Abstract

How to implement concurrent, reliable system software with transactions. Theory and practice.

Concurrency and error handling is usually complicated to implement and test. In this presentation, we'll see how both can be handled by the transaction concept.

We'll examine the I/O code of two example programs implemented in C. We'll first look at basic problems and afterwards how transactions can help to solve these.

On the practical side, we'll talk about the software $\emph{picotm},$ a system-level transaction manager for Posix systems.

Reimplementing the example programs on top of picotm will make them thread-safe and less error prone.

Picotm can handle arbitrary resources. In the presentation's final part, we'll look at the functionality that is currently provided, such as transactional memory, C string and memory functions, memory allocation, file-descriptor I/O, and others.

System-Level Transactions with *picotm*

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Handling Errors

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Transitioning through consistent states; doing I/O in between. int fd0, fd1; /* file descriptors */ char ibuf[100]; /* input buffer */ char obuf[100]; /* output buffer */ while (true) { wait for input(); fill input buffer (ibuf); compute_output_buffer(ibuf, obuf); write(fd0, obuf, sizeof(obuf)); write(fd1, obuf, sizeof(obuf));

Handling Concurrency

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Two threads writing concurrently to the same file.

```
int fd; /* file descriptor */
void thread 1 func() {
    char obuf[100]; /* output buffer */
    compute_output_buffer(obuf); /* obuf = "42" */
    pwrite(fd, obuf, sizeof(obuf), 256);
void thread 2 func() {
    char ibuf[100]; /* input buffer */
    pread(fd, ibuf, sizeof(ibuf), 256); /* ibuf = ? */
   process_input_buffer(ibuf);
```

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- So we actually wanted transactional semantics!
- Many databases around, but hardly anything for arbitrary software.

Writes data to a specific location in a file

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Execute Add data to transaction's write set.

Apply Write-out data from write set to file during commit.

Undo Remove data from write set during roll back.

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► Enter picotm *drum rolls*

Put into Practice with *picotm*

 picotm is a transaction manager for C applications and firmware

Put into Practice with picotm

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5 6 picotm is a transaction manager for C applications and firmware

Basic C interface of *picotm*

```
picotm_begin
    /* execution phase; put your code here */
picotm_commit /* commit phase; provided by picotm */
    /* recovery phase; put your error handling here */
picotm_end
```

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Transitioning through consistent states; doing transactional I/O in between.

```
int fd0, fd1; /* file descriptors */
char ibuf[100]; /* input buffer */
char obuf[100]; /* output buffer */
while (true) {
    wait for input();
    picotm_begin
        fill input buffer tx(ibuf);
        compute_output_buffer_tx(ibuf, obuf); /* does malloc_tx() and free_tx() */
        write tx(fd0. obuf. sizeof(obuf)):
        write_tx(fd1, obuf, sizeof(obuf));
    picotm commit
        if (picotm error is non recoverable()) {
            notice admin and abort();
        } else {
            handle_error_and_retry();
            picotm restart();
    picotm end
```

Transaction Log

- picotm keeps a log of all operations that are
 - delayed until commit time, or
 - reverted during a rollback.



Figure: The complete transaction log for example 1. Delayed operations are displayed in Orange, revertable operations are in Light Blue.

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Two threads writing transactionally to the same file.

```
int fd; /* file descriptor */
void thread 1 func()
    picotm_begin
        char obuf[100]; /* output buffer */
        compute output buffer tx(obuf); /* obuf = "42" */
        pwrite_tx(fd, obuf, sizeof(obuf), 256);
    picotm commit
        if (picotm error is non recoverable()) {
            notice_admin_and_abort();
        } else {
            handle error and retry();
            picotm_restart();
    picotm end
void thread 2 func()
    char ibuf[100]; /* input buffer */
    picotm begin
        pread_tx(fd, ibuf, sizeof(ibuf), 256); /* ibuf = "42" */
    picotm_commit
    picotm_end
    process input buffer(ibuf);
```

Modules of picotm

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- All application functionality is provided by modules
- Modules can be combined as needed
- New modules can be added

Module interface for interacting with *picotm*.

```
/* Register a module */
struct picotm module ops {
    picotm module lock function lock;
    picotm_module_unlock_function unlock;
    picotm module is valid function is valid;
    picotm module apply function apply;
    picotm_module_undo_function undo;
    picotm_module_apply_events_function apply_events;
    picotm module undo events function undo events;
    picotm_module_update_cc_function update_cc;
    picotm_module_clear_cc_function clear_cc;
    picotm module finish function finish;
    picotm module uninit function uninit;
};
unsigned long
picotm_register_module(const struct picotm_module_ops* ops);
/* Append event to transaction log */
void
picotm_append_event(unsigned long module, unsigned long op, uintptr_t cookie);
/* Inform picotm about an error */
void
picotm_recover_from_error(const struct picotm_error* error);
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```

Transactional Memory

- ► load_tx()
- store_tx()

privatize_tx()

```
int tx_x = 1;

picotm_begin
    int x = load_int_tx(&tx_x);
    x += 1;
    store_int_tx(&tx_x, x);
picotm_commit
    [...]
picotm_end
```

String and Memory helpers

- memcpy_tx(), memcmp_tx(), etc.
- strcpy_tx(), strcmp_tx(), etc.

```
char tx_buf[20];

picotm_begin
    memset_tx(tx_buf, 0, sizeof(tx_buf));
picotm_commit
    [...]
picotm_end
```

Memory Allocation

```
malloc_tx()

free_tx()

picotm_begin
    char* buf = malloc_tx(20);
    /* do something with 'buf' */
    free_tx(buf);
picotm_commit
    [...]
picotm_end
```

Safe Type Casting and Arithmetic

▶ No more overflows, underflows or div-by-zero errors

```
int tx_x = 1;

picotm_begin
    int x = load_int_tx(&tx_x);
    short x16 = cast_int_to_short_tx(x);

x16 = mul_short_tx(x16, 2);
    x16 = add_short_tx(x16, 5);
    x16 = div_short_tx(x16, 3);

x = cast_short_to_int_tx(x16); /* always correct acto C Standard */
    store_int_tx(&tx_x, x);
picotm_commit
    [...]
picotm_end
```

Data Structures

- ► Transactional lists, queues, multisets, stacks
- ► Interfaces similar to C++ STL

```
struct txlist_state tx_list_state; /* non-transactional list state */
picotm_begin
    struct txlist_entry* entry = malloc_tx(sizeof(*entry));
    txlist_entry_init_tm(entry);

    struct txlist* list = txlist_of_state_tx(&tx_list_state);

    txlist_push_back_tx(list, entry);
picotm_commit
    [...]
picotm_end
```

File I/O

```
open_tx(), close_tx()
read_tx(), write_tx()
pread_tx(), pwrite_tx()

int fd; /* file descriptor */
char buf[20];

picotm_begin
    read_tx(fd, buf, sizeof(buf));
picotm_commit
    [...]
picotm_end
```

Others

- errno
- C Standard Math Library
 - Math functions
 - ► Floating-Point environment
 - ► Floating-Point exceptions
- ▶ Some VFS support

Ideas and TODO List

- Support for tiny systems
- Unix signal handling
 - ► SIGSEG, SIGBUS, SIGILL
- 2-phase commits
 - Data formats
 - Network protocols

Summary

- Transactional code is safer and less error prone than traditional one.
- ▶ Implement error handling and concurency control *exactly* once.
- picotm is available as Open Source at
 - picotm.org
- More information, tutorials, background on my blog at
 - transactionblog.org
 - twitter.com/transactionblog
- Or reach out to me via
 - tdz@users.sourceforge.net



picotm.org