Activity att าส่อทุกลน บุง +โปรหกรมส่อพังเพณในโปรแกรมให้ พังเพาะส่ง 11 60M12-420+2KXXV14H74J1 Test Case 2 - report viruso un byan .pdf súsynau
- programeninnin, version ninoula tssúxua. 2001.19.69 Synchronization - Two, ppts/ Misshlar unauna test study case 12 2

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The Dark Side of Concurrency

With interleaved executions, the order in which processes execute at runtime is nondeterministic. Mannistic. M

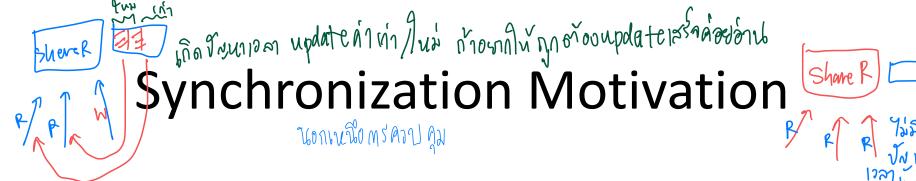
Some schedule interleavings may lead to incorrect behavior.

Open the bay doors *before* you release the bomb.

Two people can't wash dishes in the same sink at the same time.

The system must provide a way to coordinate concurrent activities to avoid incorrect interleavings.





When threads concurrently read/write shared memory, program behavior is undefined

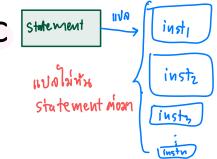
- Two threads write to the same variable; which one should win? ลูลี คราบโป

- Thread schedule is non-deterministic
- Behavior changes when re-run program

 fed instruction สูตะเริ่มลำดับใหม่ (รีตร์เปลี่นนา โดย

 Compiler/hardware instruction reordering
- Multi-word operations are not atomic





Question: Can this panic?

```
Thread 1

p = someComputation();

plnitialized = true;
                                                   Thread 2
                                                   false in check now interpance while (!plnitialized)
    (1) N/W272 P2 = thre
                                                    q = someFunction(p);
                                                    if (q != someFunction(p))
                                                        panic
ชางชากิก panic เชื่องจาก Hw/sw สีพร compiler replying ทำให้ สานรียงลังกับ
ด้าสังผิด ส่งผลให้ อาจ จะ panic (reordening instruction)
```

Why Reordering?

- Why do compilers reorder instructions?
 - Efficient code generation requires analyzing control/data dependency
 - If variables can spontaneously change, most compiler optimizations become impossible
- Why do CPUs reorder instructions?
 - Write buffering: allow next instruction to execute while write is being completed

Fix: memory barrier John or shared resource

- Instruction to compiler/CPU
- All ops before barrier complete before barrier returns
- No op after barrier starts until barrier returns

Too Much Milk Example

Shared Resource

	Person A	Person B
12:30	Look in fridge. Out of milk.	
12:35	Leave for store.	
12:40	Arrive at store.	Look in fridge. Out of milk.
12:45	Buy milk.	Leave for store.
12:50	Arrive home, put milk away.	Arrive at store.
12:55		Buy milk.
1:00		Arrive home, put milk away. Oh no!



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Definitions

แน่งพรใช้ทรี่พนาฮีกอย์าง

Race condition: output of a concurrent program depends on the order of operations between threads

Mutual exclusion: only one thread does a particular thing at a time

 Critical section: piece of code that only one thread can execute at once

Lock: prevent someone from doing something

- Lock before entering critical section, before accessing shared data
- Unlock when leaving, after done accessing shared data
- Wait if locked (all synchronization involves waiting!)

Too Much Milk, Try #1

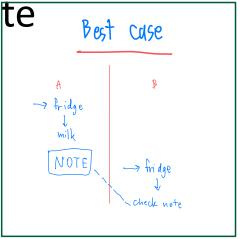
intuine Race condition La

- Correctness property
 - Someone buys if needed (liveness)
 - At most one person buys (safety)

• Try #1: leave a note

if (!note)
 if (!milk) {
 leave note
 buy milk
 remove no

remove note



```
Waste case

A

A

Fridge

Checkemilk

C sw

Face onk milk

Note

Buy

Buy

Buy
```

The interval of Starvation Dallanguary of Starvation Dallanguary of The Starvation Dallanguary of Starvation Dallanguary of The Starvation Dallanguary of Starvation Dallangua

Thread A

leave note A TOULY Context leave note B TOULY SWITCH IF (Inote B) { if (!note B) {

if (!milk) - checkual
buy milk - Follal

remove note A AOYIM Note BON

Thread B

> Montaio Holl MA MED

if (!noteA) {

if (!milk) -> checking

buy milk -> Folly

remove note B any note on

Too Much Milk, Try #3

Thread A Thread B leave note A leave note B while (note B) // X do nothing; if (!noteA) { // Y if (!milk) if (!milk) buy milk buy milk; remove note A remove note B Can guarantee at X and Y that either: (i) Safe for me to buy (ii) Other will buy, ok to quit

Lessons

- Solution is complicated
 - "obvious" code often has bugs
- Modern compilers/architectures reorder instructions ผู้ผลึง ลำผับเหท้างานเป็น ร็อกฐ
 - Making reasoning even more difficult
- Generalizing to many threads/processors
 - Even more complex: see Peterson's algorithm

zuto una

อัลกอริ ที่ มาข้บาร้อนมาก

Roadmap

Concurrent Applications

Shared Objects

Bounded Buffer Barrier

Synchronization Variables

Semaphores Locks Condition Variables

Atomic Instructions

Interrupt Disable Test-and-Set

Hardware

Multiple Processors Hardware Interrupts

implement LOCKS AMYMYMAY protocal

- Lock::acquire เพื่อ Lock sectionในกราทาน
- wait until lock is free, then take it • Lock::release
- - release lock, waking up anyone waiting for it
- 1. At most one lock holder at a time (safety)
- 2. If no one holding, acquire gets lock (progress)
- 3. If all lock holders finish and no higher priority waiters, waiter eventually gets lock (progress)

Too Much Milk, #4

Locks allow concurrent code to be much simpler:

```
Iock.acquire();

if (!milk) 7 critical buy milk

lock.release();
```

Lock Example: Malloc/Free

```
char *malloc (n) {
    heaplock.acquire();
    p = allocate memory
    heaplock.release();
    return p;
}

void free(char *p) {
    heaplock.acquire();
    put p back on free list
    heaplock.release();
    return p;
}
```

Logic ที่ ทุกคนอกลงทำกันแบบนี้ on 201 Plock thistoria ไม่ทำงาม แก้ก context switch เป็นเรื่องนี้ทุก ลน ชากองร่วมกันวาล Rules for Using Locks ทำ ผ่าน ชากองใช้ Lock ก็ตัด Took your

• Lock is initially free ไม่สีโครครอบครอง ใกรจะโรกันฆ์ Apply Lock เล็กโร้ • Always acquire before accessing shared data เช็กโรโลลีนะสดงนะ structure ของการีชาน ด้องโป แบบสิงารัตร ผ่านารี

- Beginning of procedure! in a predecount section and (apply lock)

• Always release after finishing with shared data

- End of procedure!

- - Only the lock holder can release the release month
 - DO NOT throw lock for someone else to release
- Never access shared data without lock
 - Danger!

ปล. ดังเร็นปีผู้สื่อค แล้ ใช้บ้อยพลกฎ เฉบา

he function of allocking केंग्जि Lock रीव

```
อนากทำ ๆ มี Will this code work?
if (p == NULL) {
                               newP() {
   lock.acquire();
                                  p = malloc(sizeof(p));
   if (p == NULL) {
                                  p->field1 = ...
      p = newP();
                                  p->field2 = ...
                                  return p;
   lock.release();
                          ฯมีขึ้นกับ Alm ขึ้นสับ tool สีใช้ แปลภาษา
                        กรณีนี้ pznull ในบางอัน กั ทำใน กั กุ
use p->field1
                         Aprilus Sintitalize Ty Tus 0727 Type
                         autur umstr Jostych
```

Semaphores

Object/MINSTROVES

- P() atomically waits for value to become > 0, then decrements

| This context switch are service of the crease of the service of the servi

- needed) ปการค่ามันจึงเมา
- Semaphores are like integers except:
 - Only operations are P and V
 - Operations are atomic
 - If value is 1, two P's will result in value 0 and one waiter
- Semaphores are useful for
 - Unlocked wait: interrupt handler, fork/join

Condition Variables & & Winner Condition Variables

- Waiting inside a critical section
 - Called only when holding a lock

- Wait: atomically release lock and relinquish processor
 - Reacquire the lock when wakened
- Signal: wake up a waiter, if any ปลุกเดิ 1 thead
- Broadcast: wake up all waiters, if any กรปลุกทุกตัวให้ มาแบ่งกันทำงาน

Condition Variable Design Pattern

```
methodThatSignals() {
     methodThatWaits() {
        lock.acquire();
                                                        lock.acquire();
        // Read/write shared state
                                                       // Read/write shared state
        while (!testSharedState()) { // If testSharedState is now true
     ____cv.wait(&lock); หนุดชอ เพราะโช้x ะอ cv.signal(&lock);
Releage } lock

This is comparable to Announce of the tarelease lock

Warman running > wait @ a cquir lock Jan wait winton Lock way

1/ Poad/write shared state

// Read/write shared state
                                                        lock.release(); ชิว ชัพรโมเสร็จคืนเอลา
แลว เปลี่นเสตนะ เป็นready
        lock.release();
                             state init -> ready
```

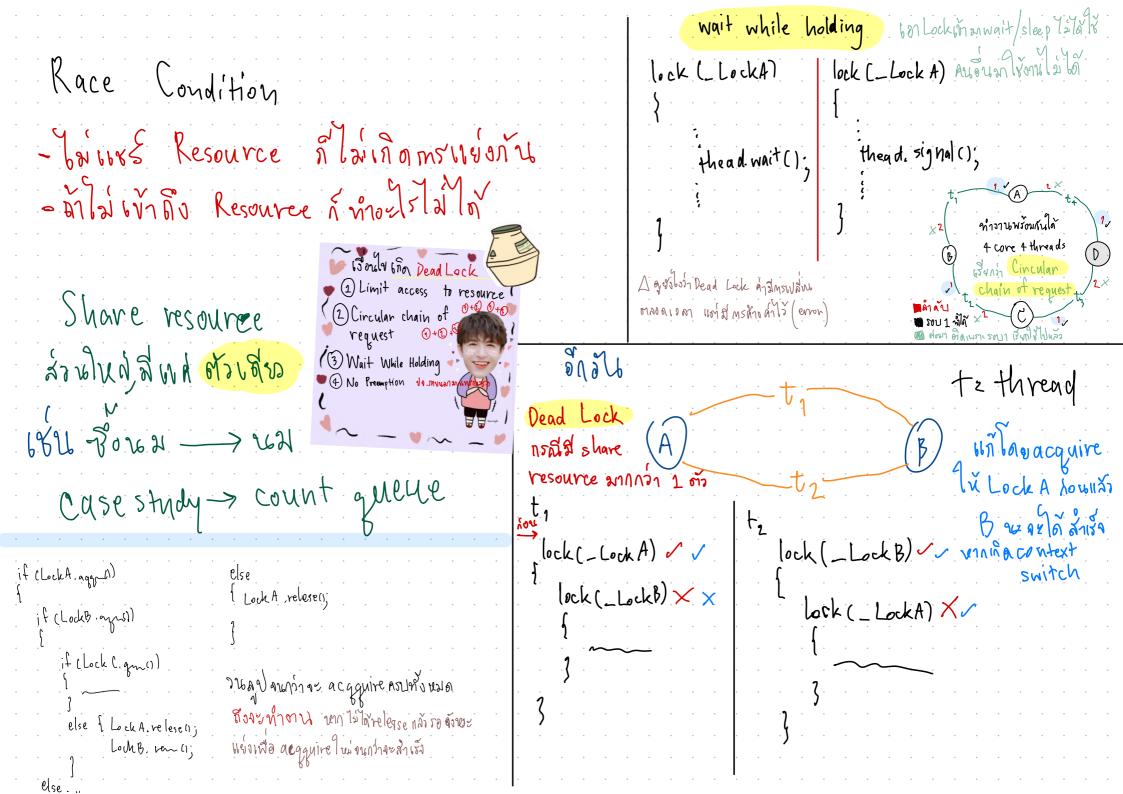
C# lock i theid

Lock

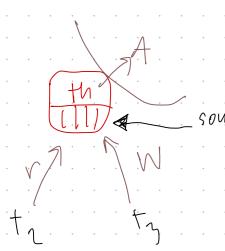
Condition Variable

```
static object Lock = new object();
                    lock (Lock)
lock (Lock)
                      Monitor.Wait (Lock);
                      or
                      Monitor.Pulse(Lock);
                      Monitor.PulseALL(Lock);
```

```
• Semaphore P ลดค่า 1
Semaphore s = new Semaphore (1, 1);
s.WaitOne(); // P()
s.Release(); //V()
```



Landingt & Lock



souvee to the monomoth Considers