



departamento de informática  
FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS E TECNOLOGIA  
UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

# Concurrency and Parallelism (Concorrência e Paralelismo – CP 11158)



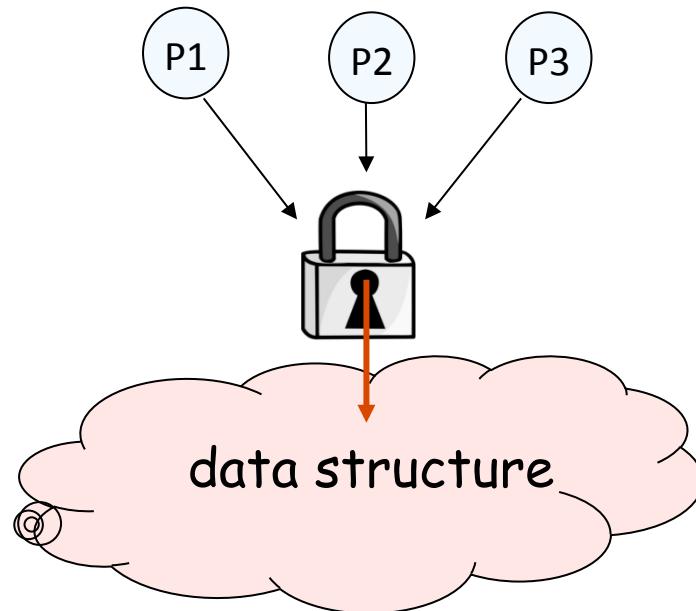
## Lecture 3

— Blocking and Non-blocking Synchronization,  
and Consistency Semantics —

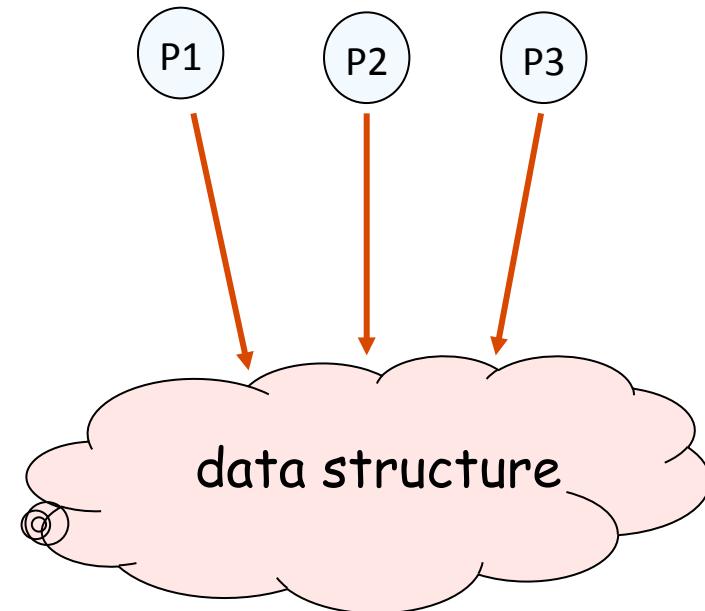
Slides based in material from:  
Gadi Taubenfeld (<http://www.faculty.idc.ac.il/gadi/book.htm>)

# Concurrent Data Structures

Using locks

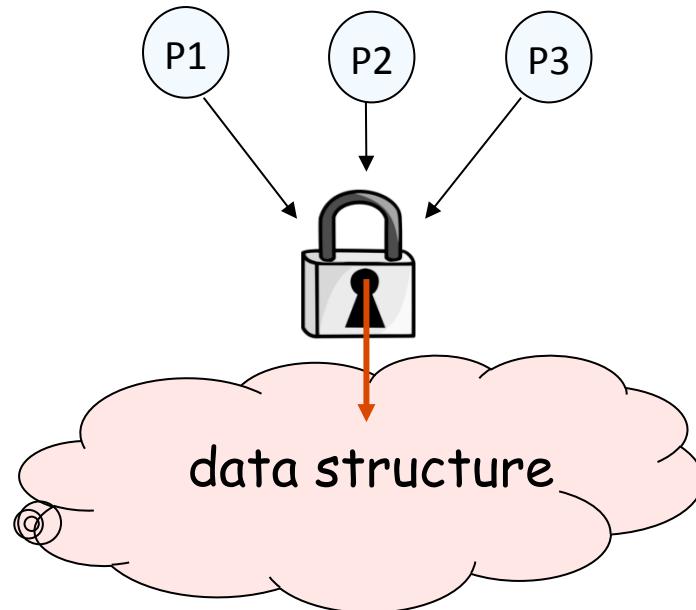


Without locks



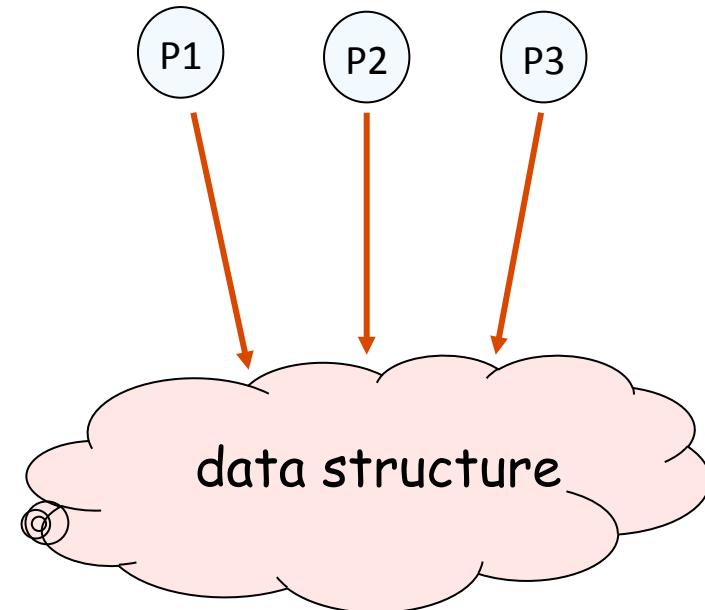
# Concurrent Data Structures

## Using locks



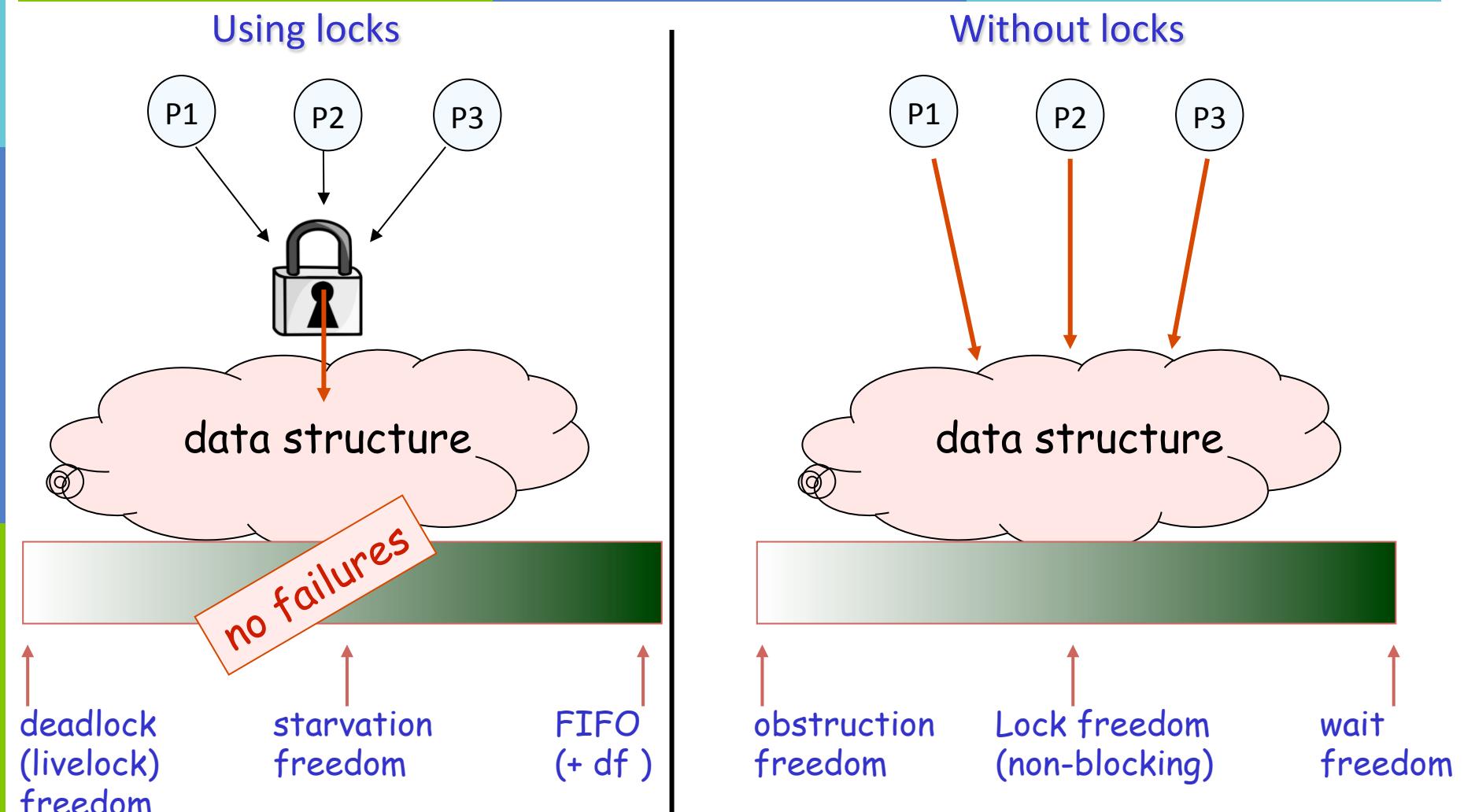
- simple programming model
- false conflicts
- fault-free solutions only
- sequential bottleneck

## Without locks



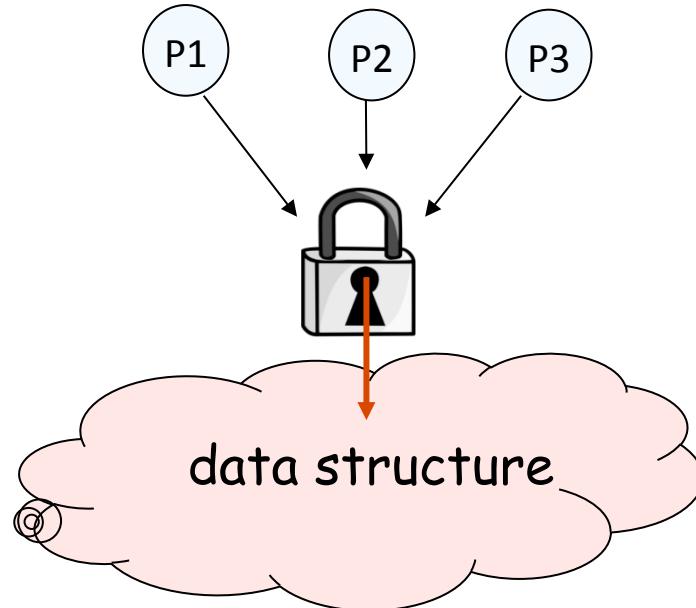
- resilient to failures, etc.
- often complex
- memory consuming
- sometime -- weak progress cond.

# Concurrent Data Structures

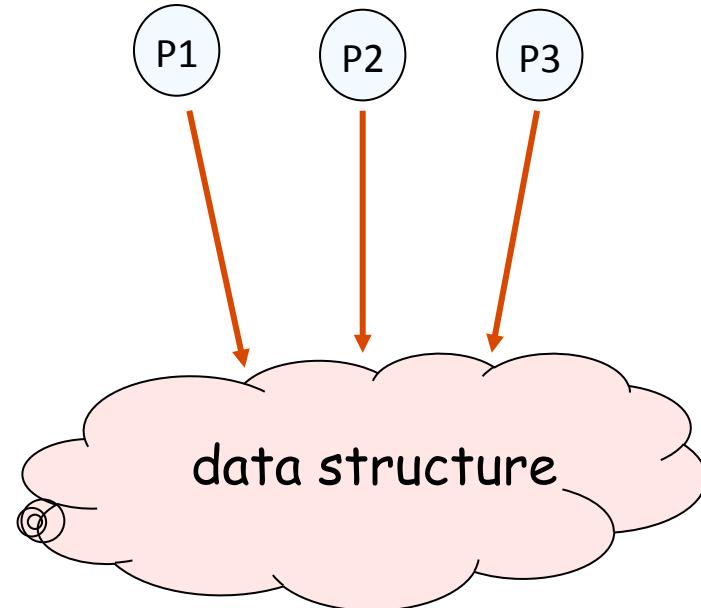


# Progress Conditions

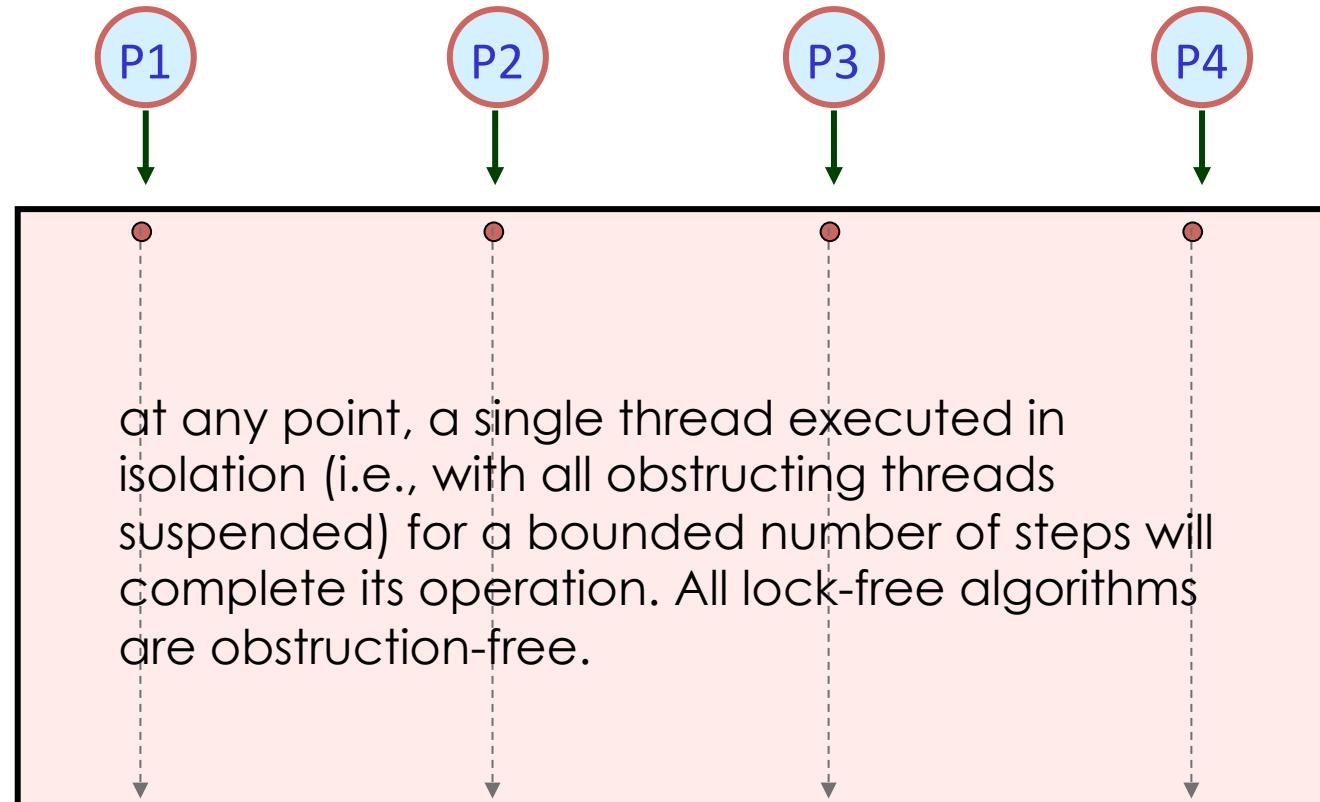
Using locks



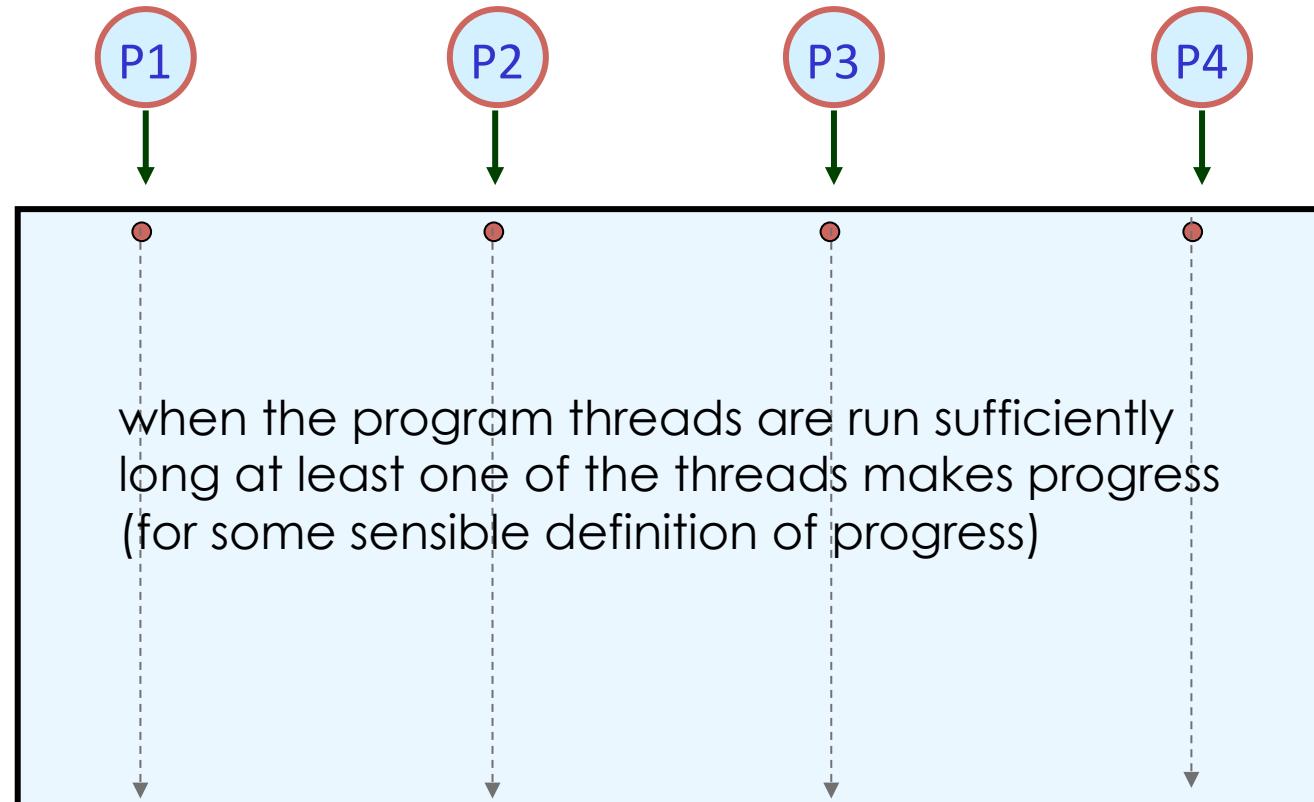
Without locks



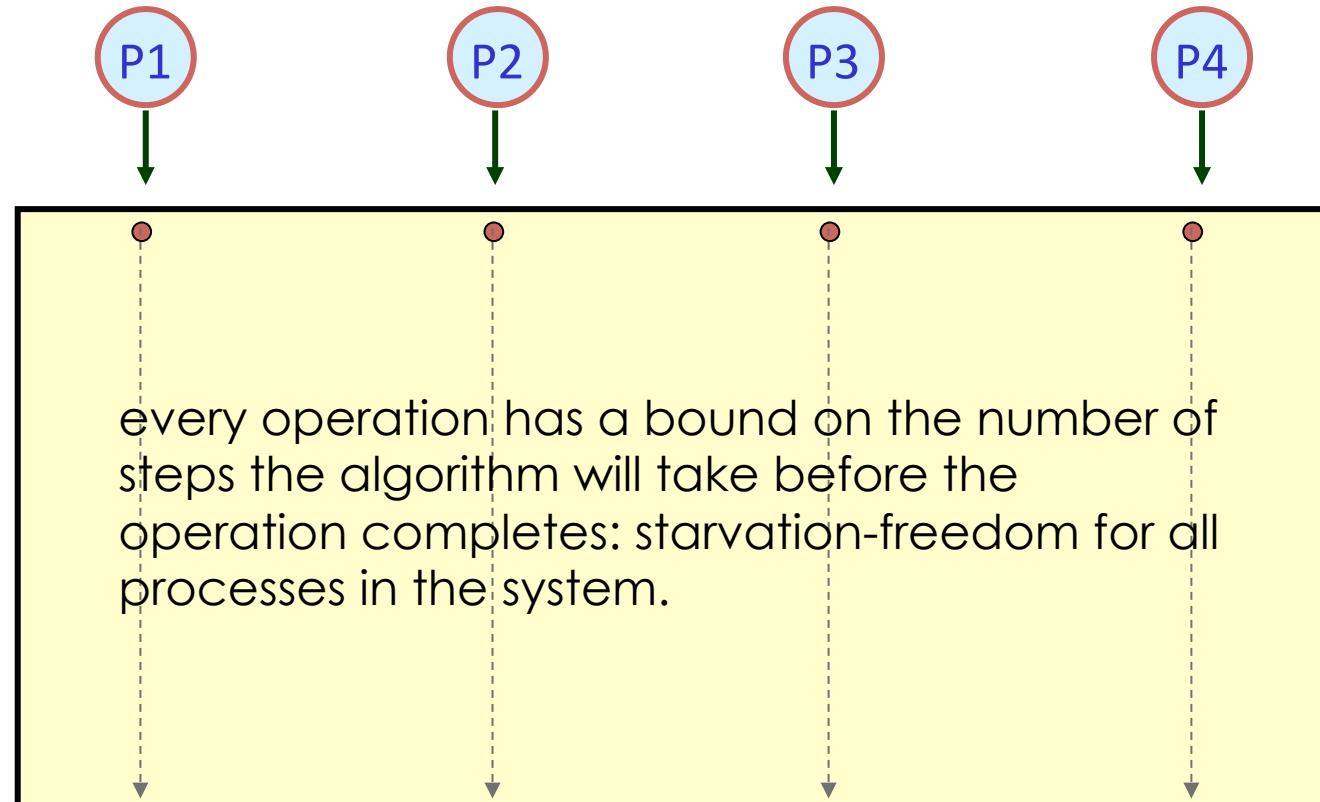
# Obstruction-freedom



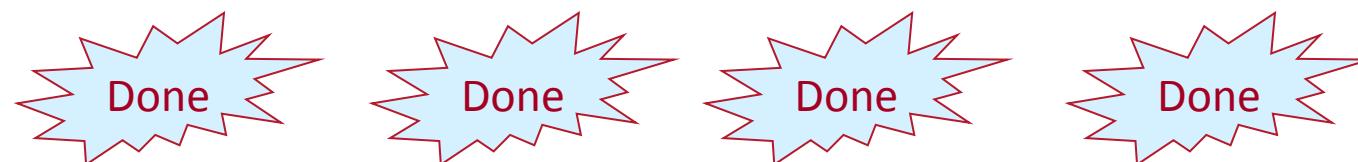
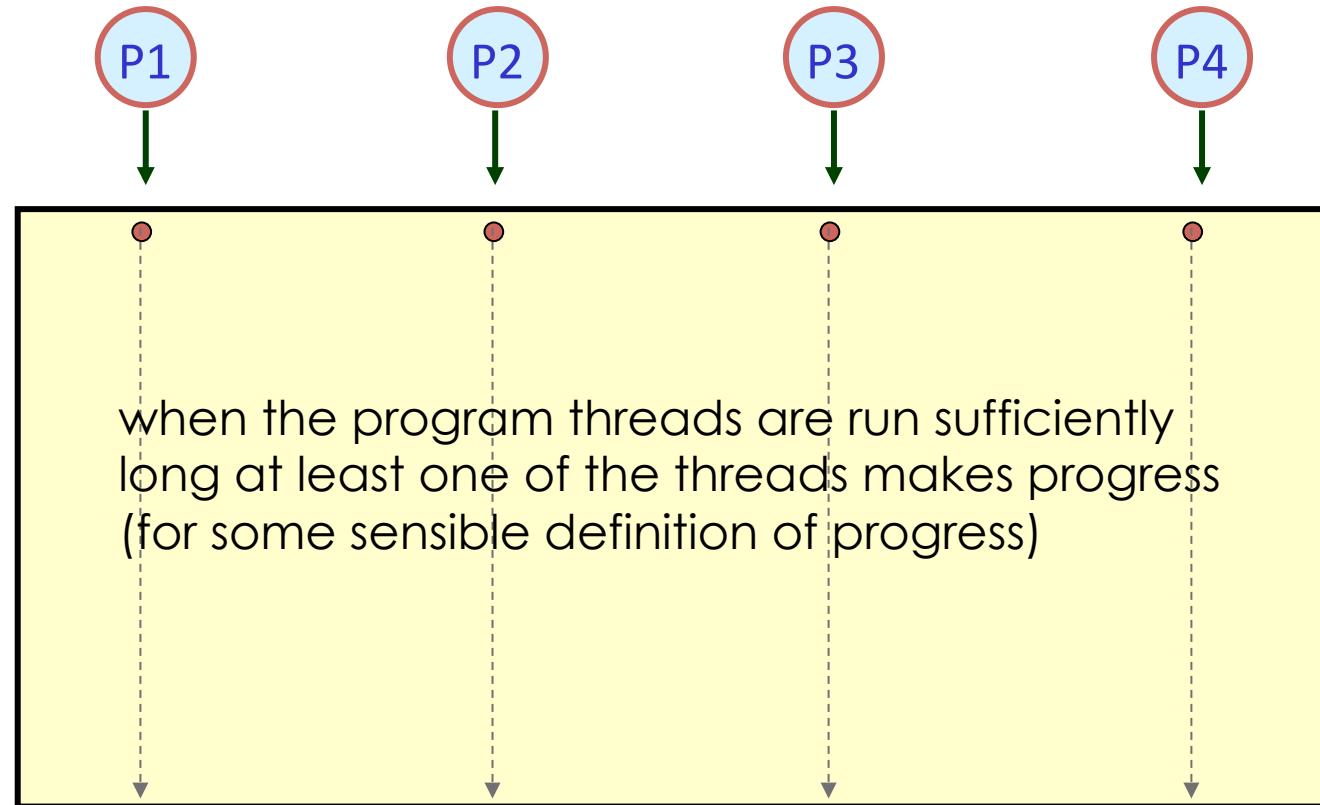
# Lock-freedom



# Wait-freedom



# Wait-freedom



# Lock-free Data Structures

Obstruction-freedom

- too weak progress condition
- not complex



Lock-freedom

- strong enough
- not so complex

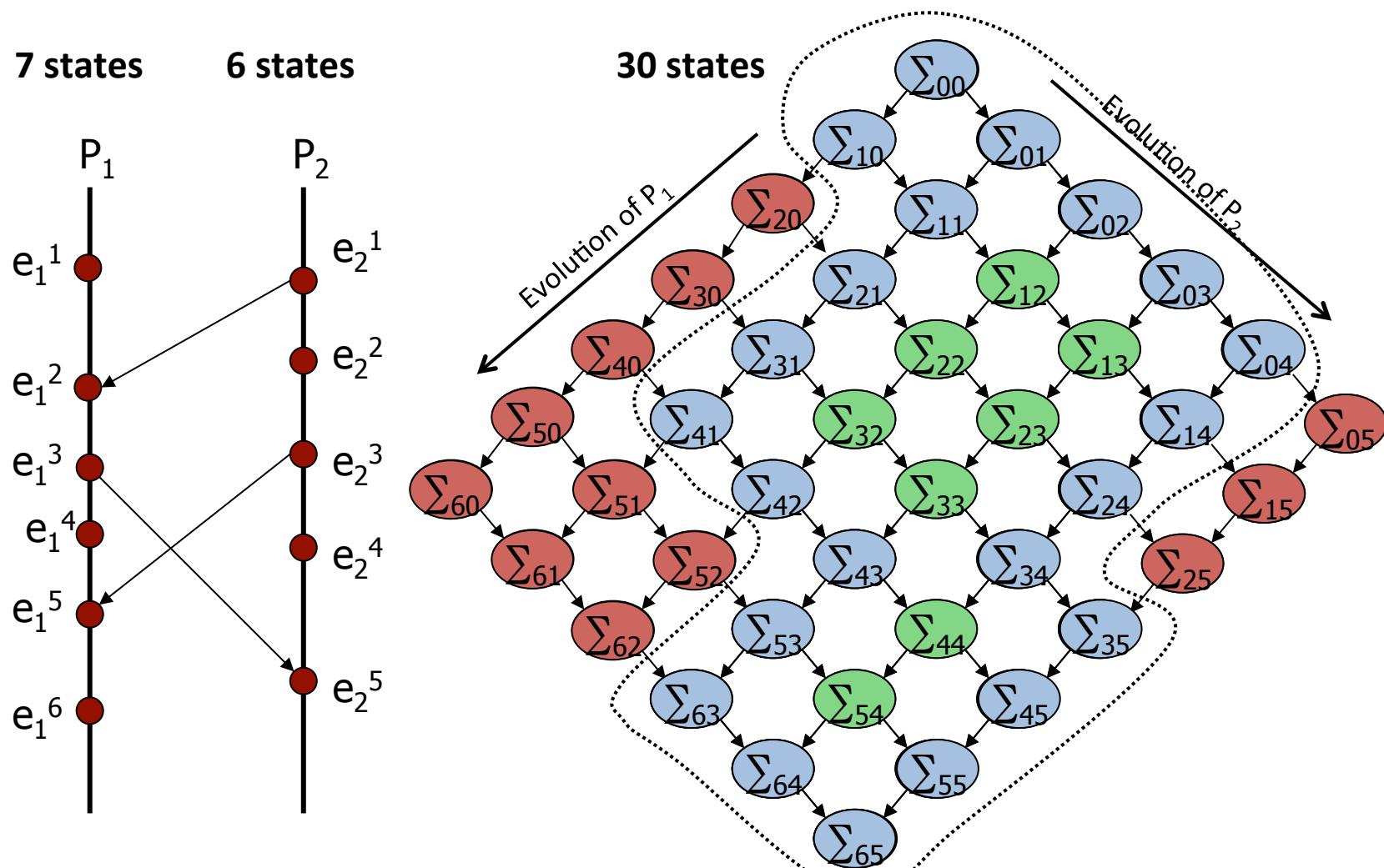


Wait-freedom

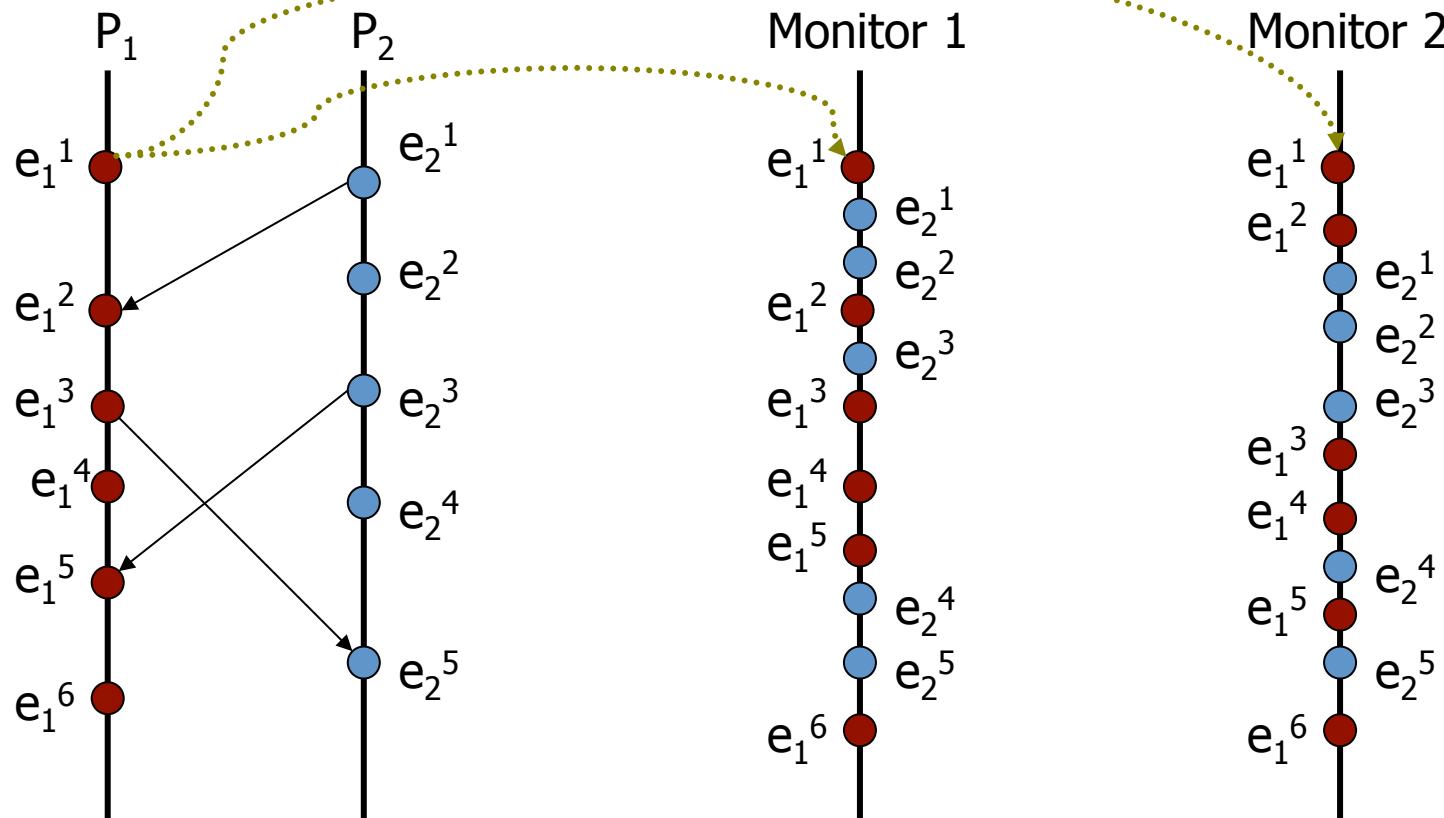
- strong/desirable
- complex/less efficient



# State explosion in concur. progs.



# Observations



# Consistent observations

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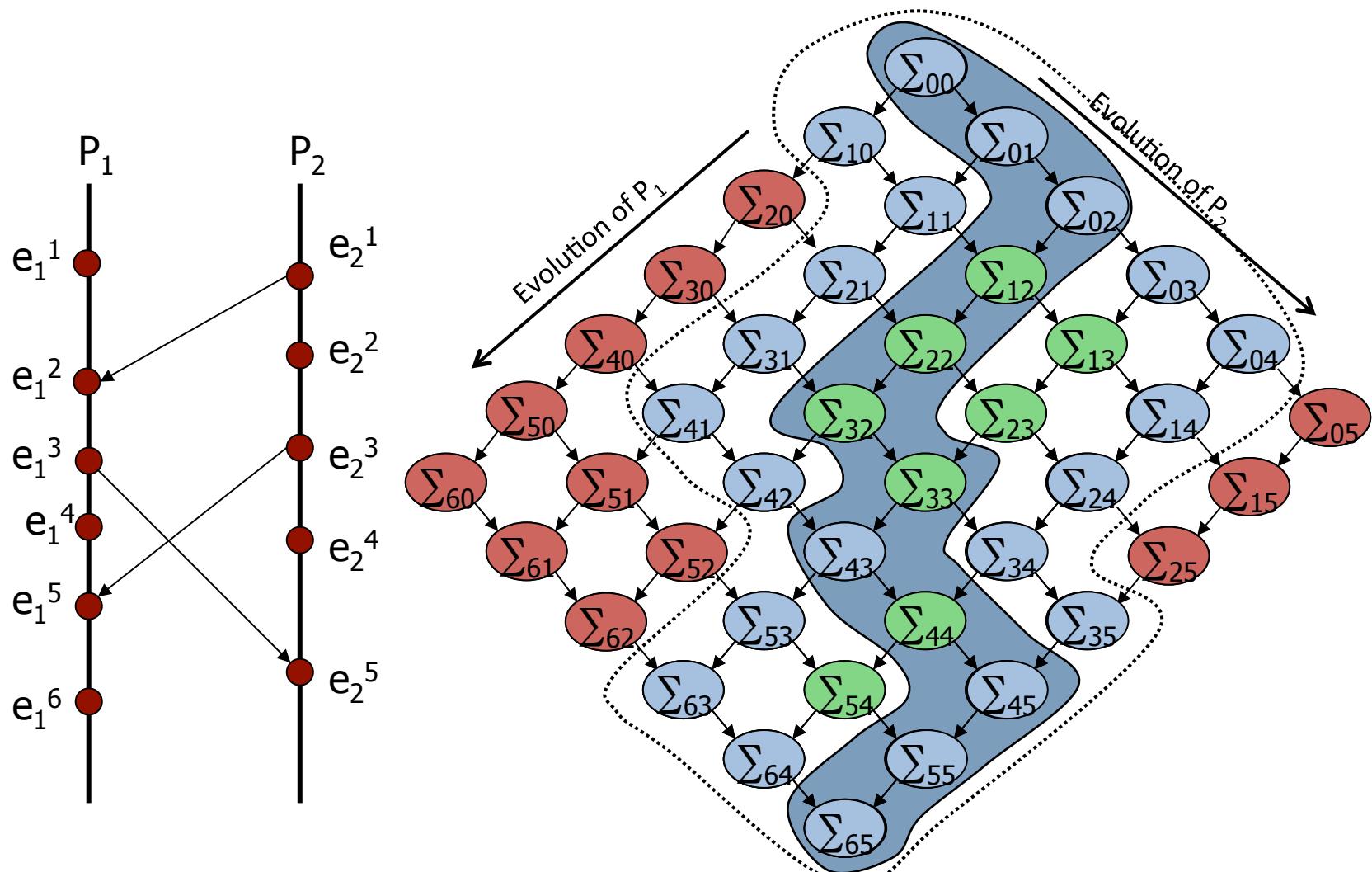
- Any permutation of a run R is a **possible observation** of it
  - The communication channels may not preserve message order
- A ***consistent (inconsistent) observation*** is one that corresponds to a consistent (inconsistent) run

# Consistent run

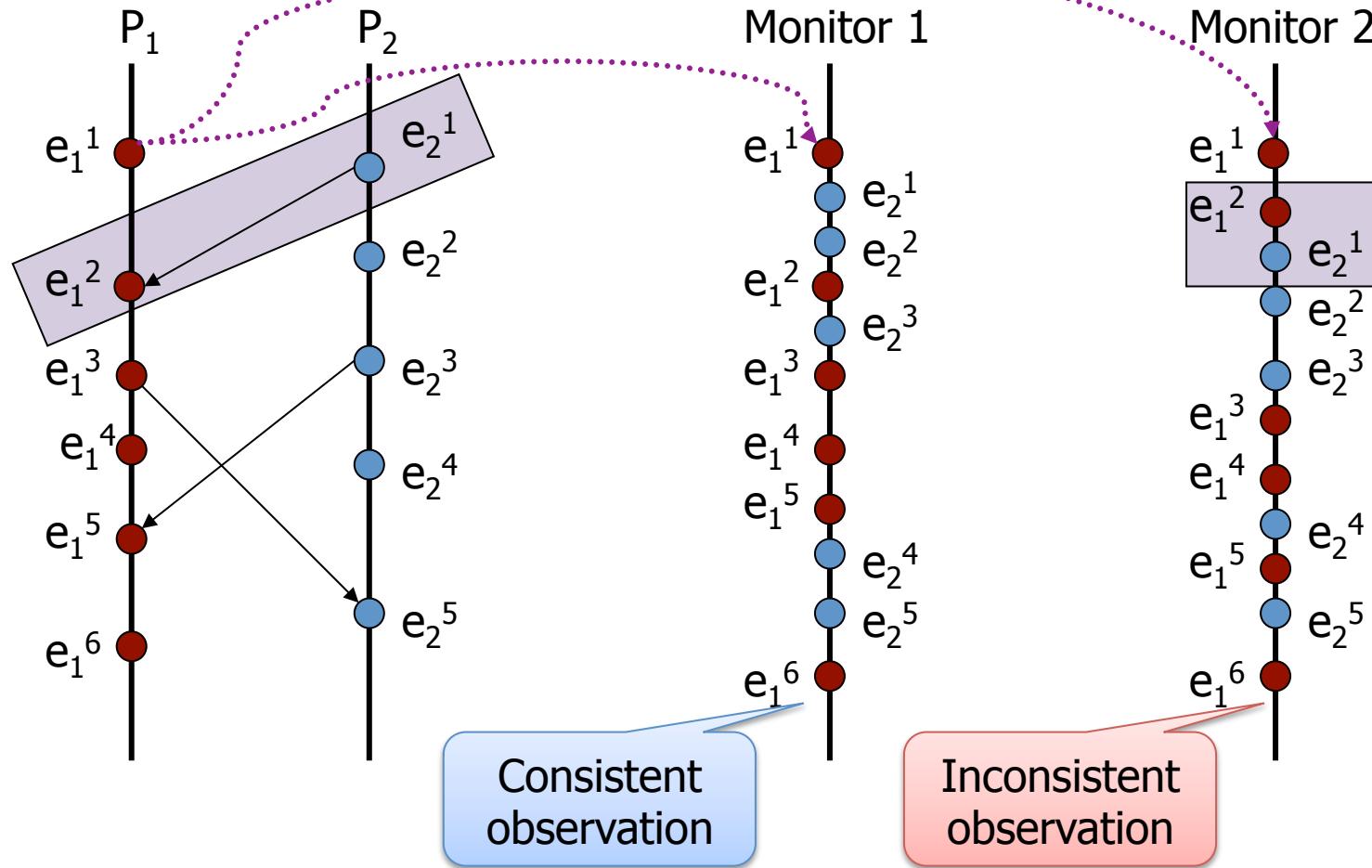
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- A ***run is consistent*** if all of its states/events verify the causal precedence relation
  - Any consistent run is a possible execution of a concurrent program

# Consistent run



# Inconsistent observation



# Consistency Conditions for Concurrent Objects

- How do we define the correctness of a concurrent object ?
  - Linearizability
  - Sequential Consistency
  - ...

# Why are consistency conditions important

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- Help to understand possible behaviors of an implementation of a concurrent object and to reason about correctness
- Clarifies what optimizations are acceptable
- Allows the formal specification of concurrent objects

# Example: Concurrent Queue

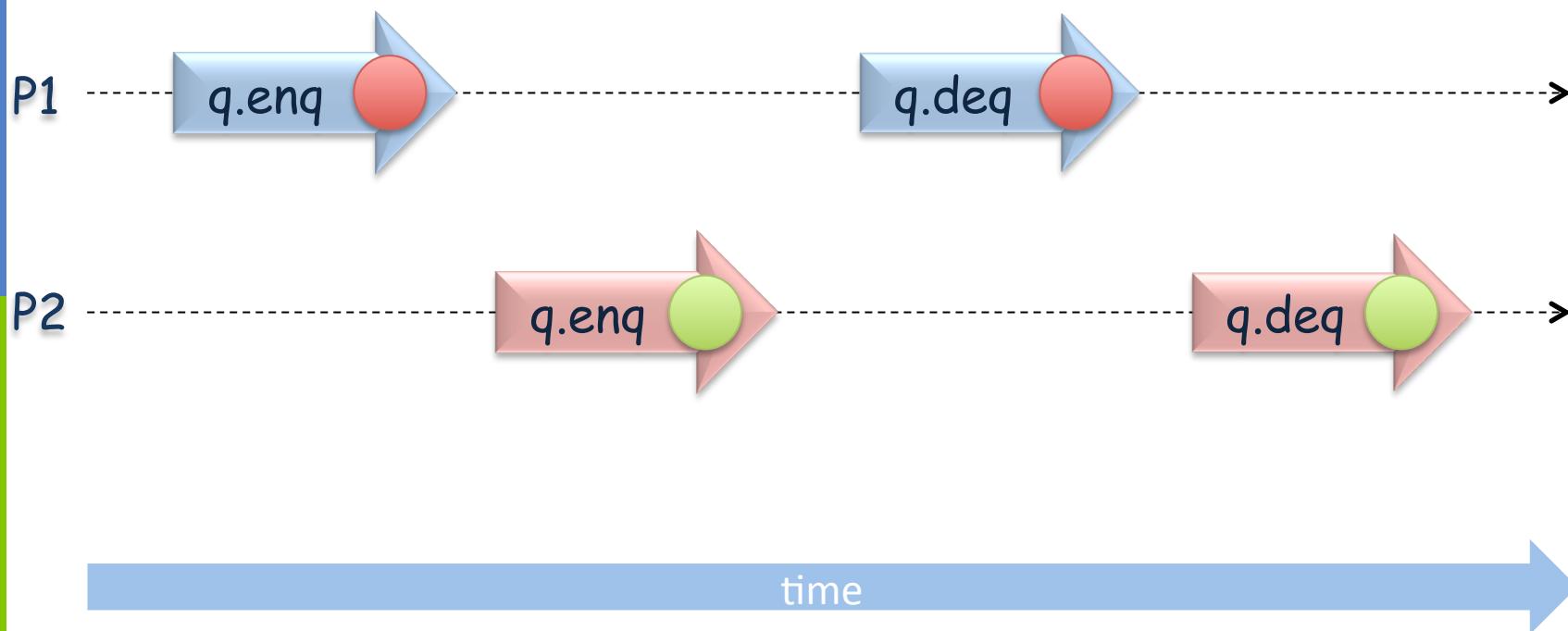


`q.enq(●)`

`q.deq(●)`

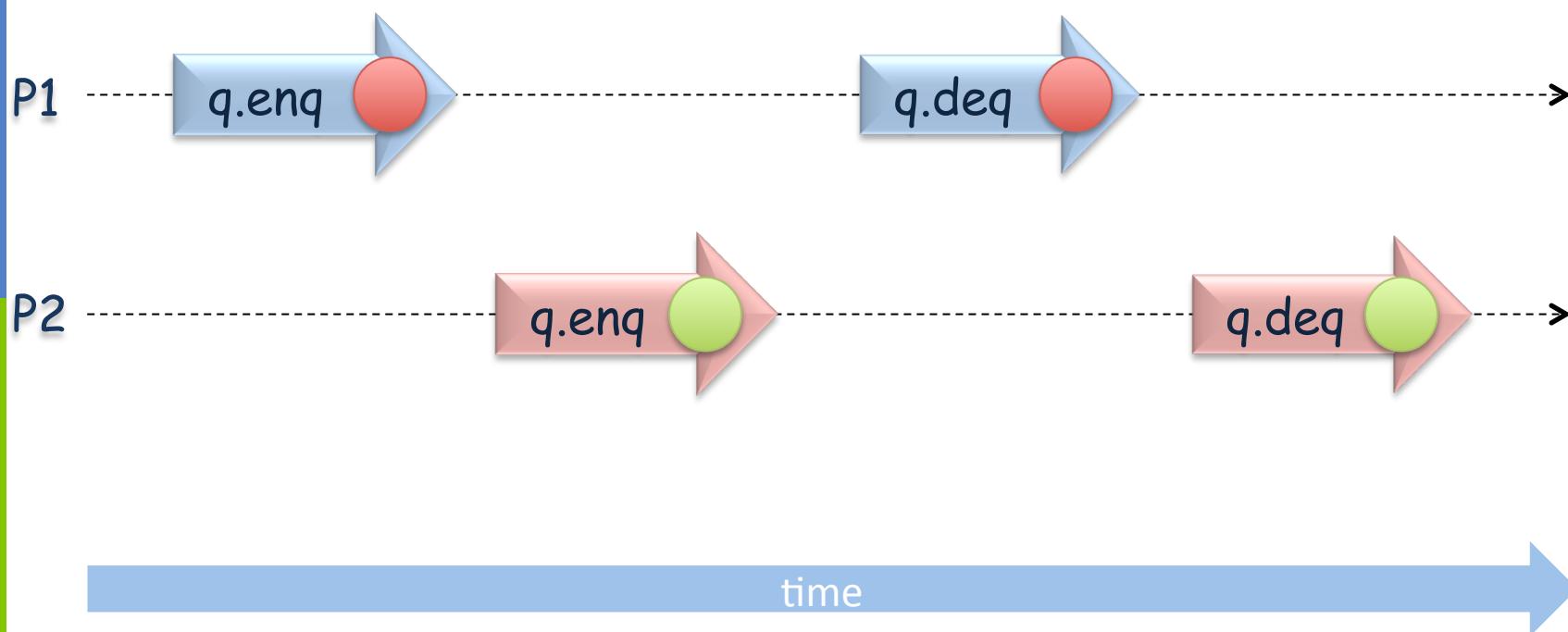
# Sequential Execution

Is this execution reasonable? Yes



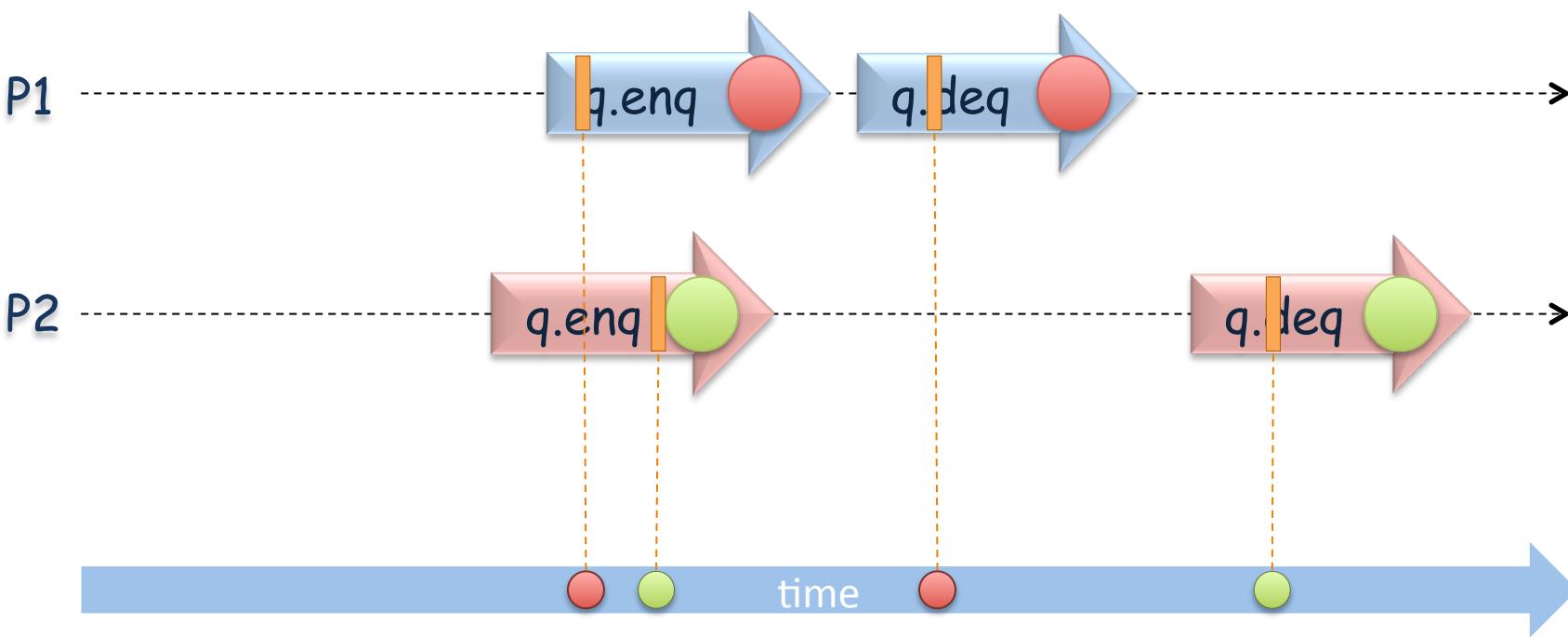
# Concurrent Execution

Is this execution reasonable? ???



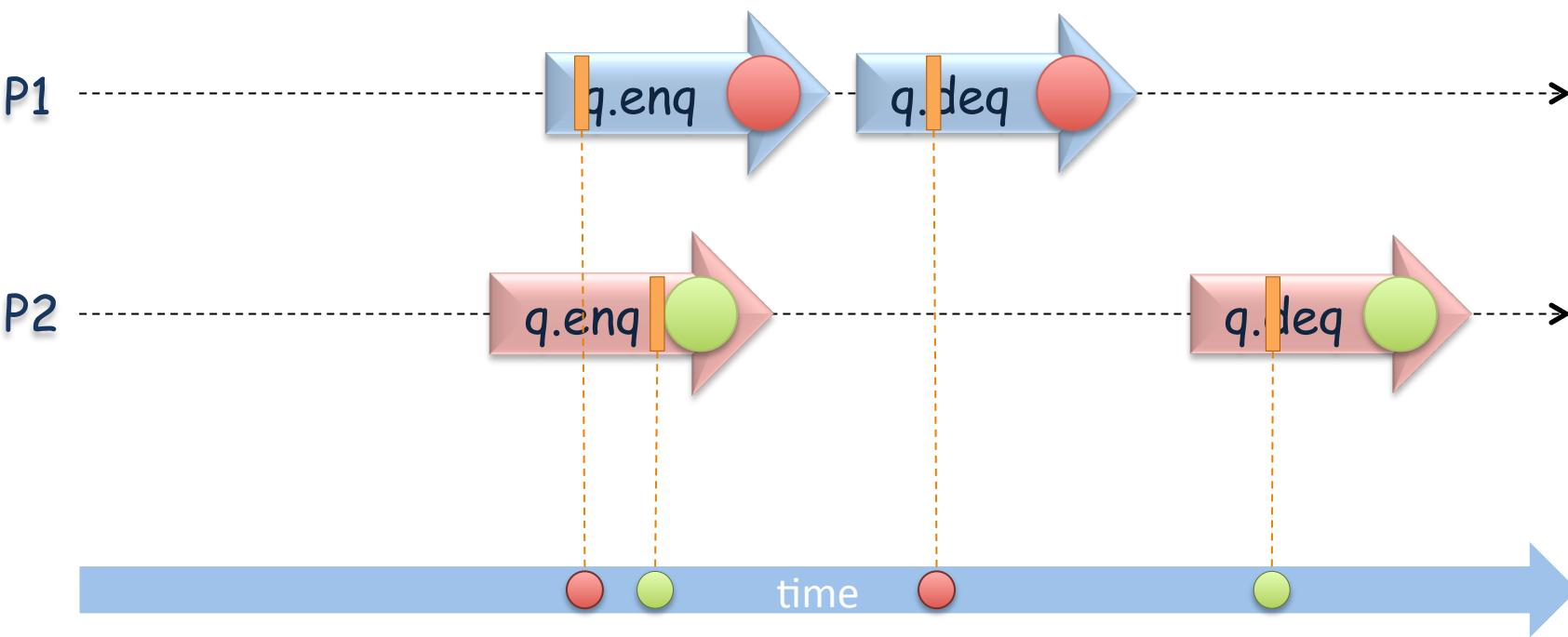
# Concurrent Execution

Is this execution reasonable? **Yes**



# Concurrent Execution

Is this execution reasonable? **Yes**



# The End

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