


Concurrency - I

Processes and Threads

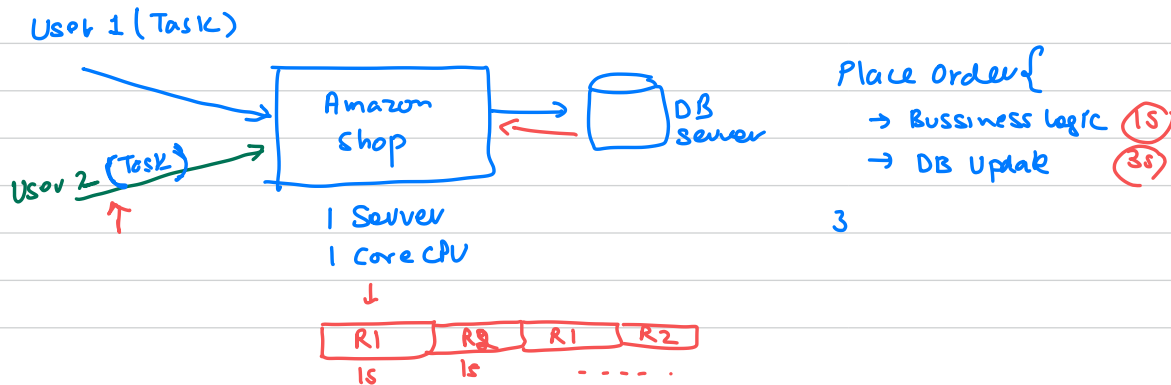
Application:

① Responsive

- you press some button, you should get response quickly

② Performance

- perform all tasks well.



can't process user2 order until user1 order is finished.

If we do multi-tasking we can manage users at same time.

↳ making progress on multiple tasks at same time.

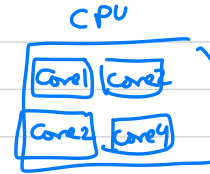


⇒ 1-core machine

Multi-tasking Concurrency

↓
we can
do
multi-tasking

but we are
creating
an
illusion of
running things
in parallel.



Responsiveness is critical in applications where UI is involved.

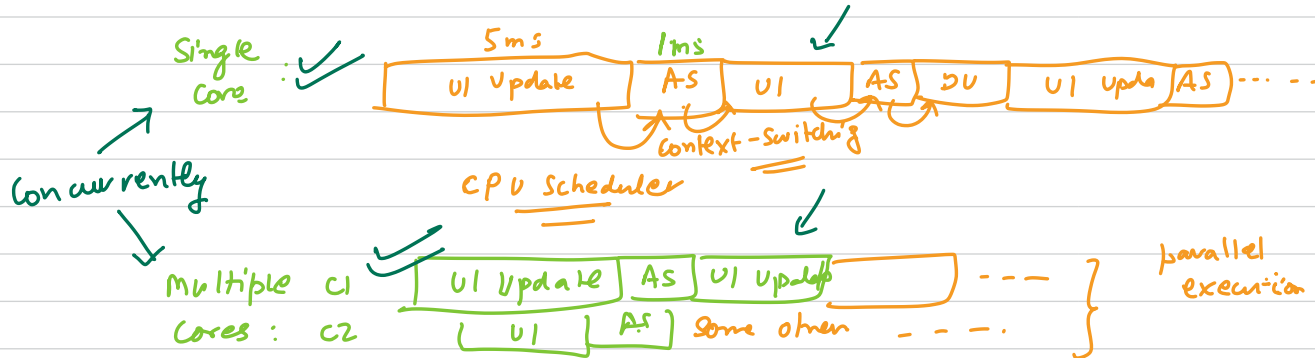
Google Doc (Tasks)

→ Process

Each Task will Run on a separate Thread

- 1) UI Update. → 10 ms
- 2) Spell Checker → 2 ms
- 3) Auto Save (every 2s) → 1 ms
- 4) Download Updates → 3 ms

· updateUI()
· spellchecker()
· autosave()



[Multi-threaded programming]

With multiple cores, we can have improved performance

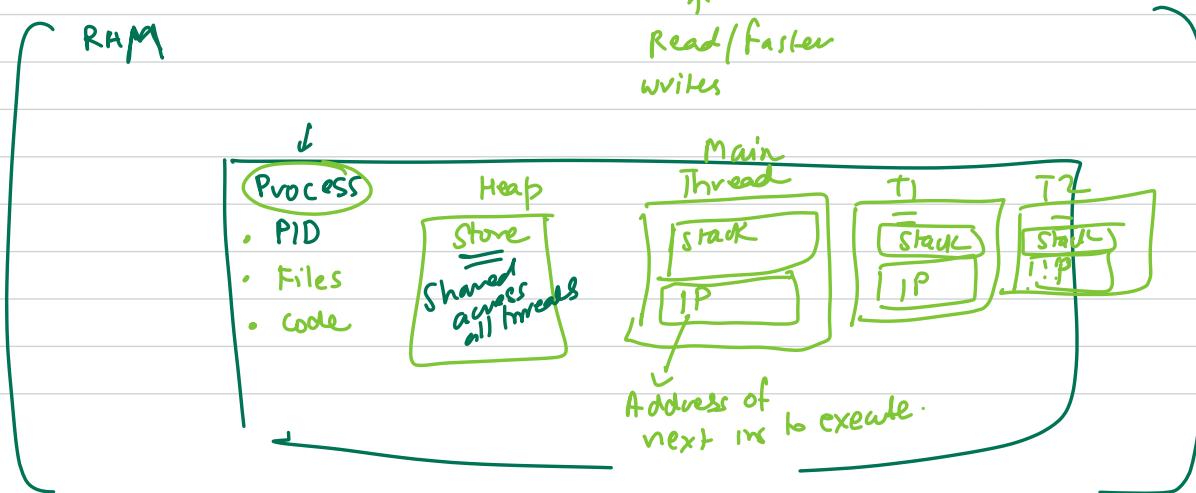
- complete a complex task much faster
- finish more work in same period of time
- build high scale services

Launch Process of an application:

Install Software → Disk

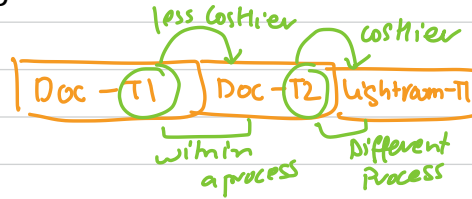
Launch App/Software

- creates an instance in memory, called as Process.



1. Each applications is one process (in general)
2. Each process can have multiple threads, each thread is like a light-weight process
3. In general more threads running/waiting than CPU cores. Threads have a state.
4. Context Switching: Time to switch from one thread to another,

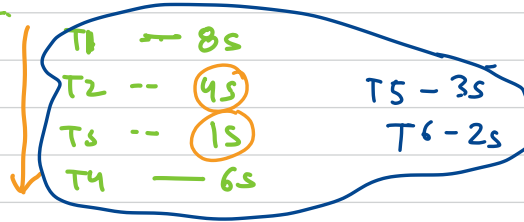
1.



Thrashing: Too many context switching, can cause thrashing - CPU is spending more time in switching the threads than doing actual work.

CPU Scheduling

- FCFS

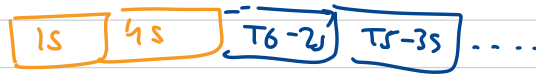


Long
computational
task.

↑
UI Threads.
(

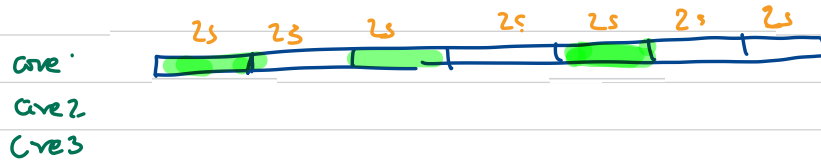
— Starvation of
other threads.
— UI can become
unresponsive.

- SJF (Shortest Job First)

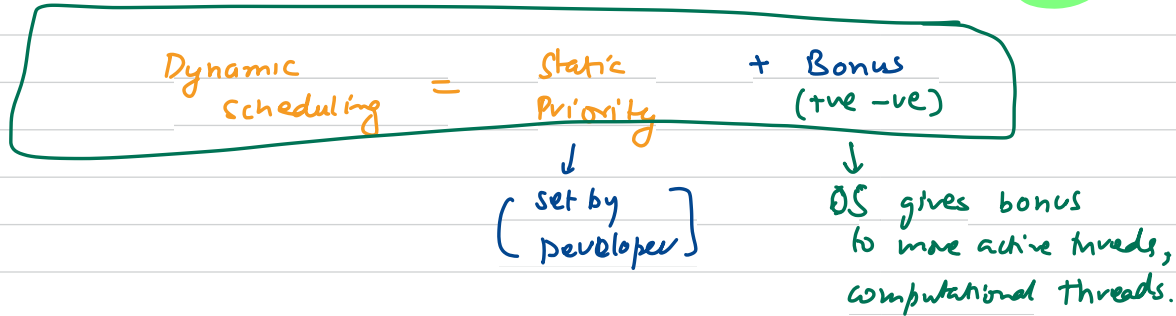


Longer jobs may never get a chance to execute.

Modern CPU



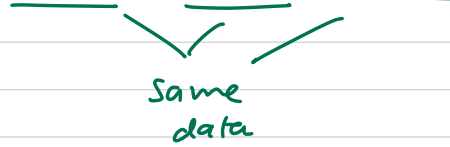
Divide the time into fixed size intervals called **Epoch**



Multi-threaded Architecture:

- Prefer if tasks share a lot of data

Google Doc: UI update, AutoSave, Spell-Check



- Creating threads is faster, destroying threads is faster than processes
- Switching between threads of same process is faster

Multi-processes Architecture:

- Security and stability are of higher importance
- Tasks are unrelated to each other .

Chrome Tab
↓
is a process

Coding

10:30



Thread.start()

↑
once
→ creates
→ asks CPU
to execute
run()

