Synchronization: Advanced

15-213: Introduction to Computer Systems
25th Lecture, Nov. 24, 2015

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Review: Semaphores

- ***Semaphore:*** **non-negative global integer synchronization variable. Manipulated by *P* and *V* operations.**
- **P(s)**
  - If *s* is nonzero, then decrement *s* by 1 and return immediately.
  - If *s* is zero, then suspend thread until *s* becomes nonzero and the thread is restarted by a V operation.
  - After restarting, the P operation decrements *s* and returns control to the caller.
- ***V(s):***
  - Increment *s* by 1.
  - If there are any threads blocked in a P operation waiting for *s* to become non-zero, then restart exactly one of those threads, which then completes its P operation by decrementing *s*.

- **Semaphore invariant: *(s >= 0)***

Review: Using semaphores to protect shared resources via mutual exclusion

- **Basic idea:**
  - Associate a unique semaphore *mutex*, initially 1, with each shared variable (or related set of shared variables)
  - Surround each access to the shared variable(s) with *P(mutex)* and *V(mutex)* operations

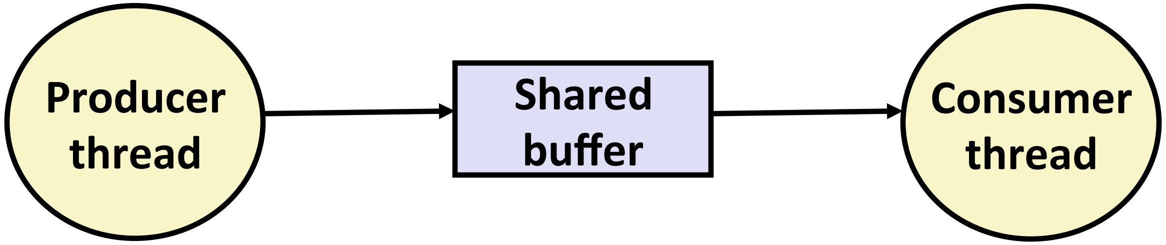
```
mutex = 1

P(mutex)
cnt++
V(mutex)
```

Using Semaphores to Coordinate Access to Shared Resources

- **Basic idea: Thread uses a semaphore operation to notify another thread that some condition has become true**
  - Use counting semaphores to keep track of resource state and to notify other threads
  - Use mutex to protect access to resource

- **Two classic examples:**
  - The Producer-Consumer Problem
  - The Readers-Writers Problem

Producer-Consumer Problem



- **Common synchronization pattern:**
  - Producer waits for empty ***slot***, inserts item in buffer, and notifies consumer
  - Consumer waits for ***item***, removes it from buffer, and notifies producer

- **Examples**
  - Multimedia processing:
    - Producer creates MPEG video frames, consumer renders them
  - Event-driven graphical user interfaces
    - Producer detects mouse clicks, mouse movements, and keyboard hits and inserts corresponding events in buffer
    - Consumer retrieves events from buffer and paints the display

Producer-Consumer on an *n*-element Buffer

- **Requires a mutex and two counting semaphores:**
  - `mutex`: enforces mutually exclusive access to the the buffer
  - `slots`: counts the available slots in the buffer
  - `items`: counts the available items in the buffer

- **Implemented using a shared buffer package called `sbuf`.**

sbuf Package - Declarations

```
#include "csapp.h”

typedef struct {
    int *buf;          /* Buffer array */
    int n;             /* Maximum number of slots */
    int front;         /* buf[(front+1)%n] is first item */
    int rear;          /* buf[rear%n] is last item */
    sem_t mutex;       /* Protects accesses to buf */
    sem_t slots;       /* Counts available slots */
    sem_t items;       /* Counts available items */
} sbuf_t;

void sbuf_init(sbuf_t *sp, int n);
void sbuf_deinit(sbuf_t *sp);
void sbuf_insert(sbuf_t *sp, int item);
int sbuf_remove(sbuf_t *sp);
```

sbuf.h

sbuf Package - Implementation

Initializing and deinitializing a shared buffer:

```
/* Create an empty, bounded, shared FIFO buffer with n slots */
void sbuf_init(sbuf_t *sp, int n)
{
    sp->buf = Calloc(n, sizeof(int));
    sp->n = n;                       /* Buffer holds max of n items */
    sp->front = sp->rear = 0;        /* Empty buffer iff front == rear */
    Sem_init(&sp->mutex, 0, 1);      /* Binary semaphore for locking */
    Sem_init(&sp->slots, 0, n);      /* Initially, buf has n empty slots */
    Sem_init(&sp->items, 0, 0);      /* Initially, buf has 0 items */
}

/* Clean up buffer sp */
void sbuf_deinit(sbuf_t *sp)
{
    Free(sp->buf);
}
```

sbuf.c

sbuf Package - Implementation

Inserting an item into a shared buffer:

```
/* Insert item onto the rear of shared buffer sp */
void sbuf_insert(sbuf_t *sp, int item)
{
    P(&sp->slots);                          /* Wait for available slot */
    P(&sp->mutex);                          /* Lock the buffer */
    sp->buf[(++sp->rear)%(sp->n)] = item;   /* Insert the item */
    V(&sp->mutex);                          /* Unlock the buffer */
    V(&sp->items);                          /* Announce available item */
}
```

sbuf.c

sbuf Package - Implementation

Removing an item from a shared buffer:

```
/* Remove and return the first item from buffer sp */
int sbuf_remove(sbuf_t *sp)
{
    int item;
    P(&sp->items);                          /* Wait for available item */
    P(&sp->mutex);                          /* Lock the buffer */
    item = sp->buf[(++sp->front)%(sp->n)]; /* Remove the item */
    V(&sp->mutex);                          /* Unlock the buffer */
    V(&sp->slots);                          /* Announce available slot */
    return item;
}
```

sbuf.c

Readers-Writers Problem

- **Generalization of the mutual exclusion problem**

- **Problem statement:**
  - *Reader* threads only read the object
  - *Writer* threads modify the object
  - Writers must have exclusive access to the object
  - Unlimited number of readers can access the object

- **Occurs frequently in real systems, e.g.,**
  - Online airline reservation system
  - Multithreaded caching Web proxy

Variants of Readers-Writers

- ***First readers-writers problem*** **(favors readers)**
  - No reader should be kept waiting unless a writer has already been granted permission to use the object
  - A reader that arrives after a waiting writer gets priority over the writer

- ***Second readers-writers problem*** **(favors writers)**
  - Once a writer is ready to write, it performs its write as soon as possible
  - A reader that arrives after a writer must wait, even if the writer is also waiting

- ***Starvation*** **(where a thread waits indefinitely) is possible in both cases**

Solution to First Readers-Writers Problem

Readers:

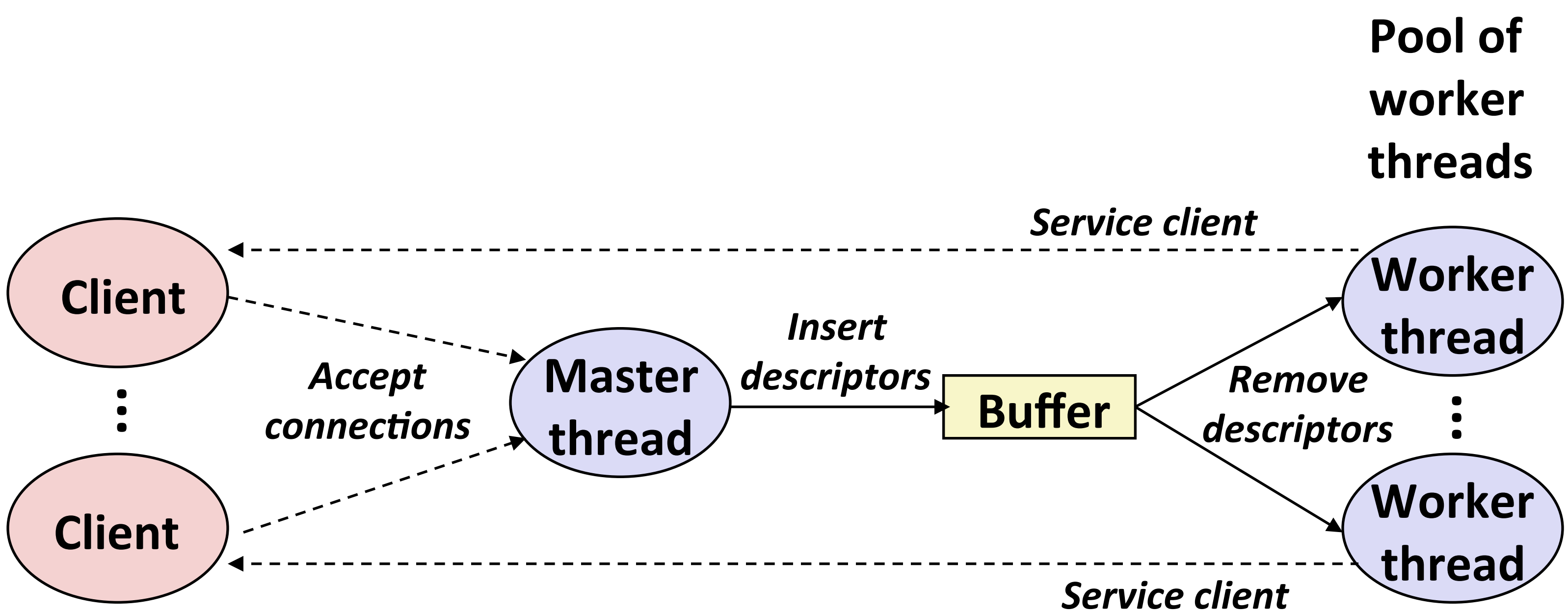
```
int readcnt;    /* Initially = 0 */
sem_t mutex, w; /* Initially = 1 */

void reader(void)
{
    while (1) {
        P(&mutex);
        readcnt++;
        if (readcnt == 1) /* First in */
            P(&w);
        V(&mutex);

        /* Critical section */
        /* Reading happens  */

        P(&mutex);
        readcnt--;
        if (readcnt == 0) /* Last out */
            V(&w);
        V(&mutex);
    }
}
```

Writers:

```
void writer(void)
{
    while (1) {
        P(&w);

        /* Critical section */
        /* Writing happens  */

        V(&w);
    }
}
```

rw1.c

Putting It All Together: Prethreaded Concurrent Server



Prethreaded Concurrent Server

```
sbuf_t sbuf; /* Shared buffer of connected descriptors */

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int i, listenfd, connfd;
    socklen_t clientlen;
    struct sockaddr_storage clientaddr;
    pthread_t tid;

    listenfd = Open_listenfd(argv[1]);
    sbuf_init(&sbuf, SBUFSIZE);
    for (i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++)  /* Create worker threads */
        Pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, NULL);
    while (1) {
        clientlen = sizeof(struct sockaddr_storage);
        connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *) &clientaddr, &clientlen);
        sbuf_insert(&sbuf, connfd); /* Insert connfd in buffer */
    }
}
```

echoservert_pre.c

Prethreaded Concurrent Server

Worker thread routine:

```
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    Pthread_detach(pthread_self());
    while (1) {
        int connfd = sbuf_remove(&sbuf); /* Remove connfd from buf */
        echo_cnt(connfd);                /* Service client */
        Close(connfd);
    }
}
```

echoservert_pre.c

Prethreaded Concurrent Server

`echo_cnt` initialization routine:

```
static int byte_cnt;  /* Byte counter */
static sem_t mutex;   /* and the mutex that protects it */

static void init_echo_cnt(void)
{
    Sem_init(&mutex, 0, 1);
    byte_cnt = 0;
}
```

echo_cnt.c

Prethreaded Concurrent Server

Worker thread service routine:

```
void echo_cnt(int connfd)
{
    int n;
    char buf[MAXLINE];
    rio_t rio;
    static pthread_once_t once = PTHREAD_ONCE_INIT;

    Pthread_once(&once, init_echo_cnt);
    Rio_readinitb(&rio, connfd);
    while((n = Rio_readlineb(&rio, buf, MAXLINE)) != 0) {
        P(&mutex);
        byte_cnt += n;
        printf("thread %d received %d (%d total) bytes on fd %d\n",
               (int) pthread_self(), n, byte_cnt, connfd);
        V(&mutex);
        Rio_writen(connfd, buf, n);
    }
}
```

echo_cnt.c

Crucial concept: Thread Safety

- **Functions called from a thread must be *thread-safe***
- ***Def:* A function is *thread-safe* iff it will always produce correct results when called repeatedly from multiple concurrent threads**
- **Classes of thread-unsafe functions:**
  - Class 1: Functions that do not protect shared variables
  - Class 2: Functions that keep state across multiple invocations
  - Class 3: Functions that return a pointer to a static variable
  - Class 4: Functions that call thread-unsafe functions ☺

Thread-Unsafe Functions (Class 1)

- **Failing to protect shared variables**
  - Fix: Use *P* and *V* semaphore operations
  - Example: `goodcnt.c`
  - Issue: Synchronization operations will slow down code

Thread-Unsafe Functions (Class 2)

- **Relying on persistent state across multiple function invocations**
  - Example: Random number generator that relies on static state

```
static unsigned int next = 1;

/* rand: return pseudo-random integer on 0..32767 */
int rand(void)
{
    next = next*1103515245 + 12345;
    return (unsigned int)(next/65536) % 32768;
}

/* srand: set seed for rand() */
void srand(unsigned int seed)
{
    next = seed;
}
```

Thread-Safe Random Number Generator

- **Pass state as part of argument**
  - and, thereby, eliminate global state

```
/* rand_r - return pseudo-random integer on 0..32767 */

int rand_r(int *nextp)
{
    *nextp = *nextp * 1103515245 + 12345;
    return (unsigned int)(*nextp/65536) % 32768;
}
```

- **Consequence: programmer using `rand_r` must maintain seed**

Thread-Unsafe Functions (Class 3)

- Returning a pointer to a static variable
- Fix 1. Rewrite function so caller passes address of variable to store result
  - Requires changes in caller and callee
- Fix 2. Lock-and-copy
  - Requires simple changes in caller (and none in callee)
  - However, caller must free memory.

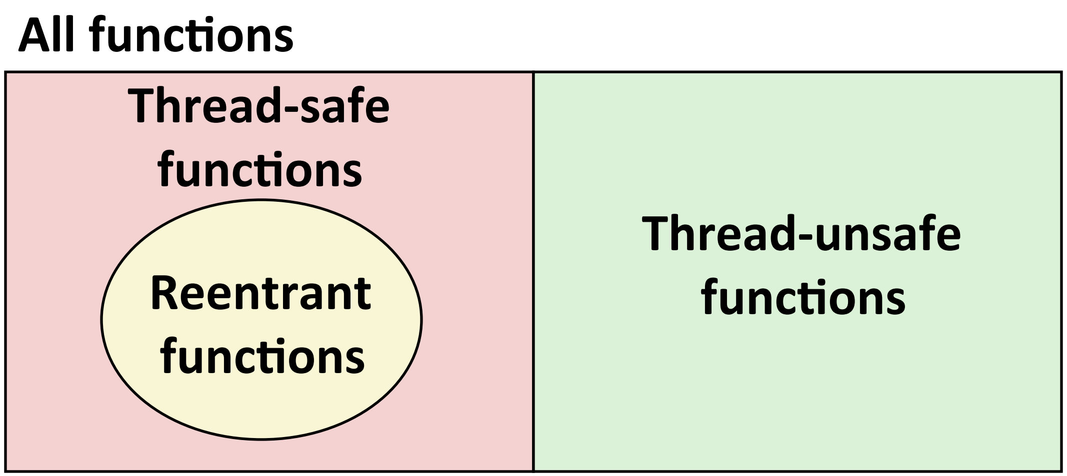
```
/* lock-and-copy version */
char *ctime_ts(const time_t *timep,
               char *privatep)
{
    char *sharedp;

    P(&mutex);
    sharedp = ctime(timep);
    strcpy(privatep, sharedp);
    V(&mutex);
    return privatep;
}
```

Thread-Unsafe Functions (Class 4)

- **Calling thread-unsafe functions**
  - Calling one thread-unsafe function makes the entire function that calls it thread-unsafe
  - Fix: Modify the function so it calls only thread-safe functions ☺

Reentrant Functions

- **Def: A function is *reentrant* iff it accesses no shared variables when called by multiple threads.**
  - Important subset of thread-safe functions
    - Require no synchronization operations
    - Only way to make a Class 2 function thread-safe is to make it reetnrant (e.g., `rand_r`)



Thread-Safe Library Functions

- **All functions in the Standard C Library (at the back of your K&R text) are thread-safe**
  - Examples: `malloc`, `free`, `printf`, `scanf`
- **Most Unix system calls are thread-safe, with a few exceptions:**

Thread-unsafe function	Class	Reentrant version
`asctime`	3	`asctime_r`
`ctime`	3	`ctime_r`
`gethostbyaddr`	3	`gethostbyaddr_r`
`gethostbyname`	3	`gethostbyname_r`
`inet_ntoa`	3	`(none)`
`localtime`	3	`localtime_r`
`rand`	2	`rand_r`

One worry: Races

- A ***race*** occurs when correctness of the program depends on one thread reaching point x before another thread reaches point y

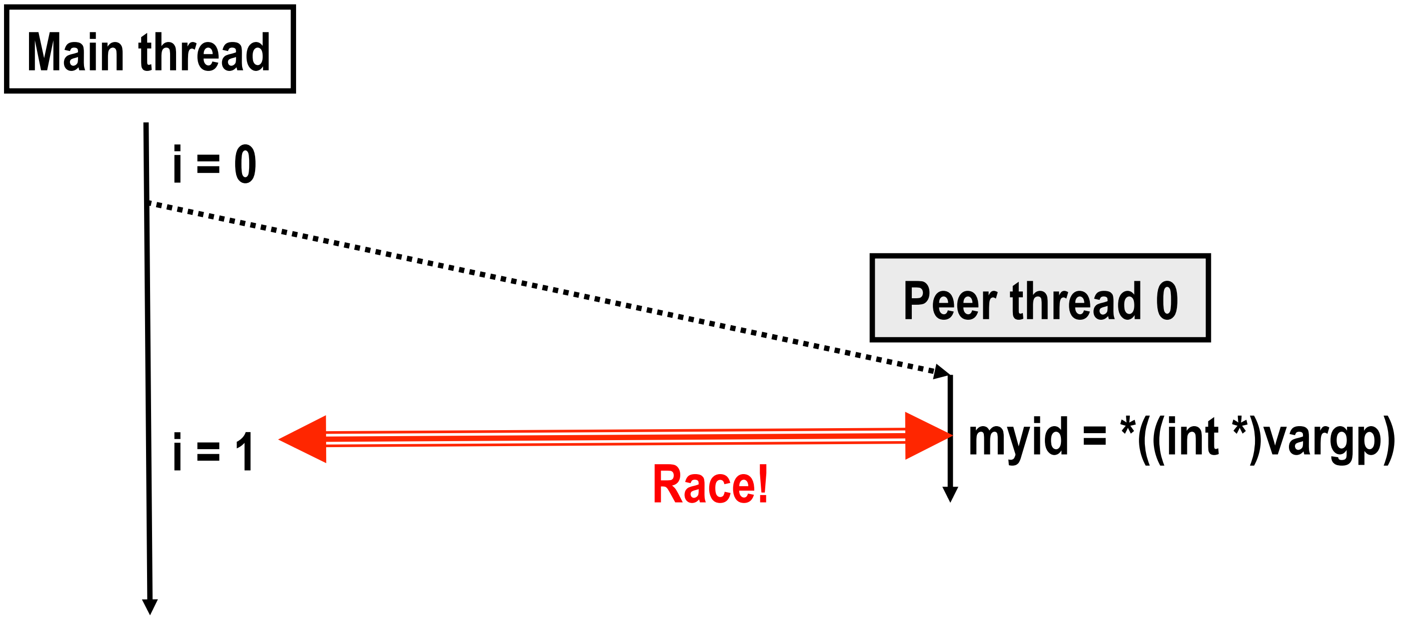
```
/* A threaded program with a race */
int main()
{
    pthread_t tid[N];
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        Pthread_create(&tid[i], NULL, thread, &i);
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        Pthread_join(tid[i], NULL);
    exit(0);
}

/* Thread routine */
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    int myid = *((int *)vargp);
    printf("Hello from thread %d\n", myid);
    return NULL;
}
```

race.c

N threads are sharing i

Race Illustration

```
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    Pthread_create(&tid[i], NULL, thread, &i);
```



- **Race between increment of i in main thread and deref of vargp in peer thread:**
  - If deref happens while i = 0, then OK
  - Otherwise, peer thread gets wrong id value

Could this race really occur?

Main thread

```
int i;
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    Pthread_create(&tid, NULL,
                   thread,&i);
}
```

Peer thread

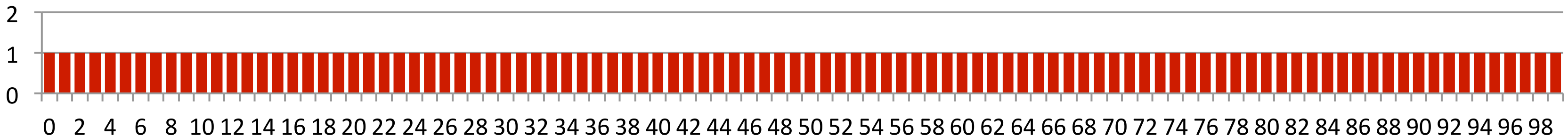
```
void *thread(void *vargp) {
    Pthread_detach(pthread_self());
    int i = *((int *)vargp);
    save_value(i);
    return NULL;
}
```

race.c

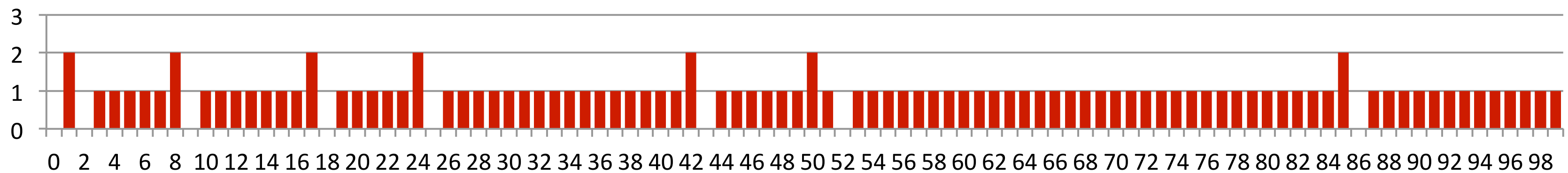
- **Race Test**
  - If no race, then each thread would get different value of i
  - Set of saved values would consist of one copy each of 0 through 99

Experimental Results

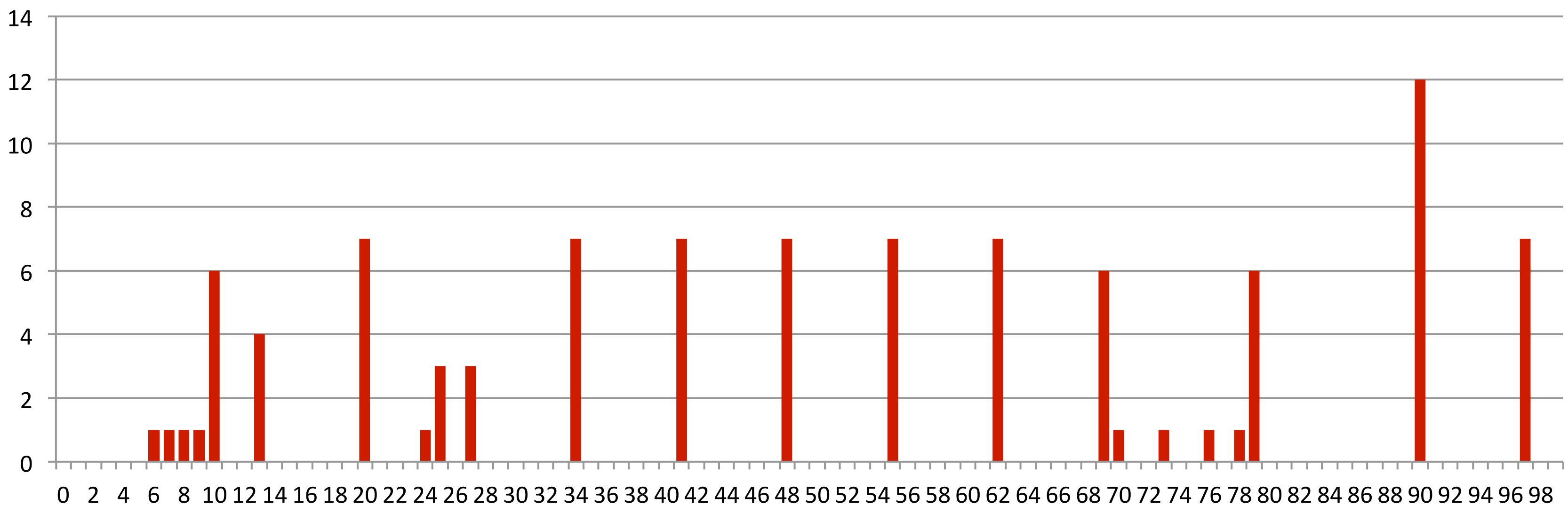
No Race



Single core laptop



Multicore server



- **The race can really happen!**

Race Elimination

```
/* Threaded program without the race */
int main()
{
    pthread_t tid[N];
    int i, *ptr;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        ptr = Malloc(sizeof(int));
        *ptr = i;
        Pthread_create(&tid[i], NULL, thread, ptr);
    }
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        Pthread_join(tid[i], NULL);
    exit(0);
}

/* Thread routine */
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    int myid = *((int *)vargp);
    Free(vargp);
    printf("Hello from thread %d\n", myid);
    return NULL;
}
```

norace.c

- Avoid unintended sharing of state

Another worry: Deadlock

- **Def: A process is *deadlocked* iff it is waiting for a condition that will never be true**

- **Typical Scenario**
  - Processes 1 and 2 needs two resources (A and B) to proceed
  - Process 1 acquires A, waits for B
  - Process 2 acquires B, waits for A
  - Both will wait forever!

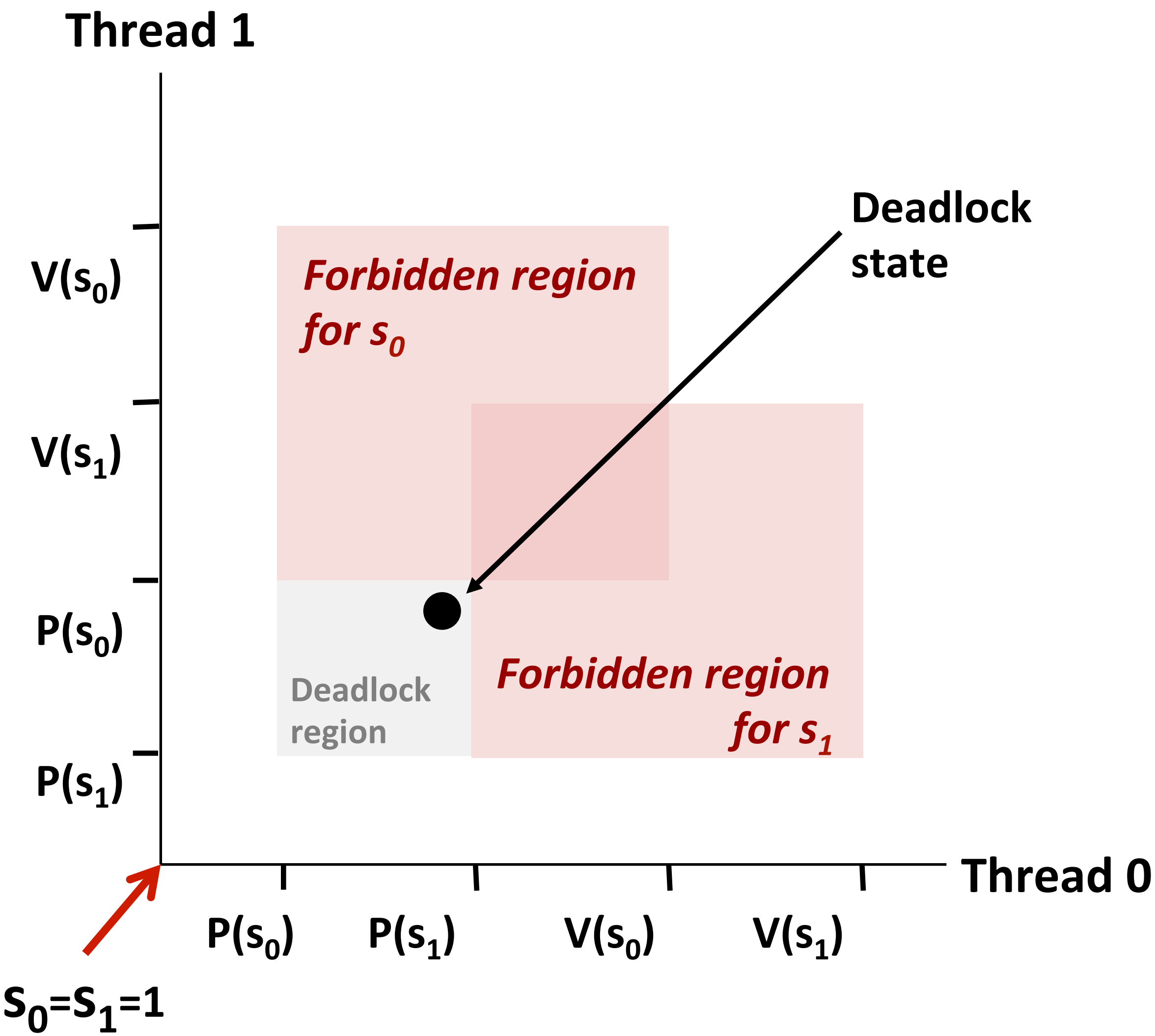
Deadlocking With Semaphores

```
int main()
{
    pthread_t tid[2];
    Sem_init(&mutex[0], 0, 1);  /* mutex[0] = 1 */
    Sem_init(&mutex[1], 0, 1);  /* mutex[1] = 1 */
    Pthread_create(&tid[0], NULL, count, (void*) 0);
    Pthread_create(&tid[1], NULL, count, (void*) 1);
    Pthread_join(tid[0], NULL);
    Pthread_join(tid[1], NULL);
    printf("cnt=%d\n", cnt);
    exit(0);
}
```

```
void *count(void *vargp)
{
    int i;
    int id = (int) vargp;
    for (i = 0; i < NITERS; i++) {
        P(&mutex[id]); P(&mutex[1-id]);
        cnt++;
        V(&mutex[id]); V(&mutex[1-id]);
    }
    return NULL;
}
```

Tid[0]:	Tid[1]:
P(s_0);	P(s_1);
P(s_1);	P(s_0);
cnt++;	cnt++;
V(s_0);	V(s_1);
V(s_1);	V(s_0);

Deadlock Visualized in Progress Graph



Locking introduces the potential for ***deadlock:*** waiting for a condition that will never be true

Any trajectory that enters the ***deadlock region*** will eventually reach the ***deadlock state,*** waiting for either S_0 or S_1 to become nonzero

Other trajectories luck out and skirt the deadlock region

Unfortunate fact: deadlock is often nondeterministic (race)

Avoiding Deadlock

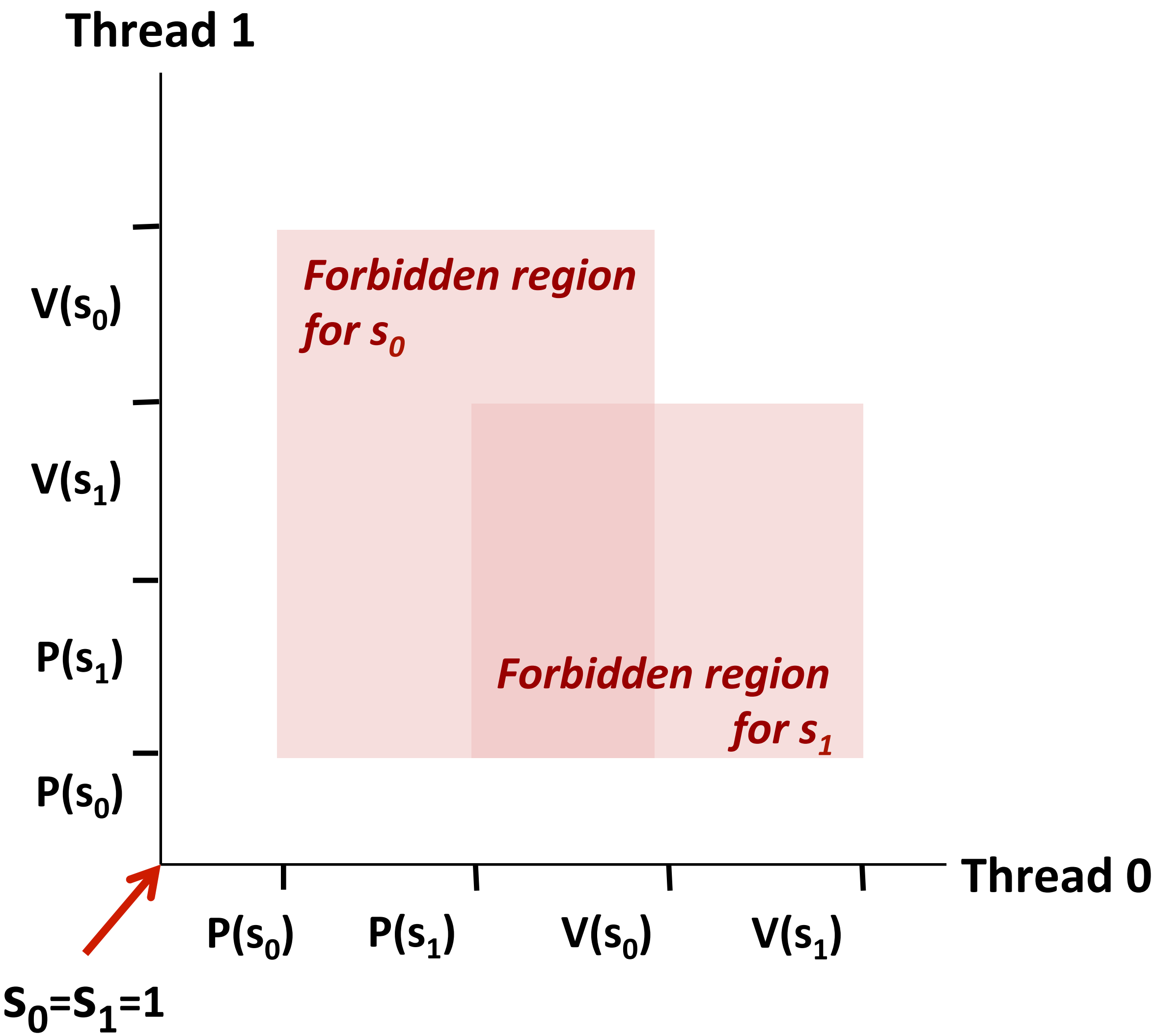
Acquire shared resources in same order

```
int main()
{
    pthread_t tid[2];
    Sem_init(&mutex[0], 0, 1);  /* mutex[0] = 1 */
    Sem_init(&mutex[1], 0, 1);  /* mutex[1] = 1 */
    Pthread_create(&tid[0], NULL, count, (void*) 0);
    Pthread_create(&tid[1], NULL, count, (void*) 1);
    Pthread_join(tid[0], NULL);
    Pthread_join(tid[1], NULL);
    printf("cnt=%d\n", cnt);
    exit(0);
}
```

```
void *count(void *vargp)
{
    int i;
    int id = (int) vargp;
    for (i = 0; i < NITERS; i++) {
        P(&mutex[0]); P(&mutex[1]);
       cnt++;
       V(&mutex[id]); V(&mutex[1-id]);
    }
    return NULL;
}
```

Tid[0]:	Tid[1]:
P(s0);	P(s0);
P(s1);	P(s1);
cnt++;	cnt++;
V(s0);	V(s1);
V(s1);	V(s0);

Avoided Deadlock in Progress Graph



No way for trajectory to get stuck

Processes acquire locks in same order

Order in which locks released immaterial