“Real concurrency – in which one program actually continues to function while you call up and use another – is more amazing but of small use to the average person. How many programs do you have that take more than a few seconds to perform any task?” – NYT, 4/25/1989
Synchronization

Partner sign-up!
- Approximately 5 students un-partnered
- Some groups are only half-registered!
  - When I spam, I will treat half-registered groups as un-registered

Project 1
- By end of Wednesday...
  - Console (output) should be “doing something”, “not far”
  - Should have “some progress” for kbd, timer
    » Should really have at least “solid design”
    » Better to have handled one interrupt once

Write good code
- Console driver will be used (and extended) in P3
Synchronization

Simics issues

- Simics doesn't simulate time with 100% accuracy
  - Mentioned in handout, but:
    » Sometimes it runs slower (“of course”)
    » Sometimes it runs faster (!)
- Simics doesn't blink
  - Not your fault
- Arrow keys may not work “so well”
  - If you get a strange message, tell us about your setup
  - Crash box!
Readings

Textbook chapters

- OSC
  - Already: Chapters 1 through 3
  - Today: Chapter 4 (roughly)
  - Soon: Chapters 6 & 7
    » Transactions (6.9) will be deferred

- OS:P+P
  - Already: Chapters 1 through 3
  - Today: Chapter 4 (roughly/partly)
  - Soon: Chapter 6
Book Report Goals

**There's more than one way to do it**
- But you don't have time to try all the ways in 410
- Reading about other ways is good, maybe fun

**Habituation**
- Long-term career development requires study

**Writing skills (a little!)**
- “Summarizing” a book in a page is tough
Book Report Goals

Some of you are going to grad. school
Some of you are wondering about grad. school
Some of you are in grad. school
  - You should be able to read a Ph.D. dissertation

More generally
  - Looking at something in depth is different
  - Not like a textbook
Book Report

Read the “handout”

Browse the already-approved list

Pick something (soon)
  - “Don't make me stop the car...”

Read a bit before you sleep at night
  - or: before you sleep in the morning
  - and/or: Thanksgiving break / Spring break

Assignment recommended by previous OS students!
  - They recommend starting early, too
Road Map

Thread lecture

Synchronization lectures
- Probably three

Yield lecture

This is important
- When you leave here, you will use threads
- Understanding threads will help you understand the kernel

Please make sure you understand threads
- We'll try to help by assigning you P2
Outline

Thread = schedulable registers
  - (that's all there is)

Why threads?

Thread flavors (ratios)

(Against) cancellation

Race conditions
  - 1 simple, 1 ouch
  - Make sure you really understand this
Single-threaded Process

Stack

Heap

Data

Code

Registers

stdin

stdout

timer
Multi-threaded Process(?)

- Stack
- Stack
- Stack
- Heap
- Data
- Code
- Registers
- Registers
- Registers
- stdin
- stdout
- timer
What does that *mean*?

**Three stacks**
- Three sets of “local variables”

**Three register sets**
- Three stack pointers
- Three %eax's (etc.)

**Three schedulable RAM mutators**
- (heartfelt but partial apologies to the ML crowd)

**Three potential bad interactions**
- A/B, A/C, B/C ... this pattern gets worse fast...
Why threads?

Shared access to data structures
Responsiveness
Speedup on multiprocessors
Shared access to data structures

Database server for multiple bank branches

- Verify multiple rules are followed
  - Account balance
  - Daily withdrawal limit
- Multi-account operations (transfer)
- Many accesses, each modifies tiny fraction of database

Server for a multi-player game

- Many players
- Access (& update) shared world state
  - Scan multiple objects
  - Update one or two objects
Shared access to data structures

**Process per player?**
- *Processes* share objects only via system calls
- Hard to make game objects = operating system objects

**Process per game object?**
- “Scan multiple objects, update one”
- Lots of message passing between processes
- Lots of memory wasted for lots of processes
- Slow
Shared access to data structures

**Thread per player**
- Game objects inside single memory address space
- Each thread can access & update game objects
- Shared access to OS objects (files)

**Thread-switch is cheap**
- Store N registers
- Load N registers
Responsiveness

“Cancel” button vs. decompressing large JPEG

- Handle mouse click *during* 10-second process
  - Map (x,y) to “cancel button” area
  - Change color / animate shadow / squeak / ...
  - Verify that button-release happens in button area of screen
- ...without JPEG decompressor understanding clicks
- Actually *stopping* the decompressor is a separate issue
  - Threads allow the user to register intent while it's running
Multiprocessor speedup

More CPUs can't help a single-threaded process!

PhotoShop color dither operation

- Divide image into regions
- One dither thread per CPU
- Can (sometimes) get linear speedup
Kinds of threads

User-space (N:1)
Kernel threads (1:1)
Many-to-many (M :N)
User-space threads (N:1)

**Internal threading**
- Thread library adds threads to a process
- Thread switch “just swaps registers”
  - Small piece of asm code
  - Maybe called yield()
User-space threads (N:1)

+ No change to operating system

- Any system call probably blocks all “threads”
  - “The process” makes a system call
  - Kernel blocks “the process”
  - (special non-blocking system calls can help)

- “Cooperative scheduling” awkward/insufficient
  - Must manually insert many calls to yield()

- Cannot go faster on multiprocessor machines
Pure kernel threads (1:1)

**OS-supported threading**
- OS knows thread/process ownership
- Memory regions shared & reference-counted

![Diagram]

- Stack
- Stack
- Heap
- Data
- Code
- Registers
- Registers
- Registers
Pure kernel threads (1:1)

“Every thread is sacred”
- Kernel-managed register set
- Kernel stack for when the thread is running kernel code
- “Real” (timer-triggered) scheduling

Features
+ Program runs faster on a multiprocessor
+ CPU-hog threads don't get all the CPU time
- User-space libraries must be rewritten to be “thread safe”
- Requires more kernel memory
  - 1 PCB ⇒ 1 TCB + N tCB's,
  - 1 k-stack ⇒ N k-stacks
Many-to-many (M:N)

Middle ground
- OS provides kernel threads
- M user threads share N kernel threads

Diagram:
- Stack
- Stack
- Heap
- Data
- Code
- Registers
- Registers
Many-to-many (M:N)

Sharing patterns

- Dedicated
  - User thread 12 owns kernel thread 1
- Shared
  - 1 kernel thread per hardware CPU
  - Each kernel thread executes next runnable user thread
- Many variations, see text

Features

- Great when all the schedulers work together as you expected!
(Against) Thread Cancellation

Thread cancellation

- We don't want the result of that computation
  - (“Cancel button”)
- Two kinds – “asynchronous”, “deferred”

Asynchronous (immediate) cancellation

- Stop execution now
  - Run 0 more instructions (at least, in user space)
  - Free stack, registers
  - Poof!
- Hard to garbage-collect resources (open files, ...)
- Difficult to maintain data-structure consistency!
(Against) Thread Cancellation

Deferred ("pretty please") cancellation
- Write down “Dear Thread #314, Please go away.”
- Threads must check for cancellation
- Or define safe cancellation points
  - “Any time I call close() it's ok to zap me”

The only safe way
- Unless your threads are running very unusual code!
Race conditions

**What you think**

```c
ticket = next_ticket++; /* 0 ⇒ 1 */
```

**What really happens (in general)**

```c
ticket = temp = next_ticket;   /* 0 */
++temp;                       /* 1, but not visible */
next_ticket = temp;           /* 1 is visible */
```
Murphy's Law (of threading)

The world may *arbitrarily interleave* execution

- Multiprocessor
  - N threads executing instructions *at the same time*
  - Of course effects are interleaved!
- Uniprocessor
  - Only one thread running at a time...
  - But N threads runnable, timer counting down toward zero...

The world will choose the *most painful* interleaving

- “Once chance in a million” happens every minute
Race Condition – Your Hope

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thread 0</th>
<th>Thread 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>tkt = tmp = n_tkt;</code></td>
<td><code>tkt = tmp = n_tkt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>++tmp;</code></td>
<td><code>++tmp;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>n_tkt = tmp;</code></td>
<td><code>n_tkt = tmp;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thread 0 has ticket 0, Thread 1 has ticket 1.

`next_ticket` has value 2.

Your boss is happy.
### Race Condition – Your Bad Luck

<table>
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<th>Thread 1</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><code>tkt = tmp = n_tkt;</code></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>n_tkt = tmp;</code></td>
<td><code>n_tkt = tmp;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thread 0 has ticket 0, Thread 1 has ticket 0.

`next_ticket` has value 1.

Your boss is not entirely happy.
What happened?

Each thread did “something reasonable”
  - ...assuming no other thread were touching those objects
  - ...that is, assuming “mutual exclusion”

The world is cruel
  - Any possible scheduling mix will happen sometime
  - The one you fear will happen...
  - The one you didn't think of will happen...
The `#!` shell-script hack

**What's a “shell script”?**

- A file with a bunch of (shell-specific) shell commands
  ```shell
  #!/bin/sh
  echo "My hovercraft is full of eels."
  sleep 10
  exit 0
  ```
- Or: a security race-condition just waiting to happen...
The `#!` shell-script hack

**What's "#!"?**
- A venerable hack

**You say**
- `execl("/foo/script", "script", "arg1", 0);`

/foo/script “executable file” begins...
- `#!/bin/sh`

**The kernel rewrites your system call...**
- `execl("/bin/sh" "/foo/script" "arg1" , 0);`

**The shell does**
- `open("/foo/script", O_RDONLY, 0);`
The setuid invention

U.S. Patent #4,135,240
- Dennis M. Ritchie
- January 16, 1979

The concept
- A program with stored privileges
- When executed, runs with two identities
  - invoker's identity
  - program owner's identity
- Can switch identities at will
  - Open some files as invoker
  - Open other files as program-owner
Setuid example - printing a file

Goals

- Every user can queue files
- Users cannot delete other users' files

Solution

- Queue directory owned by user printer
- Setuid queue-file program
  - Create queue file as user printer
  - Copy joe's data as user joe
- Also, setuid remove-file program
  - Allows removal only of files you queued
- User printer mediates user joe's queue access
## Race Condition Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process 0</th>
<th>Process 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ln -s /bin/lpr /tmp/lpr</code></td>
<td><code>Run /tmp/lpr</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[setuid to user “printer”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Start &quot;bin/sh /tmp/lpr ...&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rm /tmp/lpr</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ln -s /my/exploit /tmp/lpr</code></td>
<td><code>script = open(&quot;/tmp/lpr&quot;);</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>Execute /my/exploit</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What happened?

**Intention**
- Assign privileges to program contents

**What happened?**
- First, name was mapped to privileges
  - (name $\Rightarrow$ file, file $\Rightarrow$ privileges)
- Next, program name was re-bound to a different file
- Then, name was mapped to contents
  - (name $\Rightarrow$ different file, different file $\Rightarrow$ different contents)

**How would you fix this?**
How to solve race conditions?

Carefully analyze operation sequences
Find subsequences which must be *uninterrupted*
  - “Critical section”

Use a *synchronization mechanism*
  - Next time!
Summary

Thread: What, why
Thread flavors (ratios)
Race conditions
  - Make sure you really understand this
Further Reading

Setuid Demystified
- Hao Chen, David Wagner, Drew Dean
- “Abandon hope all ye who enter here”

The “cancel button problem”
- “Attentiveness: Reactivity at Scale”
  - Gregory S. Hartman
  - CMU-ISR-10-111.pdf
  - (on the book-report list)