



# UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

---

## Department of Computer Science COS 226 - Concurrent Systems

Copyright © 2022 by CS Department. All rights reserved.

---

### Practical 3

- **Date issued:** 29 August 2022
- **Deadline:** 08 September 2022, 8:00 PM
- This practical consists of 2 task. Read each task **carefully!**

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Objectives and Outcomes

This practical aims to explore wait-free methods of concurrency (consensus protocol) and further experiment on Spin Locks and Contention.

You must complete this assignment individually. Copying will not be tolerated.

### 1.2 Submission and Demo Bookings

You will be provided with some skeleton code for task 1, consisting of the following Java classes: Consensus.java, ConsensusThread.java, ConsensusProtocol.java

NO skeleton code has been provided for task 2.

Submit your code to **clickup** before the deadline.

You will have to demonstrate each task of this practical during the **physical** practical lab session. So be sure to create copies of your source code for each task separately. Booking slots will be made available for the practical demo.

### 1.3 Mark Allocation

For each task in this practical, in order to achieve any marks, the following must hold:

- Your code must produce console output. (As this is not marked by fitchfork, formatting is not that strict)
- Your code must not contain any errors. (No exceptions must be thrown)
- Your code may not use any external libraries apart from those highlighted in the textbook.
- You must be able to explain your code to a tutor and answer any questions asked.

The mark allocation is as follows:

Task Number	Marks
Task 1	5
Task 2	5
<b>Total</b>	10

## 2 Practical Requirements

### 2.1 Task 1 - Read-Modify-Write Consensus

For this task, two friends are deciding **how much to spend on a night out**, you must simulate their decision by performing a **RMWConsensus** protocol:

#### 2.1.1 Implementation

You must implement the following:

- **ConsensusProtocol.java**
  - This class is given.
  - Implement the **propose()** method.
- **ConsensusThread.java**
  - This class is given.
  - Implement the **run()** method
- **RMWConsensus.java**
  - **You must create this class to extend ConsensusProtocol**
  - Implement the **decide()** method.

#### 2.1.2 Notes

- There should be <sup>main</sup> **two threads for this task**, each must do the following:
  - **Each thread must propose an amount to spend between 100 and 200.** <sup>main/thread</sup>
  - The threads must then **wait for a random amount of time between 50 and 100** <sup>thread</sup> ms.
  - Each thread must then **decide on the same chosen amount.** <sup>thread</sup>
  - This must be **repeated 5 times.** <sup>thread</sup>
- **The threads must then wait for a random amount of time between 50 and 100 ms.**
- Be sure that the value decided is the same for both threads

### 2.1.3 Output

The following output needs to occur:

- Output the value that the thread proposes to spend when `propose()` is called
- Output the value of the register when `decide()` is called
- Output the value each thread decided on.

## 2.2 Task 2 - Spin Locks and Contention

Performance is highlighted as the main factor in chapter 7. In this task you will perform an experiment to analyse the performance of three locks:

- Test-and-Set Lock
- Test-and-Test-and-Set Lock
- Exponential Backoff Lock

### 2.2.1 Notes

The following needs to be completed:

- Iteratively test the instance of the locks with different number of threads. All the locks must be tested, with the same number of threads to compare performance.
  - After a thread acquires the lock it sleeps for 100 milliseconds
  - Each thread must access the critical section for a variable number of times. You are free to play around with this attribute.
  - For each iteration i.e. number of threads, record on the execution time for each lock.
- Report on the gradual (if not exponential) increase in the execution time for the different locks based on the number of threads .e.g number of threads: [1,2,3,4,7,10,14,19,25,35] x-axis and time(ms): [t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t] y-axis
  - You may have a minimum length of 5 for number of threads array

### 2.2.2 Output

- Example output:

```
Number of threads: [1,2,3,4,7,10,14,19,25,35]
```

```
-----  
TASLock: [t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t] time in [units]
```

```
TTASLock: [t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t] time in [units]
```

```
BackoffLock: [t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t,t] time in [units]
```

- Note, the length of the output array for the different Locks, should be the same as that of the number of threads. The array should be a minimum length of 5.
- Each value, t, reports on the execution time for the corresponding number of threads in the number of threads array.