

CSCE 313-200
Introduction to Computer Systems
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Practice II

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Performance

- Example 2: unbounded producer-consumer
- Producer batch = 1
 - $Q.size() \leq 1$
- Producer batch = 10
 - $Q.size() \rightarrow \infty$
- PC 1.1
 - Busy spins to enter
 - CPU is high, mostly spent in the kernel
 - Worst method in our comparison

```
int batch;           // PC 1.1
while (true) {
    while (true) {
        WaitForSingleObject(mutex, INFINITE);
        if (Q.size() > 0) {
            x = Q.pop ();
            break;
        }
        ReleaseMutex (mutex);
    }
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);
    // now produce
    WaitForSingleObject(mutex, INFINITE);
    for (int i=0; i < batch; i++)
        Q.add (i+x);
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);
}
```

k = 600		k = 20K	
batch=1	batch=10	batch=1	batch=10
660/sec	187K/sec	worse	worse

Performance

- PC 1.2 sleeps on semaphore
 - CPU = 20%
- PC 1.4 releases semaphore in bulk
 - Speed-up by 40% over PC 1.2 with batch=10
 - CPU = 20%

```
int batch;           // PC 1.2
while (true) {
    WaitForSingleObject(sema, INFINITE);
    WaitForSingleObject(mutex, INFINITE);
    x = Q.pop ();
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);

    WaitForSingleObject(mutex, INFINITE);
    for (int i=0; i < batch; i++) {
        Q.add (i+x);
        ReleaseSemaphore(sema,1,NULL);
    }
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);
}

int batch;           // PC 1.4
while (true) {
    WaitForSingleObject(sema, INFINITE);
    WaitForSingleObject(mutex, INFINITE);
    x = Q.pop ();
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);

    WaitForSingleObject(mutex, INFINITE);
    for (int i=0; i < batch; i++)
        Q.add (i+x);
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);
    ReleaseSemaphore(sema,batch,NULL);
}
```

k = 600		k = 20K	
batch=1	batch=10	batch=1	batch=10
275K/s	130K/s	223K/s	112K/s

PC 1.2

k = 600		k = 20K	
batch=1	batch=10	batch=1	batch=10
275K/s	182K/s	223K/s	151K/s

PC 1.4 (hw1)

Performance

- PC 2.1
 - Adds WaitAll
 - CPU = 100%
 - Horrible performance
 - PC 3.2-3.3 similar
- Back to 1.4
 - Over 450% faster than 1.4 for batch=10
 - CPU = 100%

```
HANDLE arr[] = {sema, mutex};           // PC 2.1
while (true) {
    WaitForMultipleObjects(2, arr, true,
                           INFINITE);

    x = Q.pop ();
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);

    WaitForSingleObject(mutex, INFINITE);
    for (int i=0; i < batch; i++)
        Q.add (i+x);
    ReleaseMutex (mutex);
    ReleaseSemaphore(sema,batch,NULL);
}

int batch;                      // PC 1.4 with CS
while (true) {
    WaitForSingleObject(sema, INFINITE);
    EnterCriticalSection (&cs);
    x = Q.pop ();
    LeaveCriticalSection (&cs);

    EnterCriticalSection (&cs);
    for (int i=0; i < batch; i++)
        Q.add (i+x);
    LeaveCriticalSection (&cs);
    ReleaseSemaphore(sema,batch,NULL);
}
```

k = 600		k = 20K	
batch=1	batch=10	batch=1	batch=10
27K/s	27K/s	worse	worse

PC 2.1

k = 600		k = 20K	
batch=1	batch=10	batch=1	batch=10
361K/s	850K/s	280K/s	1.1M/s

PC 1.4 w/CS

Performance

- PC 3.0
 - CPU = 100%
 - Breaks down when Q is persistently small
- PC 3.1
 - Uses kernel events, runs at 450K/s
- PC 3.4
 - CPU = 30%

k = 600		k = 20K	
batch=1	batch=10	batch=1	batch=10
205K/s	5.9M/s	78K/s	7.1M/sec

PC 3.0

```
CONDITION_VARIABLE cv;           // PC 3.0
while (true) {
    EnterCriticalSection (&cs);
    while ( Q.size() == 0 )
        SleepConditionVariable (&cv, &cs, ...);
    x = Q.pop ();
    LeaveCriticalSection (&cs);

    EnterCriticalSection (&cs);
    for (int i=0; i < batch; i++)
        Q.add (i+x);
    LeaveCriticalSection (&cs);
    WakeConditionVariable (&cv);
}

while (true) {                  // PC 3.4 (variation)
    EnterCriticalSection (&cs);
    while (Q.size() == 0) {
        LeaveCriticalSection (&cs);
        Sleep (100); // 100 ms
        EnterCriticalSection (&cs);
    }
    x = Q.pop ();
    LeaveCriticalSection (&cs);

    EnterCriticalSection (&cs);
    for (int i=0; i < batch; i++)
        Q.add (i+x);
    LeaveCriticalSection (&cs);
}
```

k = 600		k = 20K	
batch=1	batch=10	batch=1	batch=10
22M/s	5.9M/s	16.5M/s	7.5M/sec

PC 3.4 (hw2)