Sample Solution for Homework 3

Problem 1 AMP, p.66, Exercise 24: Sequential Consistency and Linearizability (12 Points)

- Fig. 3.13: This history is linearizable. A sequential execution of the history's events that is a linearization of the history is: r.write(1), r.read(1), r.write(2), r.read(2). Since linearizability implies sequential consistency, the history is also sequentially consistent.
- Fig. 3.14: This history is linearizable. A sequential execution of the history's events that is a linearization of the history is: r.write(2), r.write(1), r.read(1), r.read(1). Again, this implies that the history is also sequentially consistent.

Problem 2 AMP, p.67, Exercise 27: (7 Points)

Consider an object q of class IQueue<Integer> and an execution of two threads T_0 and T_1 , where T_0 executes q.enq(0), while T_1 executes first q.enq(1) and then q.deq(). Now consider the following interleaving of the three calls. First, T_0 executes q.enq(0) up to but excluding line 10. Then, T_1 executes first q.enq(1) and then q.deq(). After, the call to q.deq() returns, T_0 proceeds executing q.enq(0) until the call returns, too. Before the call to deq we have that q.head == 0 and q.items[0] == null. Hence, this call will throw an EmptyException. There is no sequential execution of the queue that will produce this behavior, i.e., throwing EmptyException after a preceding call to q.enq(1). Hence, IQueue is not linearizable.

Problem 3 AMP, p.67, Exercise 28: (6 Points)

Yes, the method reader may potentially divide by zero. The Boolean v is declared volatile. This means that any sequence of read and write operations on v will be sequentially consistent. However, the Java memory model does not guarantee sequential consistency of non-volatile variables, even if they are used together with volatile variables. In particular, the read of x on line 10 might return 0, even though this read requires v == true. That is, v == true does not imply that the assignment to x on line 5 has already taken effect.