

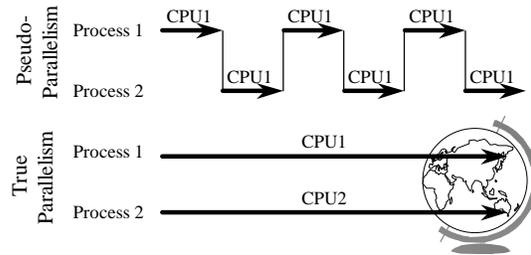


## Operating Systems

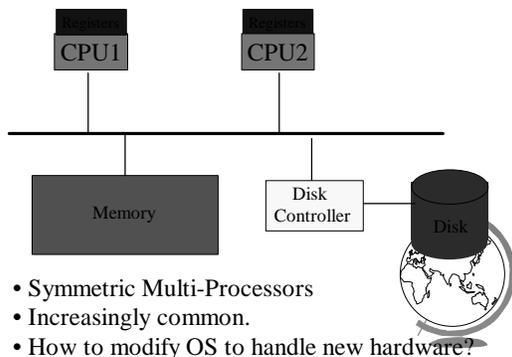
Parallel Systems and Threads  
(Soon to be basic OS knowledge)

## Parallelism

◆ Multiple processes concurrently



## Parallel Hardware



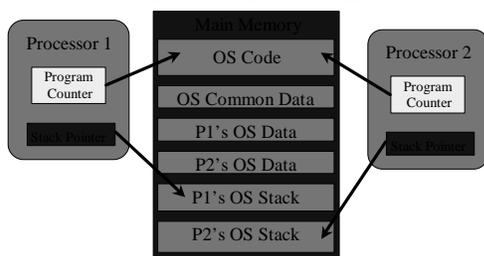
- Symmetric Multi-Processors
- Increasingly common.
- How to modify OS to handle new hardware?

## Two Operating Systems

- ◆ Divide memory in two
- ◆ Run an independent OS in each
- ◆ Each has it's own processes
- ◆ Drawbacks
  - Twice as much memory used for OS
  - IPC tough
  - Who controls memory and disk? (convenient)
  - Inefficient scheduling (efficient)



## Sharing the Operating System



Shared? (see sample code)  
stack                      process table  
current process        device queues

Race Conditions!

## Example Multiprocessor OSES

- ◆ Almost all new OSES!    ◆ Unix
- ◆ Designed from start
  - Windows NT
  - Mach
  - AT&T System V
  - Sun Solaris
  - HP Unix
  - Digital Unix
  - IBM AIX
  - SGI Irix





## Threads

Software Multi-Processors

## Threads (Lightweight Processes)

### ◆ Basic unit of CPU utilization

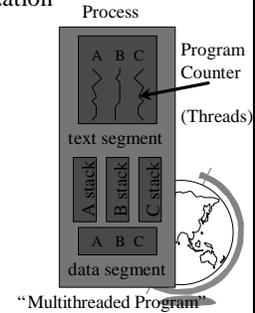
– (“What?!” you say)

### ◆ Own

- program counter
- register set
- stack space

### ◆ Shares

- code section
- data section
- OS resources

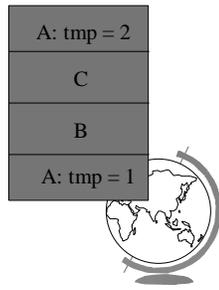


## Stack

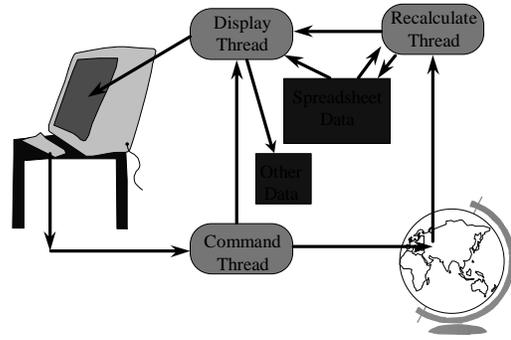
```

A(int tmp) {
    B();

    printf(tmp)
    ;
}
B() {
    C();
}
C() {
    A(2);
}
    
```



## Example: A Threaded Spreadsheet



## What Kinds of Programs to Thread?

### ◆ Independent tasks

- ex: debugger needs gui, program, perf monitor...
- especially when blocking for I/O!

### ◆ Single program, concurrent operation

- Servers
  - ◆ ex: file server, web server
- OS kernels
  - ◆ concurrent requests by multiple users -- no protection needed in kernel



## Thread Benefits

### ◆ “What about just using processes with shared memory?”

- fine
- debugging tougher (more thread tools)
- processes slower
  - ◆ 30 times slower to create on Solaris
  - ◆ slower to destroy
  - ◆ slower to context switch among
- processes eat up memory
  - ◆ few thousand processes not ok
  - ◆ few thousand threads ok



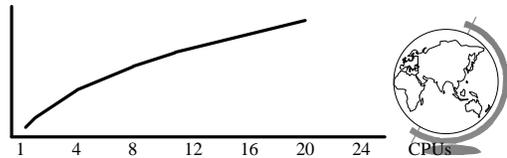
## Threads Standards

- ◆ POSIX (Pthreads)
  - Common API
  - Almost **all** Unix's have thread library
- ◆ Win32 and OS/2
  - very different from POSIX, tough to port
  - commercial POSIX libraries for Win32
  - OS/2 has POSIX option
- ◆ Solaris
  - started before POSIX standard
  - likely to be like POSIX



## Do they Work?

- ◆ Operating systems
  - Mach, Windows NT, Windows 95, Solaris, IRIX, AIX, OS/2, OSF/1
  - Millions of (unforgiving) users
- ◆ NFS, SPECfp, SPECint



## Levels of Threads

