Condition Variables

Questions answered in this lecture:

How can threads enforce ordering across operations?

How can thread_join() be implemented?

How can condition variables be used to support producer/consumer apps?

Concurrency Objectives

- Mutual exclusion (e.g., A and B don't run at the same time)
 - solved with locks
- Ordering (e.g., B runs after A does something)
 - solved with condition variables and semaphores

Ordering Example: Join

```
pthread_t p1, p2;
Pthread_create(&p1, NULL, mythread, "A");
Pthread create(&p2, NULL, mythread, "B");
// join waits for the threads to finish
Pthread_join(p1, NULL);
                                     how to implement join()?
Pthread_join(p2, NULL);
printf("main: done\n [balance: %d]\n [should: %d]\n",
     balance, max*2);
return 0;
```

Condition Variables

- Condition Variable: queue of waiting threads
- B waits for a signal on CV before running
 - wait(CV, ...)
- A sends signal to CV when time for B to run
 - signal(CV, ...)

Condition Variables

- wait(cond_t *cv, mutex_t *lock)
 - assumes the lock is held when wait() is called
 - puts caller to sleep + releases the lock (atomically)
 - when awoken, reacquires lock before returning
 - This complexity stems from the desire to prevent certain race conditions from occurring when a thread is trying to put itself to sleep
- signal(cond_t *cv)
 - wake a single waiting thread (if >= 1 thread is waiting)
 - if there is no waiting thread, just return, doing nothing

Join Implementation: Attempt 1

```
Child:
  Parent:
void thread_join() {
                                            void thread exit() {
                                              Mutex_lock(&m); // a
 Mutex lock(&m); // x
 Cond_wait(&c, &m); // y
                                              Cond_signal(&c); // b
 Mutex_unlock(&m); // z
                                              Mutex_unlock(&m); // c
Example schedule:
   Parent:
   Child:
                          b
                      a
                                                               Works!
```

Join Implementation: Attempt 1

```
      Parent:
      Child:

      void thread_join() {
      void thread_exit() {

      Mutex_lock(&m); // x
      Mutex_lock(&m); // a

      Cond_wait(&c, &m); // y
      Cond_signal(&c); // b

      Mutex_unlock(&m); // z
      Mutex_unlock(&m); // c

      }
      P
```

Can you construct ordering that does not work?

Example broken schedule:

Parent: x y

Child: a b c

Parent waits forever!

Rule of Thumb 1

- Keep state in addition to CVs
- CVs are used to signal threads when state changes
- If state is already as needed, thread doesn't wait for a signal!

Join Implementation: Attempt 2

```
Child:
   Parent:
void thread join() {
                                               void thread exit() {
  Mutex_lock(&m); // w
                                                 done = 1; // a
  if (done == 0) //x
                                                 Cond_signal(&c); // b
   Cond_wait(&c, &m); // y
  Mutex_unlock(&m); // z
Fixes previous broken ordering:
    Parent: w x y z
    Child:
```

Join Implementation: Attempt 2

```
Child:
   Parent:
void thread join() {
                                                 void thread exit() {
  Mutex_lock(&m); // w
                                                   done = 1; // a
  if (done == 0) //x
                                                   Cond_signal(&c); // b
    Cond wait(&c, &m); // y
  Mutex_unlock(&m); // z
Can you construct ordering that does not work?
                                                          ... sleep forever ...
   Parent: w x
   Child:
                       b
```

Join Implementation: Correct

```
Parent: w x y z
Child: a b c
```

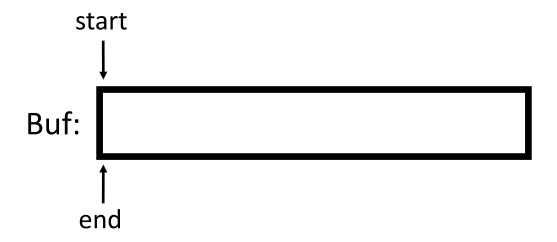
hold the lock when calling signal or wait, and you will always be in good shape

 Use mutex to ensure no race between interacting with state and wait/signal

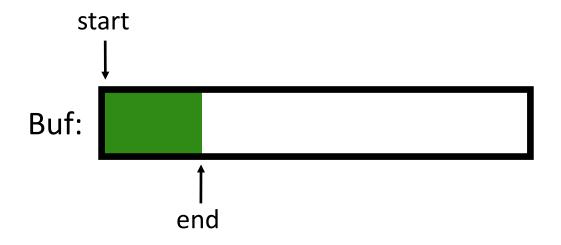
Producer/Consumer Problem

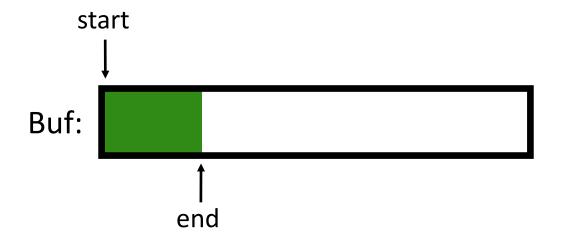
- A pipe may have many writers and readers
- Internally, there is a finite-sized buffer
- Writers add data to the buffer
 - Writers have to wait if buffer is full

- Readers remove data from the buffer
 - Readers have to wait if buffer is empty

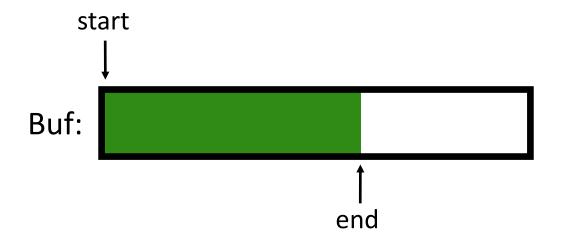


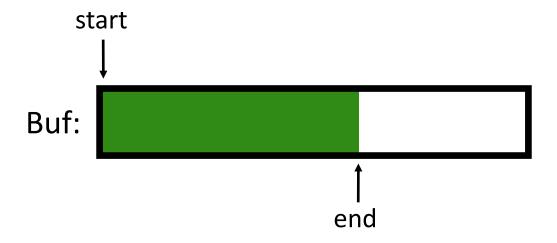
write!



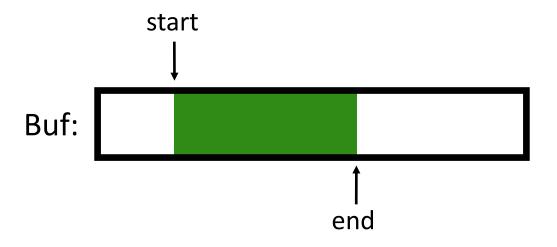


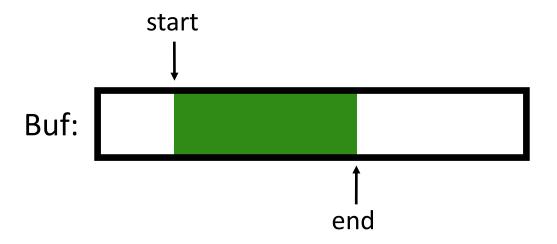
Example: UNIX Pipes write!



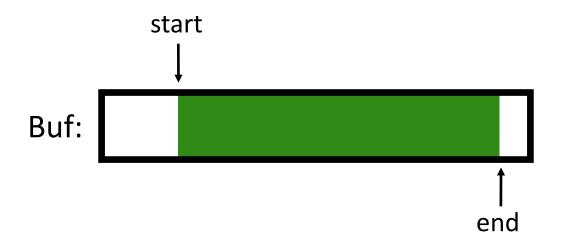


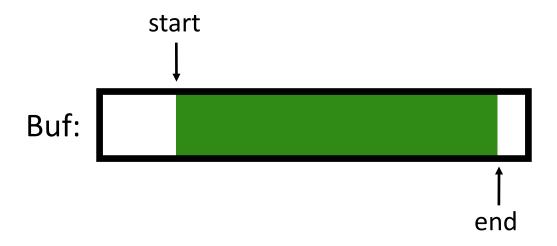
Example: UNIX Pipes read!



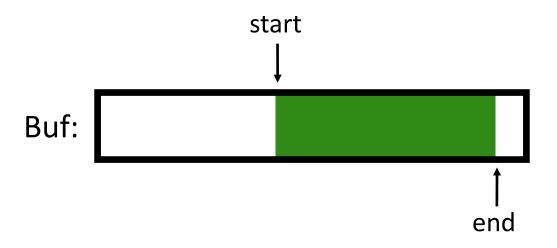


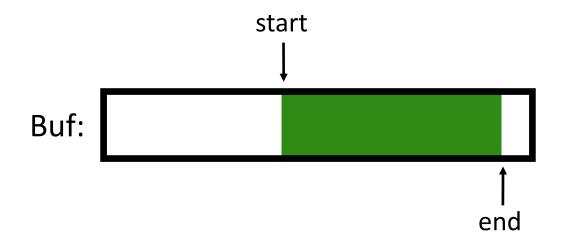
Example: UNIX Pipes write!



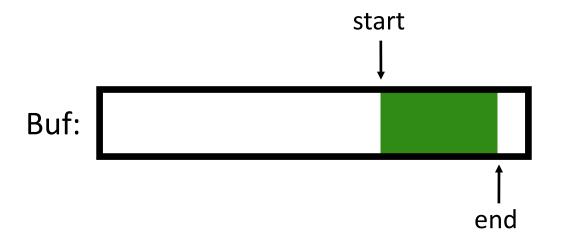


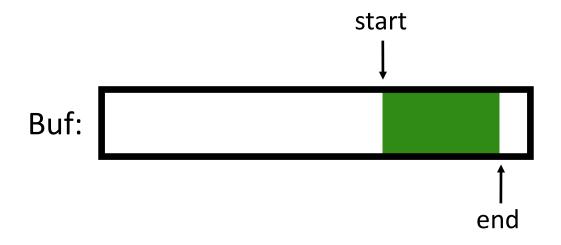
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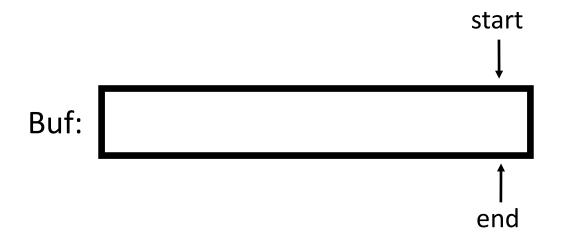


read!

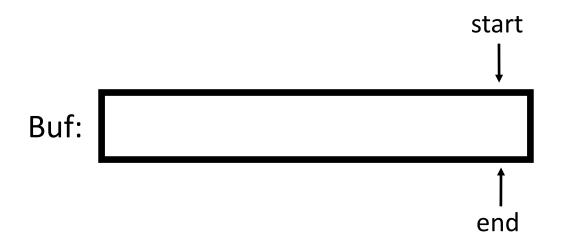




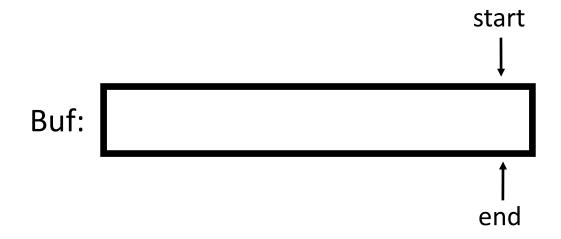
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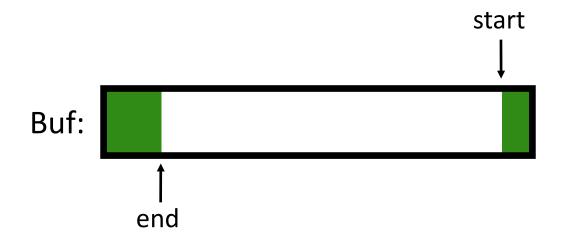
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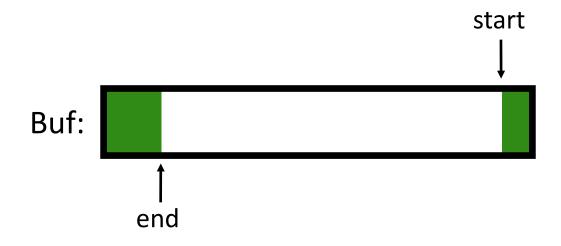


note: readers must wait

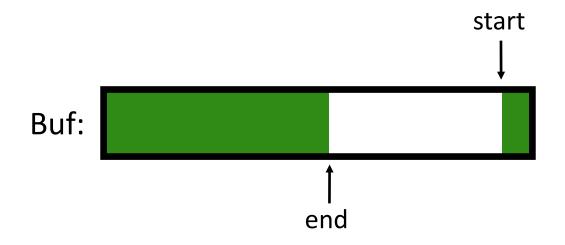


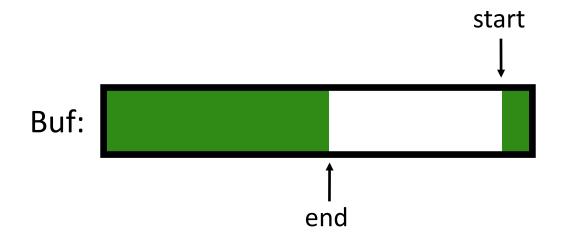
Example: UNIX Pipes write!





Example: UNIX Pipes write!





Example: UNIX Pipeswrite!



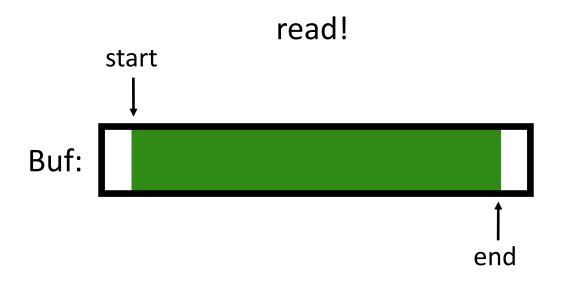
write!



note: writers must wait



Example: UNIX Pipes



Example: UNIX Pipes

- Implementation:
 - reads/writes to buffer require locking
- when buffers are full, writers must wait
- when buffers are empty, readers must wait

Producer/Consumer Problem

- Producers generate data (like pipe writers)
- Consumers grab data and process it (like pipe readers)
- Producer/consumer problems are frequent in systems
- Web servers
 - General strategy use condition variables to:
 - make producers wait when buffers are full
 - make consumers wait when there is nothing to consume

Produce/Consumer Example

- Start with easy case:
 - 1 producer thread
 - 1 consumer thread
 - 1 shared buffer to fill/consume (max = 1)
- Numfill = number of buffers currently filled
- Examine slightly broken code to begin...

[RUNNABLE]

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
    for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == max)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        do_fill(i);
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {

while(1) {
    Mutex_lock(&m);
    if (numfull == 0)
        Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
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        printf("%d\n", tmp);
    }
}
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        if (numfull == 0)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        int tmp = do_get();
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
        printf("%d\n", tmp);
    }
}
```

[RUNNABLE]

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
    for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == max)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        do_fill(i);
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
    while(1) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == 0)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        int tmp = do_get();
            Cond_signal(&cond);
            Mutex_unlock(&m);
            printf("%d\n", tmp);
        }
    }
}
```

[RUNNABLE]

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
    for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == max)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        do_fill(i);
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
    while(1) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == 0)

            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        int tmp = do_get();
            Cond_signal(&cond);
            Mutex_unlock(&m);
            printf("%d\n", tmp);
        }
    }
```

[RUNNING]

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
    for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == max)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        do_fill(i);
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
    while(1) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == 0)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        int tmp = do_get();
            Cond_signal(&cond);
            Mutex_unlock(&m);
            printf("%d\n", tmp);
        }
    }
```

[RUNNING]

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
    for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == max)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        do_fill(i);
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
    while(1) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == 0)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        int tmp = do_get();
            Cond_signal(&cond);
            Mutex_unlock(&m);
            printf("%d\n", tmp);
        }
}
```

[RUNNING]

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
    for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == max)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        do_fill(i);
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
    while(1) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == 0)

            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        int tmp = do_get();
            Cond_signal(&cond);
            Mutex_unlock(&m);
            printf("%d\n", tmp);
        }
}
```

[RUNNING]

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
    for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == max)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        do_fill(i);
        Cond_signal(&cond);
        Mutex_unlock(&m);
    }
}</pre>
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
    while(1) {
        Mutex_lock(&m);
        if (numfull == 0)
            Cond_wait(&cond, &m);
        int tmp = do_get();
            Cond_signal(&cond);
            Mutex_unlock(&m);
            printf("%d\n", tmp);
        }
    }
```

What about 2 consumers?

Can you find a problematic timeline with 2 consumers (still 1 producer)?

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
  void *producer(void *arg) {
                                           while(1) {
     for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
                                             Mutex lock(&m); // c1
       Mutex_lock(&m); // p1
                                             if (numfull == 0) // c2
       if (numfull == 1) //p2
                                                Cond wait(&cond, &m); // c3
         Cond_wait(&cond, &m); //p3
                                             int tmp = do get(); // c4
       do fill(i); // p4
                                             Cond_signal(&cond); // c5
       Cond_signal(&cond); //p5
                                             Mutex unlock(&m); // c6
       Mutex unlock(&m); //p6
                                             printf("%d\n", tmp); // c7
                                                  another consumer
                                                                        get nothing!
                                                       sneaks in
Producer:
Consumer1:
                c1 c2 c3
                                      [Runable]
Consumer2:
                                                           c1 c2 c4 c5 c6
```

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
void *producer(void *arg) {
                                        while(1) {
  for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
                                           Mutex lock(&m); // c1
    Mutex lock(&m); // p1
    while(numfull == 1) //p2
                                           while(numfull == 0) // c2
                                             Cond wait(&cond, &m); // c3
      Cond_wait(&cond, &m); //p3
                                           int tmp = do get(); // c4
    do fill(i); // p4
                                           Cond signal(&cond); // c5
    Cond_signal(&cond); //p5
                                           Mutex unlock(&m); // c6
    Mutex unlock(&m); //p6
                                           printf("%d\n", tmp); // c7
```

Customer1 wakes up and rechecks the state (c2)

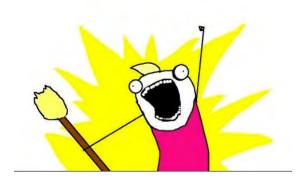
```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
  void *producer(void *arg) {
                                           while(1) {
     for (int i=0; i<loops; i++) {
                                             Mutex lock(&m); // c1
       Mutex_lock(&m); // p1
       while(numfull == 1) //p2
                                             while(numfull == 0) // c2
                                                Cond wait(&cond, &m); // c3
         Cond_wait(&cond, &m); //p3
       do_fill(i); // p4
                                             int tmp = do_get(); // c4
                                             Cond_signal(&cond); // c5
       Cond_signal(&cond); //p5
                                             Mutex_unlock(&m); // c6
       Mutex unlock(&m); //p6
                                             printf("%d\n", tmp); // c7
                                                 signal()
                      wait()
                                 wait()
                                                                  wait()
                                                                             signal()
Producer:
Consumer1:
Consumer2:
```

Does last signal wake producer or consumer1?

How to wake the right thread?

One solution:

wake all the threads!



Waking All Waiting Threads

- wait(cond_t *cv, mutex_t *lock)
 - assumes the lock is held when wait() is called
 - puts caller to sleep + releases the lock (atomically)
 - when awoken, reacquires lock before returning
- signal(cond_t *cv)
 - wake a single waiting thread (if >= 1 thread is waiting)
 - if there is no waiting thread, just return, doing nothing
- broadcast(cond_t *cv)
 - wake all waiting threads (if >= 1 thread is waiting)
 - if there are no waiting thread, just return, doing nothing

any disadvantage?

Example Need for Broadcast

```
void *allocate(int size) {
    mutex_lock(&m);
    while (bytesLeft < size)
        cond_wait(&c);
    ...
}</pre>
```

```
void free(void *ptr, int size) {
    ...
    cond_broadcast(&c)
    ...
}
```

How to wake the right thread?

One solution:

wake all the threads!



Better solution (usually): use two condition variables

Producer/Consumer: Two CVs

```
void *consumer(void *arg) {
void *producer(void *arg) {
                                                while (1) {
  for (int i = 0; i < loops; i++) {
    Mutex_lock(&m); // p1
                                                   Mutex lock(&m);
                                                   if (numfull == 0)
    if (numfull == max) // p2
                                                     Cond wait(&fill, &m);
      Cond_wait(&empty, &m); // p3
                                                   int tmp = do_get();
    do_fill(i); // p4
                                                   Cond_signal(&empty);
    Cond_signal(&fill); // p5
                                                   Mutex_unlock(&m);
    Mutex_unlock(&m); //p6
```

- Is this correct? Can you find a bad schedule?
 - 1. consumer1 waits because numfull == 0
 - 2. producer increments numfull, wakes consumer1
 - 3. before consumer1 runs, consumer2 runs, grabs entry, sets numfull=0.
 - 4. consumer1 then reads bad data.

Good Rule of Thumb 3

- Whenever a lock is acquired, recheck assumptions about state!
- Possible for another thread to grab lock in between signal and wakeup from wait
- Note that some libraries also have "spurious wakeups" (may wake multiple waiting threads at signal or at any time)

Producer/Consumer: Two CVs and While

```
void *producer(void *arg) {
                                                void *consumer(void *arg) {
  for (int i = 0; i < loops; i++) {
                                                  while (1) {
    Mutex lock(&m); // p1
                                                     Mutex lock(&m);
    while (numfull == max) // p2
                                                     while (numfull == 0)
      Cond wait(&empty, &m); // p3
                                                       Cond wait(&fill, &m);
    do_fill(i); // p4
                                                     int tmp = do_get();
                                                     Cond_signal(&empty);
    Cond signal(&fill); // p5
                                                     Mutex_unlock(&m);
    Mutex unlock(&m); //p6
```

- Is this correct? Can you find a bad schedule?
- Correct!
 - no concurrent access to shared state
 - every time lock is acquired, assumptions are reevaluated
 - a consumer will get to run after every do_fill()
 - a producer will get to run after every do_get()

Summary: rules of thumb for CVs

- Keep state in addition to CV's
- Always do wait/signal with lock held
- Whenever thread wakes from waiting, recheck state