

# Slot-queue - An optimized wait-free distributed MPSC

## 1. Motivation

A good example of a wait-free MPSC has been presented in [1]. In this paper, the authors propose a novel tree-structure and a min-timestamp scheme that allow both enqueue and dequeue to be wait-free and always complete in  $\Theta(\log n)$  where  $n$  is the number of enqueueers.

We have tried to port this algorithm to distributed context using MPI. The most problematic issue was that the original algorithm uses load-link/store-conditional (LL/SC). To adapt to MPI, we have to propose some modification to the original algorithm to make it use only compare-and-swap (CAS). Even though the resulting algorithm pretty much preserve the original algorithm's characteristic, that is wait-freedom and time complexity of  $\Theta(\log n)$ , we have to be aware that this is  $\Theta(\log n)$  remote operations (and in reality, there are about  $5 * \log n$  remote operations), which is very expensive.

Therefore, to be more suitable for distributed context, we propose a new algorithm that's inspired by LTQueue, in which both enqueue and dequeue only perform a constant number of remote operations, at the cost of dequeue having to perform  $\Theta(n)$  local operations, where  $n$  is the number of enqueueers. Because remote operations are much more expensive, this might be a worthy tradeoff.

## 2. Structure

Each enqueue will have a local SPSC as in LTQueue [1] that supports dequeue, enqueue and readFront. There's a global queue whose entries store the minimum timestamp of the corresponding enqueueer's local SPSC.



Figure 1: Basic structure of slot queue

## 3. Pseudocode

### 3.1. SPSC

The SPSC of [1] is kept in tact, except that we change it into a circular buffer implementation.

#### Types

```

data_t = The type of data stored
spsc_t = The type of the local SPSC

record
    First: int
    Last: int
    Capacity: int
    Data: an array of data_t of capacity
    Capacity
end

```

#### Shared variables

```

First: index of the first undequeued entry
Last: index of the first unenqueued entry

```

#### Initialization

```

First = Last = 0
Set Capacity and allocate array.

```

The procedures are given as follows.

---

**Procedure 1:** `spsc_enqueue(v: data_t)` **returns** `bool`

---

```

1 if (Last + 1 == First)
2   | return false
3 Data[Last] = v
4 Last = (Last + 1) % Capacity
5 return true

```

---



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**Procedure 2:** `spsc_dequeue()` **returns** `data_t`

---

```

6 if (First == Last) return  $\perp$ 
7 res = Data[First]
8 First = (First + 1) % Capacity
9 return res

```

---



---

**Procedure 3:** `spsc_readFront` **returns** `data_t`

---

```

10 if (First == Last)
11   | return  $\perp$ 
12 return Data[First]

```

---

### 3.2. Slot-queue

The slot-queue types and structures are given as follows:

#### Types

data\_t = The type of data stored  
 timestamp\_t = uint64\_t  
 spsc\_t = The type of the local SPSC

#### Shared variables

slots: An array of timestamp\_t with the number of entries equal the number of enqueueers  
 spscs: An array of spsc\_t with the number of entries equal the number of enqueueers  
 counter: uint64\_t

#### Initialization

| Init all local SPSCs.

| Init slots entries to MAX.

The enqueue operations are given as follows:

---

**Procedure 4:** `enqueue(rank: int, v: data_t)` **returns** `bool`

---

```

1 timestamp = FFA(counter)
2 value = (v, timestamp)
3 res = spsc_enqueue(spsc_s[rank], value)
4 if (res && spsc_readFront(spsc_s[rank]) == value)
5   | propagateEnqueue(rank, timestamp)
6 return res

```

---



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**Procedure 5:** `propagateEnqueue(rank: int, ts: timestamp_t)`

---

```

7 slots[rank] = ts

```

---

The dequeue operations are given as follows:

---

**Procedure 6:** `dequeue()` **returns** `data_t`

---

```

8 rank = readMinimumRank()
9 if (rank == DUMMY || slots[rank] == MAX)
10   | return  $\perp$ 
11 res = spsc_dequeue(spsc_s[rank])
12 if res ==  $\perp$  return  $\perp$ 
13 propagateDequeue(rank)
14 return res

```

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queues and stacks,” 2005, *Springer-Verlag*. doi:  
10.1007/11590156\_33.

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**Procedure 7: readMinimumRank() returns int**


---

```

16 rank = length(slots)
17 min-timestamp = MAX
18 for index in 0..length(slots)
19   | timestamp = slots[index]
20   | if min-timestamp < timestamp
21   |   | rank = index
22   |   | min-timestamp = timestamp
23 old-rank = rank
24 for index in 0..old-rank
25   | timestamp = slots[index]
26   | if min-timestamp < timestamp
27   |   | rank = index
28   |   | min-timestamp = timestamp
29 return rank == length(slots) ? DUMMY :
   rank

```

---



---

**Procedure 8: propagateDequeue(rank: int)**


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```

30 old-timestamp = slots[rank]
   timestamp
31 = spsc_readFront(spsc[rank]).timestamp
32 if (timestamp !=  $\perp$ )
33   | slots[rank] = timestamp
34   | return
35   CAS(&slots[rank],      old-timestamp,
   timestamp)

```

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## 4. Linearizability

## 5. Wait-freedom

## 6. Memory-safety

## References

- [1] P. Jayanti and S. Petrovic, “Logarithmic-time single deleter, multiple inserter wait-free