Concurrency in C++20 and beyond

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New Concurrency Features in C++20
New Concurrency Features for Future Standards
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C++20 is a huge release, with lots of new features, including Concurrency facilities:

- Support for cooperative cancellation of threads
- A new thread class that automatically joins
- New synchronization facilities
- Updates to atomics
- Coroutines
Cooperative Cancellation
Cooperative Cancellation

- GUIs often have “Cancel” buttons for long-running operations.
- You don’t need a GUI to want to cancel an operation.
- Forcibly stopping a thread is undesirable.
C++20 will provide `std::stop_source` and `std::stop_token` to handle cooperative cancellation.

Purely cooperative: if the target task doesn’t check, nothing happens.
Cooperative Cancellation III

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2. Obtain a `std::stop_token` from the `std::stop_source`

3. Pass the `std::stop_token` to a new thread or task

4. When you want the operation to stop call `source.request_stop()`

5. Periodically call `token.stop_requested()` to check. Stop the task if stopping requested

6. If you do not check `token.stop_requested()`, nothing happens
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6. If you do not check `token.stop_requested()`, nothing happens
std::stop_token integrates with std::condition_variable_any, so if your code is waiting for something to happen, the wait can be interrupted by a stop request.
std::mutex m;
std::queue<Data> q;
std::condition_variable_any cv;

Data wait_for_data(std::stop_token st) {
    std::unique_lock lock(m);
    if (!cv.wait_until(lock, []{ return !q.empty(); }, st))
        throw op_was_cancelled();
    Data res = q.front();
    q.pop_front();
    return res;
}
You can also use `std::stop_callback` to provide your own cancellation mechanism. e.g. to cancel some async IO.

```cpp
Data read_file(
    std::stop_token st,
    std::filesystem::path filename ){
    auto handle=open_file(filename);
    std::stop_callback cb(
        st,[=]{ cancel_io(handle); });
    return read_data(handle);  // blocking
}
```
New thread class
New thread class: `std::jthread`

`std::jthread` integrates with `std::stop_token` to support cooperative cancellation.

Destroying a `std::jthread` calls `source.request_stop()` and `thread.join()`.

The thread needs to check the stop token passed in to the thread function.
void thread_func(
    std::stop_token st,
    std::string arg1, int arg2) {
    while (!st.stop_requested()) {
        do_stuff(arg1, arg2);
    }
}

void foo(std::string s) {
    std::jthread t(thread_func, s, 42);
    do_stuff();
} // destructor requests stop and joins
New synchronization facilities
New synchronization facilities

- Latches
- Barriers
- Semaphores
Latches
std::latch is a single-use counter that allows threads to wait for the count to reach zero.

1. Create the latch with a non-zero count
2. One or more threads decrease the count
3. Other threads may wait for the latch to be signalled.
4. When the count reaches zero it is permanently signalled and all waiting threads are woken.
void foo() {
  unsigned const thread_count = ...;
  std::latch done(thread_count);
  my_data data[thread_count];
  std::vector<std::jthread> threads;
  for (unsigned i = 0; i < thread_count; ++i) {
    threads.push_back(std::jthread(([&], i) { 
      data[i] = make_data(i);
      done.count_down();
      do_more_stuff();
    }));
    done.wait();
  }
  process_data();
}
Synchronizing Tests with Latches

Using a latch is great for multithreaded tests:

1. Set up the test data
2. Create a latch
3. Create the test threads
   - The first thing each thread does is `test_latch.arrive_and_wait()`
4. When all threads have reached the latch they are unblocked to run their code
Barriers
std::barrier<> is a reusable barrier.

Synchronization is done in phases:

1. Construct a barrier, with a non-zero count and a completion function
2. One or more threads arrive at the barrier
3. These or other threads wait for the barrier to be signalled
4. When the count reaches zero, the barrier is signalled, the completion function is called and the count is reset
Barriers are great for loop synchronization between parallel tasks.

The completion function allows you to do something between loops: pass the result on to another step, write to a file, etc.
unsigned const num_threads=...;
void finish_task();

std::barrier<std::function<void()>> b(
    num_threads,finish_task);

void worker_thread(
    std::stop_token st,unsigned i){
    while(!st.stop_requested()){
        do_stuff(i);
        b.arrive_and_wait();
    }
}
Semaphores
A semaphore represents a number of available “slots”. If you acquire a slot on the semaphore then the count is decreased until you release the slot.

Attempting to acquire a slot when the count is zero will either block or fail.

A thread may release a slot without acquiring one and vice versa.
Semaphores can be used to build just about any synchronization mechanism, including latches, barriers and mutexes.

A **binary semaphore** has 2 states: 1 slot free or no slots free. It can be used as a mutex.
C++20 has `std::counting_semaphore<max_count>`
`std::binary_semaphore` is an alias for
`std::counting_semaphore<1>`.

As well as blocking `sem.acquire()`, there are also
`sem.try_acquire()`, `sem.try_acquire_for()` and
`sem.try_acquire_until()` functions that fail instead of blocking.
std::counting_semaphore<5> slots(5);

void func()
{
    slots.acquire();
    do_stuff(); // at most 5 threads can be here
    slots.release();
}
Updates to Atomics
Updates to Atomics

- Low-level waiting for atomics
- Atomic Smart Pointers
- std::atomic_ref
Low-level waiting for atomics

std::atomic<T> now provides a var.wait() member function to wait for it to change.

var.notify_one() and var.notify_all() wake one or all threads blocked in wait().

Like a low level std::condition_variable.
C++20 provides `std::atomic<std::shared_ptr<T>>` and `std::atomic<std::weak_ptr<T>>` specializations.

- May or may not be **lock-free**
- If lock-free, can simplify lock-free algorithms.
- If not lock-free, a better replacement for `std::shared_ptr<T>` and a mutex.
- Can be slow under high contention.
Lock-free stack with `atomic<shared_ptr<T>>`

```cpp
template<typename T> class stack{
    struct node{
        T value;
        shared_ptr<node> next;
        node(){} node(T&& nv):value(std::move(nv)){};
    };
    std::atomic<shared_ptr<node>> head;
public:
    stack():head(nullptr){}
    ~stack(){ while(head.load()) pop(); } 
    void push(T);
    T pop();
};
```
template<typename T>
void stack<T>::push(T val){
    auto new_node=std::make_shared<node>(
        std::move(val));
    new_node->next=head.load();
    while(!head.compare_exchange_weak(
        new_node->next,new_node)){}
template<typename T>
T stack<T>::pop()
{
    auto old_head=head.load();
    while(old_head)
    {
        if(head.compare_exchange_strong(
            old_head,old_head->next))
            return std::move(old_head->value);
    }
    throw std::runtime_error("Stack empty");
}
`std::atomic_ref` allows you to perform atomic operations on non-atomic objects.

This can be important when sharing headers with C code, or where a `struct` needs to match a specific binary layout so you can’t use `std::atomic`.

If you use `std::atomic_ref` to access an object, all accesses to that object must use `std::atomic_ref`. 
```cpp
std::atomic_ref

struct my_c_struct{
    int count;
    data* ptr;
};

void do_stuff(my_c_struct* p){
    std::atomic_ref<int> count_ref(p->count);
    ++count_ref;
    // ...
}
```
Coroutines
What is a Coroutine?

A coroutine is a function that can be suspended mid execution and resumed at a later time.

Resuming a coroutine continues from the suspension point; local variables have their values from the original call.
C++20 provides *stackless coroutines*

- Only the locals for the current function are saved
- Everything is localized
- Minimal memory allocation — can have millions of in-flight coroutines
- Whole coroutine overhead can be eliminated by the compiler — Gor’s “disappearing coroutines”
future<remote_data>
async_get_data(key_type key);

future<data> retrieve_data(
    key_type key){
    auto rem_data=
        co_await async_get_data(key);
    co_return process(rem_data);
}
C++20 has no library support for coroutines:

⇒ you need to write your own support code (hard) or use a third party library.
New Concurrency Features for Future Standards
New Concurrency Features for Future Standards

Additional concurrency facilities are under development for future standards. These include:

- A synchronization wrapper for ordinary objects
- Enhancements for `std::future`
- Executors — thread pools and more
- Coroutine library support for concurrency
- Concurrent Data Structures
- Safe Memory Reclamation Facilities
A synchronization wrapper for ordinary objects
A synchronization wrapper for ordinary objects

`synchronized_value` encapsulates a mutex and a value.

- Cannot forget to lock the mutex
- It’s easy to lock across a whole operation
- Multi-value operations are just as easy
synchronized_value<std::string> sv;

std::string get_value() {
    return apply([](std::string& s) {
        return s;
    }, sv);
}

void append_string(std::string extra) {
    apply([&](std::string& s) {
        s += extra;
    }, sv);
}
synchronized_value<std::string> sv;
synchronized_value<std::string> sv2;

std::string combine_strings(){
    return apply(
        [&] (std::string& s, std::string & s2){
            return s+s2;
        }, sv, sv2);
}
Enhancements for `std::future`
The Concurrency TS specified enhancements for `std::future`

- Continuations
- Waiting for all of a set of futures
- Waiting for one of a set of futures

All in `std::experimental namespace` — I use `stdexp` for brevity.
Continuations and `stdexp::future`

- A continuation is a new task to run when a future becomes ready
- Continuations are added with the new `then` member function
- Continuation functions must take a `stdexp::future` as the only parameter
- The source future is no longer `valid()`
- Only one continuation can be added
Continuations and `std::future`:

```cpp
std::future<int> find_the_answer();
std::string process_result(
    std::future<int>);

auto f=find_the_answer();
auto f2=f.then(process_result);
```
Continuations work with `stdexp::shared_future` as well.

The continuation function must take a `stdexp::shared_future`.

The source future remains `valid()`.

Multiple continuations can be added.
std::experimental:when_any waits for the first future in the supplied set to be ready.

std::experimental:when_any is ideal for:
- Waiting for speculative tasks
- Waiting for first results before doing further processing
Waiting for the first future to be ready II

```cpp
auto f1=spawn_async(foo);
auto f2=spawn_async(bar);
auto f3=std::move(f1), std::move(f2));

auto final_result=f3.then(
    process_ready_result);

do_stuff(final_result.get());
```
**stdexp::when_all** waits for all futures in the supplied set to be ready.

**stdexp::when_all** is ideal for waiting for all subtasks before continuing. Better than calling `wait()` on each in turn.
auto f1=spawn_async(subtask1);
auto f2=spawn_async(subtask2);
auto f3=spawn_async(subtask3);
auto results=std::when_all(
    std::move(f1), std::move(f2),
    std::move(f3));

results.then(process_all_results);
Executors
**Executor** An object that controls how, where and when a task is executed

Thread pools are a special case of **Executors**.
Basic executor

The basic requirements are simple. Executors must:

- be **CopyConstructible**,  
- be **EqualityComparable**,  
- provide an `execute(f)` member function or `execute(e, f)` free function.

The framework can build everything else from there.
The basic mechanism for executing tasks with an executor is to call `execute`:

```cpp
my_executor.execute(some_func);
```

If you need specific execution properties, you ask for them with `require`:

```cpp
auto new_executor=
    execution::require(my_executor,
    execution::two_way,execution::single);

auto future=new_executor.twoway_execute(some_func);
```
Coroutine support for concurrency
I hope to see things like `task<T>` that allows you to write a coroutine intended to run as an async task, and **Executors** that support coroutines:

```cpp
task<int> task1();
task<int> task2();

task<int> sum(){
    int r1=co_await task1();
    int r2=co_await task2();
    co_return r1+r2;
}

some_executor ex;
ex.execute(sum());
```
Concurrent Data Structures
Developers commonly need data structures that allow concurrent access.

Proposals for standardization include:
- Concurrent Queues
- Concurrent Hash Maps
Queues are a core mechanism for communicating between threads.

```cpp
concurrent_queue<MyData> q;

void producer_thread(){
    q.push(generate_data());
}

void consumer_thread(){
    process_data(q.value_pop());
}
```
Concurrent Data Structures: Hash Maps

- Hash maps are often used for fast look-up of data
- Using a mutex for synchronization can hurt performance
- Special implementations designed for concurrent access can be better
Safe Memory Reclamation Facilities
Lock-free algorithms need a way to delete data when no other thread is accessing it.

RCU provides a lock-free read side. Deletion is either blocking or deferred on a background thread.

Hazard pointers defer deletion, and provide a different set of performance trade-offs.

Both mechanisms are proposed for future C++ standards
Proposals

Here are the papers for those future things that have proposals:

- Synchronized Value: P0290
- Concurrency TS1 (for future continuations): N4399
- Executors: P0443 P1244
- Concurrent Queues: P0260
- Concurrent Hash Map: P0652 P1761
- RCU: P1122
- Hazard Pointers: P1121
C++ Concurrency in Action
Second Edition

Covers C++17 and the Concurrency TS

Finally in print!

cplusplusconcurrencyinaction.com
just::thread Pro provides an actor framework, a concurrent hash map, a concurrent queue, synchronized values and a complete implementation of the C++ Concurrency TS, including a lock-free implementation of atomic_shared_ptr<T> and RCU.

https://stdthread.co.uk
Questions?