

# Concurrent programming and memory consistency laboratory



ARCOS Group

Computer Architecture

Bachelor In Informatics Engineering

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

## Objective

**Increase the understanding:**

- **Lock free programming**
  - **Impact over the performance of an application**

**usage of certain types of atomic data will be  
evaluated versus the usage of techniques based  
on locks**

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## Description of the laboratory

Different alternatives will be evaluated in order to implement **Circular bounded buffer**.

**Two techniques:**

- **lock based programming**
- **free lock programming**

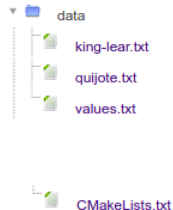
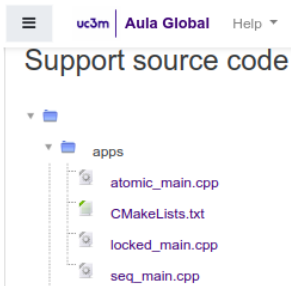
**Standard:**

**ISO/IEC 14882:2017 (C++17)**

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## Materials supplied

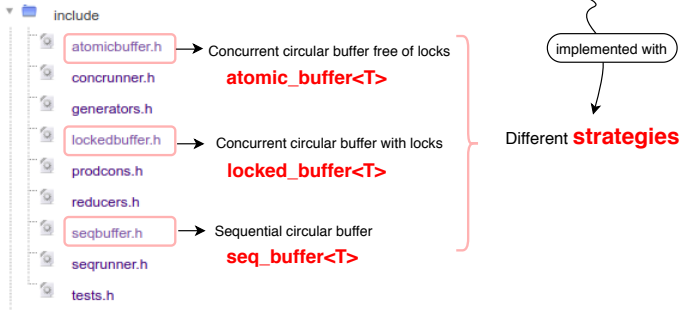
### Circular bounded buffer.



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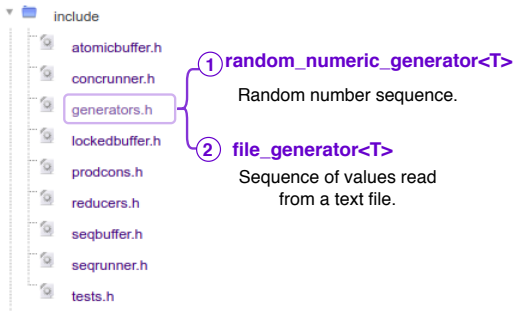
### Circular bounded buffer



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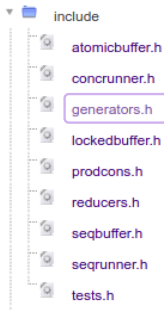
### Circular bounded buffer - Generators



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### Circular bounded buffer - Generators



① `random_numeric_generator<T>`    ② `file_generator<T>`

**Behavior:** function objects (functors)

**Constructor:**

- ① `random_numeric_generator<long> rand_gen{10};` // It generates up to 10 long values
- ② `file_generator<string> word_gen{"file.txt"};` // It generates words read from the file "file.txt"
- ② `file_generator<long> num_gen{"num.txt"};` // It generates numbers read from the file "num.txt"

**Invoked as a function:**

- ① `auto numval = rgen();`
- ② `auto word = fgen();`

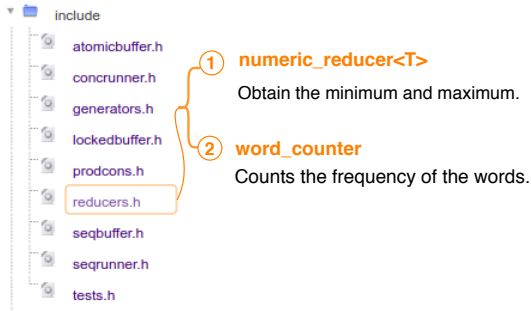
**Returns:** optional value

- ① `optional<long> numval = rgen();`  
`long val = -1;`  
`if (numval) { val = *numval; }`
- ② `optional<string> word = fgen();`  
`if (word) {`  
    `cout << *word << "\n";`  
`}`

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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Reducers

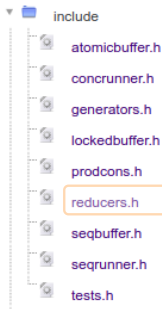


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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Reducers



① `numeric_reducer<T>`

② `word_counter`

#### Constructor:

- ① `numeric_reducer<long> num_red;` // Numerical reducer for long
- ② `word_counter freq_red;` // Word frequency reducer

#### The operator `+=` redefined

- `num_red += 10L;` // Aggregates the value 10L to num\_red
- ① `num_red += 30L` // Aggregates the value 30L to num\_red;
- `num_red += 20L` // Aggregates the value 20L to num\_red;

- `freq_red += "Hola";`
- ② `freq_red += "C++";`
- `freq_red += "Hola";`

#### Maximum and Minimum

- ① `long a = num_red.max();`
- `long b = num_red.min();`

#### The most frequent word and the number of occurrences

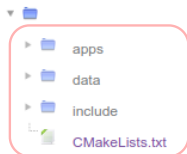
- `auto r = freq_red.most_frequent();`
- ② `cout << "palabra: " << r.first << "\n";`
- `cout << "frecuencia: " << r.second << "\n";`

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### Circular bounded buffer

#### Support source code



#### IMPORTANT

It is **recommended** that the student **review** the implementation of these classes, using if necessary the **documentation of the standard library** (for example in <http://en.cppreference.com/w/>) or recommended textbooks of the subject (C++ Concurrency in Action. Practical multithreading)

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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Producer

include

atomicbuffer.h

conrunner.h

generators.h

lockedbuffer.h

prodcons.h

reducers.h

seqbuffer.h

seqrunner.h

tests.h

1 class **producer**  
configured with a value **generator**  
type and a **buffer** type

#### Generators:

- 1 random\_numeric\_generator<T>
- 2 file\_generator<T>

#### Buffer type (strategies):

- 1 seq\_buffer
- 2 locked\_buffer
- 3 atomic\_buffer<T>

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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Producer

① class **producer**

configured with a value **generator**  
type and a **buffer** type

#### Generators:

- ① `random_numeric_generator<T>`
- ② `file_generator<T>`

#### Buffer type (strategies):

- ① `seq_buffer`
- ② `locked_buffer`
- ③ `atomic_buffer<T>`

#### Example Producer with ① and ② :

```
① using gen_type = numeric_generator<long>;  
② using buf_type = locked_buffer<long>;  
① gen_type gen{1000}; // Number generator  
② buf_type buf{10}; // Locked buffer of size 10
```

```
① producer<gen_type, buf_type> prod{gen, buf}; // Productor that uses gen
```

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### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Producer

**Invoke a producer:**

- a not pass any argument

```
producer<gen_type,buf_type> p{gen,buf};  
a p(); // Generates values until the end of the sequence  
  
producer<gen_type,buf_type> q{gen,buf};  
thread t{q}; // It created a thread that generates values in buf  
t.join();
```

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### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Producer

Invoke a producer:

② passing as argument a predicate

② `file_generator<string> gen{"text0.txt"};`

① `seq_buffer<string> buf{32};`

`producer<file_generator<string>,seq_buffer<string>> prod{gen,buf};`

`bool finisehd = false;`

`while (!finished) {`

② `prod([&] { return !buf.full(); });`

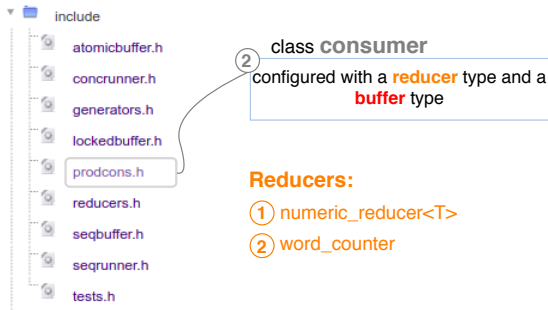
`bool finished = consume(buf);`

`}`

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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Consumer



#### Reducers:

- ① numeric\_reducer<T>
- ② word\_counter

#### Buffer type (strategies):

- ① seq\_buffer
- ② locked\_buffer
- ③ atomic\_buffer<T>

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### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Consumer

② class `consumer`  
configured with a **reducer** type  
and a **buffer** type

#### Reducers:

- ① `numeric_reducer<T>`
- ② `word_counter`

#### Buffer type (strategies):

- ① `seq_buffer`
- ② `locked_buffer`
- ③ `atomic_buffer<T>`

#### Example Consumer with ② and ③ :

```
② word_counter wc;  
③ atomic_buffer<string> buf{16};  
  
② consumer<word_counter,atomic_buffer<string>> cons{wc,buf};
```

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### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Consumer

**Invoke a consumer:**

Ⓐ not pass any argument

```
② consumer<word_counter,atomic_buffer<string>> cons{wc,buf};  
Ⓐ cons(); // It consumes values until the end of the sequence  
consumer <word_counter, atomic_buffer<string>> q{wc,buf};  
thread t{q}; // It creates a thread to consume values of buf
```

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### Circular bounded buffer - Generic Consumer

#### Invoke a consumer:

- ② passing as argument a predicate

#### Generators:

- ① random\_numeric\_generator<T>
- ② file\_generator<T>

#### Reducers:

- ① numeric\_reducer<T>
- ② word\_counter

#### Buffer type (strategies):

- ① seq\_buffer
- ② locked\_buffer
- ③ atomic\_buffer<T>

```
② using gen_type = file_generator<string>;
② gen_type gen{"text.txt"};
② using red_type = word_counter;
② red_type wc;

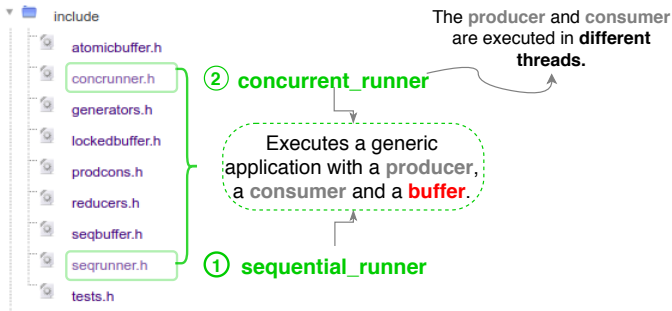
② using buf_type = locked_buffer<string>;
② buf_type buf{40};

① producer<gen_type,buf_type> prod{gen,buf};
② consumer<cons_type, buf_type> cons{red,buf};
    for (;;) {
        prod([&]{ return !buf.full(); } );
        ②b bool finished = cons([&]{ return !buf.empty(); } );
            if (finished) break;
    }
```

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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Execution alternatives



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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Execution alternatives

#### Example ② concurrent\_runner

Generators:

- ① random\_numeric\_generator<T>
- ② file\_generator<T>

Reducers:

- ① numeric\_reducer<T>
- ② word\_counter

Buffer type (strategies):

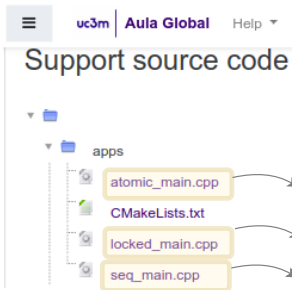
- ① seq\_buffer
- ② locked\_buffer
- ③ atomic\_buffer<T>

```
void most_frequent(const std::string & filename) {  
    ② locked_buffer<string> buf{20};  
    ② file_generator<string> gen{filename};  
    ② word_counter wc;  
  
    ② concurrent_runner runner;  
    ② runner(gen,wc,buf);  
  
    auto res = reducer.most_frequent();  
    cout << "Palabra: " << res.first << "\n";  
    cout << "Apariciones: " << res.second << "\n";  
}
```

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### Circular bounded buffer - Evaluation programs

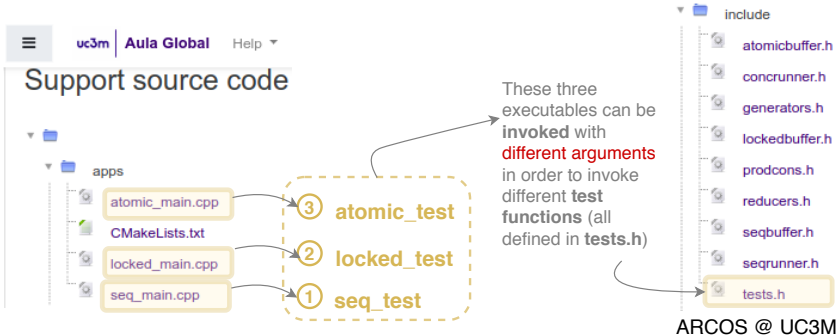


- ① seq\_test
  - ① sequential\_runner
  - ① seq\_buffer
- ② locked\_test
  - ② concurrent\_runner
  - ② locked\_buffer
- ③ atomic\_test
  - ② concurrent\_runner
  - ③ atomic\_buffer<T>

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## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Evaluation programs



## Materials supplied

### Circular bounded buffer - Evaluation programs

**Note:** The rest of this section **prog** refers indistinctly to any of the three programs (**seq\_test**, **locked\_test**, or **atomic\_test**).

- \* Maximum and minimum of random numbers.

Ex: 

```
prog random 10 1000
```

- \* Maximum and minimum of numbers in a file.

Ex: 

```
prog file 10 datos.txt
```

- \* Words frequency.

Ex: 

```
prog count 10 ../data/quijote.txt
```

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### Circular bounded buffer - Performance Evaluation

\* Measure of the **time** using the standard library of C++ (namespace **chrono**).

\* Accessing the Linux kernel module **perf**.

**IMPORTANT:** Do not forget to activate the optimizations of the compiler before executing the evaluation (mode **Release** of **CMake**).

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## 3. Tasks

### 3.1 Source code study



seqbuffer.h

**3.1.1 Sequential buffer - Answer 9 questions**



lockedbuffer.h

**3.1.2 Locked buffer - Answer 13 questions**



atomicbuffer.h

**3.1.3 Lock free buffer - Answer 12 questions**

## 3. Tasks

### 3.2 Performance Evaluation

3.2.1 Evaluation with **random** (1000 and  $10^6$  values / **buffer size** = {2,10,100,1000})

3.2.2 Evaluation with **count** (**quijote.txt** and **king-lear.txt** | **buffer size** = {2,10,100,1000})

#### 3.2.3 Compilation with **CMake**

```
mkdir build
cd build
cmake -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release ..
make
```

# Submission

## ! Submission

Deadline

December 15th



## Quiz:

- Available through Aula Global.
- Individual
- Maximum of 20 minutes to complete it
- One attempt
- Maximum of 10 questions for one student

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