

CS 150: SAFELY Sharing Between Processes

Cynthia Taylor
Oberlin College
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Lab: Common Mistake

sofar → []

```
def grams(s, words, sofar):
```

```
    if len(s) == 0:
```

```
        print(" ".join(sofar))
```

```
    for w in words:
```

```
        ....
```

newlist = newlist + [w]

[sofar = sofar + [w]] *s = remains*

```
        grams(remains, words, sofar)
```

[sofar + [w]]

grams (s, words, soft r)

grams

grams

grams

grams

grams

grams

grams

grams

Last class: Shared Memory

- Used RawValue to let multiple processes use the same variable
- But this could give us inconsistent results!

Locks

- Shared between processes
- Only allows one process to be in a section of “locked” code at a time.

Syntax

```
l = Lock()
```

```
l.acquire()
```

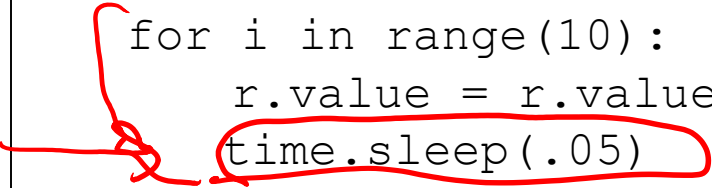
```
#dangerous code
```

```
l.release()
```

only one process
can hold lock

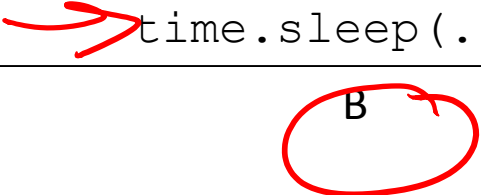
What is the BEST version of this code?

```
def func(r,lock):  
    lock.acquire()  
    for i in range(10):  
        r.value = r.value + 1  
        time.sleep(.05)  
    lock.release()
```




A

```
def func(r,lock):  
    for i in range(10):  
        lock.acquire()  
        r.value = r.value + 1  
        lock.release()  
        time.sleep(.05)
```



B

```
def func(r,lock):  
    for i in range(10):  
        r.value = r.value + 1  
        lock.acquire()  
        time.sleep(.05)  
        lock.release()
```



C

D. Multiple options are equally good

E. I don't know

Demo

Will this code give us consistent results?

```
def func(r):  
    lock = Lock()  
    for i in range(10):  
        lock.acquire()  
        r.value = r.value + 1  
        lock.release()  
        time.sleep(.05)
```

A. Yes

B. No

C. I don't know

need shared lock

l = Lock()
p = Process(target=func,
 args=(r, l))

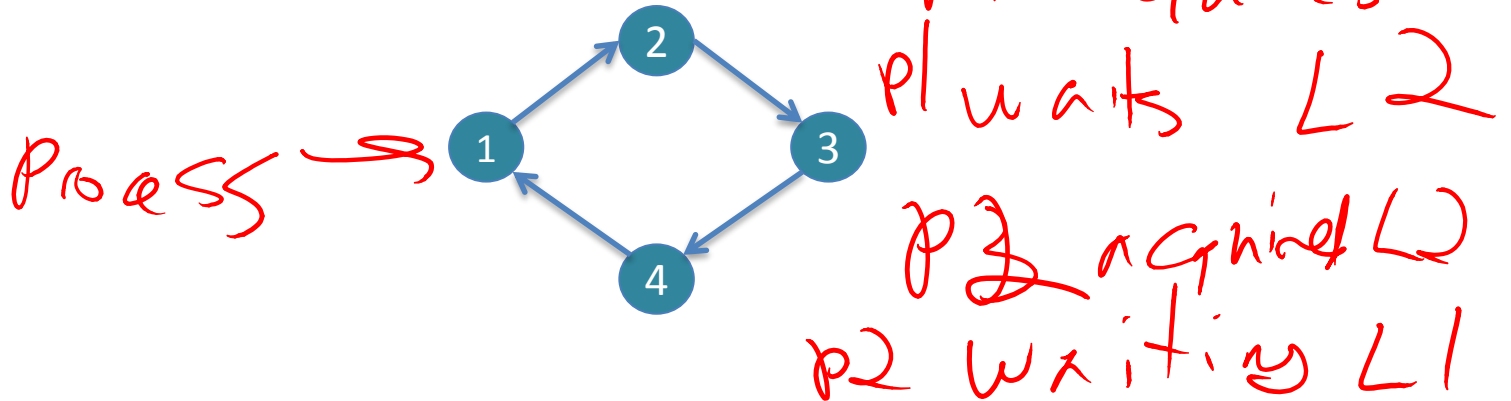
What will happen if we run this code?

```
def func(r,lock):  
    for i in range(10):  
        lock.acquire() ←  
        r.value = r.value + 1 ←  
        time.sleep(.0001)  
r = RawValue("i",0)  
lock = Lock()  
for i in range(10):  
    p = Process(target=func, args=(r,lock))  
    p.start()
```

- A. Everything will be okay
- B. It will cause an error
- ☒ C. It will print once and then stop
- D. Something else
- E. I don't know

*always all
release!*

Deadlock



- Occurs when we have a cycle of processes all waiting on each other
- No process can make progress
- Program will hang forever

Which of these could cause deadlock?

OK

```
def func(l1,l2):  
    l1.acquire()  
    l2.acquire()  
    #code  
    l2.release()  
    l1.release()
```

```
def func2(l1,l2):  
    l2.acquire()  
    l1.acquire()  
    #code  
    l1.release()  
    l2.release()
```

A

```
def func(l1,l2):  
    l1.acquire()  
    #code  
    l1.release()  
    l2.acquire()  
    #code  
    l2.release()
```

```
def func2(l1,l2):  
    l2.acquire()  
    #code  
    l2.release()  
    l1.acquire()  
    #code  
    l1.release()
```

B

```
def func(l1,l2):  
    l1.acquire()  
    l2.acquire()  
    #code  
    l1.release()  
    l2.release()
```

```
def func2(l1,l2):  
    l2.acquire()  
    l1.acquire()  
    #code  
    l2.release()  
    l1.release()
```

C

D. More than one of the above

E. I don't know

Avoiding Deadlock

- Never call `acquire()` without calling `release()`
- Be VERY careful using multiple locks

Bank Account

Next Time

- Critter Tournament!! Fabulous Prizes

- Lab 11 – Tuesday at 10 pm

Last Lab

Practice Final on Blackboard