

Exercise Sheet 3

Assignment 3.1 Lockfree vs. locked programming

The purpose of the following exercises is to get acquainted with the `pthread` library, locks and lockfree algorithms.

1. Implement the bumper alloc.
2. demonstrate, that allocating memory concurrently produces inconsistent results
3. repair your implementation with
 - lockfree instructions
 - a pthread semaphore

compare your 3 implementations considering correctness and performance!

Assignment 3.2 Lockfree Algorithms

Given the following data structures:

```
typedef struct node {
    int val;
    struct node* next;
} node;
typedef struct{
    node* top;
} stack;
```

and the following code:

```
void push(stack* s, int i){
    node* newtop = malloc(sizeof(node));
    newtop->val=i;
    newtop->next = s->top;
    s->top = newtop;
}
```

1. Replace `push` with your own function `push_lockfree`, which is made threadsafe, without the use of locks. Instead you may use **lockfree** instructions, e.g.

`_compare_and_swap (type *ptr, type oldval, type newval)`

This method performs an atomic compare and swap. That is, if the current value of `*ptr` is `oldval`, then write `newval` into `*ptr`. The content of `*ptr` before the operation is returned. (`type` being an arbitrary type)

2. Provide an `int* pop_lockfree(stack* s)` function, that pops stack `s` threadsafe lockfree, returning null if the stack is empty and a pointer to the integer at the top of the stack otherwise.

Assignment 3.3 Parallel Programming – Monitors

Find the functions in the `pthread` library that provide you with semaphores, monitors, and condition variables. Start your research with `pthread_mutex_init`.

Consider the following code, implementing basic functionality for the doubly linked list:

1. Upgrade the queue in `Dqueue.c` to be threadsafe, using a single mutex. Implement the `ForAll` method and use it in `main` to cause a deadlock.
2. Implement the queue using a monitor and show that the deadlock is “resolved” (there is no deadlock anymore).