

Data-structures-framework

EXCESS Concurrent Data Structures(Adapter) Library

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Status



- Integration with the EXCESS (Search) Tree Library from UiT. Done.
- Integrates also with NOBLE, Intel TBB (and some research prototypes)
- Available in
 - The data-structures-library repository at the EXCESS project page at GitHub:
 - https://github.com/excess-project/data-structures-library
 - src/include/EXCESS in the data-structures-framework repository at the EXCESS GitLab.

C++ library of concurrent data structures



Motivation

- Yet another data structures library?
 - There are many already but if multiple choices of implementations is desired any one single library will not do.

Requirements

- Uniform interfaces for implementations of each ADT
- Easy to use
- Flexible
 - Should be possible to adapt existing implementations
 - Should provide what applications need
- Efficient

C++ library of concurrent data structures

EXCESS -

Easy to use

One shared variable for a queue instance

```
#include <EXCESS/concurrent_queue>

// Prepare a queue storing int* pointers.

// Class-wide queue pointer - can be any queue implementation.
excess::concurrent_queue<int> *any_queue_ptr;

// Pointer to specific implementation.
excess::concurrent_queue_MSTLB<int> *two_lock_queue_ptr;

// Or one instance of a specific implementation.
excess::concurrent_queue_MSTLB<int> two_lock_queue;
```

Run-time selection of implementation

C++ library of concurrent data structures

EXCESS

- Easy to use
 - To use (perform operations) on it a handle is needed
 - Some implementations need to know which/how many threads are going to use it
 - Making this handle explicit is more efficient than trying to hide it

```
void foo<concurrent_queue_t>(concurrent_queue_t* queue_to_use)
#pragma omp parallel
    // Register this thread with the concurrent queue (e.g. for memory
    \ensuremath{//} management). It is more efficient to do this explicitly rather than
    // checking some thread local variable internally on every call.
    concurrent_queue_t::handle* queue_handle = queue_to_use->get_handle();
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {
     queue_handle->enqueue(new int(i));
    int* tmp;
    while (queue_handle->try_dequeue(tmp)) {
     cout << "Got '" << *tmp << "'." << std::endl;
     delete tmp;
    } // Exit when the queue is empty.
    // Deregister this thread from the queue.
    delete queue_handle;
 } // end of #pragma omp parallel
```

Concurrent Producer/Consumer Collections



The concurrent_queue<T> interface

- Linearizeable operations
 - void enqueue(T* item)
 - bool try_dequeue(T*& item)
 - bool empty()
- The concurrent_stack<T> interface
 - Linearizeable operations
 - void push(T* item)
 - bool try_pop(T*& item)
 - bool empty()
- The concurrent_bag<T> interface
 - Linearizeable operations
 - void insert(T* item)
 - bool try_remove_any(T*& item)
 - bool empty()

Concurrent Producer/Consumer Collections



- Implementations
 - Queues
 - Internal
 - Two-lock queue [Michael & Scott, 1996]
 - STL vector + OpenMP lock
 - NOBLE (external dependency)
 - L-F queue DB [Michael & Scott, 1996]
 - L-F queue DU [Valois, 1994]
 - L-F queue SB [Tsigas & Zhang, 2001]
 - L-F queue Basket
 L-F queue Elim
 [Michael & Scott, 1996] + Elimination
 [Moir, Nussbaum, Shalev & Shavit, 2005]
 - L-F queue BB [Gidenstam, Sundell, Tsigas, 2010]
 - L-B queue
 - Intel TBB (external dependency)
 - Concurrent_queue

Concurrent Producer/Consumer Collections



- Implementations
 - Stacks
 - NOBLE (external dependency)
 - L-F stack B [Michael, 2004]
 - L-F stack Elim [Michael, 2004] + Elimination
 - [Hendler, Shavit & Yerushalami, 2010]
 - (Unordered) Bags / Pools
 - NOBLE (external dependency)
 - L-F bag [Gidenstam, Sundell, Papatriantafilou &
 - Tsigas, 2011]
 - L-F pool EDTree [Afek, Korland, Natanzon & Shavit, 2010]
 - (+ all queues and stacks are also admissible as bags.)

Concurrent Dictionaries



The concurrent_weak_dictionary<Key, T> interface

- "Weak" means the semantics of the operations impose few(er) consistency demands.
- Linearizeable operations
 - void insert(Key key, T* value)
 - Insert the key-value pair.
 - NOTE: Returns no information on whether the key existed before or not.
 - bool lookup(Key key, T*& value)
 - Sets value to the associated value and returns true if key exists in the dictionary. Returns false otherwise.
 - void remove(Key key)
 - Removes the key-value association from the dictionary.
 - NOTE: Returns no information on whether the key existed before or not.

Concurrent Dictionaries



- Search tree algorithms
 - The EXCESS search tree library (internal dependency)
 - GreenBST
 - DeltaTree
 - CBTree
- Hash table algorithms
 - Intel TBB (external dependency)
 - hashmap
 - Various research prototypes (often less than stable) (external dependency)
 - L-F Cuckoo hashing, [Nhan & Tsigas, 2014]
 - L-F bucketized Cuckoo hashing, [Nhan & Tsigas, 2014]
 - Hopschotch hashing, [Herlihy, Shavit & Tzafrir, 2008]
 - Bitmapped Hopschotch hashing, [Herlihy, Shavit & Tzafrir, 2008]
 - L-B chained, [Lea, ?] (alg. From java.util.concurrent, implemented in the hopschotch microbenchmark)

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The Benchmark framework



- Front-end testbench program
 - Sets and handles
 - #threads
 - Pinning strategy
 - Duration
 - Parsing per-experiment command line parameters
 - Formatting output
 - Integration with
 - The ATOM monitoring framework
 - MeterPU for power (neither committed nor actually tested yet Intel PCM needs root access and doesn't work on the EXCESS server at Chalmers)
 - Experiments (hierarchy of classes added at compile time)

Producer-Consumer microbenchmark (uses concurrent_bag)
 Mandelbrot application (uses concurrent_bag)
 SGEMM microbenchmark (uses concurrent_bag)
 SpDGEMM microbenchmark (uses concurrent_bag)

Dictionary microbenchmark

Weak dictionary microbenchmark (uses concurrent_weak_dictionary)

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