# Multithreading and Multiprocessing in Python

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November 15, 2024

Python Guild @ Gen™

### **Disclaimers**

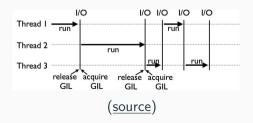
• The talk is accompanied by a lot of examples:

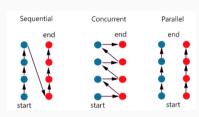
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https://github.com/s 3 rvac/talks/tree/master/2024-11-15-Multithreading-and-Multiprocessing-in-Python/examples\\
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 The talk does not cover asynchronous processing (asyncio), coroutines, green threads, fibers, etc.

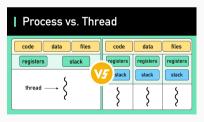
#### **General Terms**

- Concurrency vs parallelism
- Program vs process vs thread
- Global Interpreter Lock (GIL) vs free threading
- Cooperative vs preemptive multitasking
- Thread safety and process safety





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### **Common Misconceptions and Myths**

- "Python does not have threads" or "I cannot use threads in Python"
- "Python is single-threaded" or "Python is not multi-threaded"
- "asyncio solves the GIL issues"
- "Thanks to GIL, I do not need to use locks"
- "GIL is part of the language"
- "GIL is a Python-specific thing"
- "Python sucks because of GIL"

## **Global Interpreter Lock (GIL)**

- Origin
- Benefits
- Drawbacks
- Who has seen it? Let's look at it ;-)
- When does GIL get released?
- Experimental free-threading support in Python 3.13



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### How to Create, Run, and Terminate Threads/Processes?

- Option 1: Manual
  - threading.Thread and multiprocessing.Process
  - start(), join(), and terminate() (only for processes)
  - Possible to inherit threading. Thread and multiprocessing. Process
- Option 2: Process and thread pools via multiprocessing
  - multiprocessing.pool.Pool (process pool)
  - multiprocessing.pool.ThreadPool
- Option 3: Process and thread pools via concurrent.futures
  - concurrent.futures.ProcessPoolExecutor
  - concurrent.futures.ThreadPoolExecutor
- Other options for processes:
  - subprocess module
  - Low-level: os.system(), os.fork(), and os.spawn\*()

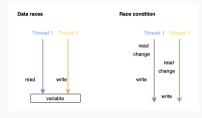
### How to Communicate or Share Data Between Threads/Processes?

- Threads:
  - Shared memory (potentially with synchronization)
  - queue.Queue, collections.Deque
- Processes:
  - multiprocessing.Queue
  - multiprocessing.Pipe
  - Shared memory: multiprocessing. {Value, Array}
  - Server process: multiprocessing.Manager
- Generic (both threads and processes):
  - Files
  - Sockets (socket)
  - Databases / Redis / cloud buckets / ...
  - RabbitMQ / Kafka / ZeroMQ / ...
    - \*\*\*

## Common Issues When Using Threads or Processes

### Would require a separate talk...

- Data races / race conditions
- Blocking
- Deadlock
- Livelock
- Starvation



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#### **Example: Two Locks**

| // Thread A      | // Thread B                 |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| lock1.acquire(); | lock2.acquire();            |
| lock2.acquire(); | <pre>lock1.acquire();</pre> |
| lock2.release(); | lock1.release();            |
| lock1.release(); | lock2.release();            |

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## How to Synchronize Threads/Processes?

Note: Threads and processes have the same synchronization primitives available (threading vs multiprocessing)

- Lock (also called a *mutex*)
- RLock (re-entrant/recursive lock)
- Semaphore
- Condition (also called a condition variable)
- Event
- Barrier

Note: Do not forget to utilize the with statement!

### Threads vs Processes

|                     | Threads                           | Processes              |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Primary use case    | Concurrent work (I/O-bound)       | Parallel work (CPU-b.) |
| Shared memory       | Yes (direct access)               | No (only indirectly)   |
| Create/destroy time | Less expensive                    | More expensive         |
| Context switch time | Less expensive                    | More expensive         |
| Lifetime            | Depends on the parent process     | Independent            |
| Resilience          | Crash in a thread crashes process | Independent            |
| Subject to GIL?     | Yes                               | No                     |
| Est. worker count   | 10s-1000s                         | ~number of cores*      |

### **Concluding Notes**

- Rule of thumb: Use threads for concurrency, processes for parallelism
- Multi-process code can run on multiple machines (depends on the communication)
- Achieving thread safety by avoiding shared state (re-entrancy, threat-local storage, immutable objects)

### References and Further Reading/Watching

- https://docs.python.org/3/library/threading.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/multiprocessing.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/concurrent.futures.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/subprocess.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/os.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/queue.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/glossary.html
- https://docs.python.org/3/faq/library.html#threads
- $\bullet \ \ https://docs.python.org/3/c-api/init.html\#thread-state-and-the-global-interpreter-lock$
- $\bullet \ \ https://docs.python.org/3/howto/free-threading-python.html$
- GIL: https://peps.python.org/pep-0703/ (Making GIL optional in CPython)
- GIL: https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLP05cUdxR3KsS3yWl5LRiko2lRAp1XPUd