



Directed Algebraic Topology and Concurrency
MSC 2014

A Geometrical Interpretation of Asynchronous Computability

joint ongoing work with
Éric Goubault and **Samuel Mimram**

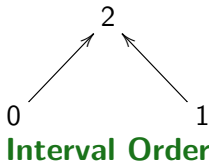
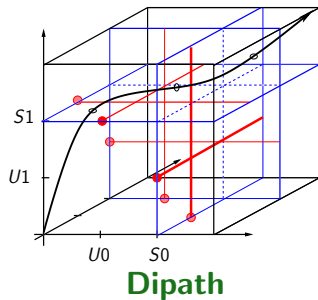
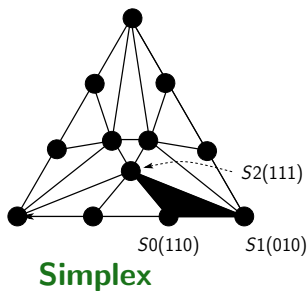
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A Geometrical Interpretation of Asynchronous Computability

$U_1 \ U_0 \ S_1 \ S_0 \ U_2 \ S_2$
Interleaving Trace



Distributed System:

A fix family of $n + 1$ processes communicate by **Update** and **Scan** of their **local** memory into a shared **global** memory.

Asynchronous:

- For each process, the k th Scan follows the k th Update
- Update and Scan are **mutually exclusive**
- no delay or order restriction

Interleaving Trace:

Each execution of a protocol is given by an **interleaving trace**

$T \in \{U_i, S_i \mid i \in [n] = \{0 \cdots n\}\}^*$ well-bracketted.

3 processes, 2 rounds: $U_1 U_2 S_1 U_0 S_0 S_2 U_1 U_0 S_1 U_2 S_2 S_0$

Consider a program with $n + 1$ processes and $(r_i)_{i \in [n]}$ rounds.

State: a pair $s = (\ell, m)$ where

- $\ell = (\ell_i)_{i \in [n]}$ **local** memories (one register by process)
- $m = (m_i)_{i \in [n]}$ **global** memory (one register by process)

Initial state s_0 : $\ell_i = i$ and $m_i = \perp$

Semantics:

Update: i updates its local view into the global memory

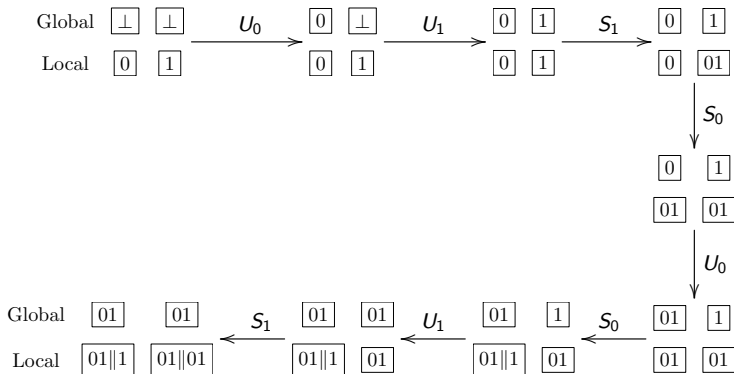
$$(\ell_0 \dots \ell_i \dots \ell_n, m_0 \dots \mathbf{m}_i \dots m_n) \xrightarrow{U_i} (\ell_0 \dots \ell_i \dots \ell_n, m_0 \dots \ell_i \dots m_n)$$

Scan: i scans the global memory into its local view

$$(\ell_0 \dots \ell_i \dots \ell_n, m) \xrightarrow{S_i} (\ell_0 \dots \mathbf{m} \dots \ell_n, m)$$

Operational Semantics: Examples

2 processes, 2 rounds: $U_0 U_1 S_1 S_0 U_0 S_0 U_1 S_1$



Definition:

Two interleaving traces T, T' are operationally equivalent when

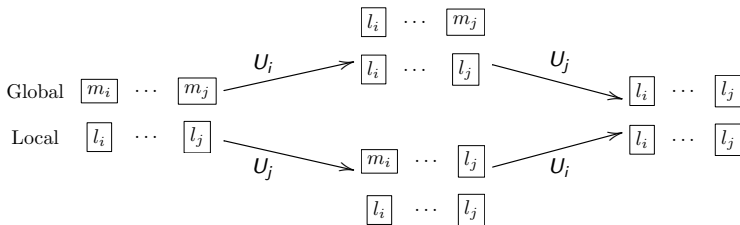
$$s_0 \xrightarrow{T}^* s \quad \text{iff} \quad s_0 \xrightarrow{T'}^* s$$

Generators:

The interleaving trace equivalence \approx is the smallest congruence on well-bracketed words in $\{U_i, S_i \mid i \in [n]\}^*$ such that

$$U_i U_j \approx U_j U_i \quad \text{and} \quad S_i S_j \approx S_j S_i$$

Proof Sketch:



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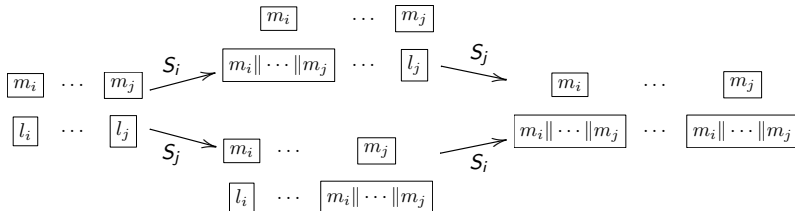
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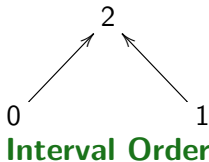
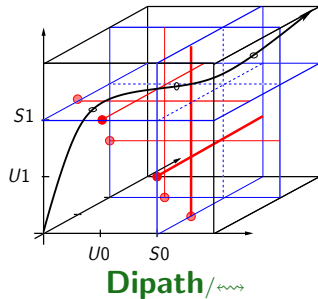
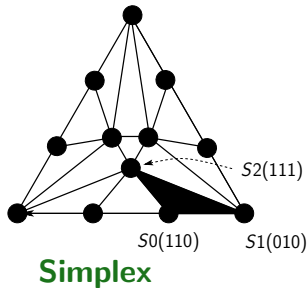
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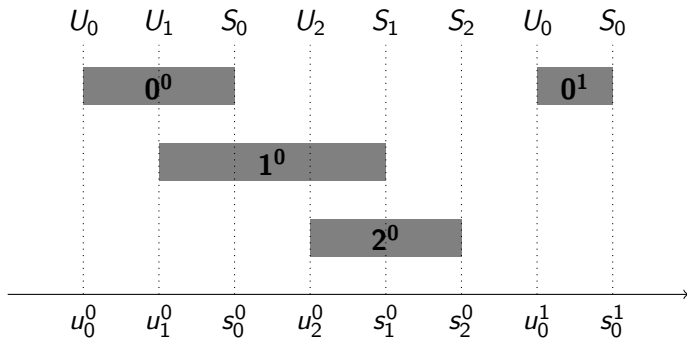


A Geometrical Interpretation of Asynchronous Computability

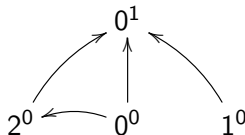
$[U_1 \ U_0 \ S_1 \ S_0 \ U_2 \ S_2]$
Interleaving Trace/ \approx



From Interleaving Traces to Interval Order



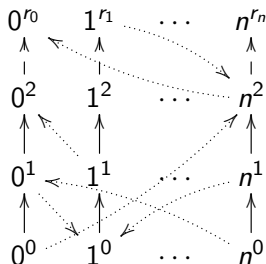
$$i^k \prec j^\ell \text{ iff } s_i^k < u_j^\ell$$



Consider a program with $n + 1$ processes and $(r_i)_{i \in [n]}$ rounds.

[n]-Colored Interval Order: $X = \{i^k \mid k \in [r_i], i \in [n]\}$ with

- a partial order \prec induced by **intervals** $i^k = [u_i^k, s_i^k]$
- restriction to any process i is a **total** order:

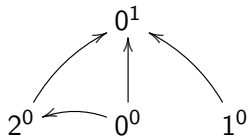


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i^k \prec j^l \text{ iff } s_i^k < u_j^l \\ u_i^k < s_i^k \\ i^k \prec i^{k+1} \end{array} \right.$$

Theorem [Fishburn]: Interval orders are exactly the $(2 + 2)$ -free posets,

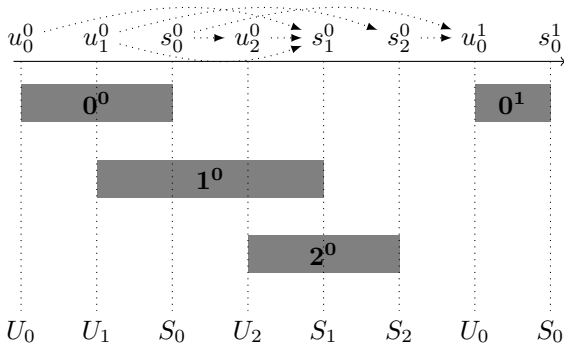


From Interval Order to Interleaving Traces

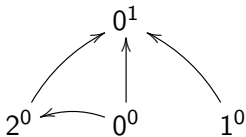


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$$\begin{aligned} i^k \prec j^\ell &\Rightarrow s_i^k < u_j^\ell \\ i^k \parallel j^\ell &\Rightarrow s_i^k > u_j^\ell \quad \text{and} \quad s_j^\ell > u_i^k \end{aligned}$$

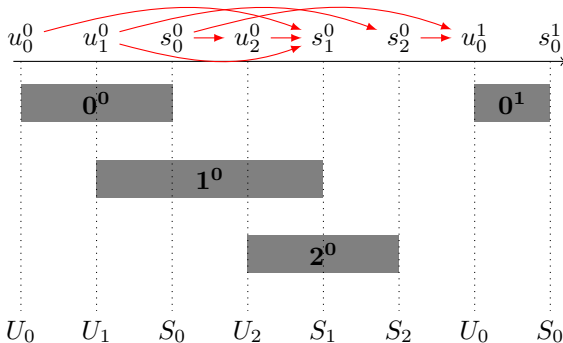


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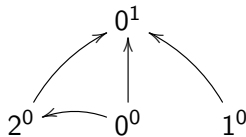


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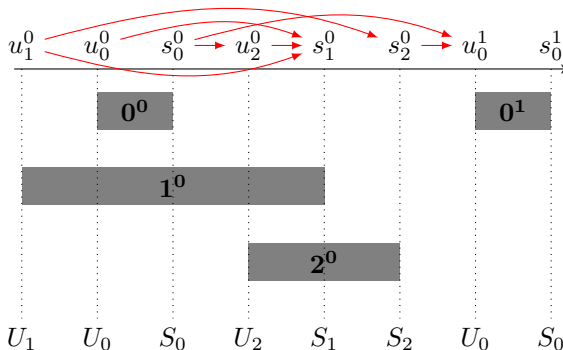


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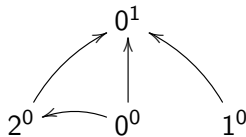


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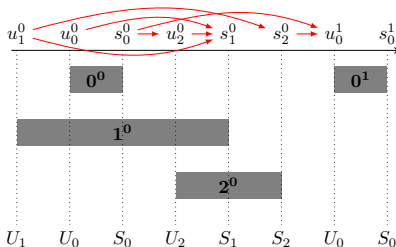


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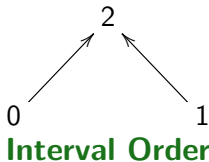
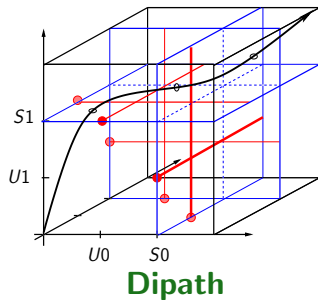
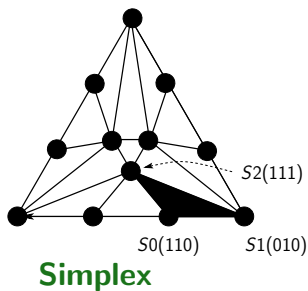
Remark:

Relative position of S s and U s are fixed.

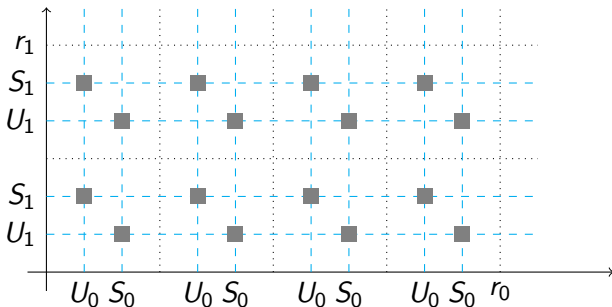
Proposition: Interval Order induces equivalent interleaving traces.

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$U_1 U_0 S_1 S_0 U_2 S_2$
Interleaving Trace/ \approx

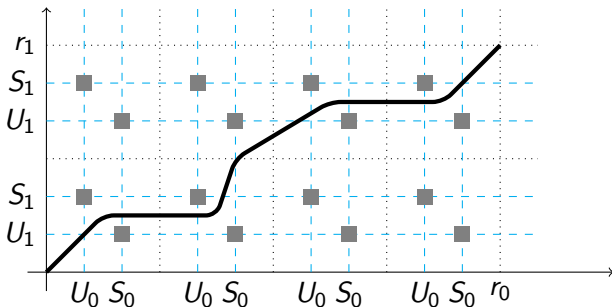


Pospace: $\mathbb{X}_n = \prod_{i \in [n]} [0, r_i] \setminus \bigcup_{\substack{i, j \in [n] \\ k \in [r_i], l \in [r_j]}} U_i^k \cap S_j^l$



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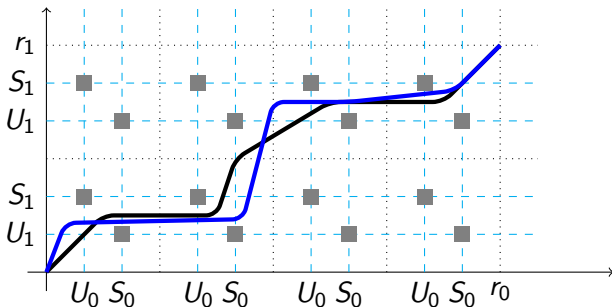
Dipath: $\alpha : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_n$ continuous and non decreasing



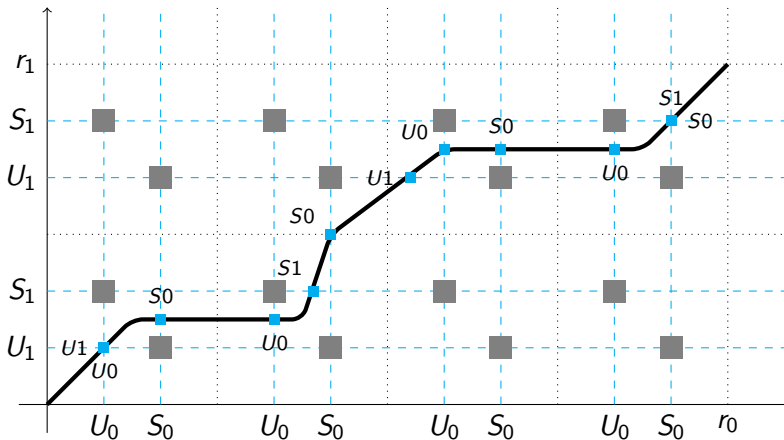
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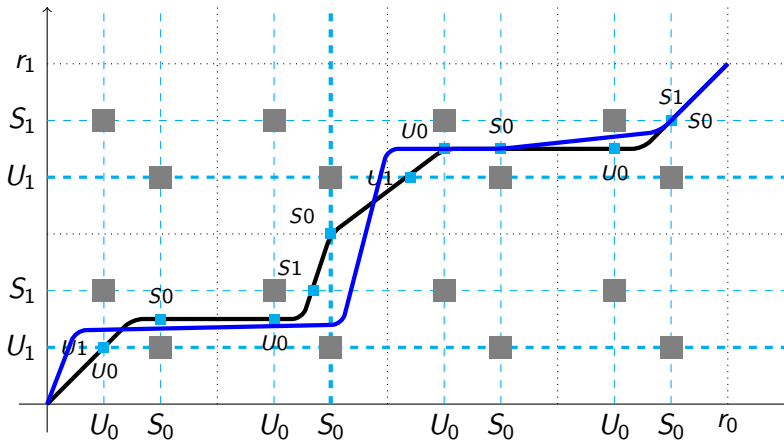
Dihomotopy: $h : \overrightarrow{[0, 1]} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_n$ continuous non decreasing



Intersection with Update and Scan hyperplanes:



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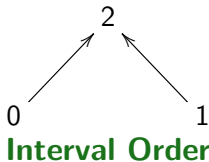
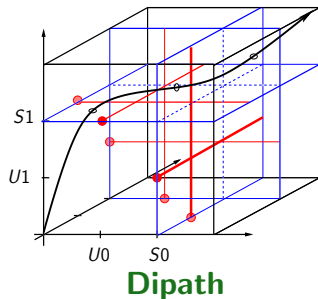
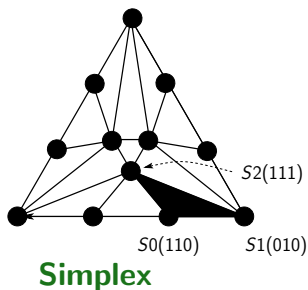


Interval Order: Characterized by relative position of U and S ,

$$U_1^0 < S_0^1 < U_1^1$$

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Interleaving Trace/ \approx

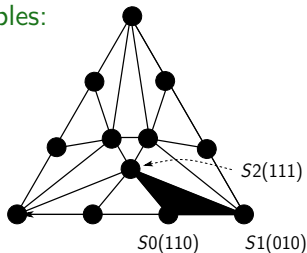


Consider a program with $n + 1$ processes and $(r_i)_{i \in [n]}$ rounds.

Complex of executions:

- **Vertex:** (process, local memory)
- **Maximal Simplex:** $\{(0, \ell_0), \dots, (n, \ell_n)\}$ where ℓ_i is the local view by process i of the global execution.

Examples:



$U_1 \ U_0 \ S_1 \ S_0 \ U_2 \ S_2$

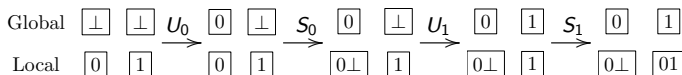
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Examples:

$$0, 0 \perp \xrightarrow[0 \rightarrow 1]{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}} 1, 01 \xrightarrow[0 \quad 1]{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \diagup \\ \hline \end{array}} 0, 01 \xrightarrow[1 \rightarrow 0]{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}} 1, \perp 1$$



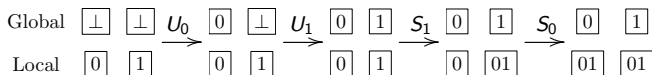
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Operational Semantics: The i th local memory contains all the Updates preceding the last i th Scan.

Interval Order:

$$i^k \prec j^\ell \quad \text{iff} \quad S_i^j < U_k^\ell$$

$$S_i^k > U_j^\ell \quad \text{iff} \quad i^k \parallel j^\ell \quad \text{or} \quad j^\ell \prec i^k \quad (1)$$

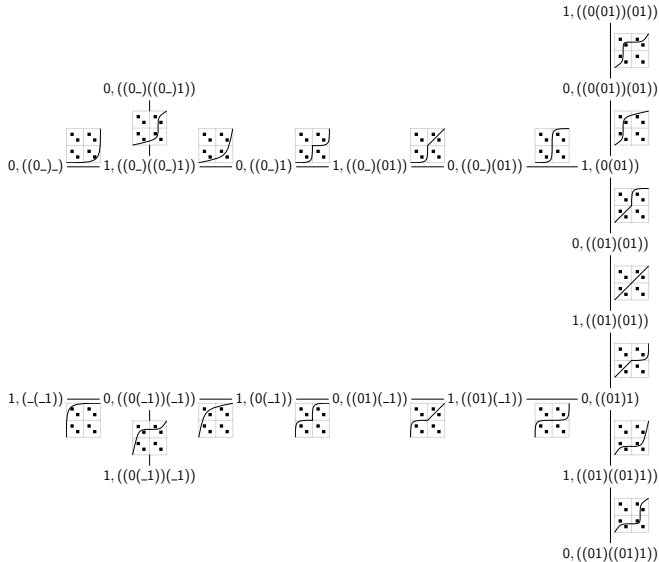
Asynchronous Complex: n processes, $(r_i)_{i \in [n]}$ rounds

- **Vertex:** (i^k, V_i^k) with V_i^k interval order satisfying (1),
- **Maximal Simplex:** $\{(0^{r_0}, V_0^{r_0}), \dots, (n^{r_n}, V_n^{r_n})\}$
if there is $X_n = \{j^\ell \mid j \in [n], \ell \in [r_j]\}$ an interval order
its restriction to i^k is

$$V_i^k = \{j^\ell \mid i^k \parallel j^\ell \text{ or } j^\ell \prec i^k\}$$

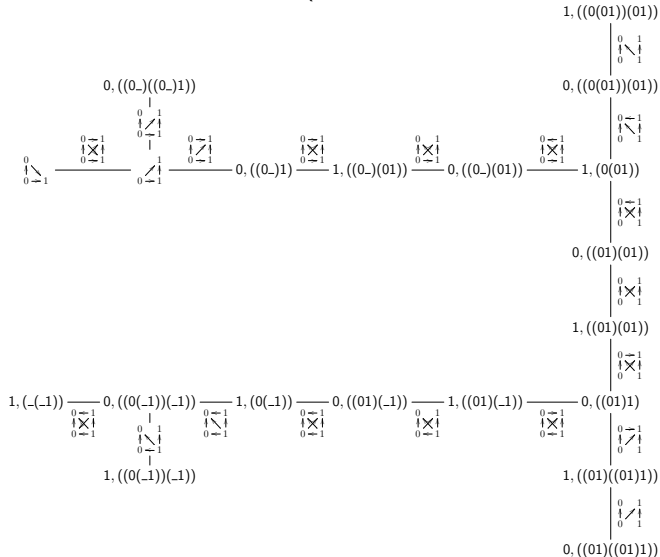
Interval Order Complex Examples

2 processes, 2 rounds: (no layer, no immediate snapshot)



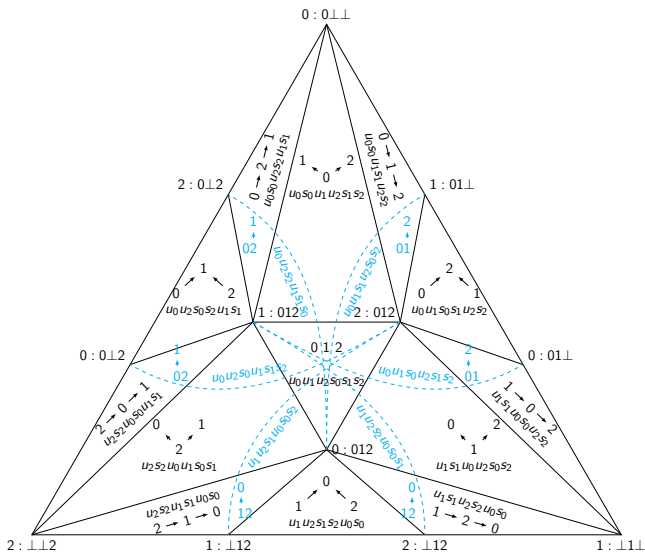
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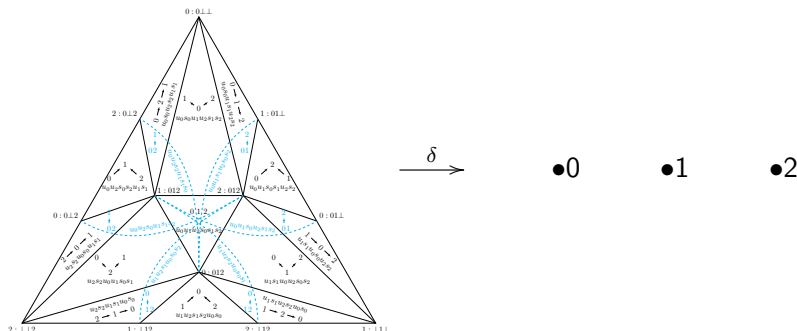
3 processes, 1 rounds: (no layer, no immediate snapshot)



Theorem [Herlihy & al.]: If the Protocol Complex is **contractible** then, the consensus is impossible.

Proof sketch:

Assume there is an algorithm δ solving the task, for any execution.



Theorem [Kozlov]:

Chromatic subdivision is collapsible, thus contractible.

An other proof of Collapsibility

Free Face: $\tau \subsetneq \sigma$ in K , with σ the **only** such maximal simplex.

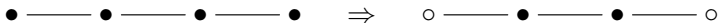
Collapse: Take off a free face $\tau \subset \sigma$ and in between simplexes.
 K is **collapsible** if there is a collapse sequence to the point.



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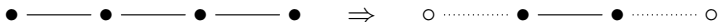
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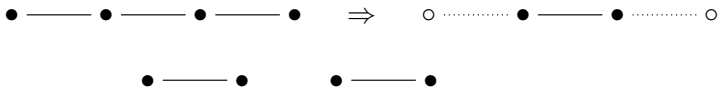
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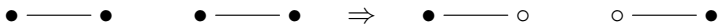
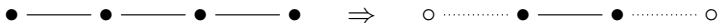
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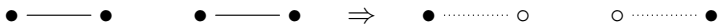
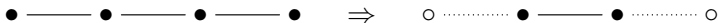
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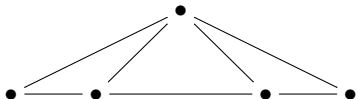
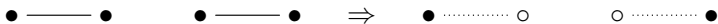
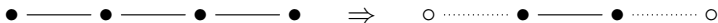
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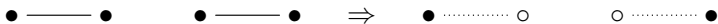
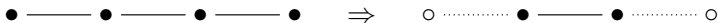
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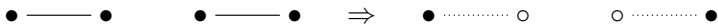
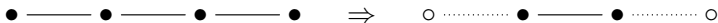
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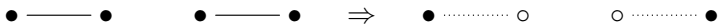
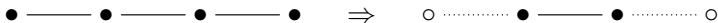
Collapse: Take off a free face $\tau \subset \sigma$ and in between simplexes.
 K is **collapsible** if there is a collapse sequence to the point.



An other proof of Collapsibility

Free Face: $\tau \subsetneq \sigma$ in K , with σ the **only** such maximal simplex.

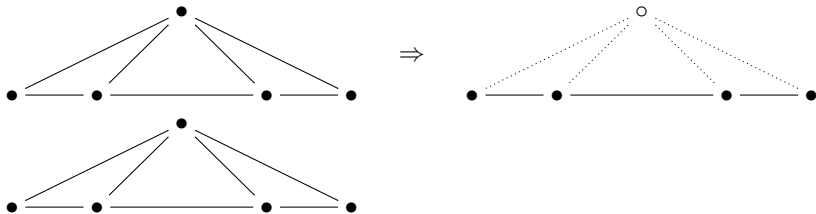
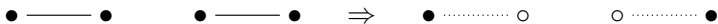
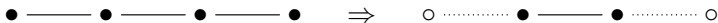
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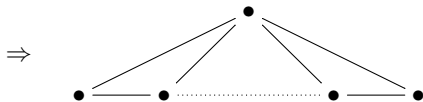
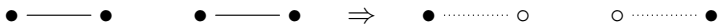
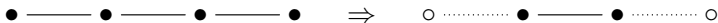
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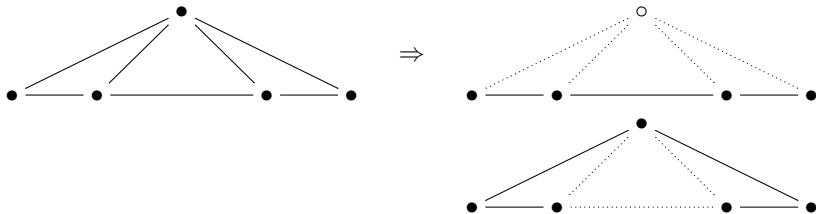
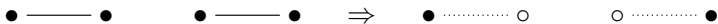
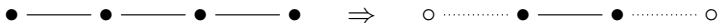
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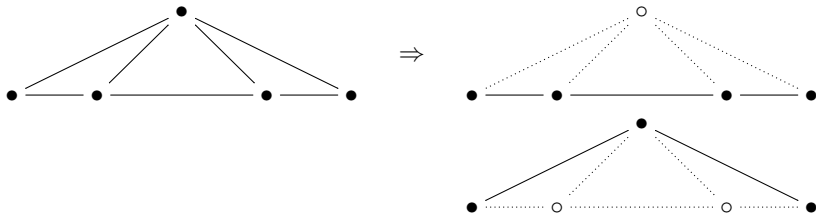
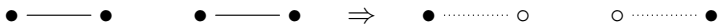
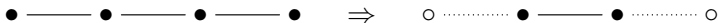
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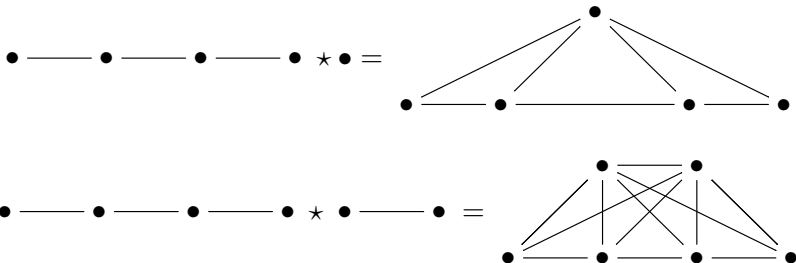
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Join:

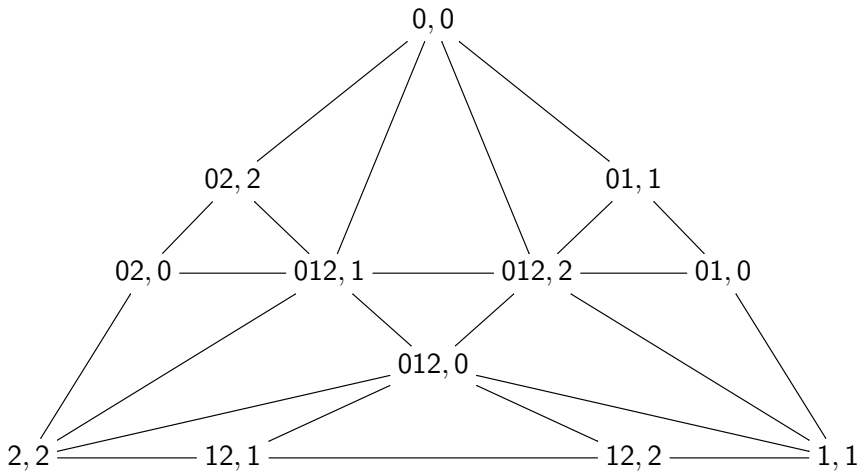


Collapses:

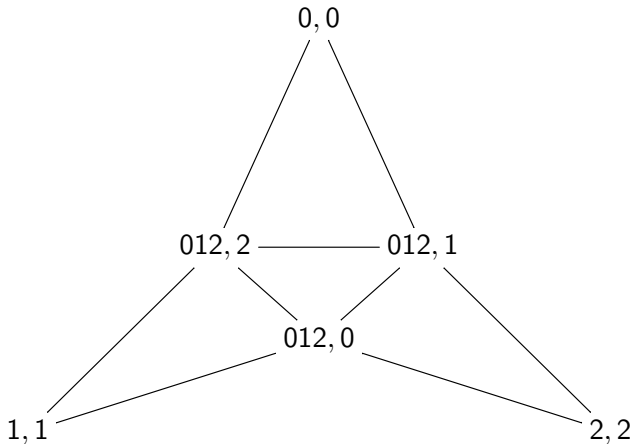
$$\chi(\Delta^I) \star \Delta^J \Rightarrow \partial \chi(\Delta^I) \star \Delta^J$$

$$\chi(\Delta^I) \star \Delta^J \Rightarrow \chi(\Delta^I) \star \partial \Delta^J$$

Collapsibility of Iterated Protocol Complex



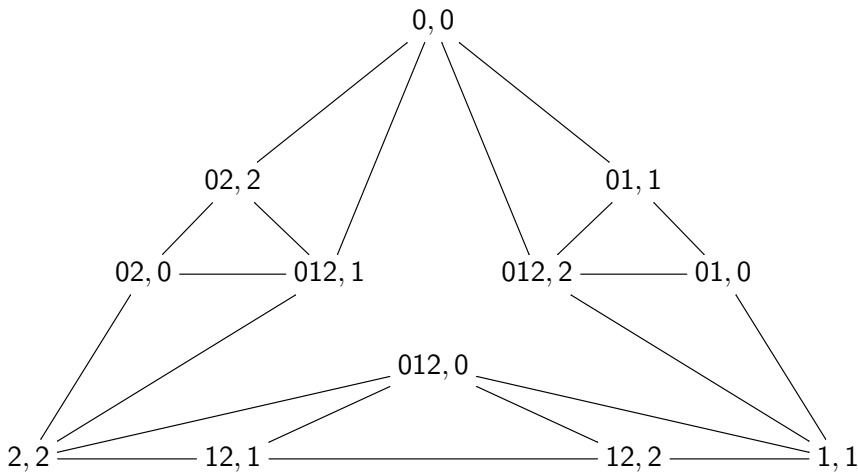
Collapsibility of Iterated Protocol Complex



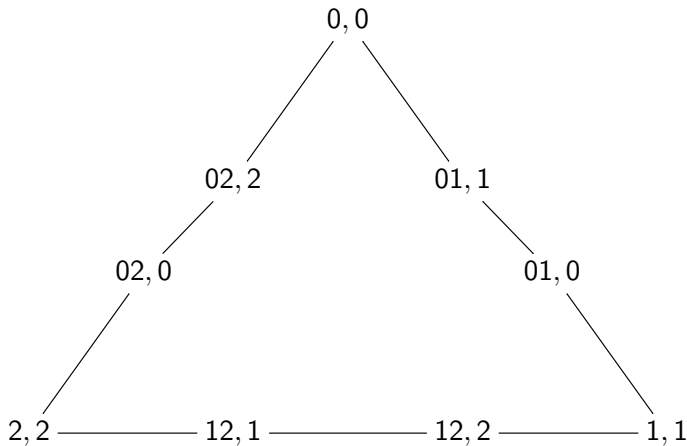
Collapsibility of Iterated Protocol Complex



Collapsibility of Iterated Protocol Complex

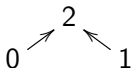


Collapsibility of Iterated Protocol Complex

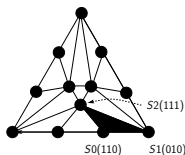


Equivalent presentations of Asynchronous Computations:

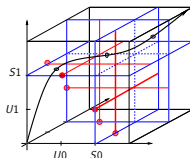
$U_1 U_0 S_1 S_0 U_2 S_2$
Interleaving Trace \approx



Interval Order



Simplex



Dipath

Collapsing path of iterated protocol complex: a procedure

What's next:

- Such equivalence for other models of communication
- Compare collapsing procedure with Kozlov procedure
- Translate collapsing path into pospace (link with Trace Space [Raussen]).