Processs-in-Process (PiP)

2.0.0

Refernce Manual

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Contents

Chapter 1

Proces-in-Process (PiP) Overview

Process-in-Process (PiP)

PiP is a user-level library to have the best of the both worlds of multi-process and multi-thread parallel execution models. PiP allows a process to create sub-processes into the same virtual address space where the parent process runs. The parent process and sub-processes share the same address space, however, each process has its own variable set. So, each process runs independently from the other process. If some or all processes agree, then data owned by a process can be accessed by the other processes. Those processes share the same address space, just like pthreads, but each process has its own variables like the process execution model. Hereinafter, the parent process is called PiP process and sub-processes are called PiP tasks.

PiP Versions

Currently there are three PiP library versions:

- Version 1 - Deprecated
- Version 2 - Stable version
- Version 3 - Stable version supporting BLT and ULP (experimental)

Unfortunately each version has unique ABI and there is no ABI compatibility among them. The functionality of PiP-v1 is almost the same with PiP-v2, however, PiP-v2's API is a subset of the PiP-v3's API. Hereafter **NN** denotes the PiP version number.

Bi-Level Thread (BLT, from v3)

PiP also provides new thread implementation named "Bi-Level Thread (BLT)", again, to take the best of two worlds, Kernel-Level Thread (KLT) and User-Level Thread (ULT) here. A BLT is a PiP task. When a PiP task is created it runs as a KLT. At any point the KLT can becomme a ULT by decoupling the associated kernel thread from the KLT. The decoupled kernel thread becommes idle. Later, the ULT can become KLT again by coupling with the kernel thread.

User-Level Process (ULP, from v3)

As described, PiP allows PiP tasks to share the same virtual address space. This mans that a PiP task can context-switch to the other PiP task at user-level. This is called User-Level Process where processes may be derived from the same program or different programs. Threads basically share most of the kernel resources, such as address space, file descriptors, a process id, and so on whilst processes do not. Every process has its ows file descriptor

space, for example. When a ULP is scheduled by a KLT having PID 1000, then the getpid() is called by the U-LP returns 1000. Further, when the ULT is migrated to be scheduled by the other KLT, then the returned PID is different. So, when implemnting a ULP system, this systemcall consistency must be preserved. In ULP on PiP, the consistency can be maintained by utilizing the above BLT mechanism. When a ULT tries to call a system call, it is coupled with its kernel thread which was created at the beginning as a KLT. It should be note that Thread Local Storage (TLS) regions are also switched when switching ULP (and BLT) contexts.

Execution Mode

There are several PiP implementation modes which can be selected at the runtime. These implementations can be categorized into two;

- Process and
- (P)Thread.

In the pthread mode, although each PiP task has its own static variables unlike thread, PiP task behaves more like PThread, having a TID, having the same file descriptor space, having the same signal delivery semantics as Pthread does, and so on. In the process mode, a PiP task behaves more like a process, having a PID, having an independent file descriptor space, having the same signal delivery semantics as Linux process does, and so on. The above mentioned ULP can only work with the process mode.

When the **PIP_MODE** environment variable set to "thread" then the PiP library runs in the pthread mode, and if it is set to "process" then it runs in the process mode. There are also three implementations in the process mode; "process:preload," "process:pipclone" and "process:got." The "process:preload" mode must be with the **LD_PRELOAD** environment variable setting so that the clone() system call wrapper can work with. The "process:pipclone" mode is only effective with the PIP-patched glibc library (see below).

Several function are made available by the PiP library to absorb the functional differences due to the execution modes.

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Installation

Basically PiP requires the following three software packages;

- `PiP` - Process in Process (this package)
- `PiP-Testsuite` - Testsuite for PiP
- `PiP-glibc` - patched GNU libc for PiP
- `PiP-gdb` - patched gdb to debug PiP root and PiP tasks.

By using PiP-glibc, users can create up to 300 PiP tasks which can be debugged by using PiP-gdb. In other words, without installing PiP-glibc, users can create up to around 10 PiP tasks (the number depends on the program) and cannot debug by using PiP-gdb.

There are several ways to install the PiP packages; Yum (RPM), Docker, Spack, and building from the source code. It is strongly recommended to use the following PiP package installation program (pip-pip):

- `PiP-pip` - PiP package installing program

This is the easiest way to install PiP packages in any form. Here is the example of `pip-pip` usage:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/RIKEN-SysSoft/PiP-pip.git
$ cd PiP-pip
$ ./pip-pip --how=HOW --pip=PIP_VERSION --work=BUILD_DIR --prefix=INSTALL_DIR
```

HOW can be one of `yum`, `docker`, `spack` and `github`, or any combination of them. `pip-pip --help` will show you how to use the program. `yum`, `docker` and `spack` include all three packages; PiP-glibc, PiP-lib, and PiP-gdb.

PiP Documents

The following PiP documents are created by using `Doxygen`.

Man pages

Man pages will be installed at **PIP_INSTALL_DIR**/share/man.

```
$ man -M PIP_INSTALL_DIR/share/man 7 libpip
```

Or, use the pip-man command (from v2).

```
$ PIP_INSTALL_DIR/bin/pip-man 7 libpip
```

The above two exammples will show you the same document you are reading.

PDF

`PDF documents` will be installed at **PIP_INSTALL_DIR**/share/pdf.

HTML

`HTML documents` will be installed at **PIP_INSTALL_DIR**/share/html.

Getting Started

Compile and link your PiP programs

- pipcc(1) command (since v2)

You can use pipcc(1) command to compile and link your PiP programs.

```
$ pipcc -Wall -O2 -g -c pip-prog.c
$ pipcc -Wall -O2 -g pip-prog.c -o pip-prog
```

Run your PiP programs

- pip-exec(1) command (piprun(1) in PiP v1)

Let's assume that you have a non-PiP program(s) and wnat to run as PiP tasks. All you have to do is to compile your program by using the above pipcc(1) command and to use the pip-exec(1) command to run your program as PiP tasks.

```
$ pipcc myprog.c -o myprog
$ pip-exec -n 8 ./myprog
$ ./myprog
```

In this case, the pip-exec(1) command becomes the PiP root and your program runs as 8 PiP tasks. Note that the 'myprog.c' may or may not call any PiP functions. Your program can also run as a normal program (not as a PiP task) without using the pip-exec(1) command. In either case, your proghrams must be compiled and linked by using the pipcc(1) command described above.

You may write your own PiP programs whcih includes the PiP root programming. In this case, your program can run without using the pip-exec(1) command.

If you get the following message when you try to run your program;

```
PiP-ERR(19673) './myprog' is not PIE
```

Then this means that the 'myprog' (having PID 19673) is not compiled by using the pipcc(1) command properly. You may check if your program(s) can run as a PiP root and/or PiP task by using the pip-check(1) command (from v2);

```
$ pip-check a.out
a.out : Root&Task
```

Above example shows that the 'a.out' program can run as a PiP root and PiP tasks.

- pips(1) command (from v2)

  Similar to the Linux `ps` command, you can see how your PiP program(s) is (are) running by using the `pips(1)` command. `pips` can accept 'a', 'u' and 'x' options just like the `ps` command.

  $ pips [a][u][x] [PIPS-OPTIONS] [-] [PATTERN ..]

  List the PiP tasks via the 'ps' command;

  $ pips –ps [PATTERN ..]

  or, show the activities of PiP tasks via the 'top' command;

  $ pips –top [PATTERN ..]

  Additionally you can kill all of your PiP tasks by using the same pips(1) command;

  $ pips -s KILL [PATTERN ..]

Debugging your PiP programs by the pip-gdb command

The following procedure attaches all PiP tasks and PiP root which created those tasks. Each PiP task is treated as a GDB inferior in PiP-gdb. Note that PiP-glibc and PiP-gdb packages are required to do this.

```
$ pip-gdb
(pip-gdb) attach PID
```

The attached inferiors can be seen by the following GDB command:

```
(pip-gdb) info inferiors
  Num  Description              Executable
  4    process 6453 (pip 2)     /somewhere/pip-task-2
  3    process 6452 (pip 1)     /somewhere/pip-task-1
  2    process 6451 (pip 0)     /somewhere/pip-task-0
* 1    process 6450 (pip root)  /somewhere/pip-root
```

You can select and debug an inferior by the following GDB command:

```
(pip-gdb) inferior 2
[Switching to inferior 2 [process 6451 (pip 0)] (/somewhere/pip-task-0)]
```

When an already-attached program calls 'pip_spawn()' and becomes a PiP root task, the newly created PiP child tasks aren't attached automatically, but you can add empty inferiors and then attach the PiP child tasks to the inferiors. e.g.

```
.... type Control-Z to stop the root task.
^Z
Program received signal SIGTSTP, Stopped (user).

(pip-gdb) add-inferior
Added inferior 2
(pip-gdb) inferior 2
(pip-gdb) attach 1902

(pip-gdb) add-inferior
Added inferior 3
(pip-gdb) inferior 3
(pip-gdb) attach 1903

(pip-gdb) add-inferior
Added inferior 4
(pip-gdb) inferior 4
(pip-gdb) attach 1904

(pip-gdb) info inferiors
  Num  Description               Executable
* 4    process 1904 (pip 2)      /somewhere/pip-task-2
  3    process 1903 (pip 1)      /somewhere/pip-task-1
  2    process 1902 (pip 0)      /somewhere/pip-task-0
  1    process 1897 (pip root)   /somewhere/pip-root
```

You can attach all relevant PiP tasks by:

```
$ pip-gdb -p PID-of-your-PiP-program
```

(from v2)

If the **PIP_GDB_PATH** environment is set to the path pointing to PiP-gdb executable file, then PiP-gdb is automatically attached when an excetion signal (SIGSEGV or SIGHUP by default) is delivered. The exception signals can also be defined by setting the **PIP_GDB_SIGNALS** environment. Signal names (case insensitive) can be concatenated by the '+' or '-' symbol. 'all' is reserved to specify most of the signals. For example, 'ALL-TERM' means all signals excepting SIGTERM, another example, 'PIPE+INT' means SIGPIPE and SIGINT. If one of the specified or default signals is delivered, then PiP-gdb will be attached automatically. The PiP-gdb will show backtrace by default. If users specify **PIP_GDB_COMMAND**, a filename containing some GDB commands, then those GDB commands will be executed by PiP-gdb in batch mode. If the **PIP_STOP_ON_START** environment is set, then the PiP library delivers SIGSTOP to a spawned PiP task which is about to start user program. If its value is a number in decimal, then the PiP task whose PiP-ID is the same with the specified number will be stopped. If the number is minus, then all PiP tasks will be stopped at the very beginning. Do not forget to compile your programs with a debug option.

Mailing List

pip@ml.riken.jp

Publications

Research papers

Atsushi Hori, Min Si, Balazs Gerofi, Masamichi Takagi, Jay Dayal, Pavan Balaji, and Yutaka Ishikawa. "Process-in-process: techniques for practical address-space sharing," In Proceedings of the 27th International Symposium on High-Performance Parallel and Distributed Computing (HPDC '18). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 131-143. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1145/3208040.3208045

Atsushi Hori, Balazs Gerofi, and Yuataka Ishikawa. "An Implementation of User-Level Processes using Address Space Sharing," 2020 IEEE International Parallel and Distributed Processing Symposium Workshops (IPDPSW), New Orleans, LA, USA, 2020, pp. 976-984, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1109/IPDPSW50202.2020.-00161.

Kaiming Ouyang, Min Si, Atsushi Hori, Zizhong Chen, and Pavan Balaji. 2020. "CAB-MPI: exploring interprocess work-stealing towards balanced MPI communication," In Proceedings of the International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis (SC '20). IEEE Press, Article 36, 1–15.

Commands

See Also

pipcc
pip-check
pip-exec
pipfc
pip-man
pip-mode
pips
printpipmode

Functions

See Also

pip_abort
pip_barrier_fin
pip_barrier_init
pip_barrier_wait
pip_exit
pip_export
pip_fin
pip_get_aux
pip_get_mode
pip_get_mode_str
pip_get_ntasks
pip_get_pipid
pip_get_system_id
pip_import
pip_init
pip_isa_root
pip_isa_task
pip_is_initialized
pip_is_shared_fd
pip_is_threaded
pip_kill
pip_kill_all_tasks
pip_named_export
pip_named_import
pip_named_tryimport
pip_set_aux
pip_sigmask
pip_signal_wait
pip_spawn
pip_spawn_from_func
pip_spawn_from_main
pip_spawn_hook
pip_task_spawn
pip_trywait
pip_trywait_any
pip_wait

pip_wait_any
pip_yield

Author

Atsushi Hori

Riken Center for Commputational Science (R-CCS)

Japan

Chapter 2

PiP Commands

2.1 pipcc

C compiler driver for PiP

Synopsis

pipcc [PIP-OPTIONS] [COMPILER-OPTIONS-AND-ARGS]

Parameters

-piproot	the compile (and link) as a PiP root
-piptask	the compile (and link) as a PiP task
-nopip	No PiP related settings will be applied
–where	Print the path where **pipcc** exists and exit
–which	Print backend compiler and exit

Note

The **-piproot** and **-piptask** options can be specified at the same time. In this case, the compiled object can be both of PiP root and PiP task. This is also the default behavior when none of them is specified.

Environment

$(CC) is used to specify a C compiler

See Also

pip-exec(1), pip-mode(1)

2.2 pip-check

PiP binary checking program if a progarm can run sa a PiP root and/or PiP task

Synopsis

pip-check [OPTION] PIP-PROG [...]

Parameters

-r	check if a.out can be PiP root
-t	check if a.out can be PiP task
-b	check if a.out can be PiP root and/or PiP task (default)
-v	show reason
-h	show this message

See Also

pipcc

2.3 pip-exec

run program(s) as PiP tasks

Synopsis

pip-exec [OPTIONS] <program> ... [: ...]

Description

Run a program as PiP task(s). Mutiple programs can be specified by separating them with ':' to share the same virtual address space with the `pip-exec` command.

Parameters

-n N	number of tasks
-f FUNC	function name to start
-c CORE	specify the CPU core number to bind core(s)
-r	core binding in the round-robin fashion

See Also

pipcc(1)

2.4 pipfc

Fortran compiler driver for PiP

Synopsis

pipfc [PIP-OPTIONS] [COMPILER-OPTIONS-AND-ARGS]

Parameters

-piproot	the compile (and link) as a PiP root
-piptask	the compile (and link) as a PiP task
-nopip	No PiP related settings will be applied
–where	Print the path where **pipfc** exists and exit
–which	Print backend compiler and exit

Note

The **-piproot** and **-piptask** options can be specified at the same time. In this case, the compiled object can be both of PiP root and PiP task. This is also the default behavior when none of them is specified.

Environment

$(FC) is used to specify a Fortran compiler

See Also

pip-exec(1), pip-mode(1)

2.5 pip-man

show PiP man page

Synopsis

pip-man [MAN-OPT] MAN-TOPIC

Description

Show PiP man pages. It can also accept the man command options.

See Also

man(1)

2.6 pip-mode

Set PiP execution mode

Synopsis

pip-mode [OPTION] [PIP-COMMAND]

Description

The following options are avilable. If no of them specified, then the compiled output file can be used as both PiP root and PiP task.

Parameters

-P	'process' mode
-L	'process:preload' mode
-C	'process:clone' mode
-G	'process:got' mode
-T	'thread' mode
-u	Show usage

See Also

pip-exec
printpipmode

2.7 pips

List or kill running PiP tasks

Synopsis

pips [a][u][x] [PIP-OPTIONS] [-] [PATTERN ..]

Parameters

a|*u*|*x*	similar to the aux options of the Linux ps command
--root	List PiP root(s)
--task	List PiP task(s)
--family	List PiP root(s) and PiP task(s) in family order
--kill	Send SIGTERM to PiP root(s) and task(s)
--signal	Send a signal to PiP root(s) and task(s). This option must be followed by a signal number of name.
--ps	Run the ps Linux command. This option may have `ps` command option(s) separated by comma (,)
--top	Run the top Linux command. This option may have `top` command option(s) separated by comma (,)
-	Simply ignored. This option can be used to avoid the ambiguity of the options.

Description

`pips` is a filter to target only PiP tasks (including PiP root) to show status like the way what the `ps` commands does and send signals to the selected PiP tasks.

Just like the `ps` command, `pips` can take the most familiar `ps` options `a`, `u`, `x`. Here is an example;

```
$ pips
PID   TID   TT       TIME     PIP COMMAND
18741 18741 pts/0    00:00:00 RT  pip-exec
18742 18742 pts/0    00:00:00 RG  pip-exec
18743 18743 pts/0    00:00:00 RL  pip-exec
18741 18744 pts/0    00:00:00 0T  a
18745 18745 pts/0    00:00:00 0G  b
18746 18746 pts/0    00:00:00 0L  c
18747 18747 pts/0    00:00:00 1L  c
18741 18748 pts/0    00:00:00 1T  a
18749 18749 pts/0    00:00:00 1G  b
18741 18750 pts/0    00:00:00 2T  a
18751 18751 pts/0    00:00:00 2G  b
18741 18752 pts/0    00:00:00 3T  a
```

here, there are 3 `pip-exec` root processes running. Four pip tasks running program 'a' with the ptherad mode, three PiP tasks running program 'b' with the process:got mode, and two PiP tasks running program 'c' with the process:preload mode.

Unlike the `ps` command, two columns 'TID' and 'PIP' are added. The 'TID' field is to identify PiP tasks in pthread execution mode. three PiP tasks running in the pthread mode. As for the 'PiP' field, if the first letter is 'R' then that pip task is running as a PiP root. If this letter is a number from '0' to '9' then this is a PiP task (not root). The number is the least-significant digit of the PiP ID of that PiP task. The second letter represents the PiP execution mode which is common with PiP root and task. 'L' is 'process:preload,' 'C' is 'process:pipclone,', 'G' is 'process:got,' and 'T' is 'thread.'

The last 'COMMAND' column of the `pips` output may be different from what the `ps` command shows, although it looks the same. It represents the command, not the command line consisting of a command and its argument(s). More precisely speaking, it is the first 14 letters of the command. This comes from the PiP's specificity. PiP tasks are not created by using the normal `exec` systemcall and the Linux assumes the same command line with the pip root process which creates the pip tasks.

If users want to have the other `ps` command options other than 'aux', then refer to the `--ps` option described below. But in this case, the command lines of PiP tasks (excepting PiP roots) are not correct.

- `--root` (`-r`) Only the PiP root tasks will be shown.

```
$ pips --root
PID   TID   TT       TIME     PIP COMMAND
18741 18741 pts/0    00:00:00 RT  pip-exec
18742 18742 pts/0    00:00:00 RG  pip-exec
18743 18743 pts/0    00:00:00 RL  pip-exec
```

- `--task` (`-t`) Only the PiP tasks (excluding root) will be shown. If both of `--root` and `--task` are specified, then firstly PiP roots are shown and then PiP tasks will be shown.

```
$ pips --tasks
PID   TID   TT       TIME     PIP COMMAND
18741 18744 pts/0    00:00:00 0T  a
18745 18745 pts/0    00:00:00 0G  b
18746 18746 pts/0    00:00:00 0L  c
18747 18747 pts/0    00:00:00 1L  c
18741 18748 pts/0    00:00:00 1T  a
18749 18749 pts/0    00:00:00 1G  b
18741 18750 pts/0    00:00:00 2T  a
18751 18751 pts/0    00:00:00 2G  b
18741 18752 pts/0    00:00:00 3T  a
```

- `--family` (`-f`) All PiP roots and tasks of the selected PiP tasks by the `PATTERN` optional argument of `pips`.

```
$ pips - a
PID   TID   TT       TIME     PIP COMMAND
18741 18744 pts/0    00:00:00 0T  a
18741 18748 pts/0    00:00:00 1T  a
18741 18750 pts/0    00:00:00 2T  a
$ pips --family a
PID   TID   TT       TIME     PIP COMMAND
18741 18741 pts/0    00:00:00 RT  pip-exec
18741 18744 pts/0    00:00:00 0T  a
18741 18748 pts/0    00:00:00 1T  a
18741 18750 pts/0    00:00:00 2T  a
```

  In this example, "pips - a" (the - is needed not to confused the command name `a` as the `pips` option) shows the PiP tasks which is derived from the program `a`. The second run, "pips --family a," shows the PiP tasks of `a` and their PiP root (`pip-exec`, in this example).

- `--kill` (`-k`) Send SIGTERM signal to the selected PiP tasks.
- `--signal` (`-s`) `SIGNAL` Send the specified signal to the selected PiP tasks.
- `--ps` (`-P`) This option may be followed by the `ps` command options. When this option is specified, the PIDs of selected PiP tasks are passed to the `ps` command with the specified `ps` command options, if given.
- `--top` (`-T`) This option may be followed by the `top` command options. When this option is specified, the PIDs of selected PiP tasks are passed to the `top` command with the specified `top` command options, if given.
- `PATTERN` The last argument is the pattern(s) to select which PiP tasks to be selected and shown. This pattern can be a command name (only the first 14 characters are effective), PID, TID, or a Unix (Linux) filename matching pattern (if the fnmatch Python module is available).

```
$ pips - *-*
PID   TID   TT       TIME     PIP COMMAND
18741 18741 pts/0    00:00:00 RT  pip-exec
18742 18742 pts/0    00:00:00 RG  pip-exec
18743 18743 pts/0    00:00:00 RL  pip-exec
```

Note

`pips` collects PiP tasks' status by using the Linux's `ps` command. When the `--ps` or `--top` option is specified, the `ps` or `top` command is invoked after invoking the `ps` command for information gathering. This, however, may result some PiP tasks may not appear in the invoked `ps` or `top` command when one or more PiP tasks finished after the first `ps` command invocation. The same situation may also happen with the `--kill` or --signal option.

2.8 printpipmode

Print current PiP mode

Synopsis

printpipmode

See Also

pip-mode

Chapter 3

PiP Functions

3.1 PiP Initialization/Finalization

Functions

- int pip_init (int *pipidp, int *ntasks, void **root_expp, int opts)
- int pip_fin (void)

3.1.1 Detailed Description

3.1.1.1 PiP Initialization/Finalization

Description

PiP initialization/finalization functions

3.1.2 Function Documentation

3.1.2.1 int pip_init (int * *pipidp,* int * *ntasks,* void ** *root_expp,* int *opts*)

Name

pip_init

Name

Initialize the PiP library

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_init(int *pipidp, int *ntasks, void **root_expp, uint32_t opts);

Description

This function initializes the PiP library. The PiP root process must call this. A PiP task is not required to call this function unless the PiP task calls any PiP functions.

Description

When this function is called by a PiP root, `ntasks`, and `root_expp` are input parameters. If this is called by a PiP task, then those parameters are output returning the same values input by the root.

Description

A PiP task may or may not call this function. If `pip_init` is not called by a PiP task explicitly, then `pip_init` is called magically and implicitly even if the PiP task program is NOT linked with the PiP library.

Parameters

`out`	*pipidp*	When this is called by the PiP root process, then this returns `PIP_PIPID_ROOT`, otherwise it returns the PiP ID of the calling PiP task.
`in,out`	*ntasks*	When called by the PiP root, it specifies the maximum number of PiP tasks. When called by a PiP task, then it returns the number specified by the PiP root.
`in,out`	*root_expp*	If the root PiP is ready to export a memory region to any PiP task(s), then this parameter is to pass the exporting address. If the PiP root is not ready to export or has nothing to export then this variable can be NULL. When called by a PiP task, it returns the exported address by the PiP root, if any.
`in`	*opts*	Specifying the PiP execution mode and See below.

Execution mode option

Users may explicitly specify the PiP execution mode. This execution mode can be categorized in two; process mode and thread mode. In the process execution mode, each PiP task may have its own file descriptors, signal handlers, and so on, just like a process. Contrastingly, in the pthread executionn mode, file descriptors and signal handlers are shared among PiP root and PiP tasks while maintaining the privatized variables.

To spawn a PiP task in the process mode, the PiP library modifies the **clone()** flag so that the created PiP task can exhibit the alomost same way with that of normal Linux process. There are three ways implmented; using LD_PRELOAD, modifying GLIBC, and modifying GIOT entry of the **clone()** systemcall. One of the option flag values; **PIP_MODE_PTHREAD**, **PIP_MODE_PROCESS**, **PIP_MODE_PROCESS_PRELOAD**, **PIP_MODE_PROCESS_PIPCLONE**, or **PIP_MODE_PROCESS_GOT** can be specified as the option flag. Or, users may specify the execution mode by the **PIP_MODE** environment described below.

Returns

Zero is returned if this function succeeds. Otherwise an error number is returned.

Return values

EINVAL	*ntasks* is negative
EBUSY	PiP root called this function twice or more without calling pip_fin.
EPERM	*opts* is invalid or unacceptable
EOVERFLOW	*ntasks* is too large
ELIBSCN	verssion miss-match between PiP root and PiP task

Environment

- **PIP_MODE** Specifying the PiP execution mmode. Its value can be either `thread`, `pthread`, `process`, `process:preload`, `process:pipclone`, or `process:got`.
- **LD_PRELOAD** This is required to set appropriately to hold the path to the `pip_preload.so` file, if the PiP execution mode is `PIP_MODE_PROCESS_PRELOAD` (the `opts` in `pip_init`) and/or the PIP_MODE ennvironment is set to `process:preload`. See also the `pip-mode` command to set the environment variable appropriately and easily.
- **PIP_STACKSZ** Sepcifying the stack size (in bytes). The **KMP_STACKSIZE** and **OMP_STACKSIZE** are also effective. The 't', 'g', 'm', 'k' and 'b' posfix character can be used.
- **PIP_STOP_ON_START** Specifying the PIP ID to stop on start to debug the specified PiP task from the beginning. If the before hook is specified, then the PiP task will be stopped just before calling the before hook.

- **PIP_GDB_PATH** If thisenvironment is set to the path pointing to the PiP-gdb executable file, then PiP-gdb is automatically attached when an excetion signal (SIGSEGV and SIGHUP by default) is delivered. The signals which triggers the PiP-gdb invokation can be specified the `PIP_GDB_SIGNALS` environment described below.
- **PIP_GDB_COMMAND** If this PIP_GDB_COMMAND is set to a filename containing some GDB commands, then those GDB commands will be executed by the GDB in batch mode, instead of backtrace.
- **PIP_GDB_SIGNALS** Specifying the signal(s) resulting automatic PiP-gdb attach. Signal names (case insensitive) can be concatenated by the '+' or '-' symbol. 'all' is reserved to specify most of the signals. For example, 'ALL-TERM' means all signals excepting `SIGTERM`, another example, 'PIPE+INT' means `SIGPIPE` and `SIGINT`. Some signals such as SIGKILL and SIGCONT cannot be specified.
- **PIP_SHOW_MAPS** If the value is 'on' and one of the above exection signals is delivered, then the memory map will be shown.
- **PIP_SHOW_PIPS** If the value is 'on' and one of the above exection signals is delivered, then the process status by using the `pips` command will be shown.

Bugs

Is is NOT guaranteed that users can spawn tasks up to the number specified by the *ntasks* argument. There are some limitations come from outside of the PiP library (from GLIBC).

See Also

pip_named_export
pip_export
pip_fin
pip-mode
pips

3.1.2.2 int pip_fin (void)

Name

pip_fin

Name

Finalize the PiP library

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_fin(void);

Description

This function finalizes the PiP library. After calling this, most of the PiP functions will return the error code `EPERM`.

Returns

zero is returned if this function succeeds. On error, error number is returned.

Return values

EPERM	`pip_init` is not yet called
EBUSY	`one` or more PiP tasks are not yet terminated

Notes

The behavior of calling pip_init after calling this pip_fin is not defined and recommended not to do so.

See Also

pip_init

3.2 Spawning PiP task

Functions

- void pip_spawn_from_main (pip_spawn_program_t *progp, char *prog, char **argv, char **envv, void *exp, void *aux)

  Setting information to invoke a PiP task starting from the main function.
- void pip_spawn_from_func (pip_spawn_program_t *progp, char *prog, char *funcname, void *arg, char **envv, void *exp, void *aux)

  Setting information to invoke a PiP task starting from a function defined in a program.
- void pip_spawn_hook (pip_spawn_hook_t *hook, pip_spawnhook_t before, pip_spawnhook_t after, void *hookarg)

  Setting invocation hook information.
- int pip_task_spawn (pip_spawn_program_t *progp, uint32_t coreno, uint32_t opts, int *pipidp, pip_spawn_hook_t *hookp)

  Spawning a PiP task.
- int pip_spawn (char *filename, char **argv, char **envv, int coreno, int *pipidp, pip_spawnhook_t before, pip_spawnhook_t after, void *hookarg)

  spawn a PiP task (PiP v1 API and deprecated)

3.2.1 Detailed Description

3.2.1.1 PiP Spawnig PiP (ULP/BLT) task

Description

Spawning PiP task or ULP/BLT task

3.2.2 Function Documentation

3.2.2.1 void pip_spawn_from_main (pip_spawn_program_t * *progp*, char * *prog*, char ** *argv*, char ** *envv*, void * *exp*, void * *aux*)

Name

pip_spawn_from_main

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
void pip_spawn_from_main(pip_spawn_program_t *progp, char *prog, char **argv, char **envv, void *exp, void *aux)

Description

This function sets up the `pip_spawn_program_t` structure for spawning a PiP task, starting from the mmain function.

Parameters

`out`	*progp*	Pointer to the `pip_spawn_program_t` structure in which the program invokation information will be set
`in`	*prog*	Path to the executiable file.
`in`	*argv*	Argument vector.
`in`	*envv*	Environment variables. If this is `NULL`, then the `environ` variable is used for the spawning PiP task.
`in`	*exp*	Export value to the spawning PiP task
`in`	*aux*	Auxiliary data to be associated with the created PiP task

See Also

pip_task_spawn
pip_spawn_from_func

3.2.2.2 void pip_spawn_from_func (pip_spawn_program_t * *progp*, char * *prog*, char * *funcname*, void * *arg*, char ** *envv*, void * *exp*, void * *aux*)

Name

pip_spawn_from_func

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
pip_spawn_from_func(pip_spawn_program_t *progp, char *prog, char *funcname, void *arg, char **envv, void *exp, void *aux);

Description

This function sets the required information to invoke a program, starting from the `main()` function. The function should have the function prototype as shown below;

```
int start_func( void *arg )
```

This start function must be globally defined in the program.. The returned integer of the start function will be treated in the same way as the `main` function. This implies that the `pip_wait` function family called from the PiP root can retrieve the return code.

Parameters

`out`	*progp*	Pointer to the `pip_spawn_program_t` structure in which the program invokation information will be set
`in`	*prog*	Path to the executiable file.
`in`	*funcname*	Function name to be started
`in`	*arg*	Argument which will be passed to the start function
`in`	*envv*	Environment variables. If this is `NULL`, then the `environ` variable is used for the spawning PiP task.

in	*exp*	Export value to the spawning PiP task
in	*aux*	Auxiliary data to be associated with the created PiP task

See Also

pip_task_spawn
pip_spawn_from_main

3.2.2.3 void pip_spawn_hook (pip_spawn_hook_t * *hook,* pip_spawnhook_t *before,* pip_spawnhook_t *after,* void * *hookarg*)

Name

pip_spawn_hook

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
void pip_spawn_hook(pip_spawn_hook_t *hook, pip_spawnhook_t before, pip_spawnhook_t after, void *hookarg);

Description

The *before* and *after* functions are introduced to follow the programming model of the `fork` and `exec`. *before* function does the prologue found between the `fork` and `exec`. *after* function is to free the argument if it is `malloc()ed`, for example.

Precondition

It should be noted that the *before* and *after* functions are called in the *context* of PiP root, although they are running as a part of PiP task (i.e., having PID of the spawning PiP task). Conversely speaking, those functions cannot access the variables defined in the spawning PiP task.
The before and after hook functions should have the function prototype as shown below;

```
int hook_func( void *hookarg )
```

Parameters

out	*hook*	Pointer to the `pip_spawn_hook_t` structure in which the invocation hook information will be set
in	*before*	Just before the executing of the spawned PiP task, this function is called so that file descriptors inherited from the PiP root, for example, can deal with. This is only effective with the PiP process mode. This function is called with the argument *hookarg* described below.
in	*after*	This function is called when the PiP task terminates for the cleanup purpose. This function is called with the argument *hookarg* described below.
in	*hookarg*	The argument for the *before* and *after* function call.

Note

Note that the file descriptors and signal handlers are shared between PiP root and PiP tasks in the pthread execution mode.

See Also

pip_task_spawn

3.2.2.4 int pip_task_spawn (pip_spawn_program_t * *progp,* uint32_t *coreno,* uint32_t *opts,* int * *pipidp,* pip_spawn_hook_t * *hookp*)

Name

pip_task_spawn

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_task_spawn(pip_spawn_program_t *progp, uint32_t coreno, uint32_t opts, int *pipidp, pip_spawn_hook_t *hookp);

Description

This function spawns a PiP task specified by `progp`.

In the process execution mode, the file descriptors having the `FD_CLOEXEC` flag is closed and will not be passed to the spawned PiP task. This simulated close-on-exec will not take place in the pthread execution mode.

Parameters

`out`	*progp*	Pointer to the `pip_spawn_hook_t` structure in which the invocation hook information is set
`in`	*coreno*	CPU core number for the PiP task to be bound to. By default, `coreno` is set to zero, for example, then the calling task will be bound to the first core available. This is in mind that the available core numbers are not contiguous. To specify an absolute core number, `coreno` must be bitwise-ORed with `PIP_CPUCORE_ABS`. If `PIP_CPUCORE_ASIS` is specified, then the core binding will not take place.
`in`	*opts*	option flags
`in,out`	*pipidp*	Specify PiP ID of the spawned PiP task. If `PIP_PIPID_ANY` is specified, then the PiP ID of the spawned PiP task is up to the PiP library and the assigned PiP ID will be returned.
`in`	*hookp*	Hook information to be invoked before and after the program invokation.

Returns

Zero is returned if this function succeeds. On error, an error number is returned.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized
EPERM	PiP task tries to spawn child task
EINVAL	`progp` is `NULL`
EINVAL	`opts` is invalid and/or unacceptable
EINVAL	the value off `pipidp` is invalid
EINVAL	the coreno is larger than or equal to `PIP_CPUCORE_CORENO_MAX`
EBUSY	specified PiP ID is alredy occupied
ENOMEM	not enough memory
ENXIO	`dlmopen` failss

Note

In the process execution mode, each PiP task may have its own file descriptors, signal handlers, and so on, just like a process. Contrastingly, in the pthread executionn mode, file descriptors and signal handlers are shared among PiP root and PiP tasks while maintaining the privatized variables.

Environment

- **PIP_STOP_ON_START** Specifying the PIP ID to stop on start to debug the specified PiP task from the beginning. If the before hook is specified, then the PiP task will be stopped just before calling the before hook.

Bugs

In theory, there is no reason to restrict for a PiP task to spawn another PiP task. However, the current glibc implementation does not allow to do so.

If the root process is multithreaded, only the main thread can call this function.

See Also

pip_task_spawn
pip_spawn_from_main
pip_spawn_from_func
pip_spawn_hook
pip_spawn

3.2.2.5 int pip_spawn (char * *filename,* char ** *argv,* char ** *envv,* int *coreno,* int * *pipidp,* pip_spawnhook_t *before,* pip_spawnhook_t *after,* void * *hookarg*)

Name

pip_spawn

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_spawn(char *filename, char **argv, char **envv, uint32_t coreno, int *pipidp, pip_spawnhook_t before, pip_spawnhook_t after, void *hookarg);

Description

This function spawns a PiP task.

In the process execution mode, the file descriptors having the `FD_CLOEXEC` flag is closed and will not be passed to the spawned PiP task. This simulated close-on-exec will not take place in the pthread execution mode.

Parameters

`in`	*filename*	The executable to run as a PiP task
`in`	*argv*	Argument(s) for the spawned PiP task
`in`	*envv*	Environment variables for the spawned PiP task
`in`	*coreno*	CPU core number for the PiP task to be bound to. By default, `coreno` is set to zero, for example, then the calling task will be bound to the first core available. This is in mind that the available core numbers are not contiguous. To specify an absolute core number, `coreno` must be bitwise-ORed with `PIP_CPUCORE_ABS`. If `PIP_CPUCORE_ASIS` is specified, then the core binding will not take place.

in,out	*pipidp*	Specify PiP ID of the spawned PiP task. If PIP_PIPID_ANY is specified, then the PiP ID of the spawned PiP task is up to the PiP library and the assigned PiP ID will be returned.
in	*before*	Just before the executing of the spawned PiP task, this function is called so that file descriptors inherited from the PiP root, for example, can deal with. This is only effective with the PiP process mode. This function is called with the argument *hookarg* described below.
in	*after*	This function is called when the PiP task terminates for the cleanup purpose. This function is called with the argument *hookarg* described below.
in	*hookarg*	The argument for the *before* and *after* function call.

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized
EPERM	PiP task tries to spawn child task
EINVAL	progp is NULL
EINVAL	opts is invalid and/or unacceptable
EINVAL	the value off pipidp is invalid
EINVAL	the coreno is larger than or equal to PIP_CPUCORE_CORENO_MAX
EBUSY	specified PiP ID is alredy occupied
ENOMEM	not enough memory
ENXIO	dlmopen failss

Bugs

In theory, there is no reason to restrict for a PiP task to spawn another PiP task. However, the current glibc implementation does not allow to do so.

If the root process is multithreaded, only the main thread can call this function.

See Also

pip_task_spawn
pip_spawn_from_main
pip_spawn_from_func
pip_spawn_hook
pip_task_spawn

3.3 Export/Import Functions

Functions

- int pip_named_export (void *exp, const char *format,...) __attribute__((format(printf

  export an address of the calling PiP root or a PiP task to the others.
- int int pip_named_import (int pipid, void **expp, const char *format,...) __attribute__((format(printf

  import the named exported address
- int int int pip_named_tryimport (int pipid, void **expp, const char *format,...) __attribute__((format(printf

  import the named exported address (non-blocking)
- int int int int pip_export (void *exp)

  export an address

- int pip_import (int pipid, void **expp)

  import exported address of a PiP task
- int pip_set_aux (void *aux)

  Associate user data with a PiP task.
- int pip_get_aux (void **auxp)

  Retrieve the user data associated with a PiP task.

3.3.1 Detailed Description

3.3.1.1 PiP Export and Import

Description

Export and import functions to exchange addresses among tasks

3.3.2 Function Documentation

3.3.2.1 int pip_named_export (void * *exp*, const char * *format*, ...)

Name

pip_named_export

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_named_export(void *exp, const char *format, ...)

Description

Pass an address of a memory region to the other PiP task. Unlike the simmple `pip_export` and `pip_import` functions which can only export one address per task, `pip_named_export` and `pip_named_import` can associate a name with an address so that PiP root or PiP task can exchange arbitrary number of addressess.

Parameters

`in`	*exp*	an address to be passed to the other PiP task
`in`	*format*	a `printf` format to give the exported address a name. If this is `NULL`, then the name is assumed to be "".

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	`pip_init` is not yet called.
EBUSY	The name is already registered.
ENOMEM	Not enough memory

Note

The addresses exported by pip_named_export cannot be imported by calling pip_import, and vice versa.

See Also

pip_named_import
pip_named_tryimport
pip_export
pip_import

3.3.2.2 int int pip_named_import (int *pipid,* void ** *expp,* const char * *format,* ...)

Name

pip_named_import

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_named_import(int pipid, void **expp, const char *format, ...)

Description

Import an address exported by the specified PiP task and having the specified name. If it is not exported yet, the calling task will be blocked.

Parameters

in	*pipid*	The PiP ID to import the exposed address
out	*expp*	The starting address of the exposed region of the PiP task specified by the *pipid*.
in	*format*	a `printf` format to give the exported address a name

Note

There is a possibility of deadlock when two or more tasks are mutually waiting for exported addresses.

The addresses exported by pip_export cannot be imported by calling pip_named_import, and vice versa.

Returns

zero is returned if this function succeeds. On error, an error number is returned.

Return values

EPERM	`pip_init` is not yet called.
EINVAL	The specified `pipid` is invalid
ENOMEM	Not enough memory
ECANCELED	The target task is terminated
EDEADLK	`pipid` is the calling task and tries to block itself

See Also

pip_named_export
pip_named_tryimport
pip_export
pip_import

3.3.2.3 int int int pip_named_tryimport (int *pipid*, void ** *expp*, const char * *format*, ...)

Name

pip_named_tryimport

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_named_tryimport(int pipid, void **expp, const char *format, ...)

Description

Import an address exported by the specified PiP task and having the specified name. If it is not exported yet, this returns `EAGAIN`.

Parameters

`in`	*pipid*	The PiP ID to import the exposed address
`out`	*expp*	The starting address of the exposed region of the PiP task specified by the *pipid*.
`in`	*format*	a `printf` format to give the exported address a name

Note

The addresses exported by pip_export cannot be imported by calling pip_named_import, and vice versa.

Returns

Zero is returned if this function succeeds. On error, an error number is returned.

Return values

EPERM	`pip_init` is not yet called.
EINVAL	The specified `pipid` is invalid
ENOMEM	Not enough memory
ECANCELED	The target task is terminated
EAGAIN	Target is not exported yet

See Also

pip_named_export
pip_named_import
pip_export
pip_import

3.3.2.4 int int int int pip_export (void * *exp*)

Name

pip_export

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_export(void *exp);

Description

Pass an address of a memory region to the other PiP task. This is a very naive implementation in PiP v1 and deprecated. Once a task export an address, there is no way to change the exported address or undo export.

Parameters

in	*exp*	An addresss

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not initialized yet

See Also

pip_import
pip_named_export
pip_named_import
pip_named_tryimport

3.3.2.5 int pip_import (int *pipid*, void ** *expp*)

Name

pip_import

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_export(void **expp);

Description

Get an address exported by the specified PiP task. This is a very naive implementation in PiP v1 and deprecated. If the address is not yet exported at the time of calling this function, then NULL is returned.

Parameters

in	*pipid*	The PiP ID to import the exportedaddress
out	*expp*	The exported address

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not initialized yet

See Also

pip_export
pip_named_export
pip_named_import
pip_named_tryimport

3.3.2.6 int pip_set_aux (void * *aux*)

Name

pip_set_aux

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_set_aux(void *aux);

Parameters

in	*aux*	Pointer to the user dats to assocate with the calling PiP task

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized or already finalized

See Also

pip_get_aux

3.3.2.7 int pip_get_aux (void ** *auxp*)

Name

pip_get_aux

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_get_aux(void **auxp);

Parameters

out	*auxp*	Returned user data

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EINAVL	`domainp` is `NULL` or `auxp` is `NULL`
EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized or already finalized

See Also

pip_set_aux

3.4 Waiting for PiP task termination

Functions

- int pip_wait (int pipid, int *status)

wait for the termination of a PiP task

- int pip_trywait (int pipid, int *status)

  wait for the termination of a PiP task in a non-blocking way

- int pip_wait_any (int *pipid, int *status)

  Wait for the termination of any PiP task.

- int pip_trywait_any (int *pipid, int *status)

  non-blocking version of `pip_wait_any`

3.4.1 Detailed Description

3.4.1.1 Waiting for PiP task termination

Description

Functions to wait for PiP task termination. All functions listed here must only be called from PiP root.

3.4.2 Function Documentation

3.4.2.1 int pip_wait (int *pipid*, int * *status*)

Name

pip_wait

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_wait(int pipid, int *status);

Description

This function can be used regardless to the PiP execution mode. This function blocks until the specified PiP task terminates. The macros such as `WIFEXITED` and so on defined in Glibc can be applied to the returned `status` value.

Parameters

`in`	*pipid*	PiP ID to wait for.
`out`	*status*	Status value of the terminated PiP task

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not initialized yet
EPERM	This function is called other than PiP root
EDEADLK	The specified `pipid` is the one of PiP root
ECHILD	The target PiP task does not exist or it was already terminated and waited for

See Also

pip_exit
pip_trywait
pip_wait_any
pip_trywait_any
wait(Linux 2)

3.4.2.2 int pip_trywait (int *pipid,* int * *status*)

Name

pip_trywait

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_trywait(int pipid, int *status);

Description

This function can be used regardless to the PiP execution mode. This function behaves like the `wait` function of glibc and the macros such as `WIFEXITED` and so on can be applied to the returned `status` value.

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_trywait(int pipid, int *status);

Parameters

`in`	*pipid*	PiP ID to wait for.
`out`	*status*	Status value of the terminated PiP task

Note

This function can be used regardless to the PiP execution mode.

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	The PiP library is not initialized yet
EPERM	This function is called other than PiP root
EDEADLK	The specified `pipid` is the one of PiP root
ECHILD	The target PiP task does not exist or it was already terminated and waited for

See Also

pip_exit
pip_wait
pip_wait_any
pip_trywait_any
wait(Linux 2)

3.4.2.3 int pip_wait_any (int * *pipid,* int * *status*)

Name

pip_wait_any

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_wait_any(int *pipid, int *status);

Description

This function can be used regardless to the PiP execution mode. This function blocks until any of PiP tasks terminates. The macros such as `WIFEXITED` and so on defined in Glibc can be applied to the returned `status` value.

Parameters

`out`	*pipid*	PiP ID of terminated PiP task.
`out`	*status*	Exit statusof the terminated PiP task

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	The PiP library is not initialized yet
EPERM	This function is called other than PiP root
ECHILD	The target PiP task does not exist or it was already terminated and waited for

See Also

pip_exit
pip_wait
pip_trywait
pip_trywait_any
wait(Linux 2)

3.4.2.4 int pip_trywait_any (int * *pipid*, int * *status*)

Name

pip_trywait_any

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_trywait_any(int *pipid, int *status);

Description

This function can be used regardless to the PiP execution mode. This function blocks until any of PiP tasks terminates. The macros such as `WIFEXITED` and so on defined in Glibc can be applied to the returned `status` value.

Parameters

`out`	*pipid*	PiP ID of terminated PiP task.
`out`	*status*	Exit status of the terminated PiP task

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	The PiP library is not initialized yet
EPERM	This function is called other than PiP root
ECHILD	There is no PiP task to wait for

See Also

pip_exit
pip_wait
pip_trywait
pip_wait_any
wait(Linux 2)

3.5 PiP Query Functions

Functions

- int pip_get_pipid (int *pipidp)
  get PiP ID of the calling task
- int pip_is_initialized (void)
  Query is PiP library is already initialized.
- int pip_get_ntasks (int *ntasksp)
  get the maximum number of the PiP tasks
- int pip_get_mode (int *modep)
  get the PiP execution mode
- const char * pip_get_mode_str (void)
  get a character string of the current execution mode
- int pip_get_system_id (int pipid, pip_id_t *idp)
  deliver a process or thread ID defined by the system
- int pip_isa_root (void)
  check if calling PiP task is a PiP root or not
- int pip_isa_task (void)
  check if calling PiP task is a PiP task or not
- int pip_is_threaded (int *flagp)
  check if PiP execution mode is pthread or not
- int pip_is_shared_fd (int *flagp)
  check if file descriptors are shared or not. This is equivalent with the `pip_is_threaded` function.

3.5.1 Detailed Description

3.5.1.1 PiP Query functions

Description

Query functions for PiP task

3.5.2 Function Documentation

3.5.2.1 int pip_get_pipid (int * *pipidp*)

Name

pip_get_pipid

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_get_pipid( int *pipidp );
```

Parameters

out	*pipidp*	This parameter points to the variable which will be set to the PiP ID of the calling task

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not initialized yet

See Also

pip_init

3.5.2.2 int pip_is_initialized (void)

Name

pip_is_initialized

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_is_initialized( void );
```

Returns

Return a non-zero value if PiP is already initialized. Otherwise this returns zero.

See Also

pip_init

3.5.2.3 int pip_get_ntasks (int * *ntasksp*)

Name

pip_get_ntasks

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_get_ntasks( int *ntasksp );
```

Parameters

out	*ntasksp*	Maximum number of PiP tasks is returned

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized

See Also

pip_init

3.5.2.4 int pip_get_mode (int * *modep*)

Name

pip_get_mode

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_get_mode( int *modep );
```

Parameters

out	*modep*	Returned PiP execution mode

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized

See Also

pip_get_mode_str

3.5.2.5 const char* pip_get_mode_str (void)

Name

pip_get_mode_str

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
char *pip_get_mode_str( void );
```

Returns

Return the name string of the current execution mode. If PiP library is not initialized yet, then this returns `NULL`.

See Also

pip_get_mode

3.5.2.6 int pip_get_system_id (int *pipid,* pip_id_t * *idp*)

Name

pip_get_system_id

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_get_system_id(int *pipid, uintptr_t *idp);

Description

The returned object depends on the PiP execution mode. In the process mode it returns TID (Thread ID, not PID) and in the thread mode it returns thread (`pthread_t`) associated with the PiP task This function can be used regardless to the PiP execution mode.

Parameters

`out`	*pipid*	PiP ID of a target PiP task
`out`	*idp*	a pointer to store the ID value

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	The PiP library is not initialized yet

See Also

getpid(Linux 2)
pthread_self(Linux 3)

3.5.2.7 int pip_isa_root (void)

Name

pip_isa_root

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_isa_root(void);

Returns

Return a non-zero value if the caller is the PiP root. Otherwise this returns zero.

See Also

pip_init

3.5.2.8 int pip_isa_task (void)

Name

pip_isa_task

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_isa_task( void );
```

Returns

Return a non-zero value if the caller is the PiP task. Otherwise this returns zero.

See Also

pip_init

3.5.2.9 int pip_is_threaded (int * *flagp*)

Name

pip_is_threaded

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_is_threaded( int *flagp );
```

Parameters

out	*flagp*	set to a non-zero value if PiP execution mode is Pthread

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	The PiP library is not initialized yet

See Also

pip_init

3.5.2.10 int pip_is_shared_fd (int * *flagp*)

Name

pip_is_shared_fd

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_is_shared_fd( int *flagp );
```

Parameters

out	*flagp*	set to a non-zero value if FDs are shared

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	The PiP library is not initialized yet

See Also

pip_init

3.6 PiP task termination

Functions

- void pip_exit (int status)
  terminate the calling PiP task
- int pip_kill_all_tasks (void)
  kill all PiP tasks
- void pip_abort (void)
  Kill all PiP tasks and then kill PiP root.
- int pip_kill (int pipid, int signal)
  deliver a signal to PiP task

3.6.1 Detailed Description

3.6.1.1 Terminating PiP task

Description

Terminating PiP task(s)

3.6.2 Function Documentation

3.6.2.1 void pip_exit (int *status*)

Name

pip_exit

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
void pip_exit(int status);

Description

When the main function or the start function of a PiP task returns with an integer value, then it has the same effect of calling pip_exit with the returned value.

Parameters

in	*status*	This status is returned to PiP root.

Note

This function can be used regardless to the PiP execution mode. `exit(3)` is called in the process mode and `pthread_exit(3)` is called in the pthread mode.

See Also

pip_wait
pip_trywait
pip_wait_any
pip_trywait_any
exit(Linux 3)
pthread_exit(Linux 3)

3.6.2.2 int pip_kill_all_tasks (void)

Name

pip_kill_all_tasks

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_kill_all_tasks(void);

Note

This function must be called from PiP root.

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	The PiP library is not initialized yet
EPERM	Not called from root

3.6.2.3 void pip_abort (void)

Name

pip_abort

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
void pip_abort(void);

3.6.2.4 int pip_kill (int *pipid,* int *signal*)

Name

pip_kill

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_kill(int pipid, int signal);

Parameters

out	*pipid*	PiP ID of a target PiP task to deliver the signal
out	*signal*	signal number to be delivered

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized
EINVAL	An invalid signal number or invalid PiP ID is specified

See Also

tkill(Luinux 2)

3.7 PiP Siganling Functions

Functions

- int pip_sigmask (int how, const sigset_t *sigmask, sigset_t *oldmask)
  set signal mask of the current PiP task
- int pip_signal_wait (int signal)
  wait for a signal

3.7.1 Detailed Description

3.7.1.1 PiP signaling functions

Description

Signaling functions for PiP task

3.7.2 Function Documentation

3.7.2.1 int pip_sigmask (int *how,* const sigset_t * *sigmask,* sigset_t * *oldmask*)

Name

pip_sigmask

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_sigmask(int how, const sigset_t *sigmask, sigset_t *oldmask);

Description

This function is agnostic to the PiP execution mode.

Parameters

in	*how*	see **sigprogmask** or **pthread_sigmask**
in	*sigmask*	signal mask
out	*oldmask*	old signal mask

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized
EINVAL	An invalid signal number or invalid PiP ID is specified

See Also

sigprocmask(Linux 2)
pthread_sigmask(Linux 3)

3.7.2.2 int pip_signal_wait (int *signal*)

Name

pip_signal_wait

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_signal_wait(int signal);

Description

This function is agnostic to the PiP execution mode.

Parameters

in	*signal*	signal to wait

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Note

This function does NOT return the EINTR error. This case is treated as normal return;

See Also

sigwait(Linux 3)
sigsuspend(Linux 2)

3.8 PiP Synchronization Functions

Functions

- int pip_yield (int flag)
  Yield.
- int pip_barrier_init (pip_barrier_t *barrp, int n)
  initialize barrier synchronization structure
- int pip_barrier_wait (pip_barrier_t *barrp)
  wait on barrier synchronization in a busy-wait way
- int pip_barrier_fin (pip_barrier_t *barrp)
  finalize barrier synchronization structure

3.8.1 Detailed Description

3.8.1.1 PiP synchronization functions

Description

Synchronization functions for PiP tasks

3.8.2 Function Documentation

3.8.2.1 int pip_yield (int *flag*)

Name

pip_yield

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_yield(int flag);

Parameters

in	*flag*	to specify the behavior of yielding. Unused and reserved for BLT/ULP (in PiP-v3)

Returns

Thuis function always succeeds and returns zero.

See Also

sched_yield(Linux 2)
pthread_yield(Linux 3)

3.8.2.2 int pip_barrier_init (pip_barrier_t * *barrp,* int *n*)

Name

pip_barrier_init

Synopsis

#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_barrier_init(pip_barrier_t *barrp, int n);

Parameters

in	*barrp*	pointer to a PiP barrier structure
in	*n*	number of participants of this barrier synchronization

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized or already finalized
EINAVL	n is invalid

See Also

pip_barrier_wait
pip_barrier_fin

3.8.2.3 int pip_barrier_wait (pip_barrier_t * *barrp*)

Name

pip_barrier_wait

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_barrier_wait( pip_barrier_t *barrp );
```

Parameters

in	*barrp*	pointer to a PiP barrier structure

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized or already finalized

See Also

pip_barrier_init
pip_barrier_fin

3.8.2.4 int pip_barrier_fin (pip_barrier_t * *barrp*)

Name

pip_barrier_fin

Synopsis

```
#include <pip/pip.h>
int pip_barrier_fin( pip_barrier_t *barrp );
```

Parameters

in	*barrp*	pointer to a PiP barrier structure

Returns

Return 0 on success. Return an error code on error.

Return values

EPERM	PiP library is not yet initialized or already finalized
EBUSY	there are some tasks wating for barrier synchronization

See Also

pip_barrier_init
pip_barrier_wait

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