The C++20 Synchronization Library

Bryce Adelstein Lelbach

```
unique_future<std::uint64_t>
fibonacci(boost_blockable_submitter auto&& s, std::uint64_t n) {
  if (n < 2) co_return n;

auto n1 = async(s, fibonacci<decltype(s)>, s, n - 1);
  auto n2 = fibonacci(s, n - 2);

co_return co_await n1 + co_await n2;
}
```



THE C++20 SYNCHRONIZATION LIBRARY

Bryce Adelstein Lelbach

CUDA C++ Core Libraries Lead



@blelbach

ISO C++ Library Evolution Incubator Chair, ISO C++ Tooling Study Group Chair

```
namespace stdr = std::ranges;
namespace stdv = std::views;
```

Recipe For a Tasking Runtime

- Worker threads.
- Multi-consumer, multi-producer concurrent queue.
- Termination detection mechanism.
- Parallel algorithms.

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```
struct thread_group {
private:
    std::vector<std::thread> members;

public:
    thread_group(std::uint64_t n, std::invocable auto&& f) {
        for (auto i : stdv::iota(0, n)) members.emplace_back(f);
    }
};
```

```
struct thread_group {
private:
  std::vector<std::thread> members;
public:
  thread_group(std::uint64_t n, std::invocable auto&& f) {
    for (auto i : stdv::iota(0, n)) members.emplace_back(f);
};
int main() {
  std::atomic<std::uint64_t> count(0);
    thread_group tg(6, [&] { ++count; });
  std::cout << count << "\n";</pre>
```

```
struct thread_group {
private:
  std::vector<std::thread> members;
public:
  thread_group(std::uint64_t n, std::invocable auto&& f) {
    for (auto i : stdv::iota(0, n)) members.emplace_back(f);
  ~thread_group() {
    stdr::for_each(members, [] (std::thread& t) { t.join(); });
};
```

```
int main() {
  std::atomic<std::uint64_t> count(0);
    thread_group tg(6,
      [&] {
        while (true)
          ++count;
  std::cout << count << "\n";</pre>
```

```
int main() {
  std::atomic<std::uint64_t> count(0);
    std::atomic<bool> done(false);
    thread_group tg(6,
      [&] {
        while (!done.load(std::memory_order_relaxed))
          ++count;
    done.store(true, std::memory_order_relaxed);
 std::cout << count << "\n";</pre>
```

```
struct thread_group {
private:
    std::vector<std::jthread> members;

public:
    thread_group(std::uint64_t n, std::invocable<std::stop_token> auto&& f) {
        for (auto i : stdv::iota(0, n)) members.emplace_back(f);
    }
};
```

std::jthread

- Just like std::thread, except:
- If the thread is joinable, it joins with it instead of calling terminate.

```
struct thread group {
private:
  std::vector<std::jthread> members;
public:
  thread group(std::uint64 t n, std::invocable<std::stop token> auto&& f) {
    for (auto i : stdv::iota(0, n)) members.emplace_back(f);
  auto size() { return members.size(); }
  void request_stop() {
    stdr::for_each(members, [] { t.request_stop(); });
};
```

std::jthread

- Just like std::thread, except:
- If the thread is joinable, it joins with it instead of calling terminate.
- It supports interruption.
 - std::thread invocable parameter: takes no arguments.
 - std::jthread invocable parameter: takes either no arguments, or a std::stop_token.
- Interruption API:

```
[[nodiscard]] stop_source std::jthread::get_stop_source() noexcept;
[[nodiscard]] stop_token std::jthread::get_stop_token() const noexcept;
bool std::jthread::request_stop() noexcept;
```

std::stop_*

- std::stop_source (analogous to a promise)
 - Producer of stop requests.
 - Owns the shared state (if any).
- std::stop_token (analogous to future)
 - Handle to a std::stop_source.
 - Consumer only; can query for stop requests, but can't make them.
- std::stop_callback (analogous to future::then)
 - Mechanism for registering invocables to be run upon receiving a stop request.

CV Interruption Support

```
int main() {
  std::atomic<std::uint64_t> count(0);
    thread_group tg(6,
      [&] (std::stop_token s) {
        while (!s.stop_requested())
          ++count;
  std::cout << count << "\n";</pre>
```

Recipe For a Tasking Runtime

- Worker threads.
- Multi-consumer, multi-producer concurrent queue.
- Termination detection mechanism.
- Parallel algorithms.

```
template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct concurrent bounded queue {
private:
  std::queue<T> items;
  std::mutex items mtx;
  std::counting semaphore<QueueDepth> items produced{0};
  std::counting semaphore<QueueDepth> remaining space{QueueDepth};
  T pop();
public:
  constexpr concurrent_bounded_queue() = default;
  void enqueue(std::convertible to<T> auto&& u);
  T dequeue();
  std::optional<T> try_dequeue();
};
```

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template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
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```

```
template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct concurrent bounded queue {
private:
  std::queue<T> items;
  std::mutex items_mtx;
  std::counting_semaphore<QueueDepth> items_produced{0};
  std::counting semaphore<QueueDepth> remaining space{QueueDepth};
  T pop();
public:
  constexpr concurrent_bounded_queue() = default;
  void enqueue(std::convertible to<T> auto&& u);
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  constexpr concurrent_bounded_queue() = default;
  void enqueue(std::convertible to<T> auto&& u);
  T dequeue();
  std::optional<T> try_dequeue();
};
```

std::counting_semaphore

```
template <ptrdiff t least max value = implementation-defined>
struct counting semaphore {
  static constexpr ptrdiff t max() noexcept;
  constexpr explicit counting semaphore(ptrdiff t desired);
  void release(ptrdiff t update = 1);
 void acquire();
  bool try acquire() noexcept;
  template <typename Rep, typename Period>
    bool try acquire for(const chrono::duration<Rep, Period>& rel time);
  template <typename Clock, typename Duration>
    bool try_acquire_until(const chrono::time_point<Clock, Duration>& abs_time);
};
```

std::counting semaphore

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 void acquire();
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      void release(ptrdiff t update = 1);
      void acquire();
      bool try acquire() noexcept;
      template <typename Rep, typename Period>
             bool try acquire for(const chrono::duration<Rep, Period>& rel time);
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template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
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private:
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  std::counting_semaphore<QueueDepth> remaining_space{QueueDepth};
  T pop();
public:
  constexpr concurrent_bounded_queue() = default;
  void enqueue(std::convertible to<T> auto&& u);
  T dequeue();
  std::optional<T> try_dequeue();
};
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  std::counting_semaphore<QueueDepth> items_produced{0};
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  T pop() {
    std::optional<T> tmp;
    std::scoped lock l(items mtx);
    tmp = std::move(items.front());
    items.pop();
    return std::move(*tmp);
};
```

```
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struct concurrent bounded queue {
private:
  std::queue<T> items;
  std::mutex items mtx;
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    std::optional<T> tmp;
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  std::counting semaphore<QueueDepth> items produced{0};
  std::counting_semaphore<QueueDepth> remaining_space{QueueDepth};
public:
 void enqueue(std::convertible_to<T> auto&& u) {
    remaining space.acquire();
      std::scoped_lock l(items_mtx);
      items.emplace(std::forward<decltype(u)>(u));
    items produced.release();
```

```
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struct concurrent bounded queue {
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    items_produced.acquire();
    T tmp = pop();
    remaining_space.release();
    return std::move(tmp);
};
```

```
template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct concurrent_bounded_queue {
private:
  std::queue<T> items;
  std::mutex items mtx;
  std::counting_semaphore<QueueDepth> items_produced{0};
  std::counting semaphore<QueueDepth> remaining space{QueueDepth};
public:
  std::optional<T> try_dequeue() {
    if (!items_produced.try_acquire()) return {};
    T tmp = pop();
    remaining_space.release();
    return std::move(tmp);
};
```

```
template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct concurrent_bounded_queue {
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  std::queue<T> items;
  std::mutex items mtx;
  std::counting semaphore<QueueDepth> items produced{0};
  std::counting_semaphore<QueueDepth> remaining_space{QueueDepth};
public:
 std::optional<T> try dequeue() {
    if (!items_produced.try_acquire()) return {};
    T tmp = pop();
    remaining space.release();
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};
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template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct concurrent bounded queue {
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public:
  constexpr concurrent_bounded_queue() = default;
  void enqueue(std::convertible to<T> auto&& u);
  T dequeue();
  std::optional<T> try_dequeue();
};
```

```
struct spin_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic<bool> flag = ATOMIC_VAR_INIT(false);
public:
 void lock() {
   while (flag.exchange(true, std::memory_order_acquire))
      ;
 void unlock() {
    flag.store(false, std::memory_order_release);
};
```

```
struct spin_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic_flag flag = ATOMIC_FLAG_INIT;
public:
 void lock() {
   while (flag.test_and_set(std::memory_order_acquire))
      ;
 void unlock() {
    flag.clear(std::memory_order_release);
};
```

```
struct spin_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic flag flag = ATOMIC FLAG INIT;
public:
 void lock() {
    for (std::uint64 t k = 0; !flag.test and set(std::memory order acquire); ++k) {
     if (k < 4);
      else if (k < 16) __asm__ _volatile__( "rep; nop" : : : "memory" );
      else if (k < 64) sched yield();
      else {
        timespec rqtp = { 0, 0 };
        rqtp.tv_sec = 0; rqtp.tv_nsec = 1000;
        nanosleep(&rqtp, nullptr);
  void unlock() {
    flag.clear(std::memory order release);
};
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  void unlock() {
    flag.clear(std::memory order release);
};
```

```
struct spin_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic_flag flag = ATOMIC_FLAG_INIT;
public:
 void lock() {
   while (flag.test_and_set(std::memory_order_acquire))
     flag.wait(true, std::memory_order_relaxed);
 void unlock() {
    flag.clear(std::memory order release);
   flag.notify_one();
};
```

```
struct spin_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic<bool> flag = ATOMIC_VAR_INIT(false);
public:
 void lock() {
   while (flag.exchange(true, std::memory_order_acquire))
     flag.wait(true, std::memory_order_relaxed);
 void unlock() {
    flag.store(false, std::memory order release);
   flag.notify_one();
};
```

```
template <typename T>
struct atomic {
  void wait(T, memory_order = memory_order::seq_cst) const volatile noexcept;
  void wait(T, memory order = memory order::seq cst) const noexcept;
  void notify one() volatile noexcept;
  void notify one() noexcept;
  void notify all() volatile noexcept;
  void notify all() noexcept;
};
```

```
template <typename T>
struct atomic {
    void wait(T, memory_order = memory_order::seq_cst) const volatile noexcept;
    void wait(T, memory_order = memory_order::seq_cst) const noexcept;
    void notify_one() volatile noexcept;
    void notify_one() noexcept;
    void notify_all() volatile noexcept;
    void notify_all() noexcept;
};
```

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template <typename T>
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  void wait(T, memory_order = memory_order::seq_cst) const volatile noexcept;
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  void notify_one() noexcept;
  void notify_all() volatile noexcept;
  void notify_all() noexcept;
};
```

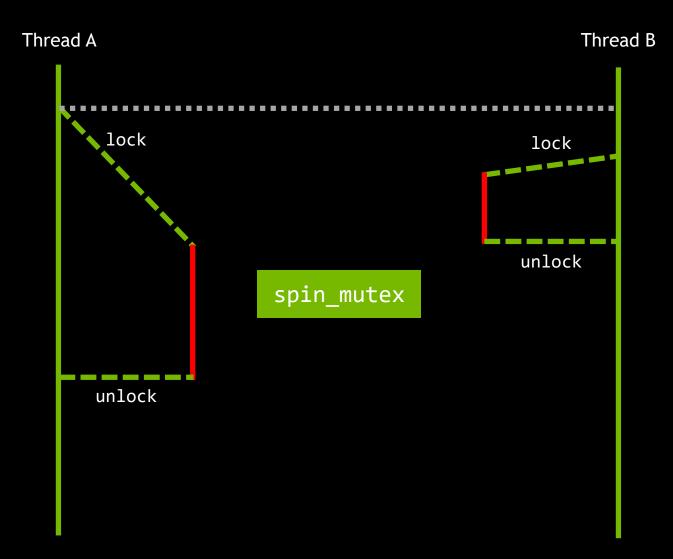
Some possible implementation strategies

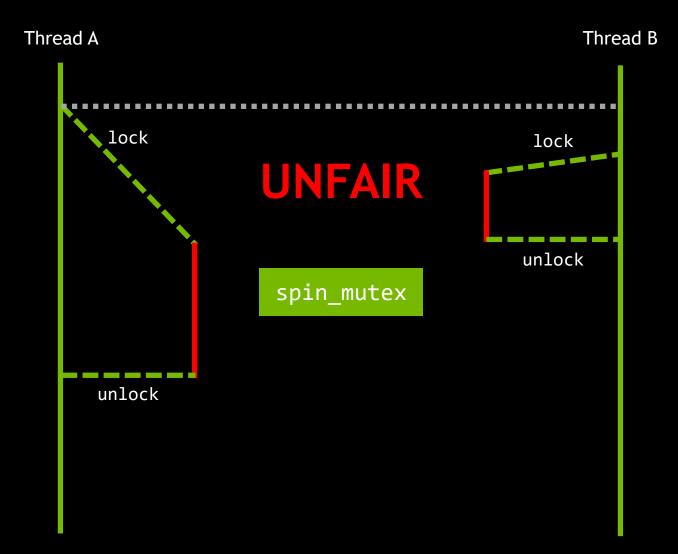
- Futex. Supported for certain size objects on Linux and Windows.
- Condition Variables. Supported for certain size objects on Linux and Mac.
- Contention Table. Used to optimize futex notify or to hold CVs.
- Timed back-off. Supported on everything.
- Spinlock. Supported on everything. Note: performance is terrible.

std::atomic_flag test

```
struct atomic flag {
 bool test(memory order = memory order::seq cst) const volatile noexcept;
 bool test(memory order = memory order::seq cst) const noexcept;
 bool test and set(memory order = memory order::seq cst) volatile noexcept;
 bool test and set(memory order = memory order::seq cst) noexcept;
 void clear(memory order = memory order::seq cst) volatile noexcept;
 void clear(memory order = memory order::seq cst) noexcept;
 void wait(bool, memory_order = memory_order::seq_cst) const volatile noexcept;
 void wait(bool, memory order = memory order::seg cst) const noexcept;
 void notify one() volatile noexcept;
 void notify one() noexcept;
 void notify all() volatile noexcept;
 void notify_all() noexcept;
};
```

```
struct spin_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic_flag flag = ATOMIC_FLAG_INIT;
public:
 void lock() {
   while (flag.test_and_set(std::memory_order_acquire))
      flag.wait(true, std::memory_order_relaxed);
 void unlock() {
    flag.clear(std::memory order release);
    flag.notify_one();
};
```





```
struct ticket_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic<int> in = ATOMIC VAR INIT(0);
  std::atomic<int> out = ATOMIC VAR INIT(0);
public:
  void lock() {
    auto const my = in.fetch add(1, std::memory order acquire);
   while (true) {
      auto const now = out.load(std::memory_order_acquire);
      if (now == my) return;
      out.wait(now, std::memory order relaxed);
  void unlock() {
    out.fetch_add(1, std::memory_order_release);
    out.notify all();
```

```
struct ticket_mutex {
private:
  std::atomic<int> in = ATOMIC VAR INIT(0);
  std::atomic<int> out = ATOMIC_VAR_INIT(0);
public:
  void lock() {
    auto const my = in.fetch add(1, std::memory order acquire);
   while (true) {
      auto const now = out.load(std::memory_order_acquire);
      if (now == my) return;
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      if (now == my) return;
      out.wait(now, std::memory order relaxed);
  void unlock() {
    out.fetch_add(1, std::memory_order_release);
    out.notify all();
```

```
struct ticket mutex {
private:
  alignas(std::hardware destructive interference size) std::atomic<int> in
    = ATOMIC VAR INIT(0);
 alignas(std::hardware_destructive_interference_size) std::atomic<int> out
    = ATOMIC VAR INIT(0);
public:
  void lock() {
    auto const my = in.fetch add(1, std::memory order acquire);
   while (true) {
      auto const now = out.load(std::memory order acquire);
      if (now == my) return;
      out.wait(now, std::memory_order_relaxed);
  void unlock() {
    out.fetch_add(1, std::memory_order_release);
    out.notify all();
```

```
template <typename T, std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct concurrent bounded queue {
private:
  std::queue<T> items;
  ticket_mutex items_mtx;
  std::counting_semaphore<QueueDepth> items_produced{0};
  std::counting semaphore<QueueDepth> remaining space{QueueDepth};
  T pop();
public:
  constexpr concurrent_bounded_queue() = default;
  void enqueue(std::convertible to<T> auto&& u);
  T dequeue();
  std::optional<T> try_dequeue();
};
```

Recipe For a Tasking Runtime

- Worker threads.
- Multi-consumer, multi-producer concurrent queue.
- Termination detection mechanism.
- Parallel algorithms.

```
template <std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct bounded_depth_task_manager {
private:
  concurrent_bounded_queue<any_invocable<void()>, QueueDepth> tasks;
  thread group threads;
  void process_tasks(std::stop_token s);
public:
  bounded_depth_task_manager(std::uint64_t n);
  void submit(std::invocable auto&& f);
};
```

```
template <std::uint64 t QueueDepth>
struct bounded_depth_task_manager {
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    while (!s.stop_requested())
      tasks.dequeue()();
public:
  bounded_depth_task_manager(std::uint64_t n)
    : threads(n, [&] (std::stop_token s) { process_tasks(s); })
  {}
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```

```
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struct bounded_depth_task_manager {
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  concurrent_bounded_queue<any_invocable<void()>, QueueDepth> tasks;
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    while (!s.stop requested())
      tasks.dequeue()();
public:
  bounded_depth_task_manager(std::uint64_t n)
    : threads(n, [&] (std::stop_token s) { process_tasks(s); })
  {}
};
```

```
template <std::uint64_t QueueDepth>
struct bounded_depth_task_manager {
private:
    concurrent_bounded_queue<any_invocable<void()>, QueueDepth> tasks;
    thread_group threads;

public:
    void submit(std::invocable auto&& f) {
        tasks.enqueue(std::forward<decltype(f)>(f));
    }
};
```

```
int main() {
    std::atomic<std::uint64_t> count(0);

{
    bounded_depth_task_manager<64> tm(6);

    for (auto i : stdv::iota(0, 256))
        tm.submit([&] { ++count; });
    }

    std::cout << count << "\n";
}</pre>
```

```
int main() {
    std::atomic<std::uint64_t> count(0);

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    while (true) {
      if (auto f = tasks.try_dequeue()) std::move(*f)();
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      else break;
public:
 ~bounded depth task manager() {
    std::latch l(threads.size() + 1);
    for (auto i : stdv::iota(0, threads.size()))
      submit([&] { 1.arrive_and_wait(); });
    threads.request_stop();
    1.count_down();
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      submit([&] { l.arrive and wait(); });
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    1.count_down();
```

```
struct latch {
  constexpr explicit latch(ptrdiff_t expected);

latch(const latch&) = delete;
  latch& operator=(const latch&) = delete;

void count_down(ptrdiff_t update = 1);
  bool try_wait() const noexcept;
  void wait() const;
  void arrive_and_wait(ptrdiff_t update = 1);
};
```

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};
```

```
void submit_tree(auto& tm, std::atomic<std::uint64_t>& count, std::uint64_t level) {
 ++count;
 if (0 != level) {
    tm.submit([&tm, &count, level] { submit_tree(tm, count, level - 1); });
    tm.submit([&tm, &count, level] { submit tree(tm, count, level - 1); });
int main() {
  std::atomic<std::uint64 t> count(0);
    bounded depth task manager<64> tm(6);
    submit tree(tm, count, 8);
 std::cout << count << "\n";</pre>
```

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private:
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 thread group threads;
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```

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    while (!tasks.try_enqueue(std::forward<decltype(f)>(f)))
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private:
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public:
  bounded_depth_task_manager(std::uint64_t n);
  ~bounded_depth_task_manager();
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};
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Recipe For a Tasking Runtime

- Worker threads.
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```
template <stdr::range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
void histogram(I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
  stdr::for_each(input, [&] (auto&& t) { output[op(t)] += inc; });
```

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template <stdr::range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
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```
template <execution_policy EP,</pre>
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 requires /* ... */
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op);
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void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op);
```

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
  std::uint64_t const elements = stdr::distance(input);
 std::uint64_t const chunks = (1 + ((elements - 1) / exec.chunk_size()));
// ...
```

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
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// ...
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```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
  std::uint64 t const elements = stdr::distance(input);
  std::uint64_t const chunks = (1 + ((elements - 1) / exec.chunk_size()));
 std::latch l(chunks);
// ...
```

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
 // ...
 for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
    exec.submit(
      [&, =chunk] {
       // ...
```

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
  // ...
  for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
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 // ...
  for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
    exec.submit(
      [=, &exec, &input, &l] {
        auto const my_begin = chunk * exec.chunk_size();
        auto const my_end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * exec.chunk_size());
```

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void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
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      [=, &exec, &input, &l] {
        auto const my begin = chunk * exec.chunk size();
        auto const my end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * exec.chunk size());
        std::for each(stdr::begin(input) + my begin,
                      stdr::begin(input) + my_end,
                      [&] (auto&& t) {
                        output[op(t)] += inc;
                     });
```

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
 // ...
 for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
    exec.submit(
      [=, &exec, &input, &l] {
        auto const my begin = chunk * exec.chunk size();
        auto const my_end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * exec.chunk_size());
        std::for_each(stdr::begin(input) + my_begin,
                      stdr::begin(input) + my end,
                      [&] (auto&& t) {
                        output[op(t)] += inc;
                      });
```

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
 // ...
 for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
    exec.submit(
      [=, &exec, &input, &l] {
        auto const my begin = chunk * exec.chunk size();
        auto const my end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * exec.chunk size());
        std::for_each(stdr::begin(input) + my_begin,
                      stdr::begin(input) + my_end,
                      [&] (auto&& t) {
                        std::atomic ref r(output[op(t)]);
                        r.fetch add(inc, std::memory order relaxed);
                      });
```

std::atomic_ref<T>

```
std::atomic<T> holds a T.
                                              std::atomic<T> does not hold a T.
template <struct T>
                                              template <struct T>
struct atomic {
                                              struct atomic_ref {
private:
                                              private:
 T data; // exposition only
                                                T* ptr; // exposition only
public:
                                              public:
 // ...
                                                explicit atomic ref(T&);
                                                // Otherwise, same API as std::atomic.
                                              };
```

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
 // ...
 for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
    exec.submit(
      [=, &exec, &input, &l] {
        auto const my begin = chunk * exec.chunk size();
        auto const my end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * exec.chunk size());
        std::for_each(stdr::begin(input) + my_begin,
                      stdr::begin(input) + my_end,
                      [&] (auto&& t) {
                        std::atomic_ref r(output[op(t)]);
                        r.fetch_add(inc, std::memory_order_relaxed);
                      });
```

std::atomic<floating-point>

```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
 // ...
 for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
    exec.submit(
      [=, &exec, &input, &l] {
        auto const my begin = chunk * exec.chunk size();
        auto const my end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * exec.chunk size());
        std::for each(stdr::begin(input) + my begin,
                      stdr::begin(input) + my end,
                      [&] (auto&& t) {
                        std::atomic_ref r(output[op(t)]);
                        r.fetch add(inc, std::memory order relaxed);
                      });
       1.count down();
       while (!1.try_wait()) exec.make_progress();
```

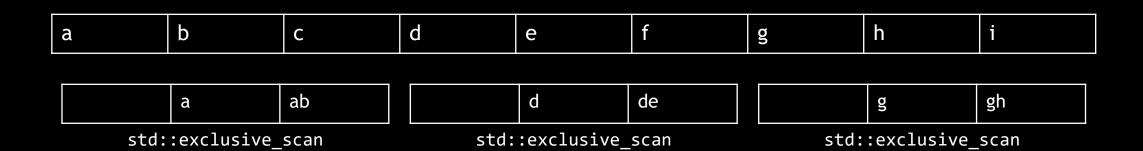
```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
 // ...
 for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, chunks))
    exec.submit(
      [=, &exec, &input, &l] {
        auto const my begin = chunk * exec.chunk size();
        auto const my end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * exec.chunk size());
        std::for each(stdr::begin(input) + my begin,
                      stdr::begin(input) + my end,
                      [&] (auto&& t) {
                        std::atomic_ref r(output[op(t)]);
                        r.fetch add(inc, std::memory order relaxed);
                      });
        1.count down();
       while (!1.try_wait()) exec.make_progress();
```

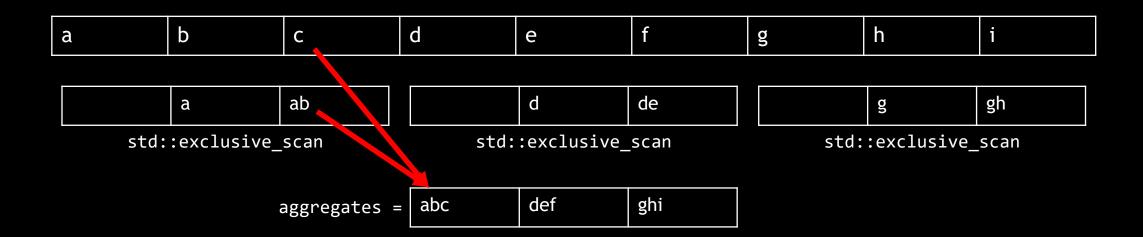
```
void histogram(EP&& exec, I&& input, O output, T inc, OP op) {
  // ...
  std::latch l(chunks);
  for (std::uint64_t chunk = 0; chunk < chunks; ++chunk)</pre>
    exec.submit(
      // ...
    );
 while (!l.try_wait())
    exec.make_progress();
```

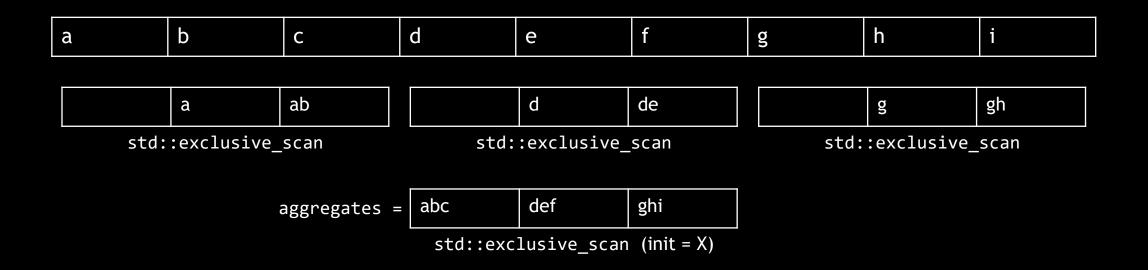
b d h a e

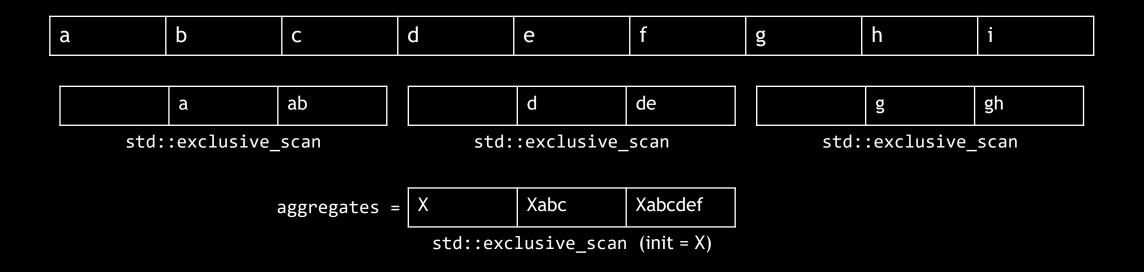
a	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i
X	Xa	Xab	Xabc	Xabcd	Xabcde	Xabcdef	Xabcdefg	Xabcdefgh

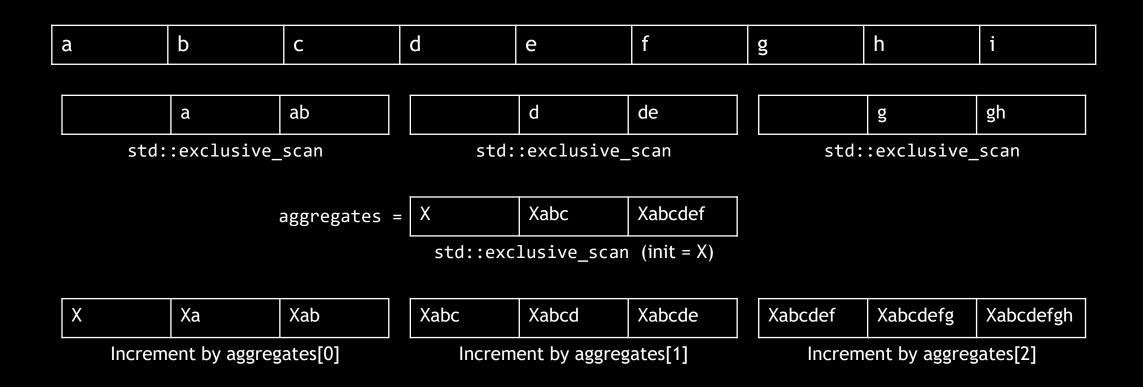
a	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i
X	Xa	Xab	Xabc	Xabcd	Xabcde	Xabcdef	Xabcdefg	Xabcdefgh

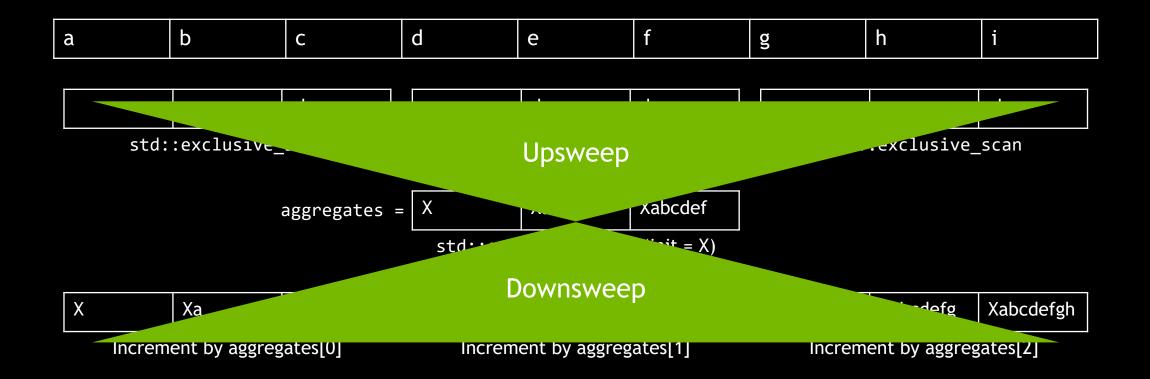












```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
 // ...
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
private:
 I input;
 O output;
 T init;
 BO op;
 // ...
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
private:
 I input;
 O output;
 T init;
  BO op;
  std::uint64_t const concurrency;
  std::uint64 t const elements;
  std::uint64_t const chunk_size;
 // ...
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
private:
 I input;
 O output;
 T init;
  BO op;
  std::uint64_t const concurrency;
  std::uint64 t const elements;
  std::uint64 t const chunk size;
  std::vector<T>
                                      aggregates;
  std::barrier<std::function<void()>> upsweep_barrier;
  std::latch
                                      downsweep latch;
 // ...
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
private:
 I input;
 O output;
 T init;
  BO op;
  std::uint64_t const concurrency;
  std::uint64 t const elements;
  std::uint64 t const chunk size;
  std::vector<T>
                                      aggregates;
  std::barrier<std::function<void()>> upsweep_barrier;
  std::latch
                                      downsweep latch;
 // ...
```

```
template <typename CompletionFunction = see below>
struct barrier {
 using arrival token = see below;
  constexpr explicit barrier(ptrdiff_t expected,
                             CompletionFunction f = CompletionFunction());
  [[nodiscard]] arrival token arrive(ptrdiff t update = 1);
  void wait(arrival token&& arrival) const;
 void arrive and wait();
  void arrive and drop();
};
```

```
template <typename CompletionFunction = see below>
struct barrier {
 using arrival token = see below;
  constexpr explicit barrier(ptrdiff t expected,
                             CompletionFunction f = CompletionFunction());
  [[nodiscard]] arrival token arrive(ptrdiff t update = 1);
  void wait(arrival token&& arrival) const;
  void arrive and wait();
  void arrive and drop();
};
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  void wait(arrival token&& arrival) const;
 void arrive and wait();
  void arrive and drop();
};
```

```
template <typename CompletionFunction = see below>
struct barrier {
 using arrival token = see below;
  constexpr explicit barrier(ptrdiff t expected,
                             CompletionFunction f = CompletionFunction());
  [[nodiscard]] arrival token arrive(ptrdiff t update = 1);
  void wait(arrival_token&& arrival) const;
 void arrive and wait();
  void arrive and drop();
};
```

```
template <typename CompletionFunction = see below>
struct barrier {
 using arrival token = see below;
  constexpr explicit barrier(ptrdiff_t expected,
                             CompletionFunction f = CompletionFunction());
  [[nodiscard]] arrival token arrive(ptrdiff t update = 1);
  void wait(arrival token&& arrival) const;
 void arrive and wait();
 void arrive and drop();
};
```

std::latch

```
struct latch {
  constexpr explicit latch(ptrdiff_t expected);

latch(const latch&) = delete;
  latch& operator=(const latch&) = delete;

void count_down(ptrdiff_t update = 1);
  bool try_wait() const noexcept;
  void wait() const;
  void arrive_and_wait(ptrdiff_t update = 1);
};
```

std::latch vs std::barrier

std::latch

- Supports asynchronous arrival.
- Single phase.
- No thread identity:
 - Threads may arrive multiple times.
 - Any thread may wait on a latch.
- No completion function.

- Supports asynchronous arrival.
- Multi phase.
- Thread identity:
 - A thread may arrive only once per phase.
 - Only a thread who has arrived may wait.
- Supports completion functions.

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
private:
 I input;
 O output;
 T init;
  BO op;
  std::uint64_t const concurrency;
  std::uint64 t const elements;
  std::uint64 t const chunk size;
  std::vector<T>
                                      aggregates;
  std::barrier<std::function<void()>> upsweep_barrier;
  std::latch
                                      downsweep latch;
 // ...
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
private:
 I input;
 O output;
 T init;
  BO op;
  std::uint64_t const concurrency;
  std::uint64 t const elements;
  std::uint64 t const chunk size;
  std::vector<T>
                                       aggregates;
  std::barrier<std::function<void()>> upsweep_barrier;
  std::latch
                                      downsweep latch;
 // ...
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
private:
 I input;
 O output;
 T init;
  BO op;
  std::uint64 t const concurrency;
  std::uint64 t const elements;
  std::uint64 t const chunk size;
  std::vector<T>
                                      aggregates;
  std::barrier<std::function<void()>> upsweep barrier;
  std::latch
                                      downsweep latch;
  void scan_aggregates();
public:
  exclusive_scanner(std::uint64_t concurrency_, I input_, O output_, T init_, BO op_);
  void launch(execution policy auto&& exec);
  void process chunk(std::uint64 t chunk, stdr::random access range auto&& my input, 0 my output);
};
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
public:
  exclusive_scanner(std::uint64_t concurrency_, I input_, O output_, T init_, BO op_);
    : input(std::move(input ))
    , output(std::move(output_))
    , init(std::move(init ))
    , op(std::move(op_))
    , concurrency(concurrency_)
    , elements(stdr::distance(input ))
    , chunk_size((elements + concurrency - 1) / concurrency)
    , aggregates(concurrency)
    , upsweep barrier(concurrency, [&] { scan_aggregates(); })
    , downsweep latch(concurrency)
  {}
};
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
public:
  exclusive_scanner(std::uint64_t concurrency_, I input_, O output_, T init_, BO op_);
    : input(std::move(input ))
    , output(std::move(output_))
    , init(std::move(init ))
    , op(std::move(op ))
    , concurrency(concurrency_)
    , elements(stdr::distance(input ))
    , chunk_size((elements + concurrency - 1) / concurrency)
    , aggregates(concurrency)
    , upsweep barrier(concurrency, [&] { scan aggregates(); })
    , downsweep latch(concurrency)
  {}
};
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
public:
  void launch(execution policy auto&& exec) {
    for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, concurrency))
      exec.submit(
        [&, chunk] {
          auto const my_begin = chunk * chunk_size;
          auto const my_end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * chunk_size);
          process chunk(chunk,
                        std::span(stdr::begin(input) + my_begin,
                                  stdr::begin(input) + my end)
                        output + my begin);
    while (!downsweep latch.try wait())
      exec.make_progress();
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
public:
  void launch(execution_policy auto&& exec) {
    for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, concurrency))
      exec.submit(
        [&, chunk] {
          auto const my begin = chunk * chunk size;
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          process chunk(chunk,
                        std::span(stdr::begin(input) + my_begin,
                                  stdr::begin(input) + my end)
                        output + my begin);
    while (!downsweep latch.try wait())
      exec.make_progress();
};
```

```
template <stdr::random_access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive_scanner {
public:
  void launch(execution_policy auto&& exec) {
    for (auto chunk : stdv::iota(0, concurrency))
      exec.submit(
        [&, chunk] {
          auto const my_begin = chunk * chunk_size;
          auto const my_end = std::min(elements, (chunk + 1) * chunk_size);
          process chunk(chunk,
                        std::span(stdr::begin(input) + my_begin,
                                  stdr::begin(input) + my end)
                        output + my begin);
    while (!downsweep_latch.try_wait())
      exec.make_progress();
```

```
template <stdr::random access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive scanner {
public:
  void process_chunk(std::uint64_t chunk, stdr::random_access_range auto&& my_input, 0 my_output) {
    // Upsweep.
    auto const& last element = *(last - 1);
    aggregates[chunk] = op(*--std::exclusive scan(my input, my output, T{}, op), last element);
    // Barrier completion function does the aggregate sum.
    upsweep barrier.arrive and wait();
    // Downsweep.
    std::for each(my output, my output + stdr::distance(my input),
                  [&, chunk] (auto& t) { t = op(std::move(t), aggregates[chunk]); });
    downsweep latch.count down();
};
```

```
template <stdr::random access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive scanner {
public:
  void process_chunk(std::uint64_t chunk, stdr::random_access_range auto&& my_input, 0 my_output) {
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    downsweep latch.count down();
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```

```
template <stdr::random access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
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struct exclusive scanner {
public:
  void process_chunk(std::uint64_t chunk, stdr::random_access_range auto&& my_input, 0 my_output) {
    // Upsweep.
    auto const& last element = *(last - 1);
    aggregates[chunk] = op(*--std::exclusive scan(my input, my output, T{}, op), last element);
    // Barrier completion function does the aggregate sum.
    upsweep barrier.arrive and wait();
    // Downsweep.
    std::for each(my output, my output + stdr::distance(my input),
                  [&, chunk] (auto& t) { t = op(std::move(t), aggregates[chunk]); });
    downsweep latch.count down();
};
```

```
template <stdr::random access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
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  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive scanner {
public:
  void process_chunk(std::uint64_t chunk, stdr::random_access_range auto&& my_input, 0 my_output) {
    // Upsweep.
    auto const& last element = *(last - 1);
    aggregates[chunk] = op(*--std::exclusive scan(my input, my output, T{}, op), last element);
    // Barrier completion function does the aggregate sum.
    upsweep barrier.arrive and wait();
    // Downsweep.
    std::for each(my output, my output + stdr::distance(my input),
                  [&, chunk] (auto& t) { t = op(std::move(t), aggregates[chunk]); });
    downsweep latch.count down();
};
```

```
template <stdr::random access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive scanner {
public:
  void process_chunk(std::uint64_t chunk, stdr::random_access_range auto&& my_input, 0 my_output) {
    // Upsweep.
    auto const& last element = *(last - 1);
    aggregates[chunk] = op(*--std::exclusive scan(my input, my output, T{}, op), last element);
    // Barrier completion function does the aggregate sum.
    upsweep barrier.arrive and wait();
    // Downsweep.
    std::for each(my output, my output + stdr::distance(my input),
                  [&, chunk] (auto& t) { t = op(std::move(t), aggregates[chunk]); });
    downsweep latch.count down();
};
```

Synchronization

N x arrives

1 x completion

N x waits complete

happens-before

happens-before

```
template <stdr::random access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive scanner {
public:
  void process_chunk(std::uint64_t chunk, stdr::random_access_range auto&& my_input, 0 my_output) {
    // Upsweep.
    auto const& last element = *(last - 1);
    aggregates[chunk] = op(*--std::exclusive scan(my input, my output, T{}, op), last element);
    // Barrier completion function does the aggregate sum.
    upsweep barrier.arrive and wait();
    // Downsweep.
    std::for each(my output, my output + stdr::distance(my input),
                  [&, chunk] (auto& t) { t = op(std::move(t), aggregates[chunk]); });
    downsweep latch.count down();
};
```

```
template <stdr::random access_range I, std::random_access_iterator 0,</pre>
          typename T, std::invocable</* ... */> BO>
  requires /* ... */
struct exclusive scanner {
public:
  void process_chunk(std::uint64_t chunk, stdr::random_access_range auto&& my_input, 0 my_output) {
    // Upsweep.
    auto const& last element = *(last - 1);
    aggregates[chunk] = op(*--std::exclusive scan(my input, my output, T{}, op), last element);
    // Barrier completion function does the aggregate sum.
    upsweep barrier.arrive and wait();
    // Downsweep.
    std::for each(my output, my output + stdr::distance(my input),
                  [&, chunk] (auto& t) { t = op(std::move(t), aggregates[chunk]); });
    downsweep_latch.count_down();
};
```

C++20 Synchronization Library

- std::atomic<T> et al
 - wait/notify interface
 - std::atomic ref<T>
 - test interface for std::atomic flag
 - Floating-point specializations

- std::latch & std::barrier
- std::counting semaphore
- std::jthread
 - Joining destructor
 - std::stop * interruption mechanism

