

# CPA 2016

## Communicating Generators in JavaScript

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# Problems and Opportunities

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- ② JavaScript is a ubiquitous computing technology, running in browsers, server runtimes (Node.js) and worker contexts.

# JavaScript Generators

**Generators** are functions which can be exited and later re-entered. Their context (variable bindings) will be saved across re-entrances.<sup>1</sup>

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4 };
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6 var generator = generatorFunction();
7 var x = generator.next().value; // x = 1
8 var y = generator.next(2).value; // y = 2
```

---

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# Generators

```
1 var delegate = function* (){  
2   yield 1;  
3 };
```

# Generators

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1 var delegate = function* (){  
2   yield 1;  
3 };  
4  
5 var generator = (function* (){  
6   yield* delegate();  
7 }());
```

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# Problems and Opportunities (revisited)

- ① Single-threaded, event-driven JavaScript limits the scope for concurrency.
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# Problems and Opportunities (revisited)

- ① Single-threaded, event-driven JavaScript limits the scope for concurrency.
  - However JavaScript generators enable the dynamic execution of a function.
  - These can be repurposed as co-generators to provide co-operative multitasking in a CSP demeanour.
- ② JavaScript is a ubiquitous computing technology, running in browsers, server runtimes (Node.js) and worker contexts.

# The CSP Environment and Dispatcher

- Generators are initialised in a CSP environment, and execute together as co-generators.
- These are contained within a function scope, the dispatcher.

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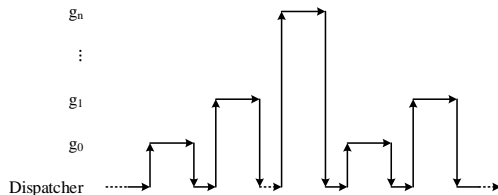


Figure: Execution flow of co-generators.

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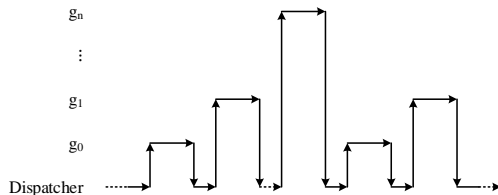


Figure: Execution flow of co-generators.

- All API functions<sup>2</sup> **must** be:
  - Called within a CSP environment.
  - Prefixed with a `yield`.

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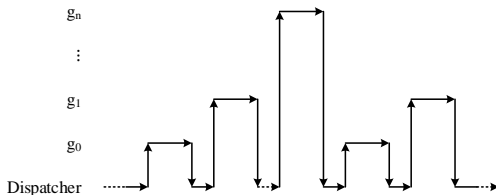


Figure: Execution flow of co-generators.

- All API functions<sup>2</sup> **must** be:
  - Called within a CSP environment.
  - Prefixed with a `yield`.
  - `yield` on its own is effectively a part of the API.

---

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## API functions: process creation

```
1 csp.csp(  
2   function* (){ },  
3   // ...  
4   function* (){ }  
5 );
```

Similar to occam's top-level PAR.

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Similar to occam's top-level PAR.

```
1 csp.csp(function* (){  
2   yield csp.fork(  
3     function* (){ },  
4     // ...  
5     function* (){ }  
6   );  
7 });
```

## API functions: process creation

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```

```
1 csp.csp(function* (){  
2   yield csp.co(  
3     function* (){ },  
4     // ...  
5     function* (){ }  
6   });  
7 });
```

Similar to occam's PAR.

## API functions: Channel communication

```
1 var channel = new csp.Channel();
2
3 csp.csp(function* (){
4   var x = yield channel.recv(); // x = 1
5 }, function* (){
6   yield channel.send(1);
7 });
```

## API functions: Timeouts

```
1 csp.csp(function* (){
2   // ...
3   yield csp.timeout(csp.clock() + 1000);
4   // continue after current time + 1 second
5 });
```

Similar behaviour to occam's TIMERS.



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5 });
```

Similar behaviour to occam's TIMERS.

```
1 csp.csp(function* (){
2   // ...
3   yield csp.sleep(1000);
4   // continue after current time + 1 second
5 });
```

Similar to popular programming languages' `Thread.sleep()`.

## API functions: Choice

```
1 var channel = new csp.Channel();
2
3 csp.csp(function* (){
4   yield csp.choice({
5     recv: channel,
6     action: function* (x) { /* ... */ }
7   }, {
8     timeout: 1000,
9     action: function* () { /* ... */ }
10  }, {
11    boolean: true,
12    action: function* () { /* ... */ }
13  });
14 });
```

Similar to occam's ALT.

# Problems and Opportunities (re-revisited)

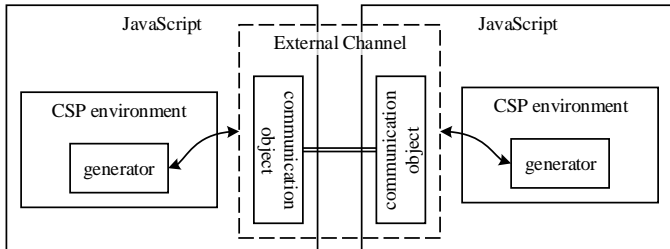
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# Problems and Opportunities (re-revisited)

- ① Single-threaded, event-driven JavaScript limits the scope for concurrency.
- ② JavaScript is a ubiquitous computing technology, running in browsers, server runtimes (Node.js) and worker contexts.
  - CSP environments can be distributed over several distinct JavaScript instances to achieve parallel execution.

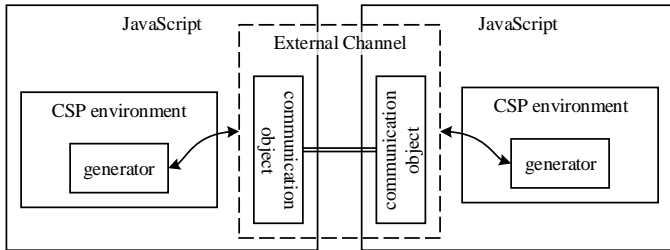
# External Channels

- External channels extend across JavaScript instances by overlying various communication mechanisms.



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- JavaScript environments investigated: browsers, Node.js, and workers.
  - Transport mechanisms used: socket.io (over WebSockets), Web Workers, and Cluster Workers.

## External Channels – DistributedChannel

External channel implementation over socket.io (WebSocket).

```
1 http.createServer().listen(8000);
2 io.on("connection", function (s){
3   var channel = new csp.DistributedChannel(s,"id");
4
5   csp.csp(function* (){
6     var x = yield channel.recv();
7   });
8 });

1 var s = io.connect("http://serverhost:8000/");
2 var channel = new csp.DistributedChannel(s,"id");
3
4 csp.csp(function* (){
5   yield channel.send(1);
6 });
```

Listing: Channel communication between distributed co-generators.

## External Channels – WorkerChannel

External Channel implementation over workers: Web Workers and Node.js Cluster Workers.

```
1 var worker = new Worker("worker.js");
2 var channel = new csp.WorkerChannel(worker);
3
4 csp.csp(function* (){
5   var x = yield channel.recv();
6 });

1 var channel = new csp.WorkerChannel(self);
2
3 csp.csp(function* (){
4   yield channel.send(1);
5 });
```

Listing: Channel communication between co-generators across Web Workers.



# Recall Channels

Syntactic and semantic equivalence across channels over all types of communication mechanisms!

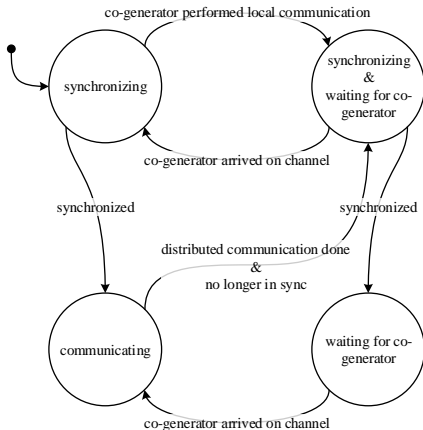
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## External Channels – communication protocol

- Synchronize-then-communicate protocol used to alleviate any race conditions.

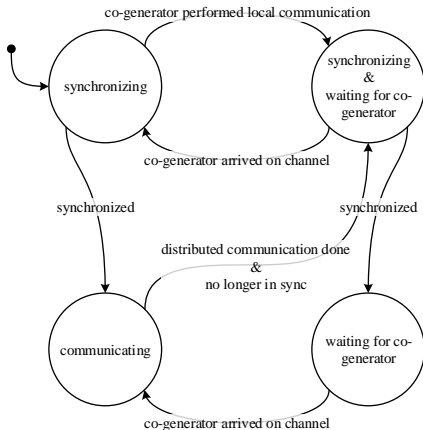
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- This protocol allows further external channel implementations!

## Performance: Co-generator Execution

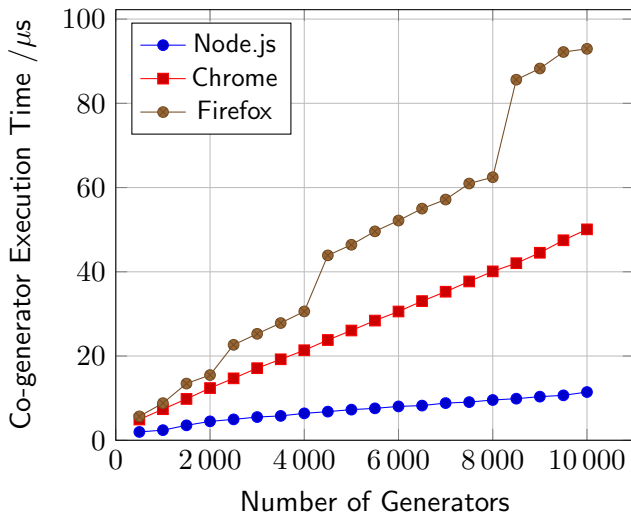


Figure: Scaling up co-generators in a CSP environment.

## Performance: Message Transmission

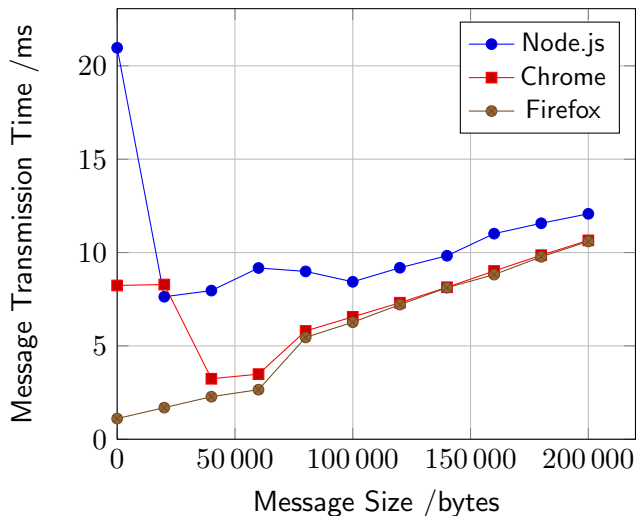


Figure: Scaling up message size over distributed channels.

## Use Cases – Synchronous JavaScript

```
1 var promise = new Promise(function (resolve, reject)
  {
2   setTimeout(function callback(){
3     resolve("csp");
4   }, 1000);
5 });
```

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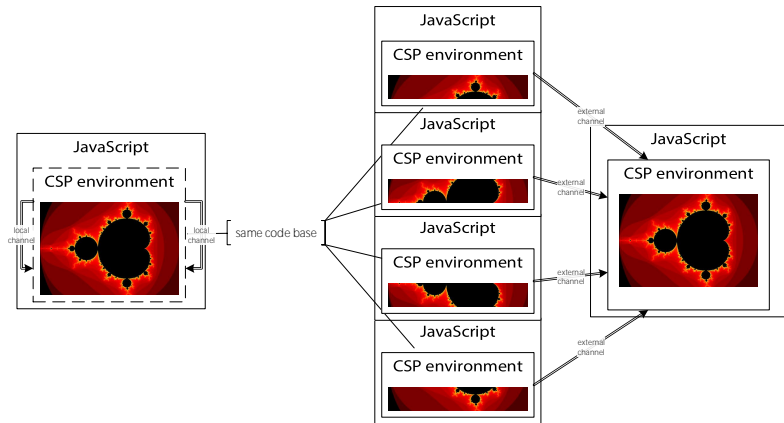


Figure: Concurrent code is reused in different distributed configurations.

## Use Cases – Parallel Computing

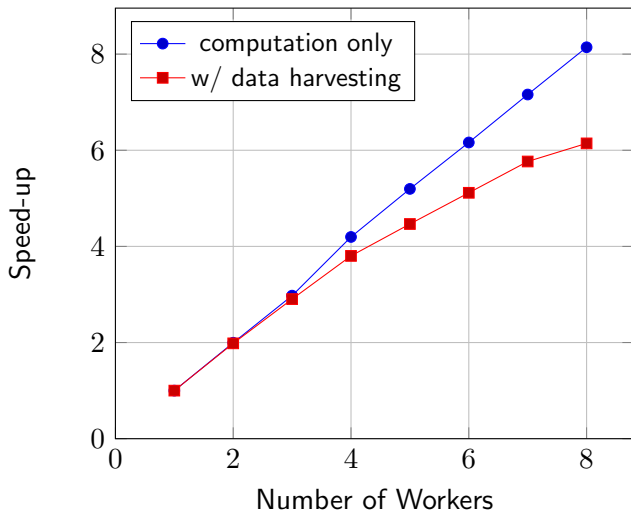


Figure: Mandelbrot set computation speed-up.

# Conclusions

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- Distributed failures: how best to handle them in CSP-like systems?