Synchronisation and Concurrency II

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Summarising Semaphores

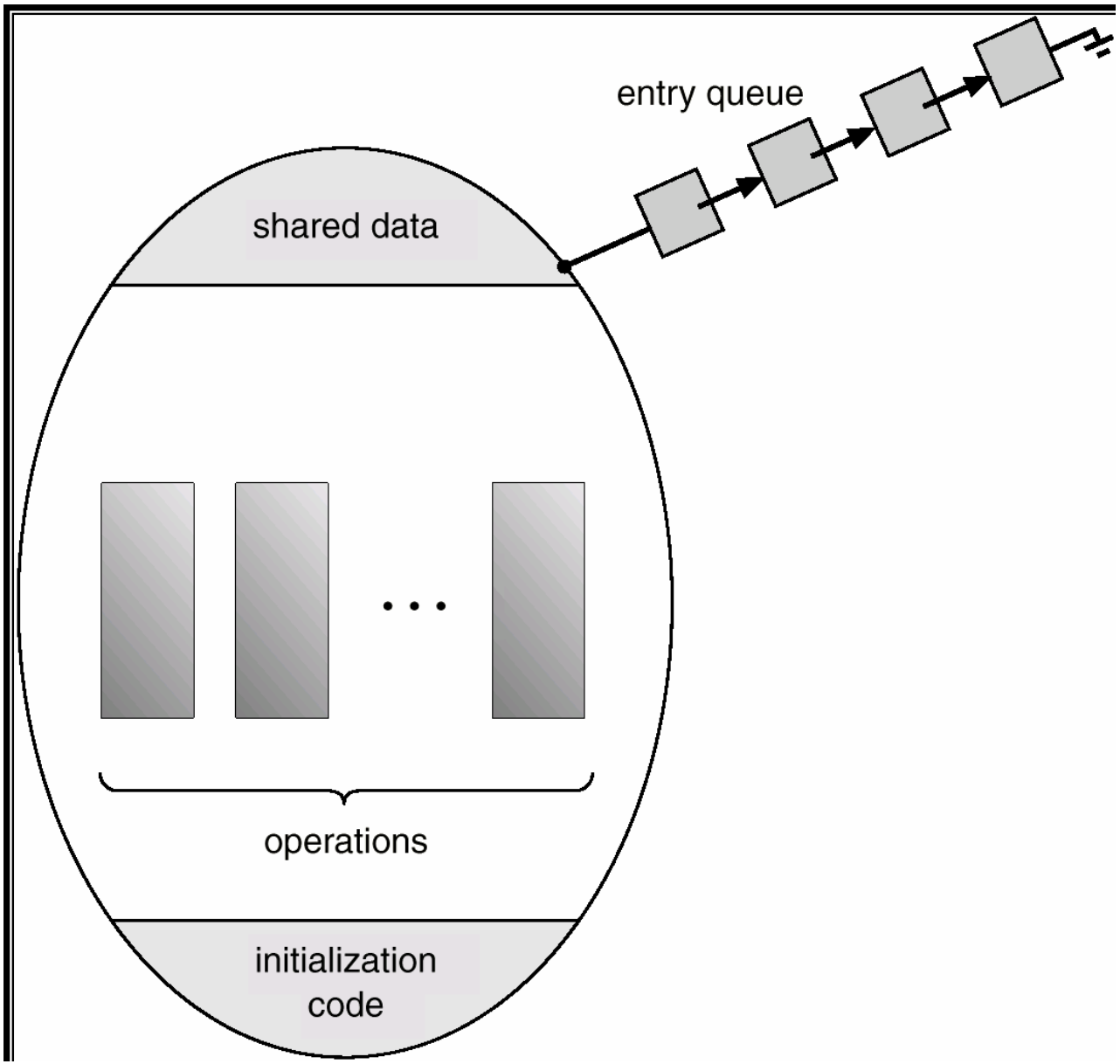
- Semaphores can be used to solve a variety of concurrency problems
- However, programming with then can be error-prone
  - E.g. must *signal* for every *wait* for mutexes
    - Too many, or too few signals or waits, or signals and waits in the wrong order, can have catastrophic results

Monitors

- To ease concurrent programming, Hoare (1974) proposed *monitors.*
  - A higher level synchronisation primitive
  - Programming language construct
- Idea
  - A set of procedures, variables, data types are grouped in a special kind of module, a *monitor.*
    - Variables and data types only accessed from within the monitor
  - Only one process/thread can be in the monitor at any one time
    - Mutual exclusion is implemented by the compiler (which should be less error prone)

Monitor

- When a thread calls a monitor procedure that has a thread already inside, it is queued and it sleeps until the current thread exits the monitor.



Monitors

```
monitor example
        integer i;
        condition c;

        procedure producer( );

        .
        .
        .
        end;

        procedure consumer( );

        .
        .
        .
        end;
end monitor;
```

Example of a monitor

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Simple example

```
monitor counter {
   int count;
   procedure inc() {
        count = count + 1;
   }
   procedure dec() {
        count = count -1;
   }
}
```

Note: "paper" language

- Compiler guarantees only one thread can be active in the monitor at any one time
- Easy to see this provides mutual exclusion
  - No race condition on **`count`**.

How do we block waiting for an event?

- We need a mechanism to block waiting for an event (in addition to ensuring mutual exclusion)
  - e.g., for producer consumer problem when buffer is empty or full
- *Condition Variables*

Condition Variable

- To allow a process to wait within the monitor, a **condition** variable must be declared, as

  condition x, y;

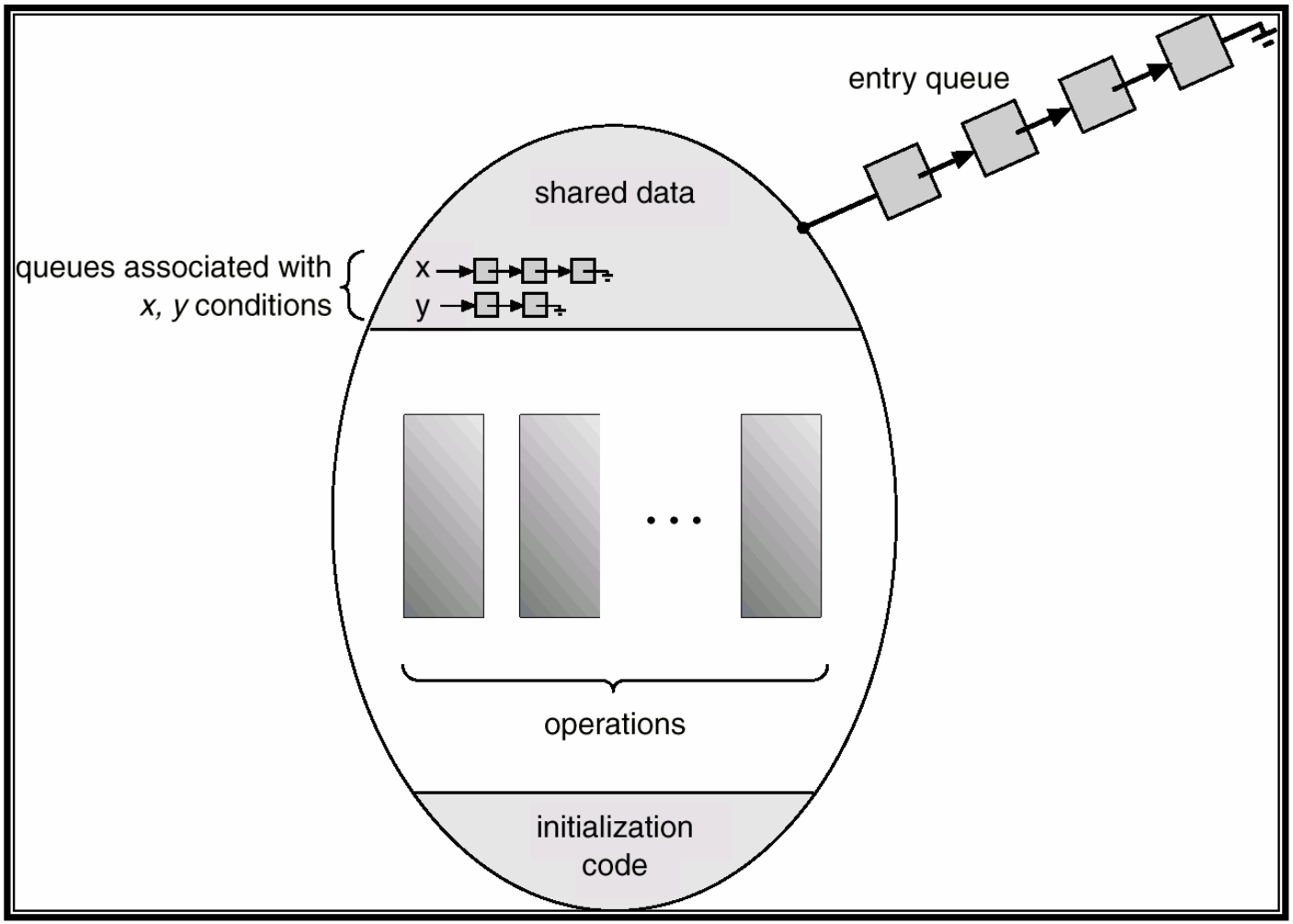
- Condition variable can only be used with the operations **wait** and **signal**.
  - The operation

    x.wait();

    means that the process invoking this operation is suspended until another process invokes

    x.signal();
  - The **x.signal** operation resumes exactly one suspended process. If no process is suspended, then the **signal** operation has no effect.

Condition Variables



Monitors

```
monitor ProducerConsumer
        condition full, empty;
        integer count;
        procedure insert(item: integer);
        begin
                if count = N then wait(full);
                insert_item(item);
                count := count + 1;
                if count = 1 then signal(empty)
        end;
        function remove: integer;
        begin
                if count = 0 then wait(empty);
                remove = remove_item;
                count := count - 1;
                if count = N - 1 then signal(full)
        end;
        count := 0;
end monitor;
```

```
procedure producer;
begin
        while true do
        begin
                item = produce_item;
                ProducerConsumer.insert(item)
        end
end;
procedure consumer;
begin
        while true do
        begin
                item = ProducerConsumer.remove;
                consume_item(item)
        end
end;
```

- Outline of producer-consumer problem with monitors
  - only one monitor procedure active at one time
  - buffer has *N* slots

OS/161 Provided Synchronisation Primitives

- Locks
- Semaphores
- Condition Variables

Locks

- **Functions to create and destroy locks**

```
struct lock *lock_create(const char *name);
void        lock_destroy(struct lock *);
```

- **Functions to acquire and release them**

```
void        lock_acquire(struct lock *);
void        lock_release(struct lock *);
```

Example use of locks

```
int count;
struct lock *count_lock

main() {
   count = 0;
   count_lock =
        lock_create("count
   lock");
   if (count_lock == NULL)
        panic("I'm dead");
   stuff();
}
```

```
procedure inc() {
   lock_acquire(count_lock);
   count = count + 1;
   lock_release(count_lock);
}
procedure dec() {
   lock_acquire(count_lock);
   count = count -1;
   lock_release(count_lock);
}
```

Semaphores

```
struct semaphore *sem_create(const char *name, int
                             initial_count);
void              sem_destroy(struct semaphore *);

void              P(struct semaphore *);
void              V(struct semaphore *);
```

Example use of Semaphores

```
int count;
struct semaphore
   *count_mutex;

main() {
   count = 0;
   count_mutex =
        sem_create("count",
                   1);
   if (count_mutex == NULL)
        panic("I'm dead");
   stuff();
}
```

```
procedure inc() {
   P(count_mutex);
   count = count + 1;
   V(count_mutex);
}
procedure dec() {
   P(count_mutex);
   count = count -1;
   V(count_mutex);
}
```

Condition Variables

```
struct cv *cv_create(const char *name);
void       cv_destroy(struct cv *);

void       cv_wait(struct cv *cv, struct lock *lock);
```

- Releases the lock and blocks
- Upon resumption, it re-acquires the lock
  - Note: we must recheck the condition we slept on

```
void       cv_signal(struct cv *cv, struct lock *lock);
void       cv_broadcast(struct cv *cv, struct lock *lock);
```

- Wakes one/all, does not release the lock
- First "waiter" scheduled after signaller releases the lock will re-acquire the lock

Note: All three variants must hold the lock passed in.

Condition Variables and Bounded Buffers

Non-solution

```
lock_acquire(c_lock)
if (count == 0)
            sleep();
remove_item();
count--;
lock_release(c_lock);
```

Solution

```
lock_acquire(c_lock)
while (count == 0)
   cv_wait(c_cv, c_lock);
remove_item();
count--;
lock_release(c_lock);
```

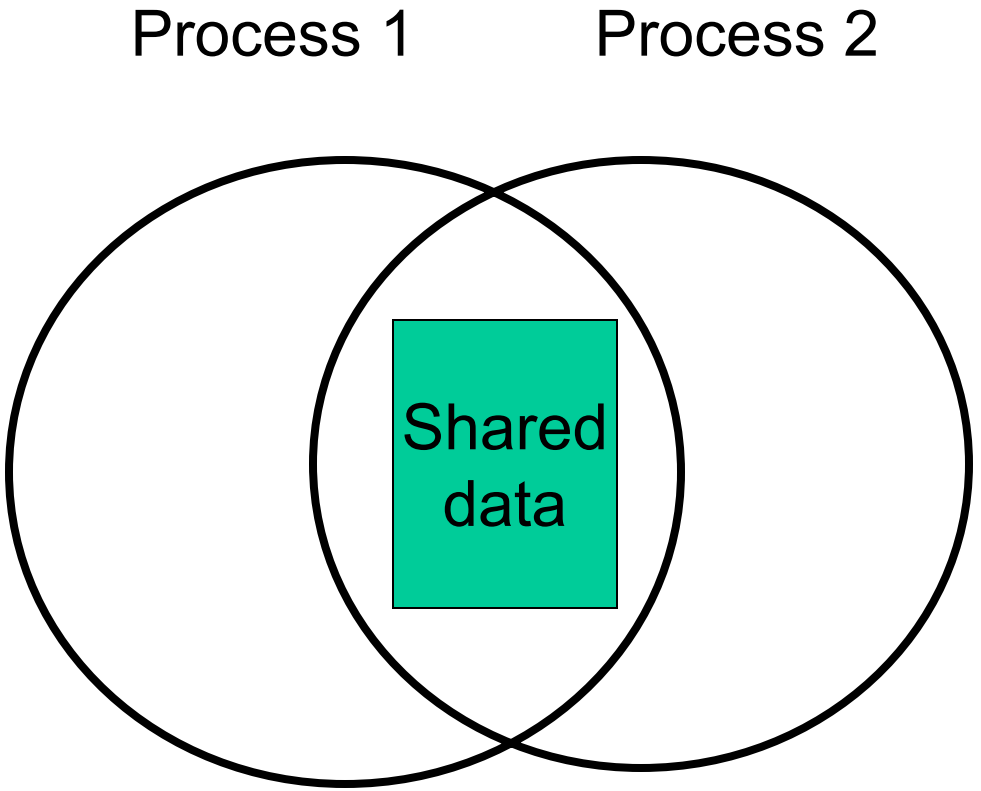
A Producer-Consumer Solution Using OS/161 CVs

```
int count = 0;
#define N 4 /* buf size */
prod() {
   while(TRUE) {
        item = produce()
        lock_aquire(l)
        while (count == N)
                cv_wait(f,l);
        insert_item(item);
        count++;
        if (count == 1)
                cv_signal(e,l);
        lock_release()
   }
}
```

```
con() {
   while(TRUE) {
        lock_acquire(l)
        while (count == 0)
                cv_wait(e,l);
        item = remove_item();
        count--;
        if (count == N-1)
                cv_signal(f,l);
        lock_release(l);
        consume(item);
   }
}
```

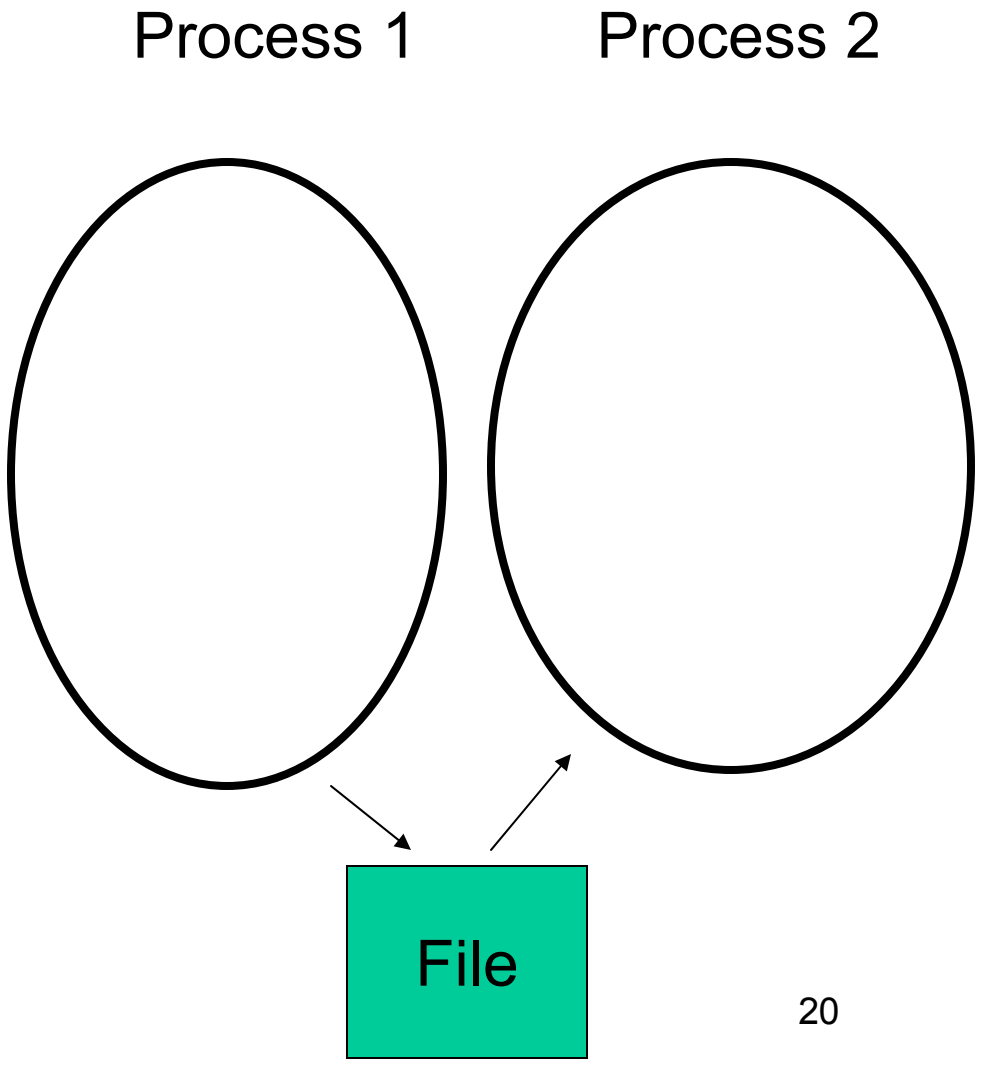
Interprocess Communication

- Shared Memory
  - Region of memory appears in each process
  - Communication via modifications to shared region
  - Requires concurrency control (semaphores, mutexes, monitors…



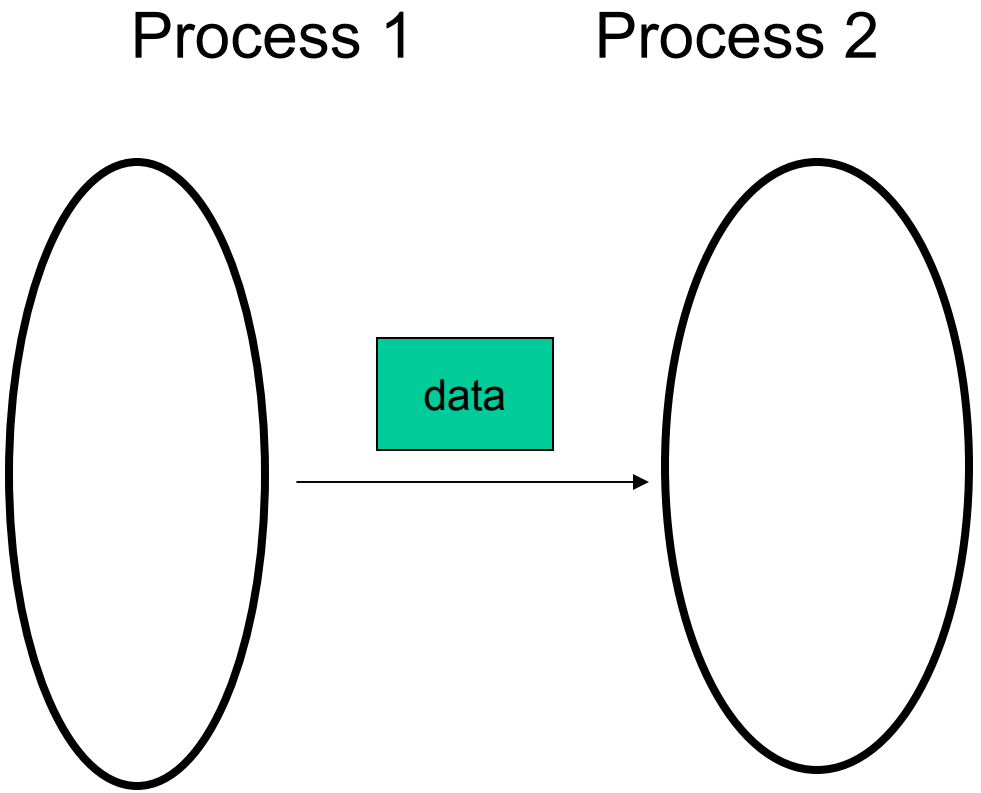
Interprocess Communication

- Shared files
  - Cumbersome



Interprocess Communication

- Message Passing
  - "real" IPC
- Requires two facilities
  - *send(message)*
    - Message may be fixed or variable in size
  - *receive(message)*
- OS ships the data from the sender to the receiver



Interprocess Communication (IPC)

- Mechanism for processes to communicate and to *synchronize* their actions.
- Message system – processes communicate with each other without resorting to shared variables.
- If *P* and *Q* wish to communicate, they need to:
  - establish a *communication link* between them
  - exchange messages via send/receive

IPC design issues

- Is the communication synchronous or asynchronous?
- How are links established?
- Can a link be associated with more than two processes?
- How many links can there be between every pair of communicating processes?
- What is the capacity of a link?
- Is the size of a message that the link can accommodate fixed or variable?
- Is the message format fixed or variable?
- Is a link unidirectional or bi-directional?

Blocking vs. Non-blocking

- Send
  - Operation blocks until partner is ready to receive
    - Rendezvous model
    - Send and receiver execute their system at the same time (synchronously)
- Receive
  - Operation blocks until message is available
    - synchronous

- Send
  - Kernel receives message and delivers when receiver is ready
    - Asynchronous
- Receive
  - System call returns immediately if no message is available
    - Asynchronous (polling)

Blocking vs. Non-blocking

- Non-blocking IPC
  - Requires buffering of messages in the kernel
    - May fail due to buffer full
    - Overhead (copying, allocation)
  - Higher level of concurrency
  - Requires a separate synchronisation primitive
- Blocking IPC
  - May lead to threads blocked indefinitely
    - Can use *timeouts* prevent this
    - Zero-timeout $\Rightarrow$ non-blocking receive

Direct Communication

- Processes (or threads) must name each other explicitly using their unique process (or thread) ID:
  - **send** (*P, message*) – send a message to process P
  - **receive**(*Q, message*) – receive a message from process Q
- Properties of communication link
  - Links are established automatically (implicitly).
  - A link is associated with exactly one pair of communicating processes.
  - Between each pair there exists exactly one link.
  - The link may be unidirectional, but is usually bi-directional.

Indirect Communication

- Messages are directed to and received from mailboxes (also referred to as ports).
  - Each mailbox has a unique id.
  - Processes can communicate only if they share a mailbox.
  - E.g. Mach
- Properties of communication link
  - Link established only if processes share a common mailbox
    - OS mechanism required to establish mailbox sharing
  - A link may be associated with many processes.
  - Each pair of processes may share several communication links.
  - Link may be unidirectional or bi-directional.

Indirect Communication

- Operations
  - create a new mailbox
  - send and receive messages through mailbox
  - destroy a mailbox
- Primitives are defined as:

  send(*A, message*) – send a message to mailbox A

  receive(*A, message*) – receive a message from mailbox A

Indirect Communication

- Mailbox sharing
  - P_1, P_2, and P_3 share mailbox A.
  - P_1, sends; P_2 and P_3 receive.
  - Who gets the message?
- Solutions
  - Allow a link to be associated with at most two processes.
  - Allow only one process at a time to execute a receive operation (Mach).
  - Allow the system to select arbitrarily the receiver.
  - First come, first served.

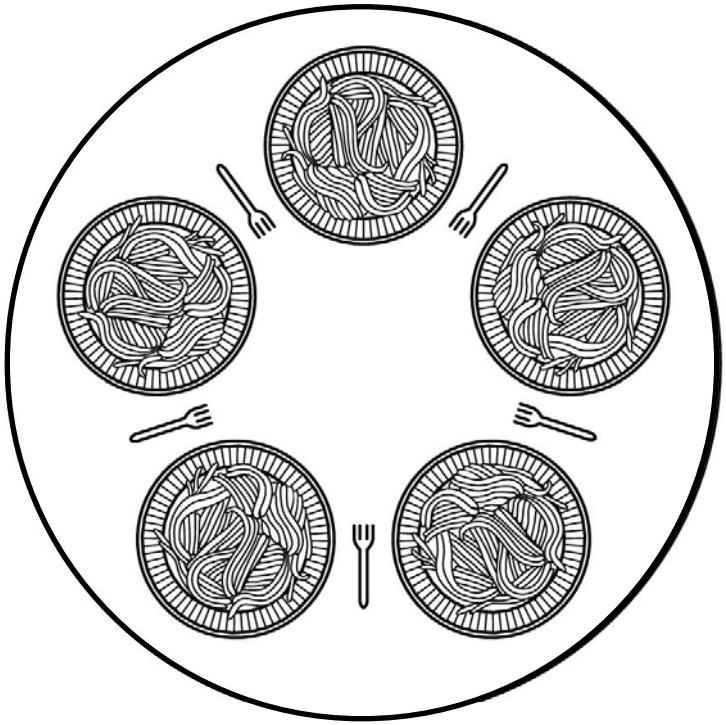
Message Passing

```
#define N 100                                   /* number of slots in the buffer */

void producer(void)
{
     int item;
     message m;                                 /* message buffer */

     while (TRUE) {
          item = produce_item( );               /* generate something to put in buffer */
          receive(consumer, &m);                /* wait for an empty to arrive */
          build_message(&m, item);              /* construct a message to send */
          send(consumer, &m);                   /* send item to consumer */
     }
}

void consumer(void)
{
     int item, i;
     message m;

     for (i = 0; i < N; i++) send(producer, &m);  /* send N empties */
     while (TRUE) {
          receive(producer, &m);                /* get message containing item */
          item = extract_item(&m);              /* extract item from message */
          send(producer, &m);                   /* send back empty reply */
          consume_item(item);                   /* do something with the item */
     }
}
```

The producer-consumer problem with N messages

Dining Philosophers

- Philosophers eat/think
- Eating needs 2 forks
- Pick one fork at a time
- How to prevent deadlock



Dining Philosophers

```
#define N 5                                     /* number of philosophers */

void philosopher(int i)                         /* i: philosopher number, from 0 to 4 */
{
      while (TRUE) {
            think( );                           /* philosopher is thinking */
            take_fork(i);                       /* take left fork */
            take_fork((i+1) % N);               /* take right fork; % is modulo operator */
            eat( );                             /* yum-yum, spaghetti */
            put_fork(i);                        /* put left fork back on the table */
            put_fork((i+1) % N);                /* put right fork back on the table */
      }
}
```

A nonsolution to the dining philosophers problem

Dining Philosophers

```
#define N               5                   /* number of philosophers */
#define LEFT            (i+N−1)%N           /* number of i's left neighbor */
#define RIGHT           (i+1)%N             /* number of i's right neighbor */
#define THINKING        0                   /* philosopher is thinking */
#define HUNGRY          1                   /* philosopher is trying to get forks */
#define EATING          2                   /* philosopher is eating */
typedef int semaphore;                      /* semaphores are a special kind of int */
int state[N];                               /* array to keep track of everyone's state */
semaphore mutex = 1;                        /* mutual exclusion for critical regions */
semaphore s[N];                             /* one semaphore per philosopher */

void philosopher(int i)                     /* i: philosopher number, from 0 to N−1 */
{
    while (TRUE) {                          /* repeat forever */
        think( );                           /* philosopher is thinking */
        take_forks(i);                      /* acquire two forks or block */
        eat( );                             /* yum-yum, spaghetti */
        put_forks(i);                       /* put both forks back on table */
    }
}
```

Solution to dining philosophers problem (part 1)

Dining Philosophers

```
void take_forks(int i)                  /* i: philosopher number, from 0 to N–1 */
{
        down(&mutex);                   /* enter critical region */
        state[i] = HUNGRY;              /* record fact that philosopher i is hungry */
        test(i);                        /* try to acquire 2 forks */
        up(&mutex);                     /* exit critical region */
        down(&s[i]);                    /* block if forks were not acquired */
}

void put_forks(i)                       /* i: philosopher number, from 0 to N–1 */
{
        down(&mutex);                   /* enter critical region */
        state[i] = THINKING;            /* philosopher has finished eating */
        test(LEFT);                     /* see if left neighbor can now eat */
        test(RIGHT);                    /* see if right neighbor can now eat */
        up(&mutex);                     /* exit critical region */
}

void test(i)                            /* i: philosopher number, from 0 to N–1 */
{
        if (state[i] == HUNGRY && state[LEFT] != EATING && state[RIGHT] != EATING) {
                state[i] = EATING;
                up(&s[i]);
        }
}
```

Solution to dining philosophers problem (part 2)

The Readers and Writers Problem

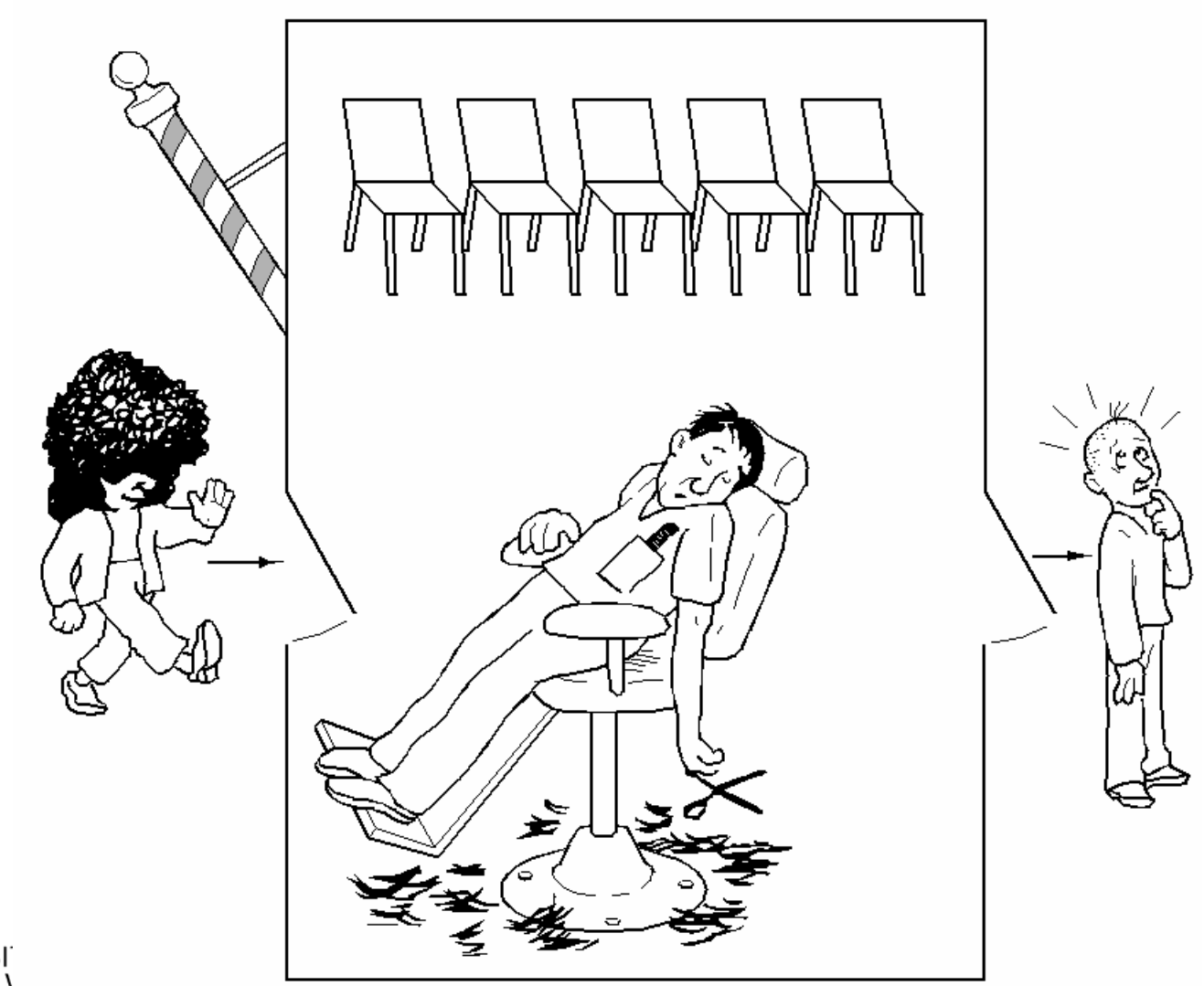
- Models access to a database
  - E.g. airline reservation system
  - Can have more than one concurrent reader
    - To check schedules and reservations
  - Writers must have exclusive access
    - To book a ticket or update a schedule

The Readers and Writers Problem

```
typedef int semaphore;                  /* use your imagination */
semaphore mutex = 1;                    /* controls access to 'rc' */
semaphore db = 1;                       /* controls access to the database */
int rc = 0;                             /* # of processes reading or wanting to */

void reader(void)
{
    while (TRUE) {                      /* repeat forever */
        down(&mutex);                   /* get exclusive access to 'rc' */
        rc = rc + 1;                    /* one reader more now */
        if (rc == 1) down(&db);         /* if this is the first reader ... */
        up(&mutex);                     /* release exclusive access to 'rc' */
        read_data_base( );              /* access the data */
        down(&mutex);                   /* get exclusive access to 'rc' */
        rc = rc – 1;                    /* one reader fewer now */
        if (rc == 0) up(&db);           /* if this is the last reader ... */
        up(&mutex);                     /* release exclusive access to 'rc' */
        use_data_read( );               /* noncritical region */
    }
}


void writer(void)
{
    while (TRUE) {                      /* repeat forever */
        think_up_data( );               /* noncritical region */
        down(&db);                      /* get exclusive access */
        write_data_base( );             /* update the data */
        up(&db);                        /* release exclusive access */
    }
}
```

A solution to the readers and writers problem

The Sleeping Barber Problem



The Sleeping Barber Problem

```
#define CHAIRS 5                /* # chairs for waiting customers */

typedef int semaphore;          /* use your imagination */

semaphore customers = 0;        /* # of customers waiting for service */
semaphore barbers = 0;          /* # of barbers waiting for customers */
semaphore mutex = 1;            /* for mutual exclusion */
int waiting = 0;                /* customers are waiting (not being cut) */

void barber(void)
{
    while (TRUE) {
        down(&customers);       /* go to sleep if # of customers is 0 */
        down(&mutex);           /* acquire access to 'waiting' */
        waiting = waiting – 1;  /* decrement count of waiting customers */
        up(&barbers);           /* one barber is now ready to cut hair */
        up(&mutex);             /* release 'waiting' */
        cut_hair( );            /* cut hair (outside critical region) */
    }
}

void cu
{
    down(&mutex);               /* enter critical region */
    if (waiting < CHAIRS) {     /* if there are no free chairs, leave */
        waiting = waiting + 1;  /* increment count of waiting customers */
        up(&customers);         /* wake up barber if necessary */
        up(&mutex);             /* release access to 'waiting' */
        down(&barbers);         /* go to sleep if # of free barbers is 0 */
        get_haircut( );         /* be seated and be serviced */
    } else {
        up(&mutex);             /* shop is full; do not wait */
    }
```

See the textbook

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Solution to sleeping barber problem.