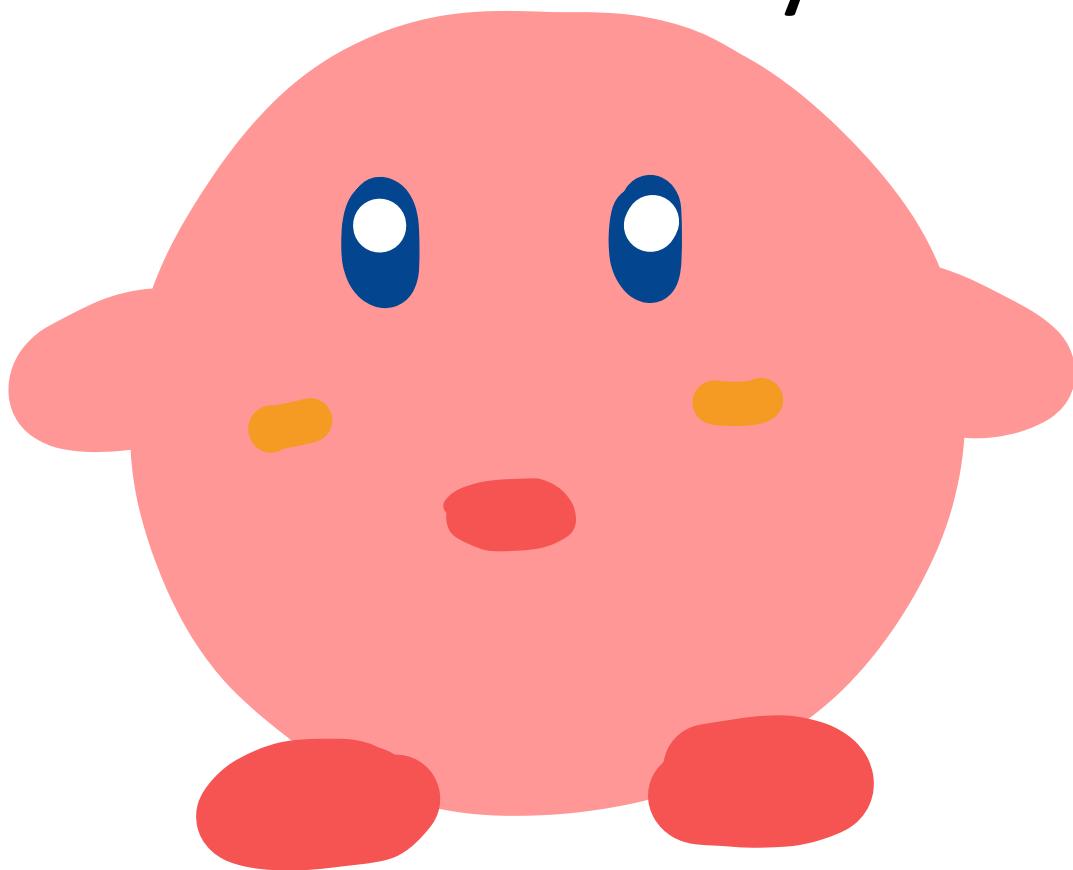


- កំឡុងកំរាលអត្ថម្ភូយៗ តែ ឱ្យរាល់ ចេញចាំនៅ
- # Concurrency



Motivation

- Operating systems (and application programs) often need to be able to handle multiple things happening at the same time
 - Process execution, interrupts, background tasks, system maintenance
- Humans are not very good at keeping track of multiple things happening simultaneously
- Threads are an abstraction to help bridge this gap

• ՚በ comp. ቁጥሮችና አገልግሎት

- Thread → Virtual CPU

▷ share CPU → စာ Queue → နိုးချွဲ game online
နှုန်းပြန်ပေါ်

Why Concurrency?

- Servers → စုစုပေါင်းစပ်မှတ်မှုများ (connection / service)
 - Multiple connections handled simultaneously
- Parallel programs → ထောက်လေ့ရှိမှုများ → ထောက်လေ့ရှိမှုများ
 - To achieve better performance
- Programs with user interfaces → လောက်လောက်မှုများ ex. windows
 - To achieve user responsiveness while doing computation (UI 1 thread , IO 1 thread → ထောက်လေ့ရှိ)
- Network and disk bound programs
 - To hide network/disk latency

Definitions

- A **thread** is a single execution sequence that represents a separately schedulable task
 - Single execution sequence: familiar programming model → កំពង់ការកំណត់សំណើ
 - Separately schedulable: OS can run or suspend a thread at any time → OS មិនអាចក្លាយការកំណត់សំណើទេ ex. interrupt, stop
- Protection is an orthogonal concept
 - Can have one or many threads per protection domain
 - គំនើនឯងរាយទៅ thread គឺងាយ share data រាយដែល
variable
code
 - share បាន process មុនឡើ
 - 1 process នៃ > 1 thread ឬ

Kernel < Mono →
Micro → សំគាល់ process

Threads in the Kernel and at User-Level

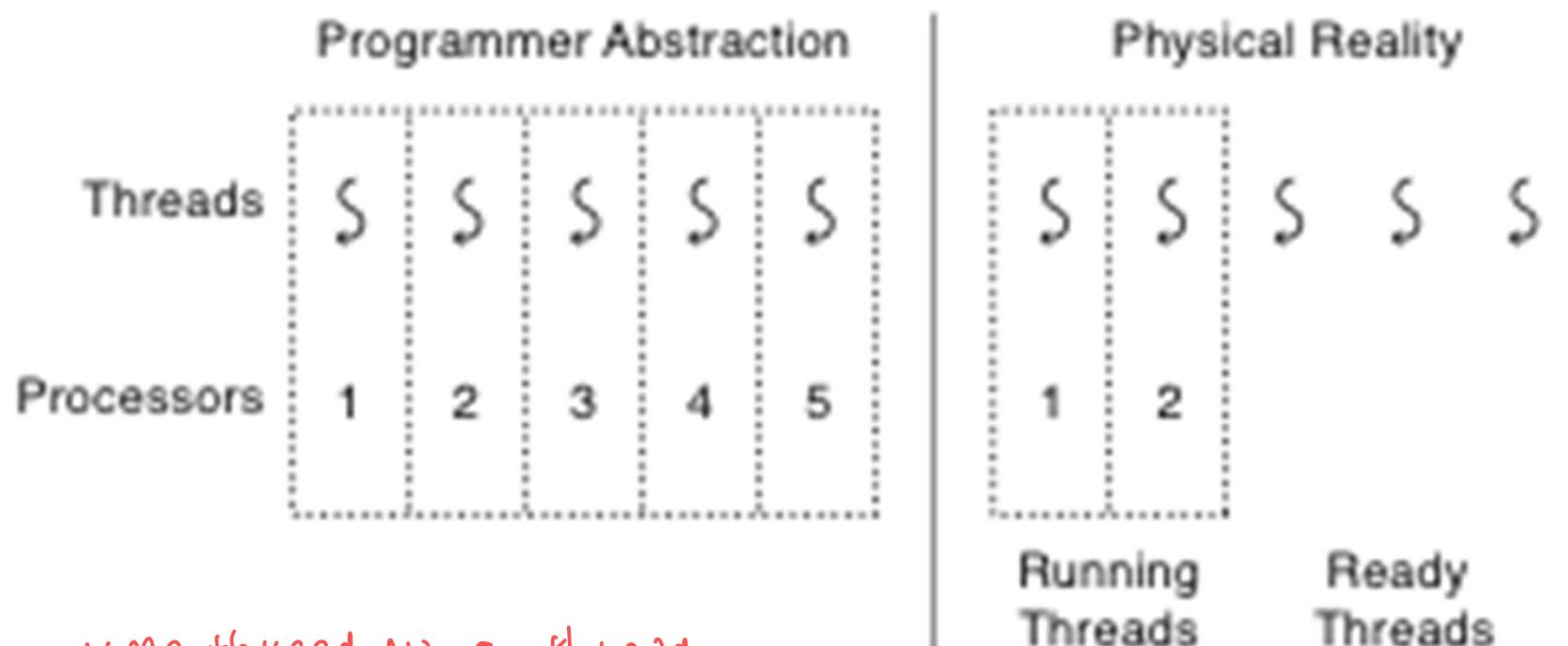
Mono
Kernel

Micro
Kernel

- Multi-threaded kernel → process មានទូទៅ 1 កែង → បានអាចប្រើបាន thread ទាំងអស់
 - multiple threads, sharing kernel data structures, capable of using privileged instructions
- Multiprocess kernel → មេរោគមាន process ចំនួន 1 → 1 thread / 1 process
 - Multiple single-threaded processes
 - System calls access shared kernel data structures
- Multiple multi-threaded user processes
 - Each with multiple threads, sharing same data structures, isolated from other user processes
 - លទ្ធផល: process នៃ user space ត្រូវ > 1 thread ឬកែង
 - លទ្ធផល process ត្រូវយកស្ថាបន្ទាត់

Thread Abstraction

- Infinite number of processors
- Threads execute with variable speed
 - Programs must be designed to work with any schedule



• 66 នៅក្នុង thread នៅ 5 thread
ត្រូវអនុវត្ត CPU 5 ព័ត៌មាន

• ទាំង 2 នៅ 2 core ត្រូវពេញ
ធម៌ត្រូវបាន ចែកជាទីផ្សេងៗ

• ពីរ share នៅលើ CPU
∴ thread = time slot នៃពីរប៉ុណ្ណោះនៃ CPU
ដូចអាជីវកម្ម schedule នៃវិសាទ នឹងត្រូវបាន

Programmer vs. Processor View

Programmer's View	Possible Execution #1	Possible Execution #2	Possible Execution #3
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
$x = x + 1;$	$x = x + 1;$	$x = x + 1;$	$x = x + 1;$
$y = y * x;$	$y = y * x;$	$y = y * x;$
$z = x + 5y;$	$z = x + 5y;$	Thread is suspended.
.	interrupt,	Other thread(s) run.	Thread is suspended.
.	switch	Thread is resumed.	Other thread(s) run.
.	Thread is resumed.
program មិនការពារ switch		$y = y * x;$
ទូទៅ security		$z = x + 5y;$	$z = x + 5y;$

Possible Executions

* စဉ် စဉ် ခြုံ တာ မူး

One Execution

Thread 1



Thread 2



Thread 3



* ဂဏနကတဲ့ → CPU ဖျို့ကြတဲ့

run 3 စဉ် ပြုလောက်

Another Execution

Thread 1



Thread 2



Thread 3



* reality

Another Execution

လဲပဲ ကံနါး၊ ရှာ စီးပွားရေး စွဲ တို့ မှာ

↳ ex. print('hi')

ခုံး ပဲ လဲပဲ စွဲ

Thread 1



Thread 2



Thread 3



ចំណាំជាន់នាសម្រាប់ sys call

Thread Operations

- `thread_create(thread, func, args)` → សរើវត្ថុ thread
 - Create a new thread to run func(args)
- `thread_yield()` → ចូលការ , គិតថ្មីនៅក្នុងបញ្ជីនៃ CPU ដែលនឹងត្រួតពិនិត្យទីផ្សារ
– Relinquish processor voluntarily
- `thread_join(thread)` → នឹងវិភាគនៃការបង្កើតការនៃ thread នៅលើ sync ការបង្កើតការនៃ
 - In parent, wait for forked thread to exit, then return
e.g. thread 1 នឹងបង្កើតការនៃ thread 2 ∴ 1 ត្រូវចូលការនៃ 2
- `thread_exit` → ចេញការបង្កើតការ
– Quit thread and clean up, wake up joiner if any

Example: threadHello

```
#define NTHREADS 10
thread_t threads[NTHREADS];
main() {
    for (i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++) thread_create(&threads[i], &go, i);
    for (i = 0; i < NTHREADS; i++) {
        exitValue = thread_join(threads[i]);
        printf("Thread %d returned with %ld\n", i, exitValue);
    }
    printf("Main thread done.\n");
}
void go (int n) {
    printf("Hello from thread %d\n", n);
    thread_exit(100 + n); // ค่าที่ดู: ค่าที่ส่งกลับ = return
    // REACHED?
}
```

assign ค่า ให้ แก่ thread
สร้าง 10 threads

นิยาม thread #i
ให้ ทำงาน นับ จำนวน ก้อน
เรียก คือ print

เรียก code function
go ส่ง ค่า i ไป

ตาม ผล

thread ทั้งหมด 11 thread - 1 thread run main
สิ่งอีก 10 thread

- ຖານກារសរែប thread ទាំង 10 នៃមេរកការណ៍ពាន់ thread ឲ្យបាន run កំណត់ដោយក្នុងក្នុងការងារ (ការងារធ្លើវិញ ត្រូវមានតាមលក្ខណៈ) ឱ្យអនុញ្ញាតសម្រាប់ scheduler

threadHello: Example Output

- Why must “thread returned”
print in order?

↳ ការរៀបចំ
(លើក for 2
(លើក thread_join))
- What is maximum # of
threads running when thread
5 prints hello? → ការណ៍តុលាការនៃ thread 5 នឹងការងារ
CPU thread 6 នឹងការងារ execute
- Minimum?
↳ thread (main, thread 5)
↳ thread-join ត្រូវបានរៀបចំ ក្នុងការងារ code
∴ Thread i returned 100+i
ឧបតាថ្មីការងារទី 100+i

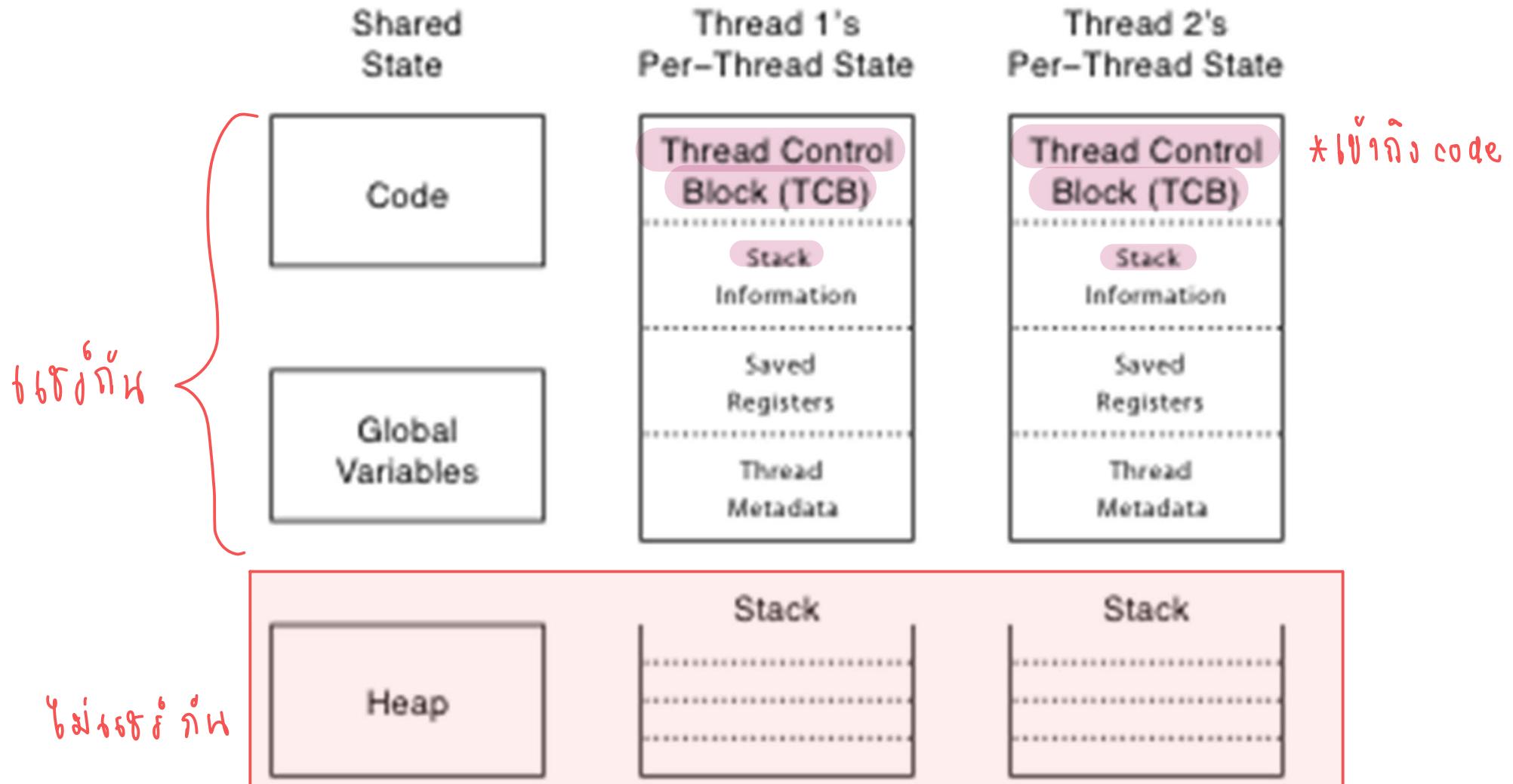
```
bash-3.2$ ./threadHello
Hello from thread 0
Hello from thread 1
Thread 0 returned 100
Hello from thread 3
Hello from thread 4
Thread 1 returned 101
Hello from thread 5
Hello from thread 2
Hello from thread 6
Hello from thread 8
Hello from thread 7
Hello from thread 9
Thread 2 returned 102
Thread 3 returned 103
Thread 4 returned 104
Thread 5 returned 105
Thread 6 returned 106
Thread 7 returned 107
Thread 8 returned 108
Thread 9 returned 109
Main thread done.
```

• Thread սեղմանը ու Thread պոկ

Fork/Join Concurrency

- Threads can create children, and wait for their completion
- Data only shared before fork/after join
- Examples:
 - Web server: fork a new thread for every new connection
 - As long as the threads are completely independent
 - Merge sort
 - Parallel memory copy copy թիգի մերկ տվյալներ

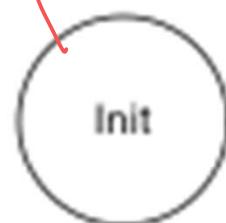
Thread Data Structures



Thread Lifecycle

ເປົ້າ thread

ໄປຈະເກີນໃຈ; ສ້າງໃນສອນ;
thread ຫຼືເປັນ ready



Thread Creation
`sthread_create()`



ເປົ້າຫ state to
scheduler

Scheduler
Resumes Thread

Thread Yield/Scheduler
Suspends Thread
`sthread_yield()`



ຈຸບກາງກິງຈົນ

Thread Exit
`sthread_exit()`



ດ້າທີ່ thread ອັກທີ່ມີການຈົບ
Waiting → Ready
Event Occurs
Other Thread Calls
`sthread_join()`

ໜັກເຂົາ / scheduler ພິມ

for thread ອັກທີ່ມີການຈົບ
Running → Waiting
Thread Waits for Event
`sthread_join()`



Define គំរើ

Thread < ការងារនៃ kernel } នៃ: វិធាន
ការងារនៃ user } ភ័ត៌មាន 2 mode

Implementing Threads: Roadmap

Kernel

- Kernel threads
 - Thread abstraction only available to kernel
 - To the kernel, a kernel thread and a single threaded user process look quite similar

kernel
+
user

- Multithreaded processes using kernel threads

(Linux, MacOS) Thread នៃ user ដើម្បីការណា syscall កែសម្រាប់ kernel ទូទៅ

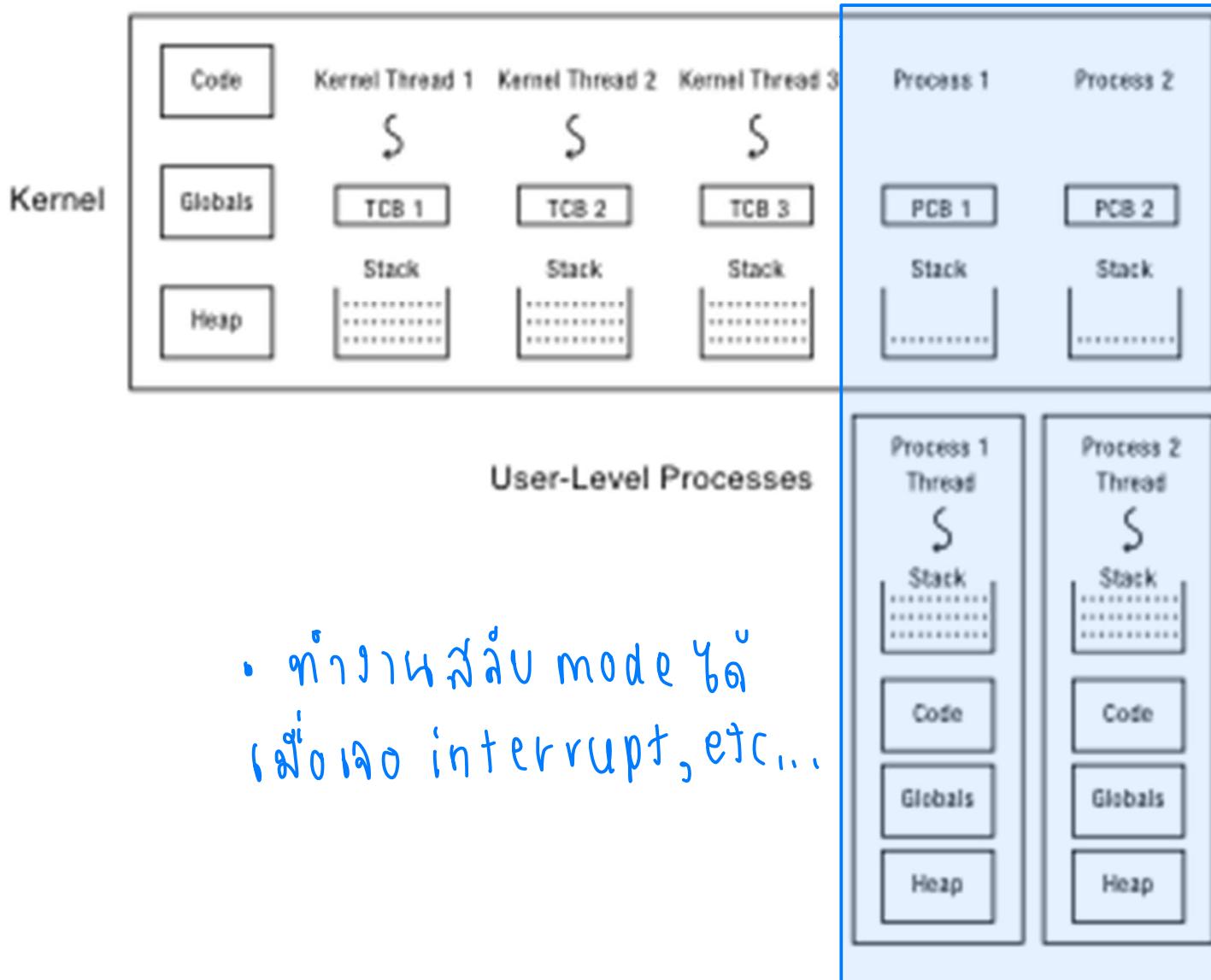
- Kernel thread operations available via syscall

user

- User-level threads

- Thread operations without system calls

Multithreaded OS Kernel

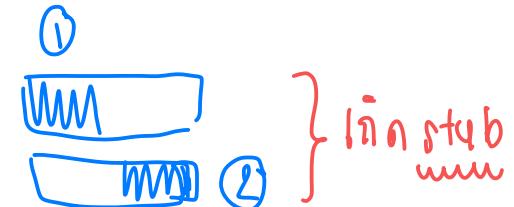


ការសំរែក thread

Implementing threads

- Thread_fork(func, args)
 - Allocate thread control block សំគាល់ TCB
 - Allocate stack ការពារក. stack
 - Build stack frame for base of stack (stub) កែវកេវក. stack frame
 - Put func, args on stack
 - Put thread on ready list ផ្តល់ឱ្យនាំវានៃ thread ដូចនេះ ready
 - Will run sometime later (maybe right away!) ដោយណានា
- stub(func, args): OS/161 mips_threadstart
 - Call (*func)(args)
 - If return, call thread_exit()

• switch → ផ្តល់ឱ្យនាំវានៃ thread 1
ការងារនៃ thread 1 ត្រូវបាននៅក្បែង thread 2 ការងារនៃ



Thread Stack

- តើ address របស់វា function នៅលម្អិតនៃ stack នឹង
- What if a thread puts too many procedures on its stack?
 - What happens in Java?
 - What happens in the Linux kernel?
 - What happens in OS/161?
 - What *should* happen?

* ជាដំឡើង នៅលម្អិត → stack ហែក = error
↳ នៅលម្អិតនៃ thread

ສែប់ប៉ាទ្រ CPU ទៅ thread

Thread Context Switch

ចិត្តការងារ

- Voluntary កំពងមុខគោរ (ឲ្យអ្នកមានពេលវេលា)
 - Thread_yield
 - Thread_join (if child is not done yet)
- Involuntary → ឲ្យផ្តល់នូវការក្នុងការងារ
 - Interrupt or exception
 - Some other thread is higher priority
 - timer interrupt → គ្មាននាព័ត៌មាធុក
↳ ធ្វើការងារ context-switch ឱ្យ

ក្នុងព័ត៌មានគឺអាច នេះ

Voluntary thread context switch

- Save registers on old stack → save គា reg. នៃ thread ចុងប. ក្នុង stack
- Switch to new stack, new thread → switch
- Restore registers from new stack → load គា reg. នៃ thread ទៅក្នុងលេខា
- Return
- Exactly the same with kernel threads or user threads

OS/161 switchframe_switch

```
/* a0: old thread stack pointer
 * a1: new thread stack pointer */

/* Allocate stack space for 10 registers. */
addi sp, sp, -40

Save reg.
/* Save the registers */
sw ra, 36(sp)
sw gp, 32(sp)
sw s8, 28(sp)
sw s6, 24(sp)
sw s5, 20(sp)
sw s4, 16(sp)
sw s3, 12(sp)
sw s2, 8(sp)
sw s1, 4(sp)
sw s0, 0(sp)

Save stack pointer
/* Store old stack pointer in old thread */
sw sp, 0(a0)
```

load new stack pointer

```
/* Get new stack pointer from new thread */
lw sp, 0(a1)
nop      /* delay slot for load */

load new reg.
/* Now, restore the registers */
lw s0, 0(sp)
lw s1, 4(sp)
lw s2, 8(sp)
lw s3, 12(sp)
lw s4, 16(sp)
lw s5, 20(sp)
lw s6, 24(sp)
lw s8, 28(sp)
lw gp, 32(sp)
lw ra, 36(sp)
nop      /* delay slot for load */

/* and return. */
j ra
addi sp, sp, 40 /* in delay slot */
```

x86 switch_threads

```
# Save caller's register state          # Change stack pointer to new
# NOTE: %eax, etc. are ephemeral       thread's stack
pushl %ebx                           # this also changes currentThread
pushl %ebp                           movl SWITCH_NEXT(%esp), %ecx
pushl %esi                           movl (%ecx,%edx,1), %esp
pushl %edi

# Get offsetof (struct thread, stack) # Restore caller's register state.
mov thread_stack_ofs, %edx          popl %edi
# Save current stack pointer to old   popl %esi
        # thread's stack, if any.      popl %ebp
                                popl %ebx
                                ret
movl SWITCH_CUR(%esp), %eax
movl %esp, (%eax,%edx,1)
```

- switch → two thread funcs reg.

A Subtlety

- `Thread_create` puts new thread on ready list
- When it first runs, some thread calls `switchframe`
 - Saves old thread state to stack
 - Restores new thread state from stack
- Set up new thread's stack as if it had saved its state in `switchframe`
 - “returns” to stub at base of stack to run func

Two Threads Call Yield

Thread 1's instructions

"return" from thread_switch
into stub

call go

call thread_yield គិតការវិនិច្ឆ័យ

choose another thread

call thread_switch ធ្វើការ thread_switch

save thread 1 state to TCB save state current thread

load thread 2 state switch to thread 2

load stack pointer

ក្រោកកំណត់ទូទៅ

call switch រាយការណ៍

In thread 2

អង្គភាពក្រោម

ពេរាសម្រេចបាន

មុននៃ call ចិត្តកែតា

stub-function

ប្រើបាន dummy var thread_switch

នៅ thread 2 return នូវការ stub link

return from thread_switch

return from thread_yield

call thread_yield

choose another thread

call thread_switch

Thread 2's instructions

"return" from thread_switch

into stub stub នៅក្នុង run(call)

អង្គភាព :: thread 1

ចិត្តកែតា call stub

call go

call thread_yield

choose another thread

call thread_switch

save thread 2 state to TCB

load thread 1 state



Processor's instructions

"return" from thread_switch
into stub

call go

call thread_yield

choose another thread

call thread_switch

save thread 1 state to TCB

load thread 2 state

"return" from thread_switch

into stub

call go

call thread_yield

choose another thread

call thread_switch

save thread 2 state to TCB

load thread 1 state

return from thread_switch

return from thread_yield

call thread_yield

choose another thread

call thread_switch

Involuntary Thread/Process Switch

- Timer or I/O interrupt
 - Tells OS some other thread should run
- Simple version (OS/161)
 - End of interrupt handler calls switch()
 - When resumed, return from handler resumes kernel thread or user process
 - Thus, processor context is saved/restored twice (once by interrupt handler, once by thread switch)

Faster Thread/Process Switch

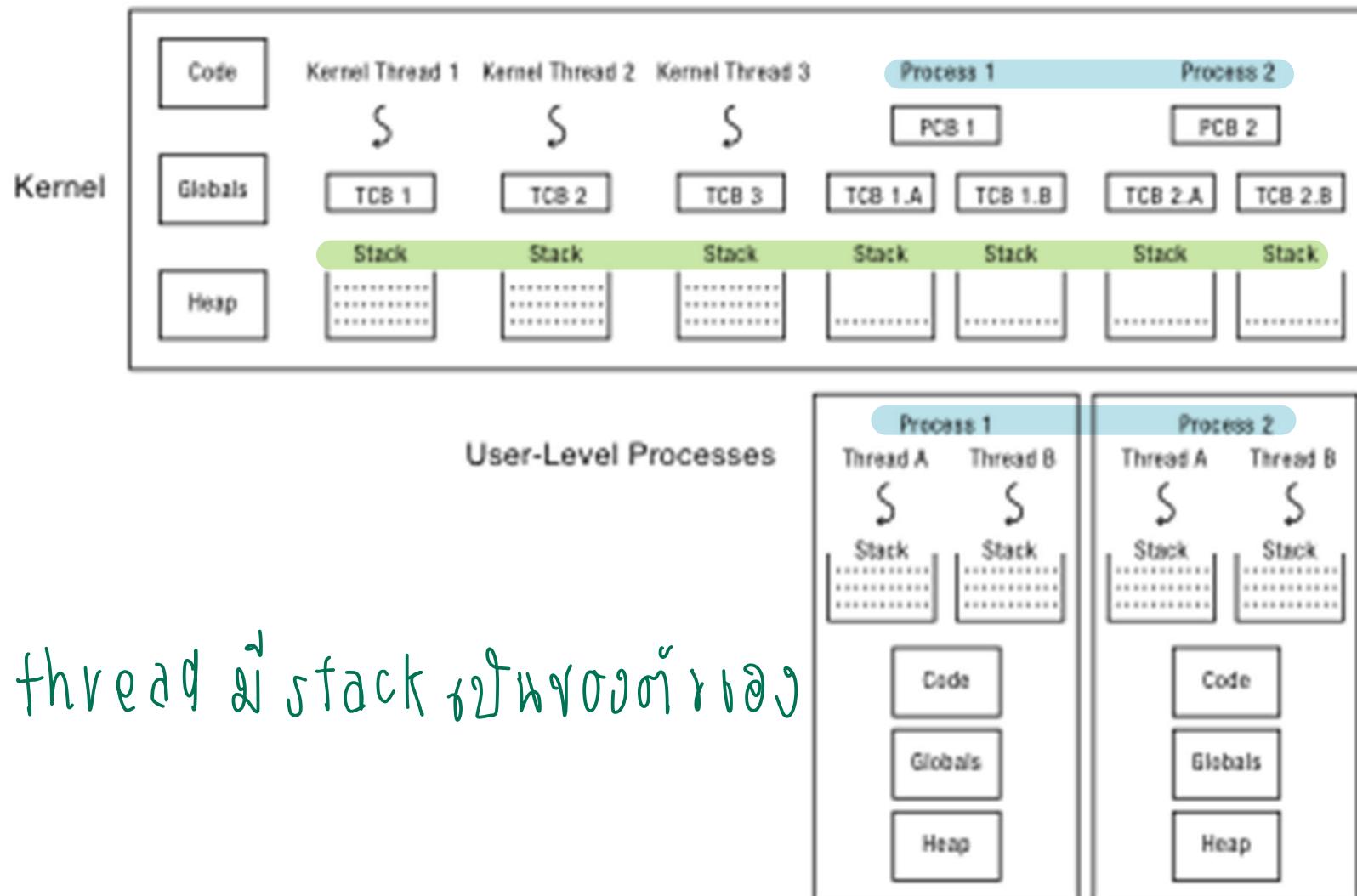
- What happens on a timer (or other) interrupt?
 - Interrupt handler saves state of interrupted thread
 - Decides to run a new thread
 - Throw away current state of interrupt handler!
 - Instead, set saved stack pointer to trapframe
 - Restore state of new thread
 - On resume, pops trapframe to restore interrupted thread

Multithreaded User Processes (Take 1)

- User thread = kernel thread (Linux, MacOS)
 - System calls for thread fork, join, exit (and lock, unlock,...)
 - Kernel does context switch
 - Simple, but a lot of transitions between **user** and **kernel mode**

time slot → เกิด interrupt ∴ ต้อง รีสัชช์

Multithreaded User Processes (Take 1)



ມີຍາກໃນໜີ user ຈຶ່ດກາຈຳ thread

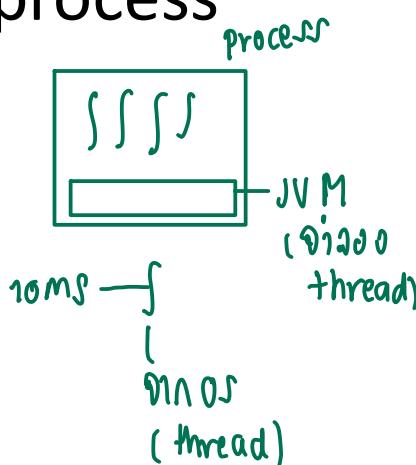
Multithreaded User Processes (Take 2)

ໄປລົງຮູ້ 1 process ລາຍງື thread

Java → ເຊິ່ງແລ້ວທຳງານໄດ້ບັນຫຼຸກ platform → JVM ກ່າວຂອງສໍາພາບໃນ

- **Green threads** (early Java)

- User-level library, within a single-threaded process
- Library does thread context switch
- Preemption via upcall/UNIX signal on timer interrupt
- Use multiple processes for parallelism
 - Shared memory region mapped into each process



JVM ຈຶ່ດກາຈຳ, ຖັງ
schedule ທຳນິກ
ກົງນີ້ Java ສາມັນໄດ້ run
ຮູບໂຄ່ງຂອງລົງຈະດັ່ງ

Multithreaded User Processes (Take 3)

request, remove
10/lab thread 1010, support กรณี syscall แล้วต้อง block → Kernel จะ upcall ไปหา

แบบ ก. ทำงานไป ร.: ก. ง. → process เดื่องกัน โน้นท่าน context switch ใน scheduler ของ user

- Scheduler activations (Windows 8)

- Kernel allocates processors to user-level library
- Thread library implements context switch
- Thread library decides what thread to run next
- Upcall whenever kernel needs a user-level scheduling decision
 - Process assigned a new processor
 - Processor removed from process
 - System call blocks in kernel



I LOVE YOU 

Question

- Compare event-driven programming with multithreaded concurrency. Which is better in which circumstances, and why?
- next week → 101 notebook + လုပ် C#