

Threads and Concurrency



ECE 373

Threads of Execution

- Thread – smallest unit of processing that can be scheduled by the OS
 - UNIX-like systems are typically process oriented
 - WinNT-like systems are thread oriented
- Single CPU core
 - single line of instructions at any one time
- Multiple CPU cores
 - multiple simultaneous threads of execution



Threads

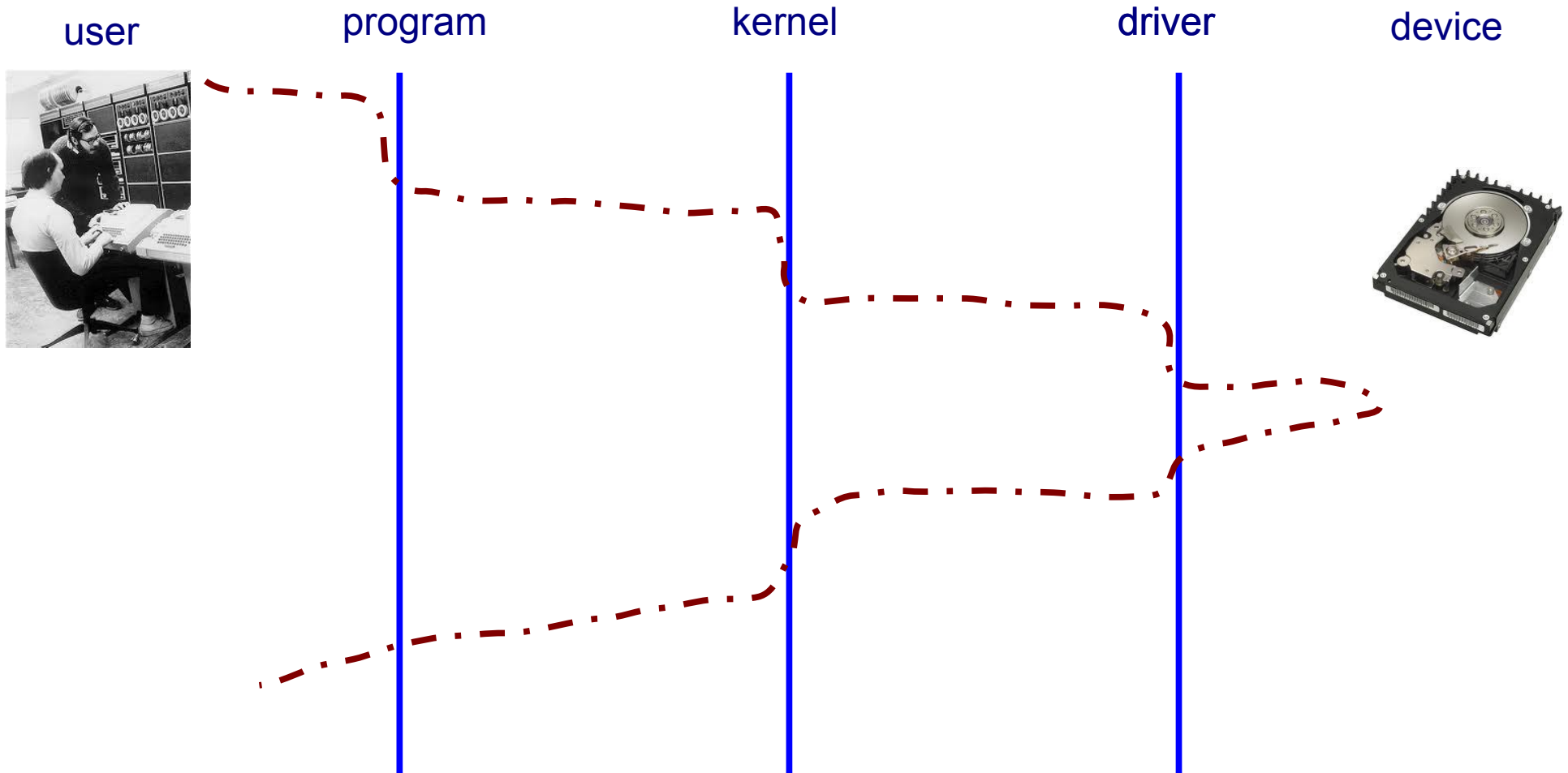


- Kernel threads
 - Jobs the kernel itself is doing for internal [projects]
 - All have access to the same kernel data
- User context
 - Threads running user jobs, might be running kernel code to service system calls from user code
 - Collected into specific user processes, see only the individual process space data
- Interrupts
 - Not really full threads, but in the mix
- See `ps -ef`

Linux process tree



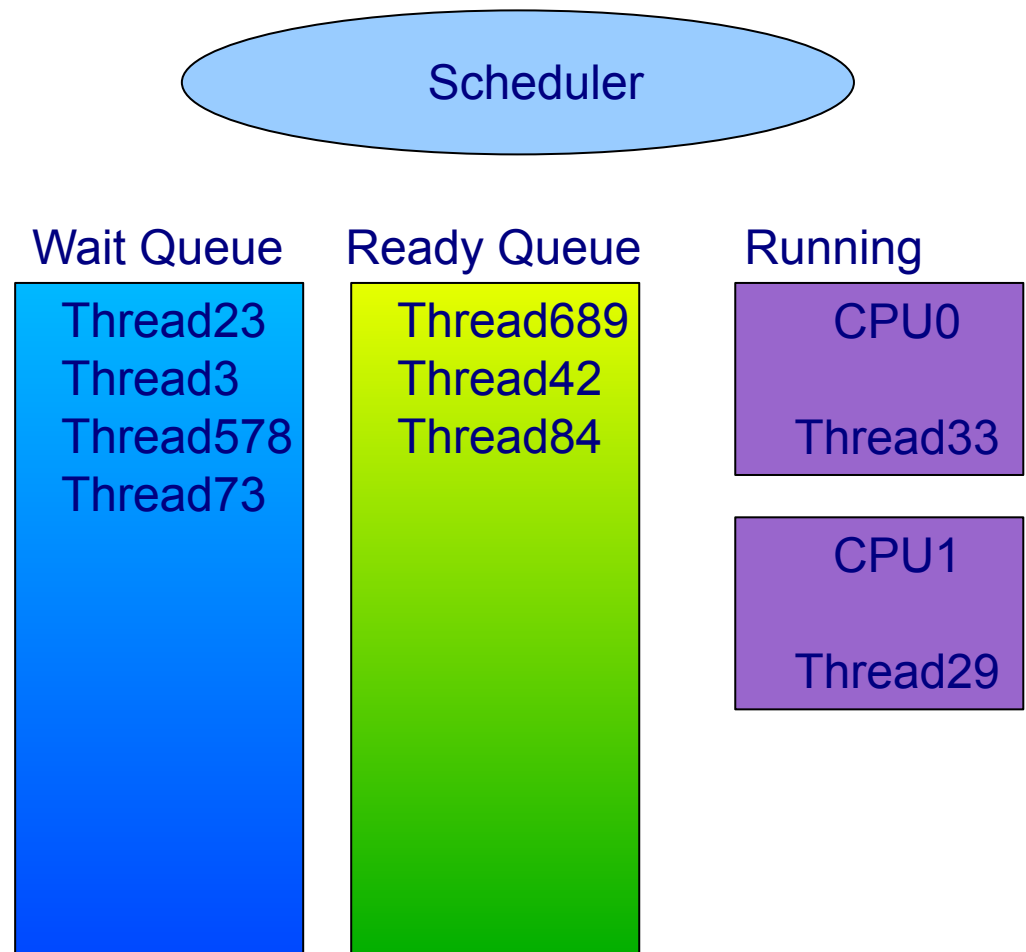
Thread simple



OS Scheduler

- Chooses which to process/thread to run next on which CPU

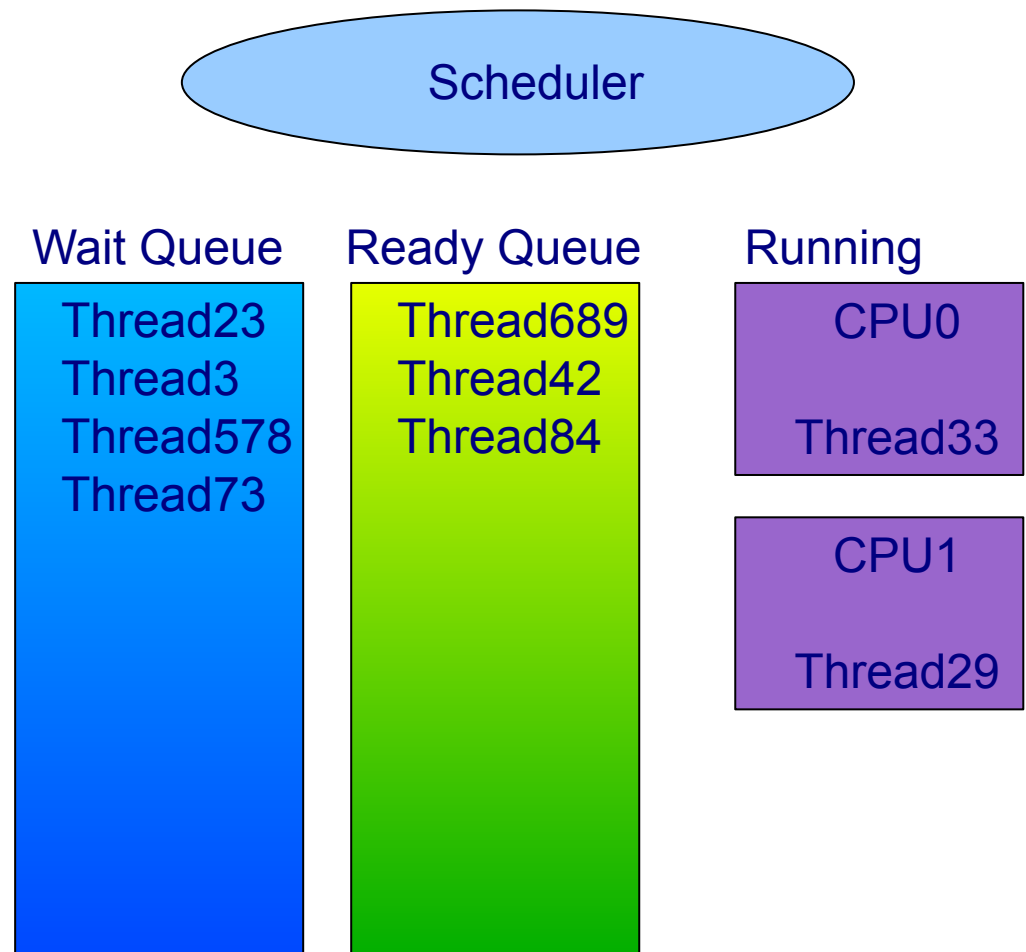
- Ready queue
- Wait queue
- Thread priority
- Time slice
- Preemption
- CPU core affinity
- Etc



OS Scheduler

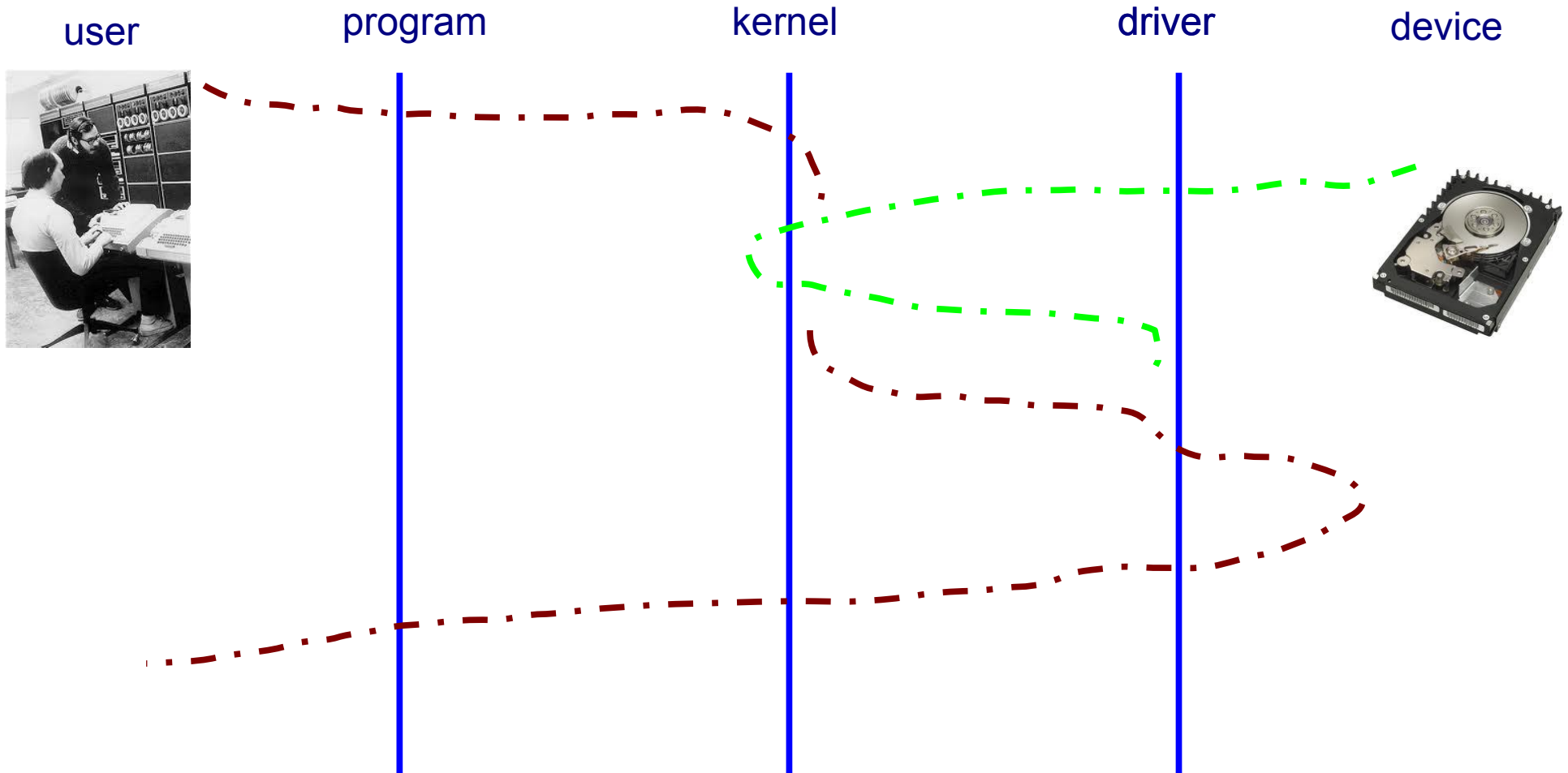
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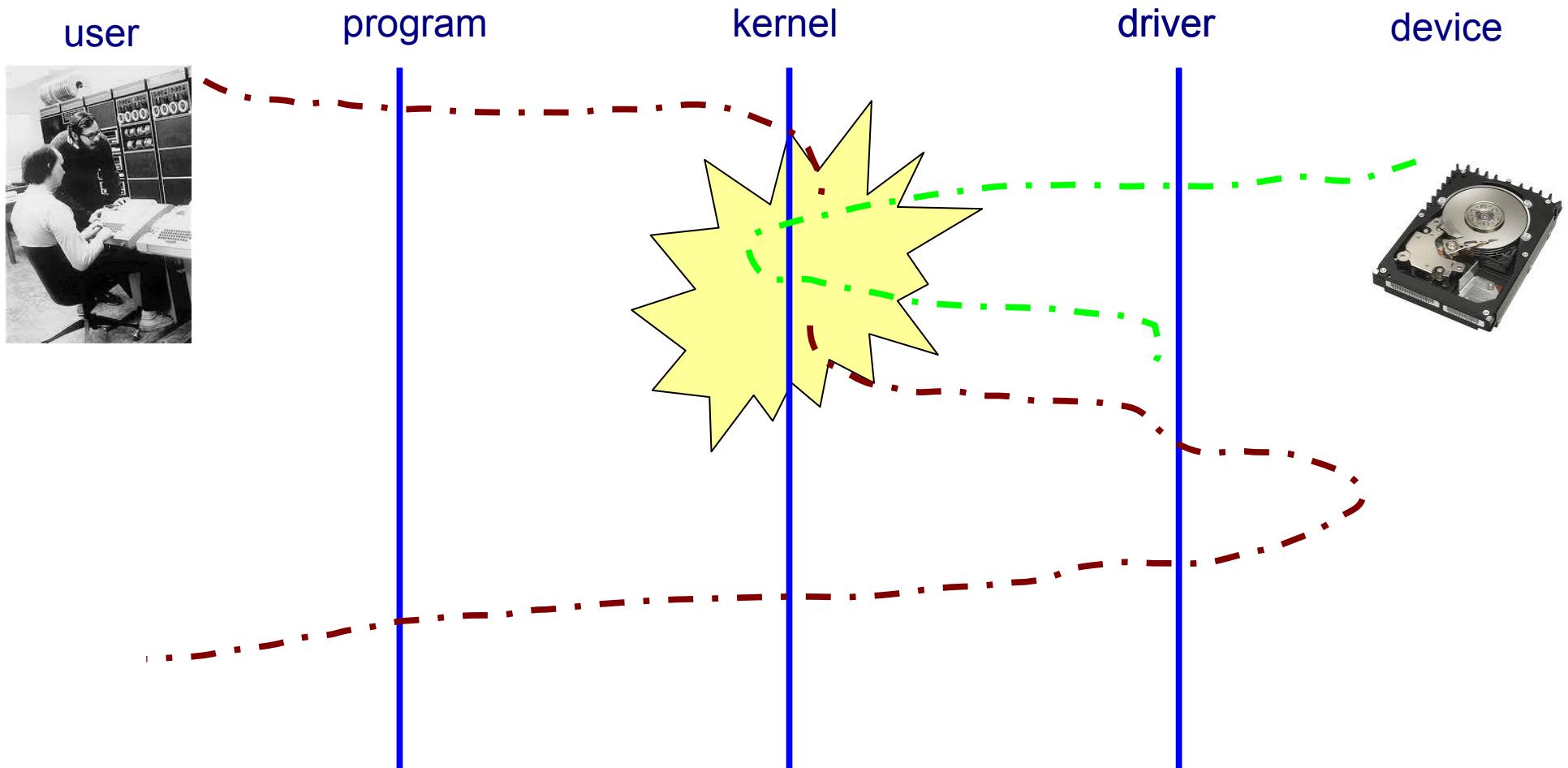
- Interrupts mess with scheduler plans

Thread, interrupted



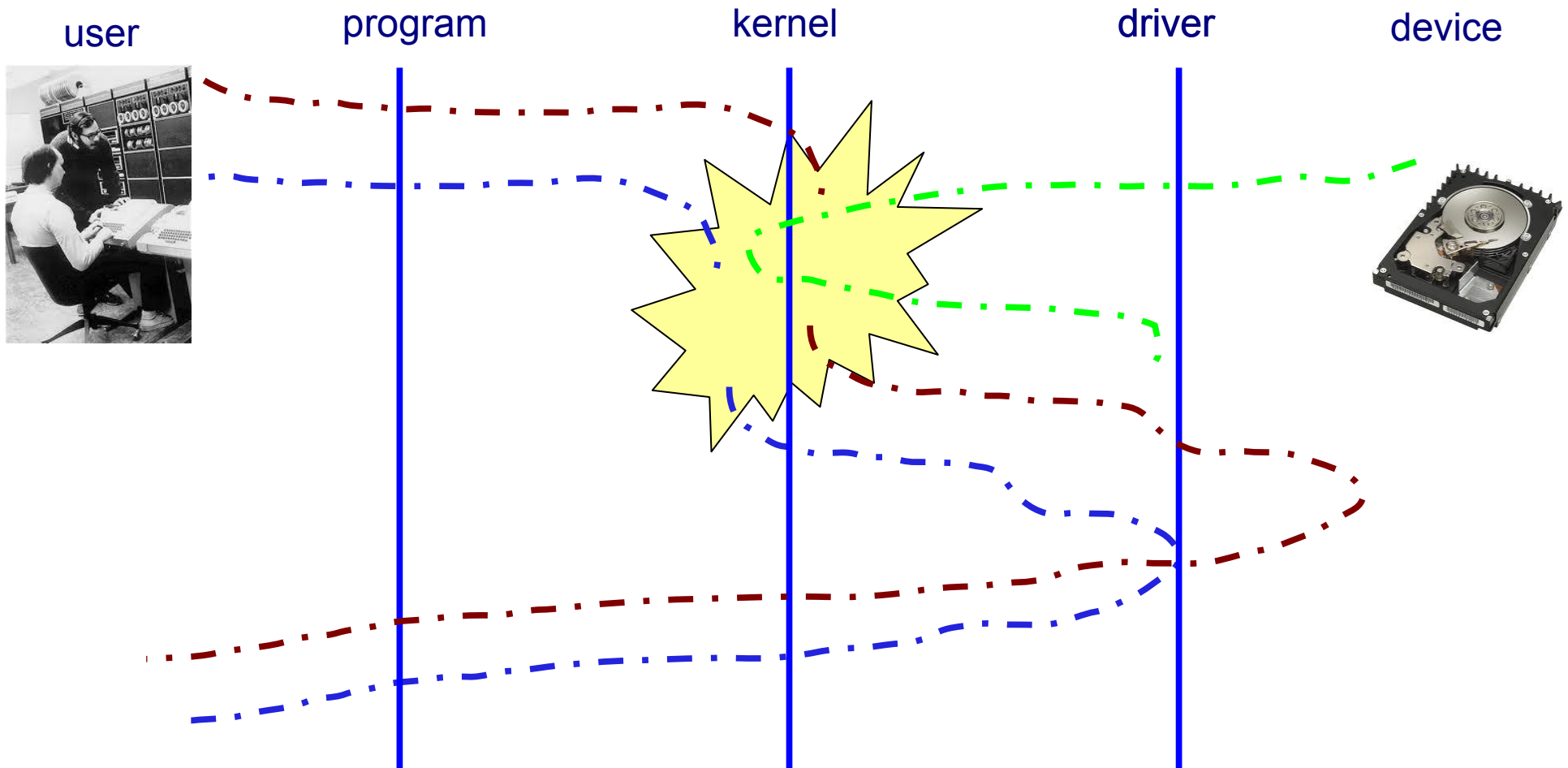
Concurrency and conflict

- Multiple threads could hit data at same time



Concurrency and conflict

- Multiple CPU threads could hit data at same time



Order matters

Instance 1	Instance 2	Value
read very_important_count		5
add 5 + 1 = 6		6
write very_important_count		6
	read very_important_count	6
	add 6 + 1 = 7	7
	write very_important_count	7

Order matters

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write very_important_count		6
	read very_important_count	6
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	read very_important_count	5
	Add 5 + 1 = 6	6
	write very_important_count	6



Concurrency and conflict

- Multiple threads could hit data at same time
- Coordination needed
 - Completions
 - Semaphore
 - Atomic action – increment decrement
 - Mutex
 - Spin lock
 - RCU



Reading Hints

- LDD3 – Chapter 5: Concurrency
- ELDD – Chapter 2: Concurrency, pgs 39-48
- ELDD – Chapter 3: Kernel Facilities

