


# libdispatch

- Grand Central Dispatch
- Asynchronous & concurrent programming model
- From apple 
- <http://libdispatch.macosforge.org/>

# Based on Queues

- split tasks to **blocks** and send them to different queues.
- A **block** is scheduled in its target queue.
- Notification when a group of **blocks** finish executing.
- Queue types: Global Concurrent Queues, Main Queue, Private Serial Queues

# Global Concurrent Queues

- `q = dispatch_get_global_queue(  
DISPATCH_QUEUE_PRIORITY_DEFAULT,  
NULL /* reserved for future use */);`
- Execute function `complex_calculation` 100 times:
  - `dispatch_apply_f(100, q,  
user_data, complex_calculation);`
  - `complex_calculation(user_data, i); /* i ∈ [0, 100) */`
  - more than one `complex_calculation` run parallelly

# Main Queue

- Is a serial queue (back up by one thread)
- `q_main = dispatch_get_main_queue();`
- Is a global queue
- To integrate with Apple's Cocoa framework

# Private Serial Queues

- `q_sum = dispatch_queue_create("com.example.sum", NULL);`
- **Serialize access to shared data structures:**

```
#define COUNT 128
```

```
double sum = 0;
```

```
void calc_func(void *data, size_t i) {
```

```
    double x = complex_calculation(i);
```

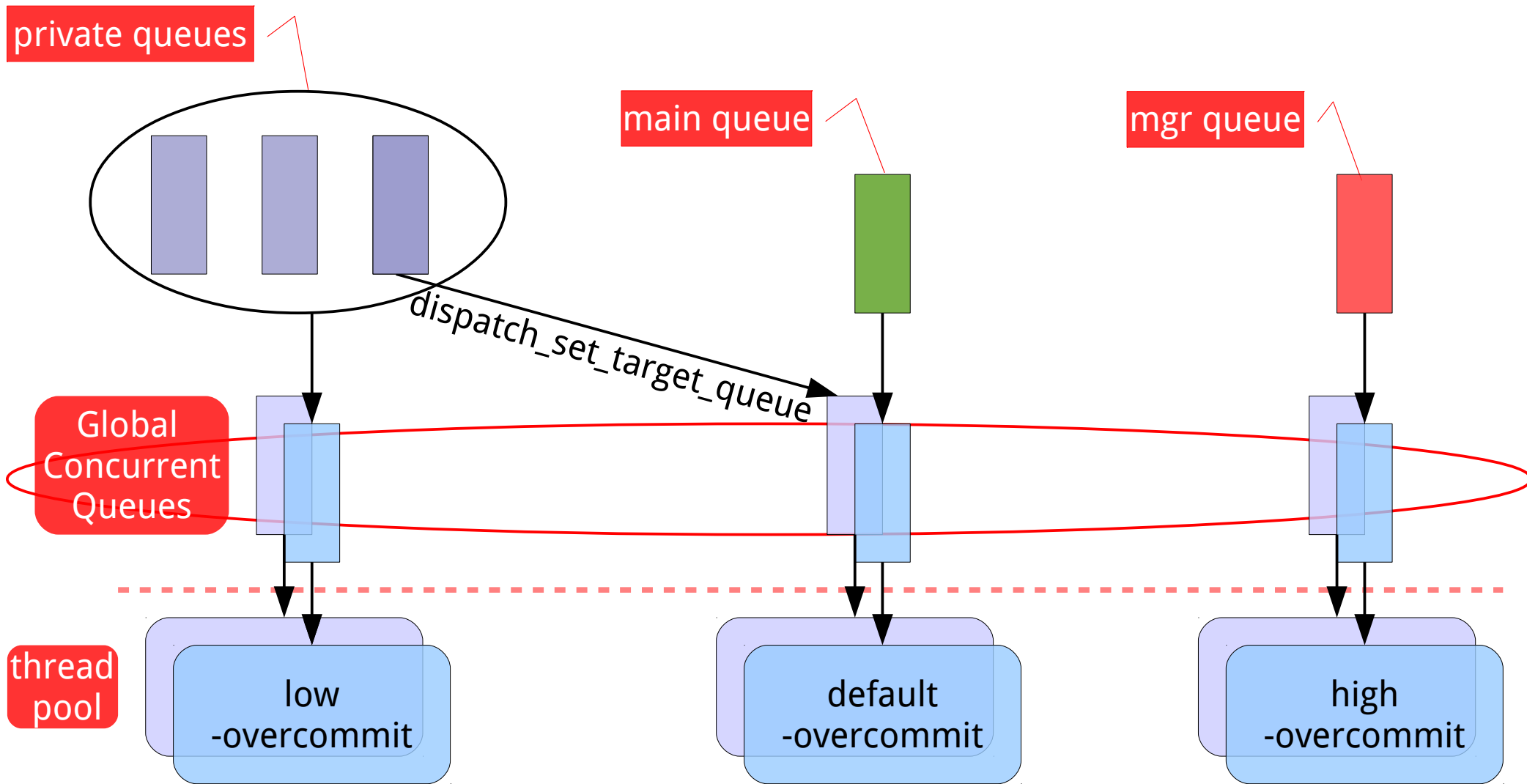
```
    double *sum = (double *)data;
```

```
    dispatch_async(q_sum, ^{ *sum += x});
```

```
}
```

```
dispatch_apply_f(COUNT, q_default, &sum, calc_func);
```

# Relations between queues



# Main classes and inheritance

**dispatch\_object\_s**

`const void *do_vtable;`  
`struct x *volatile do_next;`

`unsigned int do_ref_cnt;`  
`unsigned int do_xref_cnt;`  
`unsigned int do_suspend_cnt;`  
`struct dispatch_queue_s *do_targetq;`  
`void *do_ctxt;`  
`dispatch_function_t do_finalizer;`

dispatch\_continuation\_s

→ dispatch\_queue\_s

└─ dispatch\_source\_s

→ dispatch\_queue\_attr\_s

→ dispatch\_source\_attr\_s

→ dispatch\_semaphore\_s = dispatch\_group\_s

# dispatch\_queue\_s

- Contain a list of DO(dispatch\_object\_s)

struct dispatch\_object\_s \*  
dq\_items\_head → DO → DO → DO → NULL

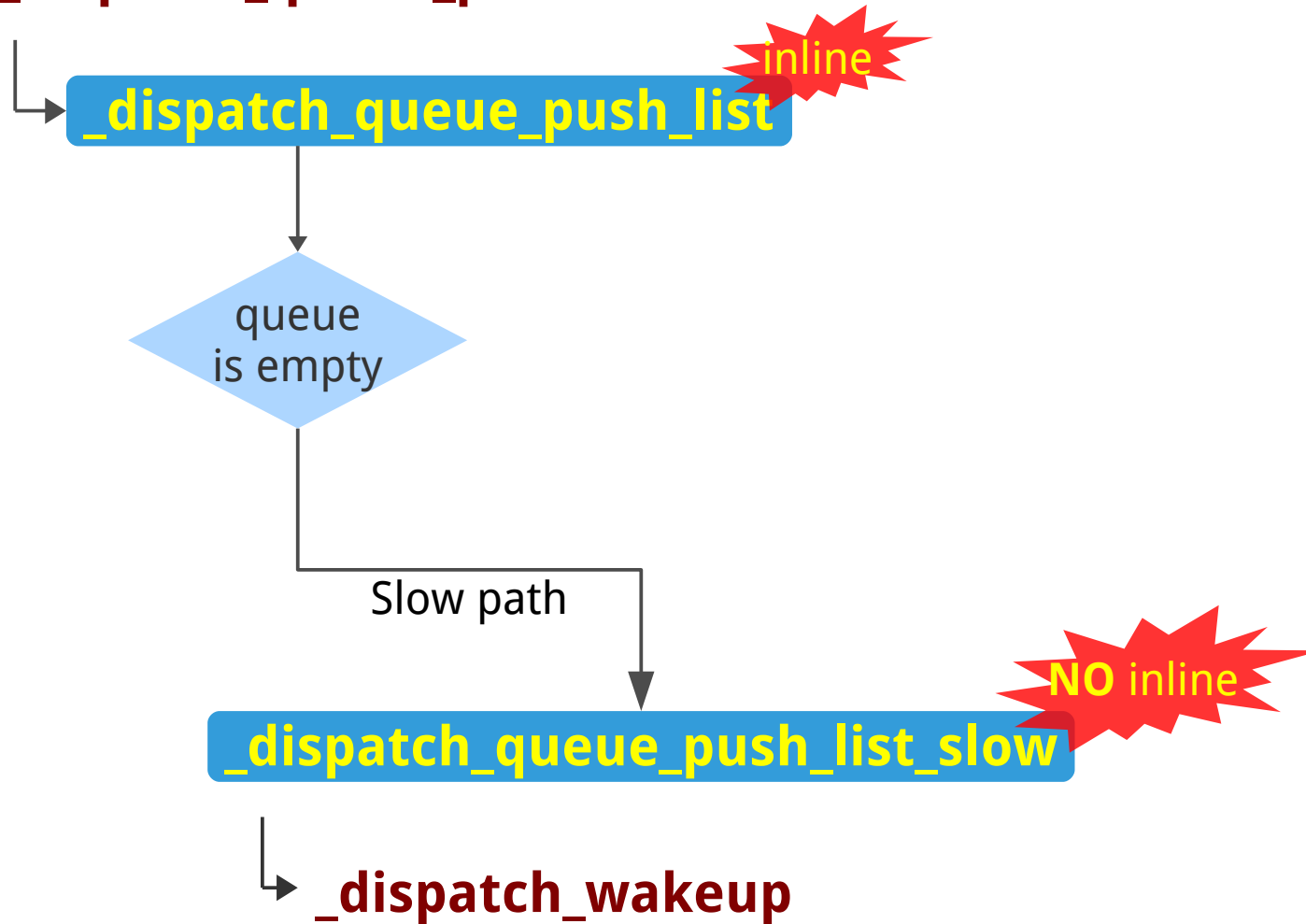
struct dispatch\_object\_s \*  
volatile dq\_items\_tail

- Num of Running DO: uint32\_t dq\_running;
- Width of concurrency: uint32\_t dq\_width;



# Enqueue

**\_dispatch\_queue\_push**



# Dequeue

- `_dispatch_queue_concurrent_drain_one`
  - Get and return a DO concurrently
- `_dispatch_queue_drain`
  - Get and process all DOs in the queue
  - Lock the queue before calling:  
`_dispatch_queue_trylock(dq)`

# How a **block** be executed?

1. wrap a **block** to *dispatch\_continuation\_s*
2. **\_dispatch\_queue\_push** to its target queue → **\_dispatch\_wakeup** the target queue if empty
3. **\_dispatch\_wakeup** do the following:
  - If SUSPENDED, return NULL
  - Run vtable->do\_probe, if return false and the queue is empty, return NULL
  - **\_dispatch\_trylock** (object lock), if lock fail, return NULL
  - **\_dispatch\_queue\_push**(dou.do->**do\_targetq**, dou.\_do);
4. Finally **\_dispatch\_queue\_push** to a root queue (i.e. Global Concurrent Queue, do\_targetq == NULL)

# Send to thread pool

**\_dispatch\_wakeup**(*root queue*)

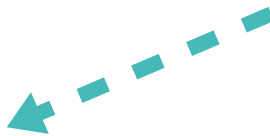


# Send to thread pool

**\_dispatch\_wakeup**(*root queue*)

└─ vtable->do\_probe -----> **\_dispatch\_queue\_wakeup\_global**

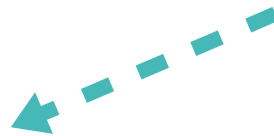
int  
*pthread\_workqueue\_additem\_np*(  
pthread\_workqueue\_t workq,  
void \*( \*workitem\_func)(void \*), void \* workitem\_arg,  
pthread\_workitem\_handle\_t \* itemhandlep, unsigned int \*gencountp)



# Send to thread pool

**\_dispatch\_wakeup**(*root queue*)

└─ vtable->do\_probe -----> **\_dispatch\_queue\_wakeup\_global**



int  
*pthread\_workqueue\_additem\_np*(  
pthread\_workqueue\_t workq,  
void \*(**\*workitem\_func**)(void \*), void \* workitem\_arg,  
pthread\_workitem\_handle\_t \* itemhandlep, unsigned int \*gencountp)

**\_dispatch\_worker\_thread2**

└─ while ((item = fastpath(**\_dispatch\_queue\_concurrent\_drain\_one**(dq))))  
    **\_dispatch\_continuation\_pop**(item);

# Executing

- `_dispatch_continuation_pop`
  - Is a "dispatch\_continuation\_s" ?
    - Process flag: DISPATCH\_OBJ\_ASYNC\_BIT
    - Process flag: DISPATCH\_OBJ\_GROUP\_BIT
    - `dc->dc_func(dc->dc_ctxt)`
  - Or is a "dispatch\_queue\_s"?
    - Run `_dispatch_queue_invoke`
      1. Check SUSPEND state and try to acquire *queue lock*
      2. `_dispatch_queue_drain`
      3. Release *queue lock*
      4. Release *object lock* (locked in `_dispatch_wakeup`)

# When wake up queues?

- push to an empty queue
- dq\_running is 0
- \_dispatch\_queue\_wakeup\_global in  
\_dispatch\_queue\_concurrent\_drain\_one (fork  
more working threads)



# Implementation of thread pool

- Use Darwin's extension to POSIX threads
  - Create thread pool: `pthread_workqueue_create_np`
  - Adjust pool size by the overall load on the system
  - Add a job: `pthread_workqueue_additem_np`
- Built-in lightweight implementation
  - Pool size: `dgq_thread_pool_size`
  - Worker function: `_dispatch_worker_thread`
  - When all jobs complete, working thread will sleep on a signal for several seconds, until be waken up or quit on timeout

# Other implementation technique

- Two reference counts
  - Internal reference count (do\_ref\_cnt)
  - External reference count (do\_xref\_cnt) – Better error detection for client code
- A simple but efficient memory allocation cache
  - Only cache dispatch\_continuation\_t
  - Per-thread, single link
  - Only flush cache on some points, usually when a working thread finishes all jobs
- fastpath, slowpath

# Port to Linux

- By Mark Heily
- <http://packages.debian.org/squeeze/libdispatch0>
- Related libraries:
  1. [libkqueue](#) (implement kevent on top of epoll, inotify, signalfd and timerfd)
  2. [libpthread\\_workqueue](#) (implement pthread\_workqueue in userspace)

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