

Condition Variable

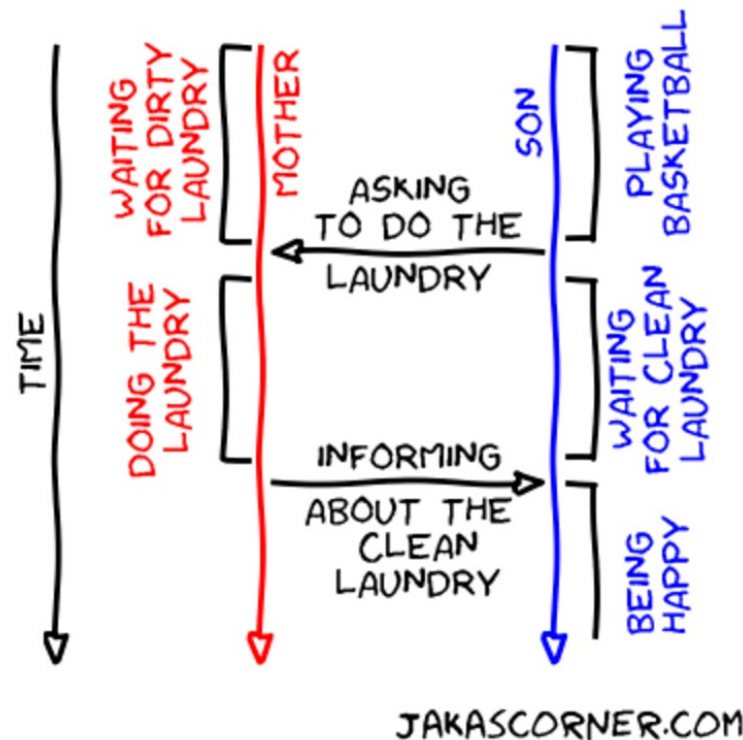
Concurrent Programming

Introduction

- What is Condition Variable?
- Pthread Condition Variable API
- Example

What is Condition Variable?

- Synchronization primitive that can be used to block a thread, or multiple threads at the same time, until another thread both modifies a shared variable (the *condition*), and notifies the condition variable



Pthread Condition Variable API

- pthread_cond_init
- pthread_cond_wait
- pthread_cond_signal
- pthread_cond_broadcast
- more APIs, but not today

pthread_cond_init

```
int pthread_cond_init(pthread_cond_t *cond,  
                      const pthread_condattr_t *attr);
```

- Initialize the condition variable

@param[in] cond	Condition variable to be initialized
@param[in] attr	Used for setting attributes of a condition variable, Default 0
@return	0 if initialization success

- You can simply use PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER
 - ex: pthread_cond_t cond = PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER;

pthread_cond_wait

```
int pthread_cond_wait(pthread_cond_t *cond,  
                      pthread_mutex_t* mutex);
```

- Atomically release the *mutex* and block the calling thread on the *cond*.
- Always return with the *mutex* acquired

@param[in] cond	Condition variable on which calling thread will block
@param[in] mutex	Mutex to be released
@return	0 if complete successfully

pthread_cond_signal

```
int pthread_cond_signal(pthread_cond_t *cond);
```

- Unblock one thread that is blocked on the *cond*
- When no threads are blocked on the condition variable, it has no effect

@param[in] cond	Condition variable that the thread to wake is blocking on
@return	0 if complete successfully

pthread_cond_broadcast

```
int pthread_cond_broadcast(pthread_cond_t *cond);
```

- Unblock all threads that is blocked on the *cond*
- When no threads are blocked on the condition variable, it has no effect

@param[in] cond	Condition variable that the threads to wake is blocking on
@return	0 if complete successfully

pthread_cond_wait

Thread A

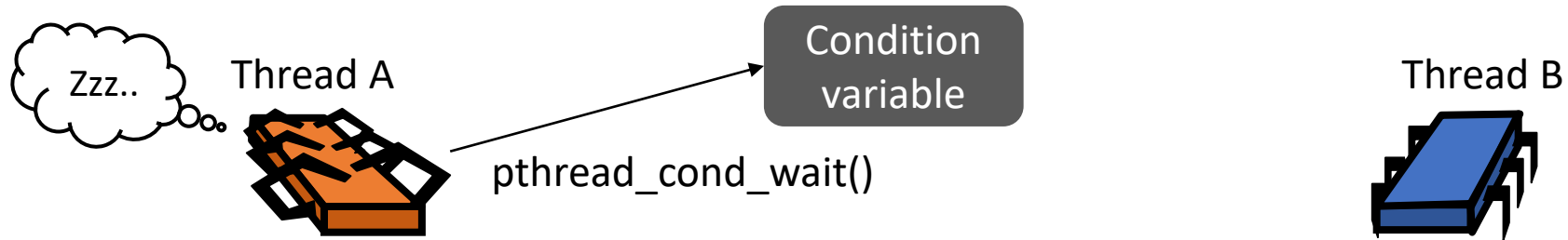


Condition
variable

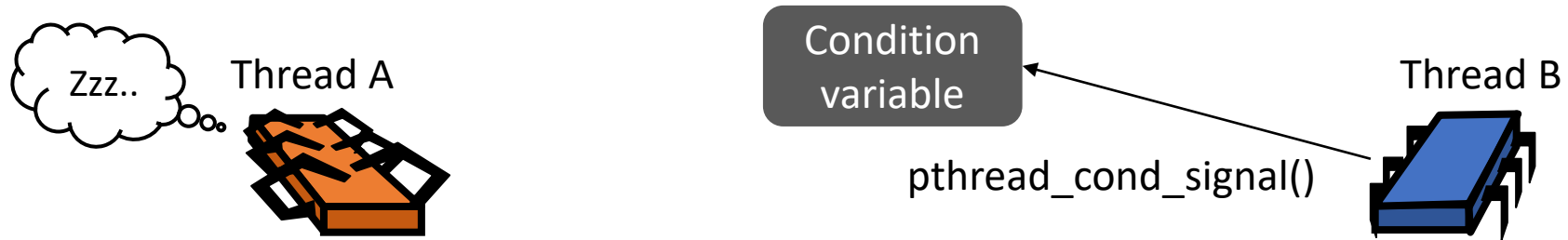
Thread B



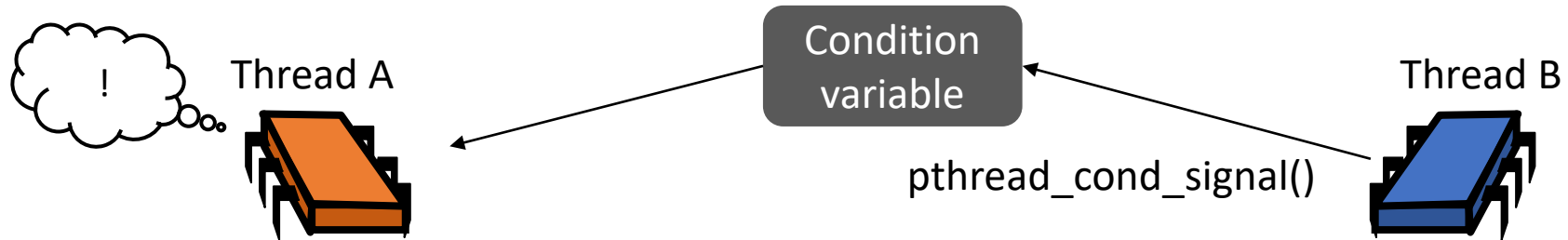
pthread_cond_wait



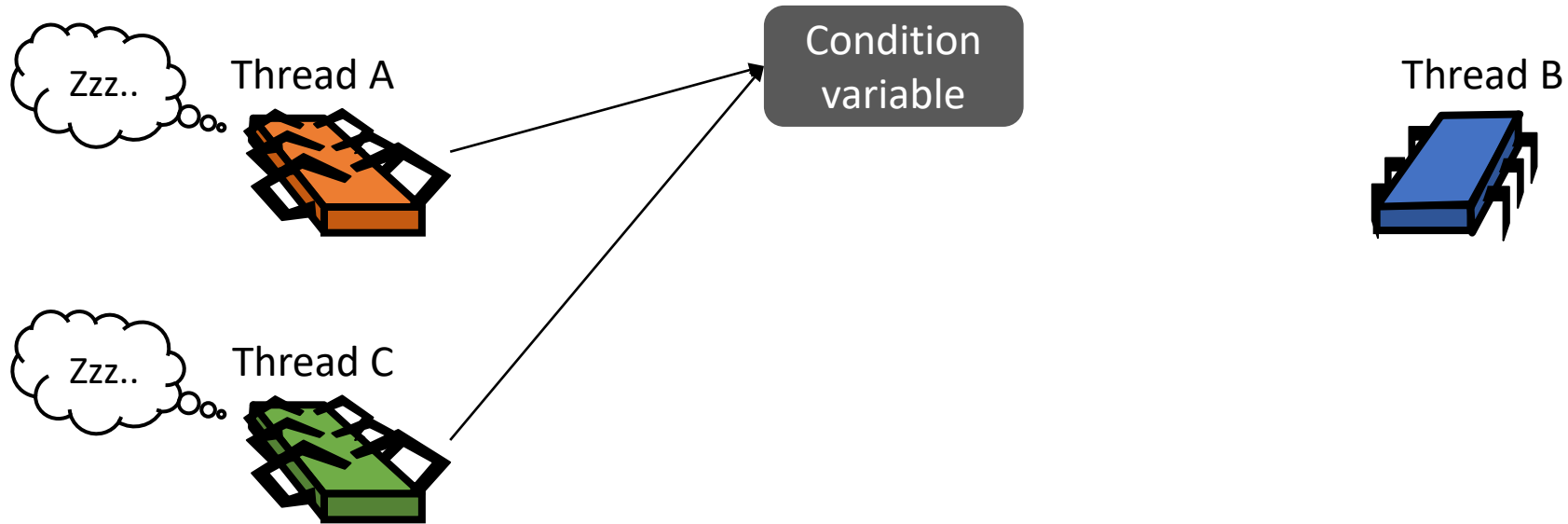
pthread_cond_signal



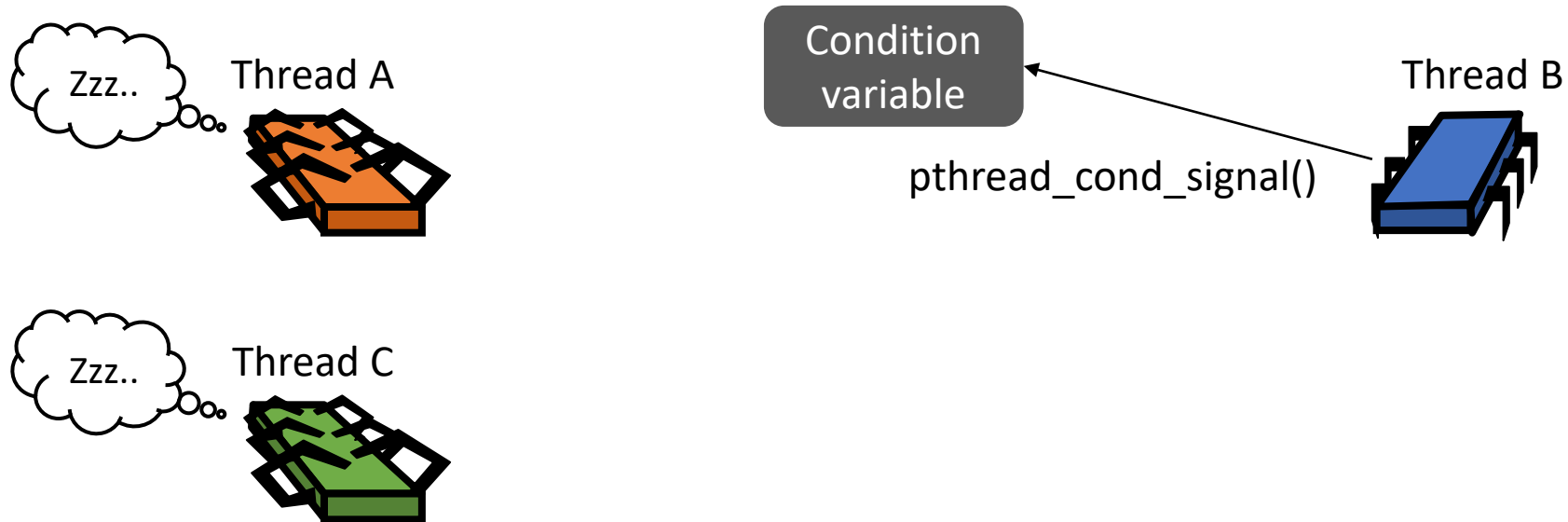
pthread_cond_signal



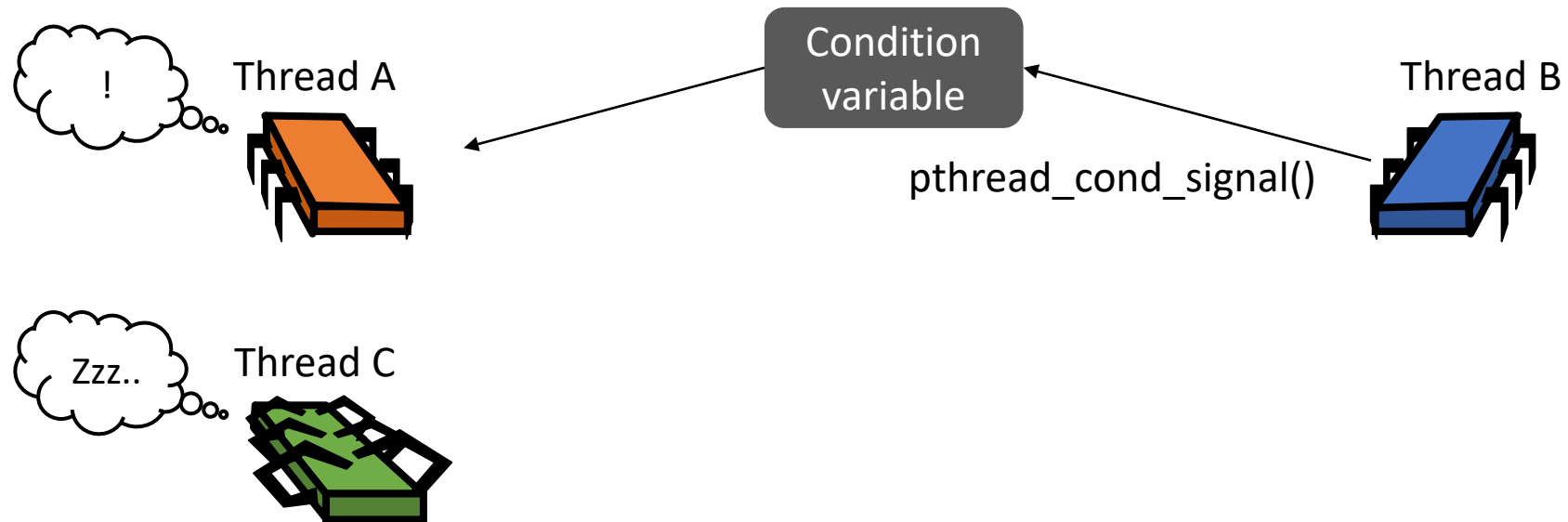
pthread_cond_signal



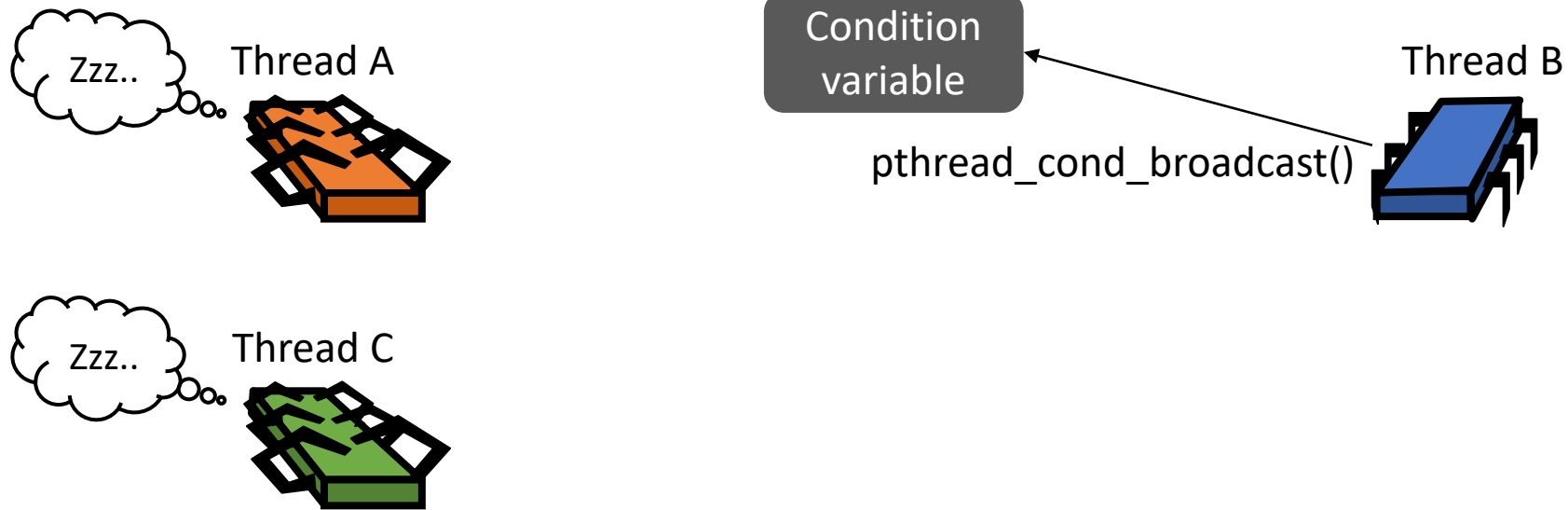
pthread_cond_signal



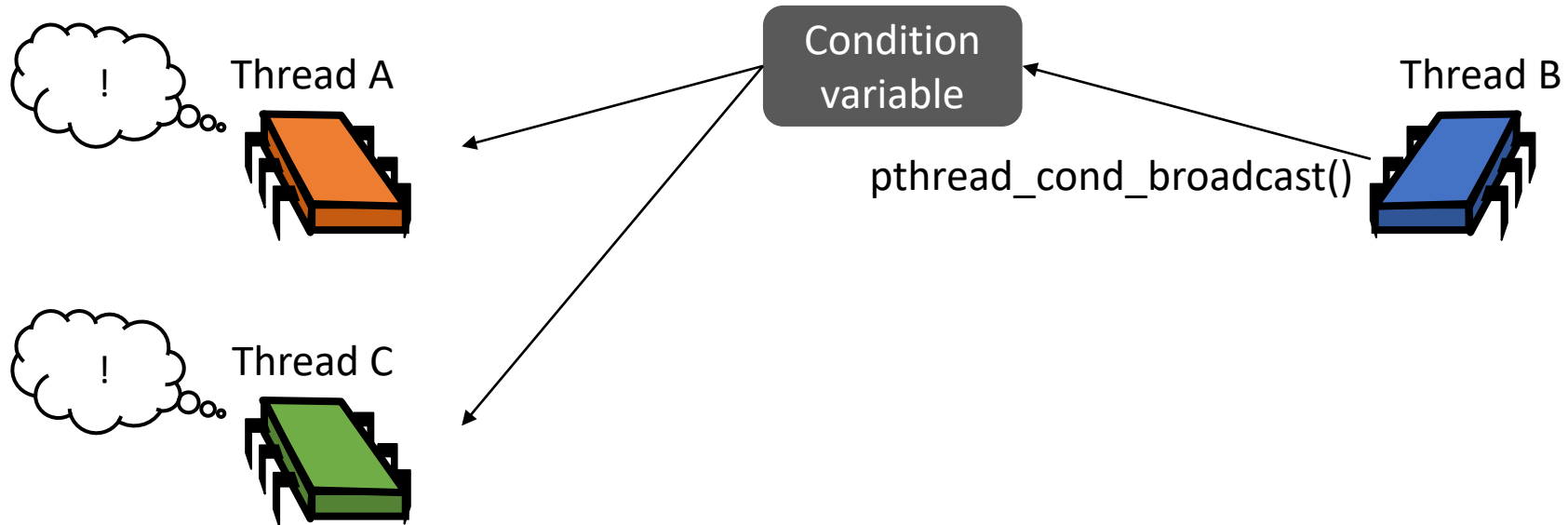
pthread_cond_signal



pthread_cond_broadcast



pthread_cond_broadcast

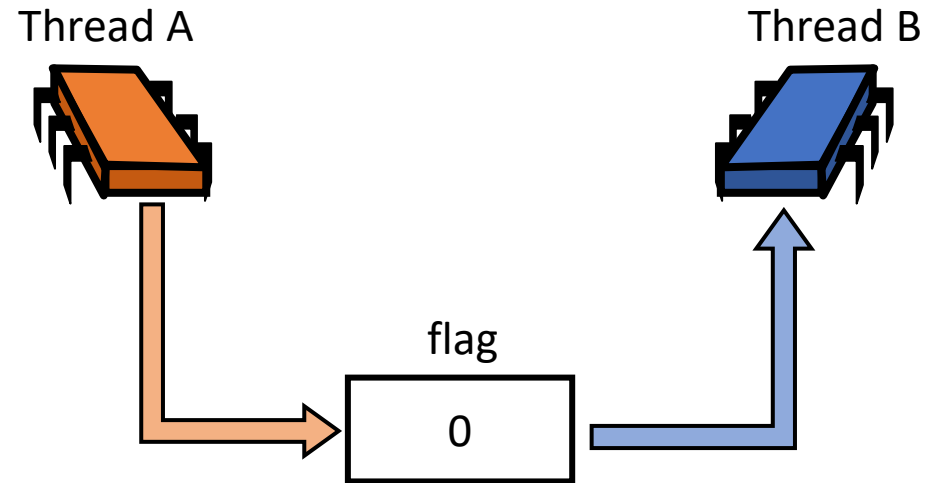


Lost wake-up problem

- Calling **pthread_cond_signal()/pthread_cond_broadcast()** without holding the corresponding *mutex* of the condition variable can lead to **lost wake-up** problem

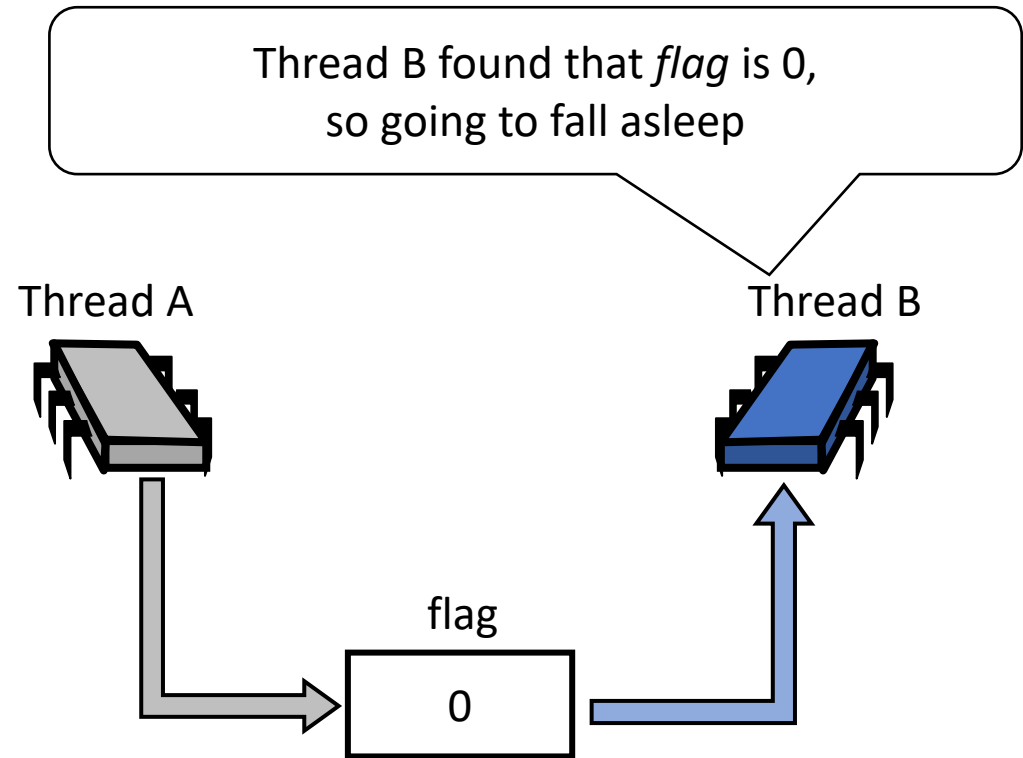
Lost wake-up problem

```
10 pthread_cond_t cond;  
11 int flag;  
12  
→ 13 void func_threadA(void) {  
14     flag = 1;  
15     pthread_cond_signal(&cond);  
16 }  
17  
→ 18 void func_threadB(void) {  
19     while (flag == 0) {  
20         pthread_cond_wait(&cond);  
21     }  
22 }
```



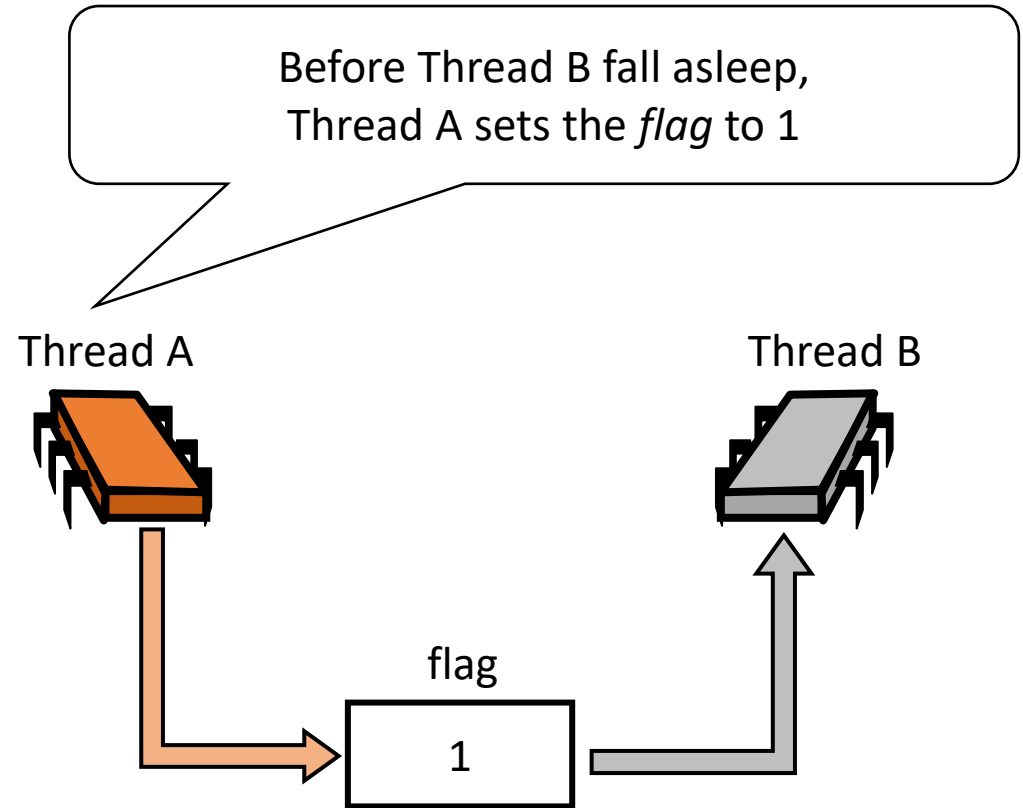
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21     }  
22 }
```



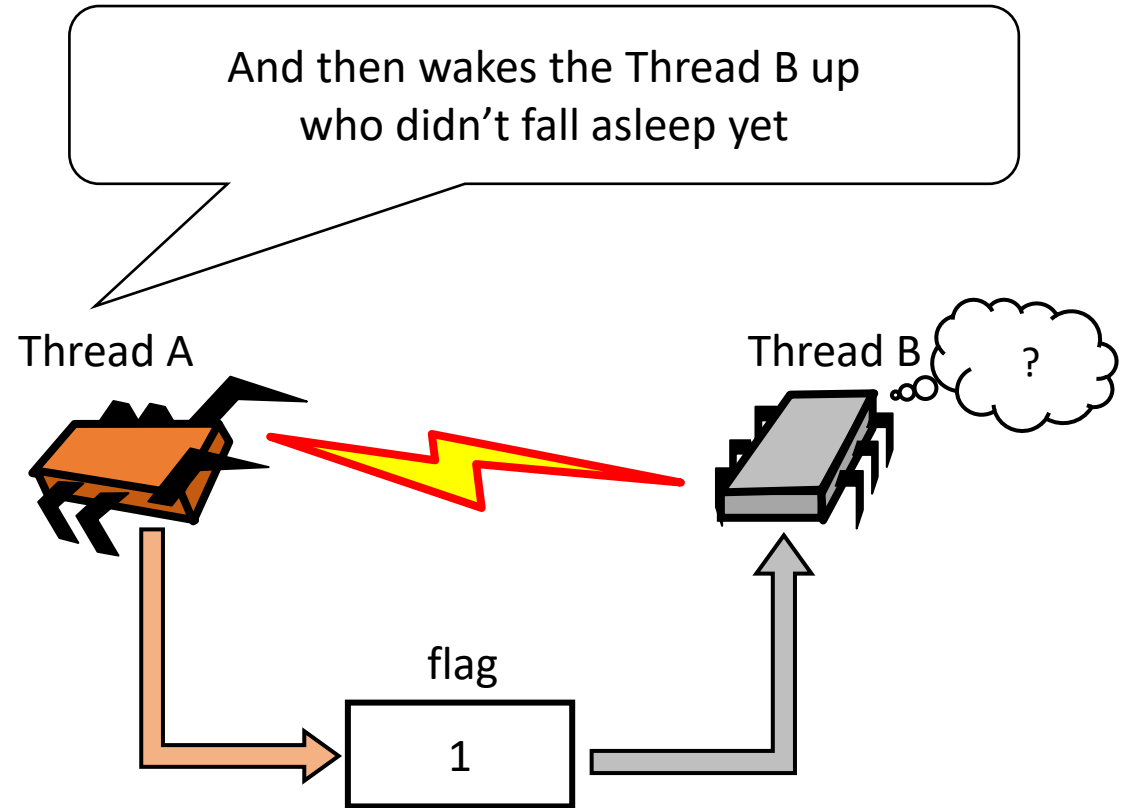
Lost wake-up problem

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21     }  
22 }
```



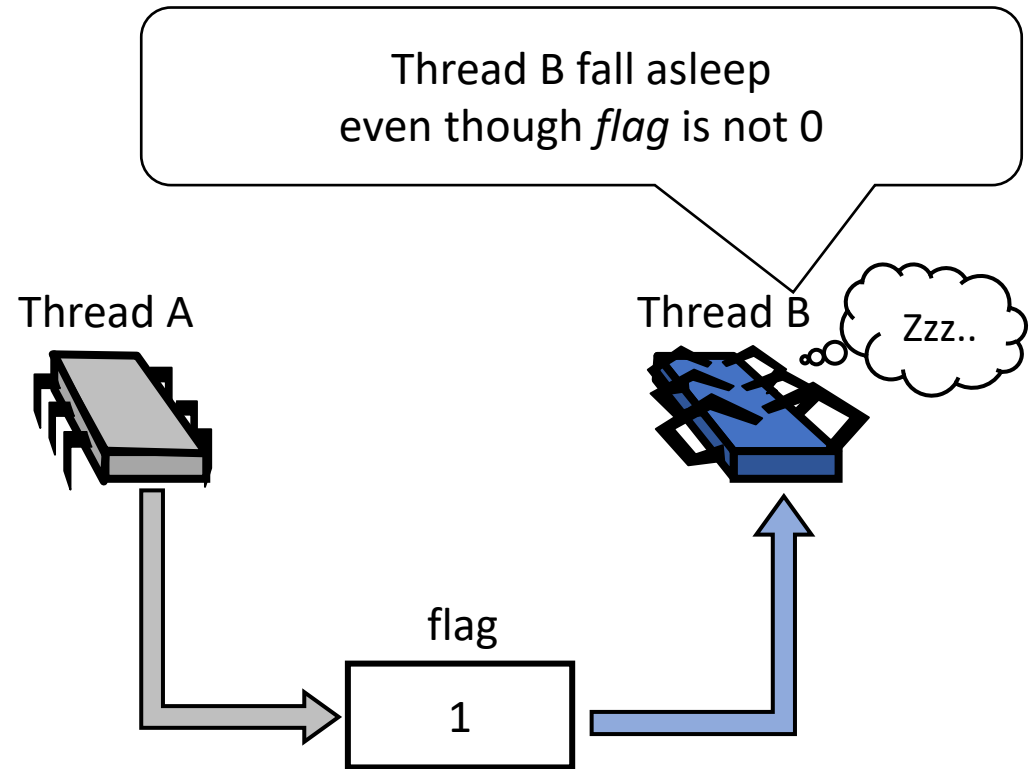
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Lost wake-up problem

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```

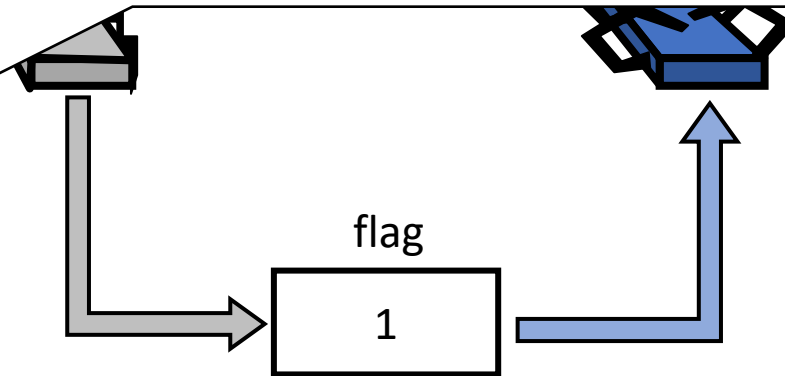


Lost wake-up problem

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18 void func_threadB(void) {  
19     while (flag == 0) {  
20         pthread_cond_wait(&cond);  
21     }  
22 }
```

Lost wake-up occurs because
checking *flag* (line 19) and falling asleep (line 20)
are **not atomic**

Zzz..



Lost wake-up problem

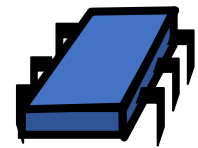
```
10 pthread_cond_t cond;
11 pthread_mutex_t mutex;
12 int flag;
13
14 void func_threadA(void) {
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19 }
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22     pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
23     while (flag == 0) {
24         pthread_cond_wait(&cond);
25     }
26     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
27 }
```

So, we are going to use a *mutex* to run those operations atomically

Thread A



Thread B

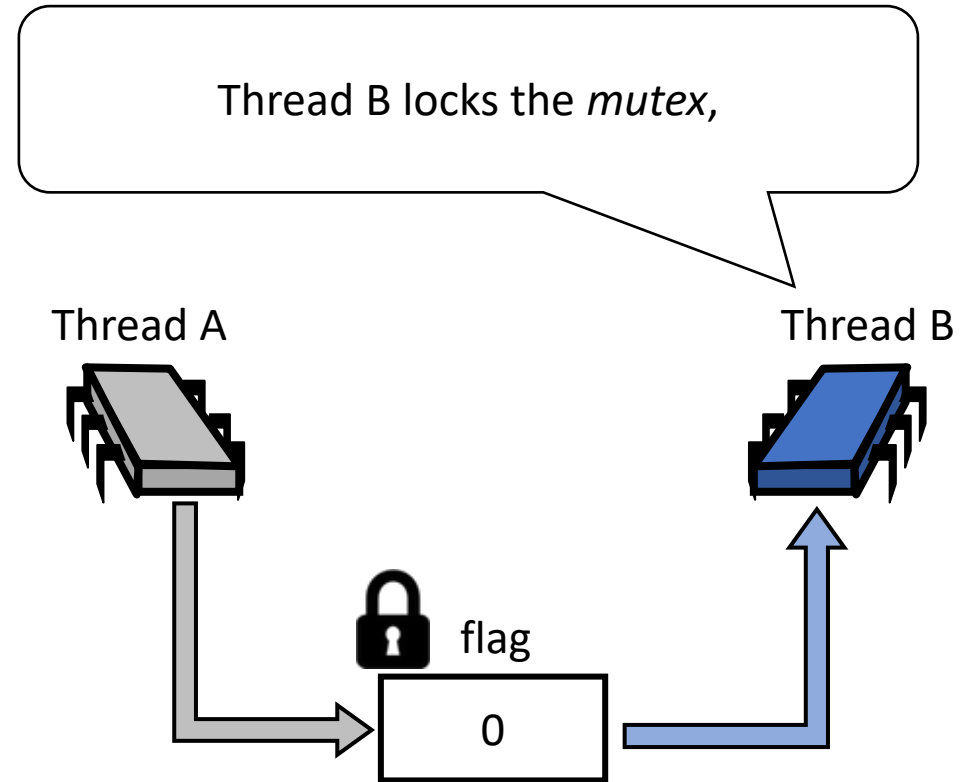


flag

0

Lost wake-up problem

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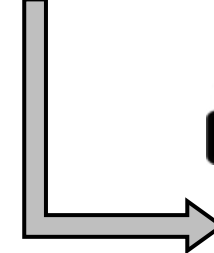


Lost wake-up problem

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24         pthread_cond_wait(&cond);
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26     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
27 }
```

So Thread B can check the *flag* and
fall asleep atomically.
Lost wake-up can not occurs, but..

Thread A



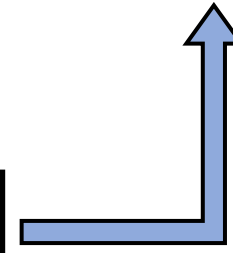
flag

0

Thread B



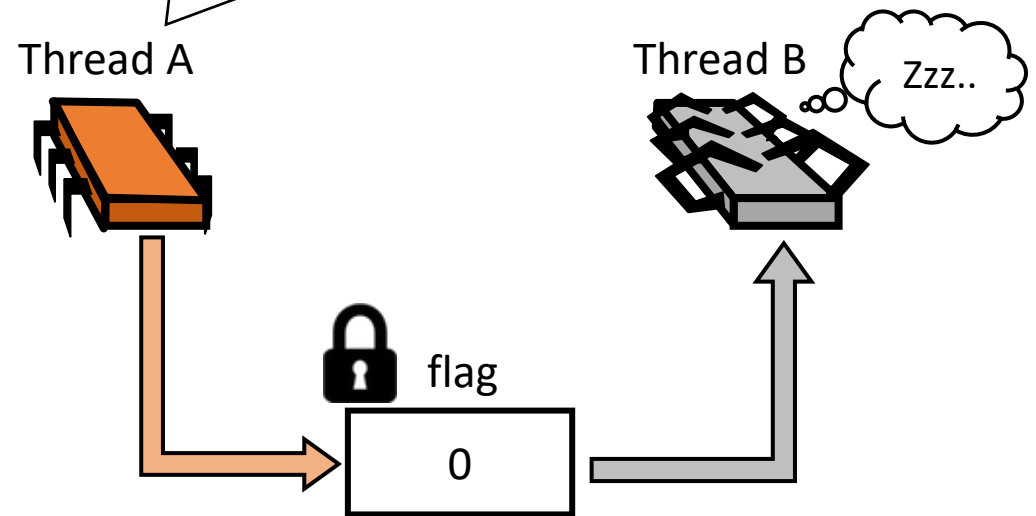
Zzz..



Lost wake-up problem

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25     }
26     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
27 }
```

Thread A waits for Thread B to release *mutex*.
Thread B is waiting for Thread A to wake it up,
so dead-lock have been occurred



REMIND - pthread_cond_wait

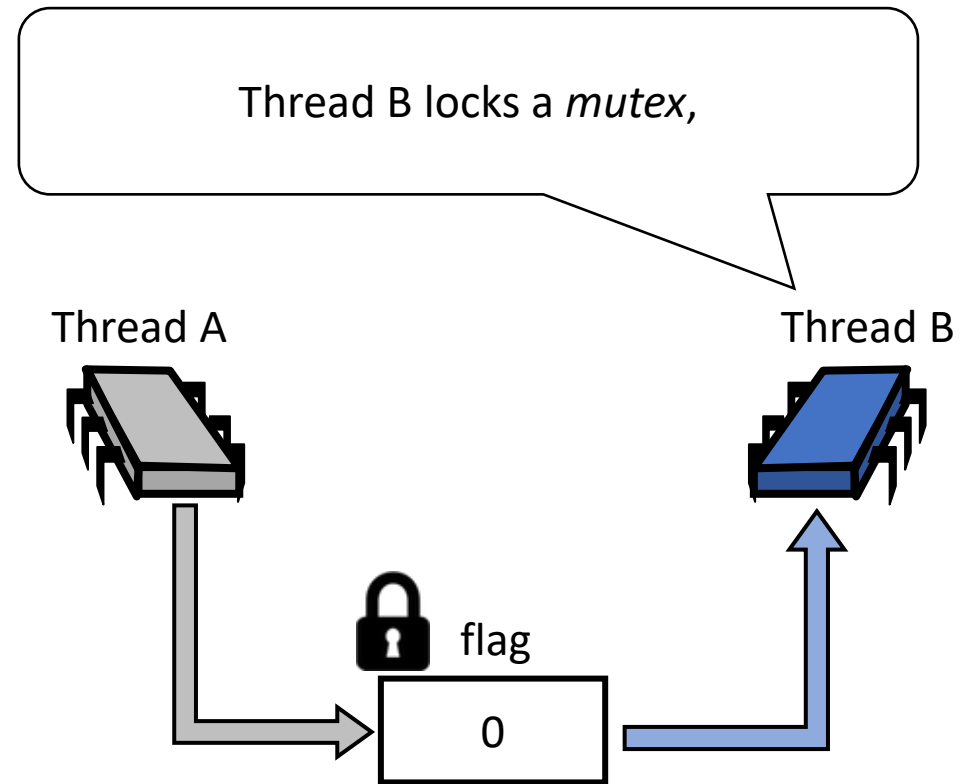
```
int pthread_cond_wait(pthread_cond_t *cond,  
                      pthread_mutex_t* mutex);
```

- **Atomically release the *mutex* and block** the calling thread on the *cond*.
- **Always return with the *mutex* acquired**

@param[in] cond	Condition variable on which calling thread will block
@param[in] mutex	Mutex to be released
@return	0 if complete successfully

Lost wake-up problem

```
10 pthread_cond_t cond;
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Lost wake-up problem

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22     pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
23     while (flag == 0) {
24         pthread_cond_wait(&cond, &mutex);
25     }
26     pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
27 }
```

Thread B checks the *flag*. After that, sleep on *cond* and unlock *mutex* atomically.

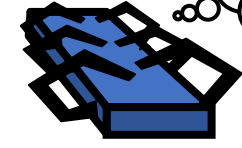
Thread A



flag

0

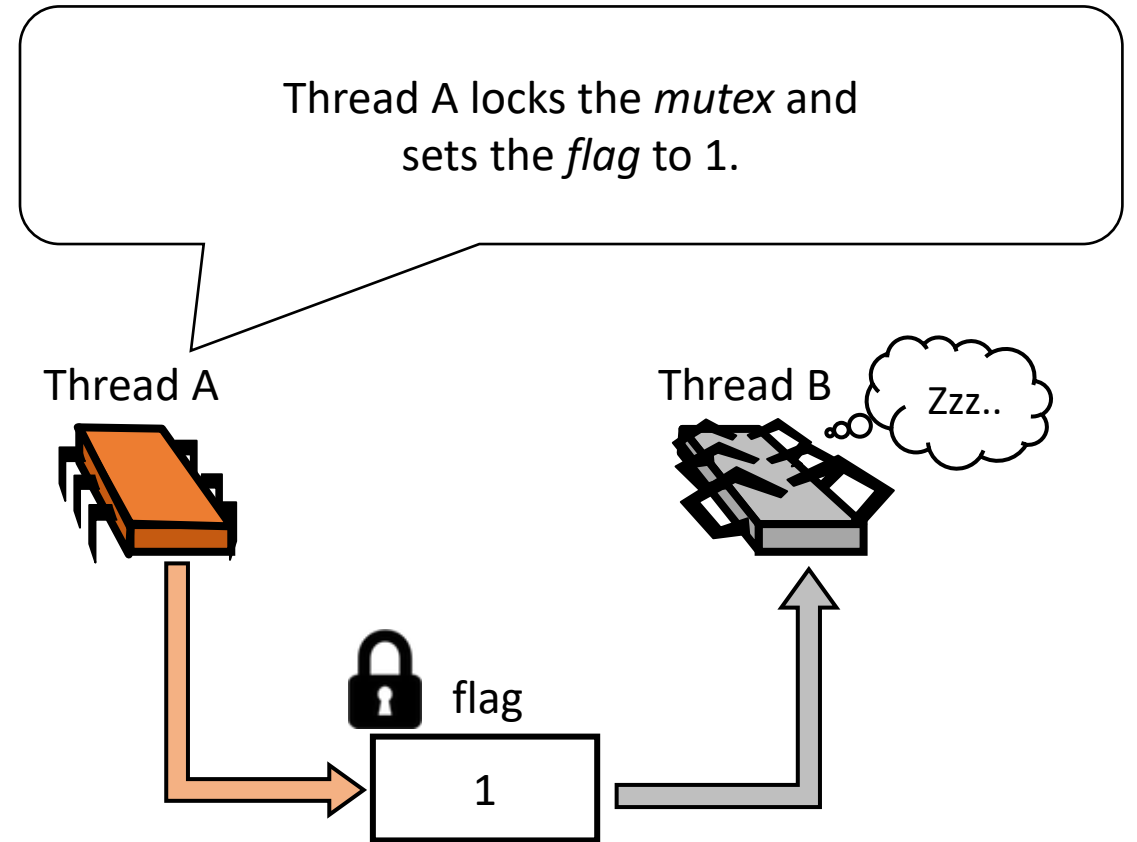
Thread B



Zzz..

Lost wake-up problem

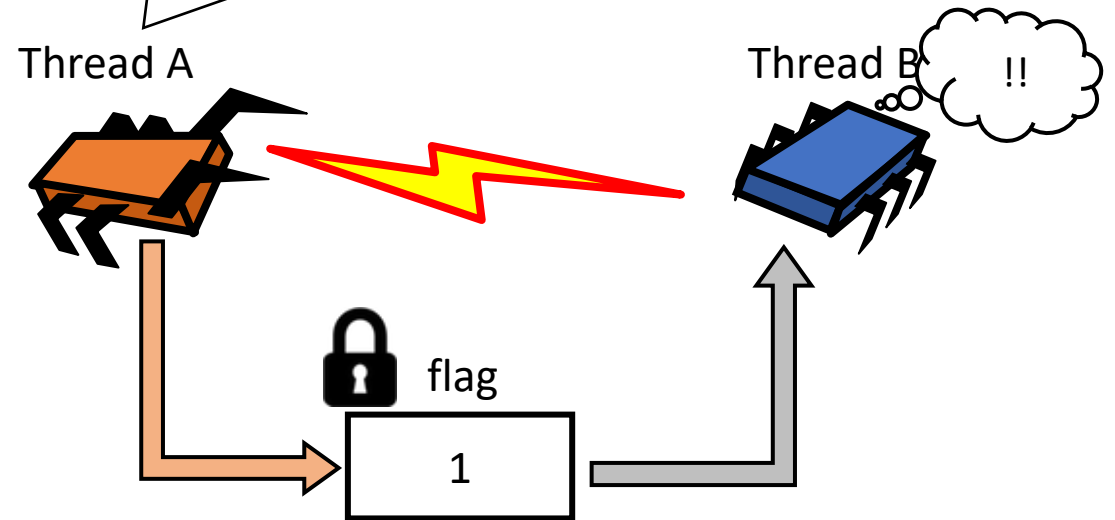
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Lost wake-up problem

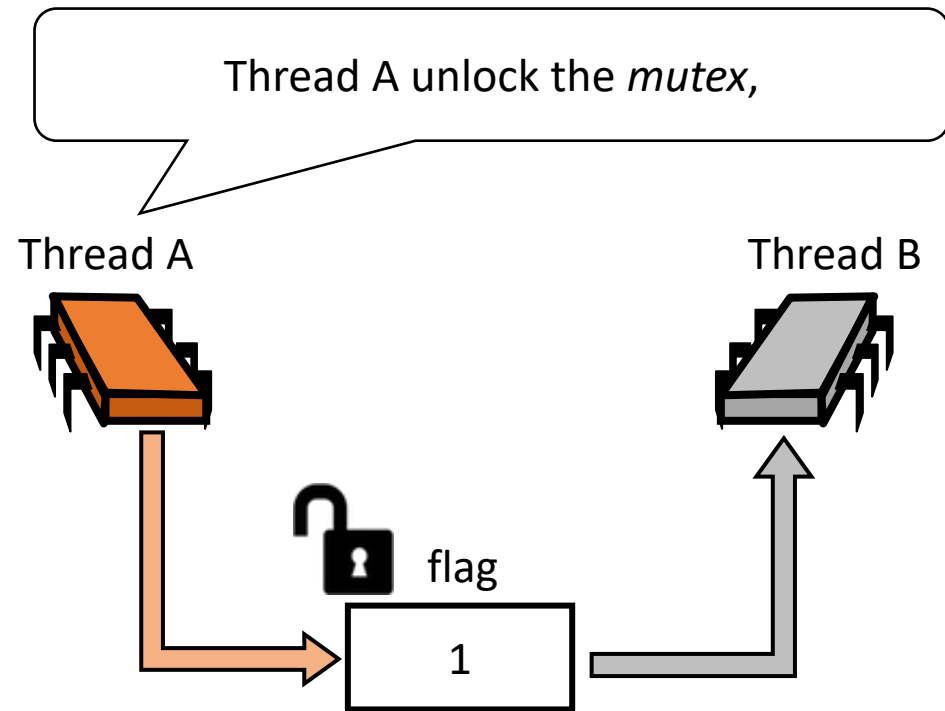
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```

And then, wakes up the Thread B sleeping on *cond*. Thread B try to re-lock the *mutex* right after be awoken, but *mutex* is still locked by Thread A now.



Lost wake-up problem

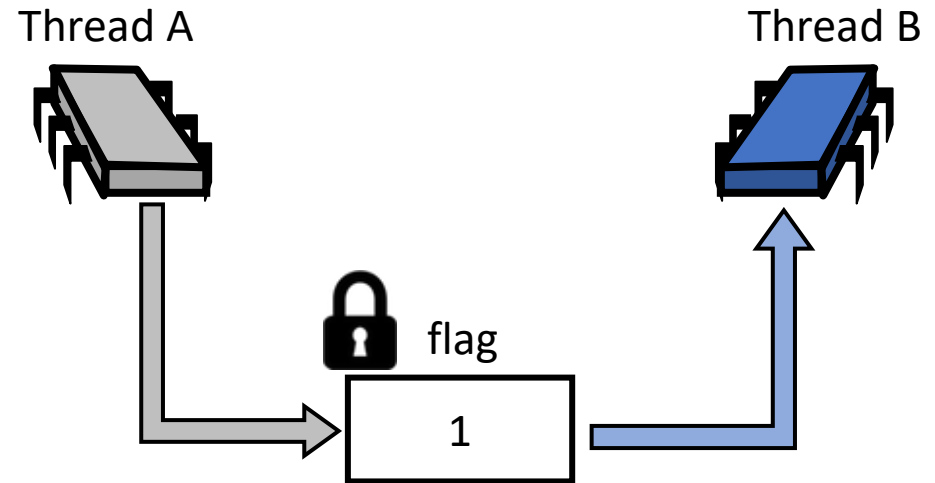
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27 }
```

So Thread B now able to re-lock the *mutex*.
After that, checks the *flag* and go out.



Practice

- Prepare the *prime_mt.cpp* (fixed version of *prime_mt_bug.cpp*), *workload.txt* from the Piazza resource page
- Improve the code to *prime_cond.cpp*
 - Create worker threads at once
 - Wake up the threads when job is comes in
 - Put the threads to sleep after a job done
 - Compare the performance with *prime_mt* using *workload.txt*

Thank You
