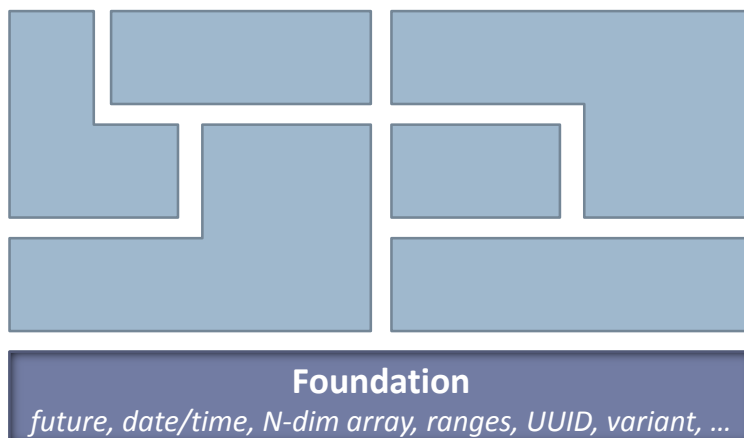


Library Composability



HB1: Lifetime error (N2802)

- ▶ “// Don’t write this code!!!”

```
int fib(int n) {
    if (n <= 1) return n;
    int fib1, fib2;
    std::thread t( [=, &fib1] { fib1 = fib(n-1); } );
    fib2 = fib(n-2);
    if (fib2 < 0) throw “ick”;
    t.join();
    return fib1 + fib2;
}
```

- ▶ Lifetime error.

HS1: 'Async, async everywhere! but...'

- ▶ Natural code, with surprising(?) semantics:

```
{  
    async( launch::async, []{ f(); } );  
    async( launch::async, []{ g(); } );  
}
```

- ▶ There is no parallelism in this code and the standard requires it to be executed sequentially.
- ▶ Q: Isn't that surprising?

HS2: Consistency and blocking

- ▶ Consider these two pieces of code:

<pre>// (a) { async([]{ f(); }); async([]{ g(); }); }</pre>	<pre>// (b) { auto f1 = async([]{ f(); }); auto f2 = async([]{ g(); }); }</pre>
---	---

- ▶ Some of us feel that (a) and (b) should have the same behavior.
- ▶ They cannot if ~future joins.

HS3: Predictable blocking

- ▶ What does this code do? In particular, does it block?

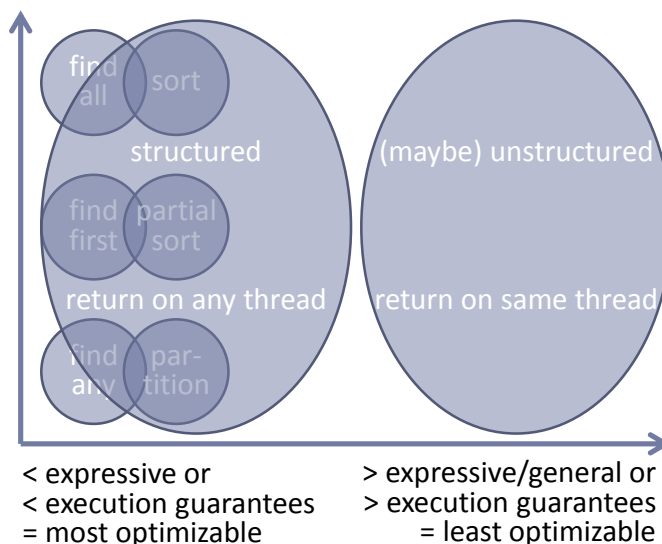
```
void func() {
    future<int> f = start_some_work();
    /*... more code that doesn't f.get() or f.wait() */
}
```

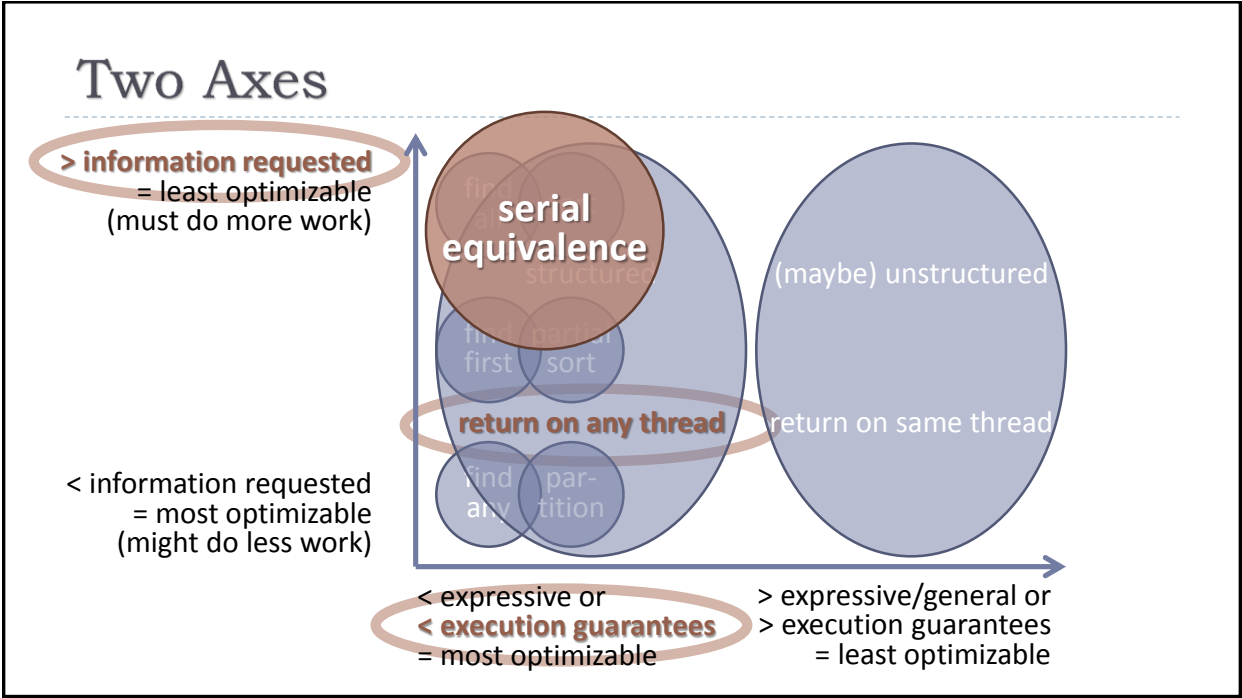
- ▶ The answer is different depending on whether the function chose to launch its work via a `std::thread` or `std::async`.
- ▶ **This is not composable.** We must always be able to tell if code might block.
- ▶ **Qs: Can I use `std::future`,** even though I don't need the result, if the caller:
 - ▶ Could be called under a lock the task may need? (**Deadlock.**)
 - ▶ Is supposed to be responsive (e.g., a GUI thread)? (**Nonresponsive.**)

Two Axes

> information requested
= least optimizable
(must do more work)

< information requested
= most optimizable
(might do less work)





Hans' fib(30) Example				
	Semantics	fib(30) Space	fib(30) #Thds	fib(30) Speed
std::thread	In a new thread Not scalable	[Hans' test] >200GB virtual memory	1,346,268	n/a (died)
std::async + launch::async				
std::async + default	In this or another thread Enables work stealing, task inlining	[Herb's test] Nearly constant (always <1MB)	4 (?)	Linear, ~8usec/task (naïve attempt, didn't investigate optimizations)

Hans' fib(30) Example

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std::thread	In a new thread Not scalable	[Hans' test] >200GB virtual memory	1,346,268	<i>n/a (died)</i>
std::async + launch::async	"As if" in a new thread Should enable thread pool	[Artur's test?] Nearly constant (always <1MB)	? (low)	? (Linear)
std::async + default	In this or another thread Enables work stealing, task inlining	[Herb's test] Nearly constant (always <1MB)	4 (?)	Linear, ~8usec/task (naïve attempt, didn't investigate optimizations)