

# COMP 3430

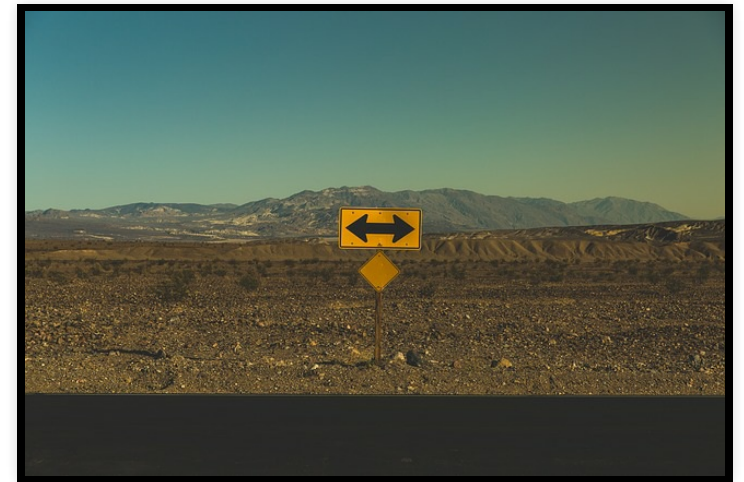
Operating Systems

May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2019

# Goals

By the end of today's lecture (and readings),  
you should be able to:

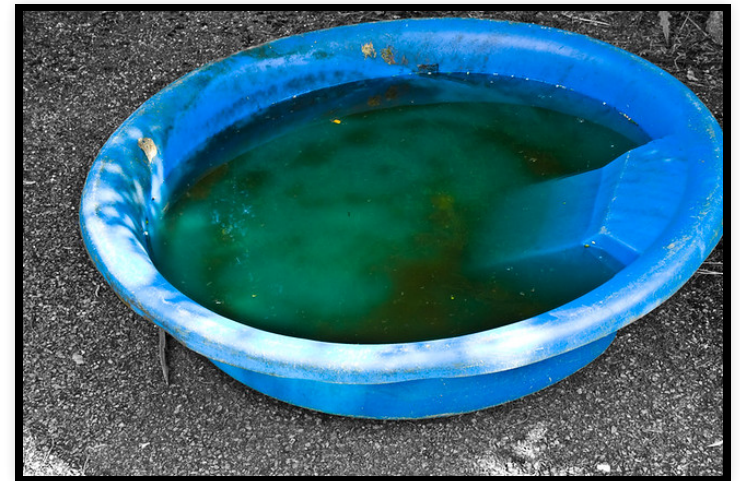
- Describe problems that come up with concurrent code
- Select appropriate strategies for dealing with concurrency
- Write a program that employs concurrency
- Describe different strategies for message passing (IPC)



Pixabay License

# Pools

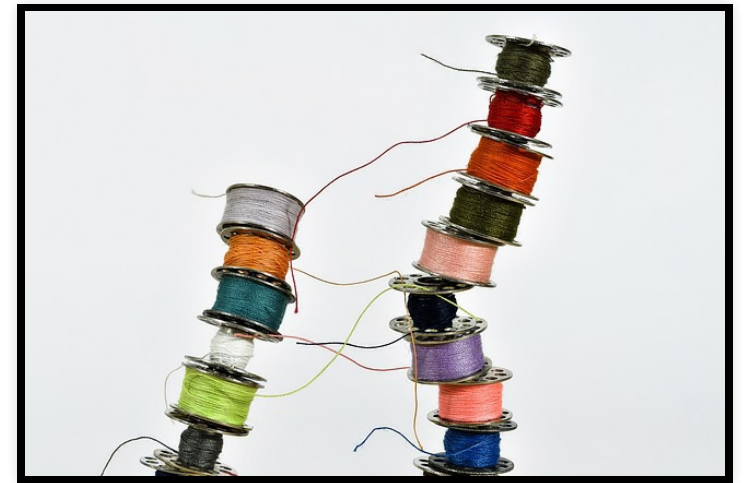
1. Let's draw pictures to help remind ourselves of what a threadpool is.
2. Let's *keep* looking at some code.



© rivalius13 (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0)

# Summarizing Pools

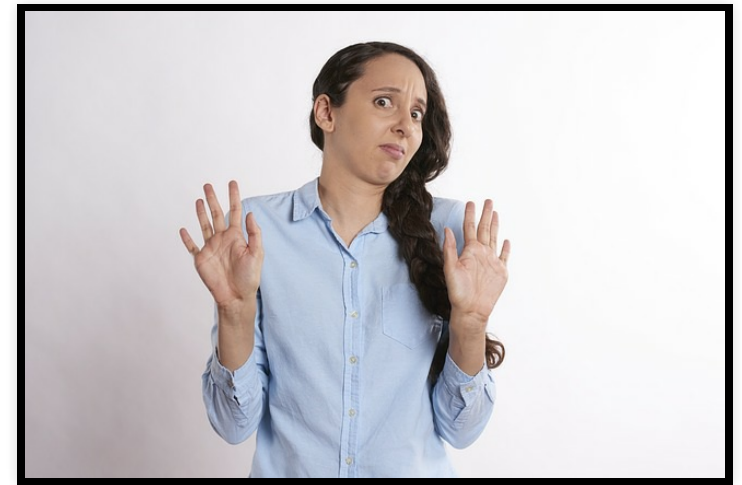
- Threads are *cheap* – but **not** free.
- Threadpooling is a design pattern to help reduce:
  - Long-term costs of thread creation.
  - Cost for creating many, short-lived task threads.



Pixabay License

# Problems with threads

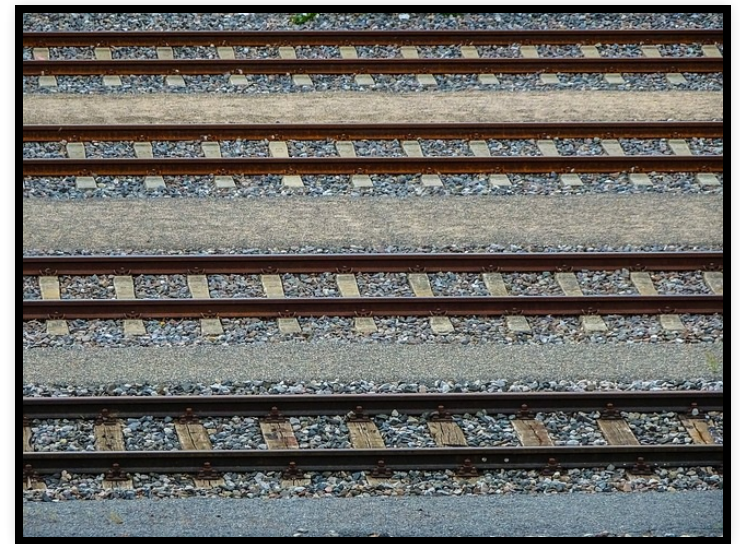
- Threads are *great*!
  - ... even if they aren't *free*.
- Threads can be *tricky*
  - Let's take a look at some code that *has* problems and we'll try to **identify** the problems.
    1. `thread_clobber.c`
    2. `thread_clobber2.c`
    3. `thread_clobber3.c`



Thread-world problems. (Pixabay License)

# Threads, processes, and concurrency

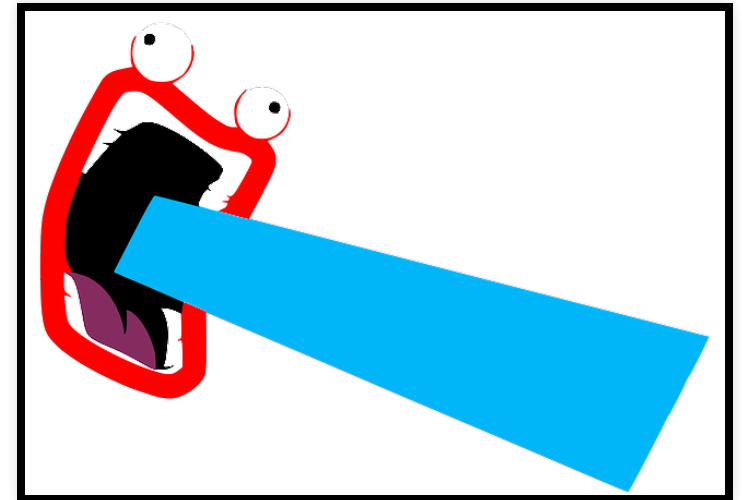
- Processes are course-grained concurrency primitives provided by an OS.
  - Many unrelated things working at the same time.
- Threads are fine-grained concurrency primitives provided by an OS.



Pixabay License

# Communicating among *processes*

- Communicating among threads is *straightforward*
  - Think about it: What **enables** communication among threads *within* a process?
- We want to be able to communicate among *processes*.
  - Why *couldn't* we communicate among processes?



Pixabay License

# Communicating among processes

- ... let's back up for a second:
  - Discussion: Why do we even *want* to communicate among processes?
  - For thought: What does this have to do with the OS?



# Methods for communication

We're going to look at 3 approaches for **Inter Process Communication (IPC)**:

1. Signals.
2. Files (... but *differently*)
3. Shared memory.
  - Something to think about for next time:  
How do these three approaches (based only on their names) resemble communication with *threads*?



Pixabay License



Half



$1/2$



Balanced