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Message Passing (1)

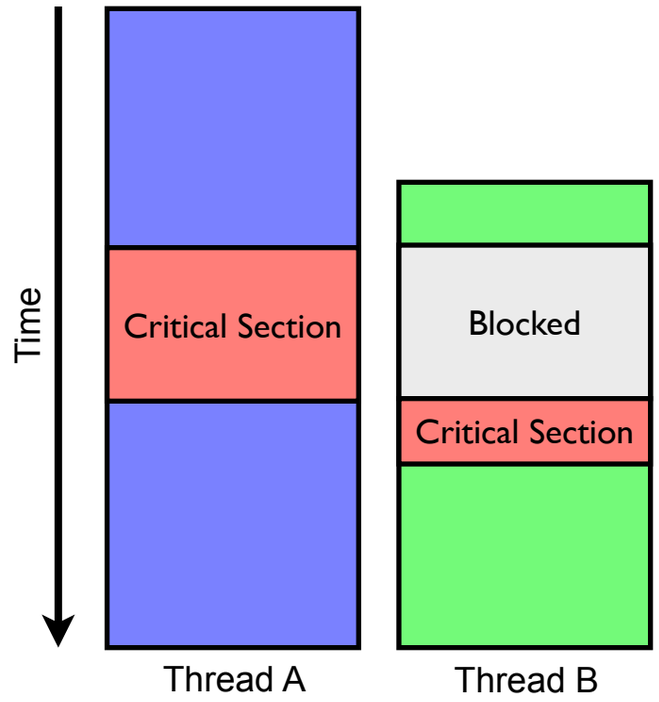
Advanced Operating Systems
Lecture 11

Lecture Outline

- Concurrency, threads, and locks
- Limitations of lock-based concurrency
  - Memory models
  - Composition and correctness
- Message passing systems
  - Approaches and principles
  - Erlang
  - Scala+Akka

Concurrency, Threads, and Locks

- Operating systems expose concurrency via *processes* and *threads*
  - Processes are isolated with separate memory areas
  - Threads share access to a common pool of memory
- The processor/language memory models specify how concurrent access to shared memory works
  - Generally enforce synchronisation via explicit locks around *critical sections* (e.g. Java `synchronized` methods and statements; `pthread` mutexes)
  - Very limited guarantees about unlocked concurrent access to shared memory



Limitations of Lock-based Concurrency

- Major problems with lock-based concurrency:
  - Difficult to define a memory model that enables good performance, while allowing programmers to reason about the code
  - Difficult to ensure correctness when composing code
    - Difficult to enforce correct locking
    - Difficult to guarantee freedom from deadlocks
  - Failures are silent – errors tend to manifest only under heavy load
  - Balancing performance and correctness difficult – easy to over- or under-lock systems

Multicore Memory Models

- Memory typically shared between cores
  - May be symmetric or NUMA; potentially multiple layers of caching
- When do writes made by one core become visible to other cores?
  - Prohibitively expensive for all threads on all core to have the exact same view of memory (“sequential consistency”)
  - For performance, allow cores inconsistent views of memory, except at synchronisation points; introduce synchronisation primitives with well-defined semantics
  - Varies between processor architectures – differences generally hidden by language runtime, *provided language has a clear memory model*

Multicore Memory Models

- Memory Model defines space in which language runtime and processor architecture can innovate, without breaking programs
  - Synchronisation between threads occurs only at well-defined instants; memory may appear inconsistent between these times, if that helps the processor and/or runtime system performance
  - Without well-defined memory model, cannot reason about lock-based code
  - Essential for portable code using locks and shared memory

Example: Java Memory Model

- Java has a formally defined memory model
- Between threads:

[Somewhat simplified: see Java Language Specification, Chapter 17, for details http://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/jls/se7/jls7.pdf]

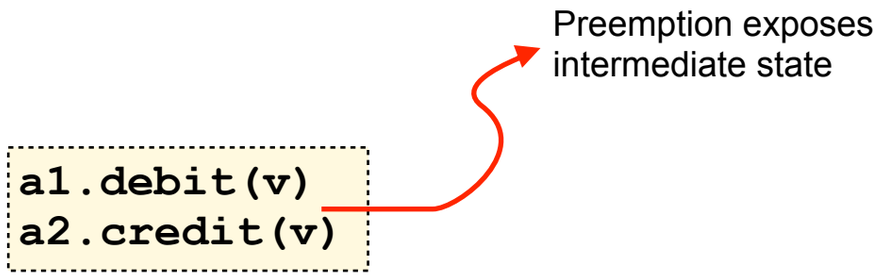
  - Changes to a field made by one thread are visible to other threads if:
    - The writing thread has released a synchronisation lock, and that same lock has subsequently been acquired by the reading thread (writes with lock held are atomic to other locked code)
    - If a thread writes to a field declared `volatile`, *that* write is done atomically, and immediately becomes visible to other threads
    - A newly created thread sees the state of the system as if it had just acquired a synchronisation lock that had just been released by the creating thread
    - When a thread terminates, its writes complete and become visible to other threads
  - Access to fields is atomic
    - i.e., you can never observe a half-way completed write, even if incorrectly synchronised
    - Except for `long` and `double` fields, for which writes are only atomic if the field is `volatile`, or if a synchronisation lock is held
- Within a thread: actions are seen in program order

Multicore Memory Models

- Java is unusual in having such a clearly-specified memory model
  - Other languages are less well specified, running the risk that new processor designs can subtly break previously working programs
  - C and C++, in particular, have *very* poorly specified memory models

Composition of Lock-based Code

- Correctness of small-scale code using locks can be ensured by careful coding (at least in theory)
- A more fundamental issue: lock-based code does not compose to larger scale
  - Assume a correctly locked bank account class, with methods to credit and debit money from an account
  - Want to take money from `a1` and move it to `a2`, without exposing an intermediate state where the money is in neither account
  - Can't be done without locking all other access to `a1` *and* `a2` while the transfer is in progress
  - The individual operations are correct, but the combined operation is not



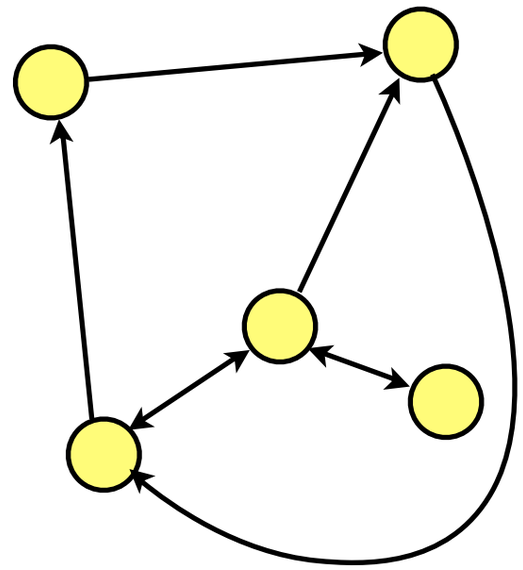
- This is lack of abstraction a limitation of the lock-based concurrency model, and cannot be fixed by careful coding
- Locking requirements form part of the API of an object

Alternative Concurrency Models

- Concurrency increasingly important
  - Multicore systems now ubiquitous
  - Asynchronous interactions between software and hardware devices
- Threads and synchronisation primitives problematic
- Are there alternatives that avoid these issues?
  - Message passing systems and actor-based languages
  - Transactional memory coupled with functional languages (e.g., Haskell) for automatic rollback and retry of transactions

Message Passing Systems

- System is structured as a set of communicating processes, with no shared mutable state
- All communication via exchange of messages
  - Messages are generally required to be immutable – data conceptually copied between processes
  - Some systems use linear types to ensure messages are not referenced after they are sent, allowing mutable data to be safely transferred
- Implementation
  - Implementation within a single system usually built with shared memory and locks, passing a reference to the message – rely on correct locking of message passing implementation
  - Trivial to distribute, by sending the message down a network channel – the runtime needs to know about the network, but the application can be unaware that the system is distributed



Interaction Models

- Message passing can involve rendezvous between sender and receiver
  - A *synchronous* message passing model – sender waits for receiver
- Alternatively, communication may be asynchronous
  - The sender continues immediately after sending a message
  - Message is buffered, for later delivery to the receiver
  - Synchronous rendezvous can be simulated by waiting for a reply

Communication and the Type System

- Statically-typed communication
  - Explicitly define the types of message that can be transferred
  - Compiler checks that receiver can handle all messages it can receive – robustness, since a receiver is guaranteed to understand all messages
- Dynamically-typed communication
  - Communication medium conveys any time of message; receiver uses pattern matching on the received message types to determine if it can respond to the messages
  - Potentially leads to run-time errors if a receiver gets a message that it doesn't understand

Naming of Communications

- Are messages sent between named processes or indirectly via channels?
  - Some systems directly send messages to *actors* (processes), each of which has its own mailbox
  - Others use explicit *channels*, with messages being sent indirectly via the channel
  - Explicit channels require more plumbing, but the extra level of indirection between sender and receiver may be useful for evolving systems
  - Explicit channels are a natural place to define a communications protocol for statically typed messages

Message Passing Systems

- Message passing starting to see wide deployment
  - Erlang (http://www.erlang.org/)
  - Scala (http://www.scala-lang.org/) + Akka (http://akka.io/)
  - Both adopt a similar message passing model:
    - Asynchronous – messages are buffered at receiver; sender does not wait
    - Dynamically typed – any type of message may be sent to any receiver
    - Messages sent directly to named actors, not via channels
  - Both provide transparent distribution of processes in a networked system

- Other systems make different design choices
  - Singularity (discussed in Tutorial 3) and the Rust programming language (http://rust-lang.org/) use asynchronous statically typed messages passed via explicit channels

Example: Scala+Akka

```
import akka.actor.Actor
import akka.actor.ActorSystem
import akka.actor.Props

class HelloActor extends Actor {
  def receive = {
    case "hello" => println("hello back at you")
    case _       => println("huh?")
  }
}

object Main extends App {
  // Initialise actor runtime
  val runtime = ActorSystem("HelloSystem")

  // Create an actor, running concurrently
  val helloActor = runtime.actorOf(Props[HelloActor], name = "helloactor")

  // Send it some messages
  helloActor ! "hello"
  helloActor ! "buenos dias"
}
```

The actor comprises a receive loop that reacts to messages as they're received

Complete program is a collection of actors that exchange messages

Advantages and Disadvantages

- Model adopted by Erlang and Scala+Akka gives weakly coupled processes that communicate via asynchronous and dynamically typed messages:
  - Expressive, flexible, and extensible actor model
  - Robust framework for error handling via separate processes
  - Relative ease of upgrading running systems via dynamic actor insertion
- Disadvantage: checking happens at run time, so guarantees of robustness are probabilistic
  - Statically typed message passing provides compile-time checking that a process can respond to messages
  - Rendezvous-based synchronous systems provide better tests for liveness

Further Reading

- J. Armstrong, “Erlang”, Communications of the ACM, 53(9), September 2010, DOI:10.1145/1810891.1810910

- Does the programming model make sense?
- Does the reliability model (“let it crash”) make sense? Will discuss further in next lecture



contributed articles

DOI:10.1145/1810891.1810910

The same component isolation that made it effective for large distributed telecom systems makes it effective for multicore CPUs and networked applications.

BY JOE ARMSTRONG

Erlang

ERLANG IS A concurrent programming language designed for programming fault-tolerant distributed systems at Ericsson and has been (since 2000) freely available subject to an open-source license. More recently, we've seen renewed interest in Erlang, as the Erlang way of programming maps naturally to multicore computers. In it the notion of a process is fundamental, with processes created and managed by the Erlang runtime system, not by the underlying operating system. The individual processes, which are programmed in a simple dynamically typed functional programming language, do not share memory and exchange data through message passing, simplifying the programming of multicore computers.

Erlang[2] is used for programming fault-tolerant, distributed, real-time applications. What differentiates it from most other languages is that it's a concurrent programming language; concurrency belongs to the language, not to the operating system. Its programs are collections of parallel processes cooperating to solve a particular problem that can be created quickly and have only limited memory overhead; programmers can create large numbers of Erlang processes yet ignore any preconceived ideas they might have about limiting the number of processes in their solutions.

All Erlang processes are isolated from one another and in principle are “thread safe.”[a] When Erlang applications are deployed on multicore computers, the individual Erlang processes are spread over the cores, and programmers do not have to worry about the details. The isolated processes share no data, and polymorphic messages can be sent between processes. In supporting strong isolation between processes and polymorphism, Erlang could be viewed as extremely object-oriented though without the usual mechanisms associated with traditional OO languages.

Erlang has no mutexes, and processes cannot share memory.[a] Even within a process, data is immutable. The sequential Erlang subset that executes within an individual process is a dynamically typed functional programming language with immutable state.[b] Moreover, instead of classes, methods, and inheritance, Erlang has modules that contain functions, as well as higher-order functions. It also includes processes, sophisticated error handling, code-replacement mechanisms, and a large set of libraries.

Here, I outline the key design criteria behind the language, showing how they are reflected in the language itself, as well as in programming language technology used since 1985.

Shared Nothing

The Erlang story began in mid-1985 when I was a new employee at the Ericsson Computer Science Lab in Stock-

a The shared memory is hidden from the programmer. Practically all application programmers never use primitives that manipulate shared memory; the primitives are intended for writing special system processes and not normally exposed to the programmer.

b This is not strictly true; processes can mutate local data, though such mutation is discouraged and rarely necessary.

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