

SMART POINTERS CONT'D

LECTURE 12-1

JIM FIX, REED COLLEGE CS2-S20

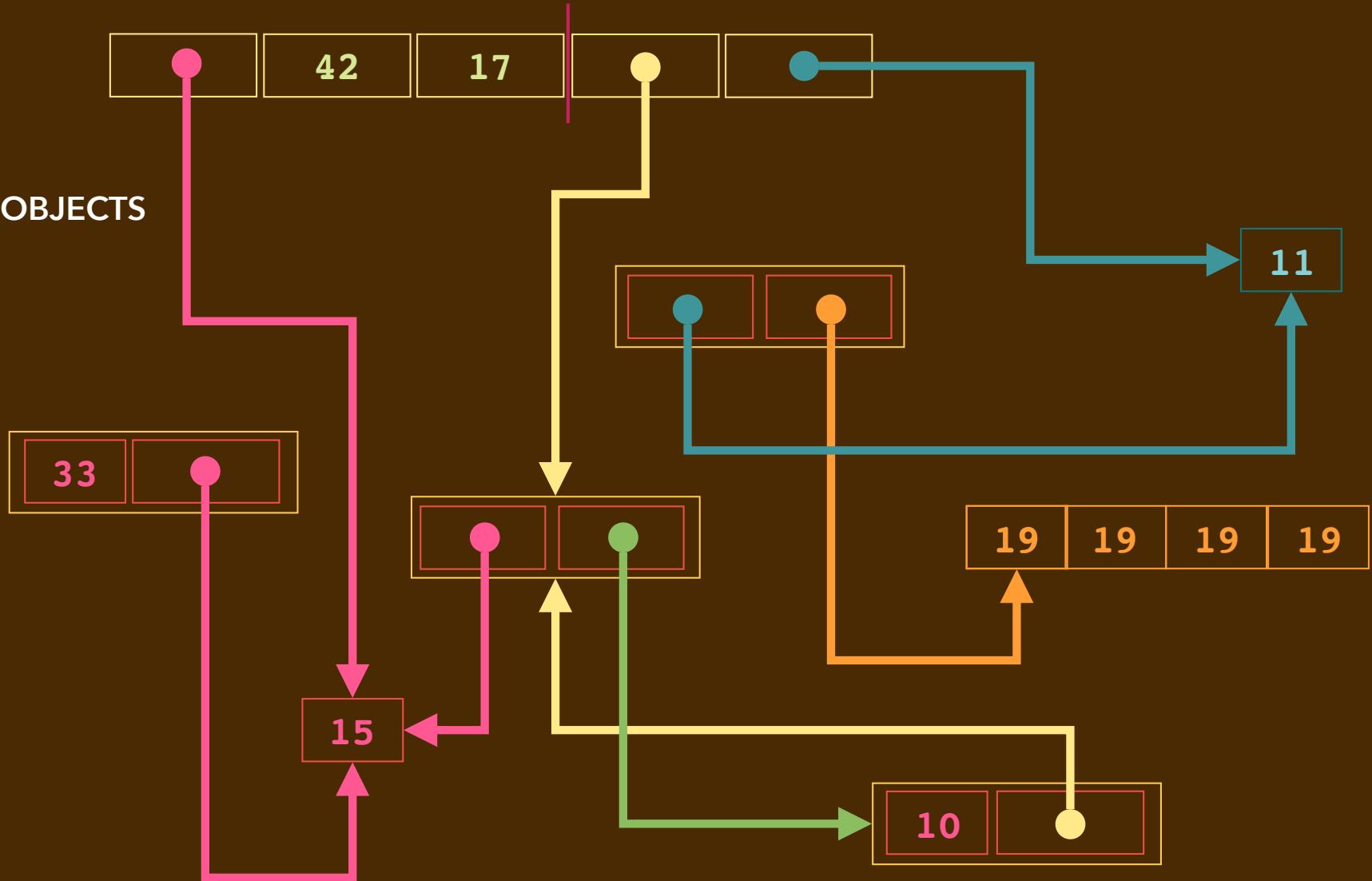
TODAY'S PLAN

- ▶ RECALL: REFERENCE COUNTING
- ▶ LOOK AT C++ STL's *SMART POINTERS*
 - BOX EXAMPLE WITH `shared_ptr`
 - SINGLY LINKED LIST EXAMPLE WITH `shared_ptr`
 - DOUBLY LINKED LIST EXAMPLE WITH `shared_ptr` AND `weak_ptr`
- ▶ A PREVIEW OF MULTITHREADED PROGRAMMING

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: MARK AND SWEEP

STACK VARIABLES



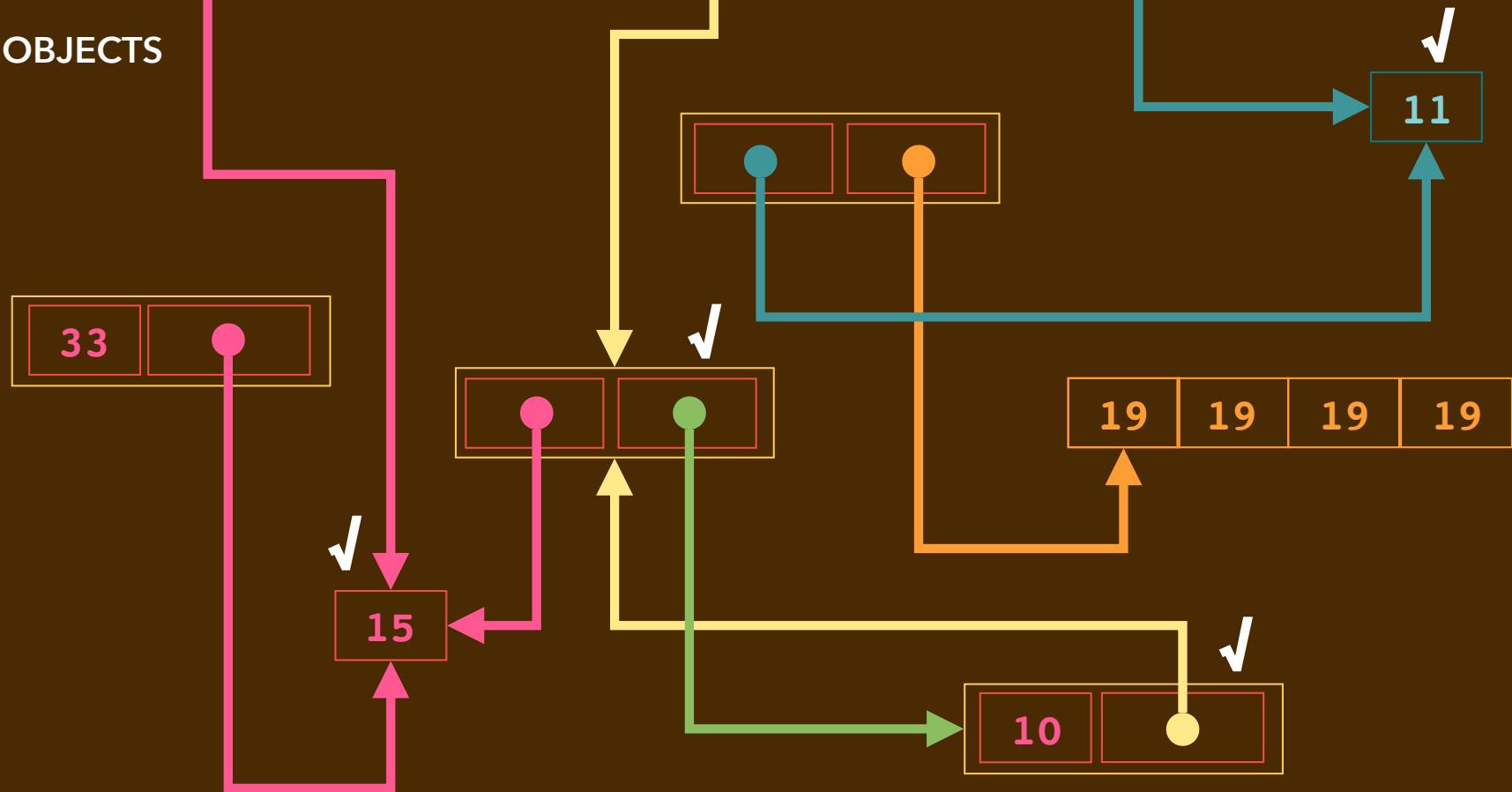
LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: MARK AND SWEEP

STACK VARIABLES



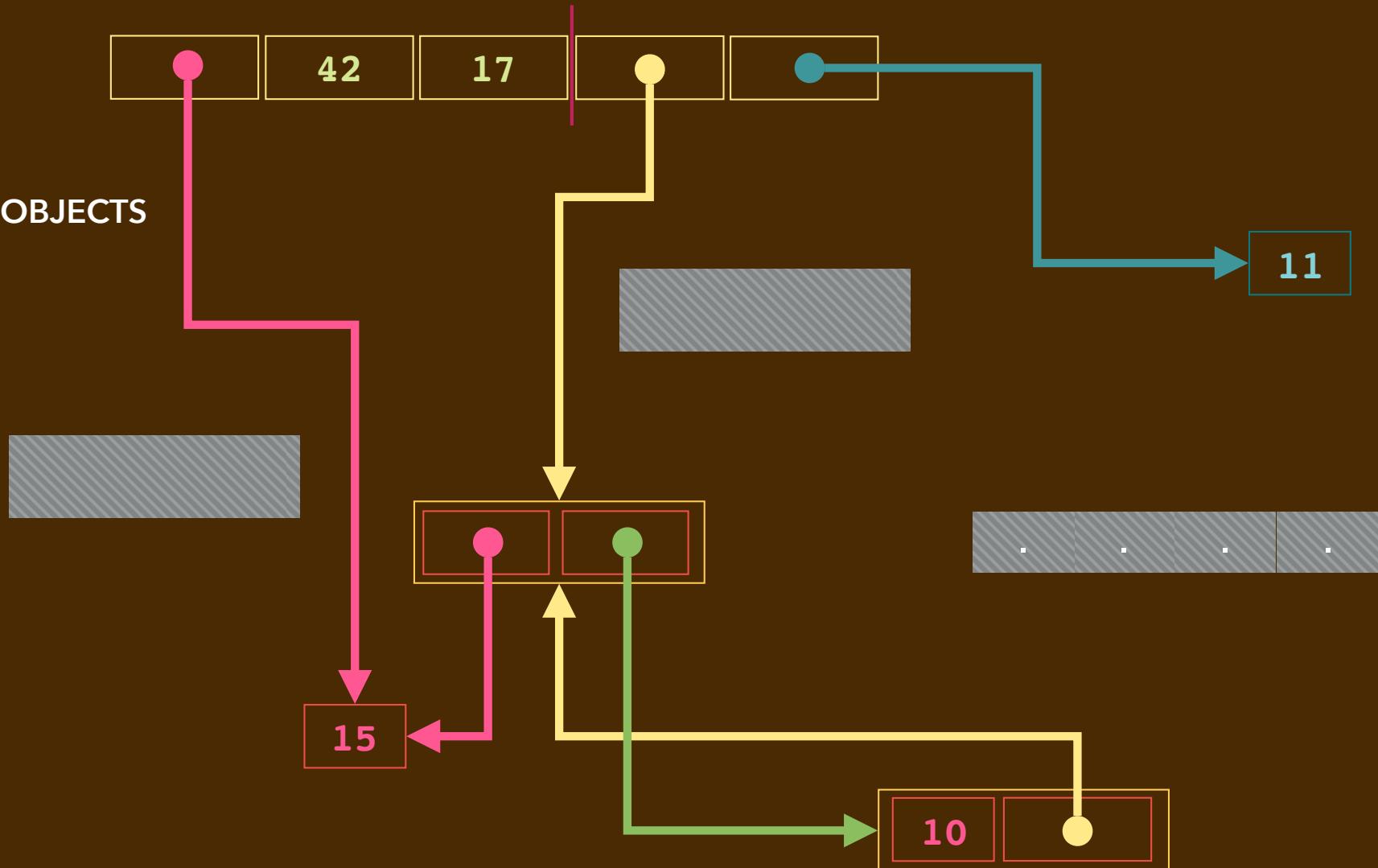
HEAP OBJECTS



LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: MARK AND SWEEP

STACK VARIABLES



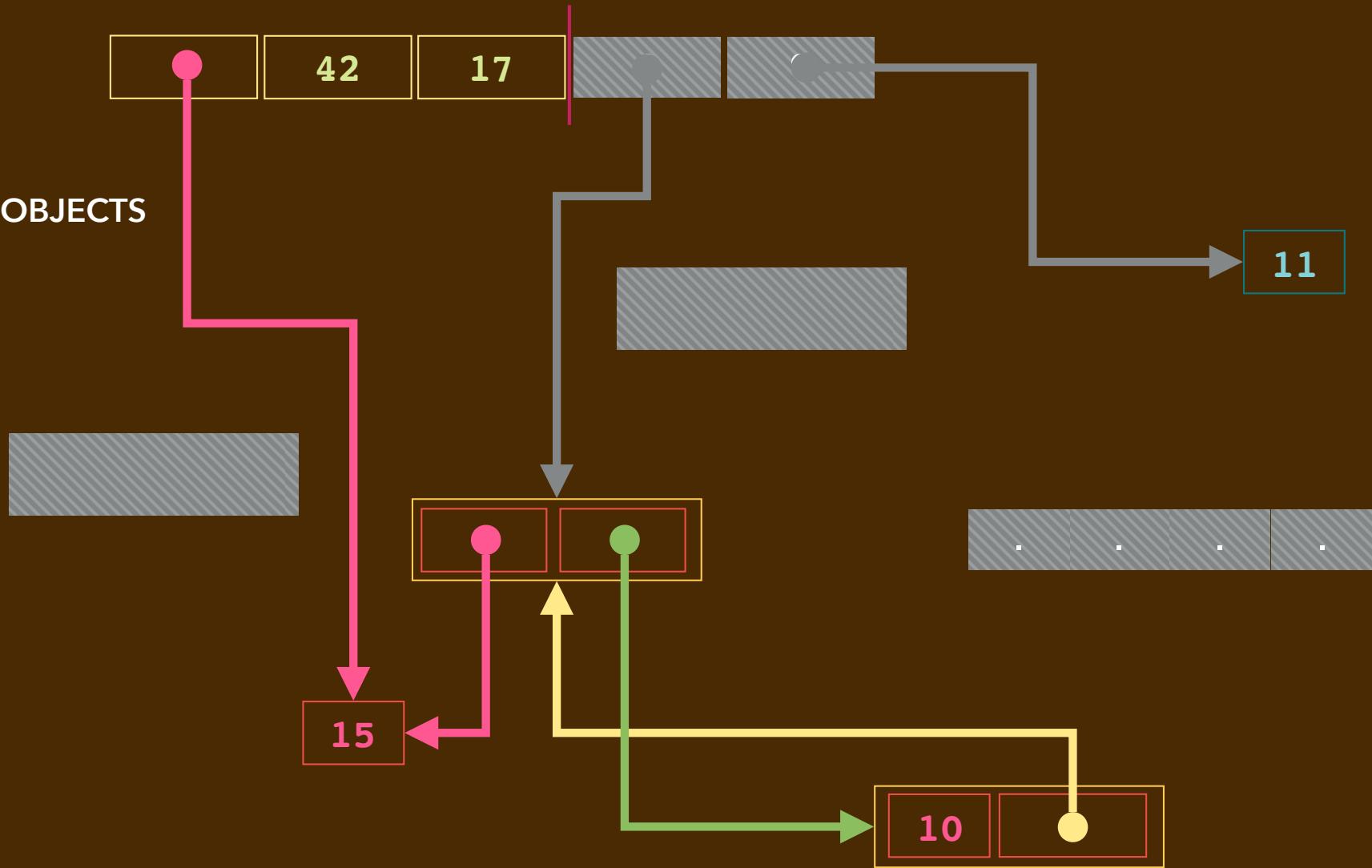
LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: MARK AND SWEEP

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HEAP OBJECTS

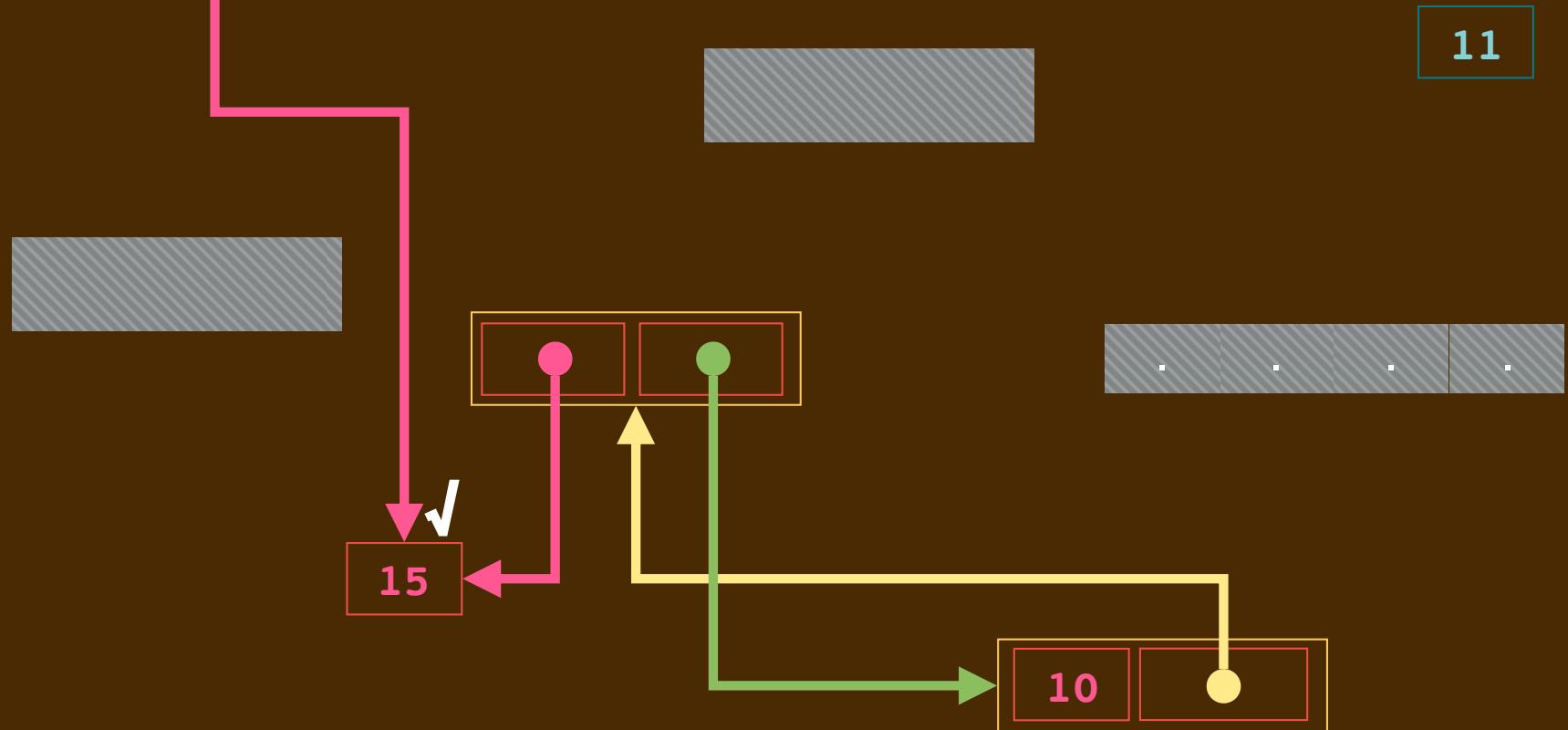


MEMORY DIAGRAM: MARK AND SWEEP

STACK VARIABLES



HEAP OBJECTS



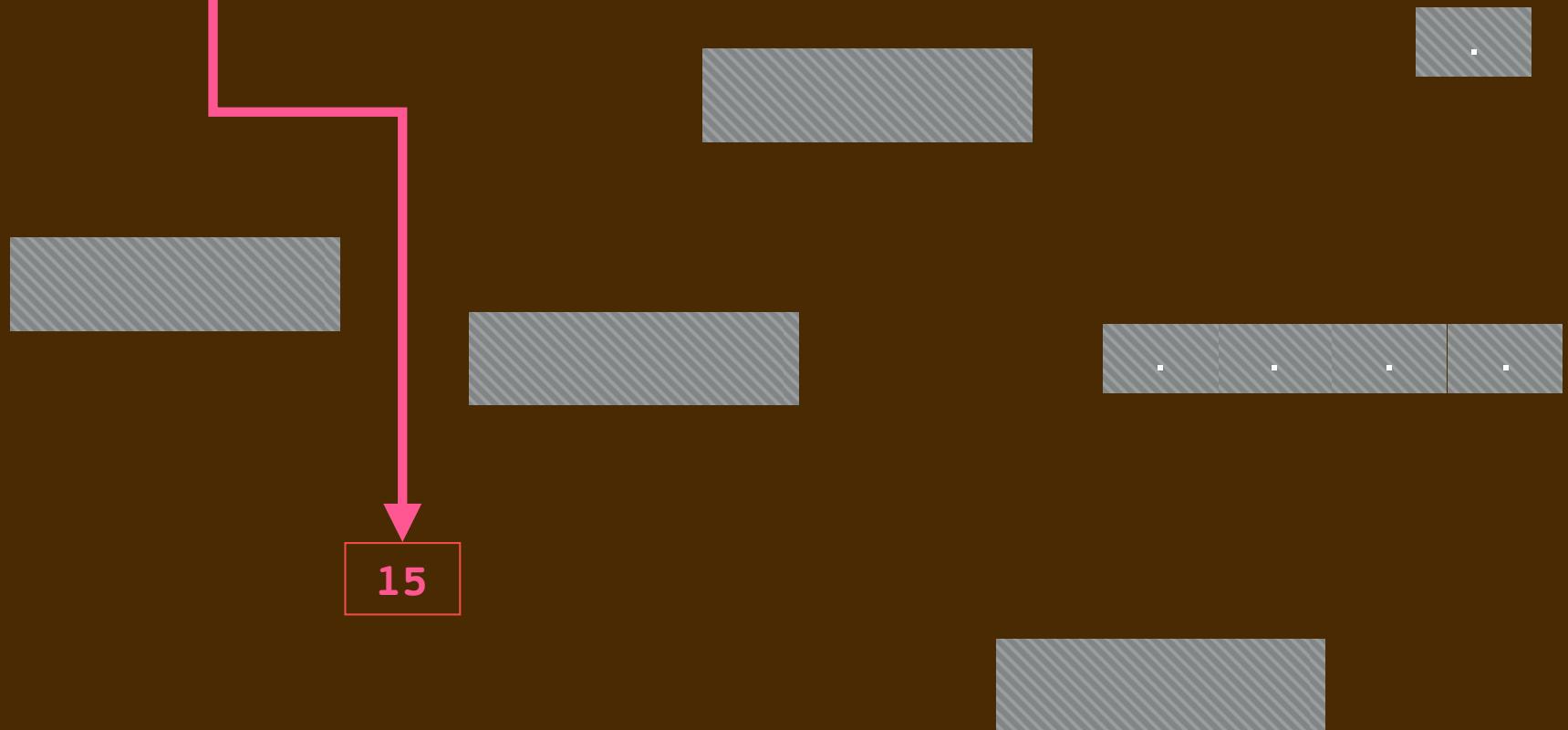
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MEMORY DIAGRAM: MARK AND SWEEP

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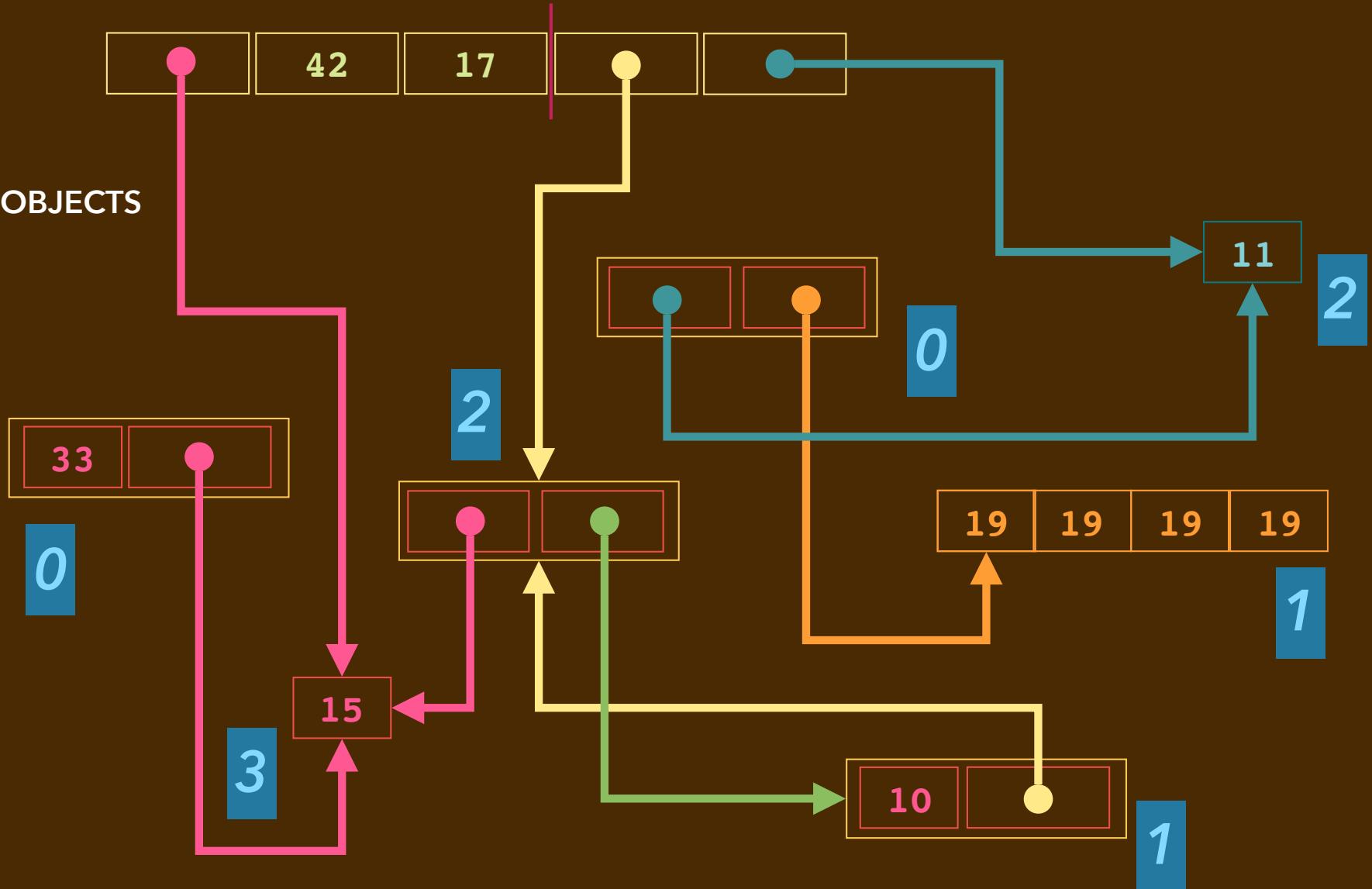
HEAP OBJECTS



LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: REFERENCE COUNTS

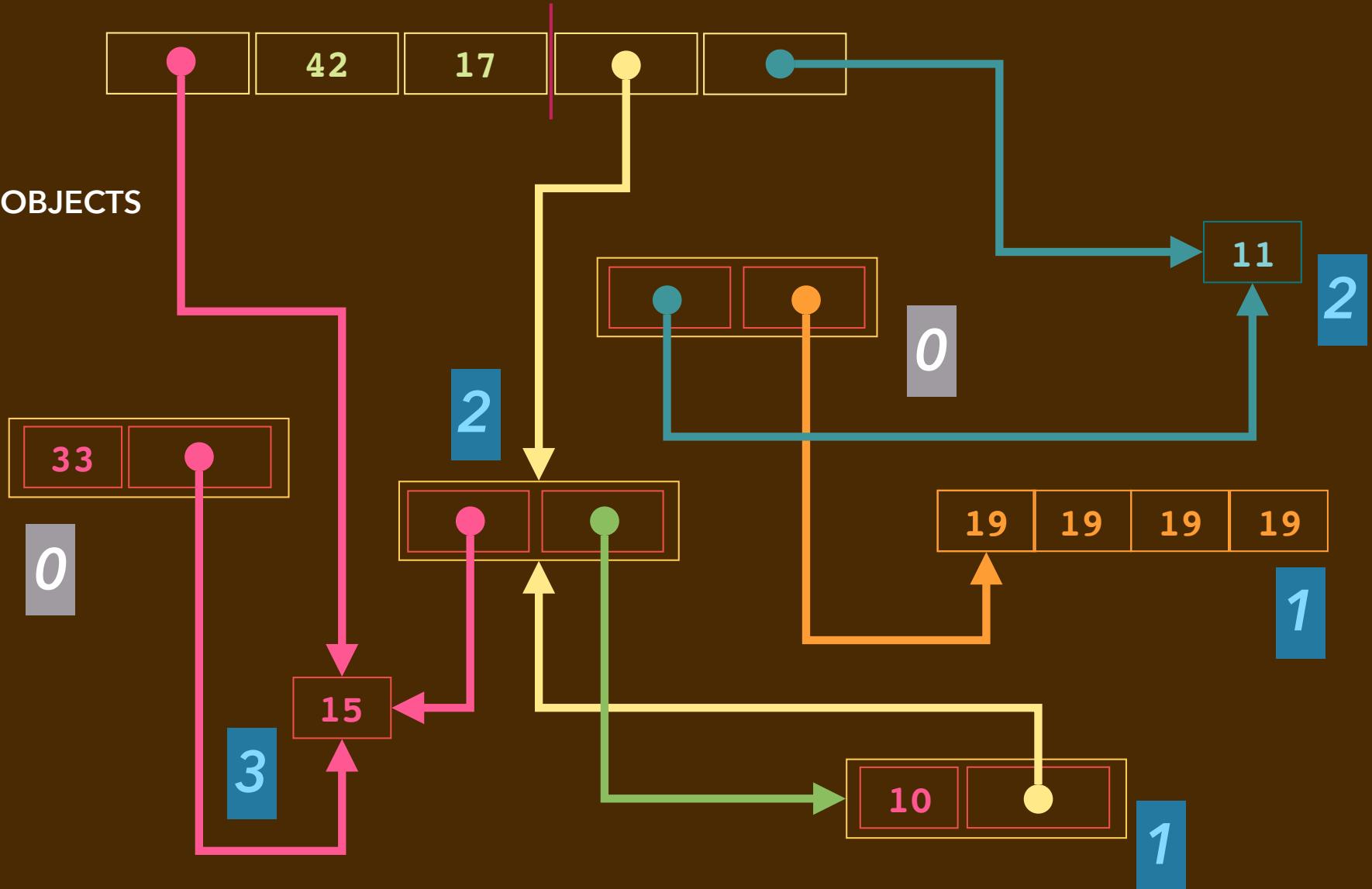
STACK VARIABLES



LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: REFERENCE COUNTS

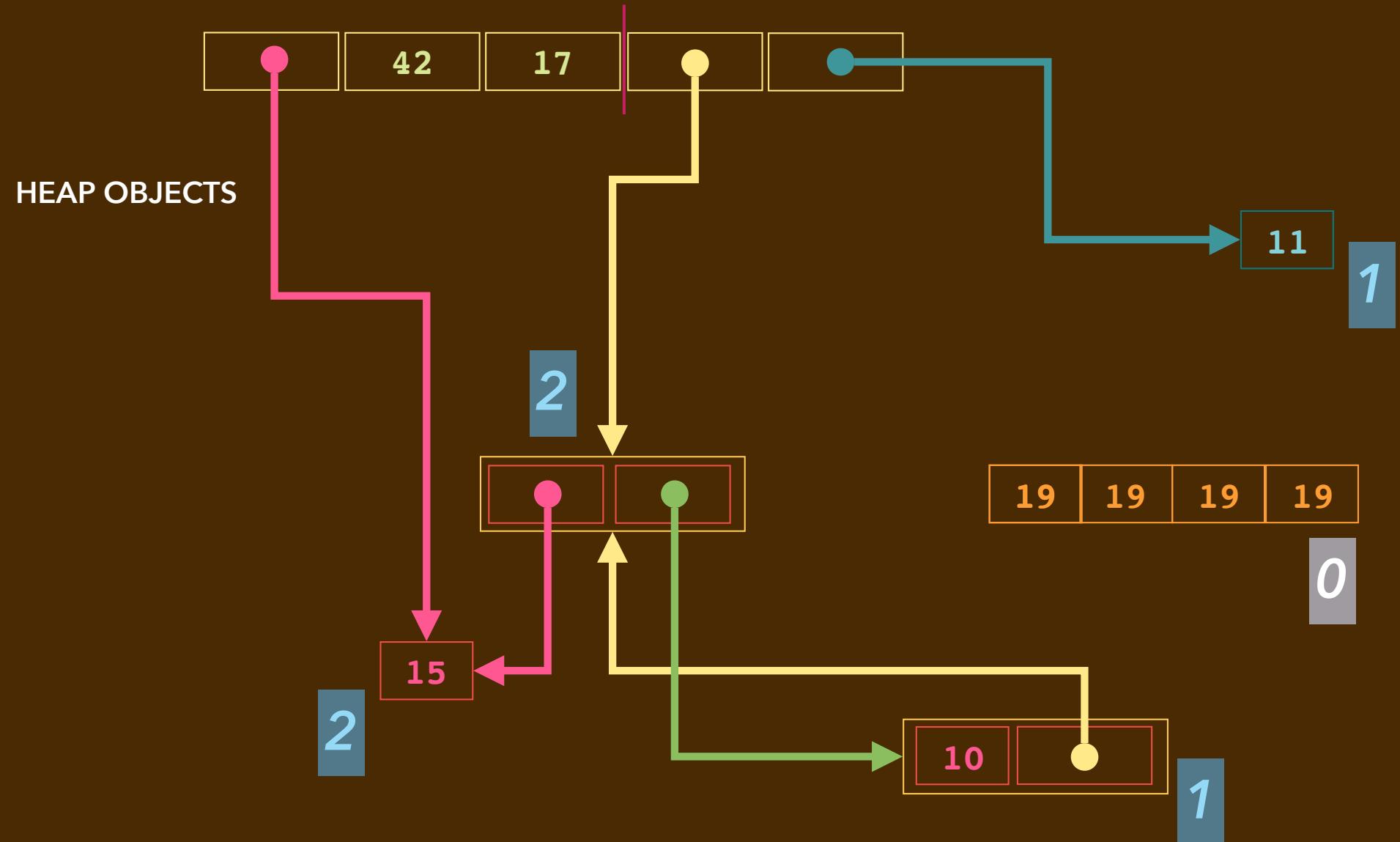
STACK VARIABLES



LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: REFERENCE COUNTS

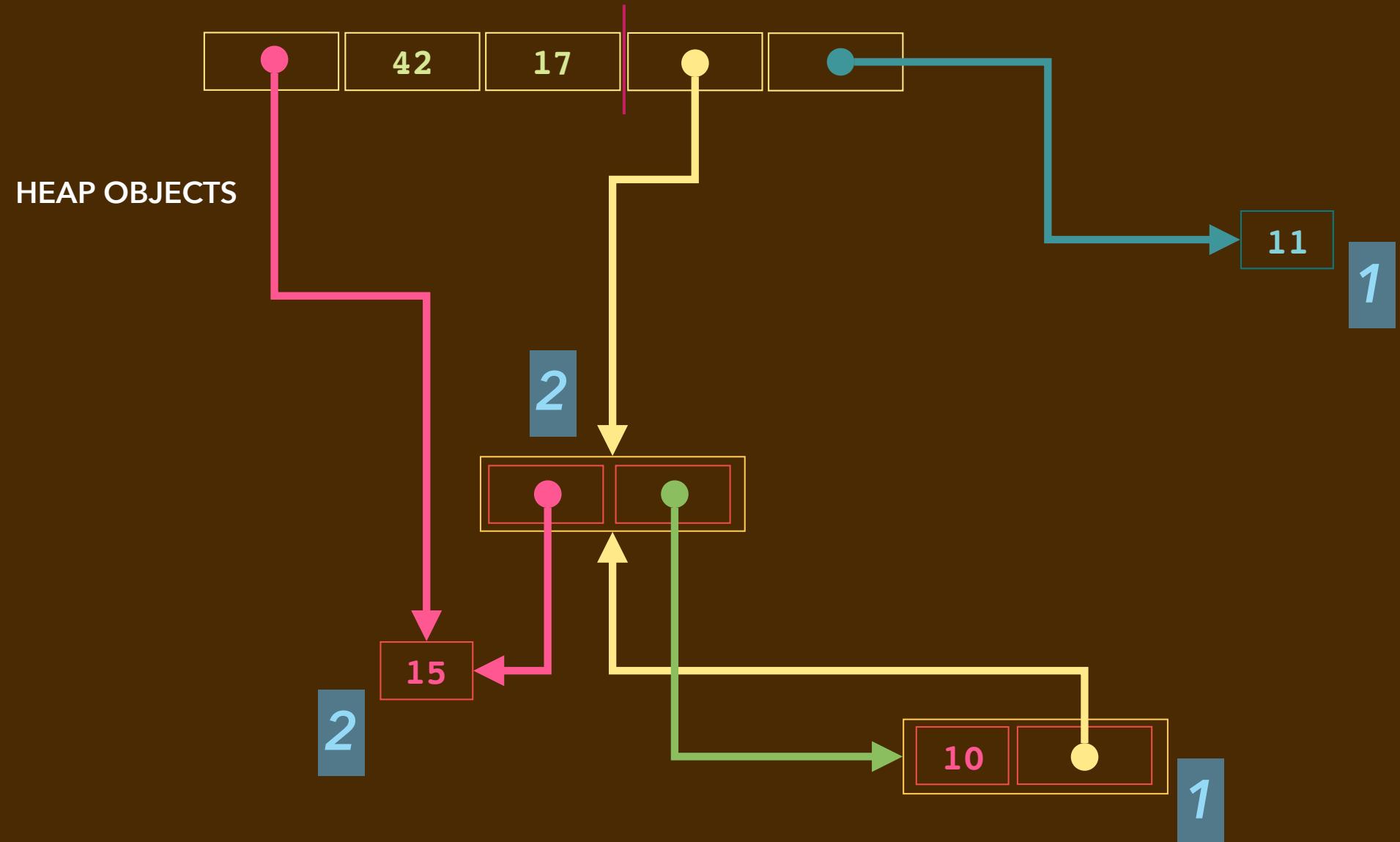
STACK VARIABLES



LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: REFERENCE COUNTS

STACK VARIABLES



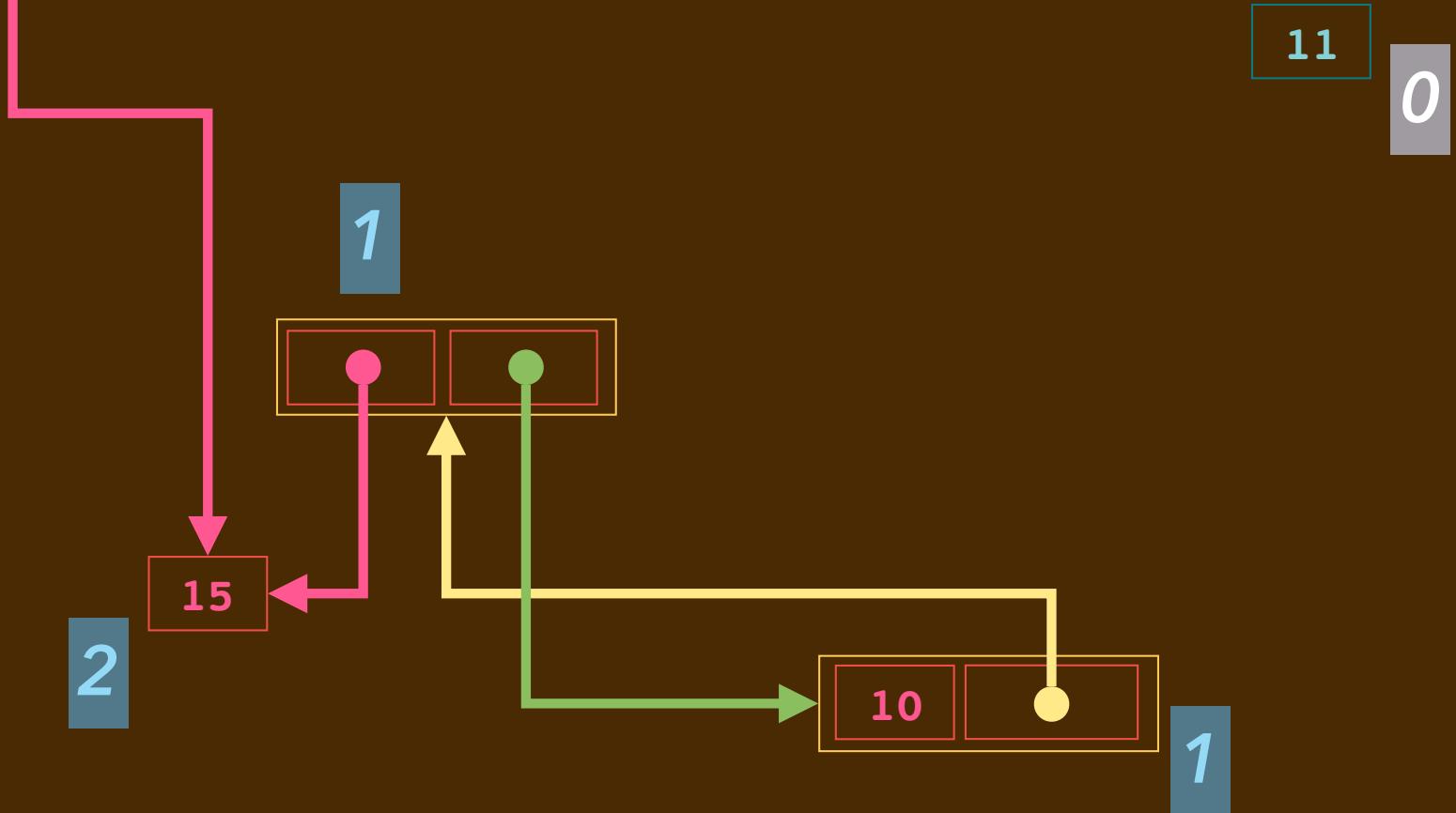
LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

MEMORY DIAGRAM: REFERENCE COUNTS

STACK VARIABLES



HEAP OBJECTS

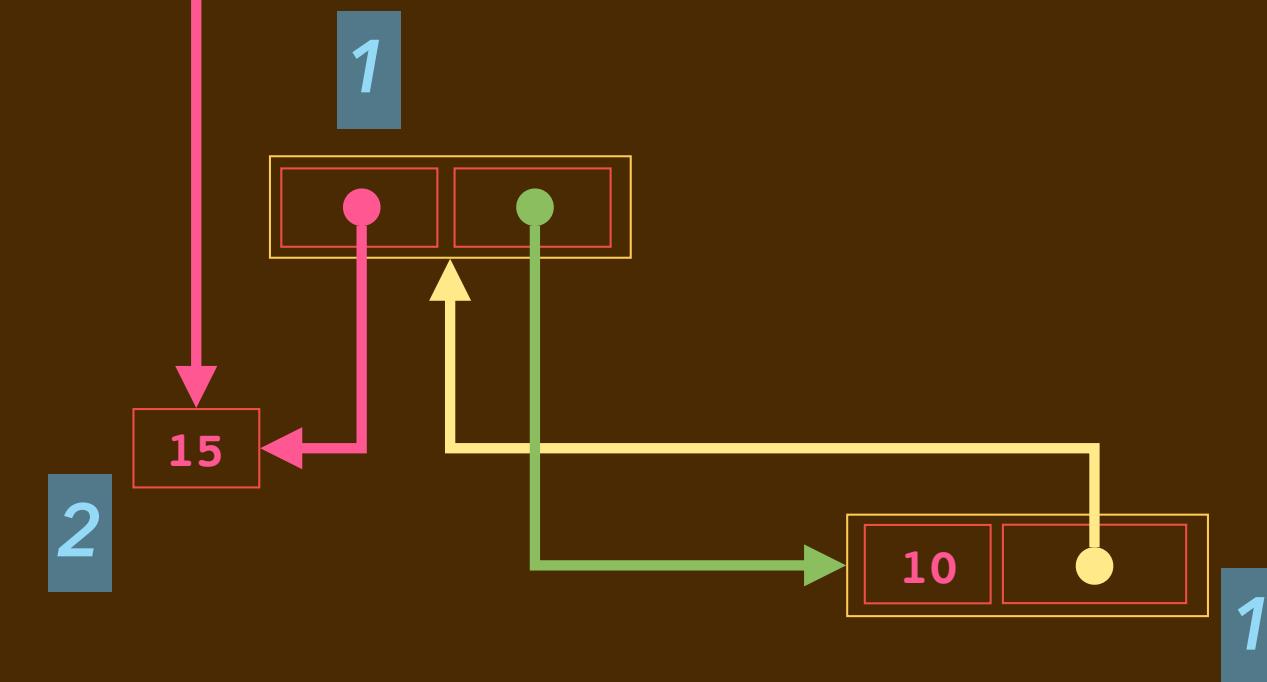


MEMORY DIAGRAM: REFERENCE COUNTS

STACK VARIABLES



HEAP OBJECTS

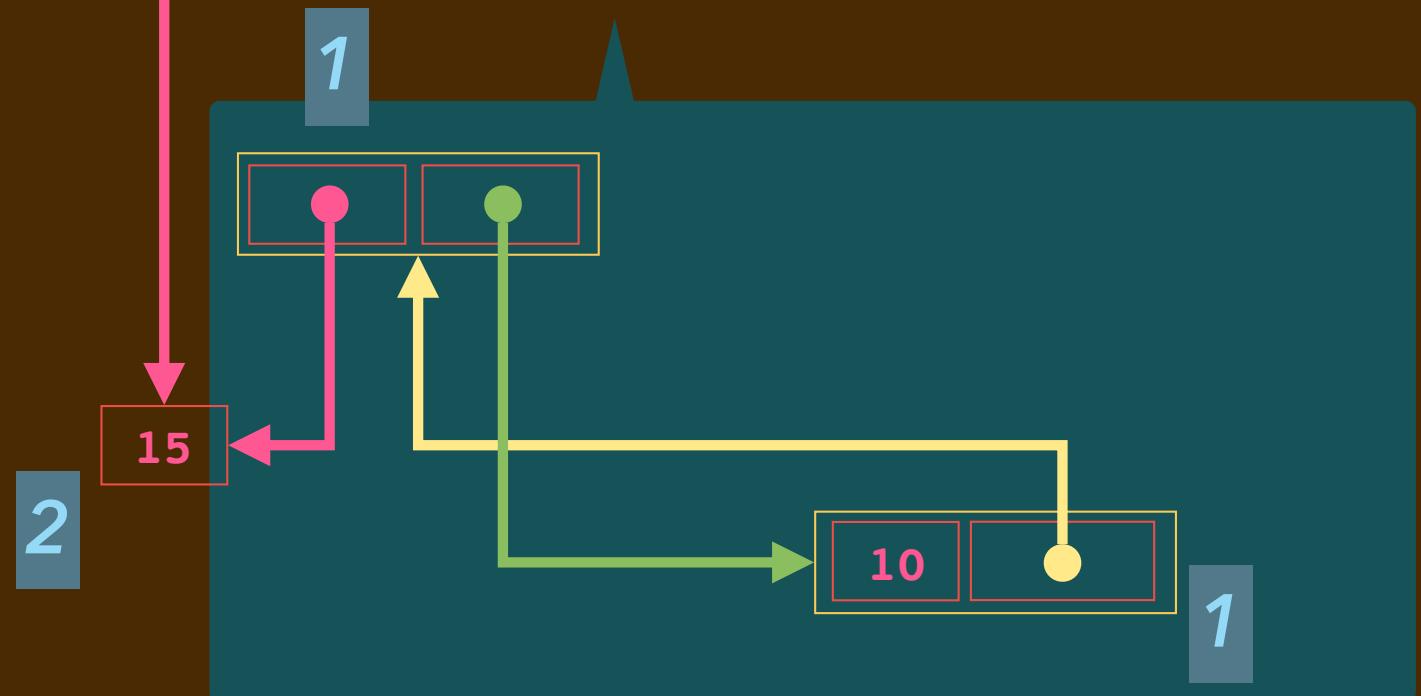


MEMORY DIAGRAM: REFERENCE COUNTS

STACK VARIABLES



HEAP OBJECTS



*Reference counting will fail to clean
up unreachable cyclic structures.*

RECALL: SMART POINTERS IN THE C++ STL

- ▶ The C++ STL provides three template types (`#include <memory>`)
 - `std::unique_ptr<T>`: used to reference an object owned by one code component (i.e. one variable). It cannot be *copied*. It can be *moved*.
 - `std::shared_ptr<T>`: used to reference an object shared by several code components. It maintains a count of these. *Copying* a shared pointer increments this count. If a `shared_ptr` variable loses scope or if an object with a `shared_ptr` component is `deleted`, it is decremented.
 - `std::weak_ptr<T>`: only constructable from a `shared_ptr` without incrementing its count. Used many ways, including in cyclic structures.

RECALL: SMART POINTERS IN THE C++ STL

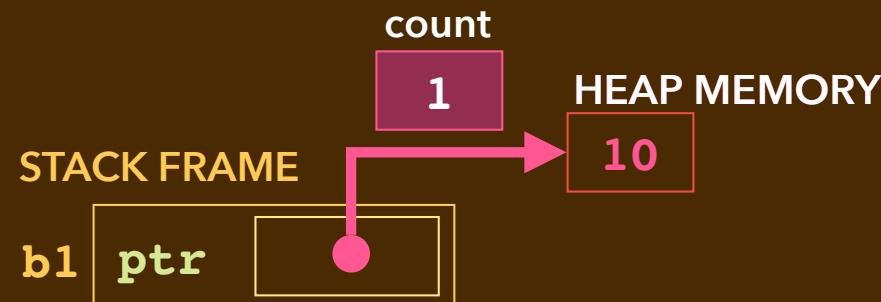
- ▶ The C++ STL provides three template types (`#include <memory>`)
 - `std::unique_ptr<T>`: used to reference an object owned by one code component (i.e. one variable). It cannot be *copied*. It can be *moved*.
 - `std::shared_ptr<T>`: used to reference an object shared by several code components. It maintains a count of these. *Copying* a shared pointer increments this count. If a `shared_ptr` variable loses scope or if an object with a `shared_ptr` component is `deleted`, it is decremented.
 - `std::weak_ptr<T>`: only constructable from a `shared_ptr` without incrementing its count. Used many ways, including in cyclic structures.
- ▶ We look at use of `shared_ptr` in a linked list implementation.
- ▶ We look at use of `weak_ptr` in a doubly linked list implementation.

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

```
#include <memory>
class Box {
public:
    std::shared_ptr<int> ptr;
    Box(int value) : {new int[value]} { }
    Box(const Box& b) : {b.ptr} { }
    Box& operator=(const Box& b) { ptr = b.ptr; return *this; }
};

int main(void) {
    Box b1 { 10 };
    Box b2 { b1 };
    Box b3 { 11 };
    b3 = b2;
}
```

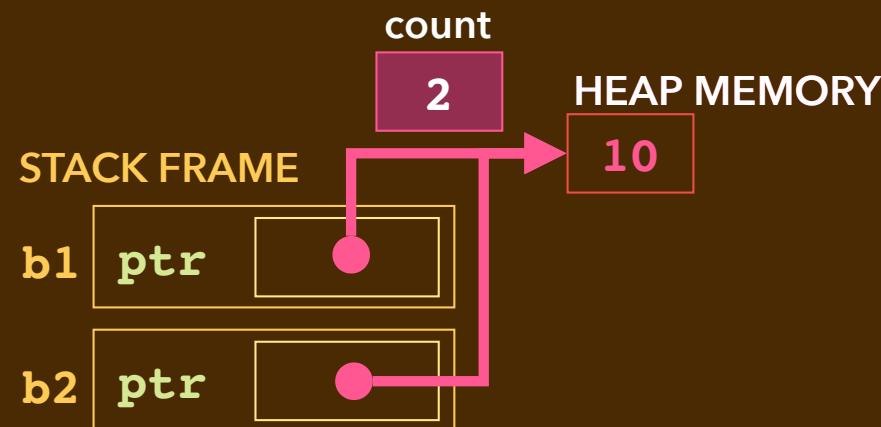


LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

```
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class Box {
public:
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int main(void) {
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}
```

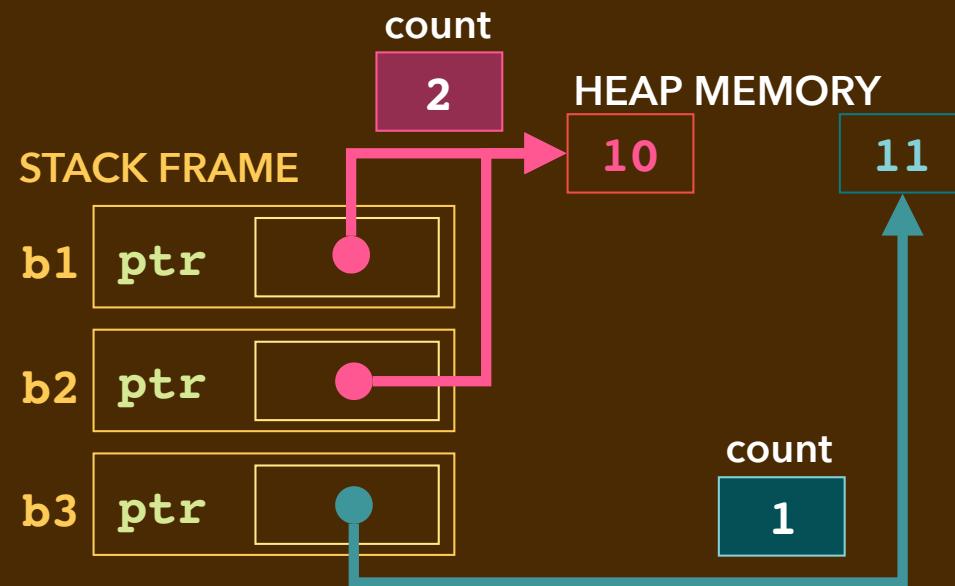


LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

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public:
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    Box(const Box& b) : {b.ptr} { }
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};

int main(void) {
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    Box b2 { b1 };
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    b3 = b2;
}
```



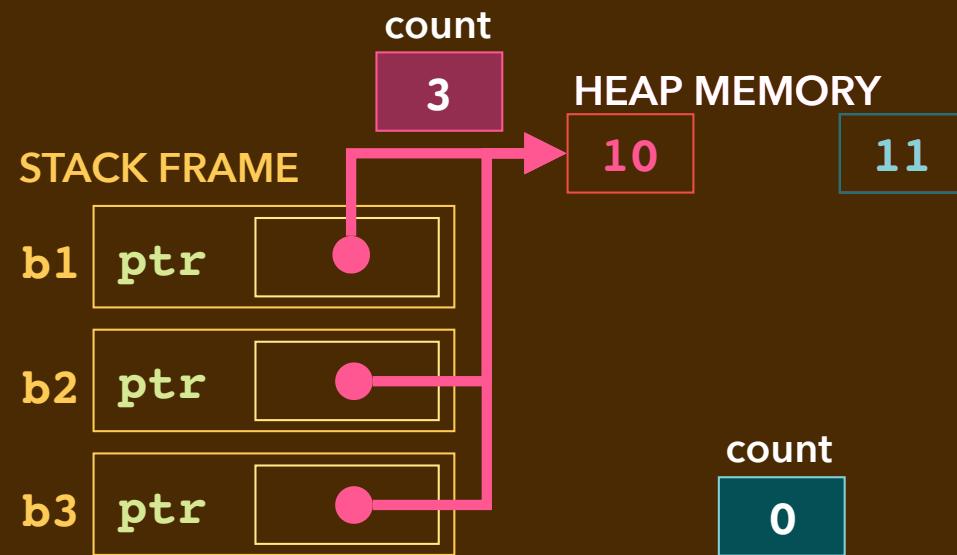
LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

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class Box {
public:
    std::shared_ptr<int> ptr;
    Box(int value) : {new int[value]} { }
    Box(const Box& b) : {b.ptr} { }
    Box& operator=(const Box& b) { ptr = b.ptr; return *this; }
};
```

```
int main(void) {
    Box b1 { 10 };
    Box b2 { b1 };
    Box b3 { 11 };
    b3 = b2;
}
```

*b1.ptr count increments to 3
old b3.ptr decrements to 0*

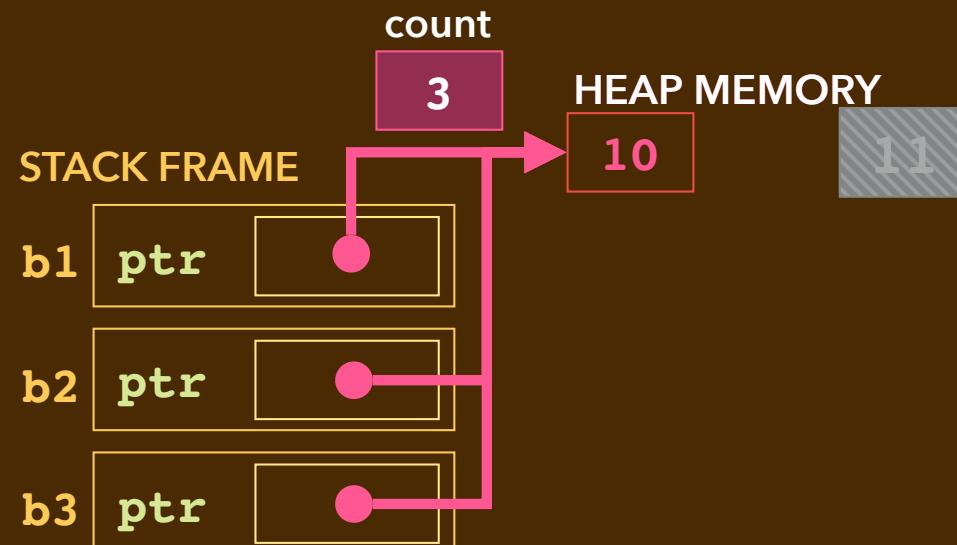


LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

```
#include <memory>
class Box {
public:
    std::shared_ptr<int> ptr;
    Box(int value) : {new int[value]} { }
    Box(const Box& b) : {b.ptr} { }
    Box& operator=(const Box& b) { ptr = b.ptr; return *this; }
};
```

```
int main(void) {
    Box b1 { 10 };
    Box b2 { b1 };
    Box b3 { 11 };
    b3 = b2;
}
```



old b3.ptr's raw pointer is deleted

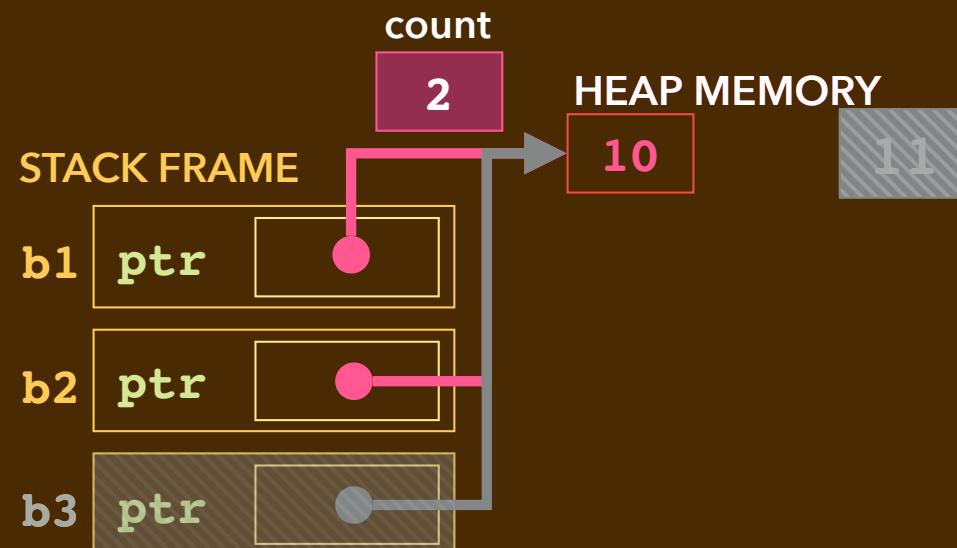
LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

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class Box {
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};

int main(void) {
    Box b1 { 10 };
    Box b2 { b1 };
    Box b3 { 11 };
    b3 = b2;
}
```

Box b3 loses scope; count decrements.



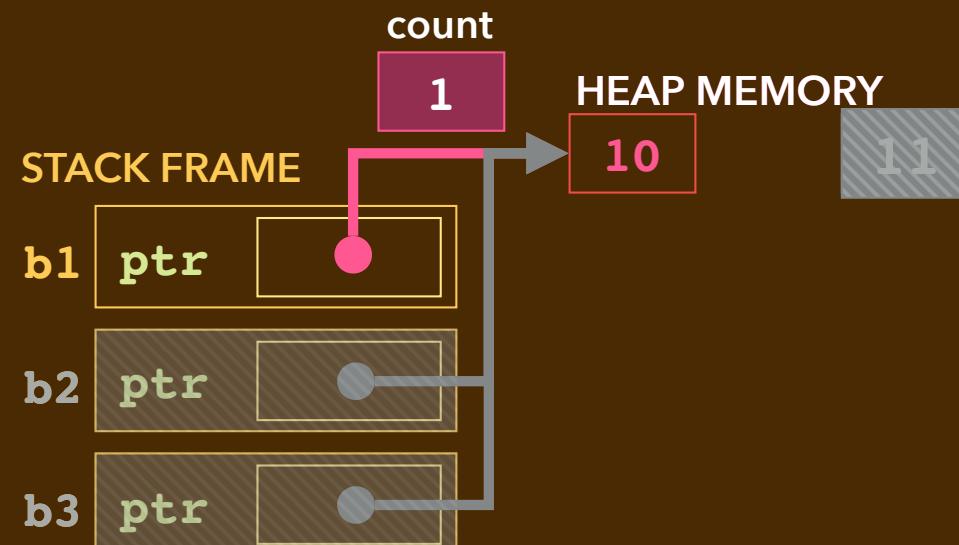
LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

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    Box& operator=(const Box& b) { ptr = b.ptr; return *this; }
};
```

```
int main(void) {
    Box b1 { 10 };
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    Box b3 { 11 };
    b3 = b2;
}
```

*Box b3 loses scope; count decrements.
Box b2 loses scope; count decrements.*



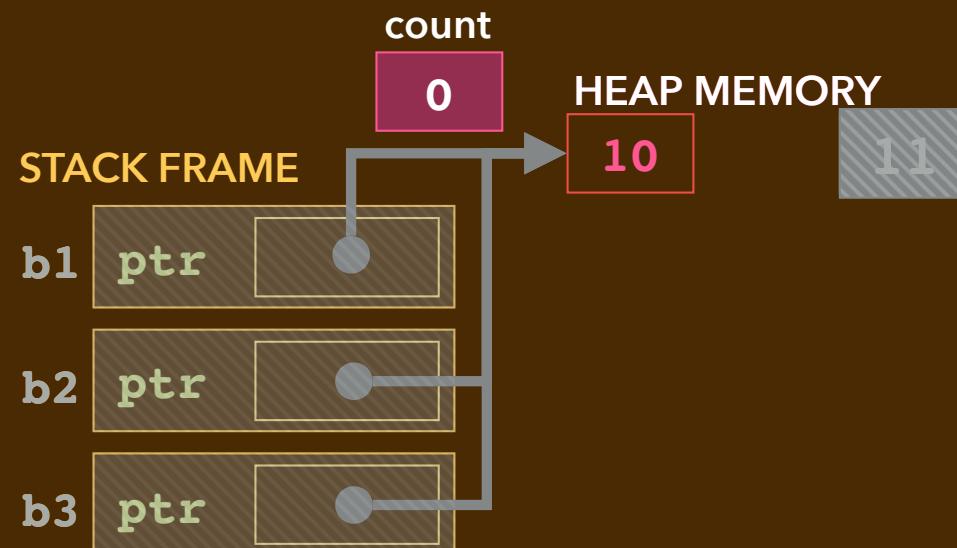
LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

```
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public:
    std::shared_ptr<int> ptr;
    Box(int value) : {new int[value]} { }
    Box(const Box& b) : {b.ptr} { }
    Box& operator=(const Box& b) { ptr = b.ptr; return *this; }
};

int main(void) {
    Box b1 { 10 };
    Box b2 { b1 };
    Box b3 { 11 };
    b3 = b2;
}
```

Box b3 loses scope; count decrements.
Box b2 loses scope; count decrements.
Box b1 loses scope; count decrements.

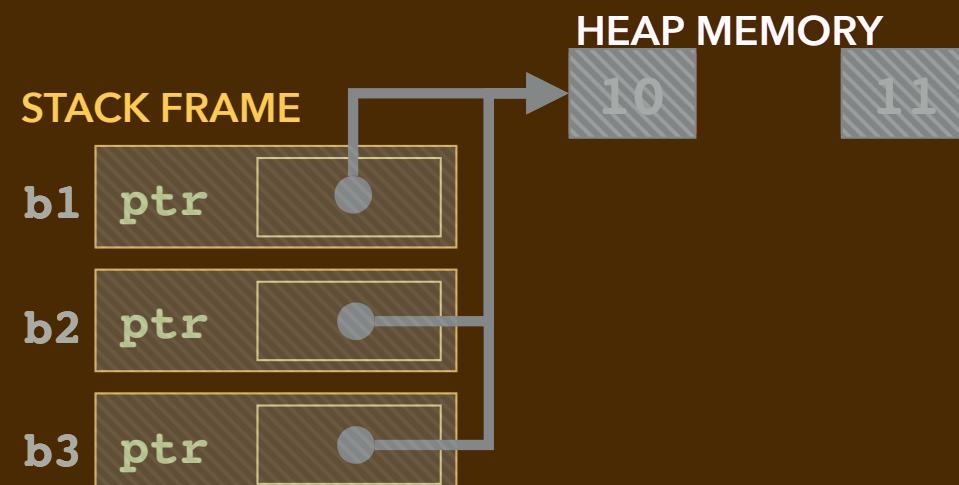


LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR BOX

```
#include <memory>
class Box {
public:
    std::shared_ptr<int> ptr;
    Box(int value) : {new int[value]} { }
    Box(const Box& b) : {b.ptr} { }
    Box& operator=(const Box& b) { ptr = b.ptr; return *this; }
};

int main(void) {
    Box b1 { 10 };
    Box b2 { b1 };
    Box b3 { 11 };
    b3 = b2;
}
```



Box b3 loses scope; count decrements.

Box b2 loses scope; count decrements.

Box b1 loses scope; count decrements. The raw pointer b1.ptr is deleted.

LINKED LISTS USING SMART POINTERS

- ▶ Last lecture's **samples** folder has three working implementations, each using **shared_ptr**:
 - A singly-linked list where **delete** is never explicitly called.
 - A doubly-linked list whose destructor unlinks the "back" pointers **prev**.
 - A doubly-linked list whose back pointers are of type **weak_ptr**.

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SINGLY LINKED LIST WITH RAW POINTERS

```
#include <memory>

class node {
public:
    int data;
    node* next;
    node(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr} { }
    ~node(void) { }
};

class llist {
private:
    node* first;
    node* last;
public:
    llist(void) : first {nullptr}, last {nullptr} { }
    ~llist(void) { ... // traversal with delete of each }
    void prepend(int value) { ... // new node as first }
    void append(int value) { ... // new node as last }
    void remove(int value) { ... // extract; delete node }
};
```

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SINGLY LINKED LIST WITH RAW POINTERS

```
#include <memory>

class node {
public:
    int data;
    node* next;
    node(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr} { }
    ~node(void) { }
};

class llist {
private:
    node* first;
    node* last;
public:
    llist(void) : first {nullptr}, last {nullptr} { }
    ~llist(void) { ... // traversal with delete of each }
    void prepend(int value) { ... // new node as first }
    void append(int value) { ... // new node as last }
    void remove(int value) { ... // extract; delete node }
};
```

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

A SHARED_PTR SINGLY LINKED LIST

```
#include <memory>

class node {
public:
    int data;
    std::shared_ptr<node> next;
    node(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr} { }
    ~node(void) { }
};

class llist {
private:
    std::shared_ptr<node> first;
    std::shared_ptr<node> last;
public:
    llist(void) : first {nullptr}, last {nullptr} { }
    ~llist(void) { // NOTHING HERE!! }
    void prepend(int value);
    void append(int value);
    void remove(int value);
};
}
```

A SHARED_PTR SINGLY LINKED LIST

```
#include <memory>

class node {
public:
    int data;
    std::shared_ptr<node> next;
    node(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr} { }
    ~node(void) { }
};

class llist {
private:
    std::shared_ptr<node> first;
    std::shared_ptr<node> last;
public:
    llist(void) : first {nullptr}, last {nullptr} { }
    ~llist(void) { // NOTHING HERE!! }
    void prepend(int value) { ... // next slides }
    void append(int value) { ... // next slides }
    void remove(int value) { ... // next slides }
};
}
```

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

LINKED LIST SHARED_PTR NODE ALLOCATION

```
void llist::prepend(int value) {  
    std::shared_ptr<node> newNode {new node {value}};  
    newNode->next = first;  
    first = newNode;  
    if (last == nullptr) {  
        last = first;  
    }  
}
```

These each initialize their shared_ptr count to 1.

```
void llist::append(int value) {  
    std::shared_ptr<node> newNode {new node {value}};  
    if (first == nullptr) {  
        first = newNode;  
    } else {  
        last->next = newNode;  
    }  
    last = newNode;  
}
```

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

LINKED LIST SHARED_PTR SHARING

```
void llist::prepend(int value) {  
    std::shared_ptr<node> newNode {new node {value}};  
    newNode->next = first;  
    first = newNode;  
    if (last == nullptr) {  
        last = first;  
    }  
}
```

```
void llist::append(int value) {  
    std::shared_ptr<node> newNode {new node {value}};  
    if (first == nullptr) {  
        first = newNode;  
    } else {  
        last->next = newNode;  
    }  
    last = newNode;  
}
```

These each initialize their shared_ptr count to 1.

These copy assignments each increment their shared_ptr count.

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

LINKED LIST SHARED_PTR REMOVE METHOD

```
void llist::remove(int value) {
    std::shared_ptr<node> follow {nullptr};
    std::shared_ptr<node> current {first};
    while (current != nullptr && current->data != value) {
        follow = current;
        current = current->next;
    }
    if (current != nullptr) {
        if (follow == nullptr) {
            first = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = first;
            }
        } else {
            follow->next = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = follow;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

LINKED LIST SHARED_PTR REMOVE METHOD

```
void llist::remove(int value) {
    std::shared_ptr<node> follow {nullptr};
    std::shared_ptr<node> current {first};
    while (current != nullptr && current->data != value) {
        follow = current;
        current = current->next;
    }
    if (current != nullptr) {
        if (follow == nullptr) {
            first = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = first;
            }
        } else {
            follow->next = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = follow;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Unlinking **current** decreases
its **shared_ptr**'s reference count.

LINKED LIST SHARED_PTR REMOVE METHOD

```
void llist::remove(int value) {
    std::shared_ptr<node> follow {nullptr};
    std::shared_ptr<node> current {first};
    while (current != nullptr && current->data != value) {
        follow = current;
        current = current->next;
    }
    if (current != nullptr) {
        if (follow == nullptr) {
            first = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = first;
            }
        } else {
            follow->next = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = follow;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Unlinking **current** decreases its **shared_ptr**'s reference count.

E.g. This copy assignment takes **current**'s **shared_ptr** out of **follow->next**.

LECTURE 11-3 SMART POINTERS

LINKED LIST SHARED_PTR REMOVE METHOD

```
void llist::remove(int value) {
    std::shared_ptr<node> follow {nullptr};
    std::shared_ptr<node> current {first};
    while (current != nullptr && current->data != value) {
        follow = current;
        current = current->next;
    }
    if (current != nullptr) {
        if (follow == nullptr) {
            first = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = first;
            }
        } else {
            follow->next = current->next;
            if (current->next == nullptr) {
                last = follow;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Here **current** loses scope; removed node's reference count goes to 0 and is reclaimed.

NO DESTRUCTOR CODE NEEDED

```
class node {
    int data;
    std::shared_ptr<node> next;
    node(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr} { }
    ~node(void) { }
};

class llist {
    std::shared_ptr<node> first;
    std::shared_ptr<node> last;
    llist(void) : first {nullptr}, last {nullptr} { }
    ~llist(void) { // NOTHING HERE!! }
    void prepend(int value);
    void append(int value);
    void remove(int value);
};
```

- ▶ When an **llist**'s storage is reclaimed, **first** and **last** are decremented.
 - This leads to a cascading series of automatic reclamations of **nodes**.

LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

WHY IT WORKS: SINGLY LINKED LIST

STACK FRAME



HEAP MEMORY



count
1

count
1

count
2

LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

WHY IT WORKS: SINGLY LINKED LIST

STACK FRAME



HEAP MEMORY



count

0

count

1

count

1

LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

WHY IT WORKS: SINGLY LINKED LIST

STACK FRAME



HEAP MEMORY



count

0

count

1

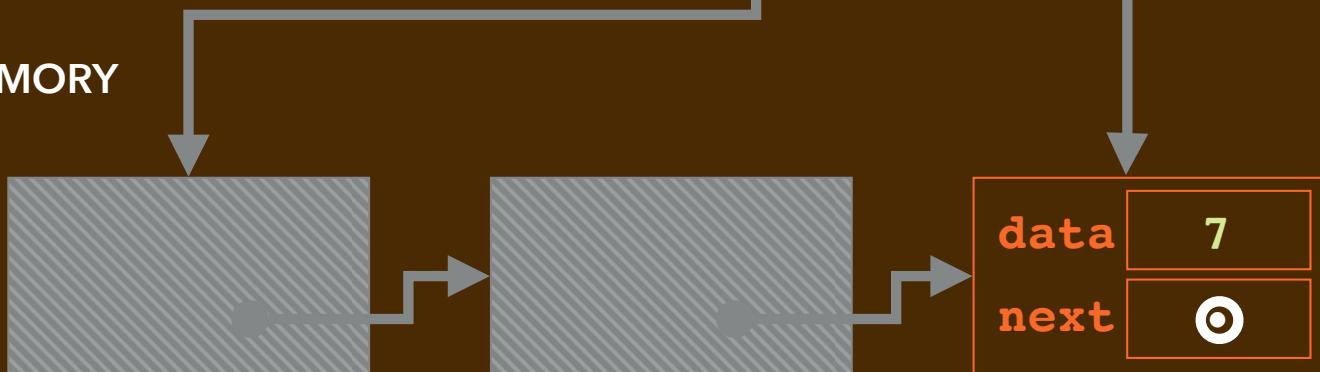
LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

WHY IT WORKS: SINGLY LINKED LIST

STACK FRAME



HEAP MEMORY

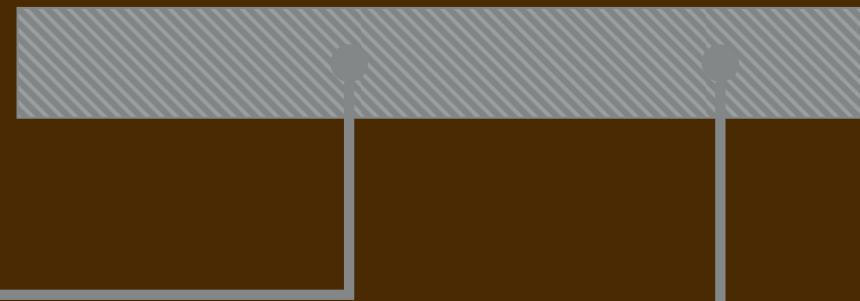


count

0

WHY IT WORKS: SINGLY LINKED LIST

STACK FRAME



HEAP MEMORY



A SHARED_PTR SINGLY LINKED LIST SUMMARY

- ▶ By using **shared_ptr**, every reference to a node is counted.
- ▶ When a new node is made, a **shared_ptr** is invented with a count of 1.
 - It has an underlying raw pointer obtained from **new**.
- ▶ When a relink happens:
 - A non-null reference's count decrements.
 - Another reference's count increments.
- ▶ When a reference count goes to 0:
 - The underlying raw pointer is **deleted**.
 - If non-null, its **next** reference's count is decremented.
- ▶ The *code never explicitly calls delete*.

A SHARED_PTR DOUBLY LINKED LIST

```
#include <memory>

class dnode {
public:
    int data;
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> next;
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> prev;
    dnode(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr}, prev {nullptr} { }
};

class dbllist {
private:
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> first;
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> last;
public:
    dbllist(void) : first {nullptr}, last {nullptr} { }
    void append(int value) { // similar code as before ;}
    void prepend(int value);
    void remove(int value);
}
```

BUG: linked list nodes aren't reclaimed

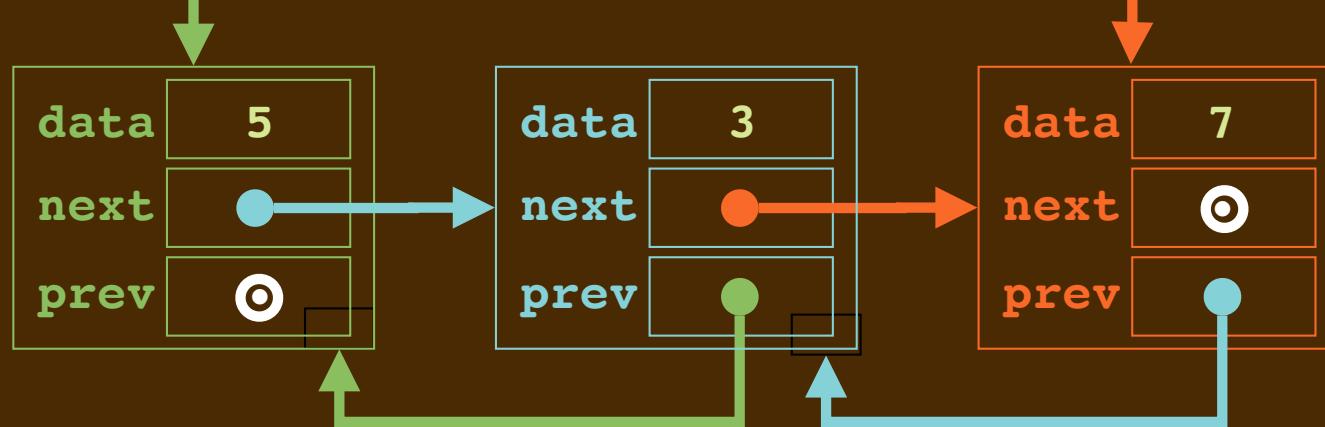
LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

WHY IT FAILS: DOUBLY LINKED LIST

STACK FRAME



HEAP MEMORY



count

2

count

2

count

2

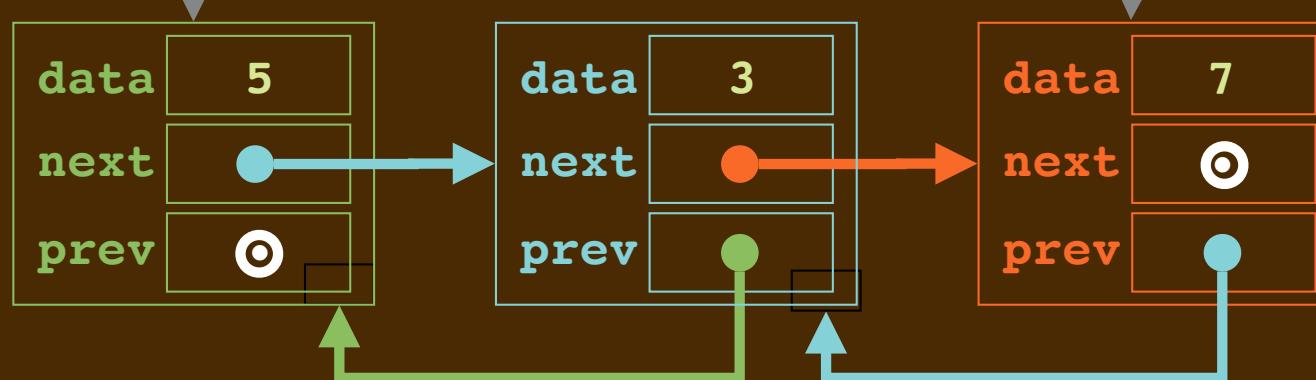
LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

WHY IT FAILS: DOUBLY LINKED LIST

STACK FRAME



HEAP MEMORY



count

1

count

2

count

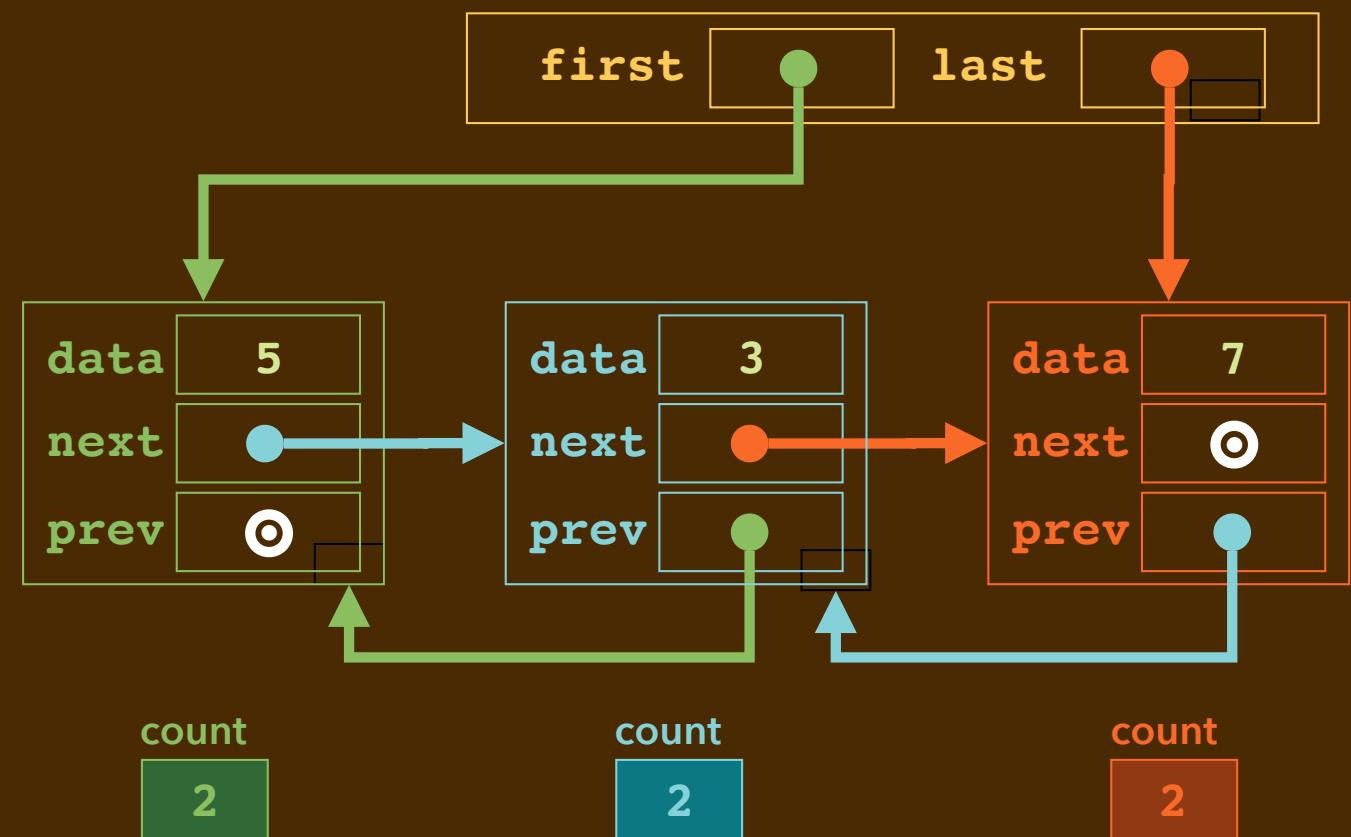
1

FIX #1: A DESTRUCTOR THAT UNLINKS PREV POINTERS

```
class dbllist {  
private:  
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> first;  
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> last;  
public:  
    dbllist(void) : first {nullptr}, last {nullptr} { }  
    ~dbllist(void); // next slide  
    void append(int value) { // similar code as before ;  
    void prepend(int value);  
    void remove(int value);  
}
```

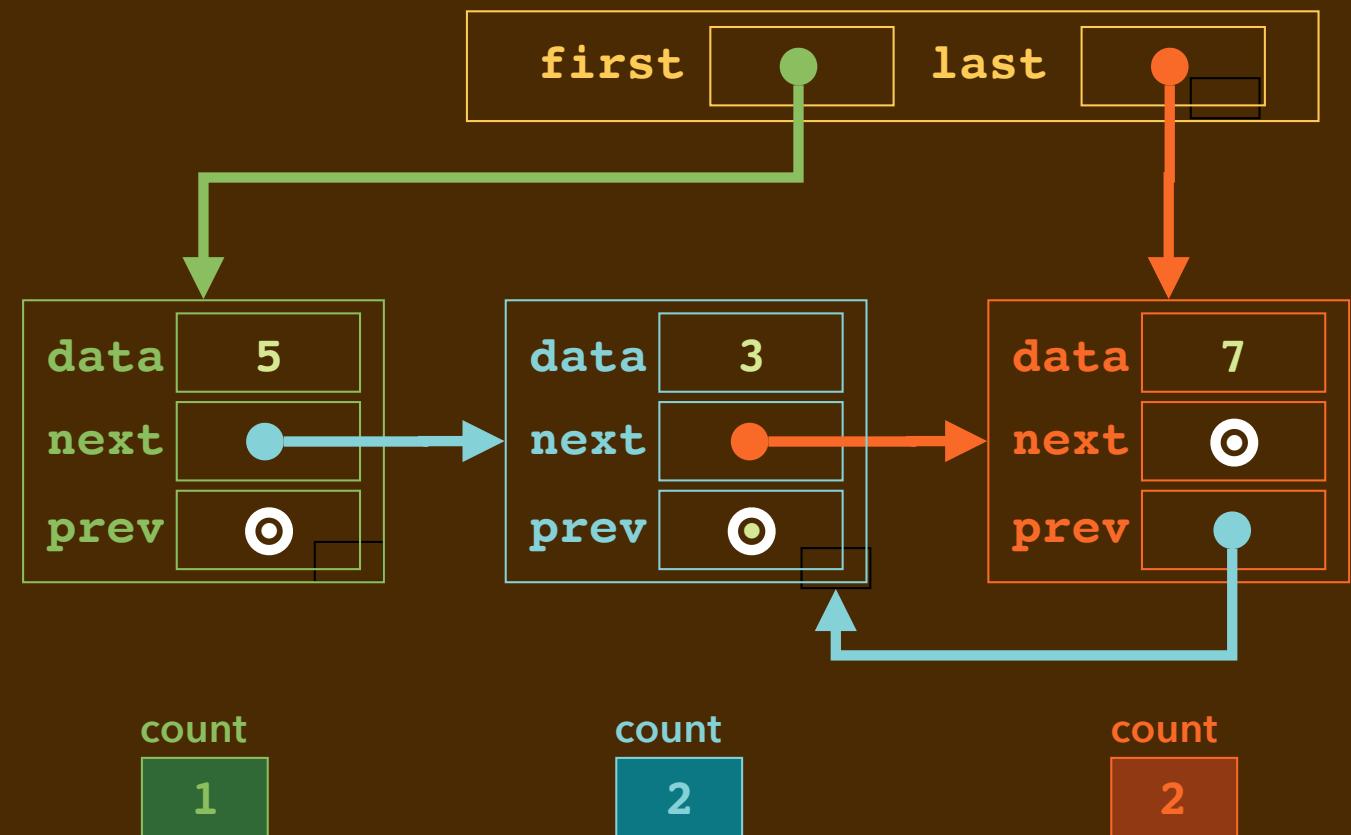
FIX #1: A DESTRUCTOR THAT UNLINKS EACH PREV

```
dbllist::~dbllist(void) {
    for (std::shared_ptr<dnnode> current = first;
        current != nullptr;
        current = current->next) {
        current->prev = nullptr;
    }
}
```



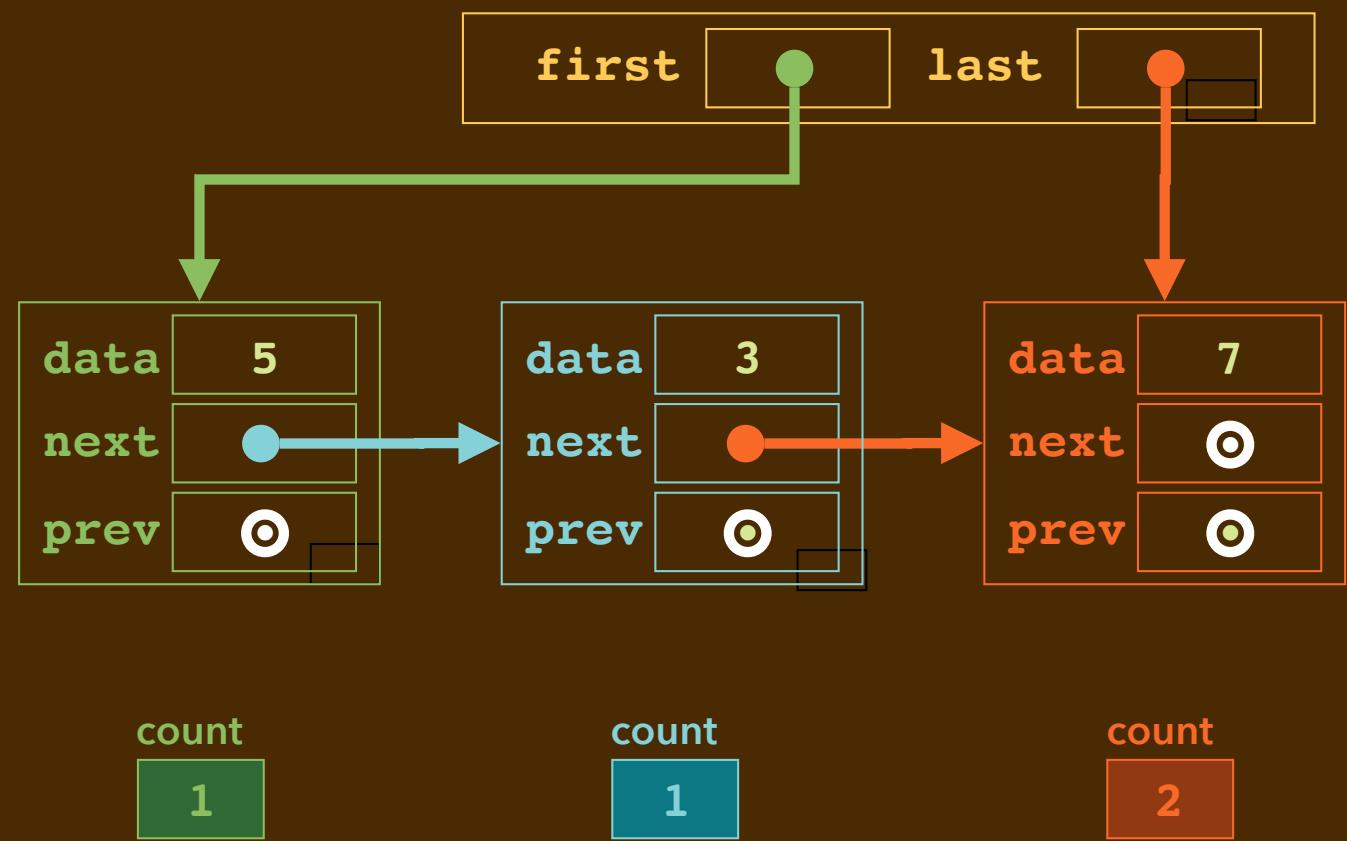
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```
dbllist::~dbllist(void) {
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}
```



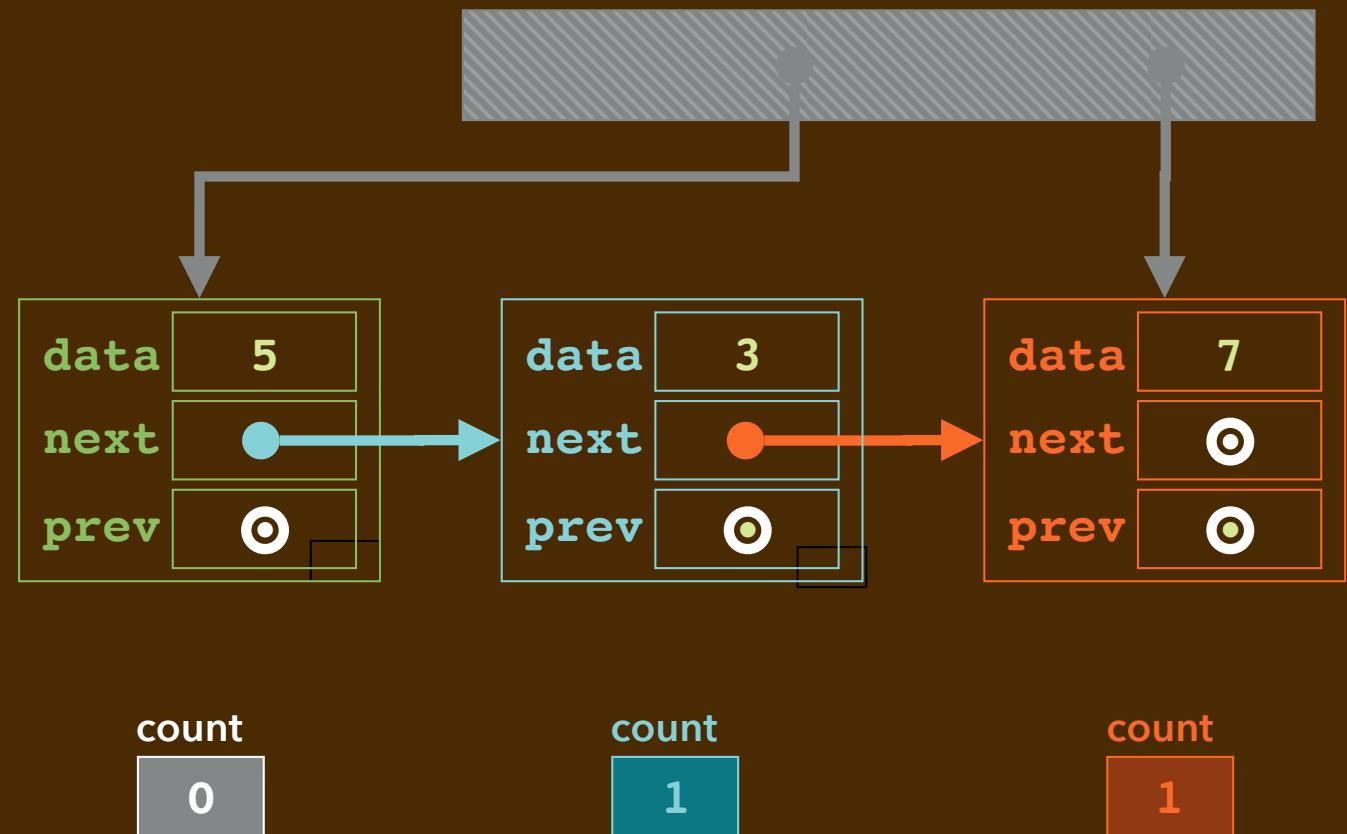
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dbllist::~dbllist(void) {
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```



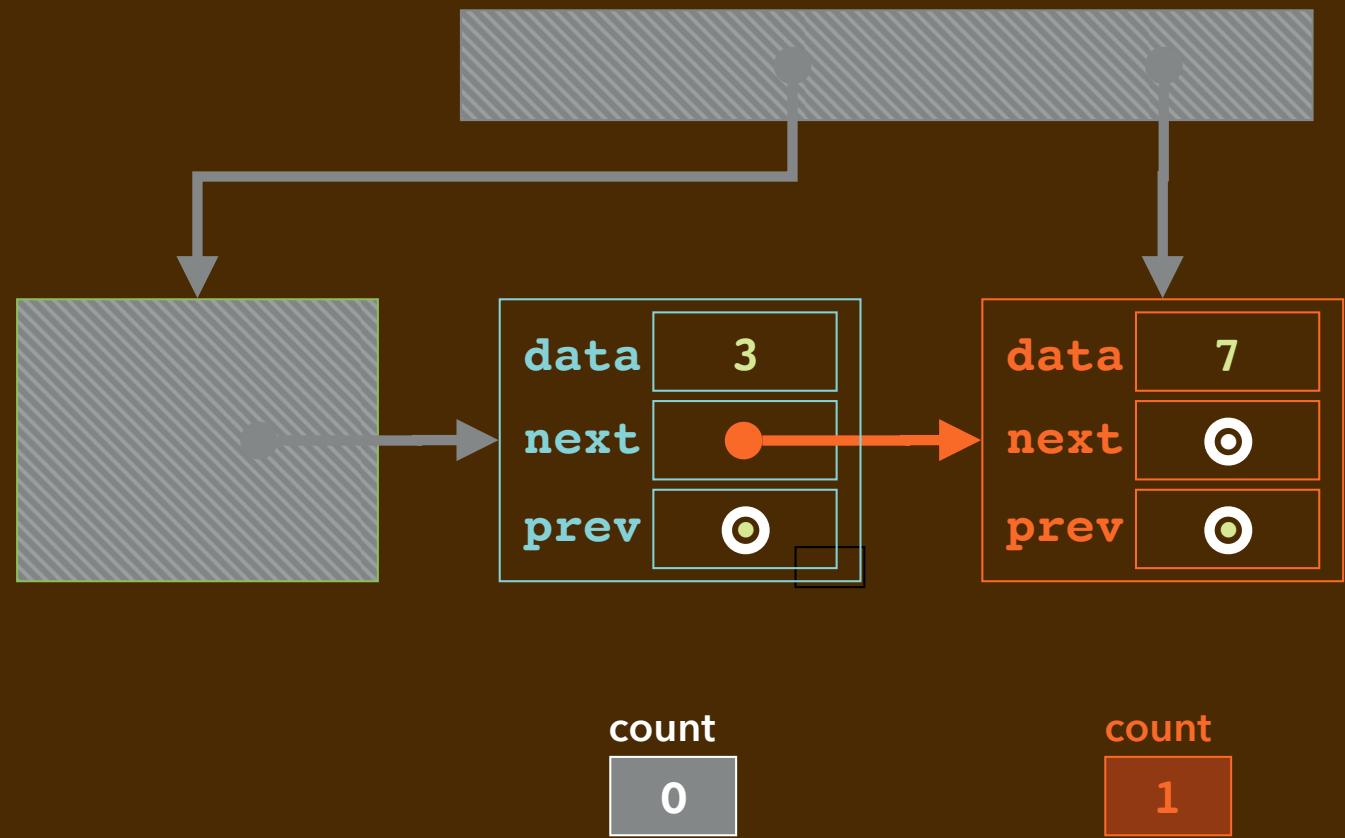
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dbllist::~dbllist(void) {  
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    }  
}
```



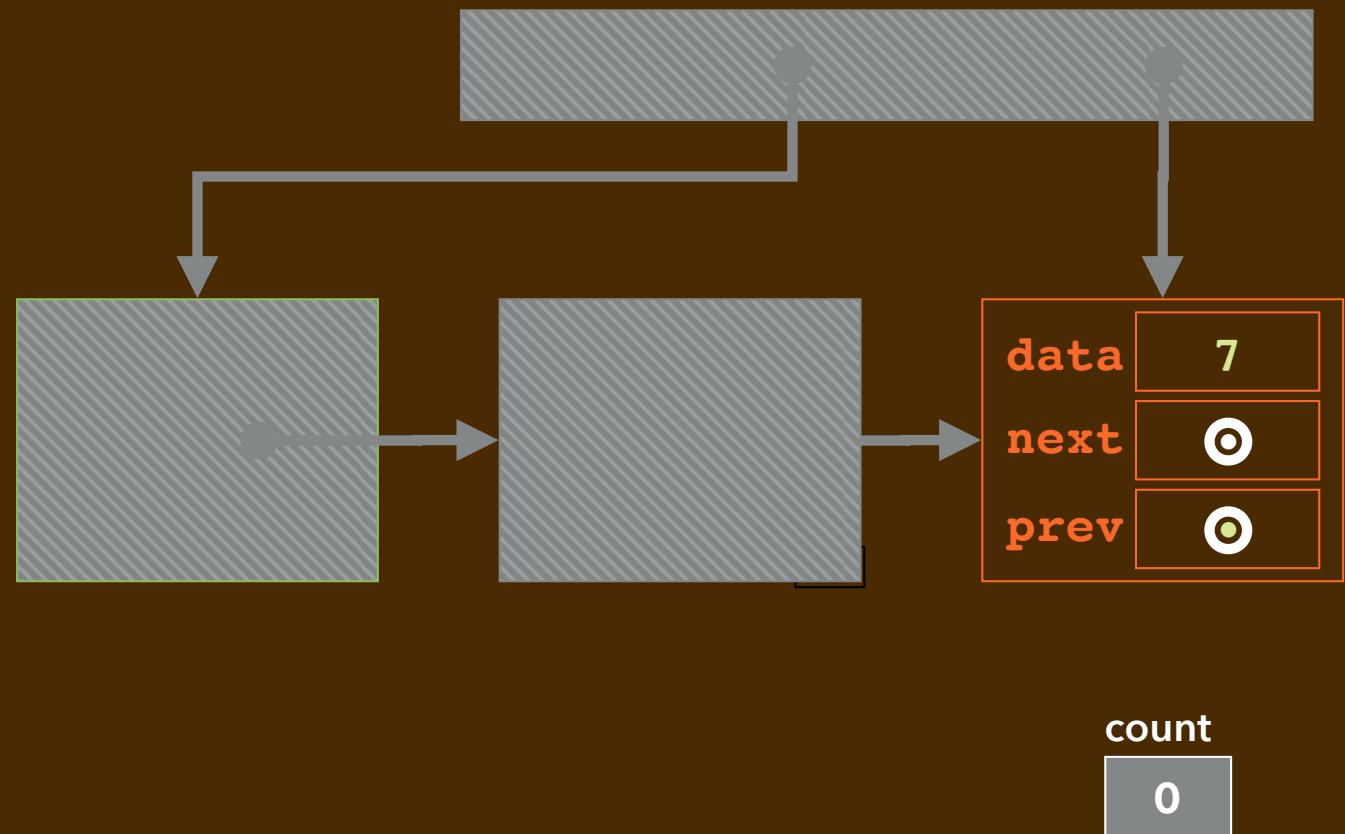
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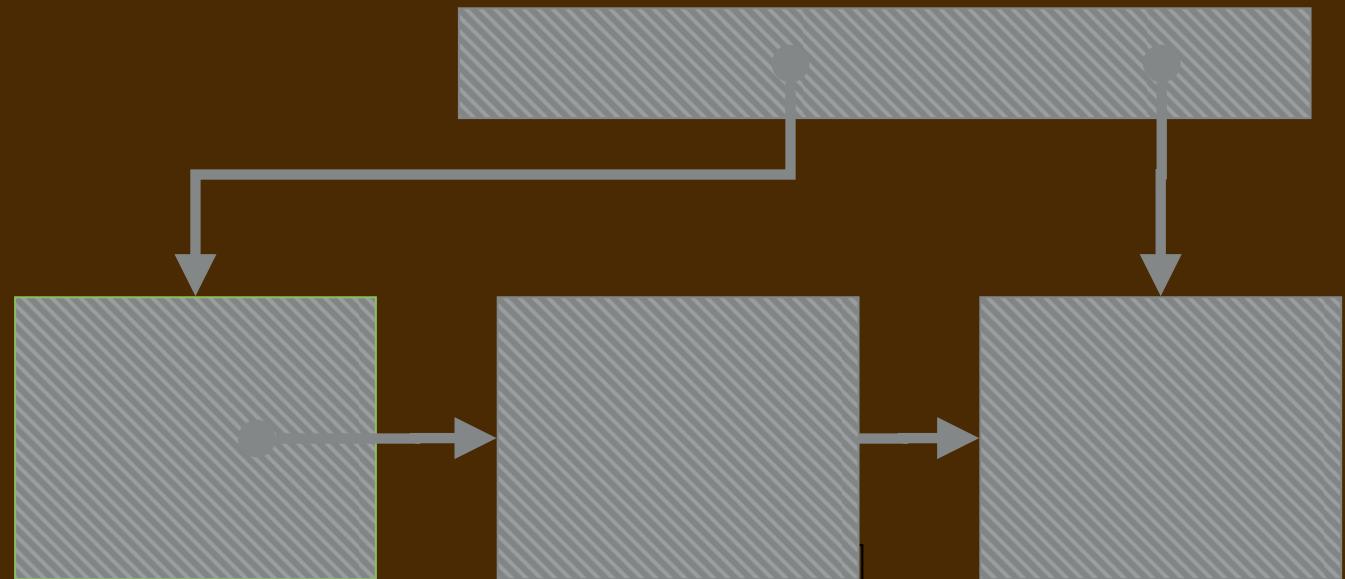
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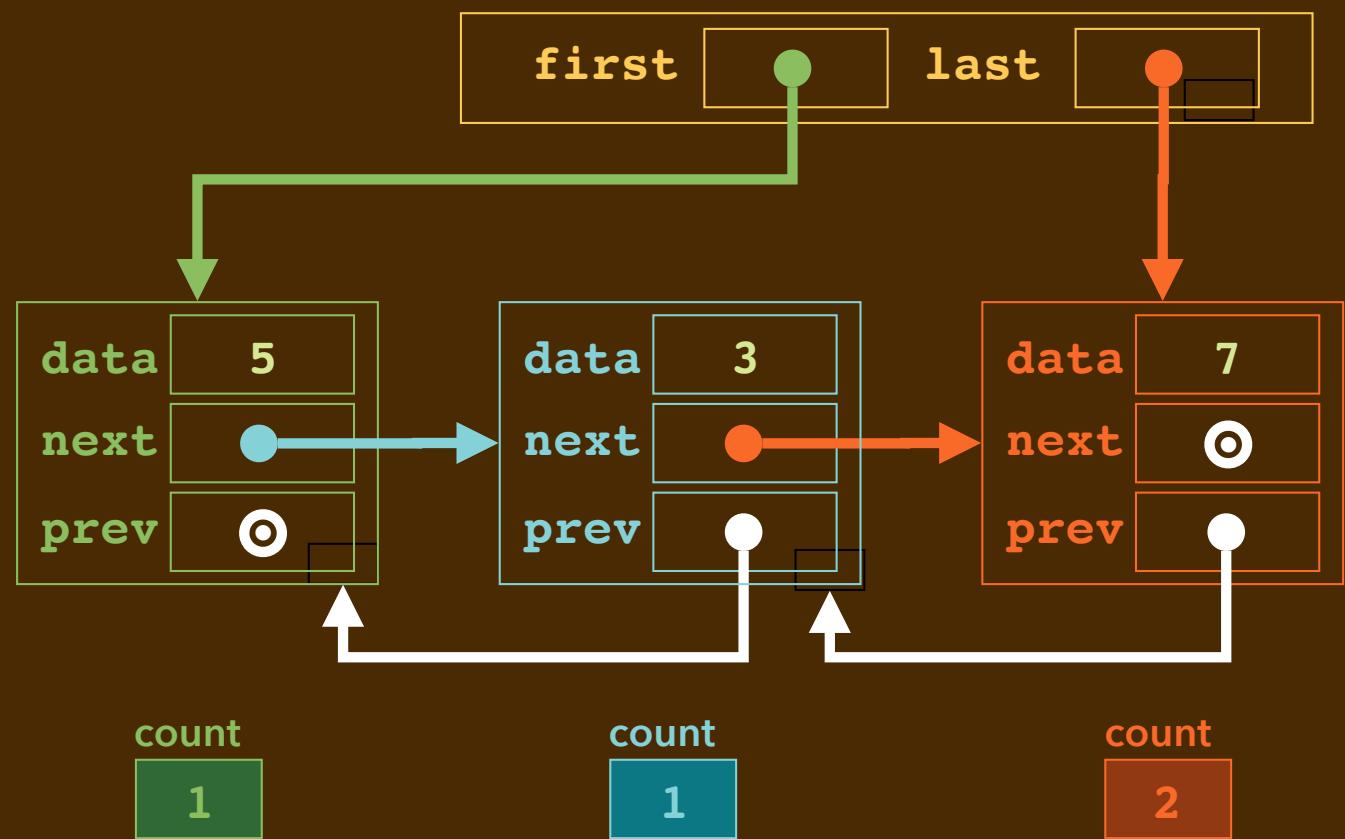
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}
```



LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

FIX #2: PREV POINTERS THAT DON'T COUNT

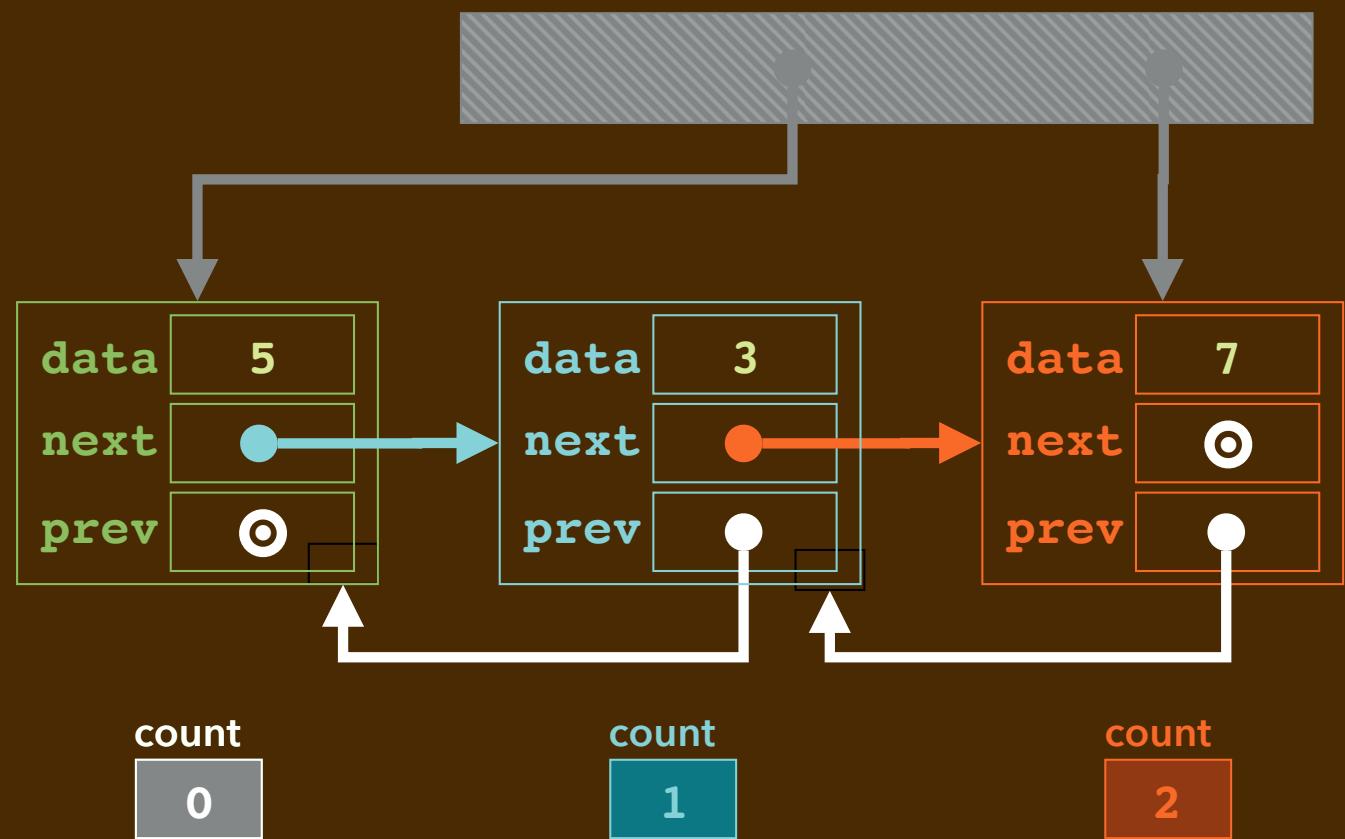
```
class dnode {  
public:  
    int data;  
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> next;  
    std::weak_ptr<dnode> prev;  
    dnode(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr}, prev {} {}  
};
```



LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

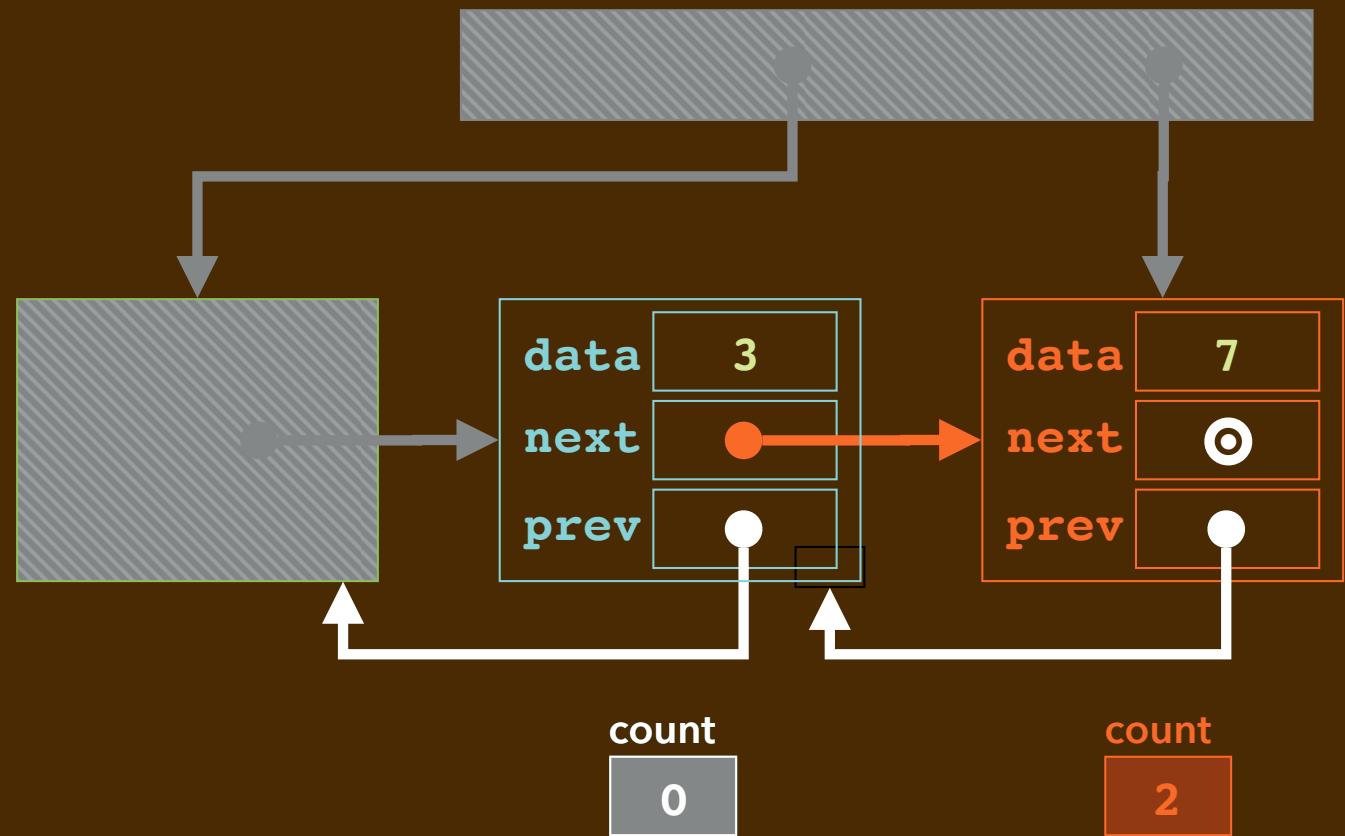
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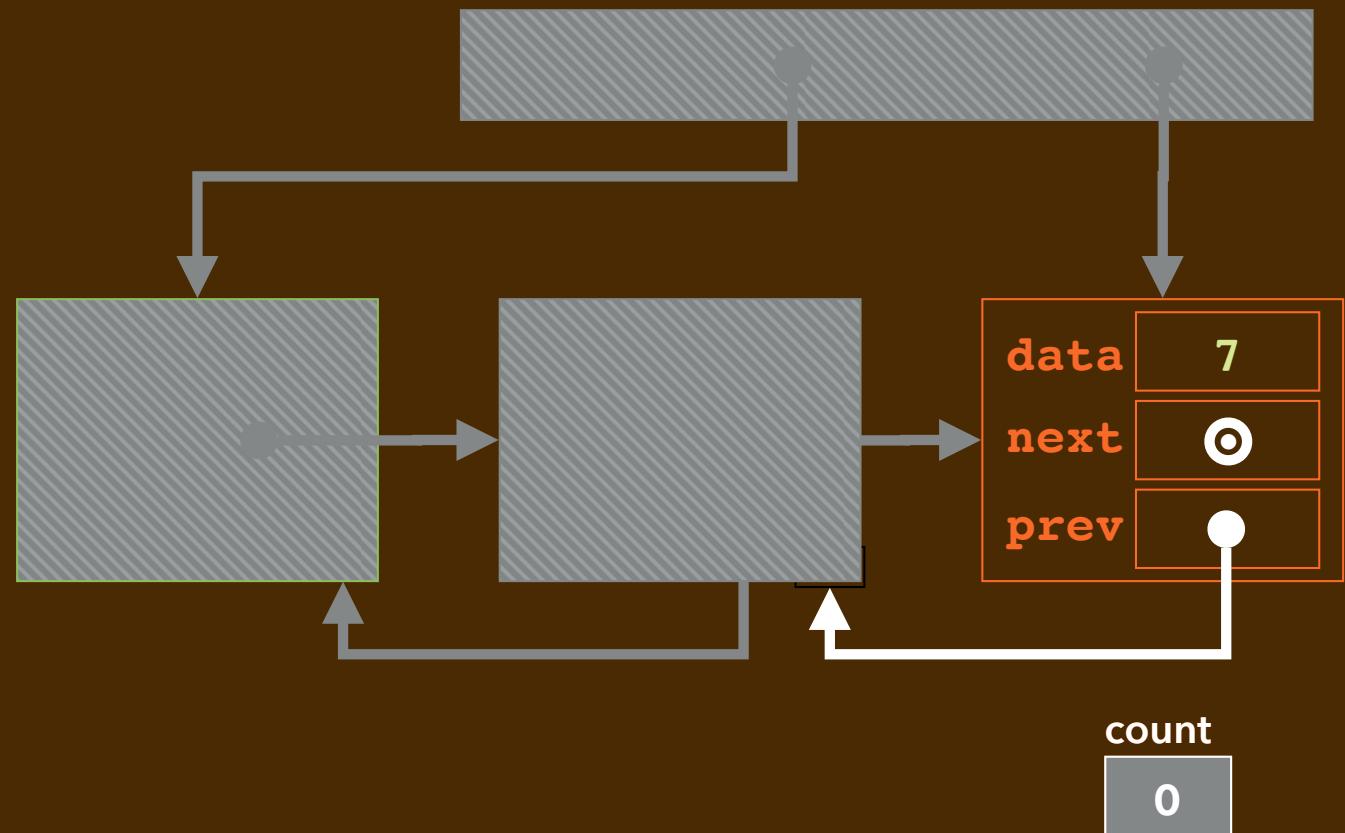
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LECTURE 12-1 SMART POINTERS CONT'D

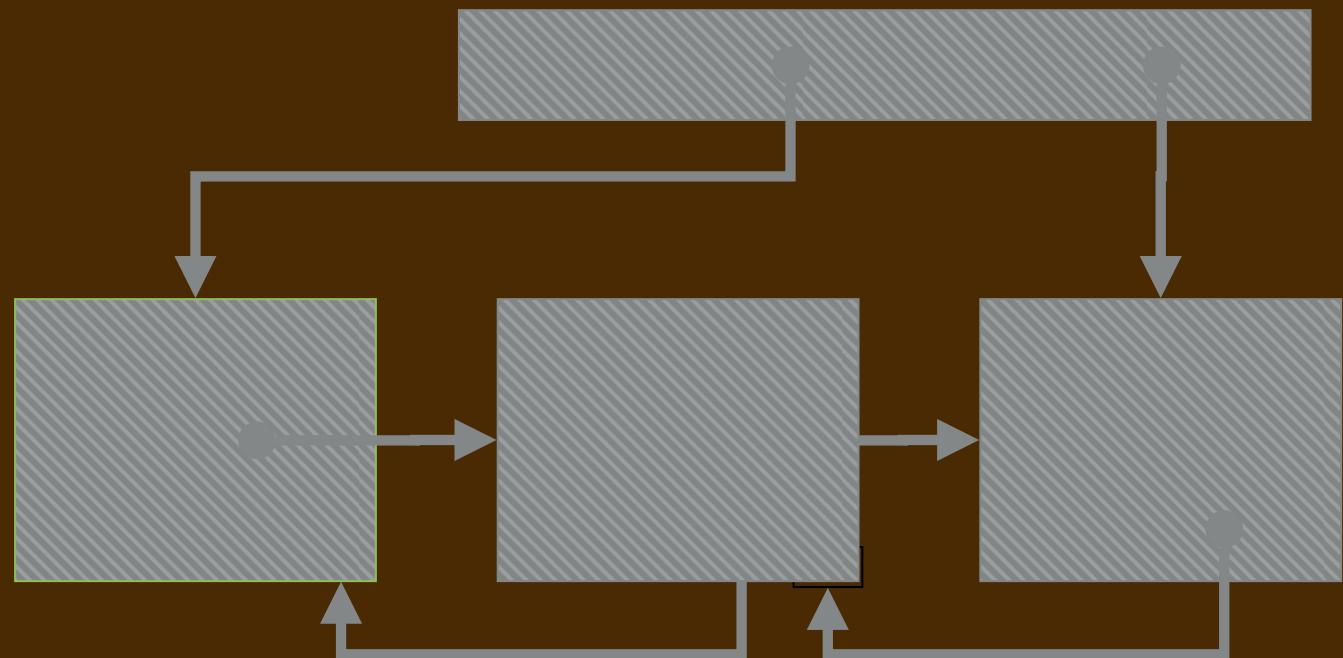
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    int data;  
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};
```



FIX #2: PREV POINTERS THAT DON'T COUNT

```
class dnode {  
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    int data;  
    std::shared_ptr<dnode> next;  
    std::weak_ptr<dnode> prev;  
    dnode(int value) : data {value}, next {nullptr}, prev {} {}  
};
```



WORKING WITH WEAK_PTR IN REMOVE CODE

```
void remove(int value) {
    std::shared_ptr<dnоде> current {first};
    while (current != nullptr && current->data != value) {
        current = current->next;
    }
    if (current != nullptr) {
        if (current == first) {
            first = current->next;
        } else {
            std::shared_ptr<dnоде> prev {current->prev};
            prev->next = current->next;
        }
        if (current == last) {
            last = std::shared_ptr<dnоде>{current->prev};
        } else {
            std::shared_ptr<dnodeled> next {current->next};
            next->prev = current->prev;
        }
    }
}
```

CHECK OUT MY SAMPLE CODE FROM LECTURE 11-3

- ▶ I have four versions of linked lists that use **shared_ptr** in the samples folder of the last lecture:
 - **llist.cc**: what I just showed you with test code
 - **dbllist_*.cc**: three doubly-linked lists, each with test code
 - **_bad.cc**: because of circular paths in the data structure, *memory leak*
 - **_better.cc**: detaches **prev** links in **~dbllist()** to break cycles
 - **_best.cc**: uses **weak_ptr** for **prev** to break **shared_ptr** cycles

WE'RE DONE!

- ▶ This week I'll talk about code that communicates over a network.
 - We'll look at the Berkeley **socket** library.
- ▶ This week I'll talk about code that does several things *at once*.
 - It's written so that it can run on *multiple processor cores*.
 - We'll look at the POSIX **pthread** library.
- ▶ This is extra material...

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- ▶ This is extra material; FYI; "not on the exam."
- ▶ *We have a last homework assignment.*
- ▶ *We'll have a comprehensive final exam.*

INTRO TO THREADS

LECTURE 12-1 PART 2

JIM FIX, REED COLLEGE CS2-S20

SUPPOSE YOU HAVE TWO TASKS TO COMPLETE

- ▶ You write code that performs the one task:

- `void walk(...)` { ... }

- ▶ You write code that performs the other task:

- `void chewGum(...)` { ... }

- ▶ You write the code that actually executes both tasks:

```
int main(void) {  
    walk(...);  
    chewGum(...);  
}
```

- ▶ But what if they can be executed independently?

- ▶ And what if you had two *processor cores* to execute them?

CO-SCHEDULED PROCESSES

BTW: You *could* write them as two programs instead

- ▶ You write **walk.cc**:

```
int main(void) {  
    walk(...);  
}
```

- ▶ You write **chewGum.cc**:

```
int main(void) {  
    chewGum(...);  
}
```

In a Unix-based console, can execute both by running in the background:

```
> ./walk &  
> ./chewGum
```

A WEB BROWSER PROGRAM HAS SEVERAL TASKS IT'S EXECUTING

- ▶ On one open tab:
 - It's displaying an article.
 - It's also fetching and displaying animated ads...
- ▶ In another open tab:
 - It's streaming a latest episode of a show, fetching that video from a site.
- ▶ And in another tab:
 - You are committing your code to GitHub, uploading changes...
- ▶ Etc. Etc.

But of course you don't actually run several web browser programs to do that.

- ◆ How is the browser's code written to do that?

A WEB SERVICE IS PERFORMING MULTIPLE TASKS: GITHUB

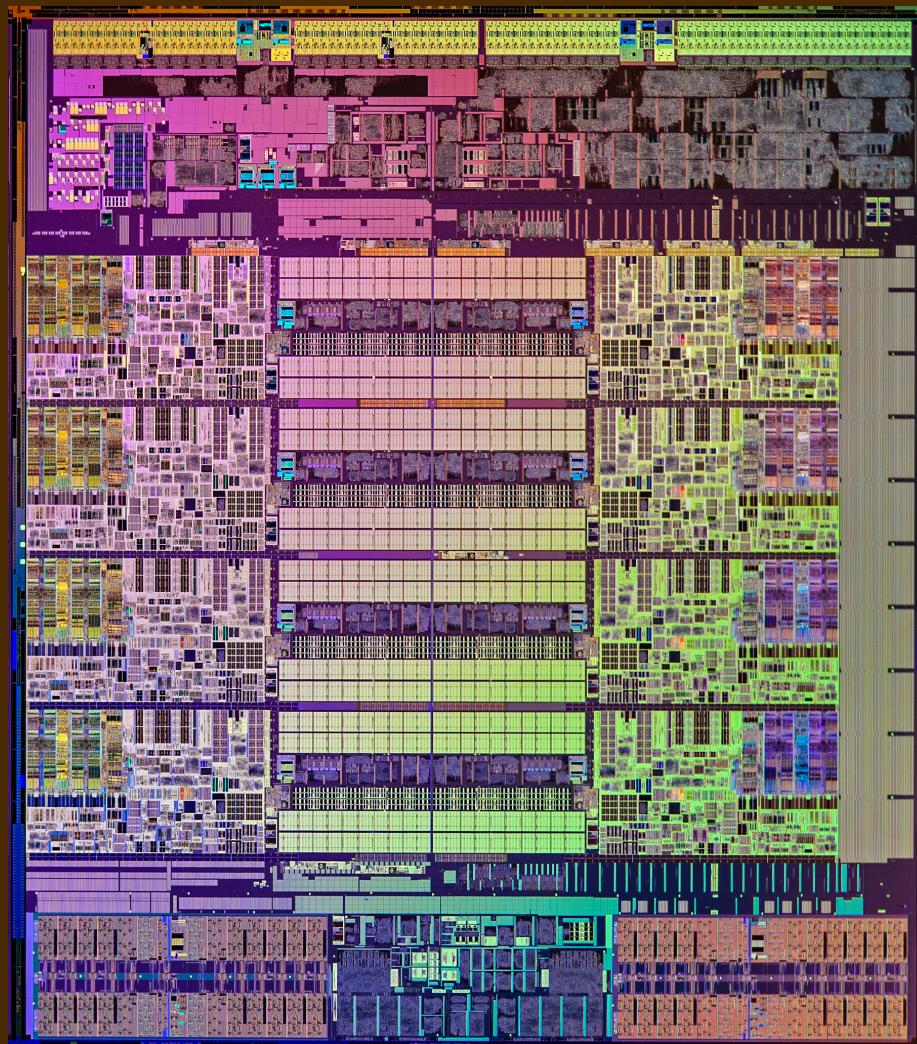
- ▶ With one GitHub user's connection:
 - It's uploading some source code changes that are being committed.
- ▶ While another GitHub user...
 - is requesting the repo contents of their instructor's slide deck for Lec 12-1.
- ▶ While another GitHub user is logging in...
 - and GitHub is checking their credentials and list of repos they can access.
- ▶ Etc. Etc.

And 1000s of other users are doing this simultaneously?

- ◆ Does the web service host computer handle these one at a time??
- ◆ No! It can handle them essentially simultaneously; *concurrently*.

TODAY'S COMPUTERS HAVE MULTIPLE CORES

- ▶ A chip holds several processing cores on one die:

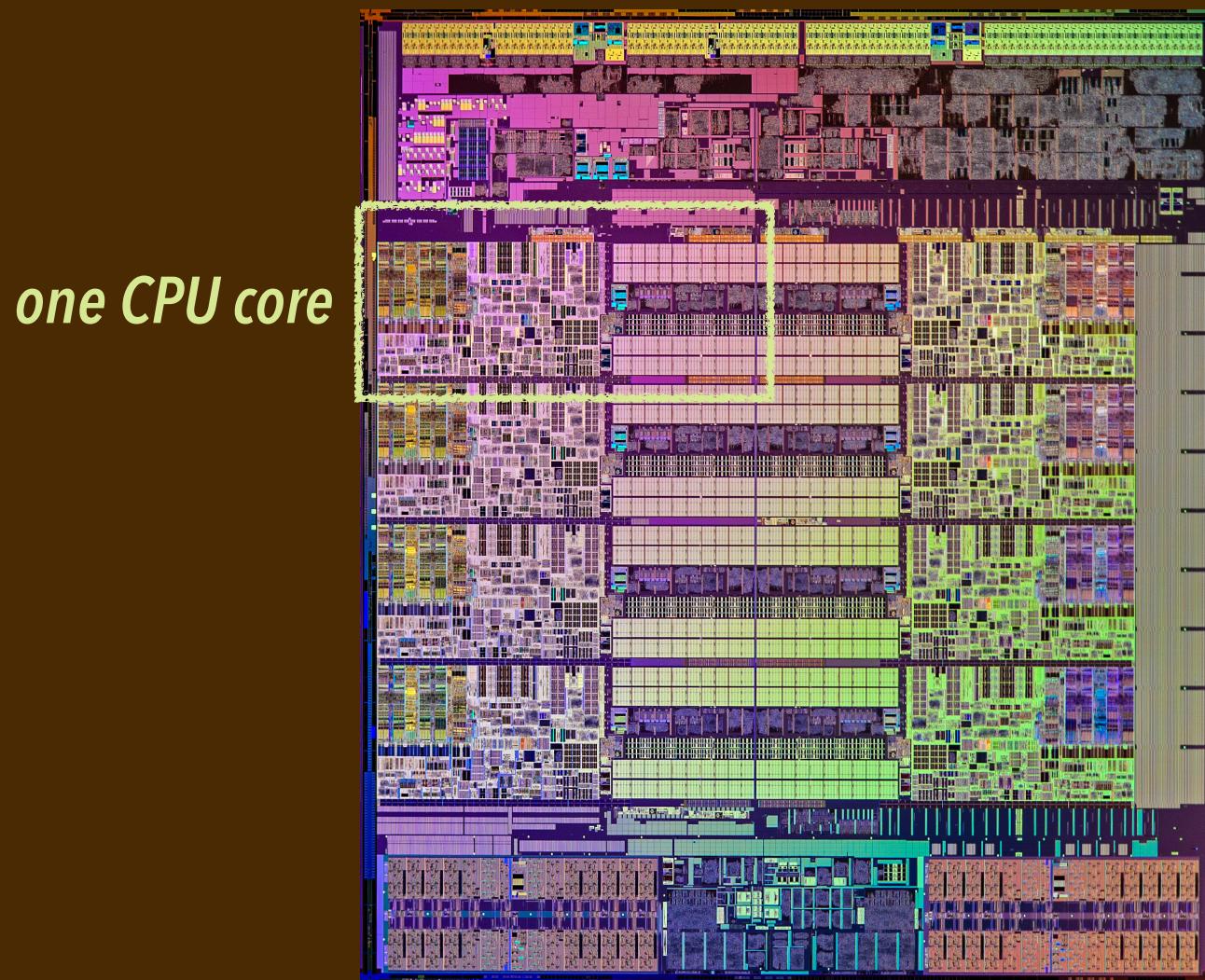


*Intel Core i7-5960X
Haswell-E 8-Core
(2014)*

- ▶ <https://www.anandtech.com/show/8426/the-intel-haswell-e-cpu-review-core-i7-5960x-i7-5930k-i7-5820k-tested>

TODAY'S COMPUTERS HAVE MULTIPLE CORES

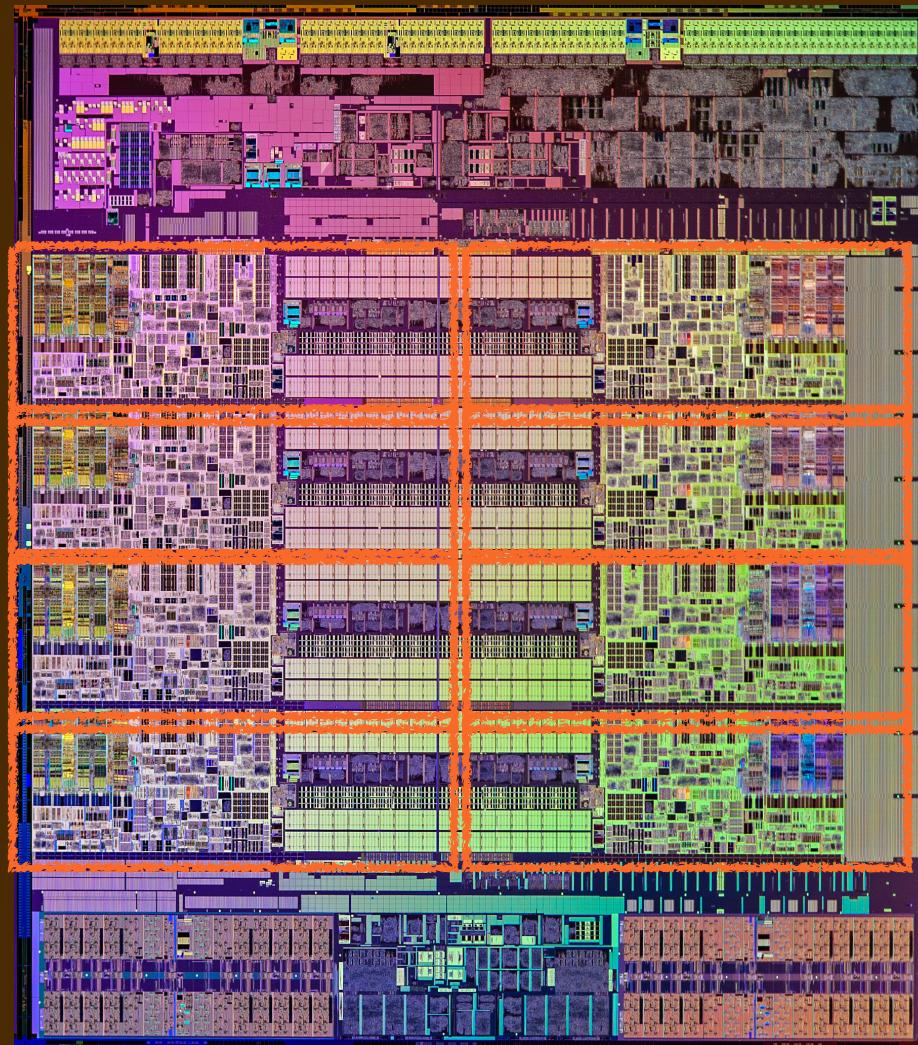
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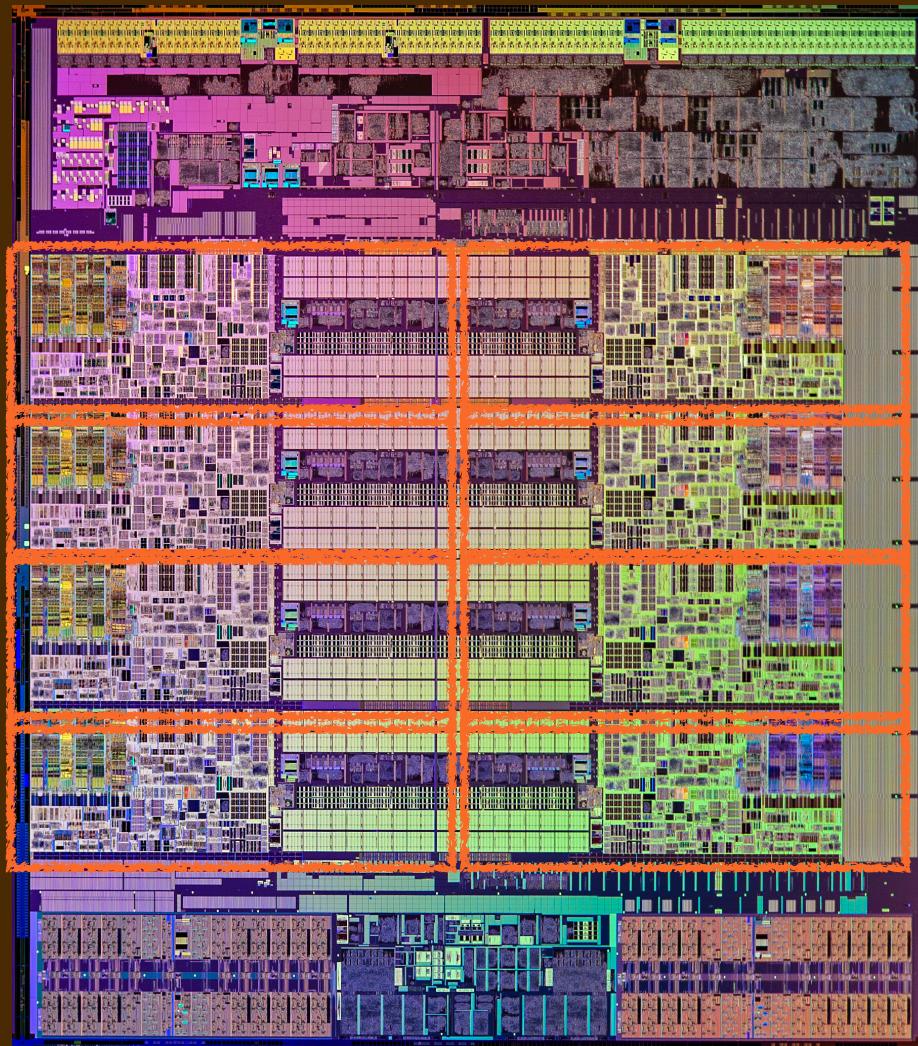
eight CPU cores



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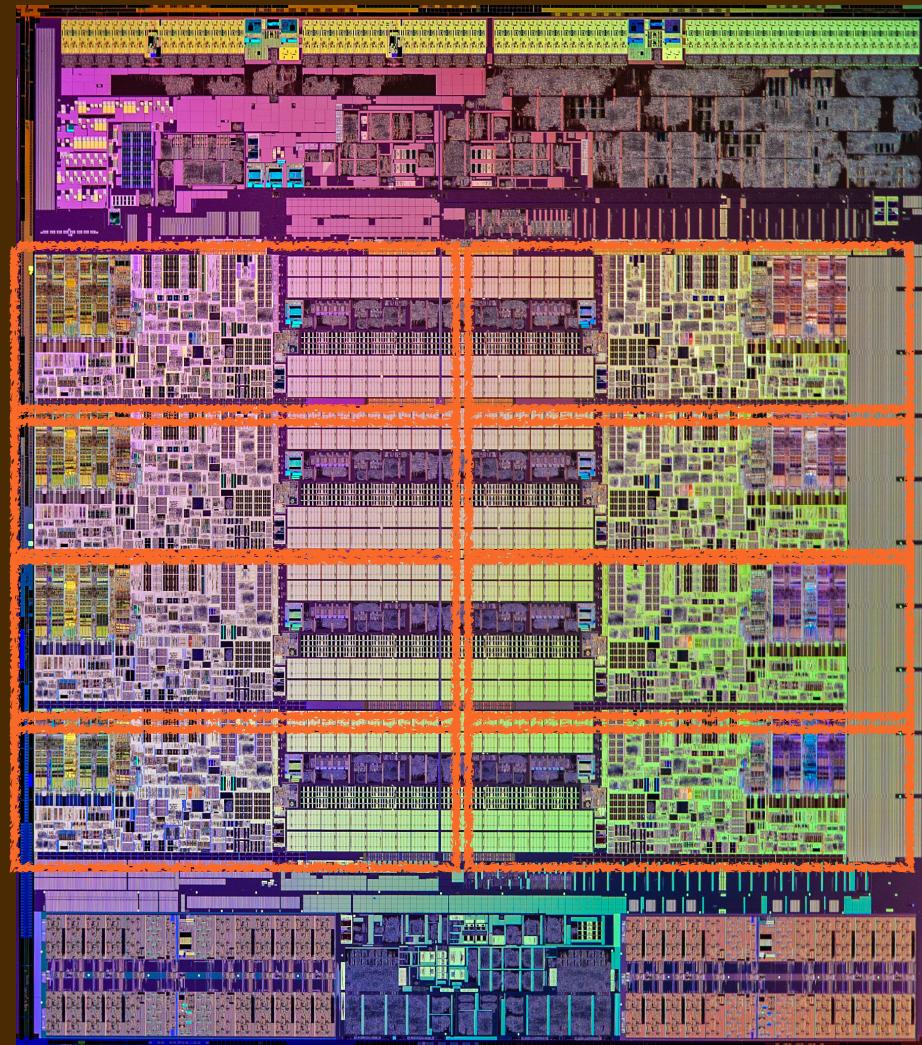


They share access to the same RAM memory, but not on this chip.

TODAY'S COMPUTERS HAVE MULTIPLE CORES

- ▶ A chip holds several processing cores on one die:

eight CPU cores



They each can be "fed" their own instruction stream.

They share access to the same RAM memory, but not on this chip.

THREAD LIBRARIES

► **Question:**

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
- How do we structure one program's code to execute tasks concurrently?

► **Answer:**

- Many language systems provide a *threads* library.

► A *thread* is a code executing entity:

- It has its own instruction pointer into the code.
- It has its own call stack.
- It has its own copy of local variables.

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

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program.cc

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue::build();
}

// Loop, processing commands.
// Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
std::vector<string> splitString(string theString);
do {
    // Get a command line from the user.
    std::cout << "Your queue contains ";
    std::cout << theQueue;
    std::cout << "\nEnter command: ";
    std::cin << command;
    getline(std::cin, command);
    std::vector<string> commandVec = parseCommand(command);

    // Process that command and perform it.
    std::vector<string> commandVec0;
}

// enqueue value?
if (keyword == "enqueue") {
    int what = std::stoi(commandVec[1]);
    queue.enqueue(theQueue, what);
}

// dequeue
} else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
    if (theQueue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
        std::cout << "Your queue is already empty." << std::endl;
    } else {
        int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
        std::cout << "head << "was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
    }
}

// head
} else if (keyword == "head") {
    if (queue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
        std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
    } else {
        int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
        std::cout << "head << "is at the head of your queue." << std::endl;
    }
}

// help
} else if (keyword == "help") {
    std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\tenqueue <value>" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\thead" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\thelp" << std::endl;
}

} else if (keyword != "quit") {

// Bad command.
std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
}
```

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    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::vector<string> command;
    do {
        // Get a command line from the user.
        std::cout << "Your queue contains ";
        std::cout << theQueue;
        std::cout << "\nEnter command: ";
        getline(std::cin, command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // Process value>
        if (keyword == "enqueue") {
            int what = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.enqueue(what);
        }

        // Dequeue
        else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
            if (theQueue.empty()) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is already empty." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
                std::cout << "head << "was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Head
        else if (keyword == "head") {
            if (queue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
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        }

        // Help
        else if (keyword == "help") {
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            std::cout << "\thelp" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
        }

        // Bad command.
        else {
            std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (true);
}
```

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    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command line from the user.
        std::cout << "Your queue contains ";
        std::cout << theQueue.size() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enter a command: ";
        getline(std::cin, command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // Process value?
        if (keyword == "enqueue") {
            int what = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.enqueue(what);
        }

        // Dequeue
        else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
            if (theQueue.empty()) {
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        else if (keyword == "head") {
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std::vector<string> splitString(queue<string> theQueue);
do {
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    std::cout << theQueue;
    std::cout << "\nEnter command: ";
    getline(std::cin, command);
    std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

    // Process that command and perform it.
    std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

    // Process value?
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// Loop, processing commands.
// Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
std::vector<string> splitString(const string& s) {
    std::vector<string> tokens;
    std::string token;
    std::istringstream str(s);
    while (str >> token)
        tokens.push_back(token);
    return tokens;
}

// Parse command line arguments.
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue::build();
    queue<queue<string>> commandQueue = parseCommand(argc, argv);
}

// Process each command and perform it.
std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

// If keyword == "enqueue"
if (keyword == "enqueue") {
    int w = std::stoi(commandWords[0]);
    queue.enqueue(theQueue[w]);
    queue.printQueue(theQueue);
}

// Dequeue
} else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
    if (queue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
        std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
    } else {
        int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
        std::cout << head << " was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
    }
}

// Head
} else if (keyword == "head") {
    if (queue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
        std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
    } else {
        int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
        std::cout << head << " is at the head of your queue." << std::endl;
    }
}

// Help
} else if (keyword == "help") {
    std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\tenqueue <#>" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\thead" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "\thelp" << std::endl;
}

} else if (keyword != "quit") {

// Bad command.
std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

► Question:

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
- How do we structure one program's code to execute tasks concurrently?

► Answer:

- Many language systems provide a *threads* library.

► A *thread* is a code executing entity:

- It has its own instruction pointer into the code.
- It has its own call stack.
- It has its own copy of local variables.
- *It "threads" its way through the code, executing it line-by-line.*

program.cc



```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue::build();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Enter a command or type \"quit\" to exit." << std::endl;
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::cout << "Entered command: " << command << std::endl;
        getLine(command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // acquire value
        if (keyWord == "enqueue") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.push(theQueue, w);
        }

        // dequeue
        } else if (keyWord == "dequeue") {
            if (theQueue.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is already empty." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << " was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // head
        } else if (keyWord == "head") {
            if (queue.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << " is at the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // help
        } else if (keyWord == "help") {
            std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tenqueue <#bytes>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\thead" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\thelp" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
        }

    } else if (keyWord != "quit") {
        // Bad command.
        std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
    }
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

► Question:

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
- How do we structure one program's code to execute tasks concurrently?

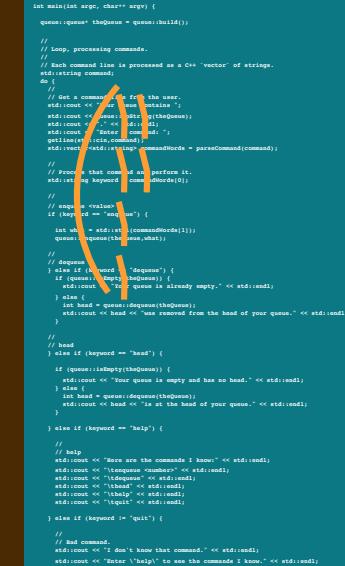
► Answer:

- Many language systems provide a *threads* library.

► A *thread* is a code executing entity:

- It has its own instruction pointer into the code.
- It has its own call stack.
- It has its own copy of local variables.
- *It "threads" its way through the code, executing it line-by-line.*

program.cc



```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Enter a command: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::cout << "Entered: " << command;
        std::cout << endl;
        getLine(command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // prompt value?
        if (keyword == "enqueue") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.push(theQueue, w);
            std::cout << "Enqueued " << w << endl;
        }

        // dequeue
        else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
            if (theQueue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is already empty." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << " was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // head
        else if (keyword == "head") {
            if (queue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << " is at the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // help
        else if (keyword == "help") {
            std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tenqueue <#bytes>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\thead" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\thelp" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
        }

        // Bad command.
        else {
            std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (true);
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

► Question:

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
- How do we structure one program's code to execute tasks concurrently?

► Answer:

- Many language systems provide a *threads* library.

► A *thread* is a code executing entity:

- The libraries allow us to *create another thread* of execution.

program.cc

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
}

// Loop, processing commands.
// Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
std::string getLine() {
    std::string line;
    std::getline(std::cin, line);
    return line;
}

void processCommand(std::vector<std::string> command) {
    std::string keyword = command[0];
    std::string args = command[1];
    std::string head = command[2];
    std::string help = command[3];
    std::string quit = command[4];

    if (keyword == "quit") {
        exit(0);
    }
    else if (keyword == "help") {
        std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\tenqueue <value>" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\thead <head>" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\tsize" << std::endl;
    }
    else if (args != "") {
        std::cout << "Your queue is currently empty." << std::endl;
    }
    else if (head != "") {
        std::cout << "The head of your queue is now " << head << std::endl;
    }
    else if (help != "") {
        std::cout << "I don't know what command you entered." << std::endl;
    }
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

► Question:

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
- How do we structure one program's code to execute tasks concurrently?

► Answer:

- Many language systems provide a *threads* library.

► A *thread* is a code executing entity:

- The libraries allow us to *create another thread* of execution.
- It also *threads its way through the code line by line*, independently of the *other thread*.

program.cc



```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Please enter a command: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::cout << "Entered command: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::cout << "Command details: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // If keyword == "value"
        if (keyword == "value") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.push(queue(theQueue[w]));
        }

        // If keyword == "dequeue"
        else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
            if (theQueue.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is already empty." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << "was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // If keyword == "head"
        else if (keyword == "head") {
            if (queue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.getHead(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << "is at the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Help
        else if (keyword == "help") {
            std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tenqueue <value>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\thead" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
        }

        // Bad command.
        else {
            std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (true);
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

► Question:

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
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► Answer:

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- The libraries allow us to *create another thread* of execution.
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program.cc

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Please enter a command: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::cout << "Enter done to quit.\n";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // prompt value?
        if (keyword == "enqueue") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.push(theQueue[w]);
        }

        // dequeue
        } else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
            std::cout << "Your queue is empty." << std::endl;
        } else {
            int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
            std::cout << head << " was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
        }
    } // End loop.

    if (queue.isEmpty(theQueue)) {
        std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
    } else {
        int head = queue.dequeue(theQueue);
        std::cout << head << " is at the head of your queue." << std::endl;
    }

    // Help
    if (keyword == "help") {
        std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\tenqueue <#>" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\thead" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
    } else if (keyword == "quit") {
        // Bad command.
        std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
    }
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

► Question:

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
- How do we structure one program's code to execute tasks concurrently?

► Answer:

- Many language systems provide a *threads* library.

► A *thread* is a code executing entity:

- The libraries allow us to *create another thread* of execution.
- It also *threads its way through the code line by line*, independently of the *other thread*.

program.cc

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Enter a command: ";
        std::getline(cin, command);
        std::cout << "Enter your command: ";
        std::getline(cin, command);
        std::cout << "Enter your command: ";
        std::getline(cin, command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command to perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // keyword value?
        if (keyword == "start") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.push(queue(theQueue));
        }

        // cleanup
        } else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
            if (queue.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue();
                std::cout << head << " was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // head
        } else if (keyword == "head") {
            if (queue.isEmpty()) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue();
                std::cout << head << " is the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // help
        } else if (keyword == "help") {
            std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tenqueue <command>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tdequeue" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\thead" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tquit" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "\tlist" << std::endl;
        }

        // Bad command.
        } else {
            std::cout << "I don't know that command." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Enter \"help\" to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (true);
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

► Question:

- How do we write code to use several processor cores in parallel?
- How do we structure one program's code to execute tasks concurrently?

► Answer:

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program.cc

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Enter a command: ";
        std::getline(cin, command);
        std::cout << "Enter your command: ";
        std::getline(cin, command);
        std::cout << "Enter your command: ";
        std::getline(cin, command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command to perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // keyword value?
        if (keyword == "add") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[1]);
            queue.push(queue(theQueue));
            queue.push(w);
        }

        // remove
        } else if (keyword == "dequeue") {
            if (!queue.isEmpty()) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue();
                std::cout << head << " was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // head
        } else if (keyword == "head") {
            if (queue.isEmpty()) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue.dequeue();
                std::cout << head << " is the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // help
        } else if (keyword == "help") {
            std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "<enqueue << <head>>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "<dequeue << <head>>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "<head><< <head>>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "<help><< <head>>" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "<quit><< <head>>" << std::endl;
        }

        // Bad command.
        } else {
            std::cout << "I don't know what command." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Enter 'help' to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }
    }
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THREAD LIBRARIES

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program.cc

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- It also *threads its way through the code line by line*, independently of the *other thread*.

program.cc

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue::build();
    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Please enter a command: ";
        std::cin >> command;
        std::cout << "Entered command: ";
        std::cout << command;
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // If keyword == "quit"
        if (keyword == "quit") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[0]);
            queue<queue<string>> theQueue(theQueue);
            queue<queue<string>> theQueue;
        }

        // If keyword == "depth"
        else if (keyword == "depth") {
            if (theQueue.empty()) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queue::head(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << " is removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // If keyword == "head"
        if (queue::isEmpy(theQueue)) {
            std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
        } else {
            int head = queue::head(theQueue);
            std::cout << head << " is the head of your queue." << std::endl;
        }

        // If keyword == "help"
        else if (keyword == "help") {
            std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > quit      > Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > depth     > Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > head      > Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > help      > Here are the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }

        // Bad command.
        else {
            std::cout << "I do not know what command." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Enter 'help' to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!queue::isEmpy(theQueue));
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

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► Answer:

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- The libraries allow us to *create another thread* of execution.
- It also *threads its way through the code line by line*, independently of the *other thread*.

program.cc

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    queue<queue<string>> theQueue = queue<queue<string>()>();

    // Loop, processing commands.
    // Each command line is processed as a C++ "vector" of strings.
    std::string command;
    do {
        // Get a command from the user.
        std::cout << "Enter your command: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::cout << "Enter your command: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);
        std::cout << "Enter your command: ";
        std::getline(std::cin, command);

        // Parse the command.
        std::vector<string> commandWords = parseCommand(command);

        // Process that command and perform it.
        std::vector<string> commandWords(0);

        // If keyword == "quit"
        if (keyword == "quit") {
            int w = std::stoi(commandWords[0]);
            queue<queue<string>> theQueue(theQueue);
        }

        // Output
        if (command == "depth") {
            if (theQueue.empty()) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queueFront(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << " was removed from the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Head
        if (keyword == "head") {
            if (queueFront(theQueue)) {
                std::cout << "Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            } else {
                int head = queueFront(theQueue);
                std::cout << head << " was the head of your queue." << std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Help
        if (keyword == "help") {
            std::cout << "Here are the commands I know:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > quit      > Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > depth     > Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > head      > Your queue is empty and has no head." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  > help      > Here are the commands I know." << std::endl;
        }

        // Bad command.
        std::cout << "I do not know what command." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enter 'help' to see the commands I know." << std::endl;
    } while (true);
}
```

CREATING TWO THREADS TO WALK AND CHEWGUM

- ▶ The **samples** folder contains C++ source **walkchew.cc** to perform two tasks.
- ▶ It uses the ***POSIX Threads library*** to create two threads:
 - One repeatedly outputs **step #xxxxxx**
 - One repeatedly outputs **chomp #yyyyyy**
 - Each with a count **xxxxxx** or **yyyyyy** of what step it's executing.
- ▶ The two threads run ***concurrently***.
- ▶ The OS might run them ***in parallel*** on two separate cores.

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

CREATING TWO THREADS TO WALK AND CHEWGUM

```
#include <pthread.h> ...
typedef void *tmain(void *);
void *walk(long *v) {
    (*v) = 0;
    for (long i=100000;i>0;i--,(*v)++) std::cout<<"step #"<< *v <<"\n";
    return NULL;
}
void *chewGum(long *v) {
    long i;
    for (long i=100000;i>0;i--,(*v)++) std::cout<<"chomp #"<< *v <<"\n";
    return NULL;
}
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    pthread_t id1, id2;
    long a1, a2, r1, r2;
    pthread_create(&id1,NULL,(tmain *)walk,    (void *)&a1);
    pthread_create(&id2,NULL,(tmain *)chewGum,(void *)&a2);
    pthread_join(id1,(void **)&r1);
    pthread_join(id2,(void **)&r2);
    std::cout << "Completed steps:" << a1 << "...chomps:" << a2 << "\n";
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

THEIR OUTPUT GETS INTERLEAVED

```
> g++ -o walkchew -lpthread walkchew.cc
```

```
> ./walkchew
```

```
cshtoempp ##00
```

```
cshtoempp ##11
```

```
sctheopm p# 2#
```

```
2s
```

```
tcehpo m#p3
```

```
#s3t
```

```
ecph o#m4p
```

```
 s#t4e
```

```
pc h#o5m
```

```
ps t#e5p
```

```
 c#h6o
```

```
mspt e#p6
```

```
#c7h
```

```
osmtpe p# 7#
```

```
8c
```

```
hsotmepp ##89
```

```
cshtoempp ##190...
```

CREATING TWO THREADS THAT COLLABORATIVELY COUNT

- ▶ The **samples** folder contains C++ source **count.cc**.
- ▶ It also uses the **PThreads library** to create two threads:
 - One repeatedly increments a value in memory.
 - The other repeatedly increments *the same location* in memory.
- ▶ These two collaborating threads also run *concurrently*.

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

TWO THREADS COLLABORATE ON COUNTING...

```
#include <pthread.h> ...
typedef void *tmain(void *);
long increment(long *v) {
    long i;
    for (i=0; i<100000; i++) {
        long tmp = (*v);
        (*v) = tmp + 1;
    }
    return i;
}
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    pthread_t id1, id2;
    long r1, r2;
    long count = 0;
    pthread_create(&id1,NULL,(tmain *)increment,(void *)&count);
    pthread_create(&id2,NULL,(tmain *)increment,(void *)&count);
    pthread_join(id1,(void **)&r1);
    pthread_join(id2,(void **)&r2);
    std::cout << "Thread 1 incremented " << r1 << " times." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Thread 2 incremented " << r2 << " times." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "The final count is " << count << "." << std::endl;
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

WHAT HAPPENS?

```
> g++ -o count -lpthread count.cc  
> ./count  
????
```

LECTURE 12-1 INTRO TO THREADS

WHAT HAPPENS? TUNE IN WEDNESDAY...

```
> g++ -o count -lpthread count.cc  
> ./count  
????
```