

Embedded Software

Thread synchronization

Agenda

- Mutexes/Semaphores
 - ▶ Pitfalls
 - ▶ Priority Inversion
 - ▶ Problem
 - ▶ Solution
 - ▶ Inversion
 - ▶ Inheritance
 - ▶ Ceiling
 - ▶ Deadlocks

Mutex & Semaphore pitfalls

Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

- It is extremely easy to get in trouble with mutexes!
- ***Example 1: Find and explain the problem***

```
unsigned int shared;
Mutex m = MUTEX_INITIALIZER;

threadFunc()
{
    while(true)
    {
        lock(m);
        shared++;
        sleep(ONE_SECOND);
        unlock(m);
    }
}

main()
{
    shared = 0;
    createThread(threadFunc);
    createThread(threadFunc);
    for(;;) sleep(100);
}
```

Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

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m is held for a **full second**, **blocking** the other thread

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    {
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        shared++;
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main()
{
    shared = 0;
    createThread(threadFunc);
    createThread(threadFunc);
    for(;;) sleep(100);
}
```

Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

- It is extremely easy to get in trouble with mutexes!
- ***Example 2: Find and explain the problem***

```
unsigned int shared;
Mutex m = MUTEX_INITIALIZER;

threadFunc()
{
    lock(m);
    while(true)
    {
        shared++;
        sleep(ONE_SECOND);
    }
    unlock(m);
}

main()
{
    shared = 0;
    createThread(threadFunc);
    createThread(threadFunc);
    for(;;) sleep(100);
}
```

Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

- It is extremely easy to get in trouble with mutexes!
- ***Example 2: Find and explain the problem***

You're in a world of pain!

```
unsigned int shared;
Mutex m = MUTEX_INITIALIZER;

threadFunc()
{
    lock(m);
    while(true)
    {
        shared++;
        sleep(ONE_SECOND);
    }
    unlock(m);
}

main()
{
    shared = 0;
    createThread(threadFunc);
    createThread(threadFunc);
    for(;;) sleep(100);
}
```

Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

- It is extremely easy to get in trouble with mutexes!
- ***Example 3: Find and explain the problem***

```
unsigned int shared;
SEM_ID s;

threadFunc()
{
    while(true)
    {
        take(s);
        shared++;
        release(s);
        sleep(ONE_SECOND);
    }
}

main()
{
    shared = 0;
    s = createSem(0);
    createThread(threadFunc);
    createThread(threadFunc);
    for(;;) sleep(100);
}
```


Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

- It is extremely easy to get in trouble with mutexes!
- **Example 3: Find and explain the problem**

s is initialized to 0 – no one can pass **take()** before someone calls **release()**



```
unsigned int shared;
SEM_ID s;

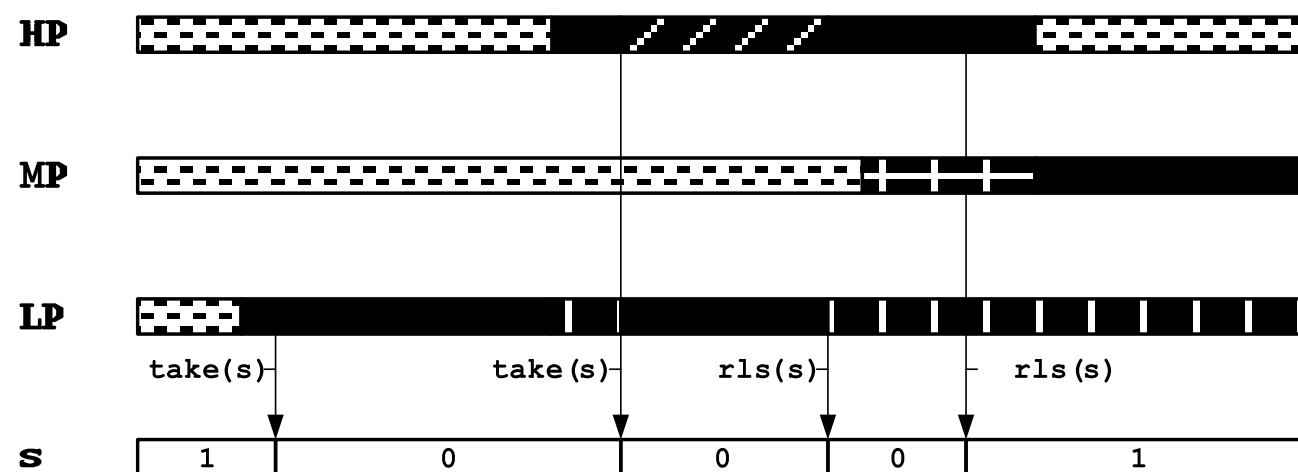
threadFunc()
{
    while(true)
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        take(s);
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        release(s);
        sleep(ONE_SECOND);
    }
}

main()
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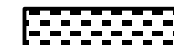
Mutex priority

Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

- Scenario 1:



SLEEPING



BLOCKED



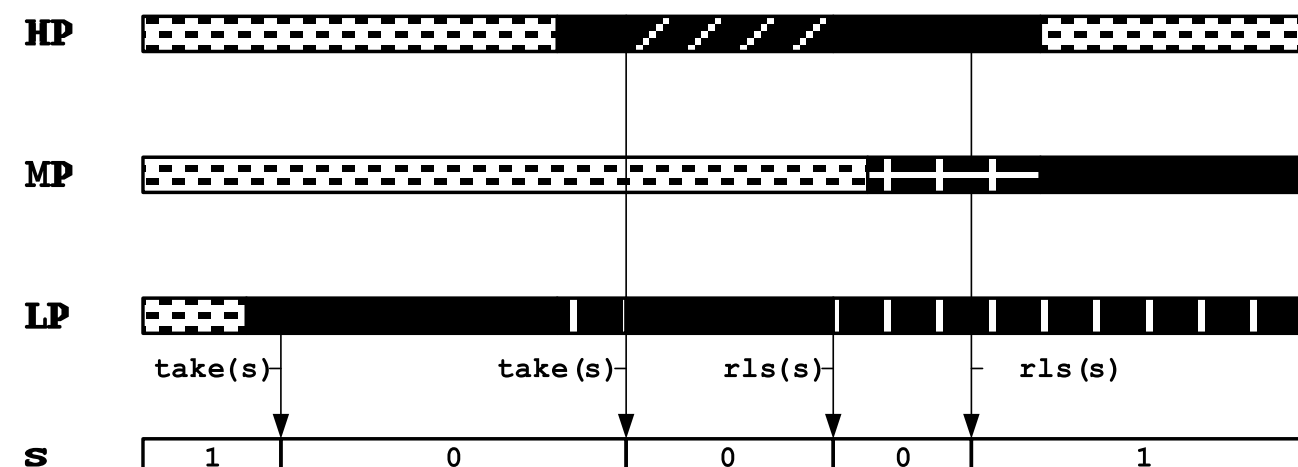
READY



RUNNING

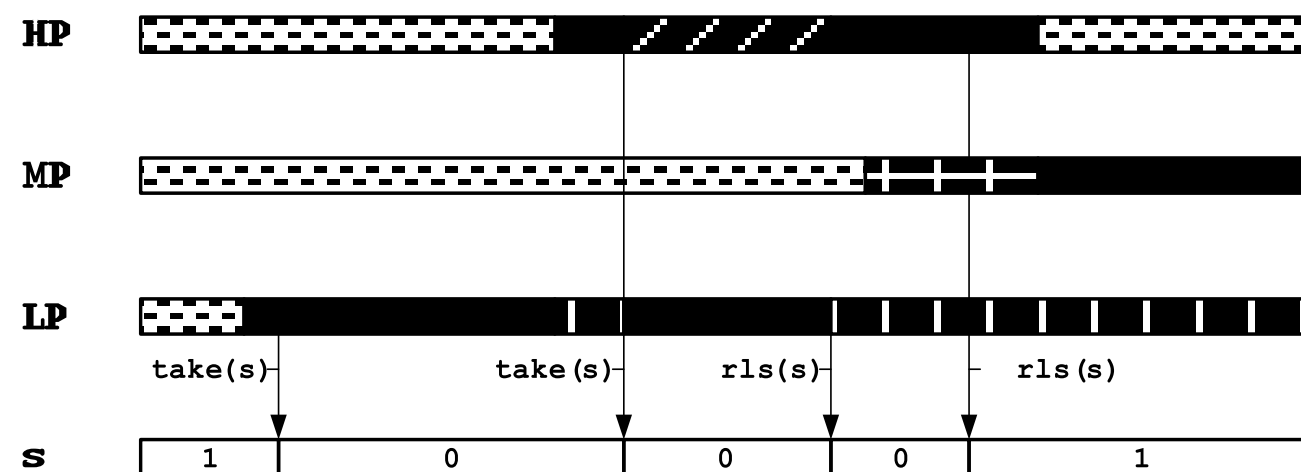


- Scenario 2 (MP arrives a little earlier):



Mutexes & Semaphores: Pitfalls

- Scenario 1:



SLEEPING



BLOCKED



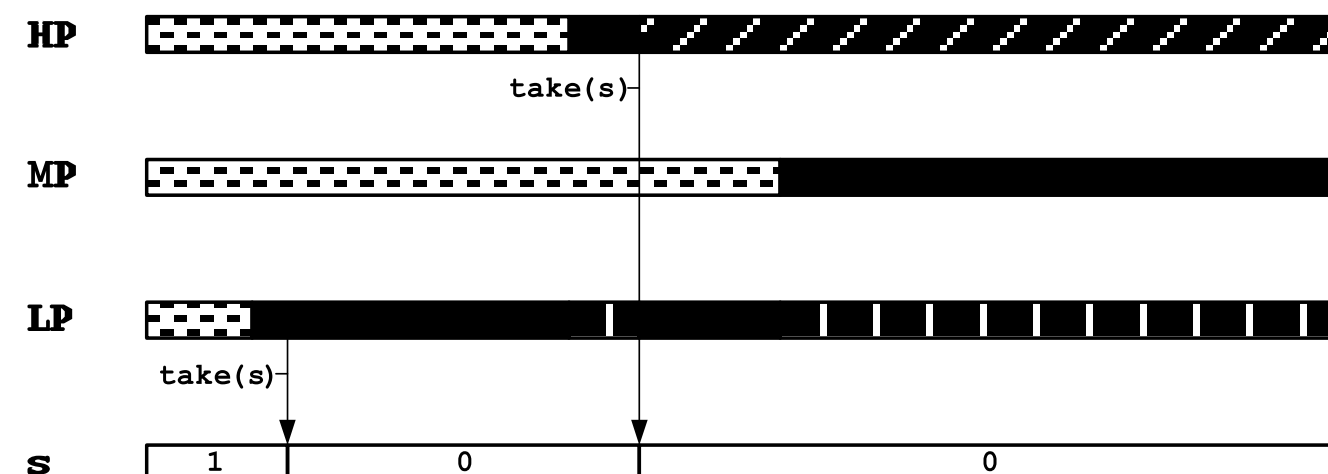
READY



RUNNING



- Scenario 2 (MP arrives a little earlier):



Priority inversion

Priority inversion

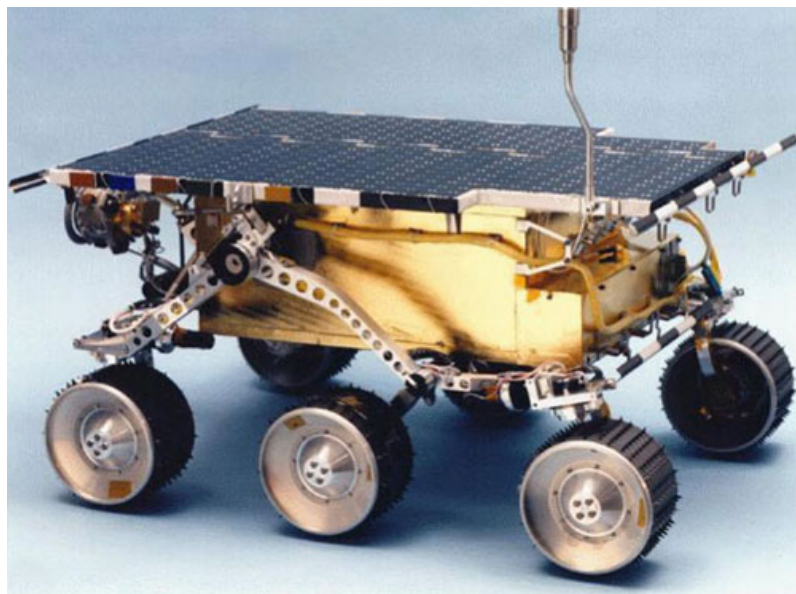
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 - ▶ System does not deadlock forever – it just responds slower sometimes
 - ▶ “Slower”...”sometimes”...not words the RT system engineer likes!!!

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 - ▶ Final customer demonstration
 - ▶ Your thingy has landed on Mars

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 - ▶ Final customer demonstration
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Mars Pathfinder

Problem: Ground communications terminated abruptly (\$\$\$!)

Cause: HW/SW reset by watchdog

Cause: HP data distribution (DD) task not completed on time

Cause: DD-task waited for mutex held by LP ASI/MET task, which was preempted by several MP tasks

Priority inversion

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 - ▶ **Priority inheritance:** When a thread holds a mutex it is temporarily assigned the priority of the highest-priority thread waiting for the mutex.

Priority inversion

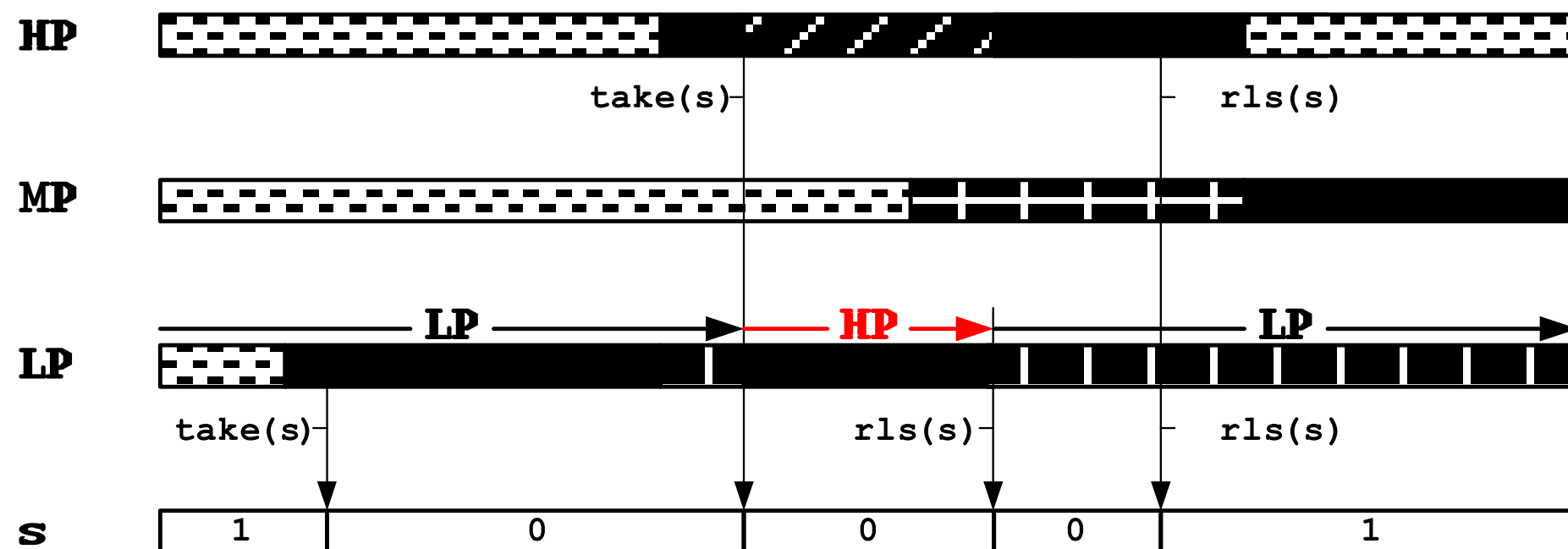
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 - ▶ **Priority inheritance:** When a thread holds a mutex it is temporarily assigned the priority of the highest-priority thread waiting for the mutex.
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- Priority inversion can be solved by one of two methods:
 - ▶ **Priority inheritance:** When a thread holds a mutex it is temporarily assigned the priority of the highest-priority thread waiting for the mutex.
 - ▶ **Priority ceiling:** All mutexes are assigned a (high) priority (the priority ceiling) which the owner of the mutex is assigned while it holds the mutex
- Note semaphores do **NOT** support the above

Priority inheritance

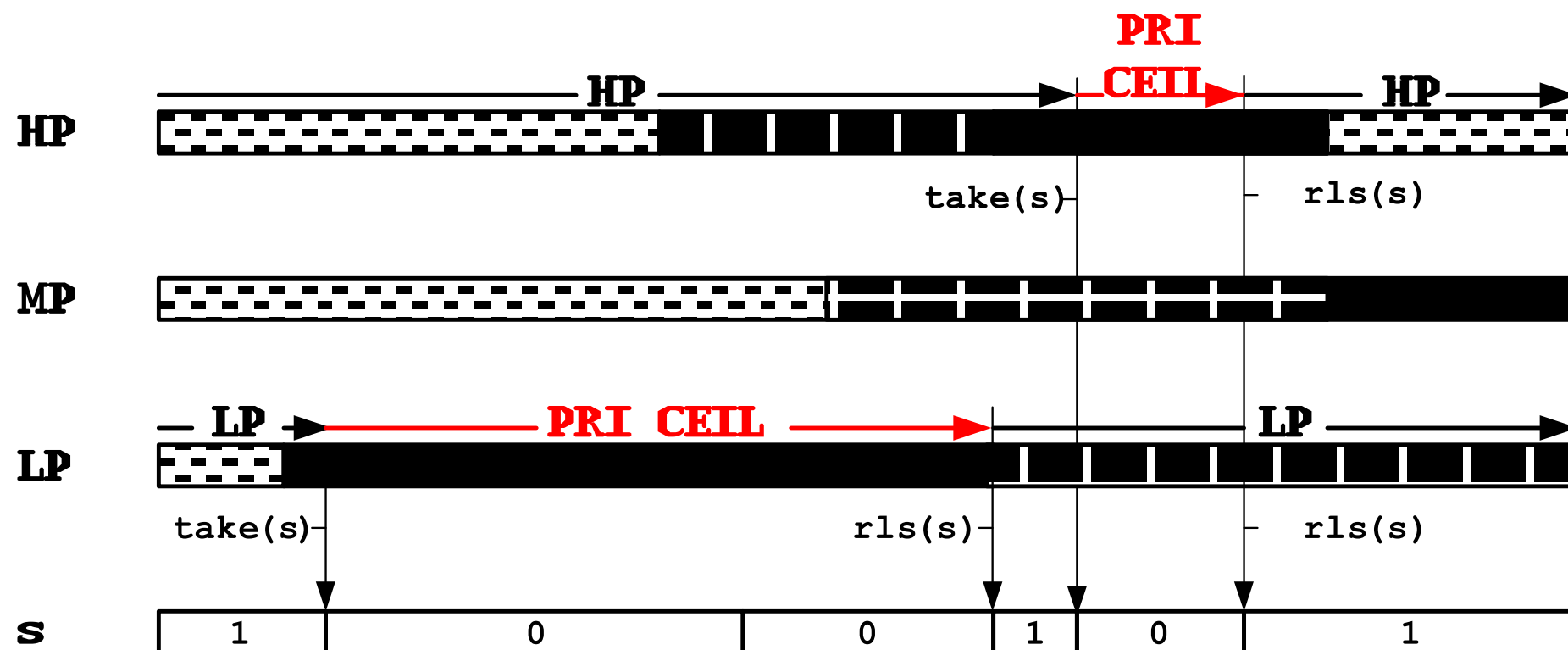
- Priority inheritance:
 - ▶ When a thread holds a mutex it is temporarily assigned the priority of the highest-priority thread waiting for the mutex.



- Priority inheritance can be set as a property of some mutexes on creation

Priority ceiling

- Priority ceiling:
 - ▶ All mutexes are assigned a (high) priority (the priority ceiling) which the owner of the mutex is assigned while it holds the mutex



Multiple Mutexes

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```
void main()  
{  
    createThread(printFileFunc1);  
    createThread(printFileFunc2);  
}
```

Multiple Mutexes

- ...and the fun just started! Introducing multiple mutexes:

```
void printFileFunc1()
{
    lock(fileMut);
    lock(printerMut);
    <<print file>>
    unlock(printerMut);
    unlock(fileMut);
}
```

```
void printFileFunc2()
{
    lock(printerMut);
    lock(fileMut);
    <<print file>>
    unlock(fileMut);
    unlock(printerMut);
}
```

```
void main()
{
    createThread(printFileFunc1);
    createThread(printFileFunc2);
}
```

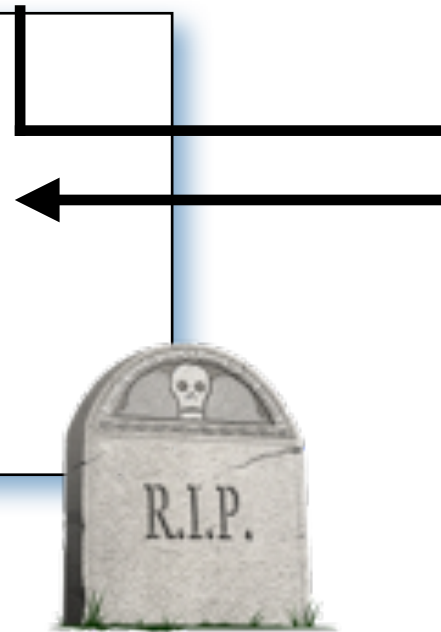
Multiple Mutexes

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```
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{  
    lock(fileMut);  
    lock(printerMut);  
    <<print file>>  
    unlock(printerMut);  
    unlock(fileMut);  
}
```

```
void printFileFunc2()  
{  
    lock(printerMut);  
    lock(fileMut);  
    <<print file>>  
    unlock(fileMut);  
    unlock(printerMut);  
}
```

```
void main()  
{  
    createThread(printFileFunc1);  
    createThread(printFileFunc2);  
}
```



Deadlocks

Deadlocks

- A deadlock is a situation where two (or more) threads are waiting for the other to release a resource, thus neither will ever run.
- The four necessary conditions for deadlocks:
 1. *Mutual exclusion* The resource can only be held by one process at a time
 2. *Hold-and-wait* Process already holding resources may request other resources
 3. *No preemption* No resource can be forcibly removed from its owner process
 4. *Circular wait condition* A cycle $p_0, p_1, \dots, p_n, p_0$ exists where p_i waits for a resource that p_{i+1} holds

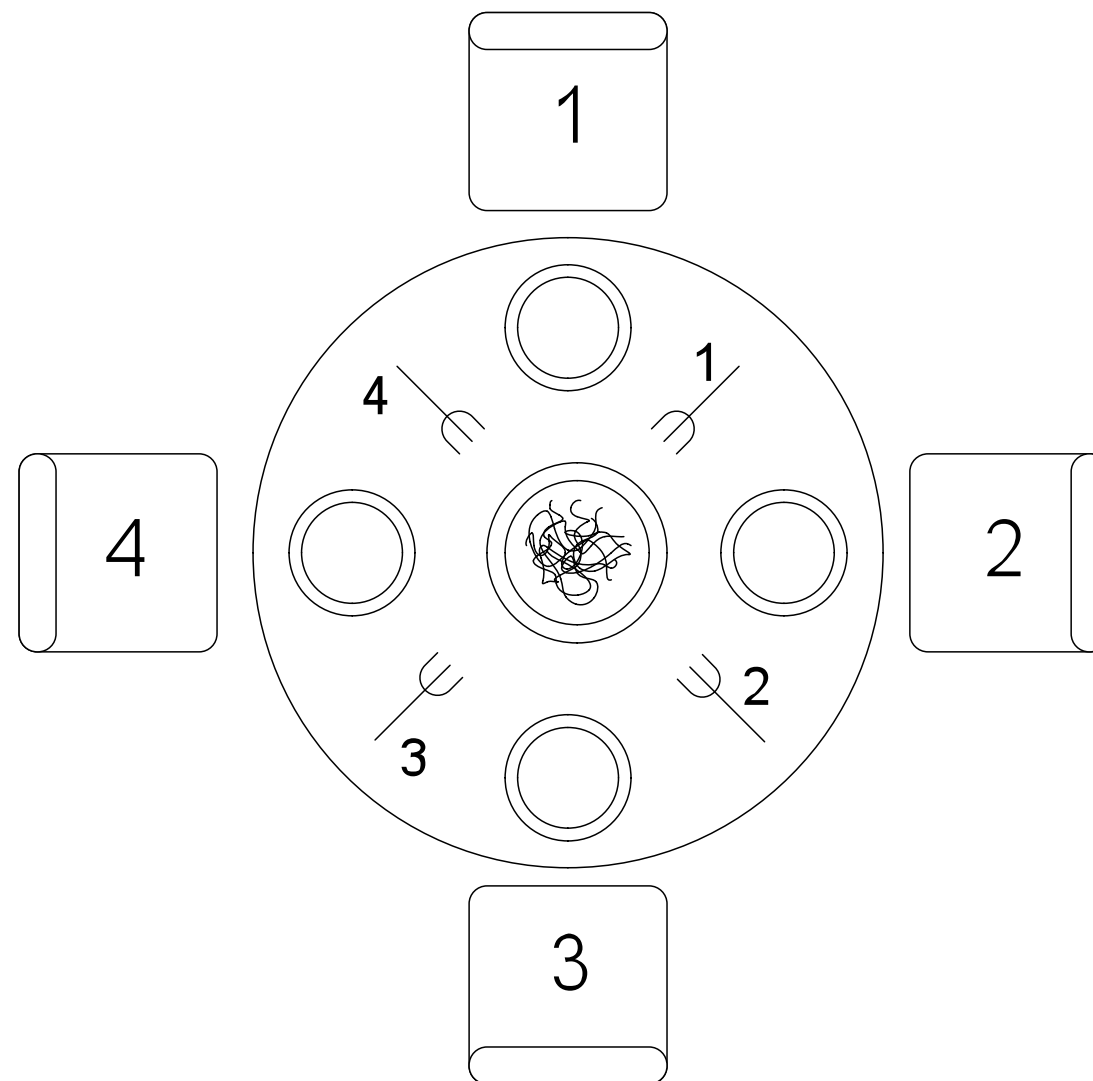
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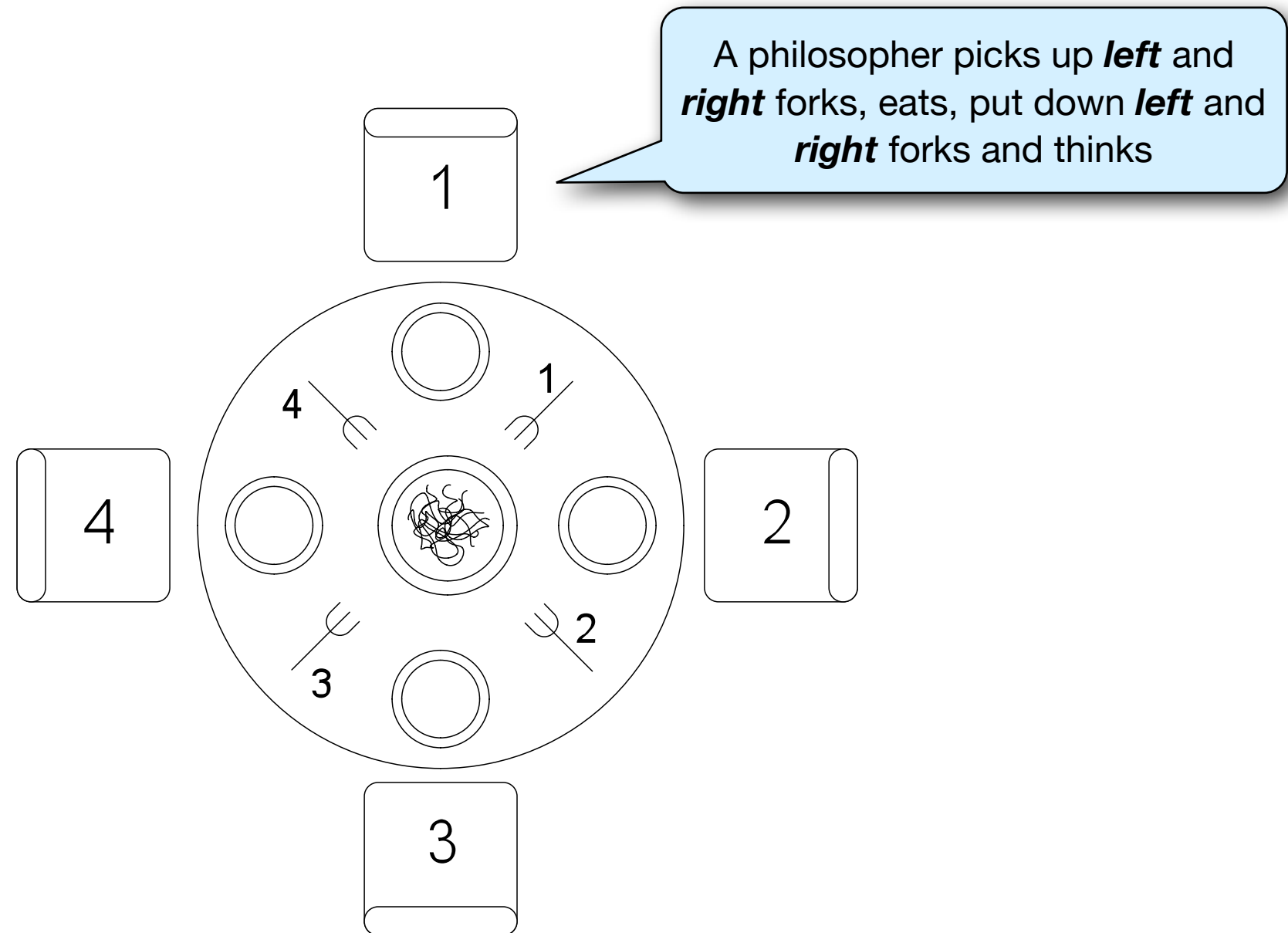
"When two trains approach each other at a crossing, both shall come to a full stop and neither shall start up again until the other has gone." (Kansas Legislation)

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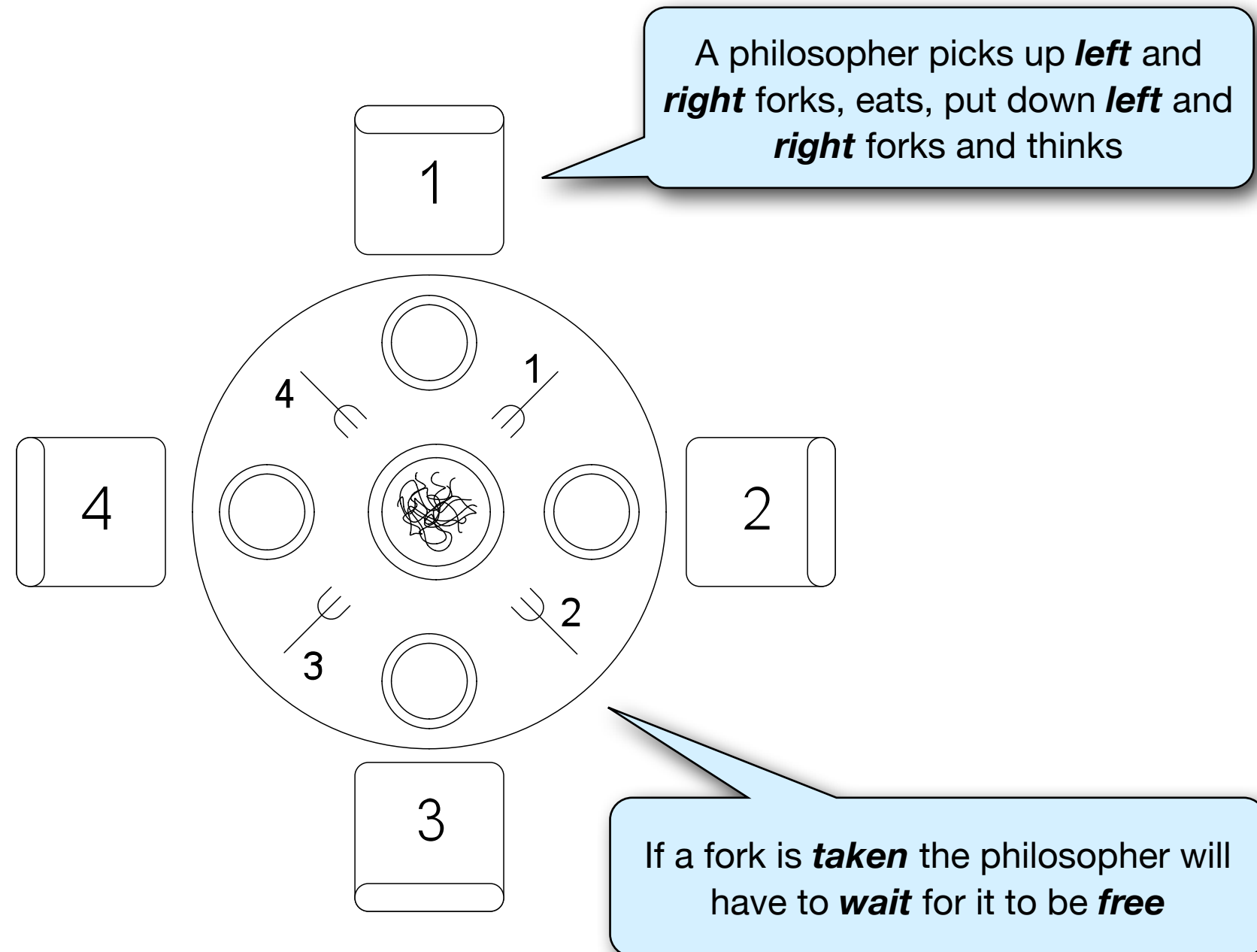
Deadlocks: Dining Philosophers



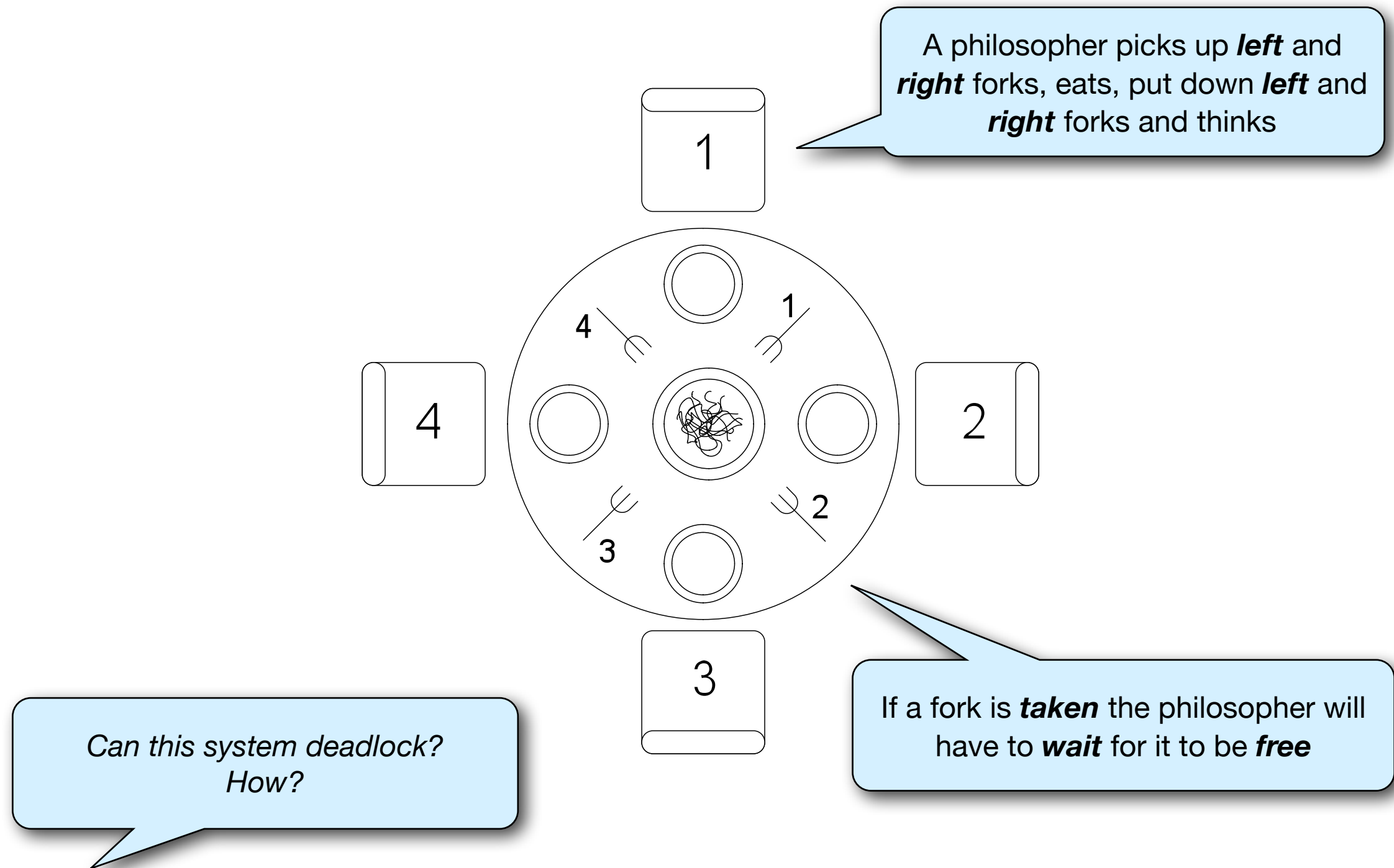
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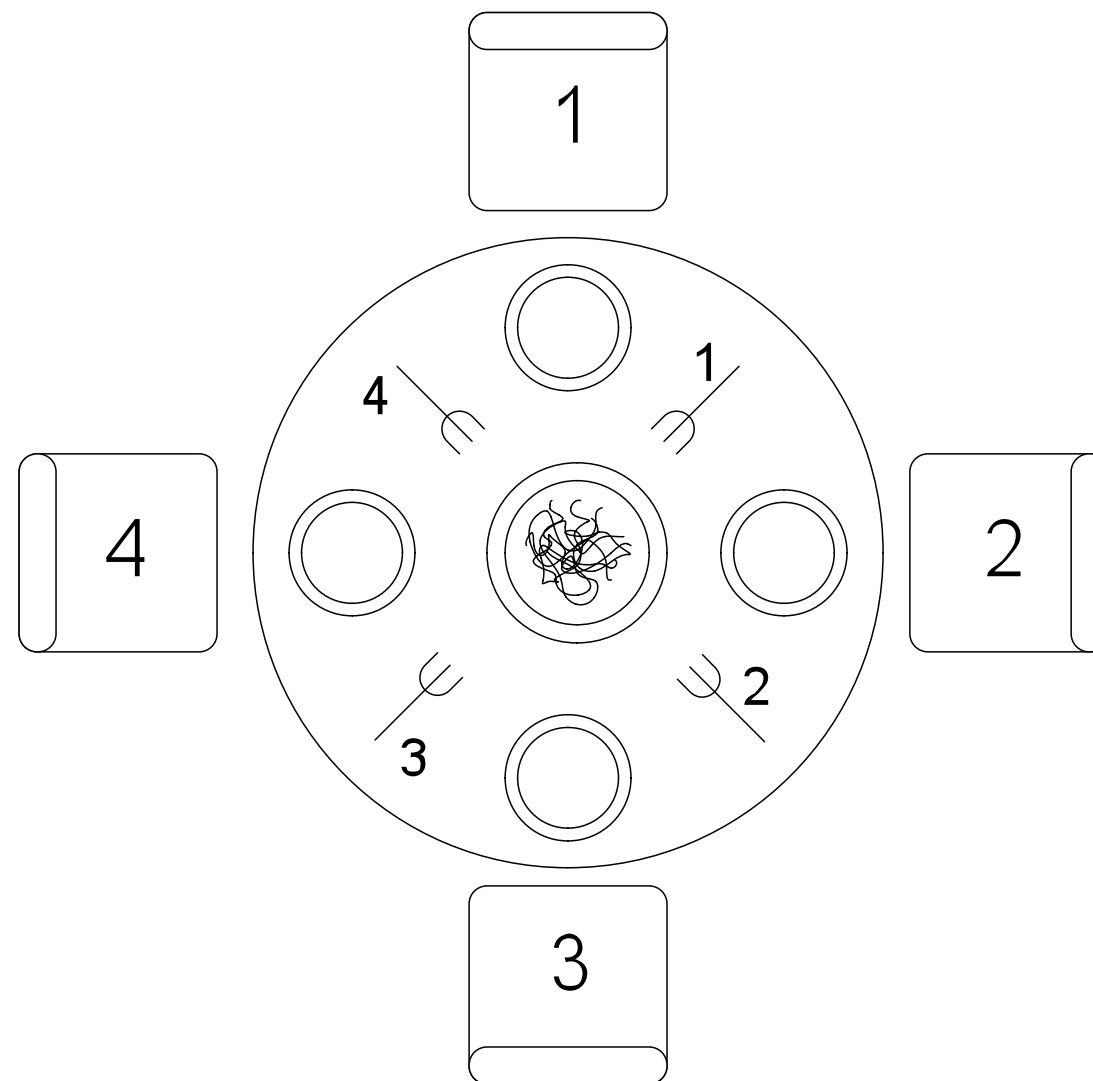
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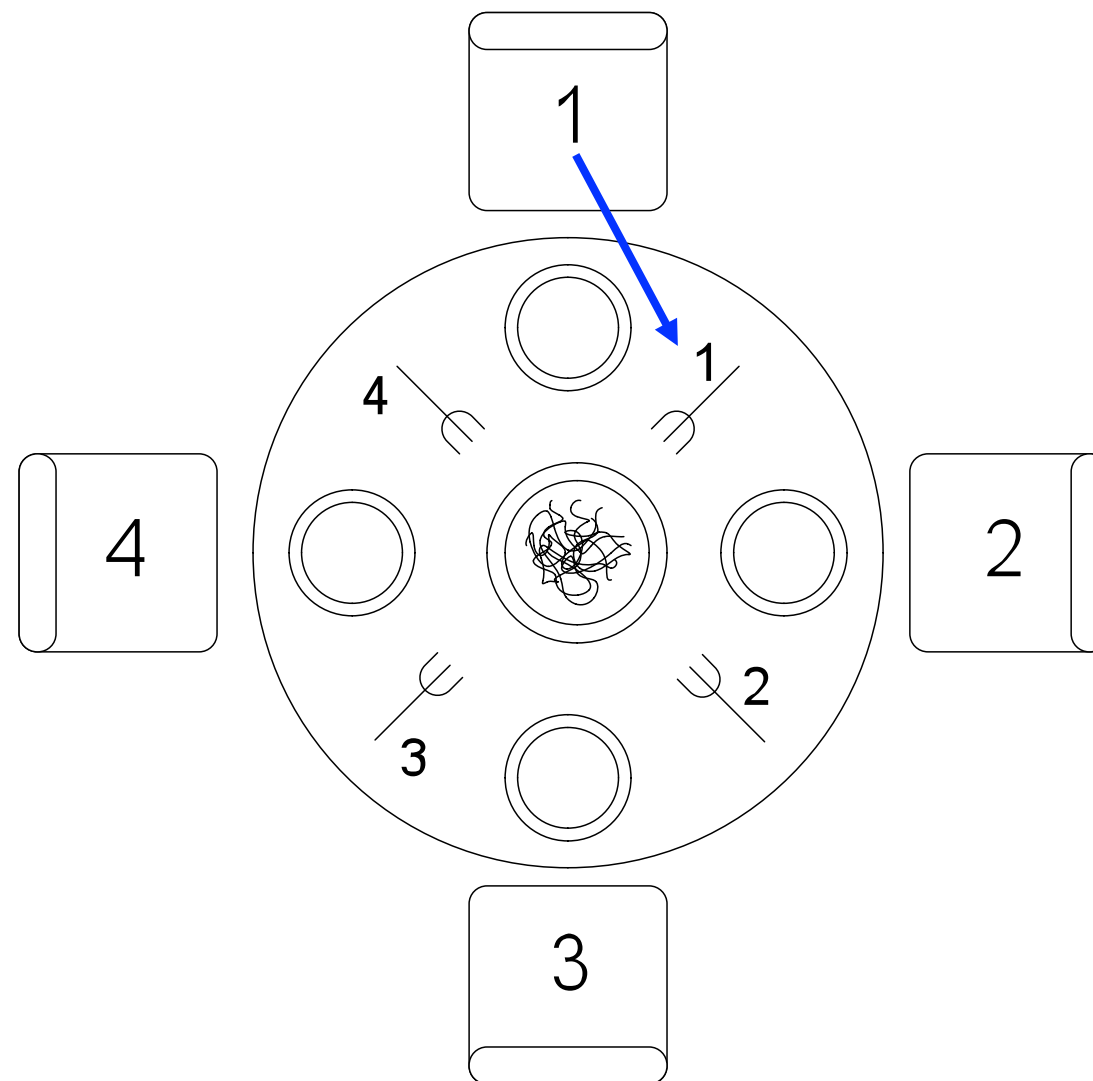
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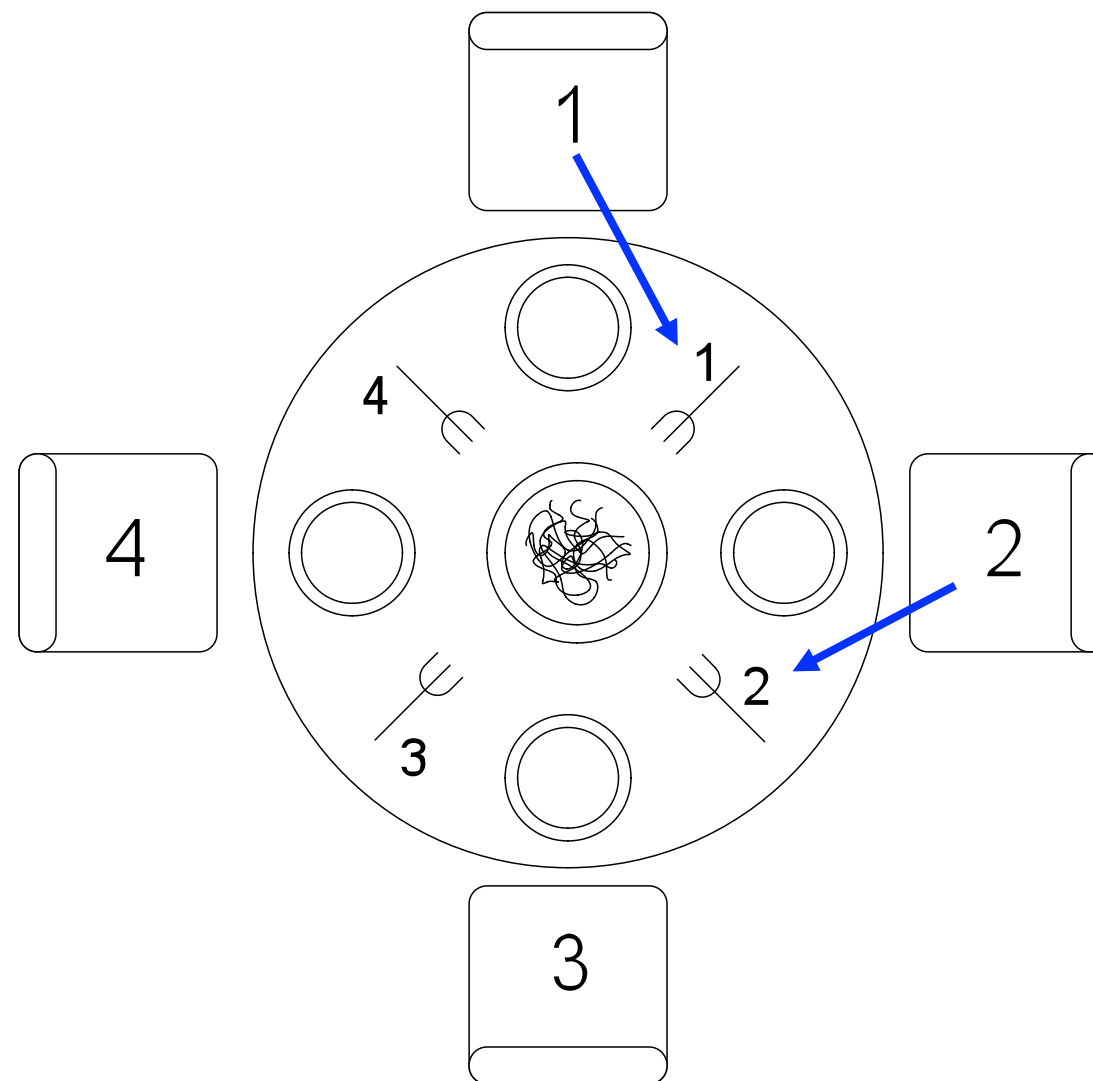
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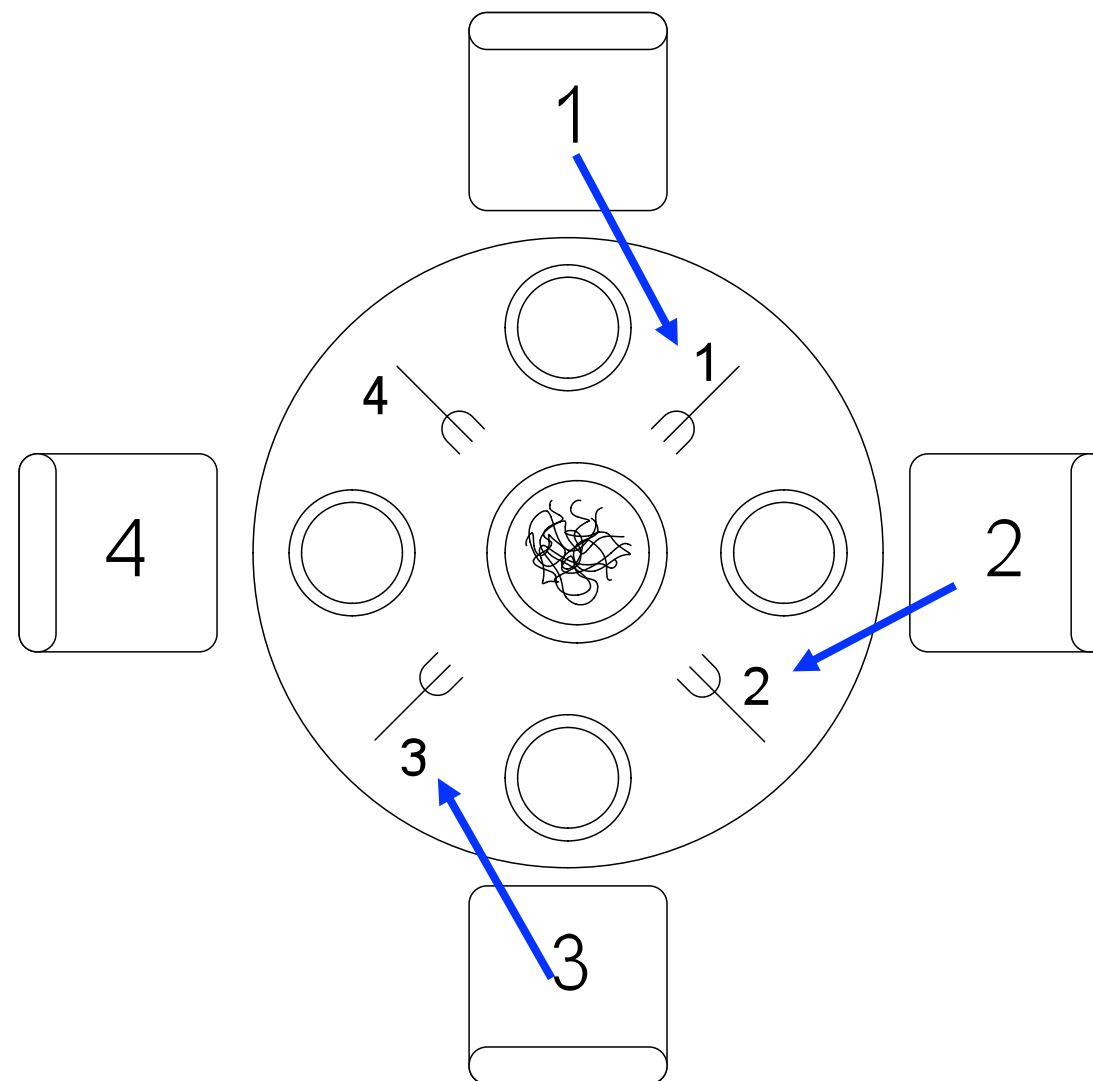
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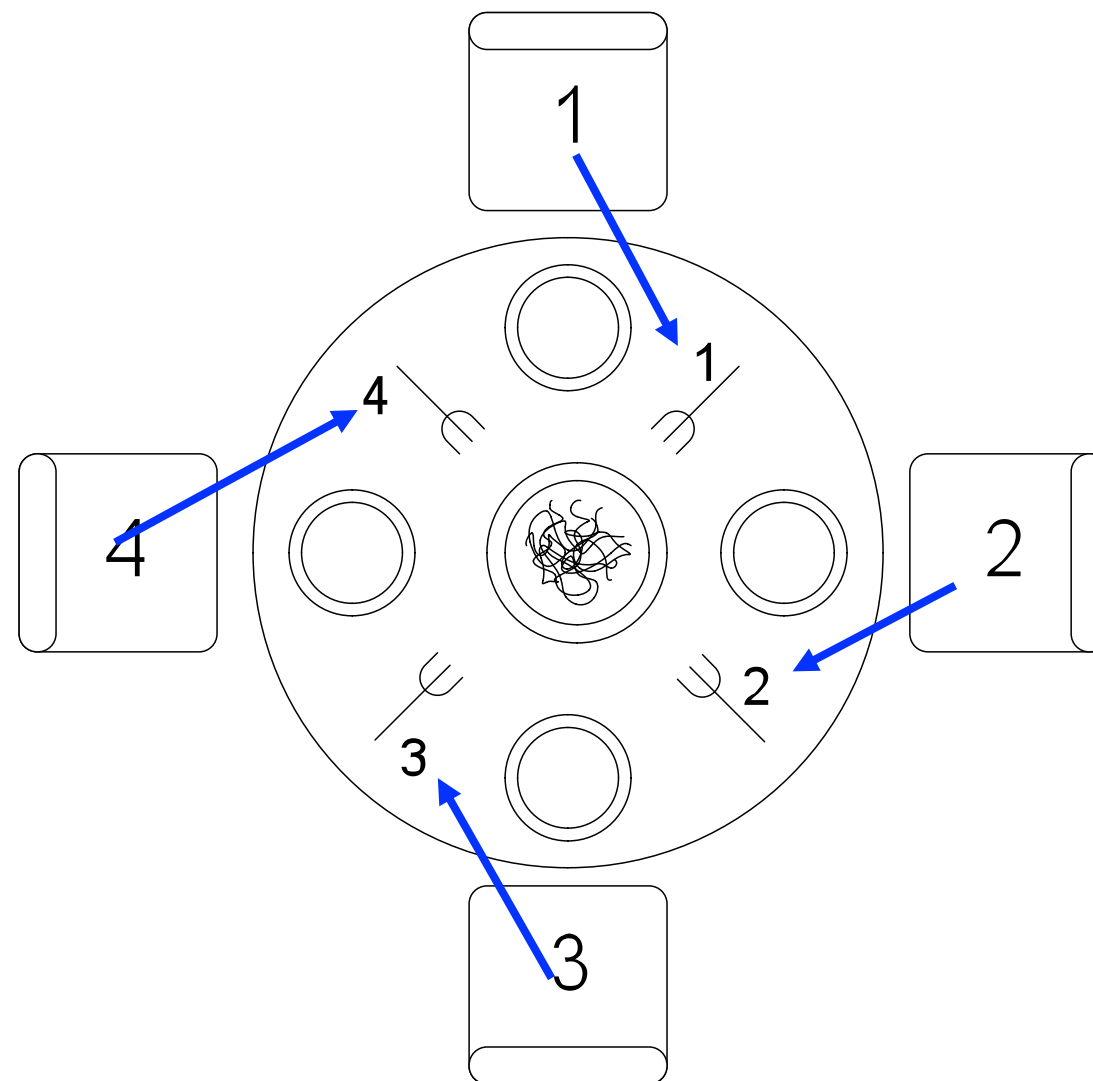
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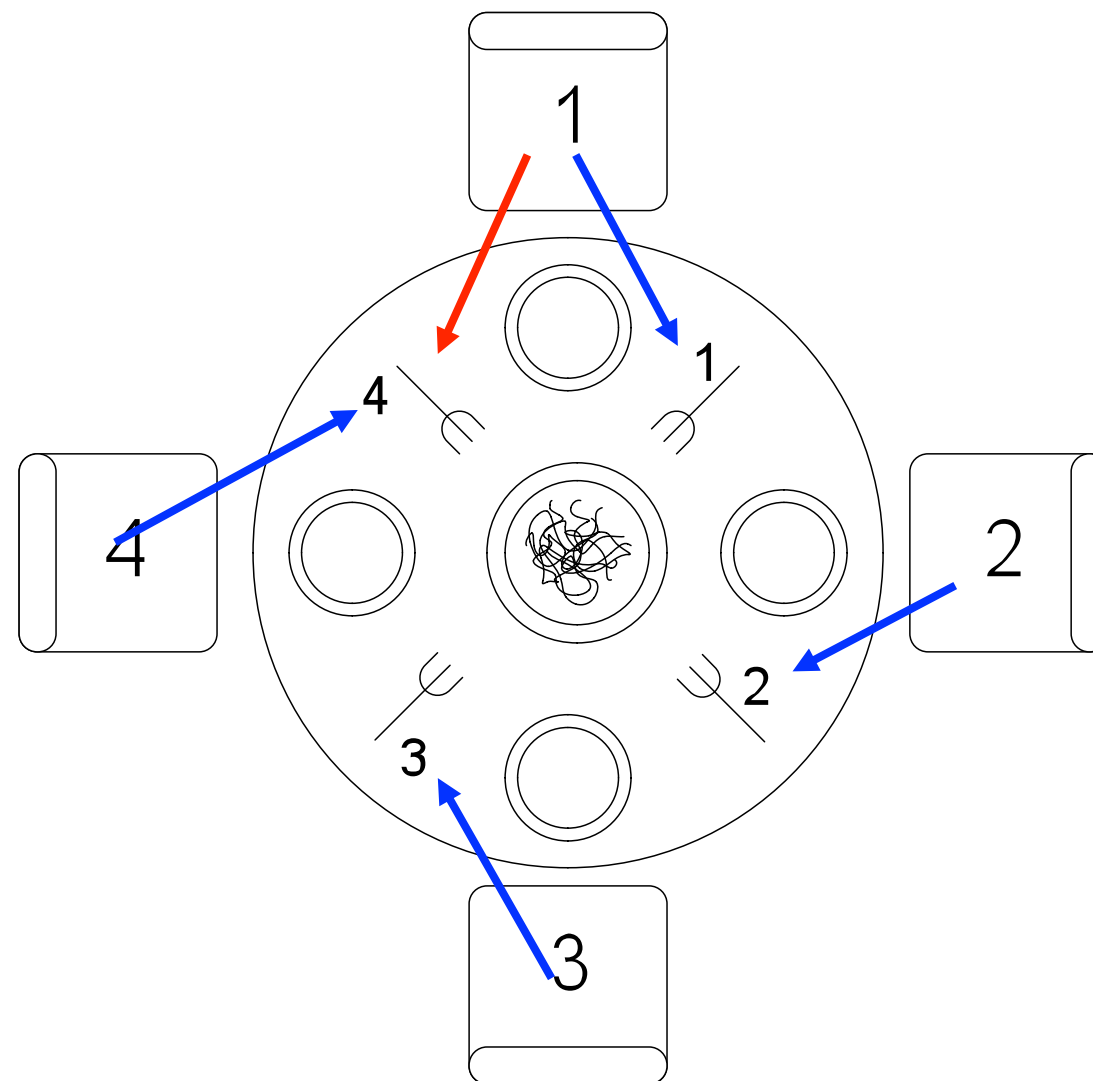
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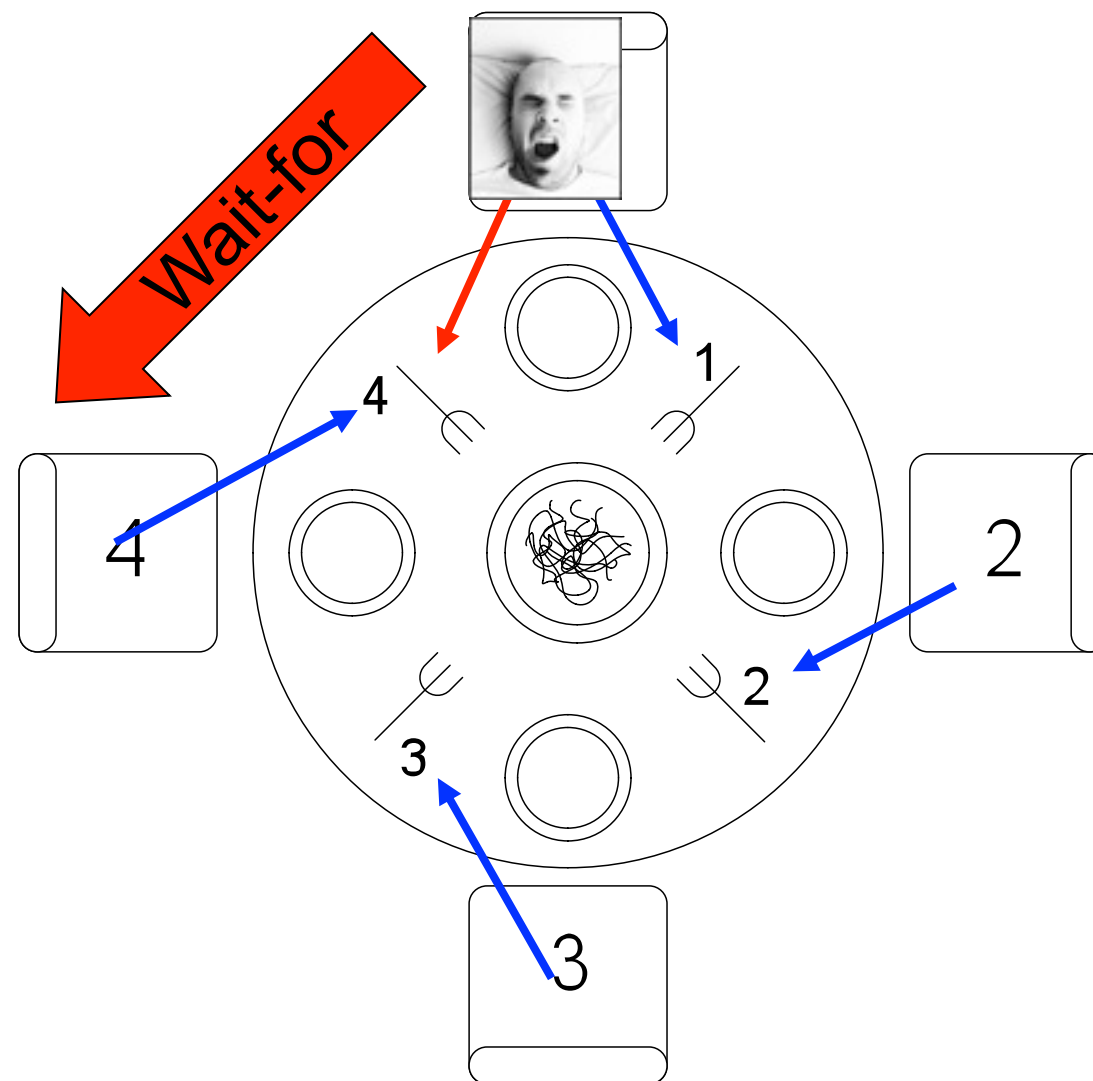
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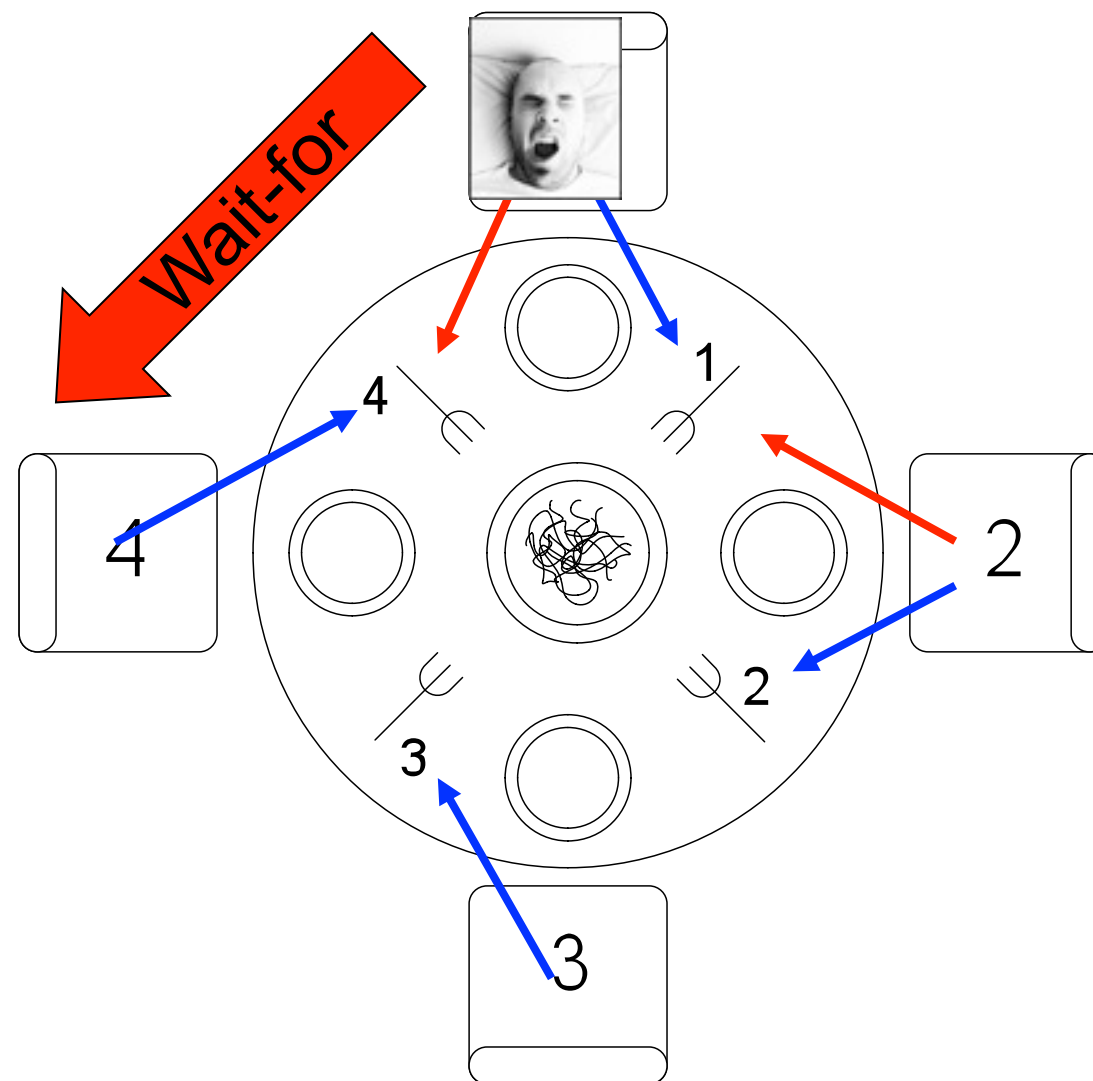
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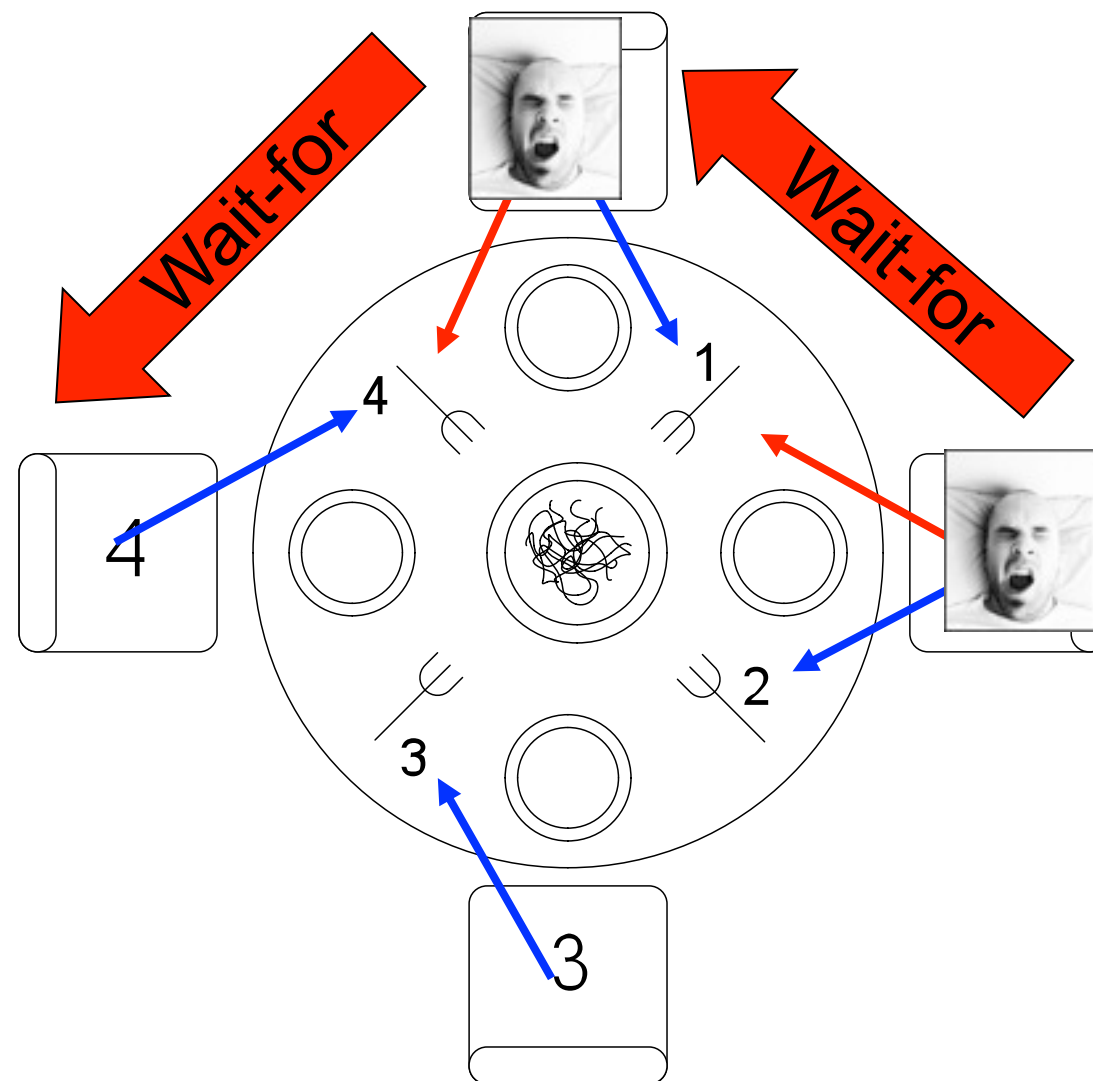
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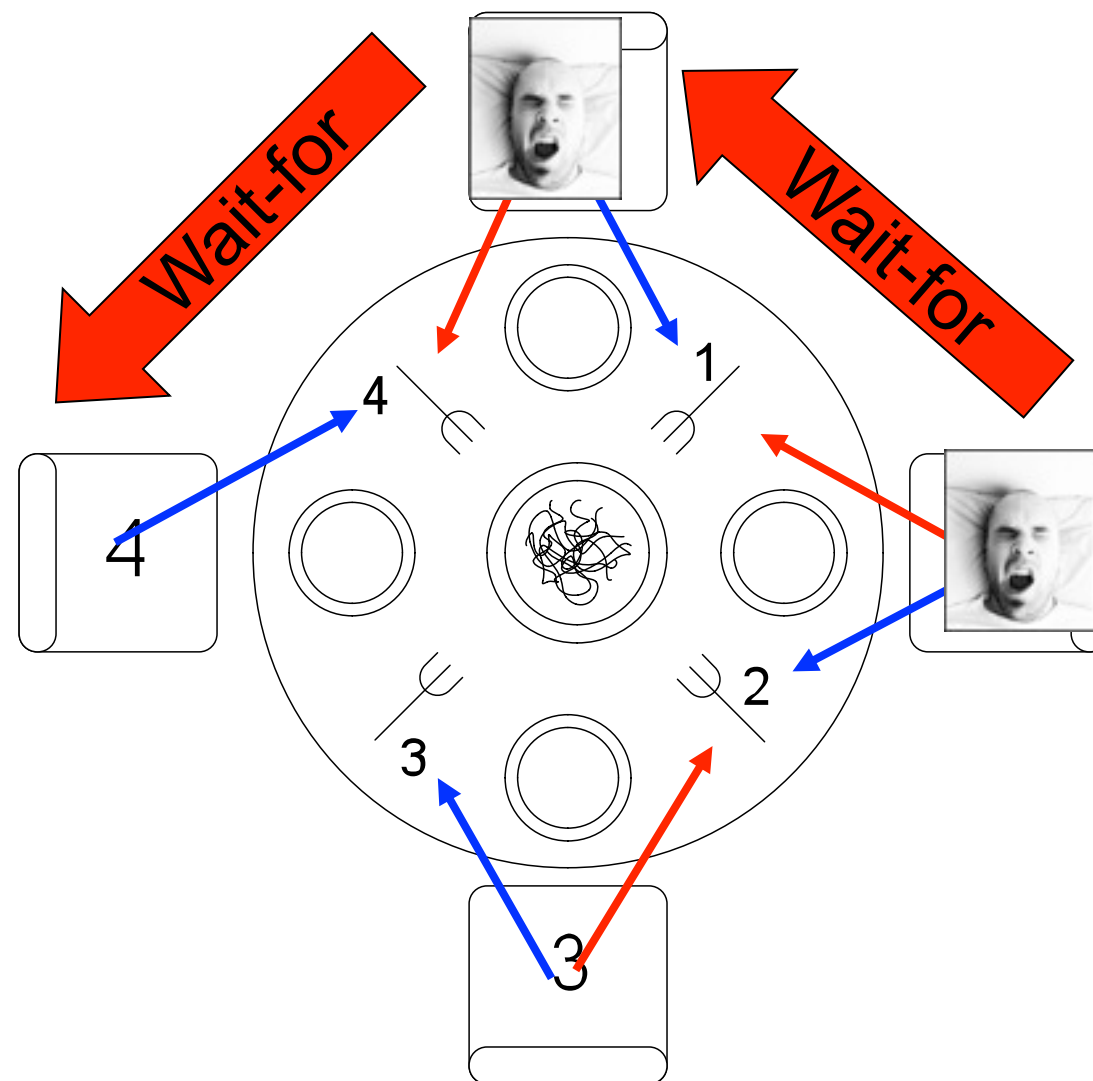
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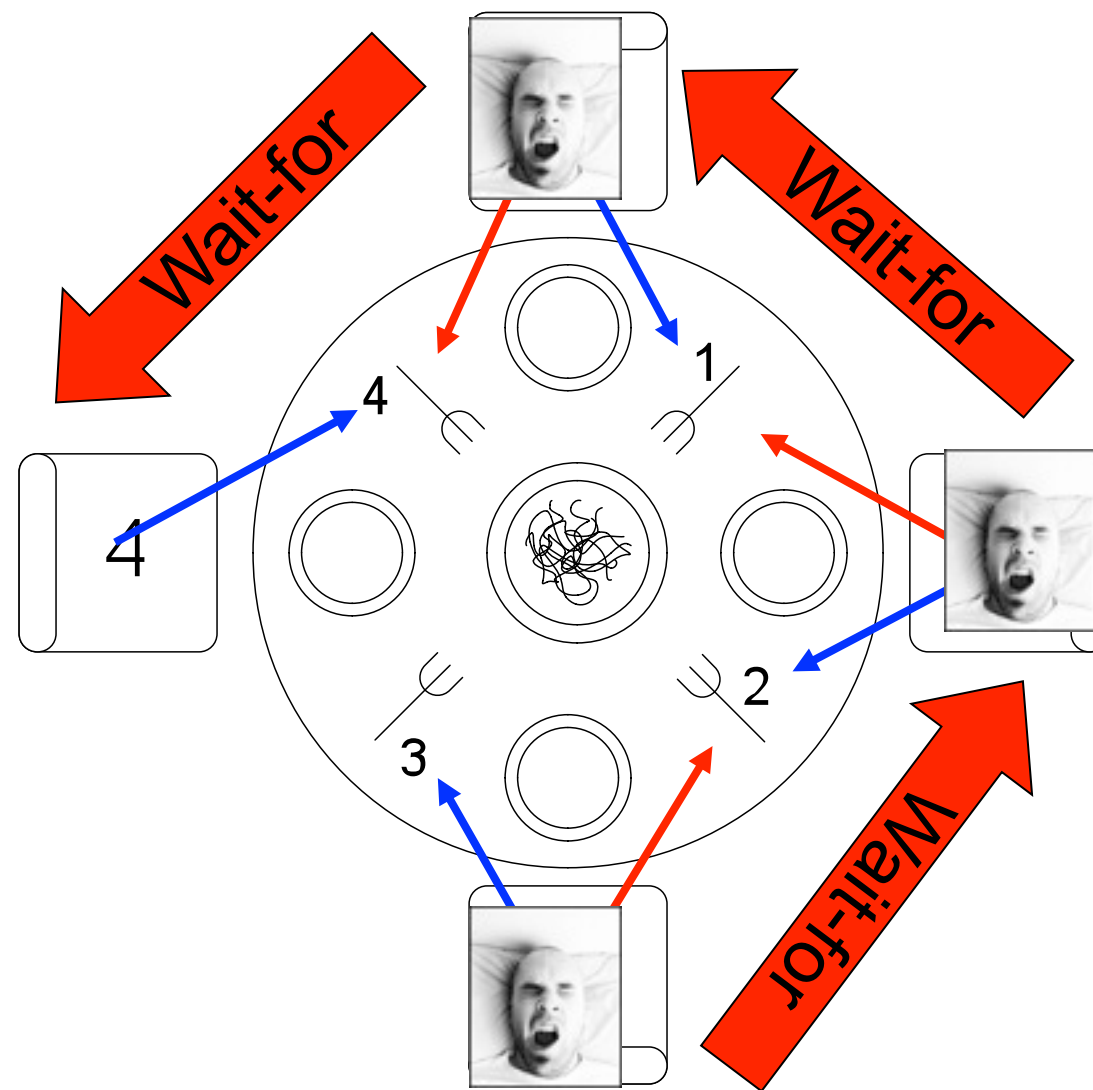
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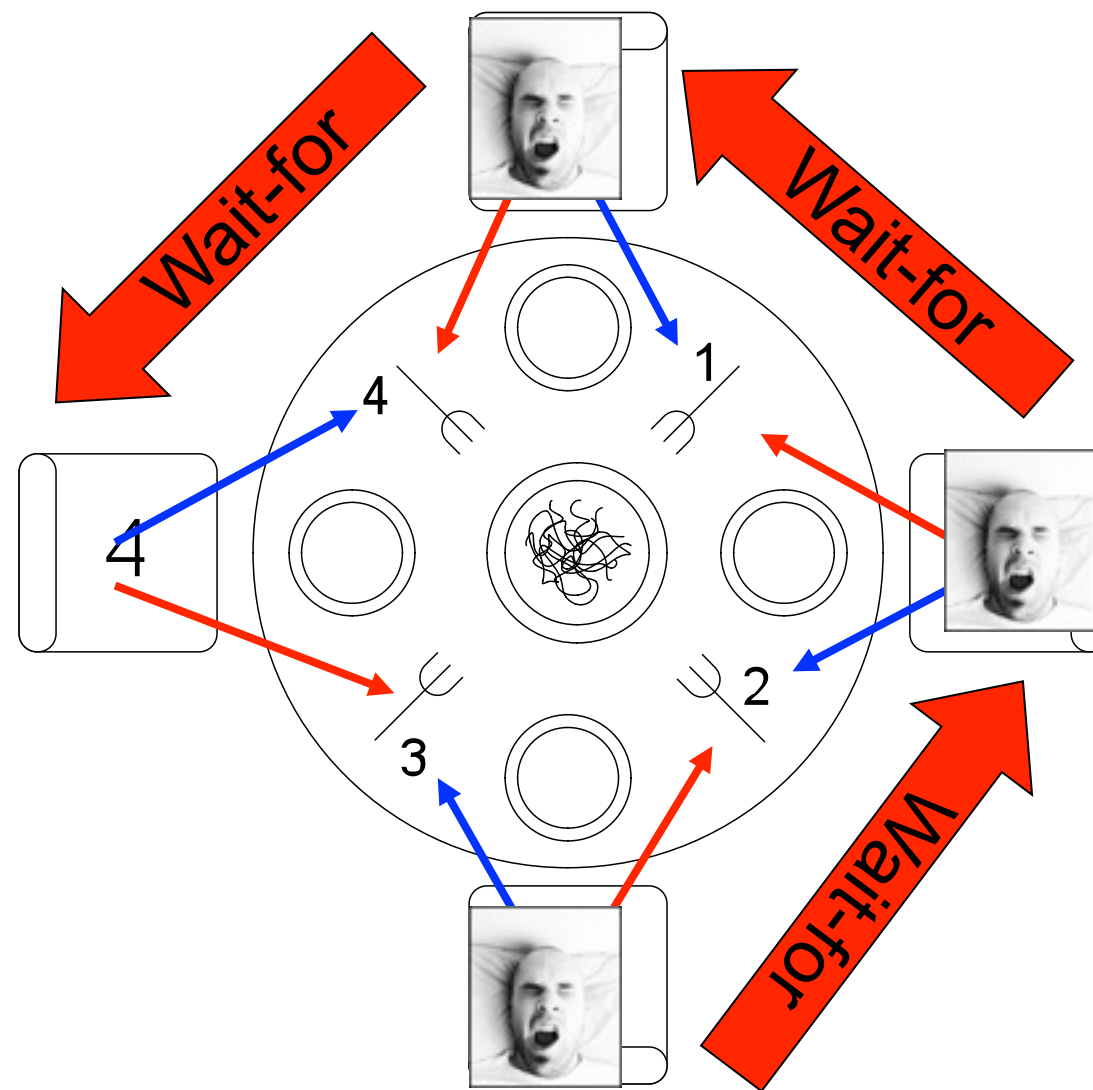
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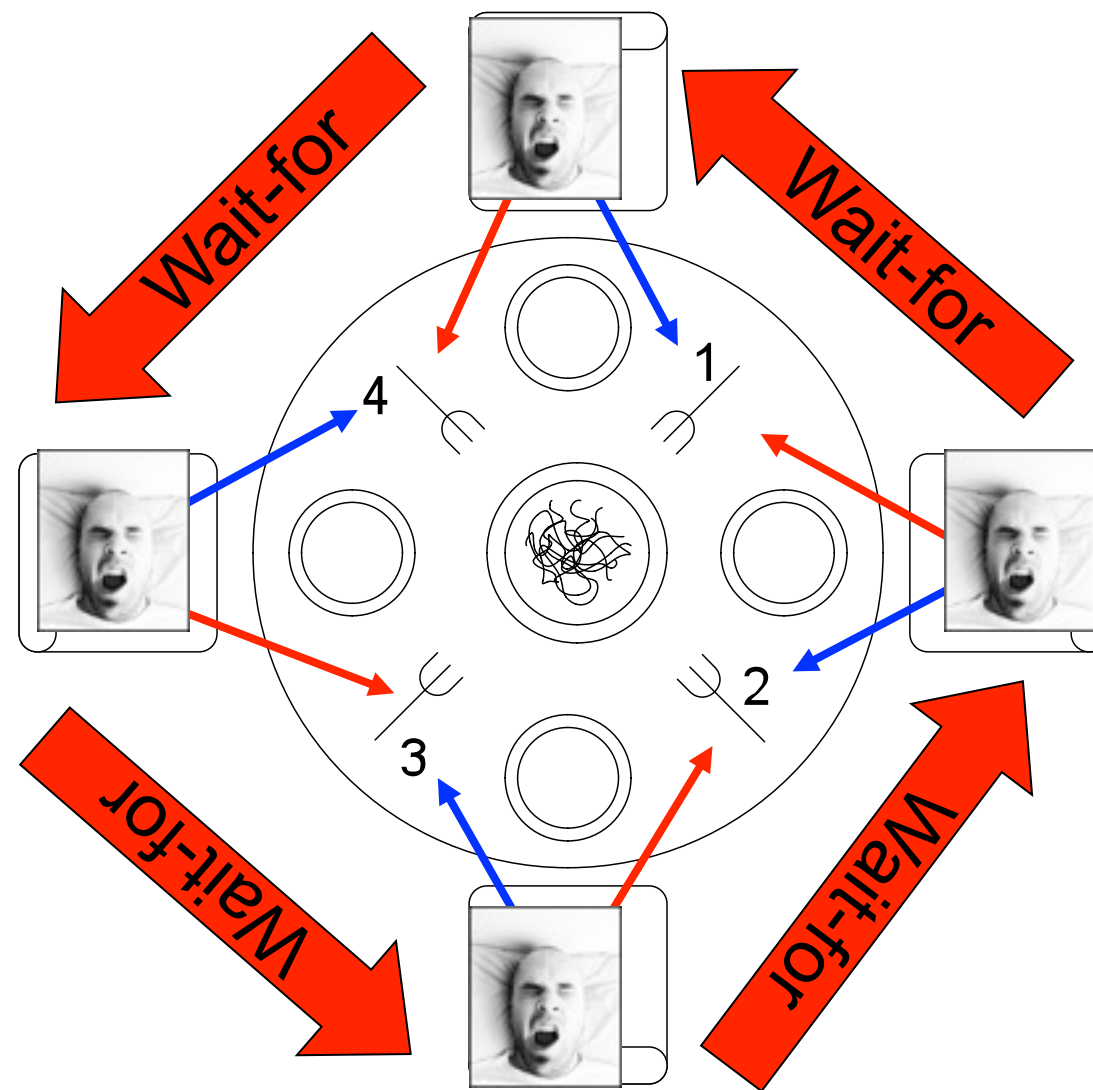
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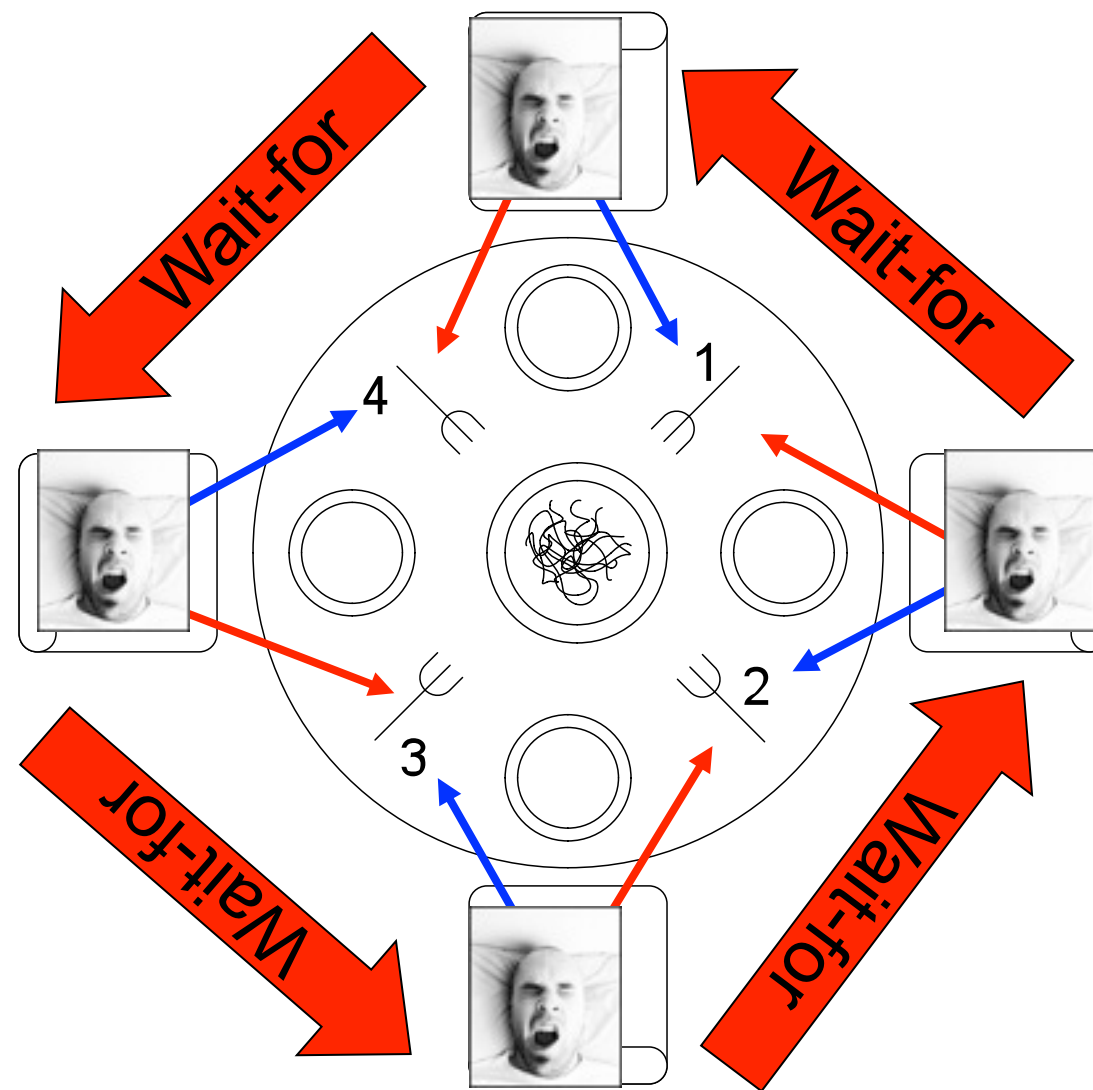
Deadlocks: Dining Philosophers



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Deadlocks: Solutions

- The solution to deadlocks in general is to remove one of the four necessary conditions:
 1. *Mutual exclusion* The resource can only be held by one process at a time
 2. *Hold-and-wait* Process already holding resources may request other resources
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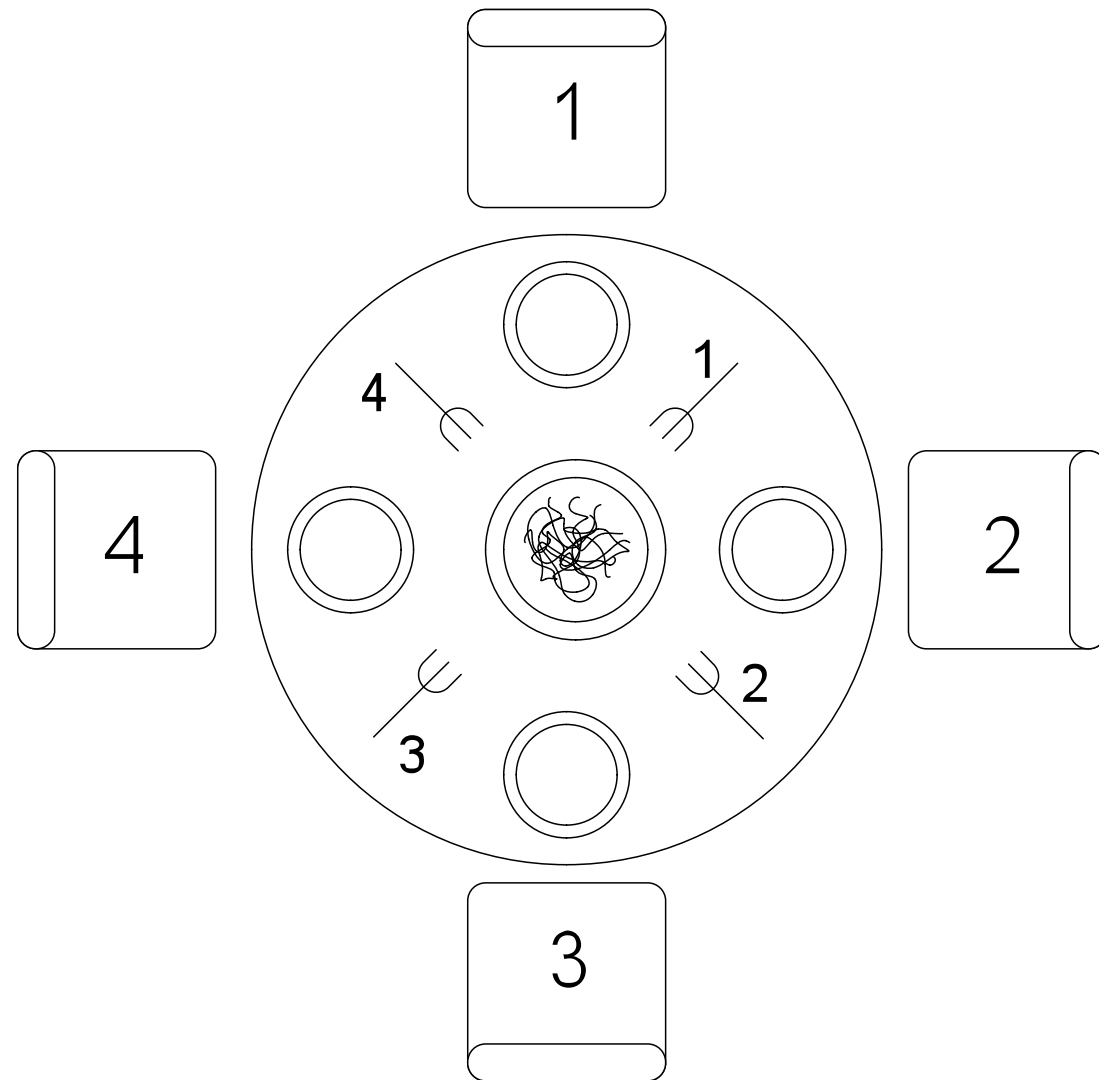
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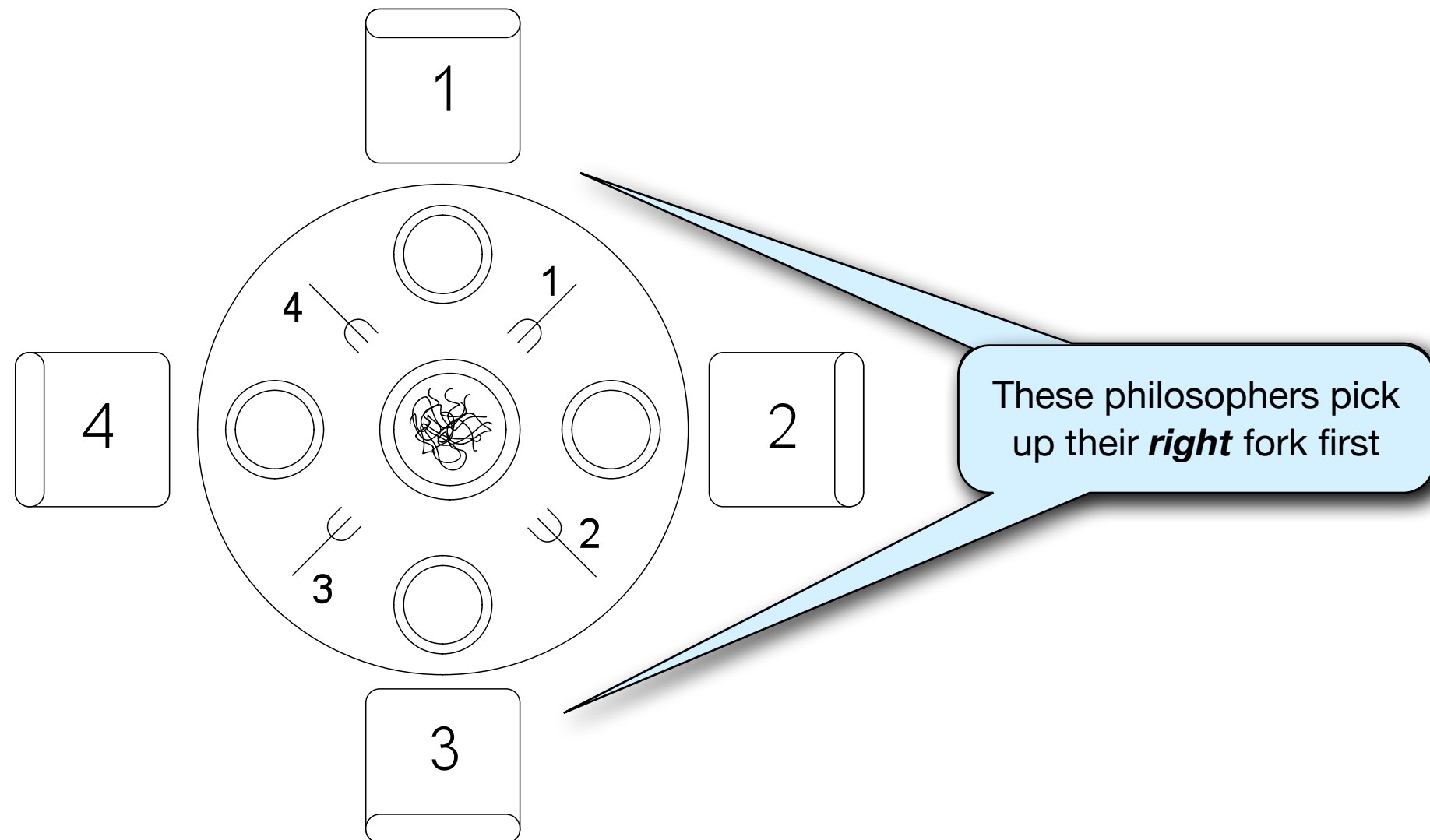
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 - 4? Yes...we can break the cycle!

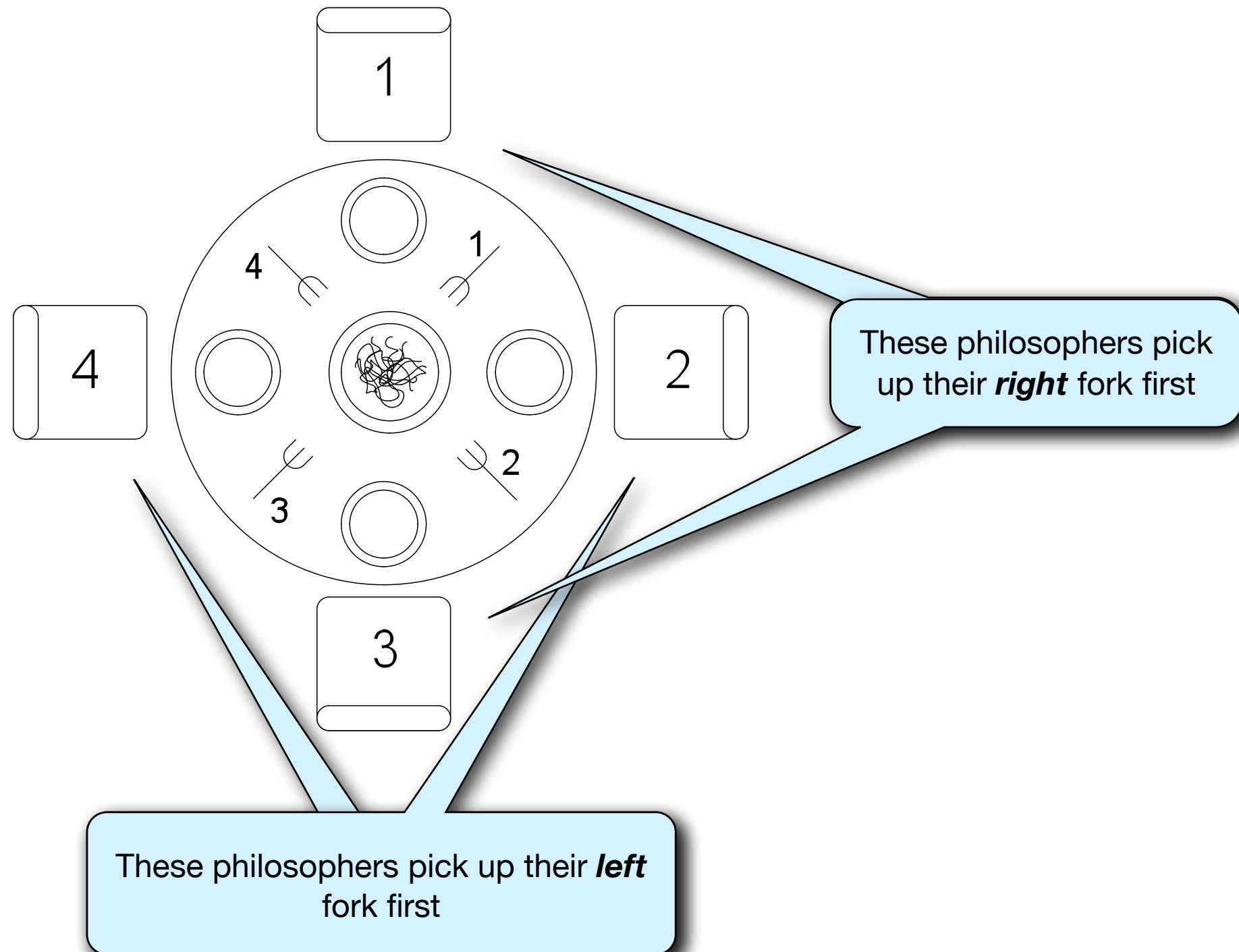
Dining Philosophers - solution



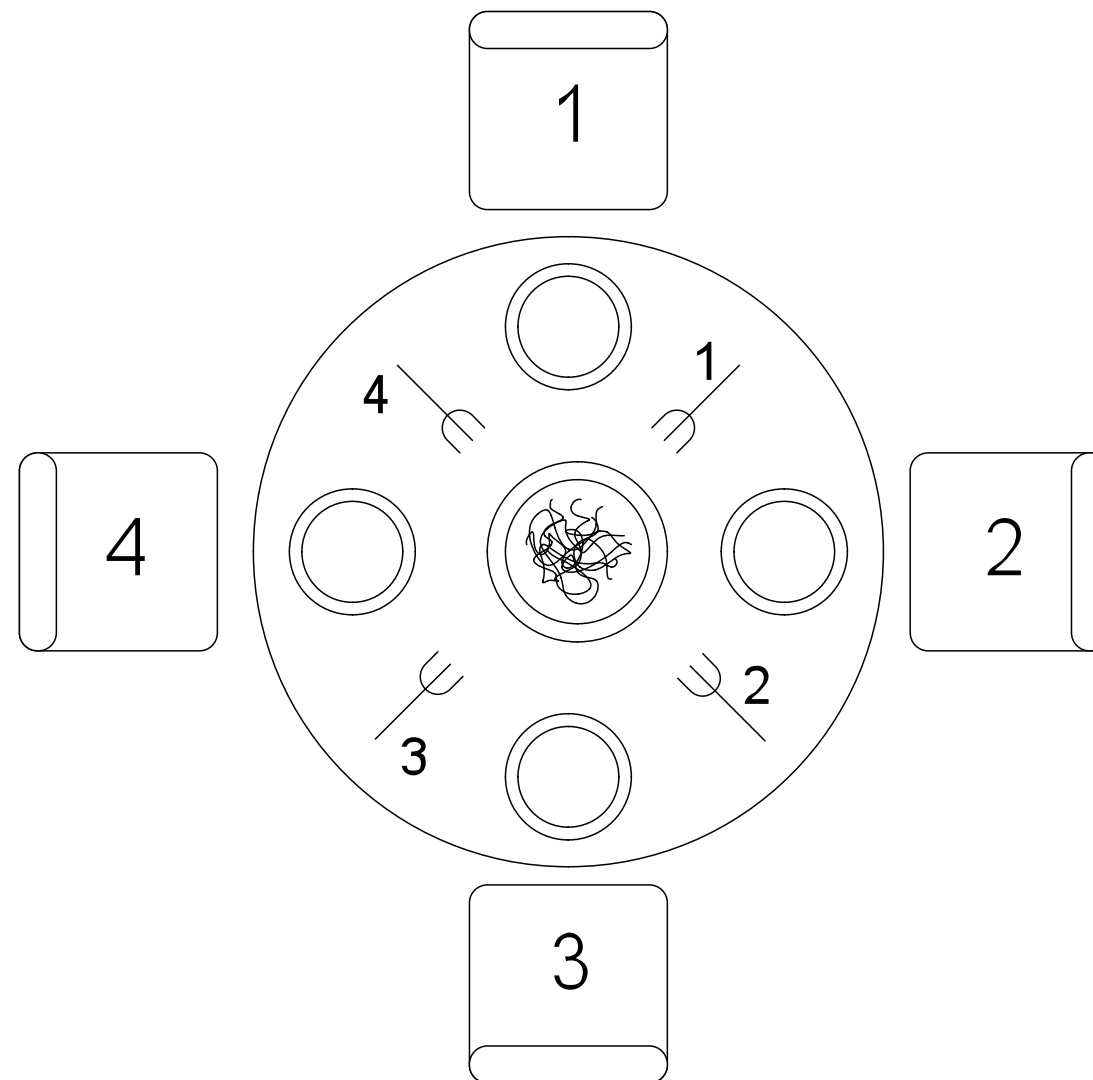
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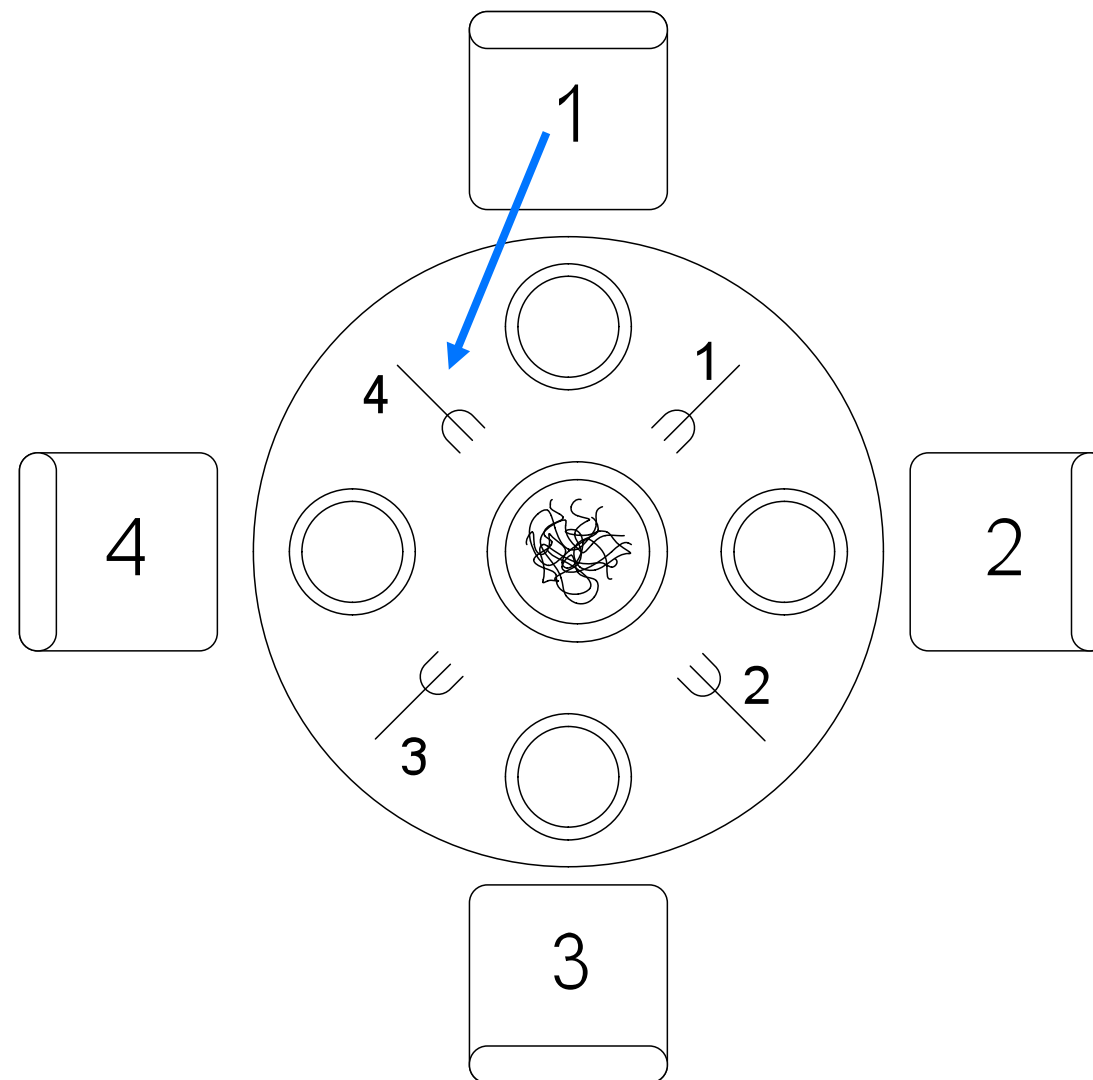
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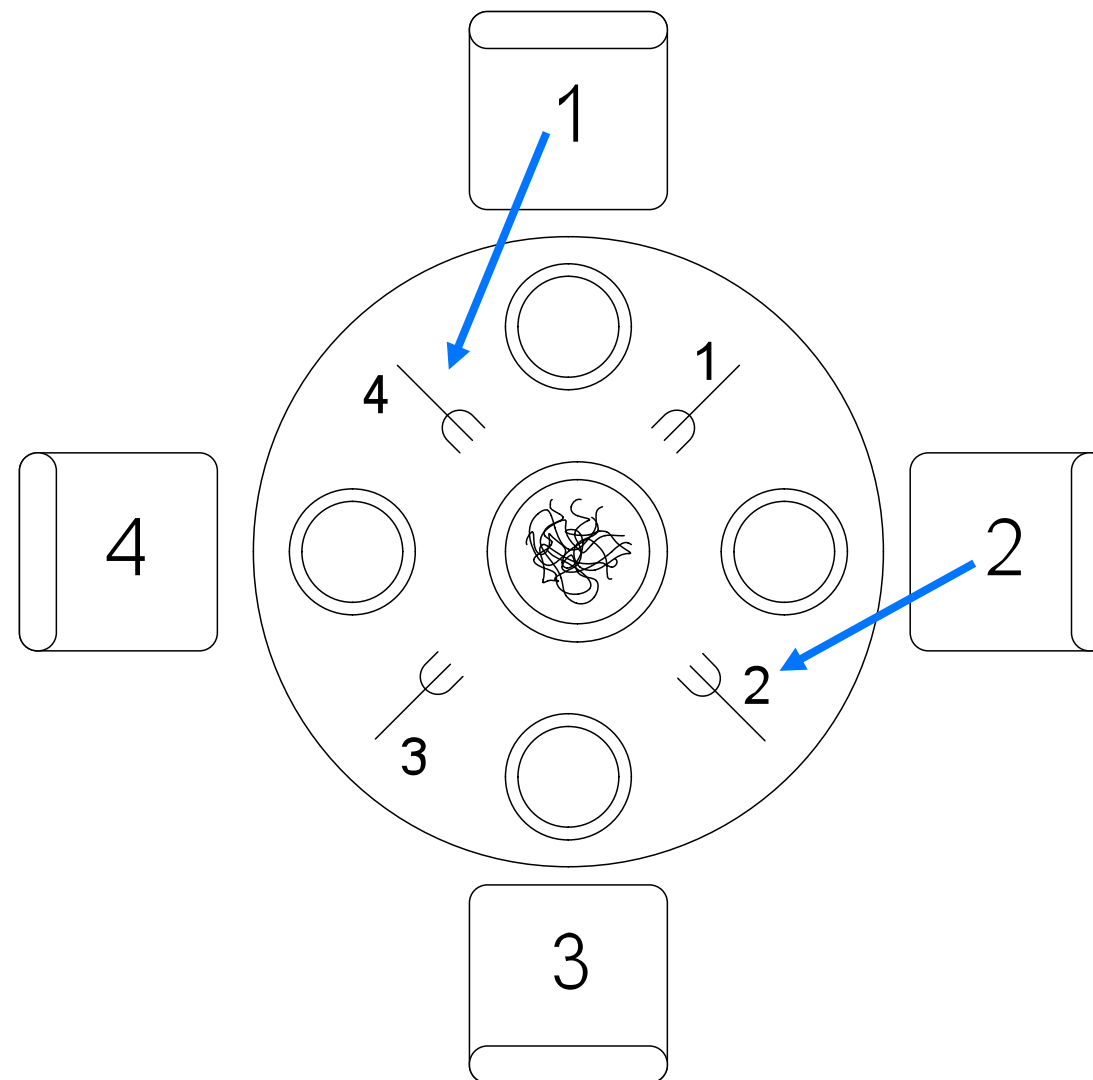
Deadlocks: Dining Philosophers - Solution



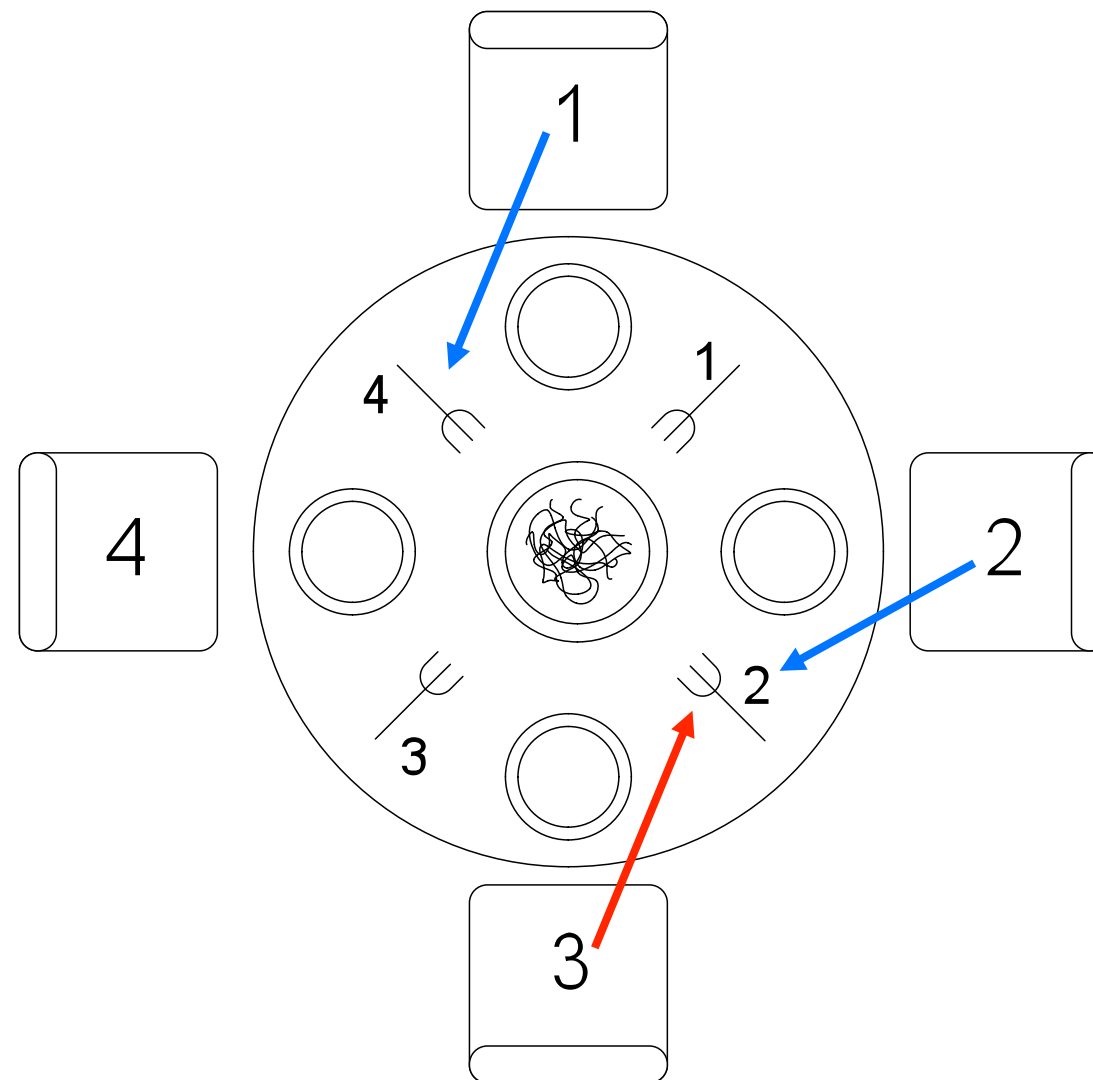
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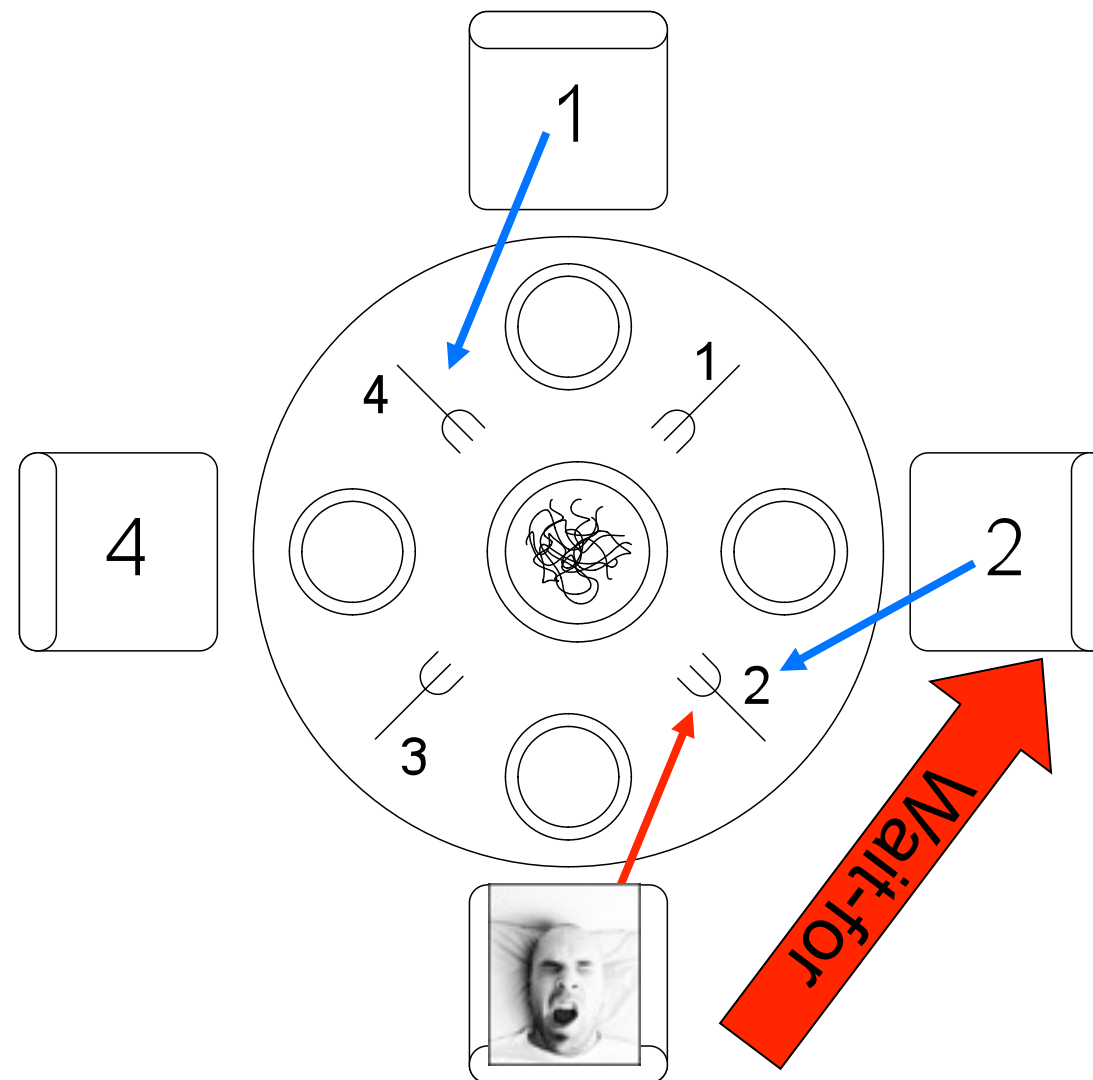
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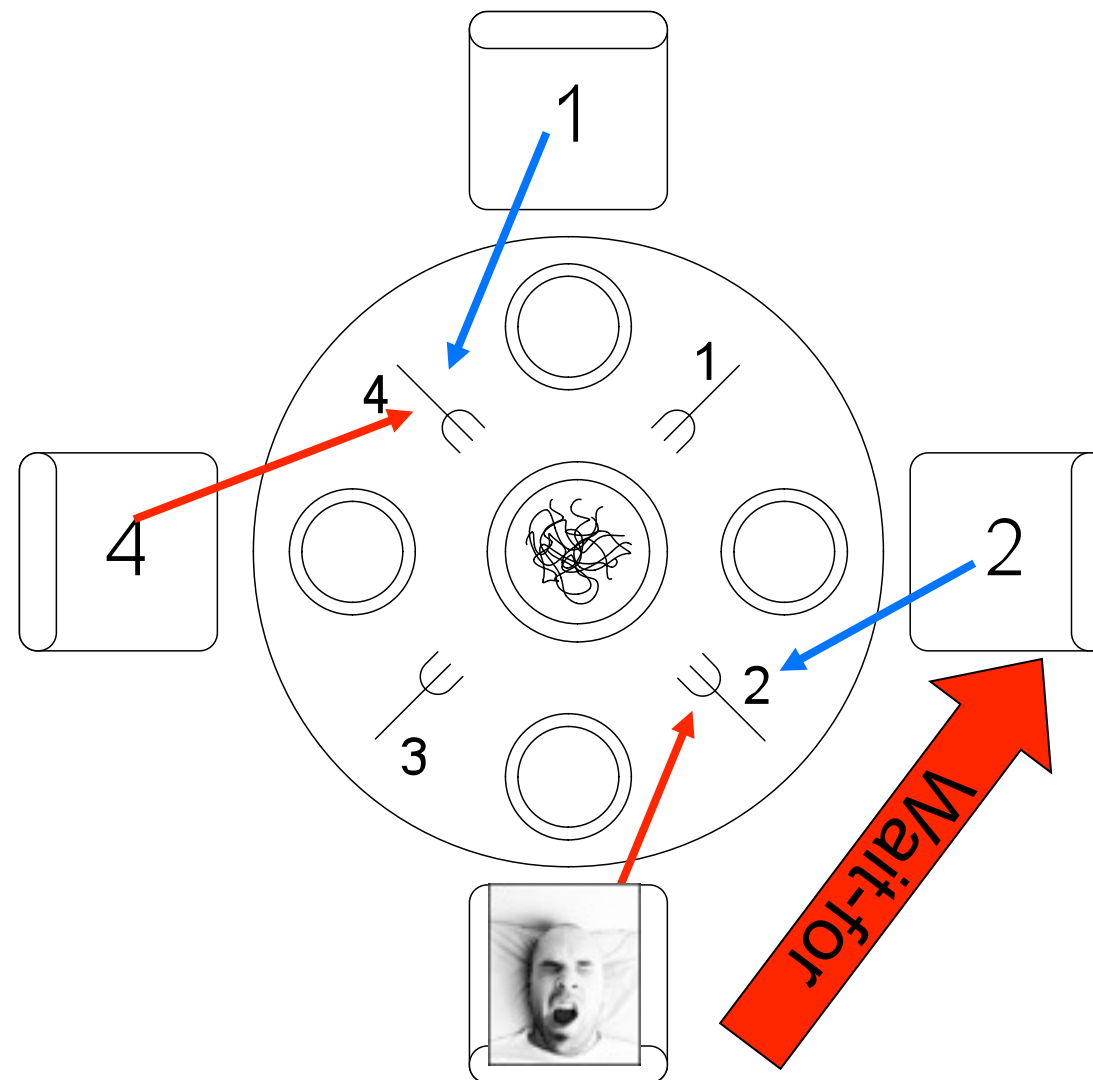
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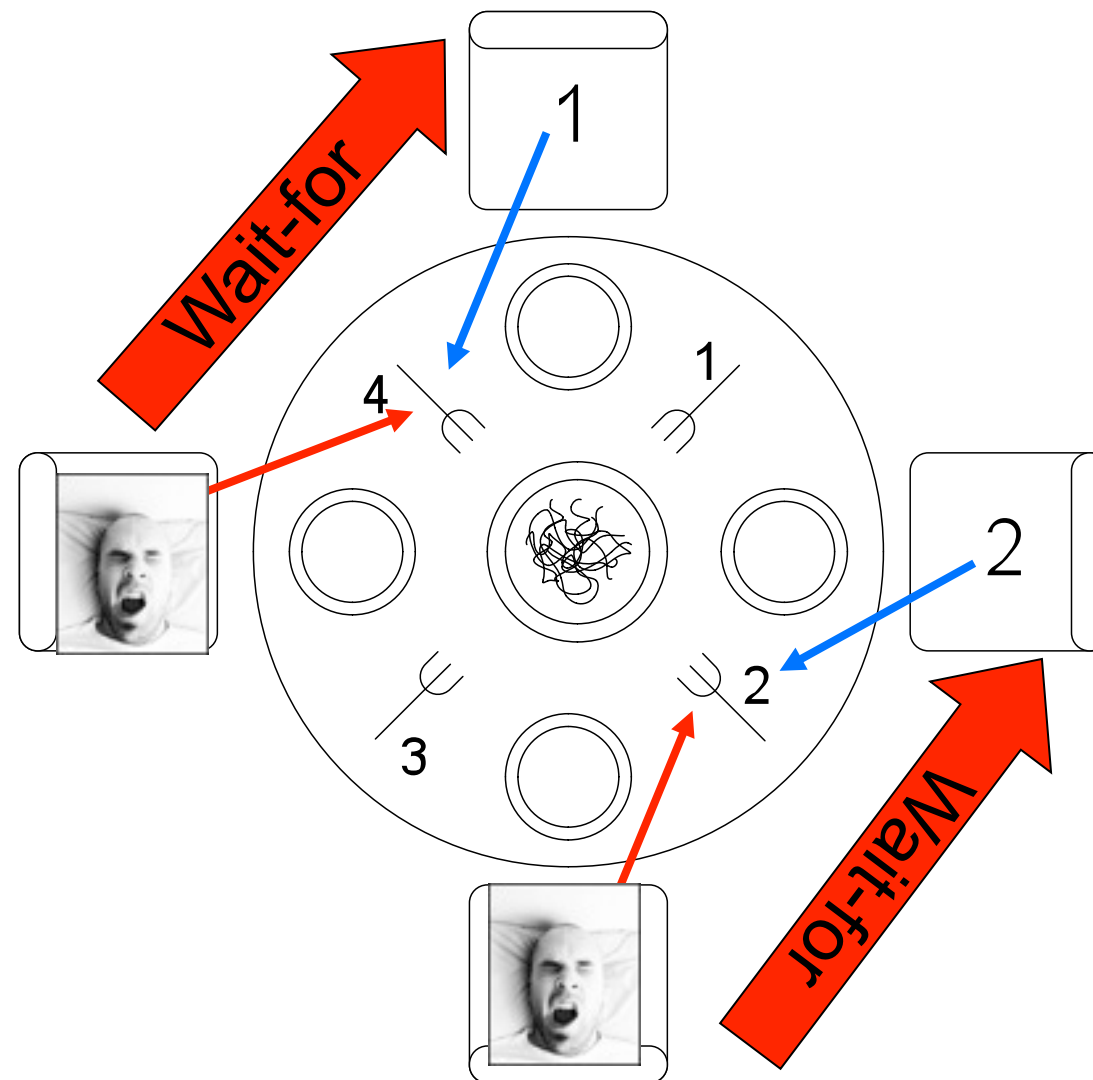
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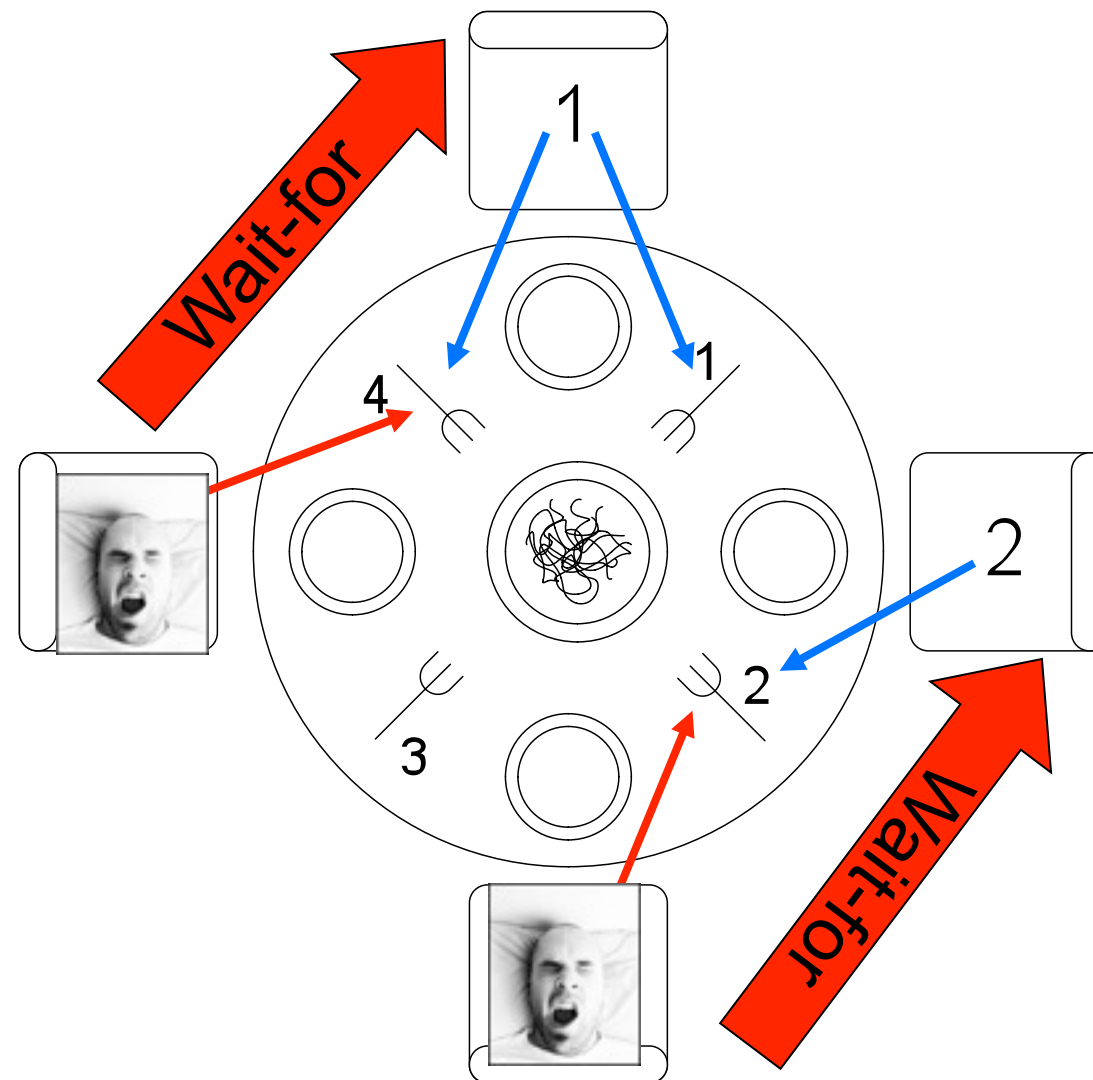
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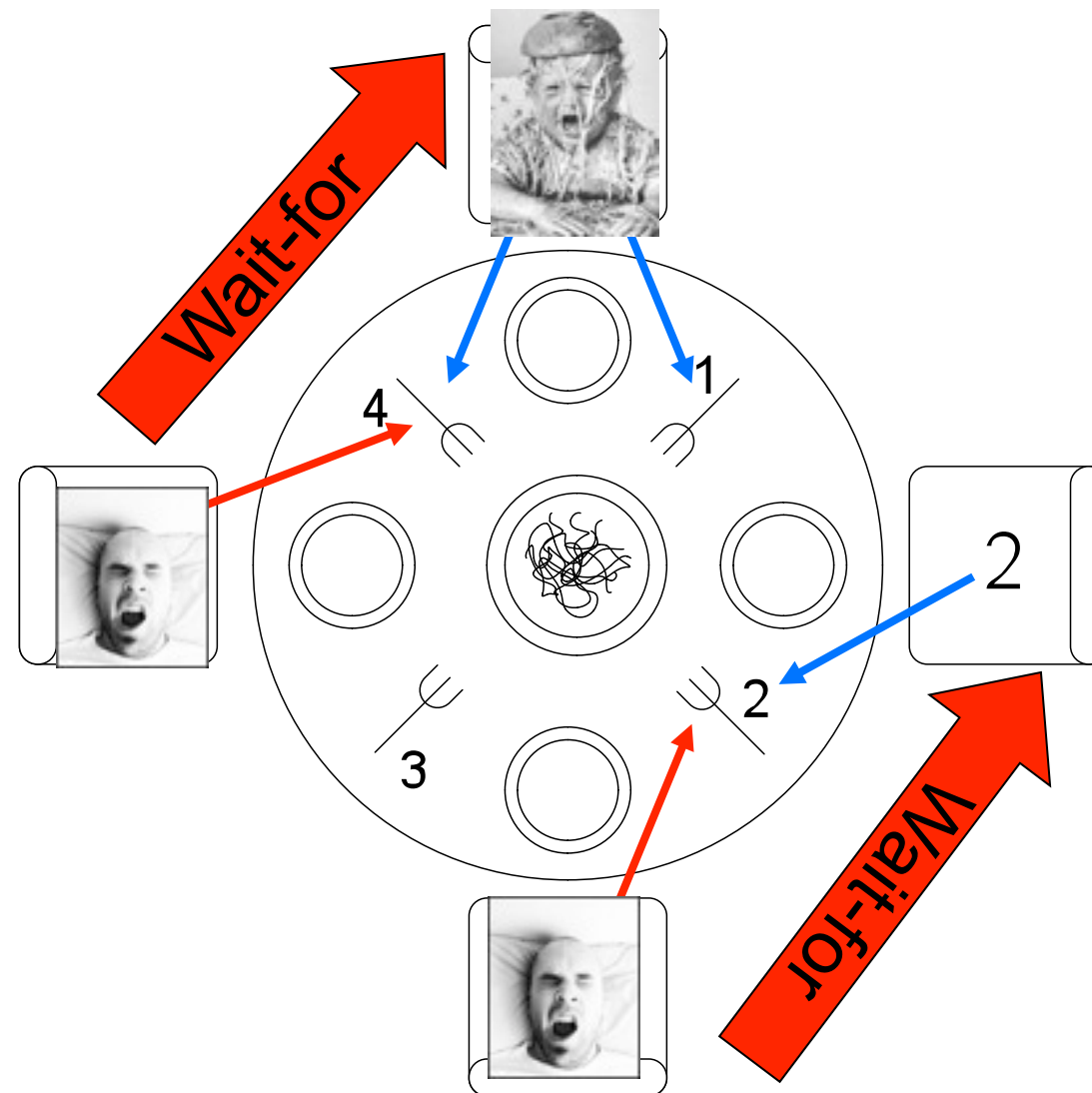
Deadlocks: Dining Philosophers - Solution



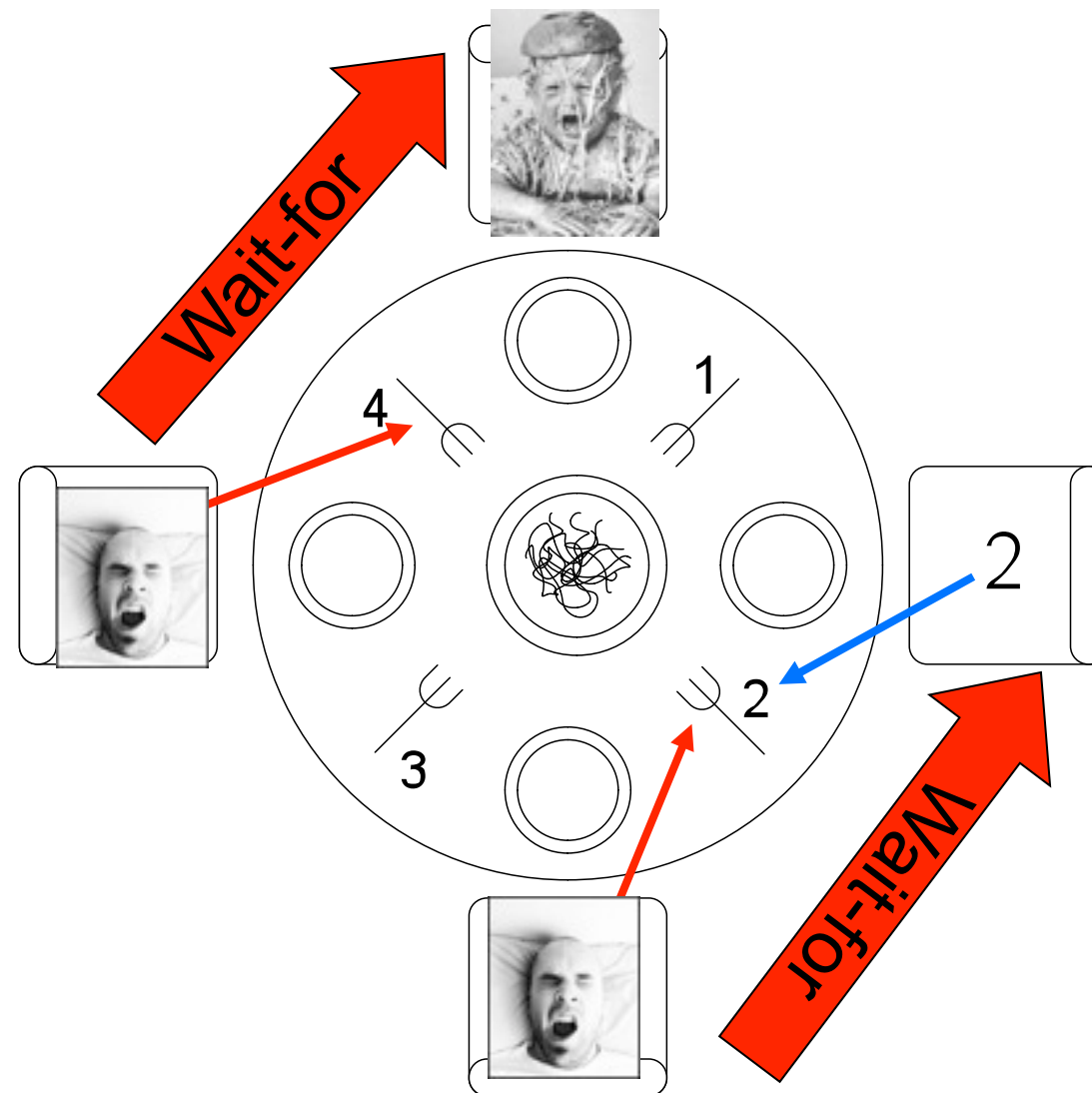
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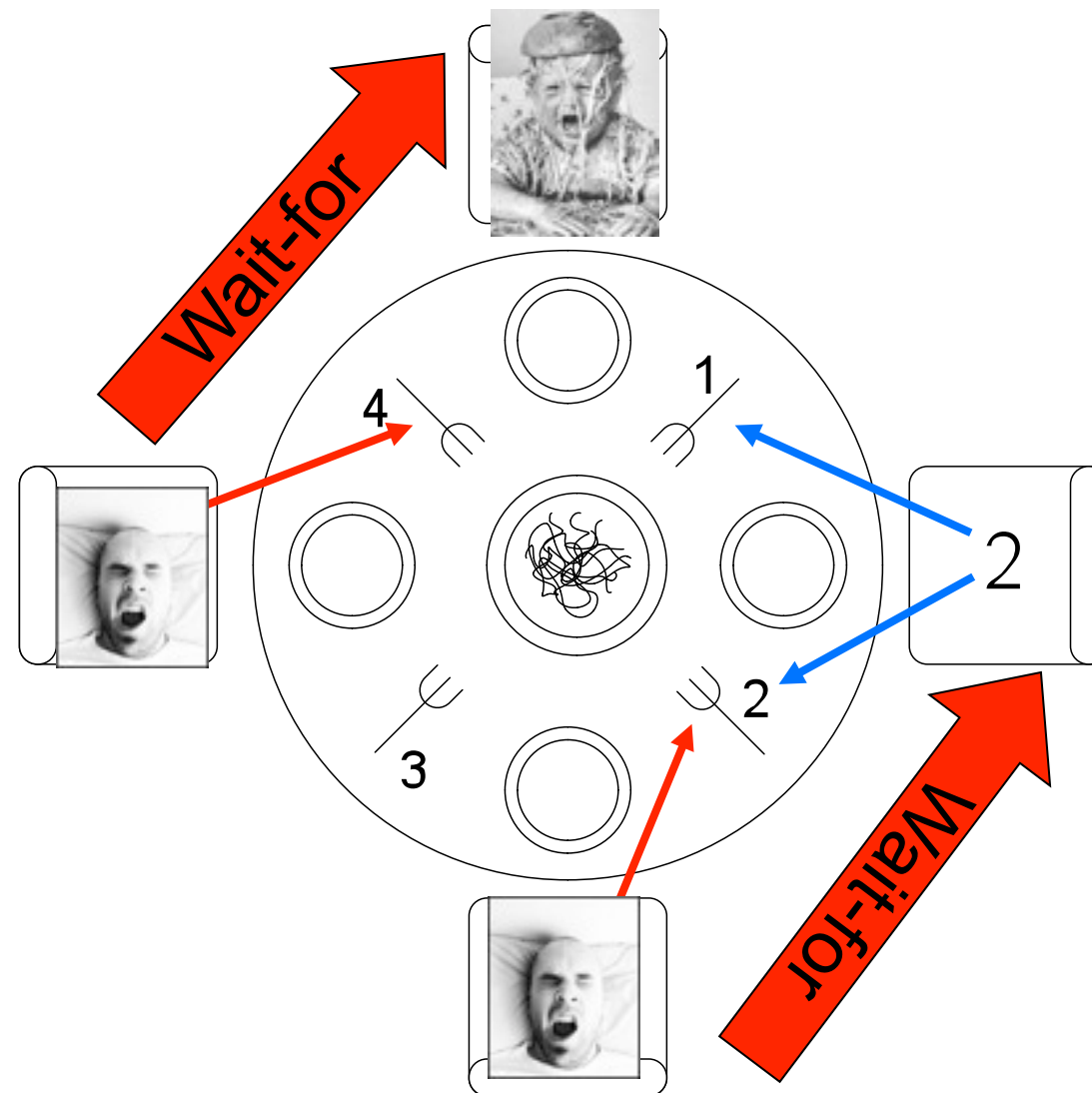
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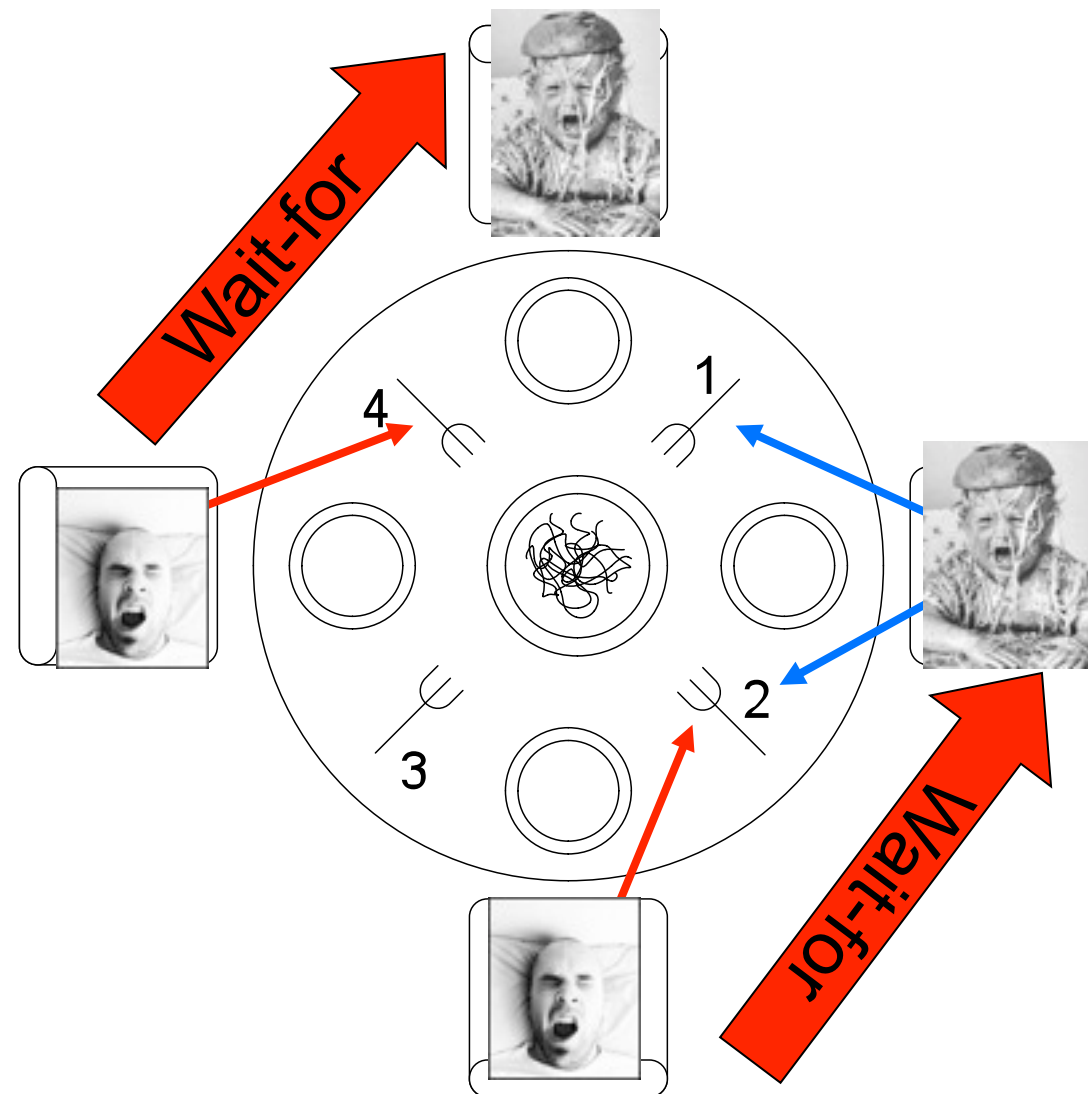
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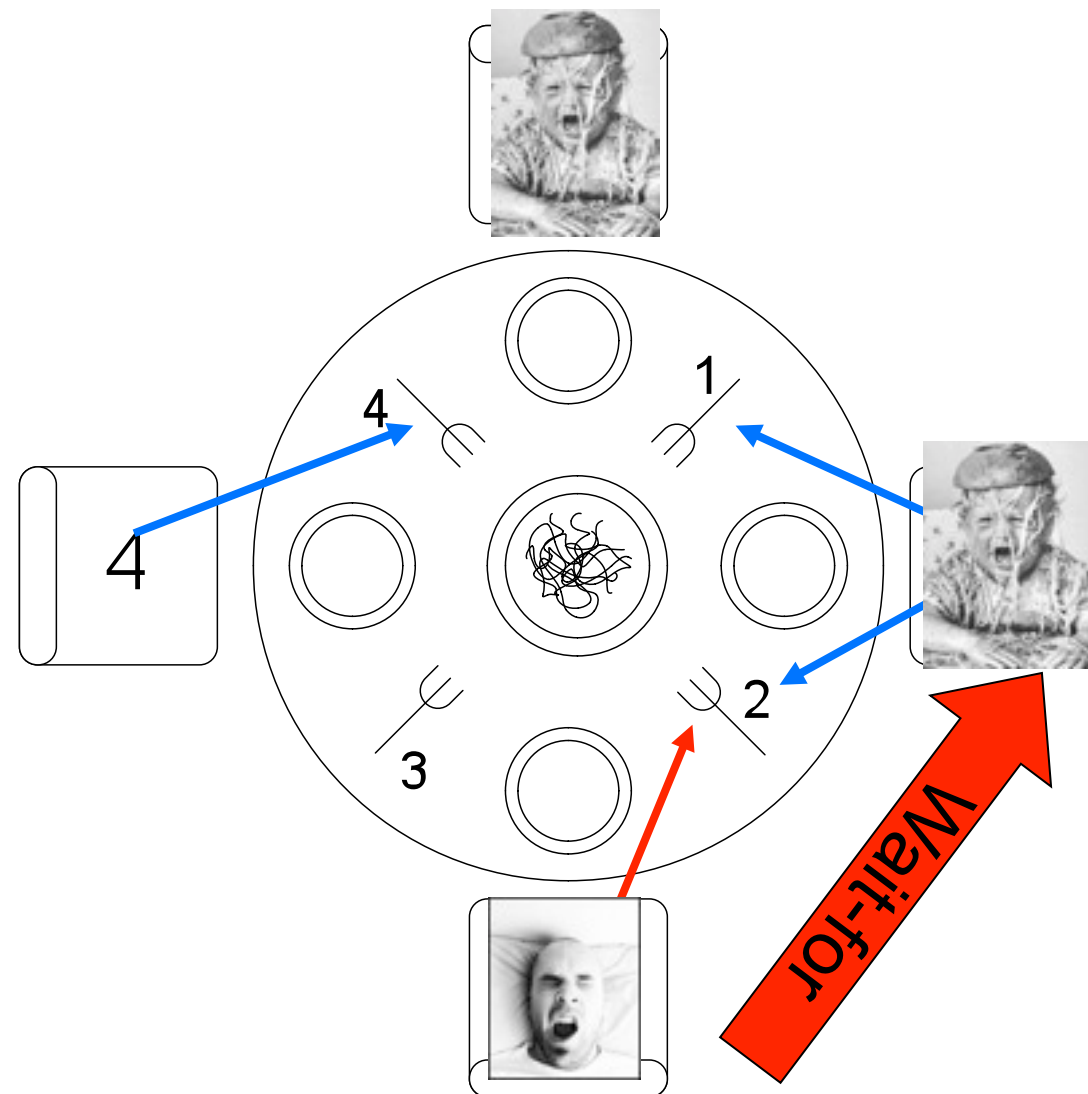
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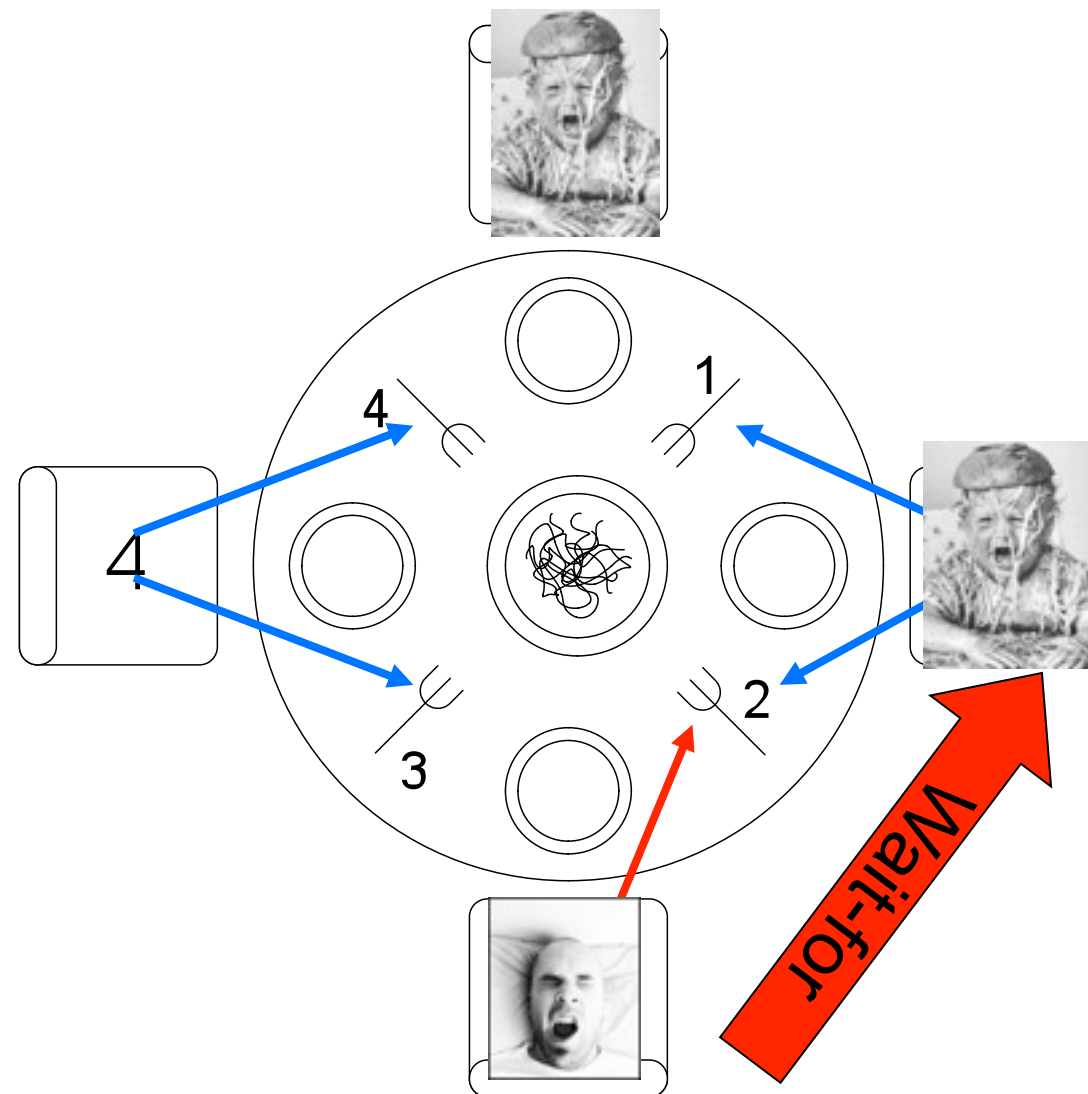
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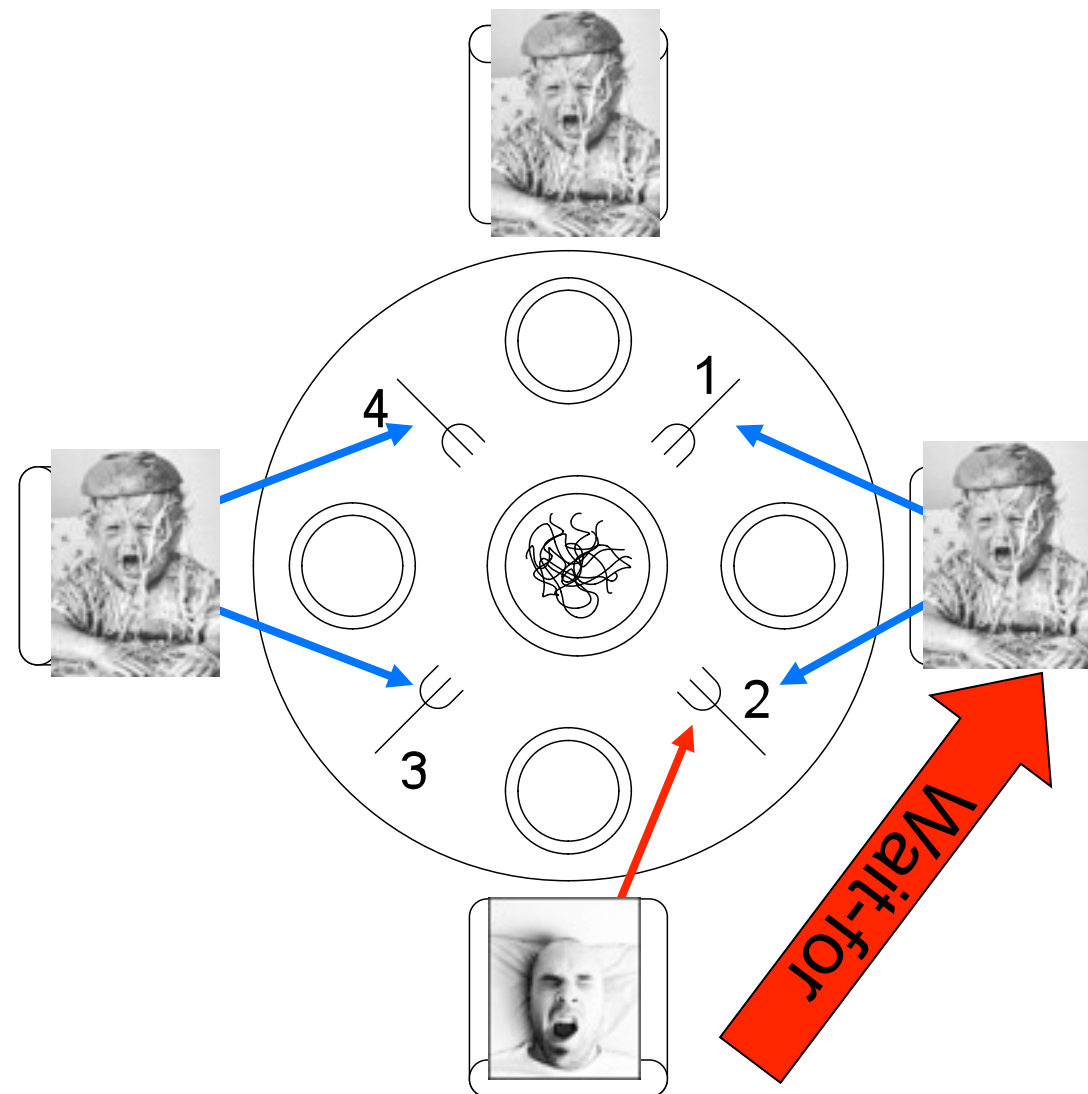
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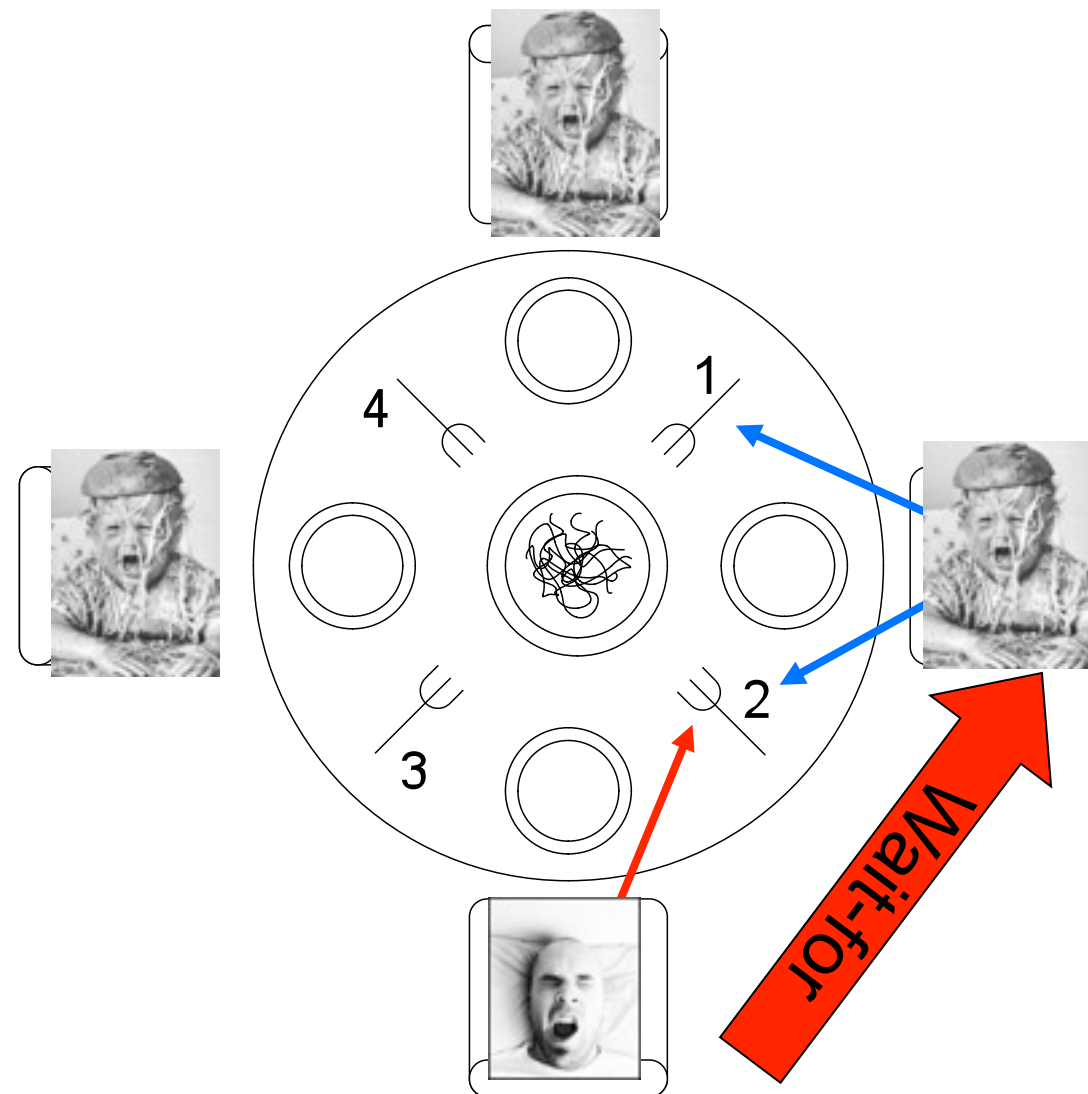
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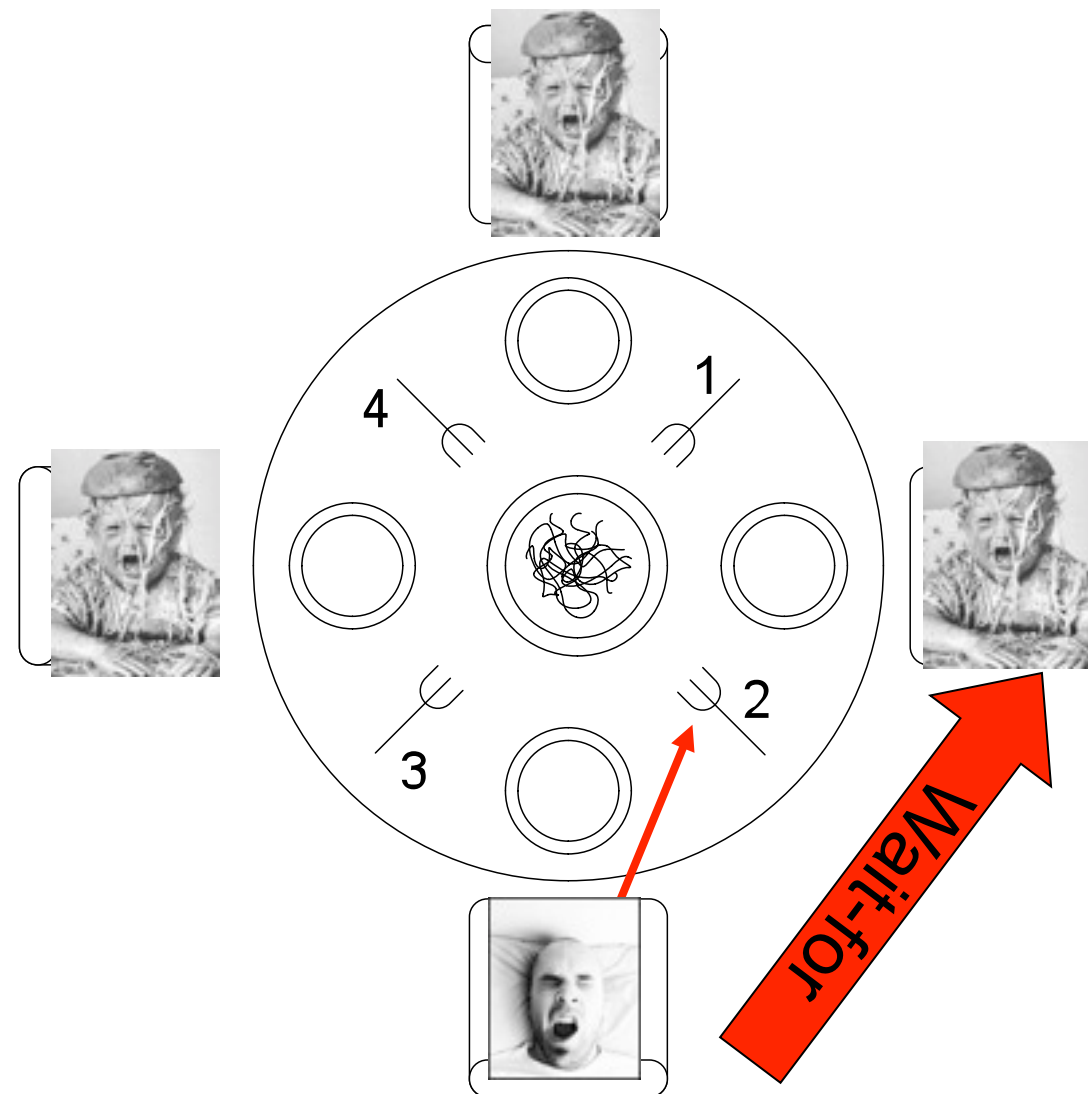
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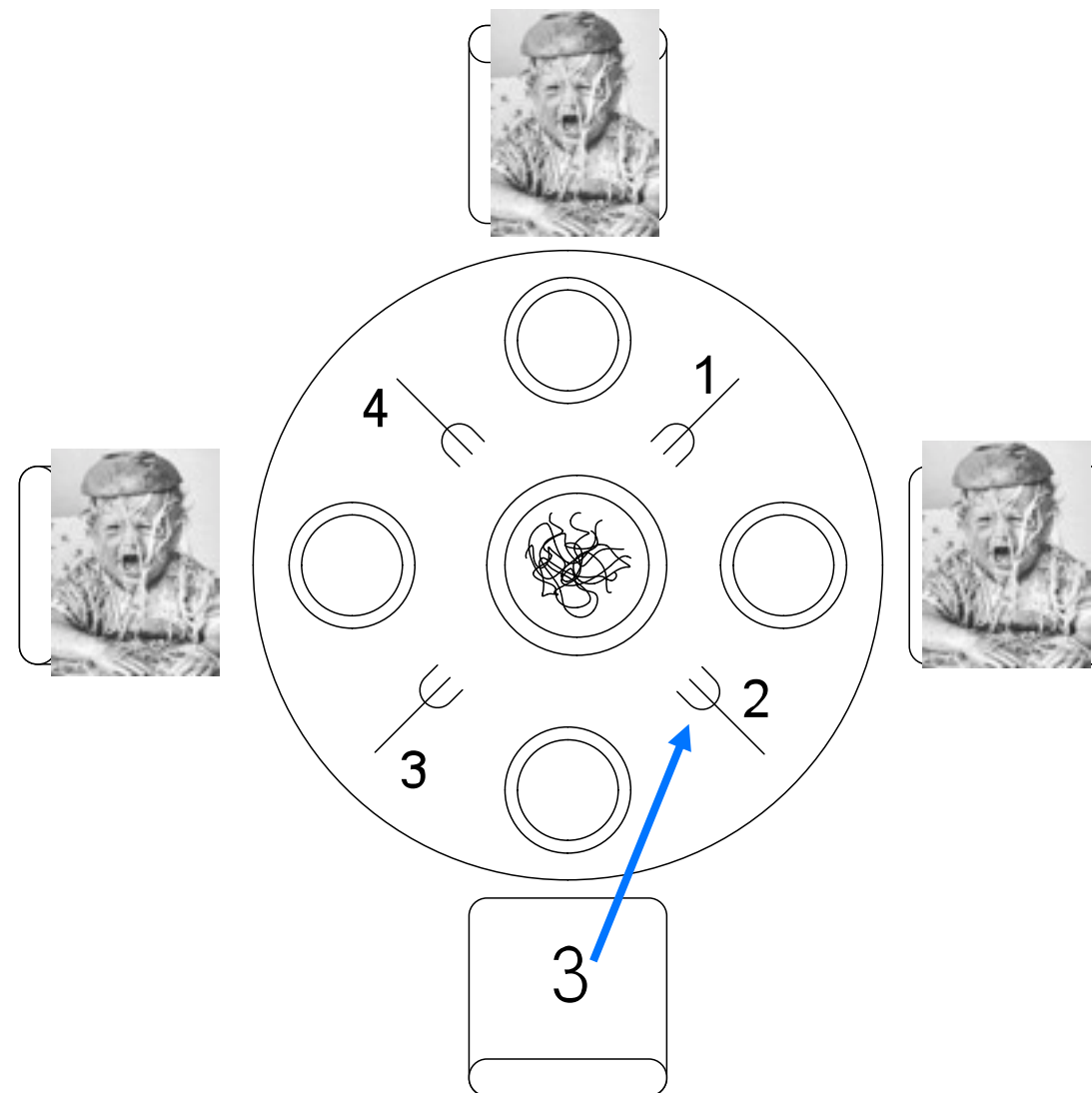
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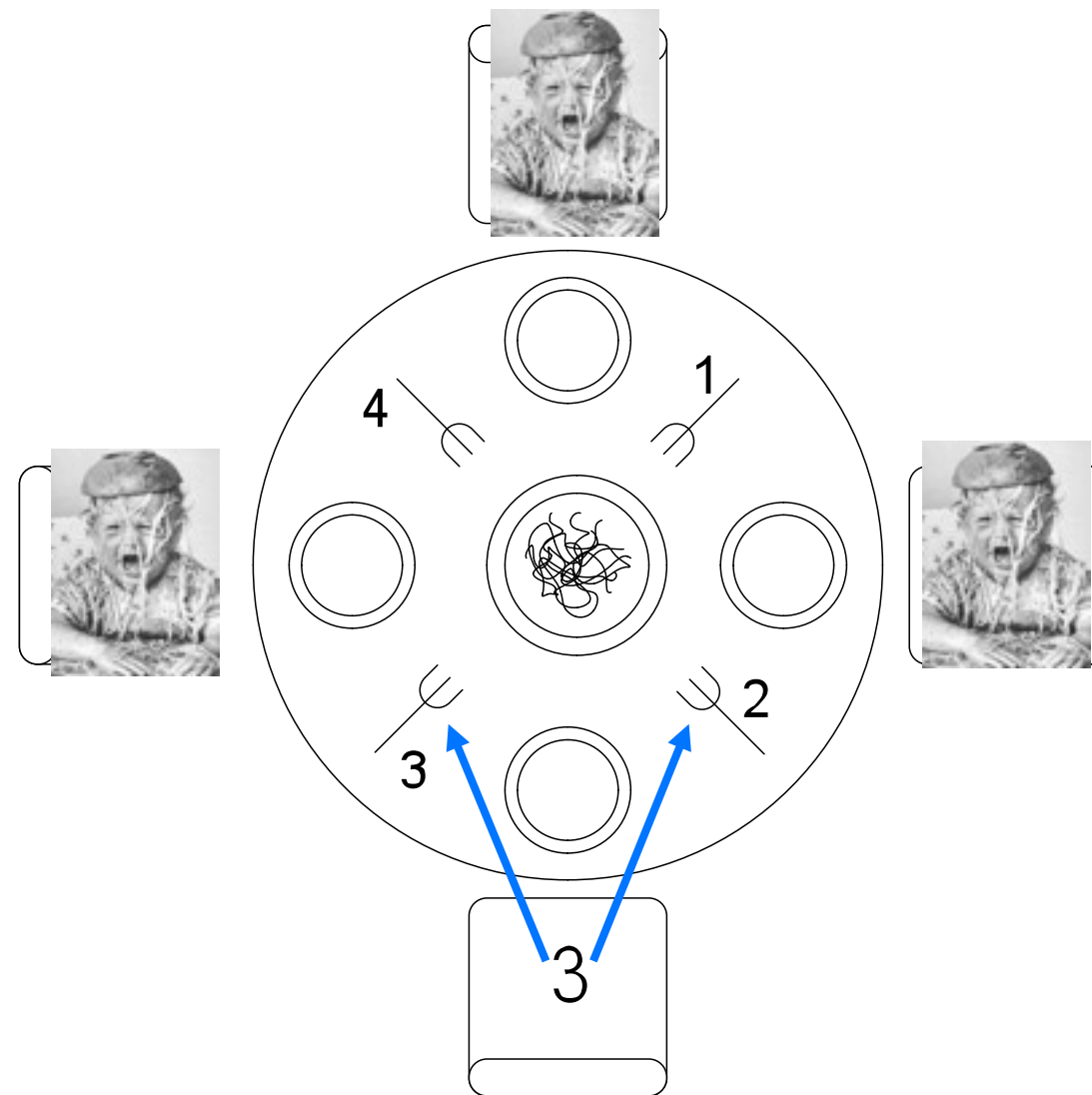
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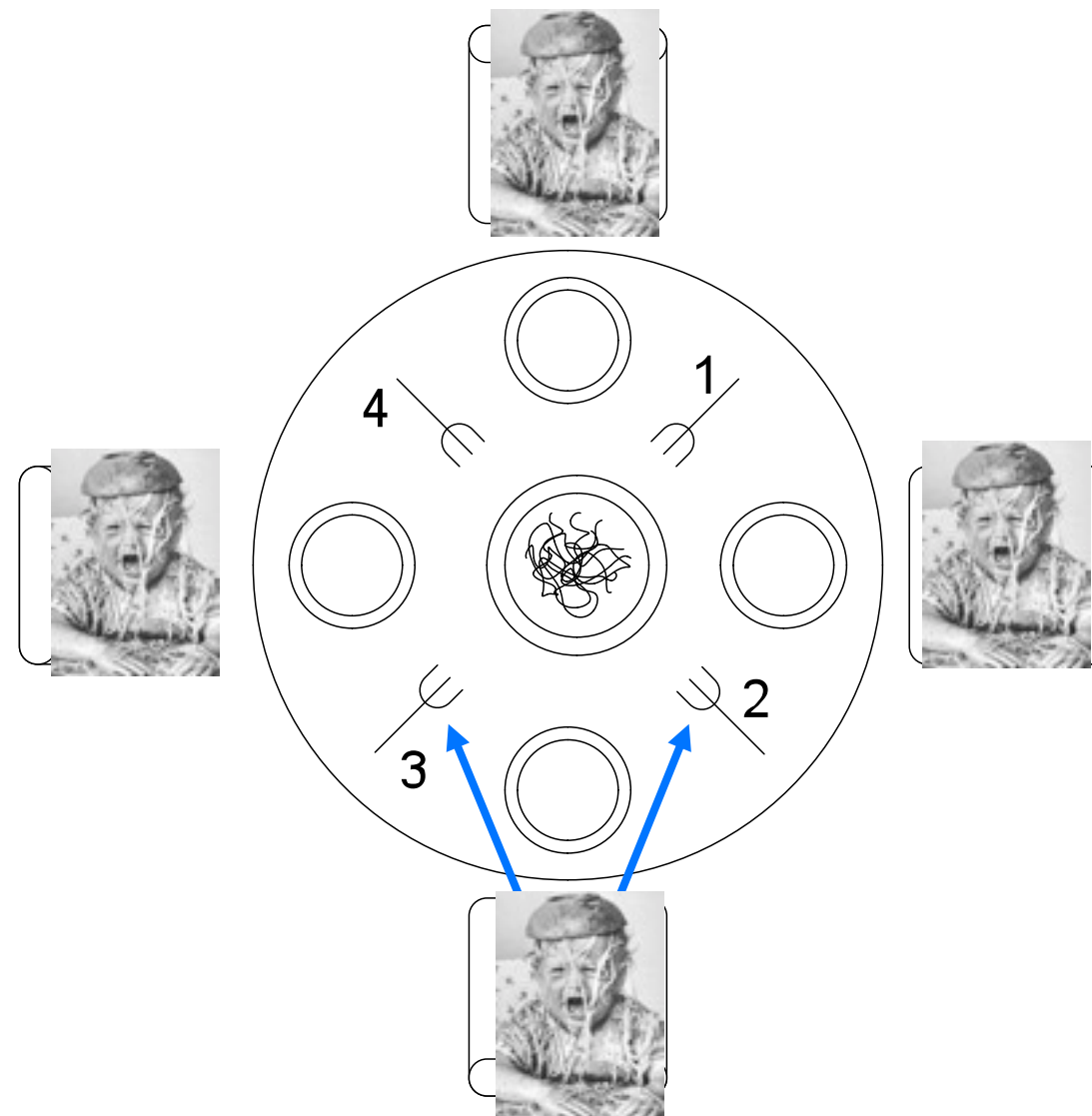
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