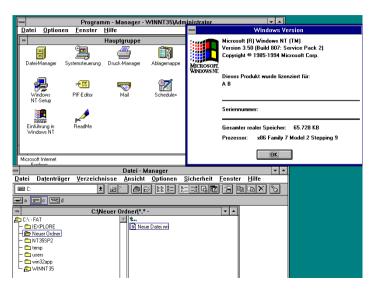
## A Concurrent Hash Table for CPython

**MSc Thesis Dissertation** 

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 $\begin{array}{c} 3.13 \\ \text{Free-threading} \end{array}$ 

- \* Semaphore ✓
- \* CyclicBarrier ✓
- \* Lock ✓
- \* Concurrent**HashMap**
- \* ConcurrentLinkedQueue
- \* CopyOnWriteArrayList
- \* AtomicBoolean
- \* AtomicInteger
- \* AtomicReference
- \* ..

cereggii page 6 of 14

Thread synchronization utilities for Python.

The Cereus Greggii is a flower native to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and some parts of northern Mexico.

This flower blooms just one summer night every year and in any given area, all these flowers bloom in synchrony.



AtomicDict page 7 of 14

# Exposes a so-called *natural parallelism*. High-level design:

- \* linear probing
- \* resizable
- \* double-hashing
- \* split index and data tables
- \* lock-free\*

#### Mostly inspired by:

- \* T. Maier's Growt concurrent hash table, and
- \* CPython's built-in sequential hash table (dict).

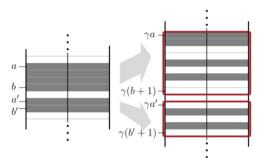


Figure: Growt's migration process.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>T. Maier et al., Concurrent Hash Tables: Fast and General(?)!, Fig. 1.

**Double-Hashing** 

- \* Growt uses most-significant bits as position
- \* dict uses least-significant bits as position

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- $\ast\,$  dict uses least-significant bits as position
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- \* Growt uses most-significant bits as position
- \* dict uses least-significant bits as position
- \* AtomicDict:
  - 1. get an object's hash (as generated by CPython)
  - 2. re-hash with CRC32
  - 3. use most-significant bits as position

## Split Index and Data Tables

- \* put keys and values into a separate data table
- \* actual hash table is an *index* over the data table

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- $\ast\,$  size of an index slot: 1 to 8 bytes
  - \* dependent on capacity
- \* size of a data entry: 32 bytes

## Split Index and Data Tables

- \* put keys and values into a separate data table
- \* actual hash table is an *index* over the data table
- \* so that:
  - \* the index stays sparse to better handle collisions
  - \* the large entry size decreases false sharing

- \* size of an index slot: 1 to 8 bytes
  - \* dependent on capacity
- \* size of a data entry: 32 bytes

Lock-freedom page 11 of 14

#### Definition

At least one thread can always make progress. (No locks  $\Rightarrow$  no deadlocks.)

Lock-freedom page 11 of 14

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- \* For AtomicDict:
  - \* no deadlocks!
  - \* (unless a resizing is in progress)
  - \* lock-free resizing is not practical
  - \* if you correctly set min\_size, no resizing ever happens

#### \* Partitioned iterations

```
d = AtomicDict(...)

def my_thread(thread_id, threads_count):
    for key, value in d.fast_iter(partitions=threads_count, this_partition=thread_id)
        do_some_stuff(key, value)
```

### **Small Contributions**

#### \* Partitioned iterations

```
d = AtomicDict(...)
  def my thread(thread id, threads count):
       for key, value in d.fast_iter(partitions=threads_count, this_partition=thread_id)
           do some stuff(key, value)
* Reduce
  d = AtomicDict(...)
  data = [
       ("red", 1),
       ("green", 42),
       ("blue", 3),
       ("red", 5),
  def count(key, current, new):
       if current is NOT FOUND:
           return new
      return current + new
  d.reduce(data, count)
```



Pittsburgh (USA), May 2024.

- 1. Python = language / CPython = interpreter
- 2. CPython and its GIL
  - \* historical rationale
- 3. Free-threading in CPython 3.13
  - \* per-object locks
- 4. Java has atomic data structures, Python doesn't
- 5. cereggii
  - \* atomic data structures for Python (currently: AtomicRef, AtomicInt, AtomicDict)

#### 6. AtomicDict

- \* natural parallelism
- \* inspired by:
  - \* Maier's Growt (concurrent)
  - \* CPython's dict (sequential)
- \* linear probing
- \* resizable
- \* double-hashing
- \* split index and data tables
- \* lock-free\*
- 7. Python Language Summit