

Document Number: D1632R0
Date: 2019-04-24
Reply to: Dan Sunderland
Sandia National Laboratories
dsunder@sandia.gov
Authors: Dan Sunderland dsunder@sandia.gov
Billy O'Neal bion@microsoft.com
Michał Dominiak griwes@griwes.info
Nevin Liber nliber@anl.gov

Improving `atomic_ref` for Non Lock-free Types

The latex for this proposal is available at:

```
git clone https://github.com/ORNL/cpp-proposals-pub.git
cd cpp-proposals-pub
git checkout alt-atomic-ref
cd P1632
```

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

Motivation

Many implementations do not support the current specification of `atomic_ref` for non lock-free types. Also, using an `atomic_ref` of an insufficiently aligned object of a lock-free type can fail silently, leading to subtle and difficult to debug errors.

There are proposals [*citation needed*] to remove non lock-free `atomic_ref` from freestanding. However, since implementations are not required to support lock-free atomic operations, these proposals remove the ability of using `atomic_ref` in portable code.

The following proposal extends the `atomic_ref` specification to allow more implementations to fully support `atomic_ref` on objects which are not lock-free. This proposal preserves the existing behavior of `atomic_ref` in implementations which can support the current specification while enabling additional implementations.

Proposed Wording

[Editor's note: Make the following changes in [atomics.ref.generic].]

```
namespace std {
    struct atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t {
        explicit constexpr atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t() noexcept = default;
    };
    inline constexpr atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t atomic_ref_assume_lock_free{};

    struct atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t {
        explicit constexpr atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t() noexcept = default;
    };
    inline constexpr atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock{};
}

namespace std {

    template<class T, class LockT=unspecified> struct atomic_ref {
    private:
        T* ptr; // exposition only
        LockT* ulock; // exposition only
    public:
        using lock_type = LockT;
        using value_type = T;
        static constexpr bool is_always_lock_free = implementation-defined;
        static constexpr size_t required_lock_free_alignment = implementation-defined;
        static constexpr bool can_be_lock_free = required_lock_free_alignment > 0u;

        static constexpr bool never_requires_user_lock = implementation-defined;

        static bool is_lock_free(const T&) noexcept;
        static bool requires_user_lock(const T&) noexcept;

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

        explicit atomic_ref(T&) noexcept;
        atomic_ref(T&, atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t) noexcept;

        atomic_ref(T&, lock_type&) noexcept;
        atomic_ref(T&, lock_type&, atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t) noexcept;

        atomic_ref(const atomic_ref&) noexcept;

        T operator=(T) const noexcept;
        operator T() const noexcept;

        bool is_lock_free() const noexcept;
        void store(T, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
        T load(memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
        T exchange(T, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
```

```

    bool compare_exchange_weak(T&, T,
                               memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
    bool compare_exchange_strong(T&, T,
                                 memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
    bool compare_exchange_weak(T&, T,
                               memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
    bool compare_exchange_strong(T&, T,
                                 memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
};

template<class T>
atomic_ref(T&) -> atomic_ref<T>;

template<class T>
atomic_ref(T&, atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t) ->
    atomic_ref<T, atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t>;

template<class T, class Lock>
atomic_ref(T&, Lock&) -> atomic_ref<T, Lock>;

template<class T, class Lock>
atomic_ref(T&, Lock&, atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t) ->
    atomic_ref<T, Lock>;
}

```

[Editor's note: Make the following changes in [atomics.ref.operations].]

¹ The type `lock_type` can either:

- (1.1) — be equivalent to `atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t`, or
- (1.2) — the type `lock_type` meets the *Cpp17Lockable* requirements.

Diagnostics required if `lock_type` is equivalent to `atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t` and the implementation does not provide lock-free atomic operations for objects of type `T` aligned to `required_lock_free_alignment`.

² `atomic_ref` instances referencing the same value of `ptr` and `unlock` are called *equivalent*. Concurrent access to the same value through equivalent `atomic_ref` instances does not create a data race (??). [Note: Concurrent access to the value directly, or through a non-equivalent `atomic_ref` instance, can introduce a data race. — end note]

³ For all `atomic_ref` member functions excluding static methods, constructors, the destructor, and `is_lock_free()` the following conditional is true:

- (3.1) — If `unlock` points to a valid `lock_type` object which meets the *Cpp17Lockable* requirements then the implementation will use `unlock` to atomically perform these methods.
- (3.2) — If `unlock` is equivalent to `nullptr` and `requires_user_lock(*ptr)` is `false` then the implementation ensures that these methods happen atomically.
- (3.3) — Otherwise, the use of any of these methods can introduce a data race.

```
static constexpr bool is_always_lock_free;
```

⁴ The static data member `is_always_lock_free` is `true` if the `atomic_ref` type's operations are always lock-free, and `false` otherwise.

```
static constexpr size_t required_lock_free_alignment;
```

⁵ The alignment required for an object to be referenced lock-free by an atomic reference, which is at least `alignof(T)`. If the implementation does not support lock-free operations on objects of type `T` then `required_lock_free_alignment` is 0.

⁶ [Note: Hardware could require an object referenced by an `atomic_ref` to have stricter alignment (??) than other objects of type `T`. Further more, whether operations on an `atomic_ref` are lock-

free could depend on the alignment of the referenced object. For example, lock-free operations on `std::complex<double>` could be supported only if aligned to `2*alignof(double)`. — *end note*

```
static constexpr bool never_requires_user_lock;
```

7 Is **true** if an implementation never requires the user to provide a lock for objects of type **T** and **false** otherwise.

```
static is_lock_free(T& obj) noexcept;
```

Returns: Returns **true** if atomic operations on the object referenced by **obj** can be lock-free or if the **lock_type** type is equivalent to **atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t**.

```
static requires_user_lock(T& obj) noexcept;
```

Returns: Returns **false** if **lock_type** is equivalent to **atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t** or does not require the user to provide a valid reference to a **lock_type** object. Otherwise, returns **true** if **atomic_ref** requires the user to provide a valid reference to a **lock_type** object when constructing an **atomic_ref** from **obj**.

```
explicit atomic_ref(T& obj) noexcept;
```

8 ~~*Requires:* The referenced object shall be aligned to **required_lock_free_alignment**.~~

9 ~~*Effects:* Constructs an atomic reference that references the object.~~

If **requires_user_lock(obj)** is **true** calls **std::terminate()**. Otherwise, equivalent to:

```
ptr = std::addressof(obj);
unlock = nullptr;
```

10 *Throws:* Nothing.

```
atomic_ref(T& obj, atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t);
```

11 *Expects:* **is_lock_free(obj)** is **true**.

12 *Effects:* Equivalent to:

```
ptr = std::addressof(obj);
unlock = nullptr;
```

13 *Throws:* Nothing.

```
atomic_ref(T& obj, lock_type& lk);
```

14 *Effects:* Equivalent to:

```
ptr = std::addressof(obj);
unlock = requires_user_lock(obj) ? std::addressof(lk) : nullptr;
```

15 *Throws:* Nothing.

```
atomic_ref(T& obj, lock_type& lk, atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t);
```

16 *Effects:* Equivalent to:

```
ptr = std::addressof(obj);
unlock = std::addressof(lk);
```

17 *Throws:* Nothing.

```
atomic_ref(const atomic_ref& ref) noexcept;
```

18 *Effects:* ~~Constructs an atomic reference that references the object referenced by **ref**.~~ Equivalent to:

```
ptr = ref.obj;
unlock = ref.unlock;
```

```
T operator=(T desired) const noexcept;
```

19 *Effects:* Equivalent to:

```
store(desired);
return desired;
```

operator T() const noexcept;

20 *Effects:* Equivalent to: `return load();`

bool is_lock_free() const noexcept;

21 *Returns:* true if the object's operations are lock-free, false otherwise.

void store(T desired, memory_order order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

22 ~~*Requires:*~~ *Expects:* The order argument shall not be memory_order_consume, memory_order_acquire, nor memory_order_acq_rel.

23 *Effects:* Atomically replaces the value referenced by *ptr with the value of desired. Memory is affected according to the value of order.

T load(memory_order order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

24 ~~*Requires:*~~ *Expects:* The order argument shall not be memory_order_release nor memory_order_acq_rel.

Effects: Memory is affected according to the value of order.

25 *Returns:* Atomically returns the value referenced by *ptr.

T exchange(T desired, memory_order order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

26 *Effects:* Atomically replaces the value referenced by *ptr with desired. Memory is affected according to the value of order. This operation is an atomic read-modify-write operation (??).

27 *Returns:* Atomically returns the value referenced by *ptr immediately before the effects.

bool compare_exchange_weak(T& expected, T desired,
memory_order success, memory_order failure) const noexcept;

bool compare_exchange_strong(T& expected, T desired,
memory_order success, memory_order failure) const noexcept;

bool compare_exchange_weak(T& expected, T desired,
memory_order order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

bool compare_exchange_strong(T& expected, T desired,
memory_order order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

28 ~~*Requires:*~~ *Expects:* The failure argument shall not be memory_order_release nor memory_order_acq_rel.

29 *Effects:* When only one memory_order argument is supplied, the value of success is order, and the value of failure is order except that a value of memory_order_acq_rel shall be replaced by the value memory_order_acquire and a value of memory_order_release shall be replaced by the value memory_order_relaxed.

Equivalent to atomically performing the following:

```
alignas(std::max(sizeof(T), required_lock_free_alignment)) std::byte old[sizeof(T)];
memcpy(old, ptr, sizeof(T));
bool result = 0 == memcmp(std::addressof(expected), old, sizeof(T));
if (result) memcpy(ptr, std::addressof(desired), sizeof(T));
else memcpy(std::addressof(expected), old, sizeof(T));
return result;
```

30 If return value of the operation is true, memory is affected according to the value of success and this operation is an atomic read-modify-write operation (??) on the value referenced by *ptr. Otherwise memory is affected according to the value of failure and this operation is an atomic load operation on *ptr.

Retrieves the value in expected. It then atomically compares the value representation of the value referenced by *ptr for equality with that previously retrieved from expected, and if true, replaces the value referenced by *ptr with that in desired. When only one memory_order argument is supplied, the value of success is order, and the value of failure is order except that a value of memory_order_acq_rel shall be replaced by the value memory_order_acquire and a value of memory_order_release

shall be replaced by the value `memory_order_relaxed`. If and only if the comparison is `false` then, after the atomic operation, the value in `expected` is replaced by the value read from the value referenced by `*ptr` during the atomic comparison. If the operation returns `true`, these operations are atomic read-modify-write operations (??) on the value referenced by `*ptr`. Otherwise, these operations are atomic load operations on that memory.

31 *Returns:* The result of the comparison.

32 *Remarks:* A weak compare-and-exchange operation may fail spuriously. That is, even when the contents of memory referred to by `expected` and `ptr` are equal, it may return `false` and store back to `expected` the same memory contents that were originally there. [Note: This spurious failure enables implementation of compare-and-exchange on a broader class of machines, e.g., load-locked store-conditional machines. A consequence of spurious failure is that nearly all uses of weak compare-and-exchange will be in a loop. When a compare-and-exchange is in a loop, the weak version will yield better performance on some platforms. When a weak compare-and-exchange would require a loop and a strong one would not, the strong one is preferable. — end note]

[Editor's note: Make the following changes in [atomics.ref.int].]

```
namespace std {
    template<class LockT> struct atomic_ref<integral, LockT> {
    private:
        integral* ptr; // exposition only
        LockT* ulock; // exposition only
    public:
        using lock_type = LockT;
        using value_type = integral;
        using difference_type = value_type;
        static constexpr bool is_always_lock_free = implementation-defined;
        static constexpr size_t required_lock_free_alignment = implementation-defined;
        static constexpr bool can_be_lock_free = required_lock_free_alignment > 0u;

        static constexpr bool never_requires_user_lock = implementation-defined;

        static bool is_lock_free(const T&) noexcept;
        static bool requires_user_lock(const T&) noexcept;

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

        explicit atomic_ref(T&) noexcept;
        atomic_ref(integral&, atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t) noexcept;

        atomic_ref(integral&, lock_type&) noexcept;
        atomic_ref(integral&, lock_type&, atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t) noexcept;

        atomic_ref(const atomic_ref&) noexcept;

        integral operator=(integral) const noexcept;
        operator integral() const noexcept;

        bool is_lock_free() const noexcept;
        void store(integral, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
        integral load(memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
        integral exchange(integral,
            memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
        bool compare_exchange_weak(integral&, integral,
            memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
        bool compare_exchange_strong(integral&, integral,
            memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
```

```

bool compare_exchange_weak(integral&, integral,
                           memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
bool compare_exchange_strong(integral&, integral,
                             memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

integral fetch_add(integral,
                   memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
integral fetch_sub(integral,
                   memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
integral fetch_and(integral,
                   memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
integral fetch_or(integral,
                  memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
integral fetch_xor(integral,
                   memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

integral operator++(int) const noexcept;
integral operator--(int) const noexcept;
integral operator++() const noexcept;
integral operator--() const noexcept;
integral operator+=(integral) const noexcept;
integral operator--=(integral) const noexcept;
integral operator&=(integral) const noexcept;
integral operator|=(integral) const noexcept;
integral operator^=(integral) const noexcept;
};
}

```

[Editor's note: Make the following changes in `[atomics.ref.float].`]

```

namespace std {
template<class LockT> struct atomic_ref<floating-point, LockT> {
private:
    floating-point* ptr; // exposition only
    LockT* ulock; // exposition only
public:
    using lock_type = LockT;
    using value_type = floating-point;
    using difference_type = value_type;
    static constexpr bool is_always_lock_free = implementation-defined;
    static constexpr size_t required_lock_free_alignment = implementation-defined;
    static constexpr bool can_be_lock_free = required_lock_free_alignment > 0u;

    static constexpr bool never_requires_user_lock = implementation-defined;

    static bool is_lock_free(const T&) noexcept;
    static bool requires_user_lock(const T&) noexcept;

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

    explicit atomic_ref(T&) noexcept;
    atomic_ref(floating-point&, atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t) noexcept;

    atomic_ref(floating-point&, lock_type&) noexcept;
    atomic_ref(floating-point&, lock_type&, atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t) noexcept;

    atomic_ref(const atomic_ref&) noexcept;

    floating-point operator=(floating-point) noexcept;
    operator floating-point() const noexcept;

    bool is_lock_free() const noexcept;
    void store(floating-point, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
    floating-point load(memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

```

```

floating-point exchange(floating-point,
                        memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
bool compare_exchange_weak(floating-point&, floating-point,
                          memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
bool compare_exchange_strong(floating-point&, floating-point,
                             memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
bool compare_exchange_weak(floating-point&, floating-point,
                           memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
bool compare_exchange_strong(floating-point&, floating-point,
                             memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

floating-point fetch_add(floating-point,
                        memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
floating-point fetch_sub(floating-point,
                        memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

floating-point operator+=(floating-point) const noexcept;
floating-point operator-=(floating-point) const noexcept;
};
}

```

[Editor's note: Make the following changes in [atomics.ref.pointer].]

```

namespace std {
template<class T, class LockT> struct atomic_ref<T*, LockT> {
private:
    T** ptr; // exposition only
    LockT* ulock; // exposition only
public:
    using lock_type = LockT;
    using value_type = T*;
    using difference_type = ptrdiff_t;
    static constexpr bool is_always_lock_free = implementation-defined;
    static constexpr size_t required_lock_free_alignment = implementation-defined;
    static constexpr bool can_be_lock_free = required_lock_free_alignment > 0u;

    static constexpr bool never_requires_user_lock = implementation-defined;

    static bool is_lock_free(const T&) noexcept;
    static bool requires_user_lock(const T&) noexcept;

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

    explicit atomic_ref(T&) noexcept;
    atomic_ref(T*, atomic_ref_assume_lock_free_t) noexcept;

    atomic_ref(T*, lock_type&) noexcept;
    atomic_ref(T*, lock_type&, atomic_ref_prefer_user_lock_t) noexcept;

    atomic_ref(const atomic_ref&) noexcept;

    T* operator=(T*) const noexcept;
    operator T*() const noexcept;

    bool is_lock_free() const noexcept;
    void store(T*, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
    T* load(memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
    T* exchange(T*, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
    bool compare_exchange_weak(T*&, T*,
                              memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
    bool compare_exchange_strong(T*&, T*,
                                 memory_order, memory_order) const noexcept;
    bool compare_exchange_weak(T*&, T*,
                              memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

```



```
bool compare_exchange_strong(T*&, T*,
                             memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

T* fetch_add(difference_type, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;
T* fetch_sub(difference_type, memory_order = memory_order_seq_cst) const noexcept;

T* operator++(int) const noexcept;
T* operator--(int) const noexcept;
T* operator++() const noexcept;
T* operator--() const noexcept;
T* operator+=(difference_type) const noexcept;
T* operator-=(difference_type) const noexcept;
};
}
```