Administrivia

- Homework #1 due
- Homework #2 out today
Synchronization

- Threads cooperate in multithreaded programs
  - To share resources, access shared data structures
    » Threads accessing a memory cache in a Web server
  - To coordinate their execution
    » One thread executes relative to another (recall ping-pong)

- For correctness, we need to control this cooperation
  - Threads *interleave executions arbitrarily* and at *different rates*
  - Scheduling is not under program control

- We control cooperation using *synchronization*
  - Synchronization enables us to restrict the possible interleavings of thread executions

- Discuss in terms of threads, also applies to processes
We initially focus on coordinating access to shared resources

- **Basic problem**
  - If two concurrent threads (processes) are accessing a shared variable, and that variable is read/modified/written by those threads, then access to the variable must be controlled to avoid erroneous behavior.

- **Over the next few lectures, we will look at**
  - Mechanisms to control access to shared resources
    - Locks, mutexes, semaphores, monitors, condition variables, etc.
  - Patterns for coordinating accesses to shared resources
    - Bounded buffer, producer-consumer, etc.
Classic Example

• Suppose we have to implement a function to handle withdrawals from a bank account:

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

• Now suppose that you and your significant other share a bank account with a balance of $1000

• Then you each go to separate ATM machines and simultaneously withdraw $100 from the account
Example Continued

• We’ll represent the situation by creating a separate thread for each person to do the withdrawals
• These threads run on the same bank server:

withdraw (account, amount) {
  balance = get_balance(account);
  balance = balance – amount;
  put_balance(account, balance);
  return balance;
}

withdraw (account, amount) {
  balance = get_balance(account);
  balance = balance – amount;
  put_balance(account, balance);
  return balance;
}

• What’s the problem with this implementation?
  ♦ Think about potential schedules of these two threads
Interleaved Schedules

• The problem is that the execution of the two threads can be interleaved:

```
balance = get_balance(account);
balance = balance – amount;
balance = get_balance(account);
balance = balance – amount;
put_balance(account, balance);
put_balance(account, balance);
```

• What is the balance of the account now?
• Is the bank happy with our implementation?
Shared Resources

• The problem is that two concurrent threads (or processes) accessed a shared resource (account) without any synchronization
  ♦ Known as a race condition (memorize this buzzword)

• We need mechanisms to control access to these shared resources in the face of concurrency
  ♦ So we can reason about how the program will operate

• Our example was updating a shared bank account

• Also necessary for synchronizing access to any shared data structure
  ♦ Buffers, queues, lists, hash tables, counters, etc.
When Are Resources Shared?

• Local variables are not shared (private)
  ♦ Refer to data on the stack
  ♦ Each thread has its own stack
  ♦ Never pass/share/store a pointer to a local variable on the stack for thread T1 to another thread T2

• Global variables and static objects are shared
  ♦ Stored in the static data segment, accessible by any thread

• Dynamic objects and other heap objects are shared
  ♦ Allocated from heap with malloc/free or new/delete
How Interleaved Can It Get?

How contorted can the interleavings be?

• We'll assume that the only atomic operations are instructions (e.g., reads and writes of words)
  ♦ (Some early architectures didn't even give you that)

• We'll assume that a context switch can occur at any time
  ♦ Examples may show code
  ♦ But actually at instruction granularity

• We'll assume that you can delay a thread as long as you like as long as it's not delayed forever
Mutual Exclusion

• We want to use mutual exclusion to synchronize access to shared resources
  ♦ This allows us to have larger atomic blocks
• 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
  ♦ Example: bathrooms on airplanes
• What requirements would you place on a critical section?
Critical Section Requirements

1) Mutual exclusion (mutex)
   ♦ If one thread is in the critical section, then no other is

2) Progress
   ♦ If some thread T is not in the critical section, then T cannot prevent some other thread S from entering the critical section
   ♦ A thread in the critical section will eventually leave it

3) Bounded waiting (no starvation)
   ♦ If some thread T is waiting on the critical section, then T will eventually enter the critical section

4) Performance
   ♦ The overhead of entering and exiting the critical section is small with respect to the work being done within it
About Requirements

Requirements also expressed as three properties:

- **Safety property**: nothing bad happens
  - Mutex
- **Liveness property**: something good happens
  - Progress, Bounded Waiting
- **Performance property**
  - Performance
- Properties hold for each run, while performance depends on all the runs
  - Rule of thumb: When designing a concurrent algorithm, worry about safety first (but don't forget liveness!)
Mechanisms For Building Critical Sections

- **Atomic read/write**
  - Can it be done?
- **Locks**
  - Primitive, minimal semantics, used to build others
- **Semaphores**
  - Basic, easy to get the hang of, but harder to program with
- **Monitors**
  - High-level, requires language support, operations implicit
- **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 providing two operations
  - `acquire()`: to enter a critical section
  - `release()`: to leave a critical section
- Threads pair calls to acquire and release
  - Between `acquire/release`, the thread holds the lock
  - `acquire` does not return until any previous holder releases
  - What can happen if the calls are not paired?
- Locks can spin (a spinlock) or block (a mutex)
Using Locks

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

- What happens when blue tries to acquire the lock?
- Why is the “return” outside the critical section? Is this ok?
- What happens when a third thread calls acquire?
Implementing Locks (1)

• How do we implement locks? Here is one attempt:

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

• This is called a spinlock because a thread spins waiting for the lock to be released
• Does this work?
Implementing Locks (2)

- No. Two independent threads may both notice that a lock has been released and thereby acquire it.

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

A context switch can occur here, causing a race condition
Implementing Locks (3)

- The problem is that the implementation of locks has critical sections, too
- How do we stop the recursion?
- The implementation of acquire/release must be atomic
  - An atomic operation is one which executes as though it could not be interrupted
  - Code that executes “all or nothing”
- How do we make them atomic?
- Need help from hardware
  - Atomic instructions (e.g., test-and-set)
  - Disable/restore interrupts (prevents context switches)
Atomic Instructions:
Test-And-Set

- The semantics of test-and-set are:
  - Record the old value
  - Set the value to true
  - Return the old value
- Hardware executes it atomically!

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

- When executing test-and-set on “flag”
  - What is value of flag afterwards if it was initially False? True?
  - What is the return result if flag was initially False? True?
Using Test-And-Set

• Here is our lock implementation with test-and-set:

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

• When will the while return? What is the value of held?
• What about multiprocessors?
Problems with Spinlocks

- The problem with spinlocks is that they are wasteful
  - If a thread is spinning on a lock, then the thread holding the lock cannot make progress (on a uniprocessor)
- How did the lock holder give up the CPU in the first place?
  - Lock holder calls yield or sleep (voluntary), or
  - Involuntary context switch
- Only want to use spinlocks as primitives to build higher-level synchronization constructs
Disabling Interrupts

- Another implementation of acquire/release is to disable interrupts:

```c
struct lock {
}
void acquire (lock) {
    disable interrupts;
}
void release (lock) {
    restore interrupts;
}
```

- Note that there is no state associated with the lock
- Can two threads disable interrupts simultaneously?
On Disabling Interrupts

• Disabling interrupts blocks notification of external events that could trigger a context switch (e.g., timer)
  ♦ This is what Nachos uses as its primitive
• In a “real” system, this is only available to the kernel
  ♦ Why?
• Disabling interrupts is insufficient on a multiprocessor
  ♦ Interrupts are only disabled on a per-core basis
  ♦ Back to atomic instructions
• Like spinlocks, only want to disable interrupts to implement higher-level synchronization primitives
  ♦ Don’t want interrupts disabled between acquire and release
Summarize Where We Are

- **Goal:** Use mutual exclusion to protect critical sections of code that access shared resources
- **Method:** Use locks (spinlocks or disable interrupts)
- **Problem:** Critical sections (CS) can be long

**Spinlocks:**
- Threads waiting to acquire lock spin in test-and-set loop
- Wastes CPU cycles
- Longer the CS, the longer the spin
- Greater the chance for lock holder to be interrupted

**Disabling Interrupts:**
- Should not disable interrupts for long periods of time
- Can miss or delay important events (e.g., timer, I/O)

```plaintext
acquire(lock)
...
Critical section
...
release(lock)
```
Higher-Level Synchronization

- Spinlocks and disabling interrupts are useful only for very short and simple critical sections
  - Wasteful otherwise
  - These primitives are “primitive” – don’t do anything besides mutual exclusion
- Need higher-level synchronization primitives that:
  - Block waiters
  - Leave interrupts enabled within the critical section
- All synchronization requires atomicity
- So we’ll use our “atomic” locks as primitives to implement them
Implementing Locks (4)

- Block waiters, interrupts enabled in critical sections
  - How Nachos implements locks (see threads/Lock.java)

```c
struct lock {
    int held = 0;
    queue Q;
}

void acquire (lock) {
    Disable interrupts;
    while (lock→held) {
        put current thread on lock Q;
        block current thread;
    }
    lock→held = 1;
    Restore interrupts;
}

void release (lock) {
    Disable interrupts;
    if (Q) remove waiting thread;
    unblock waiting thread;
    lock→held = 0;
    Restore interrupts;
}
```

acquire(lock)

... 

Critical section 

... 

release(lock)
Implementing Locks (5)

- Using test-and-set
  - Interrupts always enabled, can be used at user level
  - Works on multiprocessors

```c
struct lock {
    int held = 0;
}
void acquire (lock) {
    while (test-and-set(&lock->held));
}

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

```
acquire(lock)
...
Critical section
...
release(lock)
```

Interrupts Enabled
Cornucopia of Locks

- OSes are very sensitive to overhead of locking
  - Want to minimize overhead, optimize for common case
- Many different kinds of locks have been invented
  - test-and-test-and-set (avoid cache, bus contention)
  - test-and-yield (allow another thread to run)
  - test-and-sleep (avoid spinning)
  - reader-writer locks (allow multiple readers)
    - Variants optimized for reads as common case, many readers
  - read-copy-update (optimize for reads)
  - distributed locks (avoid cache, bus contention)
  - ...

October 6, 2022  CSE 120 – Lecture 5 – Synchronization
Next time...

- Read Chapters 30, 31