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# PART I LECTURE SLIDES

## CHAPTER 9

## MONITORS AND CONDITION VARIABLES

### WHAT'S WRONG WITH semaphors?

- are shared global variables
- no linguistic connection between semaphores and data they control
- can be accessed from anywhere
- dual purposed (mutex and sched constraints)
- no guarantee of proper usage

Solution: use a higher level construct

#### **MONITORS**

A monitor is similar to a class that ties data/operations and synchornization together.

They differ from classes by guaranteeing mutual exlusion and requiring all data to be private.

- **Definition.** 1. (From Wikipedia) A *monitor* is a synchronization construct that allows threads to have both mutual exclusion and the ability to wait (block) for a certain condition to become true.
  - 2. (From slides) A *monitor* is a defines a *lock* and zero or more *condition variables* for managing concurrent access to shared data.
    - Monitors use a *lock* to ensure that only a single thread is active in the monitor at a given time
    - The *lock* also provides mutual exclusion for shared data
    - *Condition variables* enable threads to go to sleep inside the critical sections, by releasing their lock at the same time it puts the thread to sleep

#### Monitor Operations:

8 9.2. MONITORS

- Encapsulates shared date to protect
- Acquires the mutex at start
- Operates on the shared data
- Temporarily release mutex if it can't complete
- Reqcquires the mutex when it can continue
- Releases the mutex at the end

## Implementing Monitors in Java

It is simple to turn a Java class into a monitor:

- Make all data private
- Make all methods synchronized (or at least the non-private ones)

# PART II NOTES FROM TEXT

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