# Operating Systems Common Concurrency Problems

1 sem\_t empty;

```
2 sem_t full;
                                              3 sem t mutex;
                                                                   16 void *consumer(void *arg) {
  void *producer(void *arg) {
                                                                        int i;
   int i;
                                                                       for (i = 0; i < loops; i++) {
   for (i = 0; i < loops; i++) {
                                                                        sem_wait(&mutex); // line c0 (NEW LINE)
   sem_wait(&mutex); // line p0 (NEW LINE)
                                                                        sem_wait(&full); // line c1
    sem_wait(&empty); // line p1
                                                                       int tmp = get(); // line c2
   put(i); // line p2
10
                                                                       sem_post(&empty); // line c3
    sem_post(&full); // line p3
                                                                        sem_post(&mutex); // line c4 (NEW LINE)
    sem_post(&mutex); // line p4 (NEW LINE)
12
                                                                        printf("%d\n", tmp);
13 }
                                                                   25 }
14 }
                                                                   26 }
```

```
1 sem_t empty;
2 sem_t full;
3 sem_t mutex;

5. void *producer(void *arg) {
6 int i;
7 for (i = 0; i < loops; i++) {
8 sem_wait(&mutex); // line p0 (NEW LINE)
9 sem_wait(&empty); // line p1
10 put(i); // line p2
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12 sem_post(&full); // line p4 (NEW LINE)
13 }
14 }
```

 Unfortunately, this program also has a problem — find it out

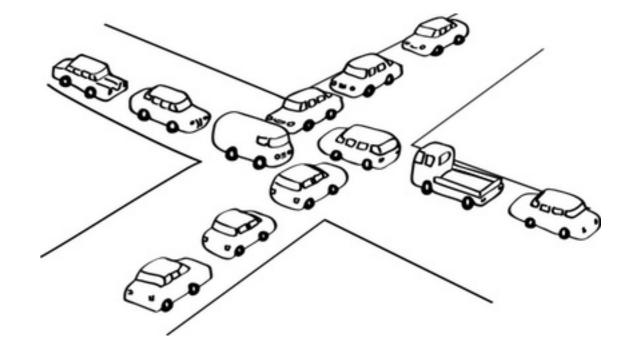
1 sem\_t empty;

- Unfortunately, this program also has a problem find it out
- Hint, the problem is called deadlock

1 sem\_t empty;

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    sem_wait(&empty); // line p1
                                                                  21 int tmp = get(); \frac{1}{\ln e} c2
   put(i); // line p2
                                                                      sem_post(&empty); // line c3
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```

Imagine two threads: one producer and one consumer.

• The consumer acquire the mutex (line c0).

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                                                                  16 void *consumer(void *arg) {
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- The consumer acquire the mutex (line c0).
- The consumer calls sem\_wait() on the full semaphore (line c1).

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- The consumer acquire the mutex (line c0).
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- The consumer is blocked and yield the CPU.

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- The consumer acquire the mutex (line c0).
- The consumer calls sem\_wait() on the full semaphore (line c1).
- The consumer is blocked and yield the CPU.
- The consumer still holds the mutex!

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- The consumer still holds the mutex!
- The producer calls sem\_wait() on the binary mutex semaphore (line p0).

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                                                                 16 void *consumer(void *arg) {
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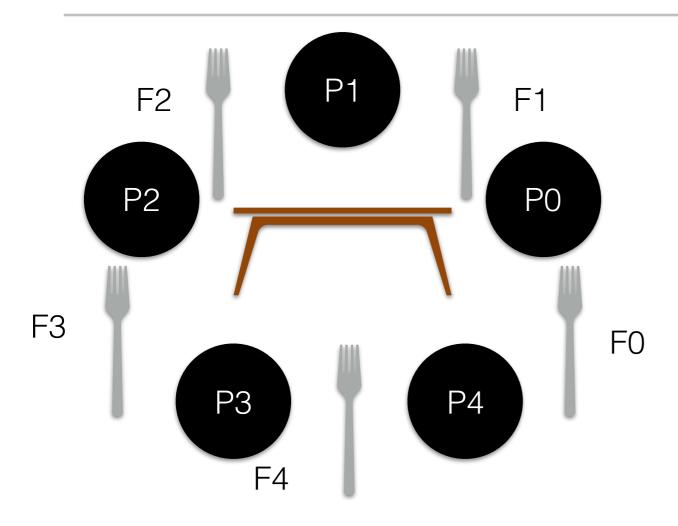
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- The consumer <u>still holds the mutex!</u>
- The producer calls sem\_wait() on the binary mutex semaphore (line p0).
- The producer is now stuck waiting too a classic deadlock.

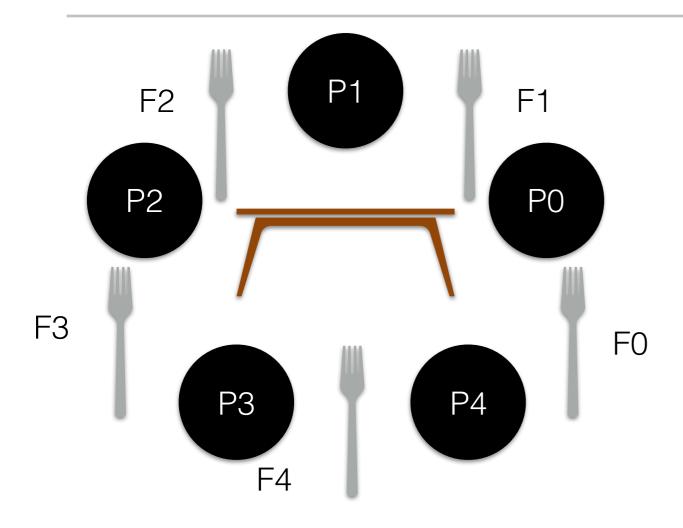
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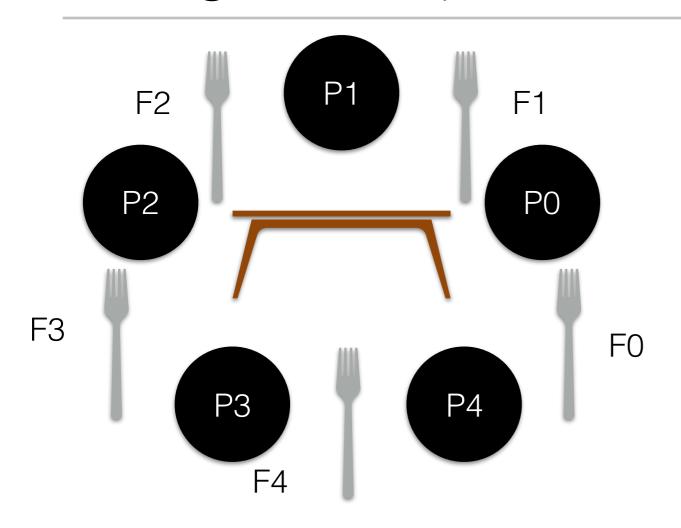
### Producer Consumer Problem using Semaphores Correct Solution

```
sem_t empty;
                                  sem_t full;
                                 sem_t mutex;
  void *producer(void *arg) {
                                                 16 void *consumer(void *arg) {
6
    int i;
                                                 17
                                                      int i;
   for (i = 0; i < loops; i++) {
                                                      for (i = 0; i < loops; i++) {
                                                 18
8
    sem_wait(&empty); // line p1
                                                      sem_wait(&full); // line c1
9
    sem_wait(&mutex);
                                                      sem_wait(&mutex);
                                                 20
     put(i); // line p2
10
                                                 21
                                                      int tmp = get(); // line c2
11
     sem_post(&mutex);
                                                      sem_post(&mutex); //
                                                 22
     sem_post(&full); // line p3
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```



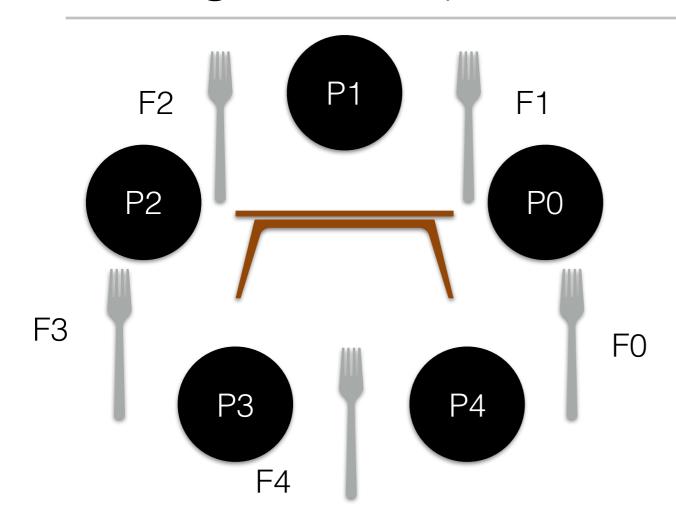


```
1 void getforks() {
2  sem_wait(forks[left(p)]);
3  sem_wait(forks[right(p)]);
4 }
```



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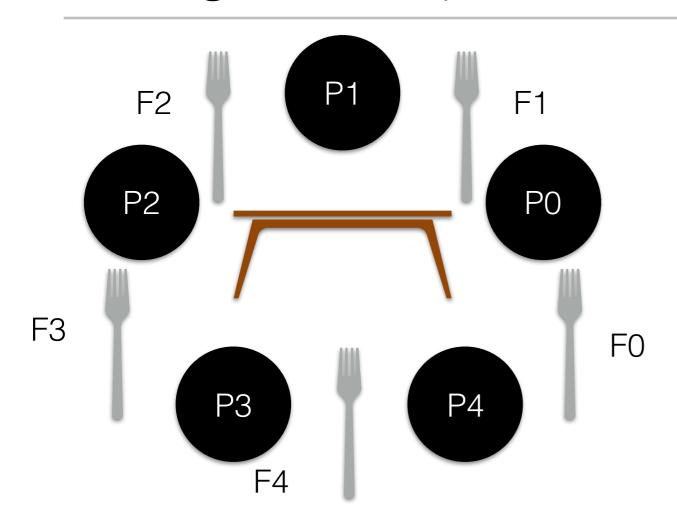
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 P0 picks F0; P1 picks F1; ..., P4 picks F4

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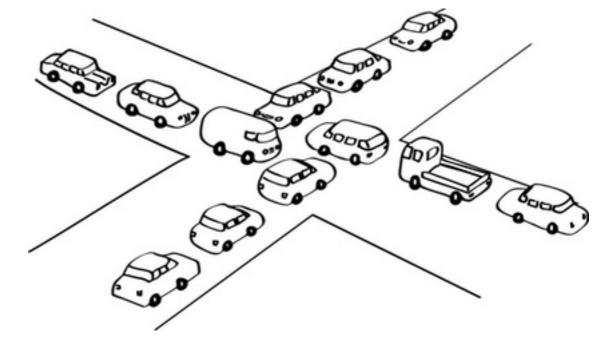
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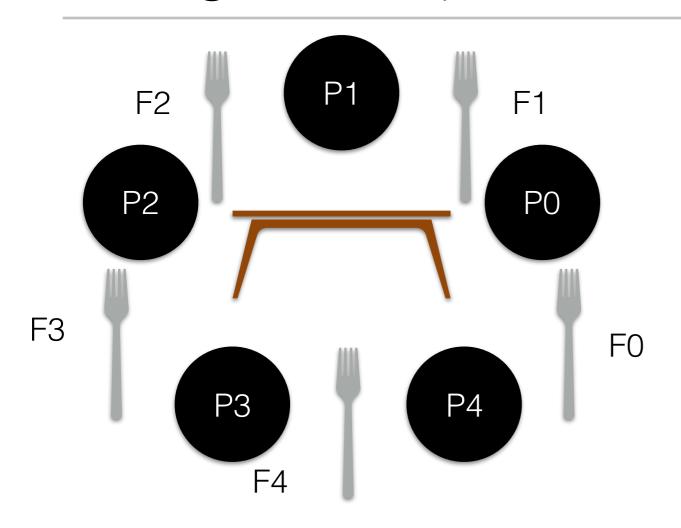


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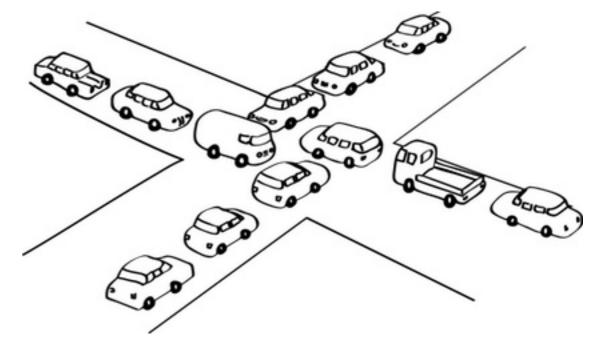


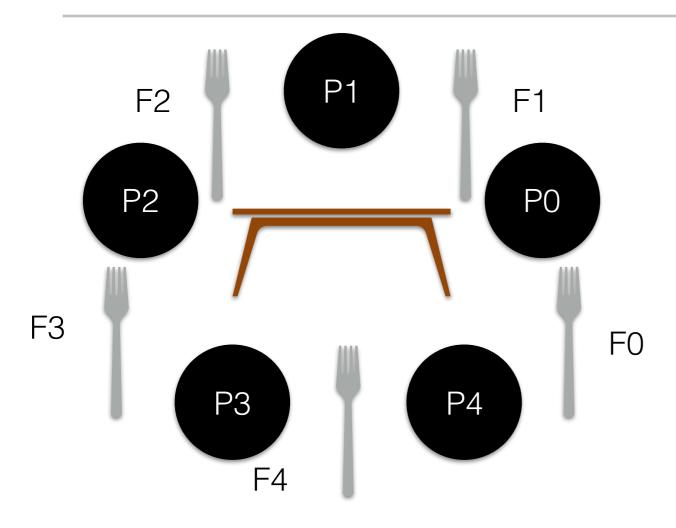


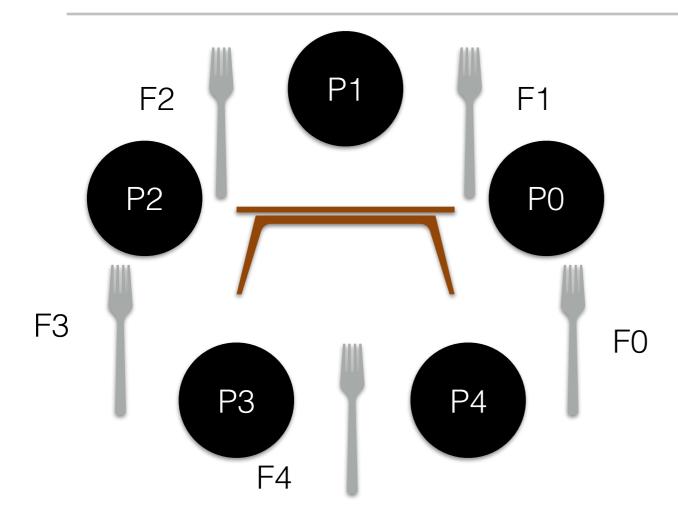
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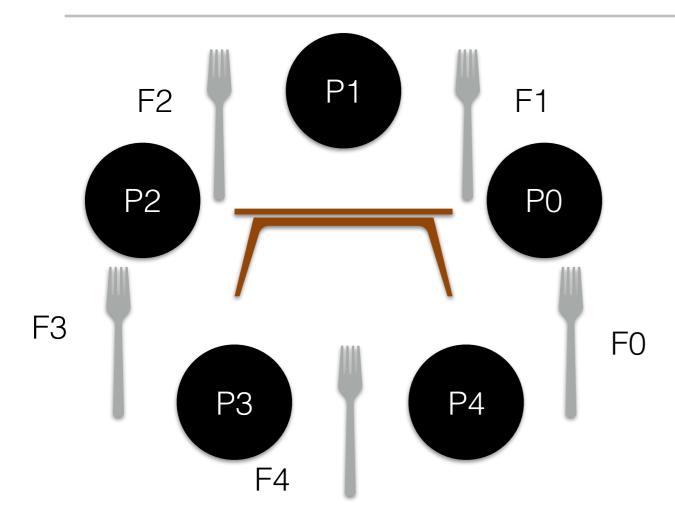
- P0 picks F0; P1 picks F1; ..., P4 picks F4
- Change something in above code to avoid deadlock. Hint: Maybe some philosopher should break the order of picking up forks?



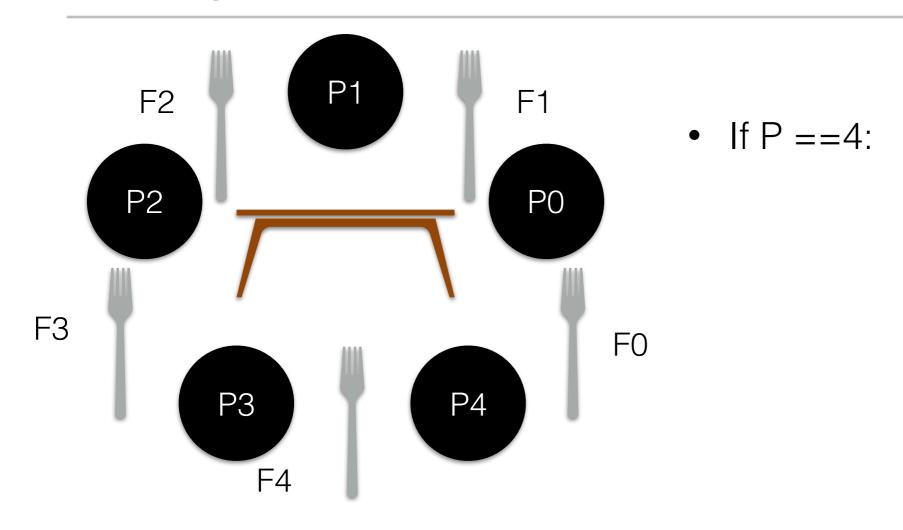




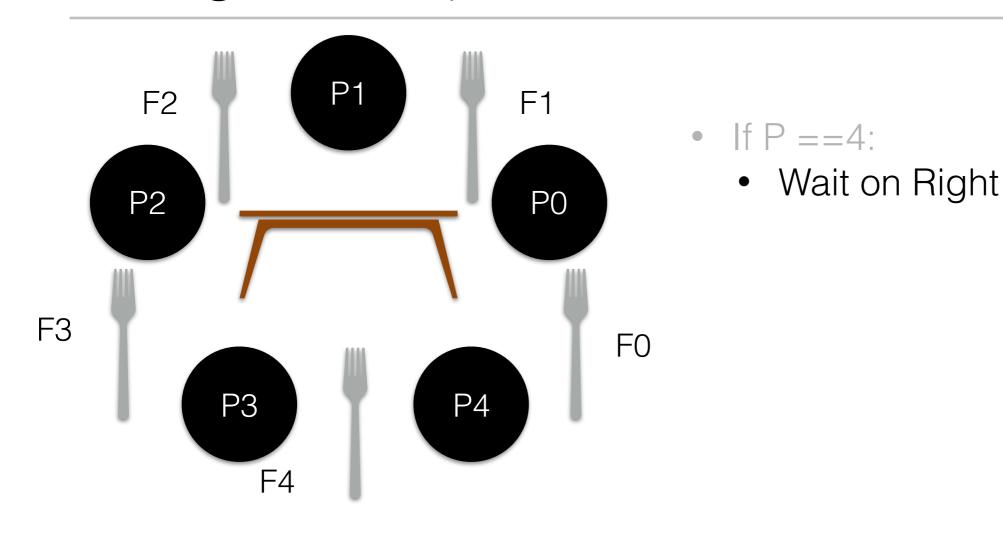
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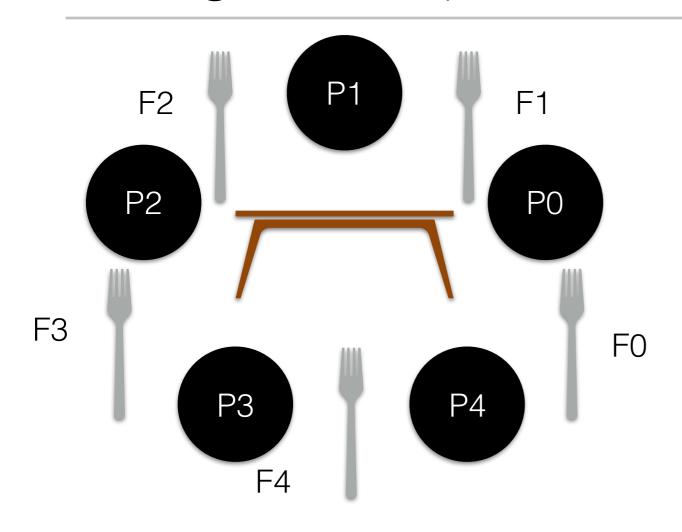
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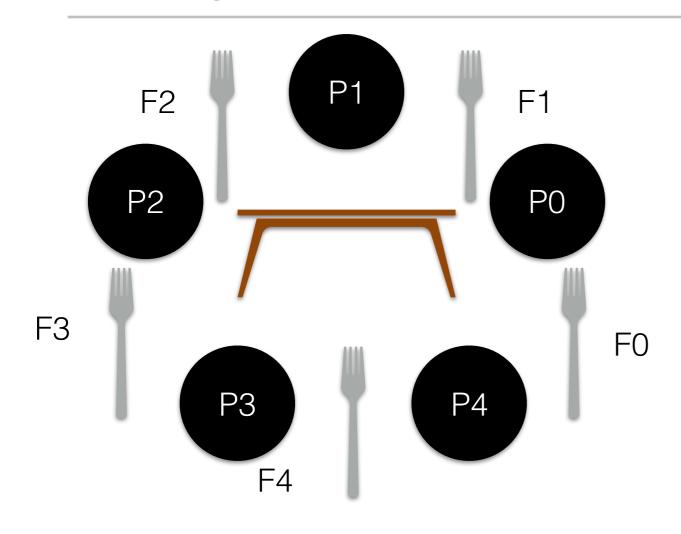


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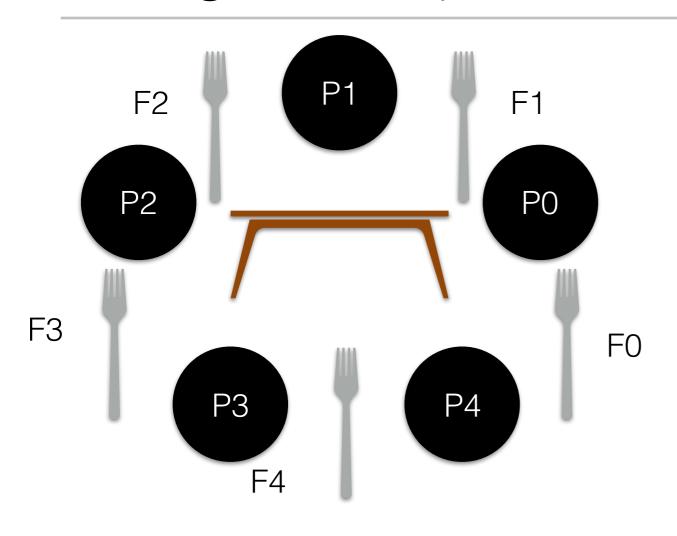
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  - Want on Left

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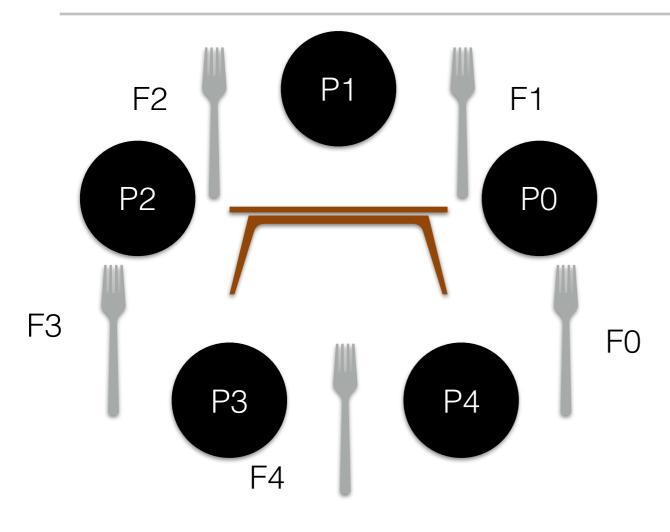
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#### Condition Variables

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  - Assumes lock is held when wait() is called
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  - Wake a single waiting thread
  - If there is no waiting thread, just return, do nothing

Build semaphores using locks and condition variables

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- Any critical section should require locking

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API	

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API	Our implementation

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API	Our implementation
1 #include <semaphore.h> 2 sem_t s;</semaphore.h>	

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API	Our implementation
1 #include <semaphore.h> 2 sem_t s;</semaphore.h>	1 typedef structZem_t { 2    int value; 3    pthread_cond_t cond; 4    pthread_mutex_t lock; 5 } Zem_t; 6

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<pre>1 int sem_init(sem_t *s, int init_val) { 2  s-&gt;value=init_val; 3 }</pre>	

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# API 1 int sem\_init(sem\_t \*s, int init\_val) { 2 s->value=init\_val; 3 } Our implementation 1 // only one thread can call this 2 void Zem\_init(Zem\_t \*s, int value) { 3 s->value = value; 4 Cond\_init(&s->cond); 5 Mutex\_init(&s->lock); 6 }

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<pre>1 int sem_wait(sem_t *s) { 2   s-&gt;value -= 1 3   wait if s-&gt;value &lt;0 4 }</pre>	

- Build semaphores using locks and condition variables
- Any critical section should require locking
- Signal and Wait on condition

**Atomic operation** 

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```
API
                                             Our implementation
                                    void Zem wait(Zem t *s) {
1 int sem wait(sem t *s) {
2 s->value -= 1
                                       Mutex_lock(&s->lock);
  wait if s->value <0
                                    2 while (s->value \leq 0)
                                        Cond wait(&s->cond, &s->lock);
4 }
                                    4 s->value--;
                                      Mutex_unlock(&s->lock);
                                    6 }
 Atomic operation
```

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<pre>1 int sem_post(sem_t *s) { 2   s-&gt;value += 1 3   wake one waiting thread if any 4 }</pre>	

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```
1 int sem_post(sem_t *s) {
2    s->value += 1
3    wake one waiting thread if any
4 }

Our implementation

void Zem_post(Zem_t *s) {
23    Mutex_lock(&s->lock);
24    s->value++;
25    Cond_signal(&s->cond);
26    Mutex_unlock(&s->lock);
27 }
```

#### **Atomic operation**

Imagine a number of concurrent list operations, including inserts and simple lookups.

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• Insert:

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  - Changes state of the list

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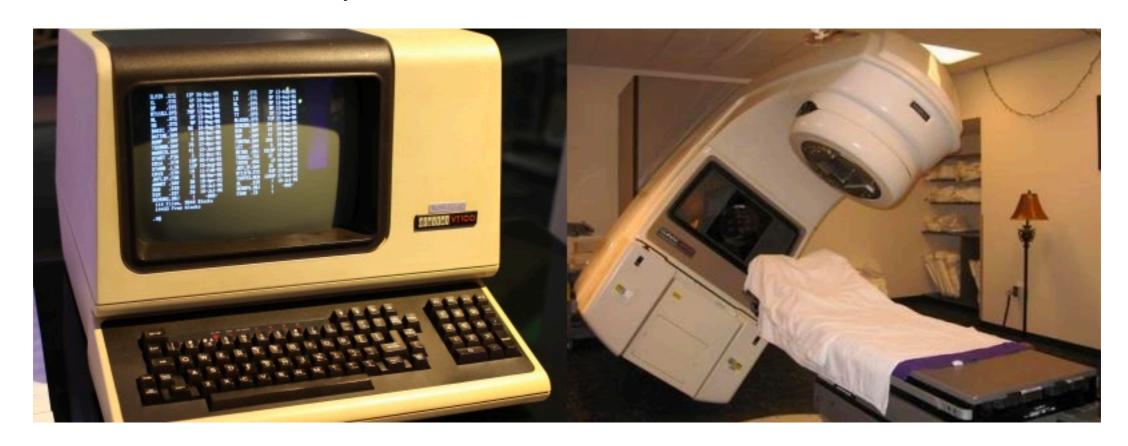
- Insert:
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- Insert:
  - Changes state of the list
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  - Read the data structure, no modification
  - As long as we guarantee no insertion, multiple readers can read concurrently

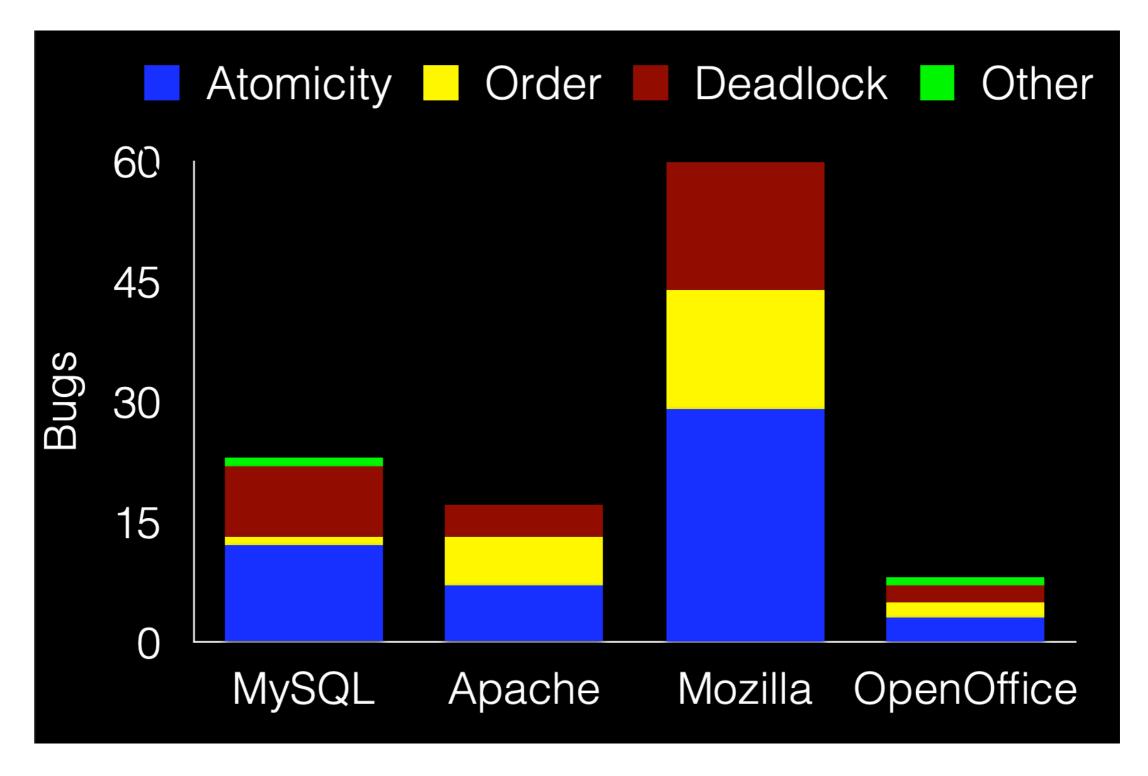
## Concurrency Bugs

#### Spot the murderer ...



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=izGSOsAGIVQ

## Concurrency Bugs



Types of bugs in 4 major projects from 500K bug reports

MySQL bug ...

MySQL bug ...

#### **1** Thread1::

```
if(thd->proc_info){
    ...
fputs(thd->proc_info , ...);
...

    ...
}
```

#### MySQL bug ...

MySQL bug ...

Is this problematic?

MySQL bug ...

```
1 Thread1::
2  if(thd->proc_info){
3     ...
4  fputs(thd->proc_info , ...);
5     ...
6 }
8 Thread2::
9  thd->proc_info = NULL;
5     ...
6 }
```

- Is this problematic?
  - Yes, else we wouldn't be discussing ...

#### MySQL bug ...

```
1 Thread1::
2  if(thd->proc_info){
3     ...
4  fputs(thd->proc_info , ...);
5     ...
6 }
8 Thread2::
9  thd->proc_info = NULL;
5     ...
6 }
```

- Is this problematic?
  - Yes, else we wouldn't be discussing ...
  - How?

```
1 pthread_mutex_t lock =
PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;
3 Thread1::
4 pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
5 if(thd->proc_info){
  fputs(thd->proc_info,...);
9 }
10 pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
```

```
2 pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
3 thd->proc_info = NULL;
4 pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
```

#### Simple Solution

```
1 pthread_mutex_t lock =
PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;
3 Thread1::
4 pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
5 if(thd->proc_info){
  fputs(thd->proc_info,...);
9 }
10 pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
```

```
2 pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
3 thd->proc_info = NULL;
4 pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
```

#### 1 Thread1::

```
2 void init(){
3  mThread =
PR_CreateThread(mMain, ...);
4 }
```

```
7 void mMain(...){
8  mState = mThread->State
9 }
```

#### Mozilla bug ...

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- Is this problematic?
  - Yes, else we wouldn't be discussing ...
  - How?

```
1 pthread_mutex_t mtLock = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER;
2 pthread_cond_t mtCond = PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER;
3 int mtInit = 0;
```

1 pthread\_mutex\_t mtLock = PTHREAD\_MUTEX\_INITIALIZER;

```
2 pthread_cond_t mtCond = PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER;
               3 \text{ int mtInit} = 0;
1 Thread 1::
2 void init(){
3
   mThread = PR_CreateThread(mMain,...);
5
  // signal that the thread has been created.
   pthread_mutex_lock(&mtLock);
  mtInit = 1;
  pthread_cond_signal(&mtCond);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mtLock);
11 ...
12}
```

```
2 pthread_cond_t mtCond = PTHREAD_COND_INITIALIZER;
              3 \text{ int mtInit} = 0;
                                                   20 Thread2::
1 Thread 1::
                                                   21 void mMain(...){
2 void init(){
                                                   // wait for the thread to be initialized
3
  mThread = PR_CreateThread(mMain,...);
5
                                                      pthread_mutex_lock(&mtLock);
  // signal that the thread has been created.
                                                   23 while(mtInit == 0)
  pthread_mutex_lock(&mtLock);
                                                   24 pthread_cond_wait(&mtCond,
                                                   &mtLock);
  mtInit = 1;
                                                   25
  pthread_cond_signal(&mtCond);
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mtLock);
                                                   pthread_mutex_unlock(&mtLock);
                                                   26 mState = mThread->State;
11 ...
12 }
```

1 pthread\_mutex\_t mtLock = PTHREAD\_MUTEX\_INITIALIZER;

#### Thread 1

Lock(L1); Lock(L2);

Thread 1	<u>Thread 2</u>
Lock(L1);	Lock(L2);
Lock(L2);	Lock(L1);

Thread 1	<u>Thread 2</u>
Lock(L1);	Lock(L2);
Lock(L2);	Lock(L1);

Thread T1 gets Lock L1

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Thread T1 gets Lock L2

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Thread T1 gets Lock L2
- Thread T1 completes critical section

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Thread T1 gets Lock L2
- Thread T1 completes critical section
- Context Switch

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Thread T1 gets Lock L2
- Thread T1 completes critical section
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2 and Lock L1

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Thread T1 gets Lock L2
- Thread T1 completes critical section
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2 and Lock L1
- Works:)

#### Thread 1

Lock(L1); Lock(L2);

Thread 1	<u>Thread 2</u>
Lock(L1);	Lock(L2);
Lock(L2);	Lock(L1);

# Thread 1 Thread 2 Lock(L1); Lock(L2); Lock(L2); Lock(L1);

Thread T1 gets Lock L1

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Context Switch

#### **Thread 1 Thread 2**

Lock(L1);

Lock(L2);

Lock(L2);

Lock(L1);

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2

#### **Thread 1**

Lock(L1);

Lock(L2);

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2
- Context Switch

#### **Thread 2**

Lock(L2);

Lock(L1);

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2
- Context Switch
- Thread T1 waits since it doesn't have Lock 2

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2
- Context Switch
- Thread T1 waits since it doesn't have Lock 2
- Context Switch

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2
- Context Switch
- Thread T1 waits since it doesn't have Lock 2
- Context Switch
- Thread t2 waits since it doesn't have Lock 1

#### **Thread 1**

Lock(L1);

Lock(L2);

#### **Thread 2**

Lock(L2);

Lock(L1);

- Thread T1 gets Lock L1
- Context Switch
- Thread T2 gets Lock L2
- Context Switch
- Thread T1 waits since it doesn't have Lock 2
- Context Switch
- Thread t2 waits since it doesn't have Lock 1

