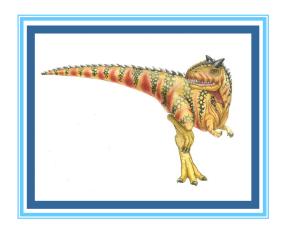
Chapter 7: Synchronization Examples





Chapter 7: Synchronization Examples

- Explain the bounded-buffer, readers-writers, and dining philosophers synchronization problems.
- Describe the tools used by Linux and Windows to solve synchronization problems.
- Illustrate how POSIX can be used to solve process synchronization problems.





Classical Problems of Synchronization

- Classical problems used to test newly-proposed synchronization schemes
 - Bounded-Buffer Problem
 - Readers and Writers Problem
 - Dining-Philosophers Problem





Bounded-Buffer Problem

- **n** buffers, each can hold one item
- Semaphore mutex initialized to the value 1
- Semaphore full initialized to the value 0
- Semaphore empty initialized to the value n

counter 변수 없이 mutex만 사용해서 문제를 해결할 수 없다. Counting semaphore인 full, empty를 사용하는 것이 효율적이다.

세마포의 값 = 리소스의 개수



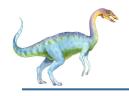


Bounded Buffer Problem (Cont.)

The structure of the producer process

```
while (true) {
      /* produce an item in next_produced */
   wait(empty);
   wait(mutex);
      /* add next produced to the buffer */
   signal(mutex);
   signal(full);
```



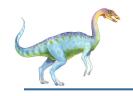


Bounded Buffer Problem (Cont.)

The structure of the consumer process

```
생산자와 소비자가 별도의
while (true) {
                           뮤텍스락을 사용하는 것이
   wait(full);
                           더 효율적이다.
   wait(mutex);
      /* remove an item from buffer to next consumed */
   signal (mutex);
   signal(empty);
      /* consume the item in next consumed */
```





Readers-Writers Problem

- A data set is shared among a number of concurrent processes
 - Readers only read the data set; they do not perform any updates
 - Writers can both read and write
- Problem allow multiple readers to read at the same time
 - Only one single writer can access the shared data at the same time
- Several variations of how readers and writers are considered all involve some form of priorities
- Shared Data

Reader와 writer의 상호배타용 세마포

- Data set
- Semaphore rw_mutex initialized to 1

Semaphore mutex initialized to 1

Reader가 read_count를 업데이트하기 위해 사용하는 mutex 세마포

Integer read count initialized to 0

▶ 현재 진행 중인 reader의 수



Readers-Writers Problem (Cont.)

The structure of a writer process

이 해는 multiple reader를 허용하지만 writer가 지속적으로 굶을 수 있다. 이것을 우리는 "reader 선호" 알고리즘이라 부른다.



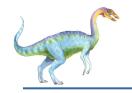


Readers-Writers Problem (Cont.)

The structure of a reader process

```
while (true) {
       wait(mutex);
                               자신이 유일한 reader인가?
       read count++;
                               그렇다면 writer와 경쟁,
       if (read count == 1)
                               그렇지 않다면 다른 reader가
              wait(rw mutex);
                               들어오는 것을 허용함.
       signal(mutex);
       /* reading is performed */ ---- reader가 중복해서 들어오는 것을 허용함.
       wait(mutex);
       read count--;
                               → 더 이상 reader가 없으므로
       if (read count == 0)
                                 writer을 허용함.
              signal(rw mutex);
       signal(mutex);
```





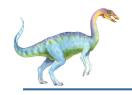
Readers-Writers Problem Variations

- **First** variation no reader kept waiting unless writer has permission to use shared object (reader 선호)
- **Second** variation once writer is ready, it performs the write ASAP (writer 선호)
- Both may have starvation leading to even more variations

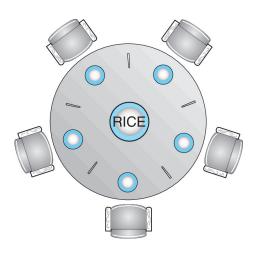
Writer 선호: reader의 중복을 최대한 허용하되 기다리는 writer가 있으면 reader가 더 이상 writer를 앞지르지 못하게 하는 방식이다. 늦게 온 writer는 기다리고 있는 reader를 앞지를 수 있다.

<mark>공정한 reader-writer</mark>: 선착순으로 CS에 들어가면서 reader의 중복을 최대한 허용하는 방식이다. 이 방식에서는 늦게 온 reader/writer가 기다리고 있는 다른 reader/writer를 앞지르지 못한다.





Dining-Philosophers Problem



- Philosophers spend their lives alternating thinking and eating
- Don't interact with their neighbors, occasionally try to pick up 2 chopsticks (one at a time) to eat from bowl
 - Need both to eat, then release both when done
- In the case of 5 philosophers
 - Shared data
 - Bowl of rice (data set)
 - Semaphore chopstick [5] initialized to 1





Dining-Philosophers Problem Algorithm

- Semaphore Solution
- The structure of Philosopher *i*:

```
while (true) {
   wait (chopstick[i] );
   wait (chopStick[ (i + 1) % 5] );
    /* eat for awhile */
   signal (chopstick[i] );
   signal (chopstick[ (i + 1) % 5] ); ③ 짝수번 철학자는
    /* think for awhile */
```

Deadlock을 피하는 3가지 방법

- ① 테이블에 최대 4명만 앉는다.
- ② 젓가락 두 개를 다 집을 수 있을 때만 집는다.
- 왼쪽, 오른쪽 순서로, 홀수번 철학자는 오른쪽, 왼쪽 순서로 집는다.

What is the problem with this algorithm?

deadlock 가능





Monitor Solution to Dining Philosophers

```
monitor DiningPhilosophers
{
  enum { THINKING; HUNGRY, EATING) state [5] ;
  condition self [5];
                          배고프지만 젓가락을 집을 수 없을 때
기다리기 위해 사용하는 조건 변수
  void pickup (int i) {
         state[i] = HUNGRY;
        test(i);
         if (state[i] != EATING) self[i].wait;
  }
  void putdown (int i) {
         state[i] = THINKING;
                 // test left and right neighbors
        test((i + 1) % 5); 기다리고 있으면 깨워줌
```





Solution to Dining Philosophers (Cont.)

```
void test (int i) {
      if ((state[(i + 4) % 5] != EATING) &&
          (state[i] == HUNGRY) &&
          (state[(i + 1) % 5] != EATING)) {
             state[i] = EATING;
             self[i].signal();
                                i의 왼쪽과 오른쪽 철학자
       }
                                모두가 식사 중이 아니면 i는
}
                                식사가 가능 → i를 식사
                                중으로 설정 → i를 깨움
initialization code() {
      for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
             state[i] = THINKING;
```





Solution to Dining Philosophers (Cont.)

Each philosopher i invokes the operations pickup() and putdown() in the following sequence:

```
DiningPhilosophers.pickup(i);
    /** EAT **/
DiningPhilosophers.putdown(i);
```

No deadlock, but starvation is possible





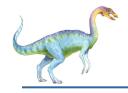
Kernel Synchronization - Windows

Kernel level 동기화 메커니즘

- Uses interrupt masks to protect access to global resources on uniprocessor systems
- Uses spinlocks on multiprocessor systems
 - Spinlocking-thread will never be preempted
- 효율성 때문이다. 예를 들면 spinlock을 가진 스레드가 preempt되면 deadlock이 발생할 수 있다.
- Also provides dispatcher objects user-land which may act mutexes, semaphores, events, and timers
 - Events → 어떤 조건을 만족하면 기다리던 스레드에게 notify()함
 - An event acts much like a condition variable
 - Timers notify one or more thread when time expired
 - Dispatcher objects either signaled-state (object available) or non-signaled state (thread will block)

User level 동기화 메커니즘

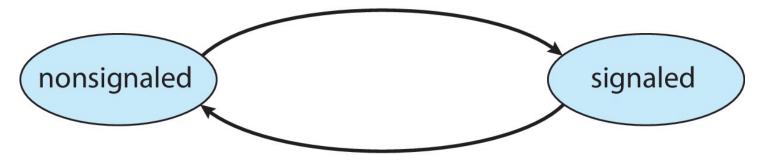
Dispatcher object마다 waiting queue가 있다. Object가 signaled-state로 바뀌면 queue에 대기하던 모든 스레드 또는 일부를 깨운다.



Kernel Synchronization - Windows

Mutex dispatcher object





thread acquires mutex lock





Linux Synchronization

Linux:

- Prior to kernel Version 2.6, disables interrupts to implement short critical sections
- Version 2.6 and later, fully preemptive
- Linux provides:
 - semaphores
 - atomic integers
 - spinlocks
 - mutex lock

Linux의 spinlock과 mutex lock은 nonrecursive하다. 즉, lock을 가진 상태에서 다시 lock을 걸 수 없다.

(cf, reentrant lock)

■ On single-cpu system, spinlocks replaced by enabling and disabling kernel preemption ————— 그러나 SMP에서는 spinlock 사용

Kernel에 있는 task가 lock을 가지고 있으면 이 task는 nonpreemptive하다 (preemtive하면 교착상태가 발생할 수 있기때문). 현재 가지고 있는 lock의 수를 preempt_count라는 변수에 저장한다. 이 값이 0이면 preemption이 가능.



Linux Synchronization

Atomic variables

atomic_t is the type for atomic integer

Consider the variables

```
atomic_t counter;
int value;
```

Atomic Operation	Effect
atomic_set(&counter,5);	counter = 5
atomic_add(10,&counter);	counter = counter + 10
atomic_sub(4,&counter);	counter = counter - 4
atomic_inc(&counter);	counter = counter + 1
<pre>value = atomic_read(&counter);</pre>	value = 12

지금까지 언급한 Linux 동기화 기법은 커널 개발자가 사용하는 것이고, 사용자 수준에서 사용할 수 있는 동기화 기법은 다음에 있다.



Atomic library functions (C11)

```
void atomic_init(_Atomic(T) *object, T value); /* non-atomically initialize */
T atomic_load(_Atomic(T) *object);
void atomic_store(_Atomic(T) *object, T desired);
T atomic_exchange(_Atomic(T) *object, T desired);
_Bool atomic_compare_exchange_strong(_Atomic(T) *object, T *expected,
T desired);
_Bool atomic_compare_exchange_weak(_Atomic(T) *object, T *expected, T
desired);
Tatomic_fetch_add(_Atomic(T) *object, T operand);
Tatomic_fetch_and(_Atomic(T) *object, T operand);
Tatomic_fetch_or(_Atomic(T) *object, T operand);
Tatomic_fetch_sub(_Atomic(T) *object, T operand);
Tatomic_fetch_xor(_Atomic(T) *object, T operand);
```



POSIX Synchronization

- POSIX API provides
 - mutex locks
 - semaphores
 - condition variable
- Widely used on UNIX, Linux, and macOS





POSIX Mutex Locks

Creating and initializing the lock

```
#include <pthread.h>
pthread_mutex_t mutex;

/* create and initialize the mutex lock */
pthread_mutex_init(&mutex,NULL);
```

Acquiring and releasing the lock

```
/* acquire the mutex lock */
pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
/* critical section */
/* release the mutex lock */
pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
```





POSIX Semaphores

- POSIX provides two versions named and unnamed.
- Named semaphores can be used by unrelated processes, unnamed cannot.

```
sem_t *sem_open(const char *name, int oflag);
sem_t *sem_open(const char *name, int oflag, mode_t mode, unsigned int value);
int sem_close(sem_t *sem);
int sem_unlink(const char *name);
int sem_init(sem_t *sem, int pshared, unsigned int value);
int sem_destroy(sem_t *sem);
int sem_wait(sem_t *sem);
int sem_trywait(sem_t *sem);
int sem_timedwait(sem_t *sem, const struct timespec *abs_timeout);
int sem_post(sem_t *sem);
int sem_getvalue(sem_t *sem, int *sval);
```





POSIX Named Semaphores

■ Creating an initializing the semaphore: 관련 없는 프로세스

```
#include <semaphore.h> 사이에서 동기화할 때 사용
sem_t *sem;

/* Create the semaphore and initialize it to 1 */
sem = sem_open("SEM", O_CREAT, 0666, 1);
```

- Another process can access the semaphore by referring to its name SEM.
- Acquiring and releasing the semaphore:

```
/* acquire the semaphore */
sem_wait(sem);
/* critical section */
/* release the semaphore */
sem_post(sem);
```

접근권한으로 rw 권한이 있어야 다른 프로세스가 사용할 수 있다





POSIX Unnamed Semaphores

Creating an initializing the semaphore:

```
#include <semaphore.h>
sem_t sem;
/* Create the semaphore and initialize it to 1 */
sem_init(&sem, 0, 1);
```

Acquiring and releasing the semaphore:

```
/* acquire the semaphore */
sem_wait(&sem);
/* critical section */
/* release the semaphore */
sem_post(&sem);
```

▶ 0: 같은 프로세스 내에 있는 스레드 사이에서 공유함. 변수 sem은 모든 스레드가 보이는 곳에 있어야 함.

Non-zero: 프로세스 사이에서 공유함. 변수 sem은 shared memory 공간에 있어야 함.





POSIX Condition Variables

Since POSIX is typically used in C/C++ and these languages do not provide a monitor, POSIX condition variables are associated with a POSIX mutex lock to provide mutual exclusion: Creating and initializing the condition variable:

```
___ POSIX의 조건변수는
             pthread_mutex_t mutex; ___
                                              상호배타가 필요함
             pthread_cond_t cond_var;
             pthread_mutex_init(&mutex,NULL);
             pthread_cond_init(&cond_var,NULL);
pthread cond t cond = PTHREAD COND INITIALIZER;
int pthread cond wait(pthread cond t *restrict cond,
                     pthread mutex t *restrict mutex);
int pthread cond timedwait(pthread cond t *restrict cond,
                          pthread mutex t *restrict mutex,
                          const struct timespec *restrict abstime);
int pthread cond signal(pthread cond t *cond);
int pthread cond broadcast(pthread cond t *cond);
```



POSIX Condition Variables

Thread waiting for the condition a == b to become true:

Pthread_cond_wait() 는 mutex lock을 풀기 때문에 리턴되었을 때 a나 b의 값이 변경되어 있을 수 있다. 따라서 while 루프를 사용하여 조건을 다시 검사하는 것이 매우 중요함.

```
pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
while (a != b)

pthread_cond_wait(&cond_var, &mutex);
while (a != b)

pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);

pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);

mutex lock, and return
```

Thread signaling another thread waiting on the condition variable:

```
a=b를 수행하기
위해 걸었던 lock을
signal을 호출한 후
unlock을 하게
되면 깨어났지만
아직 대기상태에
있던 스레드가
lock을 획득한 후
다음을 진행할 수
있다.
```

```
pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
a = b;
pthread_cond_signal(&cond_var);
pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
```

▼조건변수에서 기다리고 있는 스레드가 있으면 깨우고 나온다. 이 때 깨어난 스레드는 mutex lock을 획득해야 하므로 이 예제의 경우 아직 진행이 정지된 상태이다.

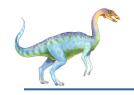




Alternative Approaches

- Transactional Memory
- OpenMP
- Functional Programming Languages





Transactional Memory

Consider a function update() that must be called atomically. One option is to use mutex locks:

```
void update ()
                 acquire();
전통적인 방식
                 /* modify shared data */
                 release();
```

A memory transaction is a sequence of read-write operations to memory that are performed atomically. A transaction can be completed by adding atomic (S) which ensure statements in S are executed atomically:

프로그래밍 언어에 추가된 기능으로 atomic{S}하면 S를 트랜잭션으로 실행하라는 뜻.

```
void update ()
  atomic {
```

트랜잭션은 모든 연산이 올바르게 처리되어 commit(확정)되거나, 또는 /* modify shared data */ 취소되서 원점으로 롤백하는 두 가지만 가능한다.



OpenMP

OpenMP is a set of compiler directives and API that support parallel programming.

```
#pragma omp parallel 코어의 수만큼 스레드 생성 후,
병렬로 실행하라.

void update(int value)
{
#pragma omp critical Atomically 실행하라.
{
count += value
}
```

The code contained within the **#pragma omp critical** directive is treated as a critical section and performed atomically.





Functional Programming Languages

- Functional programming languages offer a different paradigm than procedural languages in that they do not maintain state.
- Variables are treated as immutable and cannot change state once they have been assigned a value.
- There is increasing interest in functional languages such as Erlang and Scala for their approach in handling data races.



End of Chapter 7

