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handout03.txt

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1 CS 202, Fall 2023
2 Handout 3
3
4 1. Example to illustrate interleavings: say that thread tid1 executes f()
5 and thread tid2 executes g(). (Here, we are using the term "thread"
6 abstractly. This example applies to any of the approaches that fall
7 under the word "thread".)
8
9     a. [this is pseudocode]
10
11         int x;
12
13         int main(int argc, char** argv) {
14
15             tid tid1 = thread_create(f, NULL);
16             tid tid2 = thread_create(g, NULL);
17
18             thread_join(tid1);
19             thread_join(tid2);
20
21             printf("%d\n", x);
22         }
23
24         void f()
25         {
26             x = 1;
27             thread_exit();
28         }
29
30         void g()
31         {
32             x = 2;
33             thread_exit();
34         }
35
36
37         What are possible values of x after tid1 has executed f() and tid2 has
38         executed g()? In other words, what are possible outputs of the
39         program above?
40
41
42
43     b. Same question as above, but f() and g() are now defined as
44     follows:
45
46         int y = 12;
47
48         f() { x = y + 1; }
49         g() { y = y * 2; }
50
51         What are the possible values of x?
52
53
54
55     c. Same question as above, but f() and g() are now defined as
56     follows:
57
58         int x = 0;
59         f() { x = x + 1; }
60         g() { x = x + 2; }
61
62         What are the possible values of x?
63

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64 2. Linked list example
65
66     struct List_elem {
67         int data;
68         struct List_elem* next;
69     };
70
71     List_elem* head = 0;
72
73     insert(int data) {
74         List_elem* l = new List_elem;
75         l->data = data;
76         l->next = head;
77         head = l;
78     }
79
80     What happens if two threads execute insert() at once and we get the
81     following interleaving?
82
83     thread 1: l->next = head
84     thread 2: l->next = head
85     thread 2: head = l;
86     thread 1: head = l;
87

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88 3. Producer/consumer example:
89
90  /*
91  "buffer" stores BUFFER_SIZE items
92  "count" is number of used slots. a variable that lives in memory
93  "out" is next empty buffer slot to fill (if any)
94  "in" is oldest filled slot to consume (if any)
95  */
96
97  void producer (void *ignored) {
98      for (;;) {
99          /* next line produces an item and puts it in nextProduced */
100         nextProduced = means_of_production();
101         while (count == BUFFER_SIZE)
102             ; // do nothing
103         buffer [in] = nextProduced;
104         in = (in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
105         count++;
106     }
107 }
108
109 void consumer (void *ignored) {
110     for (;;) {
111         while (count == 0)
112             ; // do nothing
113         nextConsumed = buffer[out];
114         out = (out + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;
115         count--;
116         /* next line abstractly consumes the item */
117         consume_item(nextConsumed);
118     }
119 }
120
121 /*
122 what count++ probably compiles to:
123 reg1 <-- count      # load
124 reg1 <-- reg1 + 1   # increment register
125 count <-- reg1     # store
126
127 what count-- could compile to:
128 reg2 <-- count     # load
129 reg2 <-- reg2 - 1  # decrement register
130 count <-- reg2    # store
131 */
132
133 What happens if we get the following interleaving?
134
135 reg1 <-- count
136 reg1 <-- reg1 + 1
137 reg2 <-- count
138 reg2 <-- reg2 - 1
139 count <-- reg1
140 count <-- reg2
141

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142
143 4. Some other examples. What is the point of these?
144
145 [From S.V. Adve and K. Gharachorloo, IEEE Computer, December 1996,
146 66-76. http://rsim.cs.uiuc.edu/~sadve/Publications/computer96.pdf]
147
148 a. Can both "critical sections" run?
149
150     int flag1 = 0, flag2 = 0;
151
152     int main () {
153         tid id = thread_create (p1, NULL);
154         p2 (); thread_join (id);
155     }
156
157     void p1 (void *ignored) {
158         flag1 = 1;
159         if (!flag2) {
160             critical_section_1 ();
161         }
162     }
163
164     void p2 (void *ignored) {
165         flag2 = 1;
166         if (!flag1) {
167             critical_section_2 ();
168         }
169     }
170
171 b. Can use() be called with value 0, if p2 and p1 run concurrently?
172
173     int data = 0, ready = 0;
174
175     void p1 () {
176         data = 2000;
177         ready = 1;
178     }
179     int p2 () {
180         while (!ready) {}
181         use(data);
182     }
183
184 c. Can use() be called with value 0?
185
186     int a = 0, b = 0;
187
188     void p1 (void *ignored) { a = 1; }
189
190     void p2 (void *ignored) {
191         if (a == 1)
192             b = 1;
193     }
194
195     void p3 (void *ignored) {
196         if (b == 1)
197             use (a);
198     }

```