A Wait-free Algorithm for Optimistic Programming: HOPE Realized*

Crispin Cowan  
Department of Computer Science and Engineering  
Oregon Graduate Institute P.O. Box 91000  
Portland, OR 97291-1000  
crispin@cse.ogi.edu

Hanan L. Lasfurry  
Computer Science Department  
University of Western Ontario  
London, Ontario N6A 5B7  
hanan@csd.uwo.ca

ABSTRACT

Optimism is a powerful technique for avoiding latency by increasing concurrency. Optimistically assuming the results of one computation allows other computations to execute in parallel, even when they depend on the assumed result. Optimistic techniques can particularly benefit distributed systems because of the critical impact of communications latency. This paper reviews HOPE: our model of optimistic programming, and describes how optimism can enhance distributed program performance by avoiding remote communications delay. We then present the wait-free algorithm used to implement HOPE in a distributed environment.

Keywords: optimism, concurrency, parallelism, distributed, rollback, wait-free, implementation.

1 INTRODUCTION

Optimism is a powerful technique for avoiding latency by increasing concurrency. Optimistically assuming the results of one computation allows other computations to execute in parallel, even when they depend on the assumed result. This paper describes an environment providing automatic assistance for writing optimistic programs, and presents the wait-free algorithm used to implement this environment.

Optimistic techniques can particularly benefit distributed systems. Communication latency is critical to performance because it limits the degree of parallelism. Optimism can mask communications latency by making optimistic assumptions about the behavior of remote nodes. Avoiding communications latency is just a special case of the general technique of using optimistic assumptions to avoid latency by increasing concurrency. Optimism increases concurrency by making an assumption about a future state, and verifying the assumption in parallel with computations based on the optimistic assumption.

The classic example is optimistic concurrency control: assume that locks will be granted, process the transaction, and post hoc verify that the locks were granted [17]. This paper reviews how to avoid the latency of a remote procedure call by optimistically assuming that the call behaved as expected [1, 10, 11], illustrating why distributed systems particularly benefit from optimism: moving a computation to a remote node increases latency, but does not change the predictability of the computation.

Any assumption can be made, given a method to verify that the assumption is correct. If the assumption is discovered to be correct, then latency has been avoided and performance has improved. However, if the assumption is incorrect, then all computations that used the assumption must be rolled back and re-executed using correct data.

Optimism has been used to enhance performance in various areas [5, 20, 21], but mostly embedded in systems, and not exposed to the programmer. Optimism is rarely used in applications because optimistic programs are difficult to write and require ad hoc techniques to implement. All of the causal descendant computations of an optimistic assumption must be tracked, and rolled back if the assumption proves false; a process we call dependency tracking. Tracking all dependents of an optimistic assumption is tedious, at best, without automatic assistance.

We believe that optimism research has been hindered by the lack of adequate tools for making optimistic assumptions without worrying about the details of dependency tracking, checkpointing, and rollback. This paper presents HOPE (Hopefully Optimistic Programming Environment): a programming model for expressing optimism.

Previously, we defined the HOPE programming model and its applicability [5, 10]. We constructed a prototype HOPE system [6], defined a formal semantics for HOPE [9], and measured the performance of the prototype [11]. This paper presents the algorithm used to build the prototype. The algorithm is wait-free in that no user process ever blocks when executing a HOPE primitive. We also prove that some important properties of the prototype are consistent with HOPE's formal semantics.

Section 2 presents related work. Section 3 describes the HOPE programming model, Section 4 briefly describes the HOPE implementation, and Section 5 presents the wait-free algorithm used to construct the prototype. Section 6 presents our conclusions and future research.

2 RELATED WORK

Optimism has been used in a variety of applications such as fault tolerance [20, 15], replication [5, 16, 21], concurrency control [17], and discrete event simulation [2, 14]. However, optimism has not been generally exploited because of the difficulty in writing optimistic algorithms.

Optimistic programming is difficult, time-consuming, and ad hoc, for the following reasons. First, checkpointing and rollback is difficult and non-portable. Second, the programmer must keep track of all actions that must be rolled back if the assumption is
wrong, including remote processes that have been sent messages. This requires that processes that make optimistic assumptions must keep track of all remote processes that messages were sent to (called dependency tracking). Third, the programmer must worry about transitivity: what if a computation that proceeds based on an optimistic assumption is used to decide whether another assumption is valid? If this optimistic computation is rolled back then the validation of the assumption must be undone.

Previous work in supporting optimistic programming includes [4, 14]. However, previous work has either restricted the type of optimistic assumption that can be made, or restricted the scope of optimistic computation [7]. In [4] computation based on an assumption is limited to the scope of a statically defined encapsulation. In Time Warp [14], the amount of computation based on an optimistic assumption is not statically bound, but only one kind of optimistic assumption can be made: that messages arrive in time-stamp order.

2.1 HOPE FEATURES

Any optimistic assumption can be made, and any method can be used to verify an optimistic assumption, including a method selected at run-time. HOPE is novel because we believe it to be the first system in which both the kind and scope of an optimistic assumption is unconstrained.

HOPE provides primitives that abstract the basic elements of optimism: specifying an optimistic assumption, identifying the assumption, and verifying correctness of the assumption. HOPE also provides the novel assumption identifier as a separate entity in the computational model. Previous optimistic systems have made optimistic computations directly dependent on other computations.

Optimistic assumptions can be affirmed or denied in parallel with ongoing computations that depend on the optimistic assumption. The primitives are general: any optimistic assumption can be made, and any user-programmed criteria can be used in deciding whether the optimistic assumption was correct. The verification criteria can also be selected at run-time. Furthermore, affirmation and denial of optimistic assumptions, as well as making further optimistic assumptions, can all be performed by computations that are themselves optimistic, i.e., the primitives can be applied transitively. Despite the overhead required for these features, we have shown that HOPE can decrease the latency of a remote procedure call [11].

3 THE HOPE PROGRAMMING MODEL

The HOPE programming model is a set of primitives designed to be embedded in some other system. HOPE can be embedded in any message-based concurrent system.

Consider a distributed program composed of communicating sequential processes that execute operations that change the state of a process. A computation is a consecutive sequence of states in the execution of a process. Rollback returns a process to a previous state in its computation and discards subsequent computations. An optimistic assumption is an assertion about a future state that has yet to be verified. An optimistic or speculative computation is a one that proceeds based on an optimistic assumption and is dependent on that assumption. If the optimistic assumption is found to be true, then the optimistic computation is retained, otherwise it is rolled back. HOPE provides one data type and four primitives:

AID x is an assumption identifier or AID, used to identify particular optimistic assumptions.

guess(x) Make an assumption identified by x. guess eagerly returns True, and returns False if rolled back.

affirm(x) Assert that the optimistic assumption identified by x is true.

deny(x) Assert that the optimistic assumption identified by x is false.

free.of(x) Assert that the current computation is not dependent on the assumption identified by x.

An AID is a reference to an optimistic assumption which enables the primitives to separately specify dependence, precedence, and confirmation of an assumption. guess(x) is a boolean function that returns True if the assumption identified by x is correct, and False if x’s assumption is found to be incorrect. guess(x) eagerly returns True, regardless of the status of the assumption: speculative computation begins at this point dependent on x. If x’s assumption is later discovered to be false, the process is rolled back to where it called guess(x), and False is returned instead of True.

Idiomatically, guess(x) is embedded in an if statement. The ‘true’ branch of the if statement contains the optimistic algorithm, and the ‘false’ branch of the if statement contains the pessimistic algorithm. aid.init(x) is used to initialize x ahead of time, so that a checking mechanism can be set up to verify x’s assumption.

affirm(x) asserts that the assumption associated with the AID x is correct. deny(x) asserts that the assumption associated with x is incorrect. If affirm(x) is executed anywhere in the system, all the speculative computations executed from guess(x) onward are retained. If deny(x) is executed anywhere in the system, the computations from guess(x) onward are rolled back re-started from guess(x) with a return code of False instead of True.

There is no restriction on how much computation can be executed before an assumption is confirmed. Any process in the program may confirm an assumption. Only one affirm or deny primitive may be applied to a given assumption identifier, because multiple affirm or deny primitives are redundant, and conflicting affirm and deny primitives have no meaning. Speculative processes can execute affirm and deny primitives, and the system will transitively apply the assertions, i.e., if a speculative process is made definite, then all affirm primitives it has executed will have the same effect as definite affirm primitives.

In addition to explicit guess primitives, processes can also become dependent on AIDs by exchanging messages. A speculative process "tags" the messages it sends with the set of AIDs that it depends on. Receivers implicitly apply guess primitives to each of the AIDs in the message’s tag.

free.of(x) asserts that the executing task is not dependent on the assumption identified by x. If such a dependency is detected, then x is denied, otherwise x is affirmed.

3.1 EXAMPLE: AVOIDING RPC DELAY

In a remote procedure call (RPC), the calling process is idle until it gets a response from the remote machine. Fast networks may not significantly reduce this idleness. For example, it takes 30 milliseconds to send a photon from New York to Los Angeles and back again. A transcontinental 100Mb/s network can send a 100 byte packets 100,000 times per second, but can only send that 100 byte packet 30 times per second if each transmission waits for a response. A 100 MIPS CPU can execute over 3 million instructions while waiting for a response from the opposite coast.
based on the optimistic True return code, executes 52 and 53 currently execute Worker then executes guess(PartPage), Si. and process.

2

Si is executed in the Worker process (and hence the statements after 52) by making the optimistic assumption that the report does not end exactly at the bottom of the page, i.e., line < PageSize. Figure 2 shows how we can parallelize two such statements. We can parallelize Si and 52 as follows: Si is executed in the WorryWart process and 52 in the Worker process.

The Worker process spawns the WorryWart process to concurrently execute Si. Worker then executes guess(PartPage), and based on the optimistic True return code, executes Si and 52 as if the line count were in fact less than PageSize, and prints "Summary..." without forcing a new page. However, the assumption has yet to be verified and the Worker computation is now speculative.

If line < PageSize is not valid, then deny(PartPage) is executed, causing the Worker process to rollback to where it called guess. Any processes that Worker sent a message to while speculative are also rolled back. Worker now resumes execution with False returned from guess(PartPage). This tells the Worker that the line value exceeded PageSize, so Worker calls newpage().

The execution of statements S2 and onward must not interfere with Si’s execution. S2’s message may arrive at the remote machine ahead of the message from Si in the WorryWart process. The remote process becomes dependent on the assumption identifier Order and by transitivity the WorryWart process becomes dependent on Order. Because S2 changes the line number, Si’s test is invalidated. The free_of(Order) primitive is used to detect this causality violation and force rollbacks to solve the problem.

Let Si, S2 be two sequential RPC operations. Transforming the synchronous RPCs into asynchronous messages avoids RPC latency by executing Si and S2 in parallel. If Si and S2 are completely independent then it is easy to execute Si and S2 concurrently. But what if Si and S2 are not independent? The execution of S2 may be a function of the response of the RPC done by Si.

For example, Figure 1 shows a program fragment in which Si is an RPC that prints a summary total and returns the current line number of the page. S2 takes the line number and checks to see if the line number now exceeds page size. If it does, then S2 creates a new page; otherwise execution can immediately proceed to S3.

Bacon and Strom’s Call Streaming algorithm [1] optimistically parallels two such statements. We can parallelize Si and S2 (and hence the statements after S2) by making the optimistic assumption that the report does not end exactly at the bottom of the page, i.e., line < PageSize. Figure 2 shows how we can parallelize Si and S2 as follows: Si is executed in the WorryWart process while S2 (and the statements after S2) is executed in the Worker process.

4 PROTOTYPE SYSTEM

HOPE was built on top of a pre-existing message passing system to make optimistic techniques easily accessible. PVM [13] was selected because the source code was freely available, it is well supported by its authors, and has a broad user base, providing a potentially large audience for optimism. PVM is implemented as a library of message passing and administrative functions callable. The user’s tasks run as ordinary processes on the host system.

Figure 3 shows the basic structure of the HOPE implementation. User programs access HOPE primitives through the HOPElib library, which contains functions for each of the HOPE primitives, as well as book-keeping functions that process HOPE messages for dependency tracking. Assumption identifiers are implemented as AID processes, which are spawned in the course of executing the HOPE guess function. AID processes track the set of processes that depend on the associated assumption identifier. [7] details the implementation, including techniques for checkpoint and rollback of a UNIX process.
5 THE HOPE ALGORITHM

The HOPE algorithm operates in an environment abstracted from the implementation in Section 4: concurrent processes that communicate via messages. The primary purpose of optimistic primitives is to avoid latency, so it is an important design criterion that all of the remote operations resulting from user processes executing HOPE primitives be asynchronous: user processes executing HOPE primitives should never have to wait for a message from another process. This section describes an algorithm to provide the HOPE primitives that is consistent with this design criterion, and uses only concurrent processes, messages, and a rollback facility for the processes.

As in Section 4, dependency tracking is implemented using a combination of AID processes and library functions attached to each user process. User process execution is recorded as an execution history of process states composed of intervals, as detailed in the formal semantics of HOPE [9]. An interval is a subsequence of an execution history between two executions of the guess primitive, and constitutes the smallest granularity of rollback that may occur. An interval is said to be speculative if that interval can be rolled back; otherwise, the interval is said to be definite. We use $A, B, \ldots$ to denote intervals in the history of user processes, $X, Y, \ldots$ to denote assumption identifiers (AIDs), and $P_{X}, P_{Y}, \ldots$ to denote AID processes.

The intervals in a user process's history, and the dependency tracking sets associated with each interval, are stored in data structures in the HOPE11b attached to each user process, but hidden from the programmer. The key dependency set is the IDO (If Dependency On) set of assumption identifiers that the interval depends on. AID processes store and process dependency tracking information relating to the assumption that they identify. Local modifications to dependency sets are then simply local operations, and modifications to remote sets become messages requesting the modification to that set sent to the appropriate user or AID processes.

HOPE primitives are functions called from each user process. The functions make local modifications to the process history and local dependency sets, and then send messages to appropriate AID processes for further processing. AID processes process messages from user processes, modifying their dependency tracking sets in response to their current state and the type and contents of the message. The AID processes compute the remaining dependency set and history changes, and send messages to other user processes. The messages sent to user processes are intercepted by the message passing system and given to the HOPE11b attached to each user process for processing.

5.1 THE PROBLEM: INTERFERENCE

The HOPE operational semantics [9] specify the execution of a HOPE primitive as a sequence of operations. A direct implementation of these semantics in a distributed system requires updating variables in remote processes. Because HOPE primitives may be executed by concurrent processes, they are subject to concurrency errors due to interference [3, page 11], as detailed in [7].

One way to avoid interference problems is to prevent the interleaved execution of HOPE primitives by serializing execution of HOPE primitives, with unfortunate consequences. A more scalable approach would be to use some form of concurrency control on the HOPE data structures, producing a serializable execution of the HOPE primitives [3]. However, the time and space requirements of incorporating a general concurrency control system within the HOPE runtime are prohibitive. The remote communications latency inherent in a concurrency control protocol is precisely the form of delay HOPE was designed to avoid.

Rather than try to avoid conflicts, we allow conflicts to occur and correct after the fact using forward error recovery. Like concurrency control, this produces only serializable executions, but does so at a lower cost by exploiting specific knowledge of the HOPE primitives. We show that such an algorithm is consistent with the HOPE semantics by showing that the algorithm satisfies the following Theorem [9, page 8], which essentially states that the HOPE algorithms finalize precisely those intervals which have been definitely affirmed:

**Theorem 5.1**

For all intervals $B$, $\text{finalize}(B)$ occurs if $\text{affirm}(X)$ is applied to all of the AIDs $X \in B.I DO$ by intervals that eventually become definite.

Subsection 5.2 describes an algorithm in which the dependency sets are updated without regard to interleaving conflicts. We show that this algorithm satisfies Theorem 5.1 if the intervals executing concurrent affirm primitives do not mutually depend on the AIDs being affirmed by the other intervals, then the algorithm detects and corrects for conflicts. Subsection 5.3 extends this algorithm so that it satisfies Theorem 5.1 under all circumstances.

5.2 A BASIC ALGORITHM

This section describes Algorithm 1: an algorithm for HOPE that implements the set updates, but does not prevent interleaving conflicts. The algorithm keeps user programs free of synchronization delay because at no point in the execution of a HOPE primitive does any user process wait for acknowledgment from any other process.

Processes make updates to the dependency sets and histories of remote processes by sending messages. Table 1 lists the message types, the source and destination of the message, the contents, and the meaning of the message. The source and destination specification "User" refers to the HOPE modules attached to user processes as in Figure 3, and "AID" refers to an AID process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Arguments</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guess</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>AID</td>
<td>iid</td>
<td>Sender guesses AID is true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affirm</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>AID</td>
<td>iid, IDO</td>
<td>Sender affirms AID, subject to IDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deny</td>
<td>User or AID</td>
<td>AID</td>
<td>iid, IDO</td>
<td>Sender denies AID unconditionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace</td>
<td>AID</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>iid, IDO</td>
<td>Replace sender with IDO in iid.IDO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollback</td>
<td>AID</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>iid</td>
<td>Rollback interval iid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Basic HOPE Messages
All of the primitives except guess expect the argument to be the process identifier of an AID process. guess will also use an AID as an argument, but in addition, if the argument is 0, then guess infers that this is a new optimistic assumption and spawns a new AID process to track the new optimistic assumption.

**AID PROCESSES**

An AID process models an AID by storing its state. The affirm and deny primitives applied to AIDs send Affirm and Deny messages to the AID process. The remaining message types do the dependency tracking bookkeeping. Execution of the AID processes is described using state machines that loop forever processing messages.

An AID process responds to a message according to the message contents and the state of the AID. The AID state is represented by the dependency sets, and the variable state which represents the following possible truth value of the associated optimistic assumption. There are three additional truth values in addition to True and False to reflect the partial knowledge that optimism introduces:

- **Cold** the AID has not had any primitives applied to it yet
- **Hot** AID has received a Guess message, but has not yet been affirmed
- **Maybe** AID has received an Affirm message, but was affirmed subject to the set IDO of other AID's also being affirmed
- **True** AID has been unconditionally affirmed
- **False** AID has been unconditionally denied

AID processes record the following dependency sets:

- **DOM** Depends On Me set of intervals contingent on this AID
- **A.IDO** Affirm-I Depend On set of AIDs that predicate the affirm of this AID

The AID state machine begins in state Cold, and "terminates" in state True or False, which are final states. The AID process does not terminate, however, because there may still exist processes with pending guess primitives to be applied to the AID, so the AID process must continue to respond to guess messages. Reference counting can garbage collect old AID processes.

Figure 4 shows the major state transitions of the AID state machine. Figure 5 shows the top level of the formal specification of the AID state machine. The machine receives messages, and uses the type of the message to select further processing, as shown in Figures 6, 7, and 8. The following text informally describes what the algorithm is doing. The comments throughout assume that the variable my_pid will reflect this as the identity of the assumption associated with this AID process, and that the variable state which represents the following possible truth value of the associated optimistic assumption.

**Guess Message Processing:** Guess eventually returns either "true" or "false," indicating the final state of the AID. Thus Guess messages are requests from User processes to AID processes for the terminal state of the AID process: either True or False. If $P_x$ is in state Cold or Hot, then the terminal state of the AID is not yet known, and so the AID process adds the sender to the $P_x.DOM$ set until the state is resolved into either True or False. If $P_x$ is in state Maybe, then it has been speculatively affirmed; the validity of the affirmation is dependent on all of the other AIDs in the $P_x.A.IDO$ set (the set used to speculatively affirm $X$) also being affirmed. So $P_x$ sends a Replace message back to the sender, telling the sender to depend on the list of AID processes specified in $P_x.A.IDO$ set instead of $X$ ($P_x$ in effect "passes the buck")). Finally, if the AID process is in state True or False, the request can be answered immediately and the AID process sends back a $<\text{Replace, } A, \emptyset>$ (replace $X$ with $\emptyset$ in $A.IDO$) or $<\text{Rollback, A, } >$ message, respectively.

**Affirm Message Processing:** An Affirm message asserts that the AID's assumption is true. If the $M.IDO$ set is empty, then the AID process $P_x$ has been definitely affirmed, and so proceeds directly to state True, and sends $<\text{Replace, A, } \emptyset>$ messages to all intervals $A$ found in the $P_x.DOM$ set. Otherwise the assertion is tentative and depends on all of the other AID processes in the $M.IDO$ set also being affirmed, and so sets $A.IDO := M.IDO$ and state to Maybe, and sends $<\text{Replace, A, A.IDO}>$ messages to all intervals $A$ found in the $P_x.DOM$ set.

**Deny Message Processing:** Unlike Affirm messages, Deny messages are always unconditional\(^1\). AID processes in states True and False ignore Deny messages; in all other states the AID process unconditionally proceeds to state False, and sends Rollback messages to all processes who's intervals appear in $P_x.DOM$.

\(^1\)Deny primitives can be buffered until they are definite.
process_guess()
switch state:
case Cold:
    DOM := \{sender\} // record the Guess
    state := Hot

case Hot:
    DOM := DOM \cup \{sender\} // record the Guess
    // state is unchanged

case Maybe:
    send <Replace, M.iid, A_IDO> to sender
    // tells the sender to depend on the list of
    // AID processes specified in the A_IDO set
    // instead of X
    // state is unchanged

case True:
    send <Replace, M.iid, \emptyset> to sender
    // replace X with \emptyset in sender's IDO
    // state is unchanged

case False:
    send <Rollback, M.iid> to sender
    // state is unchanged
end switch
end process_guess

Figure 6: Guess Message Processing

process_affirm()
switch state:

case Cold, Hot, Maybe:
    A_IDO := M.IDO
    for all members B \in DOM set do
        send <Replace, B.iid, A_IDO> to B.pid
    end for
    if A_IDO = \emptyset then
        state := True
    else
        state := Maybe
    end if

case True, False: // user error
    abort
end switch
end process_affirm

Figure 7: Affirm Message Processing

CONTROL MESSAGE PROCESSING IN USER PROCESSES

Dependency tracking requires changing the execution history of user processes executing on remote machines. The AID processes make these changes by sending messages back to user processes, which are intercepted and applied by the function Control in HOPElib (see Figure 3). Control treats the sequence of intervals in the process's history as a set of state machines, using the message contents and the state of the specified interval to compute the required updates. An interval state is comprised of the follow-

process_deny()
switch state:

case Cold, Hot, Maybe:
    for all members B \in DOM set do
        send <Rollback, B.iid> to B.pid
    end for
    state := False

case False: // redundant, ignore

case True: // user error
    abort
end switch
end process_deny

Figure 8: Deny Message Processing

Figure 9 shows an interval state machine, Figure 10 shows the formal definition of the control state machine, and the following text presents an informal description. Sender is the sending AID, and target is the interval that the message should be applied to. As mentioned earlier, all Control operations are completely transparent to the programmer.

Rollback Message Processing: A Rollback message causes the specified interval A, and all subsequent intervals, to be rolled back. The rollback happens regardless of the state of A, as long as A has not already been rolled back. The process is rolled back to the state immediately preceding the beginning of interval A.

Replace Message Processing: Replace indicates that the sending AID process Px should be removed from the IDO set of the specified interval A, and replaced with the accompanying M.IDO set. If the resultant A.IDO set is empty, then interval A is finalized.

If the interval is not finalized, then it must update its dependencies. [9] specifies that speculative execution of affirm(X) in interval A should add all intervals listed in X.DOM to the DOM set.
control (message M)
define

switch M.type

case Rollback:
    if target ∈ history then
        rollback(target)
    end if

case Replace:
    if M.IDO = ∅ then
        target.IDO := target.IDO \ {sender}
    if target.IDO = ∅ then
        finalize(target)
    end if
    else if M.IDO ≠ ∅ then
        for each Y ∈ M.IDO do
            target.IDO := (target.IDO U {Y}) \ {sender}
            send <Guess, target> to Py
        end for
    end if
end switch
end control

Figure 10: Control State Machine

declare all AIDs listed in A.IDO. The AID process initiated this addition

to the DOM sets by sending the Replace message to all dependent intervals, and the Control function completes the DOM addition by sending Guess messages to all of the new AID processes in the replacement I DO set to add the sending interval to the DOM set of the receiving AID process.

Control applies finalize and rollback functions to intervals in a history. Finalize(A) causes A to become definite, and makes appropriate updates to AID processes that were the subject of speculative HOPE primitives within interval A. Rollback(A) similarly rolls back the interval A, and applies updates to AID processes that were the subject of speculative HOPE primitives within interval A. Figure 11 presents the algorithms for finalize and rollback.

Satisfying Theorem 5.1 We now show that Algorithm 1 satisfies Theorem 5.1 under certain circumstances. We specify the circumstances using a dependency graph of the dependencies between intervals and AIDs. Nodes of the graph are intervals and AIDs, and edges represent the "depends on" relation:

Definition 5.1 An interval A depends on an AID Y when ever Y ∈ A.IDO, denoted as A → Y.

Definition 5.2 An AID X depends on an AID Y when ever Y ∈ Px.AIDO, denoted as X → Y.

Consider a circumstance in which interval A depends on AID Y, and interval B depends on AID X; affirm(X) is executed in A and affirm(Y) is executed in interval B. Figure 12 shows the dependency graph sequence in the non-interleaved case where affirm(X) is executed first. The speculative affirm(X) in A while A depends on Y adds Y to Px.AIDO, represented by the edge X → Y.

Figure 13 shows the dependency graph sequence when the execution of affirm(X) primitives interleaved and interfere. The speculative affirm(X) in A while A depends on Y introduces a dependency from X → Y, as before. However, the simultaneous speculative affirm(Y) in B while B depends on X also introduces a dependency from Y → X. Thus a cyclic dependency is formed between Y and X. Dependency cycles can occur in rings of any size.

We now show that Algorithm 1 satisfies Theorem 5.1 for acyclic dependency graphs. Lemma 5.1 shows that Algorithm 1 corrects for conflicts between concurrent affirms if the resultant dependency graphs are acyclic, and Lemma 5.2 similarly shows that Algorithm 1 corrects conflicts between concurrent affirms and guesses. Lemma 5.3 shows that a speculative affirm in an interval that is later finalized has the same effect as a definite affirm. Lemma 5.4 shows that if all AIDs that an interval A depends on are definitely affirmed, then A will be finalized. Finally, Theorem 2 shows that Algorithm 1 satisfies Theorem 5.1 if the program's execution forms dependency graphs that are always acyclic.

Lemma 5.1 For any two conflicting affirms, either:
1. The conflicting operations commute to produce the same result,
2. Algorithm 1 corrects for the conflict, or
3. A cyclic dependency is formed.

Proof: A construction that shows that for all possible forms of conflict, Algorithm 1 meets one of the criteria [7, pages 67-73]. First
the set of atomic read and write operations resulting from \texttt{affirm} executions is identified. Then the construction exhaustively shows that for all of the potential conflicts between these read and write operations, they satisfy one of the three conditions in the lemma.

Lemma 5.2 \textbf{For any conflicting concurrent execution of an affirm primitive and a guess primitive, either:}

1. The conflicting operations commute to produce the same result, or
2. Algorithm 1 corrects for the conflict.

\textbf{Proof:} A similar construction to Lemma 5.1 [7, pages 73-75].

Lemma 5.3 \textbf{Affirm Transitivity:} Let $B$ be an interval in process $Q$ that depends on an AID $X$, i.e., $X \in B.IDO$, and let all dependency graphs produced by this execution be acyclic. The effect of executing \texttt{affirm}(X) within a speculative interval $A$ upon $B.IDO$ and the state of $P_x$, followed by $A$ eventually being finalized, is the same as the effect of definite execution of \texttt{affirm}(X).

\textbf{Proof:} Define execution of \texttt{affirm}(X) will place $P_x$ in state \texttt{True} and send $<\text{Replace}, B, \emptyset>$ to process $Q$, removing $X$ from $B.IDO$ and to placing $P_x$ in state \texttt{True}.

Let speculative interval $A$ execute \texttt{affirm}(X) for some $X \in B.IDO$. Speculative \texttt{affirm}(X) in $A$ places $P_x$ in state \texttt{Maybe}, and sets $P_x.A.IDO \leftarrow A.IDO$ (Figure 7). Since $B \in P_x.DOM$, $P_x$ will send $<\text{Replace}, B, A.IDO>$ to process $Q$. Control uses this message to replace $X$ with $A.IDO$ in $B.IDO$, and sends $<\text{Guess} \ldots>$ messages to all AID processes in $A.IDO$ (Figure 10). The $<\text{Guess} \ldots>$ messages add $B$ to the DOM set attached to each AID process in $A.IDO$, ensuring that $B$ is in the DOM set of all AID processes that also contain $A$. Let $X, Y$ be the set of AIDs that replace $X$.

By assumption, interval $A$ is subsequently finalized. Since Control will only finalize $A$ if $A.IDO = \emptyset$, all AID processes in $A.IDO$ have entered state \texttt{True}, and thus have been replaced with $\emptyset$. Since $B$ is in all of the DOM sets that contain $A$, all Replace messages sent to $A$ will also be sent to $B$. Lemma 5.1 and the acyclic assumption assure that any concurrency conflicts between Replace messages are detected and corrected. All replacements made in $A.IDO$ will also be made in $B.IDO$, so the replacements that reduced $A.IDO$ to $\emptyset$ will remove all of $X$ from $B.IDO$. Thus $A$ has effectively been removed from $B.IDO$.

Since $A$ has been finalized, a $<\text{Affirm}, A, \emptyset>$ message is sent to $X$ (Figure 11), placing $X$ in state \texttt{True} (Figure 7). Thus the effect is the same as a definite \texttt{affirm}(X).

Lemma 5.4 \textbf{For any interval $B$, if \texttt{affirm} is definitely executed on all AIDs in $B.IDO$, then \text{finalize}(B) results.}

\textbf{Proof:} Define \texttt{affirm} on each $X \in B.IDO$ sends $<\text{Affirm}, \ldots, \emptyset>$ to each $P_x$, placing each $P_x$ in state \texttt{True} and sends $<\text{Replace}, \ldots, \emptyset>$ messages to each interval in $P_x.DOM$ (Figure 7).

Each $X$ was added to $B.IDO$ by a guess primitive or a Replace message; in both cases $<\text{Guess} \ldots>$ is sent to the associated AID process $P_x$ to add $B$ to $P_x.DOM$. Lemma 5.2 assures that concurrency conflicts between Replace and Guess messages are detected and corrected. Thus for each $X \in B.IDO$, it is also the case that $B \in P_x.DOM$.

Each AID process $P_x$ has sent $<\text{Replace}, \ldots, \emptyset>$ to each interval in its DOM set, including all intervals in $B.IDO$. Thus all AIDs listed in $B.IDO$ have been replaced with $\emptyset$, inducing Control to finalize $B$ (Figure 10).

Theorem 5.2 \textbf{For all intervals $B$ in any execution where the dependency graph is always acyclic, Algorithm 1 executes finalize(B) iff \texttt{affirm}(X) is applied to all AIDs $X \in B.IDO$ by intervals that are eventually finalized.}

\textbf{Proof:} First we show that if \texttt{affirm}(X) is applied to all AIDs $X \in B.IDO$ by intervals that eventually become definite, then finalize(B) will result.

Lemma 5.4 shows that if all of the \texttt{affirm}(X) primitives are definitely executed, then finalize(B) will result. Lemma 5.3 shows that speculatively executing \texttt{affirm} in intervals that are eventually finalized has the same effect as definite affirm, and so finalize(B) results in either case.

Assume that $B$ has been finalized, and that $\exists X \in B.IDO$ that has not been affirmed, and use contradiction to prove that finalize(B) implies that \texttt{affirm}(X) has been applied to all AIDs $X \in B.IDO$. Since $X$ has not been affirmed, no operation will have removed $X$ from $B.IDO$. Therefore $B.IDO \neq \emptyset$, preventing Control from finalizing $B$, contradicting the assumption that $B$ has been finalized. Therefore, for all intervals $B$, $B$ is finalized if all of the AIDs $X \in B.IDO$ are affirmed in intervals that eventually become definite.

5.3 \textbf{Cycle Detection}

Algorithm 1 satisfies Theorem 5.1 for acyclic dependency graphs. However, if the dependency graph becomes cyclic, as in Figure 13 when mutual \texttt{affirm} primitives are executed simultaneously, then Algorithm 1 will fail to detect the cycle, and the participating intervals will "bounce" their way around the cyclic of dependent AIDs forever [7].

Algorithm 2 extends Algorithm 1 to detect and remove dependencies from intervals to AIDs that are members of a cycle. Figure 14 shows the dependency graph progression from the cyclic dependency in Figure 13 to a state in which the intervals no longer depend on the cycle. If one or more of the intervals that executed...
control (message M)
  target := M.iid

switch M.type
case Rollback:
  if target ∈ history then
    rollback(target)
  end if
end case

case Replace:
  if M.IDO = ∅ then
    target.IDO := target.IDO \ {sender}
    if target.IDO = ∅ then
      finalize(target)
    end if
  elseif M.IDO ≠ ∅ then
    for each Y ∈ M.IDO do
      target.IDO := target.IDO \ {sender}
      if target.IDO = ∅ then
        finalize(target)
      end if
    end for
    target.IDO := target.IDO ∪ {Y}
    send <Guess, target> to Py
  end if
  target.IDO := target.IDO \ {sender}
  target.UDO := target.UDO ∪ {sender}
end if
end switch
end control

Figure 15: Control State Machine with Cycle Detection

The speculative affirms that constructed the cycle are eventually finalized as a result, they will send unconditional Affirm messages to the members of the cycle, causing them to be definitely affirmed. The collection of dependency sets stored with each interval is extended control on the cycle. We show that this completely satisfies the dependency loop, and once detected the interval no longer needs to be in I DO, as shown in Figure 7. Thus all members of a cyclic dependency must be AID nodes that have been speculatively affirmed.

Theorem 5.3 If a set of AID processes forms a dependency graph G that contains a cycle C, then Algorithm 2 will remove all dependencies from speculative intervals on all members of the set C.

Proof: By inspection, we show that speculative affirm processing detects and eliminates dependencies on members of cycles. An AID process Px that has been speculatively affirmed is left in state Maybe with an A.IDO set indicating the list of other AIDs that it depends on from the speculative affirm. An interval A in a user process attempting to depend on X by sending it a Guess message (either from a user guess primitive or from processing a Replace message) will get a <Replace, A, A.IDO> message as a result. A.IDO contains the set of AIDs that X depends on. Thus user processes that attempt to depend on AIDs that have been speculatively affirmed are forced to instead depend on the set of AIDs that the speculatively affirmed AIDs depend on.

If an AID X is in a dependency cycle, then any interval attempting to depend on X will be forced to instead depend on the "next" AID in X's cycle, Y. Attempting to depend on Y will similarly pass the interval on to the following AID, in effect "walking around" the ring of dependencies.

As interval A walks around the dependency cycle, it records the list of AID nodes that it has attempted to depend on in A.UDO. When A attempts to depend on an AID node that it has already tried to depend on, it is detected by comparison with A.UDO (see Figure 15). Control responds by deleting A’s dependency on the ring.

6 CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE RESEARCH

We presented a new model for expressing optimism by providing primitives to identify optimistic assumptions, and then later assert whether the assumptions were correct, while automating the dependency tracking necessary to maintain consistency. The model has been implemented, and the algorithm has been shown to be both wait-free, and consistent with the formal semantics of HOPE primitives with respect to finalizing speculative computation.

Elsewhere we have defined a formal semantics for HOPE [9]. The prototype implementation is freely available [8] and we have shown that the prototype can improve RPC performance by up to 70%. We have also done preliminary investigations into the application of HOPE to replication [5] scientific programming [6], and software fault tolerance [18]. In future work, we will show that these algorithms are quadratic in the number of intervals and AIDs associated with an affirm, and we will also extend the application of optimism beyond its traditional domains into new areas such as optimistic specialization [19] and truth maintenance systems [12].

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