

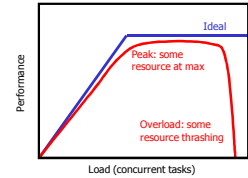
## Why Events Are A Bad Idea (for high-concurrency servers)

Rob von Behren, Jeremy Condit and Eric Brewer  
University of California at Berkeley  
{jrvb,jcondit,brewer}@cs.berkeley.edu  
<http://capriccio.cs.berkeley.edu>

A Talk HotOS 2003

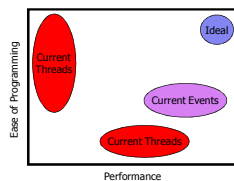
## The Stage

- Highly concurrent applications
  - Internet servers (Flash, Ninja, SEDA)
  - Transaction processing databases
- Workload
  - Operate "near the knee"
  - Avoid thrashing!
- What makes concurrency hard?
  - Race conditions
  - Scalability (no  $O(n)$  operations)
  - Scheduling & resource sensitivity
  - Inevitable overload
  - Code complexity



## The Debate

- Performance vs. Programmability
  - Current threads pick one
  - Events somewhat better
- Questions
  - Threads vs. Events?
  - How do we get performance and programmability?



## Our Position

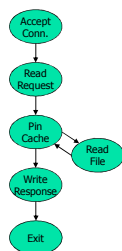
- Thread-event duality still holds
- But threads are better anyway
  - More natural to program
  - Better fit with tools and hardware
- Compiler-runtime integration is key

## The Duality Argument

- General assumption: follow "good practices"
- Observations
  - Major concepts are analogous
  - Program structure is similar
  - Performance should be similar
    - Given good implementations!

Threads	Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitors</li> <li>Exported functions</li> <li>Call/return and fork/join</li> <li>Wait on condition variable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Event handler &amp; queue</li> <li>Events accepted</li> <li>Send message / await reply</li> <li>Wait for new messages</li> </ul>

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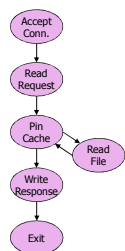


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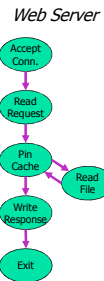
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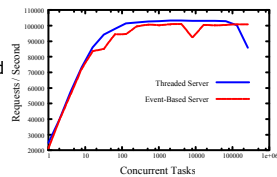


## "But Events Are Better!"

- Recent arguments for events
  - Lower runtime overhead
  - Better live state management
  - Inexpensive synchronization
  - More flexible control flow
  - Better scheduling and locality
- All true but...
  - No *inherent* problem with threads!
  - Thread implementations can be improved

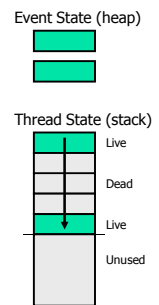
## Runtime Overhead

- Criticism: Threads don't perform well for high concurrency*
- Response
  - Avoid  $O(n)$  operations
  - Minimize context switch overhead
- Simple scalability test
  - Slightly modified GNU Pth
  - Thread-per-task vs. single thread
  - Same performance!



## Live State Management

- Criticism: Stacks are bad for live state*
- Response
  - Fix with compiler help
    - Dynamically link stack frames
  - Stack overflow vs. wasted space
  - Retain dead state
    - Static lifetime analysis
    - Plan arrangement of stack
    - Put some data on heap
    - Pop stack before tail calls
  - Encourage inefficiency
    - Warn about inefficiency

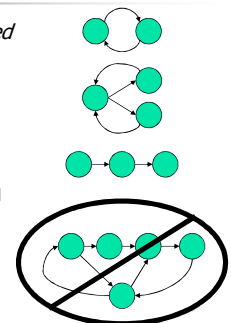


## Synchronization

- Criticism: Thread synchronization is heavyweight*
- Response
  - Cooperative multitasking works for threads, too!
  - Also presents same problems
    - Starvation & fairness
    - Multiprocessors
    - Unexpected blocking (page faults, etc.)
  - Compiler support helps

## Control Flow

- Criticism: Threads have restricted control flow*
- Response
  - Programmers use simple patterns
    - Call / return
    - Parallel calls
    - Pipelines
  - Complicated patterns are unnatural
    - Hard to understand
    - Likely to cause bugs



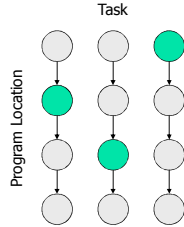
## Scheduling

- **Criticism: Thread schedulers are too generic**

- Can't use application-specific information

- **Response**

- 2D scheduling: task & program location
  - Threads schedule based on task only
  - Events schedule by location (e.g. SEDA)
    - Allows batching
    - Allows prediction for SRCT
- Threads can use 2D, too!
  - Runtime system tracks current location
  - Call graph allows prediction



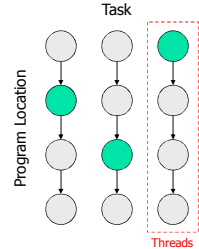
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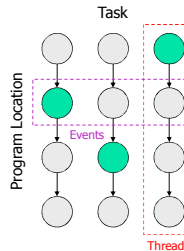
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## The Proof's in the Pudding

- **User-level threads package**

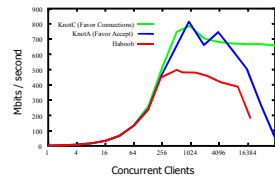
- Subset of pthreads
- Intercept blocking system calls
- No  $O(n)$  operations
- Support > 100K threads
- 5000 lines of C code

- **Simple web server: Knot**

- 700 lines of C code

- **Similar performance**

- Linear increase, then steady
- Drop-off due to `poll()` overhead



## Our Big But...

- **More natural programming model**

- Control flow is more apparent
- Exception handling is easier
- State management is automatic

- **Better fit with current tools & hardware**

- Better existing infrastructure
- Allows better performance?

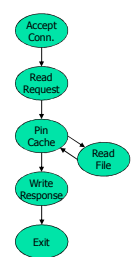
## Control Flow

- **Events obscure control flow**

- For programmers *and* tools

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<pre> thread_main(int sock) {     struct session s;     accept_conn(sock, &amp;s);     read_request(&amp;s);     pin_cache(&amp;s);     write_response(&amp;s);     unpin(&amp;s); }  pin_cache(struct session *s) {     pin(&amp;s);     if( !in_cache(&amp;s) )         read_file(&amp;s); }                     </pre>	<pre> AcceptHandler(event e) {     struct session *s = new_session(e);     RequestHandler.enqueue(s); }  RequestHandler(struct session *s) {     ...; CacheHandler.enqueue(s); }  CacheHandler(struct session *s) {     pin(s);     if( !in_cache(s) ) ReadFileHandler.enqueue(s);     else ResponseHandler.enqueue(s);     ... }  ExitHandler(struct session *s) {     ...; unpin(&amp;s); free_session(s); }                     </pre>

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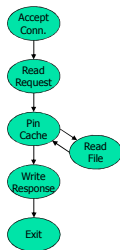


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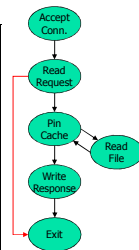


## Exceptions

- Exceptions complicate control flow
  - Harder to understand program flow
  - Cause bugs in cleanup code

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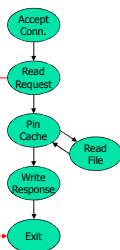


## State Management

- Events require manual state management
  - Hard to know when to free
    - Use GC or risk bugs

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## Existing Infrastructure

- Lots of infrastructure for threads
  - Debuggers
  - Languages & compilers
- Consequences
  - More amenable to analysis
  - Less effort to get working systems

## Better Performance?

- Function pointers & dynamic dispatch
  - Limit compiler optimizations
  - Hurt branch prediction & I-cache locality
- More context switches with events?
  - Example: Haboob does 6x more than Knot
  - Natural result of queues
- More investigation needed!

## The Future: Compiler-Runtime Integration

- Insight
  - Automate things event programmers do by hand
  - Additional analysis for other things
- Specific targets
  - Dynamic stack growth\*
  - Live state management
  - Synchronization
  - Scheduling\*
- Improve performance *and* decrease complexity

\* Working prototype in threads package

## Conclusion

- Threads  $\approx$  Events
  - Performance
  - Expressiveness
- Threads  $>$  Events
  - Complexity / Manageability
- Performance *and* Ease of use?
  - Compiler-runtime integration is key

