Synchronization: Basics

15-213: Introduction to Computer Systems
24th Lecture, July 26, 2018

Instructor:

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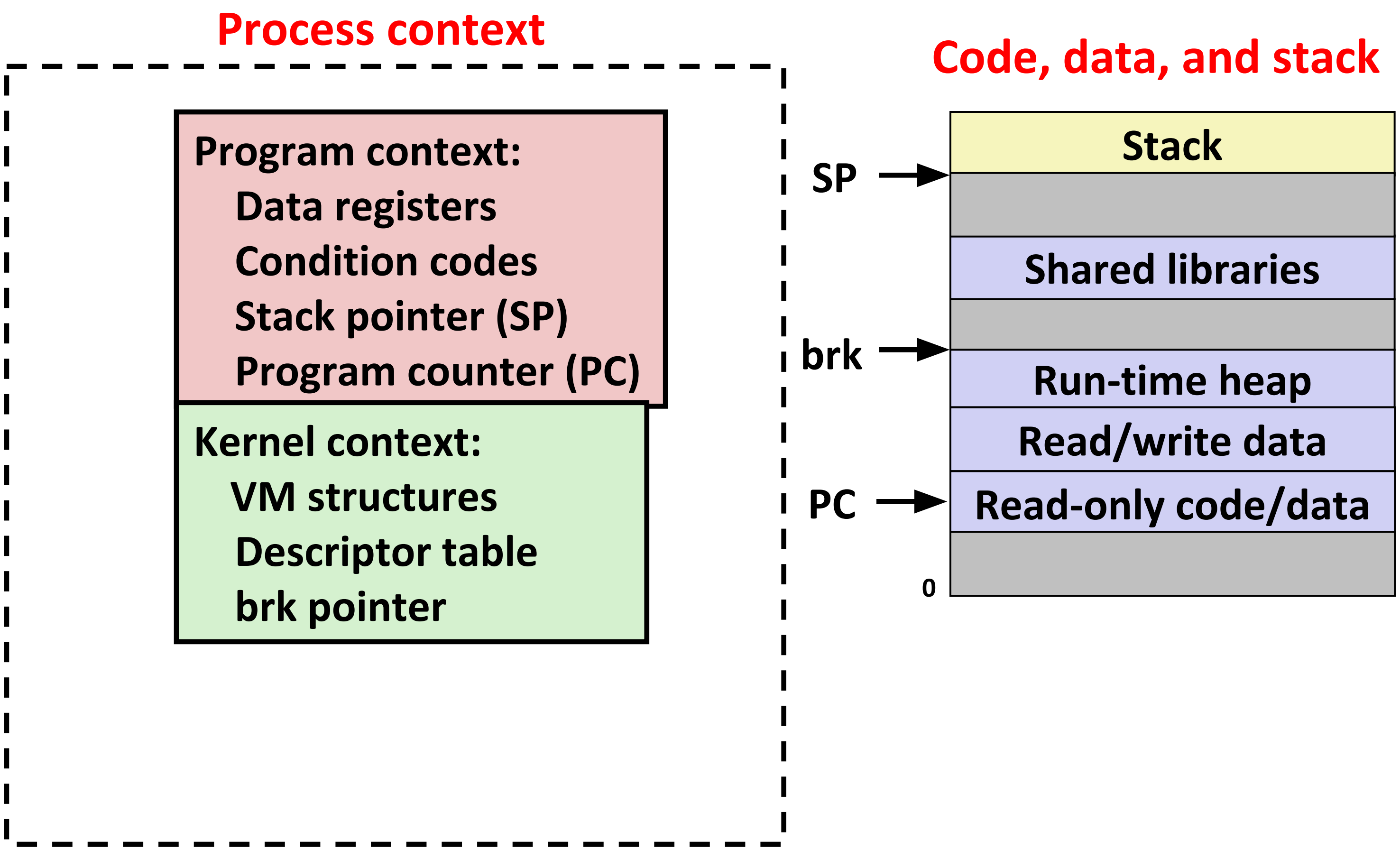
Today

- **Threads review**
- Sharing
- Mutual exclusion
- Semaphores

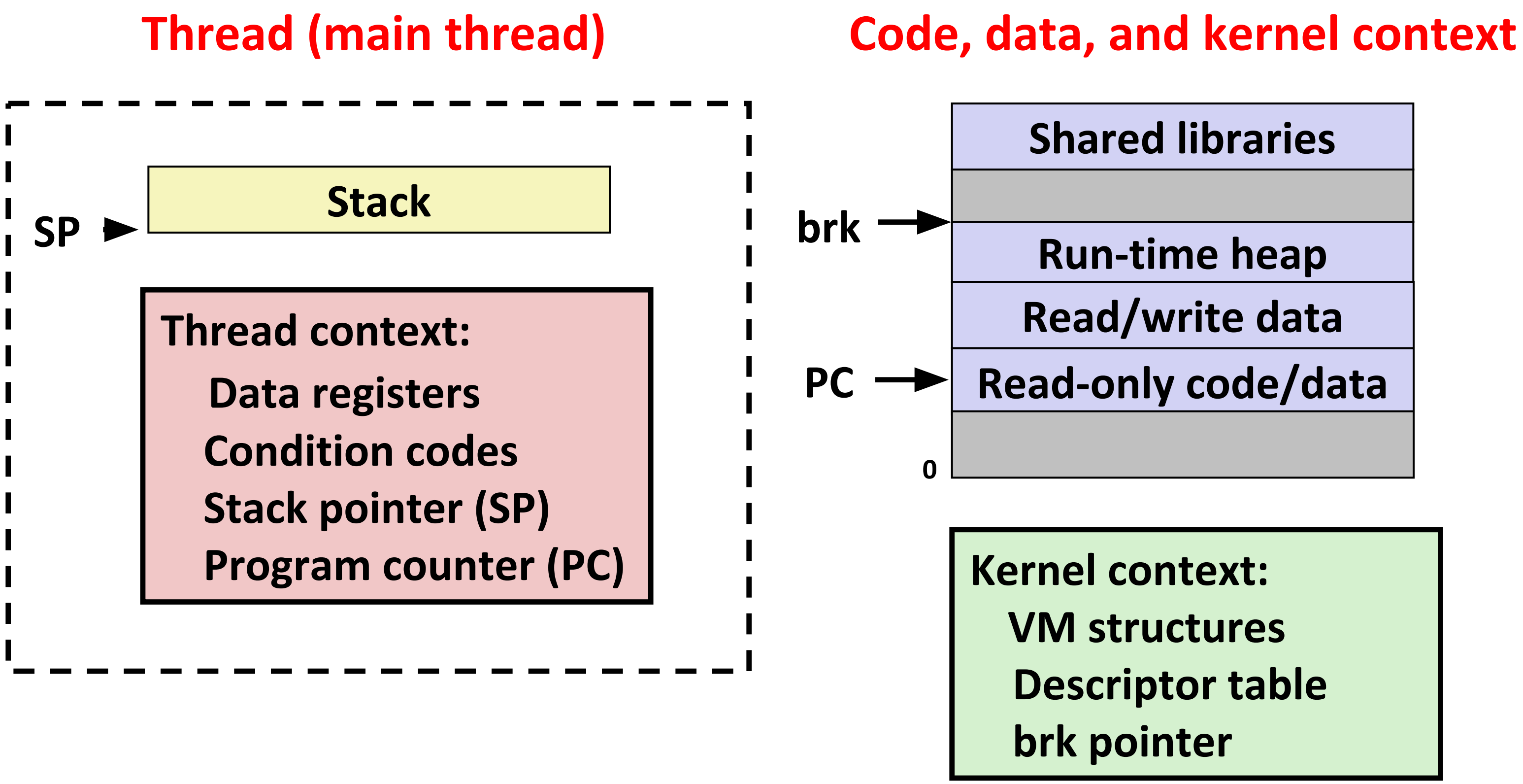
Traditional View of a Process

- Process = process context + code, data, and stack



Alternate View of a Process

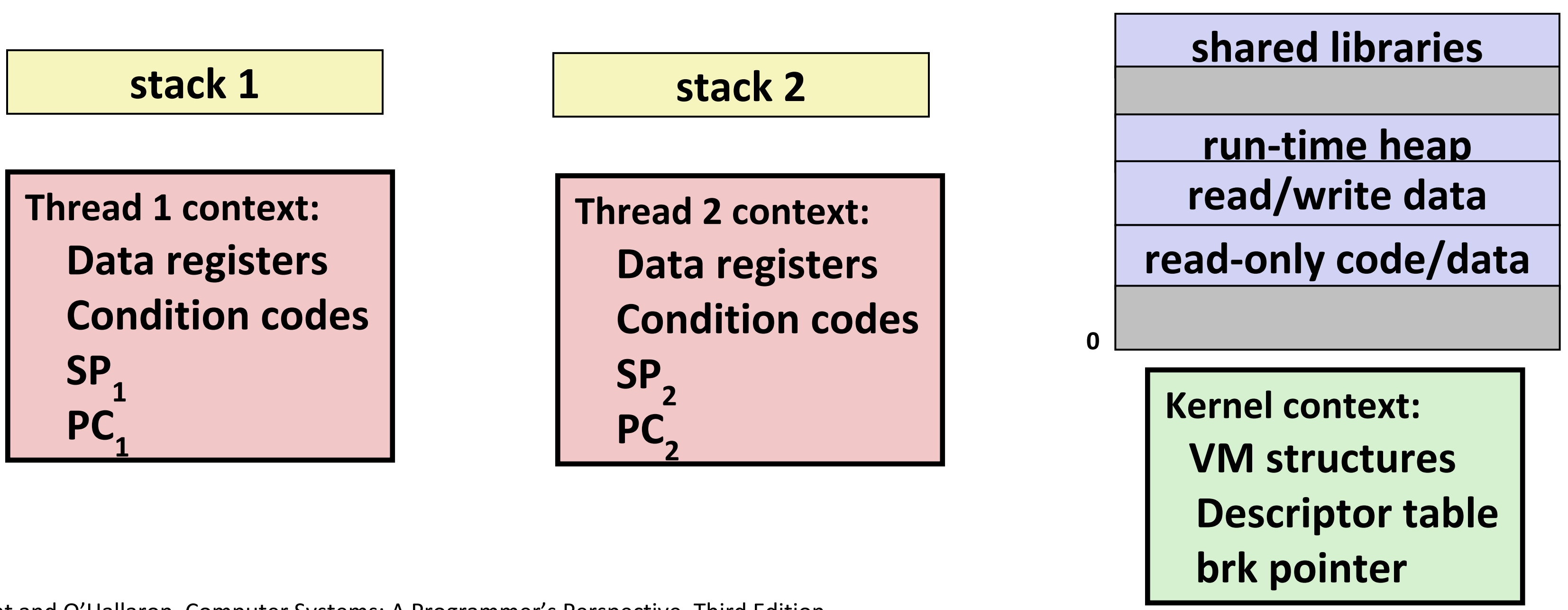
- Process = thread + code, data, and kernel context



A Process With Multiple Threads

- **Multiple threads can be associated with a process**
  - Each thread has its own logical control flow
  - Each thread shares the same code, data, and kernel context
  - Each thread has its own stack for local variables
    - but not protected from other threads
  - Each thread has its own thread id (TID)

Thread 1 (main thread) **Thread 2 (peer thread)** **Shared code and data**



Shared Variables in Threaded C Programs

- **Question: Which variables in a threaded C program are shared?**
  - The answer is not as simple as "*global variables are shared*" and "*stack variables are private*"

- ***Def:* A variable `x` is *shared* if and only if multiple threads reference some instance of `x`.**

- **Requires answers to the following questions:**
  - What is the memory model for threads?
  - How are instances of variables mapped to memory?
  - How many threads might reference each of these instances?

Threads Memory Model

- **Conceptual model:**
  - Multiple threads run within the context of a single process
  - Each thread has its own separate thread context
    - Thread ID, stack, stack pointer, PC, condition codes, and GP registers
  - All threads share the remaining process context
    - Code, data, heap, and shared library segments of the process virtual address space
    - Open files and installed handlers
- **Operationally, this model is not strictly enforced:**
  - Register values are truly separate and protected, but…
  - Any thread can read and write the stack of any other thread

The mismatch between the conceptual and operation model is a source of confusion and errors

Example Program to Illustrate Sharing

```c
char **ptr;  /* global var */

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    long i;
    pthread_t tid;
    char *msgs[2] = {
        "Hello from foo",
        "Hello from bar"
    };

    ptr = msgs;
    for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        Pthread_create(&tid,
            NULL,
            thread,
            (void *)i);
    Pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

sharing.c

```c
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    long myid = (long)vargp;
    static int cnt = 0;

    printf("[%ld]:  %s (cnt=%d)\n",
         myid, ptr[myid], ++cnt);
    return NULL;
}
```

Peer threads reference main thread's stack indirectly through global ptr variable

Mapping Variable Instances to Memory

- **Global variables**
  - *Def:* Variable declared outside of a function
  - **Virtual memory contains exactly one instance of any global variable**

- **Local variables**
  - *Def:* Variable declared inside function without `static` attribute
  - **Each thread stack contains one instance of each local variable**

- **Local static variables**
  - *Def:* Variable declared inside function with the `static` attribute
  - **Virtual memory contains exactly one instance of any local static variable.**

Mapping Variable Instances to Memory

Global var: 1 instance (`ptr` [data])

Local vars: 1 instance (`i.m, msgs.m, tid.m`)

```
char **ptr;  /* global var */

int main(int main, char *argv[])
{
    long i;
    pthread_t tid;
    char *msgs[2] = {
        "Hello from foo",
        "Hello from bar"
    };

    ptr = msgs;
    for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
        Pthread_create(&tid,
            NULL,
            thread,
            (void *)i);
    Pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

sharing.c

Local var: 2 instances (
`myid.p0` [peer thread 0's stack],
`myid.p1` [peer thread 1's stack]
)

```
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    long myid = (long)vargp;
    static int cnt = 0;

    printf("[%ld]:  %s (cnt=%d)\n",
         myid, ptr[myid], ++cnt);
    return NULL;
}
```

Local static var: 1 instance (`cnt` [data])

Shared Variable Analysis

- **Which variables are shared?**

Variable instance	*Referenced by main thread?*	*Referenced by peer thread 0?*	*Referenced by peer thread 1?*
`ptr`	yes	yes	yes
`cnt`	no	yes	yes
`i.m`	yes	no	no
`msgs.m`	yes	yes	yes
`myid.p0`	no	yes	no
`myid.p1`	no	no	yes

```
char **ptr;  /* global */
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
  int i;
  pthread_t tid;
  char *msgs[2] = {“Hello from foo",
                   "Hello from bar"};
  ptr = msgs;
  for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
   Pthread_create(&tid,…, (void *)i);
   Pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

f multiple threads

```
/* thread routine */
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    int myid = (int)vargp;
    static int cnt = 0;

    printf("[%d]: %s (cnt=%d)\n",
         myid, ptr[myid], ++cnt);
}
```

Shared Variable Analysis

- **Which variables are shared?**

Variable instance	*Referenced by main thread?*	*Referenced by peer thread 0?*	*Referenced by peer thread 1?*
`ptr`	yes	yes	yes
`cnt`	no	yes	yes
`i.m`	yes	no	no
`msgs.m`	yes	yes	yes
`myid.p0`	no	yes	no
`myid.p1`	no	no	yes

- **Answer: A variable `x` is shared iff multiple threads reference at least one instance of `x`. Thus:**
  - `ptr`, `cnt`, and `msgs` are shared
  - `i` and `myid` are *not* shared

Synchronizing Threads

- **Shared variables are handy...**
- **…but introduce the possibility of nasty *synchronization* errors.**

badcnt.c: Improper Synchronization

```
/* Global shared variable */
volatile long cnt = 0; /* Counter */

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    long niters;
    pthread_t tid1, tid2;

    niters = atoi(argv[1]);
    Pthread_create(&tid1, NULL,
        thread, &niters);
    Pthread_create(&tid2, NULL,
        thread, &niters);
    Pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
    Pthread_join(tid2, NULL);

    /* Check result */
    if (cnt != (2 * niters))
        printf("BOOM! cnt=%ld\n", cnt);
    else
        printf("OK cnt=%ld\n", cnt);
    exit(0);
}
```

badcnt.c

```
/* Thread routine */
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    long i, niters =
            *((long *)vargp);

    for (i = 0; i < niters; i++)
        cnt++;

    return NULL;
}
```

```
linux> ./badcnt 10000
OK cnt=20000
linux> ./badcnt 10000
BOOM! cnt=13051
linux>
```

cnt should equal 20,000.

What went wrong?

Assembly Code for Counter Loop

C code for counter loop in thread i

```
for (i = 0; i < niters; i++)
    cnt++;
```

Asm code for thread i

```
    movq  (%rdi), %rcx
    testq %rcx,%rcx
    jle   .L2
    movl  $0, %eax
.L3:
    movq  cnt(%rip),%rdx
    addq  $1, %rdx
    movq  %rdx, cnt(%rip)
    addq  $1, %rax
    cmpq  %rcx, %rax
    jne   .L3
.L2:
```

H_i : Head

L_i : Load cnt

U_i : Update cnt

S_i : Store cnt

T_i : Tail

Concurrent Execution

- ***Key idea:*** **In general, any sequentially consistent interleaving is possible, but some give an unexpected result!**
  - I_i denotes that thread i executes instruction I
  - $\%rdx_i$ is the content of %rdx in thread i's context

i (thread)	$instr_i$	$\%rdx_1$	$\%rdx_2$	cnt
1	H_1	-	-	0
1	L_1	0	-	0
1	U_1	1	-	0
1	S_1	1	-	1
2	H_2	-	-	1
2	L_2	-	1	1
2	U_2	-	2	1
2	S_2	-	2	2
2	T_2	-	2	2
1	T_1	1	-	2

OK

Concurrent Execution

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  - I_i denotes that thread i executes instruction I
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i (thread)	$instr_i$	$\%rdx_1$	$\%rdx_2$	cnt
1	H_1	-	-	0
1	L_1	0	-	0
1	U_1	1	-	0
1	S_1	1	-	1
2	H_2	-	-	1
2	L_2	-	1	1
2	U_2	-	2	1
2	S_2	-	2	2
2	T_2	-	2	2
1	T_1	1	-	2

OK

Thread 1 critical section

Thread 2 critical section

Concurrent Execution (cont)

- Incorrect ordering: two threads increment the counter, but the result is 1 instead of 2

i (thread)	$instr_i$	$\%rdx_1$	$\%rdx_2$	cnt
1	H_1	-	-	0
1	L_1	0	-	0
1	U_1	1	-	0
2	H_2	-	-	0
2	L_2	-	0	0
1	S_1	1	-	1
1	T_1	1	-	1
2	U_2	-	1	1
2	S_2	-	1	1
2	T_2	-	1	1

Oops!

Concurrent Execution (cont)

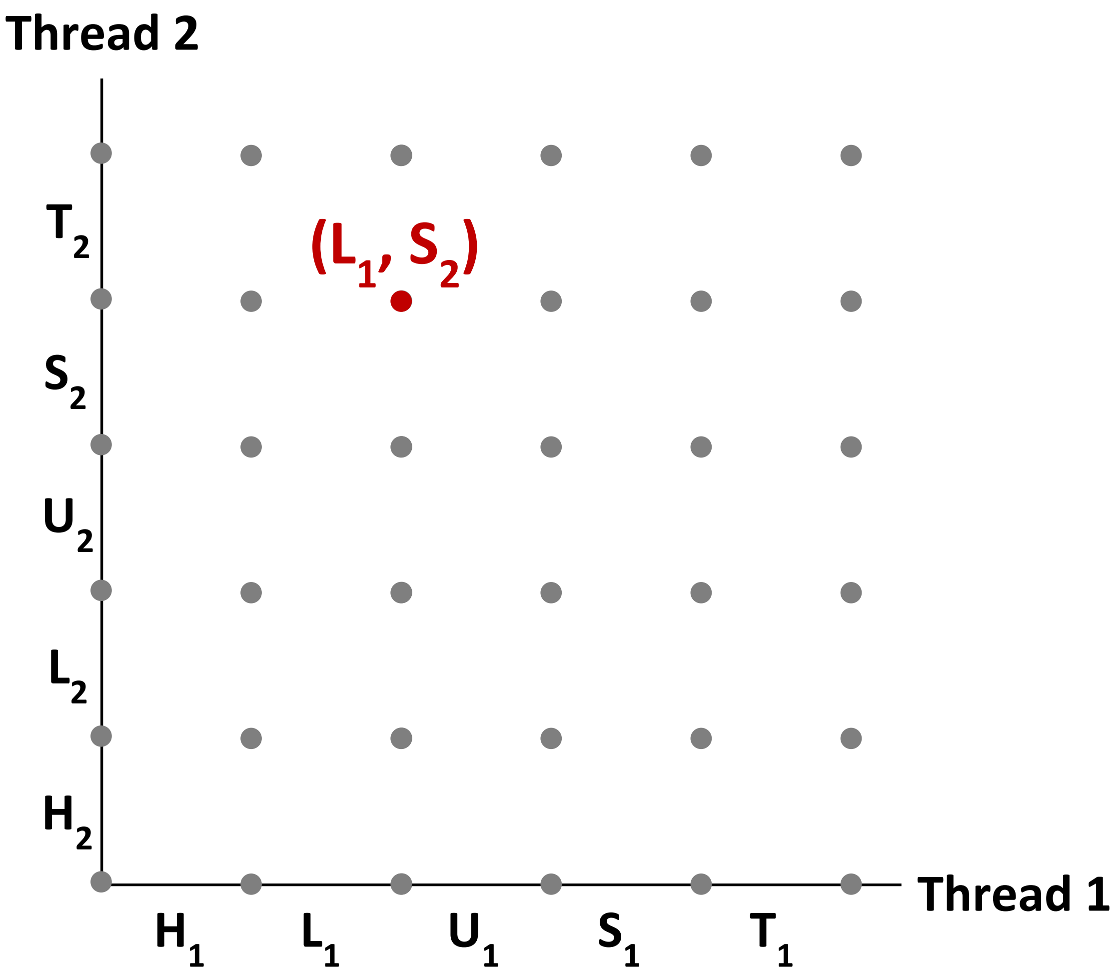
- How about this ordering?

i (thread)	$instr_i$	$\%rdx_1$	$\%rdx_2$	cnt
1	H_1			0
1	L_1	0		
2	H_2			
2	L_2		0	
2	U_2		1	
2	S_2		1	1
1	U_1	1		
1	S_1	1		1
1	T_1			1
2	T_2			1

Oops!

- We can analyze the behavior using a *progress graph*

Progress Graphs



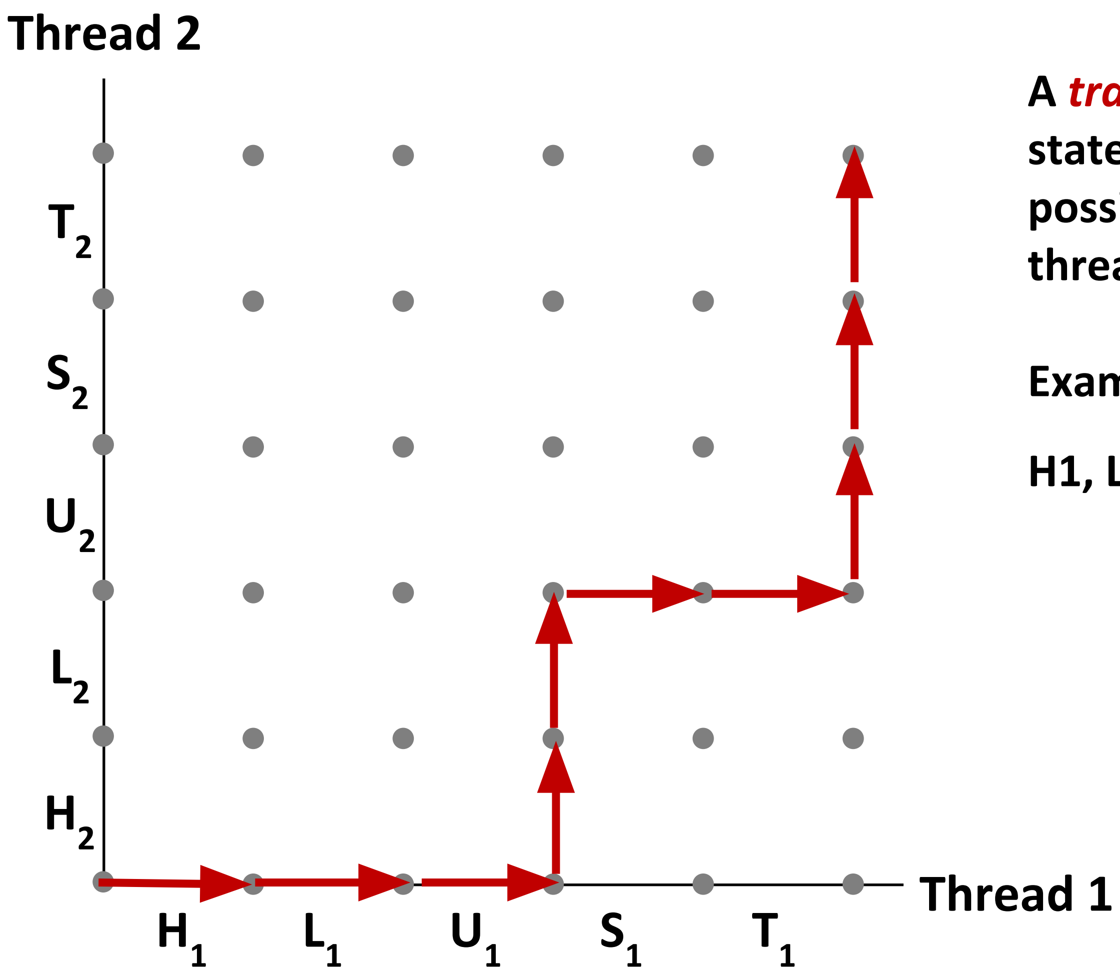
A ***progress graph*** depicts the discrete ***execution state space*** of concurrent threads.

Each axis corresponds to the sequential order of instructions in a thread.

Each point corresponds to a possible ***execution state*** ($Inst_1$, $Inst_2$).

E.g., (L_1, S_2) denotes state where thread 1 has completed L_1 and thread 2 has completed S_2.

Trajectories in Progress Graphs

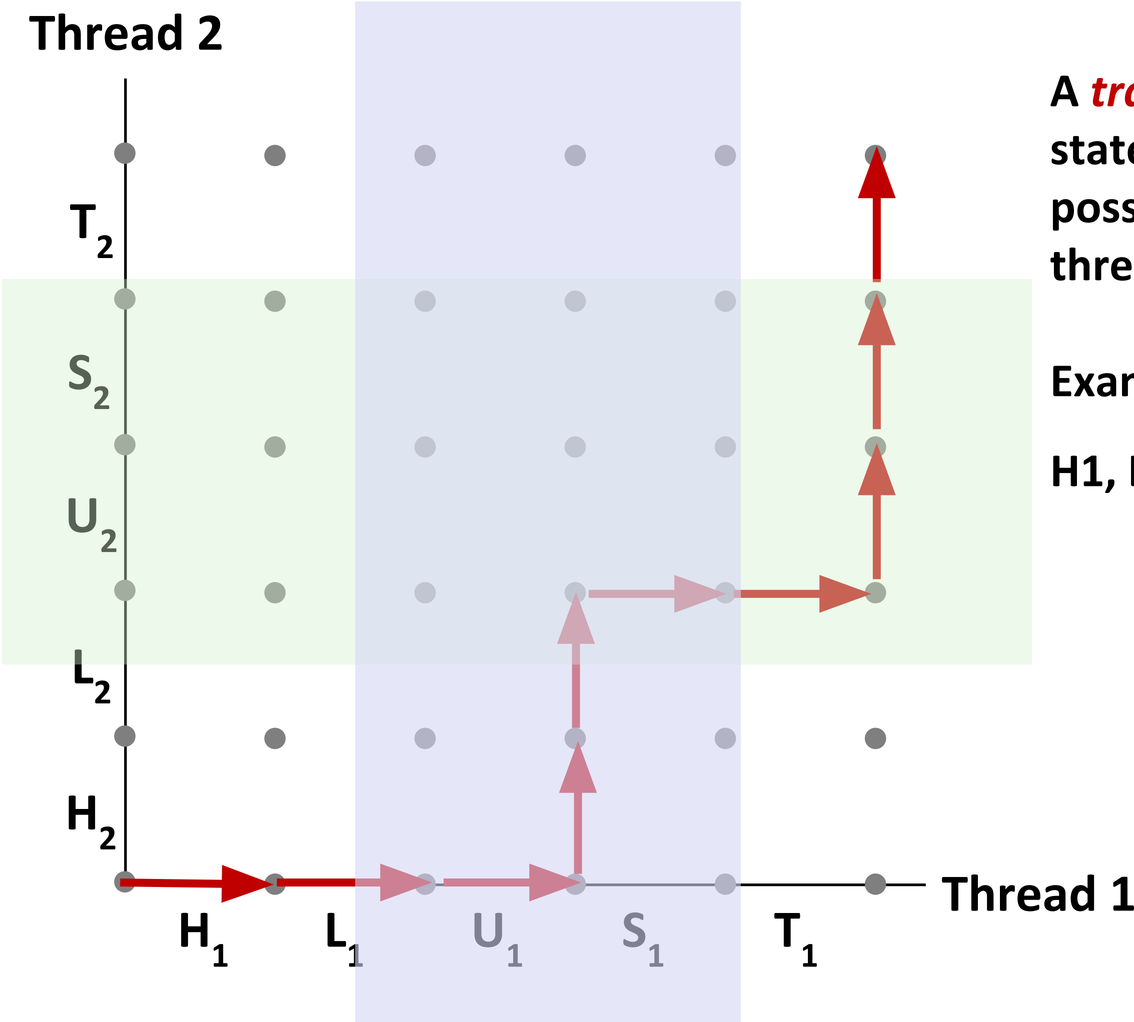


A ***trajectory*** is a sequence of legal state transitions that describes one possible concurrent execution of the threads.

Example:

H1, L1, U1, H2, L2, S1, T1, U2, S2, T2

Trajectories in Progress Graphs

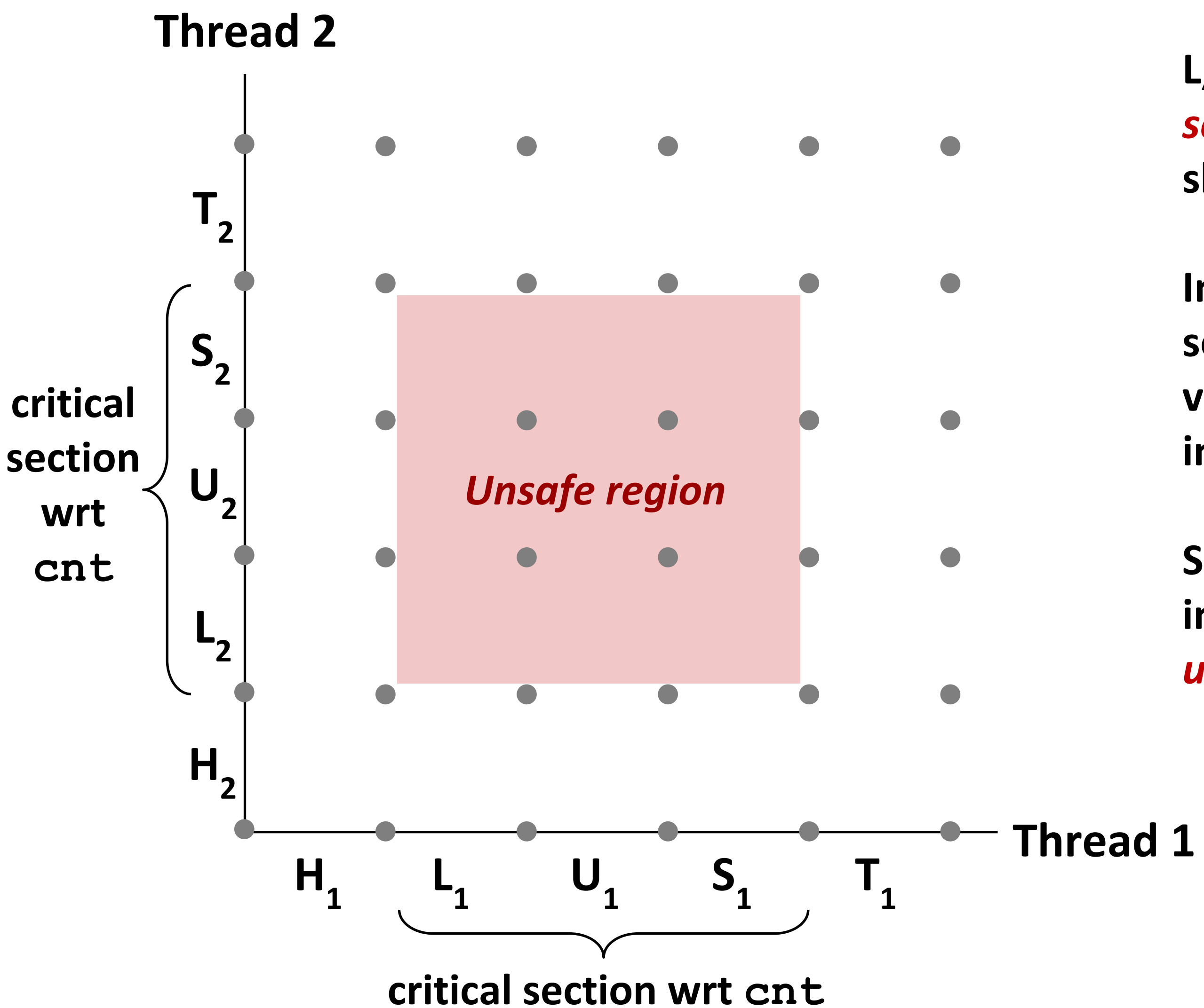


A ***trajectory*** is a sequence of legal state transitions that describes one possible concurrent execution of the threads.

Example:

H1, L1, U1, H2, L2, S1, T1, U2, S2, T2

Critical Sections and Unsafe Regions

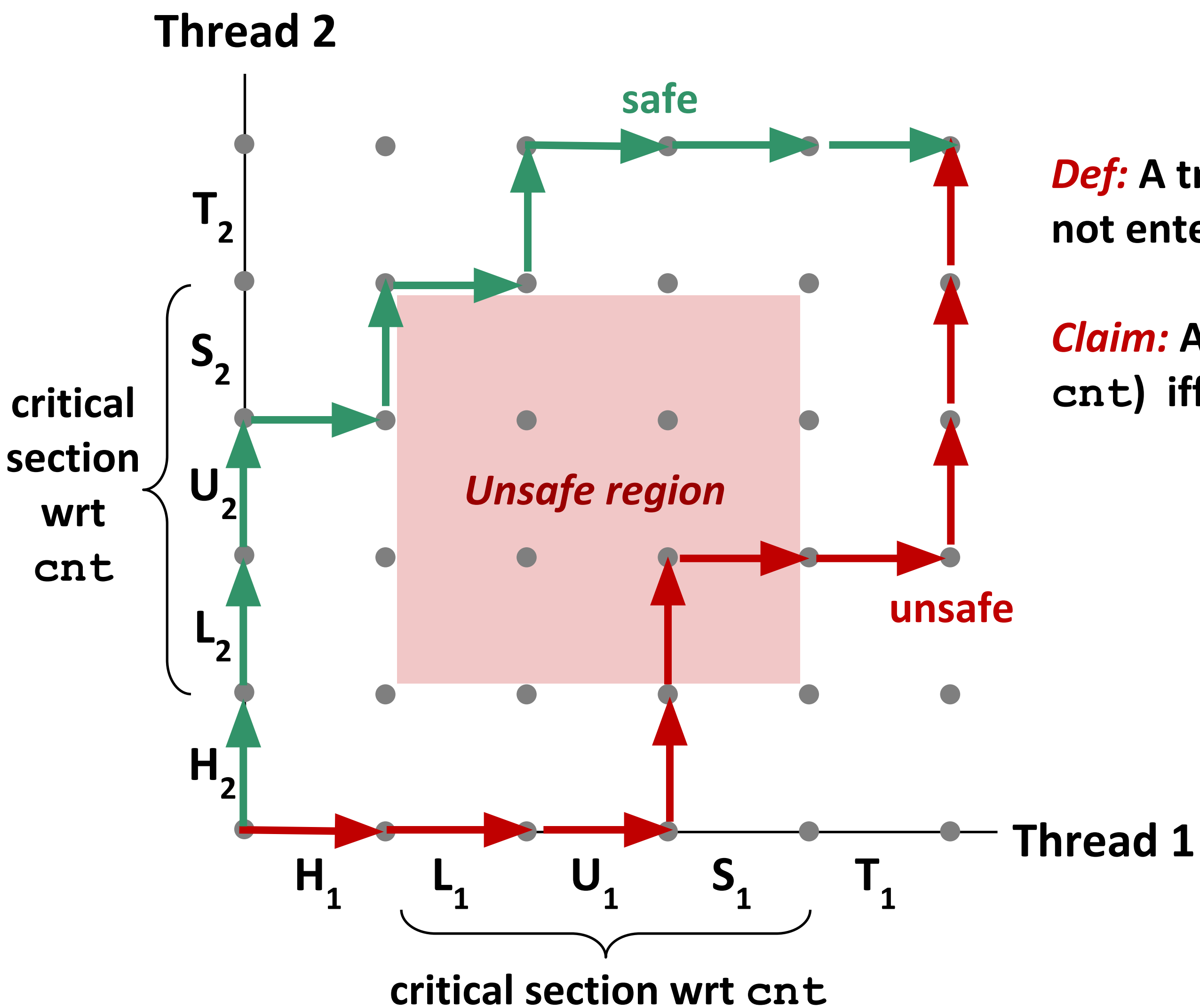


L, U, and S form a ***critical section*** with respect to the shared variable `cnt`

Instructions in critical sections (wrt some shared variable) should not be interleaved

Sets of states where such interleaving occurs form ***unsafe regions***

Critical Sections and Unsafe Regions



Def: A trajectory is ***safe*** iff it does not enter any unsafe region

Claim: A trajectory is correct (wrt `cnt`) iff it is safe

badcnt.c: Improper Synchronization

```
/* Global shared variable */
volatile long cnt = 0; /* Counter */

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    long niters;
    pthread_t tid1, tid2;

    niters = atoi(argv[1]);
    Pthread_create(&tid1, NULL,
        thread, &niters);
    Pthread_create(&tid2, NULL,
        thread, &niters);
    Pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
    Pthread_join(tid2, NULL);

    /* Check result */
    if (cnt != (2 * niters))
        printf("BOOM! cnt=%ld\n", cnt);
    else
        printf("OK cnt=%ld\n", cnt);
    exit(0);
}
```

badcnt.c

```
/* Thread routine */
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    long i, niters =
             *((long *)vargp);

    for (i = 0; i < niters; i++)
        cnt++;

    return NULL;
```

Variable	main	thread1	thread2
cnt	yes*	yes	yes
niters.m	yes	no	no
tid1.m	yes	no	no
i.1	no	yes	no
i.2	no	no	yes
niters.1	no	yes	no
niters.2	no	no	yes

Enforcing Mutual Exclusion

- ***Question:*** **How can we guarantee a safe trajectory?**

- **Answer: We must *synchronize* the execution of the threads so that they can never have an unsafe trajectory.**
  - i.e., need to guarantee ***mutually exclusive access*** for each critical section.

- **Classic solution:**
  - Semaphores (Edsger Dijkstra)

- **Other approaches (out of our scope)**
  - Mutex and condition variables (Pthreads)
  - Monitors (Java)

Semaphores

- ***Semaphore:*** **non-negative global integer synchronization variable. Manipulated by *P* and *V* operations.**
- **P(s)**
  - If *s* is nonzero, then decrement *s* by 1 and return immediately.
    - Test and decrement operations occur atomically (indivisibly)
  - If *s* is zero, then suspend thread until *s* becomes nonzero and the thread is restarted by a V operation.
  - After restarting, the P operation decrements *s* and returns control to the caller.
- ***V(s):***
  - Increment *s* by 1.
    - Increment operation occurs atomically
  - If there are any threads blocked in a P operation waiting for *s* to become non-zero, then restart exactly one of those threads, which then completes its P operation by decrementing *s*.

- **Semaphore invariant: *(s >= 0)***

Semaphores

- ***Semaphore:*** **non-negative global integer synchronization variable**

- **Manipulated by *P* and *V* operations:**
  - *P(s):* [`while (s == 0) wait(); s--;`]
    - Dutch for "Proberen" (test)
  - *V(s):* [`s++;`]
    - Dutch for "Verhogen" (increment)

- **OS kernel guarantees that operations between brackets [ ] are executed indivisibly**
    - Only one *P* or *V* operation at a time can modify s.
    - When `while` loop in *P* terminates, only that *P* can decrement `s`

- **Semaphore invariant: *(s >= 0)***

C Semaphore Operations

Pthreads functions:

```
#include <semaphore.h>

int sem_init(sem_t *s, 0, unsigned int val);} /* s = val */

int sem_wait(sem_t *s);  /* P(s) */
int sem_post(sem_t *s);  /* V(s) */
```

CS:APP wrapper functions:

```
#include "csapp.h”

void P(sem_t *s); /* Wrapper function for sem_wait */
void V(sem_t *s); /* Wrapper function for sem_post */
```

badcnt.c: Improper Synchronization

```
/* Global shared variable */
volatile long cnt = 0; /* Counter */

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    long niters;
    pthread_t tid1, tid2;

    niters = atoi(argv[1]);
    Pthread_create(&tid1, NULL,
        thread, &niters);
    Pthread_create(&tid2, NULL,
        thread, &niters);
    Pthread_join(tid1, NULL);
    Pthread_join(tid2, NULL);

    /* Check result */
    if (cnt != (2 * niters))
        printf("BOOM! cnt=%ld\n", cnt);
    else
        printf("OK cnt=%ld\n", cnt);
    exit(0);
}
```

badcnt.c

```
/* Thread routine */
void *thread(void *vargp)
{
    long i, niters =
              *((long *)vargp);

    for (i = 0; i < niters; i++)
        cnt++;

    return NULL;
}
```

How can we fix this using semaphores?

Using Semaphores for Mutual Exclusion

- **Basic idea:**
  - Associate a unique semaphore *mutex*, initially 1, with each shared variable (or related set of shared variables).
  - Surround corresponding critical sections with *P(mutex)* and *V(mutex)* operations.

- **Terminology:**
  - *Binary semaphore*: semaphore whose value is always 0 or 1
  - *Mutex:* binary semaphore used for mutual exclusion
    - P operation: "locking" the mutex
    - V operation: "unlocking" or "releasing" the mutex
    - *"Holding"* a mutex: locked and not yet unlocked.
  - *Counting semaphore*: used as a counter for set of available resources.

goodcnt.c: Proper Synchronization

- Define and initialize a mutex for the shared variable `cnt`:

```
volatile long cnt = 0;  /* Counter */
sem_t mutex;            /* Semaphore that protects cnt */

sem_init(&mutex, 0, 1); /* mutex = 1 */
```

- Surround critical section with *P* and *V*:

```
for (i = 0; i < niters; i++) {
    P(&mutex);
    cnt++;
    V(&mutex);
 }
```

goodcnt.c

```
linux> ./goodcnt 10000
OK cnt=20000
linux> ./goodcnt 10000
OK cnt=20000
linux>
```

Warning: It's orders of magnitude slower than `badcnt.c`.

`goodcnt.c`: Proper Synchronization

- **Define and initialize a mutex for the shared variable `cnt`:**

```
volatile long cnt = 0;  /* Counter */
sem_t mutex;            /* Semaphore that protects cnt */

sem_init(&mutex, 0, 1); /* mutex = 1 */
```

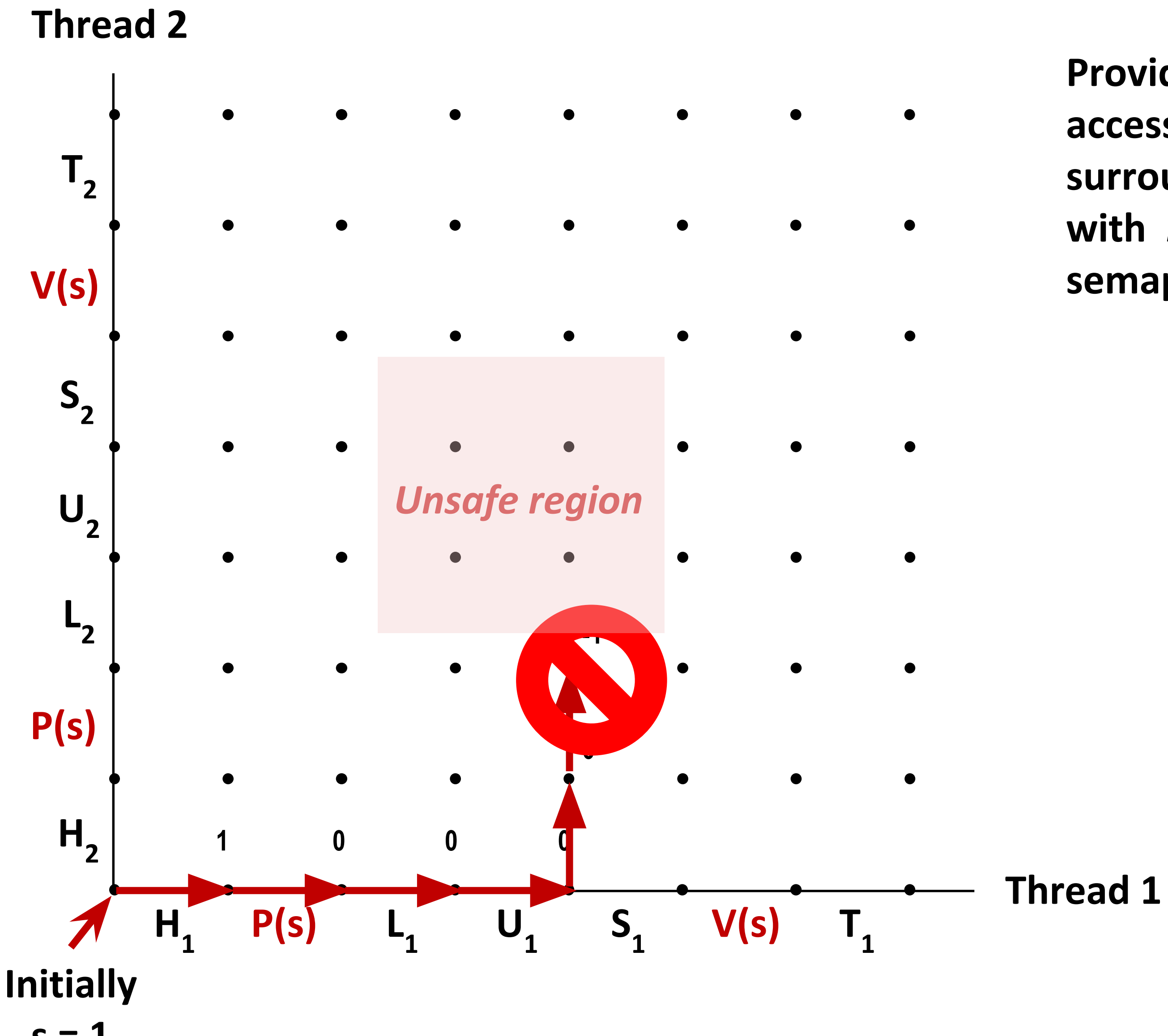
- **Surround critical section with *P* and *V*:**

	OK cnt=2000000	BOOM! cnt=1036525	Slowdown
real	0m0.138s	0m0.007s	20X
user	0m0.120s	0m0.008s	15X
sys	0m0.108s	0m0.000s	NaN

And slower means much slower!

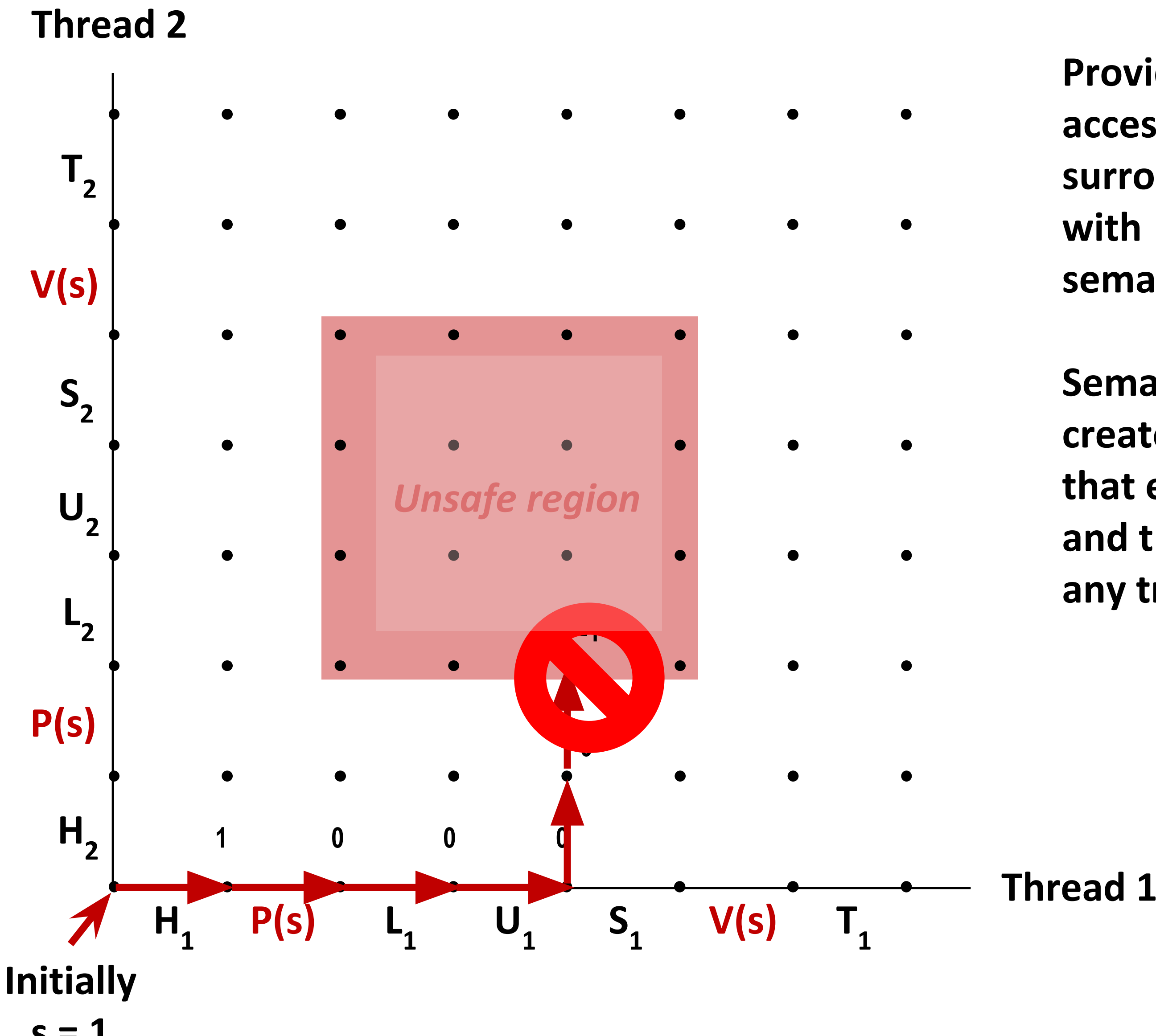
ver

Why Mutexes Work



Provide mutually exclusive access to shared variable by surrounding critical section with *P* and *V* operations on semaphore `s` (initially set to 1)

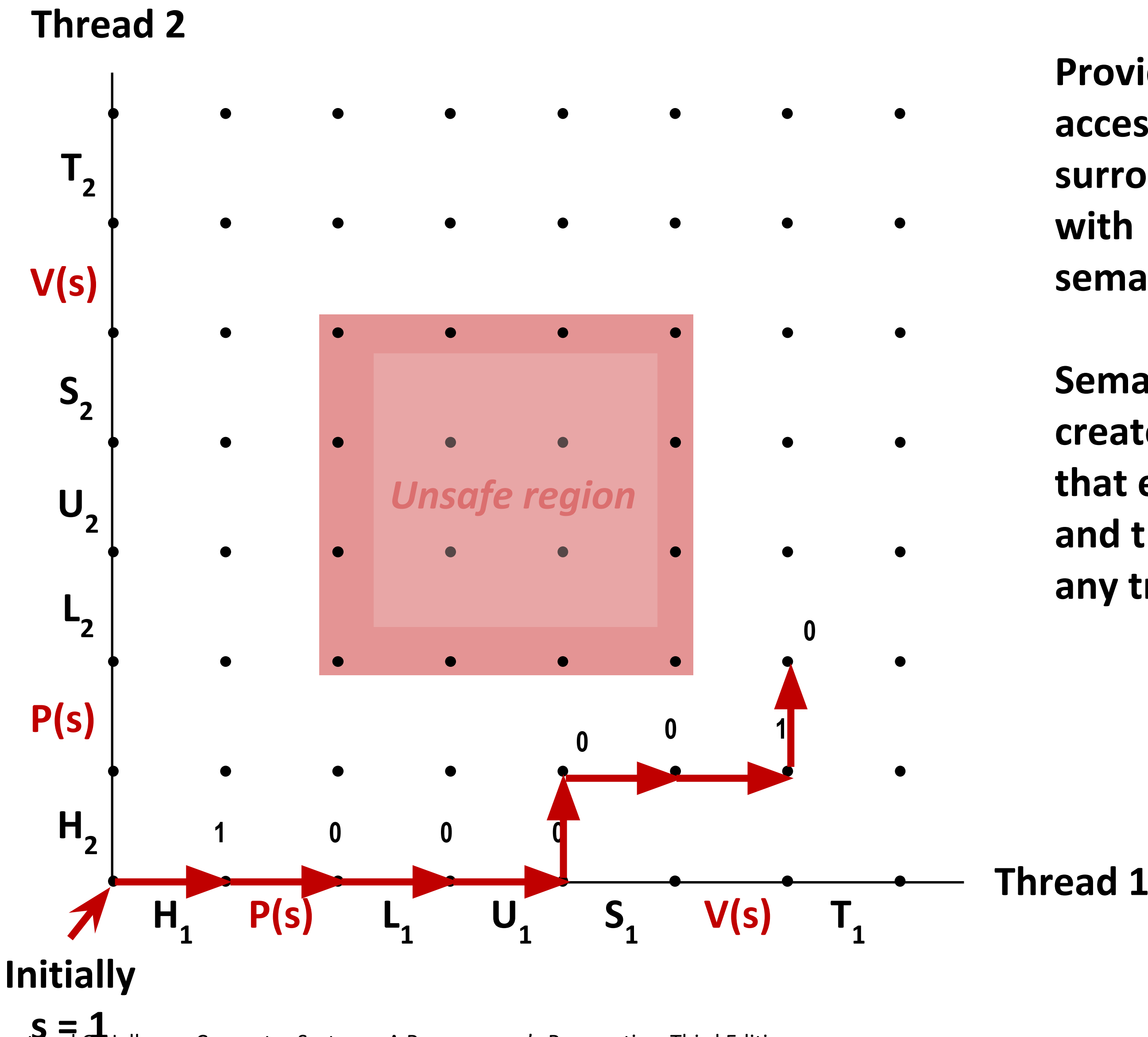
Why Mutexes Work



Provide mutually exclusive access to shared variable by surrounding critical section with *P* and *V* operations on semaphore s (initially set to 1)

Semaphore invariant creates a *forbidden region* that encloses unsafe region and that cannot be entered by any trajectory.

Why Mutexes Work



Provide mutually exclusive access to shared variable by surrounding critical section with *P* and *V* operations on semaphore s (initially set to 1)

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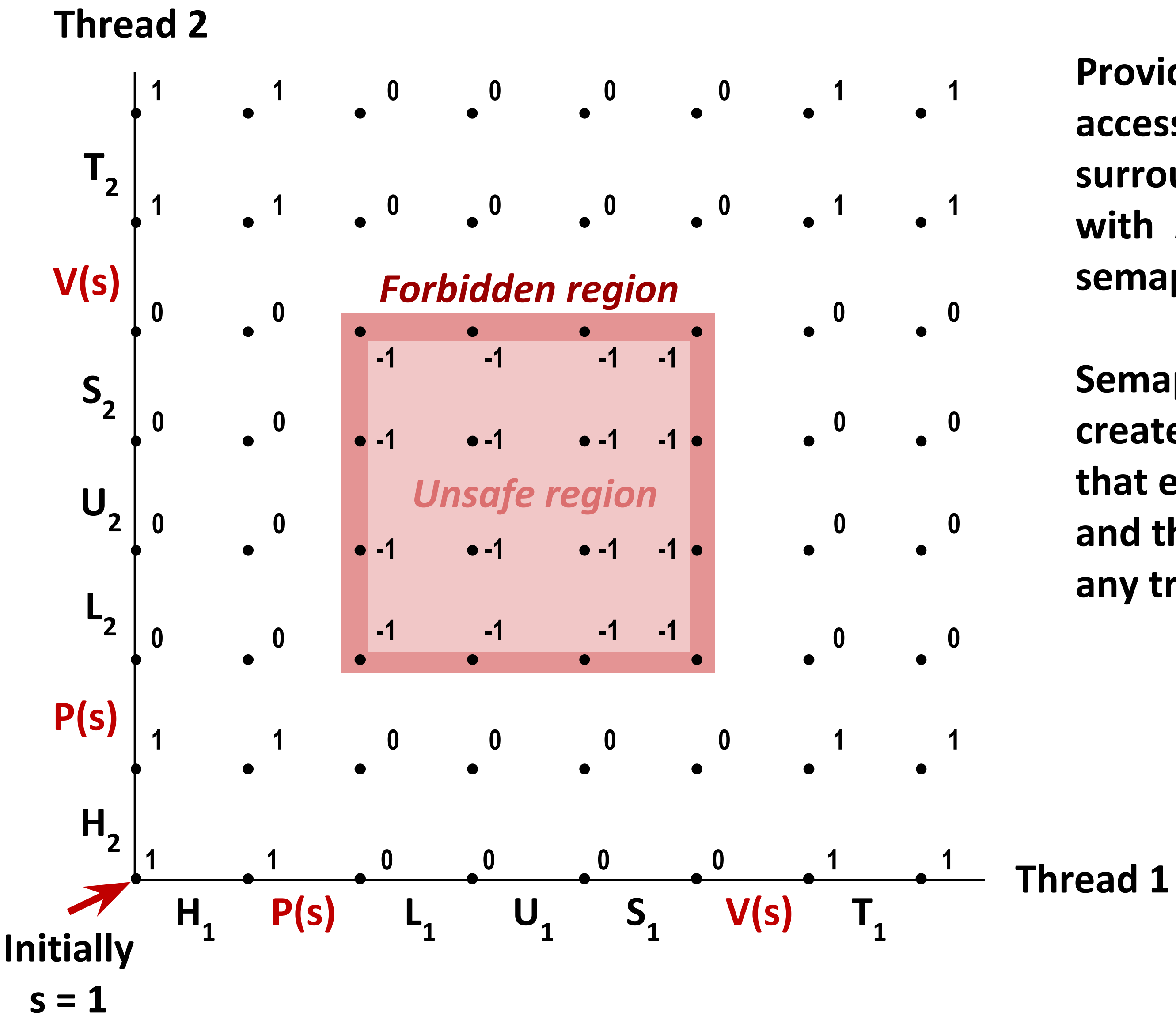
Why Mutexes Work



Provide mutually exclusive access to shared variable by surrounding critical section with *P* and *V* operations on semaphore s (initially set to 1)

Semaphore invariant creates a *forbidden region* that encloses unsafe region and that cannot be entered by any trajectory.

Summary

- **Programmers need a clear model of how variables are shared by threads.**

- **Variables shared by multiple threads must be protected to ensure mutually exclusive access.**

- **Semaphores are a fundamental mechanism for enforcing mutual exclusion.**