Semantics of Send and Receive

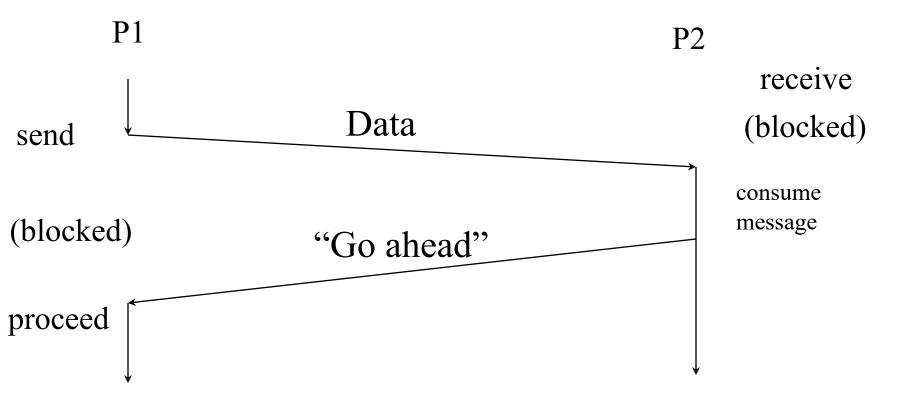
• Can be blocking ("synchronous") or nonblocking ("asynchronous")

- remember:

- procedure call is synchronous
- thread fork is asynchronous
- send, receive both have synchronous and asynchronous implementations
 - Channels were defined as asynchronous send, synchronous receive

Here, we will look at all four combinations of send/receive

Picture of Synchronous Send and Synchronous Receive



What happens if send is invoked before the receive?

Sieve of Eratosthenes: Find primes <= N

- 1. Add the number 2 to the set of primes
- 2. Create a list of consecutive odd integers
- 3. Let p = 3, the first prime number (besides 2)
- 4. Count up from *p* and cross out all multiples of *p*
- 5. Add *p* to the set of primes
- 6. Set p = the smallest number not crossed out
- 7. If $p \le N$, goto step 4; else quit

Picture of Sieve of Eratosthenes

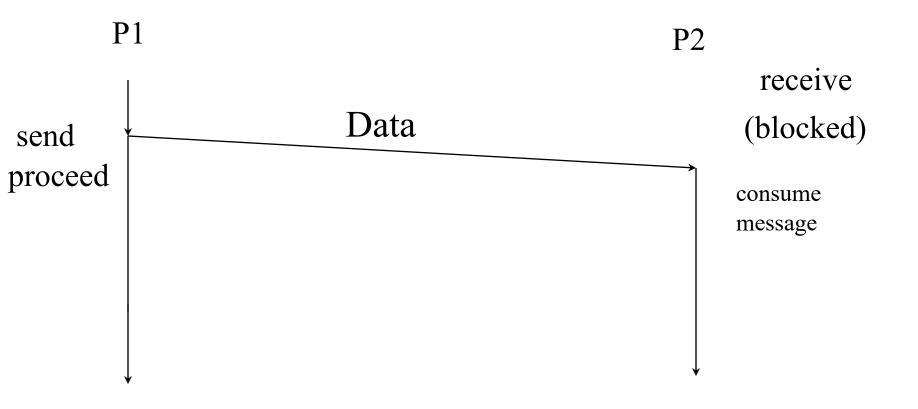
Sieve of Eratosthenes Using Synchronous Message Passing

```
process Sieve[1] {
  for j = 3 to N by 2
    Sieve[2]!j
}
```

- Uses CSP notation: ? (receive) and ! (send)
- Terminates in deadlock, but this could be fixed
- Max must be large enough to guarantee all primes generated

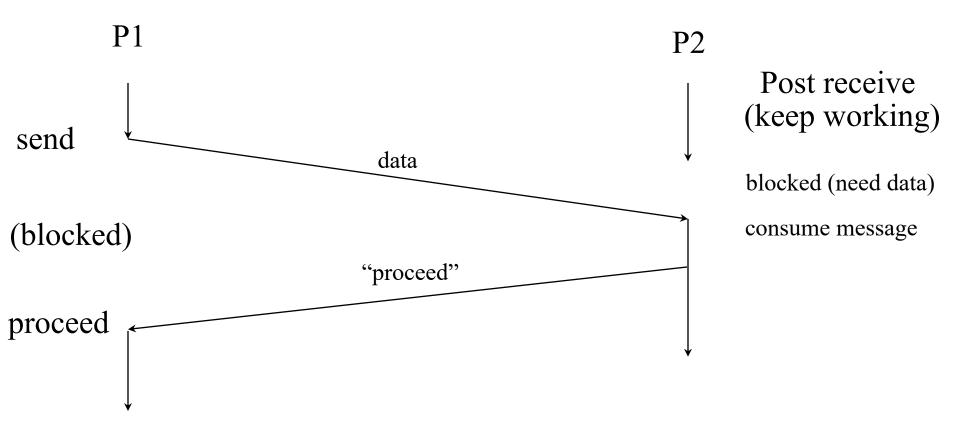
process Sieve[i = 2 to Max] {
 Sieve[i-1]?p
 print "found a prime", p
 while (Sieve[i-1]?num) {
 if (num mod p != 0)
 Sieve[i+1]!num

Picture of Asynchronous Send, Synchronous Receive



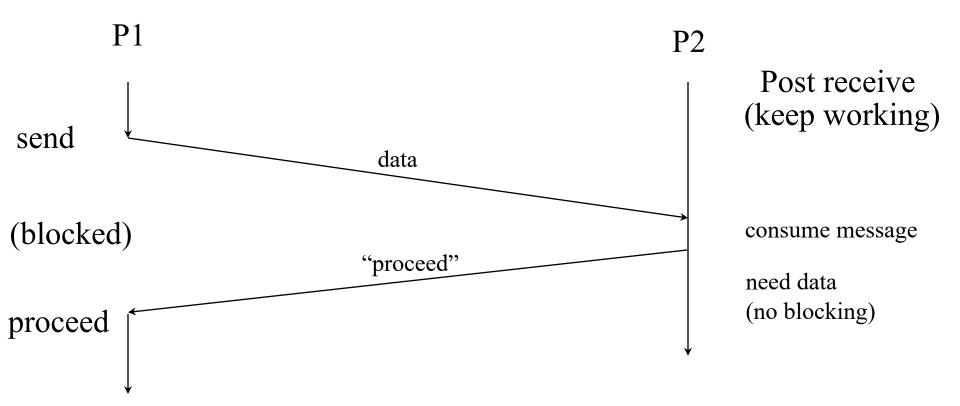
What happens if message arrives before the receive?

Picture of Synchronous Send, Asynchronous Receive



But, message may arrive before the block on the receiver (next slide)

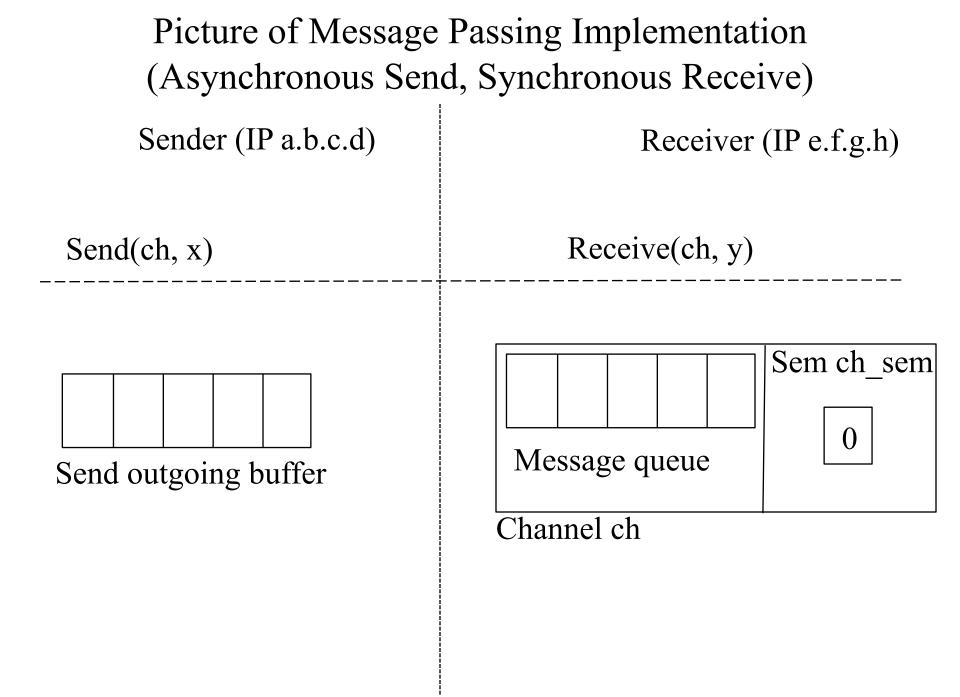
Picture of Synchronous Send, Asynchronous Receive

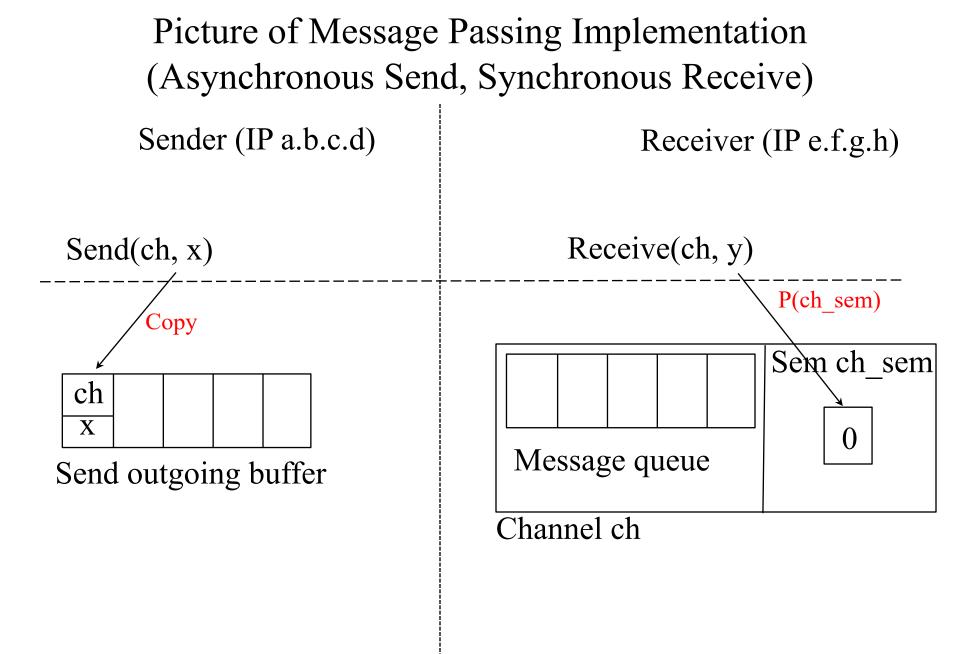


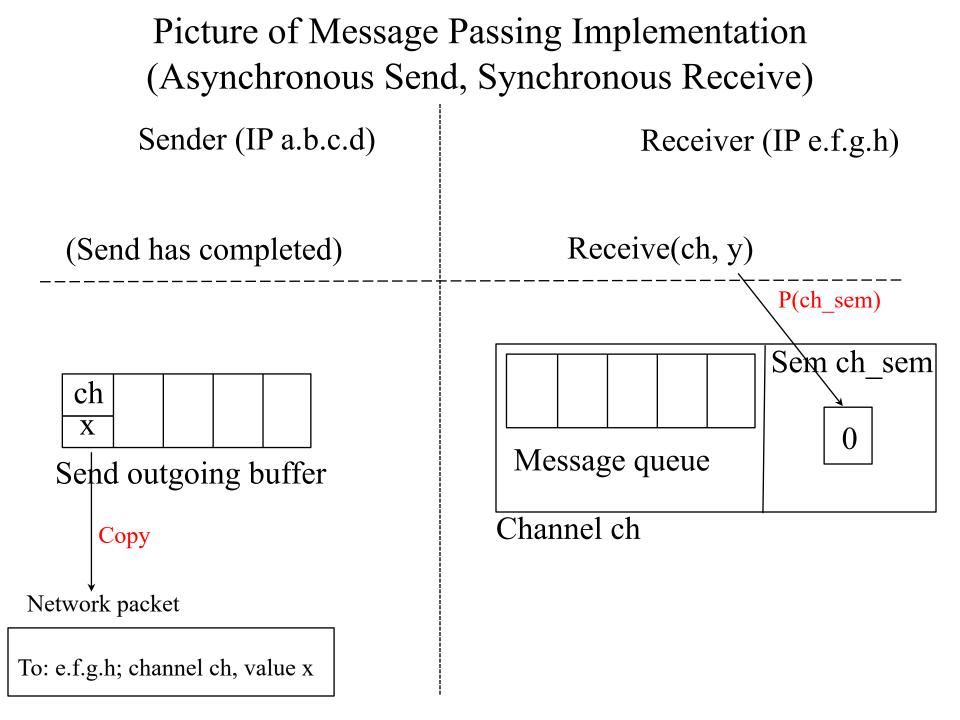
What does (Asynchronous Send, Asynchronous Receive) look like?

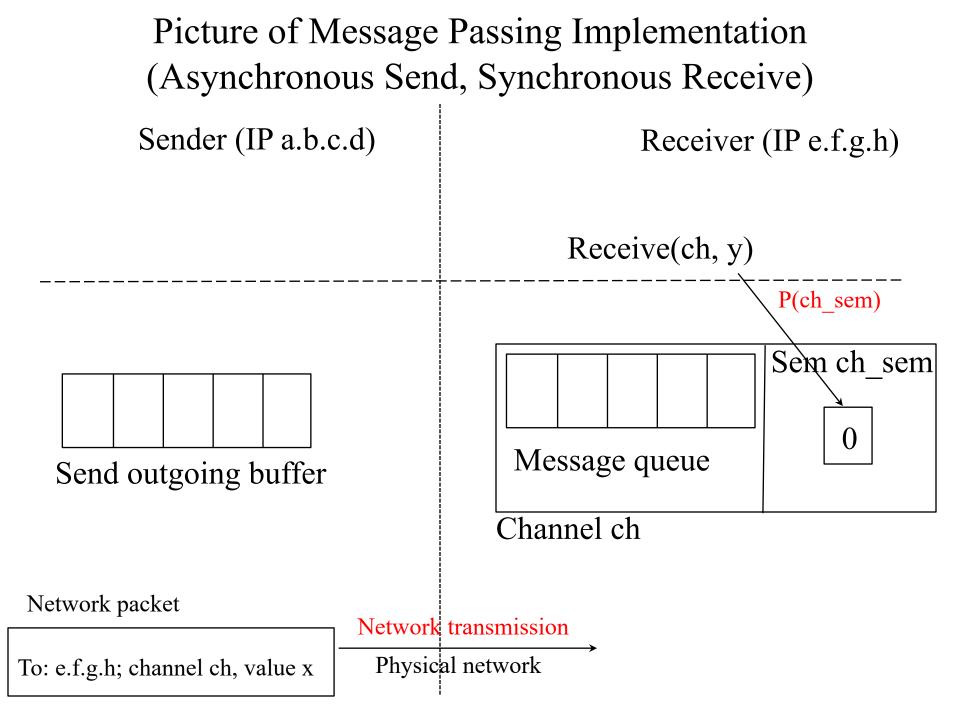
Implementation of Asynchronous Send, Blocking Receive

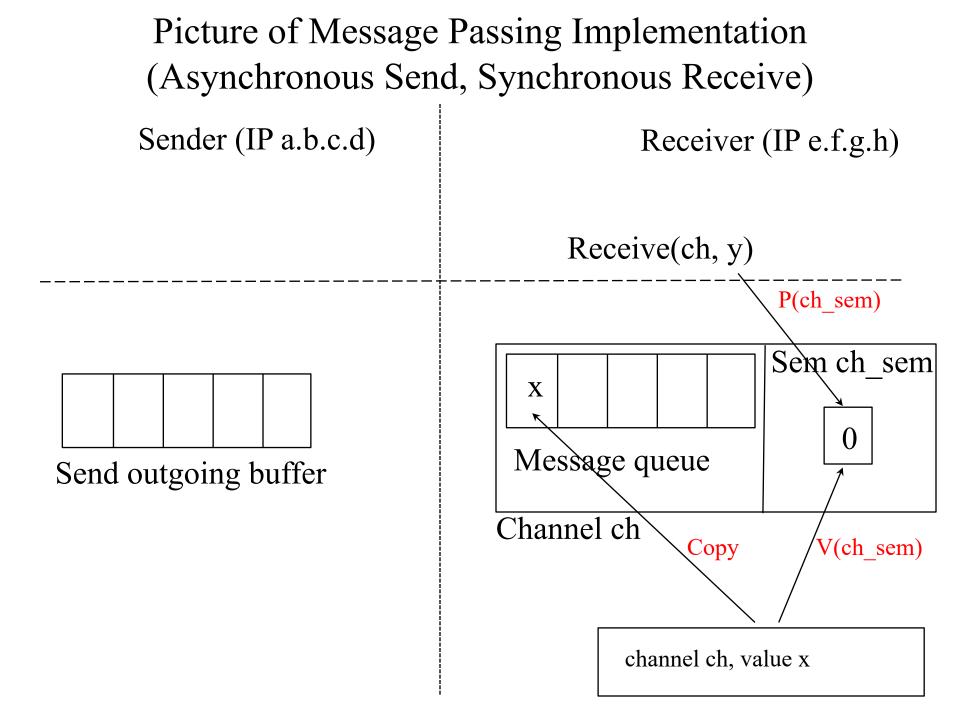
- Implementation must keep track of all channels – one buffer and one semaphore per channel at receiver
- On Send(channel, userSpecifiedData)
 - copy userSpecifiedData into sender-side buffer
 (buffer eventually put onto network)
- On Receive(channel, userSpecifiedData)
 - P(thisQueue); copy buffer into userSpecifiedData
- On incoming message (specifies channel)
 copy message into receiver-side buffer; V(thisQueue)

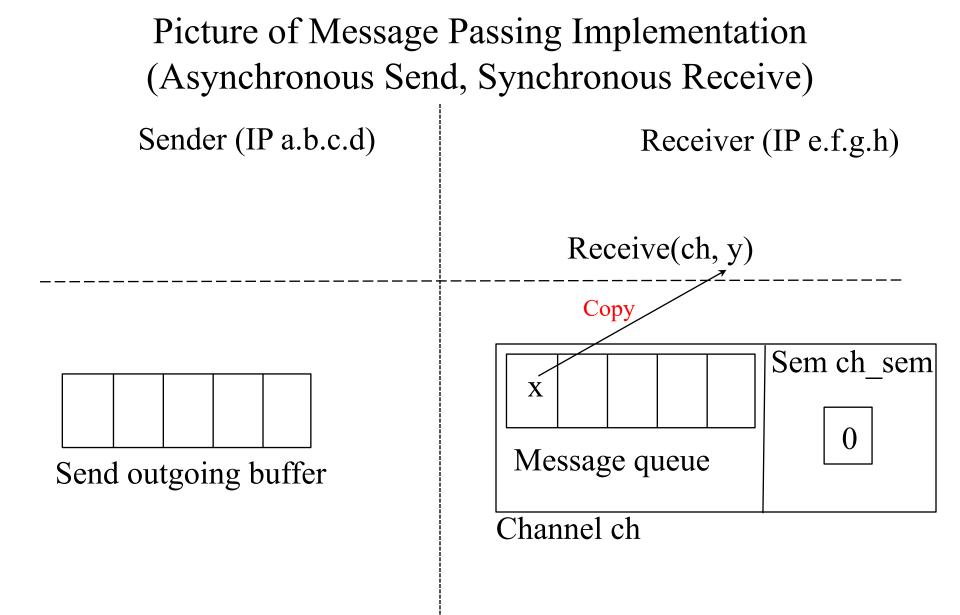


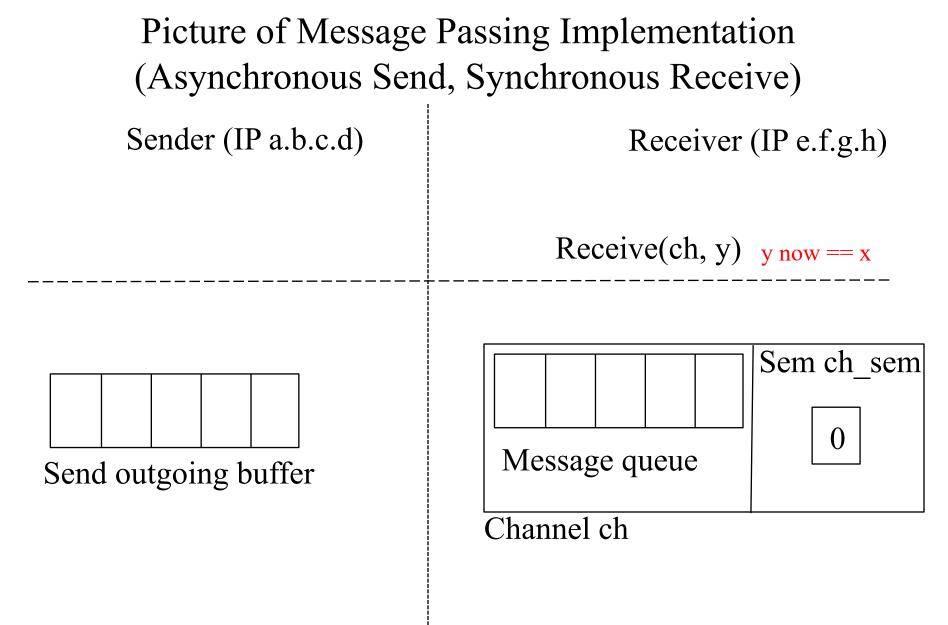


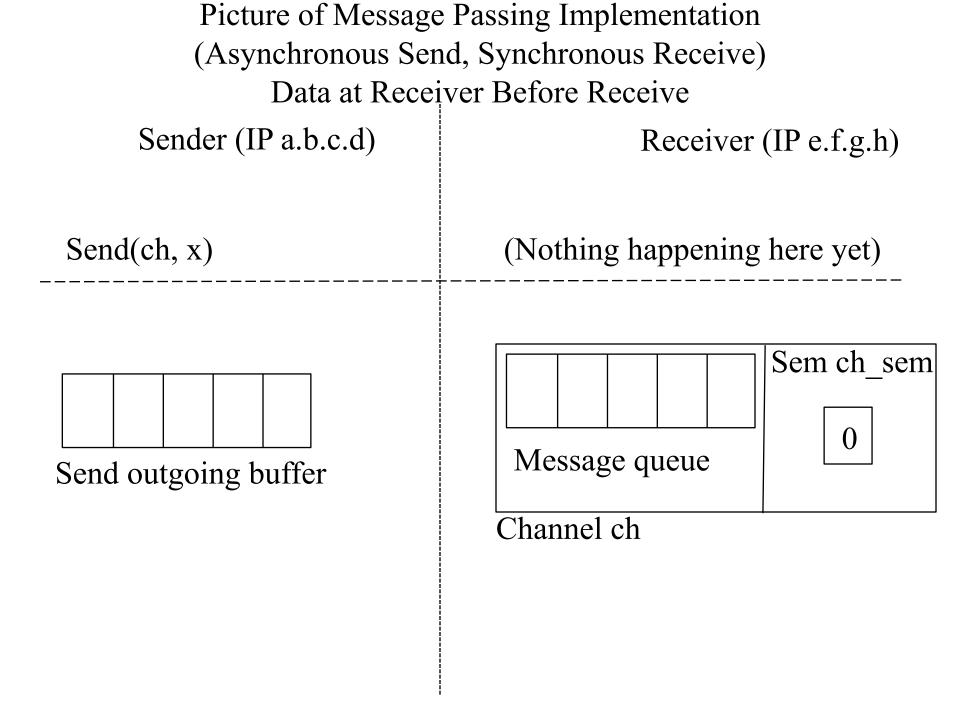


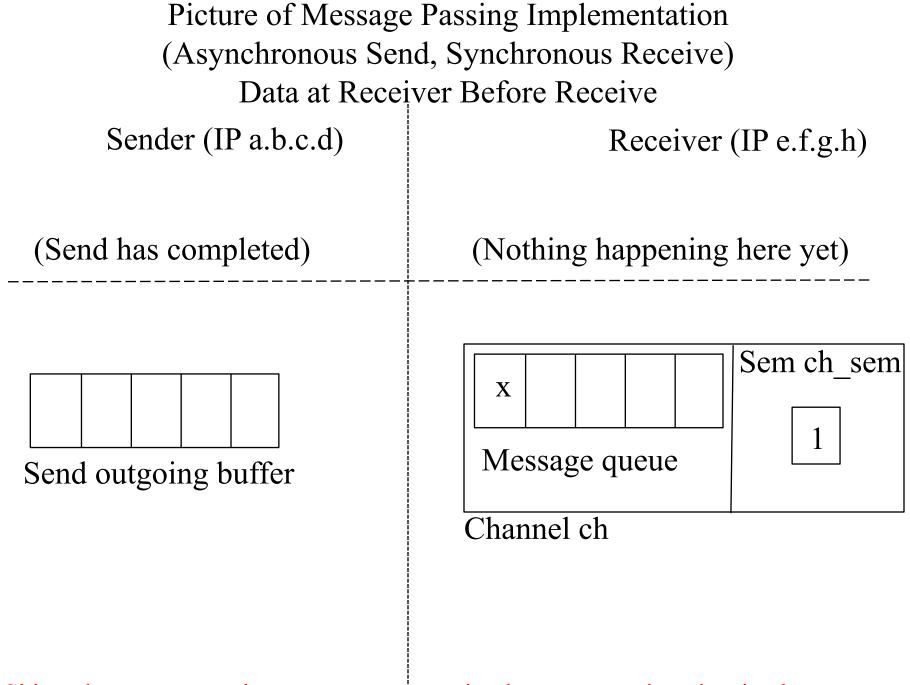




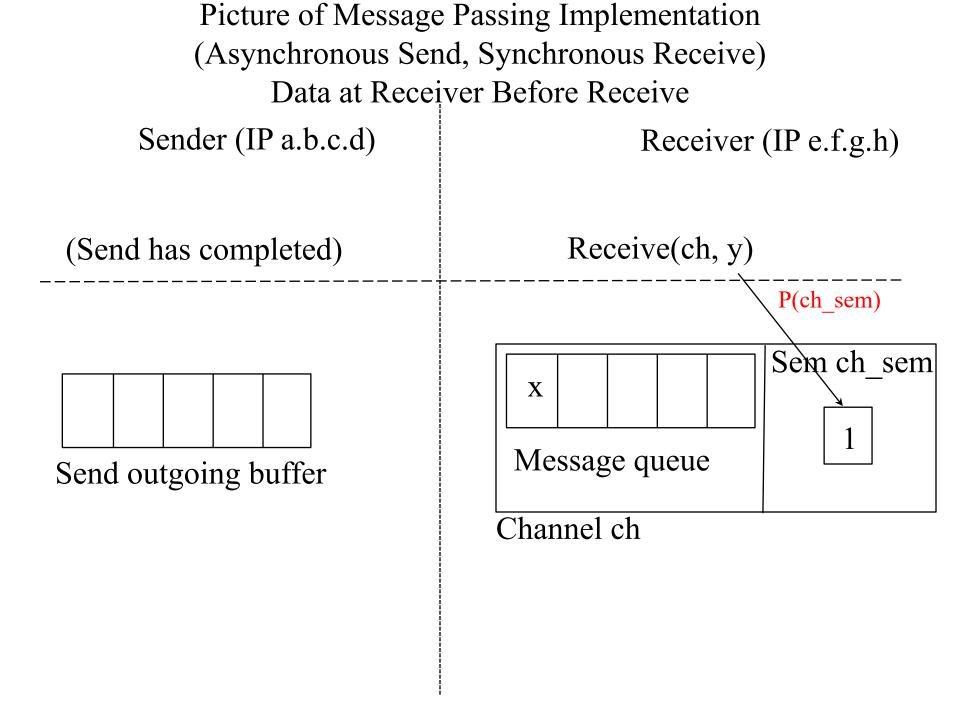


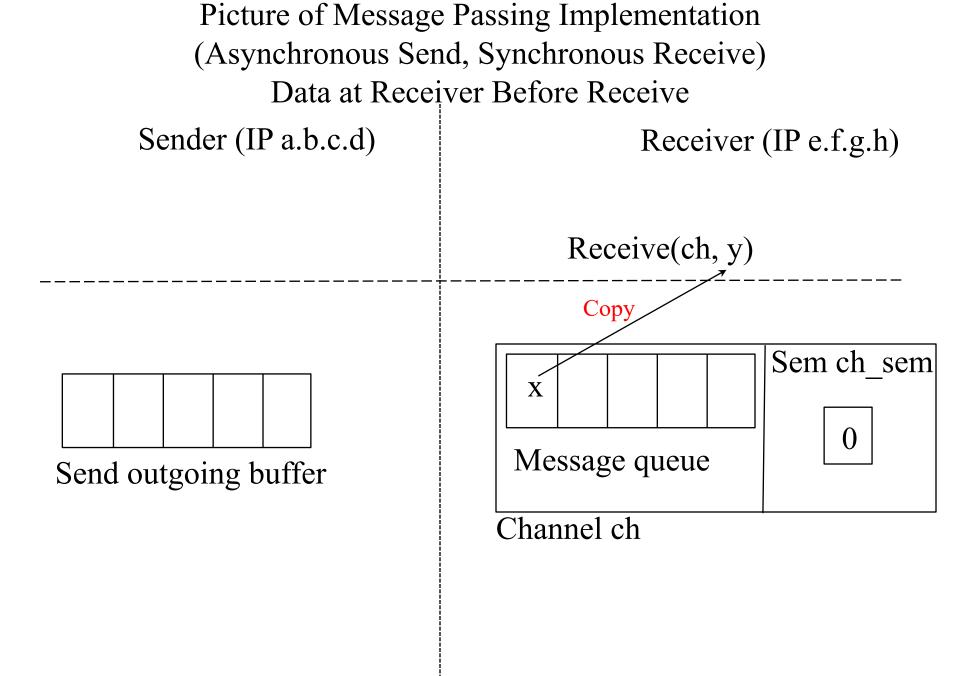


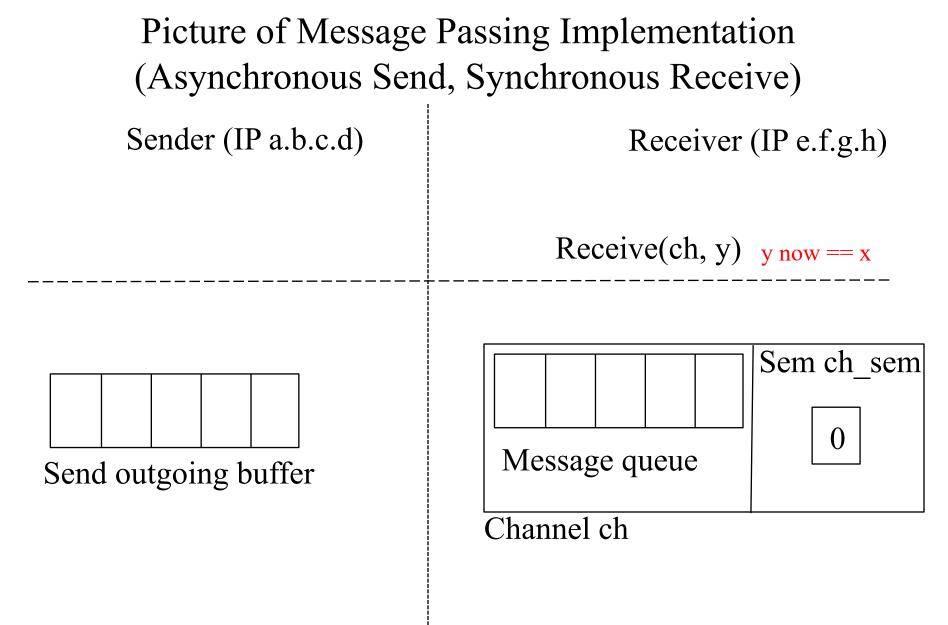


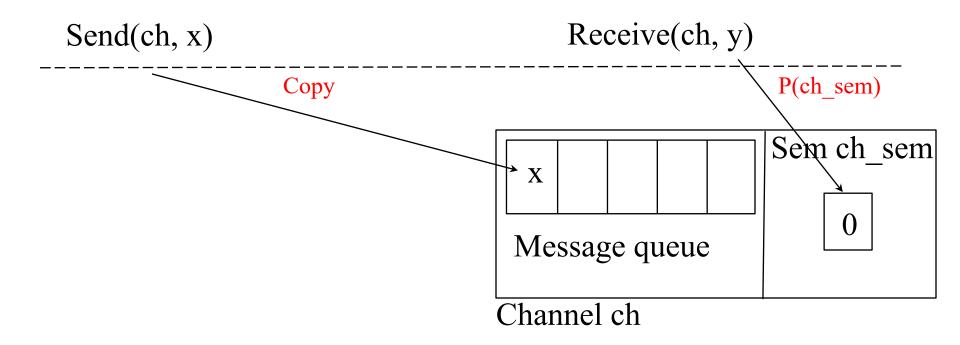


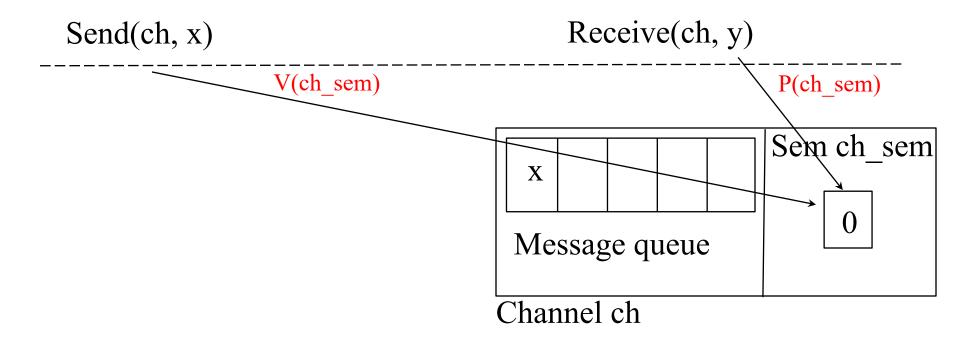
Skipped many steps where message transmitted over network and arrived

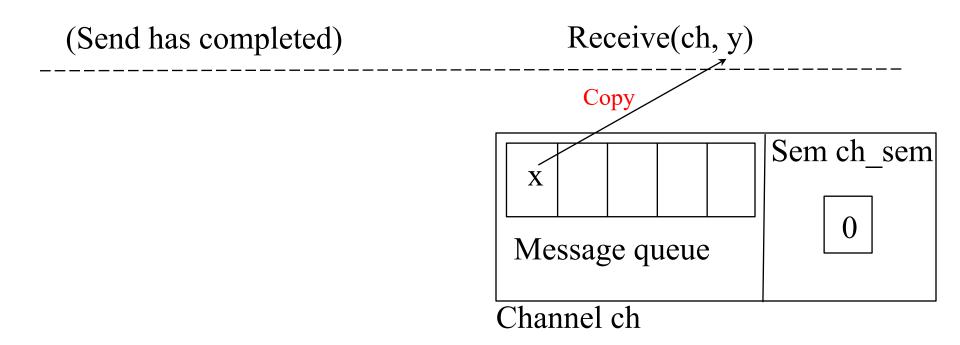




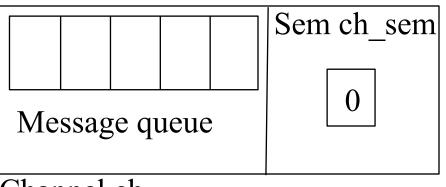








Receive(ch, y) y = x



Channel ch

Tradeoffs in Message Passing

- Advantages of synchronous send
 won't overwrite message, less buffering
- Advantages of asynchronous send

 can continue after send (can do other work)
 but what if the buffer is full? Block? Fail?
- Advantages of synchronous receive

 know message is received, avoid polling
- Advantages of asynchronous receive

 can result in fewer copies (buffer posted in advance)