

Process-Oriented Building Blocks

Adam Sampson

Institute of Arts, Media and Computer Games
University of Abertay Dundee

Threading Building Blocks

- Open-source C++ library from Intel
- Intended to replace OpenMP (more or less) in compute-heavy parallel applications –
e.g. `parallel_for(0, 10, some_function);`
- ... but it's actually quite sophisticated underneath:
 - Built on non-preemptible **tasks**
 - Work-stealing multicore scheduler
 - API for submitting raw tasks, groups, etc.
 - Portable atomics, threads

Continuation-passing style

- You can abuse the scheduler to do **concurrent** (rather than **parallel**) programming...
- ... by writing in continuation-passing style
- So you can fairly easily knock up an implementation of channels on top of TBB...

```
PROC element (CHAN INT this?, next!) class Element {
    INITIAL INT token IS 1:
    WHILE token <> 0
        SEQ
            this ? token
            IF
                token > 0
                    next ! (token + 1)
            TRUE
                next ! token
    :
        public:
            Element(pobb::channel<int>& cthis,
                    pobb::channel<int>& cnex)
                : cthis_(cthis), cnext_(cnex),
                  token_(1) {
            }
            tbb::task *start() {
                if (token_ != 0) {
                    return cthis_.read(&token_,
                        pobb::make_cont(*this,
                            &Element::handle));
                } else {
                    return 0;
                }
            }
            tbb::task *handle() {
                if (token_ > 0) {
                    return cnext_.write(token_ + 1,
                        pobb::make_cont(*this,
                            &Element::start));
                } else {
                    return cnext_.write(token_,
                        pobb::make_cont(*this,
                            &Element::start));
                }
            }
        private:
            pobb::channel<int>& cthis_;
            pobb::channel<int>& cnext_;
            int token_;
    };
}
```

```
PROC element (CHAN INT this?, next!) class Element {
    INITIAL INT token IS 1:
    WHILE token <> 0
        SEQ
            this ? token
            IF
                token > 0
                    next ! (token + 1)
            TRUE
                next ! token
    :
    public:
        Element(pobb::channel<int>& cthis,
                pobb::channel<int>& cnex)
            : cthis_(cthis), cnext_(cnex),
              token_(1) {
        }
        tbb::task *start() {
            if (token_ != 0) {
                return cthis_.read(&token_,
                                   pobb::make_cont(*this,
                                                   &Element::handle));
            } else {
                return 0;
            }
        }
        tbb::task *handle() {
            if (token_ > 0) {
                return cnext_.write(token_ + 1,
                                     pobb::make_cont(*this,
                                                     &Element::start));
            } else {
                return cnext_.write(token_,
                                     pobb::make_cont(*this,
                                                     &Element::start));
            }
        }
    private:
        pobb::channel<int>& cthis_;
        pobb::channel<int>& cnext_;
        int token_;
};
```

Eww.

It works, but I
wouldn't want to
have to do this for
anything non-
trivial...

CPC

- This kind of translation is pretty mechanical... someone must have done this already, right?
 - (Pretty close to what SPoC does, in fact)
- Enter Gabriel Kerneis' **Continuation-Passing C**
 - Adds cps annotations to C: this function might be descheduled – so translate to CPS
 - Portable translator to ANSI C
 - Includes a very simple, single-core scheduler

```
cpc void server_process(int fd) {...}

cpc void main_loop() {
    while (true) {
        int fd = accept(sock);
        cpc_spawn(server_process(fd));
    }
}
```

TBB + CPC + pobb.h = POBB

- I replaced CPC's scheduler with a wrapper around TBB's low-level interface
 - ... pretty straightforward
 - CPC's generated code is thread-safe, but many **applications** aren't – assume only one thread
- I reimplemented (some of!) KRoC's “CIF” library of process-oriented primitives – ChanOut, etc.
 - ... can just translate CCSP's algorithms

```
PROC element (CHAN INT this?, next!) cps void element (Channel *this,
INITIAL INT token IS 1:                                     Channel *next) {
WHILE token <> 0                                         int token = 1;
SEQ
  this ? token
  IF
    token > 0
      next ! (token + 1)
  TRUE
    next ! token
:
} }
```

And it generates all this for you...

```
static struct cpc_continuation *element(struct cpc_continuation *cpc_cont) ;  
struct element_arglist {  
    int this __attribute__((__aligned__(16))) ;  
};  
__inline static struct cpc_continuation *element_push(int this , struct cpc_continuation *cpc_cont_2732 ).  
{.  
    struct element_arglist *cpc_arglist1 ;  
  
{  
    cpc_arglist1 = (struct element_arglist *)cpc_alloc(& cpc_cont_2732, (int )sizeof(struct element_arglist ));  
    cpc_arglist1->this = this;  
    cpc_cont_2732 = cpc_continuation_push(cpc_cont_2732, (cpc_function *)(& element));  
    return (cpc_cont_2732);  
}  
}  
struct cpc_continuation *__element_pc22(struct cpc_continuation *cpc_cont) ;  
struct __element_pc22_arglist {  
    int next ;  
    int this ;  
    int *token __attribute__((__aligned__(16))) ;  
};  
__inline static struct cpc_continuation *__element_pc22_push(int next , int this ,  
                int *token , struct cpc_continuation *cpc_cont_2737 ).  
{.  
    struct __element_pc22_arglist *cpc_arglist1 ;  
  
{  
    cpc_arglist1 = (struct __element_pc22_arglist *)cpc_alloc(& cpc_cont_2737, (int )sizeof(struct __element_pc22_arglist ));  
    cpc_arglist1->next = next;  
    cpc_arglist1->this = this;  
    cpc_arglist1->token = token;  
    cpc_cont_2737 = cpc_continuation_push(cpc_cont_2737, (cpc_function *)(& __element_pc22));  
    return (cpc_cont_2737);  
}  
}  
struct cpc_continuation *__element_pc23(struct cpc_continuation *cpc_cont) ;  
struct __element_pc23_arglist {  
    int next ;  
    int this ;  
    int *token __attribute__((__aligned__(16))) ;  
};  
// ... and so on
```

That I can live
with...

I've ported over
most of the CCSP
benchmark suite –
including **agents**

Conclusions

- You can write concurrent programs in **portable C**
- Use TBB's multicore work-stealing scheduler
- Easy to add new synchronisation objects
- Combine with TBB's existing smart data-parallel functions
- Performance seems good – no proper analysis
 - ... which is why this is a fringe presentation!
- Minor downside: I ran into some problems with CPC's translator – but should be fixable
- If this sounds interesting, talk to me...