

Compsys Recap

06/01/25

concurrency and parallel programs
by: TA Jóhann Utne





Agenda

- Processes and threads
- parallel and concurrency
- Mutexes and semaphores
- Scaling
- Exam exercises



Processes, Threads and races

- Processes
 - duplicate of parent, but with own address space (changes are not reflected)
 - Child processes must be reaped, adopted by init process if termination of parent. Processes that never terminates are “zombie children”
- Threads
 - run in same address as the calling process (changes are reflected)
 - have own thread context: ID, SP, PC, general purpose registers, condition codes
 - can access “critical memory” must be handled with semaphores (mutexes) and / or condition variables
- Races / Deadlocks
 - code depend on order of execution
 - Starvation: some threads do nothing / one thread does everything
 - Deadlock: each thread blocks



Parallel & concurrent

Parallel : >1 or more logical events /flows happening at the same time

Concurrent: $1 >$ more logical events/flows may happen in any order



Mutexes & semaphores

- Mutexes:
 - lock
 - unlock
- Semaphores:
 - more general “mutex”
 - P - “lock”
 - V - “unlock”



Amdahls and gustafsons Law

Definition (Amdahl's Law)

If p is the proportion of execution time that benefits from parallelisation, then $S(N)$ is maximum theoretical speedup achievable by execution on N threads, and is given by

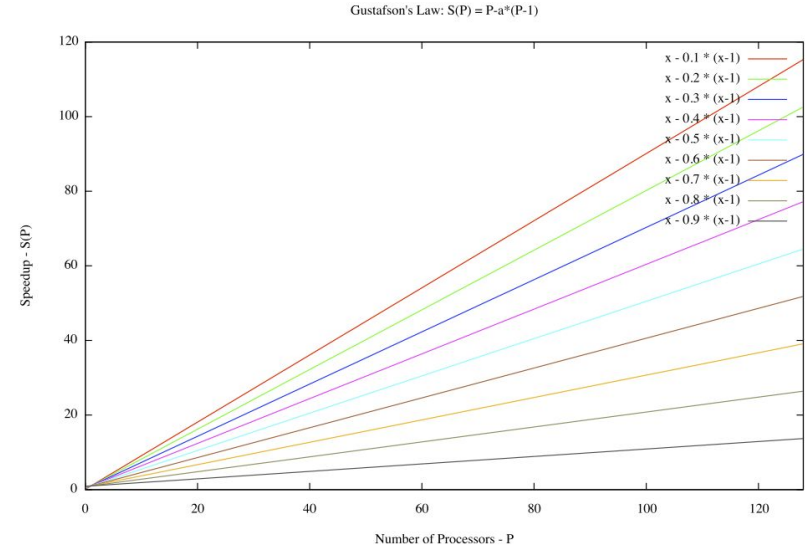
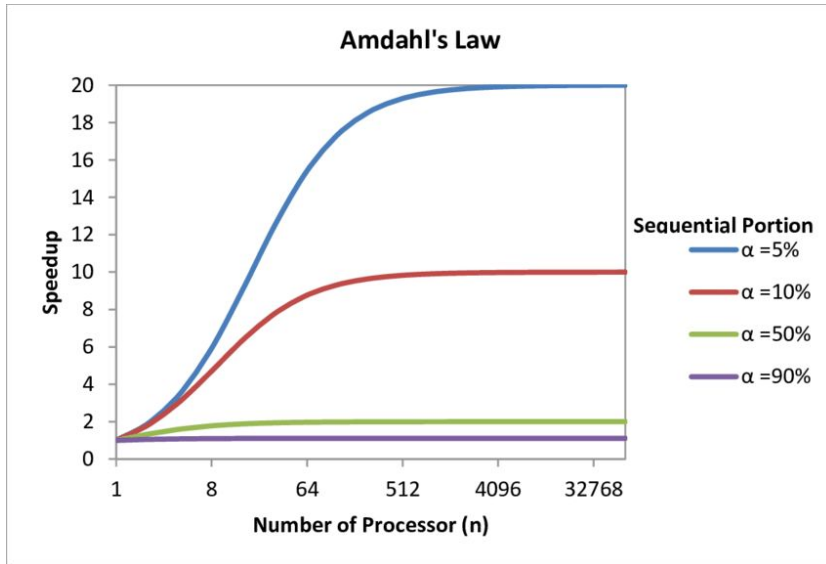
$$S(N) = \frac{1}{(1 - p) + \frac{p}{N}}$$

Definition (Gustafson's Law)

If $s = 1 - p$ is the proportion of execution time that must be sequential, then $S(N)$ is maximum theoretical speedup achievable by execution on N threads, and is given by

$$S(N) = N + (1 - N) \times s$$

Graphs of Amdahls (strong scaling) and Gustafsons (weak scaling)





“the rest”

- threadpools
- condition variables
- atomicity

Fork example from exam:

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <unistd.h>
3  #include <sys/types.h>
4  #include <sys/wait.h>
5  void main () {
6      if (fork() == 0) {
7          printf("1");
8          if (fork() == 0) {
9              printf("2");
10             }
11         } else {
12             pid_t pid = fork();
13             if (waitpid(pid, NULL, 0) > 0) {
14                 if (fork() == 0) {
15                     printf("3");
16                 } else {
17                     printf("4");
18                 }
19             }
20             printf("5");
21         }
22     }
```



Exam set:

Exam-set 2023-24

if time

Re-Exam-set 2023-24