

CSCE 313 MP6

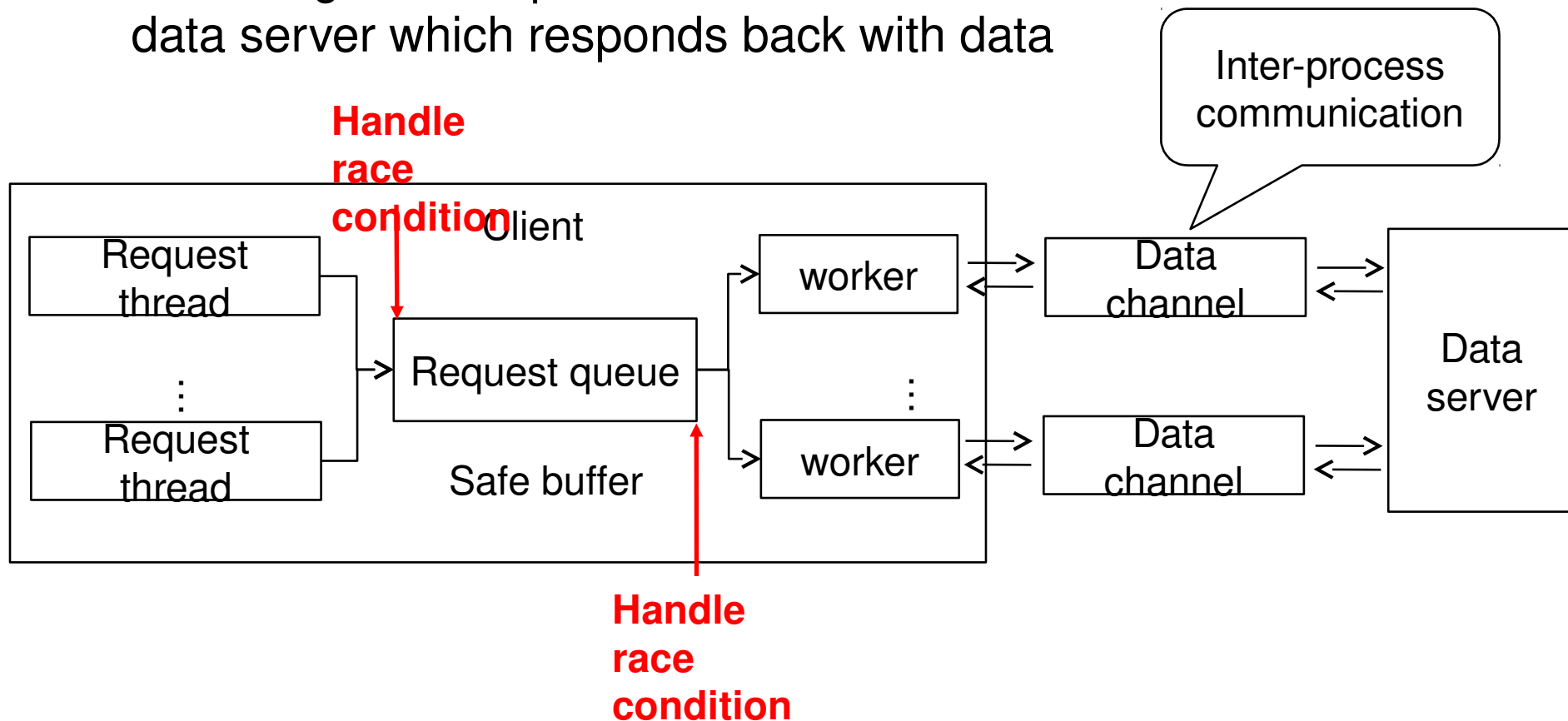
Unix Threads

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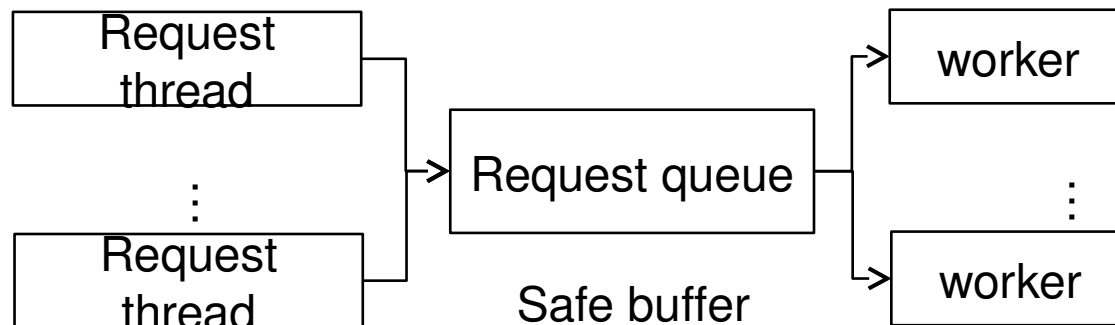
MP6 – Big Picture

- System structure of MP6
 - Two processes running: client and data server
 - Client registers requests in a buffer, then sends them to a data server which responds back with data



Client

- Request threads generate requests to the queue
- Worker threads pop requests, deliver them to the data server, collect histogram of response for each request type which happens to be a number between 0 - 99 (see typical output in backup slide)



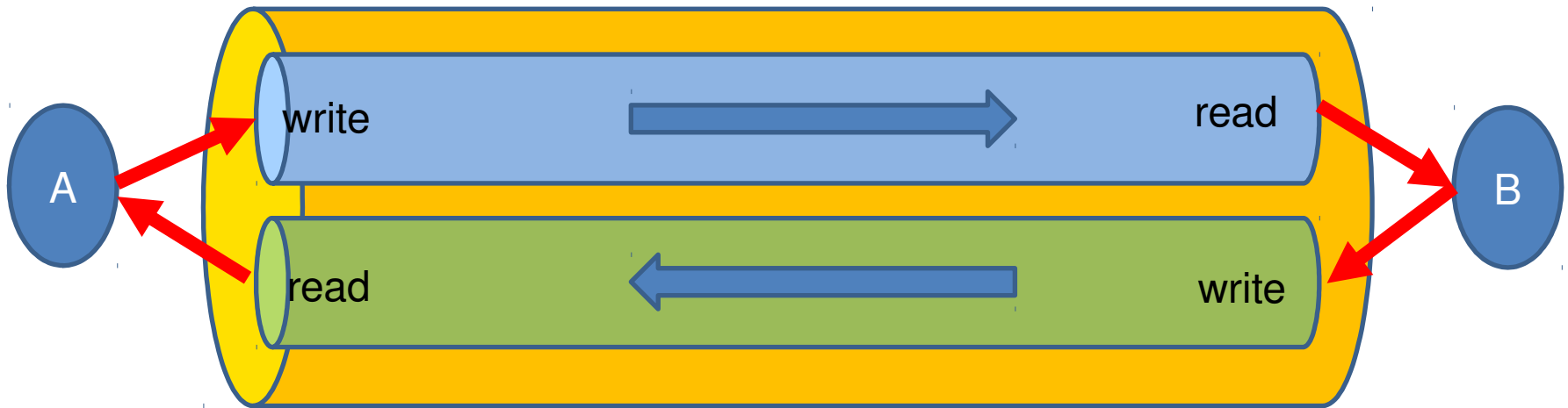
- Requests are sent from 3 requestors
 - Use 3 request threads, each sends n requests and quits; **handle race condition!**
- Create w workers to process the $3n$ requests
 - Retrieve data from the buffer
 - Send the data to the server and receive response from the server, **handle race condition!**
 - When do workers quit? Additionally add w “quit” requests in the client once all requests are entered; a worker thread quits when seeing “quit”

MP6 – Tangibles of the Assignment

- `dataserver.cpp`, `reqchannel.h`, and `reqchannel.cpp` are already done for you
- Your task
 - Implement safe buffer and client functions in accordance with the requirements published in `MP6_handout.pdf` available [here](#).
 - Specifically, Modify `SafeBuffer.h`, `SafeBuffer.cpp`, and `client_MP6.cpp`
 - In addition, write a report with three key sections:
 - Describe your implementation
 - Graph the runtime of your client program (execution time versus the number of worker threads)
 - Commentary on your client program performance in context of the system you ran it on

Channel

- Bidirectional inter-process communication
- Not a standard concept, implemented with two unidirectional pipes



- See `reqchannel.h` and `reqchannel.cpp` for detail

Channel

- We first need a single control channel

```
RequestChannel *chan = new RequestChannel("control", RequestChannel::CLIENT_SIDE);
```

- Then, we can create multiple data channels by sending new thread commands to control channel

```
std::string s = chan->send_request("newthread");  
RequestChannel *workerChannel = new RequestChannel(s, RequestChannel::CLIENT_SIDE);
```

- Exchange message through data channel

Response from
data server

Request
from client

- See client.cpp for detail

Safe Buffer

- Thread safe
 - Multiple threads can work on the buffer
 - Use a lock to control concurrency
 - Only one thread can work on the queue at a time

```
SafeBuffer::push_back(data) {  
    lock  
    Q.push_back(data);  
    unlock  
}  
  
SafeBuffer::retrieve_front()  
{  
    lock  
    data = Q.front();  
    Q.pop_front();  
    unlock  
    return data;  
}
```

Safe Buffer

- Protect the resource shared by multiple threads with a mutex lock.
 - E.g. if `x++` is shared by two threads, then

```
pthread_mutex_lock()
x++
pthread_mutex_unlock()
```
 - `pthread_mutex_init()` and `pthread_mutex_destroy()` is also necessary.
- [For more details and examples: http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2012/05/c-mutex-examples/](http://www.thegeekstuff.com/2012/05/c-mutex-examples/)

BACKUP



Typical output from running client

```
Results for n == 100, w == 1
```

| | John Smith | Jane Smith | Joe Smith |
|-------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 0-9 | 7 | 10 | 11 |
| 10-19 | 4 | 9 | 11 |
| 20-29 | 15 | 13 | 14 |
| 30-39 | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| 40-49 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| 50-59 | 17 | 10 | 8 |
| 60-69 | 8 | 15 | 8 |
| 70-79 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| 80-89 | 10 | 8 | 17 |
| 90-99 | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

HINT: You'd be well advised to write a sanity checker code inside the client that sums up the values across the entire range of histogram for any given requestor and verifies it to be equal to the # of requests from that requestor. This will ensure that your worker threads all completed correctly.