

CSE 451: Operating Systems

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Module 7

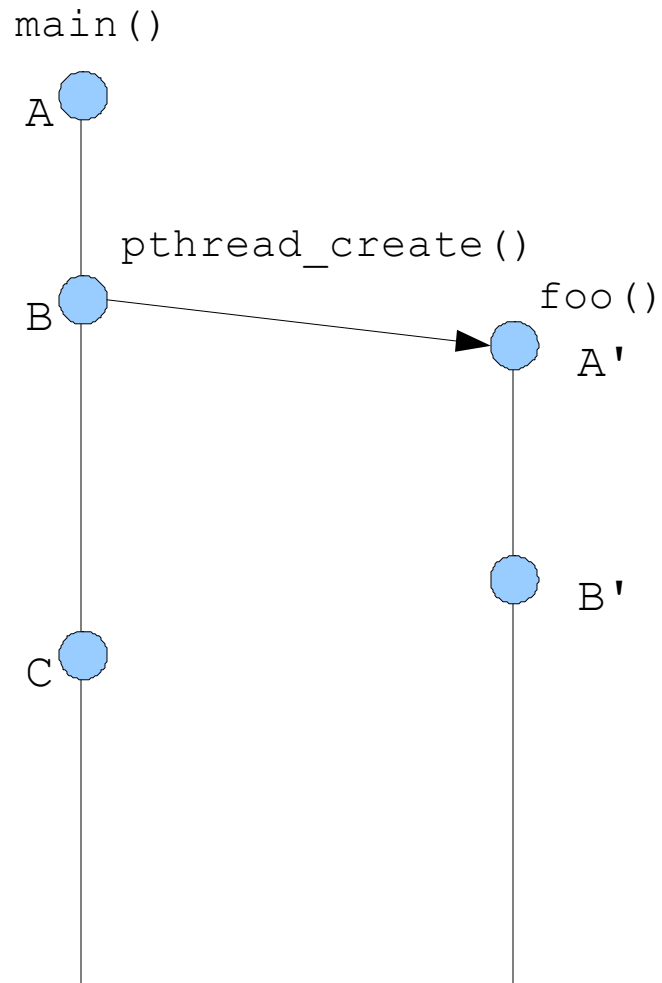
Synchronization

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Temporal relations

- Instructions executed by a single thread are totally ordered
 - $A < B < C < \dots$
- Absent **synchronization**, instructions executed by distinct threads must be considered unordered / simultaneous
 - Not $X < X'$, and not $X' < X$

Example



Y-axis is "time."

Could be one CPU, could be multiple CPUs (cores).

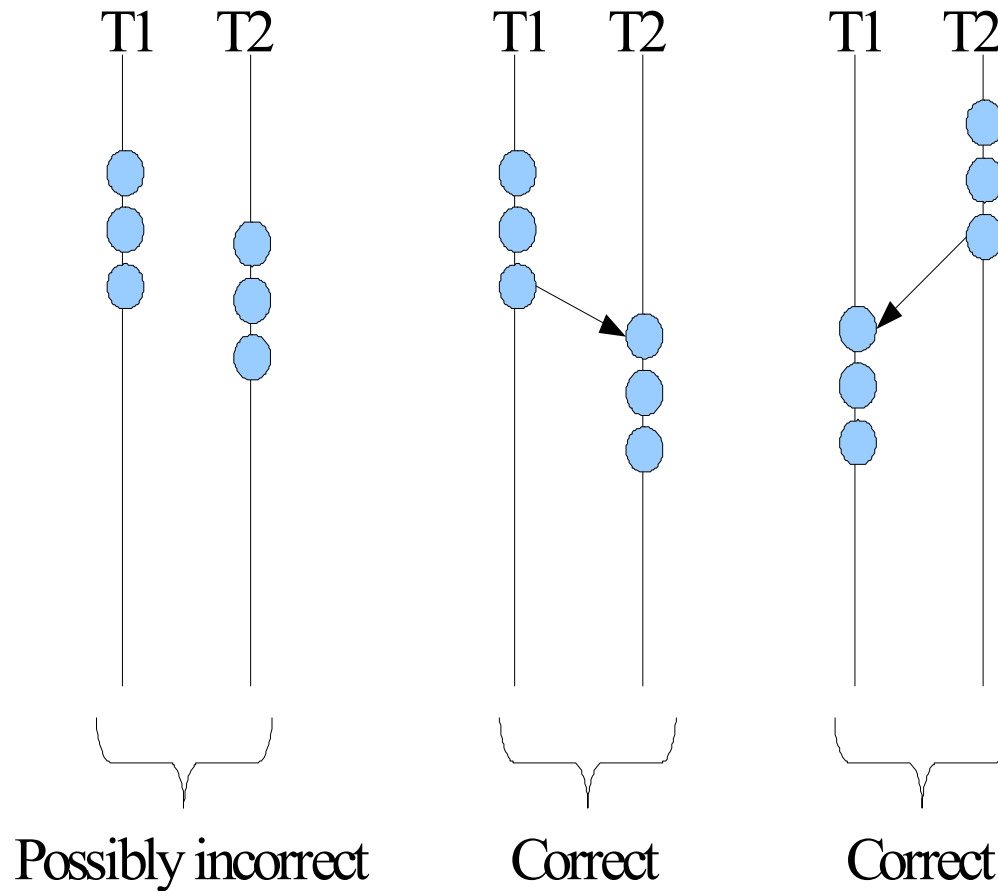
- $A < B < C$
- $A' < B'$
- $A < A'$
- $C == A'$
- $C == B'$

Critical Sections / Mutual Exclusion

- Sequences of instructions that may get incorrect results if executed simultaneously are called **critical sections**
- (We also use the term **race condition** to refer to a situation in which the results depend on timing)
- **Mutual exclusion** means “not simultaneous”
 - $A < B$ or $B < A$
 - We don't care which
- Forcing mutual exclusion between two critical section executions is sufficient to ensure correct execution – guarantees ordering
- One way to guarantee mutually exclusive execution is using **locks**

Critical sections

—▶ *is the "happens-before" relation*



When do critical sections arise?

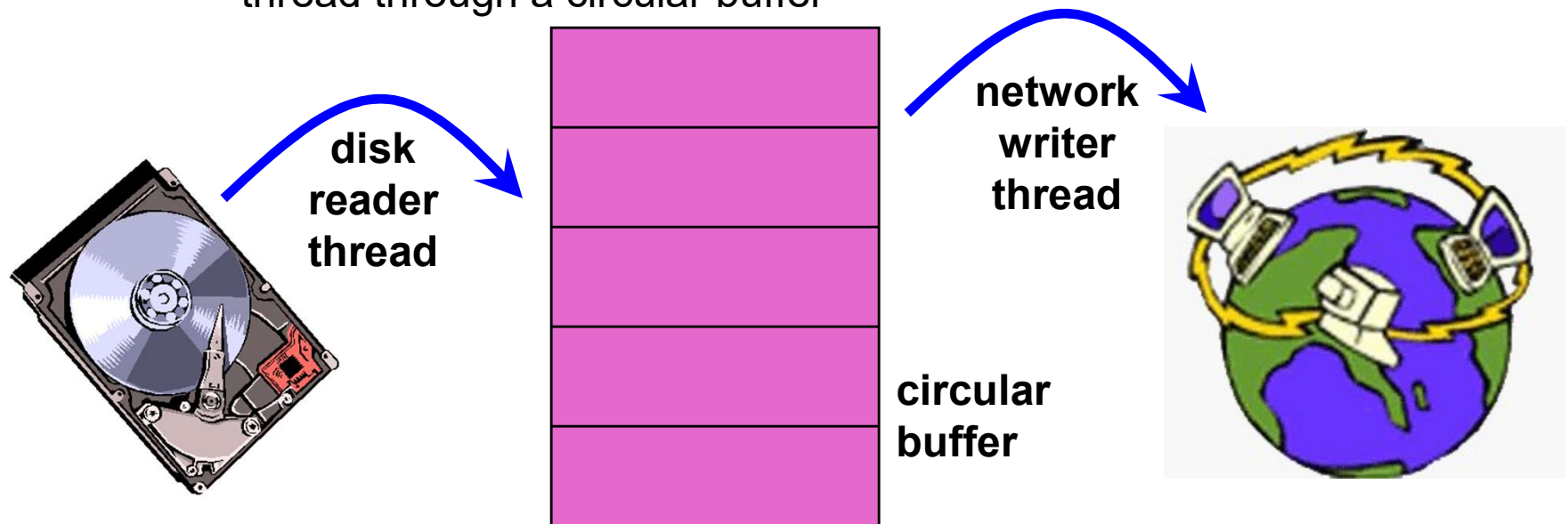
- One common pattern:
 - read-modify-write of
 - a shared value (variable)
 - in code that can be executed concurrently

(Note: There may be only one copy of the code (e.g., a procedure), but it can be executed by more than one thread at a time)
- Shared variable:
 - Globals and heap-allocated variables
 - NOT local variables (which are on the stack)

(Note: Never give a reference to a stack-allocated (local) variable to another thread, unless you're superhumanly careful ...)

Example: buffer management

- 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 blocks to a network writer thread through a circular buffer



Example: shared bank account

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

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {  
    int balance = get_balance(account);    // read  
    balance -= amount;                    // modify  
    put_balance(account, balance);        // write  
    spit out cash;  
}
```

- Now suppose that you and your partner 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?

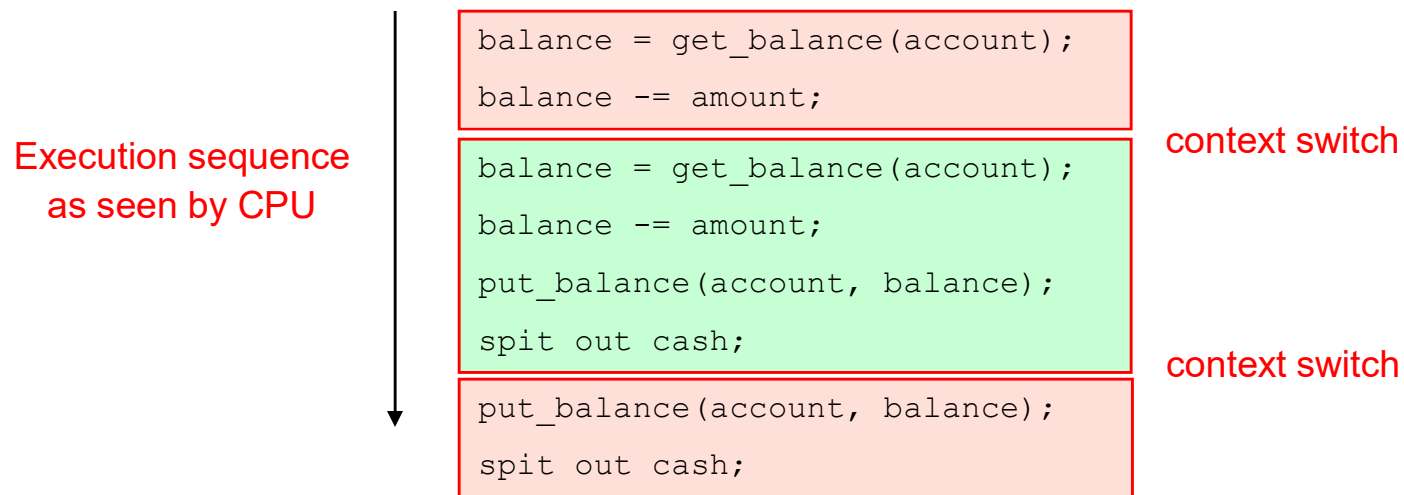
- Assume the bank's application is multi-threaded
- A random thread is assigned a transaction when that transaction is submitted

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {  
    int balance = get_balance(account);  
    balance -= amount;  
    put_balance(account, balance);  
    spit out cash;  
}
```

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {  
    int balance = get_balance(account);  
    balance -= amount;  
    put_balance(account, balance);  
    spit out cash;  
}
```

Interleaved schedules

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



- What's the account balance after this sequence?
 - who's happy, the bank or you?
- How often is this sequence likely to occur?

Other Execution Orders

- Which interleavings are ok? Which are not?

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {  
    int balance = get_balance(account);  
    balance -= amount;  
    put_balance(account, balance);  
    spit out cash;  
}
```

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {  
    int balance = get_balance(account);  
    balance -= amount;  
    put_balance(account, balance);  
    spit out cash;  
}
```

How About Now?

```
int xfer(from, to, amt) {  
    withdraw( from, amt );  
    deposit( to, amt );  
}
```

```
int xfer(from, to, amt) {  
    withdraw( from, amt );  
    deposit( to, amt );  
}
```

- **Morals:**
 - Interleavings are hard to reason about
 - We make lots of mistakes
 - Control-flow analysis is hard for tools to get right
 - Identifying critical sections and ensuring mutually exclusive access is ... “easier”

Another example

```
i++;
```

```
i++;
```

Correct critical section requirements

- Correct 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

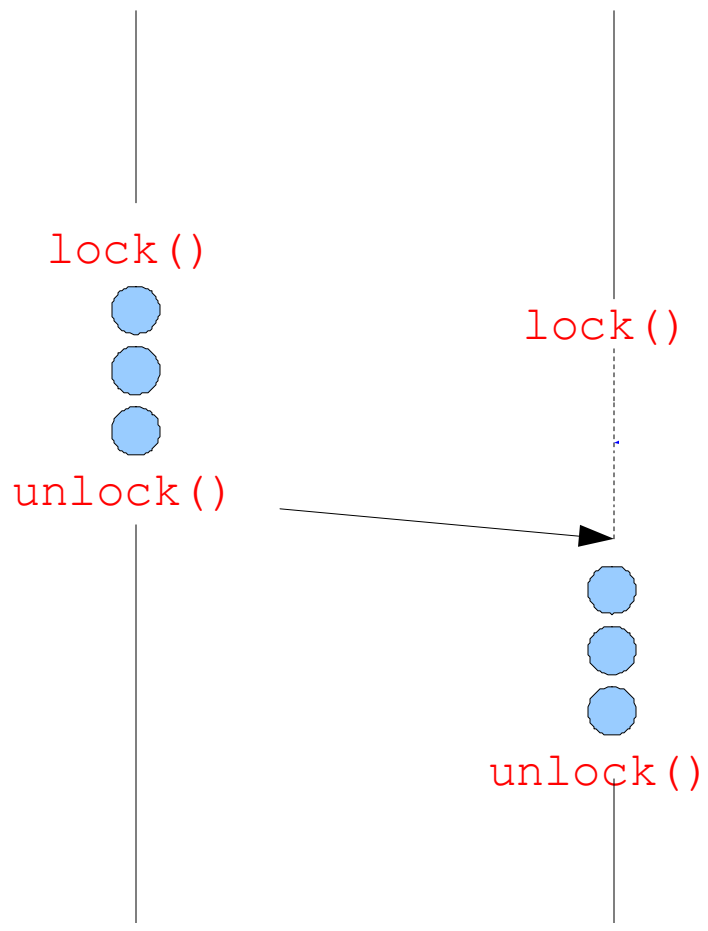
Mechanisms for building critical sections

- Spinlocks
 - primitive, minimal semantics; used to build others
- Semaphores (and non-spinning locks)
 - basic, easy to get the hang of, somewhat hard to program with
- Monitors
 - higher level, requires language support, implicit operations
 - easier to program with; Java “`synchronized()`” as an 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 a memory object with two operations:
 - `acquire()`: obtain the right to enter the critical section
 - `release()`: give up the right to be in the critical section
- `acquire()` prevents progress of the thread until the lock can be acquired
- (Note: terminology varies: acquire/release, lock/unlock)

Locks: Example



Acquire/Release

- Threads pair up calls to `acquire()` and `release()`
 - between `acquire()` and `release()`, the thread **holds** the lock
 - `acquire()` does not return until the caller “owns” (holds) the lock
 - at most one thread can hold a lock at a time
 - What happens if the calls aren’t paired (I acquire, but neglect to release)?
 - What happens if the two threads acquire different locks (I think that access to a particular shared data structure is mediated by lock A, and you think it’s mediated by lock B)?
 - (granularity of locking)

Using locks

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {  
    acquire(lock);  
    balance = get_balance(account);  
    balance -= amount;  
    put_balance(account, balance);  
    release(lock);  
    spit out cash;  
}
```

} critical section

```
acquire(lock)  
balance = get_balance(account);  
balance -= amount;
```

```
acquire(lock)  
put_balance(account, balance);  
release(lock);
```

```
balance = get_balance(account);  
balance -= amount;  
put_balance(account, balance);  
release(lock);  
spit out cash;
```

```
spit out cash;
```

- What happens when green tries to acquire the lock?

Roadmap ...


- Where we are eventually going:
 - The OS and/or the user-level thread package will provide some sort of efficient primitive for user programs to utilize in achieving mutual exclusion (for example, *locks* or *semaphores*, used with *condition variables*)
 - There may be higher-level constructs provided by a programming language to help you get it right (for example, *monitors* – which also utilize condition variables)
- But somewhere, underneath it all, there needs to be a way to achieve “hardware” mutual exclusion (for example, *test-and-set* used to implement *spinlocks*)
 - This mechanism will not be utilized by user programs
 - But it will be utilized in implementing what user programs see

Spinlocks

- How do we implement spinlocks? Here's one attempt:

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

the caller "busy-waits",
or spins, for lock to be
released ⇒ hence spinlock



- Why doesn't this work?
 - where is the race condition?

Implementing spinlocks (cont.)

- Problem is that implementation of spinlocks 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: Hardware Test-and-Set

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

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

- Remember, this is a single atomic instruction ...

Implementing spinlocks using Test-and-Set

- So, to fix our broken spinlocks:

```
struct lock {
    int held = 0;
}

void acquire(lock) {
    while(test_and_set(&lock->held));
}

void release(lock) {
    lock->held = 0;
}
```

- **mutual exclusion?** (at most one thread in the critical section)
- **progress?** (T outside cannot prevent S from entering)
- **bounded waiting?** (waiting T will eventually enter)
- **performance?** (low overhead (modulo the spinning part ...))

Reminder of use ...

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {  
    acquire(lock);  
    balance = get_balance(account);  
    balance -= amount;  
    put_balance(account, balance);  
    release(lock);  
    spit out cash;  
}
```

} critical section

```
acquire(lock)  
balance = get_balance(account);  
balance -= amount;
```

```
acquire(lock)  
put_balance(account, balance);  
release(lock);
```

```
balance = get_balance(account);  
balance -= amount;  
put_balance(account, balance);  
release(lock);  
spit out cash;
```

```
spit out cash;
```

- How does a thread blocked on an “acquire” (that is, stuck in a test-and-set loop) yield the CPU?
 - calls `yield()` (*spin-then-block*)
 - there’s an involuntary context switch (e.g., timer interrupt)

Problems with spinlocks

- Spinlocks work, but are wasteful!
 - if a thread is spinning on a lock, the thread holding the lock cannot make progress
 - You'll spin for a scheduling quantum
 - `(pthread_spin_t)`
- Only want spinlocks as primitives to build higher-level synchronization constructs
 - Why is this okay?
- We'll see later how to build blocking locks
 - But there is overhead – can be cheaper to spin
 - `(pthread_mutex_t)`

Another approach: Disabling interrupts

```
struct lock {  
}  
void acquire(lock) {  
    cli();    // disable interrupts  
}  
void release(lock) {  
    sti();    // reenale interrupts  
}
```

Problems with disabling interrupts

- Only available to the kernel
 - Can't allow user-level to disable interrupts!
- Insufficient on a multiprocessor
 - Each processor has its own interrupt mechanism
- “Long” periods with interrupts disabled can wreak havoc with devices
- Just as with spinlocks, you only want to use disabling of interrupts to build higher-level synchronization constructs

Race conditions

- Informally, we say a program has a **race condition** (aka “data race”) if the result of an executing depends on timing
 - i.e., is non-deterministic
- Typical symptoms
 - I run it on the same data, and sometimes it prints 0 and sometimes it prints 4
 - I run it on the same data, and sometimes it prints 0 and sometimes it crashes

Summary

- Synchronization introduces temporal ordering
- Adding synchronization can eliminate races
- Synchronization can be provided by locks, semaphores, monitors, messages ...
- Spinlocks are the lowest-level mechanism
 - primitive in terms of semantics – error-prone
 - implemented by spin-waiting (crude) or by disabling interrupts (also crude, and can only be done in the kernel)
- In our next exciting episode ...
 - semaphores are a slightly higher level abstraction
 - Importantly, they are implemented by blocking, not spinning
 - Locks can also be implemented in this way
 - monitors are significantly higher level
 - utilize programming language support to reduce errors