

Concurrent Programming

Exercise Booklet 1: Traces

Note: For this booklet you must assume that assignment is atomic.

1. Assume that the **print** command is atomic. Show all possible traces of execution of the following program:

```

thread P: {          thread Q: {
    print("Hi");      print("Hi");
    print("Alice");   print("Bob");
}                    }

```

2. Draw the state diagram for the following programs. What values can x take at the end of the execution?

a)

```

global int x = 0;

thread P: {          thread Q: {
    int local = x;    int local = x;
    local = local + 1; local = local + 1;
    x = local;        x = local;
}                    }

```

b)

```

global int x = 0;

thread P:            thread Q:
    x = x + 1;        x = x + 1;

```

3. Given the following program:

```

global int x = 0;
global int y = 0;

thread P:            thread Q:
    y = x + 1;        x = y + 1;

```

- a) Show an execution trace such that at the end $x = 2$ and $y = 1$.
- b) Is there a trace s.t. $x = y = 1$. Justify your answer.

4. Given the following program:

```

global int n = 0;

thread P: {          thread Q: {
    int local;        int local;
    repeat (5) {      repeat (5) {
        local = n;    local = n;
        n = local + 1; n = local + 1;
    } }              } }

```

- Show an execution trace in which the final value of n is 5.

5. Assume that f has an integer root, i.e., $f(x) = 0$ for some integer x . We now propose different programs for finding this root. We consider a program to be correct if both threads terminate once one of them has found a root. For each program indicate whether it is correct or not, justifying your answer.

Program A:

```

global boolean found;

```

```

thread P: {
    int i = 0;
    found = false;
    while (!found) {
        i = i + 1;
        found = (f(i) == 0);
    }
}

thread Q: {
    int j = 1;
    found = false;
    while (!found) {
        j = j - 1;
        found = (f(j) == 0);
    }
}

```

Program B:

```

global boolean found = false;

thread P: {
    int i = 0;
    while (!found) {
        i = i + 1;
        found = (f(i) == 0);
    }
}

thread Q: {
    int j = 1;
    while (!found) {
        j = j - 1;
        found = (f(j) == 0);
    }
}

```

Program C:

```

global boolean found = false;

thread P: {
    int i = 0;
    while (!found) {
        i = i + 1;
        if (f(i) == 0)
            found = true;
    }
}

thread Q: {
    int j = 1;
    while (!found) {
        j = j - 1;
        if (f(j) == 0)
            found = true;
    }
}

```

6. Consider the program:

```

global int n = 0;

thread P: {
    while (n < 2)
        print(n);
}

thread Q: {
    n = n + 1;
    n = n + 1;
}

```

- Supply the execution traces that print the following sequences: 012, 002, 02.
- Should 2 necessarily appear in the output?
- How many times can 2 appear in the output?
- How many times can 1 appear in the output?
- How many times can 0 appear in the output?
- What is the length of the shortest sequence that can be exhibited?

7. Consider the program:

```

global int n = 0;

thread P:
    while (n < 1)
        n = n + 1;

thread Q:
    while (n >= 0)
        n = n - 1;

```

- Provide an execution trace in which the loop in the thread on the left is executed exactly once.
- Provide a trace in which the loop in the thread on the left is executed exactly three times.
- Describe a trace in which the loop in the thread on the left does not terminate.

8. Consider the program:

```

global int n = 0;
global boolean flag = false;

```

```
thread P:                thread Q:
  while (!flag)          while (!flag)
    n = 1 - n;           if (n == 0)
                        flag = true;
```

- a)* Provide an execution trace in which the program terminates.
- b)* What are the possible values of n when the program terminates.
- c)* Can the program not terminate?