

The background features several large, overlapping, semi-transparent swirls in shades of purple, green, and blue. Scattered throughout are numerous small, yellow, triangular shapes that resemble sun rays or decorative elements.

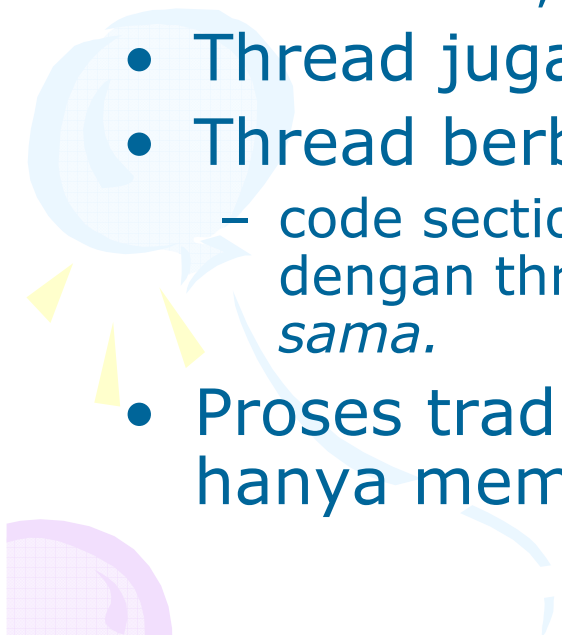
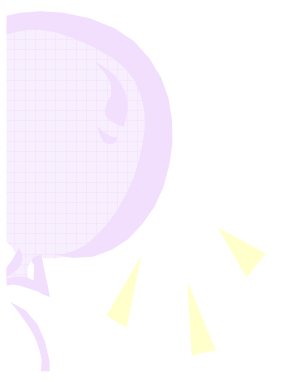
Sistem Operasi 4

“Threads”

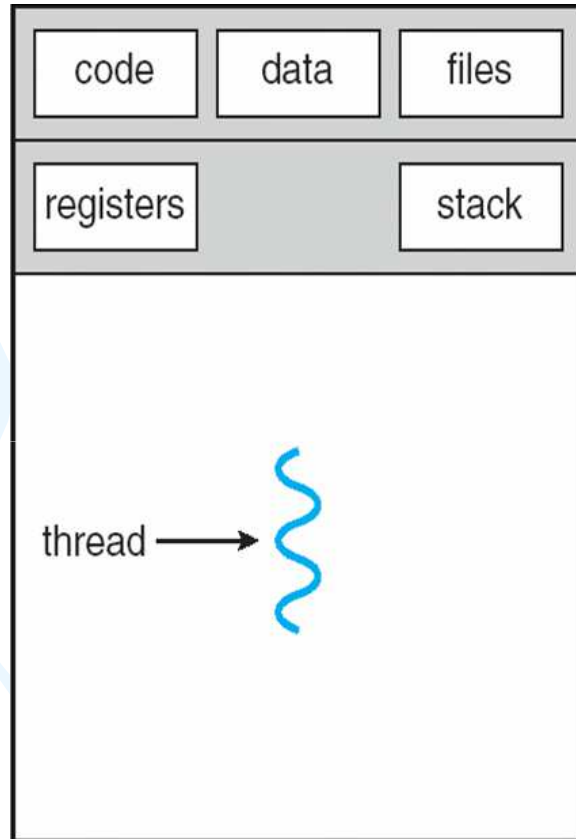
**Antonius Rachmat C, S.Kom,
M.Cs**



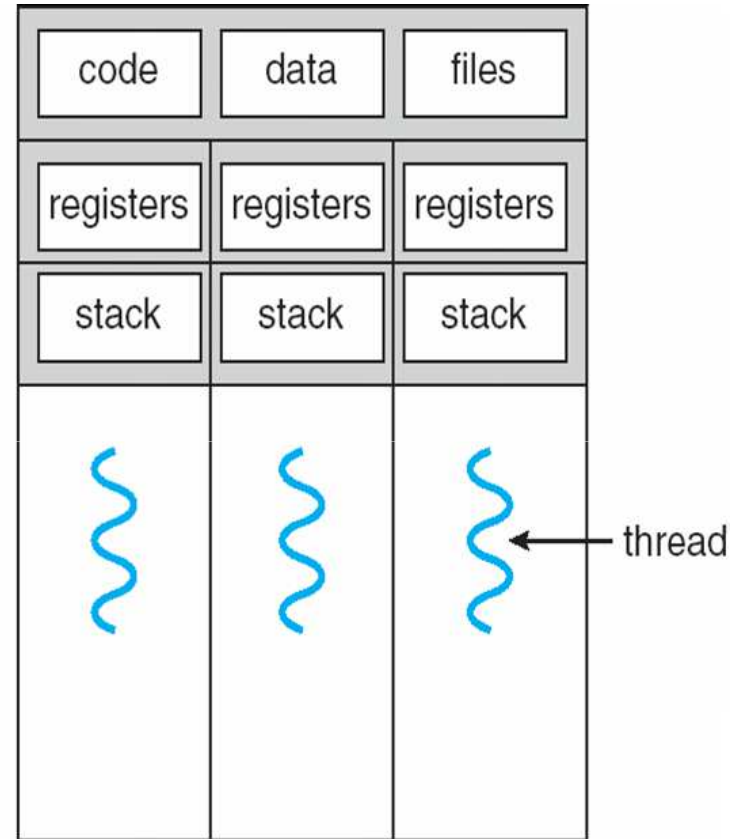
Thread

- Definisi: **unit dasar** dari penggunaan CPU.
 - Thread terdiri dari:
 - thread ID, program counter, register, dan stack.
 - Thread juga sering disebut **lightweight** process.
 - Thread berbagi:
 - code section, data section, files dan sumber daya dengan thread lain yang termasuk dalam *proses yang sama*.
 - Proses tradisional (**heavyweight** process) hanya mempunyai **thread tunggal**
- 
- 

Single and Multithreaded Processes

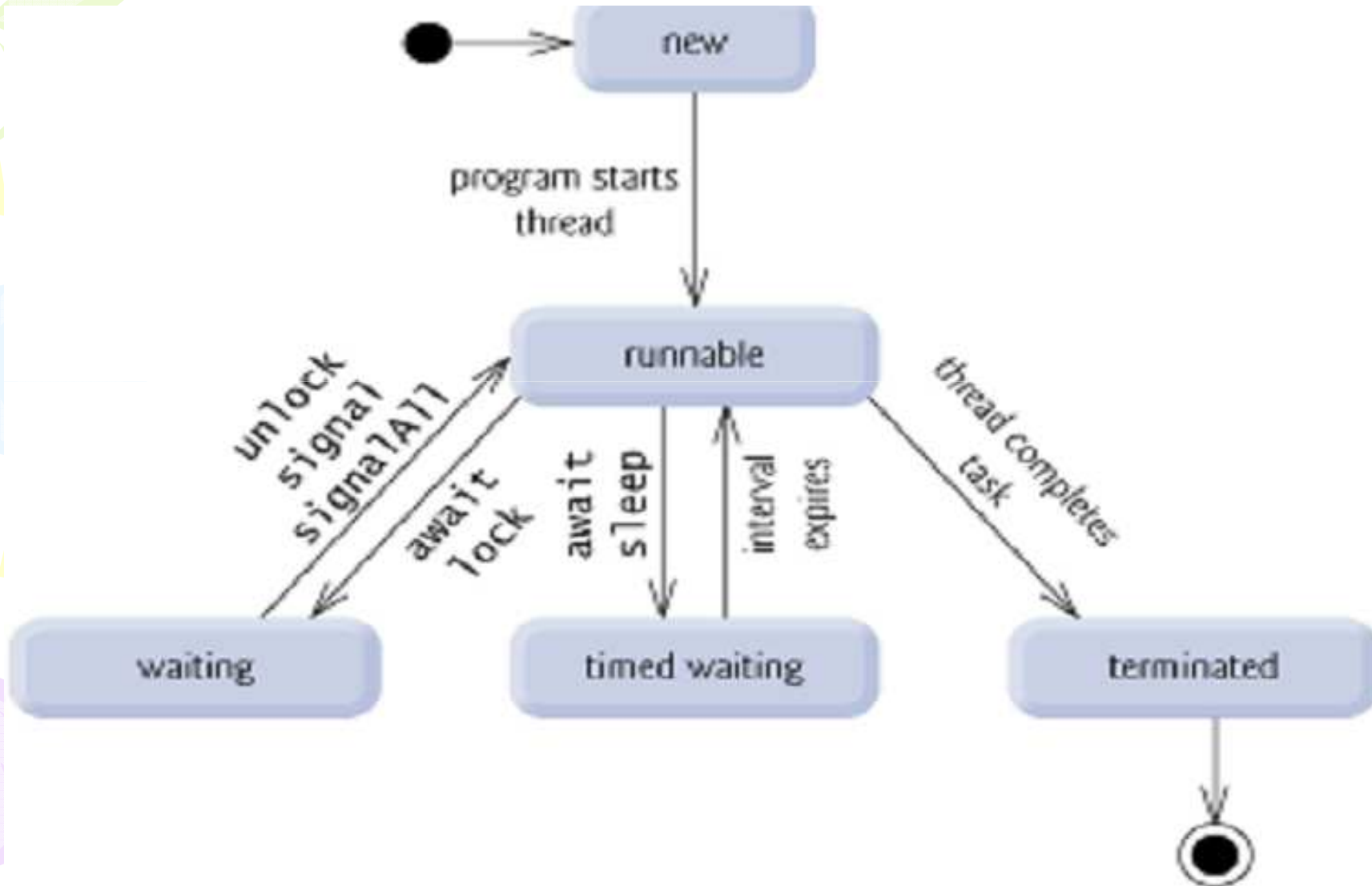


single-threaded process



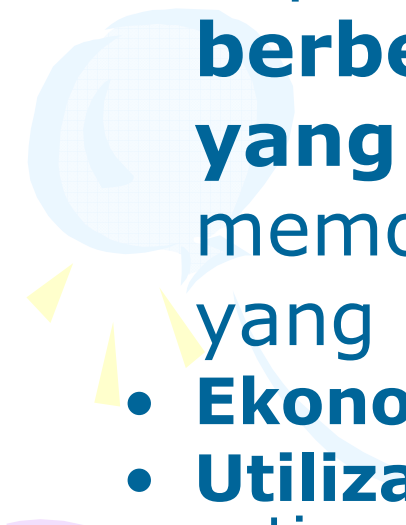

multithreaded process

Thread Life Cycles





Keuntungan Thread

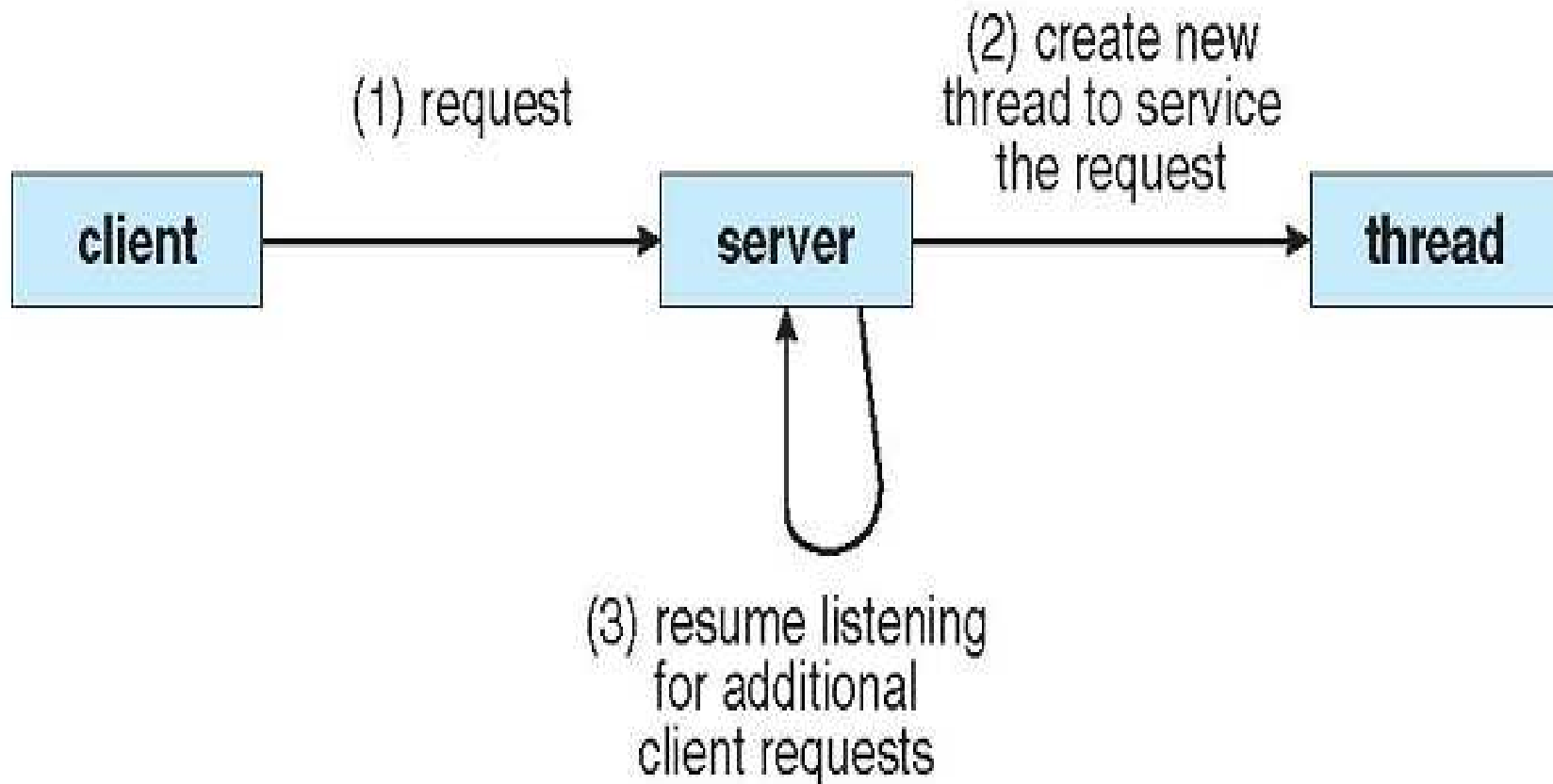
- **Responsiveness**
 - **Resource sharing** : sebuah aplikasi dapat mempunyai beberapa **thread yang berbeda dalam sebuah alamat memori yang sama** karena thread berbagi memori dan sumber daya dari proses yang memilikinya.
 - **Ekonomis**
 - **Utilization of multiprocessor architectures:** setiap thread dapat berjalan secara paralel pada prosesor yang berbeda.
- 
- 



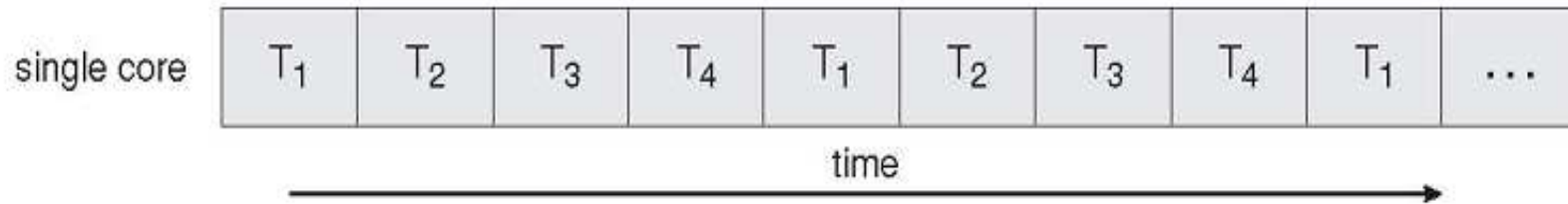
Multicore programming challenges

- Dividing activities
- Threads balance
- Data splitting
- Testing and debugging

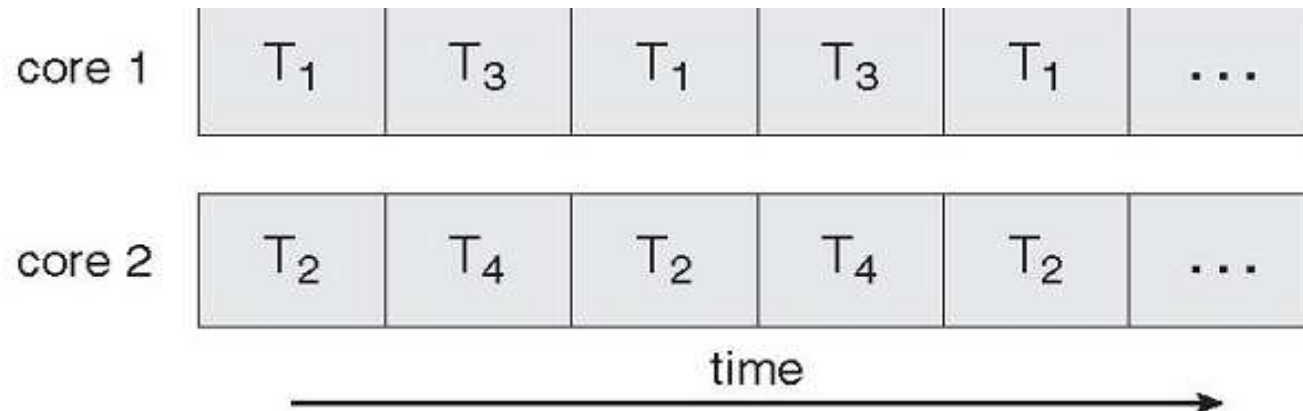
Multithreading Server



Single-core

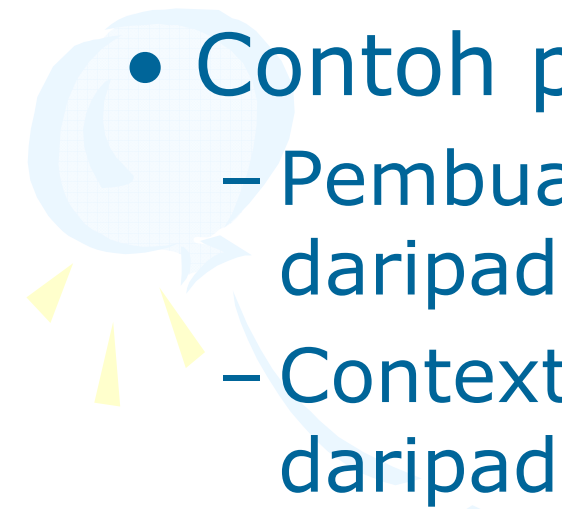
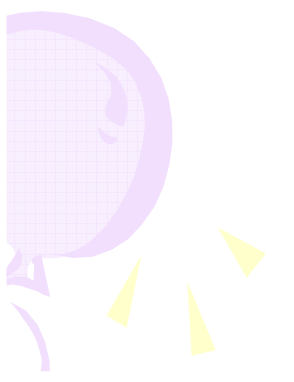


Multi-core (parallel)






Fakta

- Pembuatan Proses **lebih berat** dan **lambat** daripada Thread
 - Contoh pada Solaris:
 - Pembuatan proses **30x** lebih lama daripada Thread
 - Context Switch Proses **5x** lebih lama daripada Context Switch Thread
- 
- 



User Threads

- *User threads* didukung **diatas kernel** dan diimplementasikan oleh **thread library** pada level **user**.
 - **User-Library** digunakan mendukung pembuatan thread, penjadwalan, dan manajemen tanpa bantuan langsung dari kernel.
 - Karena kernel **tidak menyadari** adanya user-level threads maka pembuatan semua thread dan penjadwalan dilakukan di dalam **user space** tanpa intervensi dari kernel.
 - Three primary **thread libraries**:
 - POSIX **Pthreads**
 - Win32 threads
 - Java threads
 - .NET threads
- 

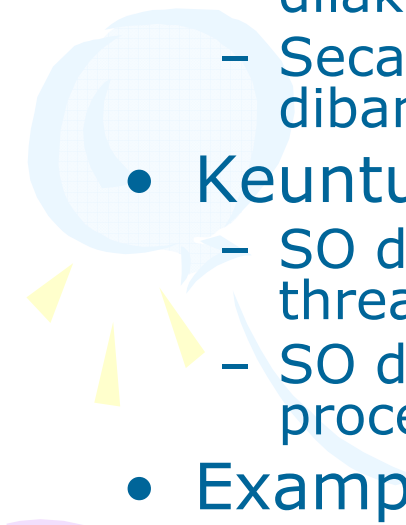
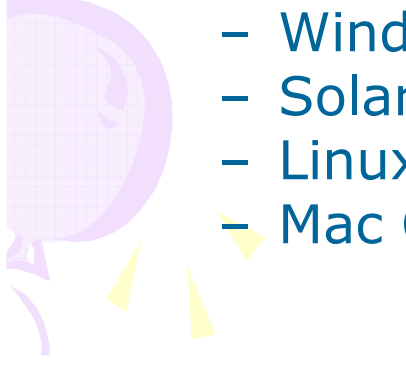


Thread Libraries

- Thread library provides programmers with API for creating and managing threads
- Two primary ways of implementing
 - Library entirely in user space
 - Kernel-level library supported by the OS

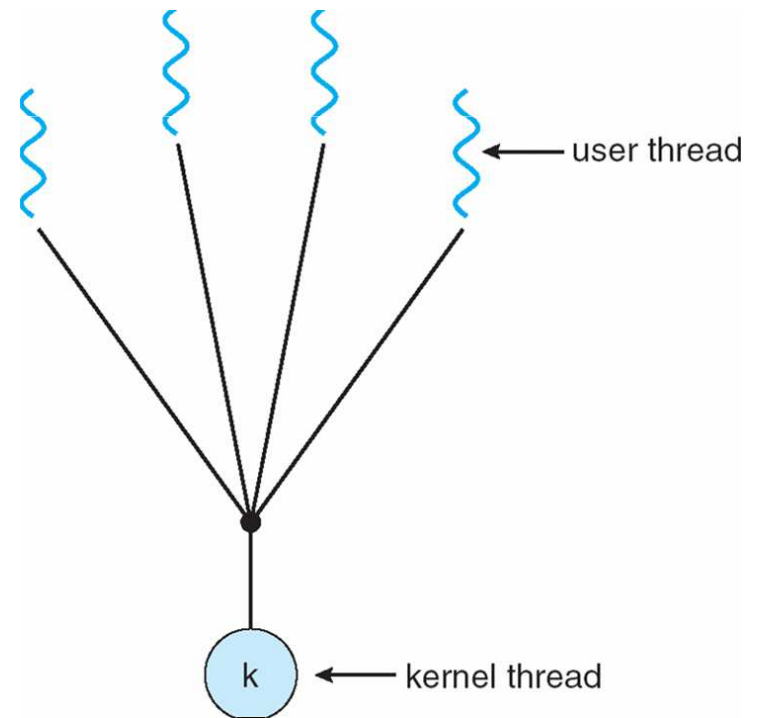


Kernel Threads

- *Kernel threads* didukung secara langsung dari sistem operasi.
 - Pembuatan thread, penjadwalan, dan manajemen dilakukan oleh **sistem operasi**,
 - Secara umum kernel threads lebih **lambat** untuk dibuat dibanding user thread.
 - Keuntungan:
 - SO dapat menjadwalkan thread lain jika ada salah satu thread yang di block
 - SO dapat menjadwalkan thread-thread pada multi processor
 - Examples
 - Windows XP/2000
 - Solaris
 - Linux
 - Mac OS X
- 
- 

Multithreading model

- **Many to One Model** memetakan beberapa user-level threads ke satu kernel threads.
- Examples:
 - Solaris Green Threads
 - GNU Portable Threads



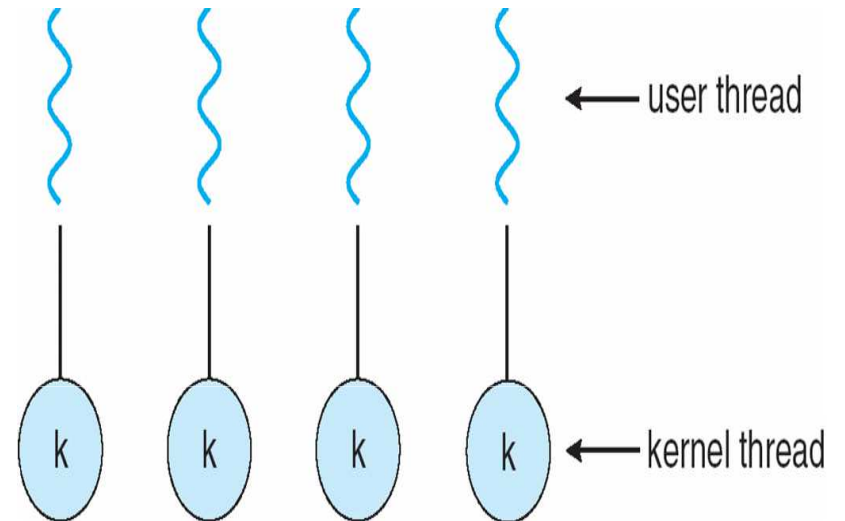


Many to one

- Efficient karena **irit** kernel thread
- All of user threads may **blocked** if a thread makes a blocking system call
- Multiple user thread **unable** to run in parallel on multiprocessors

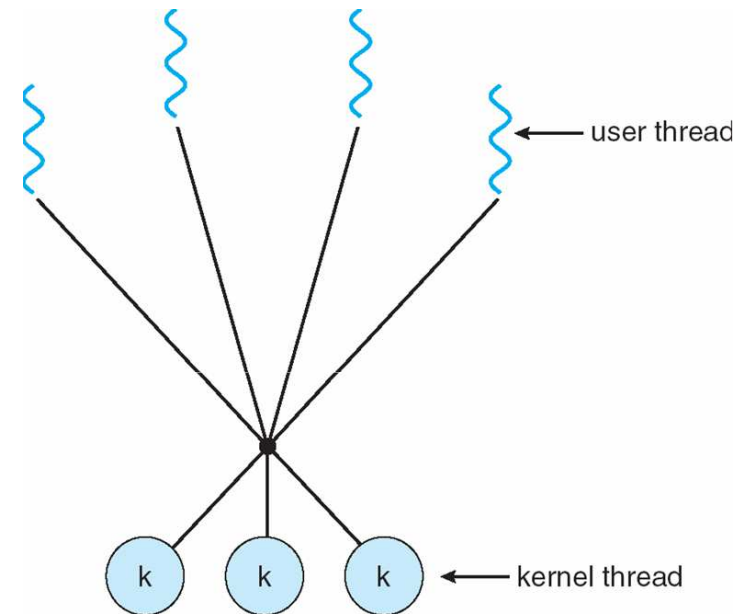
Multithreading model

- **One to One model**
memetakan tiap user thread ke tiap kernel thread.
- Examples
 - Windows NT/XP/2000
 - Linux
 - Solaris 9 and later
- Keuntungan & Kerugian:
 - More **concurrency**
 - Multiple threads **can** run in parallel in multiprocessors
 - **Overhead** in creating kernel thread related to user thread




Multithreading model

- **Many to many** model memetakan banyak user-level thread ke \leq kernel thread
- User dapat membuat banyak thread, masing2 kernel thread dpt jalan di lingkungan multiprocessor
- Allows the operating system to create a **sufficient** number of kernel threads
- Tidak terlalu overhead
- Examples
 - Solaris prior to version 9
 - Windows NT/2000 with the *ThreadFiber* package





Threading issue: cancellation

- **Thread cancellation** adalah sebuah tugas untuk memberhentikan thread sebelum thread tersebut selesai.
 - Contoh: JVM akan mematikan seluruh thread sblm end
 - Thread yang akan diberhentikan disebut **target thread**.
 - Dua skenario thread cancellation :
 - **Asynchronous cancellation** : satu thread memberhentikan target thread seketika itu juga.
 - **Deferred cancellation** : target thread secara periodik dapat mengecek apakah ia harus berhenti, skenario ini memberi kesempatan kepada target thread untuk memberhentikan dirinya sendiri.
- 

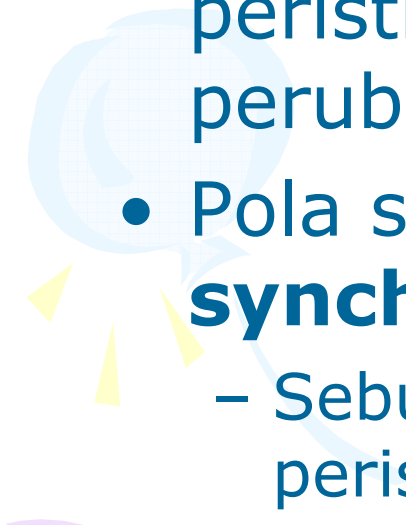



Kesulitan Thread Cancellation

- **Asynchronous:** jika thread yg akan dimatikan, thread tersebut sedang mengupdate data.
- **Alternatifnya:** deferred cancellation



Signal handling

- Sebuah sinyal yang digunakan untuk memberitahu sebuah proses kalau peristiwa tertentu *sedang terjadi* (mis: perubahan state thread, error, interrupt).
 - Pola sinyal bisa **asynchronous** / **synchronous**
 - Sebuah sinyal diaktifkan oleh munculnya suatu peristiwa.
 - Sinyal yang diaktifkan dikirim ke proses.
 - Sesudah dikirim, sinyal tersebut harus ditangani.
- 
- 



Signal handling

- **Sinyal Synchronous:**

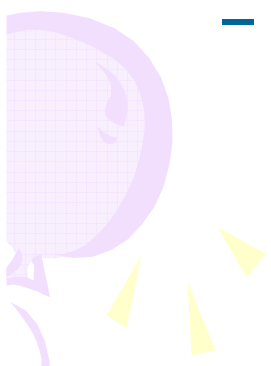
- Sinyal dimunculkan **oleh proses dan dikirim juga ke proses** yang melakukan operasi tersebut
- Ketika ada pengaksesan *memory ilegal* atau *divison by zero*

- **Sinyal Asynchronous:**

- Sinyal dimunculkan oleh peristiwa di **luar proses** tersebut
 - Ketika ada *proses menutup window* (ALT + F4)
- 

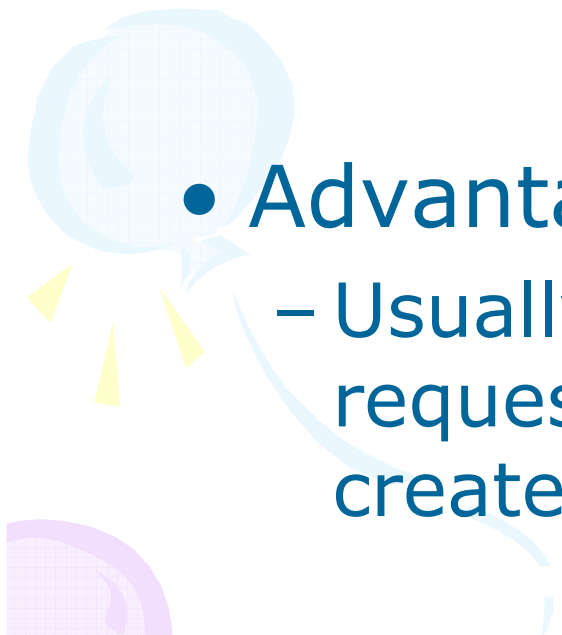
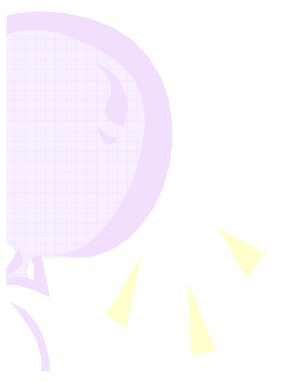


Signal handling

- Penerima sinyal dapat:
 - Diatur oleh sistem operasi
 - Didefinisikan oleh user
 - Pada single thread penanganan sinyal mudah, tapi multithreading sulit, krn 1 proses memiliki lbh dr 1 thread
 - Kemungkinan sinyal dikirim ke:
 - Thread yg dituju
 - Setiap thread pd proses tersebut
 - Ke thread tertentu pd proses tersebut
- 

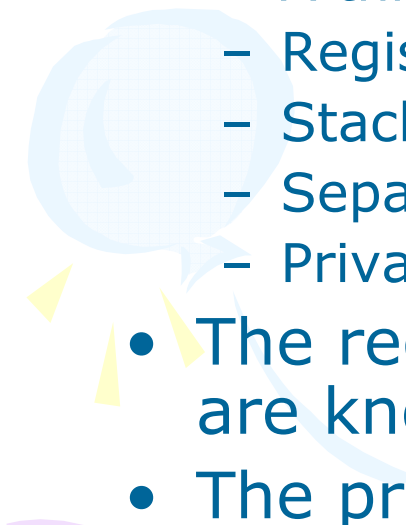



Thread Pools

- Create a number of threads in a **pool** where they await work
 - Advantages:
 - Usually slightly **faster** to service a request with an existing thread than create a new thread
- 
- 





Windows XP Threads

- Implements the **one-to-one mapping**, kernel-level
 - Each thread contains
 - A thread ID
 - Registers set
 - Stack
 - Separate user and kernel stacks
 - Private data storage area
 - The register set, stacks, and private storage area are known as the **context of the threads**
 - The primary data structures of a thread include:
 - ETHREAD (executive thread block) – kernel space
 - KTHREAD (kernel thread block) – kernel space
 - TEB (thread environment block) – user space
- 
- 



Thread priorities

- `THREAD_PRIORITY_IDLE`
 - `THREAD_PRIORITY_LOWEST`
 - `THREAD_PRIORITY_BELOW_NORMAL`
 - `THREAD_PRIORITY_NORMAL`
 - `THREAD_PRIORITY_ABOVE_NORMAL`
 - `THREAD_PRIORITY_HIGHEST`
 - `THREAD_PRIORITY_TIME_CRITICAL`
- 
- 



Linux Thread

- Threads pada linux mulai digunakan di kernel versi **2.2**
- Threads lebih dianggap sebagai **tasks**
- Context switch Linux lebih cepat dari Windows

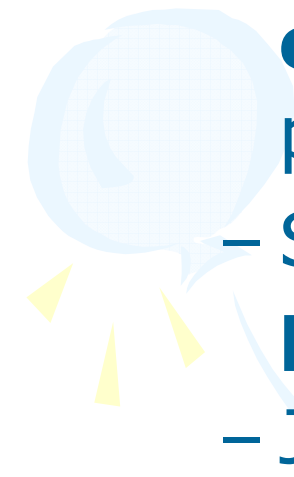
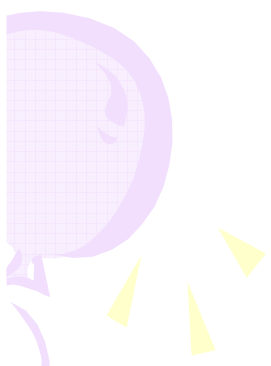


Java Threads

- Java threads are managed by the **JVM**
- Java threads may be created by:
 - **Extending** Thread class (subclassing)
 - **Implementing** the Runnable interface



Java Threads

- Keunggulan Java Threads adalah:
 - JVM menggunakan prioritas **pre-emptive** berdasarkan algoritma penjadwalan
 - Semua threads di Java mempunyai **prioritas** (1-10)
 - Jika ada 2 thread yang prioritasnya sama, digunakan algoritma First In First Out (**FIFO**)
- 
- 

Java vs Windows Thread

Java Priority	Windows Priority (Java 5)	Windows Priority (Java 6)
1	THREAD_PRIORITY_LOWEST	
2		
3	THREAD_PRIORITY_BELOW_NORMAL	
4		
5	THREAD_PRIORITY_NORMAL	THREAD_PRIORITY_NORMAL
6	THREAD_PRIORITY_ABOVE_NORMAL	
7		
8	THREAD_PRIORITY_HIGHEST	THREAD_PRIORITY_ABOVE_NORMAL
9		
10	THREAD_PRIORITY_TIME_CRITICAL	THREAD_PRIORITY_HIGHEST


Contoh "extend Thread"

```
class SimpleThread extends Thread {  
    public SimpleThread(String str) {  
        super(str);  
    }  
    public void run() {  
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
            System.out.println(i + " " + getName());  
            try {  
                sleep((int) (Math.random() * 1000));  
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {}  
        }  
        System.out.println("DONE! " + getName());  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new SimpleThread("mythread").start();  
    }  
}
```

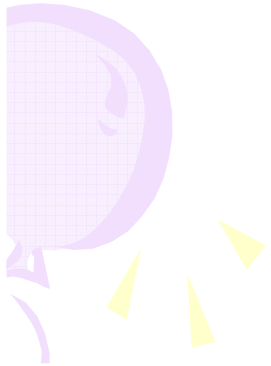
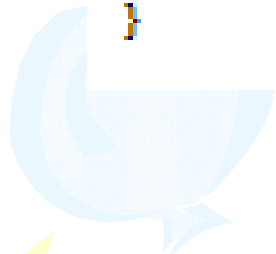
```
-----Configuration: <Default>-----  
0 mythread  
1 mythread  
2 mythread  
3 mythread  
4 mythread  
5 mythread  
6 mythread  
7 mythread  
8 mythread  
9 mythread  
DONE! mythread  
  
Process completed.
```



Lainnya



```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    new SimpleThread("thread 1").start();  
    new SimpleThread("thread 2").start();  
}
```



```
-----Configuration: <Default>-----  
0 thread 1  
0 thread 2  
1 thread 1  
1 thread 2  
2 thread 2  
2 thread 1  
3 thread 2  
4 thread 2  
5 thread 2  
6 thread 2  
3 thread 1  
4 thread 1  
7 thread 2  
5 thread 1  
8 thread 2  
6 thread 1  
7 thread 1  
8 thread 1  
9 thread 1  
9 thread 2  
DONE! thread 2  
DONE! thread 1  
  
Process completed.
```

Implements Runnable

```
class theThread implements Runnable{
    Thread t;

    public theThread(){
        t = new Thread(this, "Demo Thread");
        System.out.println("Thread anak mulai = "+t);
        t.start();
    }

    public void run(){
        try{
            for(int i=5; i>=1; i--){
                System.out.println("Thread anak : "+i);
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }
        } catch (InterruptedException ie){
            System.out.println("Thread anak diinterupsi");
        }
        System.out.println("Thread anak selesai.");
    }
}

public class DemoThread{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        new theThread();
        System.out.println("Thread utama mulai");
        try{
            for(int i=0; i<10; i++){
                System.out.println("Thread utama : "+(i+1));
                Thread.sleep(1000);
            }
        } catch (InterruptedException ie){
            System.out.println("Thread utama diinterupsi");
        }
        System.out.println("Thread utama selesai.");
    }
}
```

Hasil

```
E:\Documents\Dosen\progjar\thread>java DemoThread
Thread anak mulai = Thread[Demo Thread,5,main]
Thread utama mulai
Thread anak : 5
Thread utama : 1
Thread anak : 4
Thread anak : 3
Thread utama : 2
Thread anak : 2
Thread utama : 3
Thread anak : 1
Thread anak selesai.
Thread utama : 4
Thread utama : 5
Thread utama : 6
Thread utama : 7
Thread utama : 8
Thread utama : 9
Thread utama : 10
Thread utama selesai.
```


NEXT

- Process Scheduling / Penjadwalan