## What the Enterprise Can Learn from Your Mom

Jim Weirich Chief Scientist EdgeCase





## **TANSTASFL**

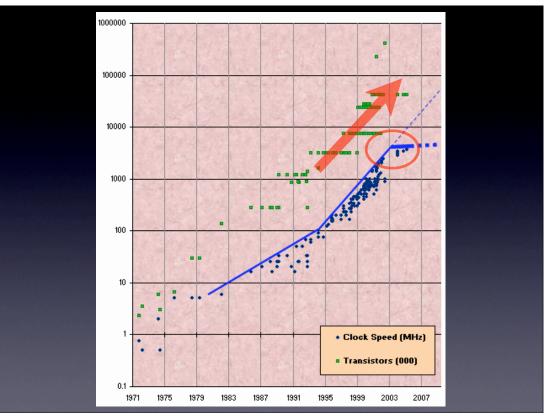
### The Free Lunch Is Over

A Fundamental Turn Toward Concurrency in Software By Herb Sutter

- <a href="http://www.gotw.ca/publications/concurrency-ddj.htm">http://www.gotw.ca/publications/concurrency-ddj.htm</a>
  - Published early 2005

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## Moore's Law

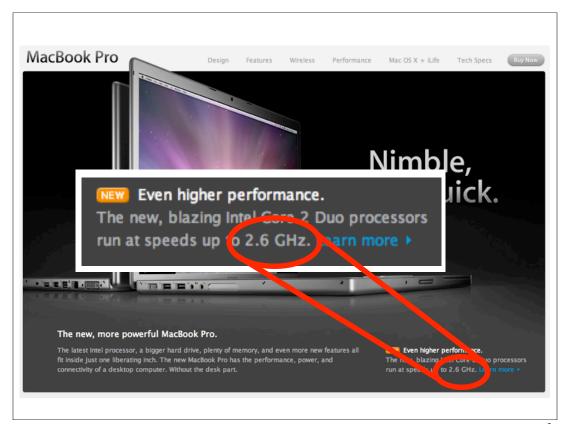


## Past Performance Gains

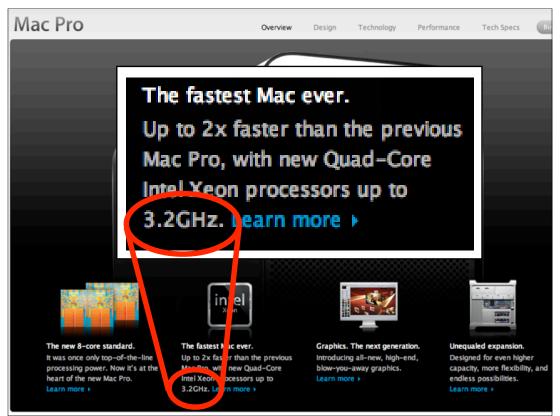
- Clock Speed
- Execution Optimization
- Cache



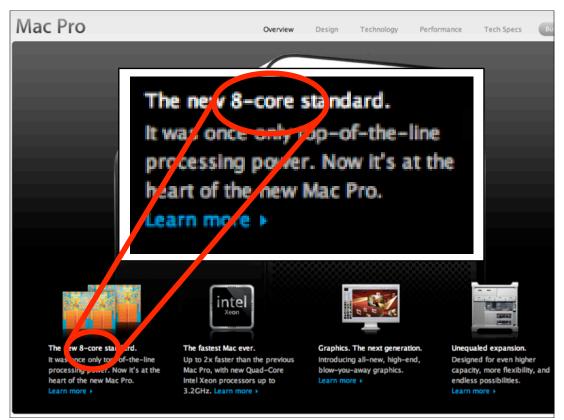


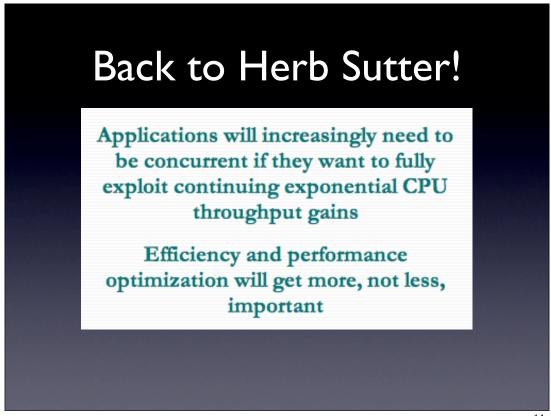






# Future Performance Gains Hyperthreading Multicore Cache

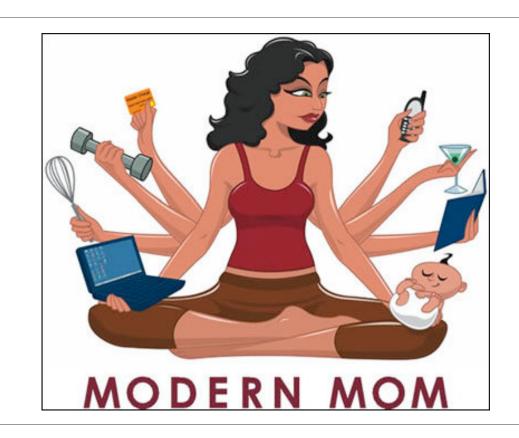


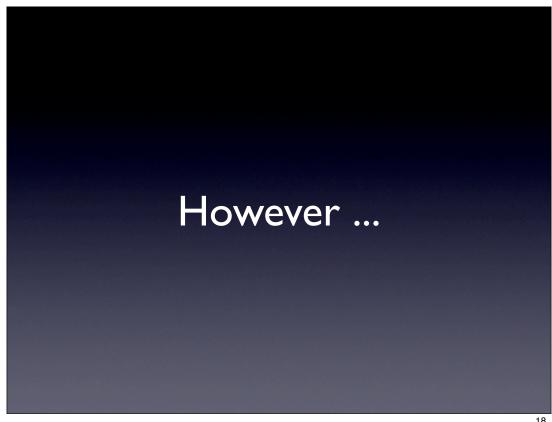


## 100 Core CPUs?

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## So, What Can the Enterprise Learn from Your Mom?

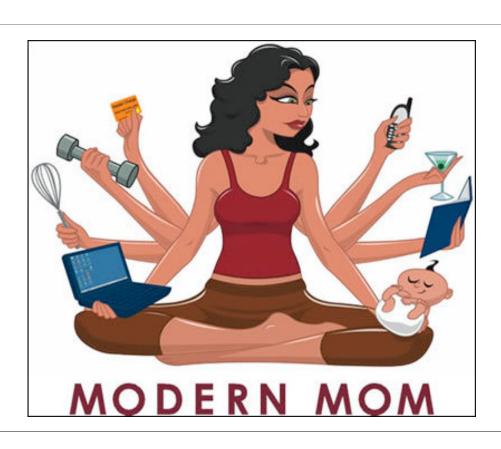




## Charles Miller

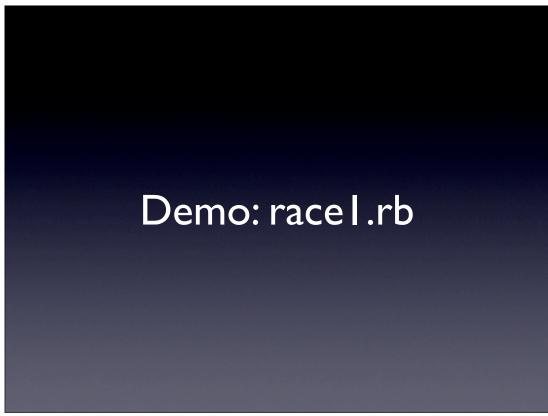
In its place I would put Java Concurrency in Practice. Every new Atlassian developer gets handed this book and ordered to read it immediately. Writing multi-threaded code is hard, and a number of the things Java does under the hood to make its multi-threading more efficient makes it even harder. Unless you understand the subtleties described in this book of how Java shares data between threads, you will screw it up in some almost-impossible-to-debug way. [emphasis mine]

http://fishbowl.pastiche.org/2008/08/07/recommended\_reading\_for\_java\_d/





So, you want to write a concurrent program ...



What happened?

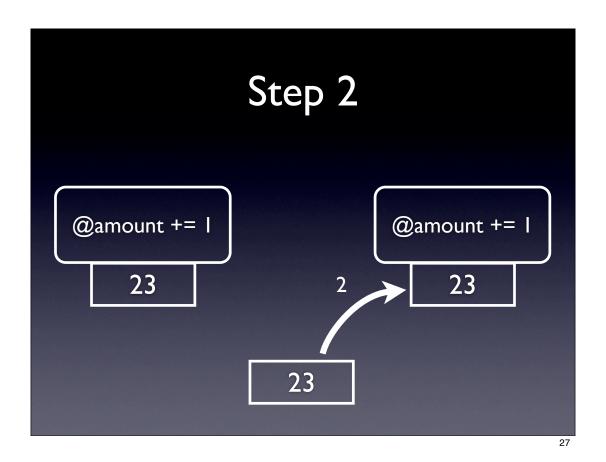
# The Setup @amount += I @amount += I

Step I

@amount += 1

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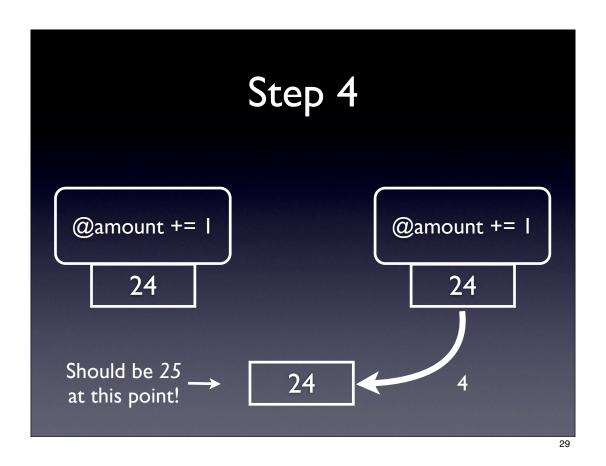
Step 3

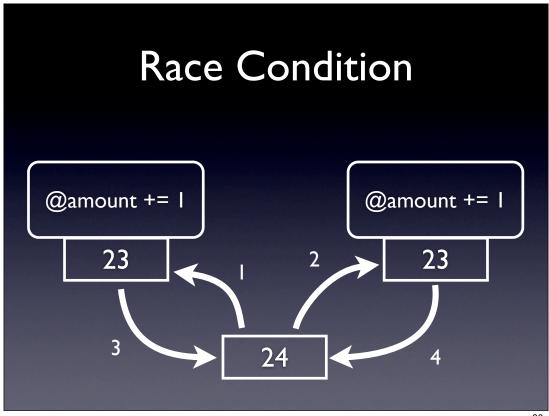
@amount += 1

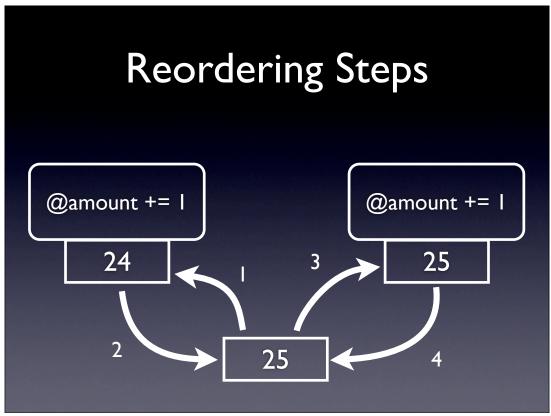
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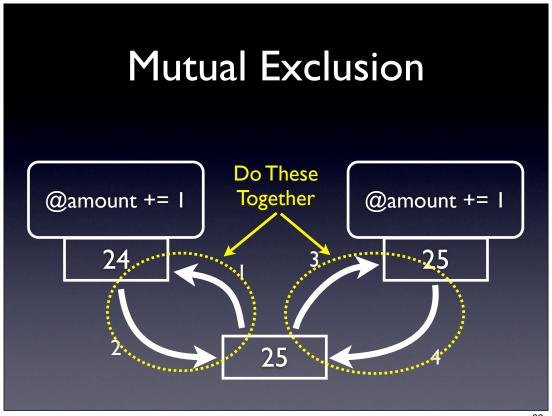
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DISABLE CONTEXT SWITCHING account.credit(1) RE-ENABLE CONTEXT SWITCHING

require 'thread' mutex = Mutex.new mutex.synchonize do account.credit(1) end

# Demo: race4.rb

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Demo: race7.rb

## To Be Safe, You Must:

(I) Protect every shared memory access with a synchronizing lock.

Yes, **EVERY** access.

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## To Be Safe, You Must:

(2) Be aware of extended situations that need to be atomic.

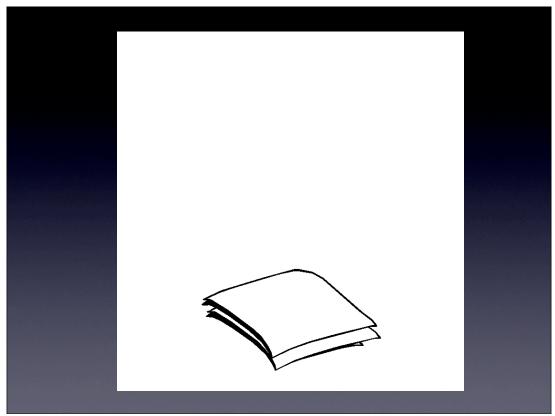
## To Be Safe, You Must:

(3) Have a strategy to avoid deadlock in the presence of multiple locks.

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## To Be Safe, You Must:

(4) Evaluate every single library used by your program to see if they also follow rules 1 - 3.





### Horror Stories

- Real time data collection (I in a million)
- Rake multitask dependencies
- Double Checked Lock

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## Double Checked Lock

```
public static Singleton getInstance()
{
   if (instance == null)
   {
      synchronized(Singleton.class) { //1
        if (instance == null) //2
            instance = new Singleton(); //3
      }
   }
   return instance;
}
```

The theory behind double-checked locking is perfect. Unfortunately, reality is entirely different.

## Concurrent Programming is HARD

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## And it is hard because of Shared Memory

What can we do to make concurrent programming easier?

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## Shared Memory

## Are We Blug Programmers?

... Languages less powerful than Blub are obviously less powerful, because they're missing some feature he's used to. But when our hypothetical Blub programmer looks in the other direction, up the power continuum, he doesn't realize he's looking up. What he sees are merely weird languages... Blub is good enough for him, because he thinks in Blub.

-- Paul Graham, Beating the Averages

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## The Power of Messsaging

(Erlang)

## Imagine a Language with

- No variables
- No assignment statements
- No explicit loops

## Imagine a Language with

- No variables
- No assignment statements
   Pattern Matching
- No explicit loops
- Only Constants

  - Recursion
    - (tail recursion)

## **Function Definitions**

```
fact(0) ->
    1;
fact(N) ->
    N * fact(N-1).
```

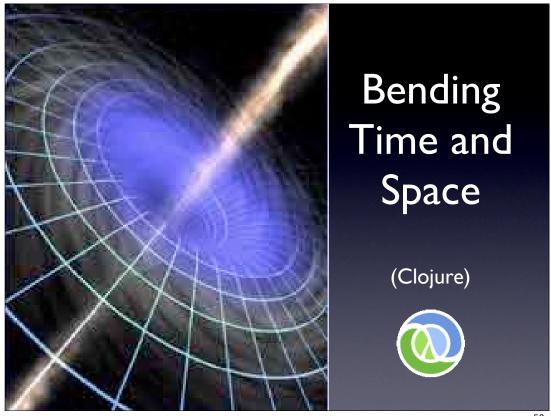
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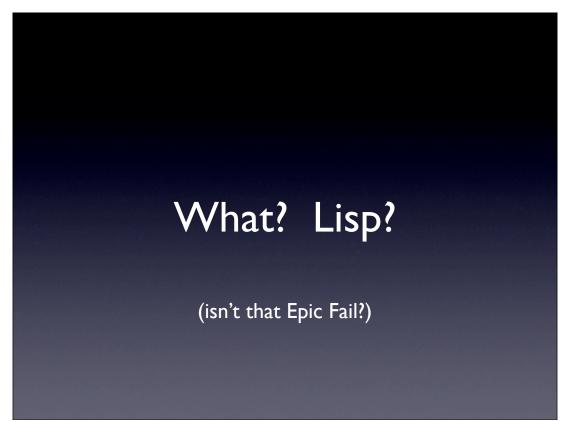
## **Function Definitions**

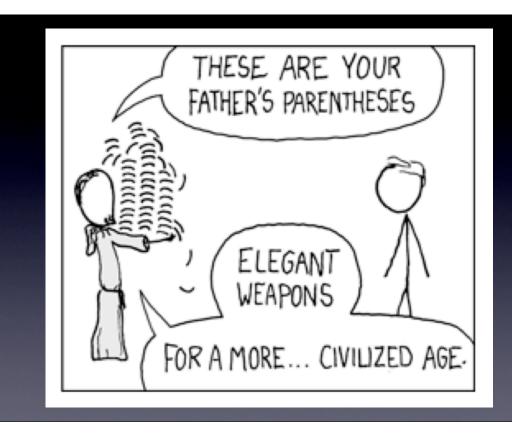
```
fact2(N) ->
    fact2(N, 1).

fact2(0, Acc) ->
    Acc;
fact2(N, Acc) ->
    fact2(N-1, N * Acc).
```









## Quick Lisp Primer

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## Data Structures

```
1 321 ; Numbers
a fido ; Names
(1 2 3) ; Listss
[1 2 3] ; Arrays
```

## Calling Functions

```
(+ 2 4) ; => 6
(count '(a b c)) ; => 3
```

```
(+ 2 4) ; => (+ 2 4)
```

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## **Defining Functions**

## **Defining Functions**

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## Sequences

## Other Cool Stuff

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## Java Interface

```
(import '(java.util.concurrent Executors))

(. Thread (sleep (* 1000 seconds))

Argument to sleep

(static) Method to call (sleep)

Class (or object) to get method call

Do a Java call
```

### No Modifiable State

(except ...)

 Vars - Thread Local Variables (impossible to share)

```
(def v 123)
(binding [v 321] v) # => 321
```

• v is bound to 321, but only for the current thread.

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### No Modifiable State

(except ...)

• Refs - STM (Sharable, but only in a transaction)

```
(def r (ref 0)
  (deref r) ; => 0

(ref-set r 1) ; FAILS
  (dosync
          (ref-set r 1)) ; In Transaction
          (deref r) ; => 1
```



## Summary

Concurrent Programming is Hard (primarily due to shared mutable state)

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Hard enough that you probably want to avoid doing it in a traditional sequential programming language.

Functional Languages provide many advantages when dealing with concurrency.

Don't be a Blub Programmer.

## Thank You!

git://github.com/jimweirich/presentation\_enterprise\_mom.git

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## Contact Info

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