

# **Why Threads Are A Bad Idea (for most purposes)**

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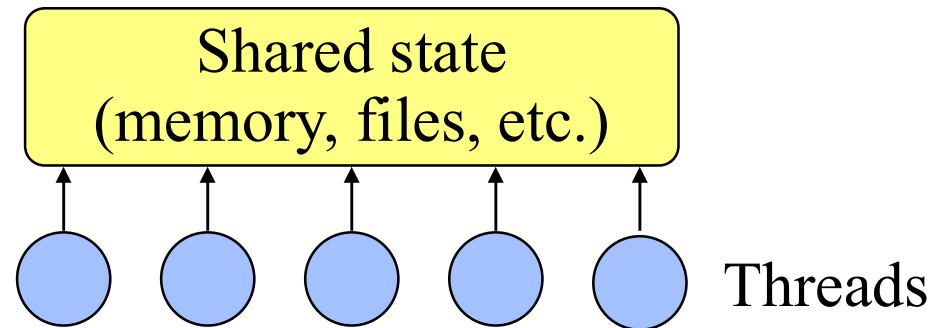
# Introduction

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- **Threads:**
  - Grew up in OS world (processes).
  - Evolved into user-level tool.
  - Proposed as solution for a variety of problems.
  - Every programmer should be a threads programmer?
- **Problem: threads are very hard to program.**
- **Alternative: events.**
- **Claims:**
  - For most purposes proposed for threads, events are better.
  - Threads should be used only when true CPU concurrency is needed.

# What Are Threads?

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- ❑ **General-purpose solution for managing concurrency.**
- ❑ **Multiple independent execution streams.**
- ❑ **Shared state.**
- ❑ **Pre-emptive scheduling.**
- ❑ **Synchronization (e.g. locks, conditions).**

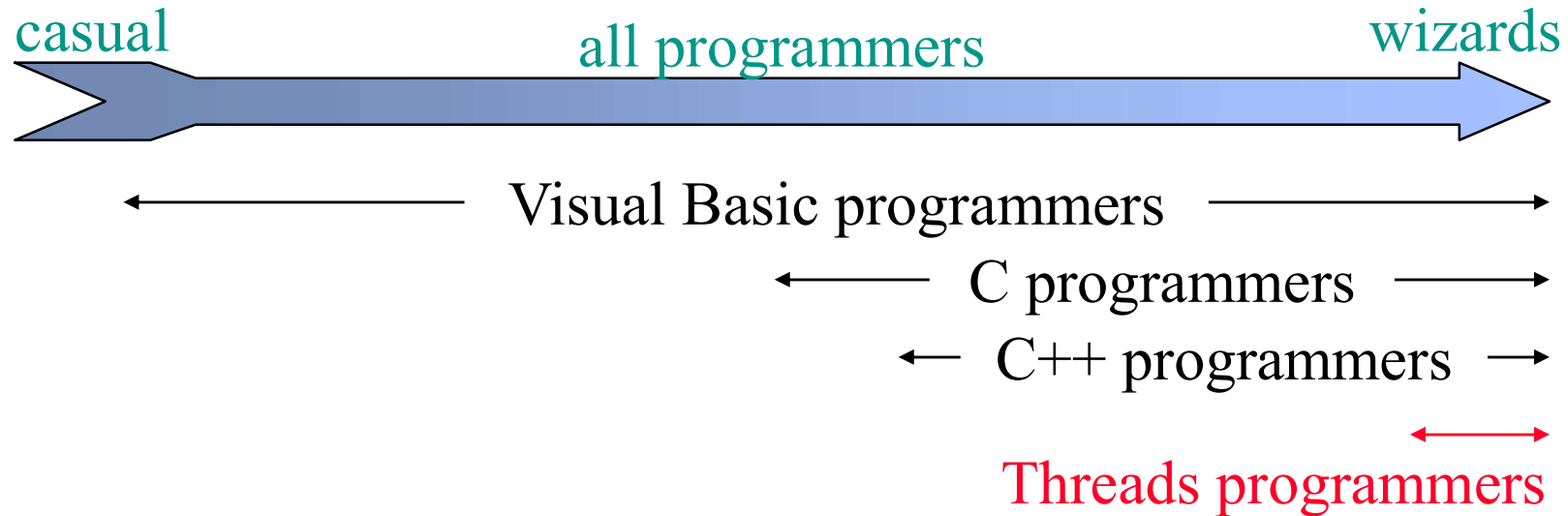
# What Are Threads Used For?

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- **Operating systems:** one kernel thread for each user process.
- **Scientific applications:** one thread per CPU (solve problems more quickly).
- **Distributed systems:** process requests concurrently (overlap I/Os).
- **GUIs:**
  - Threads correspond to user actions; can service display during long-running computations.
  - Multimedia, animations.

# What's Wrong With Threads?

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- ❑ Too hard for most programmers to use.
- ❑ Even for experts, development is painful.

# Why Threads Are Hard

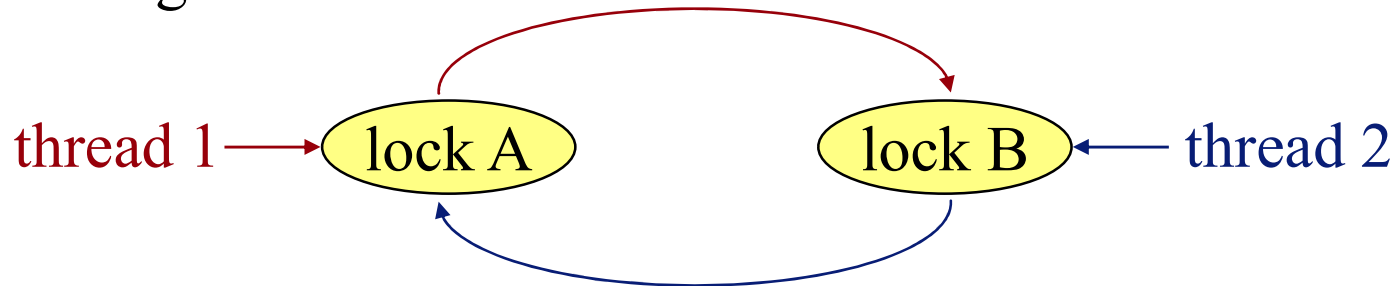
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- **Synchronization:**

- Must coordinate access to shared data with locks.
- Forget a lock? Corrupted data.

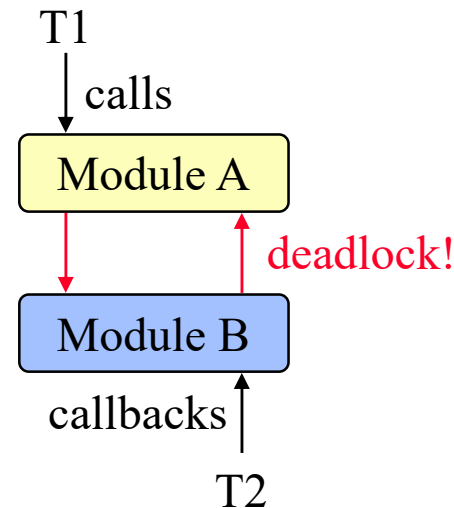
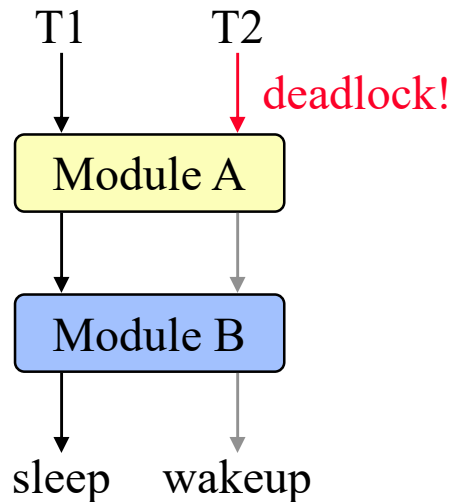
- **Deadlock:**

- Circular dependencies among locks.
- Each process waits for some other process: system hangs.



# Why Threads Are Hard, cont'd

- ❑ **Hard to debug:** data dependencies, timing dependencies.
- ❑ **Threads break abstraction:** can't design modules independently.
- ❑ **Callbacks don't work with locks.**



# Why Threads Are Hard, cont'd

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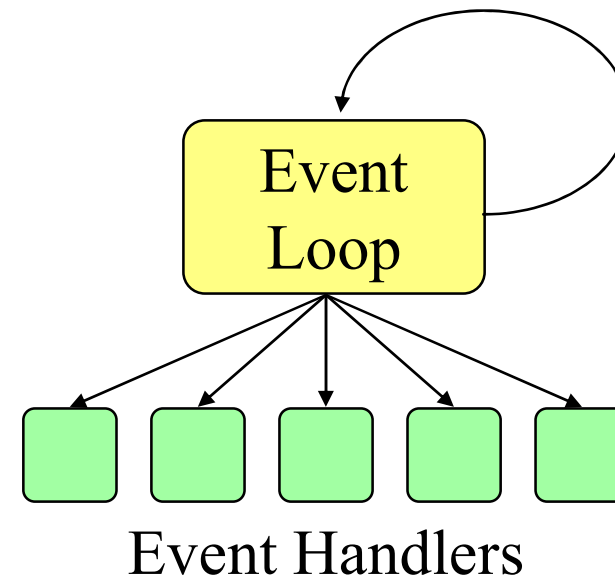
- **Achieving good performance is hard:**
  - Simple locking (e.g. monitors) yields low concurrency.
  - Fine-grain locking increases complexity, reduces performance in normal case.
  - OSes limit performance (scheduling, context switches).
- **Threads not well supported:**
  - Hard to port threaded code (PCs? Macs?).
  - Standard libraries not thread-safe.
  - Kernel calls, window systems not multi-threaded.
  - Few debugging tools (LockLint, debuggers?).
- **Often don't want concurrency anyway (e.g. window events).**



# Event-Driven Programming

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- ❑ **One execution stream: no CPU concurrency.**
- ❑ **Register interest in events (callbacks).**
- ❑ **Event loop waits for events, invokes handlers.**
- ❑ **No preemption of event handlers.**
- ❑ **Handlers generally short-lived.**



# What Are Events Used For?

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- **Mostly GUIs:**
  - One handler for each event (press button, invoke menu entry, etc.).
  - Handler implements behavior (undo, delete file, etc.).
  
- **Distributed systems:**
  - One handler for each source of input (socket, etc.).
  - Handler processes incoming request, sends response.
  - Event-driven I/O for I/O overlap.

# Problems With Events

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- **Long-running handlers** make application non-responsive.
  - Fork off subprocesses for long-running things (e.g. multimedia), use events to find out when done.
  - Break up handlers (e.g. event-driven I/O).
  - Periodically call event loop in handler (reentrancy adds complexity).
- **Can't maintain local state** across events (handler must return).
- **No CPU concurrency** (not suitable for scientific apps).
- **Event-driven I/O** not always well supported (e.g. poor write buffering).

# Events vs. Threads

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- **Events avoid concurrency as much as possible, threads embrace:**
  - Easy to get started with events: no concurrency, no preemption, no synchronization, no deadlock.
  - Use complicated techniques only for unusual cases.
  - With threads, even the simplest application faces the full complexity.
  
- **Debugging easier with events:**
  - Timing dependencies only related to events, not to internal scheduling.
  - Problems easier to track down: slow response to button vs. corrupted memory.

# Events vs. Threads, cont'd

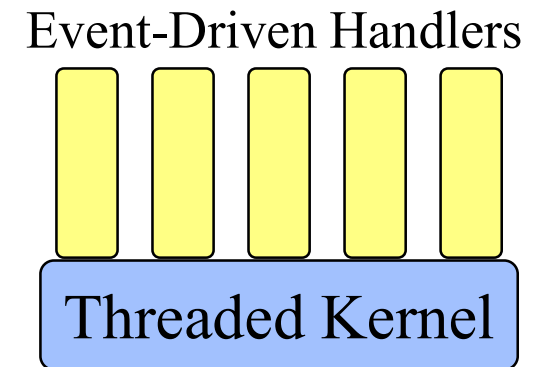
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- **Events faster than threads on single CPU:**
  - No locking overheads.
  - No context switching.
- **Events more portable than threads.**
- **Threads provide true concurrency:**
  - Can have long-running stateful handlers without freezes.
  - Scalable performance on multiple CPUs.

# Should You Abandon Threads?

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- **No:** important for high-end servers (e.g. databases).
- **But, avoid threads wherever possible:**
  - Use events, not threads, for GUIs, distributed systems, low-end servers.
  - Only use threads where true CPU concurrency is needed.
  - Where threads needed, isolate usage in threaded application kernel: keep most of code single-threaded.



# Conclusions

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- ❑ **Concurrency is fundamentally hard; avoid whenever possible.**
- ❑ **Threads more powerful than events, but power is rarely needed.**
- ❑ **Threads much harder to program than events; for experts only.**
- ❑ **Use events as primary development tool (both GUIs and distributed systems).**
- ❑ **Use threads only for performance-critical kernels.**