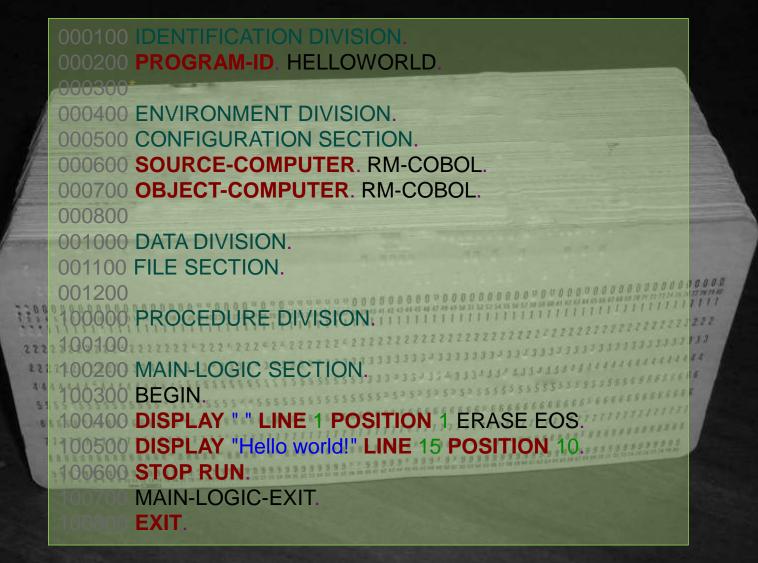


C++ Coroutines

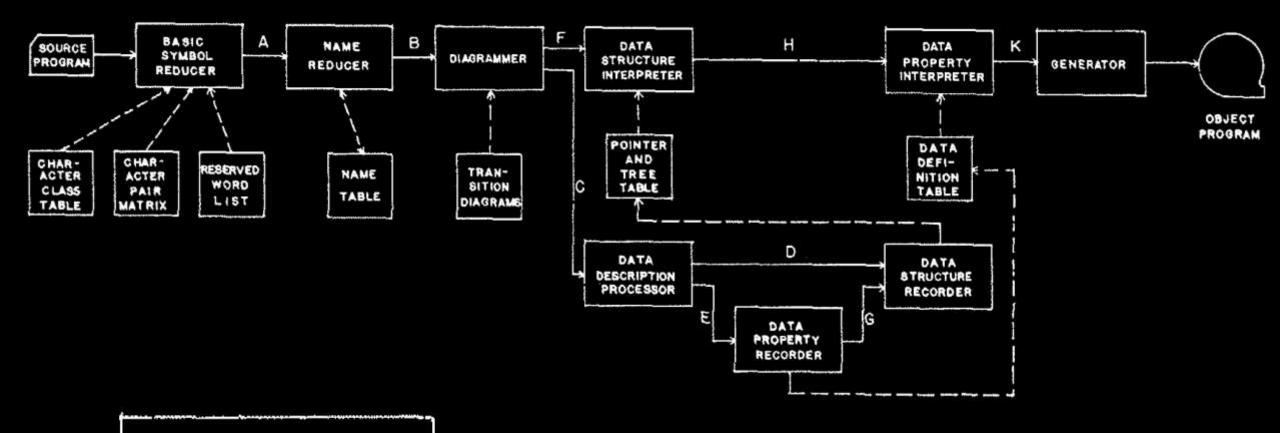
a negative overhead abstraction

Gor Nishanov • gorn@microsoft.com





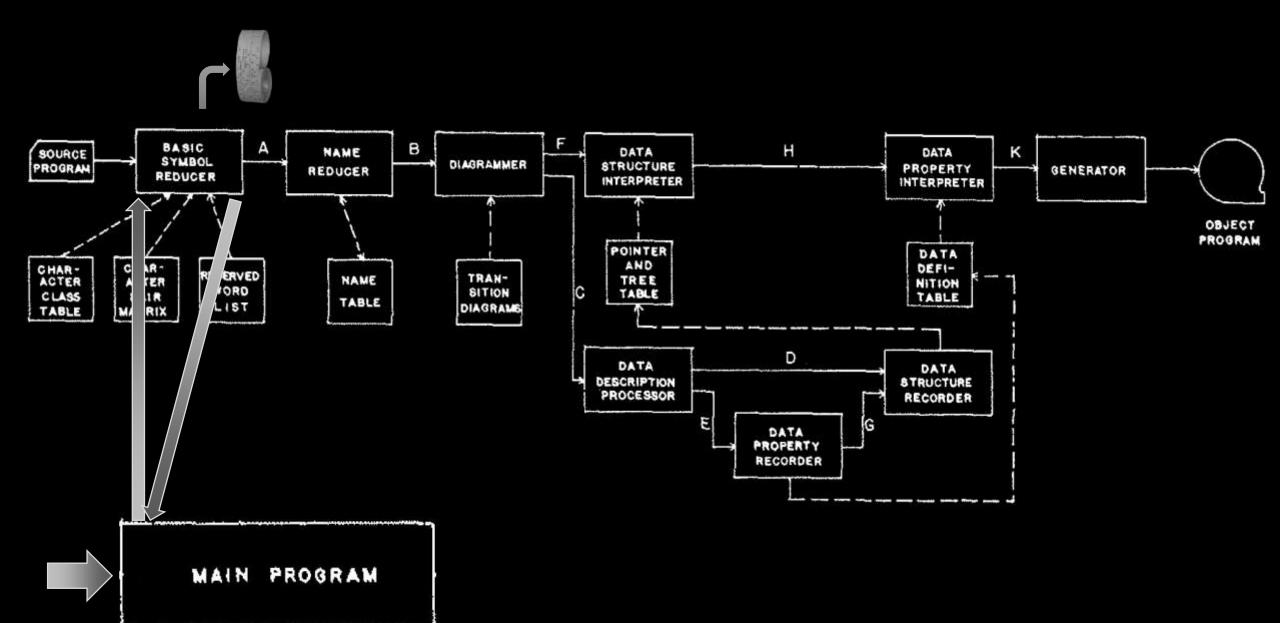
CppCon 2015 C++ Coroutines 9/25/2015



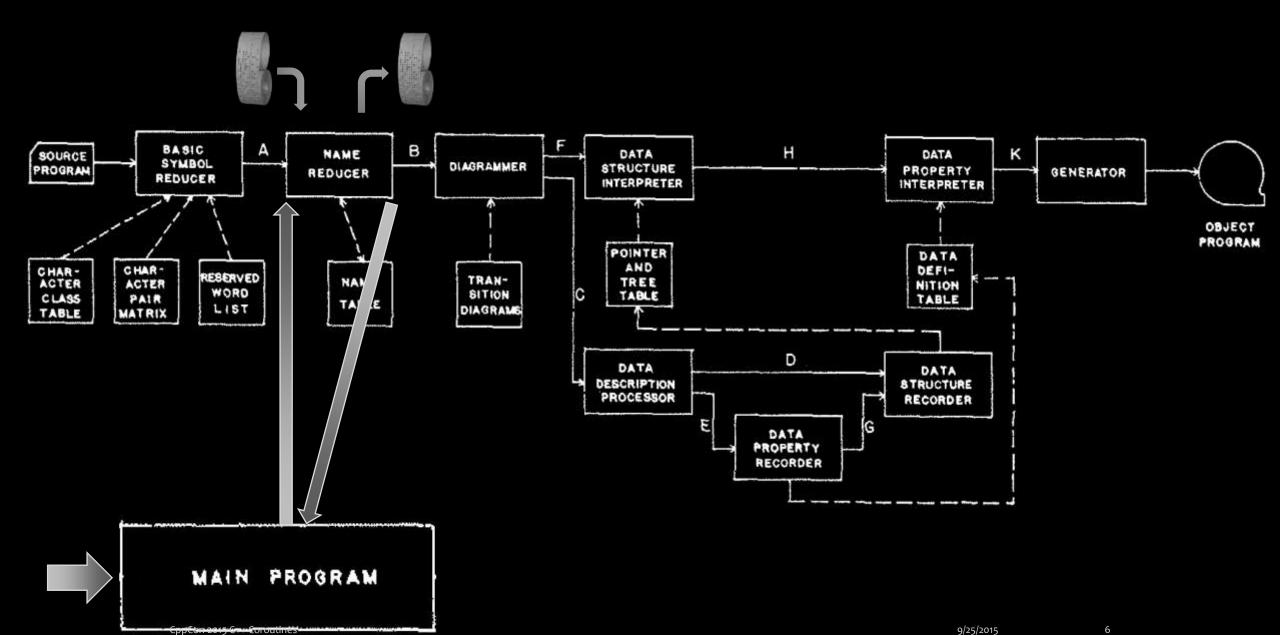
MAIN PROGRAM

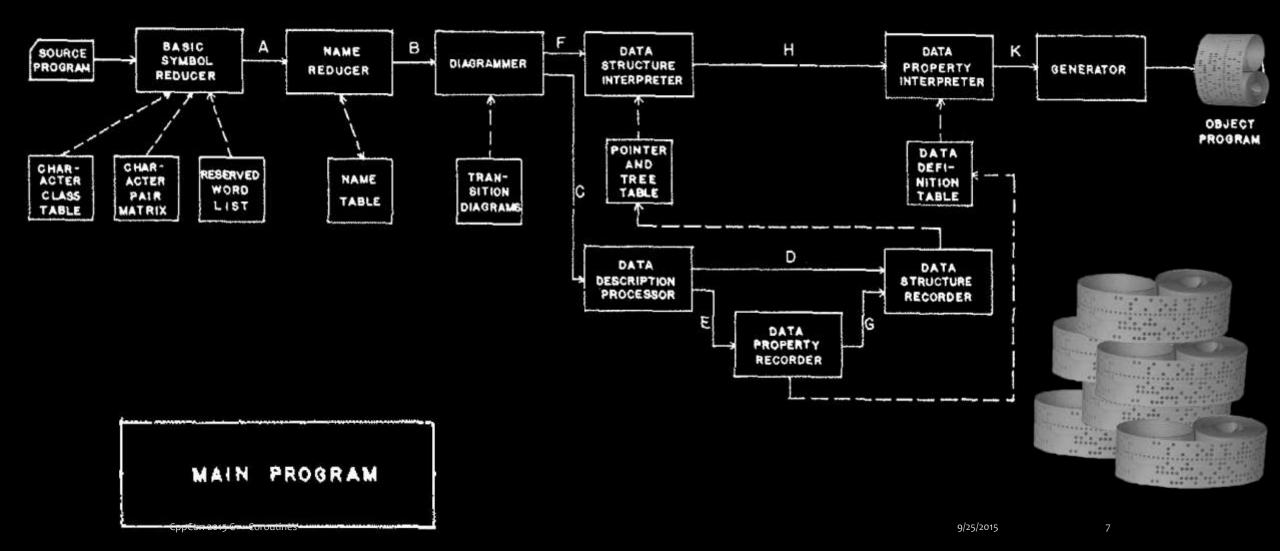
CppCon 2015 Con Coroutines —

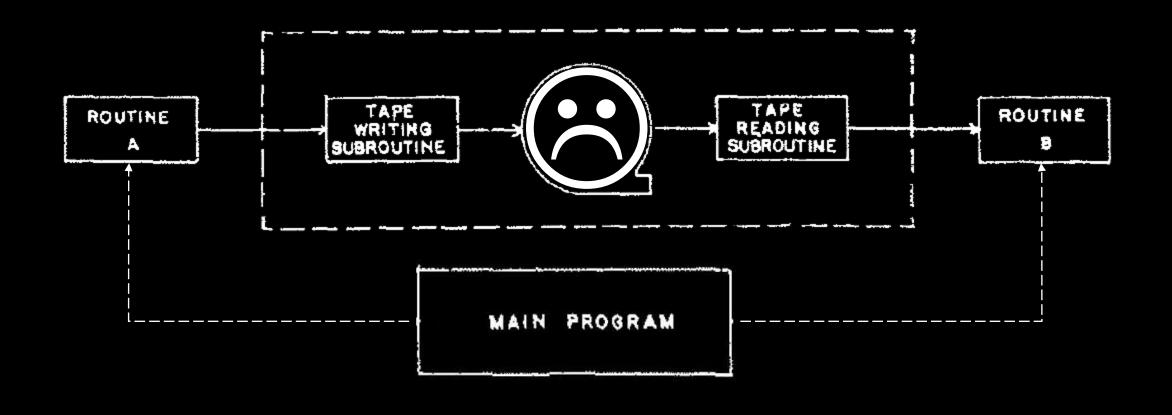
Fig. 4. COBOL Compiler Organization



CppCon 2015 Car Coroutines—







Melvin Conway
Joel Erdwinn

CORQUTINE COROUTINE



CppCon 2015 C++ Coroutines

9/26/2015

8



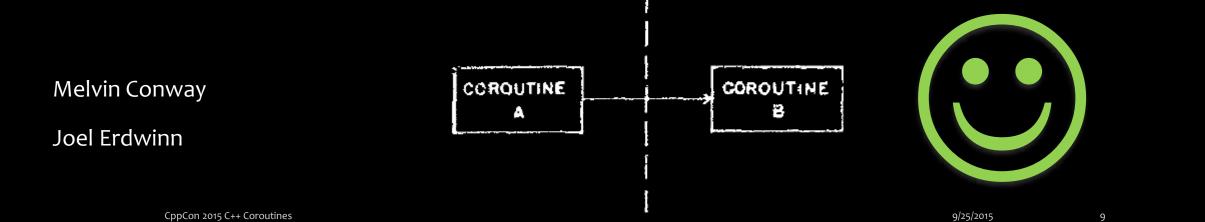
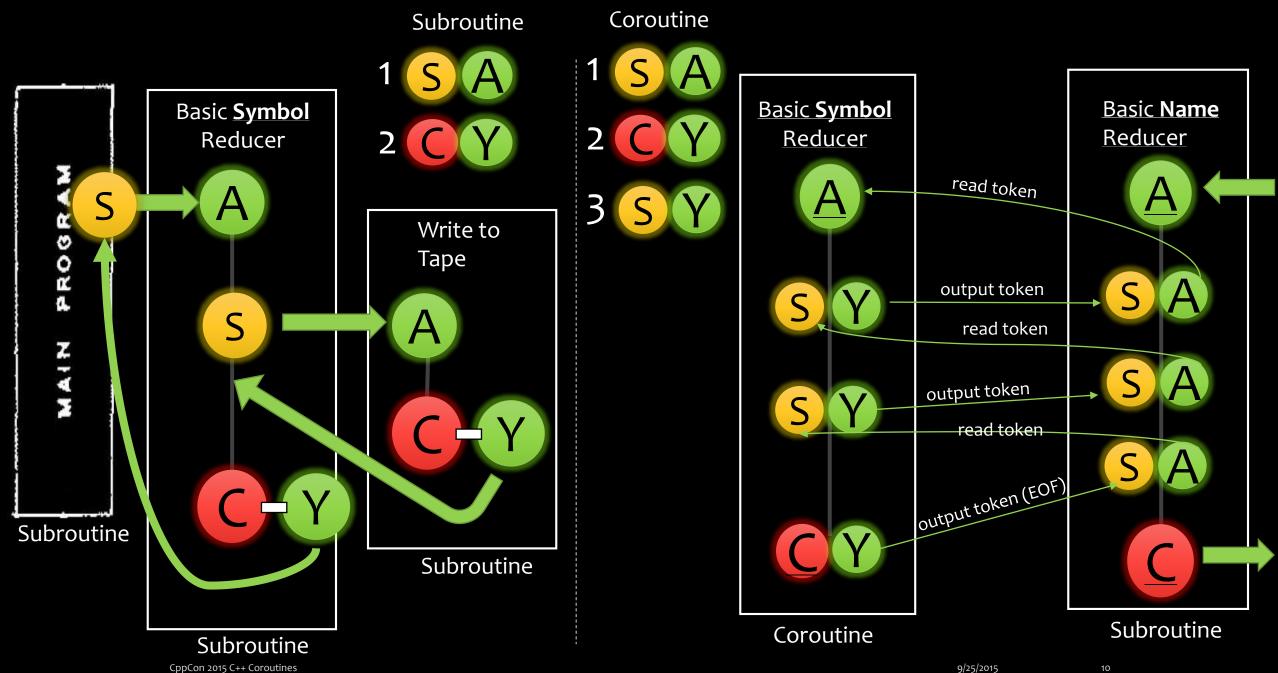


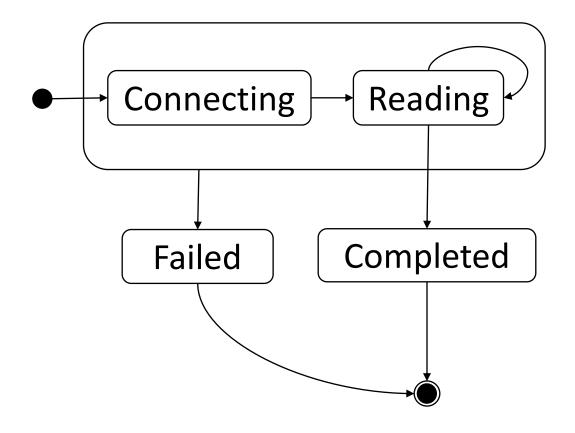
image credits: wikipedia commons, Communication of the ACM vol.6 No.7 July 1963



9/25/2015

100 cards per minute!

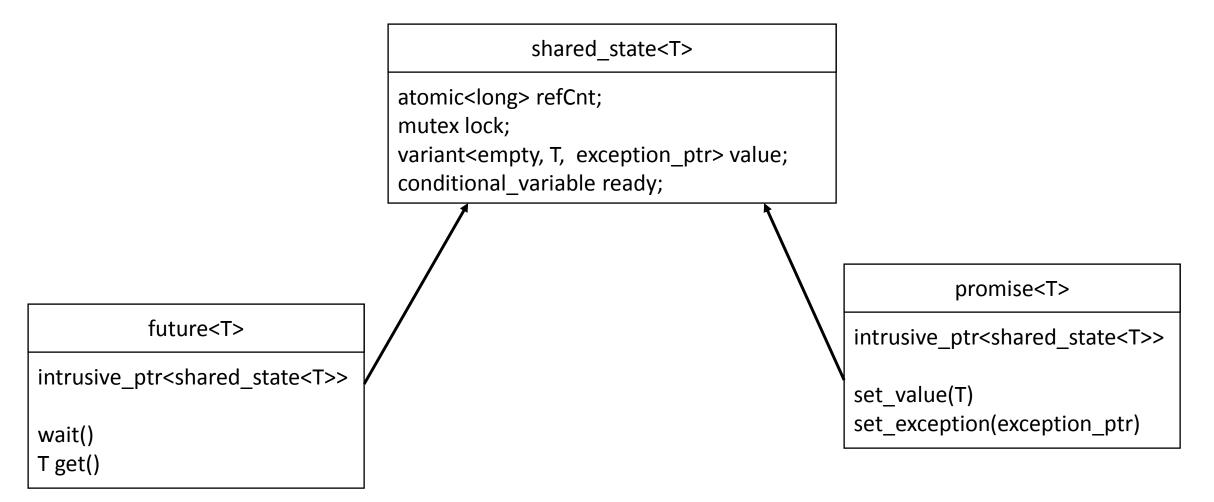
Async state machine



Trivial if synchronous

```
int tcp reader(int total)
   char buf[4 * 1024];
    auto conn = Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337);
    for (;;)
        auto bytesRead = conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf));
        total -= bytesRead;
        if (total <= 0 | bytesRead == 0) return total;</pre>
```

std::future<T> and std::promise<T>



```
future<int> tcp reader(int64 t total) {
                                                                    N4399 Working Draft,
    struct State {
                                                                    Technical Specification for C++
        char buf[4 * 1024];
                                                                    Extensions for Concurrency
        int64 t total;
        Tcp::Connection conn;
        explicit State(int64_t total) : total(total) {}
    };
                                                            .tnen
    auto state = make shared<State>(total);
    return Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337).then(
        [state](future<Tcp::Connection> conn) {
             state->conn = std::move(conn.get());
             return do_while([state]()->future<bool> {
                  if (state->total <= 0) return make_ready_future(false);</pre>
                  return state->conn.read(state->buf, sizeof(state->buf)).then(
                      [state](future<int> nBytesFut) {
                          auto nBytes = nBytesFut.get()
                          if (nBytes == 0) return make_ready_future(false);
                          state->total -= nBytes;
                          return make ready future(true);
              }); future<void> do_while(function<future<bool>()> body) {
                     return body().then([=](future<bool> notDone) {
    });
                          return notDone.get() ? do_while(body) : make_ready_future(); }); |
                                    CppCon 2015 C++ Coroutines
                                                                                      16
```

Forgot something

```
int tcp reader(int total)
    char buf[4 * 1024];
    auto conn = Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337);
    for (;;)
        auto bytesRead = conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf));
        total -= bytesRead;
        if (total <= 0 || bytesRead == 0) return total;</pre>
```

```
future<int> tcp reader(int64 t total) {
    struct State {
        char buf[4 * 1024];
        int64 t total;
        Tcp::Connection conn;
        explicit State(int64_t total) : total(total) {}
    };
    auto state = make shared<State>(total);
    return Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337).then(
        [state](future<Tcp::Connection> conn) {
             state->conn = std::move(conn.get());
             return do_while([state]()->future<bool> {
                 if (state->total <= 0) return make_ready_future(false);</pre>
                 return state->conn.read(state->buf, sizeof(state->buf)).then(
                     [state](future<int> nBytesFut) {
                         auto nBytes = nBytesFut.get()
                         if (nBytes == 0) return make_ready_future(false);
                         state->total -= nBytes;
                         return make ready future(true);
                 }); // read
             }); // do_while
     }); // Tcp::Connect
```

```
future<int> tcp reader(int64 t total) {
    struct State {
        char buf[4 * 1024];
        int64 t total;
        Tcp::Connection conn;
        explicit State(int64_t total) : total(total) {}
    };
    auto state = make shared<State>(total);
    return Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337).then(
        [state](future<Tcp::Connection> conn) {
             state->conn = std::move(conn.get());
             return do_while([state]()->future<bool> {
                 if (state->total <= 0) return make_ready_future(false);</pre>
                 return state->conn.read(state->buf, sizeof(state->buf)).then(
                     [state](future<int> nBytesFut) {
                         auto nBytes = nBytesFut.get()
                         if (nBytes == 0) return make_ready_future(false);
                         state->total -= nBytes;
                         return make ready future(true);
                 }); // read
             }); // do_while
     }).then([state](
                                 ){return make_ready_future(state->total)});
```

Hand-crafted async state machine (1/3)

```
class tcp reader
                                          Connecting
                                                        Reading
    char buf[64 * 1024];
    Tcp::Connection conn;
                                              4
                                                           (5)
    promise<int> done;
                                            Failed
                                                       Completed
    int total;
    explicit tcp_reader(int total): total(total) {}
 ② void OnConnect(error code ec, Tcp::Connection newCon);
  ③ void OnRead(error_code ec, int bytesRead);
  ④ void OnError(error_code ec);
  ⑤ void OnComplete();
public:
 ① static future<int> start(int total);
};
int main() {
   cout << tcp_reader::start(1000 * 1000 * 1000).get(); }</pre>
```

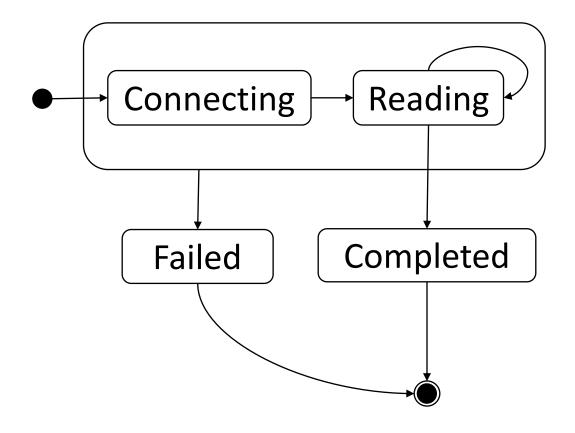
Hand-crafted async state machine (2/3)

```
future<int> tcp_reader::start(int total) {
   auto p = make_unique<tcp_reader>(total);
   auto result = p->done.get_future();
   Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337,
      [raw = p.get()](auto ec, auto newConn) {
            raw->OnConnect(ec, std::move(newConn));
      });
   p.release();
   return result;
void tcp_reader::OnConnect(error_code ec,
                           Tcp::Connection newCon)
   if (ec) return OnError(ec);
   conn = std::move(newCon);
   conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf),
      [this](error_code ec, int bytesRead)
         { OnRead(ec, bytesRead); });
```

Hand-crafted async state machine (3/3)

```
void tcp reader::OnRead(error code ec, int bytesRead) {
   if (ec) return OnError(ec);
  total -= bytesRead;
   if (total <= 0 || bytesRead == 0) return OnComplete();</pre>
   conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf),
      [this](error code ec, int bytesRead) {
         OnRead(ec, bytesRead); });
void OnError(error_code ec) {
   auto cleanMe = unique ptr<tcp reader>(this);
   done.set_exception(make_exception_ptr(system_error(ec)));
void OnComplete() {
   auto cleanMe = unique ptr<tcp reader>(this);
   done.set_value(total);
```

Async state machine



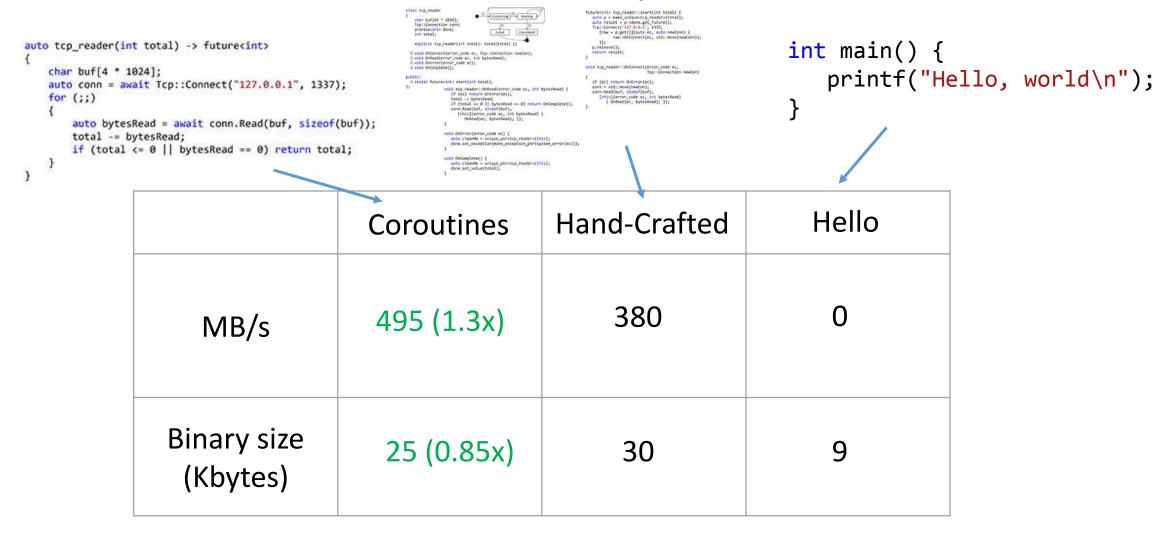
Trivial

```
auto tcp reader(int total) -> int
   char buf[4 * 1024];
   auto conn = Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337);
   for (;;)
       auto bytesRead = conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf));
       total -= bytesRead;
       if (total <= 0 | bytesRead == 0) return total;</pre>
```

Trivial

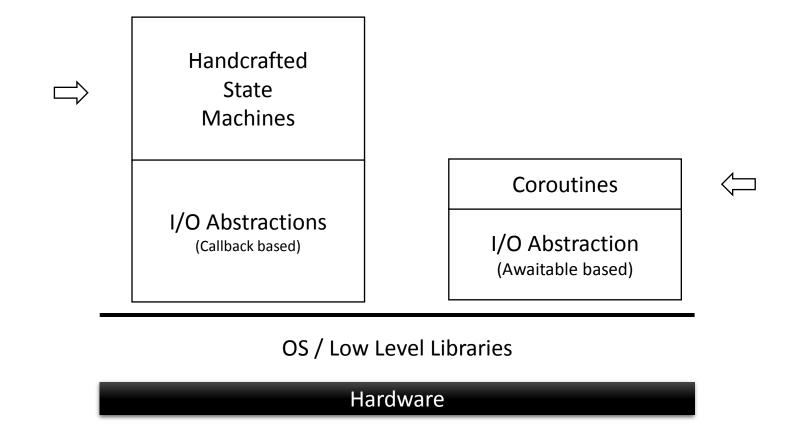
```
auto tcp reader(int total) -> future<int>
    char buf[4 * 1024];
    auto conn = await Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337);
    for (;;)
        auto bytesRead = await conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf));
        total -= bytesRead;
        if (total <= 0 | bytesRead == 0) return total;</pre>
```

What about perf?



Visual C++ 2015 RTM. Measured on Lenovo W540 laptop. Transmitting & Receiving 1GB over loopback IP addr

Coroutines are closer to the metal



How to map high level call to OS API?

```
conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf),
                [this](error_code ec, int bytesRead)
                    { OnRead(ec, bytesRead); });
         template <class Cb>
         void Read(void* buf, size_t bytes, Cb && cb);
Windows: WSARecv(fd, ..., OVERLAPPED*)
                                          Posix aio: aio_read(fd, ..., aiocbp*)
          OVERLAPPED
                                                    aiocbp
            Function
                                                   Function
                                                    Object
             Object
```

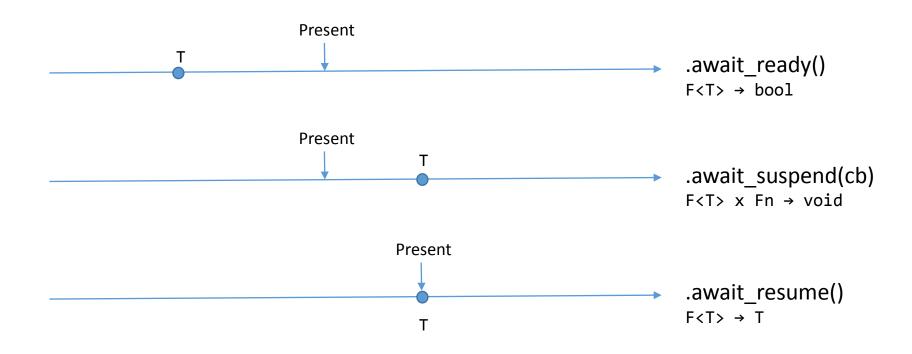
```
struct OverlappedBase : os async context {
                                                                              os async ctx
    virtual void Invoke(std::error code, int bytes) = 0;
                                                                              overlapped/aiocbp
    virtual ~OverlappedBase() {}
                                                                               Function
                                                                                Object
    static void io_complete_callback(CompletionPacket& p) {
        auto me = unique_ptr<OverlappedBase>(static_cast<OverlappedBase*>(p.overlapped));
        me->Invoke(p.error, p.byteTransferred);
};
After open associate a socket handle with a threadpool and a callback
   ThreadPool::AssociateHandle(sock.native handle(), &OverlappedBase::io complete callback);
template <typename Fn> struct CompletionWithCount : OverlappedBase, private Fn
    CompletionWithCount(Fn fn) : Fn(std::move(fn)) {}
    void Invoke(std::error_code ec, int count) override { Fn::operator()(ec, count); }
};
template <typename Fn> unique_ptr<OverlappedBase> make_handler_with_count(Fn && fn) {
   return std::make unique<CompletionWithCount<std::decay t<Fn>>(std::forward<Fn>(fn));
```

```
template <typename F>
void Read(void* buf, int len, F && cb) {
    return Read(buf, len, make_handler_with_count(std::forward<F>(cb)));
void Read(void* buf, int len, std::unique ptr<detail::OverlappedBase> o)
   auto error = sock.Receive(buf, len, o.get());
   if (error) {
       if (error.value() != kIoPending) {
           o->Invoke(error, 0);
           return;
   o.release();
```

await conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf));



Awaitable – Concept of the Future<T>



await expr-of-awaitable-type

await <expr>

Expands into an expression equivalent of

```
auto && tmp = <expr>;
if (!await_ready(tmp)) {
  await_suspend(tmp, <coroutine-handle>);
                                               suspend
                                               resume
return await_resume(tmp);
```

MENBERTHIS

Overlapped Base from before

```
struct OverlappedBase : os async context
    virtual void Invoke(std::error_code, int bytes) = 0;
    virtual ~OverlappedBase() {}
    static void io complete callback(CompletionPacket& p) {
        auto me = static_cast<OverlappedBase*>(p.overlapped);
        auto cleanMe = unique_ptr<OverlappedBase>(me);
       me->Invoke(p.error, p.byteTransferred);
```

Overlapped Base for awaitable

```
struct AwaiterBase : os async context
                                                            sizeof(void*)
   coroutine handle<> resume; ←
                                                            no dtor
   std::error code err;
   int bytes;
   static void io complete callback(CompletionPacket& p) {
       auto me = static cast<AwaiterBase*>(p.overlapped);
       me->err = p.error;
       me->bytes = p.byteTransferred;
                                                   mov rcx, [rcx]
       me->resume(); ←
                                                   jmp [rcx]
```

await conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf));



```
auto Connection::Read(void* buf, int len) {
    struct awaiter: AwaiterBase {
         Connection* me;
         void* buf;
         awaiter(Connection* me, void* buf, int len) : me(me), buf(buf) { bytes = len; }
         bool await ready() { return false; }
         void await_suspend(coroutine_handle<> h) {
             this->resume = h;
             auto error = me->sock.Receive(buf, bytes, this);
              if (error.value() != kIoPending)
                  throw system error(err);
                                                            struct AwaiterBase : os async context {
                                                               coroutine handle<> resume;
                                                               std::error code err;
                                                               int bytes;
         int await resume() {
            if (this->err) throw system error(err);
                                                               static void io complete callback(CompletionPacket& p){
                                                                  auto me = static cast<AwaiterBase*>(p.overlapped);
            return bytes;
                                                                  me->err = p.error;
                                                                  me->bytes = p.byteTransferred;
                                                                  me->resume();
    return awaiter{ this, buf, len };
                                                            };
```

Trivial

```
auto tcp reader(int total) -> future<int>
    char buf[4 * 1024];
    auto conn = await Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337);
    for (;;)
        auto bytesRead = await conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf));
        total -= bytesRead;
        if (total <= 0 || bytesRead == 0) return total;</pre>
```

Can we make it better?

Functions Doing Most Individual Work



Functions Doing Most Individual Work



50% I/O completes synchronously 50% I/O with I/O pending error

Take advantage of synchronous completions

```
void Read(void* buf, int len, std::unique_ptr<detail::OverlappedBase> o)
{
    auto error = sock.Receive(buf, len, o.get());
    if (error) {
        if (error.value() != kIoPending) {
            o->Invoke(error, 0);
            return;
        }
    }
    o.release();
}
```

Take advantage of synchronous completions

```
void Read(void* buf, int len, std::unique_ptr<detail::OverlappedBase> o)
{
   auto error = sock.Receive(buf, len, o.get());

   if (error.value() != kIoPending) {
      o->Invoke(error, len);
      return;
   }

   o.release();
}
```

Take advantage of synchronous completions

```
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp_reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code ec, int count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code ec, int count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code ec, int count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code ec, int count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code ec, int count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code ec, int count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code ec, id count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invoke(std::error code eq
                                                                                                                             t count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c
                                                                                                Invoke(std:
                                                                                                                            it count) Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
                                                                                                                                      Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1>
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1>
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c245c
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
                                                                                                      Overflow
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450d
                                                                                                                                      Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::Invd
                                                                                                                                      Line 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::tcp reader::OnRead(std::error code ec, int bytesRead) Line 254
                                                                                                                           int count
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::CompletionWithSizeT<<lambda ee38b7a750c7f550b4ee1dd60c2450c1> >::In
                                                                                                                                      ine 31
SuperLean.exe!improved::detail::io complete callback(CompletionPacket & p) Line 22
SuperLean.exe!CompletionQueue::ThreadProc(void * lpParameter) Line 112
```

Need to implement it on the use side

Now handling synchronous completion

Let's measure the improvement (handwritten)

	MB/s		Executable size	
	Handcrafted	Coroutine	Handcrafted	Coroutine
Original	380	495	30	25
Synchr Completion. Opt	485		30	

```
SetFileCompletionNotificationModes(h,
auto Connection::Read(void* buf, int len) {
                                                                       FILE SKIP COMPLETION PORT ON SUCCESS);
    struct awaiter: AwaiterBase {
         Connection* me;
         void* buf;
         awaiter(Connection* me, void* buf, int len) : me(me), buf(buf) { bytes = len; }
         bool await ready() { return false; }
         void await_suspend(coroutine_handle<> h) {
             this->resume = h;
             auto error = me->sock.Receive(buf, bytes, this);
             if (error.value() == kIoPending) return;
             if (error) throw system_error(err);
                                                            struct AwaiterBase : os async context {
             return;
                                                               coroutine handle<> resume;
                                                               std::error code err;
                                                               int bytes;
         int await resume() {
                                                               static void io complete callback(CompletionPacket& p){
                                                                  auto me = static cast<AwaiterBase*>(p.overlapped);
            if (this->err) throw system error(err);
                                                                  me->err = p.error;
            return bytes;
                                                                  me->bytes = p.byteTransferred;
                                                                  me->resume();
                                                            };
    return awaiter{ this, buf, len };
```

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```
auto Connection::Read(void* buf, int len) {
    struct awaiter: AwaiterBase {
         Connection* me;
         void* buf;
         awaiter(Connection* me, void* buf, int len) : me(me), buf(buf) { bytes = len; }
         bool await ready() { return false; }
         bool await suspend(coroutine handle<> h) {
             this->resume = h;
             auto error = me->sock.Receive(buf, bytes, this);
             if (error.value() == kIoPending) return true;
             if (error) throw system error(err);
                                                           struct AwaiterBase : os async context {
             return false;
                                                              coroutine handle<> resume;
                                                              std::error code err;
                                                              int bytes;
         int await resume() {
                                                              static void io complete callback(CompletionPacket& p){
                                                                 auto me = static cast<AwaiterBase*>(p.overlapped);
            if (this->err) throw system error(err);
                                                                 me->err = p.error;
            return bytes;
                                                                 me->bytes = p.byteTransferred;
                                                                 me->resume();
                                                           };
    return awaiter{ this, buf, len };
```

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await <expr>

Expands into an expression equivalent of

```
auto && tmp = <expr>;
if (!await_ready(tmp)) {
  await_suspend(tmp, <coroutine-handle>);
                                               suspend
                                               resume
return await_resume(tmp);
```

await <expr>

Expands into an expression equivalent of

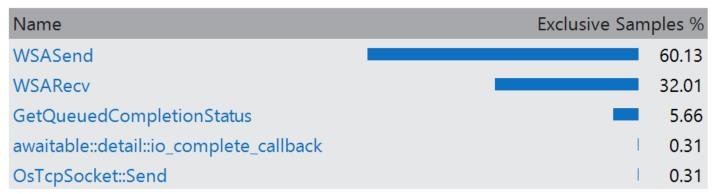
```
auto && tmp = <expr>;
if (!await_ready(tmp) &&
  await_suspend(tmp, <coroutine-handle>) {
                                              suspend
                                               resume
return await_resume(tmp);
```

Let's measure the improvement (coroutine)

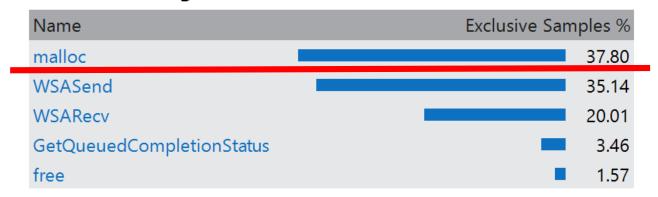
	MB/s		Executable size	
	Handcrafted	Coroutine	Handcrafted	Coroutine
Original	380	495	30	25
Synchr Completion. Opt	485	1028	30	25

Can we make it better?

Functions Doing Most Individual Work



Functions Doing Most Individual Work



Getting rid of the allocations

```
class tcp reader {
   std::unique ptr<detail::OverlappedBase> wo;
   tcp_reader(int64_t total) : total(total) {
      wo = detail::make handler with count(
         [this](auto ec, int nBytes) {OnRead(ec, nBytes); });
   void OnRead(std::error_code ec, int bytesRead) {
      if (ec) return OnError(ec);
      do {
         total -= (int)bytesRead;
         if (total <= 0 || bytesRead == 0) return OnComplete();</pre>
         bytesRead = sizeof(buf);
      } while (conn.Read(buf, bytesRead, wo.get()));
```

Let's measure the improvement (handcrafted)

	MB/s		Executable size	
	Handcrafted	Coroutine	Handcrafted	Coroutine
Original	380	495	30	25
Synchr Completion. Opt	485	1028	30	25
Prealloc handler	690	1028	28	25

Coroutines are popular!

```
Python: PEP 0492
DART 1.9
                                                   async def abinary(n):
Future<int> getPage(t) async {
                                                         if n <= 0:
var c = new http.Client();
try {
                                                              return 1
  var r = await c.get('http://url/search?q=$t');
                                                         1 = await abinary(n - 1)
  print(r);
                                                              ¬await abinary(n - 1)
  return r.length( C#
                                                              + 1 + r
} finally {
                async Task<string> WaitAsynchronouslyAsync()
  await c.close(); {
                   await Task.Delay(10000);
                                                              IK (programming language)
                   return "Finished";
                                                              hc function gen1(): Awaitable<int> {
   C++17
                                                           $x = await Batcher::fetch(1);
   future<string> WaitAsynchronouslyAsync()
                                                           $y = await Batcher::fetch(2);
                                                           return $x + $y;
     await sleep for(10ms);
     return "Finished"s;
```

Generalized Function

Coroutine Designer

mamespace std { template ctypenome 1, typenome_arything) truct connectine_traitecboost::madeue_futurecT>, anything.> { struct promise; type { boost::promise() promise; outo get_return_tb(pect() (return grendse.get_future())) template <class to void return_value(0 && value) { promise.set_value(btd::formandOm(value)); } void set_socception(std::expreprion_gtr e) { promise.set_socception(std::expre(s)); } bood initial_suspend() { return false; } bood final_mussend() { matter false; } }; };</pre>



Compiler does not care

POF

Monadic*

await - suspend

Task

await

Generator yield

Async Generator await + yield

User

au'	to tcp	_reader(int total) -> future <int></int>
	char	buf[4 * 1024];
	auto	conn = await Tcp::Connect("127.0.0.1", 1337);
		(;;)
	{	
		<pre>auto bytesRead = await conn.Read(buf, sizeof(buf)); total -= bytesRead;</pre>
		if (total <= 0 bytesRead == 0) return total;
	}	The state of the s
3		

image credits: Три богатыря и змей горыныч

Design Principles

- Scalable (to billions of concurrent coroutines)
- **Efficient** (resume and suspend operations comparable in cost to a function call overhead)
- Seamless interaction with existing facilities with no overhead
- **Open ended** coroutine machinery allowing library designers to develop coroutine libraries exposing various high-level semantics, such as generators, goroutines, tasks and more.
- Usable in environments where exceptions are forbidden or not available

Coroutines – a negative overhead abstraction

- Proposal is working through C++ standardization committee (C++17?)
- Experimental implementation in VS 2015 RTM
- Clang implementation is in progress
- more details:
 - CppCon 2014 presentation on coroutines <u>http://github.com/cppcon</u>
 - http://www.openstd.org/JTC1/SC22/WG21/docs/papers/2015/n4499.pdf
 - Pre-Kona mailing (P0054, P0055, P0056)

Thank you!

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Questions?