

Software Transactional Memories

Fernando Ipar RubyConfUY 2013

\$> whoami

job:

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This talk:

A little history

10 PRINT "I am a strange loop" 20> GO TO 10

am strange loop а **THIHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH** am а strange loop а strange am loop а strange am loop a a a am strange loop strange loop am trange S am loop a a a am strange loop strange am loop strange am loop aa strange am loop strange am loop trange S am loop a a a strange am loop strange am loop strange am loop aa am strange loop strange am loop strange am loop а strange am loop а strange loop am а am strange loop

scrott?



Z80A @ 3.58 MHZ 16K RAM



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Single Processor.

Brief history of scaling

10 Wait for the next processor upgrade20 GO TO 10

ScalingError: 2005 arrived

from (irb):3:in \'

from (irb):3

from /Users/fernandoipar/.rvm/rubies/ruby-1.9.3-p362/bin/irb:16:in `<main>'

http://bit.ly/FreeLunchOver

Crux of the matter

Single threaded:

one variable? one value at one moment in time

Multi threaded:

one variable? who knows?!



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Master_Padlock.jpg

It all boils down to locks
It's test-and-set all the way
But we have different abstractions
synchronized functions/methods
message passing
software transaction memories

Transactions

Atomicity Consistency Isolation Durability

Normally only in the context of transactional databases

JRuby options for this:

Deuce STM

Multiverse

Clojure

Clojure's STM

Core part of the language



Implements MVCC

https://gist.github.com/fipar/5206269

```
require "java"
1 |
2 |
        require "clojure.jar"
3 |
        java_import "clojure.lang.LockingTransaction"
       java_import "clojure.lang.Ref"
4
5 |
                                               this is a Transactional Reference
6 |
7 |
        counter = Ref.new(0)
8 |
9 |
        puts "Initial value : #{counter.deref}"
                                                       this looks like crap because it's POJ
10 |
11 |
12 |
        Thread.new [LockingTransaction.run_in_transaction(Proc.new {counter.set counter.deref + 10})]
13 |
        Thread.new {LockingTransaction.run_in_transaction(Proc.new {sleep 0.5; counter.set counter.deref + 15})}
14 |
        Thread.new {LockingTransaction.run_in_transaction(Proc.new {sleep 0.1; counter.set counter.deref + 10})}
15 l
        sleep 2
16 |
17 |
18 |
        puts "Final value : #{counter.deref}"
```

A quick look under the hood

clojure.Agent

Atomic reads

Async writes

In a txn, writes are deferred until commit

clojure.Ref

Atomic reads

Writes only within a txn

Multiple versions

Uncommited (maintained by txn)

Committed (maintained by Ref)

The take home message

Concurrency is ubiquitous now and not going anywhere
It doesn't have to be a pain abstractions are not for free
JRuby == your fav. language +

∞ libs

(println "thank you")