

```

Sep 19 14:20:18 amd64 sshd[20494]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61557
Sep 19 14:20:44 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[29278]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[30103]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 20 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 12:46:44 amd64 sshd[6516]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62004
Sep 20 12:46:44 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 12:48:41 amd64 sshd[6609]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62105
Sep 20 12:54:44 amd64 sshd[6694]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62514
Sep 20 15:27:35 amd64 sshd[9077]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64242
Sep 20 15:27:35 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 16:37:11 amd64 sshd[10102]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63375
Sep 20 16:37:11 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 16:38:10 amd64 sshd[10140]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63546
Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17055]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17878]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 sshd[31088]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63397
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:53:39 amd64 sshd[31269]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64391
Sep 21 18:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 23 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24739]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 sshd[6554]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62093
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:34 amd64 sshd[6606]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62093
Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12436]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[13253]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 sshd[21917]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64456
Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 sshd[21917]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61330
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: snd_seq_midi_event: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: snd_seq_oss: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 sshd[29399]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62566
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 01:00:02 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[6621]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 25 01:00:02 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[1484]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 25 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 sshd[8889]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64183
Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 10:59:47 amd64 sshd[8921]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64253
Sep 25 11:30:02 amd64 sshd[9372]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62029
Sep 25 11:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 sshd[11554]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62822
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 14:06:10 amd64 sshd[11586]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62951
Sep 25 14:07:12 amd64 sshd[11608]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63392
Sep 25 14:08:33 amd64 sshd[11630]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63709
Sep 25 15:25:33 amd64 sshd[12930]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62778

```

# 6. Inter-Prozess-Kommunikation (1)

## 6. IPC 6.1 Einführung

/home/esser/Daten/Dozent/Folien/bs-esser-17.cdp

# Synchronisation mit Python (1)

- 100 Threads manipulieren eine Variable
- Ergebnis der Berechnung sollte 0 sein
- Problem: kritischer Bereich beim Zugriff auf globale Variable

```

$ ./test.py
Ergebnis: 200
$ ./test.py
Ergebnis: 800
$ ./test.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ ./test.py
Ergebnis: 100
$ ./test.py
Ergebnis: 0

```

```

from threading import Thread

class testthread(Thread):
    def __init__(self):
        Thread.__init__(self)
    def run(self):
        global globalcount
        # Anfang kritischer Bereich
        for j in range(0,99999):
            globalcount += 100
            globalcount -= 100
        # Ende kritischer Bereich

globalcount=0 # glob. Variable
threads = []
for i in range(0,100): # Threads starten
    t = testthread()
    threads.append(t)
    t.start()
for t in threads: t.join() # aufräumen

print "Ergebnis:",globalcount

```

```

Sep 19 14:27:41 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[29278]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 20 15:27:35 amd64 sshd[9077]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64242
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Sep 25 11:30:02 amd64 sshd[9372]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62029
Sep 25 11:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 25 14:06:10 amd64 sshd[11586]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62951
Sep 25 14:07:12 amd64 sshd[11608]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63392
Sep 25 14:08:33 amd64 sshd[11630]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63709
Sep 25 15:25:33 amd64 sshd[12930]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62778

```

# Nachtrag zu Kap. 5: Synchronisation mit Python (→ Praktikum)

# Synchronisation mit Python (2)

## 1. Lösung: Lock

- acquire: sperren
- release: freigeben

```

$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ time ./test.py
real 0m5.560s
$ time ./lock.py
real 0m5.560s

```

(kein messbarer Unterschied)

```

from threading import Thread, Lock

class testthread(Thread):
    def __init__(self):
        Thread.__init__(self)
    def run(self):
        global globalcount
        # Anfang kritischer Bereich
        mylock.acquire()
        for j in range(0,99999):
            globalcount += 100
            globalcount -= 100
        mylock.release()
        # Ende kritischer Bereich

globalcount=0 # glob. Variable
threads = []
mylock = Lock() # globales Lock
for i in range(0,100): # Threads starten
    t = testthread()
    threads.append(t)
    t.start()
for t in threads: t.join() # aufräumen

print "Ergebnis:",globalcount

```

## Synchronisation mit Python (3)

- **Lock**
  - acquire kann auch nicht-blockierend aufgerufen werden: **mylock.acquire(0)**
    - wenn das Lock verfügbar ist, gibt **acquire()** **True** zurück (und gibt dem aufrufenden Thread das Lock)
    - wenn schon ein anderer Thread das Lock hält, wartet **acquire()** nicht, sondern gibt sofort **False** zurück.
- **RLock (Reentrant Lock)**
  - wie Lock, aber: kann rekursiv benutzt werden
  - Lock so oft mit **release()** freigeben, wie es mit **acquire()** erworben wurde

## Synchronisation mit Python (5)

- **BoundedSemaphore**
  - für Verwaltung mehrerer Ressourcen: mit größerem Zählerwert starten
  - **acquire** = **Wait-Operation**
    - mit Argument 0: nicht-blockierend
  - **release** = **Signal-Operation**

## Synchronisation mit Python (4)

### 2. Lösung: BoundedSemaphore

- acquire: runter zählen
- release: hoch zählen

```
$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0
$ ./lock.py
Ergebnis: 0

$ time ./test.py
real    0m5.560s
$ time ./lock.py
real    0m5.560s
```

```
from threading import Thread, BoundedSemaphore

class testthread(Thread):
    def __init__(self):
        Thread.__init__(self)
    def run(self):
        global globalcount
        # Anfang kritischer Bereich
        mysem.acquire()
        for j in range(0,99999):
            globalcount += 100
            globalcount -= 100
        mysem.release()
        # Ende kritischer Bereich

globalcount=0 # glob. Variable
threads = []
mysem = BoundedSemaphore(1) # init: 1
for i in range(0,100): # Threads starten
    t = testthread()
    threads.append(t)
    t.start()
for t in threads: t.join() # aufräumen

print "Ergebnis:",globalcount
```

## Synchronisation mit Python (6)

- **Condition: Bedingungsvariablen**
  - vgl. Java / Monitor
  - Bedingungsvariable ist immer mit einem Lock verbunden
  - Funktionen
    - cv.acquire ()** zugehöriges Lock erhalten (oder blockieren)
    - cv.release ()** zugeh. Lock freigeben
    - cv.wait ()** Lock freigeben und blockieren, bis Signal kommt
    - cv.notify ()** einen (auf **cv**) wartenden Thread wecken
    - cv.notifyAll ()** alle (auf **cv**) wartenden Threads wecken

# Synchronisation mit Python (7)

## Condition: Producer-Consumer-Problem

```
from threading import Thread, Condition
cv = Condition()

# Consume one item
cv.acquire()
while not an_item_is_available():
    cv.wait()
get_an_available_item()
cv.release()

# Produce one item
cv.acquire()
make_an_item_available()
cv.notify()
cv.release()
```

```
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Sep 19 14:27:43 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[29278]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 20 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[31031]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 20 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 12:46:44 amd64 sshd[6516]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62004
Sep 20 12:46:44 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 20 12:48:41 amd64 sshd[6609]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62105
Sep 20 12:54:44 amd64 sshd[6694]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62514
Sep 20 15:27:35 amd64 sshd[9077]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64242
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Sep 21 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[17878]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 21 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 sshd[31086]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63397
Sep 21 17:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 17:53:39 amd64 sshd[31269]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64391
Sep 21 18:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 21 19:43:26 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[4674]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 22 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[5499]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "age > *30d*")
Sep 22 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 22 20:23:21 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[24391]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 23 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[25555]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 23 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 sshd[654]: Accepted publickey for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61519
Sep 23 18:04:05 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 23 18:04:34 amd64 sshd[6606]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61519
Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[12486]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c "severity=DEBUG")
Sep 24 01:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 /usr/sbin/cron[13253]: (root) CMD (/sbin/evlogmgr -c 'age > *30d*')
Sep 24 02:00:01 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 sshd[20998]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64456
Sep 24 11:15:48 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 sshd[21397]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 61330
Sep 24 13:49:08 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: snd_seq_midi_event: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 24 15:42:07 amd64 kernel: snd_seq_oss: unsupported module, tainting kernel.
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 sshd[29399]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62566
Sep 24 20:25:31 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 25 01:00:02 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
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Sep 25 10:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 10:59:47 amd64 sshd[8921]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 64253
Sep 25 11:30:02 amd64 sshd[9372]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62029
Sep 25 11:59:25 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 sshd[11554]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62822
Sep 25 14:05:37 amd64 syslog-ng[7653]: STATS: dropped 0
Sep 25 14:06:10 amd64 sshd[11586]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62951
Sep 25 14:07:13 amd64 sshd[11606]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63392
Sep 25 14:08:33 amd64 sshd[11620]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 63709
Sep 25 15:25:33 amd64 sshd[12930]: Accepted rsa for esser from ::ffff:87.234.201.207 port 62778
```

## 6.1 IPC: Einführung

# Synchronisation mit Python (8)

## Event: entspricht „manuellen Events“ (Windows)

```
from threading import Thread, Event
ev = Event()

ev.set()                    # Event setzen
ev.clear()                # Event zurücksetzen
ev.isSet()                # Status abfragen
ev.wait()                 # Blockieren, bis Status auf
                          gesetzt wechselt
```

Ausführlichere Darstellung in der Python-Dokumentation:  
<http://docs.python.org/lib/module-threading.html>

# Inter Process Communication

- Nachrichtenaustausch zwischen mehreren Prozessen oder Threads
- Verbindung durch Kommunikationssystem
- Sender und Empfänger
- Nötig, wenn es keinen gemeinsamen Hauptspeicher gibt
- eine weitere Synchronisationsform

## IPC-Charakterisierung (1)

- Kommunikationsmodell:
  - Punkt-zu-Punkt-Kommunikation
  - Publish-Subscribe-Kommunikation
  - Broadcast-Kommunikation
- Übertragungsrichtung:
  - simplex / unidirektional
  - duplex / bidirektional
- Synchronität
  - synchron / blockierend
  - asynchron / nicht-blockierend

## Kommunikationsmodell

- Punkt zu Punkt
  - genau ein Sender und ein Empfänger
- Broadcast
  - ein Sender und mehrere Empfänger
- Publish & Subscribe
  - Peer-to-peer-Kommunikation
  - Publisher: Threads, die eine Eigenschaft ändern
  - Subscriber: Threads, die bei solchen Änderungen benachrichtigt werden

## IPC-Charakterisierung (2)

- Art der Nachricht
  - Nachrichten- oder
  - Stream-orientiert
- Plattform(-un-)abhängigkeit
- Portierbarkeit
- Lokalität
  - systemgebunden oder
  - Netzwerkkommunikation möglich (über Rechengrenzen hinweg)

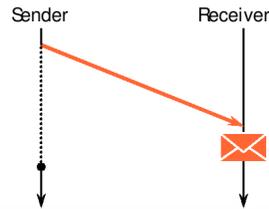
## Übertragungsrichtung

- Simplex-Nachricht vom Sender zum Empfänger
  - Beginn: Absenden beim Sender, Ende: Zustellung beim Empfänger
  - Keine Antwort erwartet
- Duplex-Nachricht
  - Beginn: Absenden des Auftrags beim Sender, Ende: Zustellung der Erfolgsbestätigung (Quittung) beim Sender
  - Dazwischen: Auftragsbearbeitung auf Empfängerseite
  - Im einfachsten Fall zwei Nachrichten
  - Ausbleibende Quittungen durch Timeouts erkennen (negative Quittung)

# Synchronität

## Synchrone / blockierende Kommunikation

- Sender blockiert, bis Nachricht ankommt
- Benötigt fast keine Pufferkapazität
- beschränkte Parallelität



## Asynchrone / nicht block. Kommunikation

- Sender blockiert nur, bis Nachricht in Puffer kopiert wurde
- benötigt größere Pufferkapazität
- Sender kann mehrere Nachrichten kurz nacheinander abschicken

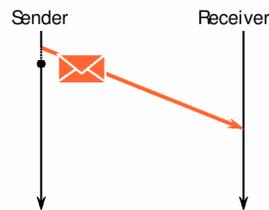
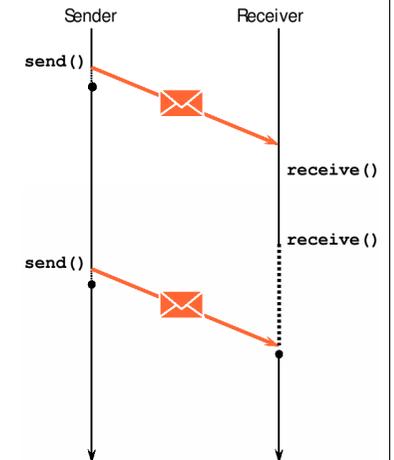


Bild: (c)Peter Sturm, Uni Trier, „Episodes on Operating Systems“  
[http://strathisla.uni-trier.de/lectblog/wp-content/Syssoft1\\_13\\_Communication.pdf](http://strathisla.uni-trier.de/lectblog/wp-content/Syssoft1_13_Communication.pdf)

# -1- asynchrone Nachricht

- Sender und Empfänger entkoppelt -> Parallelität
- **UDP**: User Datagram Protocol (IP-basiert)
- Signale: Linux Software Interrupts



Auch die Bilder auf den folgenden vier Folien:  
 (c) Peter Sturm, Uni Trier, „Episodes on Operating Systems“,  
[http://strathisla.uni-trier.de/lectblog/wp-content/Syssoft1\\_13\\_Communication.pdf](http://strathisla.uni-trier.de/lectblog/wp-content/Syssoft1_13_Communication.pdf)

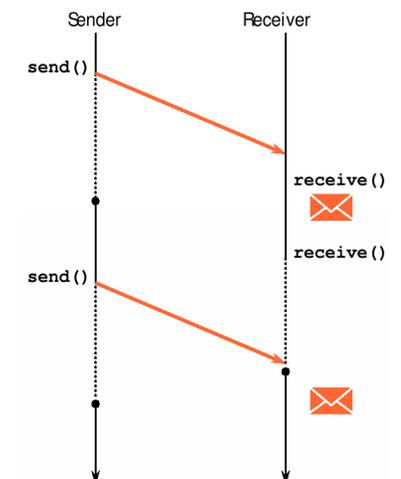
# Vier elementare Kommunikationsarten

Aus zwei Übertragungsrichtungen und der Wahl synchron/asynchron ergeben sich:

	asynchron	synchron
simplex: Nachricht	<b>-1- asynchrone Nachricht</b>	<b>-2- synchrone Nachricht</b>
duplex: Auftrag	<b>-3- asynchroner Auftrag</b>	<b>-4- synchroner Auftrag</b>

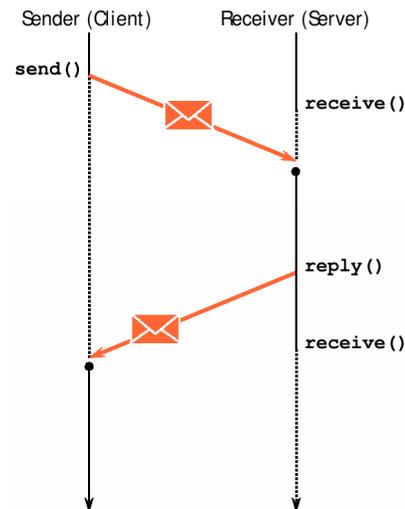
# -2- synchrone Nachricht

- Eingeschränkte Parallelität: Sender muss auf Bestätigung durch Empfänger warten
- keine Puffer nötig
- Sender weiß, dass Nachricht angekommen ist



## -4- synchroner Auftrag

- **RPC: Remote Procedure Call**
- Sender wartet, bis er auf seine Anfrage die Antwort [nicht nur die Bestätigung] erhalten hat
- z. B. Datenbanken

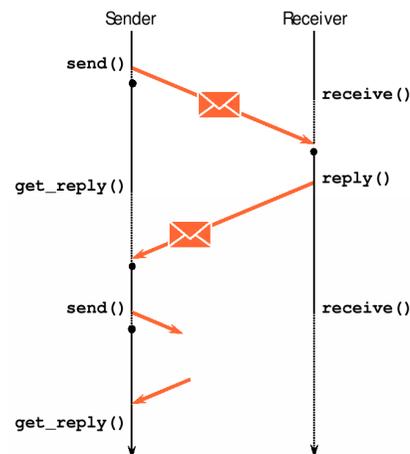


## Sockets (1)

- Sockets sind eine Netzwerkschnittstelle, die einen Kommunikationskanal mit folgenden Eigenschaften bereitstellt:
  - sie erlauben IPC zwischen Prozessen
  - lokal oder rechnerübergreifend
  - über verschiedene Protokolle
  - plattformübergreifend
- bidirektionale Kommunikation

## -3- asynchroner Auftrag

- Client schickt Anfrage, wartet aber nicht auf das Ergebnis
- Erst zu späterem Zeitpunkt holt er gezielt die Antwort des Servers ab
- Darum: weniger Blockierzeiten, mehr Parallelität



## Sockets (2)

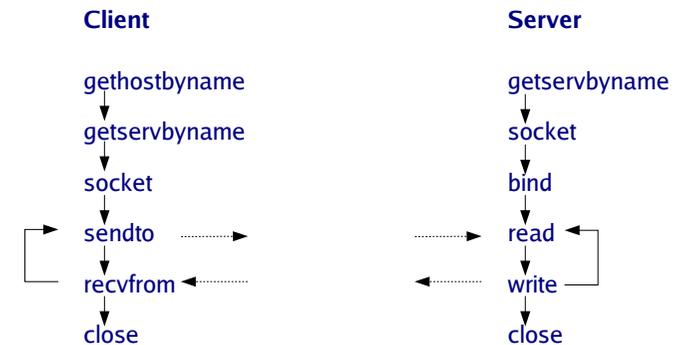
- Adressierung, z.B.
  - lokal (AF\_UNIX): Pfadname
  - Netzwerkadresse (AF\_INET): host + port, (lokal über AF\_INET: host = localhost, 127.0.0.1)
- Zuverlässigkeit:
  - reliable, verbindungsorientiert (z.B. **TCP**-Protokoll):
  - fehlerfrei, keine Verluste, keine Duplikate, Reihenfolge korrekt
  - unreliable, verbindungslos (z.B. **UDP**-Protokoll / Datagram )

## Sockets (3)

- **Kommunikationsarten:**
  - Nachrichten-orientiert: `recvmsg()` oder `sendmsg()`
  - Stream-orientiert: `sendto()`, `recvfrom()`, `read()`, `write()`
  - üblicherweise mit 8 kByte gepuffert
  - Senden blockiert bei umfangreicheren Daten, bis Gegenstelle gelesen hat.
  - optional nicht-blockierendes Verhalten wählbar
  - werden in Unix / Linux auf Dateideskriptoren abgebildet (Zugriff ähnlich wie auf Dateien)

## Verbindungslose Sockets

### Verbindungslose Kommunikation über Datagramme / UDP

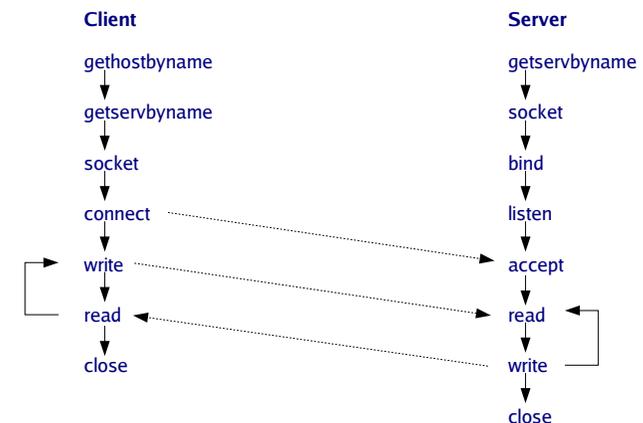


## Sockets (4)

- **Anwendung**
  - Mögliche Probleme:
    - Port belegt --> `lsof` ('list open files'-Kommando)
    - Port noch belegt --> ggf. `linger`-Option setzen
    - Nachrichtengrenzen bleiben ggf. nicht erhalten:
      - z.B. `send( 170 Byte ) + send( 230 Byte ) = receive( 400 Byte )`
  - API-Funktionen erlauben nichtblockierendes Verhalten optional zu wählen.
  - Für eigene Experimente: C-Beispiele für Client-Server am Ende

## Verbindungsorientierte Sockets

### Verbindungsorientierte Kommunikation über Streams / TCP



# Datagram-Server

```
#include <unistd.h> // read(), close()
#include <arpa/inet.h> // sockaddr_in, INADDR_ANY
#include <sys/socket.h> // SOCK_DGRAM, socket(), bind()

const short port = 5242;
int n, sockfd;
char buf[256];
struct sockaddr_in serv_addr;

int main() { // UDP_Socket
    if ((sockfd = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0 )) < 0) perror("opening datagram");

    // Create name with wildcards
    serv_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
    serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    serv_addr.sin_port = htons( port );

    if ( bind( sockfd, (sockaddr *)&serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr) ) != 0 )
        perror( "binding to address" );

    n = read( sockfd, buf, sizeof(buf) ); printf( "Received: %s\n", buf );

    close( sockfd ); return 0;
}
```

# Server verbindungsorientiert

```
#include <unistd.h> // read(), close()
#include <arpa/inet.h> // sockaddr_in, INADDR_ANY
#include <sys/socket.h> // SOCK_DGRAM, socket(), bind()

const short port = 5242, waitqueuelen = 1;
int n, sockfd, con;
char buf[256];
struct sockaddr_in serv_addr;

int main() { // TCP_Socket
    if ((sockfd = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0 )) < 0) perror("opening stream");
    serv_addr...;
    if ( bind( sockfd, (sockaddr *)&serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr) ) != 0 )
        perror( "binding to address" );

    if ( listen( sockfd, waitqueuelen ) != 0 ) perror( "listening to address" );

    if ( ( con = accept( sockfd, (sockaddr *)&peer_addr, sizeof(serv_addr) ) < 0 )
        perror( "accepting client" );

    n = read(con, buf, sizeof(buf)); printf("Received: %s\n", buf); write(con, buf, n);

    close( con ); close( sockfd ); return 0;
}
```

# Datagram-Client

```
#include <unistd.h> // read(), close()
#include <arpa/inet.h> // sockaddr_in, AF_INET
#include <sys/socket.h> // SOCK_DGRAM, socket(), bind()
#include <sys/param.h> // MAXHOSTNAMELEN
#include <netdb.h> // gethostbyname()

const short port = 5242;
char hostname[MAXHOSTNAMELEN+1] = "server";
int sockfd;
struct sockaddr_in peer_addr;

int main() { // UDP_Socket
    if ((sockfd = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0 )) < 0) perror("opening datagram");

    struct hostent * hp = gethostbyname( hostname );
    bcopy( hp->h_addr, (char *)&peer_addr.sin_addr, hp->h_length );
    peer_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    peer_addr.sin_port = htons( port );

    if ( sendto( sockfd, "Hello World", 11, 0, (sockaddr *)&peer_addr,
        sizeof(peer_addr) ) < 0 ) perror( "sending data" );

    close( sockfd ); return 0;
}
```

# Client verbindungsorientiert

```
#include <unistd.h> // read(), close()
#include <arpa/inet.h> // sockaddr_in, AF_INET
#include <sys/socket.h> // SOCK_DGRAM, socket(), bind()
#include <sys/param.h> // MAXHOSTNAMELEN
#include <netdb.h> // gethostbyname()

const short port = 5242;
char hostname[MAXHOSTNAMELEN+1] = "server";
int sockfd;
struct sockaddr_in peer_addr;

int main() { // TCP_Socket
    if ((sockfd = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0 )) < 0) perror("opening stream");
    peer_addr...;
    if ( connect( sockfd, (sockaddr *)&peer_addr, sizeof(peer) ) != 0 )
        perror( "connecting server" );

    write( sockfd, "Hello World", 11 );
    read( sockfd, buf, sizeof(buf)); printf("Received: %s\n", buf);

    close( sockfd ); return 0;
}
```