Administrivia (1)

HW4 due next Thursday night, 11 pm w/usual late days
  - How is it going?

Reminder: watch your late days! (4 max per quarter)
  - Check the “late days remaining” entry in the gradebook
  - Pop quiz: What happens if you turn in something late and have no late days left?

Optional-for-a little-extra-credit exercise involving pthreads due Monday before class
Administrivia (2)

Final exam is Wed. 6/11, 2:30 pm

- Topic list and old exams on the web
- High-level course review in sections next week
- Last-minute review Tue. 6/10, 4:30 pm. Location TBA; bring your questions!
Goals

Understand concurrency

- why it is useful
- why it is hard

Exposure to concurrent programming styles

- using multiple threads or multiple processes
- using asynchronous or non-blocking I/O
  ‣ “event-driven programming”
Let’s imagine you want to...

...build a web search engine.

- you need a Web index
  ‣ an inverted index (a map from “word” to “list of documents containing the word”)
  ‣ probably *sharded* over multiple files
- a query processor
  ‣ accepts a query composed of multiple words
  ‣ looks up each word in the index
  ‣ merges the result from each word into an overall result set
Architecturally

index file

index file

index file

query processor

client

client

client

client

client

client
A sequential implementation

doclist Lookup(string word) {
    bucket = hash(word);
    hitlist = file.read(bucket);
    foreach hit in hitlist {
        doclist.append(file.read(hit));
    }
    return doclist;
}

main() {
    while (1) {
        string query_words[] = GetNextQuery();
        results = Lookup(query_words[0]);
        foreach word in query[1..n] {
            results = results.intersect(Lookup(word));
        }
        Display(results);
    }
}
main()
    GetNextQuery()
        network I/O
        Lookup()
            file.read()
                disk I/O
                Lookup()
                    file.read()
                        disk I/O
                        Lookup()
                            file.read()
                                disk I/O
                                Intersect Results()
                                    Display()
                                        network I/O
                                        GetNextQuery()
                                            •
                                            •
                                            •
Simplifying
Simplifying

the CPU is idle most of the time

only one I/O request at a time is in flight

queries don’t run until earlier queries finish

CPU 1.a  I/O 1.b  CPU 1.c  I/O 1.d  CPU 1.e
query 1

CPU 2.a  I/O 2.b  CPU 2.c  I/O 2.d  CPU 2.e
query 2

CPU 3.a  I/O 3.b  CPU 3.c  I/O 3.d  CPU 3.e
query 3

time
Sequentiality can be inefficient

Only one query is being processed at a time
- all other queries queue up behind the first one

The CPU is idle most of the time
- it is “blocked” waiting for I/O to complete
  ‣ disk I/O can be very, very slow

At most one I/O operation is in flight at a time
- misses opportunities to speed I/O up
  ‣ separate devices in parallel, better scheduling of single device, ...
What we want... concurrency

A version of the program that executes multiple tasks simultaneously

- it could execute multiple queries at the same time
  ‣ while one is waiting for I/O, another can be executing on the CPU
- or, it could execute queries one at a time, but issue IO requests against different files/disks simultaneously
  ‣ it could read from several different index files at once, processing the I/O results as they arrive

Concurrency ≠ parallelism

- parallelism is when multiple CPUs work simultaneously
One way to do this

Use multiple **threads** or **processes**

- as a query arrives, **fork** a new thread (or process) to handle it
  - the thread reads the query from the console, issues read requests against files, assembles results and writes to the console
  - the thread uses blocking I/O; the thread alternates between consuming CPU cycles and blocking on I/O
- the OS context switches between threads / processes
  - while one is blocked on I/O, another can use the CPU
  - multiple threads’ I/O requests can be issued at once
Multithreaded pseudocode

```plaintext
main() {
    while (1) {
        string query_words[] = GetNextQuery();
        ForkThread(ProcessQuery());
    }
}

doclist Lookup(string word) {
    bucket = hash(word);
    hitlist = file.read(bucket);
    foreach hit in hitlist
        doclist.append(file.read(hit));
    return doclist;
}

ProcessQuery() {
    results = Lookup(query_words[0]);
    foreach word in query[1..n] {
        results = results.intersect(Lookup(word));
    }
    Display(results);
}
```
Multithreaded, visually

- CPU 1.a
- I/O 1.b
- CPU 1.c
- I/O 1.d
- CPU 1.e

- CPU 2.a
- I/O 2.b
- CPU 2.c
- I/O 2.d
- CPU 2.e

- CPU 3.a
- I/O 3.b
- CPU 3.c
- I/O 3.d
- CPU 3.e

Queries:
- Query 1
- Query 2
- Query 3

Time direction:

CSE333 lec 20 concurrency // 05-30-14 // Perkins
Whither threads?

Advantages
- you (mostly) write sequential-looking code
- if you have multiple CPUs / cores, threads can run in parallel

Disadvantages
- if your threads share data, need locks or other synchronization
  ‣ this is very bug-prone and difficult to debug
- threads can introduce overhead
  ‣ lock contention, context switch overhead, and other issues
- need language support for threads
One alternative

Fork **processes** instead of threads

- advantages:
  - no shared memory between processes, so no need to worry about concurrent accesses to shared variables / data structures
  - no need for language support; OS provides “fork”

- disadvantages:
  - more overhead than threads to create, context switch
  - cannot easily share memory between processes, so typically share through the file system
Another alternative

Use **asynchronous** or **non-blocking** I/O

- your program begins processing a query
  - when your program needs to read data to make further progress, it registers interest in the data with the OS, then switches to a different query
    - the OS handles the details of issuing the read on the disk, or waiting for data from the console (or other devices, like the network)
    - when data becomes available, the OS lets your program know
- your program (almost never) blocks on I/O
Event-driven programming

Your program is structured as an event-loop

```c
void dispatch(task, event) {
    switch(task.state) {
        case READING_FROM_CONSOLE:
            query_words = event.data;
            async_read(index, query_words[0]);
            task.state = READING_FROM_INDEX;
            return;
        case READING_FROM_INDEX:
            ...etc.
            
    }
}

while(1) {
    event = OS.GetNextEvent( );
    task = lookup(event);
    dispatch(task, event);
}
```
Asynchronous, event-driven
Non-blocking vs. asynchronous

Non-blocking I/O (network, console)
- your program enables non-blocking I/O on its fd’s
- your program issues read(), write() system calls
  ‣ if the read/write would block, the system call returns immediately
- program can ask the OS which fd’s are readable/writeable
  ‣ program can choose to block while no fds are ready

Asynchronous I/O (disk)
- program tells the OS to begin reading / writing
  ‣ the “begin_read” or “begin_write” returns immediately
  ‣ when the I/O completes, OS delivers an event to the program
Why the difference?

Non-blocking I/O is for networks
- according to Linux, the disk never **blocks** your program
  ‣ it just delays it
- but, reading from the network can truly block your program
  ‣ a remote computer may wait arbitrarily long before sending data

Asynchronous I/O is for files
- primarily used to hide disk latency
  ‣ asynchronous I/O system calls are messy and complicated :(
  ‣ instead, typically use a threadpool to emulate asynchronous I/O
Whither events?

Advantages

- don’t have to worry about locks and “race conditions”
- for some kinds of programs, especially GUIs, leads to a very simple and intuitive program structure
  ‣ one event handler for each UI event

Disadvantages

- can lead to very complex structure for programs that do lots of disk and network I/O
  ‣ sequential code gets broken up into a jumble of small event handlers
  ‣ you have to package up all task state between handlers
One way to think about it

Threaded code:

- each thread executes its task sequentially, and per-task state is naturally stored in the thread’s stack
- OS and thread scheduler switch between threads for you

Event-driven code:

- *you* are the scheduler
- you have to bundle up task state into continuations; tasks do not have their own stacks
See you on Monday!