

Concurrency and Communication: Lessons from the SHIM Project

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SHIM

Motivation, Version 1.0



Combine two well-known semantic models in a single language:

Single-threaded software

Synchronous RTL hardware

The SHIM Language, Version 1.0

[Edwards, Dagstuhl 2004]

```
module timer {  
  shared uint: 32 counter; // Visible to HW and SW  
  
  hw void count() { // Hardware process  
    counter = counter + 1;  
  }  
  
  out void reset_timer() { // Software function  
    counter = 0;  
  }  
  
  out uint get_time() { // Software function  
    return counter;  
  }  
}
```

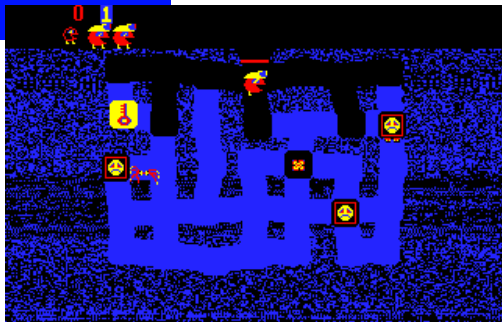
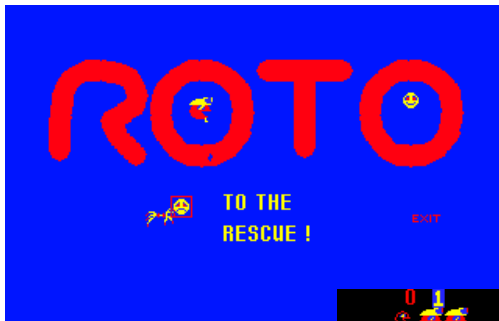
The problem: Nondeterminism



$$\Psi_{\text{kitty}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{\text{alive}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_{\text{dead}}$$

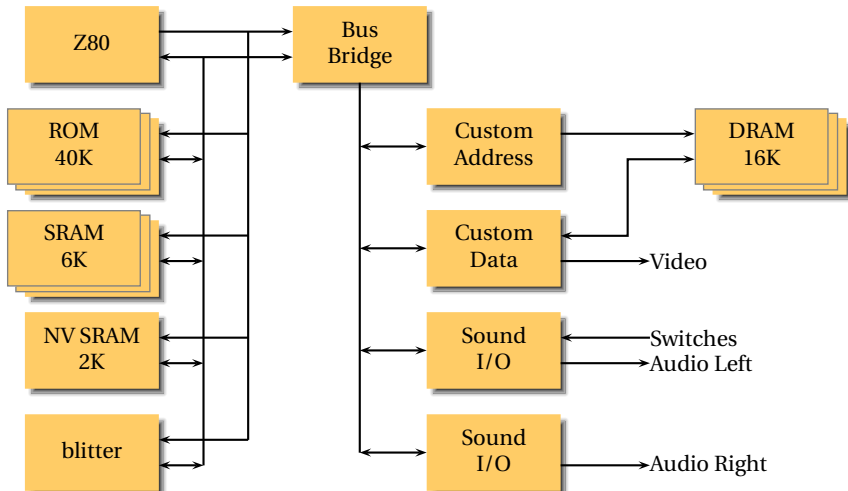
Robby Roto

[Edwards and Tardieu, Emsoft 2005]



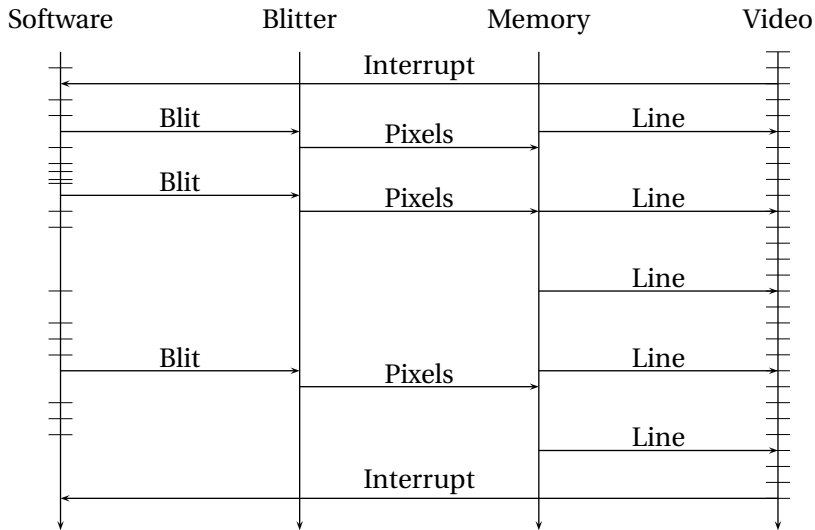
(Bally/Midway 1981)

Robby Roto Block Diagram



HW/SW Interaction

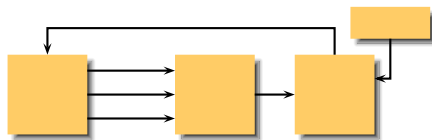
[Edwards and Tardieu, Emsoft 2005]





- *Concurrent*
Hardware always concurrent
- *Mixes synchronous and asynchronous styles*
Need multi-rate for hardware/software systems
- *Only requires bounded resources*
Hardware resources fundamentally bounded
- *Formal semantics*
Do not want arguments about what something means
- *Scheduling-independent*
Want the functionality of a program to be definitive
Always want simulated behavior to reflect reality
Verify functionality and performance separately

The SHIM Model



Sequential processes
Unbuffered point-to-point
communication channels
exchange data tokens

Fixed topology

Asynchronous

Synchronous communication events

Delay-insensitive: sequence of data through any channel
independent of scheduling policy (the Kahn principle)

“Kahn networks with rendezvous communication”

Code Generation

[Edwards & Tardieu, LCTES 2006]

process

```
sink(int32 B) {  
  for (;;) B;  
}
```

process

```
buffer(int32 &B,  
      int32 A) {  
  for (;;) B = A;  
}
```

process

```
source(int32 &A) {  
  A = 17; A = 42;  
  A = 157; A = 8;  
}
```

network main() {

```
  sink();  
  buffer();  
  source();  
}
```

Code Generation

```
process
sink(int32 B) {
  for (;;) B;
}
```

sink
0 **PreRead** 1
1 **PostRead** 1 tmp3
2 **goto** 0

```
process
buffer(int32 &B,  
      int32 A) {  
  for (;;) B = A;  
}
```

buffer
0 **PreRead** 0
1 **PostRead** 0 tmp2
2 tmp1 := tmp2
3 **Write** 1 tmp1
4 **goto** 0

```
process
source(int32 &A) {  
  A = 17; A = 42;  
  A = 157; A = 8;  
}
```

source
0 tmp4 := 17
1 **Write** 0 tmp4
2 tmp5 := 42
3 **Write** 0 tmp5

```
network main() {  
  sink();  
  buffer();  
  source();  
}
```

4 tmp6 := 157
5 **Write** 0 tmp7
6 tmp8 := 8
7 **Write** 0 tmp8
8 **Exit**

Code Generation

```
process sink(int32 B) {  
  for (;;) B;  
}
```

```
sink  
0 PreRead 1  
1 PostRead 1 tmp3  
2 goto 0
```

```
process buffer(int32 &B,  
  int32 A) {  
  for (;;) B = A;  
}
```

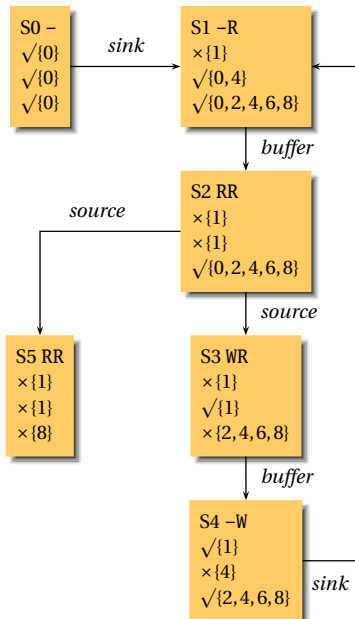
```
buffer  
0 PreRead 0  
1 PostRead 0 tmp2  
2 tmp1 := tmp2  
3 Write 1 tmp1  
4 goto 0
```

```
process source(int32 &A) {  
  A = 17; A = 42;  
  A = 157; A = 8;  
}
```

```
source  
0 tmp4 := 17  
1 Write 0 tmp4  
2 tmp5 := 42  
3 Write 0 tmp5
```

```
network main() {  
  sink();  
  buffer();  
  source();  
}
```

```
4 tmp6 := 157  
5 Write 0 tmp7  
6 tmp8 := 8  
7 Write 0 tmp8  
8 Exit
```



An imperative language with familiar C/Java-like syntax

```
int32 gcd(int32 a, int32 b)
{
  while (a != b) {
    if (a > b)
      a -= b;
    else
      b -= a;
  }
  return a;
}
```

```
struct foo { // Composite types
  int x;
  bool y;
  uint15 z; // Explicit-width integers
  int<-3,5> w; // Explicit-range integers
  int8 p[10]; // Arrays
  bar q; // Recursive types
};
```

Three Additional Constructs

`stmt1 par stmt2`

Run `stmt1` and `stmt2` concurrently

`send var`

`recv var`

`next var`

Communicate on channel `var`

`try {`

`⋮`

`throw exc`

`⋮`

`} catch(exc) stmt`

Define the scope of an exception

Raise an exception

Concurrency & *par*

Par statements run concurrently and asynchronously

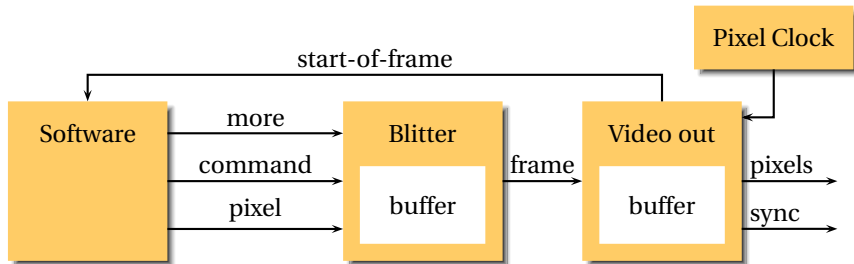
Terminate when all terminate

Each thread gets private copies of variables; no sharing

Writing thread sets the variable's final value

```
void main() {  
  int a = 3, b = 7, c = 1;  
  {  
    a = a + c; // a ← 4, b = 7, c = 1  
    a = a + b; // a ← 11, b = 7, c = 1  
  } par {  
    b = b - c; // a = 3, b ← 6, c = 1  
    b = b + a; // a = 3, b ← 9, c = 1  
  }  
  // a ← 11, b ← 9, c = 1  
}
```

Robby Roto in SHIM



```
while (player is alive) {  
  recv start-of-frame;  
  ... game logic...  
  next more = true;  
  next command = ...;  
  ... game logic...  
  next more = false;  
}  
  
  for (;) {  
    while (next more) {  
      recv command;  
      Write to buffer  
    }  
    next frame = buffer;  
  }  
  
  for (;) {  
    next start-of-frame;  
    for each line {  
      send sync;  
      for each pixel {  
        recv clock;  
        Read pixel  
        next pixel = ...;  
      }  
    }  
    buffer = next frame;  
  }  
}
```


Exceptions

Five functions that call each other and communicate through channel *A*

```
void main() {  
  try {  
    chan int A;  
    f(A); par g(A);  
  } catch (Done) {}  
}
```

```
void f(chan int &A) throws Done {  
  h(A); par j(A);  
}
```

```
void g(chan int A) {  
  recv A;  
  recv A;  
}
```

```
void h(chan int &A) {  
  A = 4; send A;  
  A = 2; send A;  
}
```

```
void j(chan int A) throws Done {  
  recv A;  
  throw Done;  
}
```

Exceptions

Parents call children

```
void main() {  
  try {  
    chan int A;  
    f(A); par g(A);  
  } catch (Done) {}  
}
```

```
void f(chan int &A) throws Done {  
  h(A); par j(A);  
}
```

```
void g(chan int A) {  
  recv A;  
  recv A;  
}
```

```
void h(chan int &A) {  
  A = 4; send A;  
  A = 2; send A;  
}
```

```
void j(chan int A) throws Done {  
  recv A;  
  throw Done;  
}
```

Exceptions

h sends 4 on *A*,
g and *j* rendezvous

```
void main() {  
  try {  
    chan int A;  
    f(A); par g(A);  
  } catch (Done) {}  
}
```

```
void f(chan int &A) throws Done {  
  h(A); par j(A);  
}
```

```
void g(chan int A) {  
  recv A;  
  recv A;  
}
```

```
void h(chan int &A) {  
  A = 4; send A;  
  A = 2; send A;  
}
```

```
void j(chan int A) throws Done {  
  recv A;  
  throw Done;  
}
```

Exceptions

j throws an exception. *g* and *h* poisoned by attempting communication

```
void main() {  
  try {  
    chan int A;  
    f(A); par g(A);  
  } catch (Done) {}  
}
```

```
void f(chan int &A) throws Done {  
  h(A); par j(A);  
}
```

```
void g(chan int A) {  
  recv A;  
  recv A;  
}
```

```
void h(chan int &A) {  
  A = 4; send A;  
  A = 2; send A;  
}
```

```
void j(chan int A) throws Done {  
  recv A;  
  throw Done;  
}
```

Exceptions

Concurrent processes
terminate, control passed to
exception handler

```
void main() {  
  try {  
    chan int A;  
    f(A); par g(A);  
  } catch (Done) {}  
}
```

```
void f(chan int &A) throws Done {  
  h(A); par j(A);  
}
```

```
void g(chan int A) {  
  recv A;  
  recv A;  
}
```

```
void h(chan int &A) {  
  A = 4; send A;  
  A = 2; send A;  
}
```

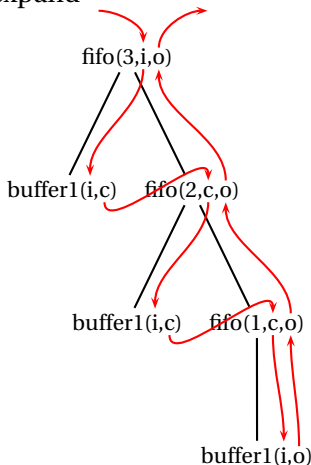
```
void j(chan int A) throws Done {  
  recv A;  
  throw Done;  
}
```

Bounded Recursion

A bounded FIFO: compiler will analyze & expand

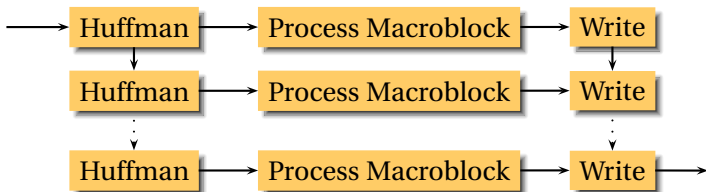
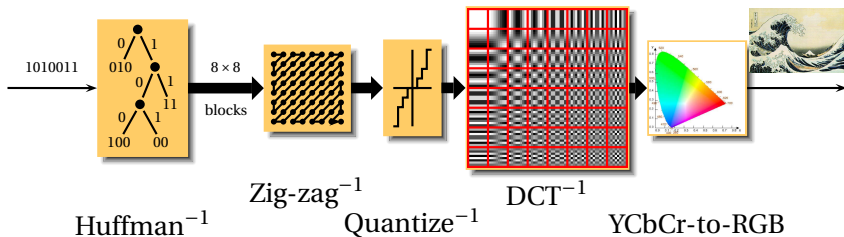
```
void buffer1(chan int in, chan int &out) {  
  for (;;) next out = next in;  
}
```

```
void fifo(int n, chan int in, chan int &out) {  
  if (n == 1)  
    buffer1(in, out);  
  else {  
    chan int channel;  
    buffer1(in, channel);  
    par  
      fifo(n-1, channel, out);  
  }  
}
```



JPEG Decoding

[Edwards, Vasudevan, and Tardieu, DATE 2008]



SHIM for the Seven-task Schedule

```
unpack(ustate, stripe1); // 2
```

```
{
```

```
  process(stripe1, pixels1); write(wstate, pixels1); // 1
```

```
  recv pixels2; write(wstate, pixels2);
```

```
  recv pixels3; write(wstate, pixels3);
```

```
  recv pixels4; write(wstate, pixels4);
```

```
} par {
```

```
  unpack(ustate, stripe2); // 4
```

```
  {
```

```
    process(stripe2, pixels2); send pixels2; // 3
```

```
  } par {
```

```
    unpack(ustate, stripe3); // 6
```

```
    {
```

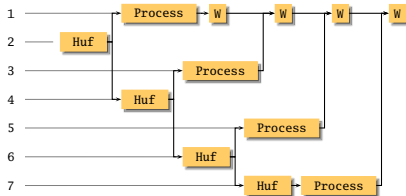
```
      process(stripe3, pixels3); send pixels3; // 5
```

```
    } par {
```

```
      unpack(ustate, stripe4); // 7
```

```
      process(stripe4, pixels4); send pixels4;
```

```
  } } }
```



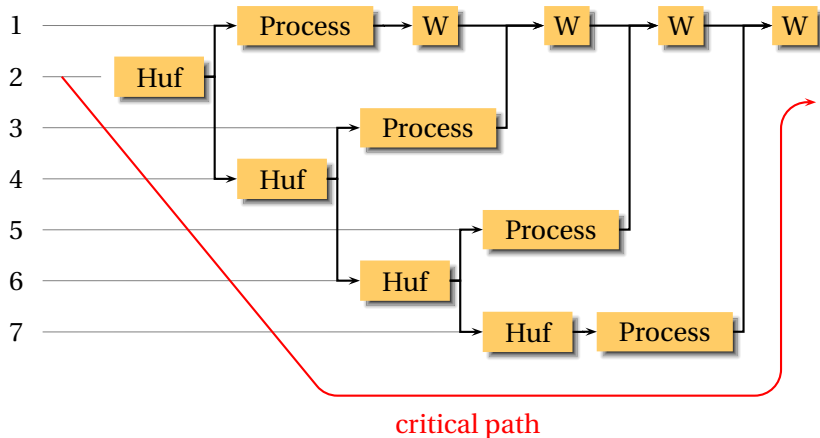
SHIM Enforces Dependencies

```
unpack(ustate, stripe1);
{
  process(stripe1, pixels1); write(wstate, pixels1);
  recv pixels2; write(wstate, pixels2);
  recv pixels3; write(wstate, pixels3);
  recv pixels4; write(wstate, pixels4);
} par {
  unpack(ustate, stripe2);
  {
    process(stripe2, pixels2); send pixels2;
  } par {
    unpack(ustate, stripe3);
    {
      process(stripe3, pixels3); send pixels3;
    } par {
      unpack(ustate, stripe4);
      process(stripe4, pixels4); send pixels4;
    }
  }
}
```

- Writer state local to one process
- Unpacker state can only be passed by reference once
- Trying to run *unpack* or *write* in parallel gives compiler error

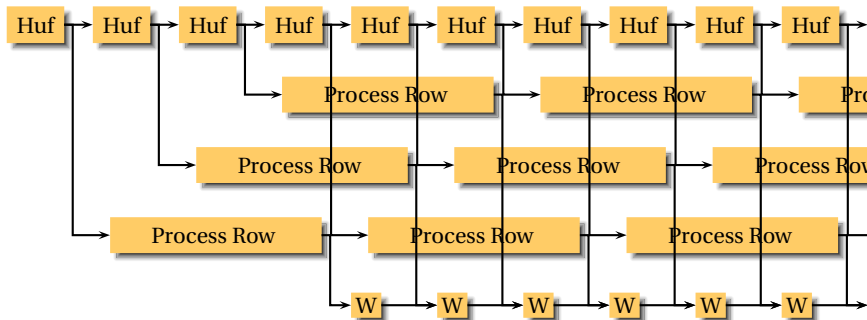
Oops

[Edwards, Vasudevan, and Tardieu, DATE 2008]



Only achieved a 1.8× speedup

Pipelined JPEG

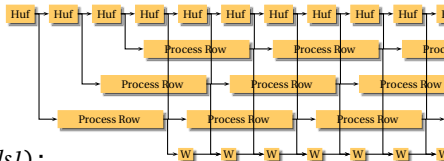


Process a row of blocks at a time (e.g., 64).

Reduce communication; accelerate start-up and termination.

SHIM for Pipelined JPEG

```
try {  
  {  
    for (;;) {  
      unpack(ustate, row1); send row1; if (--rows == 0) break;  
      unpack(ustate, row2); send row2; if (--rows == 0) break;  
      unpack(ustate, row3); send row3; if (--rows == 0) break;  
    } throw Done;  
  } par  
  process(row1, pixels1); par  
  process(row2, pixels2); par  
  process(row3, pixels3); par  
  {  
    for (;;) {  
      rcv pixels1; write(wstate, pixels1);  
      rcv pixels2; write(wstate, pixels2);  
      rcv pixels3; write(wstate, pixels3);  
    } }  
} catch (Done) {}
```



JPEG Results

[Edwards, Vasudevan, and Tardieu, DATE 2008]

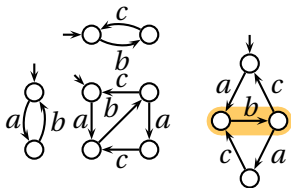
Cores	Tasks	Time	Total	Total/Time	Speedup
1	1	25s	20s	0.8	1.0×(def)
1	1+3+1	24	24	1.0	1.04
2	1+3+1	13	24	1.8	1.9
3	1+3+1	11	24	2.2	2.3
4	1+3+1	8.7	25	2.9	2.9
4	1+1+1	16	24	1.5	1.6
4	1+2+1	9.3	25	2.7	2.7
4	1+3+1	8.7	25	2.9	2.9
4	1+4+1	8.2	25	3.05	3.05
4	1+5+1	8.6	25	2.9	2.9

Compositional Deadlock Detection

```
void main()
{
  chan int a, b, c, d;
    for(;;) {
      recv a; b = a + 1; send b;
    } par for(;;) {
      recv b; c = b + 1; send c;
    } par for(;;) {
      recv c; d = c + 1; send d;
    } par for(;;) {
      recv d; a = d + 1; send a;
    }
}
```

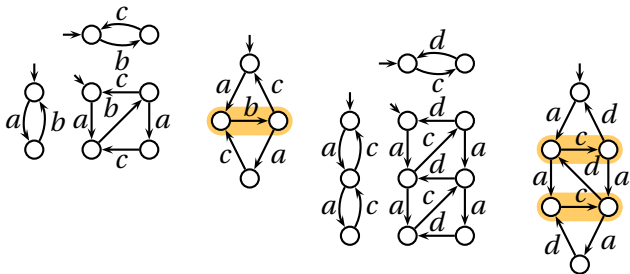
Compositional Deadlock Detection

[Shao, Vasudevan, and Edwards, Emsoft 2009]



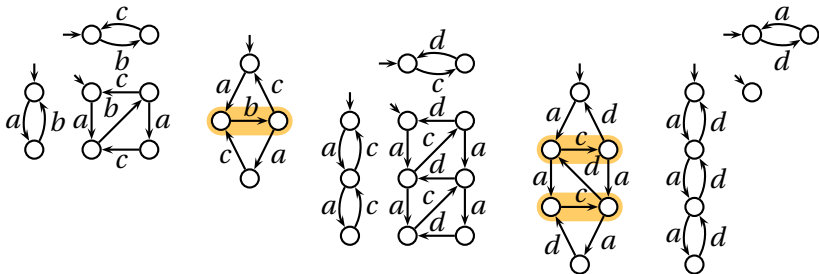
Compositional Deadlock Detection

[Shao, Vasudevan, and Edwards, Emsoft 2009]



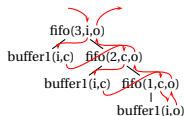
Compositional Deadlock Detection

[Shao, Vasudevan, and Edwards, Emsoft 2009]



Conclusions

SHIM



Scheduling-independent message passing

Designed for hardware/software systems

Imperative language with bounded recursion

Exploring schedules interesting, safe

Enables compositional deadlock detection