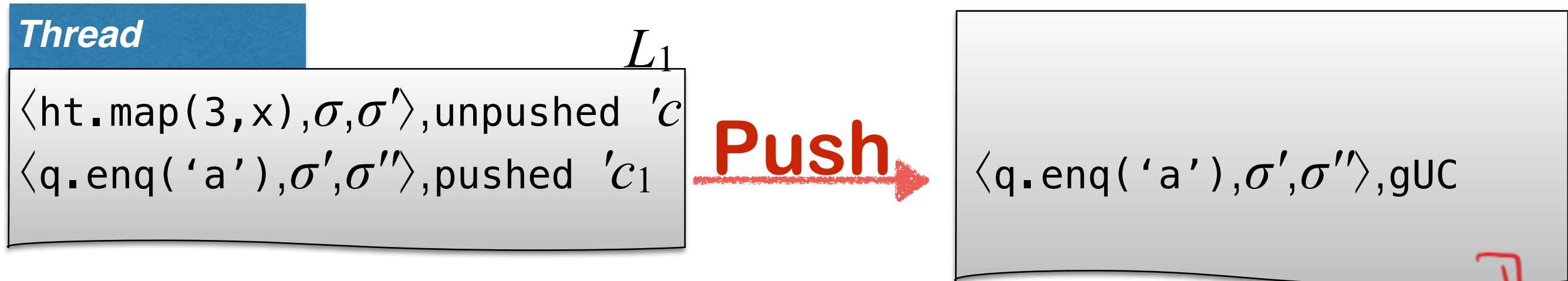
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{ \text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{unpushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G \\
 & \quad \rightarrow \\
 & \{ \text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{pushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G \cdot [op, \text{gUC}]
 \end{aligned}$$

Application: Optimism vs. Pessimism

Apply

Push

Pull
Unpull
Unpush
Unapply
Commit



$\llbracket \text{op} \rrbracket_{\text{unpushed}} \subseteq \llbracket L_1 \rrbracket_{\text{unpushed}} \cup \llbracket \text{op} \rrbracket$

Criterion (i): $\text{op} \triangleleft \llbracket L_1 \rrbracket_{\text{unpushed}}$

Criterion (ii): $\llbracket G \rrbracket_{\text{gUC}} \setminus \llbracket L_1 \cdot L_2 \rrbracket_{\text{pushed}} \triangleleft \text{op}$

Criterion (iii): G allows op

Act as if op happens next

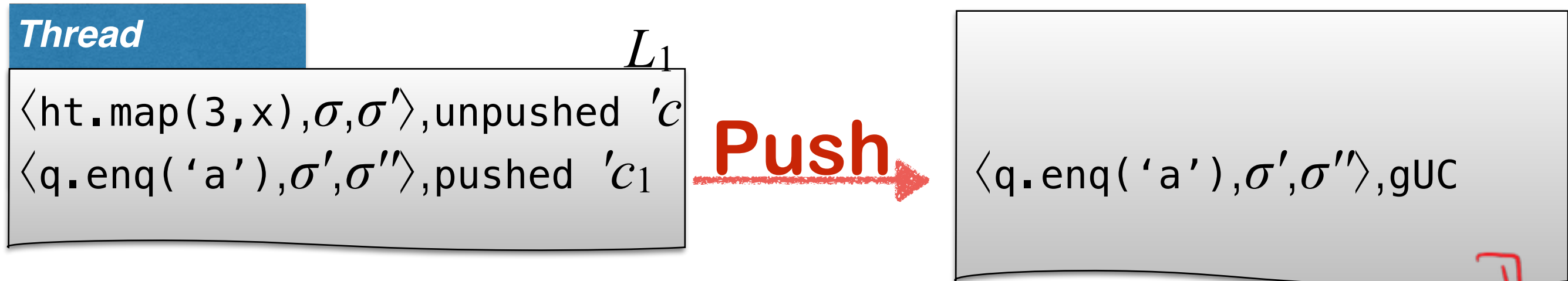
No conflict with other uncmtd

PUSH

$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [\text{op}, \text{unpushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G$
 $\rightarrow$
 $\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [\text{op}, \text{pushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G \cdot [\text{op}, \text{gUC}]$

Application: Optimism vs. Pessimism

Apply **Push** Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit



Criterion (i): $op \triangleleft [L_1]_{\text{unpushed}}$

Criterion (ii): $[G]_{\text{gUC}} \setminus [L_1 \cdot L_2]_{\text{pushed}} \triangleleft op$

Criterion (iii): G allows op

Act as if op happens next

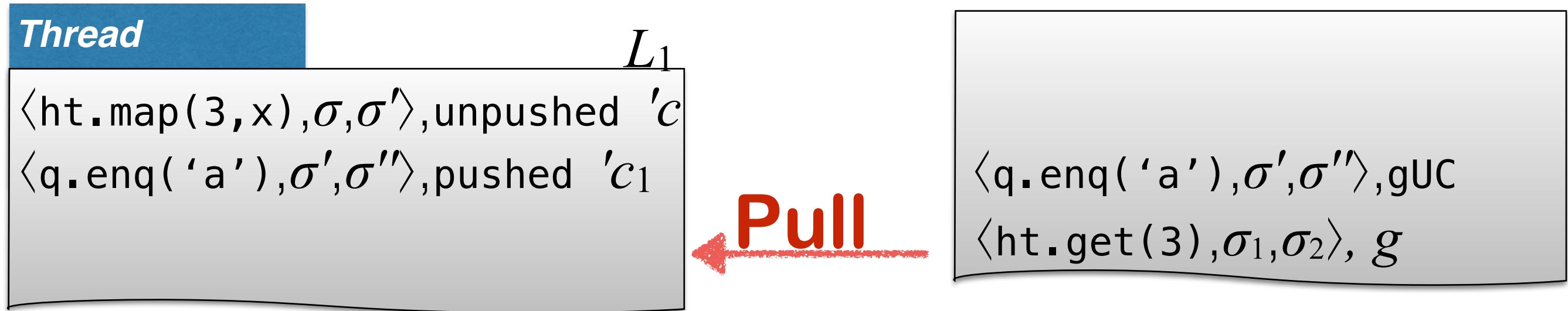
No conflict with other uncmnted

$[op]_{\text{unpushed}} \subseteq [L_1]_{\text{unpushed}} \cup [op]$

$\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{unpushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G$
 $\rightarrow$
 $\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{pushed } c] \cdot L_2 \cdot \}, G \cdot [op, \text{gUC}]$

Application: Optimism vs. Pessimism

Apply **Push** Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit



- Criterion (i):

$op \notin L$

Didn't pull already

Criterion (ii):

L allows op

Args/RVs abide seq. spec

Criterion (iii):

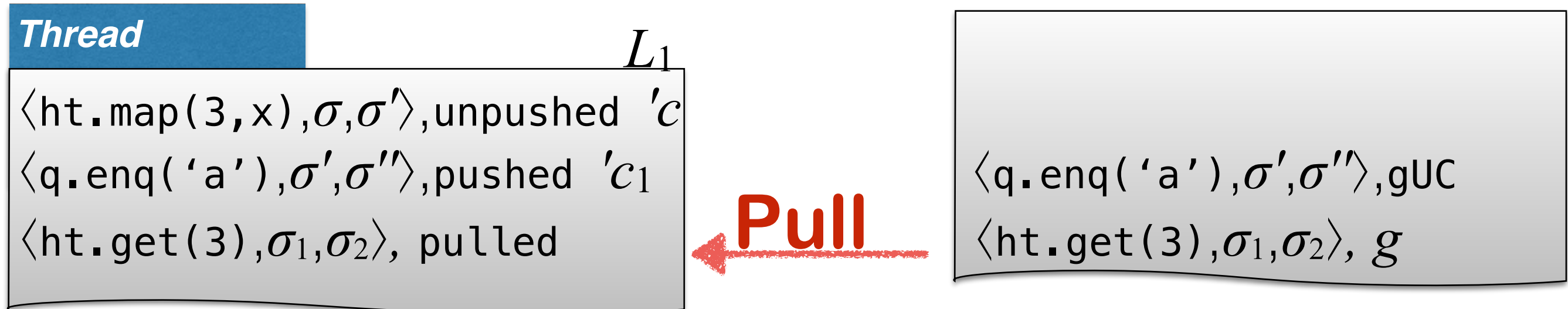
$op \blacktriangleleft [L]_{\text{pushed}} \cup [L]_{\text{unpushed}}$

Can act as if op happened earlier
-
- PULL

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2 \\
 \rightarrow \\
 \{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L \cdot [op, \text{pulled}]\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2
 \end{array}$$

Application: Opacity [GK'08] and dependent transactions [RRHW'09]

Apply Push **Pull** Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit



- Criterion (i):

$op \notin L$

← Didn't pull already

Criterion (ii):

L allows op

← Args/RVs abide seq. spec

Criterion (iii):

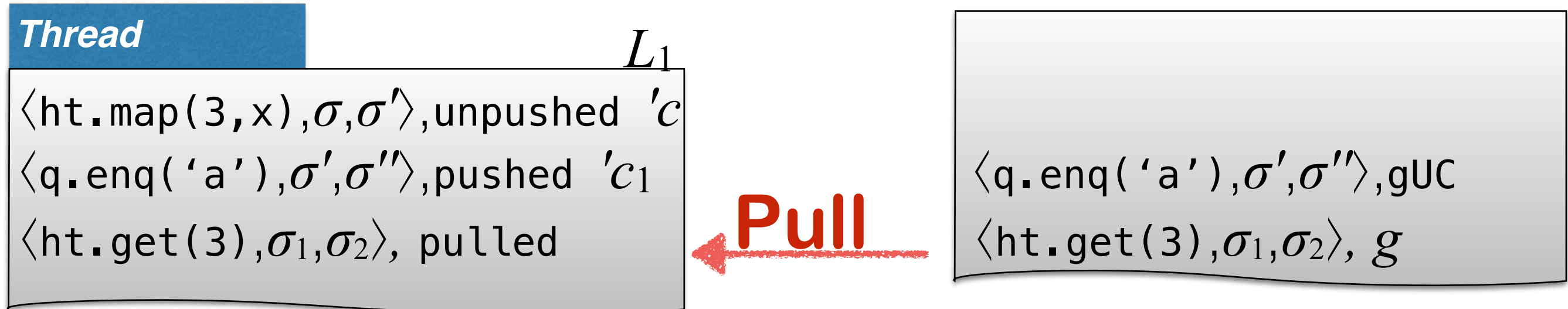
$op \blacktriangleleft [L]_{\text{pushed}} \cup [L]_{\text{unpushed}}$

← Can act as if op happened earlier
-
- PULL

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2 \\
 \rightarrow \\
 \{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L \cdot [op, \text{pulled}]\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2
 \end{array}$$

Application: Opacity [GK'08] and dependent transactions [RRHW'09]

Apply Push **Pull** Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit



Criterion (i): $op \notin L$

Criterion (ii): L allows op

Criterion (iii): op

Didn't pull already

Args/RVs abide seq. spec

Can act as if op happened earlier

PULL

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2 \\
 &\quad \rightarrow \\
 &\{\text{tx } c, \sigma, L \cdot [op, \text{pulled}]\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Application: Opacity [GK'08] and dependent transactions [RRHW'09]

Apply Push **Pull** Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

Thread

Diagram illustrating a commit graph structure. The graph shows a sequence of commits: c (unpushed), c_1 (pushed), and c_2 (pulled). A red arrow labeled "Commit" points downwards, indicating the direction of the commit sequence. A jagged orange line highlights the path from c to c_1 and c_2 .

$$\langle \text{q.enq}('a'), \sigma', \sigma'' \rangle, \text{gUC}$$

$$\langle \text{ht.get}(3), \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \rangle, g$$

Criterion (*i*): **fin**(*c*)

Criterion (ii): $L \subseteq G_1$

Criterion (iii): $[L]_{\text{pulled}} \subseteq [G_1]_{\text{gC}}$

Criterion (iv): $\text{cmt}(G_1, L, G_2)$

Pushed all my stuff

Pulled all committed stuff

Swap my flags from **gUC** to **gC**

COMMIT

$$\{\mathbf{t}_x \mid c, \sigma, L\}, G_1$$

$$\{\text{skip}, \sigma, []\}, G_2$$

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply (Commit)

- (i)– $c_1 \not\ll (m_1, c_2)$
- (ii)– L_1 allows $\langle m_1, \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \rangle$
- (iii)– $\text{fresh}(id)$

$$\frac{}{\{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1\}, G_1 \xrightarrow{\text{fwd}} \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1 \cdot [\langle m_1, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c_1]\}, G_1} \text{APP}$$

$$\frac{}{\{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1 \cdot [\langle m_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, id \rangle, \text{unpushed } c_2]\}, G_1 \xrightarrow{\text{bwd}} \{\text{tx } c_2, \sigma_2, L_1\}, G_1} \text{UNAPP}$$

- (i)– $op \blacktriangleleft [L_1]_{\text{unpushed}}$
- (ii)– $[G_1]_{\text{gUCmt}} \setminus [L_1 \cdot L_2]_{\text{pushed}} \blacktriangleleft op$
- (iii)– G_1 allows op

$$\frac{}{\{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{unpushed } c_2] \cdot L_2\}, G_1 \xrightarrow{\text{fwd}} \{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{pushed } c_2] \cdot L_2\}, G_1 \cdot [op, \text{gUCmt}]} \text{PUSH}$$

- (i)– allowed $G_1 \cdot G_2$
- (ii)– $[L_2]_{\text{pushed}} \blacktriangleleft op$

$$\frac{}{\{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{pushed } c_2] \cdot L_2\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2 \xrightarrow{\text{bwd}} \{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{unpushed } c_2] \cdot L_2\}, G_1 \cdot G_2} \text{UNPUSH}$$

- (i)– $op \notin L$
- (ii)– L allows op
- (iii)– $op \blacktriangleleft [L]_{\text{pushed}} \cup [L]_{\text{unpushed}}$

$$\frac{}{\{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2 \xrightarrow{\text{fwd}} \{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L \cdot [op, \text{pulled}]\}, G_1 \cdot [op, g] \cdot G_2} \text{PULL}$$

- (i)– allowed $L_1 \cdot L_2$

$$\frac{}{\{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1 \cdot [op, \text{pulled}] \cdot L_2\}, G \xrightarrow{\text{bwd}} \{\text{tx } c_1, \sigma_1, L_1 \cdot L_2\}, G} \text{UNPULL}$$

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

Theorem. The Push/Pull model is serializable.

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

Theorem. The Push/Pull model is serializable.

Push/Pull model guarantees that transactions are executed equivalently to just each being done atomically.

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

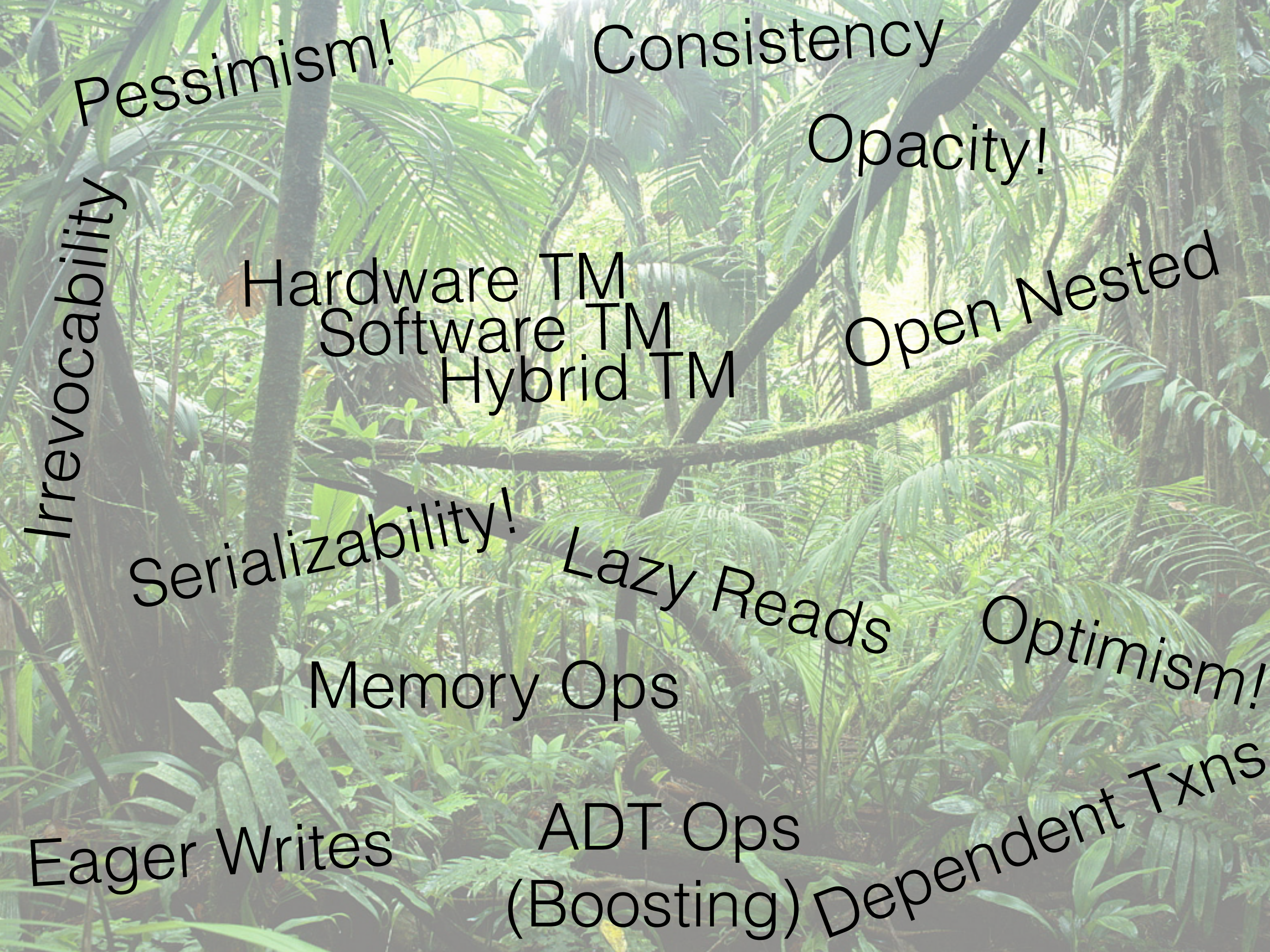
Theorem. The Push/Pull model is serializable.

Push/Pull model guarantees that transactions are executed equivalently to just each being done atomically.

Proof via simulation with atomic machine.

Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit

Evaluation



Pessimism!

Consistency

Opacity!

Hardware TM

Software TM

Hybrid TM

Open Nested

Irrevocability

Serializability!

Lazy Reads

Optimism!

Memory Ops

Eager Writes

ADT Ops

(Boosting) Dependent Txns

Conclusions

- Can encode numerous TM schemes into this
- Informal tool for thinking about TMs
- Formally provides serializability

Questions?



Apply Push Pull Unpull Unpush Unapply Commit