



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

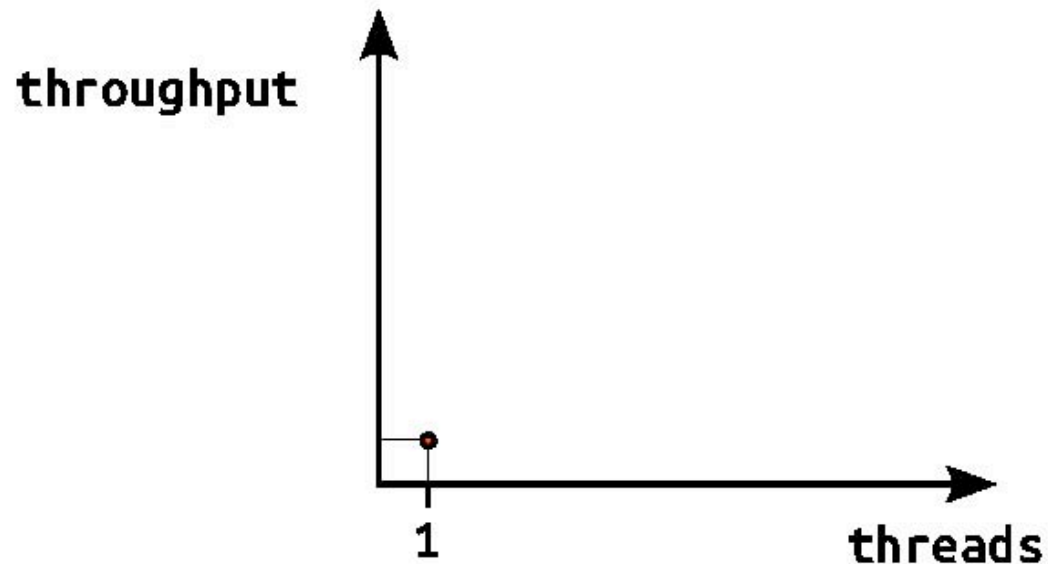
Concurrency and Parallelism

(Concorrência e Paralelismo – CP 11158)

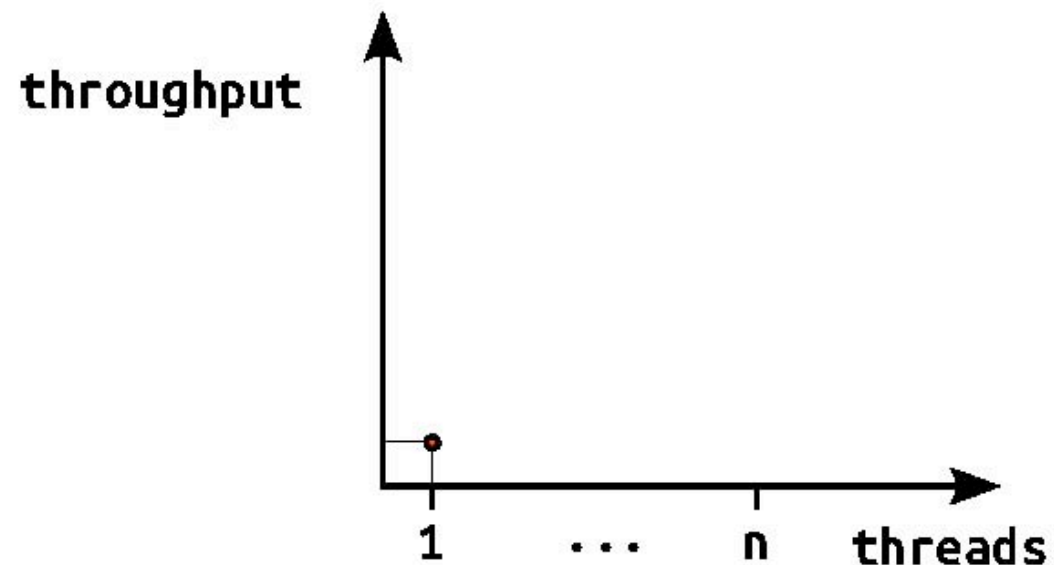
Lecture 9

— Implementing Transactional Memory —

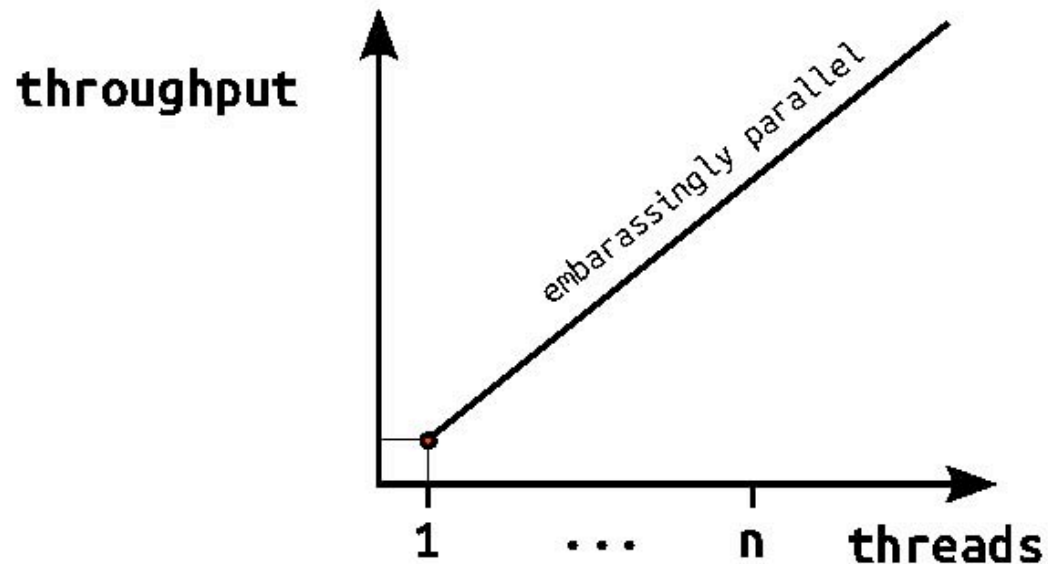
Motivation



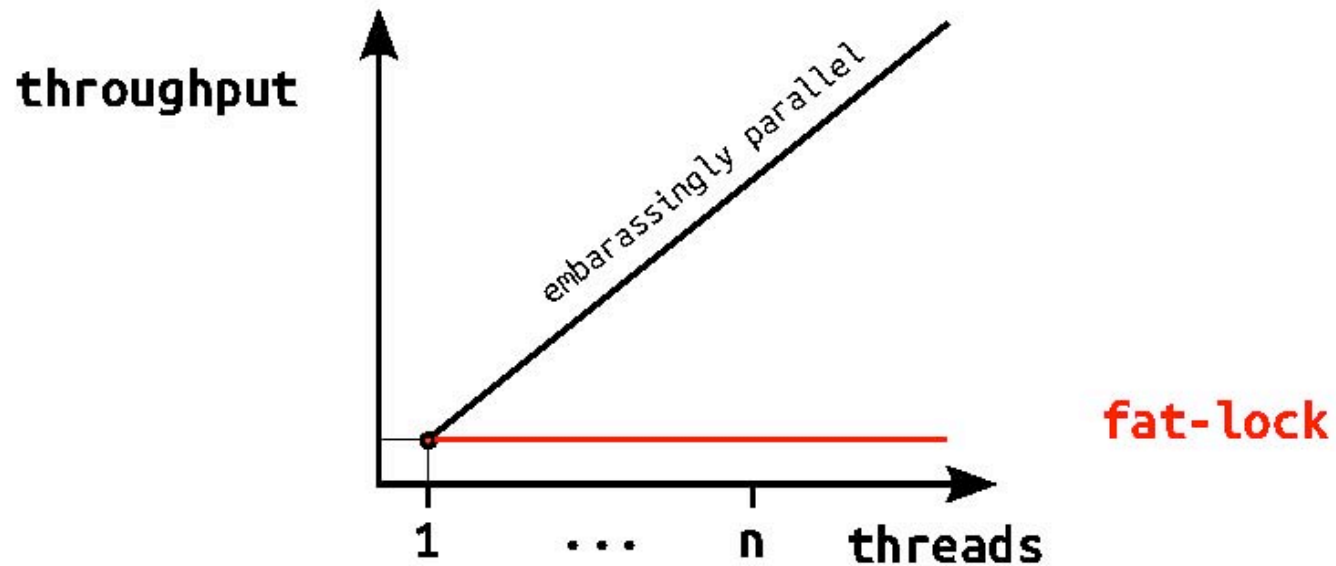
Motivation



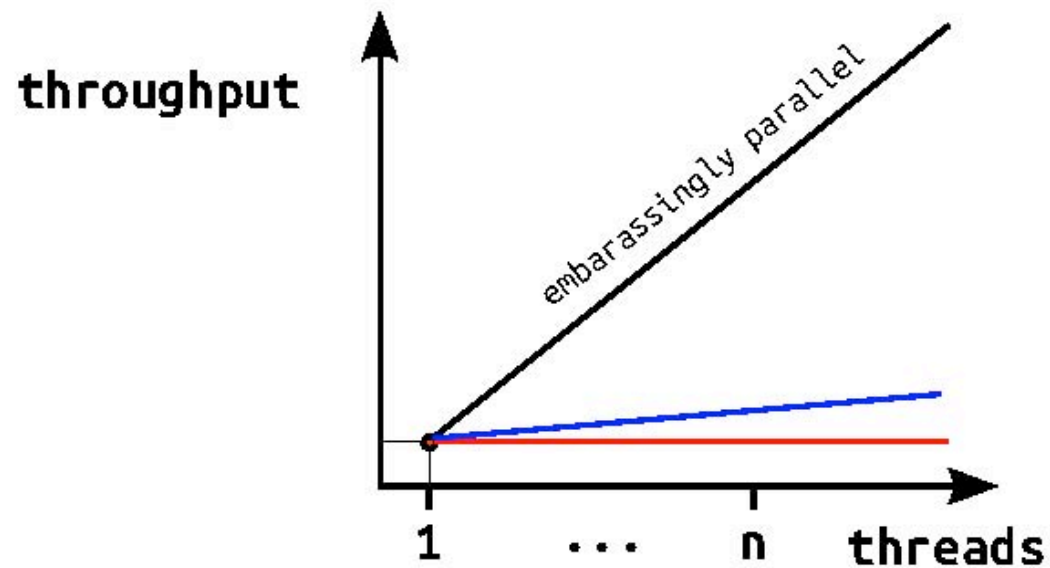
Motivation



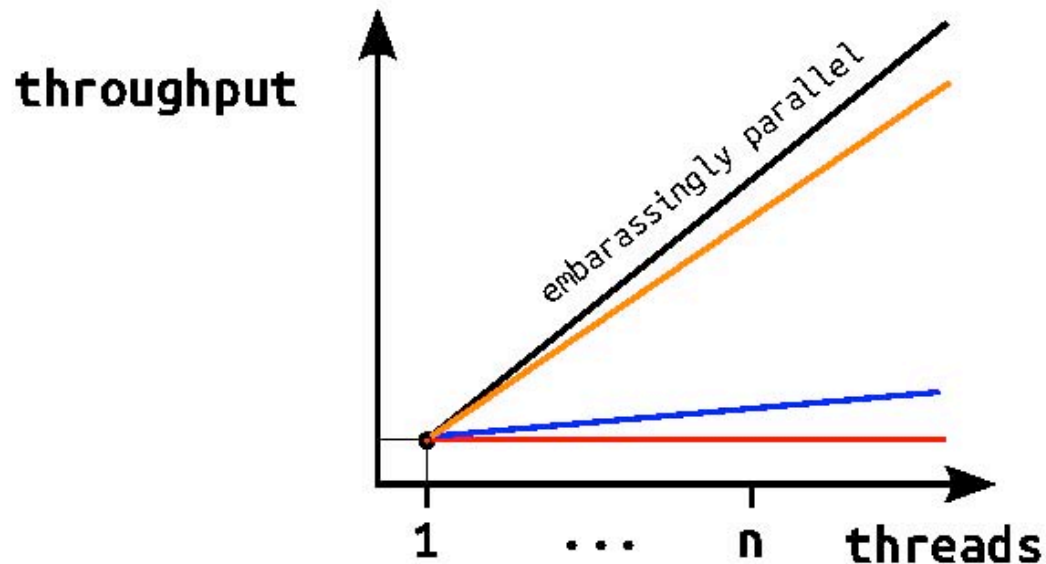
Motivation



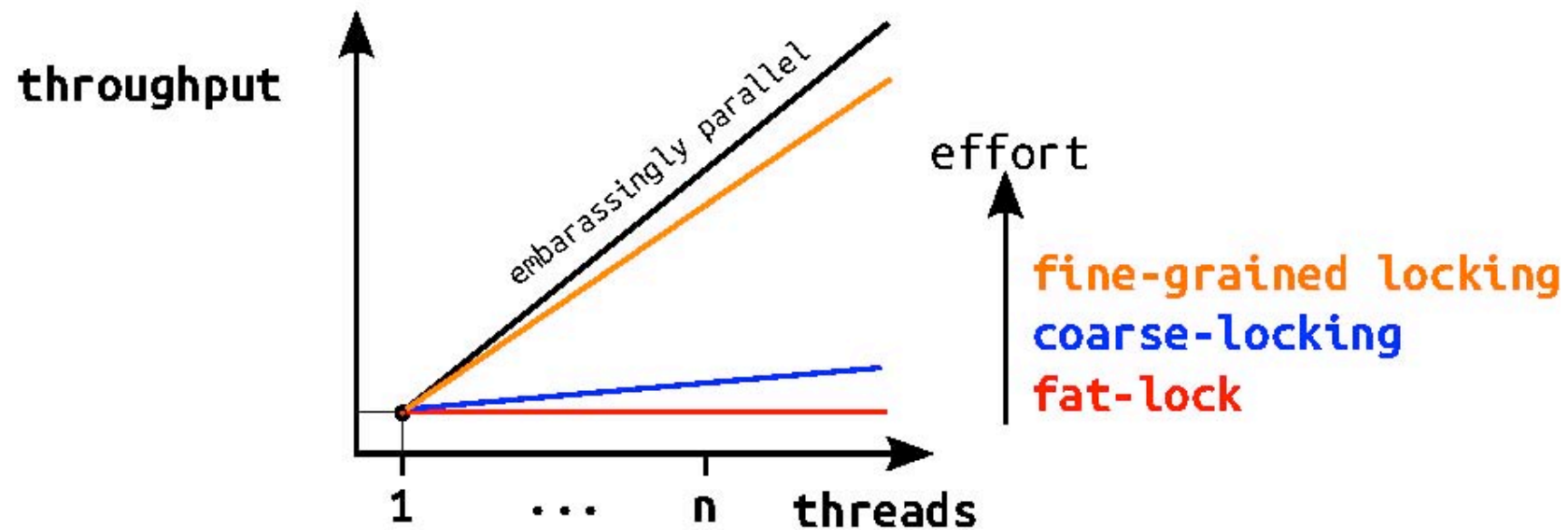
Motivation



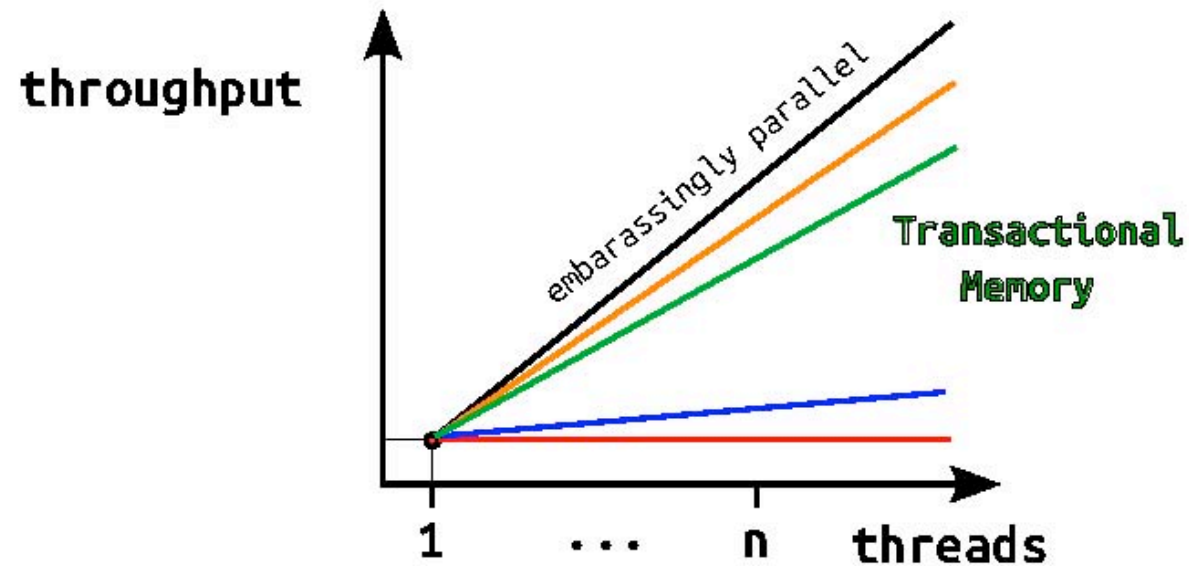
Motivation



Motivation



Motivation



Privatization

// 'x' and 'y' are transactional variables

```
int lowBound = x;
```

```
int upBound = y;
```

```
while ( lowBound < upBound ) {
```

```
    // some computation
```

```
    lowBound ++;
```

```
}
```

Opacity

```
// atomic variables  
X=0; y=0;
```

```
while (true) {  
    atomic {  
        x++;  
        y++;  
    }  
}
```

```
while (true) {  
    if (x != y){  
        // this should never happen  
        exit(1);  
    }  
}
```

How to avoid those hazards

- Sandboxing
 - Mask signal handlers
 - Periodic validation to avoid infinite loops | on loop back-edge
 - Very ad-hoc, incomplete, affects performance
 - Always ensure consistent reads (this paper's contribution)

TL2

- Commit-time locking
- Write buering
- Timestamped transactional locations
- Global clock (updated by write txs on their commit)

TL2 – Read-only Tx

- Identified statically
- On start:
 - $tx.rv := globalClock$
- On read(var):
 - $lock := lockArray[var]$
 - $value := var$
 - $repeatLock := lockArray[var]$
- Abort if:
 - $isLocked(lock) \vee timestamp(lock) > tx.rv \vee lock \neq repeatLock$
- No read-set maintenance
- If it reaches commit operation, proceeds trivially

TL2 – Read-Write Tx

- On start:
 - $Tx.rv := globalClock$
- On write(var, value):
 - $writeSet := writeSet \cup (var, value)$
 - $bloomFilter.update(var)$
- On read(var):
 - Check for read-after-write using bloomFilter
 - Or proceed as Read-Only tx,
plus $readSet := readSet \cup (lockArray[var])$

TL2 – Commit

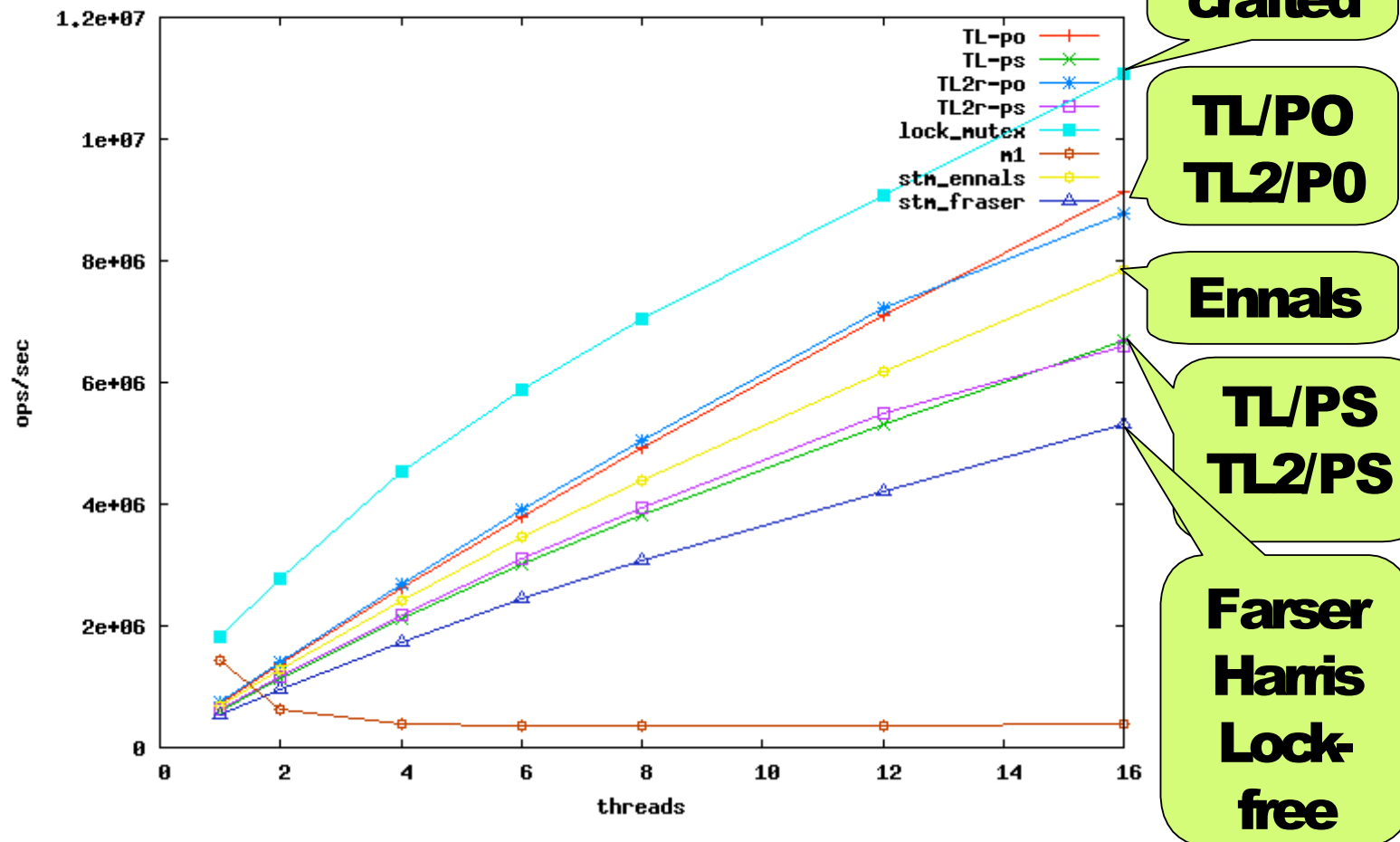
- Acquire locks of variables written
 - Use bounded spinning locks to avoid deadlocks
 - False aborts due to timeouts
 - Cheaper than establishing a locking order
- Increment-and-fetch global clock
- Validate all reads
 - As previously described for read operation
 - Skip this step if no concurrent commit since $tx.rv$
- For all written variables:
 - Write buffered value in variable
 - Release lock by writing bit to 0 and new timestamp

Lock granularity

- A lot of flexibility:
 - Per address — too much space overhead
 - Per stripe (cache line for instance) — false conflicts
 - Per object (header) — precludes transparent memory management

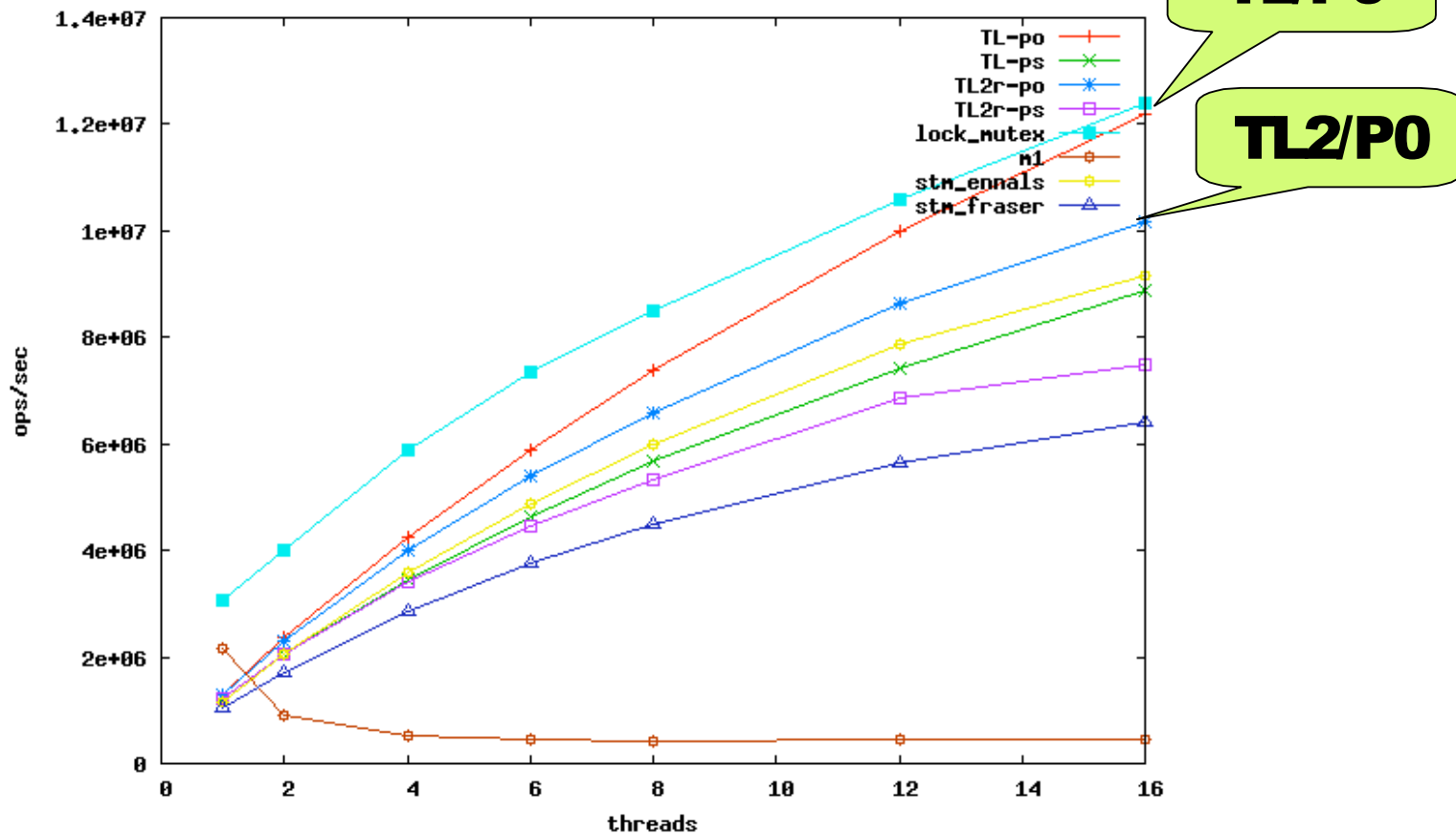
Uncontended Large RB-Tree

5% Delete 5% Update 90% Lookup



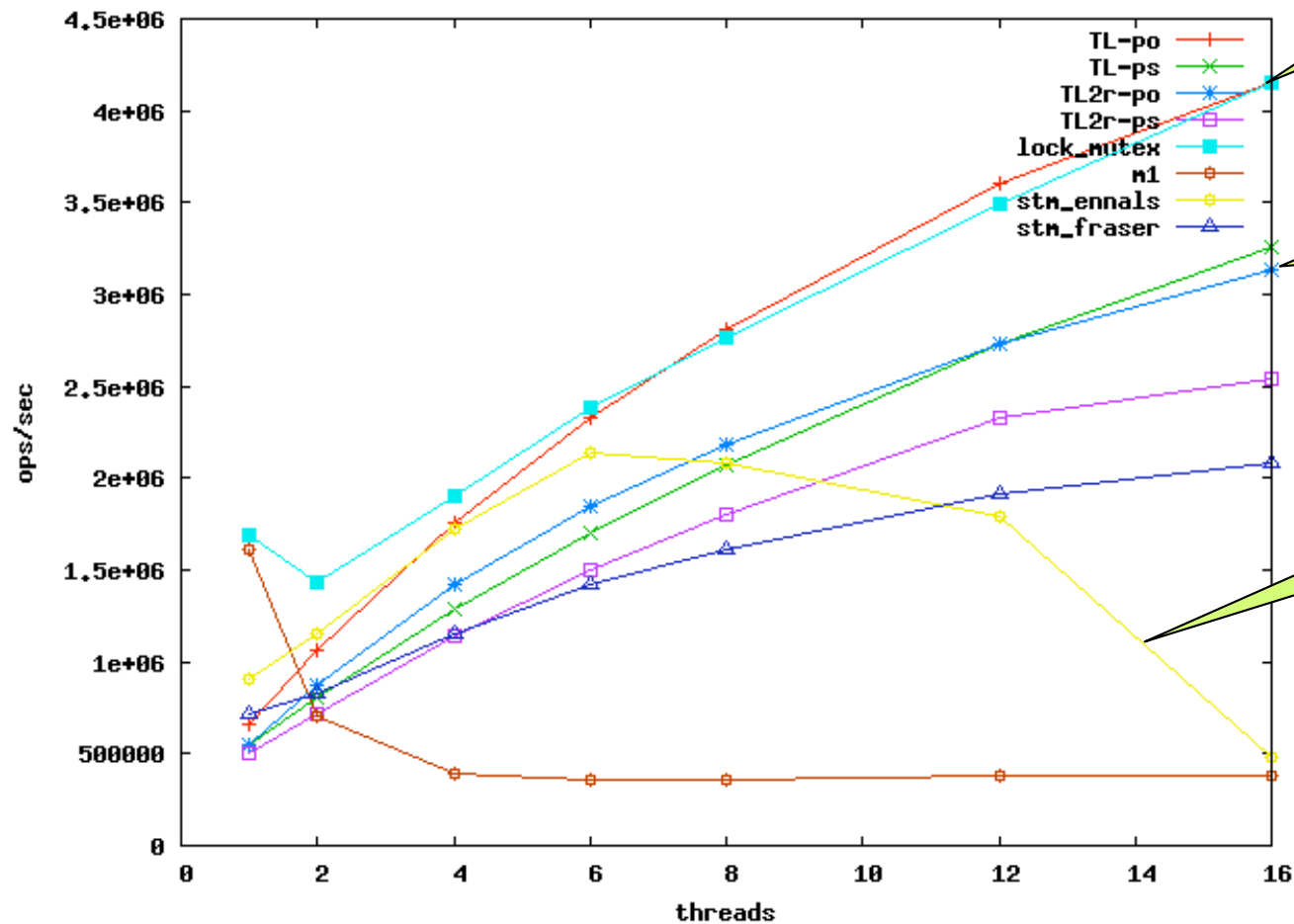
Uncontended Small RB-Tree

5% Delete 5% Update 90% Lookup



Contended Small RB-Tree

30% Delete 30% Update 40% Lookup



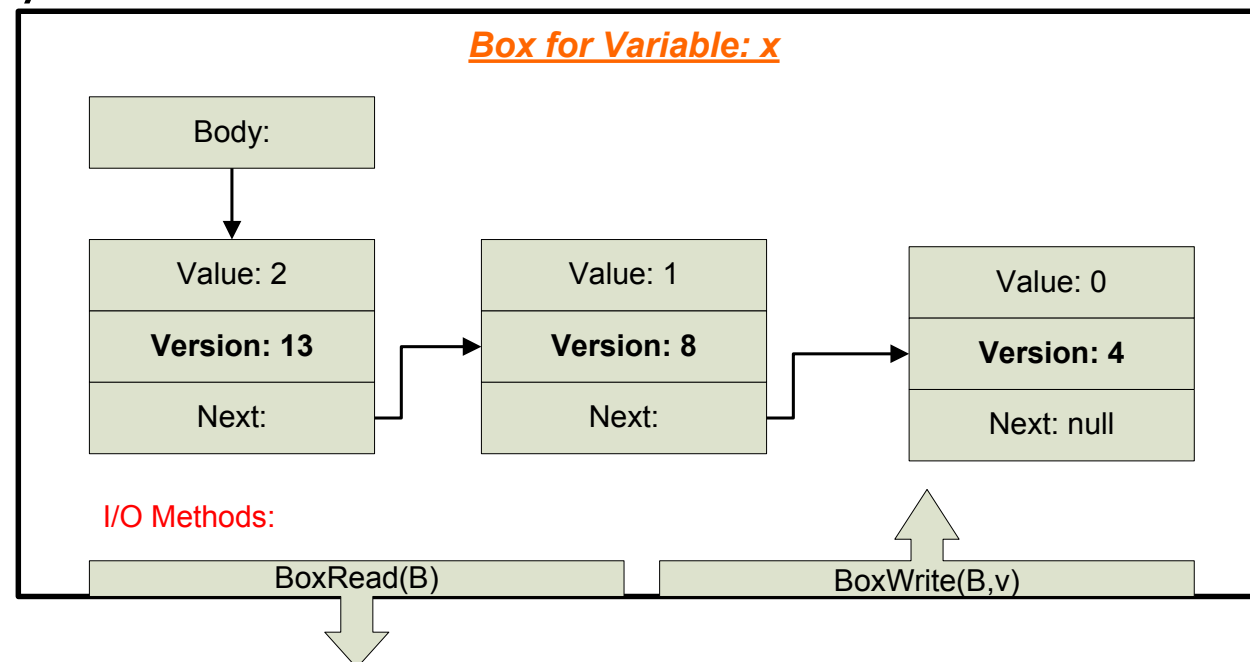
TL/P0

TL2/P0

Ennals

JVSTM

- **Variables** are modeled as objects called “**BOXES**”
- Boxes store different versions of their update history inside

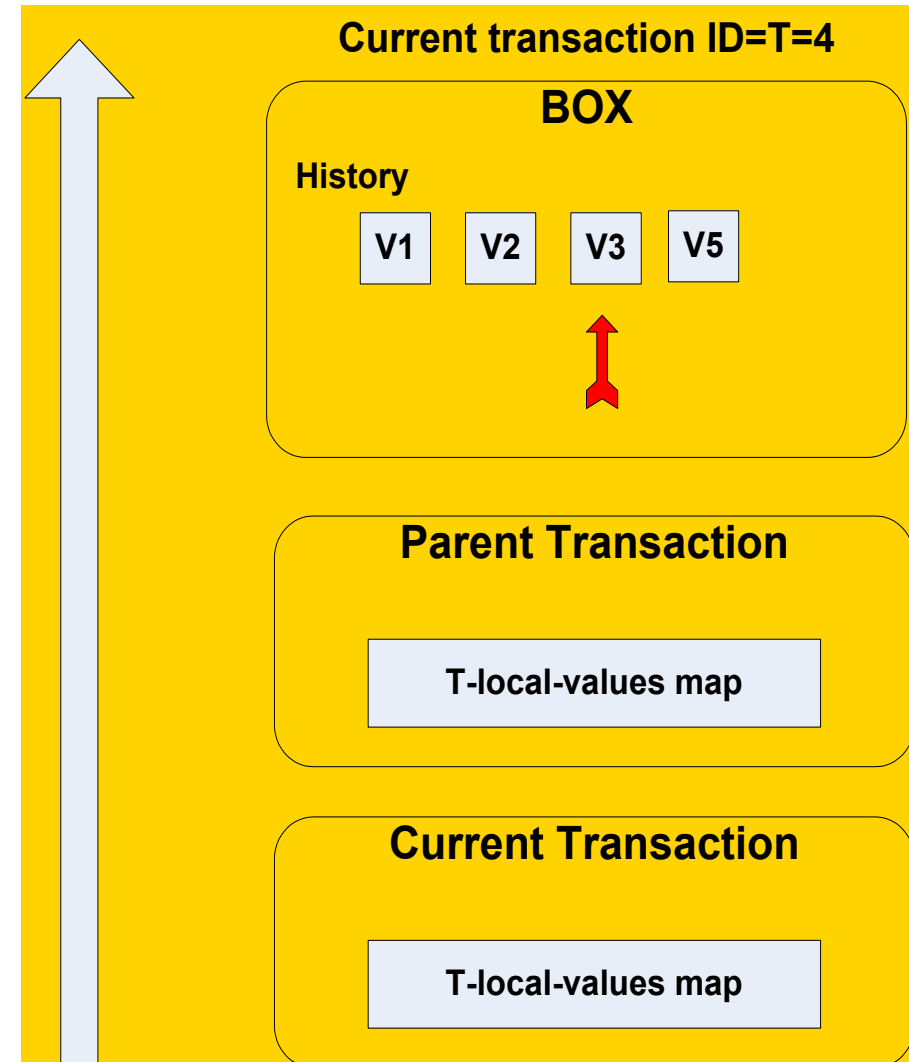


JVSTM – Transactional Data

- Transaction ID
- T-Read Set
 - Boxes used in the transaction
- Local-Values Map
 - Assignments/updates to the variables/boxes
 - BoxWrite()-doesn't changes the value of the Boxes. It adds a mapping from a value to the box in the Local-Values Map.
 - Only when the transaction finishes the inner values of the transaction are placed in the history of the object.

JVSTM – Reading

- Reading is done in a bottom-up direction
- This includes the situation of nested transactions



The End
