

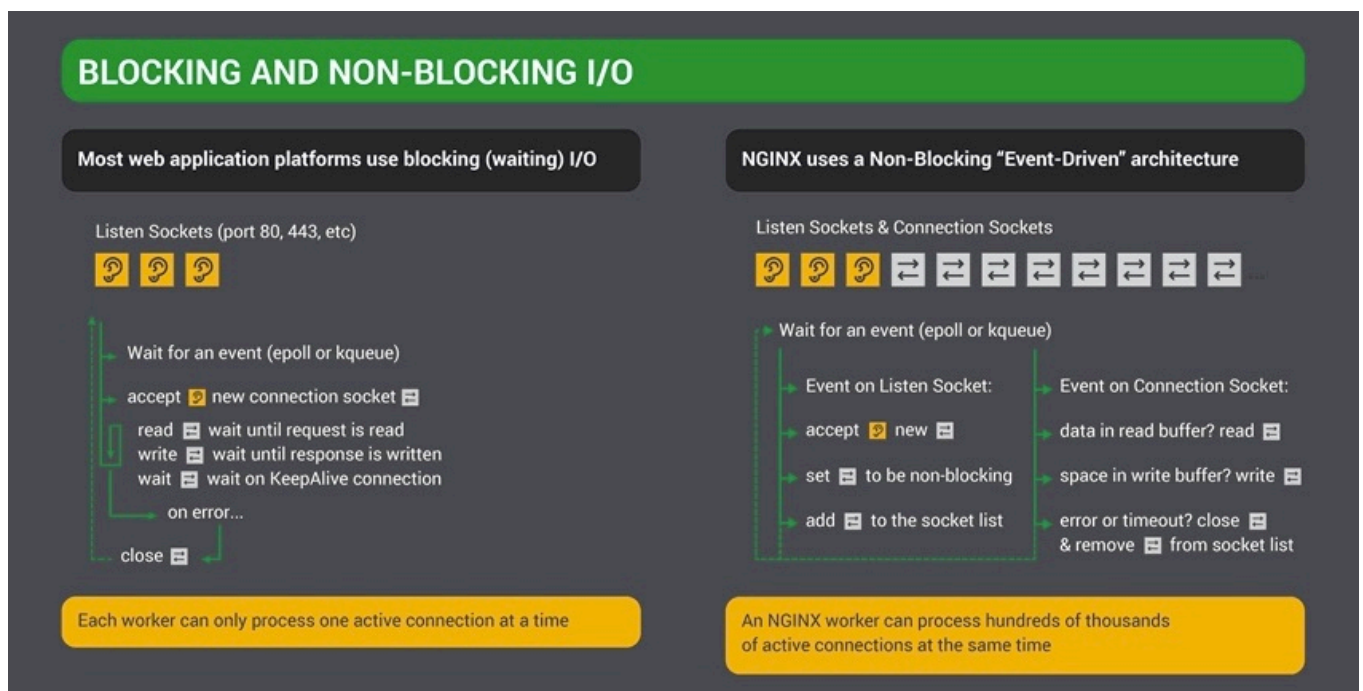
Non-blocking I/O and Event loop

Non-blocking I/O + Event loop ==> Single Thread + Asynchronous [I/O]

Blocking vs Non-blocking I/O

http://www.wangafu.net/~nickm/libevent-book/01_intro.html

Nginx



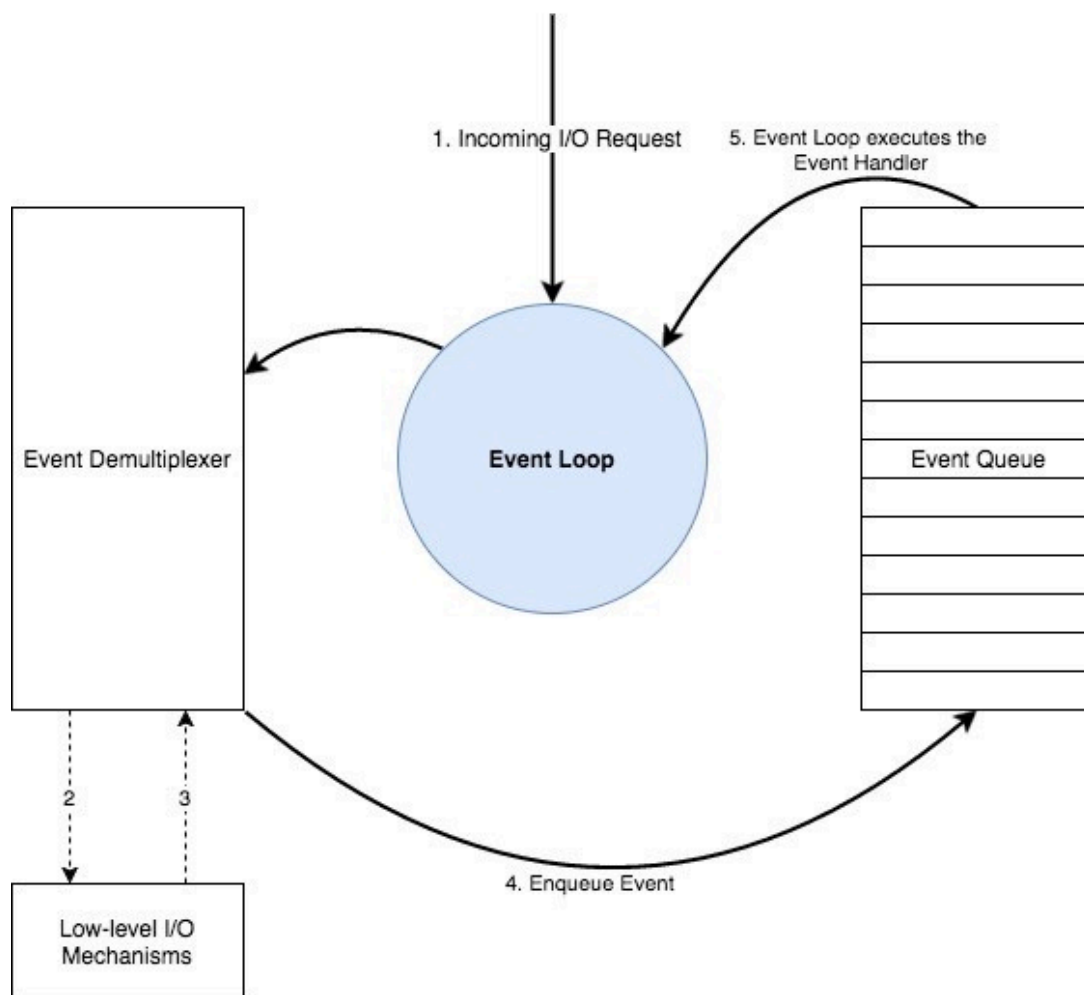
- How Nginx's worker accept connections?

[Multiple processes share a listening socket](#)

- demo: a simple httpserver

Event loop's big picture

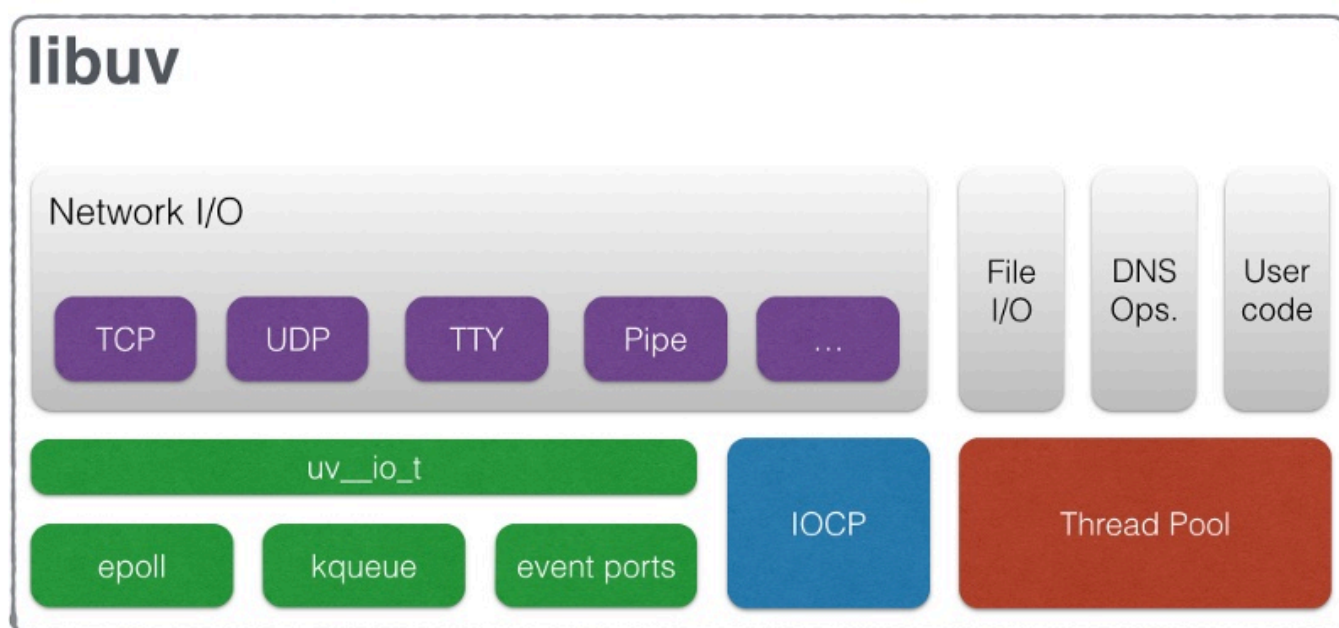
[Search "event loop" on Google](#)



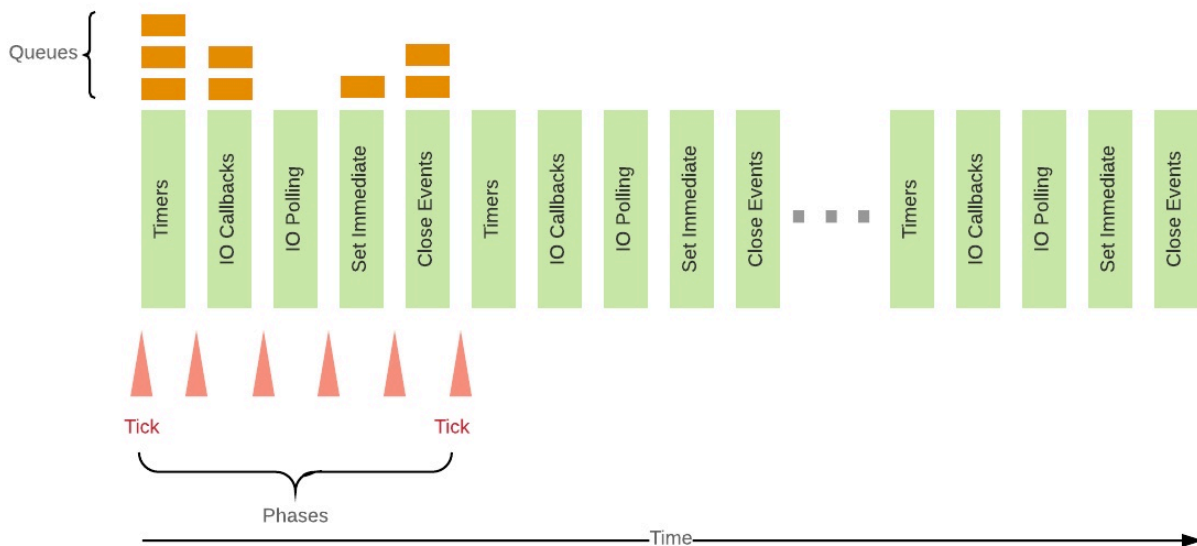
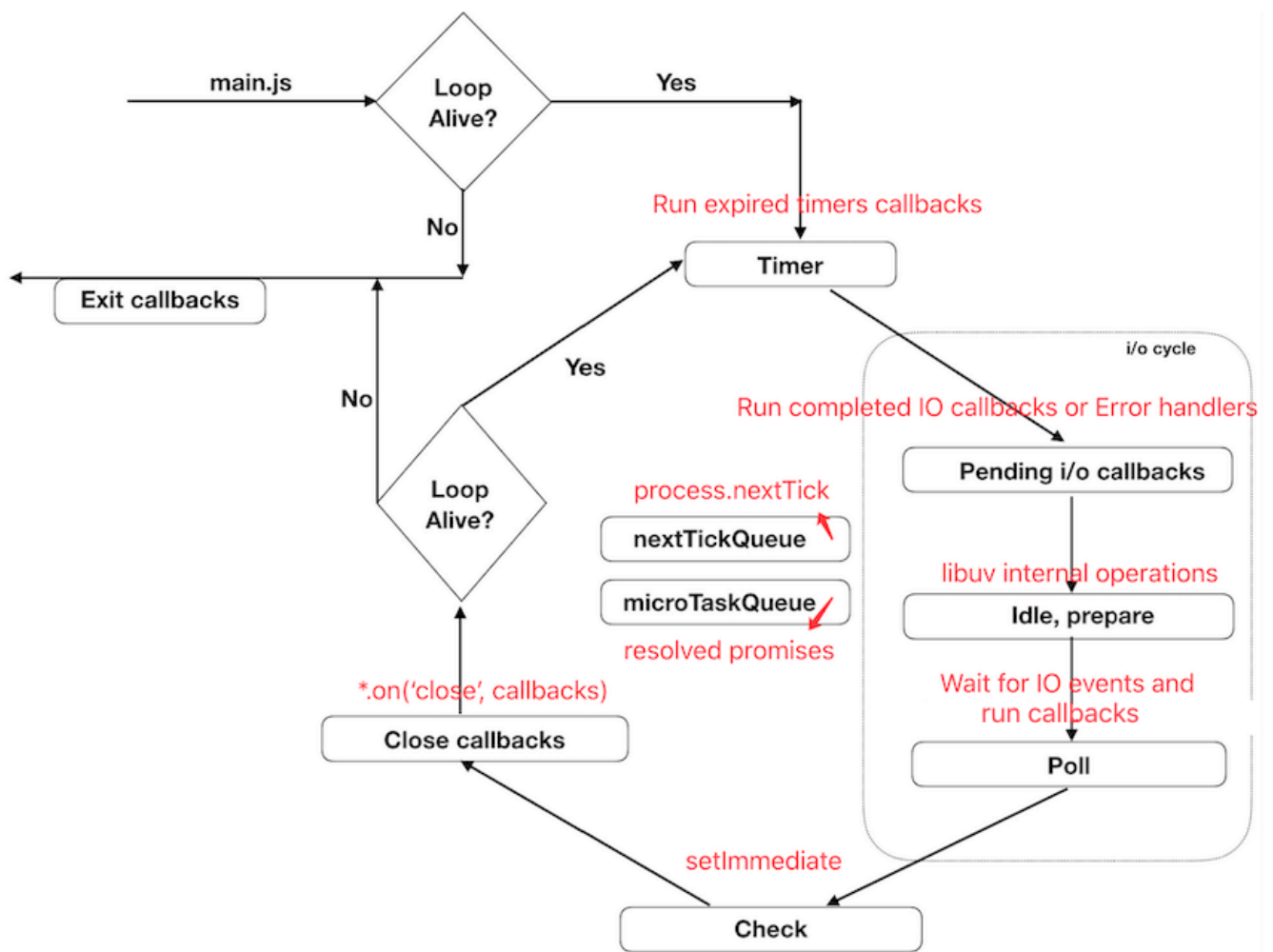
NodeJS event loop

libuv and v8

- v8: For high-performance JavaScript evaluation
- libuv: For Event Loop with Asynchronous I/O



event loop



<https://gist.github.com/trevnorris/1f3066ccbofed9037afa>

code snippets

[loop apis](#)

<https://github.com/libuv/libuv/blob/fab6e64b39f162138fdf9a81765c05490f445f06/src/unix/core.c>

```

1  r = uv__loop_alive(loop);
2  if (!r)
3      uv__update_time(loop);
4
5  while (r != 0 && loop->stop_flag == 0) {
6      uv__update_time(loop);
7      uv__run_timers(loop);
8      ran_pending = uv__run_pending(loop);
9      uv__run_idle(loop);
10     uv__run_prepare(loop);
11
12     timeout = 0;
13     if ((mode == UV_RUN_ONCE && !ran_pending) || mode == UV_RUN_DEFAULT)
14         timeout = uv_backend_timeout(loop);
15
16     uv__io_poll(loop, timeout);
17     uv__run_check(loop);
18     uv__run_closing_handles(loop);
19
20     if (mode == UV_RUN_ONCE) {
21         uv__update_time(loop);
22         uv__run_timers(loop);
23     }
24
25     r = uv__loop_alive(loop);
26     if (mode == UV_RUN_ONCE || mode == UV_RUN_NOWAIT)
27         break;
28 }
29
30 static int uv__loop_alive(const uv_loop_t* loop) {
31     return uv__has_active_handles(loop) ||
32         uv__has_active_reqs(loop) ||
33         loop->closing_handles != NULL;
34 }
35
36 static int uv__run_pending(uv_loop_t* loop) {
37     QUEUE* q;
38     QUEUE pq;
39     uv__io_t* w;
40
41     if (QUEUE_EMPTY(&loop->pending_queue))
42         return 0;
43
44     QUEUE_MOVE(&loop->pending_queue, &pq);
45
46     while (!QUEUE_EMPTY(&pq)) {
47         q = QUEUE_HEAD(&pq);
48         QUEUE_REMOVE(q);
49         QUEUE_INIT(q);
50         w = QUEUE_DATA(q, uv__io_t, pending_queue);
51         w->cb(loop, w, POLLOUT);
52     }
53
54     return 1;
55 }
56

```

```

57
58 int uv_backend_timeout(const uv_loop_t* loop) {
59     if (loop->stop_flag != 0)
60         return 0;
61
62     if (!uv__has_active_handles(loop) && !uv__has_active_reqs(loop))
63         return 0;
64
65     if (!QUEUE_EMPTY(&loop->idle_handles))
66         return 0;
67
68     if (!QUEUE_EMPTY(&loop->pending_queue))
69         return 0;
70
71     if (loop->closing_handles)
72         return 0;
73
74     return uv__next_timeout(loop);
75 }
76
77 int uv__next_timeout(const uv_loop_t* loop) {
78     const struct heap_node* heap_node;
79     const uv_timer_t* handle;
80     uint64_t diff;
81
82     heap_node = heap_min((const struct heap*) &loop->timer_heap);
83     if (heap_node == NULL)
84         return -1; /* block indefinitely */
85
86     handle = container_of(heap_node, uv_timer_t, heap_node);
87     if (handle->timeout <= loop->time)
88         return 0;
89
90     diff = handle->timeout - loop->time;
91     if (diff > INT_MAX)
92         diff = INT_MAX;
93
94     return diff;
95 }
96
97 void uv__io_poll(uv_loop_t* loop, int timeout) {
98
99     while (!QUEUE_EMPTY(&loop->watcher_queue)) {
100         q = QUEUE_HEAD(&loop->watcher_queue);
101         QUEUE_REMOVE(q);
102         QUEUE_INIT(q);
103
104         w = QUEUE_DATA(q, uv__io_t, watcher_queue);
105         assert(w->pevents != 0);
106         assert(w->fd >= 0);
107         assert(w->fd < (int) loop->nwatchers);
108
109         e.events = w->pevents;
110         e.data = w->fd;
111
112         if (w->events == 0)

```

```

113     op = UV__EPOLL_CTL_ADD;
114 else
115     op = UV__EPOLL_CTL_MOD;
116
117     /* XXX Future optimization: do EPOLL_CTL_MOD lazily if we stop watching
118     * events, skip the syscall and squelch the events after epoll_wait().
119     */
120     if (uv__epoll_ctl(loop->backend_fd, op, w->fd, &e)) {
121         if (errno != EEXIST)
122             abort();
123
124         assert(op == UV__EPOLL_CTL_ADD);
125
126         /* We've reactivated a file descriptor that's been watched before. */
127         if (uv__epoll_ctl(loop->backend_fd, UV__EPOLL_CTL_MOD, w->fd, &e))
128             abort();
129     }
130
131     w->events = w->pevents;
132 }
133
134 for (;;) {
135     if (no_epoll_wait || sigmask) {
136         nfds = uv__epoll_pwait(loop->backend_fd,
137                                events,
138                                ARRAY_SIZE(events),
139                                timeout,
140                                sigmask);
141     } else {
142         nfds = uv__epoll_wait(loop->backend_fd,
143                               events,
144                               ARRAY_SIZE(events),
145                               timeout);
146         if (nfds == -1 && errno == ENOSYS) {
147             no_epoll_wait = 1;
148             continue;
149         }
150     }
151
152     for (i = 0; i < nfds; i++) {
153         pe = events + i;
154         fd = pe->data;
155
156         /* Skip invalidated events, see uv__platform_invalidate_fd */
157         if (fd == -1)
158             continue;
159
160         assert(fd >= 0);
161         assert((unsigned) fd < loop->nwatchers);
162
163         w = loop->watchers[fd];
164
165         if (w == NULL) {
166             uv__epoll_ctl(loop->backend_fd, UV__EPOLL_CTL_DEL, fd, pe);
167             continue;
168         }

```

```

169
170     pe->events &= w->pevents | UV__POLLERR | UV__POLLHUP;
171     if (pe->events == UV__EPOLLERR || pe->events == UV__EPOLLHUP)
172         pe->events |= w->pevents & (UV__EPOLLIN | UV__EPOLLOUT);
173
174     if (pe->events != 0) {
175         w->cb(loop, w, pe->events);
176         nevents++;
177     }
178 }
179 loop->watchers[loop->nwatchers] = NULL;
180 loop->watchers[loop->nwatchers + 1] = NULL;
181
182 }

```

Questions?

- What's difference between pending IO callbacks and callbacks in poll phase?
- What kind of callback will be push into pending queue?

```

1 Note: uv__io_feed() is the only function to insert onto pending_queue.
2
3 Note: The following use uv__io_feed():
4
5 - uv_pipe_connect(), but only in the case of an error.
6
7 - uv_write_req_finish(), part of stream.c
8
9 - uv_tcp_connect(), but only in the case of an error.
10
11 - uv_udp_send_msg(), for all sent messages.

```

Best references

- [Morning Keynote- Everything You Need to Know About Node.js Event Loop - Bert Belder, IBM](#)
- [NodeConf EU | A deep dive into libuv - Saul Ibarra Coretge](#)
- [Handling IO — NodeJS Event Loop Part 4](#)
- [Node.js event loop workflow & lifecycle in low level](#)
- <http://docs.libuv.org/en/v1.x/loop.html>
- [libuv design overview](#)