

Exercise 5

In the `ca15_locks.zip` file you will find the skeleton code for a very simple benchmark that uses a number of threads (configured with `-n`) that simply `lock` and then `unlock` one lock object.

Problem 1. Your task is to implement the following lock algorithms:

1. Test-and-set (TAS)
2. Test-and-test-and-set (TTAS)
3. Ticket lock

Problem 2. For TAS and TTAS, devise solutions where `lock` is implemented with CAS, atomic swap (SWAP), and atomic fetch-and-increment (FAI).

For instance:

```
tas_lock(lock_t* lock)
{
    while(FAI(&lock->val) != 0);
}
```

implements TAS lock with FAI.

Problem 3. Although x86 (e.g., Intel, AMD) processors offer FAI and SWAP operations, you can still use compare-and-swap (CAS) to implement FAI, or SWAP. Implement FAI and SWAP with CAS and compare the performance of the locks against the native atomic operations.

What do you observe? Why?

Instructions:

You can compile all the variations of the test that we need by invoking the following shell script in a Linux terminal:

```
./make_all.sh
```

To run all the variations invoke:

```
./run_all.sh [params]
```

As an example, we have already implemented TAS with CAS, so the output that you will initially get from `run_all.sh` will be:

```
---> run with TICKET
## Start the threads
## Stop the threads
Throughput: 1061.31 Mop/s
# global counter: 556865908 vs.
# of increments : 1112860791
:-( :-( incorrect, non-atomic counter!
(your lock / unlock / init implemntation is broken)
---> run with TAS
-----> and USE_CAS
## Start the threads
## Stop the threads
Throughput: 13.74 Mop/s
# global counter: 14409995 vs.
# of increments : 14409995
:-) :-) correct, atomic counter!
----- TEST PASSED
...
... output for other lock algorithms/atomic operations
```

with different values for throughput and statistics! Notice that ticket lock that is not yet implemented reports an error, while TAS with CAS works correctly!