## **User-level Mutual Exclusion**



## Lock-free?

- Avoid needing locking by using lock-free date structure
  - Still need short atomic sequences
    - compare-and-swap
- Lock-based data structure also need mutual exclusion to implement the lock primitive themselves.



How do we provide efficient mutual exclusion to kernelimplemented threads at userlevel

- Interrupt disabling?
- Syscalls?
- Processor Instructions?



## **Optimistic Approach**

- Assume the critical code runs atomically
  - Atomic Sequence
- If an interrupt occurs, OS recovers such that atomicity is preserved
- Two basic mechanisms
  - Rollback
    - Only single memory location update
    - Guarantee progress???
  - Rollforward



# How does the OS know what is an atomic sequence?

- Designated sequences
  - Match well know sequences surrounding PC
    - Matching takes time
    - sequence may occur outside an atomic sequences
      - Rollback might break code
      - Rollforward okay
    - Sequences can be inlined
    - No overhead added to each sequence, overhead only on interruption



### Static Registration

- All sequences are registered at program startup
  - No direct overhead to sequences themselves
  - Limited number of sequences
    - Reasonable to identify on interrupt
    - No inlining



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#### Dynamic Registration

- Share a variable between kernel and userlevel, set it while in an atomic sequence
- Can inline, even synthesize sequences at runtime
- Adds direct overhead to each sequence



## How to roll forward?

- Code re-writing
  - Re-write instruction after sequence to call back to interrupt handler
    - Cache issues



## Cloning

#### - Two copies of each sequence

- normal copy
- modified copy that call back into interrupt handler
- On interrupt, map PC in normal sequence into PC in modified
- Mapping can be time consuming
  - Inlining???



### Computed Jump

- Every sequence uses a computed jump at the end
  - Normal sequence simply jmp to next instruction
  - Interrupted sequence jumps to interrupt handler
  - Adds a jump to every sequence



## Controlled fault

- Dummy instruction at end of each sequences
  - NOP for normal case
  - Fault for interrupt case
    - Example is read from (in)accessible page
- Good for user-kernel privilege changes
- Still adds an extra instruction



## Limiting Duration of ROIIforward

- Watchdog
- Restriction on code so termination can be inspected for



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