

Deadlock Checking by Behaviour Inference for Lock Handling

Ka I Violet Pun, Martin Steffen

PMA Group, University of Oslo, Norway

The 22nd Nordic Workshop for Programming Theory - NWPT '10
Turku, Finland

10 - 12 November, 2010



- 1 Introduction
- 2 Syntax and Semantics
- 3 Type and Effect System
- 4 Abstract Behaviour
- 5 Summary

Four necessary conditions for a deadlock

- Mutual Exclusion
- Wait-for
- No-preemption
- Circular wait

Four necessary conditions for a deadlock

- Mutual Exclusion
- Wait-for
- No-preemption
- Circular wait

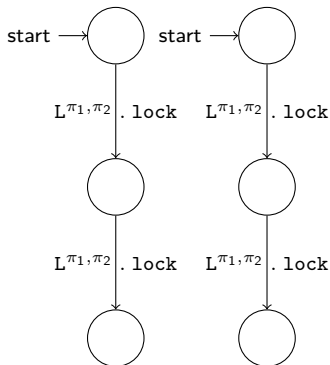
Deadlock

Each of two or more threads, which form a circular chain, wait for a lock that is held by the next thread in the chain.

- Find *potential* deadlocks in programs by detecting circular wait statically
 - Use *program points*, π , to characterize locks according to their origin
 - Calculate abstract behaviour by effect inference
 - Execute the abstract behaviour
- Setting:
 - No lock creation in a loop/recursive function
 - Reentrant lock in a loop (recursive function), the lock counter is set to
 - ∞ (locking)
 - $\perp$ (unlocking)

Example

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = newπ1 L in
  let x2 = newπ2 L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```



$$\begin{aligned} t &::= \text{stop} \mid v \mid \text{let } x:T = e \text{ in } t \\ e &::= t \mid e \ e \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } e \text{ else } e \mid \text{spawn } e \mid \text{new } L \mid v.\text{lock} \\ &\quad \mid v.\text{unlock} \\ v &::= x \mid / \mid \text{fn } x:T.t \mid \text{fun } f:T.x:T.t \end{aligned}$$

Sequential composition $e_1; e_2$ is represented by let-construct

$$\text{let } x:T = e_1 \text{ in } e_2, \quad x \notin \text{fv}(e_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &::= \text{stop} \mid v \mid \text{let } x:T = e \text{ in } t \\ e &::= t \mid e \ e \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } e \text{ else } e \mid \text{spawn } e \mid \text{new } L \mid v.\text{lock} \\ &\quad \mid v.\text{unlock} \\ v &::= x \mid l \mid \text{fn } x:T.t \mid \text{fun } f:T.x:T.t \end{aligned}$$

Sequential composition $e_1; e_2$ is represented by let-construct

$$\text{let } x:T = e_1 \text{ in } e_2, \quad x \notin \text{fv}(e_2)$$

For the operational semantics:

$$\begin{aligned} P &::= \emptyset \mid p\langle t \rangle \mid P \parallel P \\ \sigma \vdash P &\rightarrow \sigma' \vdash P' \text{ with } \sigma : L \mapsto \{\text{free}, p(n)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &::= \text{stop} \mid v \mid \text{let } x:T = e \text{ in } t \\ e &::= t \mid e \ e \mid \text{if } e \text{ then } e \text{ else } e \mid \text{spawn } e \mid \text{new } L \mid v. \text{lock} \\ &\quad \mid v. \text{unlock} \\ v &::= x \mid l \mid \text{fn } x:T. t \mid \text{fun } f:T.x:T. t \end{aligned}$$

Sequential composition $e_1; e_2$ is represented by let-construct

$$\text{let } x:T = e_1 \text{ in } e_2, \quad x \notin \text{fv}(e_2)$$

For the operational semantics:

$$\begin{aligned} P &::= \emptyset \mid p\langle t \rangle \mid P \parallel P \\ \sigma \vdash P &\rightarrow \sigma' \vdash P' \text{ with } \sigma : L \mapsto \{\text{free}, p(n)\} \end{aligned}$$

An example run:

$$\emptyset \vdash p_0\langle P \rangle \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow [l_1 \mapsto p_1(1), l_2 \mapsto p_0(1)] \vdash p_1\langle l_2. \text{lock} \rangle \parallel p_0\langle l_1. \text{lock} \rangle$$

Lemma

A deadlocked configuration $\sigma \vdash P$ is of the form:

$P = P' \parallel p_0 \langle t_0 \rangle \parallel \dots \parallel p_k \langle t_k \rangle$, where $k \geq 2$ and where the threads t_i are of the form $t_i = \text{let } x_i: T_i = l_{i+1}. \text{lock in } t'_i$ for $0 \leq i < k$, and $t_k = \text{let } x_k: T_k = l_0. \text{lock in } t'_k$.

The judgment of our type and effect system is given by:

$$\Gamma \vdash e : T :: \varphi$$

Types and effects are described by:

$$\begin{aligned} T &::= \text{Bool} \mid \text{Int} \mid T \rightarrow^{\varphi} T \mid L^r \mid \text{Thread} \\ \varphi &::= \epsilon \mid x \mid \varphi; \varphi \mid \varphi + \varphi \mid \mu x. \varphi \mid \text{spawn } \varphi \mid \nu L^r \\ &\quad \mid L^r. \text{lock} \mid L^r. \text{unlock} \\ r &::= \{\pi\} \mid r \cup r \mid \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Type and Effect System with Inference Algorithm

The judgment of the type and effect system with the inference algorithm is given by:

$$\Gamma \vdash e : T :: \varphi$$

Types and effects are modified as:

$$\begin{aligned} T &::= \alpha \mid \text{Bool} \mid \text{Int} \mid T \rightarrow^{\varphi} T \mid L^r \mid \text{Thread} \\ \varphi &::= \beta \mid \epsilon \mid x \mid \varphi; \varphi \mid \varphi + \varphi \mid \mu x. \varphi \mid \text{spawn } \varphi \mid \nu L^r \\ &\quad \mid L^r. \text{lock} \mid L^r. \text{unlock} \\ r &::= \rho \mid \{\pi\} \mid r \cup r \mid \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Type and Effect System with Inference Algorithm

The judgment of the type and effect system with the inference algorithm is given by:

$$\Gamma \vdash e : T :: \varphi, \theta$$

where θ is a substitution which maps:

- $\alpha \mapsto T$, α is a type variable
- $\beta \mapsto \varphi$, β is an effect variable
- $\rho \mapsto r$, ρ is an annotation variable

Types and effects are modified as:

$$\begin{aligned} T &::= \alpha \mid \text{Bool} \mid \text{Int} \mid T \rightarrow^\varphi T \mid L^r \mid \text{Thread} \\ \varphi &::= \beta \mid \epsilon \mid x \mid \varphi; \varphi \mid \varphi + \varphi \mid \mu x. \varphi \mid \text{spawn } \varphi \mid \nu L^r \\ &\quad \mid L^r. \text{lock} \mid L^r. \text{unlock} \\ r &::= \rho \mid \{\pi\} \mid r \cup r \mid \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

For our example:

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = new $\pi_1$  L in
  let x2 = new $\pi_2$  L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```

For our example:

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = newπ1 L in
  let x2 = newπ2 L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```

Effect:

$\varphi =$

Type and Effect System

For our example:

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = newπ1 L in
  let x2 = newπ2 L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```

Effect:

$$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2};$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{new}_{\pi} L : L^{\pi} :: \nu L^{\pi} \quad \text{TE-NEWL}$$

Type and Effect System

For our example:

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = newπ1 L in
  let x2 = newπ2 L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```

Effect:

$$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn (} \quad \quad \quad \text{)};$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : T :: \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash \text{spawn } e : \text{Thread} :: \text{spawn } \varphi} \text{TE-SPAWN}$$

Type and Effect System

For our example:

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = newπ1 L in
  let x2 = newπ2 L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```

Effect:

$$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn} (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock});$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash v : L^r :: \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash v.\text{lock} : L^r :: \varphi; L^r.\text{lock}} \text{TE-LOCK}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_2 \rightarrow^\varphi T_1 :: \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T_2 :: \varphi_2}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : T_1 :: \varphi_1; \varphi_2; \varphi} \text{TE-APP}$$

Type and Effect System

For our example:

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = newπ1 L in
  let x2 = newπ2 L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```

Effect:

$$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn} (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash v : L^r :: \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash v.\text{lock} : L^r :: \varphi; L^r.\text{lock}} \text{TE-LOCK}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_2 \rightarrow^\varphi T_1 :: \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T_2 :: \varphi_2}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : T_1 :: \varphi_1; \varphi_2; \varphi} \text{TE-APP}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash e : T_2 :: \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fn } x : T_1. e : T_1 \rightarrow^\varphi T_2 :: \epsilon} \text{TE-Abs} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_2 \rightarrow^\varphi T_1 :: \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : T_2 :: \varphi_2}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : T_1 :: \varphi_1; \varphi_2; \varphi} \text{TE-App} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : T_1 :: \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash e_2 : T_2 :: \varphi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x : T_1 = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : T_2 :: \varphi_1; \varphi_2} \text{TE-Let} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : T :: \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash \text{spawn } e : \text{Thread} :: \text{spawn } \varphi} \text{TE-Spawn} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{new}_\pi L : L^\pi :: \nu L^\pi}{\Gamma \vdash \text{new}_\pi L : L^\pi :: \nu L^\pi} \text{TE-NewL} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash v : L^r :: \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash v. \text{lock} : L^r :: \varphi; L^r. \text{lock}} \text{TE-Lock}
 \end{array}$$

To detect a deadlock in a program, we execute the abstract behaviour of the program.

$$E : p\langle\varphi\rangle \mid p\langle\varphi\rangle \parallel E$$

$$\sigma : L^\pi \mapsto \{\text{free}, p(n)\}$$

Deadlock Checking

In our example:

```
let t = fn (z1, z2). z1.lock; z2.lock; stop
in
  let x1 = newπ1 L in
  let x2 = newπ2 L in
  spawn (t (x1, x2)); t (x2, x1); stop
```

We have the effect:

$$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$$

Deadlock Checking

$$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$$
$$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$

$$\frac{\sigma(L^\pi) = \text{undef} \quad \sigma' = \sigma[L^\pi \mapsto \text{free}]}{\sigma \vdash p \langle \nu L^r \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \vdash p \langle \epsilon \rangle} \text{RE-NEWL}$$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$

$$\frac{\sigma(L^\pi) = \text{undef} \quad \sigma' = \sigma[L^\pi \mapsto \text{free}]}{\sigma \vdash p \langle \nu L^r \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \vdash p \langle \epsilon \rangle} \text{RE-NEWL}$$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$

$\sigma \vdash p_1 \langle (\text{spawn } \varphi); \varphi' \rangle \rightarrow \sigma \vdash p_1 \langle \varphi' \rangle \parallel p_2 \langle \varphi \rangle \quad \text{RE-SPAWN}$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \textcolor{red}{L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$

$$\frac{\pi \in r \quad \sigma(L^\pi) = \text{free} \vee \sigma(L^\pi) = p(n) \quad \sigma' = \sigma[L^\pi \mapsto \sigma(L^\pi) + 1]}{\sigma \vdash p(L^r.\text{lock}) \rightarrow \sigma' \vdash p(\epsilon)} \text{RE-LOCK}$$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma[L^{\pi_2} \mapsto t_0(1)] \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$

$$\frac{\pi \in r \quad \sigma(L^\pi) = \text{free} \vee \sigma(L^\pi) = p(n) \quad \sigma' = \sigma[L^\pi \mapsto \sigma(L^\pi) + 1]}{\sigma \vdash p(L^r.\text{lock}) \rightarrow \sigma' \vdash p(\epsilon)} \text{RE-LOCK}$$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma \vdash t_0 \langle L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$
 $\rightarrow \sigma[L^{\pi_2} \mapsto t_0(1)] \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle \text{L}^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$

$$\frac{\pi \in r \quad \sigma(L^\pi) = \text{free} \vee \sigma(L^\pi) = p(n) \quad \sigma' = \sigma[L^\pi \mapsto \sigma(L^\pi) + 1]}{\sigma \vdash p\langle L^r.\text{lock} \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \vdash p\langle \epsilon \rangle} \text{RE-LOCK}$$

Deadlock Checking

$\varphi = \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}$

$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \nu L^{\pi_1}; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
→ $\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \nu L^{\pi_2}; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
→ $\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; \text{spawn } (L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}); L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle$
→ $\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$
→ $\sigma[L^{\pi_2} \mapsto t_0(1)] \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock}; L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$
→ $\sigma[L^{\pi_2} \mapsto t_0(1), L^{\pi_1} \mapsto t(1)] \vdash t_0 \langle L^{\pi_1}.\text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_2}.\text{lock} \rangle$

$$\sigma \vdash t_0 \langle L^{\pi_2} . \text{lock}; L^{\pi_1} . \text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_1} . \text{lock}; L^{\pi_2} . \text{lock} \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma[L^{\pi_2} \mapsto t_0(1), L^{\pi_1} \mapsto t(1)] \vdash t_0 \langle L^{\pi_1} . \text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle \epsilon; L^{\pi_2} . \text{lock} \rangle$$

OR

$$\rightarrow \sigma[L^{\pi_1} \mapsto t(1), L^{\pi_2} \mapsto t_0(1)] \vdash t_0 \langle \epsilon; L^{\pi_1} . \text{lock} \rangle \parallel t \langle L^{\pi_2} . \text{lock} \rangle$$

...

$$\frac{\sigma(\mathbf{L}^\pi) = \text{undef} \quad \sigma' = \sigma[\mathbf{L}^\pi \mapsto \text{free}]}{\sigma \vdash p\langle \nu \mathbf{L}^r \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \vdash p\langle \epsilon \rangle} \text{RE-NEWL}$$

$$\frac{\pi \in r \quad \sigma(\mathbf{L}^\pi) = \text{free} \vee \sigma(\mathbf{L}^\pi) = p(n) \quad \sigma' = \sigma[\mathbf{L}^\pi \mapsto \sigma(\mathbf{L}^\pi) + 1]}{\sigma \vdash p\langle \mathbf{L}^r . \text{lock} \rangle \rightarrow \sigma' \vdash p\langle \epsilon \rangle} \text{RE-LOCK}_1$$

$$\sigma \vdash p_1\langle (\text{spawn } \varphi); \varphi' \rangle \rightarrow \sigma \vdash p_1\langle \varphi' \rangle \parallel p_2\langle \varphi \rangle \quad \text{RE-SPAWN}$$

- Conclusion:
 - Type and effect system for locks
 - Algorithm for inferring behaviour of locks
 - Program points abstract concrete locks
 - Effect analysis for potential deadlock
- Future Work:
 - Applying to communication analysis of asynchronous systems
 - Relaxing the condition (e.g. lock creation in loop)
 - Abstracting processes

References I

- [Agarwal et al., 2006] Agarwal, R., Wang, L., and Stoller, S. D. (2006).
Detecting potential deadlocks with state analysis and run-time monitoring.
In Ur, S., Bin, E., and Wolfsthal, Y., editors, *Proceedings of the Haifa Verification Conference 2005*, volume 3875 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 191–207. Springer-Verlag.
- [Boyapati et al., 2002] Boyapati, C., Lee, R., and Rinard, M. (2002).
Ownership types for safe programming: Preventing data races and deadlocks.
In *Object Oriented Programming: Systems, Languages, and Applications (OOPSLA) '02 (Seattle, USA)*. ACM.
In *SIGPLAN Notices*.
- [Coffman Jr. et al., 1971] Coffman Jr., E. G., Elphick, M., and Shoshani, A. (1971).
System deadlocks.
Computing Surveys, 3(2):67–78.
- [de Boer and Grabe, 2007] de Boer, F. S. and Grabe, I. (2007).
Finite-state call-chain abstractions for deadlock detection in multithreaded object-oriented languages (extended abstract).
In Johnsen, E. B., Owe, O., and Schneider, G., editors, *Proceedings of the 19th Nordic Workshop on Programming Theory (NWPT'07). Extended Abstracts. University of Oslo, Dept. of Computer Science, Technical Report 366*.
- [Engler and Ashcraft, 2003] Engler, D. R. and Ashcraft, K. (2003).
Effective, static detection of race conditions and deadlocks: RacerX.
In *Proceedings of the 24th ACM Symposium on Operating Systems Principles*, pages 237–252.
- [Williams et al., 2005] Williams, A., Thies, W., and Ernst, M. D. (2005).
Static deadlock detection for Java libraries.
In *Proceedings of the Conference on Object-Oriented Programming Systems, Languages (ECOOP 2005)*.