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#include <map>
#include <set>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
using namespace std;
//
// structure: _data_iterative_access_log, used to encapsulate the use history of a shared data,
// item: it's writers, readers and previous values. It is through this
// structure that data dependence violation is tracked for iterative speculation.
//
struct _data_iterative_access_log{
    unsigned int _size;//size of data
    set <int> _readers;
    vector <int> _writers;
    vector <void*> _previous_values; //this will be used to solve anti-dependence
                                   //and output dependence violations (WAR and WAW)
                                   //restoring the data to a value that is safe.

    pthread_mutex_t _data_mutex;

    _data_iterative_access_log(){
        pthread_mutex_init (&_data_mutex, NULL);
    };

    bool _output_violations_are_false(void* data_to_write, int pos){ //this function determines if the output dependence
    //violations are false, that is, if the value to write is the same that is already written by later iterations.
    //Note that in this version this check to avoid unnecessary thread-resetting is only possible for WAW violations, since
    //there is book-keeping of the values that are being written, but not of the values that are being read.

        void* prev_value= (void*) malloc (_size);

        int first_reader=-2;;
        for (int i=0; i<_writers.size(); i++){
            if (_writers[i]==-1){
                memcpy((void*)prev_value, _previous_values[i], _size);
            }
            else if ( _writers[i]>pos){
                if (memcmp((void*)data_to_write,(void*)_previous_values[i],_size)==0){
                    if (first_reader==-2){
                        if (memcmp((void*)_previous_values[i],(void*)prev_value,_size)!=0){
                            free (prev_value);
                            return false;
                        }
                        first_reader=_writers[i];
                    }
                    else if (first_reader==_writers[i]){
                        if (memcmp((void*)_previous_values[i],(void*)prev_value,_size)!=0){
                            free (prev_value);
                            return false;
                        }
                    }
                    else{
                        free (prev_value);
                        return false;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        if (first_reader==-2){
            _writers.push_back(pos);
            memcpy ((void*)prev_value, (void*)data_to_write, _size);
            _previous_values.push_back((void*)prev_value);
            return true;
        }
    }

    /*TEMPORALMENTE QUITADO PQ NO ESTOY SEGURO DE LO QUE HACE:
    for (int i=0; i<_writers.size(); i++){
        if (_writers[i]==first_reader){
            memcpy((void*)_previous_values[i], (void*)data_to_write, _size);
        }
    }
    */
    _writers.push_back(pos);
    _previous_values.push_back((void*)prev_value);

    return true;

};

vector <int> _cancel_higher_readers(int pos){
    //if used before a write_data and the return vector is not empty, a true-dependence violation has occurred (RAW).
    //and the higher readers have to be restarted.

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vector<int> to_cancel;
if (_readers.empty())
    return to_cancel;
set<int>::iterator it=_readers.begin();
while ((!_readers.empty()) && it!=_readers.end()){
    if ((*it)>pos){
        to_cancel.push_back(*it);
        _readers.erase(*it);
        it=_readers.begin();
    }
    else {
        it++;
    }
}
if ((!to_cancel.empty())&&(!_writers.empty())){
    for (unsigned int i=0; i<to_cancel.size(); i++){
        unsigned int j=0;
        while(!_writers.empty()&& j<_writers.size()){
            if (to_cancel[i]==_writers[j]){
                _writers.erase(_writers.begin()+j); //all the writings of the higher readers on this data
                realloc (_previous_values[j], 0);
                _previous_values.erase(_previous_values.begin()+j);
                j=0;
            }
            else
                j++;
        }
    }
    return to_cancel;
};

void* _get_previous_value(int pos){
    void* value;
    int currPos=-2;
    //The logic to find the previous value is to get the previous value from the lesser of the higher writers,
    //if that fails, then it is necessary to find the previous value of the latest of the lower writers.

    for (int i=(static_cast<int>(_writers.size()-1)); i>=0; i--){ //this order matters because if a thread has written several
        //it's first should be restored

        if (static_cast<int>(_writers[i])>pos){
            if (currPos===-2){
                value=_previous_values[i];
                currPos=_writers[i];
                //cout<<"Aqui..."<<endl;
            }
            else if (static_cast<int>(_writers[i])<=currPos){
                value=_previous_values[i];
                currPos=_writers[i];
                //cout<<"O aca..."<<endl;
            }
        }
    }

    if (currPos===-2){
        for (int i=(static_cast<int>(_writers.size()-1)); i>=0; i--){
            if (static_cast<int>(_writers[i])<=pos){
                if (currPos===-2){
                    value=_previous_values[i];
                    //cout<<"Valor es: "<<_previous_values[i]<<" "<<*(double*)_previous_values[i]<<" "<<*new_v
                    currPos=_writers[i];
                    //cout<<"O aaaaa..."<<endl;
                }
                else if (static_cast<int>(_writers[i])>currPos){
                    value=_previous_values[i];
                    currPos=_writers[i];
                    //cout<<"O este..."<<endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    if (currPos!==-2){
        cout<<"Retorna: "<<*(double*)value<<" "<<value<<endl;
        return (void*)value;
    }
    return (void*)value;
};

vector<int> _cancel_higher_writers(int pos){
    //if used on a write function and the return vector is not empty, an output dependence violation has ocurred (WAW) and the
    //value has to be restored to it's state before pos, so it can be written over.

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```

//if used on a read function and the return vector is not empty, an anti-dependence violation has occurred (WAR) and the
//value has to be restored to it's state before pos, so it can be read.
set <int> to_cancel_set;
vector <int> to_cancel;
if (_writers.empty())
    return to_cancel;
unsigned int i=0;
while ((!_writers.empty()) && (i<_writers.size())){
    if (_writers[i]>pos){
        to_cancel_set.insert(_writers[i]);
        _writers.erase(_writers.begin()+i);
        realloc (_previous_values[i], 0);
        _previous_values.erase(_previous_values.begin()+i);
        i=0;
    }
    else
        i++;
}
to_cancel.insert(to_cancel.end(), to_cancel_set.begin(), to_cancel_set.end());
if ((!to_cancel.empty()) && (!_readers.empty())){
    for (unsigned int i=0; i<to_cancel.size(); i++){
        _readers.erase(to_cancel[i]); //all the readings of the higher writers on this data item have to be unlogg
    }
}
return to_cancel;
};
};

```