Concurrency

• Semaphores, Condition Variables, Producer Consumer Problem

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Chapters 2 (2.3) and 6
Tanenbaum’s Modern OS
Semaphore

- Semaphore is a fundamental synchronization primitive used for
  - Locking around critical regions
  - Inter-process synchronization

- A semaphore “sem” is a special integer on which only two operations can be performed.
  - DOWN(sem)
  - UP(sem)
The DOWN(sem) Operation

• If (sem > 0) then
  • Decrements sem by 1
  • The caller continues executing.
  • This is a “successful” down operation.

• If (sem == 0) then
  • Block the caller
  • The caller blocks until another process calls an UP.
  • The blocked process wakes up and tries DOWN again.
  • If it succeeds, then it moves to “ready” state
  • Otherwise it is blocked again till someone calls UP.
  • And so on.
The UP(sem) Operation

• This operation increments the semaphore sem by 1.

• If the original value of the semaphore was 0, then UP operation wakes up any process that was sleeping on the DOWN(sem) operation.

• All woken up processes compete to perform DOWN(sem) again.
  • Only one of them succeeds and the rest are blocked again.
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

\[
\text{sem} = 3
\]
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 2

Down (sem)
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 1

Down (sem)
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

\[\text{sem} = 0\]
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

\[ \text{sem} = 0 \]

Blocked
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 0

Blocked
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 1

Blocked

UP (sem)

Down (sem)  Down (sem)
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 0

Blocked

Down (sem)

Down (sem)
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 1

Blocked

Up (sem)

Down (sem)
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 2

Blocked

Up (sem)

Down (sem)
Semaphore Example — “Chair is taken”

sem = 1

Down (sem)
Mutex

- Mutex is simply a binary semaphore
  - It can have a value of either 0 or 1

- Mutex is used as a LOCK around critical sections

- Locking a mutex means calling Down(mutex)
  - If mutex==1, decrement mutex value to 0
  - Else, sleep until someone performs an UP

- Unlocking a semaphore means calling UP(mutex)
  - Increment mutex value to 1
  - Wake up all sleepers on DOWN(mutex)
  - Only one sleeper succeeds in acquiring the mutex. Rest go back to sleep.

- For example:
  Down(mutex) // Acquire the lock, sleep if mutex is 0
  Critical Section…
  Up(mutex) // release the lock, wake up sleepers
Mutex Example — “Chair is taken”

mutex = 1
Mutex Example — “Chair is taken”

```
mutex = 0
```

Down (mutex)
Mutex Example — “Chair is taken”

mutex = 0

Down (mutex)

Blocked
Mutex Example — “Chair is taken”

mutex = 1

UP (mutex)

Blocked
Mutex Example — “Chair is taken”

mutex = 0

Down (mutex)
Example: Producer-Consumer Problem

- Producers and consumers run in concurrent processes.
- Producers produce data and consumers consume data.
- Producer informs consumers when data is available.
- Consumer informs producers when a buffer is empty.
- Two types of synchronization needed
  - Locking the buffer to prevent concurrent modification
  - Informing the other side that data/buffer is available
Using Semaphores for the P-C problem

```c
#define N 100
typedef int semaphore;
semaphore mutex = 1; /* number of slots in the buffer */
semaphore empty = N; /* semaphores are a special kind of int */
semaphore full = 0; /* controls access to critical region */
semaphore count_empty = 0; /* counts empty buffer slots */
semaphore count_full = 0; /* counts full buffer slots */

void producer(void) {
    int item;

    while (TRUE) { /* TRUE is the constant 1 */
        item = produce_item(); /* generate something to put in buffer */
        down(&empty); /* decrement empty count */
        down(&mutex); /* enter critical region */
        insert_item(item); /* put new item in buffer */
        up(&mutex); /* leave critical region */
        up(&full); /* increment count of full slots */
    }
}

void consumer(void) {
    int item;

    while (TRUE) { /* infinite loop */
        up(&full); /* decrement full count */
        up(&mutex); /* enter critical region */
        item = remove_item(); /* take item from buffer */
        up(&mutex); /* leave critical region */
        up(&empty); /* increment count of empty slots */
        consume_item(item); /* do something with the item */
    }
}
```

Note: Two types of semaphores used here.
- A binary semaphore to lock the queue (mutex)
- Regular sems to block on event (empty and full).

Up: Increments the value of semaphore, wakes up sleepers to compete on sem
Down: Decrements semaphore, but blocks the caller if sem value is 0
Using Semaphores – POSIX interface

- **sem_open()** -- Connects to, and optionally creates, a named semaphore.
- **sem_init()** -- Initializes a semaphore structure (internal to the calling program, so not a named semaphore).
- **sem_wait(), sem_trywait()** -- Blocks while the semaphore is held by other processes or returns an error if the semaphore is held by another process.
- **sem_post()** -- Increments the count of the semaphore.
- **sem_close()** -- Ends the connection to an open semaphore.
- **sem_unlink()** -- Ends the connection to an open semaphore and causes the semaphore to be removed when the last process closes it.
- **sem_destroy()** -- Initializes a semaphore structure (internal to the calling program, so not a named semaphore).
- **sem_getvalue()** -- Copies the value of the semaphore into the specified integer.
- Semaphore overview: Do “man sem_overview” on any Linux machine.
Another way for using Semaphores - System V interface

- **Creation**
  - int `semget`(key_t key, int nsems, int semflg);
  - Sets sem values to zero.

- **Initialization** (NOT atomic with creation!)
  ```c
  union semun arg;
  arg.val = 1;
  if (semctl(semid, 0, SETVAL, arg) == -1) {
      perror("semctl"); exit(1);
  }
  ```

- **Incr/Decr/Test-and-set**
  - int `semop`(int semid, struct sembuf *sops, unsigned int nsops);

- **Deletion**
  - `semctl`(semid, 0, IPC_RMID, 0);

**Examples:**
- `seminit.c`
- `semdemo.c`
- `semrm.c`
Monitors and Condition Variables
Monitors and condition variables

- Monitor is a collection of procedures (functions)

```plaintext
monitor example
  integer i;
  condition c;

procedure Function1()
  .
  wait(c);
  .
  end;

procedure Function2()
  .
  signal(c);
  .
  end;
end monitor;
```

- There’s one global lock on all procedures in the monitor.
  - Only one procedure can be executed at any time

  ```plaintext
  wait(c) : releases the lock on monitor and puts the calling process to sleep.
  ALSO: Automatically re-acquires the lock upon return from wait(c).
  ```

- signal(c): wakes up all the processes sleeping on c; the woken processes then compete to obtain lock on the monitor.
procedure producer;
begin
  while true do
  begin
    item = produce_item;
    ProducerConsumer.insert(item)
  end
end;

procedure consumer;
begin
  while true do
  begin
    item = ProducerConsumer.remove;
    consume_item(item)
  end
end;

monitor ProducerConsumer
condition full, empty;
integer count;
procedure insert(item: integer);
begin
  if count = N then wait(full);
  insert_item(item);
  count := count + 1;
  if count = 1 then signal(empty)
end;

function remove: integer;
begin
  if count = 0 then wait(empty);
  remove = remove_item;
  count := count - 1;
  if count = N - 1 then signal(full)
end;

  count := 0;
end monitor;
Atomic Locking – TSL Instruction
Test-and-Set Lock (TSL) Instruction

• Instruction format: **TSL Register, Lock**

• Lock
  • Located in memory.
  • Has a value of 0 or 1

• Register
  • One of CPU registers

• TSL does the following two operations **atomically** (as one step)
  1. Copies the old value of Lock to Register
  2. Sets the new value of Lock to 1

• **Atomic**: means that the caller cannot be preempted between the two operations

• TSL is a basic primitive using which other more complex locking mechanisms can be implemented.
Implementation of Mutex Using TSL

mutex_lock:
    TSL REGISTER,MUTEX
    CMP REGISTER,#0
    JZE ok
    CALL thread_yield
    JMP mutex_lock
ok:    RET | return to caller; critical region entered

mutex_unlock:
    MOVE MUTEX,#0
    RET | return to caller

In C-syntax:
    void Lock(boolean *lock) {
        while (test_and_set(lock) == true);
    }
Compare and Set Instruction

• Atomic Operation:
  • If a memory location equals a “given” value, then assign a “new” value to the memory location. Else return the old value of the memory location.

• Intel’s instruction: CMPXCHG NEWVAL, MEMORY
  • NEWVAL: Explicit operand. A register.
  • MEMORY: Explicit operand. A memory location (or a register).
  • Plus two implicit operands:
    • EAX register: contains the “given” value and returns the final value of MEMORY
    • EFLAGS.ZF bit: Indicates if exchange was successful or not.

• IF (%EAX == MEMORY) THEN
  • EFLAGS.ZF := 1
  • MEMORY := NEWVAL
• ELSE
  • EFLAGS.ZF := 0
  • %EAX := MEMORY