

Composition of Coroutines

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- CRS Semantics
 - Create
 - Resume
 - Suspend
- Tasks that can be suspended and resumed.
- State can be passed between context switches.

Generators

```
def co1(i):  
    yield 1  
    yield 2  
  
def co2(i):  
    yield "foo"  
    x = i.next()  
    y = i.next()  
    yield x+y  
  
it = co2(co1(None))  
for i in it:  
    print i  
  
foo  
3
```

- enumerators / iterators
- generators
- iteratees
- pipes / conduits
- coroutines

- Synchronization
- Resource management
- Pure vs Impure

Imperative Implementations

- multi-shot vs. single-shot
- symmetric vs. asymmetric
- stackful vs. non-stackful

Python Implementations

- Generators
 - Asymmetric
 - Single-shot
 - Non-stackful
- Enhanced Generators
 - Symmetric
 - Single-shot
 - Non-stackful
- Greenlets
 - Symmetric
 - Single-shot
 - Stackful
- Tasklets
 - Symmetric
 - Multi-shot
 - Stackful

```
from greenlet import greenlet, getcurrent

def coro(x):
    getcurrent().parent.switch(x+1)

gr = greenlet(coro)
gr.switch(1)
```


Assembly Fun

```
void *ebp, *ebx;
unsigned short cw;
register int *stackref, stsize_diff;
__asm__ volatile (" : : : \"esi\", \"edi\");
__asm__ volatile ("fstcw %0" : "=m" (cw));
__asm__ volatile ("movl %%ebp, %0" : "=m" (ebp));
__asm__ volatile ("movl %%ebx, %0" : "=m" (ebx));
__asm__ ("movl %%esp, %0" : "=g" (stackref));
{
    SLP_SAVE_STATE(stackref, stsize_diff);
    __asm__ volatile (
        "addl %0, %%esp\\n"
        "addl %0, %%ebp\\n"
        :
        : "r" (stsize_diff)
    );
    SLP_RESTORE_STATE();
```

```
data Id x = Id x
newtype (Compose g f) x = C { unCompose :: g (f x) }

instance Functor Id where
    fmap f (Id x) = Id (f x)

instance (Functor f, Functor g) => Functor (Compose g f) where
    fmap f (C xs) = C $ fmap (fmap f) xs
```

```
import Control.Category

class Category cat where
    id :: cat a a
    (.) :: cat b c -> cat a b -> cat a c

newtype Coroutine i o = Coroutine {
    runC :: i -> (o, Coroutine i o)
}

instance Category Coroutine where
    id = Coroutine $ \i -> (i, id)

a . b = Coroutine $ \i ->
    let (x, a') = runC b i
        (y, a') = runC a x
    in (y, a' . b')
```

Composition

$$a \gg b$$

Identities

$$\text{idP}$$

Associative

$$(a \gg b) \gg c = a \gg (b \gg c) = a \gg b \gg c$$

$$a \gg \text{idP} = \text{idP} \gg a = a$$

Flowlets

Greenlets with extra “structure”.

```
@flowlet
def A():
    send(1)
    send(2)
```

```
@flowlet
def B(x):
    send(x)
    y = await()
    z = await()
    send(x+y+z)
```

```
>>> line = A() >> B(1)
>>> runPipeline(line)
[1, 4]
```

```
@flowlet
def A():
    for i in count(0):
        send(i)

@flowlet
def B():
    for i in xrange(3):
        t = (await(), await())
        send(t)

>>> A() >> B()
[(0,1), (2,3), (3,4)]
```

```
from itertools import count

line = count(1) >> pipe(lambda x:x**2) >> take(3)

>>> runPipeline(line)
[1, 4, 9]
```

Resources

```
import socket
from flowlet.prelude import closing

s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
s.bind(('', 8000))

@flowlet
def A(sock):
    with closing(sock):
        msg = sock.recv(1024)
        send(msg)

line = A(s)
>>> runPipeline(line)
```


Parallel Pipes

```
f = a >> b >> c
g = x >> y >> z

line = I >> par(f, g) >> 0

>>> runPipeline(line)
```

Composition semantics are well defined.

Abstracts away the complexity of creating a parallel pipeline so that you can focus on the internal operations of the pipeline instead of the composition edge cases.

Semantics of parallel composition is the same as single threaded composition.

- Questions / Comments ?
- Also, I do consulting.

```
(a >> b)
  -- A = \x,y -> y(b(a(x)))
(a >> b) >> c
  -- \x,y -> A(x, c) = \x,y -> y(c(b(a(x))))
((a >> b) >> c) >> d
  -- \x,y -> A(x, d) = \x,y -> y(d(c(b(a(x)))))

(c >> d)
  -- A = \x,y -> y(d(c(x)))
( b >> ( c >> d ) )
  -- \x,y -> A(b, x) = \x,y -> y(c(b(a(x))))
(a >> ( b >> ( c >> d )))
  -- \x,y -> A(a, x) = \x,y -> y(d(c(b(a(x)))))
```