

Concurrent Programming

15-213: Introduction to Computer Systems
22nd Lecture, Nov. 11, 2010

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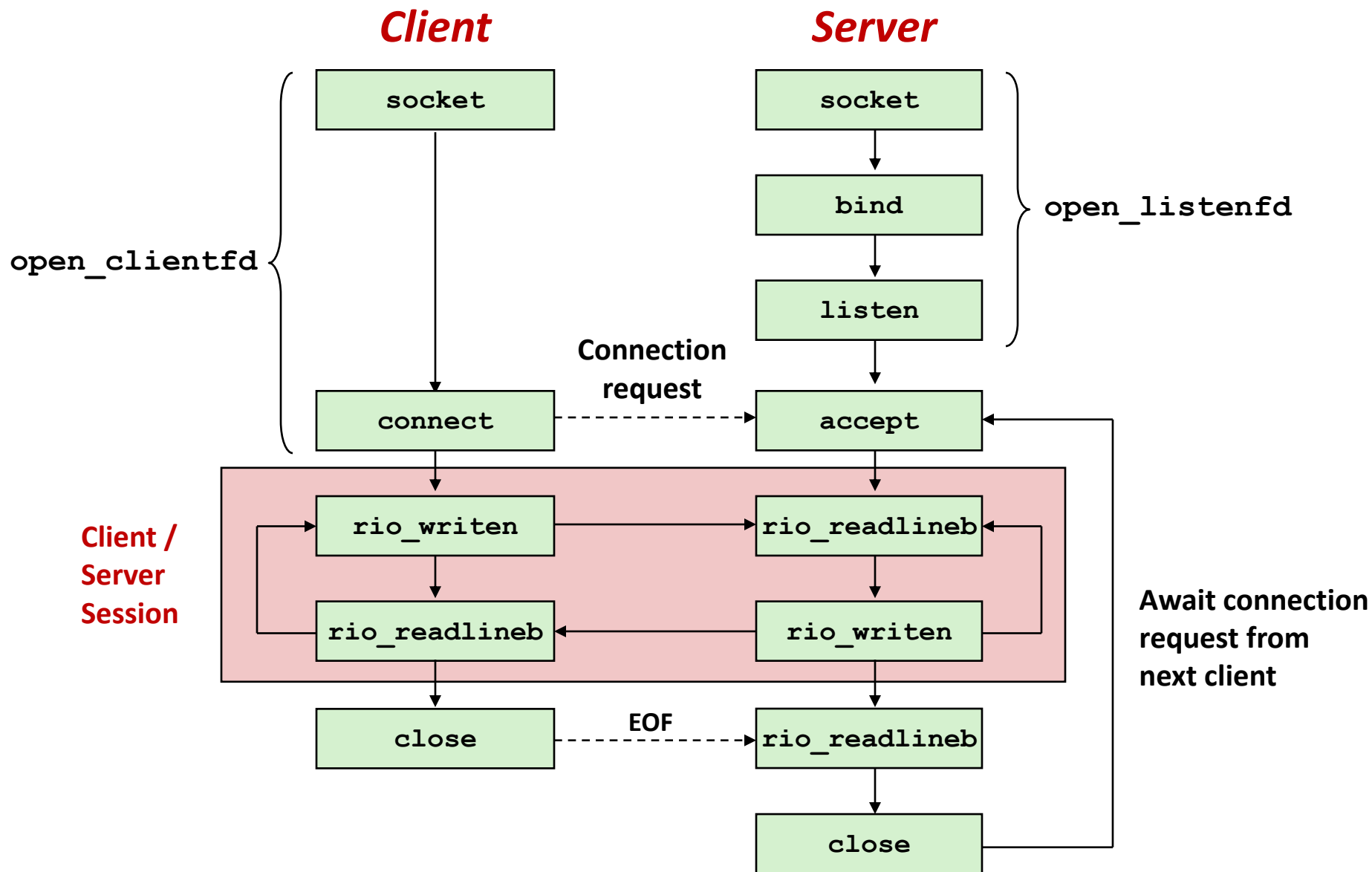
Concurrent Programming is Hard!

- The human mind tends to be sequential
- The notion of time is often misleading
- Thinking about all possible sequences of events in a computer system is at least error prone and frequently impossible

Concurrent Programming is Hard!

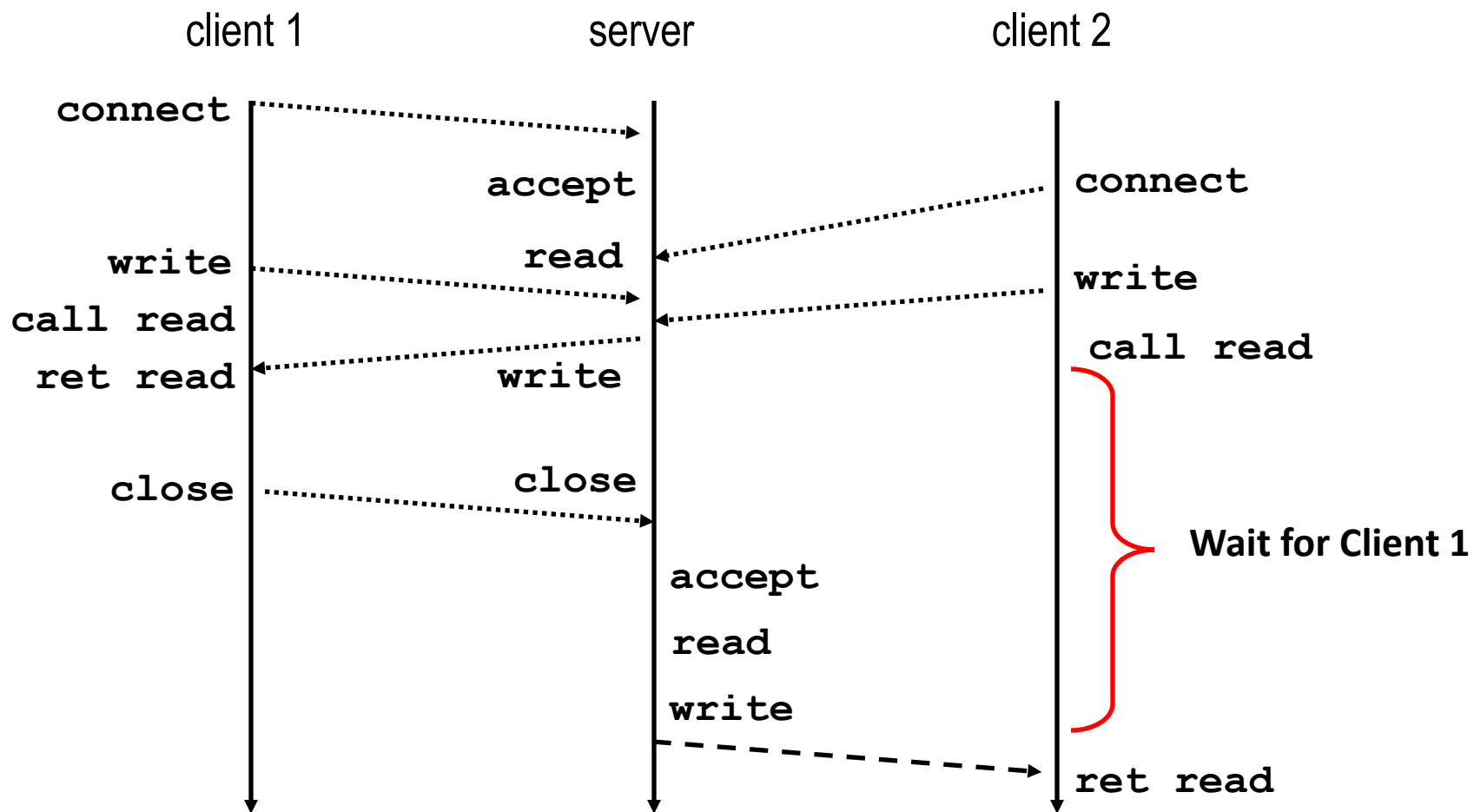
- **Classical problem classes of concurrent programs:**
 - ***Races***: outcome depends on arbitrary scheduling decisions elsewhere in the system
 - Example: who gets the last seat on the airplane?
 - ***Deadlock***: improper resource allocation prevents forward progress
 - Example: traffic gridlock
 - ***Livelock / Starvation / Fairness***: external events and/or system scheduling decisions can prevent sub-task progress
 - Example: people always jump in front of you in line
- **Many aspects of concurrent programming are beyond the scope of 15-213**

Iterative Echo Server



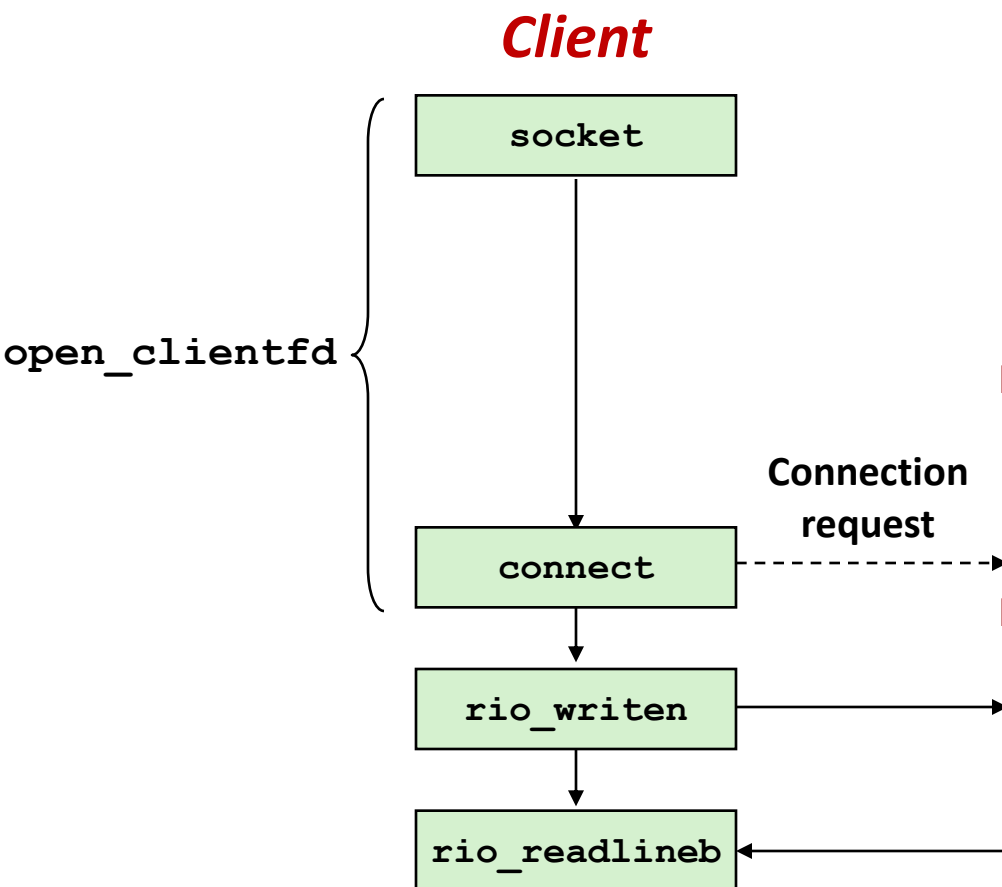
Iterative Servers

- Iterative servers process one request at a time



Where Does Second Client Block?

- Second client attempts to connect to iterative server



- Call to connect returns

- Even though connection not yet accepted
- Server side TCP manager queues request
- Feature known as “TCP listen backlog”

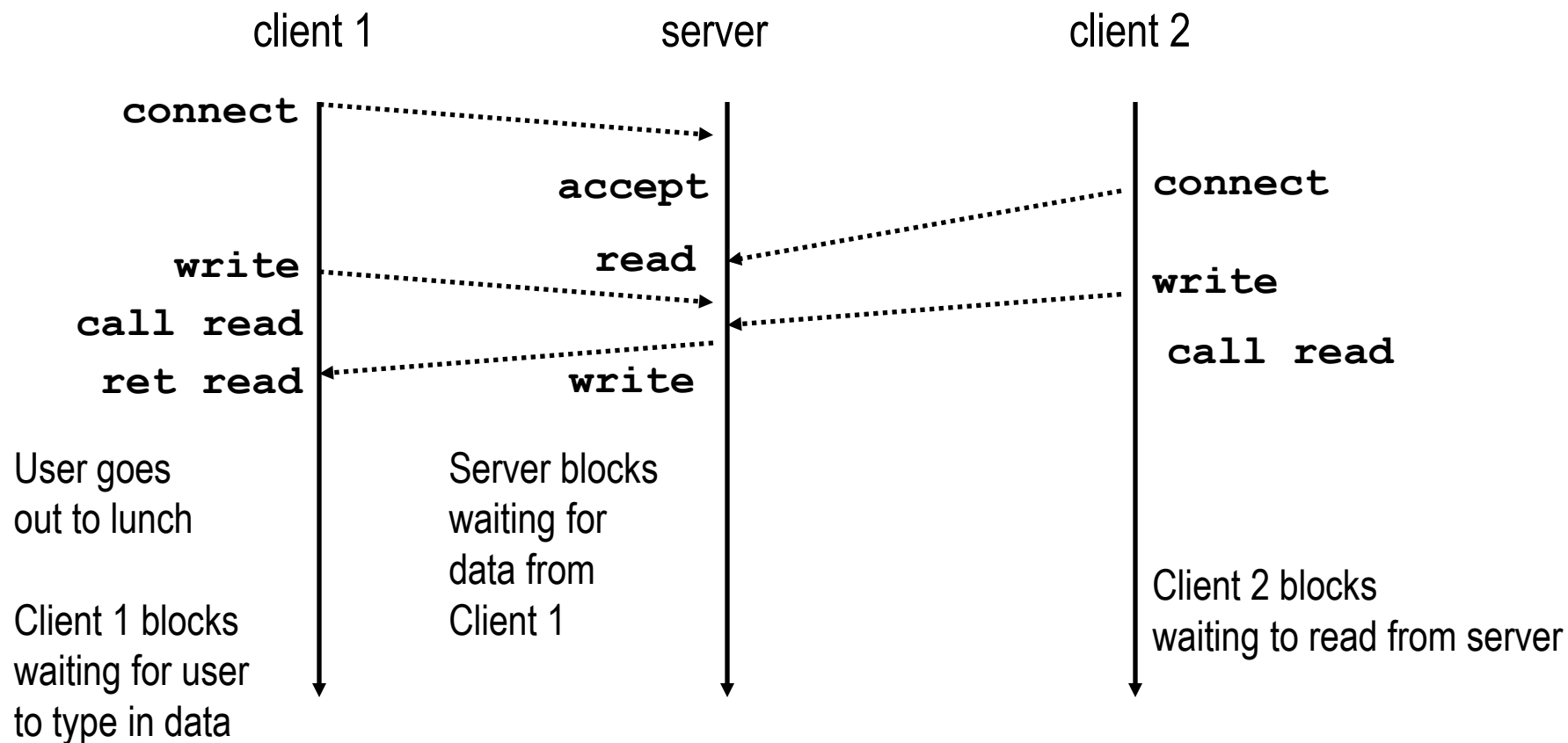
- Call to rio_writen returns

- Server side TCP manager buffers input data

- Call to rio_readlineb blocks

- Server hasn't written anything for it to read yet.

Fundamental Flaw of Iterative Servers



■ Solution: use *concurrent servers* instead

- Concurrent servers use multiple concurrent flows to serve multiple clients at the same time

Creating Concurrent Flows

- Allow server to handle multiple clients simultaneously

■ 1. Processes

- Kernel automatically interleaves multiple logical flows
- Each flow has its own private address space

■ 2. Threads

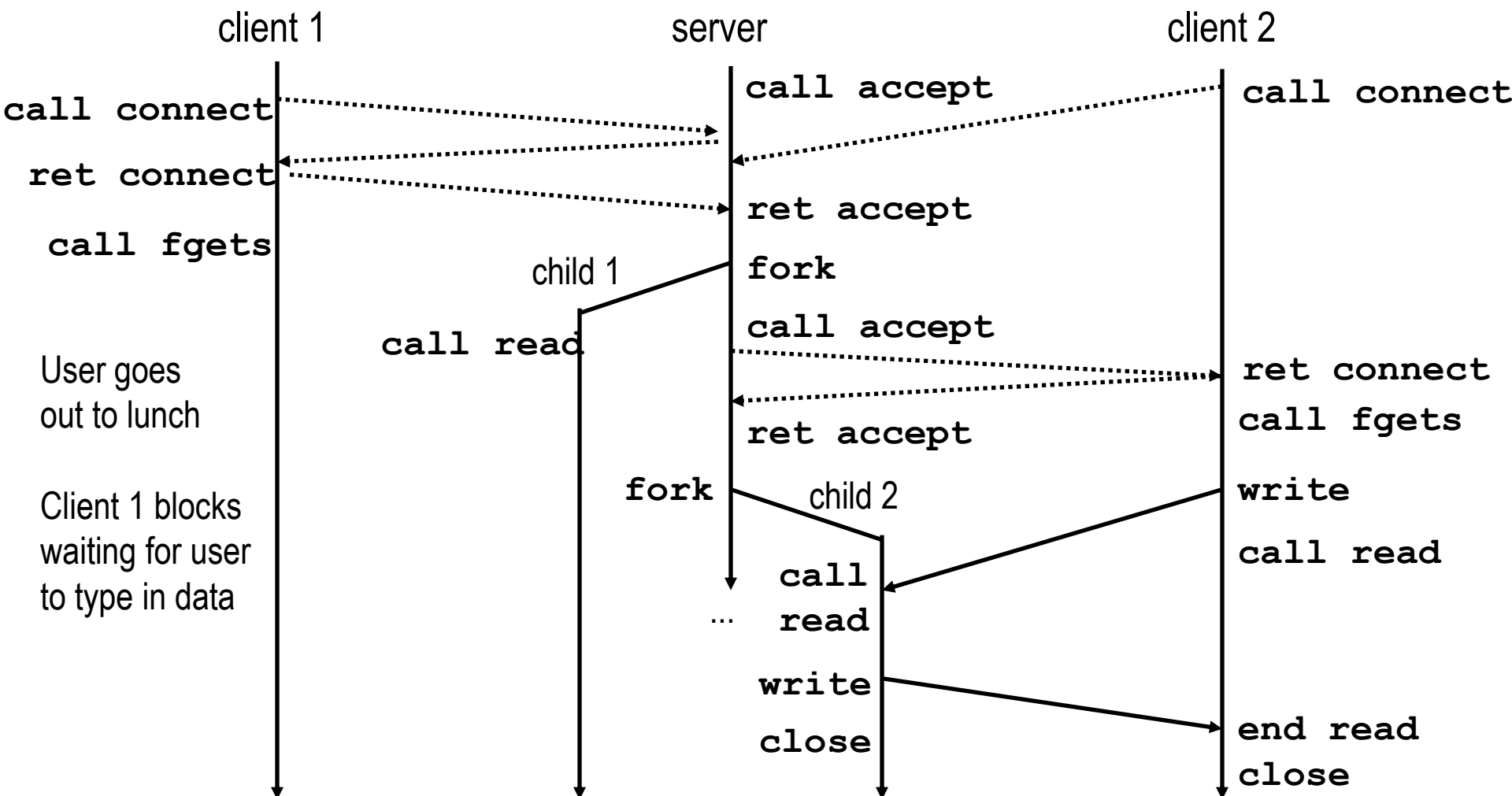
- Kernel automatically interleaves multiple logical flows
- Each flow shares the same address space

■ 3. I/O multiplexing with `select()`

- Programmer manually interleaves multiple logical flows
- All flows share the same address space
- Relies on lower-level system abstractions

Concurrent Servers: Multiple Processes

■ Spawn separate process for each client



Review: Iterative Echo Server

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int listenfd, connfd;
    int port = atoi(argv[1]);
    struct sockaddr_in clientaddr;
    int clientlen = sizeof(clientaddr);

    listenfd = Open_listenfd(port);
    while (1) {
        connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *)&clientaddr, &clientlen);
        echo(connfd);
        Close(connfd);
    }
    exit(0);
}
```

- Accept a connection request
- Handle echo requests until client terminates

Process-Based Concurrent Server

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int listenfd, connfd;
    int port = atoi(argv[1]);
    struct sockaddr_in clientaddr;
    int clientlen=sizeof(clientaddr);

    Signal(SIGCHLD, sigchld_handler);
    listenfd = Open_listenfd(port);
    while (1) {
        connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *) &clientaddr, &clientlen);
        if (Fork() == 0) {
            Close(listenfd); /* Child closes its listening socket */
            echo(connfd);    /* Child services client */
            Close(connfd);   /* Child closes connection with client */
            exit(0);         /* Child exits */
        }
        Close(connfd); /* Parent closes connected socket (important!) */
    }
}
```

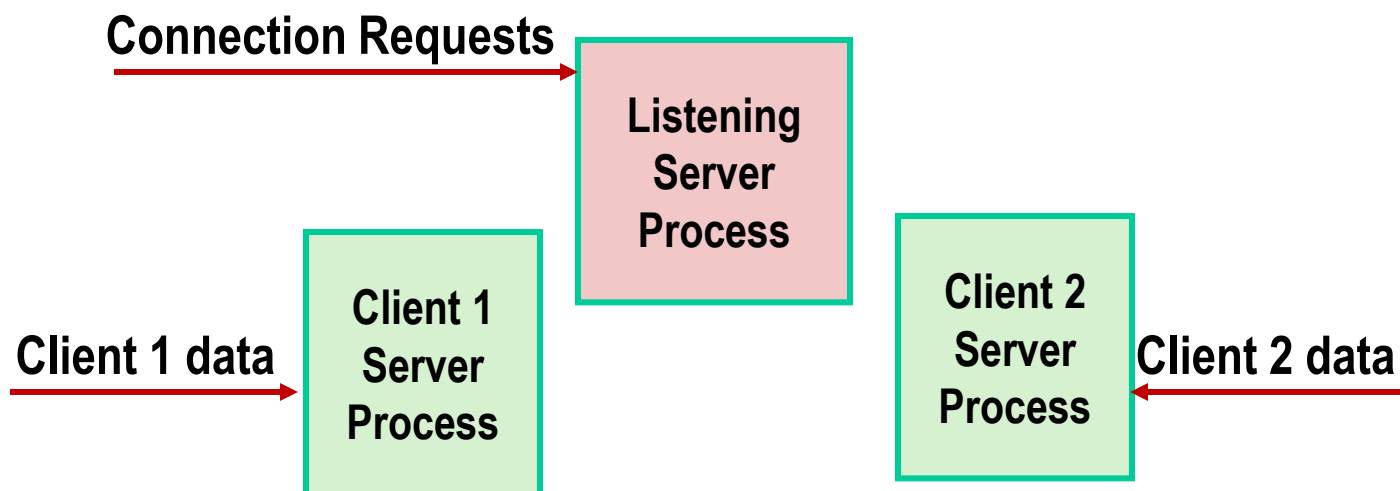
Fork separate process for each client
Does not allow any communication between different client handlers

Process-Based Concurrent Server (cont)

```
void sigchld_handler(int sig)
{
    while (waitpid(-1, 0, WNOHANG) > 0)
        ;
    return;
}
```

- Reap all zombie children

Process Execution Model

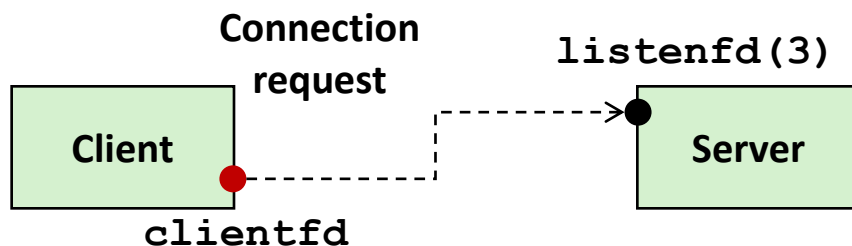


- Each client handled by independent process
- No shared state between them
- Both parent & child have copies of `listenfd` and `connfd`
 - Parent must close `connfd`
 - Child must close `listenfd`

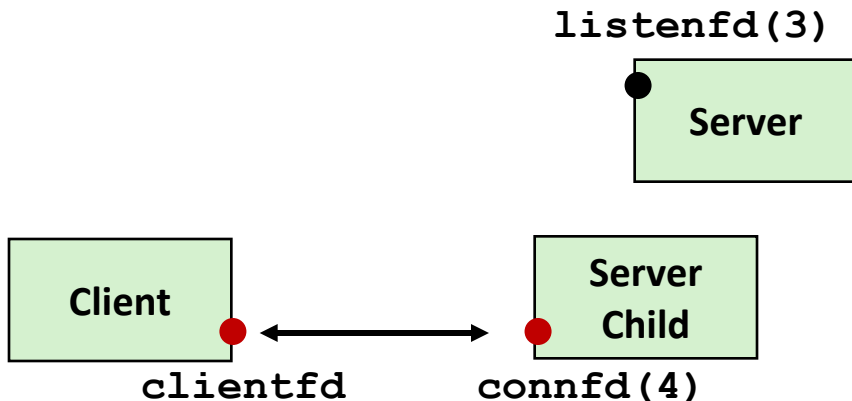
Concurrent Server: `accept` Illustrated



1. Server blocks in `accept`, waiting for connection request on listening descriptor `listenfd`



2. Client makes connection request by calling and blocking in `connect`



3. Server returns `connfd` from `accept`. Forks child to handle client. Client returns from `connect`. Connection is now established between `clientfd` and `connfd`

Implementation Must-dos With Process-Based Designs

- **Listening server process must reap zombie children**
 - to avoid fatal memory leak
- **Listening server process must close its copy of `connfd`**
 - Kernel keeps reference for each socket/open file
 - After fork, `refcnt(connfd) = 2`
 - Connection will not be closed until `refcnt(connfd) == 0`

View from Server's TCP Manager

Client 1 Client 2 Server

```
srv> ./echoserverp 15213
```

```
c11> ./echoclient greatwhite.ics.cs.cmu.edu 15213
```

```
srv> connected to (128.2.192.34), port 50437
```

```
c12> ./echoclient greatwhite.ics.cs.cmu.edu 15213
```

```
srv> connected to (128.2.205.225), port 41656
```

Connection	Host	Port	Host	Port
Listening	---	---	128.2.220.10	15213
c11	128.2.192.34	50437	128.2.220.10	15213
c12	128.2.205.225	41656	128.2.220.10	15213

View from Server's TCP Manager

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■ Port Demultiplexing

- TCP manager maintains separate stream for each connection
 - Each represented to application program as socket
 - New connections directed to listening socket
 - Data from clients directed to one of the connection sockets

Pros and Cons of Process-Based Designs

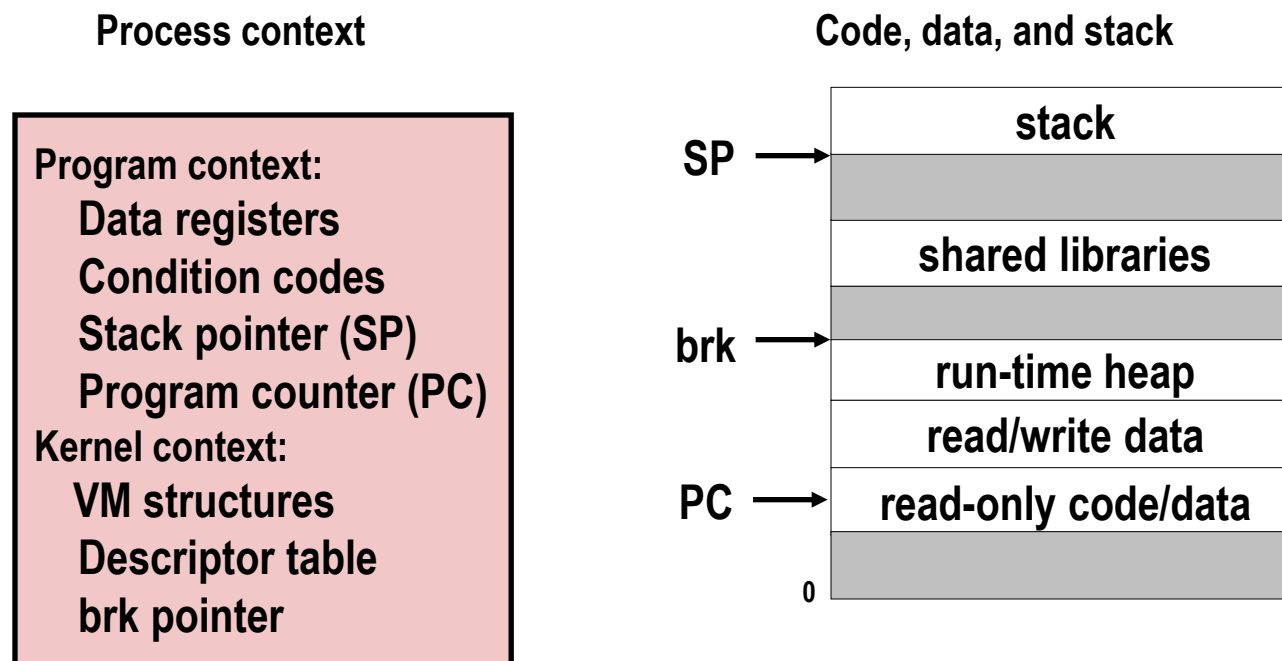
- **+ Handle multiple connections concurrently**
- **+ Clean sharing model**
 - descriptors (no)
 - file tables (yes)
 - global variables (no)
- **+ Simple and straightforward**
- **– Additional overhead for process control**
- **– Nontrivial to share data between processes**
 - Requires IPC (interprocess communication) mechanisms
 - FIFO's (named pipes), System V shared memory and semaphores

Approach #2: Multiple Threads

- **Very similar to approach #1 (multiple processes)**
 - but, with threads instead of processes

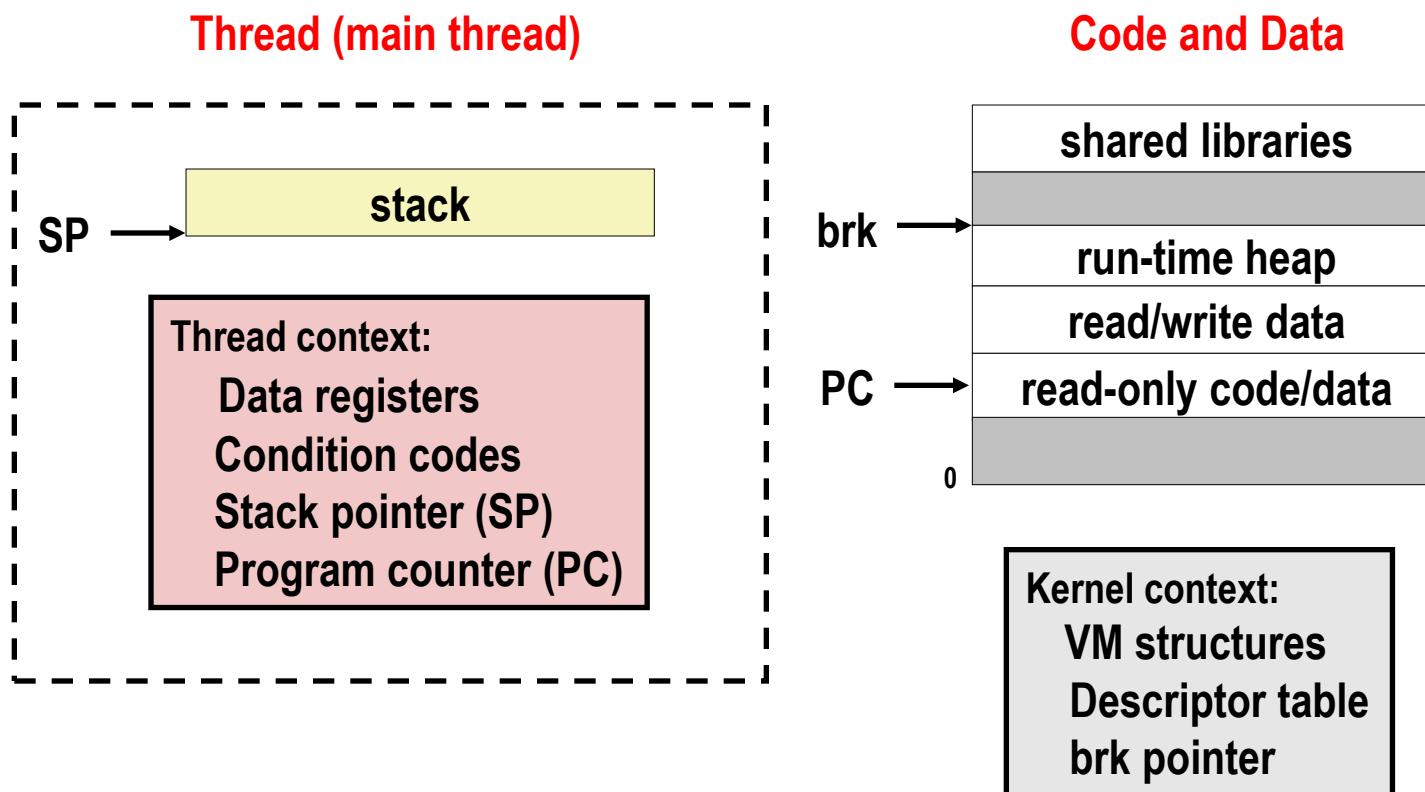
Traditional View of a Process

- **Process = process context + code, data, and stack**



Alternate View of a Process

- Process = thread + code, data, and kernel context



A Process With Multiple Threads

■ Multiple threads can be associated with a process

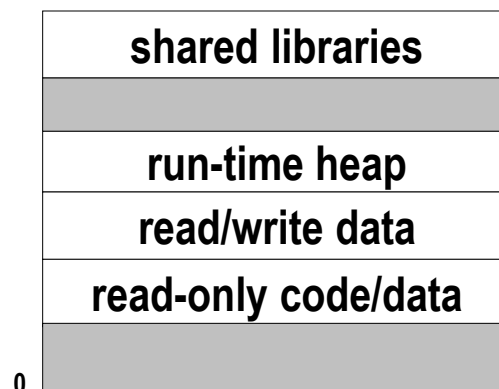
- Each thread has its own logical control flow
- Each thread shares the same code, data, and kernel context
 - Share common virtual address space (inc. stacks)
- Each thread has its own thread id (TID)

Thread 1 (main thread)

stack 1

Thread 1 context:
Data registers
Condition codes
SP1
PC1

Shared code and data



Kernel context:
VM structures
Descriptor table
brk pointer

Thread 2 (peer thread)

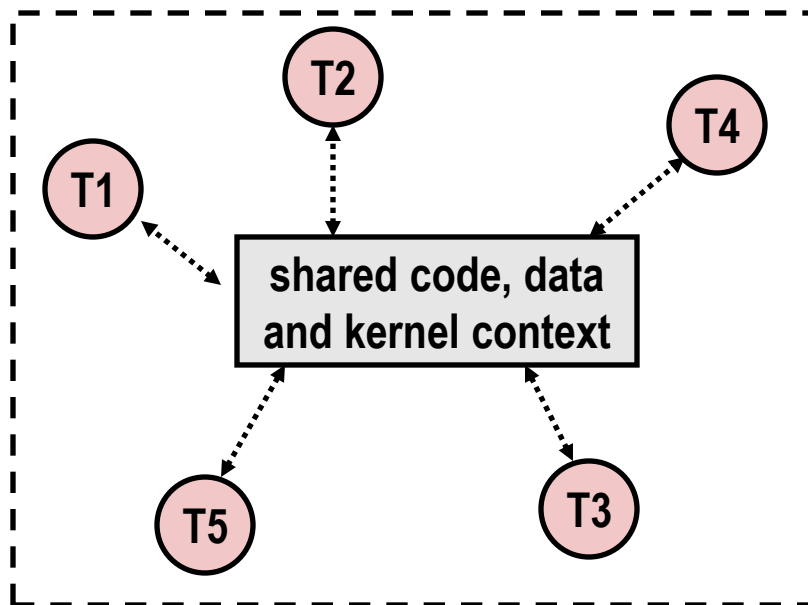
stack 2

Thread 2 context:
Data registers
Condition codes
SP2
PC2

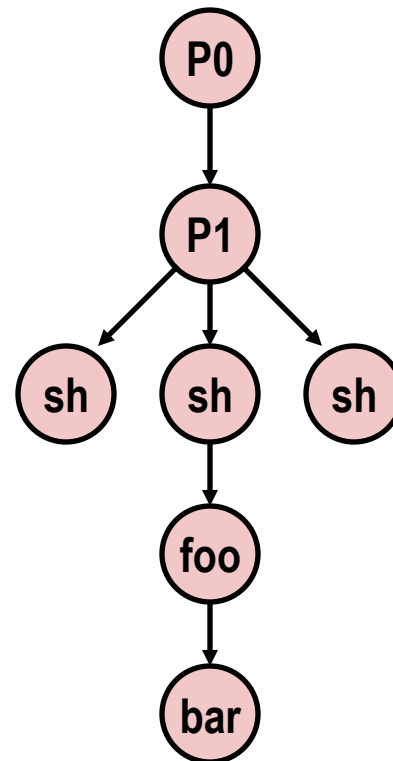
Logical View of Threads

- **Threads associated with process form a pool of peers**
 - Unlike processes which form a tree hierarchy

Threads associated with process foo



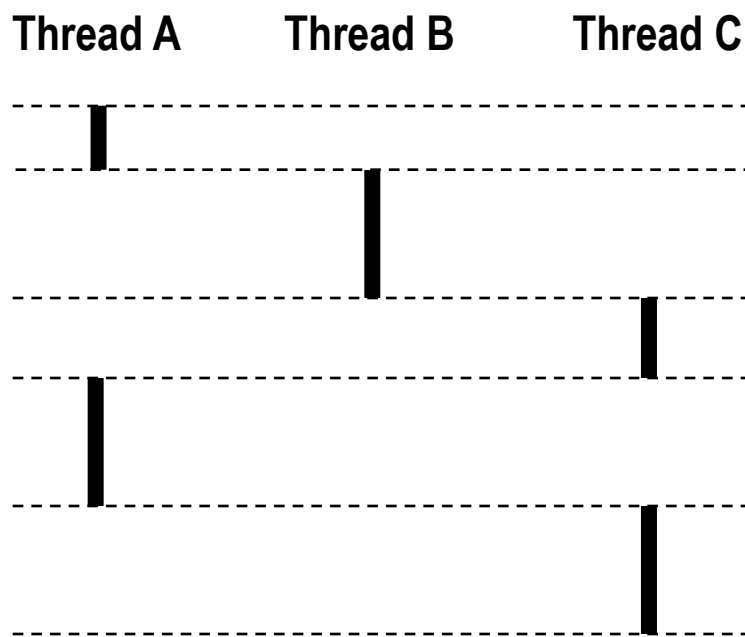
Process hierarchy



Thread Execution

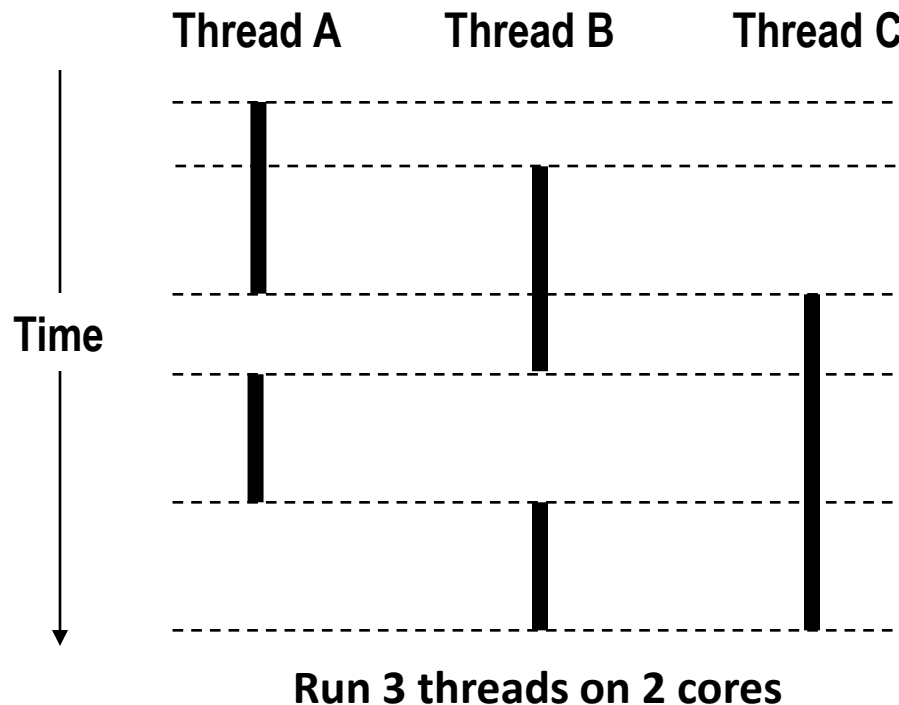
■ Single Core Processor

- Simulate concurrency by time slicing



■ Multi-Core Processor

- Can have true concurrency

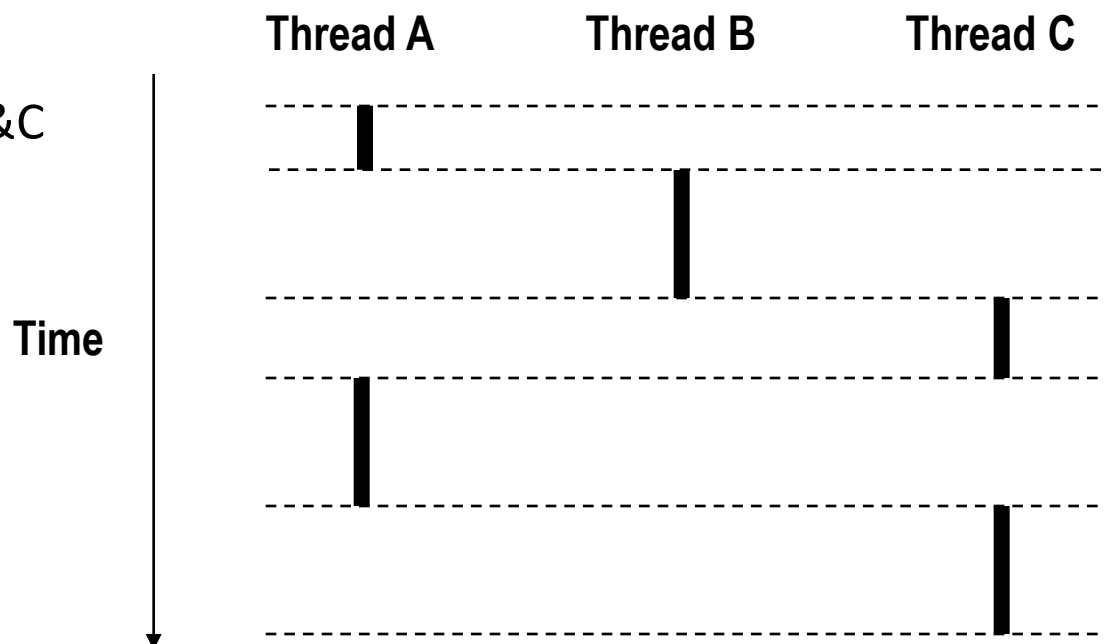


Logical Concurrency

- Two threads are (logically) concurrent if their flows overlap in time
- Otherwise, they are sequential

- **Examples:**

- Concurrent: A & B, A&C
- Sequential: B & C



Threads vs. Processes

■ How threads and processes are similar

- Each has its own logical control flow
- Each can run concurrently with others (possibly on different cores)
- Each is context switched

■ How threads and processes are different

- Threads share code and some data
 - Processes (typically) do not
- Threads are somewhat less expensive than processes
 - Process control (creating and reaping) is twice as expensive as thread control
 - Linux numbers:
 - ~20K cycles to create and reap a process
 - ~10K cycles (or less) to create and reap a thread

Posix Threads (Pthreads) Interface

- ***Pthreads*: Standard interface for ~60 functions that manipulate threads from C programs**
 - Creating and reaping threads
 - `pthread_create()`
 - `pthread_join()`
 - Determining your thread ID
 - `pthread_self()`
 - Terminating threads
 - `pthread_cancel()`
 - `pthread_exit()`
 - `exit()` [terminates all threads], `RET` [terminates current thread]
 - Synchronizing access to shared variables
 - `pthread_mutex_init`
 - `pthread_mutex_[un]lock`
 - `pthread_cond_init`
 - `pthread_cond_[timed]wait`

The Pthreads "hello, world" Program

```
/*  
 * hello.c - Pthreads "hello, world" program  
 */  
#include "csapp.h"  
  
void *thread(void *vargp);  
  
int main() {  
    pthread_t tid;  
  
    Pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, NULL);  
    Pthread_join(tid, NULL);  
    exit(0);  
}
```

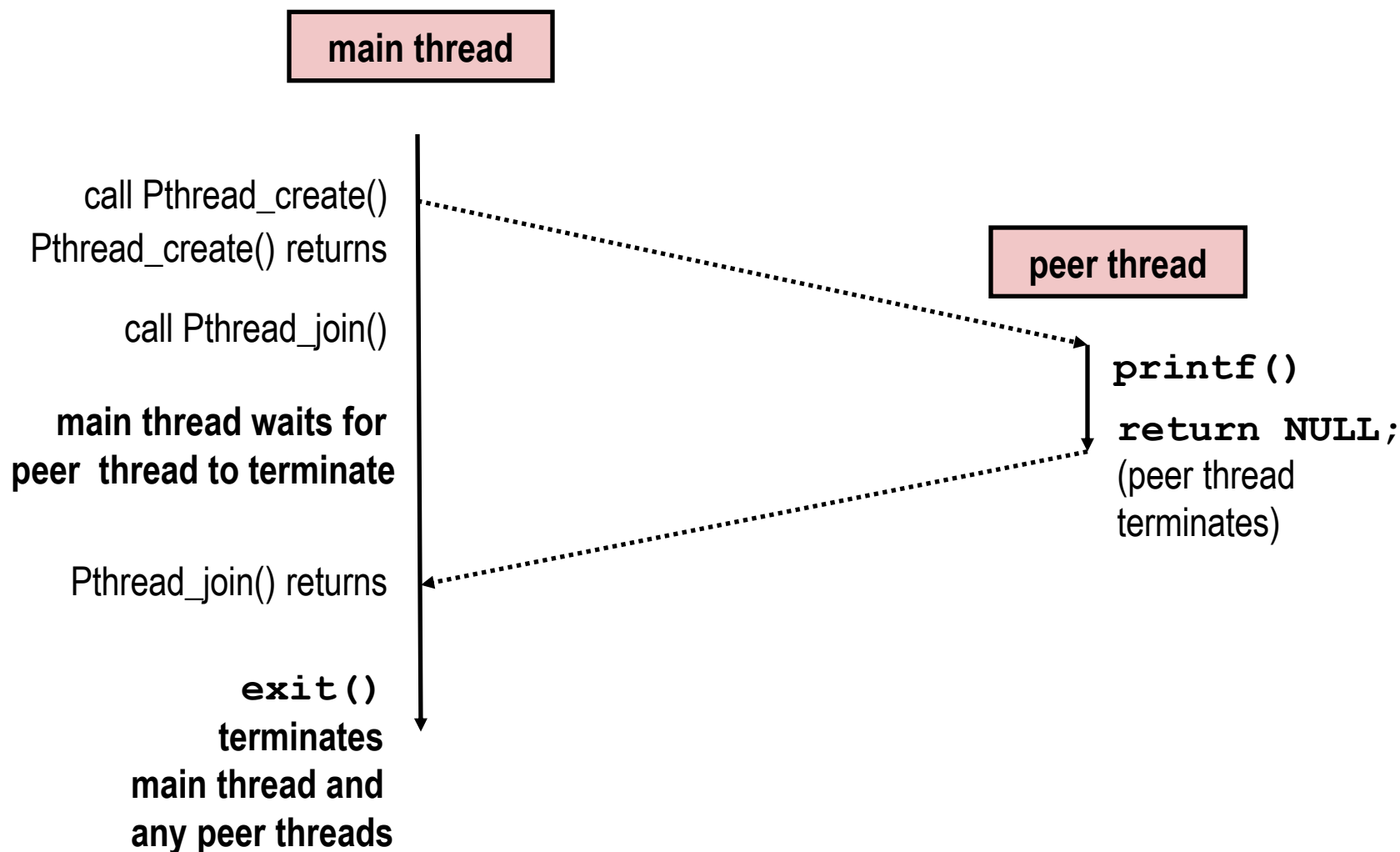
*Thread attributes
(usually NULL)*

*Thread arguments
(void *p)*

*return value
(void **p)*

```
/* thread routine */  
void *thread(void *vargp) {  
    printf("Hello, world!\n");  
    return NULL;  
}
```

Execution of Threaded “hello, world”



Thread-Based Concurrent Echo Server

```
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int port = atoi(argv[1]);
    struct sockaddr_in clientaddr;
    int clientlen=sizeof(clientaddr);
    pthread_t tid;

    int listenfd = Open_listenfd(port);
    while (1) {
        int *connfdp = Malloc(sizeof(int));
        *connfdp = Accept(listenfd,
                          (SA *) &clientaddr, &clientlen);
        Pthread_create(&tid, NULL, echo_thread, connfdp);
    }
}
```

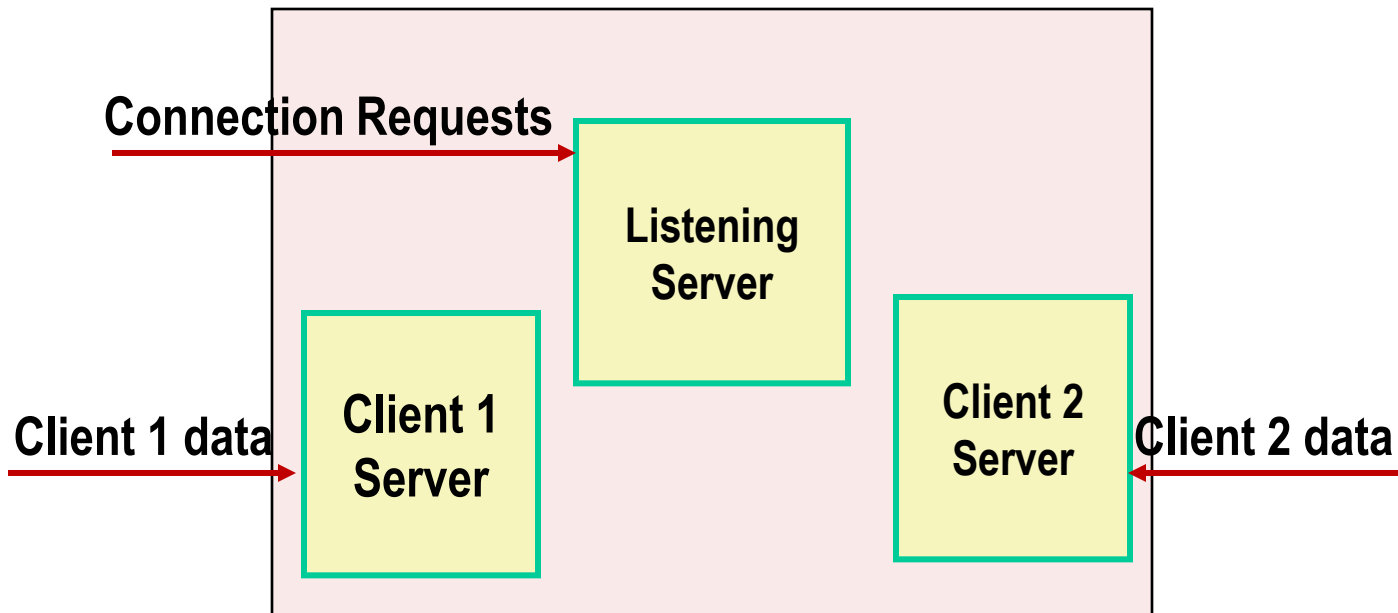
- Spawn new thread for each client
- Pass it copy of connection file descriptor
- Note use of Malloc()
 - Without corresponding Free()

Thread-Based Concurrent Server (cont)

```
/* thread routine */  
void *echo_thread(void *vargp)  
{  
    int connfd = *((int *)vargp);  
    Pthread_detach(pthread_self());  
    Free(vargp);  
    echo(connfd);  
    Close(connfd);  
    return NULL;  
}
```

- Run thread in “detached” mode
 - Runs independently of other threads
 - Reaped when it terminates
- Free storage allocated to hold clientfd
 - “Producer-Consumer” model

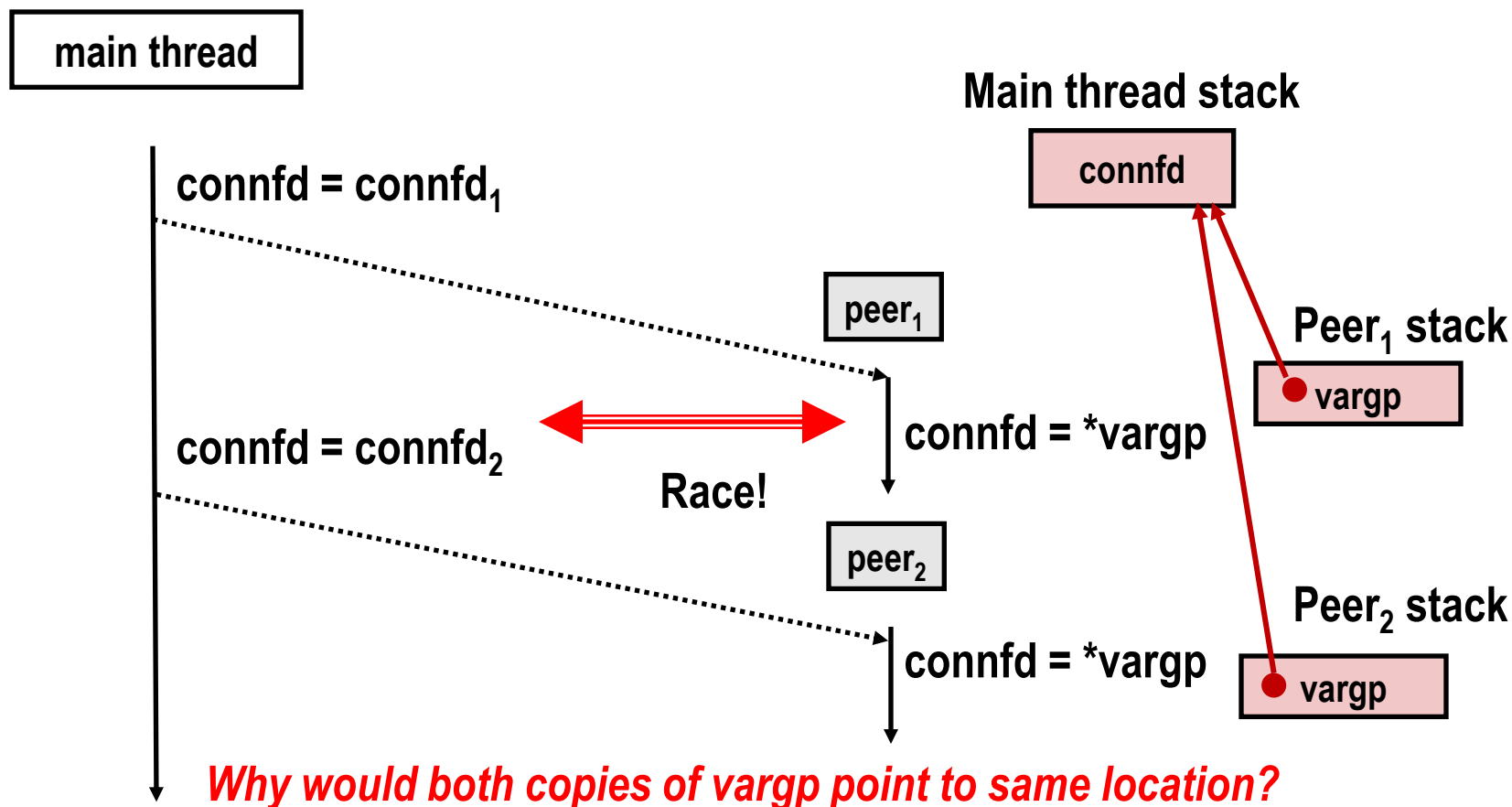
Threaded Execution Model



- Multiple threads within single process
- Some state between them
 - File descriptors

Potential Form of Unintended Sharing

```
while (1) {  
    int connfd = Accept(listenfd, (SA *) &clientaddr, &clientlen);  
    Pthread_create(&tid, NULL, echo_thread, (void *) &connfd);  
}
```



Could this race occur?

Main

```
int i;
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    Pthread_create(&tid, NULL,
                  thread, &i);
}
```

Thread

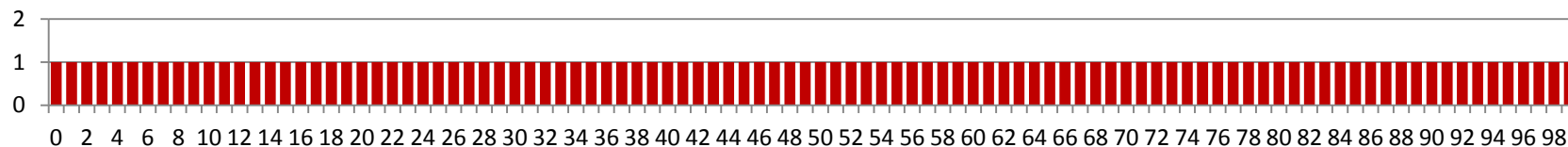
```
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    int i = *((int *)vargp);
    Pthread_detach(pthread_self());
    save_value(i);
    return NULL;
}
```

■ Race Test

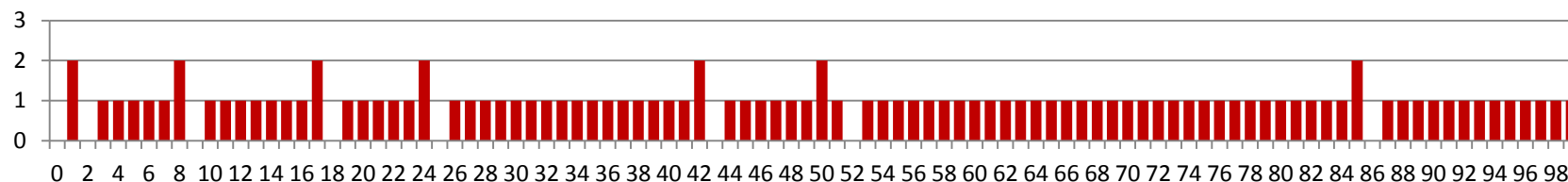
- If no race, then each thread would get different value of i
- Set of saved values would consist of one copy each of 0 through 99.

Experimental Results

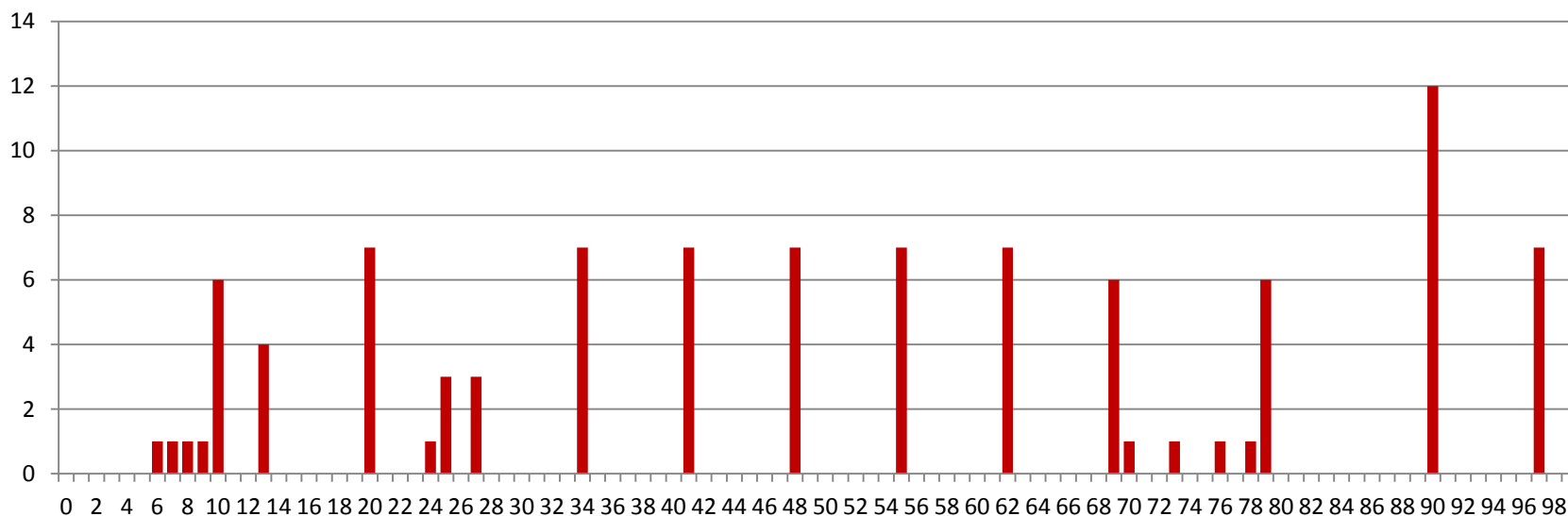
No Race



Single core laptop



Multicore server



■ The race can really happen!

Issues With Thread-Based Servers

■ Must run “detached” to avoid memory leak.

- At any point in time, a thread is either *joinable* or *detached*.
- *Joinable* thread can be reaped and killed by other threads.
 - must be reaped (with `pthread_join`) to free memory resources.
- *Detached* thread cannot be reaped or killed by other threads.
 - resources are automatically reaped on termination.
- Default state is joinable.
 - use `pthread_detach(pthread_self())` to make detached.

■ Must be careful to avoid unintended sharing.

- For example, passing pointer to main thread's stack
`Pthread_create(&tid, NULL, thread, (void *)&connfd);`

■ All functions called by a thread must be *thread-safe*

- Stay tuned

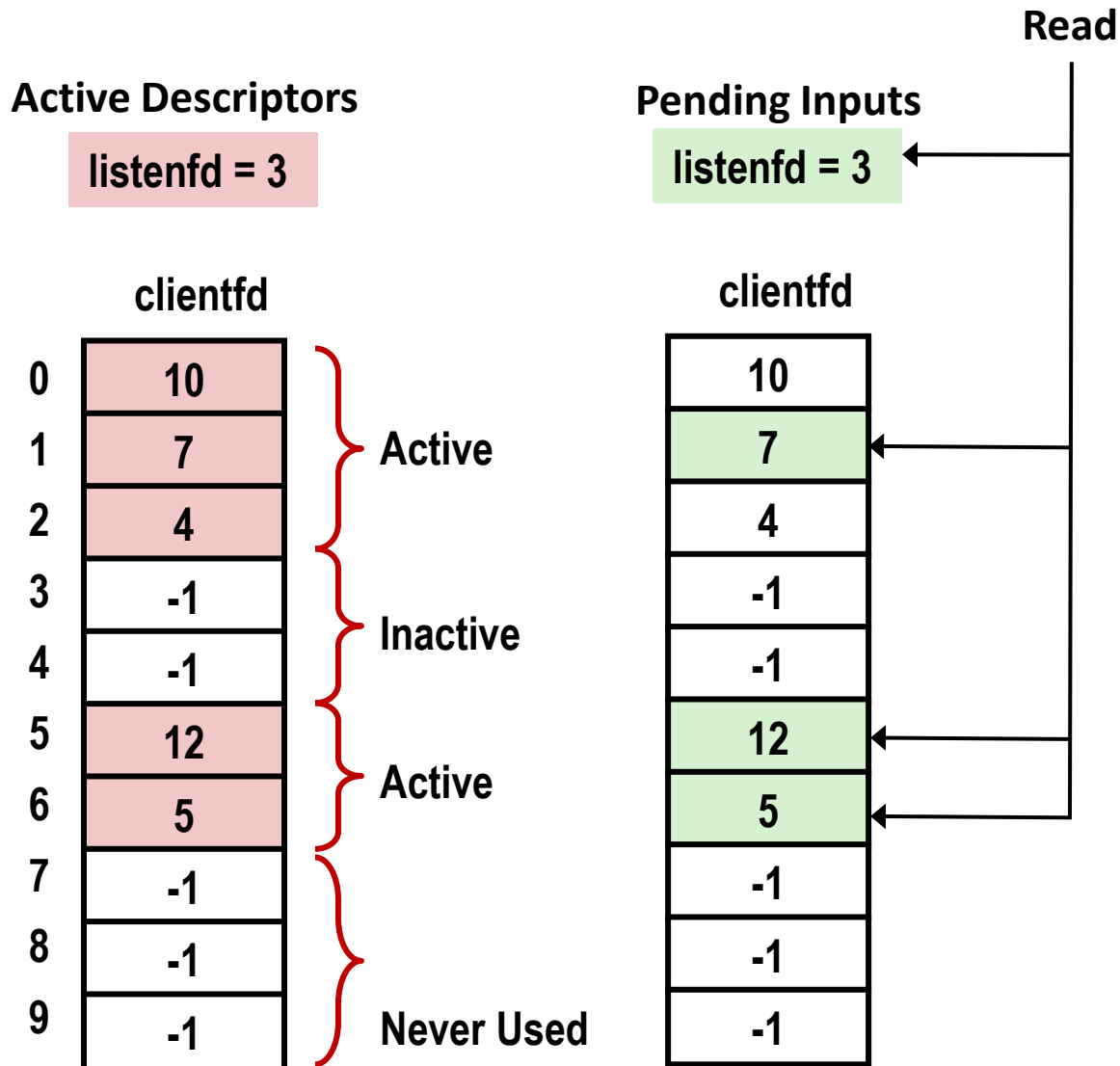
Pros and Cons of Thread-Based Designs

- **+ Easy to share data structures between threads**
 - e.g., logging information, file cache.
- **+ Threads are more efficient than processes.**
- **– Unintentional sharing can introduce subtle and hard-to-reproduce errors!**
 - The ease with which data can be shared is both the greatest strength and the greatest weakness of threads.
 - Hard to know which data shared & which private
 - Hard to detect by testing
 - Probability of bad race outcome very low
 - But nonzero!
 - Future lectures

Event-Based Concurrent Servers Using I/O Multiplexing

- Use library functions to construct scheduler within single process
- Server maintains set of active connections
 - Array of `connfd`'s
- Repeat:
 - Determine which connections have pending inputs
 - If `listenfd` has input, then accept connection
 - Add new `connfd` to array
 - Service all `connfd`'s with pending inputs
- Details in book

I/O Multiplexed Event Processing



Pros and Cons of I/O Multiplexing

- **+ One logical control flow.**
- **+ Can single-step with a debugger.**
- **+ No process or thread control overhead.**
 - Design of choice for high-performance Web servers and search engines.
- **– Significantly more complex to code than process- or thread-based designs.**
- **– Hard to provide fine-grained concurrency**
 - E.g., our example will hang up with partial lines.
- **– Cannot take advantage of multi-core**
 - Single thread of control

Approaches to Concurrency

■ Processes

- Hard to share resources: Easy to avoid unintended sharing
- High overhead in adding/removing clients

■ Threads

- Easy to share resources: Perhaps too easy
- Medium overhead
- Not much control over scheduling policies
- Difficult to debug
 - Event orderings not repeatable

■ I/O Multiplexing

- Tedious and low level
- Total control over scheduling
- Very low overhead
- Cannot create as fine grained a level of concurrency
- Does not make use of multi-core