临界区, 忙等待

忙等待:是否允许进入?若不允许,则该进程将原地等待,直到允许为止。

缺点:浪费CPU时间;优先级反转。

IPC原语: 在无法进入临界区时将阻塞, 而不是忙等待。

sleep是一个将引起调用进程阻塞的系统调用,即被挂起,直到另外一个进程将其唤醒。

wakeup调用有一个参数,即要被唤醒的进程。

阿介经恩的同野涯房间题

生产者与消费者(有界缓冲区)











写者与读者



Sleep and Wakeup

```
#define N 100
                                                /* number of slots in the buffer */
                                                /* number of items in the buffer */
int count = 0;
void producer(void)
    int item;
     while (TRUE) {
                                                /* repeat forever */
          item = produce item();
                                                /* generate next item */
          if (count == N) sleep();
                                                /* if buffer is full, go to sleep */
                                                /* put item in buffer */
          insert_item(item);
                                                /* increment count of items in buffer */
         count = count + 1;
                                                /* was buffer empty? */
          if (count == 1) wakeup(consumer);
void consumer(void)
    int item:
     while (TRUE) {
                                                /* repeat forever */
          if (count == 0) sleep();
                                                /* if buffer is empty, got to sleep */
          item = remove item();
                                                /* take item out of buffer */
                                                /* decrement count of items in buffer */
         count = count - 1;
          if (count == N - 1) wakeup(producer); /* was buffer full? */
         consume_item(item);
                                                /* print item */
```

The producer-consumer problem with a fatal race condition.

含有严重竞争条件的生产者-消费者问题

竞争条件: 其原因是对count的访问未加限制。

- 1. 缓冲区为空,消费者刚刚读取count的值发现它为0。
- 2. 此时调度程序决定暂停消费者并启动运行生产者。
- 3. 生产者向缓冲区中加入数据项,调用wakeup唤醒消费者。
- 4. 消费者此时在逻辑上并未睡眠,所以wakeup信号丢失。
- 5. 当消费者运行时,测试先前读到的count值为0,于是睡眠。
- 6. 生产者迟早会填满整个缓冲区,然后睡眠。

问题的实质:发给(尚)未睡眠进程的wakeup信号丢失了。

唤醒等待位:wakeup信号的一个小仓库。几个?

Semaphore (信号量)

- Semaphore
 - 1965 E. W. Dijkstra
- PV operations (down和up)
 - Atomic operations: very quick and uninterruptable
 - Also known as down/up or wait/signal operations
- Semaphore can be operated by PV operation only.
 - The only exception is the initialization.
 - Even read the value is prohibited

semaphore

- What's is semaphore?
 - An integer variable with a wait queue (usu. first in first out) for the process
- Variable range has different definitions:
 - Whole integer
 - Positive: the number of resources available
 - Zero: no resource available, no waiting process
 - Negative: the number of processes waiting to use the resources
 - Zero and positive integer
 - Positive: the number of resources available
 - Zero: no resource available
 - Zero and One only
 - Binary semaphores

PV in Sleep and Wakeup

```
P (Semaphore s)
                               V (Semaphore s)
 if (s > 0)
                                if (s's queue > 0)
                                { wakeup the waiting process in
  S --;
                                 the semaphore's queue; }
 else if(s == 0)
                               else if(s's queue == 0)
 { added to the semaphore's
    queue and sleep; }
                                   s ++;
```

P&V

- · 对一信号量执行P操作:检查其值是否大于0。
- 1. 若大于0,则将其值减1(用掉一个保存的唤醒信号)并继续;
- 2. 若为0,则进程将睡眠,而且此时P操作并未结束。
- V操作对信号量的值增1。
- 1. 如果一个或多个进程在该信号量上睡眠,无法完成一个先前的P 操作,则由系统选择其中的一个并允许该进程完成它的P操作。
- 2. 于是,对一个有进程在其上睡眠的信号量执行一次V操作之后, 该信号量的值仍旧是0,但在其上睡眠的进程却少了一个。
- 3. 信号量的值增1和唤醒一个进程同样也是不可分割的。不会有某个进程因执行V而阻塞,正如在前面的模型中不会有进程因执行wakeup而阻塞一样。

P&V 原子操作

检查数值、修改变量值以及可能发生的睡眠操作均作为一个单一的、不可分割的原子操作完成。

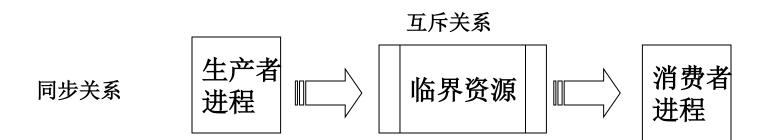
保证一旦一个信号量操作开始,则在该操作完成或阻塞之前,其他进程均不允许访问该信号量。

所谓原子操作,是指一组相关联的操作要么都不间断地执行,要么都不执行。

P和V作为系统调用实现,而且操作系统只需在执行以下操作时暂时屏蔽全部中断:测试信号量、更新信号量以及在需要时使某个进程睡眠。由于这些动作只需要几条指令,所以屏蔽中断不会带来什么副作用。

是可能是可能是到到

- 模型的抽象化与进程分析
- 用信号量解决丢失的wakeup问题



信号量的初始化设置

mutex=1 临界区互斥,1表示可以进 (互斥用)

empty=n 记录空的缓冲槽数目 (同步用)

full=0 记录充满的缓冲槽数目 (同步用)

Semaphores

```
#define N 100
                                                 /* number of slots in the buffer */
typedef int semaphore;
                                                 /* semaphores are a special kind of int */
semaphore mutex = 1;
                                                 /* controls access to critical region */
semaphore empty = N;
                                                 /* counts empty buffer slots */
                                                 /* counts full buffer slots */
semaphore full = 0;
void producer(void)
     int item;
                                                 /* TRUE is the constant 1 */
     while (TRUE) {
           item = produce_item();
                                                 /* generate something to put in buffer */
           down(&empty);
                                                 /* decrement empty count */
           down(&mutex);
                                                 /* enter critical region */
           insert_item(item):
                                                 /* put new item in buffer */
           up(&mutex);
                                                 /* leave critical region */
           up(&full);
                                                 /* increment count of full slots */
void consumer(void)
     int item;
     while (TRUE) {
                                                 /* infinite loop */
           down(&full);
                                                 /* decrement full count */
           down(&mutex);
                                                 /* enter critical region */
           item = remove_item();
                                                 /* take item from buffer */
           up(&mutex);
                                                 /* leave critical region */
                                                 /* increment count of empty slots */
           up(&empty);
                                                 /* do something with the item */
           consume_item(item);
```

Figure 2-28. The producer-consumer problem using semaphores.

Mutexes

- 如果不需要信号量的计数能力,有时可以使用信号量的一个简化版本,称为互斥量(mutex)。
- 互斥量仅仅适用于管理共享资源或一小段代码。
- Variable range has different definitions:
 - Zero and One only 解锁和加锁
 - Binary semaphores

Mutexes (在用户级线程中)

mutex_lock:

TSL REGISTER, MUTEX

CMP REGISTER,#0

JZE ok

CALL thread_yield
JMP mutex lock

ok: RET

copy mutex to register and set mutex to 1 was mutex zero?

if it was zero, mutex was unlocked, so return

mutex is busy; schedule another thread

try again

return to caller; critical region entered

mutex_unlock:

MOVE MUTEX,#0

RET

store a 0 in mutex return to caller

取锁失败时,调用thread_yield将CPU放弃给另一个线程。这样,就没有忙等待。在该线程下次运行时,它再一次对锁进行测试。

Implementation of mutex lock and mutex unlock.

The TSL Instruction

```
enter_region:
```

TSL REGISTER,LOCK CMP REGISTER,#0 JNE enter_region RET

was lock zero? if it was nonzero, lock was set, so loop return to caller; critical region entered

copy lock to register and set lock to 1

leave_region: MOVE LOCK,#0 BET

store a 0 in lock return to caller

mutex_lock 的代码与enter_region的代码很相似,但有一个关键的区别。当enter_region进入临界区失败时,它始终重复测试锁(忙等待)。

实际上,由于时钟超时的作用,会调度其他进程运行。这样迟早拥有锁的进程会进入运行并释放锁。

Mutexes in Pthreads

Thread call	Description
Pthread_mutex_init	Create a mutex
Pthread_mutex_destroy	Destroy an existing mutex
Pthread_mutex_lock	Acquire a lock or block
Pthread_mutex_trylock	Acquire a lock or fail
Pthread_mutex_unlock	Release a lock

mutex_trylock,或者获得锁或者返回失败码,但 并不阻塞线程。给调用线程灵活性,用以决定下 一步做什么,是使用替代办法还只是等待下去。

Some of the Pthreads calls relating to mutexes.

线程、进程中的Mutex

在用户级线程包中,多个线程访问同一个互斥量是没有问题的,因为所有的线程都在一个公共地址空间中操作。

问题:对于大多数早期解决方案,诸如Peterson算法和信号量等,都有一个未说明的前提,即这些多个进程至少应该访问一些共享内存,也许仅仅是一个字。如果进程有不连续的地址空间,如我们始终提到的,那么在Peterson算法、信号量或公共缓冲区中,它们如何共享turn变量呢?

解决:

- 1. 有些共享数据结构,如信号量,可以存放在内核中,并且 只能通过系统调用来访问。
- 2. 让进程与其他进程共享其部分地址空间。缓冲区和其他数据结构可以共享。最坏的情形下,可以使用共享文件。

同步机制:条件变量

互斥量在允许或阻塞对临界区的访问上是很有用的; 条件变量则允许线程由于一些未达到的条件而阻塞。

情境:

- 如果生产者发现缓冲区中没有空槽可以使用,它不得不阻塞起来直到 有一个空槽可以使用。
- 2. 生产者使用互斥量进行原子性检查,而不受其他线程干扰。
- 3. 但是当发现缓冲区已经满了以后,生产者需要一种方法来阻塞自己并 在以后被唤醒。这便是<mark>条件变量</mark>的职责。

条件变量与互斥量经常一起使用。用于让一个线程锁住一个互斥量,然后当它不能获得它期待的结果时等待一个条件变量。

另一个线程会向它发信号,使它可以继续执行。pthread_cond_wait原子性地调用并解锁它持有的互斥量。由于这个原因,互斥量是参数之一。

condition variables in Pthreads

Thread call	Description
Pthread_cond_init	Create a condition variable
Pthread_cond_destroy	Destroy a condition variable
Pthread_cond_wait	Block waiting for a signal
Pthread_cond_signal	Signal another thread and wake it up
Pthread_cond_broadcast	Signal multiple threads and wake all of them

cond_wait原子性地调用并解锁它持有的互斥量。由于这个原因,互斥量是参数之一。

Some of the Pthreads calls relating to condition variables.

Mutexes in Pthreads

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <pthread.h>
                                               /* how many numbers to produce */
#define MAX 1000000000
pthread_mutex_t the_mutex;
pthread_cond_t condc, condp;
int buffer = 0;
                                               /* buffer used between producer and consumer */
void *producer(void *ptr)
                                               /* produce data */
     int i;
     for (i= 1; i \le MAX; i++) {
          pthread_mutex_lock(&the_mutex); /* get exclusive access to buffer */
          while (buffer != 0) pthread_cond_wait(&condp, &the_mutex);
                                               /* put item in buffer */
          pthread_cond_signal(&condc);
                                               /* wake up consumer */
          pthread_mutex_unlock(&the_mutex);/* release access to buffer */
     pthread_exit(0);
void *consumer(void *ptr)
                                               /* consume data */
     int i;
     for (i = 1; i \le MAX; i++) {
          pthread_mutex_lock(&the_mutex); /* get exclusive access to buffer */
          while (buffer ==0) pthread_cond_wait(&condc, &the_mutex);
          buffer = 0;
                                               /* take item out of buffer */
          pthread_cond_signal(&condp);
                                               /* wake up producer */
          pthread_mutex_unlock(&the_mutex);/* release access to buffer */
     pthread_exit(0);
int main(int argc, char **argv)
     pthread_t pro, con;
     pthread_mutex_init(&the_mutex, 0);
     pthread_cond_init(&condc, 0);
     pthread_cond_init(&condp, 0);
     pthread_create(&con, 0, consumer, 0);
     pthread_create(&pro, 0, producer, 0);
     pthread_join(pro, 0);
     pthread_join(con, 0);
     pthread_cond_destroy(&condc);
     pthread_cond_destroy(&condp);
     pthread_mutex_destroy(&the_mutex);
```

这里的buffer最大等于1, 只有一个缓存空间

Using threads to solve the producer-consumer problem.

管程 (Monitors)

管程:一个由过程、变量及数据结构等组成的一个集合,它们组成一个特殊的模块或软件包。

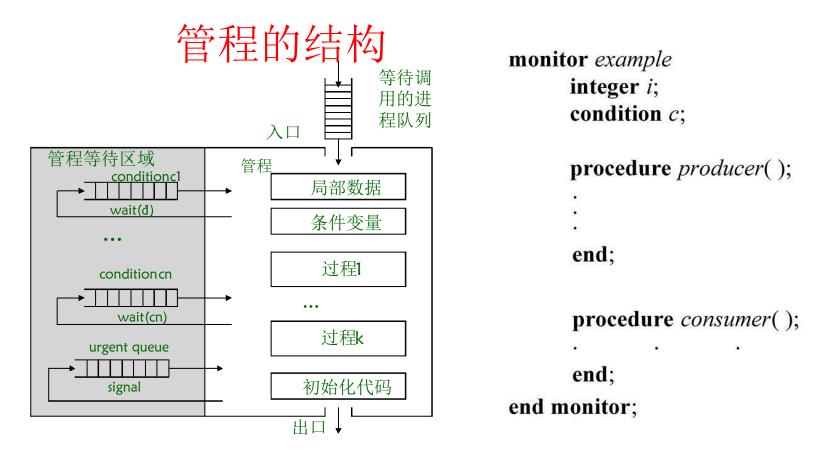
进程可在任何需要的时候调用管程中的过程,但它们不能在管程之外声明的过程中直接访问管程内的数据结构。

管程有一个很重要的特性,即<mark>任一时刻</mark>管程中<mark>只能有一个</mark>活跃 进程,这一特性使管程能有效地完成互斥。

进入管程时的互斥由编译器负责,但通常的做法是用一个互斥量或二元信号量。

管程提供了一种实现互斥的简便途径,还需要一种办法使得进程在无法继续运行时被阻塞。条件变量

Monitors



A monitor.

Monitors

```
monitor ProducerConsumer
                                                    procedure producer;
     condition full, empty;
                                                    begin
     integer count;
                                                          while true do
     procedure insert(item: integer);
                                                          begin
     begin
                                                                item = produce_item;
           if count = N then wait(full);
                                                                ProducerConsumer.insert(item)
           insert item(item);
                                                          end
           count := count + 1;
                                                    end:
           if count = 1 then signal(empty)
                                                    procedure consumer;
     end;
                                                    begin
     function remove: integer;
                                                          while true do
     begin
                                                          begin
           if count = 0 then wait(empty);
                                                               item = ProducerConsumer.remove;
           remove = remove item;
                                                                consume item(item)
           count := count - 1;
                                                          end
           if count = N - 1 then signal(full)
                                                    end:
     end:
     count := 0;
end monitor:
```

An outline of the producer-consumer problem with monitors.

```
public class ProducerConsumer {
      static final int N = 100; // constant giving the buffer size
      static producer p = new producer(); // instantiate a new producer thread
      static consumer c = new consumer(); // instantiate a new consumer thread
      static our_monitor mon = new our_monitor(); // instantiate a new monitor
      public static void main(String args[]) {
         p.start(); // start the producer thread
         c.start(); // start the consumer thread
      static class producer extends Thread {
         public void run() {// run method contains the thread code
           int item:
           while (true) { // producer loop
              item = produce_item();
              mon.insert(item);
         private int produce_item() { ... } // actually produce
```

A solution to the producer-consumer problem in Java.

```
static class consumer extends Thread {
  public void run() {run method contains the thread code
     int item:
    while (true) { // consumer loop
       item = mon.remove();
       consume_item (item);
  private void consume_item(int item) { ... }// actually consume
static class our_monitor { // this is a monitor
  private int buffer[] = new int[N];
  private int count = 0, lo = 0, hi = 0; // counters and indices
  public synchronized void insert(int val) {
     if (count == N) go_to_sleep(); // if the buffer is full, go to sleep
     buffer [hi] = val; // insert an item into the buffer
     hi = (hi + 1) \% N; // slot to place next item in
    count = count + 1; // one more item in the buffer now
     if (count == 1) notify(); // if consumer was sleeping, wake it up
```

Synchronized:保证一旦某个线程执行该方法,就不允许其他线程执行该对象中的任何synchronized方法。

当生产者在insert内活动时,它确信消费者不能在remove中活动,从而保证更新变量和缓冲区的安全

lo是缓冲区槽的序号,指出将要取出的下一个数据项。 hi是缓冲区中下一个将要放入的数据项序号。 lo= hi, 其含义是在缓冲区中有0个或N个数据项。count的 值说明了究竟是哪一种情形。

Java没有内嵌的条件变量。

Java提供wait和notify,与sleep和wakeup等价,不过,当它们在Synchronized同步方法中使用时,不受竞争条件约束。理论上,wait可以被中断,它本身就是与中断有关的代码。

通过临界区互斥的自动化,管程比信号量更容易保证并行编程的正确性。

缺点:管程是一个编程语言概念,编译器必须要识别管程并用某种方式对其互斥做出安排。

C、Pascal以及多数其他语言都没有管程,所以指望这些编译器遵守互斥规则是不合理的。

如果一个分布式系统具有多个CPU,并且每个CPU拥有自己的私有内存,它们通过一个局域网相连,那么这些原语将失效。---消息传递

Message Passing

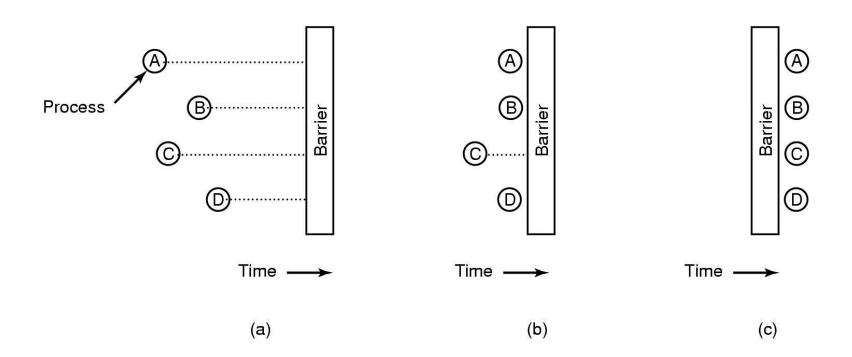
- Send(destination, &message);
- Receive(source, &message); // non-message? Blocked
- Idempotence ?
 (aside from error or expiration issues) the side-effects of
 N > 0 identical operations is the same as for a single operation.
- 2. Authentication?
- 3. Performance?

Producer-Consumer Problem with Message Passing

```
#define N 100
                                            /* number of slots in the buffer */
void producer(void)
    int item:
                                            /* message buffer */
    message m;
    while (TRUE) {
         item = produce_item();
                                           /* generate something to put in buffer */
         receive(consumer, &m);
                                           /* wait for an empty to arrive */
         build_message(&m, item);
                                           /* construct a message to send */
         send(consumer, &m);
                                           /* send item to consumer */
void consumer(void)
     int item, i;
     message m;
     for (i = 0; i < N; i++) send(producer, &m); /* send N empties */
     while (TRUE) {
          receive(producer, &m);
                                               /* get message containing item */
          item = extract_item(&m);
                                               /* extract item from message */
                                               /* send back empty reply */
          send(producer, &m);
          consume_item(item);
                                               /* do something with the item */
```

The producer-consumer problem with N messages.

Barriers



Use of a barrier.

- (a) Processes approaching a barrier.
- (b) All processes but one blocked at the barrier.
- (c) When the last process arrives at the barrier, all of them are let through. Tanenbaum, Modern Operating Systems 3 e, (c) 2008 Prentice-Hall, Inc. All rights reserved. 0-13-6006639