

Concurrent Programming

Exercise Booklet 2: Mutual Exclusion

Exercise 1. Implement Peterson's solution in Groovy by completing the following stub and verifying that the result is always 20.

```
1  public interface Lock {
2      void lock(int id);
3      void unlock(int id);
4  }
5
6  public class Peterson implements Lock {
7      private volatile int last;
8      private volatile boolean[] want;
9
10     Peterson() {
11         last=0;
12         want = new boolean[2];
13         want[0]=false;
14         want[1]=false;
15     }
16     void lock(int id) {
17         // complete
18     }
19     void unlock(int id) {
20         // complete
21     }
22 }
23
24 // Sample use
25 Lock l = new Peterson()
26 int c=0
27
28 P = Thread.start { // P
29     10.times{
30         l.lock(0)
31         c++
32         l.unlock(0)
33     }
34 }
35
36 Q = Thread.start { // Q
37     10.times{
38         l.lock(1)
39         c++
40         l.unlock(1)
41     }
42 }
43
44 P.join()
45 Q.join()
46 println c
```

Note: the `volatile` keyword ensures that when `p` and `q` write to `last` and `want`, these changes will be seen immediately (rather than being cached). Also, it avoids reordering of instructions that involve read and writes to these variables (see Exercise 4).

Exercise 2. Show that Attempt IV (naive back-out) at solving the MEP, as seen in class and depicted below, does not enjoy freedom from starvation. Reminder: in order to do so you must exhibit a path in which one of the threads is trying to get into its CS but is never able to do so. Since the path you have to exhibit is infinite, it suffices to present a prefix of it that is sufficiently descriptive.

```

boolean wantP = false
boolean wantQ = false
2 Thread.start { //P
4   while (true) {
      // non-critical section
6     wantP = true
      while (wantQ) {
8       wantP = false
       wantP = true
10    }
      // CRITICAL SECTION
12    wantP = false
      // non-critical section
14  }
}

Thread.start { //Q
  while (true) {
    // non-critical section
    wantQ = true
    while (wantP) {
      wantQ = false
      wantQ = true
    }
    // CRITICAL SECTION
    wantQ = false
    // non-critical section
  }
}

```

Exercise 3. Use transition systems to show that Peterson's algorithm solves the MEP.

Exercise 4. Peterson's solution to the MEP is given below. Show that if one swaps lines 8 and 9 in `P` and `Q`, then mutex fails.

```

int last = 1
boolean wantP = false
boolean wantQ = false
2 Thread.start { // P
4   while (true) {
      // non-critical section
8     wantP = true;
      last = 1;
10    await !wantQ or last==2;
      // CRITICAL SECTION
12    wantP = false;
      // non-critical section
14  }
}

Thread.start { // Q
  while (true) {
    // non-critical section
    wantQ = true;
    last = 2;
    await !wantP or last==1;
    // CRITICAL SECTION
    wantQ = false;
    // non-critical section
  }
}

```

Exercise 5. Consider the following extension of Peterson's algorithm for n processes ($n > 2$) that uses the following shared variables:

```

1 flags = [false] * n; // initialize list with n copies of false

```

and the following auxiliary function

```

1 def boolean flagsOr(id) {
    result = false;
3   n.times {
        if (it != id)
5       result = result || flags[it];
    }
7   return result;
}

```

Moreover, each thread is identified by the value of the local variable `threadId` (which takes values between 0 and $n - 1$). Each thread uses the following protocol.

```

...
2 // non-critical section
  flags[threadId] = true;
4 while (FlagsOr(threadId)) {};
  // critical section
6 flags[threadid] = false;
  // non-critical section
8 ...

```

1. Explain why this proposal does enjoy mutual exclusion. Hint: reason by contradiction.
2. Does it enjoy absence of livelock?

Exercise 6. Consider the simplified presentation of Bakery's Algorithm for two processes seen in class:

```

int np = 0;
2 int nq = 0;
Thread.start { //P
4   while (true) {
        // non-critical section
6       [np = nq + 1];
        while (!(nq==0 || np<=nq)) {}; // await (nq==0 || np<=nq);
8       // CRITICAL SECTION
        np = 0;
10      // non-critical section
    }
12 }

14 Thread.start { //Q
    while (true) {
16      // non-critical section
        [nq = np + 1];
18      while (!(np==0 || nq<np)) {} ; // await (np==0 || nq<np);
        // CRITICAL SECTION
20      nq = 0;
        // non-critical section
22    }
}

```

Show that if we do not assume that assignment is atomic (indicated with the square brackets), then mutual exclusion is not guaranteed. For that, provide an offending path for the following program:

```

1  int np = 0;
2  int nq = 0;
3  Thread.start { //P
4      while (true) {
5          // non-critical section
6          temp = nq;
7          np = temp + 1;
8          while (!(nq==0 || np<=nq)) {}; // await (nq==0 || np<=nq);
9          // CRITICAL SECTION
10         np = 0;
11         // non-critical section
12     }
13 }

14
15 Thread.start { // Q
16     while (true) {
17         // non-critical section
18         temp = np;
19         nq = temp + 1;
20         while (!(np==0 || nq<=np)) {} ; // await (np==0 || nq<=np);
21         // CRITICAL SECTION
22         nq = 0;
23         // non-critical section
24     }
25 }

```

Exercise 7. Given [Bakery's Algorithm](#), show that the condition `threadId > it` in the second while is necessary. In other words, show that the algorithm that is obtained by removing this condition (depicted below) fails to solve the MEP. Indeed, show that mutex may fail. You must assume that assignment is not atomic.

```

1  choosing = [false] * N // list of N false
2  ticket = [0] * N // list of N 0
3
4  N.times {
5      int threadId = it
6      Thread.start {
7          // non-critical section
8          choosing[threadId] = true;
9          ticket[threadId] = 1 + maximum(ticket);
10         choosing[threadId] = false;
11         N.times {
12             if (id!=threadId) {
13                 await (!choosing[it]);
14                 await (ticket[it] == 0 ||
15                     (threadId[it] < ticket[threadId] ||
16                     (ticket[it] == ticket[threadId] && threadId>it))
17                 );
18             }
19         }
20         // critical section
21         ticket[threadId] = 0;
22         // non-critical section
23     }
24 }

```