

SER 321 C Session

SI Session

Sunday, June 16th 2024

6:00 pm - 7:00 pm MST

Agenda



Review Threading Pitfalls

Concurrency Structures

Structure Analogy

Sample Problem: Deadlock

Threading your Code

SI Session Expectations

Thanks for coming to the **SER 321** SI session. We have a packed agenda and we are going to try to get through as many of our planned example problems as possible. This session will be recorded and shared with others.

- If after this you want to see additional examples, please visit the drop-in tutoring center.
- We will post the link in the chat now and at the end of the session.
 - tutoring.asu.edu
- Please keep in mind we are recording this session and it will be made available for you to review 24-48 hours after this session concludes.
- Finally, please be respectful to each other during the session.

Interact with us:

Zoom Features



Zoom Chat

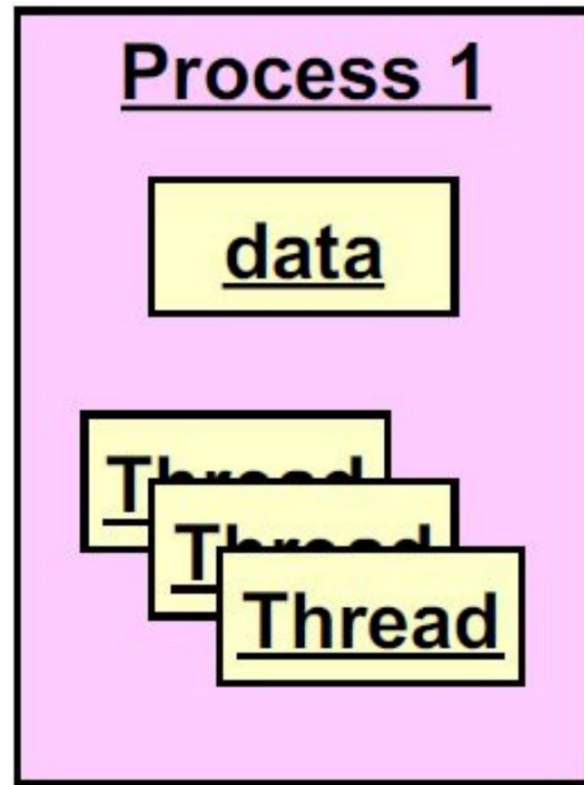
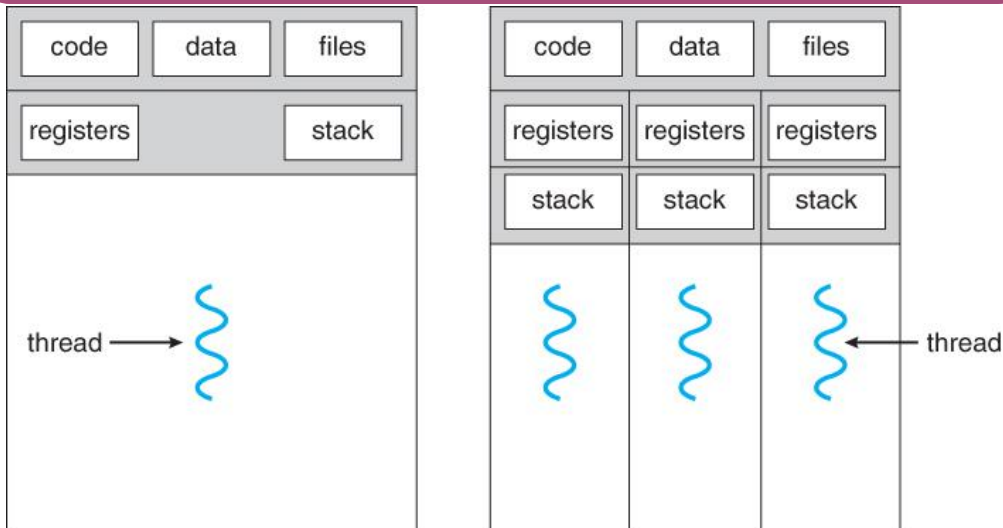
- Use the chat feature to interact with the presenter and respond to presenter's questions.
- Annotations are encouraged

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Threads

What does that imply?

Remember that they exist *within* the parent process



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Threading Pitfalls

Race Condition

A thread is only able to acquire some of the resources it needs

Starvation

More than one thread accesses a single resource at the same time

Deadlock

A thread never gains access to the resource it needs

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Threading Pitfalls

Race Condition

A thread is only able to acquire some of the resources it needs

Starvation

More than one thread accesses a single resource at the same time

Deadlock

A thread never gains access to the resource it needs

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Concurrency Structures

Can we name some concurrency structures?

Atomic Operations &
Variables

Locks

Semaphores

Monitors

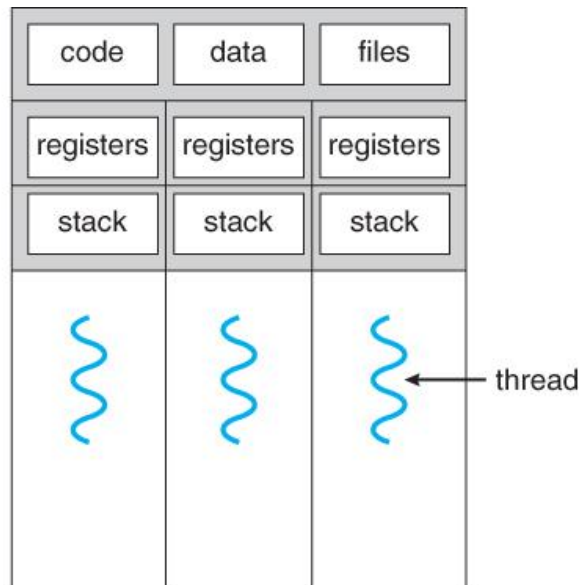
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Concurrency Structures

Atomic Operations & Variables

Recall *registers*...

volatile keyword ensures updates are **immediately visible** for the local copy in *each and every thread*



Pros and Cons?

main:

```
call    __main
movl    $5, -4(%rbp)
movl    $12, -8(%rbp)
movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
addl    $7, %eax
movl    %eax, -12(%rbp)
movl    -8(%rbp), %edx
movl    -12(%rbp), %eax
addl    %edx, %eax
movl    %eax, -16(%rbp)
movl    -16(%rbp), %eax
movl    %eax, %edx
leaq    .LC0(%rip), %rax
movq    %rax, %rcx
call    printf
movl    $0, %eax
addq    $48, %rsp
popq    %rbp
ret
```

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Concurrency Structures

Pros and Cons?

Locks

Acquire the Lock



Open & Enter

Close & Lock

Release the Lock

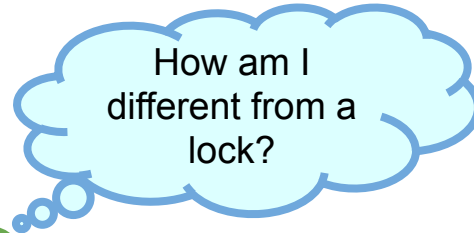


Unlock & Exit

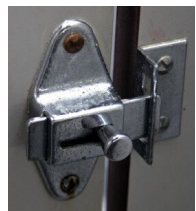


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Concurrency Structures



Semaphores



More than one stall!

Acquire Lock



Open & Enter

Close & Lock

Release Lock



Unlock & Exit

Semaphores support *more than one* acquirer

When would that be beneficial?

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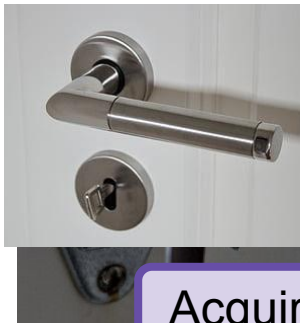
Concurrency Structures

Pros and Cons?

Monitors



You lock
the main
door
instead!



Covers the
entire object

Acquire Lock



Open & Enter

Close & Lock

Release Lock



Unlock & Exit

Deadlock

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Concurrency Structures

How can we fix this?

What happened??

```
PS C:\ASU\SER321\examples_repo\ser321examples\Threads\DeadLock> gradle run
Starting a Gradle Daemon (subsequent builds will be faster)
```

```
> Task :run
```

```
Alphonse: Gaston has bowed to me!
```

```
Gaston: waiting to bow back
```

```
Gaston: Alphonse has bowed to me!
```

```
Alphonse: waiting to bow back
```

```
<=====----> 75% EXECUTING [18s]
```

```
> :run
```

```
public class Deadlock {
    6 usages
    static class Friend {
        5 usages
        private final String name;
        2 usages
        public Friend(String name) { this.name = name; }
        public String getName() { return this.name; }
        /* See the README.md for a reference on 'synchronized' methods */
        2 usages
        public synchronized void bow(Friend bower) {
            System.out.format("%s: %s"
                + " has bowed to me!\n",
                this.name, bower.getName());
            System.out.format("%s: waiting to bow back\n", bower.getName());
            bower.bowBack( bower: this);
        }
        1 usage
        public synchronized void bowBack(Friend bower) {
            System.out.format("%s: waiting", this.name);
            System.out.format("%s: %s"
                + " has bowed back to me!\n",
                this.name, bower.getName());
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final Friend alphonse =
            new Friend( name: "Alphonse");
        final Friend gaston =
            new Friend( name: "Gaston");
        /* start two threads - both operating on the same objects */
        new Thread(new Runnable() {
            public void run() { alphonse.bow(gaston); }
        }).start();
        new Thread(new Runnable() {
            public void run() { gaston.bow(alphonse); }
        }).start();
    }
}
```

Deadlock

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Concurrency Structures

Options to fix this?

1. Remove the synchronized methods

```
public void bow
```

```
public void bowBack
```

2. Synchronize the bowBack call

```
synchronized(bower.bowBack(this));
```

3. Synchronize the bowBack call with a synchronized statement

```
synchronized (this) { bower.bowBack( bower: this); }
```

4. Synchronize the run method calls

```
public synchronized void run() { alphonse.bow(gaston); }
```

```
public synchronized void run() { gaston.bow(alphonse); }
```

```
public class Deadlock {
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}
```

Deadlock

How can we fix this?

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Concurrency Structures

1. Remove the synchronized methods

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public void bow      public void bowBack
```



2. Synchronize the bowBack call

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4. Synchronize the run method calls

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public synchronized void run() { alphonse.bow(gaston); }
```

```
public synchronized void run() { gaston.bow(alfonse); }
```

RACE

```
public class Deadlock {  
    6 usages  
    static class Friend {  
        5 usages
```

> Task :run

Alphonse: Gaston has bowed to me!

Gaston: waiting to bow back

Gaston: Alphonse has bowed to me!

Alphonse: waiting to bow back

Alphonse: waiting

Alphonse: Gaston has bowed back to me!

Gaston: waiting

Gaston: Alphonse has bowed back to me!

+ " has bowed back to me!\n",

> Task :run

Alphonse: Gaston has bowed to me!

Gaston: waiting to bow back

Gaston: waiting

Gaston: Alphonse has bowed back to me!

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Alphonse: waiting

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Deadlock

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Concurrency Structures

How can we fix this?

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public class Deadlock {
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        }
        1 usage
        public synchronized void bowBack(Friend bower) {
            System.out.format("%s: waiting", this.name);
            System.out.format("%s: %s"
                + " has bowed back to me!\n",
                    this.name, bower.getName());
        }
    }
}
```

Required type: Object

Provided: void

© Deadlock.Friend

```
public void bowBack(
    @NotNull Deadlock.Friend bower
) {
    // same objects */
}
```

Deadlock.main

```
}).start();
```


Deadlock

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Concurrency Structures

How can we fix this?

1. Remove the synchronized methods

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public void bow      public void bowBack
```



2. Synchronize the bowBack call

```
synchronized(bower.bowBack(this));
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4. Synchronize the run method calls



```
public synchronized void run() { alphonse.bow(gaston); }
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public synchronized void run() { gaston.bow(alfonse); }
```

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public class Deadlock {
```

```
6 usages
```

```
static class Friend {
```

```
5 usages
```

```
private final String name;
```

```
2 usages
```

```
public Friend(String name) { this.name = name; }
```

```
public String getName() { return this.name; }
```

```
/* See the README.md for a reference on 'synchronized' methods */
```

```
2 usages
```

```
p
```

```
> Task :run
```

```
Alphonse: Gaston has bowed to me!
```

```
Gaston: waiting to bow back
```

```
Gaston: waiting
```

```
Gaston: Alphonse has bowed back to me!
```

```
Gaston: Alphonse has bowed to me!
```

```
Alphonse: waiting to bow back
```

```
Alphonse: waiting
```

```
Alphonse: Gaston has bowed back to me!
```

```
}
```

```
Deprecated Gradle features were used in
```

```
You can use '--warning-mode all' to show
```

```
See https://docs.gradle.org/7.4.2/userguide
```

```
BUILD SUCCESSFUL in 1s
```

```
2 actionable tasks: 2 executed
```

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Concurrency Structures

RECAP

Atomic Operations &
Variables

YOU control the
locks directly

Locks

YOU control the
locks directly

Semaphores

YOU control the
locks directly

Monitors

Locks managed
for you

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Threaded Server

Given the standard server socket steps...

Ideas on how we could introduce threads?

1. Define Params

2. Create Socket

3-5. Mark Socket to Listen

6. Wait for Connection

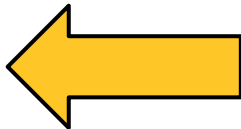
7. Handle Client Connection

8. Close Client Connection

9. Continue Listening

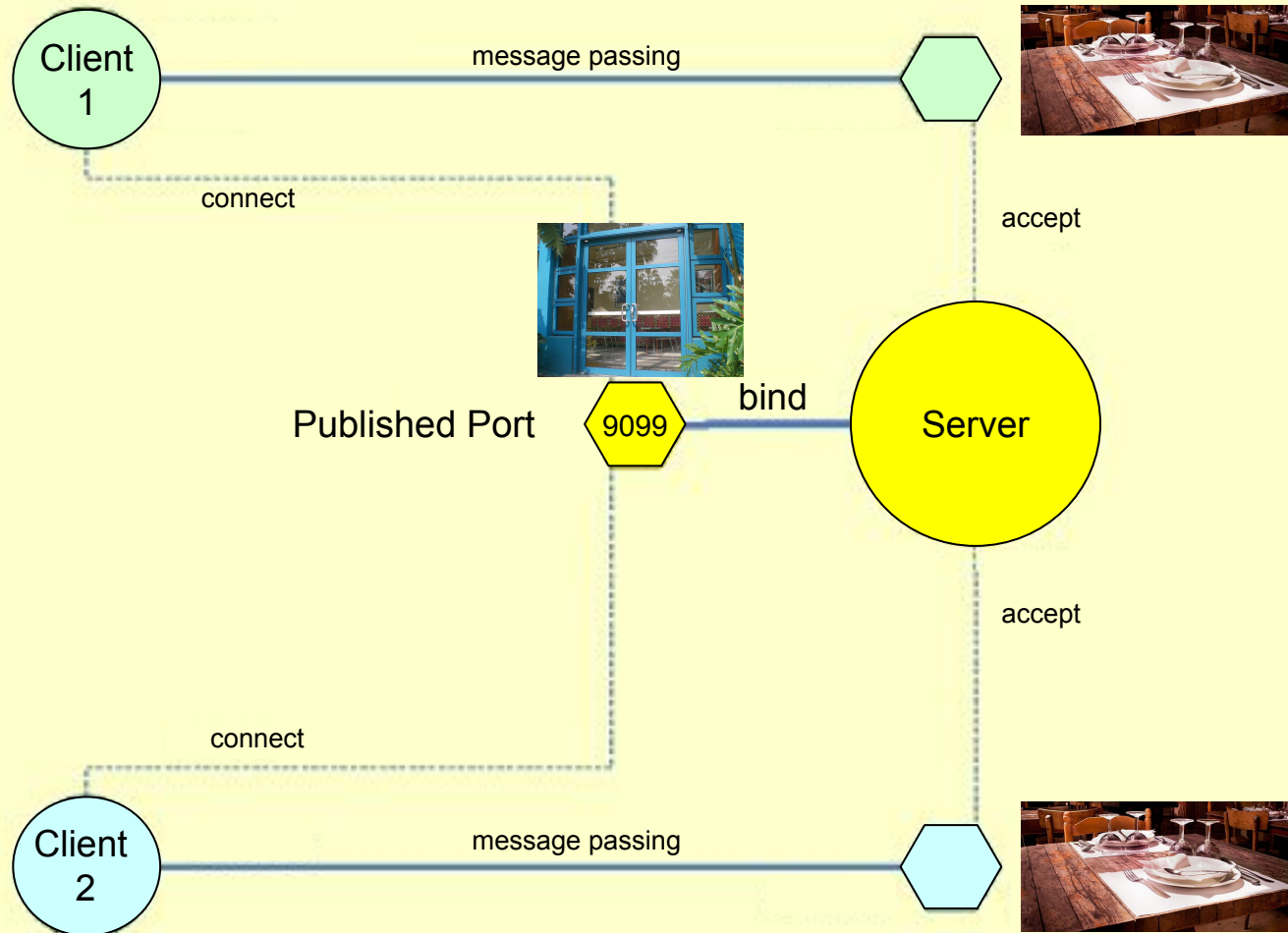
Why do we send the *client socket* to the thread?

7. Send Client Socket to thread



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Sockets!

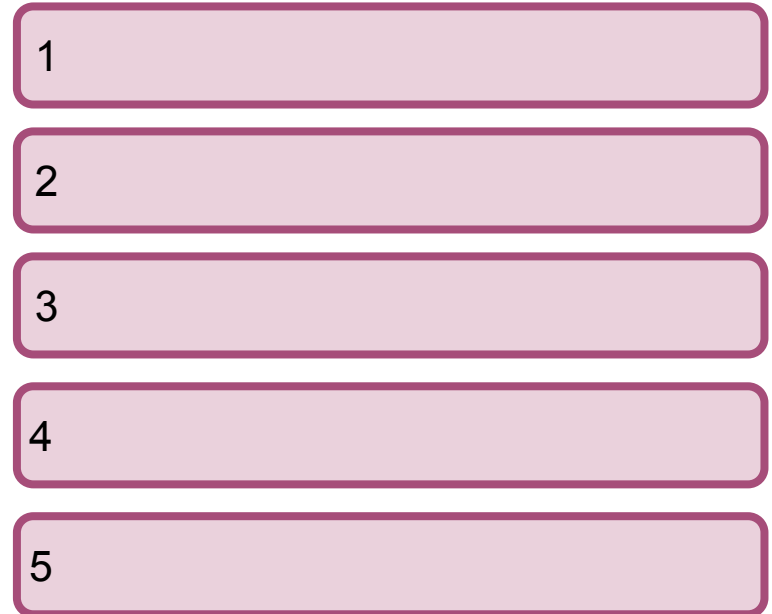


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Threaded Server

We send the Client Socket to the thread

Then within the thread we will...



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Scratch Space

Questions?



Survey:

<http://bit.ly/ASN2324>



Upcoming Events

SI Sessions:

- Monday, June 17th at 6:00 pm MST
- Thursday, June 20th at 6:00 pm MST
- Sunday, June 23rd at 6:00 pm MST

Review Sessions:

- Review Session - **Wednesday**, July 3rd at 6:00 pm MST (2 hr Session)
- Q&A Session - Sunday, July 7th at 6:00 pm MST (Final Session)

More Questions?

Check out our other resources!

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Business


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Uses of Accounting Info I

 [Peer Community](#)

ACC 241

Uses of Accounting Info II

 [Peer Community](#)

CIS 105

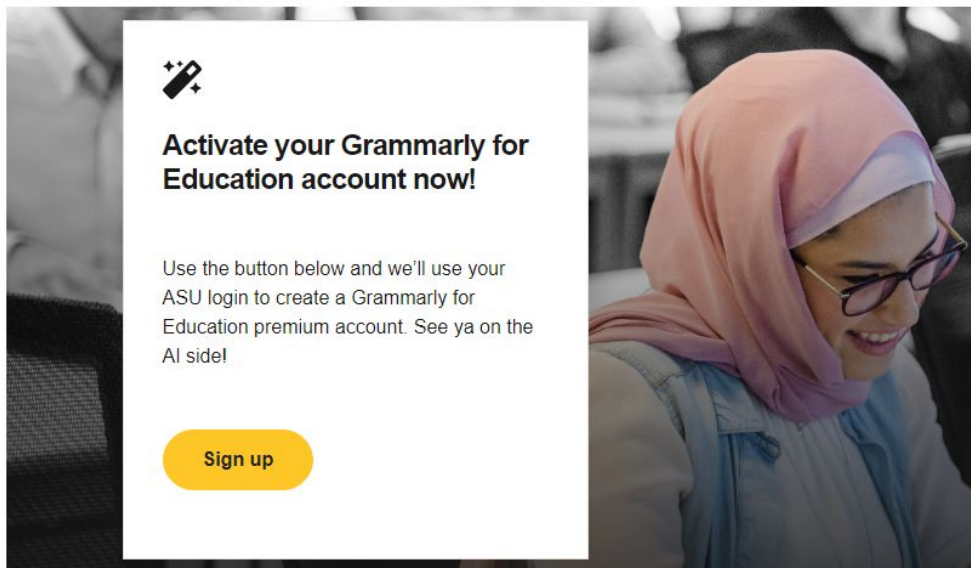
Computer Applications and Information Technology

 [Peer Community](#)

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*Available slots for this pilot are limited

Additional Resources

- [Course Repo](#)
- [Gradle Documentation](#)
- [GitHub SSH Help](#)
- [Linux Man Pages](#)
- [OSI Interactive](#)
- [MDN HTTP Docs](#)
 - [Requests](#)
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- [JSON Guide](#)
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- [javax.swing package API](#)
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