



Concurrency and Parallel Computing in JavaScript*

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Concurrency
≠
Parallel Computing

Trying A Definition

Concurrency: Performing multiple tasks at the same time, possibly interleaved.



One Man Band by Andrew Malone, from <http://www.flickr.com/photos/andrewmalone/5163238038/>

Trying A Definition (2)

Parallel Computing: Multiple entities working at the same time, on one or multiple tasks



Agenda

As a web developer, you are surrounded by concurrency

- Event-driven asynchronous programming
- Promises
- Web Workers

and today's hardware is increasingly parallel

- SIMD units
- Multi-core processors
- Programmable GPUs



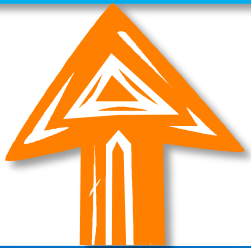
Concurrency

Asynchronous Programming, Web Workers and Promises

JavaScript* Execution Model

- Single event queue
- Events run to completion, no interleaving
- Events may create new events
- Ordering of events may be non-deterministic

Browser Event Queue



Example: Asynchronous Image Loading

```
0 var img = new Image(),  
  url = "myimg.jpg",  
  container = document.getElementById("holder-div");  
  
img.src = url;  
img.onload = function () { container.appendChild(img); };
```

This would start loading an image as soon as you request it in-script, and whenever the image was done loading, it would grab and add the image to it.

There are lots of other ways of doing this...

This is just a dead-simple example of async loading of a single image.

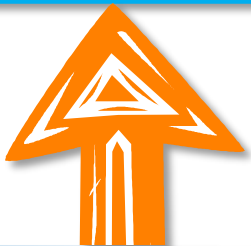
<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/15999760/load-image-asynchronous>

Browser Event Queue

Above
Code

Some
Other
Event

Onload
Event



Fixed: Asynchronous Image Loading

Always make sure your callback is defined before an event can fire

- Although JavaScript* events always run to completion before the next event is scheduled, background tasks may run interleaved or even in parallel.



```
var img = new Image(),  
    url = "myimg.jpg",  
    container = document.getElementById("holder-div");  
  
img.onload = function () { container.appendChild(img); };  
img.src = url;
```

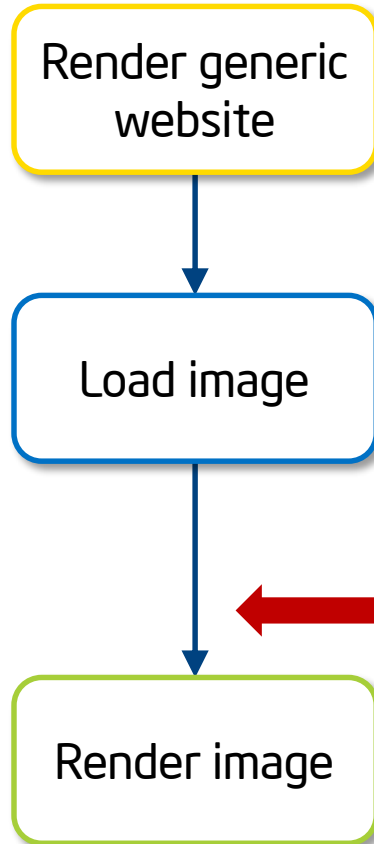
This would start loading an image as soon as you request it in-script, and whenever the image was done loading, it would grab and add the image to it.

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Asynchronous Image Loading Flow



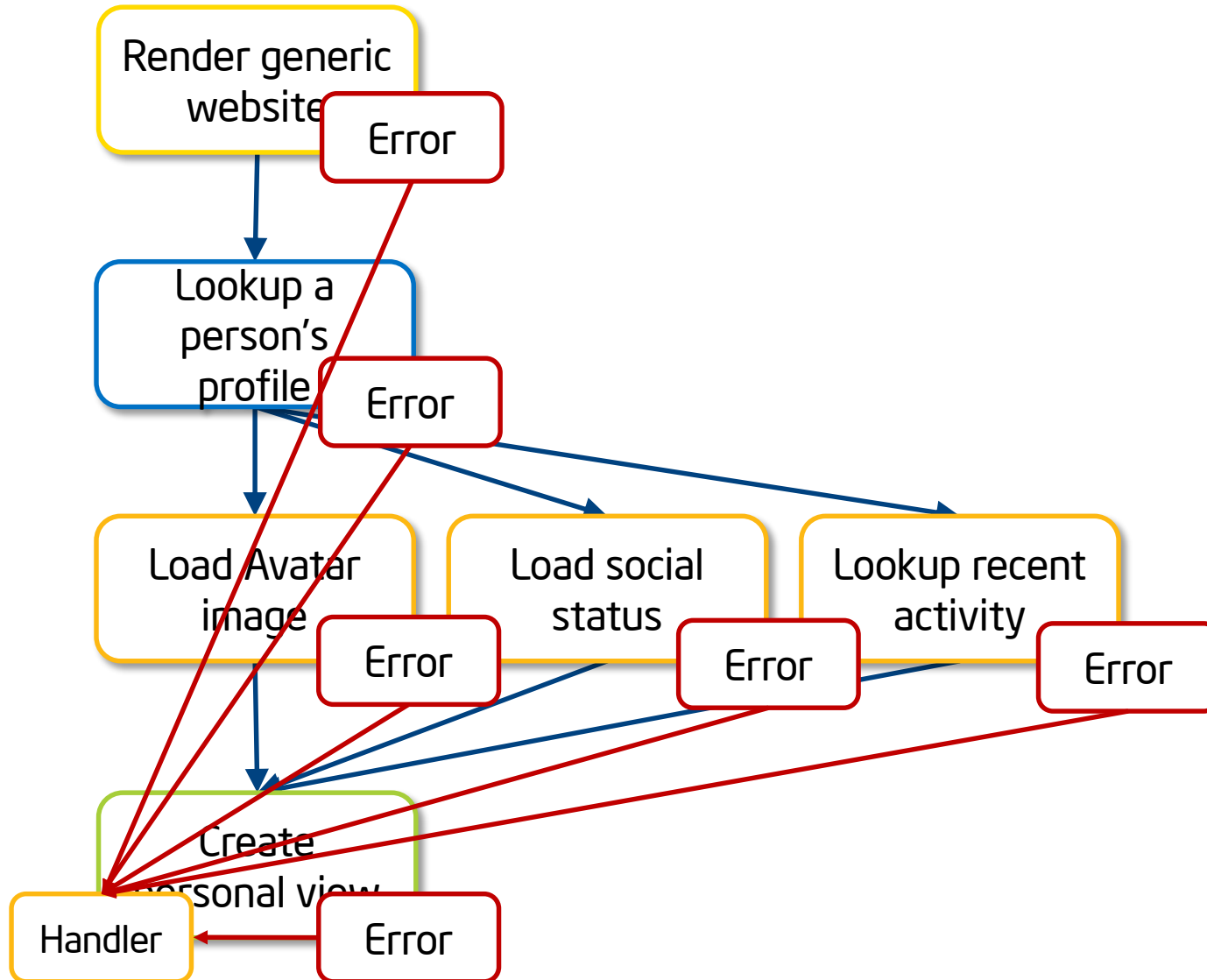
```
var img = new Image(),  
    url = "myimg.jpg",  
    container = document.getElementById("holder-div");  
  
img.onload = function () { container.appendChild(img); };  
img.src = url;
```



dependency is encoded using an *onload* callback

```
function () { container.appendChild(img); }
```

A More Complex Scenario: Personalization



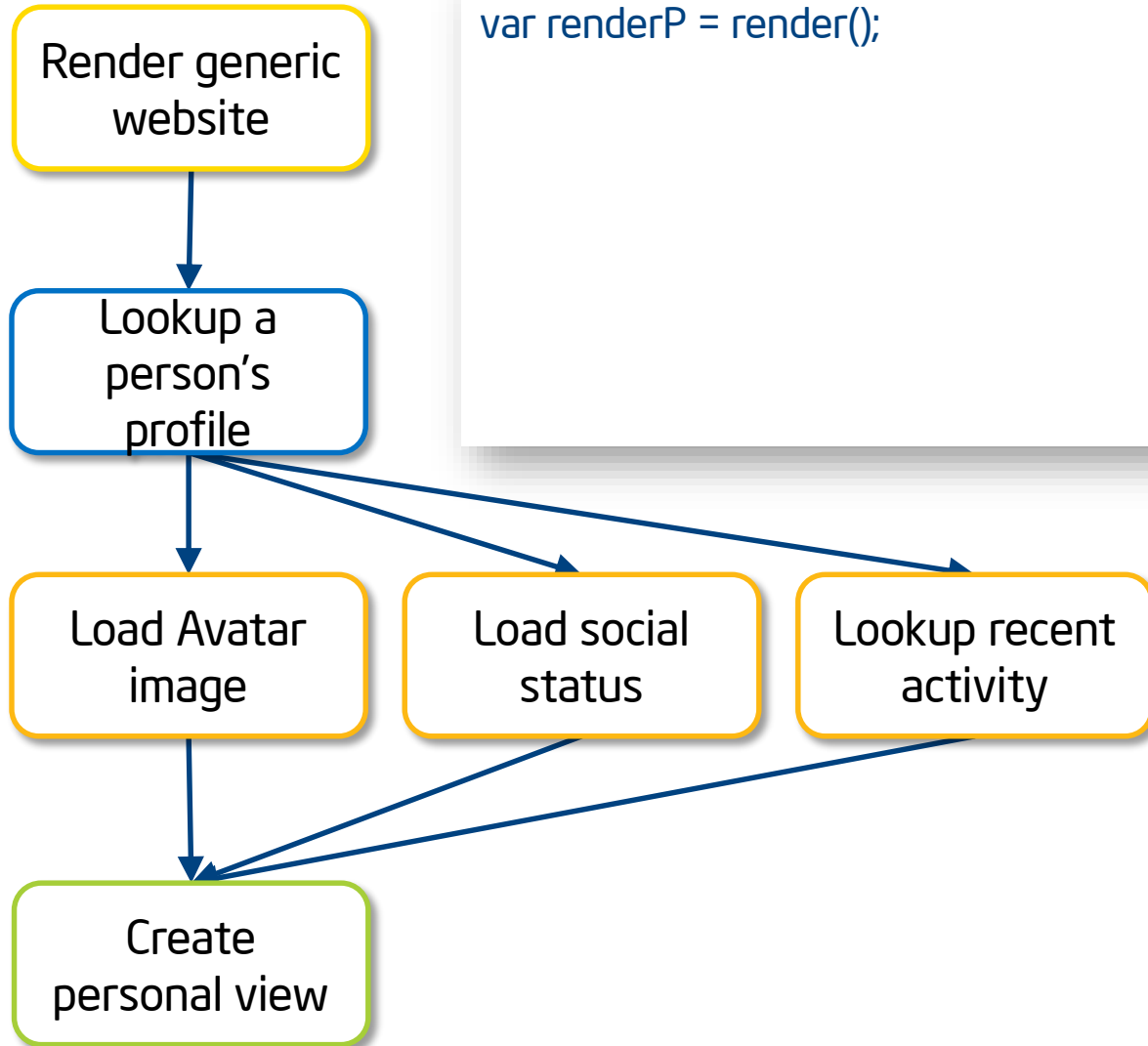
Enter: Promises

Promises enable a direct encoding of an asynchronous flow in data

- Promise objects encode state of asynchronous operation
- Different methods to encode dependencies like sequence, concurrency and joins
- Errors propagate along the flow until caught



Encoding Flow with Promises



```
var renderP = render();
```

Internal State of a Promise

pending

- The operation has not yet completed

fulfilled

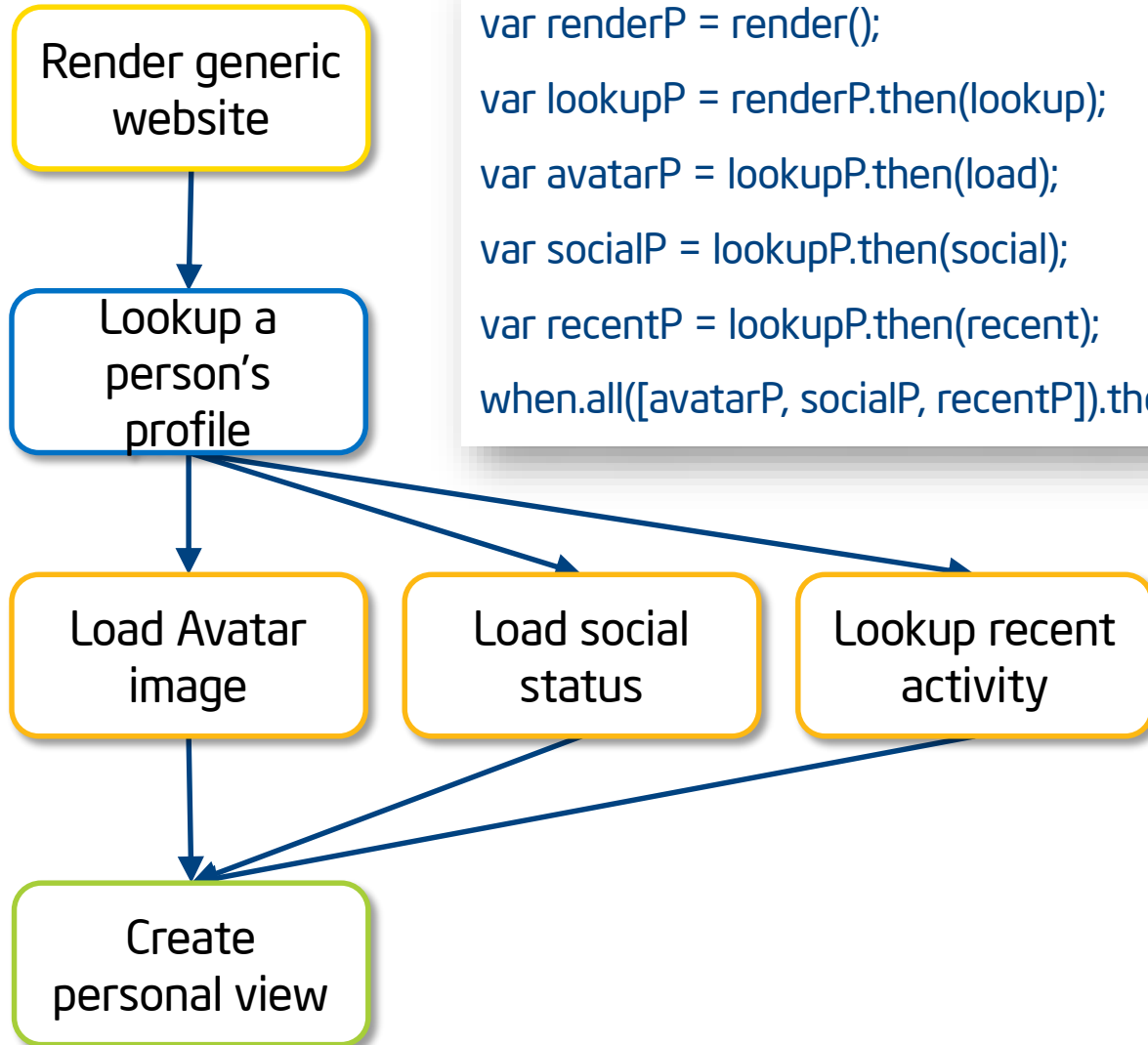
- The operation completed and has produced a valid result

rejected

- The operation has failed or one of its dependencies have failed

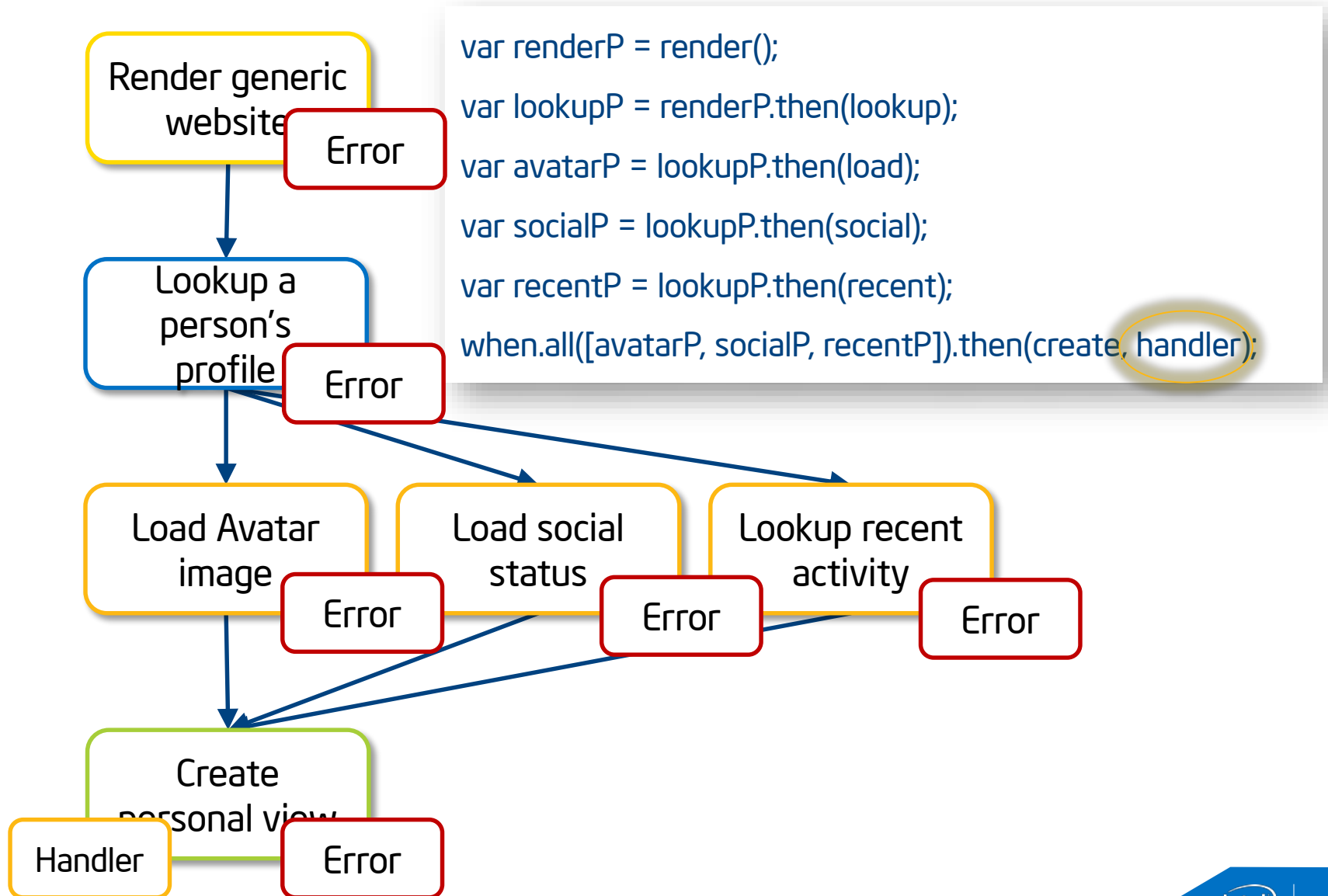


Encoding Flow with Promises



```
var renderP = render();  
var lookupP = renderP.then(lookup);  
var avatarP = lookupP.then(load);  
var socialP = lookupP.then(social);  
var recentP = lookupP.then(recent);  
when.all([avatarP, socialP, recentP]).then(create);
```

Handling Errors with Promises



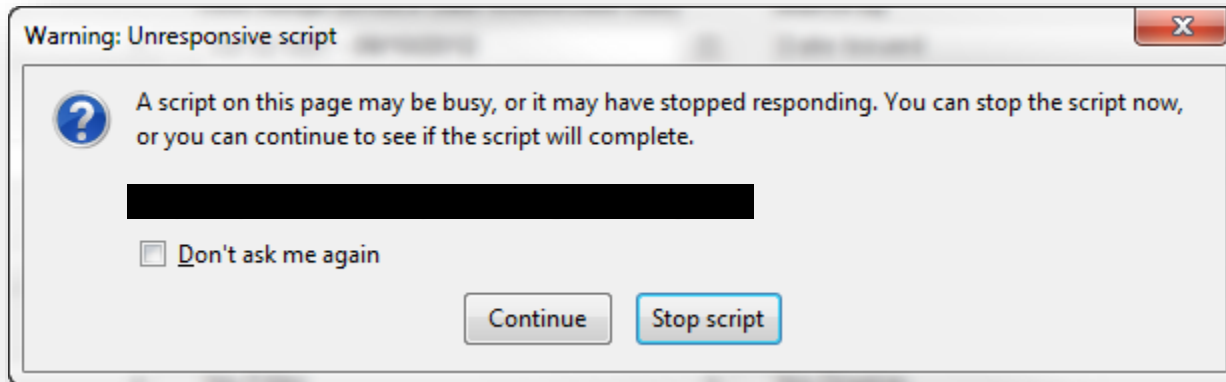
More On Promises

Many uses, many specifications

- <https://github.com/promises-aplus>
- <https://github.com/cujojs/when>
- <http://api.jquery.com/category/deferred-object/>
- ...



Long Running Scripts

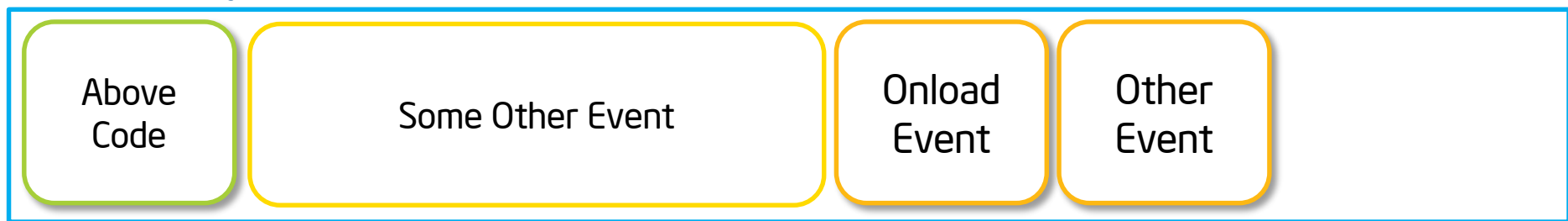


How to Handle Long Running Events

Event based model enables concurrency, yet

- Only one event executes at a time
- No even is ever interrupted (run to completion)

Browser Event Queue



Enter: Web Workers

Spawn a second instance of the JavaScript* engine

- No shared state, communication via messages (actors model)
- Has its own event (message) queue

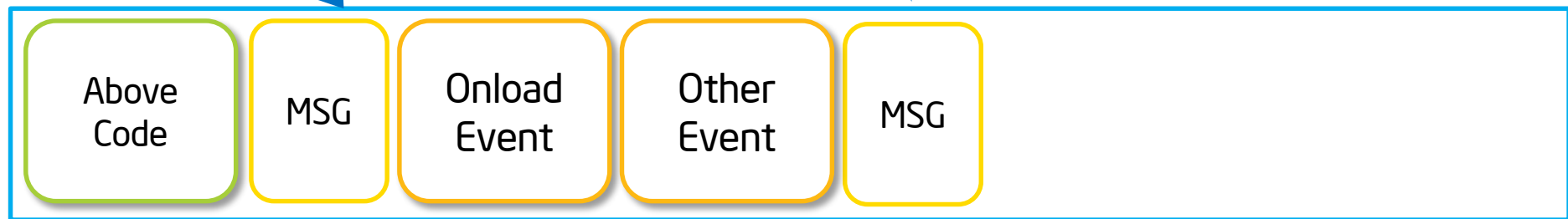


Concurrency Model with Web Worker

Web Worker Message Queue



Browser Event Queue





Parallel Computing

SIMD Units, Multi-Core CPUs and GPUs

Modern Parallel Hardware

All form factors (server, laptop, tablet, phone) have dedicated parallel hardware

- Multi-core CPUs
- SIMD Extensions
- Programmable GPUs

For the best experience, web applications have to tap into those resources.

Task Parallelism with Web Workers



Web Worker Message Queue

Core 1

Some Other Event

Browser Event Queue

Core 2

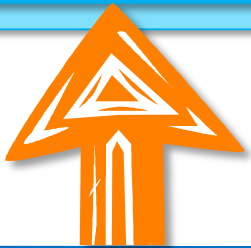
Above
Code

MSG

Onload
Event

Other
Event

MSG



SIMD Programming

Single Instruction Multiple Data

- Typically operate on 4 or 8 element vectors
- Perform the same operation on each element
- Conditional control flow has to be encoded by merging values



SIMD Examples

add	[1,2,3,4]	[2,3,4,5]		[3,5,7,9]
and	[1,2,3,4]	[2,3,4,5]		[0,2,0,4]
lessThan	[1,2,3,4]	[4,3,2,1]		[T,T,F,F]
select	[T,F,T,F]	[1,2,3,4]	[2,3,4,5]	[1,3,3,5]
shuffle	[3,2,1,0]	[1,2,3,4]		[4,3,2,1]

Adding SIMD to JavaScript*

Proposal by John McCutchan

- Add special vector-value types: float32x4 and int32x4
 - SIMD style accessors x, y, z, w
- Also arrays of these: Float32x4Array
- Use static SIMD object to provide a set of intrinsic operations
 - add, sub, mul, div, ...
 - and, or, xor, ...
 - lessThan, lessThanOrEqual, equal, notEqual, greaterThanOrEqual, greaterThan
 - select, shuffle
 - ...

SIMD Example in JavaScript*

// assume a and b are instances
// of Float32Array

```
var x = new Float32Array(a.length)
for (var i = 0; i < x.length; ++i) {
    x[i] = a[i] + b[i];
}
```

// assume a and b are instances
// of Float32x4Array

```
var x = new Float32x4Array(a.length)
for (var i = 0; i < x.length; ++i) {
    x[i] = SIMD.add(a[i], b[i]);
}
```

SIMD Example in JavaScript* (2)

```
// assume a and b are instances  
// of Float32Array
```

```
var x = new Float32Array(a.length)  
for (var i = 0; i < x.length; ++i) {  
    if (a[i] > 10)  
        x[i] = b[i] + b[i];  
    else  
        x[i] = a[i] + b[i];  
}
```

```
// assume a and b are instances  
// of Float32x4Array
```

```
var x = new Float32x4Array(a.length)  
for (var i = 0; i < x.length; ++i) {  
    var x_t = SIMD.add(b[i], b[i]);  
    var x_e = SIMD.add(a[i], b[i]);  
    var p = SIMD.greaterThan(a[i], 10);  
    x[i] = SIMD.select(p, x_t, x_e)  
}
```

More On SIMD in JavaScript*

Proposal document at ECMA

- http://wiki.ecmascript.org/doku.php?id=strawman:simd_number

Implementation effort from Intel and Mozilla*

- https://bugzilla.mozilla.org/show_bug.cgi?id=894105



Parallel JavaScript* (formerly River Trail)

High-level data-parallel programming API

- Operates on n-dimensional arrays
- Perform the same operation on each element (mostly)
- Designed for multi-core CPUs and programmable GPUs



Adding Parallelism to JavaScript*

Proposal by Intel Labs and Mozilla*

- Extends standard JavaScript array objects and upcoming typed objects (formerly binary data)
- Provides new parallel methods
 - buildPar (factory)
 - mapPar
 - reducePar
 - scanPar
 - scatterPar
 - filterPar

Example: Increment

```
var a = [1,2,3,4,5,6];
```

```
a.mapPar(function (v) { return v+1; });
```

```
a.map(function (v) { return v+1; });
```


A New Concept: Temporal Immutability

Temporal Immutability: The
global heap is immutable **during**
parallel execution

Example: Increment (2)

```
var a = [1,2,3,4,5,6];
```

```
a.mapPar (function (v,i) { ++a[i]; });
```

```
a.map(function (v,i) { ++a[i]; });
```

Example: Sum

```
var a = [1,2,3,4,5,6];
```

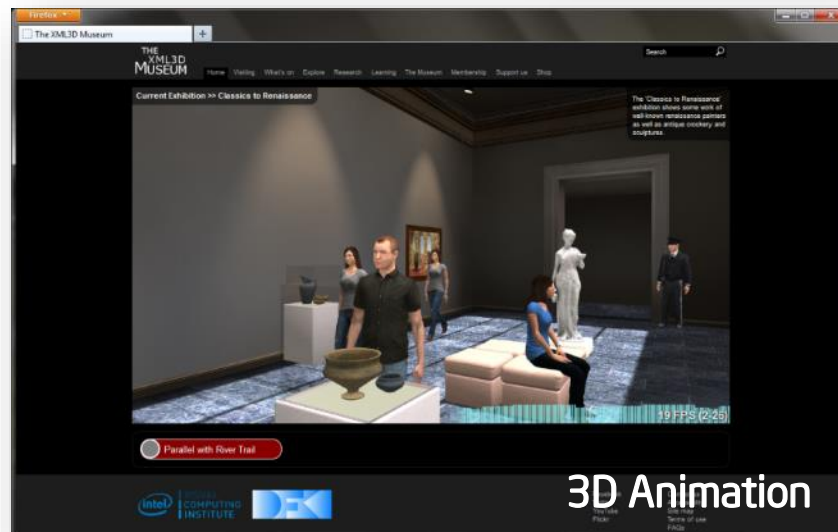
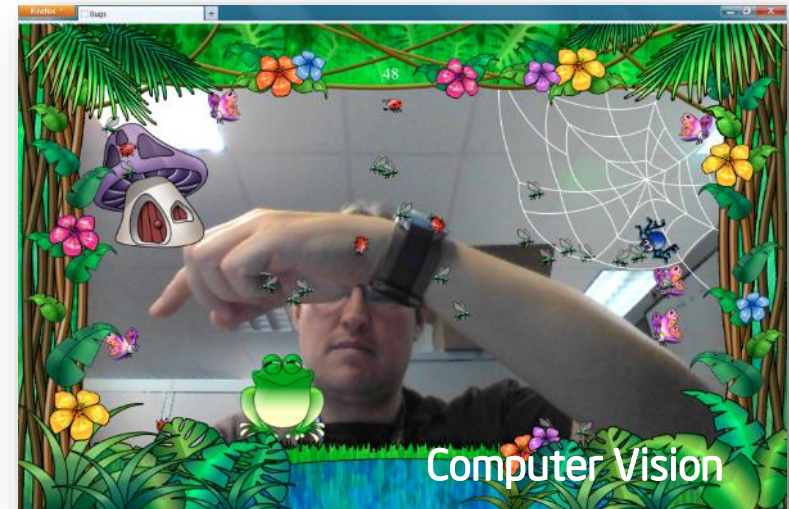
```
a.reducePar(function (a,b) { return a+b; });
```

```
a.reduce(  
    function (prev, curr) { return prev+curr; });
```

Parallel JavaScript* + Typed Objects: Grayscale

```
var Pixel = new ArrayType( uint8, 4);  
var Image = new ArrayType( ArrayType( Pixel, 480), 320);  
  
var I = getImage(); // returns value of type Image  
  
I.mapPar(2, function (v) {  
    var lum = v[0] * 0.21 + v[1]*0.72 + v[2] * 0.07;  
    return new Pixel([lum, lum, lum, v[3]]);  
}
```

Some Sample Applications



More On Parallel JavaScript*

Firefox* implementation in progress, available in the latest Nightly

- <http://nightly.mozilla.org>

ECMA proposal available for comments

- http://wiki.ecmascript.org/doku.php?id=strawman:data_parallelism
- http://wiki.ecmascript.org/doku.php?id=harmony:typed_objects



Conclusion

Concurrency is a given in web development

- Be aware of event semantics
- Use Promises to encode complex asynchronous flows
- Use Web Workers for long running tasks

Parallel Computing offers additional speedup

- Web Workers can enable task parallelism
- SIMD extensions are on their way for small scale parallel computing
- Parallel JavaScript* for larger scale parallel computing

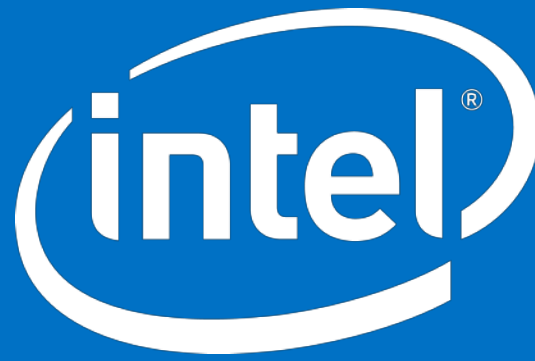


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