

Multithreading – recap

- Divide work between multiple threads
- Locate shared data and accesses to it – **critical sections**
- Synchronize with one big lock
- Optimize with fine-grain locks and privatization

A good critical section

- *Mutual exclusion* – 1 thread at a time in critical section
- *No delays* – If no thread holds the lock and a thread arrives at the critical section, it should acquire it immediately
- *Eventual entry* – At the end, every process that wants to execute code in the critical section will succeed
- *No **deadlock*** – at least one process will acquire the lock before the critical section

Deadlocks – example

Problem: Two processes increment A and B acquiring locks before the increment

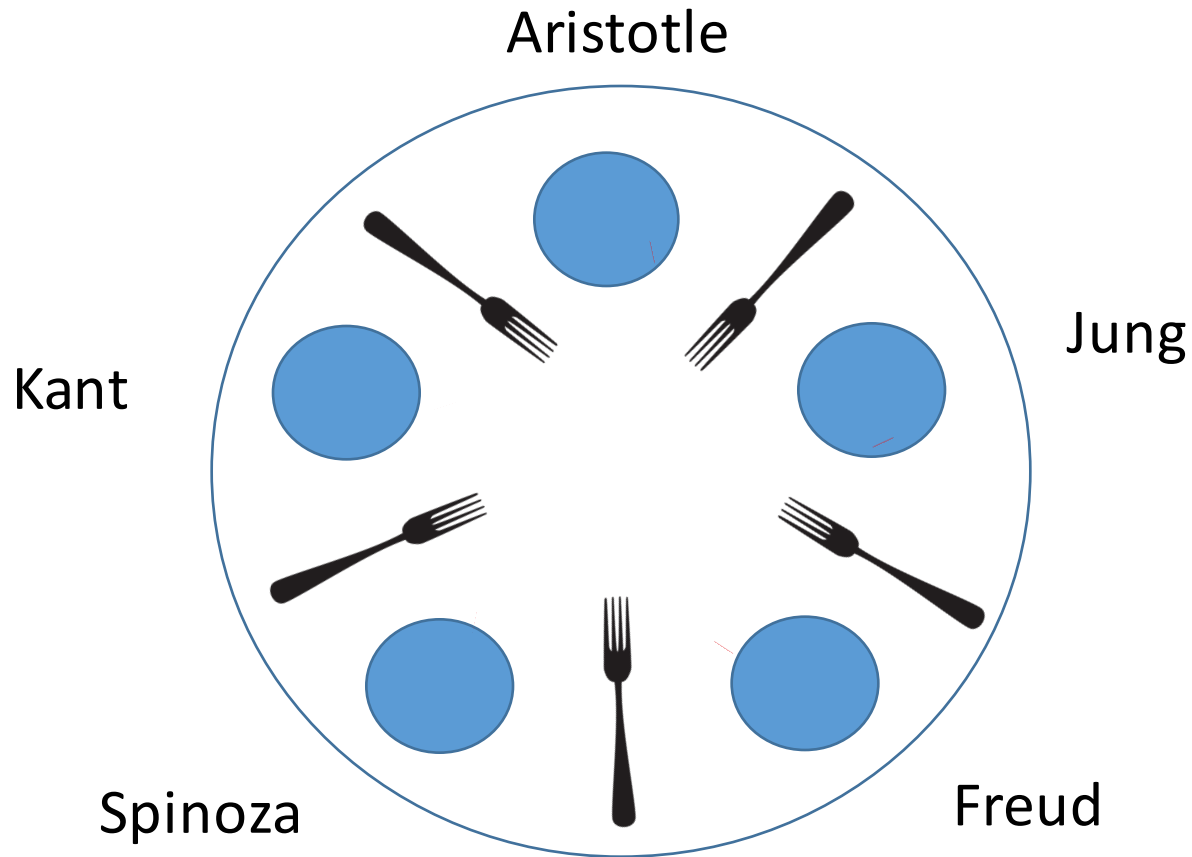
```
pthread_mutex_t mutex1,mutex2;  
int a=b=0;
```

```
void P1(){  
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex1);  
    a++;  
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex2);  
    b++;  
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex2);  
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex1);  
}
```

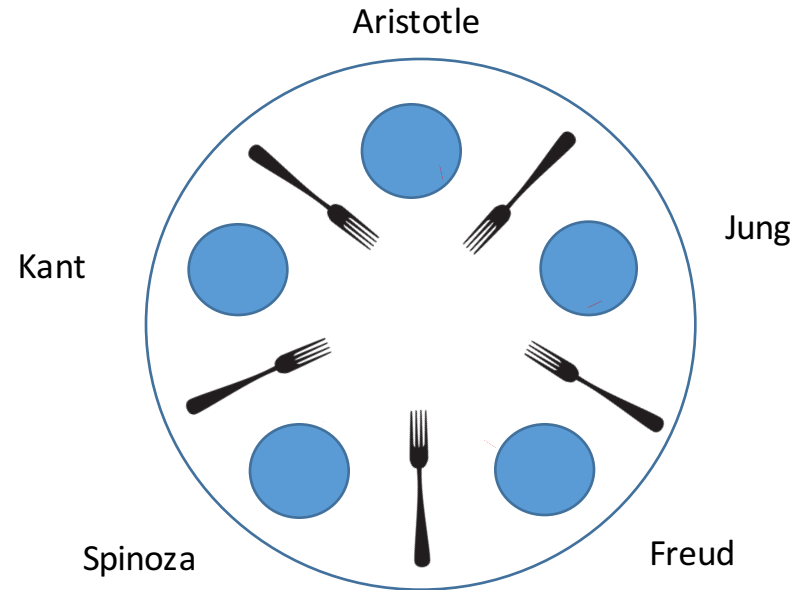
```
void P2(){  
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex2);  
    b++;  
    pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex1);  
    a++;  
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex1);  
    pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex2);  
}
```

- P1 acquires lock for A and P2 acquires lock for B
- P1 tries to acquire lock for B before releasing lock on A and P2 tries to acquire lock on A before releasing lock on B
- Both will wait forever

Dining Philosophers



The problem



- 5 philosophers – **processes**
- 5 forks – **shared resources** – only one philosopher can hold a fork at a time
- Each philosopher thinks then eats
- Needs to have both forks in order to eat – **lock on each fork (mutex)**

Naïve solution

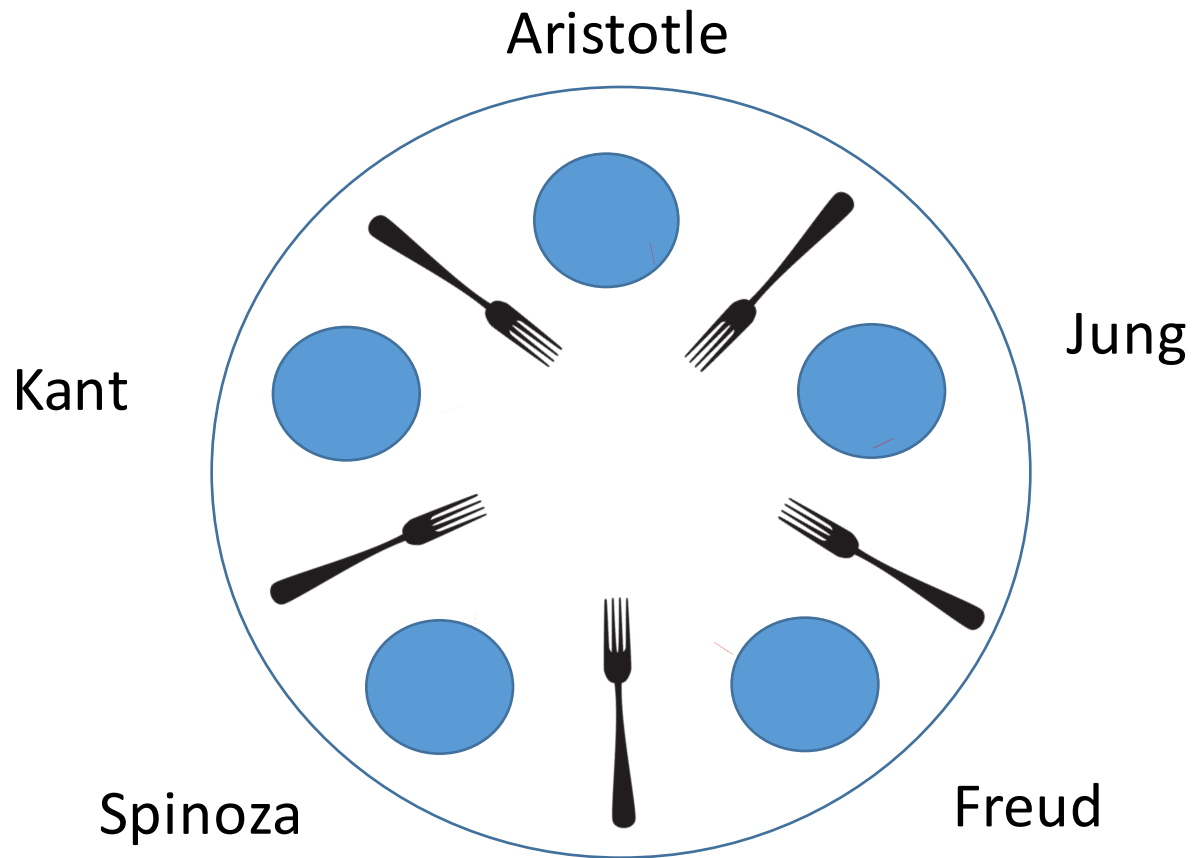
Every philosopher:

- Thinks,
- Tries to acquire lock on right fork
- Tries to acquire lock on left fork,
- Eats
- Releases forks

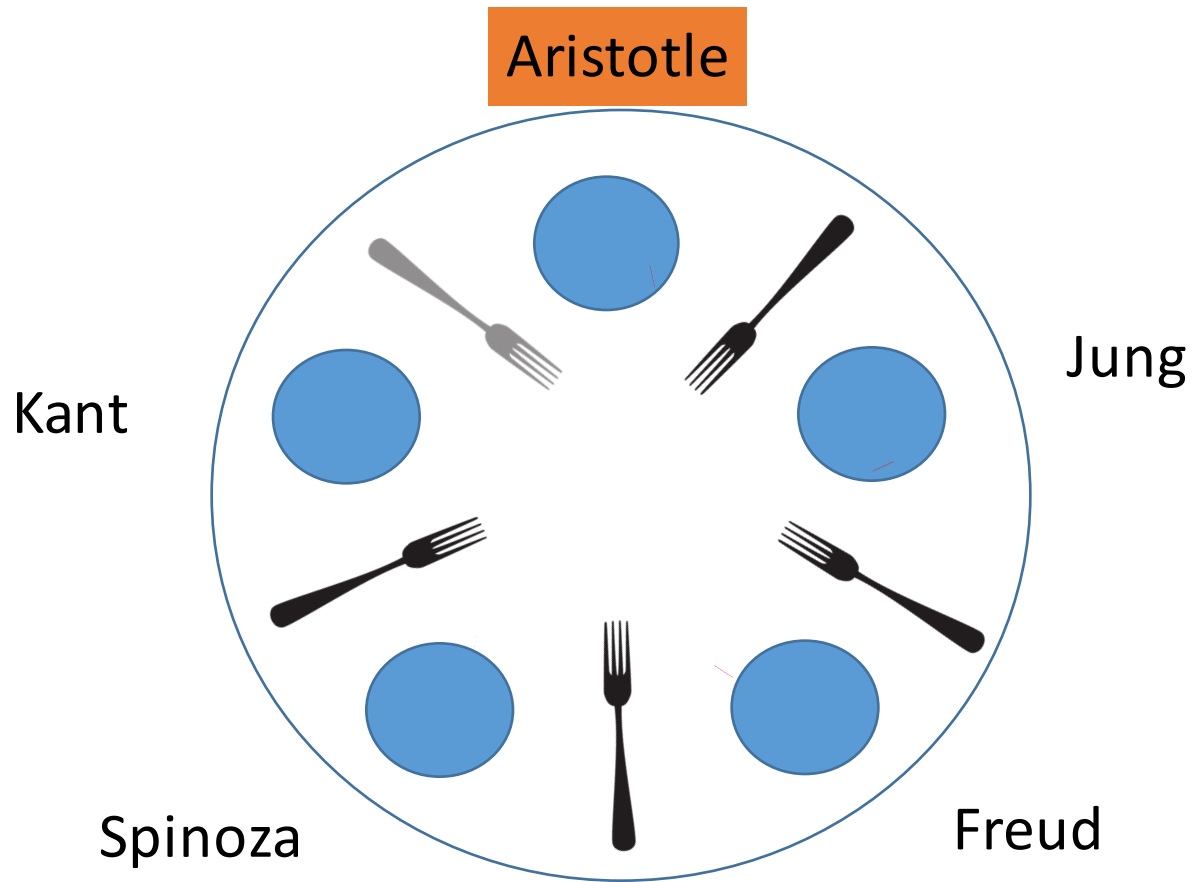


```
while(true) {  
    for(int i = 0; i<numPhilosophers; i++){  
        philosophers[i].think();  
  
        pthread_mutex_lock(fork[i]);  
        pthread_mutex_lock(fork[(i - 1) % numForks]);  
  
        eat();  
  
        pthread_mutex_unlock(fork[i]);  
        pthread_mutex_unlock(fork[(i - 1) % numForks]);  
    }  
}
```

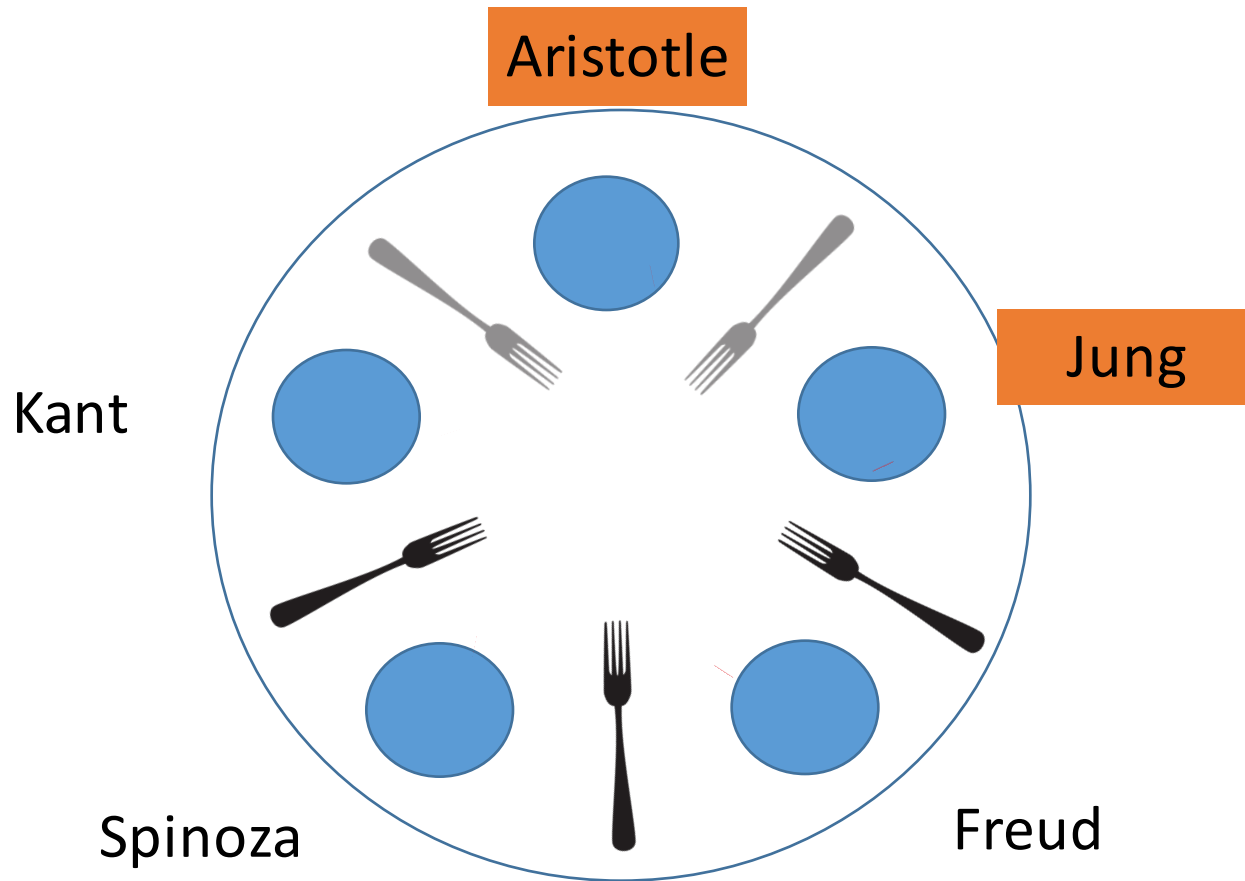
Deadlock - if all acquire their right fork



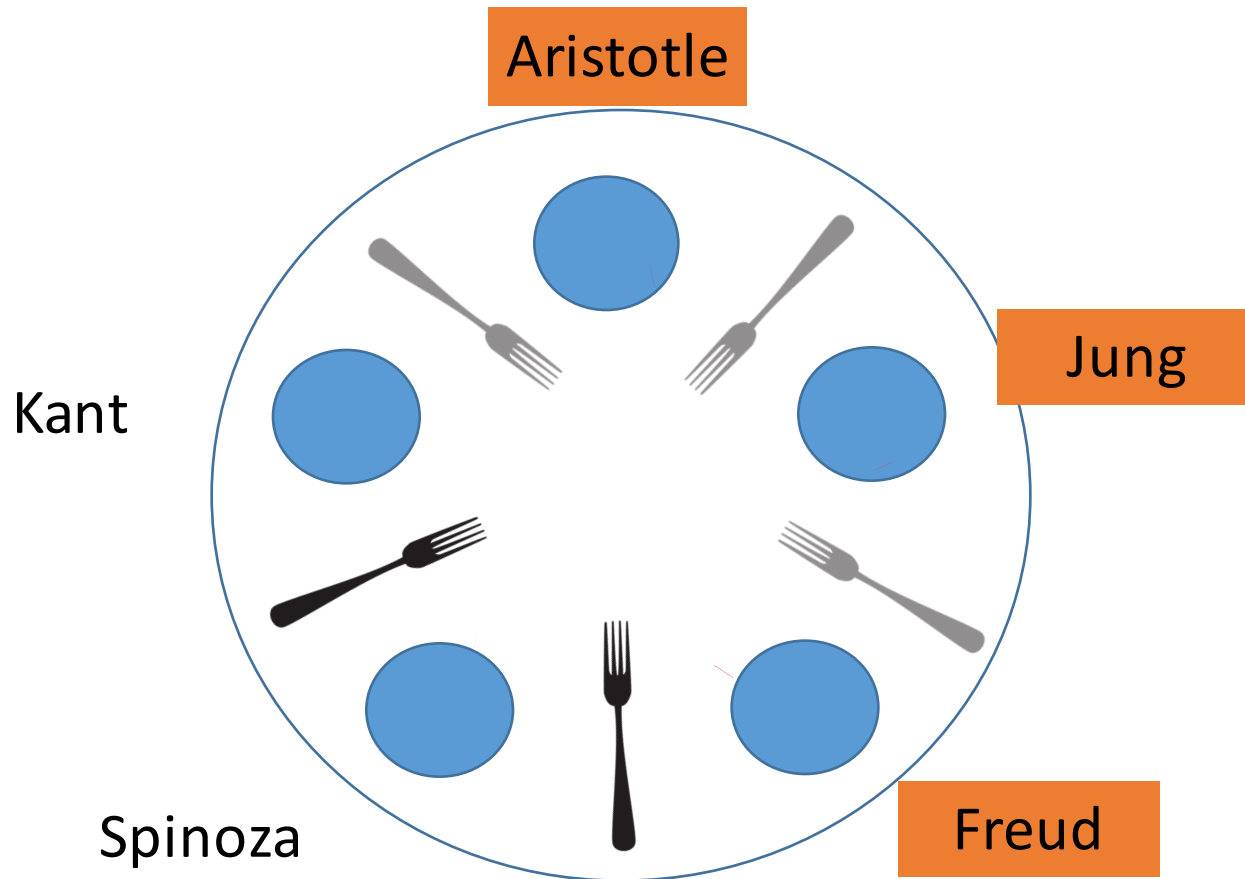
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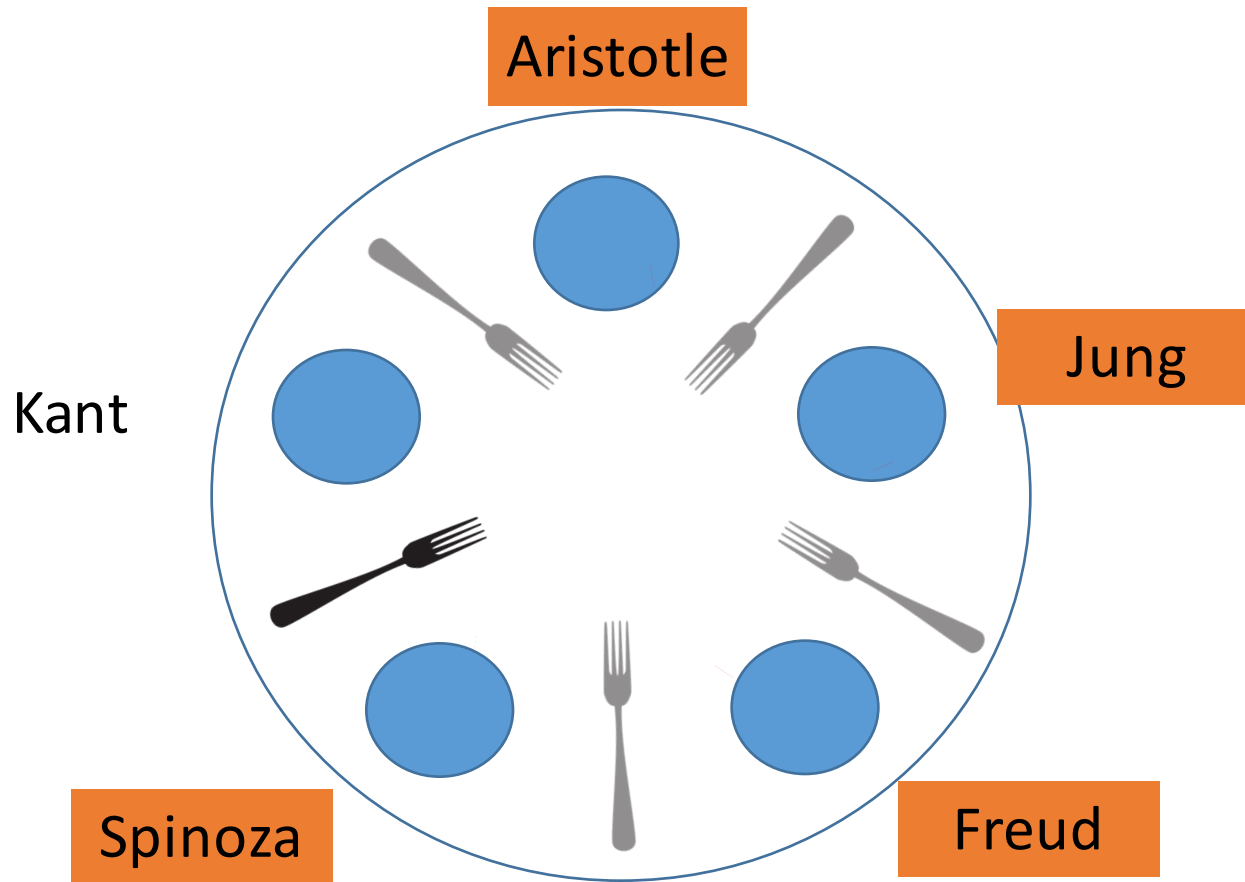
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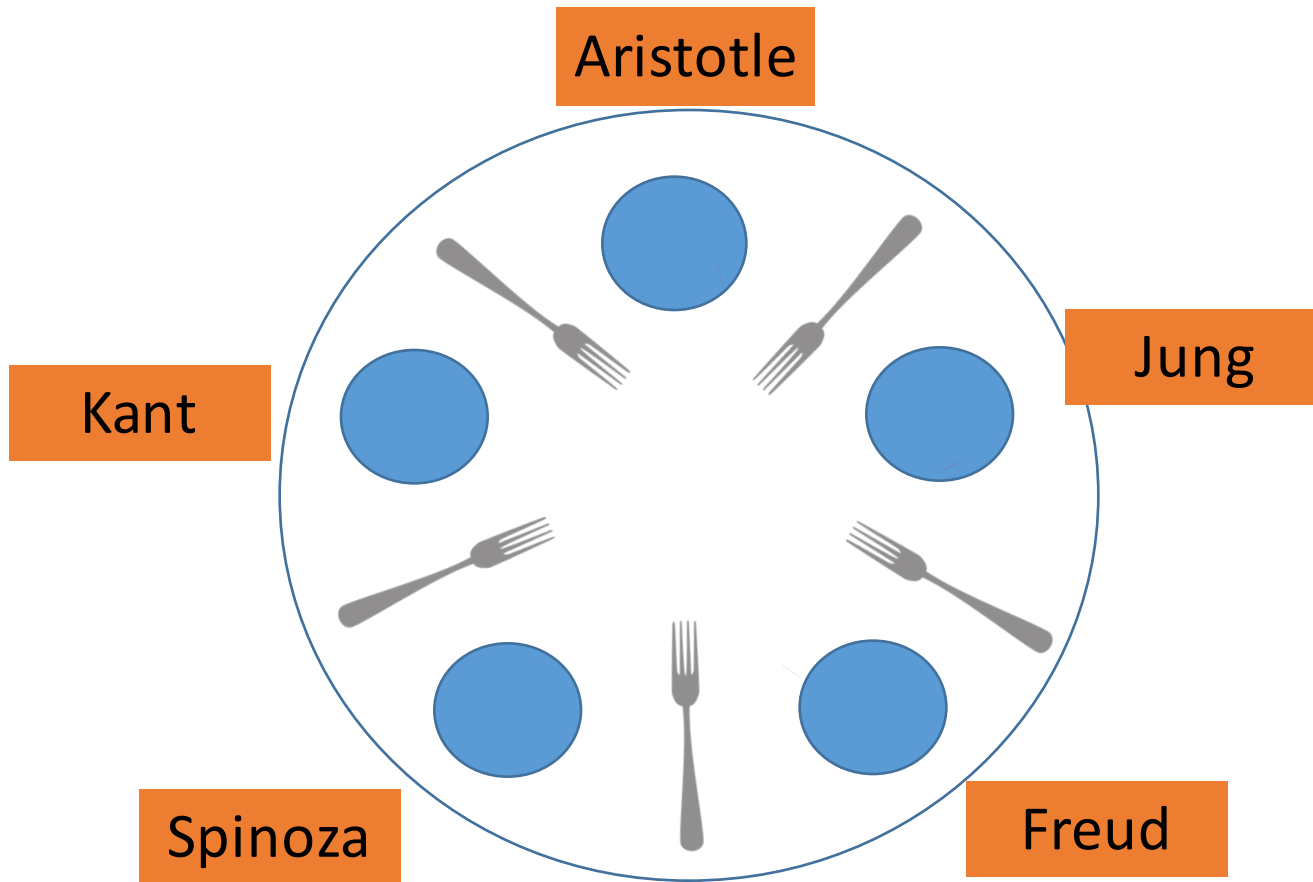
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To avoid deadlock – change order of acquiring locks

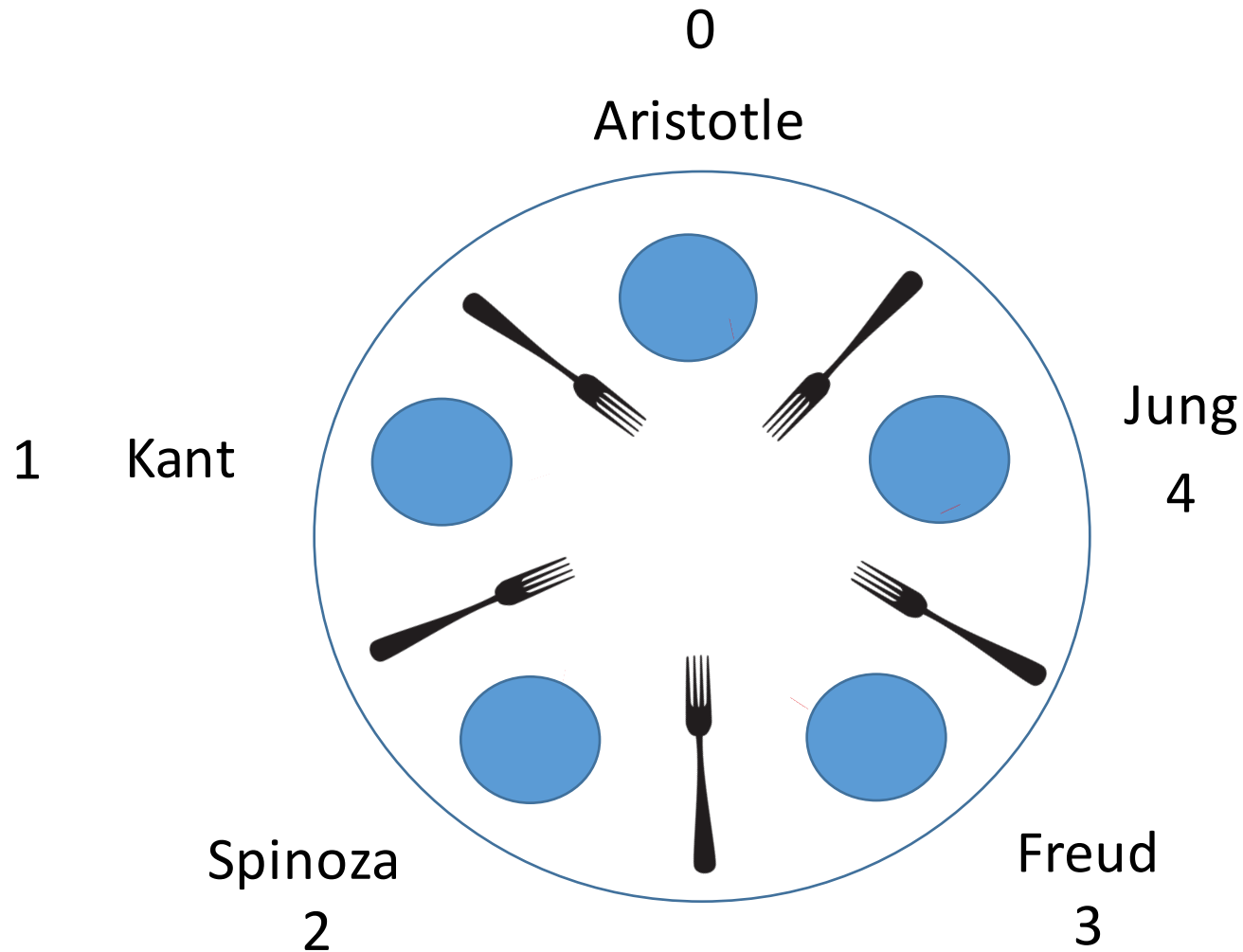
```
while(true) {
    for(int i = 0; i<numPhilosophers; i++){
        philosophers[i].think();

        if(i%2 == 0){
            pthread_mutex_lock(fork[(i - 1) % numForks]);
            pthread_mutex_lock(fork[i]);
        }
        else{
            pthread_mutex_lock(fork[i]);
            pthread_mutex_lock(fork[(i - 1) % numForks]);
        }

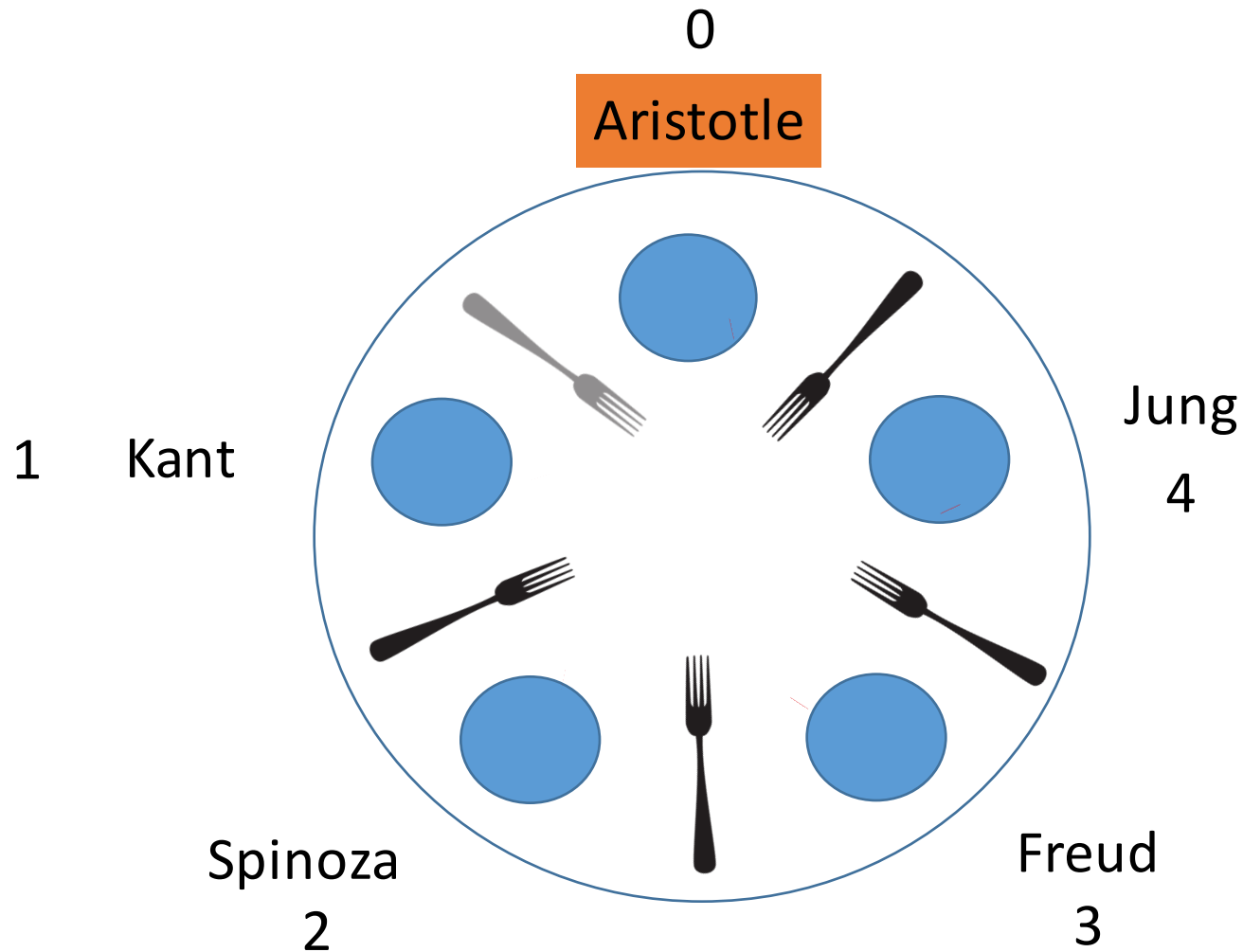
        eat();

        pthread_mutex_unlock(fork[i]);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(fork[(i - 1) % numForks]);
    }
}
```

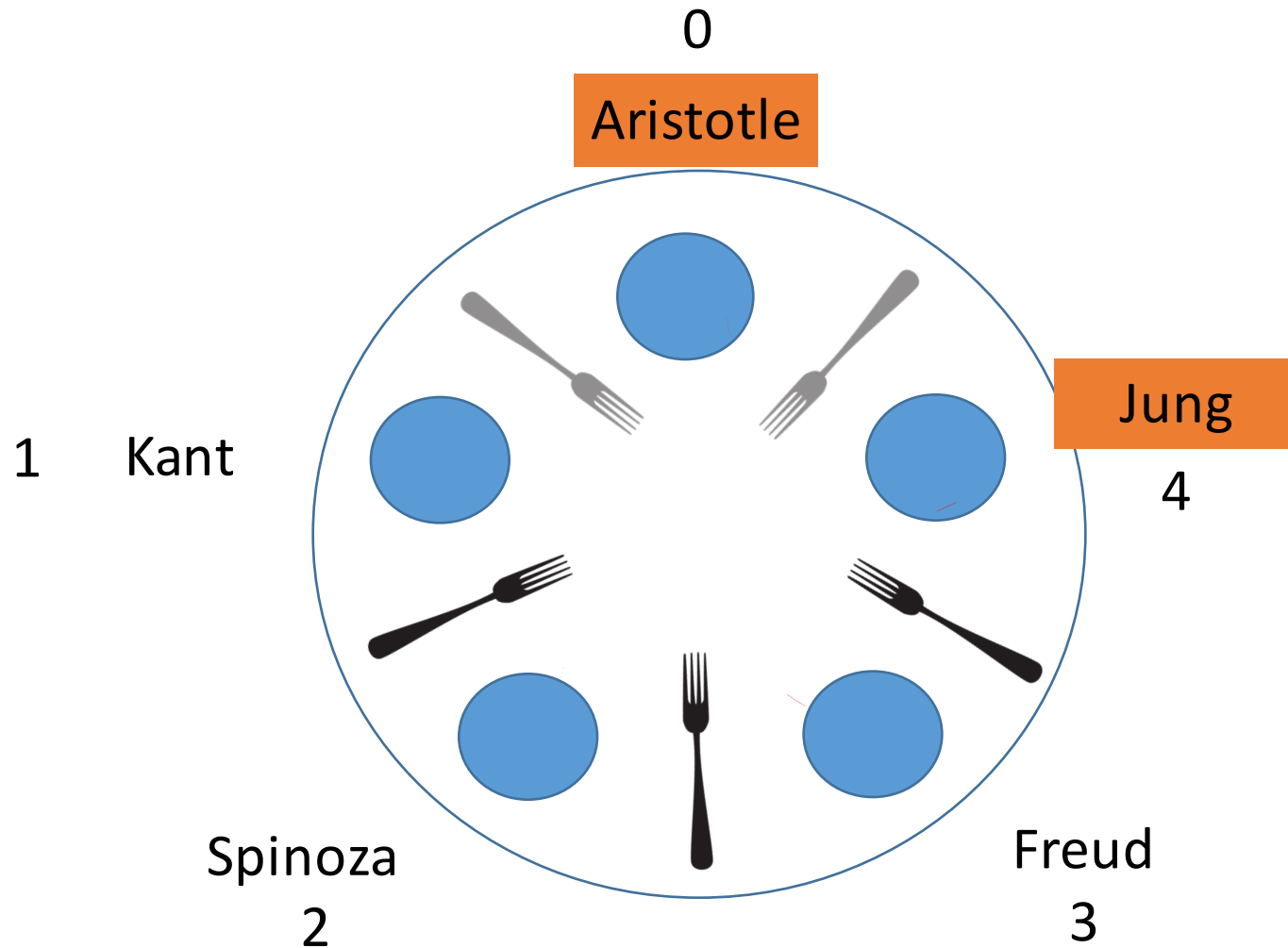
Deadlock - if all acquire their right fork



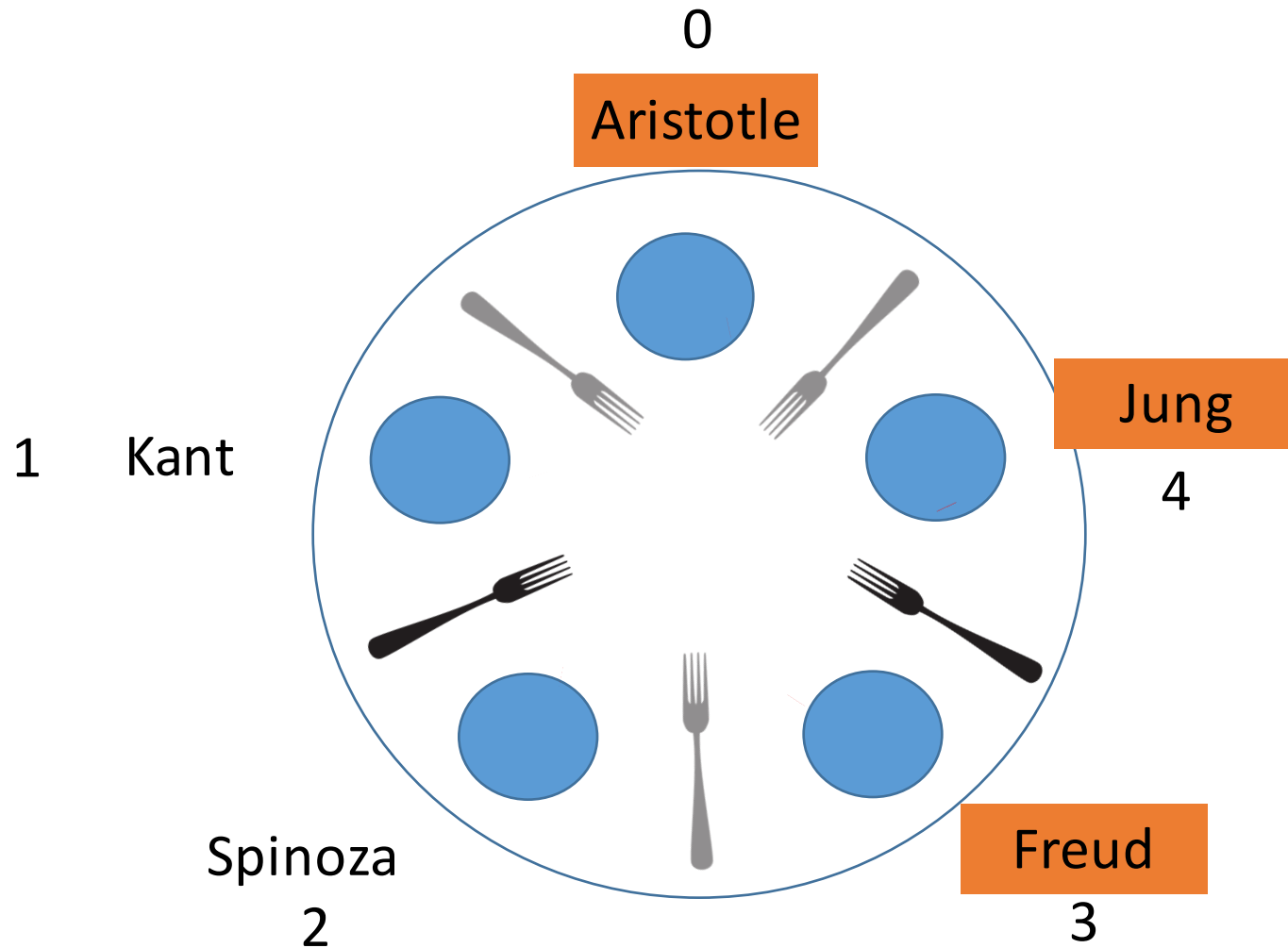
Deadlock - if all acquire their right fork



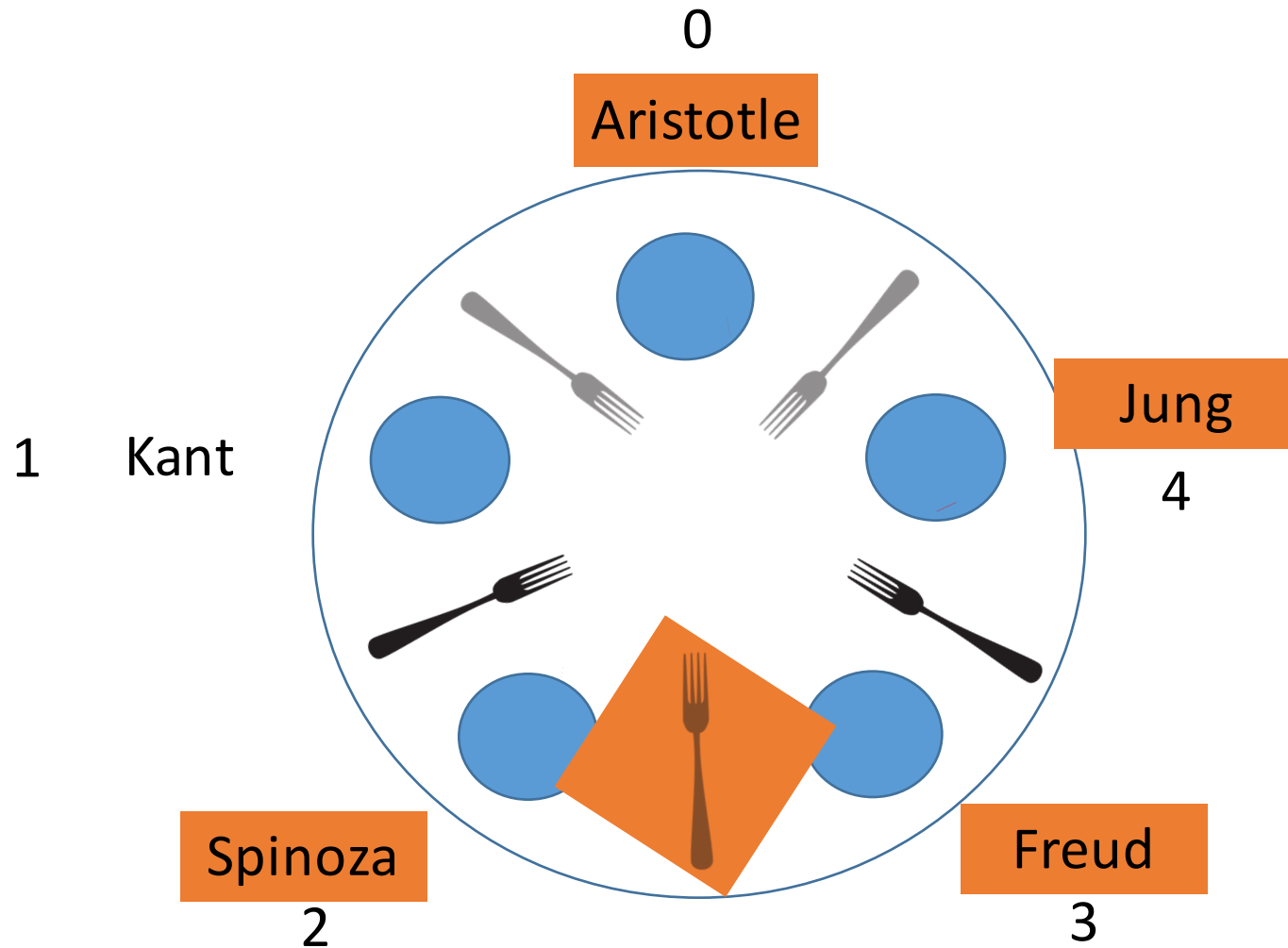
Deadlock - if all acquire their right fork



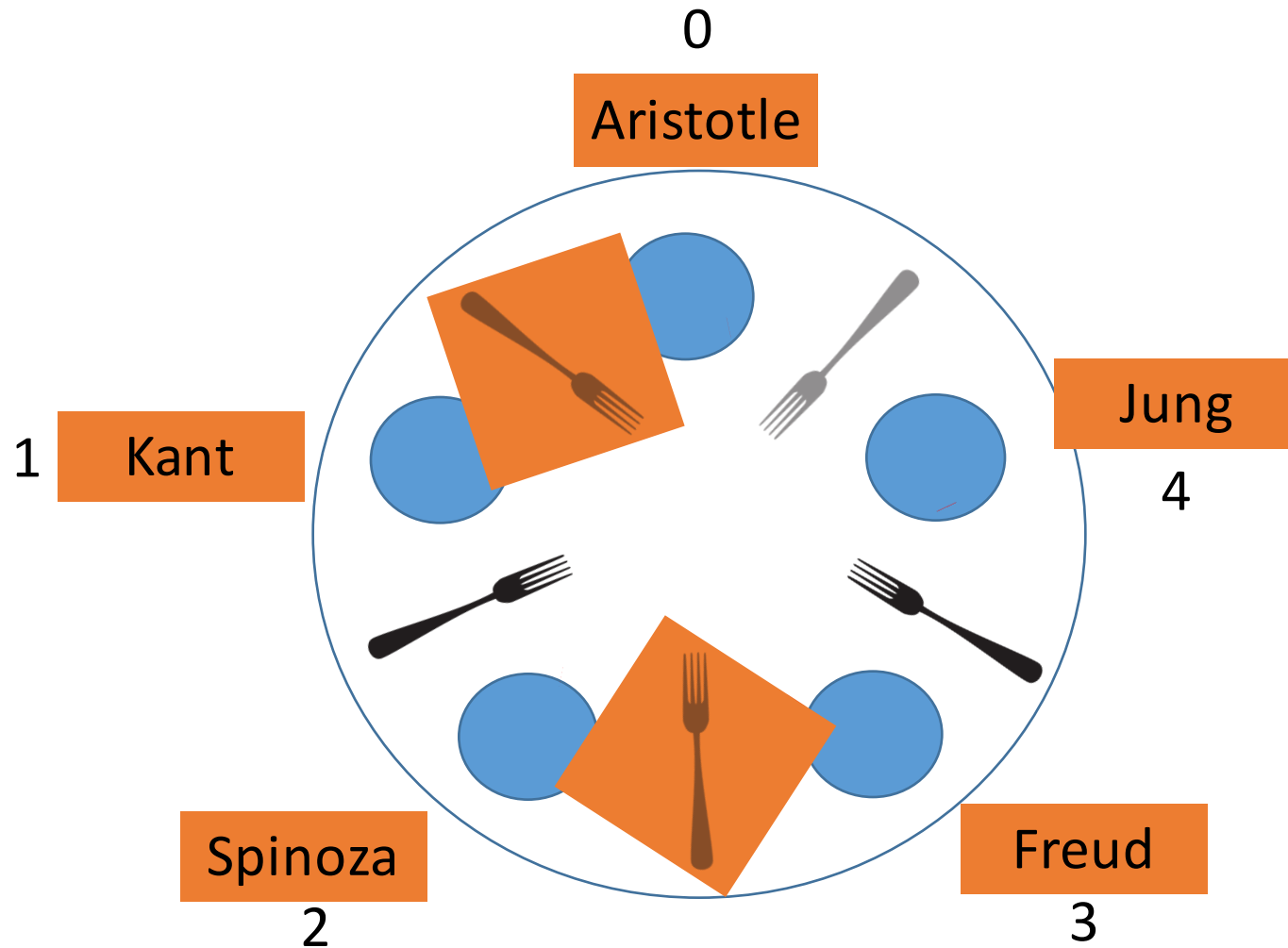
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