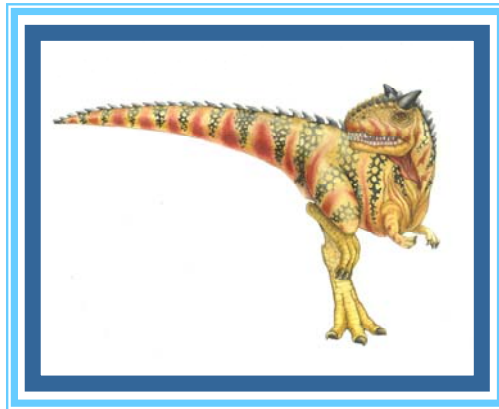


Chapter 5: Process Synchronization





Chapter 5: Process Synchronization

- Background
- The Critical-Section Problem
- Peterson's Solution
- Synchronization Hardware
- Mutex Locks
- Semaphores
- Classic Problems of Synchronization
- Monitors
- Synchronization Examples
- Alternative Approaches





Objectives

- To present the concept of process synchronization.
- To introduce the critical-section problem, whose solutions can be used to ensure the consistency of shared data
- To present both software and hardware solutions of the critical-section problem
- To examine several classical process-synchronization problems
- To explore several tools that are used to solve process synchronization problems





Background

- Processes can execute concurrently
 - May be interrupted at any time, partially completing execution
- Concurrent access to shared data may result in data inconsistency
- Maintaining data consistency requires mechanisms to ensure the orderly execution of cooperating processes
- Illustration of the problem:

Suppose that we wanted to provide a solution to the consumer-producer problem that fills *all* the buffers. We can do so by having an integer **counter** that keeps track of the number of full buffers. Initially, **counter** is set to 0. It is incremented by the producer after it produces a new buffer and is decremented by the consumer after it consumes a buffer.





Producer

```
while (true) {  
    /* produce an item in next produced */  
  
    while (counter == BUFFER_SIZE) ;  
        /* do nothing */  
    buffer[in] = next_produced;  
    in = (in + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;  
    counter++;  
}
```





Consumer

```
while (true) {  
    while (counter == 0)  
        ; /* do nothing */  
    next_consumed = buffer[out];  
    out = (out + 1) % BUFFER_SIZE;  
    counter--;  
    /* consume the item in next consumed */  
}
```





Race Condition

- **counter++** could be implemented as

```
register1 = counter
register1 = register1 + 1
counter = register1
```

- **counter--** could be implemented as

```
register2 = counter
register2 = register2 - 1
counter = register2
```

- Consider this execution interleaving with “count = 5” initially:

S0: producer execute	register1 = counter	{register1 = 5}
S1: producer execute	register1 = register1 + 1	{register1 = 6}
S2: consumer execute	register2 = counter	{register2 = 5}
S3: consumer execute	register2 = register2 - 1	{register2 = 4}
S4: producer execute	counter = register1	{counter = 6}
S5: consumer execute	counter = register2	{counter = 4}





Critical Section Problem

- Consider system of n processes $\{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}\}$
- Each process has **critical section** segment of code
 - Process may be changing common variables, updating table, writing file, etc
 - When one process in critical section, no other may be in its critical section
- ***Critical section problem*** is to design protocol to solve this
- Each process must ask permission to enter critical section in **entry section**, may follow critical section with **exit section**, then **remainder section**





Critical Section

- General structure of process P_i

```
do {  
    entry section  
    critical section  
    exit section  
    remainder section  
} while (true);
```





Algorithm for Process P_i

```
do {  
    while (turn == j);  
        critical section  
    turn = j;  
        remainder section  
} while (true);
```





Solution to Critical-Section Problem

1. **Mutual Exclusion** - If process P_i is executing in its critical section, then no other processes can be executing in their critical sections
2. **Progress** - If no process is executing in its critical section and there exist some processes that wish to enter their critical section, then the selection of the processes that will enter the critical section next cannot be postponed indefinitely
3. **Bounded Waiting** - A bound must exist on the number of times that other processes are allowed to enter their critical sections after a process has made a request to enter its critical section and before that request is granted
 - Assume that each process executes at a nonzero speed
 - No assumption concerning **relative speed** of the n processes





Critical-Section Handling in OS

Two approaches depending on if kernel is preemptive or non-preemptive

- **Preemptive** – allows preemption of process when running in kernel mode
- **Non-preemptive** – runs until exits kernel mode, blocks, or voluntarily yields CPU
 - ▶ Essentially free of race conditions in kernel mode





Peterson's Solution

- Good algorithmic description of solving the problem
- Two process solution
- Assume that the **load** and **store** machine-language instructions are atomic; that is, cannot be interrupted
- The two processes share two variables:
 - **int turn;**
 - **Boolean flag[2]**
- The variable **turn** indicates whose turn it is to enter the critical section
- The **flag** array is used to indicate if a process is ready to enter the critical section. **flag[i] = true** implies that process **P_i** is ready!





Algorithm for Process P_i

```
do {  
    flag[i] = true;  
    turn = j;  
    while (flag[j] && turn == j);  
        critical section  
    flag[i] = false;  
        remainder section  
} while (true);
```





Peterson's Solution (Cont.)

- Provable that the three CS requirement are met:
 1. Mutual exclusion is preserved
 - P_i enters CS only if:
 - either **flag[j] = false** or **turn = i**
 2. Progress requirement is satisfied
 3. Bounded-waiting requirement is met





Synchronization Hardware

- Many systems provide hardware support for implementing the critical section code.
- All solutions below based on idea of **locking**
 - Protecting critical regions via locks
- Uniprocessors – could disable interrupts
 - Currently running code would execute without preemption
 - Generally too inefficient on multiprocessor systems
 - ▶ Operating systems using this not broadly scalable
- Modern machines provide special atomic hardware instructions
 - ▶ **Atomic** = non-interruptible
 - Either test memory word and set value
 - Or swap contents of two memory words





Solution to Critical-section Problem Using Locks

```
do {  
    acquire lock  
        critical section  
    release lock  
        remainder section  
} while (TRUE);
```





test_and_set Instruction

Definition:

```
boolean test_and_set (boolean *target)
{
    boolean rv = *target;
    *target = TRUE;
    return rv;
}
```

1. Executed atomically
2. Returns the original value of passed parameter
3. Set the new value of passed parameter to “TRUE”.





Solution using test_and_set()

- Shared Boolean variable lock, initialized to FALSE
- Solution:

```
do {
    while (test_and_set(&lock)); /* do nothing */
        /* critical section */
    lock = false;
        /* remainder section */
} while (true);
```





swap Instruction

Definition:

```
void swap(boolean *a, boolean *b) {  
    boolean temp = *a;  
    *a = *b;  
    *b = temp;  
}
```

1. Executed atomically
2. Swaps the two Boolean values “a” and “b”





Solution using swap

- Shared boolean “lock” initialized to FALSE;
- Solution:

```
do {  
    key = true;  
    while (key==true)  
        swap(&lock, &key);  
    /* critical section */  
    lock = false;  
    /* remainder section */  
} while (true);
```





Bounded-waiting Mutual Exclusion with test_and_set

```
do {
    waiting[i] = true;
    key = true;
    while (waiting[i] && key)
        key = test_and_set(&lock);
    waiting[i] = false;
    /* critical section */
    j = (i + 1) % n;
    while ((j != i) && !waiting[j])
        j = (j + 1) % n;
    if (j == i)
        lock = false;
    else
        waiting[j] = false;
    /* remainder section */
} while (true);
```

