Today’s agenda

- Administrivia
  - ...
- Synchronization
  - how to make concurrent execution contexts play well together using locks
Synchronization

• Threads cooperate in multithreaded programs
  – to share resources, access shared data structures
    • e.g., threads accessing a memory cache in a web server
  – also, to coordinate their execution
    • e.g., a disk reader thread hands off a block to a network writer

• For correctness, we have to control this cooperation
  – must assume threads interleave executions arbitrarily and at different rates
    • scheduling is not under application writers’ control
  – we control cooperation using synchronization
    • enables us to restrict the interleaving of executions

• Note: this also applies to processes, not just threads
  – and it also applies across machines in a distributed system

Shared Resources

• We’ll focus on coordinating access to shared resources
  – basic problem:
    • two concurrent threads are accessing a shared variable
    • if the variable is read/modified/written by both threads, then access to the variable must be controlled
    • otherwise, unexpected results may occur

• Over the next two lectures, we’ll look at:
  – mechanisms to control access to shared resources
    • low level mechanisms like locks
    • higher level mechanisms like mutexes, semaphores, monitors, and condition variables
  – patterns for coordinating access to shared resources
    • bounded buffer, producer-consumer, …
The classic example

- Suppose we have to implement a function to withdraw money from a bank account:

  ```c
  int withdraw(account, amount) {
     balance = get_balance(account);
     balance -= amount;
     put_balance(account, balance);
     return balance;
  }
  ```

- Now suppose that you and your SO share a bank account with a balance of $100.00
  - what happens if you both go to separate ATM machines, and simultaneously withdraw $10.00 from the account?

Example continued

- Represent the situation by creating a separate thread for each person to do the withdrawals
  - have both threads run on the same bank mainframe:

  ```c
  int withdraw(account, amount) {
     balance = get_balance(account);
     balance -= amount;
     put_balance(account, balance);
     return balance;
  }
  ```

- What's the problem with this?
  - what are the possible balance values after this runs?
Interleaved Schedules

• The problem is that the execution of the two threads can be interleaved, assuming preemptive scheduling:

```c
balance = get_balance(account);
balance -= amount;
balance = get_balance(account);
balance -= amount;
put_balance(account, balance);
put_balance(account, balance);
```

• What’s the account balance after this sequence?
  – who’s happy, the bank or you? ;)

The crux of the matter

• The problem is that two concurrent threads (or processes) access a shared resource (account) without any synchronization
  – creates a race condition
    • output is non-deterministic, depends on timing
• We need mechanisms for controlling access to shared resources in the face of concurrency
  – so we can reason about the operation of programs
    • essentially, re-introducing determinism
• Synchronization is necessary for any shared data structure
  – buffers, queues, lists, hash tables, …
When are Resources Shared?

- Local variables are not shared
  - refer to data on the stack, each thread has its own stack
  - never pass/share/store a pointer to a local variable on another thread’s stack
- Global variables are shared
  - stored in the static data segment, accessible by any thread
- Dynamic objects are shared
  - stored in the heap, shared if you can name it
    • in C, can conjure up the pointer
      - e.g. void *x = (void *) 0xDEADBEEF
    • in Java, strong typing prevents this
      - must pass references explicitly

Mutual Exclusion

- We want to use mutual exclusion to synchronize access to shared resources
- Code that uses mutual exclusion to synchronize its execution is called a critical section
  - only one thread at a time can execute in the critical section
  - all other threads are forced to wait on entry
  - when a thread leaves a critical section, another can enter
Critical Section Requirements

- Critical sections have the following requirements
  - mutual exclusion
    - at most one thread is in the critical section
  - progress
    - if thread T is outside the critical section, then T cannot prevent thread S from entering the critical section
  - bounded waiting (no starvation)
    - if thread T is waiting on the critical section, then T will eventually enter the critical section
      - assumes threads eventually leave critical sections
  - performance
    - the overhead of entering and exiting the critical section is small with respect to the work being done within it

Mechanisms for Building Crit. Sections

- Locks
  - very primitive, minimal semantics; used to build others
- Semaphores
  - basic, easy to get the hang of, hard to program with
- Monitors
  - high level, requires language support, implicit operations
    - easy to program with; Java “synchronized()” as example
- Messages
  - simple model of communication and synchronization based on (atomic) transfer of data across a channel
    - direct application to distributed systems
Locks

• A lock is an object (in memory) that provides the following two operations:
  – acquire( ): a thread calls this before entering a critical section
  – release( ): a thread calls this after leaving a critical section

• Threads pair up calls to acquire( ) and release( )
  – between acquire( ) and release( ), the thread holds the lock
  – acquire( ) does not return until the caller holds the lock
    • at most one thread can hold a lock at a time (usually)
  – so: what can happen if the calls aren’t paired?

• Two basic flavors of locks
  – spinlock
  – blocking (a.k.a. “mutex”)

1/16/2001
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Using Locks

int withdraw(account, amount) {
  acquire(lock);
  balance = get_balance(account);
  balance -= amount;
  put_balance(account, balance);
  release(lock);
  return balance;
}

• What happens when green tries to acquire the lock?
• Why is the “return” outside the critical section?
  – is this ok?
Spinlocks

• How do we implement locks? Here’s one attempt:

```c
struct lock {
    int held = 0;
};
void acquire(lock) {
    while (lock->held);
    lock->held = 1;
}
void release(lock) {
    lock->held = 0;
}
```

• Why doesn’t this work?
  – where is the race condition?

Implementing locks (continued)

• Problem is that implementation of locks has critical sections, too!
  – the acquire/release must be atomic
    • atomic == executes as though it could not be interrupted
    • code that executes “all or nothing”
• Need help from the hardware
  – atomic instructions
    • test-and-set, compare-and-swap, ...
  – disable/reenable interrupts
    • to prevent context switches
Spinlocks redux: Test-and-Set

- CPU provides the following as **one atomic instruction**:

```c
bool test_and_set(bool *flag) {
  bool old = *flag;
  *flag = True;
  return old;
}
```

- So, to fix our broken spinlocks, do:

```c
struct lock {
  int held = 0;
}
void acquire(lock) {
  while(test_and_set(&lock->held));
}
void release(lock) {
  lock->held = 0;
}
```

Problems with spinlocks

- Horribly wasteful!
  - if a thread is spinning on a lock, the thread holding the lock cannot make process
- How did lock holder yield the CPU in the first place?
  - calls yield( ) or sleep( )
  - involuntary context switch
- Only want spinlocks as primitives to build higher-level synchronization constructs
Disabling Interrupts

• An alternative:

```c
struct lock {
}

void acquire(lock) {
  cli(); // disable interrupts
}

void release(lock) {
  sti(); // reenable interrupts
}
```

• Can two threads disable interrupts simultaneously?
• What’s wrong with interrupts?
  – only available to kernel (why? how can user-level use?)
  – insufficient on a multiprocessor
    • back to atomic instructions
• Like spinlocks, only use to implement higher-level synchronization primitives