Today's agenda

• Administrivia
  – ...
• Semaphores and Monitors
  – higher level synchronization constructs
Semaphores

- semaphore = a synchronization primitive
  - higher level than locks
  - invented by Dijkstra in 1968, as part of the THE os
- A semaphore is:
  - a variable that is manipulated atomically through two operations, signal and wait
  - wait(semaphore): decrement, block until semaphore is open
    - also called P(), after Dutch word for test, also called down()
  - signal(semaphore): increment, allow another to enter
    - also called V(), after Dutch word for increment, also called up()

Blocking in Semaphores

- Each semaphore has an associated queue of processes/threads
  - when wait() is called by a thread,
    - if semaphore is "open", thread continues
    - if semaphore is "closed", thread blocks, waits on queue
  - signal() opens the semaphore
    - if thread(s) are waiting on a queue, one thread is unblocked
    - if no threads are on the queue, the signal is remembered for next time a wait() is called
- In other words, semaphore has history
  - this history is a counter
    - if counter falls below 0 (after decrement), then the semaphore is closed
      - wait decrements counter
      - signal increments counter
Hypothetical Implementation

type semaphore = record
  value: integer;
  L: list of processes;
end

wait(S):
  S.value = S.value - 1;
  if S.value < 0
  then begin
    add this process to S.L;
    block;
  end;

signal(S):
  S.value = S.value + 1;
  if S.value <= 0
  then begin
    remove a process P from S.L;
    wakeup P
  end;

wait()/signal() are critical sections! Hence, they must be executed atomically with respect to each other.

Two types of semaphores

- **Binary** semaphore (aka mutex semaphore)
  - guarantees mutually exclusive access to resource
  - only one thread/process allowed entry at a time
  - counter is initialized to 1

- **Counting** semaphore (aka counted semaphore)
  - represents a resources with many units available
  - allows threads/process to enter as long as more units are available
  - counter is initialized to N
    - N = number of units available
Example: bounded buffer problem

- AKA producer/consumer problem
  - there is a buffer in memory
    - with finite size N entries
  - a producer process inserts an entry into it
  - a consumer process removes an entry from it
- Processes are concurrent
  - so, we must use synchronization constructs to control access to shared variables describing buffer state

Bounded Buffer using Semaphores

```plaintext
var mutex: semaphore = 1 ;mutual exclusion to shared data
empty: semaphore = n ;count of empty buffers (all empty to start)
full: semaphore = 0 ;count of full buffers (none full to start)

producer:
  wait(empty) ; one fewer buffer, block if none available
  wait(mutex) ; get access to pointers
  <add item to buffer>
  signal(mutex) ; done with pointers
  signal(full) ; note one more full buffer

consumer:
  wait(full) ; wait until there’s a full buffer
  wait(mutex) ; get access to pointers
  <remove item from buffer>
  signal(mutex) ; done with pointers
  signal(empty) ; note there’s an empty buffer
  <use the item>
```
Example: Readers/Writers

- Basic problem:
  - object is shared among several processes
  - some read from it
  - others write to it
- We can allow multiple readers at a time
  - why?
- We can only allow one writer at a time
  - why?

Readers/Writers using Semaphores

```plaintext
var mutex: semaphore ; controls access to readcount
wrt: semaphore ; control entry to a writer or first reader
readcount: integer ; number of readers

write process:
  wait(wrt) ; any writers or readers?
  <perform write operation>
  signal(wrt) ; allow others

read process:
  wait(mutex) ; ensure exclusion
  readcount = readcount + 1 ; one more reader
  if readcount = 1 then wait(wrt) ; if we're the first, synch with writers
  <perform reading>
  signal(mutex)
  wait(mutex) ; ensure exclusion
  readcount = readcount - 1 ; one fewer reader
  if readcount = 0 then signal(wrt) ; no more readers, allow a writer
  signal(mutex)
```
Readers/Writers notes

• Note:
  – the first reader blocks if there is a writer
    • any other readers will then block on mutex
  – if a writer exists, last reader to exit signals waiting writer
    • can new readers get in while writer is waiting?
  – when writer exits, if there is both a reader and writer waiting,
    which one goes next is up to scheduler

Problems with Semaphores

• They can be used to solve any of the traditional synchronization problems, but:
  – semaphores are essentially shared global variables
    • can be accessed from anywhere (bad software engineering)
  – there is no connection between the semaphore and the data being controlled by it
  – used for both critical sections (mutual exclusion) and for coordination (scheduling)
  – no control over their use, no guarantee of proper usage
• Thus, they are prone to bugs
  – another (better?) approach: use programming language support
Monitors

- A programming language construct that supports controlled access to shared data
  - synchronization code added by compiler, enforced at runtime
  - why does this help?
- Monitor is a software module that encapsulates:
  - shared data structures
  - procedures that operate on the shared data
  - synchronization between concurrent processes that invoke those procedures
- Monitor protects the data from unstructured access
  - guarantees only access data through procedures, hence in legitimate ways

A monitor

waiting queue of processes trying to enter the monitor

at most one process in monitor at a time
Monitor facilities

• Mutual exclusion
  – only one process can be executing inside at any time
    • thus, synchronization implicitly associated with monitor
  – if a second process tries to enter a monitor procedure, it
    blocks until the first has left the monitor
    • more restrictive than semaphores!
    • but easier to use most of the time
• Once inside, a process may discover it can’t
  continue, and may wish to sleep
  – or, allow some other waiting process to continue
  – condition variables provided within monitor
    • processes can wait or signal others to continue
    • condition variable can only be accessed from inside monitor

Condition Variables

• A place to wait; sometimes called a rendezvous point
• Three operations on condition variables
  – wait(c)
    • release monitor lock, so somebody else can get in
    • wait for somebody else to signal condition
    • thus, condition variables have wait queues
  – signal(c)
    • wake up at most one waiting process/thread
    • if no waiting processes, signal is lost
    • this is different than semaphores: no history!
  – broadcast(c)
    • wake up all waiting processes/threads
Bounded Buffer using Monitors

Monitor bounded_buffer {
  buffer resources[N];
  condition not_full, not_empty;

  procedure add_entry(resource x) {
    while (array "resources" is full)
      wait(not_full);
    add "x" to array "resources"
    signal(not_empty);
  }

  procedure get_entry(resource *x) {
    while (array "resources" is empty)
      wait(not_empty);
    *x = get resource from array "resources"
    signal(not_full);
  }
}

Monitors and Semaphores

• Each can be implemented given the other
  – as you’ll find out on Homework #2!
Two Kinds of Monitors

• Hoare monitors: signal(c) means
  – run waiter immediately
  – signaller blocks immediately
    • condition guaranteed to hold when waiter runs
    • but, signaller must restore monitor invariants before signalling!

• Mesa monitors: signal(c) means
  – waiter is made ready, but the signaller continues
    • waiter runs when signaller leaves monitor (or waits)
    • condition is not necessarily true when waiter runs again
  – signaller need not restore invariant until it leaves the monitor
  – being woken up is only a hint that something has changed
    • must recheck conditional case

Examples

• Hoare monitors
  – if (notReady)
    • wait(c)

• Mesa monitors
  – while(notReady)
    • wait(c)

• Mesa monitors easier to use
  – more efficient
  – fewer switches
  – directly supports broadcast

• Hoare monitors leave less to chance
  – when wake up, condition guaranteed to be what you expect
Condition Variables and Mutex

- Yet another construct:
  - condition variables can be used with mutexes
  
  ```
  pthread_mutex_t mu;
  pthread_cond_t co;
  boolean ready;
  void foo( ) {
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mu);
    if (!ready)
      pthread_cond_wait(&co, &mu);
    …
    ready = TRUE;
    pthread_cond_signal(&co); // unlock and signal atomically
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mu);
  }
  ```

- Think of a monitor as a language feature
  - under the covers, compiler knows about monitors
  - compiler inserts a mutex to control entry and exit of processes to the monitor's procedures