Opacity

Concurrent Algorithms 2011



What is TM?

What is TM?

What does TM guarantee?

- 1: int a = acc_a; 2: acc_a = a - 20; 3: int b = acc b;
- $\int \frac{du}{du} = \frac{$
- 4: $acc_b = b + 20;$

```
atomic { // t<sub>1</sub>
1: int a = acc_a;
2: acc_a = a - 20;
3: int b = acc_b;
4: acc_b = b + 20;
}
```

```
atomic { // t<sub>1</sub>
1: int a = acc_a;
2: acc_a = a - 20;
3: int b = acc_b;
4: acc_b = b + 20;
}
```

atomic		{	//	/ t	52	
5:	int	а	=	ac	cc_	_a;
6:	acc_	_a	=	a	+	10;
}						





correct



atomic { // t_2 5: int $a = acc_a$; }



client 😳



atomic { // t_2 5: int a = acc a;}



bank 😳

T₂

T₁



T_____





































T_____

т1









































Tuesday, December 6, 2011









- TM monitors accesses to objects
- When it detects conflicting access
 - one transaction is *aborted*
 - its actions are rolled back
 - it is restarted
- When all actions are not conflicting
 - transaction commits

Variables: int x=0, y=1; Invariant: x < y</pre>

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Consistent view

- All transactions must observe consistent views of memory at all times
 - even the aborted ones

Opacity

- Serializability
 - there exists an equivalent serial (one thread) execution
- Consistent memory view
 - no transaction can e.g. divide by zero because of non-consistent reads

TM semantics

- Committed: instantaneous
- Aborted: never visible
- All: observe consistent state

TM semantics





























