Section 5: Condition Variables and Address Translation

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* This work is a composite of the Spring 2015 section 5 handout by Jason Jia/Roger Chen and the Fall 2010 midterm 1.
1 Warmup

1.1 Hello World
Will this code compile/run? Why or why not?

```c
pthread_mutex_t lock;
pthread_cond_t cv;
int hello = 0;

void print_hello() {
    hello += 1;
    printf("First line (hello=%d)\n", hello);
    pthread_cond_signal(&cv);
    pthread_exit(0);
}

void main() {
    pthread_t thread;
    pthread_create(&thread, NULL, (void *) &print_hello, NULL);
    while (hello < 1) {
        pthread_cond_wait(&cv, &lock);
    }
    printf("Second line (hello=%d)\n", hello);
}
```

2 Vocabulary

- **Condition Variable** - A synchronization variable that provides serialization (ensuring that events occur in a certain order). A condition variable is associated with:
  - a lock (a condition variable + its lock are known together as a **monitor**)  
  - some boolean condition (e.g. `hello < 1`)  
  - a queue of threads waiting for the condition to be true

In order to access any CV functions **OR** to change the truthfulness of the condition, a thread must/should hold the lock. Condition variables offer the following methods:

- `cv_wait(cv, lock)` - Atomically unlocks the lock, adds the current thread to `cv`’s thread queue, and puts this thread to sleep.
- `cv_notify(cv)` - Removes one thread from `cv`’s queue, and puts it in the ready state.
- `cv_broadcast(cv)` - Removes all threads from `cv`’s queue, and puts them all in the ready state.
When a `wait()`ing thread is notified and put back in the ready state, it also re-acquires the lock before the `wait()` function returns.

When a thread runs code that may potentially make the condition true, it should acquire the lock, modify the condition however it needs to, call `notify()` or `broadcast()` on the condition’s CV, so waiting threads can be notified, and finally release the lock.

Why do we need a lock anyway? Well, consider a race condition where thread 1 evaluates the condition \( C \) as false, then thread 2 makes condition \( C \) true and calls \( cv.notify \), then 1 calls \( cv.wait \) and goes to sleep. Thread 1 might never wake up, since it went to sleep too late.

- **Hoare Semantics** - (In terms of condition variable) Wake a blocked thread when the condition is true and transfer control of the CPU and ownership of the lock to that thread immediately. This is difficult to implement in practice and generally not used despite being conceptually easier to deal with.

- **Mesa Semantics** - (In terms of condition variable) Wake a blocked thread when the condition is true, with no guarantee that the thread will execute immediately. The newly woken thread simply gets put on the ready queue and is subject to the same scheduling mechanisms as any other thread. The implication of this is that you must check the condition with a while loop instead of an if statement because it is possible for the condition to change to false between the time the thread was unblocked and the time it takes over the CPU.

- **Spin Locks** - A type of lock where the implementation of `lock.acquire()` is to simply check if the lock is available in a loop ("spin"). Since the thread remains active but is not performing a useful task, the use of such a lock is a kind of busy waiting.

## 3 Problems

### 3.1 Hello Word Continued

Add in the necessary code to the warmup to make it work correctly.

### 3.2 Spot the Problem

What is wrong with this code?

```c
pthread_mutex_t lock;
pthread_cond_t cv;
int n = 3;
void counter() {
pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
for (n = 3; n > 0; n--)
    printf("%d\n", n);
pthread_cond_signal(&cv);
pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
}
void announcer() {
    while (n != 0) {
        pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
        pthread_cond_wait(&cv, &lock);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
    }
    printf("BLAST OFF!\n");
}
```

3
3.3 Baking with Condition Variables

A number of people are trying to bake cakes. Unfortunately, they each know only one skill, so they need to all work together to bake cakes. Use independent threads (one person is one thread) which communicate through condition variables to solve the problem. A skeleton has been provided, fill in the blanks to make the implementation work.

A cake requires:

- 1 cake batter
- 2 eggs

Instructions:

1. Add ingredients to bowl
2. Heat bowl (it’s oven-safe)
3. Eat the cake, clean out the bowl, and go back to step 1

Requirements:

- Don’t start heating the cake in the oven unless there are exactly the right number of ingredients in the bowl.
- Don’t add raw ingredients to a currently-baking cake or a finished cake.
- Don’t eat the cake unless it’s done baking.
- Given enough time, the code should bake an unbounded number of cakes, and should never stop.

```c
int numBatterInBowl = 0;
int numEggInBowl = 0;
bool readyToEat = false;
pthread_mutex_t lock;
pthread_cond_t needIngredients;
pthread_cond_t readyToBake;
pthread_cond_t startEating;

void batterAdder()
{
    pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
    while (1) {
        -------------------------------
        addBatter(); // Sets numBatterInBowl += 1
        -------------------------------
    }

    pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);
}
```
void eggBreaker()
{
    pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
    while (1) {

        ________________________________ { 
        ________________________________ }
    
    addEgg(); // Sets numEggInBowl += 1

    } 
}

void bowlHeater()
{
    pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
    while (1) {

        ________________________________ { 
        ________________________________ }
    
    heatBowl(); // Sets readyToEat = true, numBatterInBowl = 0, numEggInBowl = 0

    } 
}

void cakeEater()
{
    pthread_mutex_lock(&lock);
    while (1) {

        ________________________________ { 
        ________________________________ }
    
    eatCake(); // Sets readyToEat = false and cleans the bowl for another cake

    } 
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    // Initialize mutex and condition variables
    // Start threads: 1 batterAdder, 2 eggBreakers, 1 bowlHeater, and 1 cakeEater
    // main() sleeps forever
Problem 5: Virtual Memory [18pts]
Consider a two-level memory management scheme on 24-bit virtual addresses using the following format for virtual addresses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Page # (8 bits)</th>
<th>Virtual Page # (8 bits)</th>
<th>Offset (8 bits)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Virtual addresses are translated into 16-bit physical addresses of the following form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Page # (8 bits)</th>
<th>Offset (8 bits)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Page table entries are 16 bits in the following format, stored in big-endian form in memory (i.e. the MSB is first byte in memory).

**Page Table Entry (PTE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Page # (8 bits)</th>
<th>Kernel Only</th>
<th>Uncacheable</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>Dirty</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Write</th>
<th>Valid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note that a virtual-physical translation can fail at any point if an incompatible PTE is encountered. Two types of errors can occur during translation: “invalid page” (page is not mapped at all) or “access violation” (page exists, but access was illegal).

**Problem 5a [2pts]:** How big is a page? Explain.

**Problem 5b [2pts]:** What is the largest size for a page table with this address space? We are asking for the total size of both levels of the page table. Explain.

**Problem 5c [3pts]:** What does “TLB” stand for and what is its function? How big would a TLB entry be for this system?
Problem 5d[3pts]: Sketch the format of the page-table for this multi-level virtual memory management scheme. Illustrate the process of resolving an address as well as possible.

Problem 5e[2pts]: What is “Copy on Write”? How would you perform Copy on Write with the Virtual Memory system discussed in this problem?

Problem 5f[6pts]: The contents of physical memory are given on the next page. Assume that the page-table base pointer = 0x2000, and that the CPU is in user-mode. Please return the results from the following load/store instructions. Addresses are virtual. The return value for load is an 8-bit data value or an error, while the return value for a store is either “ok” or an error. For errors, please specify which type of error (either “invalid page” or “access violation”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Return Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Load [0x700FE]</td>
<td>0xEE</td>
<td>Store [0x10310]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store [0x700FE]</td>
<td>Access violation</td>
<td>Load [0x20102]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load [0xC2345]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Store [0x20731]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load [0x00115]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Load [0x81015]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Virtual Address Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Page # (8 bits)</th>
<th>Virtual Page # (8 bits)</th>
<th>Offset (8 bits)</th>
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### Page Table Entry (PTE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Page # (8 bits)</th>
<th>Kernel</th>
<th>Cacheable</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>Dirty</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Write</th>
<th>Valid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Physical Memory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>+0</th>
<th>+1</th>
<th>+2</th>
<th>+3</th>
<th>+4</th>
<th>+5</th>
<th>+6</th>
<th>+7</th>
<th>+8</th>
<th>+9</th>
<th>+A</th>
<th>+B</th>
<th>+C</th>
<th>+D</th>
<th>+E</th>
<th>+F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0000</td>
<td>E0</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>D1</td>
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<tr>
<td>0x0010</td>
<td>1E</td>
<td>1F</td>
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