The big picture

Concurrent Applications

Shared Objects

Bounded Buffer  Barrier

Synchronization Variables

Semaphores  Locks  Condition Variables

Atomic Instructions

Interrupt Disable  Test-and-Set

Hardware

Multiple Processors  Hardware Interrupts
Semaphores (Dijkstra 1965)

- Semaphores are a kind of generalized lock.
  * They are the main synchronization primitives used in the earlier Unix.
- Semaphores have a non-negative integer value, and support two operations:
  - `semaphore->P()`: an atomic operation that waits for semaphore to become positive, then decrements it by 1
  - `semaphore->V()`: an atomic operation that increments semaphore by 1, waking up a waiting P, if any.
- Semaphores are like integers except:
  (1) none-negative values; (2) only allow P&V --- can't read/write value except to set it initially; (3) operations must be atomic: two P's that occur together can't decrement the value below zero. Similarly, thread going to sleep in P won't miss wakeup from V, even if they both happen at about the same time.

Implementing semaphores

P means "test" (proberen in Dutch)
V means "increment" (verhogen in Dutch)

class Semaphore {
  int value = initialValue;

  Semaphore::P() {
    Disable interrupts;
    while (value == 0) {
      Put on queue of threads waiting for this semaphore;
      Go to sleep;
    }
    value = value - 1;
    Enable interrupts
  }

  Semaphore::V() {
    Disable interrupts;
    if anyone on wait queue {
      Take a waiting thread off wait queue and put it on the ready queue;
    }
    value = value + 1;
    Enable interrupts
  }

Binary semaphores

Like a lock; also known as "mutex"; can only have value 0 or 1 (unlike the previous "counting semaphore" which can be any non-negative integers)

```cpp
class Semaphore {
    int value = 0 or 1;

    Semaphore::P() {
        Disable interrupts;
        while (value == 0) {
            Put on queue of threads waiting for this semaphore;
            Go to sleep;
        }
        value = 0;
        Enable interrupts
    }

    Semaphore::V() {
        Disable interrupts;
        if anyone on wait queue {
            Take a waiting thread off wait queue and put it on the ready queue;
        }
        value = 1;
        Enable interrupts
    }
}
```

Binary semaphores can be used for mutual exclusion:
- initial value of 1: P() is called before the critical section; and V() is called after the critical section.
  ```cpp
  semaphore->P();
  // critical section goes here
  semaphore->V();
  ```
- Scheduling constraints
  - having one thread to wait for something to happen
    - Example: Thread::Join, which must wait for a thread to terminate. By setting the initial value to 0 instead of 1, we can implement waiting on a semaphore
- Controlling access to a finite resource
Scheduling constraints

- Something must happen after one another

  Initial value of semaphore = 0;
  Fork a child thread
  Thread::Join calls P   // will wait until something
                      // makes the semaphore positive
  Thread finish calls V  // makes the semaphore positive
                        // and wakes up the thread
                        // waiting in Join

Scheduling with semaphores

- In general, scheduling dependencies between threads T₁, T₂, ..., Tₙ can be enforced with n-1 semaphores, S₁, S₂, ..., Sₙ₋₁ used as follows:
  - T₁ runs and signals V(S₁) when done.
  - Tₘ waits on Sₘ₋₁ (using P) and signals V(Sₘ) when done.

- (contrived) example: schedule print(f(x,y))

  ```
  float x, y, z;
  sem   Sx = 0, Sy = 0, Sz = 0;

  T1:          T2:               T3:
  x = ...;     P(Sx);           P(Sz);
  V(Sx);       P(Sy);           print(z);
  y = ...;     z = f(x,y);      ...
  V(Sy);       V(Sz);
  ...
  ...
  ```
Producer-consumer with semaphores (1)

- **Correctness constraints**
  - consumer must wait for producer to fill buffers, if all empty (scheduling constraints)
  - producer must wait for consumer to empty buffers, if all full (scheduling constraints)
  - Only one thread can manipulate buffer queue at a time (mutual exclusion)

- **General rule of thumb: use a separate semaphore for each constraint**
  - Semaphore fullBuffers; // consumer's constraint
  - Semaphore emptyBuffers; // producer's constraint
  - Semaphore mutex; // mutual exclusion
  - // if 0, no coke in machine
  - // if 0, nowhere to put more coke

Producer-consumer with semaphores (2)

```java
Semaphore fullBuffers = 0; // initially no coke
Semaphore emptyBuffers = numBuffers; // initially, # of empty slots semaphore used to count how many resources there are
Semaphore mutex = 1; // no one using the machine

Producer() {
    emptyBuffers.P(); // check if there is space
    mutex.P(); // make sure no one else is using machine
    put 1 Coke in machine;
    mutex.V(); // ok for others to use machine
    fullBuffers.V(); // tell consumers there is now a Coke in the machine
}

Consumer() {
    fullBuffers.P(); // check if there is a coke in the machine
    mutex.P(); // make sure no one else is using machine
    take 1 Coke out;
    mutex.V(); // next person's turn
    emptyBuffers.V(); // tell producer we need more Coke
}
```

What if we have 2 producers and 2 consumers?
Order of P&Vs --- what can go wrong

Semaphore fullBuffers = 0; // initially no coke
Semaphore emptyBuffers = numBuffers;
    // initially, # of empty slots semaphore used to
    // count how many resources there are
Semaphore mutex = 1;    // no one using the machine

Producer() {
    mutex.P();       // make sure no one else
    emptyBuffers.P(); // is using machine
    // check if there is space
    // for more coke
    put 1 Coke in machine;
    fullBuffers.V();  // tell consumers there is now
    // a Coke in the machine
    mutex.V();       // ok for others to use machine
}

Consumer() {
    mutex.P();       // make sure no one
    fullBuffers.P(); // else is using machine
    // check if there is
    // a coke in the machine
    take 1 Coke out;
    emptyBuffers.V(); // tell producer
    // we need more
    mutex.V();       // next person's turn
}

Deadlock---two or more processes are waiting indefinitely for an event that can be caused by only one of the waiting processes.

Implementing synchronization

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Implementing synchronization

Take 1: using memory load/store
   - See too much milk solution/Peterson's algorithm

Take 2:
   Lock::acquire()
   { disable interrupts }
   Lock::release()
   { enable interrupts }

Take 3: queueing locks
   No point on running the threads waiting for locks

Lock implementation, uniprocessor

Lock::acquire() {
    disableInterrupts();
    if (value == BUSY) {
        waiting.add(myTCB);
        myTCB->state = WAITING;
        next = readyList.remove();
        switch(myTCB, next);
        myTCB->state = RUNNING;
    } else {
        value = BUSY;
    }
    enableInterrupts();
}

Lock::release() {
    disableInterrupts();
    if (!waiting.Empty()) {
        next = waiting.remove();
        next->state = READY;
        readyList.add(next);
    } else {
        value = FREE;
    }
    enableInterrupts();
}

class Lock {
    private int value = FREE;
    private Queue waiting;
    public void acquire();
    public void release();
}
Multiprocessor

- Read-modify-write instructions
  - Atomically read a value from memory, operate on it, and then write it back to memory
  - Intervening instructions prevented in hardware
- Examples
  - Test and set
  - Intel: xchgb, lock prefix
  - Compare and swap
- Any of these can be used for implementing locks and condition variables!

Spinlocks

A spinlock is a lock where the processor waits in a loop for the lock to become free
- Assumes lock will be held for a short time
- Used to protect the CPU scheduler and to implement locks

Spinlock::acquire() {
    while (testAndSet(&lockValue) == BUSY) ;
}

Spinlock::release() {
    lockValue = FREE;
    memorybarrier();
}
How many spinlocks?

- Various data structures
  - Queue of waiting threads on lock X
  - Queue of waiting threads on lock Y
  - List of threads ready to run

- One spinlock per kernel?
  - Bottleneck!

- Instead:
  - One spinlock per lock
  - One spinlock for the scheduler ready list
  * Per-core ready list: one spinlock per core

What thread is currently running?

- Thread scheduler needs to find the TCB of the currently running thread
  - To suspend and switch to a new thread
  - To check if the current thread holds a lock before acquiring or releasing it

- On a uniprocessor, easy: just use a global

- On a multiprocessor, various methods:
  - Compiler dedicates a register (e.g., r31 points to TCB running on the this CPU; each CPU has its own r31)
  - If hardware has a special per-processor register, use it
  - Fixed-size stacks: put a pointer to the TCB at the bottom of its stack
  * Find it by masking the current stack pointer
Lock implementation, multiprocessor

class Lock {
    private int value = FREE;
    private SpinLock spinLock;
    private Queue waiting; ...
}

Lock::acquire() {
    disableInterrupts();
    spinLock.acquire();
    if (value == BUSY) {
        waiting.add(myTCB);
        scheduler->suspend(&spinlock);
    } else {
        value = BUSY;
        spinLock.release();
    }
    enableInterrupts();
}

Lock::release() {
    disableInterrupts();
    spinLock.acquire();
    if (!waiting.Empty()) {
        next = waiting.remove();
        scheduler->makeReady(next);
    } else {
        value = FREE;
    }
    spinLock.release();
    enableInterrupts();
}

Lock implementation, multiprocessor (cont’d)

class Scheduler {
    private:
        Queue readyList;
        SpinLock schedulerSpinLock;
    public:
        void suspend(SpinLock *lock);
        void makeReady(Thread *thread);
    }

    void
    Scheduler::suspend(SpinLock *lock) {
        disableInterrupts();
        schedulerSpinLock.acquire();
        lock->release();
        runningThread->state = WAITING;
        chosenTCB = readyList.getNextThread();
        thread_switch(runningThread, chosenTCB);
        runningThread->state = RUNNING;
        schedulerSpinLock.release();
        enableInterrupts();
    }

    void
    Scheduler::makeReady(TCB *thread) {
        disableInterrupts();
        schedulerSpinLock.acquire();
        readyList.add(thread);
        thread->state = READY;
        schedulerSpinLock.release();
        enableInterrupts();
    }
Condition variable implementation, multiprocessor

```java
class CV {
    private Queue waiting;
    public void wait(Lock *lock);
    public void signal();
    public void broadcast();
}
```

// Monitor lock held by current thread.
void CV::wait(Lock *lock) {
    assert(lock.isHeld());
    waiting.add(myTCB);
    // Switch to new thread & release lock.
    scheduler.suspend(&lock);
    lock->acquire();
}

// Monitor lock held by current thread.
void CV::signal() {
    if (waiting.notEmpty()) {
        thread = waiting.remove();
        scheduler.makeReady(thread);
    }
}

void CV::broadcast() {
    while (waiting.notEmpty()) {
        thread = waiting.remove();
        scheduler.makeReady(thread);
    }
}

Semaphore implementation, a comparison

```java
Semaphore::P() {
    disableInterrupts();
    spinLock.acquire();
    if (value == 0) {
        waiting.add(myTCB);
        suspend(&spinlock);
    } else {
        value--;
    }
    spinLock.release();
    enableInterrupts();
}
```

```java
Semaphore::V() {
    disableInterrupts();
    spinLock.acquire();
    if (!waiting.Empty()) {
        next = waiting.remove();
        scheduler->makeReady(next);
    } else {
        value++;
    }
    spinLock.release();
    enableInterrupts();
}
```
“Semaphores considered harmful!”

- Using separate lock and condition variable classes makes code more self-documenting and easier to read
  - The code is clearer when the role of each synchronization variable is made clear through explicit typing

- A stateless condition variable bound to a lock is a better abstraction for generalized waiting than a semaphore
  - Semaphores rely on the programmer to carefully map the object’s state to the semaphore’s value ...

- Nevertheless, semaphores are used for synchronizing communication between an I/O device and threads waiting for I/O completion.

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Implementing Condition Variables using Semaphores (Take 1)

```java
wait(lock) {
    lock.release();
    semaphore.P();
    lock.acquire();
}
signal() {
    semaphore.V();
}
```
Implementing Condition Variables using Semaphores (Take 2)

wait(lock) {
    lock.release();
    semaphore.P();
    lock.acquire();
}
signal() {
    if (semaphore queue is not empty)
        semaphore.V();
}

Implementing Condition Variables using Semaphores (Take 3)

wait(lock) {
    semaphore = new Semaphore;
    queue.Append(semaphore);  // queue of waiting threads
    lock.release();
    semaphore.P();
    lock.acquire();
}
signal() {
    if (!queue.Empty()) {
        semaphore = queue.Remove();
        semaphore.V();  // wake up waiter
    }
}
Lock implementation, Linux

- Most locks are free most of the time
  - Why?
    - Linux implementation takes advantage of this fact
- Fast path
  - If lock is FREE, and no one is waiting, two instructions to acquire the lock
  - If no one is waiting, two instructions to release the lock
- Slow path
  - If lock is BUSY or someone is waiting, use multiproc impl.

- User-level locks
  - Fast path: acquire lock using test&set
  - Slow path: system call to kernel, use kernel lock

```
struct mutex {
    /* 1: unlocked ;
        0: locked;
        negative : locked,
        possible waiters */

    atomic_t count;
    spinlock_t wait_lock;
    struct list_head wait_list;
};
```

```c
// atomic decrement
// %eax is pointer to count
lock decl (%eax)
jns 1f // jump if not signed
    // (if value is now 0)
call slowpath_acquire
1:
```
Communicating Sequential Processes (CSP/Google Go)

- A thread per shared object
  - Only thread allowed to touch object's data
  - To call a method on the object, send thread a message with method name, arguments
  - Thread waits in a loop, get msg, do operation

- No memory races!

Example: Bounded Buffer

```java
get() {
    lock.acquire();
    while (front == tail) {
        empty.wait(lock);
    }
    item = buf[front % MAX];
    front++;
    full.signal(lock);
    lock.release();
    return item;
}

put(item) {
    lock.acquire();
    while ((tail - front) == MAX) {
        full.wait(lock);
    }
    buf[tail % MAX] = item;
    tail++;
    empty.signal(lock);
    lock.release();
}
```

Initially: front = tail = 0; MAX is buffer capacity
eempty/full are condition variables
Bounded Buffer (CSP)

```
while (cmd = getNext()) {
    if (cmd == GET) {
        if (front < tail) {
            // do get
            // send reply
            // if pending put, do it
            // and send reply
        } else
            // queue get operation
    }
    else { // cmd == PUT
        if ((tail - front) < MAX) {
            // do put
            // send reply
            // if pending get, do it
            // and send reply
        } else
            // queue put operation
    }
}
```

Locks/CVs vs. CSP

- Create a lock on shared data
  - create a single thread to operate on data
- Call a method on a shared object
  - send a message/wait for reply
- Wait for a condition
  - queue an operation that can't be completed just yet
- Signal a condition
  - perform a queued operation, now enabled
Remember the rules

- Use consistent structure
- Always use locks and condition variables
- Always acquire lock at beginning of procedure, release at end
- Always hold lock when using a condition variable
- Always wait in while loop
- Never spin in sleep()