

CSE 451: Operating Systems

Hard Lessons Learned

Windows

Reader/Writer Locks

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A very simple model of Readers/Writers using semaphores

```
var mutex: semaphore = 1    ; controls access to readcount
    wrt: semaphore = 1      ; control entry for a writer or first reader
    readcount: integer = 0  ; number of active readers
```

```
writer:
    P(wrt)                ; any writers or readers?
    <perform write operation>
    V(wrt)                ; allow others
```

```
reader:
    P(mutex)              ; ensure exclusion
    readcount++           ; one more reader
    if readcount == 1 then P(wrt) ; if we're the first, synch with writers
    V(mutex)
    <perform read operation>
    P(mutex)              ; ensure exclusion
    readcount--           ; one fewer reader
    if readcount == 0 then V(wrt) ; no more readers, allow a writer
    V(mutex)
```

Windows Readers/Writers nuances

- Call EResource in Windows.
- Used the terms **exclusive** and **shared** access.
- Avoided starving exclusive by making shared requests wait
- Allowed recursive acquisition of a lock. Meant keeping ownership information
- Addressed an issue called priority inversion
- Then one hack added after another.
 - Added call to “Try” to acquire access without blocking
 - Added call to starve an exclusive waiter
 - Added call to release lock for a different thread
 - Augh...

Picture of the resource

Where we started

- `ExInitializeResource`
- `ExAcquireResourceShared`
- `ExAcquireResourceExclusive`
- `ExReleaseResource`

Added “features?”

- ExAcquireResourceShared(Wait);
- ExAcquireResourceExclusive(Wait);
- ExAcquireSharedStarveExclusive
- ExReleaseResourceForThread
- ExConvertExclusiveToShared
- ExDisableResourceBoost
- ExReinitializeResource
- ExSetResourceOwnerPointer
- ExDeleteResource

More added “features?”

- ExGetExclusiveWaiterCount
- ExGetSharedWaiterCount

- ExIsResourceAcquiredExclusive
- ExIsResourceAcquiredShared

- Bottom line: Learning to say “NO” to requests for adding new features.