CS162
Operating Systems and Systems Programming
Lecture 6

Concurrency (Continued), Thread and Processes

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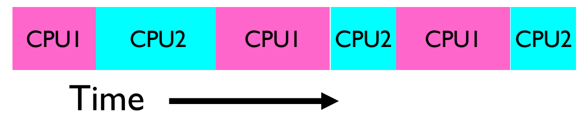
Recall: Use of Threads

- Version of program with Threads (loose syntax):

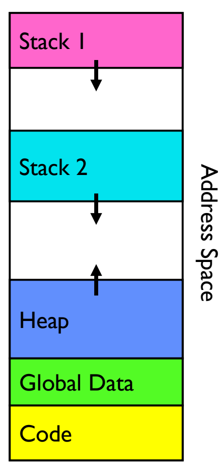
```
main() {
    ThreadFork(ComputePI, "pi.txt"));
    ThreadFork(PrintClassList, "classlist.txt"));
}
```

- What does `ThreadFork()` do?
  - Start independent thread running given procedure
- What is the behavior here?
  - Now, you would actually see the class list
  - This *should* behave as if there are two separate CPUs



Recall: Memory Footprint: Two-Threads

- If we stopped this program and examined it with a debugger, we would see
  - Two sets of CPU registers
  - Two sets of Stacks
- Questions:
  - How do we position stacks relative to each other?
  - What maximum size should we choose for the stacks?
  - What happens if threads violate this?
  - How might you catch violations?



Recall: Dispatch Loop

- Conceptually, the dispatching loop of the operating system looks as follows:

```
Loop {
   RunThread();
   newTCB = ChooseNextThread();
   SaveStateOfCPU(curTCB);
   LoadStateOfCPU(newTCB);
}
```

- This is an *infinite* loop
  - One could argue that this is all that the OS does
- Should we ever exit this loop???
  - When would that be?

Saving/Restoring state (often called "Context Switch)

```
switch(tCur,tNew) {
   /* Unload old thread */
   TCB[tCur].regs.r7 = CPU.r7;
           …
   TCB[tCur].regs.r0 = CPU.r0;
   TCB[tCur].regs.sp = CPU.sp;
   TCB[tCur].regs.retpc = CPU.retpc; /*return addr*/

   /* Load and execute new thread */
   CPU.r7 = TCB[tNew].regs.r7;
           …
   CPU.r0 = TCB[tNew].regs.r0;
   CPU.sp = TCB[tNew].regs.sp;
   CPU.retpc = TCB[tNew].regs.retpc;
   return; /* Return to CPU.retpc */
}
```


Switch Details (continued)

- What if you make a mistake in implementing switch?
  - Suppose you forget to save/restore register 32
  - Get intermittent failures depending on when context switch occurred and whether new thread uses register 32
  - System will give wrong result without warning
- Can you devise an exhaustive test to test switch code?
  - No! Too many combinations and inter-leavings
- Cautionary tale:
  - For speed, Topaz kernel saved one instruction in switch()
  - Carefully documented! Only works as long as kernel size < 1MB
  - What happened?
    - » Time passed, People forgot
    - » Later, they added features to kernel (no one removes features!)
    - » Very weird behavior started happening
  - Moral of story: Design for simplicity

Some Numbers

- Frequency of performing context switches: 10-100ms
- Context switch time in Linux: 3-4 μsecs (Intel i7 & E5)
  - Thread switching faster than process switching (100 ns)
  - But switching across cores ~2x more expensive than within-core
- Context switch time increases sharply with size of working set*
  - Can increase 100x or more

  *The working set is subset of memory used by process in a time window

- Moral: context switching depends mostly on cache limits and the process or thread's hunger for memory

Some Numbers

- Many process are multi-threaded, so thread context switches may be either **within-process** or **across-processes**

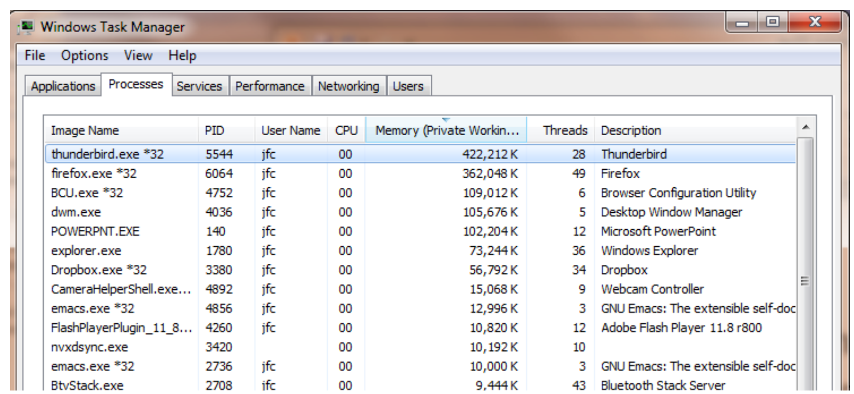
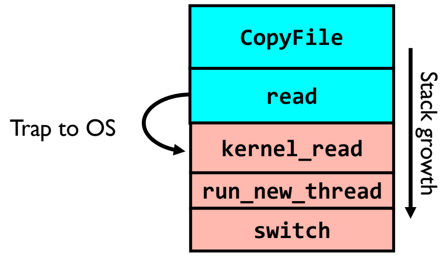


Image Name	PID	User Name	CPU	Memory (Private Workin…	Threads	Description
thunderbird.exe *32	5544	jfc	00	422,212 K	28	Thunderbird
firefox.exe *32	6064	jfc	00	362,048 K	49	Firefox
BCU.exe *32	4752	jfc	00	109,012 K	6	Browser Configuration Utility
dwm.exe	4036	jfc	00	105,676 K	5	Desktop Window Manager
POWERPNT.EXE	140	jfc	00	102,204 K	12	Microsoft PowerPoint
explorer.exe	1780	jfc	00	73,244 K	36	Windows Explorer
Dropbox.exe *32	3380	jfc	00	56,792 K	34	Dropbox
CameraHelperShell.exe…	4892	jfc	00	15,068 K	9	Webcam Controller
emacs.exe *32	4856	jfc	00	12,996 K	3	GNU Emacs: The extensible self-doc
FlashPlayerPlugin_11_8…	4260	jfc	00	10,820 K	12	Adobe Flash Player 11.8 r800
nvxdsync.exe	3420		00	10,192 K	10	
emacs.exe *32	2736	jfc	00	10,000 K	3	GNU Emacs: The extensible self-doc
BtvStack.exe	2708	jfc	00	9,444 K	43	Bluetooth Stack Server

What happens when thread blocks on I/O?

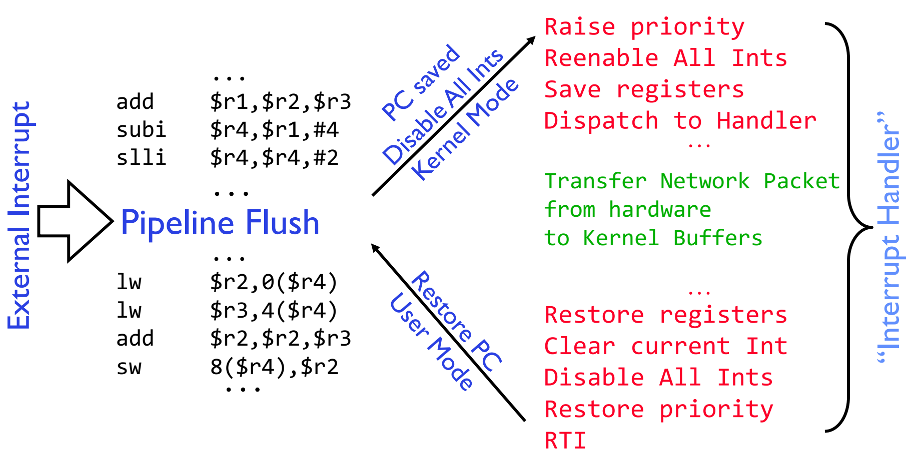


- What happens when a thread requests a block of data from the file system?
  - User code invokes a system call
  - Read operation is initiated
  - Run new thread/switch
- Thread communication similar
  - Wait for Signal/Join
  - Networking

External Events

- What happens if thread never does any I/O, never waits, and never yields control?
  - Could the `ComputePI` program grab all resources and never release the processor?
    - » What if it didn't print to console?
  - Must find way that dispatcher can regain control!
- Answer: utilize external events
  - Interrupts: signals from hardware or software that stop the running code and jump to kernel
  - Timer: like an alarm clock that goes off every some milliseconds
- If we make sure that external events occur frequently enough, can ensure dispatcher runs

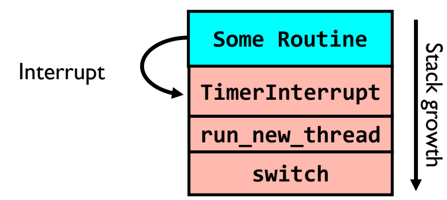
Example: Network Interrupt



- An interrupt is a hardware-invoked context switch
  - No separate step to choose what to run next
  - Always run the interrupt handler immediately

Use of Timer Interrupt to Return Control

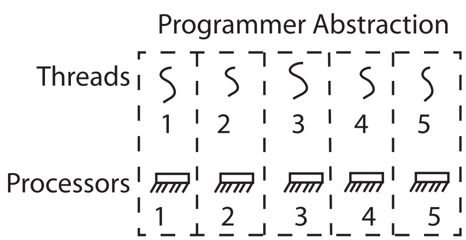
- Solution to our dispatcher problem
  - Use the timer interrupt to force scheduling decisions



- Timer Interrupt routine:

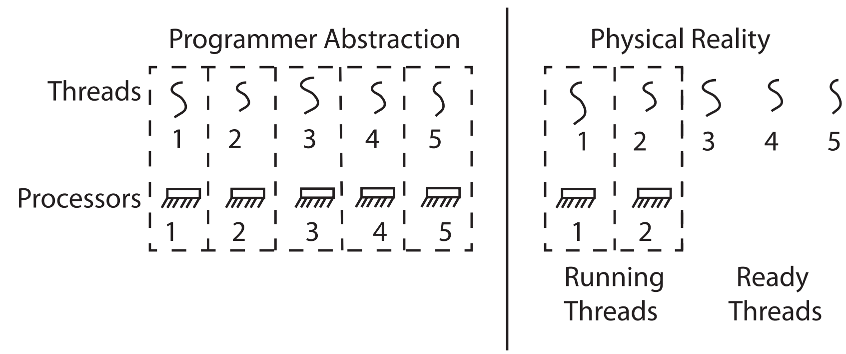
```
TimerInterrupt() {
   DoPeriodicHouseKeeping();
   run_new_thread();
}
```

Thread Abstraction



- Illusion: Infinite number of processors

Thread Abstraction



- Illusion: Infinite number of processors
- Reality: Threads execute with variable speed
  - Programs must be designed to work with any schedule

Programmer vs. Processor View

Programmer's View	Possible Execution #1
.	.
.	.
.	.
x = x + 1;	x = x + 1;
y = y + x;	y = y + x;
z = x +5y;	z = x + 5y;
.	.
.	.
.	.

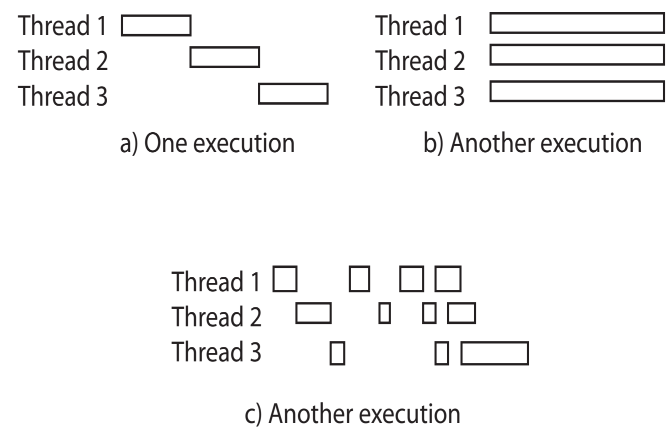
Programmer vs. Processor View

Programmer's View	Possible Execution #1	Possible Execution #2
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
x = x + 1;	x = x + 1;	x = x + 1
y = y + x;	y = y + x;	....
z = x +5y;	z = x + 5y;	thread is suspended
.	.	other thread(s) run
.	.	thread is resumed
.	.	....
		y = y + x
		z = x + 5y

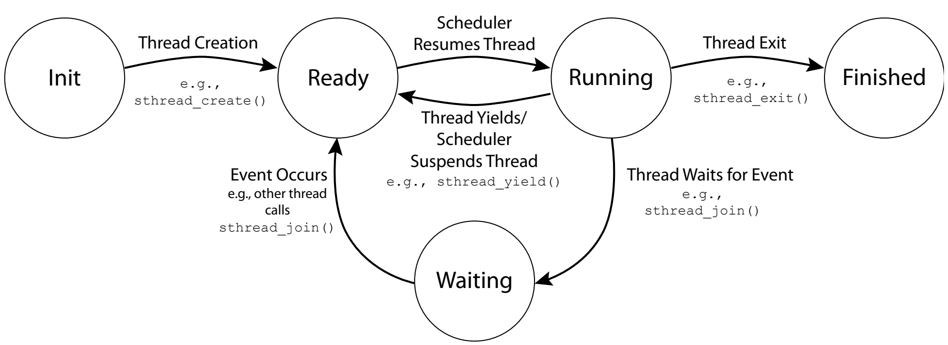
Programmer vs. Processor View

Programmer's View	Possible Execution #1	Possible Execution #2	Possible Execution #3
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
x = x + 1;	x = x + 1;	x = x + 1	x = x + 1
y = y + x;	y = y + x;	....	y = y + x
z = x +5y;	z = x + 5y;	thread is suspended	....
.	.	other thread(s) run	thread is suspended
.	.	thread is resumed	other thread(s) run
.	.	....	thread is resumed
		y = y + x	....
		z = x + 5y	z = x + 5y

Possible Executions



Thread Lifecycle



Administrivia

- Your section is your home for CS162
  - The TA needs to get to know you to judge participation
  - All design reviews will be conducted by your TA
  - You can attend alternate section by same TA, but try to keep the amount of such cross-section movement to a minimum
- First midterm: Wed Feb 28 6:30 – 8:30 PM
  - ROOM ASSIGNMENTS TBD
  - LET US KNOW DSP AND ACADEMIC CONFLICTS ASAP
  - 245 Li Ka Shing
  - 20 Barrows Hall
  - A1 Hearst Field Annex
  - 2060 Valley Life Sciences Building
  - 102 Wurster Hall

BREAK

Per Thread Descriptor (Kernel Supported Threads)

- Each Thread has a *Thread Control Block* (TCB)
  - Execution State: CPU registers, program counter (PC), pointer to stack (SP)
  - Scheduling info: state, priority, CPU time
  - Various Pointers (for implementing scheduling queues)
  - Pointer to enclosing process (PCB) – user threads
  - Etc (add stuff as you find a need)

- OS Keeps track of TCBs in "kernel memory"
  - In Array, or Linked List, or …
  - I/O state (file descriptors, network connections, etc)

`ThreadFork()`: Create a New Thread

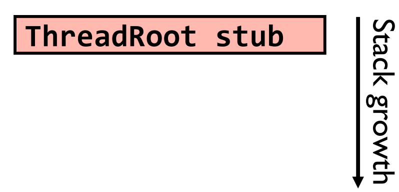
- `ThreadFork()` is a user-level procedure that creates a new thread and places it on ready queue

- Arguments to `ThreadFork()`
  - Pointer to application routine (`fcnPtr`)
  - Pointer to array of arguments (`fcnArgPtr`)
  - Size of stack to allocate

- Implementation
  - Sanity check arguments
  - Enter Kernel-mode and Sanity Check arguments again
  - Allocate new Stack and TCB
  - Initialize TCB and place on ready list (Runnable)

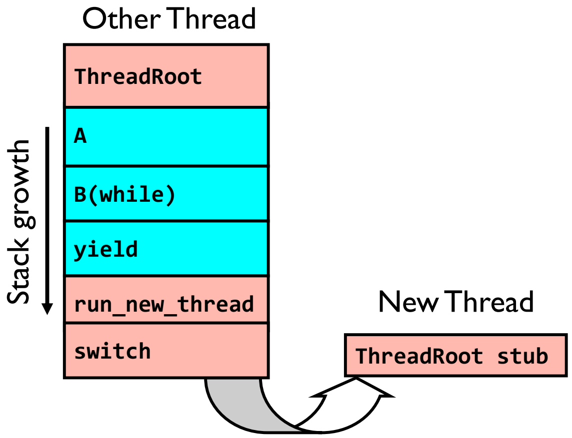
How do we initialize TCB and Stack?

- Initialize Register fields of TCB
  - Stack pointer made to point at stack
  - PC return address ⇒ OS (asm) routine `ThreadRoot()`
  - Two arg registers (a0 and a1) initialized to `fcnPtr` and `fcnArgPtr`, respectively
- Initialize stack data?
  - No. Important part of stack frame is in registers (ra)
  - Think of stack frame as just before body of `ThreadRoot()` really gets started



Initial Stack

How does Thread get started?

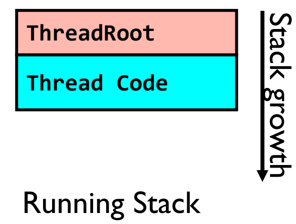


- Eventually, `run_new_thread()` will select this TCB and return into beginning of `ThreadRoot()`
  - This really starts the new thread

What does ThreadRoot() look like?

- `ThreadRoot()` is the root for the thread routine:

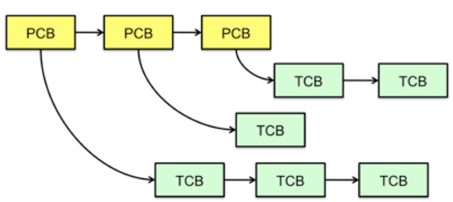
```
ThreadRoot() {
    DoStartupHousekeeping();
    UserModeSwitch(); /* enter user mode */
    Call fcnPtr(fcnArgPtr);
    ThreadFinish();
}
```



- Startup Housekeeping
  - Includes things like recording start time of thread
  - Other statistics
- Stack will grow and shrink with execution of thread
- Final return from thread returns into `ThreadRoot()` which calls `ThreadFinish()`
  - `ThreadFinish()` wake up sleeping threads

Multithreaded Processes

- Process Control Block (PCBs) points to multiple Thread Control Blocks (TCBs):



- Switching threads within a block is a simple thread switch
- Switching threads across blocks requires changes to memory and I/O address tables

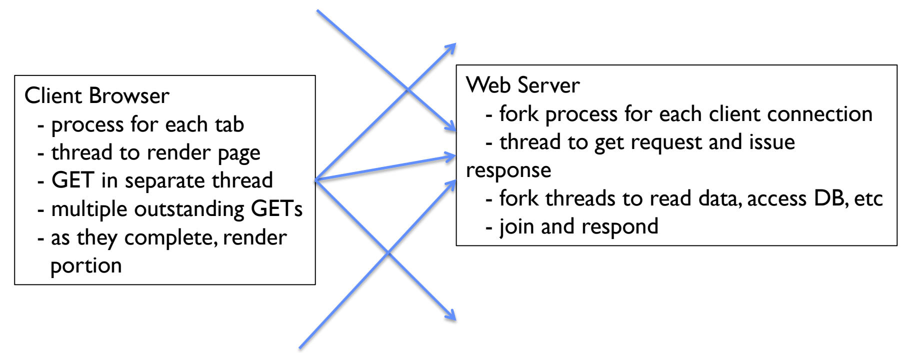
Examples multithreaded programs

- Embedded systems
  - Elevators, planes, medical systems, smart watches
  - Single program, concurrent operations
- Most modern OS kernels
  - Internally concurrent because have to deal with concurrent requests by multiple users
  - But no protection needed within kernel
- Database servers
  - Access to shared data by many concurrent users
  - Also background utility processing must be done

Example multithreaded programs (con't)

- Network servers
  - Concurrent requests from network
  - Again, single program, multiple concurrent operations
  - File server, Web server, and airline reservation systems
- Parallel programming (more than one physical CPU)
  - Split program into multiple threads for parallelism
  - This is called Multiprocessing
- Some multiprocessors are actually uniprogrammed:
  - Multiple threads in one address space but one program at a time

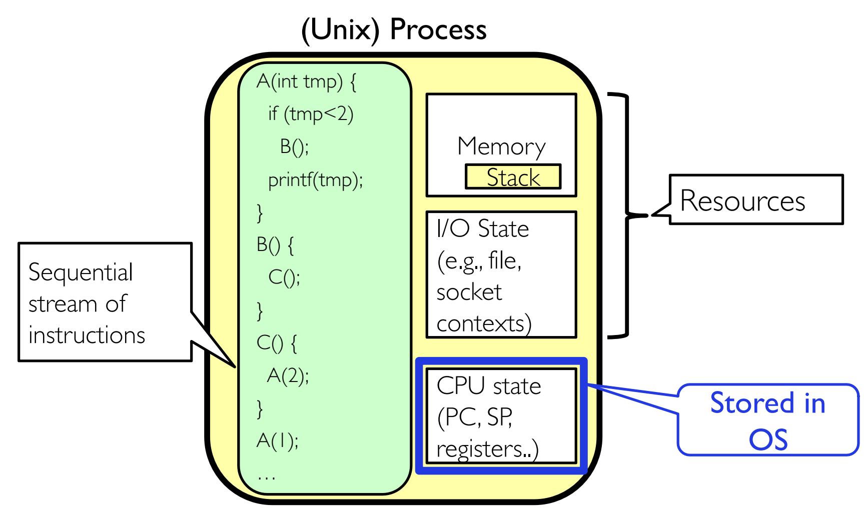
A Typical Use Case



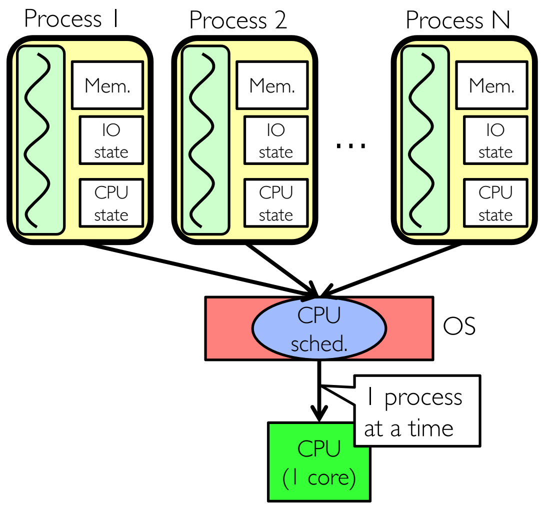
Kernel Use Cases

- Thread for each user process
- Thread for sequence of steps in processing I/O
- Threads for device drivers
- …

Putting it Together: Process

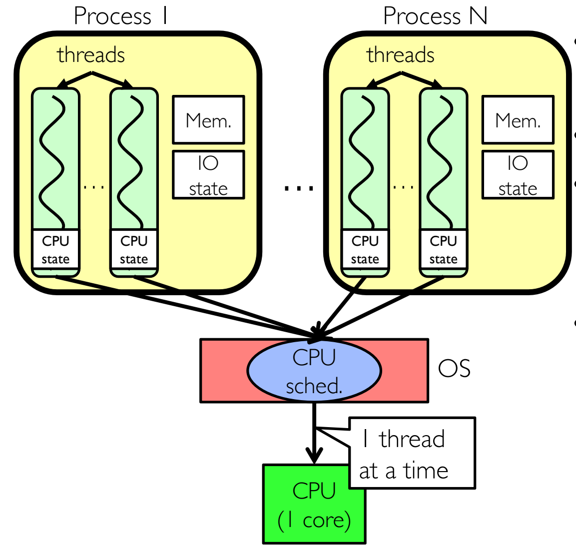


Putting it Together: Processes



- Switch overhead: high
  - CPU state: *low*
  - Memory/IO state: high
- Process creation: high
- Protection
  - CPU: *yes*
  - Memory/IO: *yes*
- Sharing overhead: high (involves at least a context switch)

Putting it Together: Threads



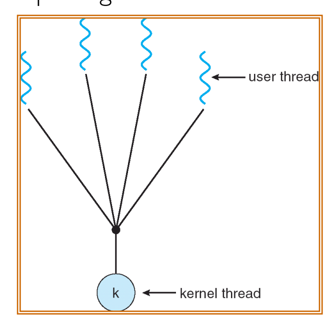
- Switch overhead: medium
  - CPU state: *low*
- Thread creation: medium
- Protection
  - CPU: *yes*
  - Memory/IO: No
- Sharing overhead: *low(ish)* (thread switch overhead low)

Kernel versus User-Mode Threads

- We have been talking about kernel threads
  - Native threads supported directly by the kernel
  - Every thread can run or block independently
  - One process may have several threads waiting on different things
- Downside of kernel threads: a bit expensive
  - Need to make a crossing into kernel mode to schedule
- Lighter weight option: User Threads

User-Mode Threads

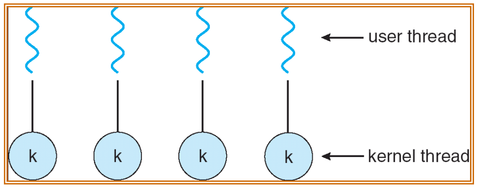
- Lighter weight option:
  - User program provides scheduler and thread package
  - May have several user threads per kernel thread
  - User threads may be scheduled non-preemptively relative to each other (only switch on yield())
  - Cheap

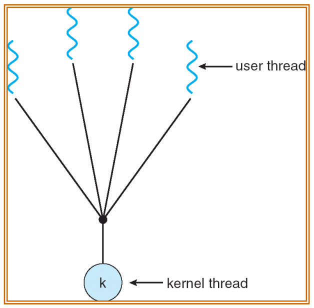


- Downside of user threads:
  - When one thread blocks on I/O, all threads block
  - Kernel cannot adjust scheduling among all threads
  - Option: *Scheduler Activations*
    - » Have kernel inform user level when thread blocks…

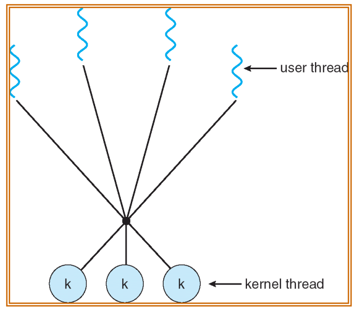
Some Threading Models

Simple One-to-One Threading Model





Many-to-One

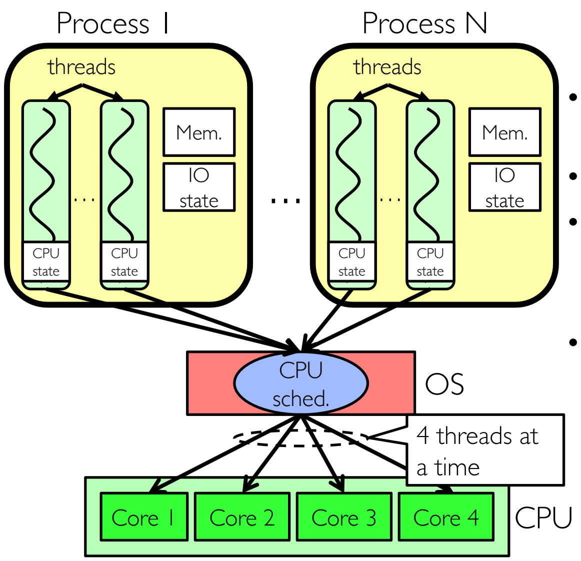


Many-to-Many

Threads in a Process

- Threads are useful at user-level: parallelism, hide I/O latency, interactivity
- Option A (early Java): user-level library, within a single-threaded process
  - Library does thread context switch
  - Kernel time slices between processes, e.g., on system call I/O
- Option B (SunOS, Linux/Unix variants): green threads
  - User-level library does thread multiplexing
- Option C (Windows): scheduler activations
  - Kernel allocates processors to user-level library
  - Thread library implements context switch
  - System call I/O that blocks triggers upcall
- Option D (Linux, MacOS, Windows): use kernel threads
  - System calls for thread fork, join, exit (and lock, unlock,…)
  - Kernel does context switching
  - Simple, but a lot of transitions between user and kernel mode

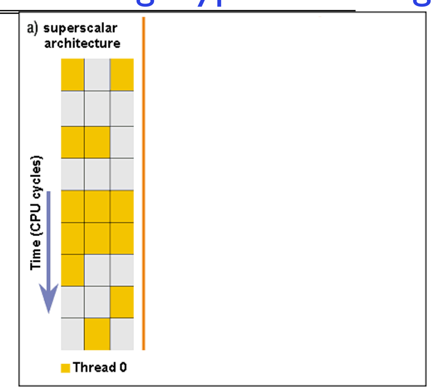
Putting it Together: Multi-Cores



- Switch overhead: *low* (only CPU state)
- Thread creation: *low*
- Protection
  - CPU: *yes*
  - Memory/IO: No
- Sharing overhead: *low* (thread switch overhead low, may not need to switch at all!)

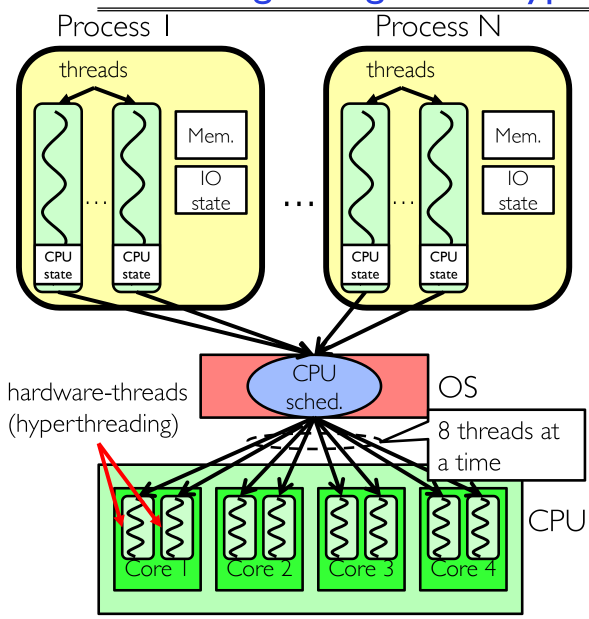
Recall: Simultaneous MultiThreading/Hyperthreading

- Hardware technique
  - Superscalar processors can execute multiple instructions that are independent
  - Hyperthreading duplicates register state to make a second "thread," allowing more instructions to run
- Can schedule each thread as if were separate CPU
  - But, sub-linear speedup!
- Original called "Simultaneous Multithreading"
  - http://www.cs.washington.edu/research/smt/index.html
  - Intel, SPARC, Power (IBM)
  - A virtual core on AWS' EC2 is basically a hyperthread



Colored blocks show instructions executed

Putting it Together: Hyper-Threading



- Switch overhead between hardware-threads: *very-low* (done in hardware)
- Contention for ALUs/FPUs may hurt performance

Classification

# threads Per AS: / # of addr spaces:	One	Many
One	MS/DOS, early Macintosh	Traditional UNIX
Many	Embedded systems (Geoworks,VxWorks, JavaOS,etc) JavaOS, Pilot(PC)	Mach, OS/2, Linux Windows 10 Win NT to XP, Solaris, HP-UX, OS X

- Most operating systems have either
  - One or many address spaces
  - One or many threads per address space

Summary

- Processes have two parts
  - Threads (Concurrency)
  - Address Spaces (Protection)
- Various textbooks talk about *processes*
  - When this concerns concurrency, really talking about thread portion of a process
  - When this concerns protection, talking about address space portion of a process
- Concurrent threads are a very useful abstraction
  - Allow transparent overlapping of computation and I/O
  - Allow use of parallel processing when available
- Concurrent threads introduce problems when accessing shared data
  - Programs must be insensitive to arbitrary interleavings
  - Without careful design, shared variables can become completely inconsistent