

# A Concurrent Cyclic Buffer

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We assume that an  $n$ -element array (where  $n \geq 1$ ) has been allocated at location  $l$ . These variables will be used throughout our program but never assigned to. We will also use the variables

- $f$  number of free elements
- $b$  number of busy elements
- $i, i_f, i_b$  pointers to oldest free element
- $j, j_f, j_b$  pointers to oldest busy element
- $x, y$  values to be placed in or removed from buffers

Without mentioning it explicitly in our assertions, we assume that the variables  $i, i_f, i_b, j, j_f, j_b$  will range over the integers between  $l$  and  $l + n - 1$  inclusive.

We write  $x =_n y$  when  $x$  and  $y$  are equal modulo  $n$ . We write  $\oplus$  for the modular addition operator such that  $x \oplus y =_n x + y$  and  $l \leq x \oplus y < l + n$ .

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We introduce resource  $\text{free}(f, i_f, j_f)$ , with the invariant

$$RI_{\text{free}} \equiv 0 \leq f \leq n \wedge j_f =_n i_f + f \wedge \odot_{k=0}^{f-1} (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto -.$$

Then

$$\{((\mathbf{emp} \wedge i = i_f) * RI_{\text{free}}) \wedge f > 0\}$$

$$\{((i \mapsto -) \wedge i = i_f) *$$

$$(0 \leq f - 1 \leq n \wedge j_f =_n i_f \oplus 1 + f - 1 \wedge \odot_{k=1}^{f-1} (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto -)\}$$

$$f := f - 1 ; i_f := i_f \oplus 1$$

$$\{((i \mapsto -) \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f) * RI_{\text{free}}\},$$

so that

$$\{\mathbf{emp} \wedge i = i_f\}$$

$\text{getfree} \equiv \mathbf{with free when } f > 0 \mathbf{ do}$

$$(f := f - 1 ; i_f := i_f \oplus 1)$$

$$\{(i \mapsto -) \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f\}.$$

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$$RI_{\text{free}} \equiv 0 \leq f \leq n \wedge j_f =_n i_f + f \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^{f-1} (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto -.$$

Also,

$$\{((j \mapsto -) \wedge j = j_f) * RI_{\text{free}}\} \quad (1)$$

$$\{(\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_f) * \\ (0 \leq f + 1 \leq n \wedge j_f \oplus 1 =_n i_f + f + 1 \wedge \\ \bigodot_{k=0}^f (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto -)\} \quad (2)$$

$$f := f + 1 ; j_f := j_f \oplus 1$$

$$\{(\mathbf{emp} \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_f) * RI_{\text{free}}\},$$

To justify  $f + 1 \leq n$  in (2), we must show that (1) implies  $f \neq n$ .

Assume the contrary and  $n \geq 1$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bigodot_{k=0}^{f-1} (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto - & \text{ implies } \bigodot_{k=0}^{n-1} (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto - \\ & \text{ implies } i_f \mapsto - * \mathbf{true} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} j_f =_n i_f + f & \text{ implies } j_f =_n i_f + n \\ & \text{ implies } j_f = i_f \end{aligned}$$

(since  $1 \leq j_f, i_f \leq 1 + n - 1$ ), so that

$$((j \mapsto -) \wedge j = j_f) \wedge j_f = i_f \text{ implies } i_f \mapsto -$$

and thus

$$(1) \text{ implies } (i_f \mapsto -) * (i_f \mapsto - * \mathbf{true})$$

But this is false.

$$RI_{\text{free}} \equiv 0 \leq f \leq n \wedge j_f =_n i_f + f \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^{f-1} (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto -.$$

Also,

$$\{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j = j_f\} * RI_{\text{free}} \quad (1)$$

$$\{(\text{emp} \wedge j = j_f) * (0 \leq f + 1 \leq n \wedge j_f \oplus 1 =_n i_f + f + 1 \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^f (i_f \oplus k) \mapsto -)\} \quad (2)$$

$$f := f + 1 ; j_f := j_f \oplus 1$$

$$\{(\text{emp} \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_f) * RI_{\text{free}}\},$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j = j_f\} \\ \text{putfree} \equiv & \text{with free when true do} \\ & (f := f + 1 ; j_f := j_f \oplus 1) \\ & \{\text{emp} \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_f\}. \end{aligned}$$

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Next we introduce resource  $\text{busy}(b, j_b, i_b)$ , with invariant

$$RI_{\text{busy}} \equiv 0 \leq b \leq n \wedge i_b =_n j_b + b \wedge \odot_{k=0}^{b-1} (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto -.$$

Then

$$\{(\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b) * RI_{\text{busy}}\} \wedge b > 0\}$$

$$\{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j = j_b\} *$$

$$\{0 \leq b - 1 \leq n \wedge i_b =_n j_b \oplus 1 + b - 1 \wedge \odot_{k=1}^{b-1} (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto -\}$$

$$b := b - 1 ; j_b := j_b \oplus 1$$

$$\{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b\} * RI_{\text{busy}},$$

so that

$$\{\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b\}$$

$\text{getbusy} \equiv \text{with busy when } b > 0 \text{ do}$

$$(b := b - 1 ; j_b := j_b \oplus 1)$$

$$\{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b\}.$$

—

$$RI_{\text{busy}} \equiv 0 \leq b \leq n \wedge i_b =_n j_b + b \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^{b-1} (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto -.$$

Also,

$$\{((i \mapsto -) \wedge i = i_b) * RI_{\text{busy}}\}$$

$$\{\text{emp} \wedge i = i_b\} *$$

$$(0 \leq b + 1 \leq n \wedge i_b \oplus 1 =_n j_b + b + 1 \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^b (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto -)$$

$$b := b + 1 ; i_b := i_b \oplus 1$$

$$\{\text{emp} \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_b\} * RI_{\text{busy}},$$

so that

$$\{(i \mapsto -) \wedge i = i_b\}$$

$$\text{putbusy} \equiv \text{with busy when true do}$$

$$(b := b + 1 ; i_b := i_b \oplus 1)$$

$$\{\text{emp} \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_b\}.$$

Note the symmetry: The second resource, its invariant, and its critical regions can be obtained from the first (or vice-versa) by interchanging free and busy (both as region names and as subscripts), interchanging  $f$  and  $b$  (both as variables and as subscripts), and interchanging  $i$  and  $j$  (as possibly subscripted variables).

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Next, our first process is

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b\} \\ p_1 \equiv & \text{ while test}_1 \text{ do} \\ & \left( \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b\} \right. \\ & \text{Produce } x ; \\ & \text{getfree ;} \\ & \{(i \mapsto -) \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f \wedge i = i_b\} \\ & [i] := x ; \\ & \{(i \mapsto -) \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f \wedge i = i_b\} \\ & \text{putbusy ;} \\ & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_b\} \\ & i := i \oplus 1 \\ & \left. \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b\} \right) \\ & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \neg \text{test}_1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here we can use the resource variables  $i_f$  and  $i_b$  in assertions, since they will not be set by the second process  $p_2$ , which will only execute the critical regions `getbusy` and `putfree`.

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Similarly, in the second process, we will be able to use the resource variables  $j_f$  and  $j_b$ , since they are not set by the first process, which only executes the critical regions `getfree` and `putbusy`:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f\} \\
 p_2 \equiv & \text{ while } \text{test}_2 \text{ do} \\
 & \left( \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f\} \right. \\
 & \text{getbusy ;} \\
 & \{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b \wedge j = j_f\} \\
 & y := [j] ; \\
 & \{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b \wedge j = j_f\} \\
 & \text{putfree ;} \\
 & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_f\} \\
 & j := j \oplus 1 ; \\
 & \text{Consume } y \\
 & \left. \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f\} \right) \\
 & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \neg \text{test}_2\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Except for the occurrence of “Produce” in one and “Consume” in the other, the two process are symmetric in the same sense as the two resources.

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Finally, we have the main program

$$\{\odot_{k=0}^{n-1} (l + k) \mapsto -\}$$

$f := n ; b := 0 ;$

$i := l ; i_f := l ; i_b := l ; j := l ; j_f := l ; j_b := l ;$

$\{RI_{\text{free}} * RI_{\text{busy}} * (\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b) *$

$(\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f)\}$

**resource**  $\text{free}(f, i_f, j_f), \text{busy}(b, j_b, i_b)$  **in**  $(p_1 \parallel p_2)$

$\{RI_{\text{free}} * RI_{\text{busy}} * (\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \neg \text{test}_1) *$

$(\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \neg \text{test}_1)\}$ .

—

Deleting assertions and putting everything together, we get

```
f := n ; b := 0 ;
i := 1 ; if := 1 ; ib := 1 ; j := 1 ; jf := 1 ; jb := 1 ;
resource free(f, if, jf), busy(b, jb, ib) in
  ( while test1 do
    ( Produce x ;
      with free when f > 0 do
        ( f := f - 1 ; if := if ⊕ 1 ) ;
        [i] := x ;
        with busy when true do
          ( b := b + 1 ; ib := ib ⊕ 1 ) ;
          i := i ⊕ 1 )
    || while test2 do
      ( with busy when b > 0 do
          ( b := b - 1 ; jb := jb ⊕ 1 ) ;
          y := [j] ;
          with free when true do
            ( f := f + 1 ; jf := jf ⊕ 1 ) ;
            j := j ⊕ 1 ;
            Consume y ) )
```

—

It is easy to see that  $i_f, i_b, j_f, j_b$  are all auxiliary. Removing the assignments to these variables gives:

```
f := n ; b := 0 ; i := 1 ; j := 1 ;
resource free(f), busy(b) in
  ( while test1 do
    ( Produce x ;
      with free when f > 0 do f := f - 1 ;
      [i] := x ;
      with busy when true do b := b + 1 ;
      i := i ⊕ 1 )
  || while test2 do
    ( with busy when b > 0 do b := b - 1 ;
      y := [j] ;
      with free when true do f := f + 1 ;
      j := j ⊕ 1 ;
      Consume y ) )
```

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# Keeping Track of the Buffer Contents

We introduce the following sequence variables:

- $\alpha$  the sequence of values that have been produced
- $\beta$  the sequence of values that have been consumed
- $\gamma$  the sequence of values currently stored in the buffer

along with predicates “produced” and “consumed” satisfying

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{produced } \alpha\} & & \{\text{consumed } \beta\} \\ \text{Produce } x & \text{and} & \text{Consume } y \\ \{\text{produced } \alpha \cdot x\} & & \{\text{consumed } \beta \cdot y\} \end{array}$$

Then we add these variables to resource  $\text{busy}(b, j_b, i_b, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ , and modify its invariant:

$$RI_{\text{busy}} \equiv 0 \leq b \leq n \wedge i_b =_n j_b + b \wedge \underline{\alpha = \beta \cdot \gamma \wedge \#\gamma = b} \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^{b-1} (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto \underline{\gamma_k}.$$

We also introduce

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{first } x \cdot \alpha & = x & \text{last } \beta \cdot x & = x \\ \text{rest } x \cdot \alpha & = \alpha & \text{prev } \beta \cdot x & = \beta \end{array}$$

—

$$RI_{\text{busy}} \equiv 0 \leq b \leq n \wedge i_b =_n j_b + b \wedge$$

$$\underline{\alpha = \beta \cdot \gamma \wedge \# \gamma = b} \wedge \odot_{k=0}^{b-1} (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto \underline{\gamma_k}.$$

Next, we modify the critical regions for busy. We have

$$\{((\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge \underline{\text{consumed } \beta}) * RI_{\text{busy}}) \wedge b > 0\}$$

$$\{((j \mapsto \underline{\text{last}(\beta \cdot \text{first } \gamma)}) \wedge j = j_b \wedge \underline{\text{consumed } \beta}) *$$

$$(0 \leq b - 1 \leq n \wedge i_b =_n j_b \oplus 1 + b - 1 \wedge$$

$$\underline{\alpha = \beta \cdot (\text{first } \gamma) \cdot (\text{rest } \gamma) \wedge \# \text{rest } \gamma = b - 1} \wedge$$

$$\odot_{k=1}^{b-1} (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto \underline{(\text{rest } \gamma)_{k-1}}\}$$

$$b := b - 1 ; j_b := j_b \oplus 1 ; \underline{\beta := \beta \cdot \text{first } \gamma ; \gamma := \text{rest } \gamma}$$

$$\{(\underline{\# \beta > 0} \wedge (j \mapsto \underline{\text{last } \beta}) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}(\text{prev } \beta)})$$

$$* RI_{\text{busy}}\},$$

so that

$$\{\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge \underline{\text{consumed } \beta}\}$$

$$\text{getbusy} \equiv \text{with busy when } b > 0 \text{ do}$$

$$(b := b - 1 ; j_b := j_b \oplus 1 ;$$

$$\underline{\beta := \beta \cdot \text{first } \gamma ; \gamma := \text{rest } \gamma})$$

$$\{\underline{\# \beta > 0} \wedge (j \mapsto \underline{\text{last } \beta}) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b$$

$$\wedge \underline{\text{consumed}(\text{prev } \beta)}\}.$$

$$RI_{\text{busy}} \equiv 0 \leq b \leq n \wedge i_b =_n j_b + b \wedge$$

$$\underline{\alpha = \beta \cdot \gamma \wedge \#\gamma = b \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^{b-1} (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto \underline{\gamma}_k}.$$

Also,

$$\{((i \mapsto \underline{x}) \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced } \alpha \cdot x}) * RI_{\text{busy}}\}$$

$$\{(\text{emp} \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced } \alpha \cdot x}) *$$

$$(0 \leq b + 1 \leq n \wedge i_b \oplus 1 =_n j_b + b + 1 \wedge$$

$$\underline{\alpha \cdot x = \beta \cdot \gamma \cdot x \wedge \#\gamma \cdot x = b + 1 \wedge \bigodot_{k=0}^b (j_b \oplus k) \mapsto (\underline{\gamma \cdot x})_k})\}$$

$$b := b + 1 ; i_b := i_b \oplus 1 ; \underline{\alpha := \alpha \cdot x ; \gamma := \gamma \cdot x}$$

$$\{(\text{emp} \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced } \alpha}) * RI_{\text{busy}}\},$$

so that

$$\{(i \mapsto \underline{x}) \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced } \alpha \cdot x}\}$$

putbusy  $\equiv$  with busy when true do

$$(b := b + 1 ; i_b := i_b \oplus 1 ; \underline{\alpha := \alpha \cdot x ; \gamma := \gamma \cdot x})$$

$$\{\text{emp} \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced } \alpha}\}.$$

—

The first process becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha}\} \\
 p_1 \equiv & \text{while } \underline{k_1 < N} \text{ do} \\
 & \left( \{\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha} \wedge k_1 < N\} \right. \\
 & \text{Produce } x ; \underline{k_1 := k_1 + 1} ; \\
 & \text{getfree} ; \\
 & \{(i \mapsto -) \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha \cdot x}\} \\
 & [i] := x ; \\
 & \{(i \mapsto \underline{x}) \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha \cdot x}\} \\
 & \text{putbusy} ; \\
 & \{\text{emp} \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_f \wedge i \oplus 1 = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha}\} \\
 & i := i \oplus 1 \\
 & \left. \{\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha}\} \right) \\
 & \{\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha} \wedge k_1 = N\},
 \end{aligned}$$

Here the variable  $k_1$  keeps track of the length of  $\alpha$ , and

$$\text{produced}' \alpha = \text{produced } \alpha \wedge \#\alpha = k_1 \wedge k_1 \leq N.$$

The `while` command terminates when  $k_1$  reaches  $N$ .

—



The second process becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}' \beta}\} \\
 p_2 \equiv & \text{while } \underline{k_2 < N} \text{ do} \\
 & \left( \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}' \beta \wedge k_2 < N}\} \right. \\
 & \text{getbusy ;} \\
 & \left. \{\underline{\#\beta > 0 \wedge (j \mapsto \text{last } \beta) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b \wedge j = j_f} \right. \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}'(\text{prev } \beta) \wedge k_2 < N}\} \right. \\
 & y := [j] ; \\
 & \left. \{\underline{(j \mapsto -) \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b \wedge j = j_f} \right. \\
 & \left. \wedge \underline{\#\beta > 0 \wedge y = \text{last } \beta \wedge \text{consumed}'(\text{prev } \beta) \wedge k_2 < N}\} \right. \\
 & \text{putfree ;} \\
 & \left. \{\underline{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_b \wedge j \oplus 1 = j_f} \right. \\
 & \left. \wedge \underline{\#\beta > 0 \wedge y = \text{last } \beta \wedge \text{consumed}'(\text{prev } \beta) \wedge k_2 < N}\} \right. \\
 & j := j \oplus 1 ; \\
 & \text{Consume } y ; \underline{k_2 := k_2 + 1} \\
 & \left. \{\underline{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f} \right. \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. \wedge \underline{\#\beta > 0 \wedge y = \text{last } \beta \wedge \text{consumed}'((\text{prev } \beta) \cdot y)}\} \right. \\
 & \left. \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}' \beta}\} \right) \\
 & \{\mathbf{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}' \beta \wedge k_2 = N}\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Here the variable  $k_2$  keeps track of the length of  $\beta$ , and

$$\text{consumed}' \beta = \text{consumed } \beta \wedge \#\beta = k_2 \wedge k_2 \leq N.$$

The while command terminates when  $k_2$  reaches  $N$ .

—

Finally, we have

$$\{\odot_{k=0}^{n-1} (l + k) \mapsto - \wedge \underline{\text{produced } \epsilon \wedge \text{consumed } \epsilon}\}$$

$$f := n ; b := 0 ; \underline{\alpha := \epsilon ; \beta := \epsilon ; \gamma := \epsilon ; k_1 := 0 ; k_2 := 0 ;}$$

$$i := l ; i_f := l ; i_b := l ; j := l ; j_f := l ; j_b := l ;$$

$$\{RI_{\text{free}} * RI_{\text{busy}} * (\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha}) * \\ (\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}' \beta})\}$$

$$\text{resource free}(f, i_f, j_f), \text{busy}(b, j_b, i_b, \alpha, \beta, \gamma) \text{ in } (p_1 \parallel p_2)$$

$$\{RI_{\text{free}} * RI_{\text{busy}} *$$

$$(\text{emp} \wedge i = i_f \wedge i = i_b \wedge \underline{\text{produced}' \alpha \wedge k_1 = N}) *$$

$$(\text{emp} \wedge j = j_b \wedge j = j_f \wedge \underline{\text{consumed}' \beta \wedge k_2 = N})\}$$

$$\{\underline{\alpha = \beta \cdot \gamma \wedge \#\alpha = \#\beta = N \wedge \text{produced } \alpha \wedge \text{consumed } \beta}\}$$

$$\{\underline{\alpha = \beta \wedge \gamma = \epsilon \wedge \text{produced } \alpha \wedge \text{consumed } \beta}\}$$

—

Deleting assertions and putting everything together, we get

$f := n ; b := 0 ; \underline{\alpha := \epsilon ; \beta := \epsilon ; \gamma := \epsilon ; k_1 := 0 ; k_2 := 0 ;}$

$i := 1 ; i_f := 1 ; i_b := 1 ; j := 1 ; j_f := 1 ; j_b := 1 ;$

resource free( $f, i_f, j_f$ ), busy( $b, j_b, i_b, \underline{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ ) in

(while  $\underline{k_1 < N}$  do

(Produce  $x ; \underline{k_1 := k_1 + 1 ;}$

with free when  $f > 0$  do

( $f := f - 1 ; i_f := i_f \oplus 1$ );

$[i] := x ;$

with busy when true do

( $b := b + 1 ; i_b := i_b \oplus 1 ; \underline{\alpha := \alpha \cdot x ; \gamma := \gamma \cdot x}$ );

$i := i \oplus 1$ )

|| while  $\underline{k_2 < N}$  do

(with busy when  $b > 0$  do

( $b := b - 1 ; j_b := j_b \oplus 1 ; \underline{\beta := \beta \cdot \text{first}(\gamma) ; \gamma := \text{rest}(\gamma)}$ );

$y := [j] ;$

with free when true do

( $f := f + 1 ; j_f := j_f \oplus 1$ );

$j := j \oplus 1 ;$

Consume  $y ; \underline{k_2 := k_2 + 1}$ ))

—

In addition to  $i_f, i_b, j_f, j_b$ , the variables  $\alpha, \beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are auxiliary. Once these auxiliary variables are removed, we have the program

$f := n ; b := 0 ; i := 1 ; j := 1 ; k_1 := 0 ; k_2 := 0 ;$   
resource free( $f$ ), busy( $b$ ) in

(while  $k_1 < N$  do

(Produce  $x ; k_1 := k + 1 ;$

with free when  $f > 0$  do  $f := f - 1 ;$

$[i] := x ;$

with busy when true do  $b := b + 1 ;$

$i := i \oplus 1$ )

|| while  $k_2 < N$  do

(with busy when  $b > 0$  do  $b := b - 1 ;$

$y := [j] ;$

with free when true do  $f := f + 1 ;$

$j := j \oplus 1 ;$

Consume  $y ; k_2 := k_2 + 1$ ))

—

## Further Comments

- free and busy are super counting semaphores. In the case where  $n = 1$  our buffer program reduces to the O'Hearn's split binary semaphore example (taking  $l$  to be 10).
- Variable Permissions

	f	b	i	j	$i_f$	$j_f$	$i_b$	$j_b$	$\gamma$	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$k_1$	$k_2$
free	1				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$							
busy		1					$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		
p1			1		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$		1	
p2				1		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$		1

- Heap Permissions (All 1)

tree	$i_f$ to $j_f - 1$
busy	$j_b$ to $i_b - 1$
p1	$i_b$ to $i_f - 1$ (0 or 1 elements)
p2	$j_f$ to $j_b - 1$ (0 or 1 elements)

—