

1. Condition Variables (Code Review)

Is it necessary for the change method to lock the mutex, to release a blocked thread? Why is 'if' incorrect?

<pre>void change() { lock(&m) x = 1; pthread_cond_signal(&cv); unlock(&m) }</pre>	<p><i>causing deadlock</i></p> <p>→</p> <pre>void wait_for_positive_x() { pthread_mutex_lock(&m); if(x < 1) pthread_cond_wait(&cv, &m); pthread_mutex_unlock(&m); }</pre>
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... Implications for cond wait implementation?
Unlocking & blocking 'should' be atomic, but impossible

2. What is Livelock? *≠ deadlock, but no progress*

3. Deadlock conditions

3. Deadlock

The Coffman conditions for deadlock are:

Hold & wait: "A process is currently holding at least one resource and requesting additional resources which are being held by other processes."

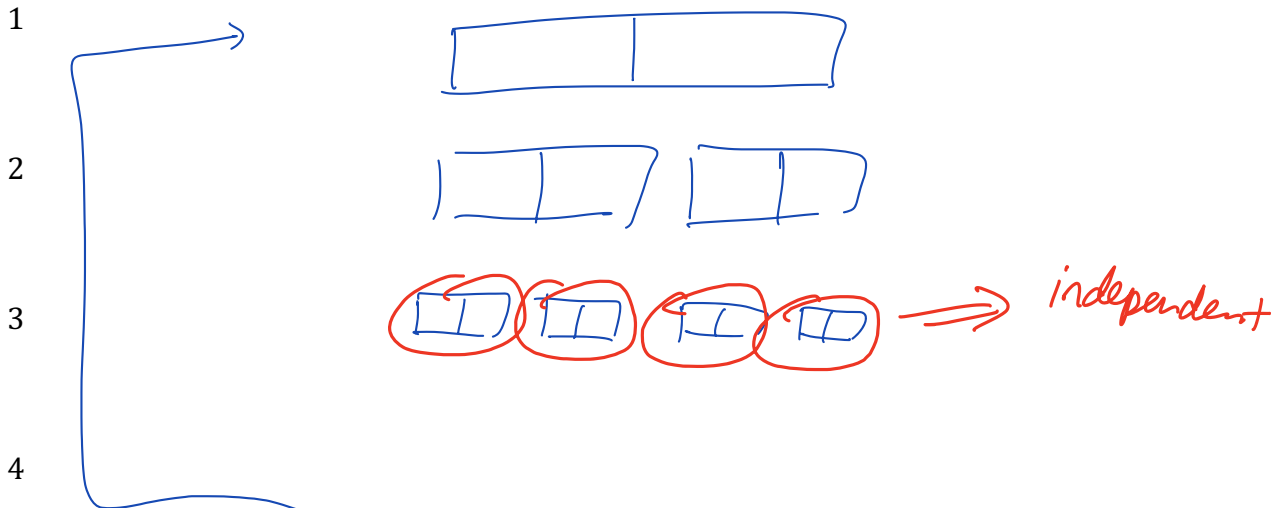
cyclic wait: "There is a set of waiting processes, such that P₁ is waiting for a resource held by P₂, P₂ is waiting for a resource held by P₃ and so on until P_N is waiting for a resource held by P₁."

no pre-emption: "A resource can be released only voluntarily by the process holding it, after that process has completed its task"

exclusive access: "At least one resource must be held in a non-shareable mode"

4. Deadlock (applied)

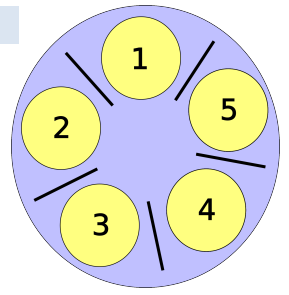
Three gardeners visit the garden shed pick up their desired tools for the day. There is a potential for deadlock. Fortunately they know about the Coffman conditions! Find four ways to solve the problem (break one condition each time). Name which condition you break in each case.



5. Think concurrently!

Remember (for example) Mergesort? How can you implement parallel Mergesort? Explain what synchronization calls you will use and when.

6. What is the "Dining Philosophers" problem?



Candidate Solutions:

1. "Pick up left chopstick. Pickup right chopstick. Eat. Release both."
2. "Pick up right. Pick up left. Eat. Release both"
3. "Eat when I tell you"
4. "Pick up left chopstick. Try to pickup right chopstick (Fail? release both and restart). Eat. Release both."
- 5?