46 The Language ThreadedC

We extend C by a simple thread concept. In particular, we provide functions for:

- generating new threads: `create();`
- terminating a thread: `exit();`
- waiting for termination of a thread: `join();`
- mutual exclusion: `lock(), unlock();` ...

In order to enable a parallel program execution, we extend the virtual machine (what else? :-)

46 The Language ThreadedC

We extend C by a simple thread concept. In particular, we provide functions for:

- generating new threads: `create();`
- terminating a thread: `exit();`
- waiting for termination of a thread: `join();`
- mutual exclusion: `lock(), unlock();` ...

In order to enable a parallel program execution, we extend the virtual machine (what else? :-)

Threads
47 Storage Organization

All threads share the same common code store and heap:

For a simplification, we assume that the heap is stored in a separate segment.
The function `malloc()` then fails whenever `NP` exceeds the topmost border.

... similar to the CMa, we have:

- **C** = Code Store – contains the CMa program;
  every cell contains one instruction;
- **PC** = Program-Counter – points to the next executable instruction;
- **H** = Heap –
  every cell may contain a base value or an address;
  the `globals` are stored at the bottom;
- **NP** = New-Pointer – points to the first free cell.

In contrast to the CMa, we have:

- **SSet** = Set of Stacks – contains the stacks of the threads;
  every cell may contain a base value of an address;
- **S** = common address space for heap and the stacks;
- **SP** = Stack-Pointer – points to the current topmost occupied stack cell;
- **FP** = Frame-Pointer – points to the current stack frame.

**Warning:**
- If all references pointed into the heap, we could use separate address spaces for each stack.
  Besides `SP` and `FP`, we would have to record the number of the current stack `:`)
- In the case of C, though, we must assume that all storage regions live within the same address space — only at different locations `:`)
  `SP` and `FP` then uniquely identify storage locations.
- For simplicity, we omit the extreme-pointer `EP`. 
Every thread on the other hand needs its own stack:

In contrast to the CMa, we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
SSet &= \text{Set of Stacks} - \text{contains the stacks of the threads; every cell may contain a base value of an address;} \\
S &= \text{common address space for heap and the stacks;} \\
SP &= \text{Stack-Pointer} - \text{points to the current topmost occupied stack cell;} \\
FP &= \text{Frame-Pointer} - \text{points to the current stack frame.}
\end{align*}
\]

**Warning:**
- If all references pointed into the heap, we could use separate address spaces for each stack.
- Besides SP and FP, we would have to record the number of the current stack.
- In the case of C, though, we must assume that all storage regions live within the same address space — only at different locations.
- SP and FP then uniquely identify storage locations.
- For simplicity, we omit the extreme-pointer EP.

---

**48 The Ready-Queue**

**Idea:**
- Every thread has a unique number tid.
- A table TTab allows to determine for every tid the corresponding thread.
- At every point in time, there can be several executable threads, but only one running thread (per processor).
- The tid of the currently running thread is kept in the register CT (Current Thread).
- The function: tid self 0 returns the tid of the current thread. Accordingly:

\[
\text{code self }() \rho = \text{self}
\]
... where the instruction `self` pushes the content of the register `CT` onto the (current) stack:

```
CT         CT
11         11

S[SP+1] = CT;
```

- The remaining executable threads (more precisely, their `tid`s) are maintained in the queue `RQ` (Ready-Queue).
- For queues, we need the functions:
  
  ```
  void enqueue(queue q, tid t),
  tid dequeue(queue q)
  ```

  which insert a `tid` into a queue and return the first one, respectively ...
If a call to `dequeue()` failed, it returns a value $< 0$.

The thread table must contain for every thread, all information which is needed for its execution. In particular it consists of the registers $PC$, $SP$ und $FP$:

$$
\begin{align*}
2 & \text{ SP} \\
1 & \text{ PC} \\
0 & \text{ FP}
\end{align*}
$$

Interrupting the current thread therefore requires to save these registers:

```c
int save () { 
    TTab[CT][0] = FP;
    TTab[CT][1] = PC;
    TTab[CT][2] = SP;
    return 0;
}
```
If a call to `dequeae()` failed, it returns a value $< 0$.

The thread table must contain for every thread, all information which is needed for its execution. In particular it consists of the registers PC, SP und FP:

- $2$ SP
- $1$ PC
- $0$ FP

**Interrupt**ing the current thread therefore requires to save these registers:

```c
void save () {
    TTab[CT] [0] = FP;
    TTab[CT] [1] = PC;
    TTab[CT] [2] = SP;
}
```

Analogously, we **restore** these registers by calling the function:

```c
void restore () {
    FP = TTab[CT] [0];
    PC = TTab[CT] [1];
    SP = TTab[CT] [2];
}
```

Thus, we can realize an instruction `yield` which causes a thread-switch:

```
tid ct = dequeue ( RQ );
if (ct $\geq$ 0) {
    save (); enqueue ( RQ, CT );
    CT = ct;
    restore ();
}
```

Only if the ready-queue is non-empty, the current thread is replaced.

---

### 49 Switching between Threads

**Problem:**

We want to give each executable thread a fair chance to be completed.

- Every thread must finish or later be scheduled for running.
- Every thread must finish or later be interrupted.

**Possible Strategies:**

- Thread switch only at explicit calls to a function `yield()`.
- Thread switch after **every** instruction: too expensive.
- Thread switch after a **fixed number** of steps: we must install a counter and execute `yield` at dynamically chosen points.
We insert thread switches at selected program points ...
• at the beginning of function bodies;
• before every jump whose target does not exceed the current PC ...

The modified scheme for loops \( s \equiv \text{while}(e) \) \( s \) then yields:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{code } s \rho & = A : \text{code} s \rho \\
& \quad \text{jumpz } B \\
& \quad \text{code } s \rho \\
& \quad \text{yield} \\
& \quad \text{jump } A \\
B : \ldots
\end{align*}
\]

\( \Rightarrow \text{rare :)} \)

Note:
• If-then-else-Statements do not necessarily contain thread switches.
• do-while-Loops require a thread switch at the end of the condition.
• Every loop should contain (at least) one thread switch :)
• Loop-Unrolling reduces the number of thread switches.
• At the translation of switch-statements, we created a jump table behind the code for the alternatives. Nonetheless, we can avoid thread switches here.
• At freely programmed uses of \text{jump} \text{i} \text{m} \text{p} as well as \text{jumpz} \text{e} we should also insert thread switches before the jump (or at the jump target).
• If we want to reduce the number of executed thread switches even further, we could switch threads, e.g., only at every 100th call of yield ...

50 Generating New Threads

We assume that the expression: \( s \equiv \text{create} \ (s_0, e_i) \) first evaluates the expressions \( e_i \) to the values \( f, a \) and then creates a new thread which computes \( f(a) \).
If thread creation fails, \( s \) returns the value \(-1\).
Otherwise, \( s \) returns the new thread’s \text{tid}.

Tasks of the Generated Code:
• Evaluation of the \( e_i \);
• Allocation of a new run-time stack together with a stack frame for the evaluation of \( f(a) \);
• Generation of a new \text{tid};
• Allocation of a new entry in the TTab;
• Insertion of the new \text{tid} into the ready-queue.
The translation of $s$ then is given by:

$$\text{code}_E s \rho = \begin{cases} 
\text{code}_E o_0 \rho & \text{initStack} \\
\text{code}_E o_1 \rho & \text{initThread} 
\end{cases}$$

where we assume the argument value occupies 1 cell :-)

For the implementation of \text{initStack} we need a run-time function \text{newStack()} which returns a pointer onto the first element of a new stack.

If the creation of a new stack fails, the value 0 is returned.

```c
newStack();
if (S[S[SP]] - S[S[SP]+1] == -1) {
    S[S[SP]+2] = f;
    S[S[SP+1]] = S[SP]; S[SP] = SP-2;
} else S[SP] = SP-1;
```
Note:

- The continuation address points to the (fixed) code for the termination of threads.
- Inside the stack frame, we no longer allocate space for the EP the return value has relative address -2.
- The bottom stack frame can be identified through FPold = -1

In order to create new thread ids, we introduce a new register TC (Thread Count).
Initially, TC has the value 0 (corresponds to the tid of the initial thread).
Before thread creation, TC is incremented by 1.
newStack();
    if (S[SP]) {
        S[S[SP]] = S[SP-1];
        S[S[SP]]+1 = -1;
        S[S[SP]+2] = f;
        S[SP-1] = S[SP]; SP--
    } else S[SP] = SP - 2] = -1;

Note:

- The continuation address \( f \) points to the (fixed) code for the termination of threads.
- Inside the stack frame, we no longer allocate space for the EP \( \rightarrow \) the return value has relative address \( -2 \).
- The bottom stack frame can be identified through \( FP_{old} = -1 \).

In order to create new thread ids, we introduce a new register \( TC \) (Thread Count).
Initially, \( TC \) has the value 0 (corresponds to the \( tid \) of the initial thread).
Before thread creation, \( TC \) is incremented by 1.
Note:

- The continuation address $f$ points to the (fixed) code for the termination of threads.
- Inside the stack frame, we no longer allocate space for the EP $\rightarrow$ the return value has relative address $-2$.
- The bottom stack frame can be identified through $FPFold = -1 \rightarrow$

In order to create new thread ids, we introduce a new register $TC$ (Thread Count).
Initially, $TC$ has the value 0 (corresponds to the tid of the initial thread).
Before thread creation, $TC$ is incremented by 1.

```c
newStack();
if (S[SP]) {
    S[SP] = S[SP-1];
    S[SP]+1 = -1;
    S[SP]+2 = f;
    S[SP-1] = S[SP]; SP--
} else S[SP = SP - 2] = -1;
```

```c
if (S[SP] ≥ 0) {
    tid = ++TCount;
    TTab[tid][0] = S[SP-1];
    TTab[tid][1] = S[SP];
    TTab[tid][2] = S[SP];
    S[-SP] = tid;
    enqueue(RQ, tid);
}
```
51 Terminating Threads

Termination of a thread (usually :-) returns a value. There are two (regular) ways to terminate a thread:

1. The initial function call has terminated. Then the return value is the return value of the call.
2. The thread executes the statement `exit (e);` Then the return value equals the value of e.

Warning:
- We want to return the return value in the bottom stack cell.
- `exit` may occur arbitrarily deeply nested inside a recursion. Then we de-allocate all stack frames ...
- ... and jump to the terminal treatment of threads at address `$f$`.

Therefore, we translate:

\[
\text{code } \textbf{exit} (e); \quad \rho = \text{code}_e \rho
\]

The instruction `term` is explained later `:-)`.

The instruction `exit` successively pops all stack frames:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{result} &= S[SP]; \\
\text{while } (FP \neq 0) \{ \\
\quad SP &= FP - 2; \\
\quad FP &= S[FP - 1]; \\
\}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
S[SP] = \text{result};
\]