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Can a Rust closure be used by multiple threads?

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I'd like the ability to have multiple threads evaluate the same closure. The application I have in mind is parallelized numerical integration, so a situation where the function domain can be easily split into N chunks and handed to threads.

This is a simple function that evaluates the provided closure multiple times and averages the result:

```
use std::sync::mpsc;
use std::thread;

const THREAD_COUNT: u64 = 4;

fn average<F: Fn(f64) -> f64>(f: F) -> f64 {
    let (tx, rx) = mpsc::channel();
    for id in 0..THREAD_COUNT {
        let thread_tx = tx.clone();
        thread::spawn(move || {
            thread_tx.send(f(id as f64));
        });
    }

    let mut total = 0.0;
    for id in 0..THREAD_COUNT {
        total += rx.recv().unwrap();
    }
    total / THREAD_COUNT as f64
}

fn main() {
    average(|x: f64| -> f64 { x });
}
```

When I compile I get this error:

```
error[E0277]: `F` cannot be sent between threads safely
  --> src/main.rs:10:9
   |
10 |         thread::spawn(move || {
   |         ^^^^^^^^^^^^^ `F` cannot be sent between threads safely
   |
   = help: within `[closure@src/main.rs:10:23: 12:10 thread_tx:std::sync::mpsc::Sender<f64>, f:F, id:u64]`, the trait `std::marker::Send` is not implemented for `F`
   = help: consider adding a `where F: std::marker::Send` bound
   = note: required because it appears within the type `[closure@src/main.rs:10:23: 12:10 thread_tx:std::sync::mpsc::Sender<f64>, f:F, id:u64]`
   = note: required by `std::thread::spawn`
```

So I add `+ Send` to the bounds on `F` and get a new error:

```
error[E0310]: the parameter type `F` may not live long enough
  --> src/main.rs:10:9
   |
6  | fn average<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Send>(f: F) -> f64 {
   |            -- help: consider adding an explicit lifetime bound `F: 'static`...
...
10 |         thread::spawn(move || {
   |         ^^^^^^^^^^^^^
   |
note: ...so that the type `[closure@src/main.rs:10:23: 12:10 thread_tx:std::sync::mpsc::Sender<f64>, f:F, id:u64]` will meet its required lifetime bounds
  --> src/main.rs:10:9
   |
10 |         thread::spawn(move || {
   |         ^^^^^^^^^^^^^
```

So I add `+ 'static` to `F` and get this:

```
error[E0382]: capture of moved value: `f`
  --> src/main.rs:11:28
   |
10 |         thread::spawn(move || {
   |                       ------- value moved (into closure) here
11 |             thread_tx.send(f(id as f64));
   |                            ^ value captured here after move
   |
   = note: move occurs because `f` has type `F`, which does not implement the `Copy` trait
```

So I add `+ Copy` to `F` and get:

```
error: the trait `core::marker::Copy` is not implemented for the type `[closure@src/test.rs:115:11: 115:26]
```

It seems every thread wants its own copy of the closure (because of `move`) but closures don't implement `Copy` so no luck. It seems strange to me because if the closures are never mutating state then what's the safety issue with multiple threads accessing them?

I can get the code to work by providing a regular function instead of a closure, but this makes my code non-generic, i.e. it only works for a specific function instead of for anything

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that's `Fn(f64) -> f64`. And for the type of integration I'm doing, the functions integrated often have certain fixed variables mixed with the variable of integration, so it would seem natural to capture the fixed variables with a closure.

Is there some way to make this kind of multithreaded function evaluation work in a generic manner? Am I just thinking about things wrong?

multithreading concurrency closures rust

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edited Oct 29 '18 at 20:11

Shepmaster
305k ● 59 ● 824 ● 1083

asked Mar 24 '16 at 22:58

Josh Hansen
1,188 ● 1 ● 14 ● 17

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The ultimate problem revolves around *who owns the closure*. The code as written states that ownership of the closure is transferred to `average`. This function then tries to give the closure to multiple threads, which fails as you have seen, as you can't give one item to multiple children.

> but closures don't implement `Copy` so no luck

As of Rust 1.26.0, closures *do* implement `Clone` and `Copy` if all of the captured variables do. This means your final example code now works as-is:

```
fn average<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Send + 'static + Copy>(f: F) -> f64 { /* ... */ }
```

However, it's possible that your closures won't implement `Copy` or `Clone`.

You cannot give out a reference to the closure owned by `average` because the thread created with `thread::spawn` may outlive the call to `average`. When `average` exits, any stack-allocated variables will be destroyed. Any use of them would cause memory unsafety, which Rust aims to prevent.

One solution is to use an `Arc`. This will allow multiple shared owners of a single resource in a multithreaded context. When the wrapped closure is cloned, only a new reference is created. When all references disappear, the object is freed.

```
use std::{
    sync::{mpsc, Arc},
    thread,
};

const THREAD_COUNT: u64 = 4;

fn average<F>(f: F) -> f64
where
    F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Send + Sync + 'static,
{
    let (tx, rx) = mpsc::channel();
    let f = Arc::new(f);

    for id in 0..THREAD_COUNT {
        let thread_tx = tx.clone();
        let f = f.clone();
        thread::spawn(move || {
            thread_tx.send(f(id as f64)).unwrap();
        });
    }

    let mut total = 0.0;
    for _ in 0..THREAD_COUNT {
        total += rx.recv().unwrap();
    }

    total / THREAD_COUNT as f64
}

fn main() {
    average(|x| x);
}
```

A more standard solution is to use *scoped threads*. These threads are guaranteed to exit by a certain time, which allows you to pass references that outlive the threads to the threads.

See also:

- How can I pass a reference to a stack variable to a thread?
- How do I pass disjoint slices from a vector to different threads?

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edited Oct 29 '18 at 20:15

answered Mar 25 '16 at 3:03

Shepmaster

305k ● 59 ● 824 ● 1083

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crossbeam looks like what I'm looking for. One question: if crossbeam was basically booted from Rust 1.0 due to soundness issues, have those issues been resolved in the library as it now stands?
– Josh Hansen
Mar 25 '16 at 17:53

@JoshHansen yes. There's lots of background information for the curious. The original issue and the related RFC are very complete. IIRC, there was one issue that was fixed in Rust proper to allow some of these to be built on top, but I can't find the exact link now.
– Shepmaster
Mar 25 '16 at 18:10

Thanks for the additional context. I ended up using crossbeam which basically seems to be working.
– Josh Hansen
Mar 25 '16 at 22:05

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