

# Weak memory models using event structures

Simon Castellan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>LIP, ENS Lyon

April 3rd, 2016

GaLoP 2016

# Unexpected behaviours

A simple concurrent and imperative program:

$x, y$  initialized to 0  
 $x := 1 \parallel y := 2$   
 $r \leftarrow y \parallel s \leftarrow x$   
shared variable · local register

Expected outcome:  $r \neq 0 \vee s \neq 0$ .

# Unexpected behaviours

A simple concurrent and imperative program:

$x, y$  initialized to 0  
 $x := 1 \parallel y := 2$   
 $r \leftarrow y \parallel s \leftarrow x$   
shared variable · local register

Expected outcome:  $r \neq 0 \vee s \neq 0$ .

**Wrong** on modern architectures (x86, ARM, ...).

# Unexpected behaviours

A simple concurrent and imperative program:

$x, y$  initialized to 0  
 $r \leftarrow y \parallel s \leftarrow x$   
 $x := 1 \parallel y := 2$   
shared variable · local register

Expected outcome:  $r \neq 0 \vee s \neq 0$ .

**Wrong** on modern architectures (x86, ARM, ...).

# Unexpected behaviours

Another simple program:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x := 1 & y := 1 \\ s \leftarrow x & s' \leftarrow y \\ t \leftarrow y & t' \leftarrow x \end{array}$$

Expected outcome:  $s = s' = 1 \Rightarrow t = t' = 1$

# Unexpected behaviours

Another simple program:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x := 1 & y := 1 \\ s \leftarrow x & s' \leftarrow y \\ t \leftarrow y & t' \leftarrow x \end{array}$$

Expected outcome:  $s = s' = 1 \Rightarrow t = t' = 1$

**Wrong** even without read exchange (*Read Own Write Early*).

## A need to specify the behaviour

What are the expected behaviour of a concurrent program?

→ It depends on the architecture.

Architectures need to be specified:

- ▶ what instructions can be reordered?
- ▶ how are writes propagated from one thread to the other?

## A need to specify the behaviour

What are the expected behaviour of a concurrent program?

→ It depends on the architecture.

Architectures need to be specified:

- ▶ what instructions can be reordered?
- ▶ how are writes propagated from one thread to the other?

To that end, manufacturers provide prosaic documents, but:

- ▶ *ambiguity*: behaviours that are not specified
- ▶ *inconsistent*: some observations may not be predicted.

Some architectures:

- ▶ SC (*Sequential consistency*): no reordering, sequential memory.
- ▶ ARM: reordering of instructions targeting different variables, write caches.
- ▶ x86: ...



# Semantics saves the day

**Semantics:** Formalize mathematically the vendors specifications:

- ▶ get a (possibly computer-verified) proof of non-ambiguity,
- ▶ implement the specifications and mechanically **test it** against real life architectures.

Two main types of semantics among existing models:

- ▶ *operational semantics*: executions are described by runs of an abstract machine,
- ▶ *axiomatic semantics*: the notion of valid execution is axiomatized.

Those models are called *weak memory models*.

# This talk

## Outline of the talk:

1. Reminder on the interpretation of shared memory concurrency in game semantics
2. How to change the interpretation of state to accommodate a concrete model: x86-TSO
3. Using those ideas to give a concrete model for the first-order fragment dealing with weak memory models.

## Our challenge, x86-TSO:

- ▶ A read and a write on different memory addresses can be reordered inside a thread.
- ▶ A write need not be immediately committed to main memory. Once it is, it is available to all threads.

# I. USUAL MODEL OF IDEALIZED PARALLEL ALGOL

*The good ol' IPA*

# The syntax and semantics of IPA

**IPA:** Concurrent programming language with shared variables based on the simply-typed  $\lambda$ -calculus.

$$A, B ::= \mathbb{B} \mid \mathbb{N} \mid \mathbf{com} \mid \mathbf{ref} \mid A \rightarrow B$$

$$M, N ::= \dots \text{PCF constructs} \dots$$

$$\mid !M \mid M := N \mid M; N$$

$$\mid \mathbf{new} \ x \ \mathbf{in} \ t$$

$$\mid t \parallel u$$

## Existing games models:

- ▶ (Ghica-Murawski) Strategies as sets of non-alternating traces
- ▶ (C, Clairambault, Winskel) Strategies as event structures

Talk mostly agnostic about the representation.

## Interpretation of the state: pure part

Interpretation of var as  $\mathbb{N} \times \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{com}$ :

re	wr <sub>0</sub>	wr <sub>1</sub>	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	
n	ok	ok	...

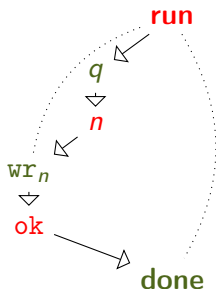
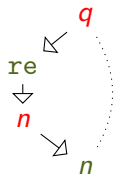
# Interpretation of the state: pure part

Intepretation of `var` as  $\mathbb{N} \times \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{com}$ :

<code>re</code>	<code>wr<sub>0</sub></code>	<code>wr<sub>1</sub></code>	<code>...</code>
⋮	⋮	⋮	
<code>n</code>	<code>ok</code>	<code>ok</code>	<code>...</code>

With the following accessors [presented as innocent strategies]:

`re` : `ref`  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{N}$       `wr` : `ref`  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$  `com`



## Interpretation of the state: the `cell` strategy

To interpret the `new` construct (the only one to break innocence):

1. Define the set of traces `cell` as  $C\ 0$  with:

$$\begin{aligned} C(k) ::= & \epsilon \\ & | \text{re} \cdot k \cdot C(k) && \text{(Reading from the cell)} \\ & | \text{wr}_n \cdot \text{ok} \cdot C(n) && \text{(Writing on the cell)} \end{aligned}$$

2. Define  $\llbracket \text{new } x \text{ in } t \rrbracket = \text{cell}; \llbracket t \rrbracket$  with  $x : \mathbf{ref} \vdash t : X$   
(up to surgergy)

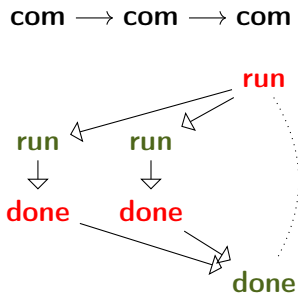
A term  $x : \mathbf{ref} \vdash t : X$  sees  $x$  as *volatile* – reading on it can yield any value.

Precomposing with `cell` enforces a *particular memory discipline*.

## Interpretation concurrency: $\parallel$

The strategy  $\parallel: \mathbf{com} \rightarrow \mathbf{com} \rightarrow \mathbf{com}$  is not sequential but is still innocent in a generalized sense.

→ We have now a **dag**:



Those dags can be composed inside CHO.



# Weakening the model

**Problem:** can we change the interpretation to match TSO?

Two issues:

- ▶ *Handling instruction reordering:* how to change `re` and `wr` to model reorderings?
- ▶ *Changing the memory discipline:* the memory discipline of TSO depends on the notion of *threads* absent from IPA.

→ We need a new language to solve this.

## II. IPA/x86: A LESS IDEALIZED PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

*A taste of metal in your IPA.*

## Syntax of IPA/x86

Reading/write to a reference is modified to handle reorderings:

$M, N ::= \dots$ PCF constructs...

$| \text{let}_\iota r = !x \text{ in } N \mid (x :=_\iota M; N) \quad \iota \in \mathbb{N} \text{ is the thread-id}$   
 $| \text{new } x \text{ in } t \mid M \parallel N$

There is no sequential composition anymore: operations take directly their continuation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, r : \mathbb{N}, x : \text{ref} \vdash N : \text{com} \quad \Gamma \vdash M : \text{ref}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}_k r = !x \text{ in } N : \text{com}}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \text{ref} \vdash M : \text{ref} \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \text{com}}{\Gamma \vdash x :=_k M; N}$$

New interpretation of **ref**:

$\text{re}^\iota$	$\text{wr}_0^\iota$	$\text{wr}_1^\iota$	$\dots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$n$	$\text{ok}$	$\text{ok}$	$\dots$

## A dirty trick

How to interpret those new construct? Naive idea:

- ▶  $\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$
- ▶  $\text{wr}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}$

Not enough to **inspect** of the continuation.

## A dirty trick

How to interpret those new construct? Naive idea:

- ▶  $\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$
- ▶  $\text{wr}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{com} \rightarrow \text{com}$

Not enough to **inspect** of the continuation.

Use instead:

- ▶  $\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$
- ▶  $\text{wr}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$

with:

- ▶  $\llbracket \text{let}_\ell r = !x \text{ in } N \rrbracket = \text{let}_\ell \odot \langle \llbracket x \rrbracket, \lambda r. \lambda x. \llbracket N \rrbracket \rangle$
- ▶  $\llbracket x :=_\ell M; N \rrbracket = \text{wr}_\ell \odot \langle \llbracket x \rrbracket, \lambda x. \llbracket N \rrbracket \rangle$

## A sequential interpretation for let

$$\text{let}_\iota : \mathbf{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{ref} \rightarrow \mathbf{com}) \rightarrow \mathbf{com}$$

## A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$

**run**

## A sequential interpretation for let

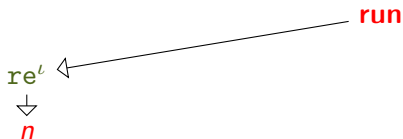
$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$

$\text{re}^\iota \leftarrow \text{run}$



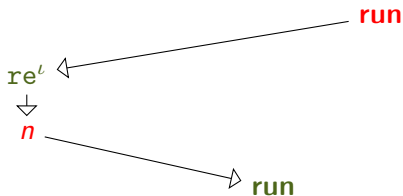
## A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



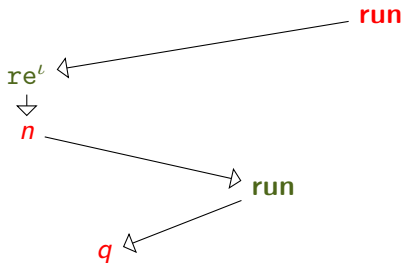
## A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



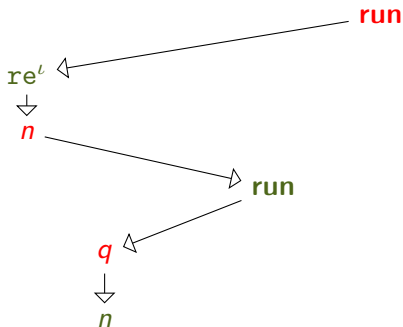
# A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



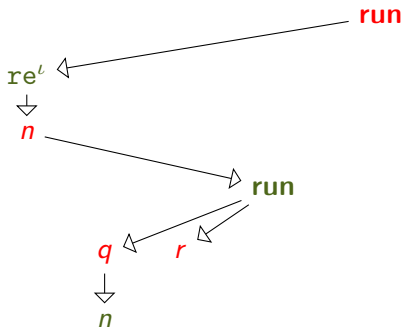
# A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



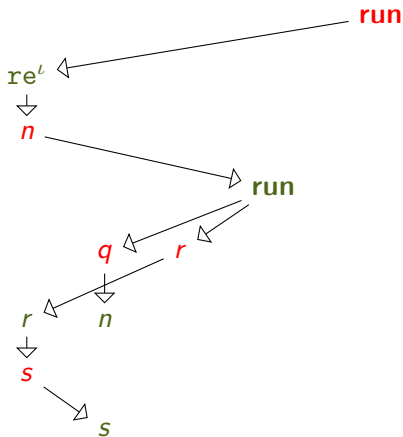
# A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



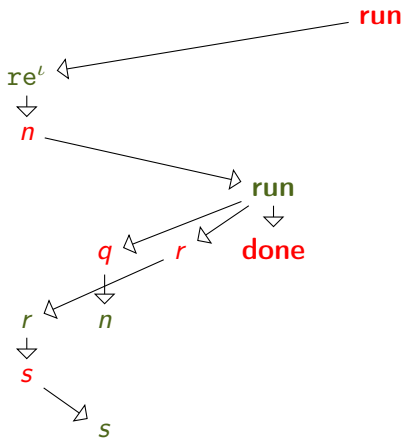
# A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



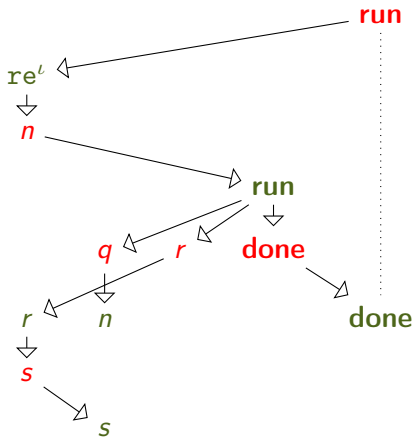
# A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



# A sequential interpretation for let

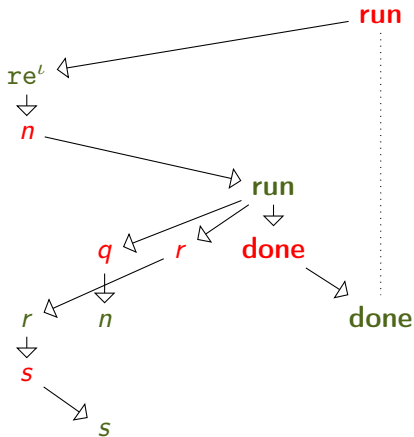
$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$





# A sequential interpretation for let

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



Still sequential. Can we use the space to do better?

## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

$$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$$

## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

$\text{let}_\iota : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$

**run**

## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

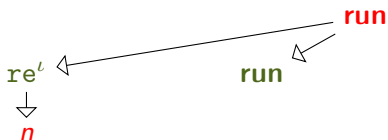
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

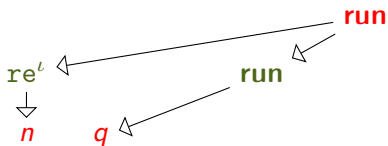
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

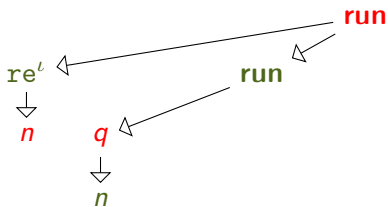
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

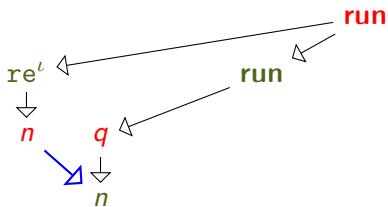
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$

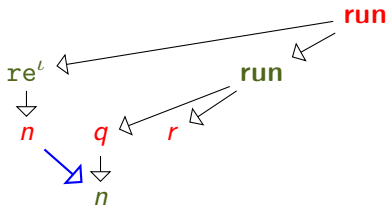




## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

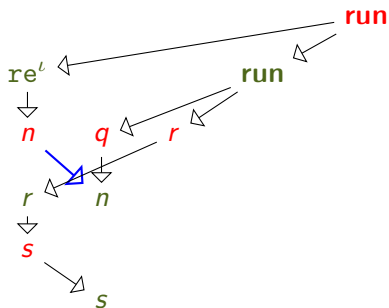
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

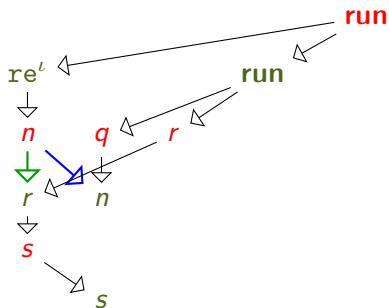
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

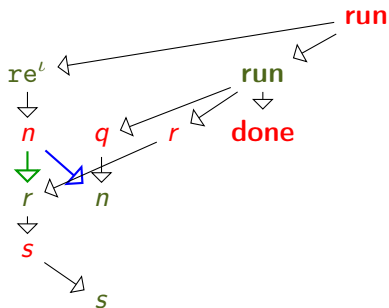
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

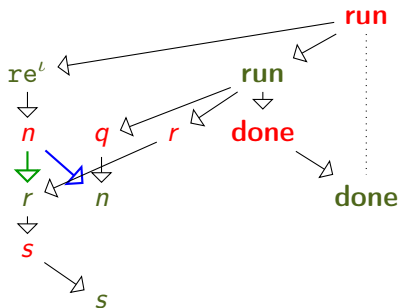
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

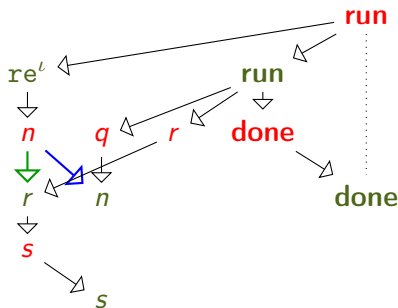
$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A concurrent interpretation for let

Idea: start the evaluation of both arguments *in parallel*.

$\text{let}_\ell : \text{ref} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}) \rightarrow \text{com}$



Two synchronizations points:

- ▶ One for **data dependency**
- ▶ One to **sequentialize operations on  $x$**

The strategy for  $\text{wr}$  is done similarly (without data dependency).

## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in} : \text{com.}$

$y :=_0 r$

## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in} : \text{com.}$

$y :=_0 r$

$x : \text{ref} \rightarrow y : \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}$

**run**



## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in } : \text{com}.$

$y :=_0 r$

$x : \text{ref} \rightarrow y : \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}$



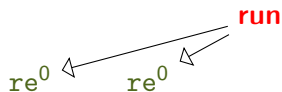
## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in} : \text{com}.$

$y :=_0 r$

$x : \text{ref} \rightarrow y : \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}$



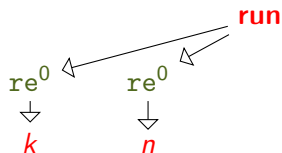
## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in} : \text{com}$ .

$y :=_0 r$

$x : \text{ref} \rightarrow y : \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}$



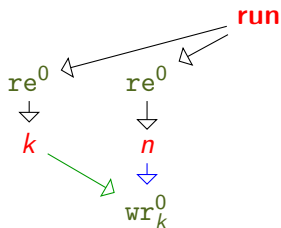
## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in} : \text{com}.$

$y :=_0 r$

$x : \text{ref} \rightarrow y : \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}$



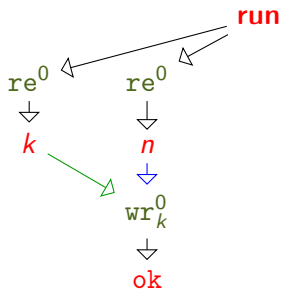
## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in} : \text{com}$ .

$y :=_0 r$

$x : \text{ref} \rightarrow y : \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}$



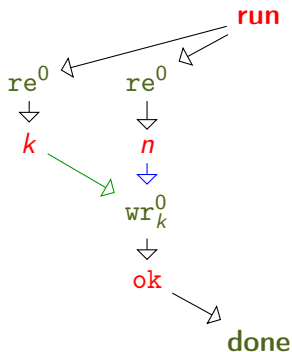
## Examples

$\text{let}_0 r = !x \text{ in}$

Take  $x : \text{ref}, y : \text{ref} \vdash M = \text{let}_0 s = !y \text{ in} : \text{com}$ .

$y :=_0 r$

$x : \text{ref} \rightarrow y : \text{ref} \rightarrow \text{com}$



## A strategy cell that represents a TSO memory

Instruction reorderings: check. What about relaxed memory?

→ Update the grammar of valid traces. Now parametrized over:

- ▶ a *global value*  $n$
- ▶ *thread-local* local values  $\mu : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\star\}$

$C(\mu, n) ::= \epsilon$

|  $\text{re}^\ell \cdot \mu(\ell) \cdot C(\mu, n)$   $(\mu(\ell) \neq \star)$

(Read from local cache)

|  $\text{re}^\ell \cdot n \cdot C(\mu, n)$   $(\mu(\ell) = \star)$

(Read from the global memory)

|  $\text{wr}_k^\ell \cdot \text{ok} \cdot C(\mu[\ell \leftarrow k], n)$

(Write to local cache)

|  $C(\mu[\ell \leftarrow \star], \mu(\ell))$   $(\mu(\ell) \neq \star)$

(Committing a write)

This gives a strategy cell<sub>TSO</sub>.

## Example

Remember the program at the beginning:

$$\begin{array}{l} x :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } () \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{l} y :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } () \end{array}$$

The following is a valid trace of  $\text{cell}_{\text{TSO}}$  (hence can describe a valid interaction on  $x$  for instance)

$$\text{wr}_1^0 \cdot \text{ok} \cdot \text{re}^0 \cdot 1 \cdot \text{re}^1 \cdot 0$$



## Example

Remember the program at the beginning:

$$\begin{array}{l} x :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } () \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{l} y :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } () \end{array}$$

The following is a valid trace of  $\text{cell}_{\text{TSO}}$  (hence can describe a valid interaction on  $x$  for instance)

$$\text{wr}_1^0 \cdot \text{ok} \cdot \text{re}^0 \cdot 1 \cdot \text{re}^1 \cdot 0$$

## Example

Remember the program at the beginning:

$$\begin{array}{l} x :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } () \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{l} y :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } () \end{array}$$

The following is a valid trace of  $\text{cell}_{\text{TSO}}$  (hence can describe a valid interaction on  $x$  for instance)

$$\text{wr}_1^0 \cdot \text{ok} \cdot \text{re}^0 \cdot 1 \cdot \text{re}^1 \cdot 0$$

## Example

Remember the program at the beginning:

$$\begin{array}{l} x :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } () \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{l} y :=_0 1; \\ \text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in} \\ \text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } () \end{array}$$

The following is a valid trace of  $\text{cell}_{\text{TSO}}$  (hence can describe a valid interaction on  $x$  for instance)

$$\text{wr}_1^0 \cdot \text{ok} \cdot \text{re}^0 \cdot 1 \cdot \text{re}^1 \cdot 0$$

### III. THE FIRST-ORDER CASE

*Filtering out the higher-order hop*

# Getting rid of game semantics

- ▶ To study the weak memory aspects, the first-order is enough.  
→ Simpler presentation of the ideas in the first-order fragment?  
(terms of the form  $x : \mathbf{ref}, y : \mathbf{ref} \vdash t : \mathbf{com}$ )
- ▶ Eliminate game semantics bureaucracy:
  - ▶ Consider the projection on the left-hand side (sequence of **ref**)
  - ▶ We collapse  $\mathbf{re}_x^\ell \cdot k$  into one event  $\mathbf{R}_x^{(\ell, k)}$   
(Similarly writes are collapsed in  $\mathbf{W}_x^{(\ell, k)}$ )

# Overview of the model

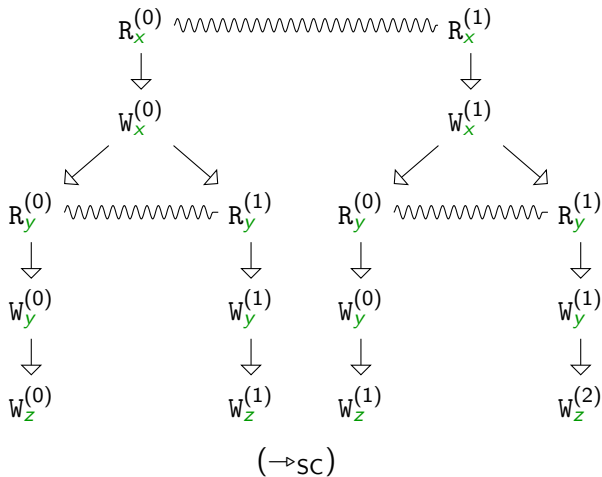
- ▶ The model is parametrized over an architecture  $\mathcal{A} = (\rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{A}})$  where
  - ▶  $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}$  is a relation indicating which instruction ordering *cannot* be relaxed.
  - ▶  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$  is an event structure describing the memory discipline.

# Overview of the model

- ▶ The model is parametrized over an architecture  $\mathcal{A} = (\rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{A}})$  where
  - ▶  $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}$  is a relation indicating which instruction ordering *cannot* be relaxed.
  - ▶  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$  is an event structure describing the memory discipline.
- ▶ The semantics is in two steps:
  1. **The volatile part:** which is the pure functional part (before pre-composition with cell).  
Defined by a simple *induction* on the program syntax using  $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}$ .
  2. **The closed part:** after pre-composition with cell.  
Defined as the *synchronized product* with  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ .

## Examples of volatile semantics

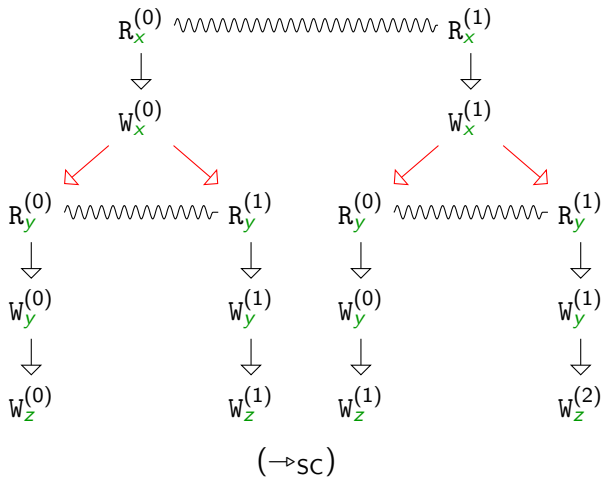
For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:





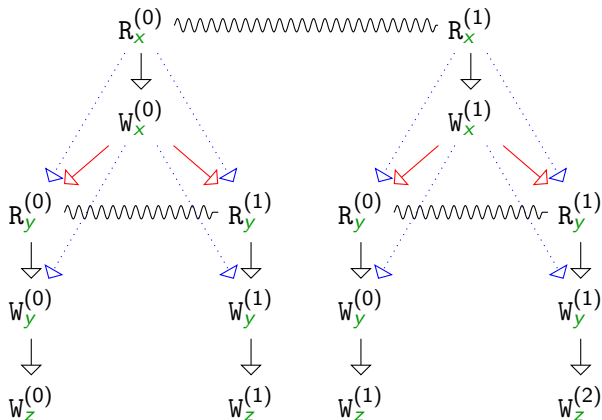
## Examples of volatile semantics

For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:



## Examples of volatile semantics

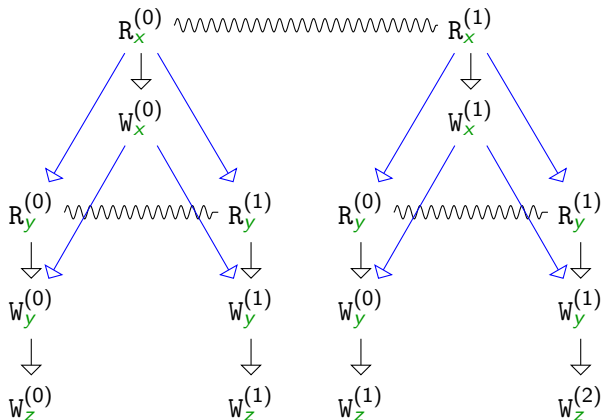
For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:



$(\rightarrow_{sc})$

## Examples of volatile semantics

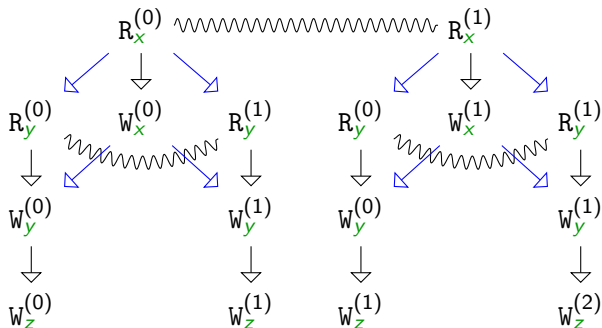
For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:



$(\rightarrow_{SC})$

## Examples of volatile semantics

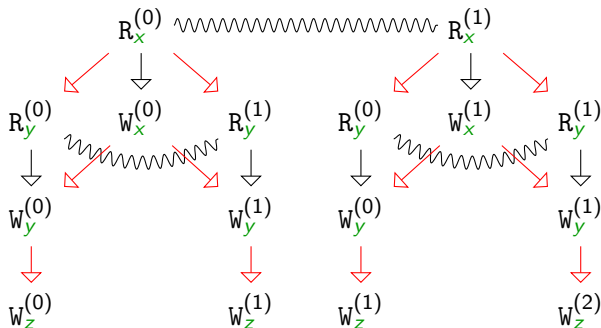
For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:



$(\rightarrow_{x86})$

## Examples of volatile semantics

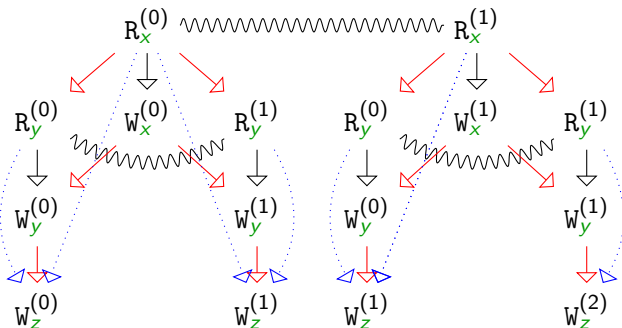
For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:



$(\rightarrow_{x86})$

## Examples of volatile semantics

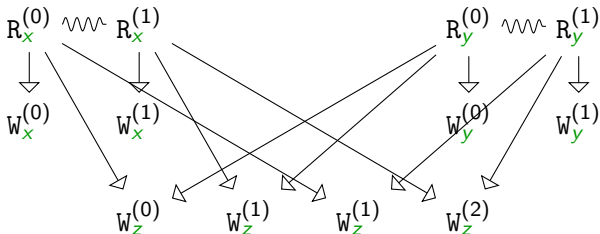
For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:



$(\rightarrow_{x86})$

## Examples of volatile semantics

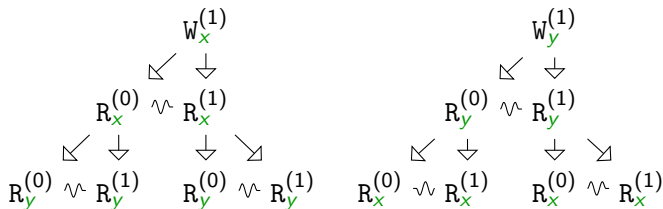
For  $t = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{let } s = x \text{ in } x := s; \\ \text{let } r = y \text{ in } y := r; \\ z := s + r; () \end{array} \right)$ , we have:



$(\rightarrow_{\text{ARM}})$

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$

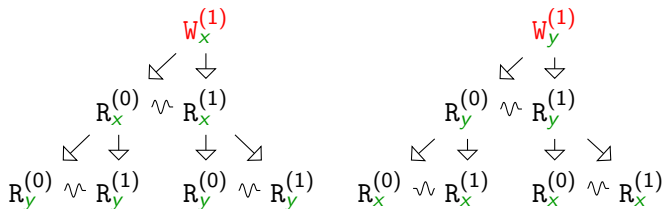


**(Volatile semantics for SC)**



## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

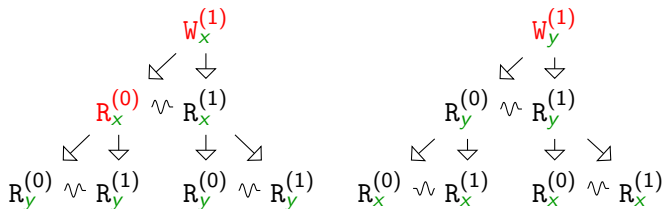
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

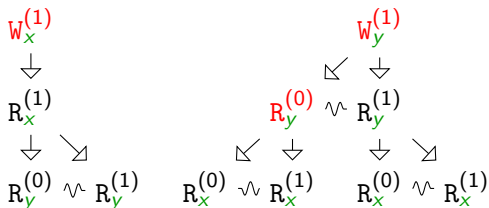
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

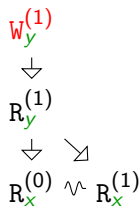
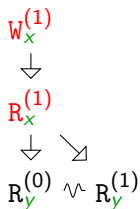
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

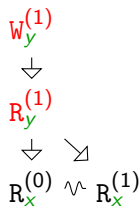
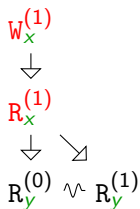
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

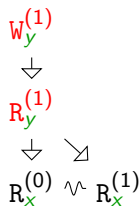
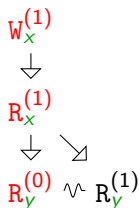
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

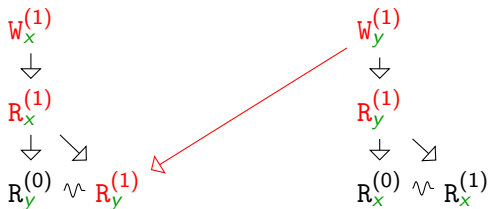
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

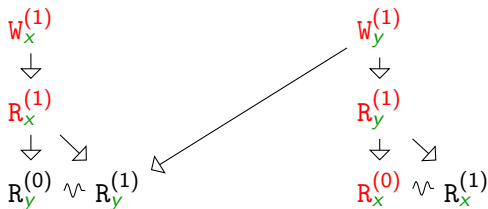
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$

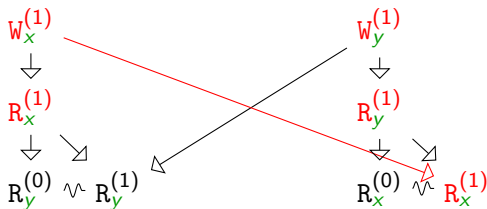


(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )



# Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

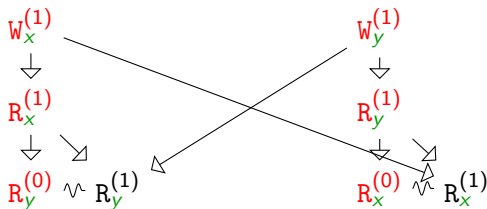
$x :=_0 1;$		$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$		$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$		$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{sc}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

## Example with $\mathcal{E}_{TSO}$

$x :=_0 1;$	$y :=_0 1;$
$\text{let}_0 s = !x \text{ in}$	$\text{let}_0 s' = !y \text{ in}$
$\text{let}_0 t = !y \text{ in } ()$	$\text{let}_0 t' = !x \text{ in } ()$



(Computing  $\llbracket p \rrbracket_{SC}^O \wedge \mathcal{E}$ )

We can observe  $s = s' = 1 \wedge t = t' = 0$ .

# Conclusion

## Summary.

- ▶ We shown a few ideas how to model weaker memory model using game semantics
- ▶ We used those ideas to give a parametric denotational semantics for weak memory models, based on event structures.

## Perspectives and future work.

- ▶ Adding barriers to the mix
- ▶ Link with existing semantics (eg. axiomatic semantics)
- ▶ Instruction semantics? (modelling a ASM-like language)