

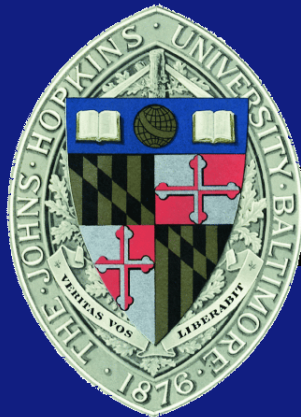
Lecture 12.2

Mutual Exclusion

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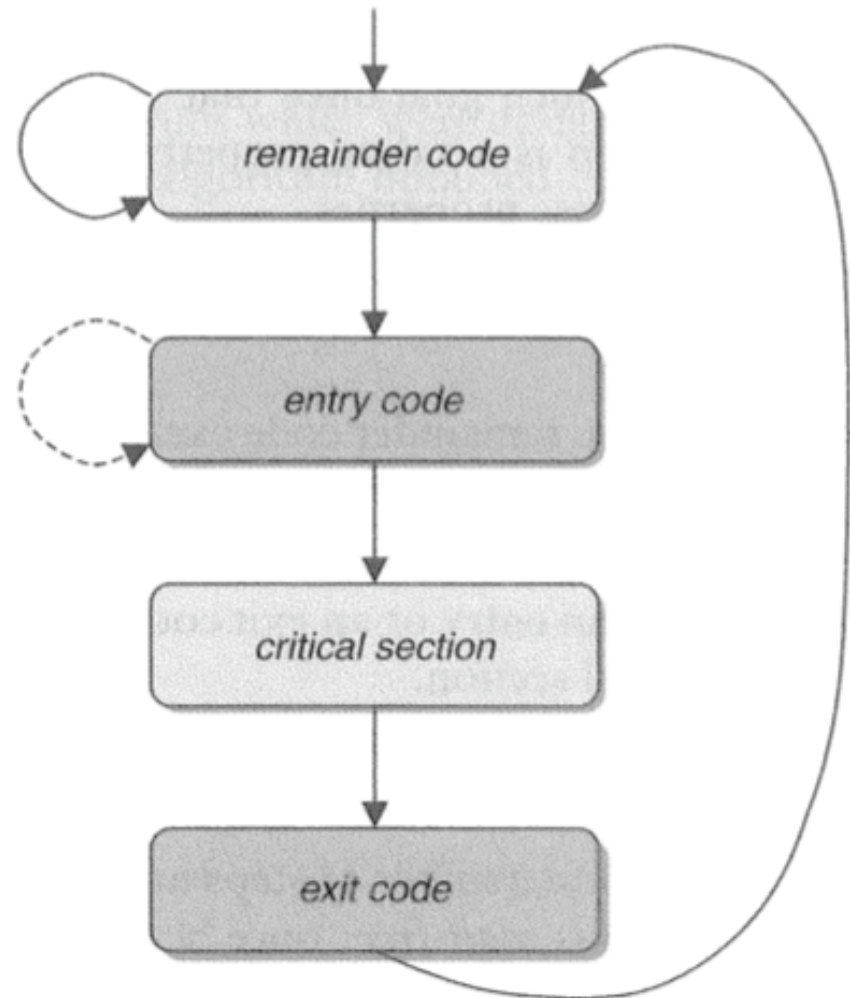
The Point Again

- Going to take a somewhat more formal look at synchronization
 - Not just present the constructs
- Synchronization issues are the major bug in parallel programs
 - Deadlock
 - Incorrect results
- The constructs/algorithms underlying critical sections, locks, atomic variables are complex
 - Understanding them will help you use them well



Mutual Exclusion (2 processes)

- Guarantees
 - Exclusive access to a shared resource among competing processes
 - No deadlocks
 - Starvation resistance (must make progress eventually)
- Core problem of synchronization



Peterson's Algorithm

PROGRAM FOR PROCESS 0:

```
1  $b[0] := true;$   
2  $turn := 0;$   
3 await ( $b[1] = false$  or  $turn = 1$ );  
4 critical section;  
5  $b[0] := false;$ 
```

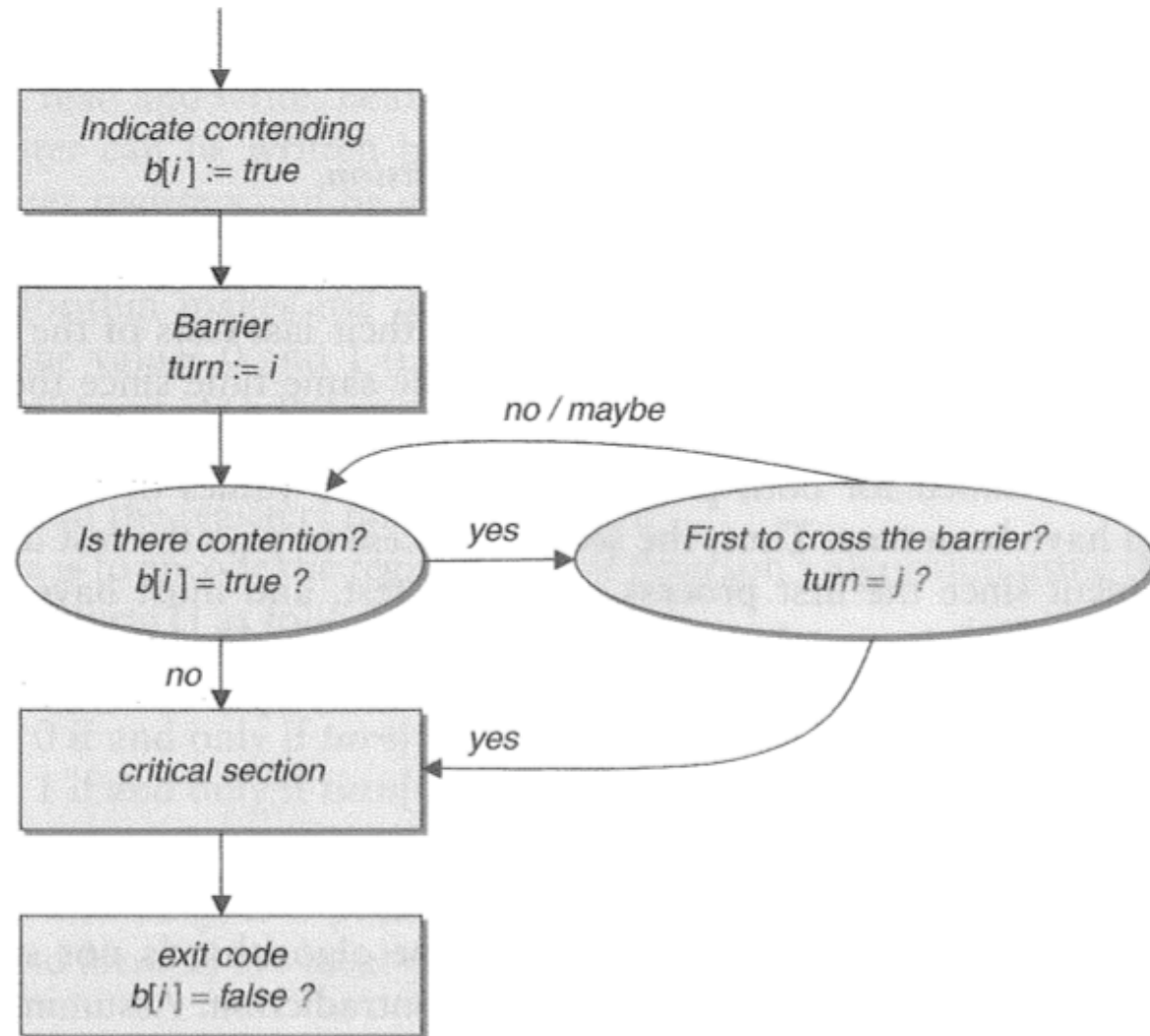
PROGRAM FOR PROCESS 1:

```
1  $b[1] := true;$   
2  $turn := 1;$   
3 await ( $b[0] = false$  or  $turn = 0$ );  
4 critical section;  
5  $b[1] := false;$ 
```

- $b[x]$ indicates process b 's desire for resource x
- Write to $turn$ indicates who got there first
- Wait for other party to either
 - Give priority (through $turn$)
 - Not desire



Peterson's Algorithm



Properties of Petersons's Alg.

- Mutual exclusion
- Starvation resistant
- Contention free overhead = 4 accesses
- Arbitrary waits (non-preemptive)
- Uses three shared registers

- Requires *atomic* registers
 - volatile variables useful here
 - Doesn't work in message passing environments
 - Need a simple modification



On busy waiting

- The *await* construct in Peterson's algorithm *busy waiting* aka *spinning*
 - Use an active processor to poll the state of a memory location
- This is a good construct when:
 - There are many processors
 - There is no other useful work to do
 - Wait periods are very short
- The alternative is to sleep/restart
 - Typically implemented by hardware interrupts
 - More overhead to start/stop,
 - Frees hardware for processing of other tasks
- *Do power constraints change this?*

