

Error Handling via the Happens-Before Relation

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Exception Handling

- Goal of this talk:
 - Extend exception handling into a parallel setting

Sequential Exceptions

```
void child()  
{  
    statement 1;  
  
    statement 2;  
  
    statement 3;  
}
```

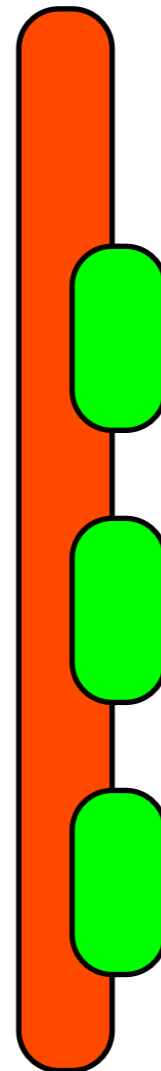
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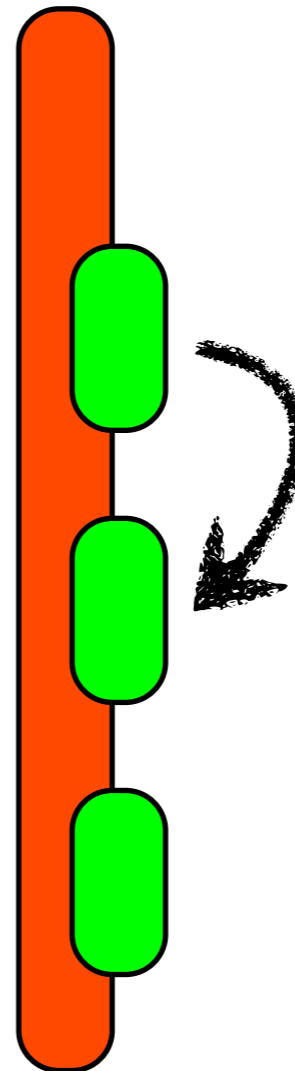
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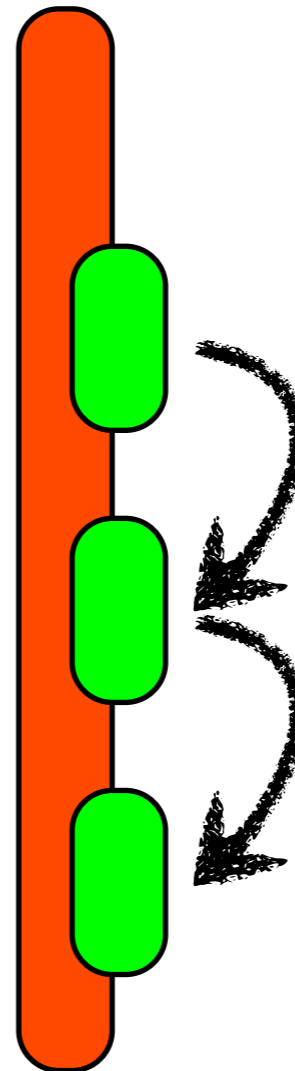
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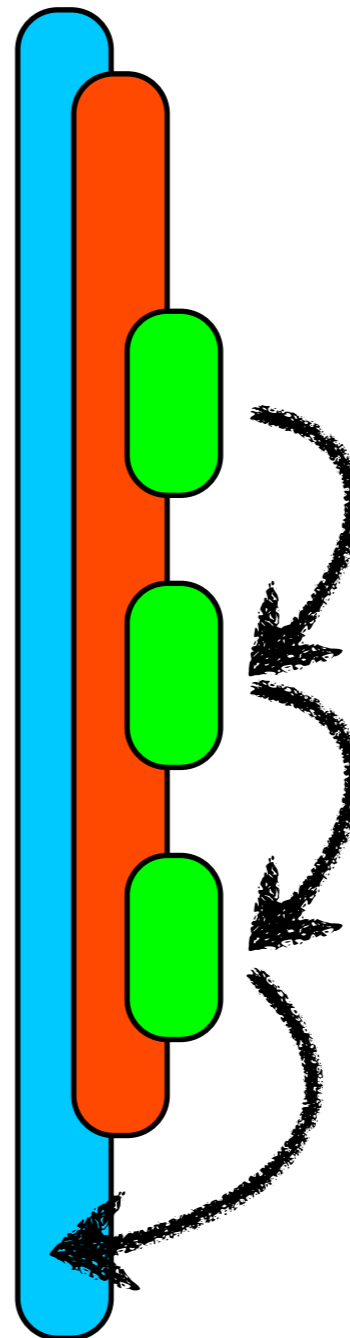
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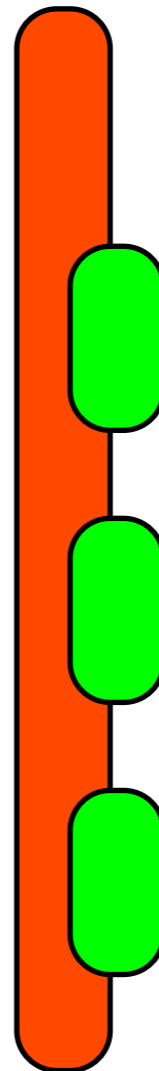
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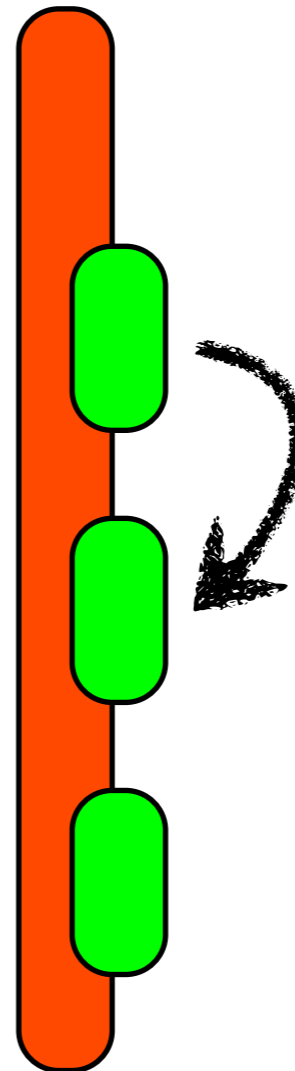
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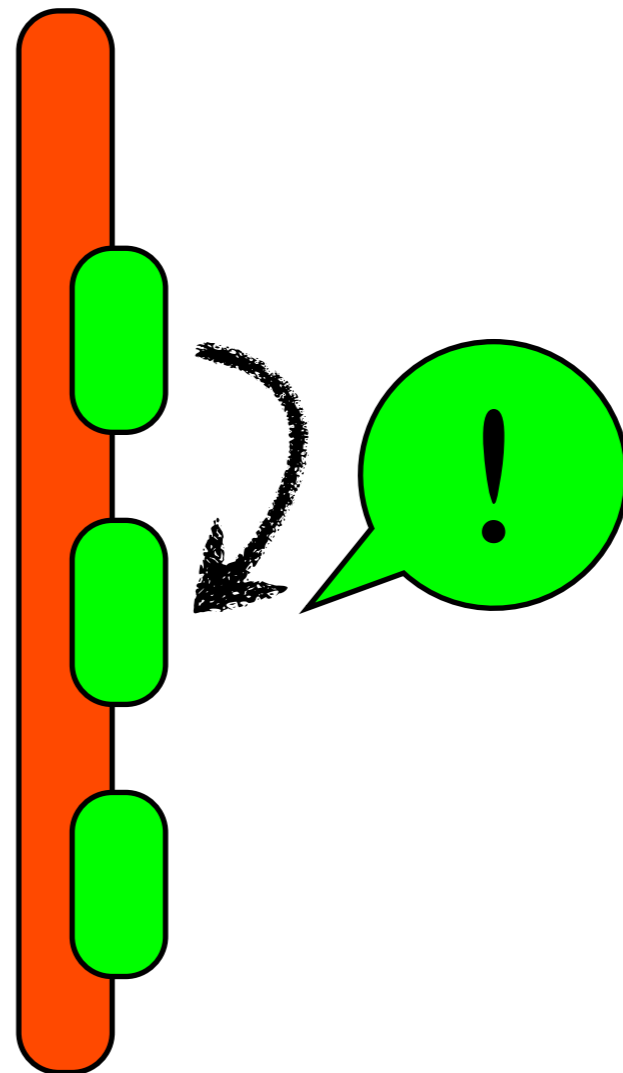
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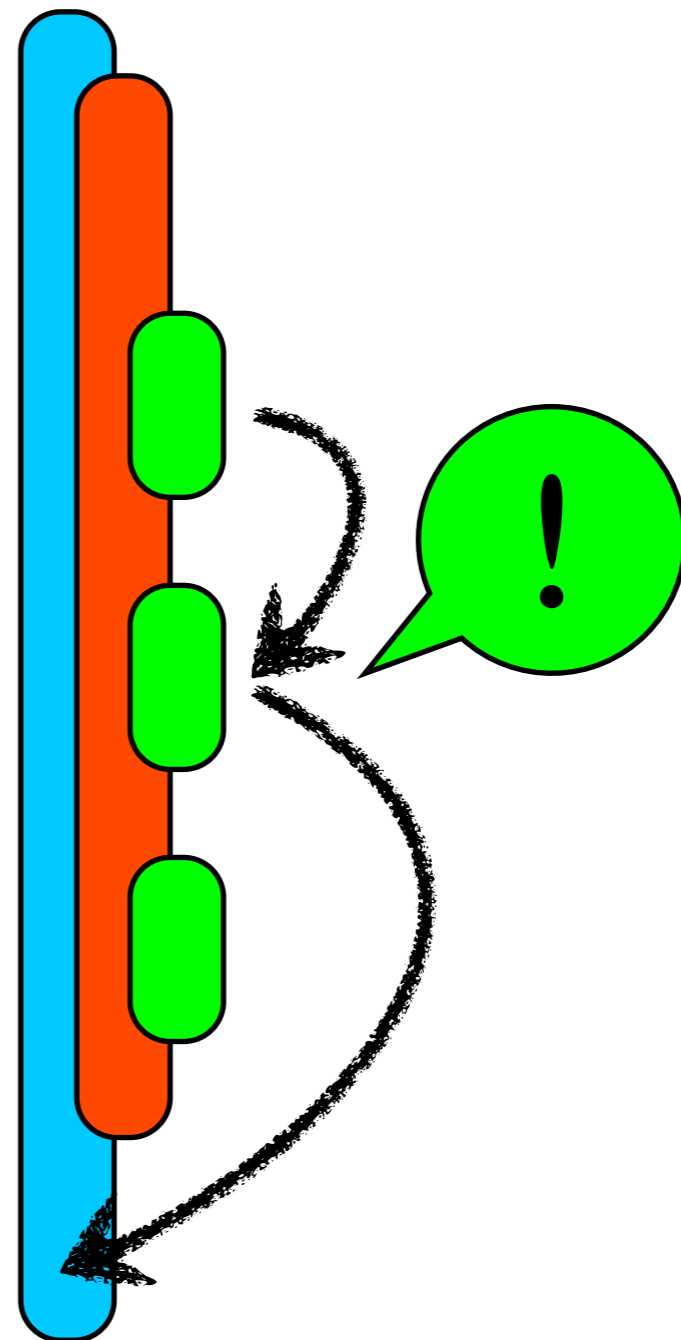
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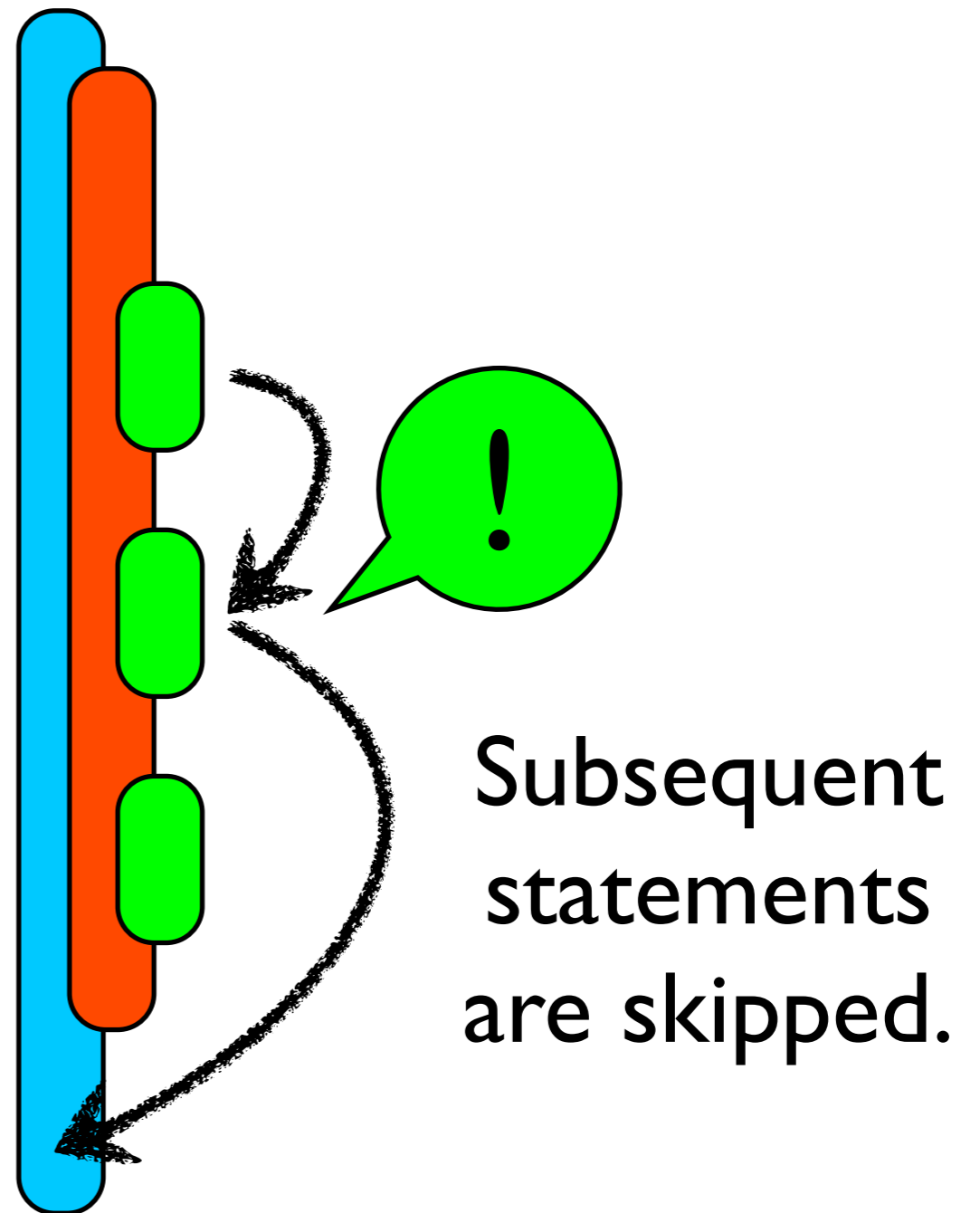
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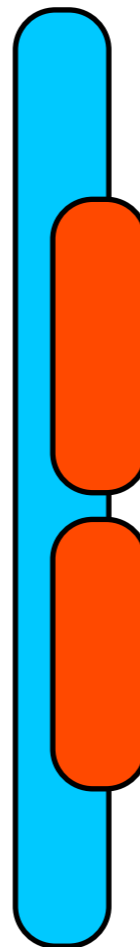
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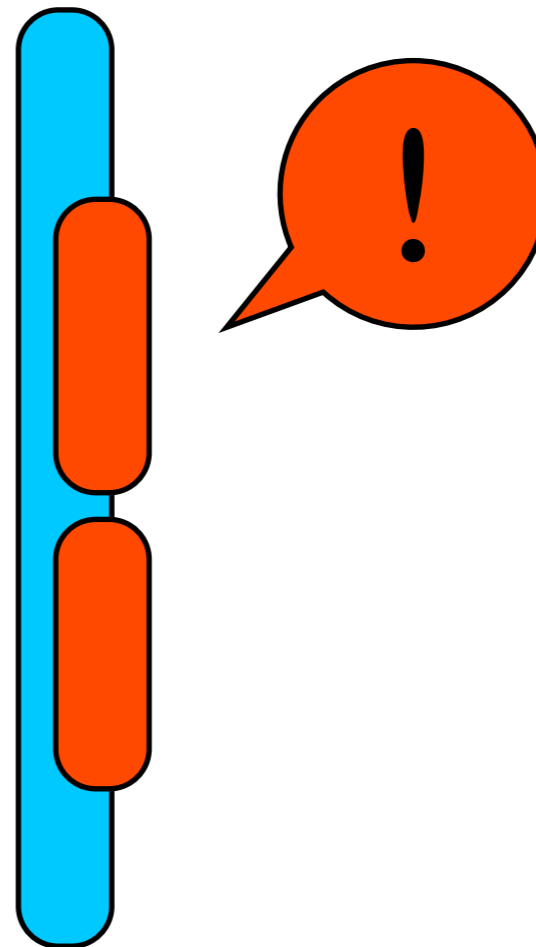
Sequential Exceptions

```
void parent()  
{  
    child();  
  
    ...;  
}
```



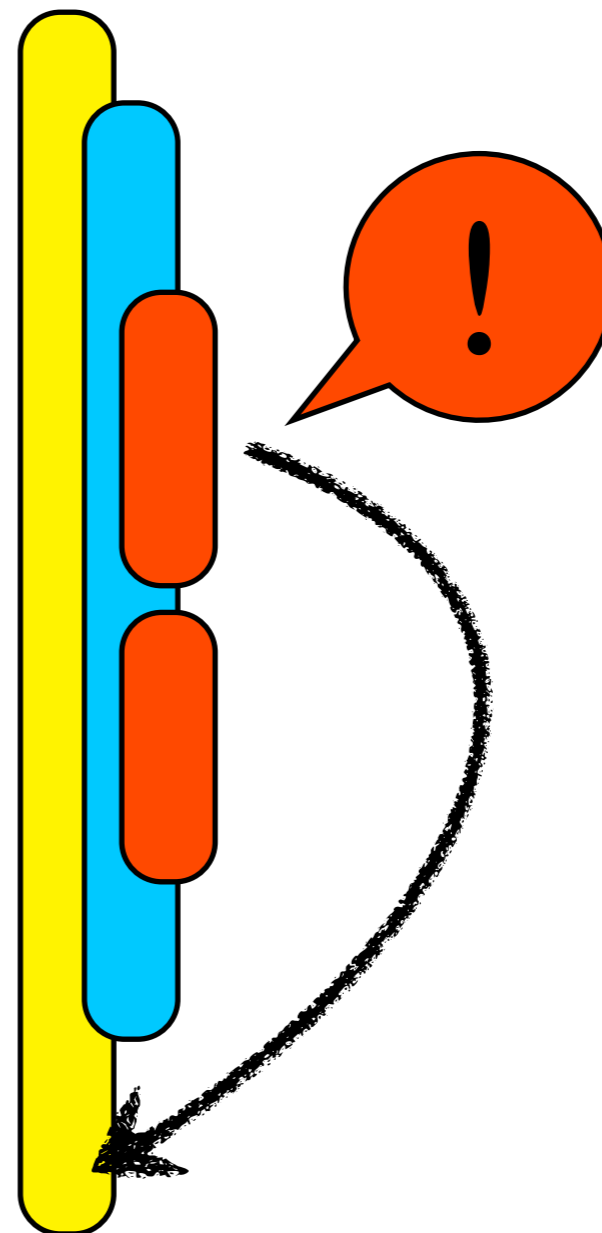
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    ...;  
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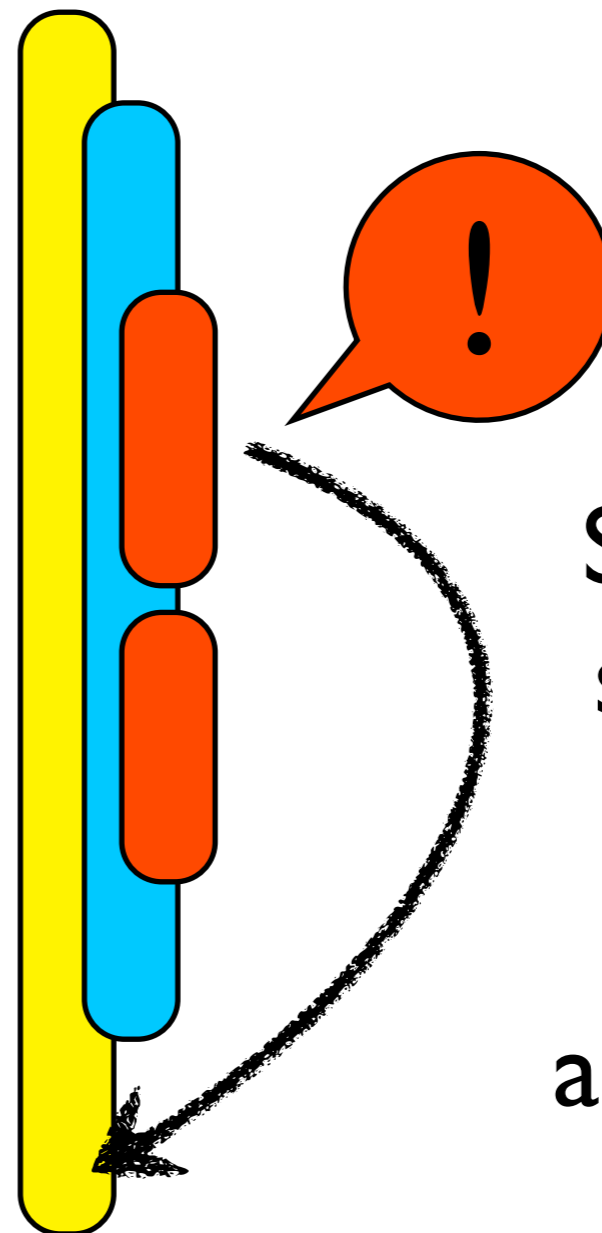
Sequential Exceptions

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Sequential Exceptions

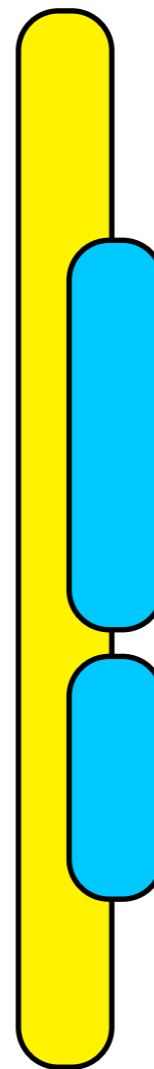
```
void parent()  
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    child();  
  
    ...;  
}
```



Subsequent
statements
in outer
scopes are
also skipped.

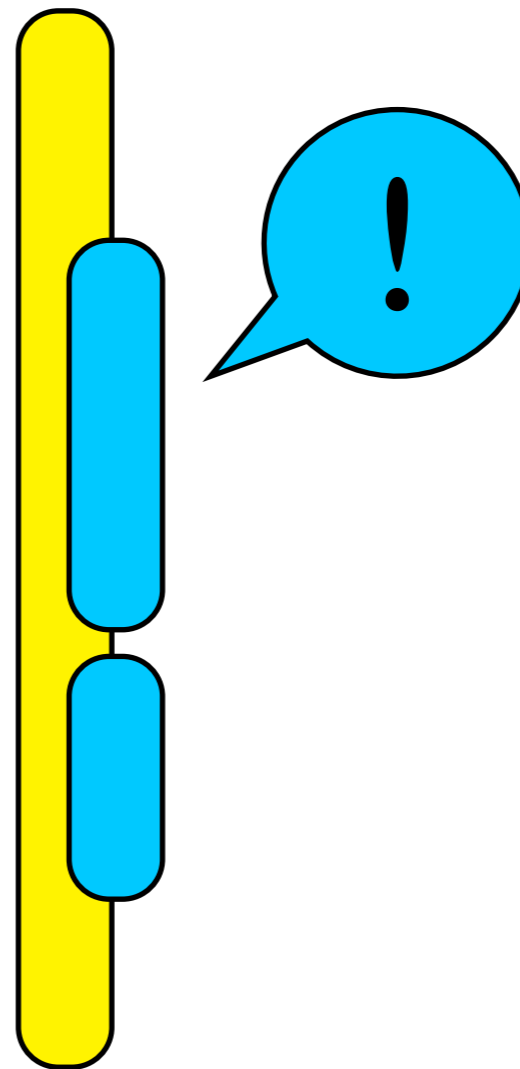
Sequential Exceptions

```
void grandparent()  
{  
    try {  
        parent();  
        ...  
    }  
    catch (...) {  
    }  
}
```



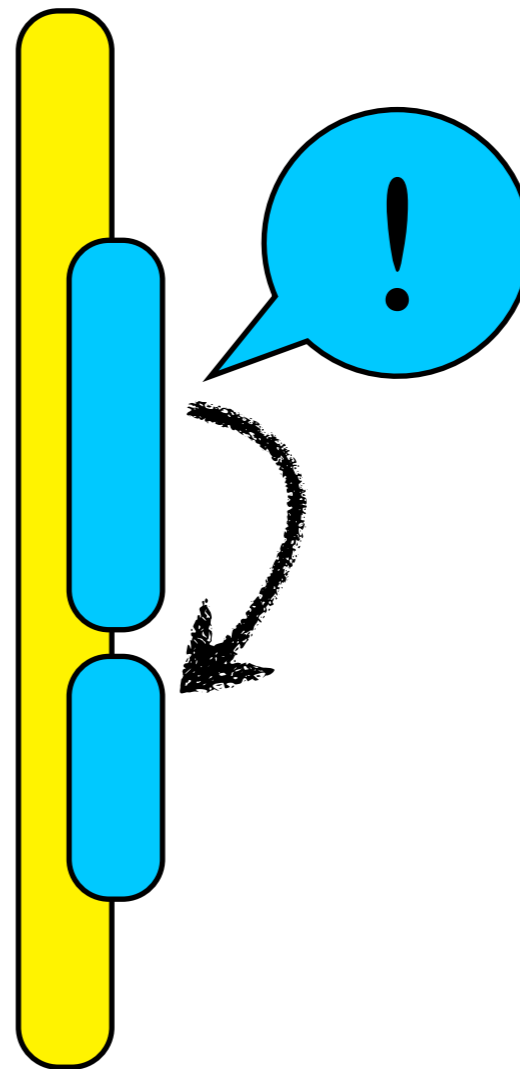
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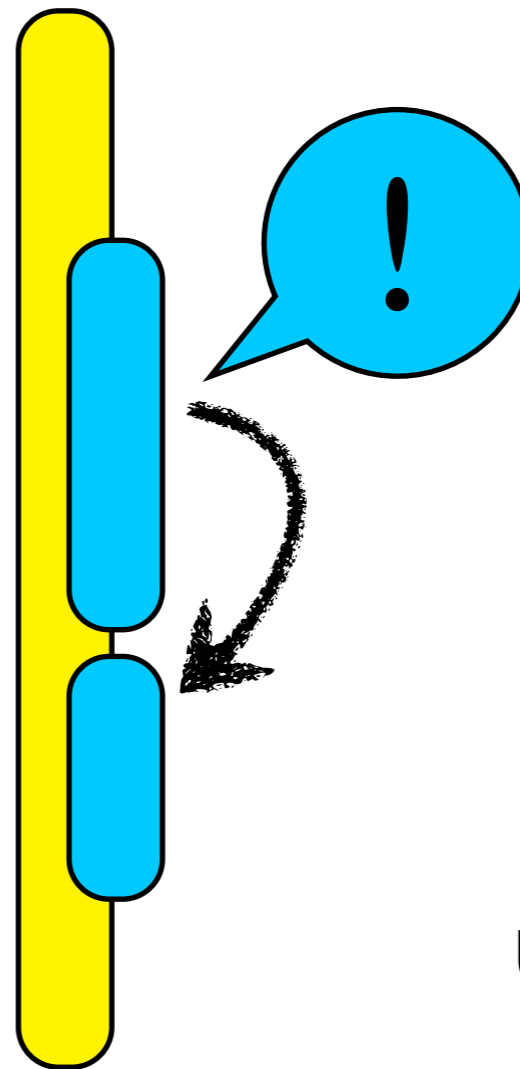
Sequential Exceptions

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        ...  
    }  
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    }  
}
```



Sequential Exceptions

```
void grandparent()  
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  try {  
    parent();  
    ...  
  }  
  catch (...) {  
  }  
}
```



Continues
until caught.

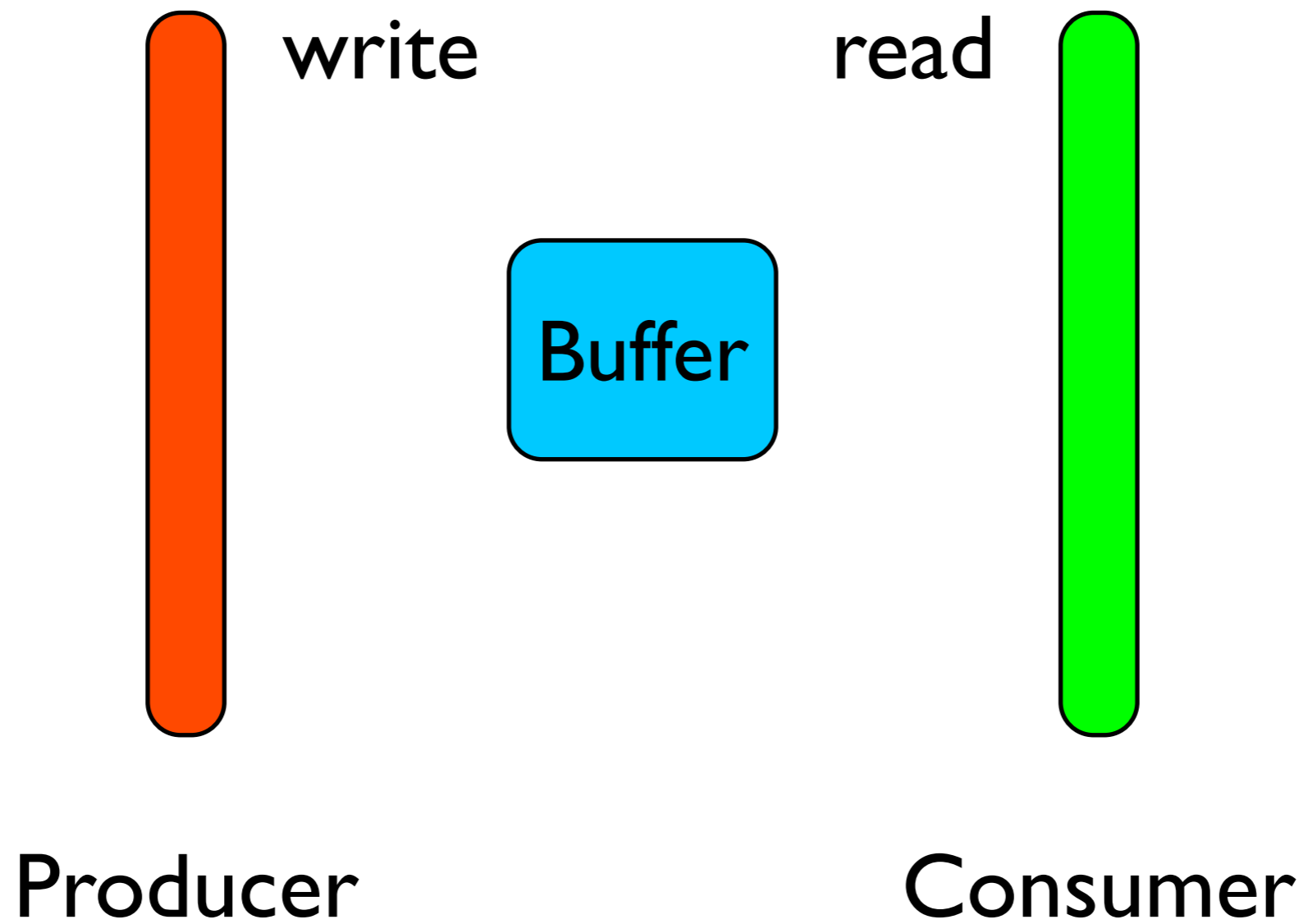
Key Points

- After an error occurs:
 - Subsequent statements are skipped
 - Until the error is caught in some enclosing scope

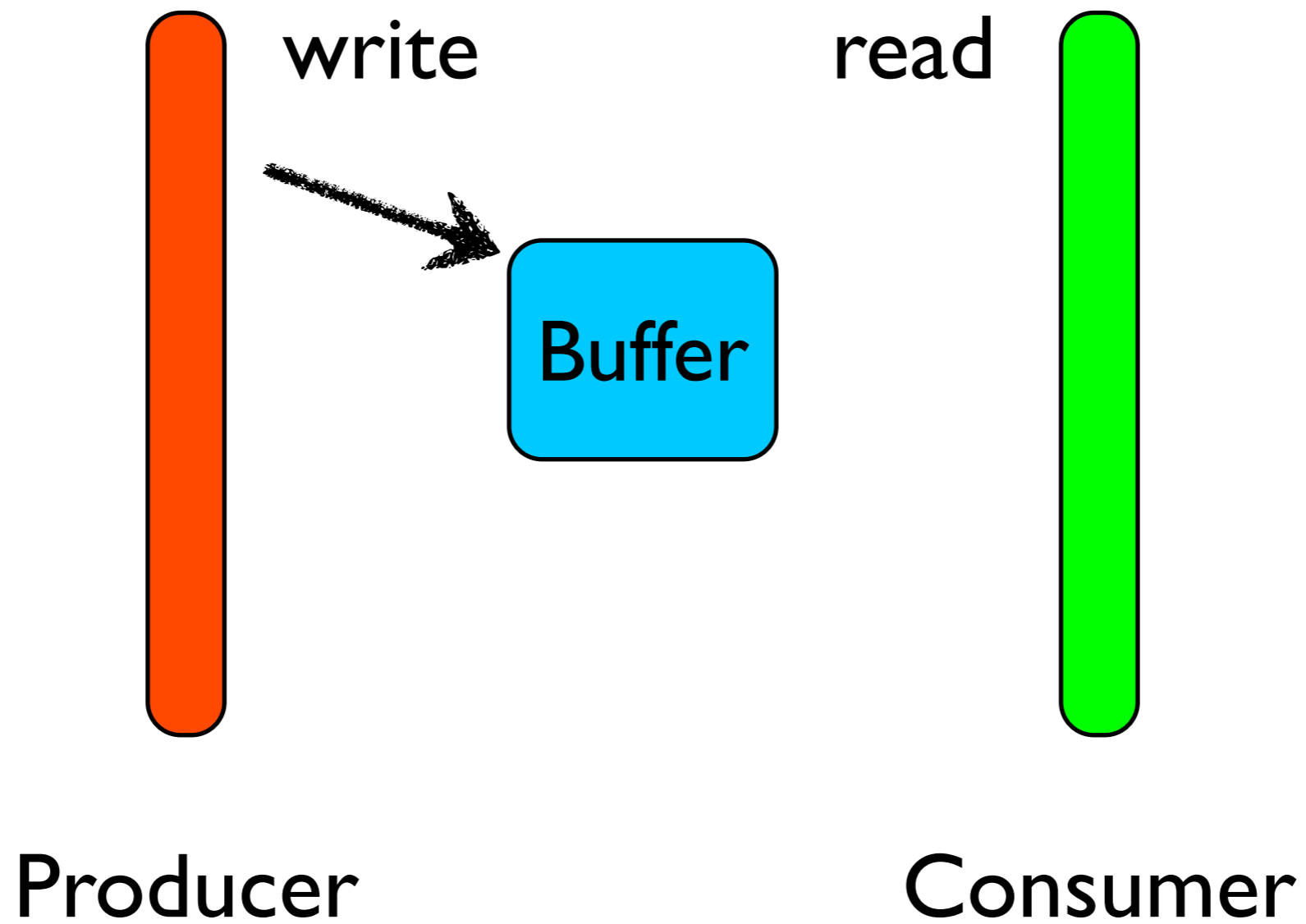
Exceptions and Threads

- In a sequential setting, subsequent statements are easy to identify.
- Not with threads.

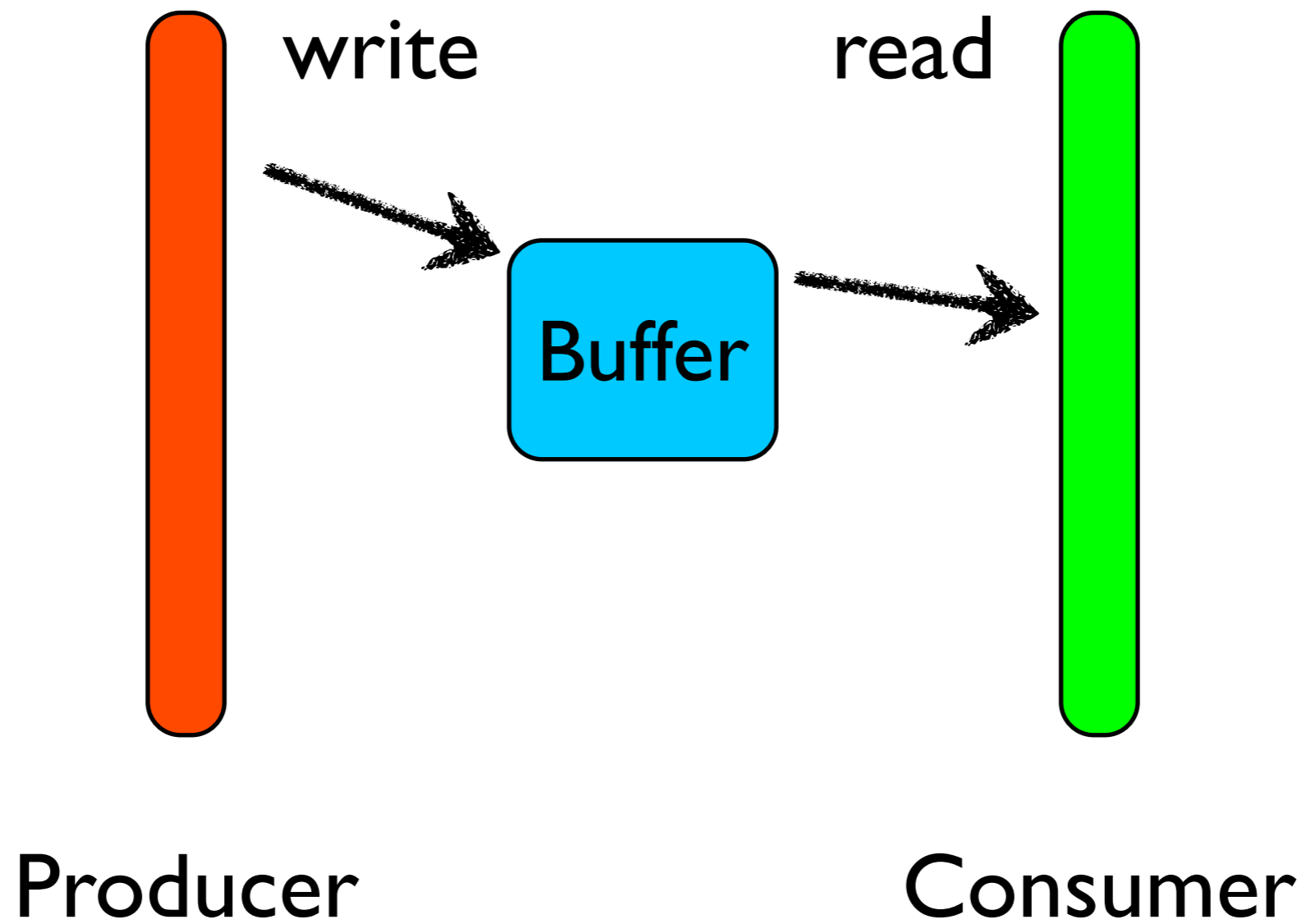
Threads



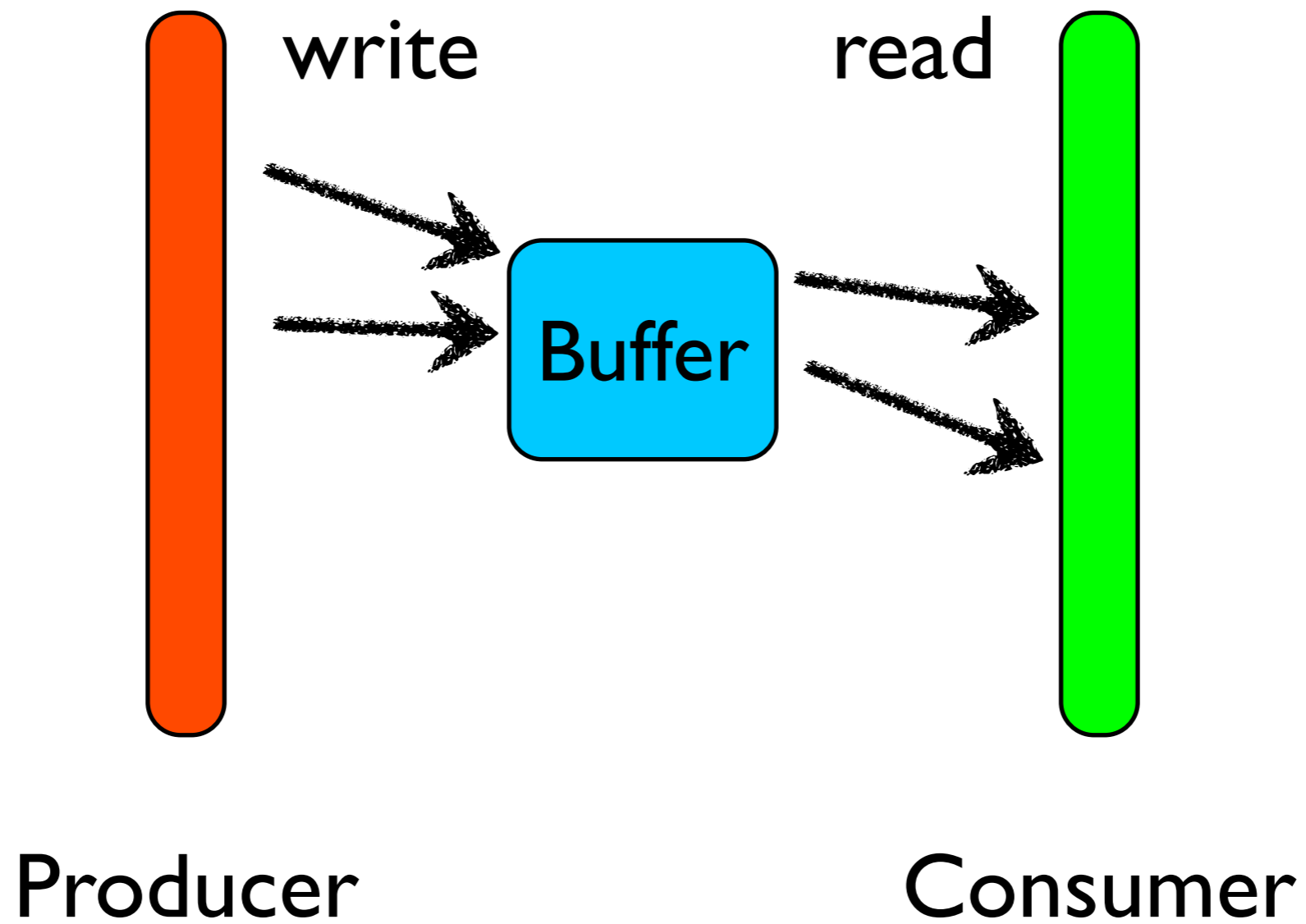
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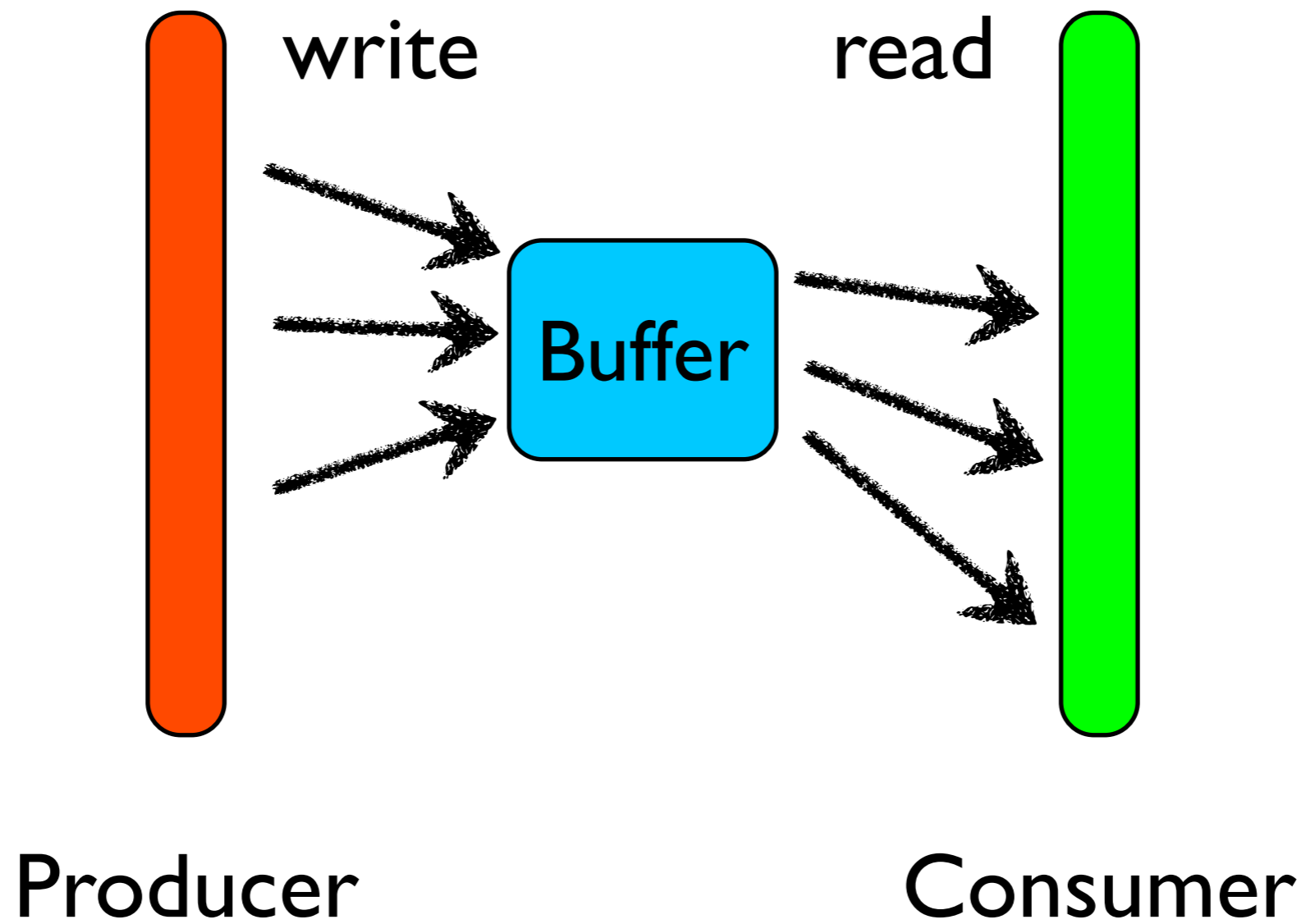
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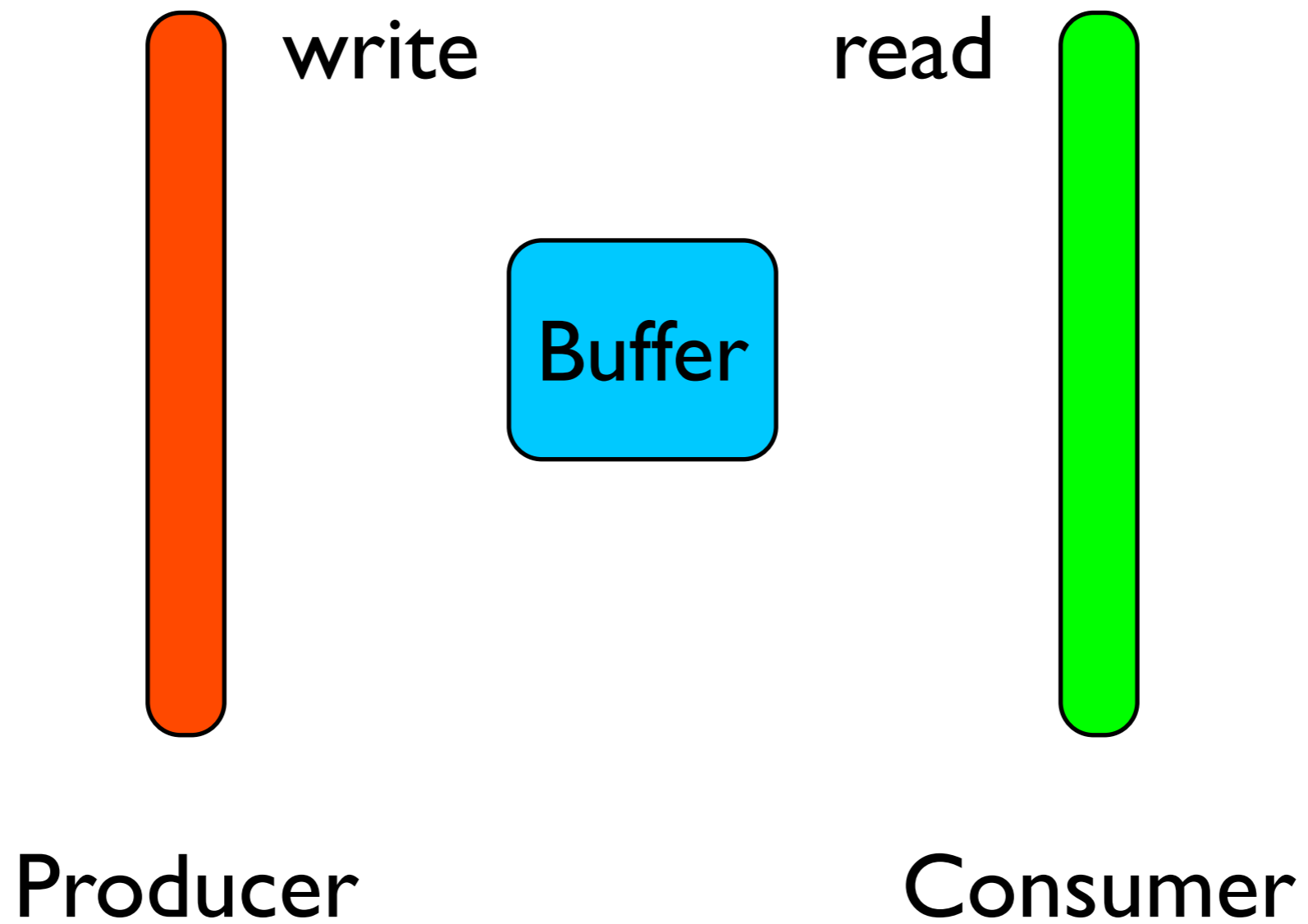
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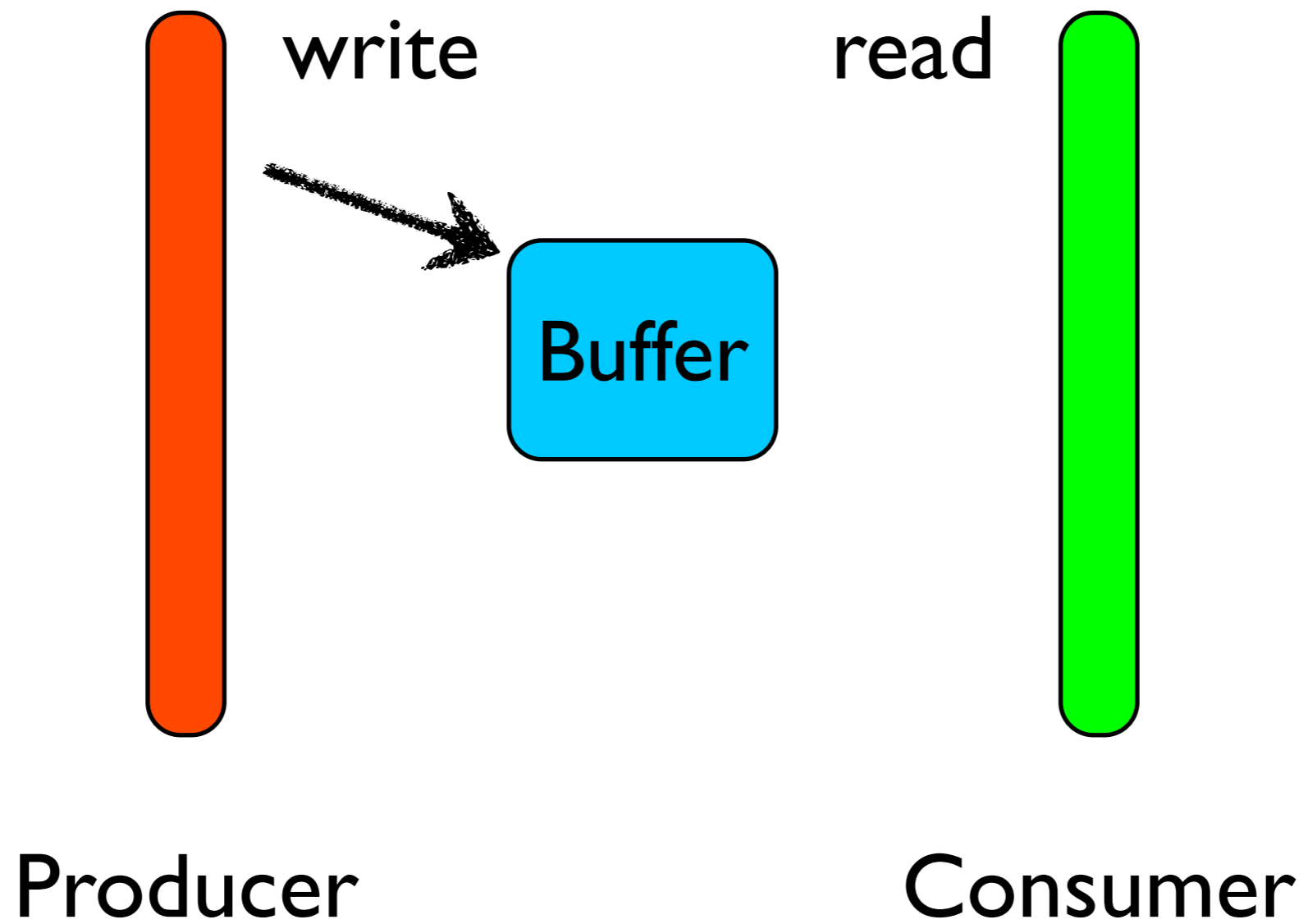
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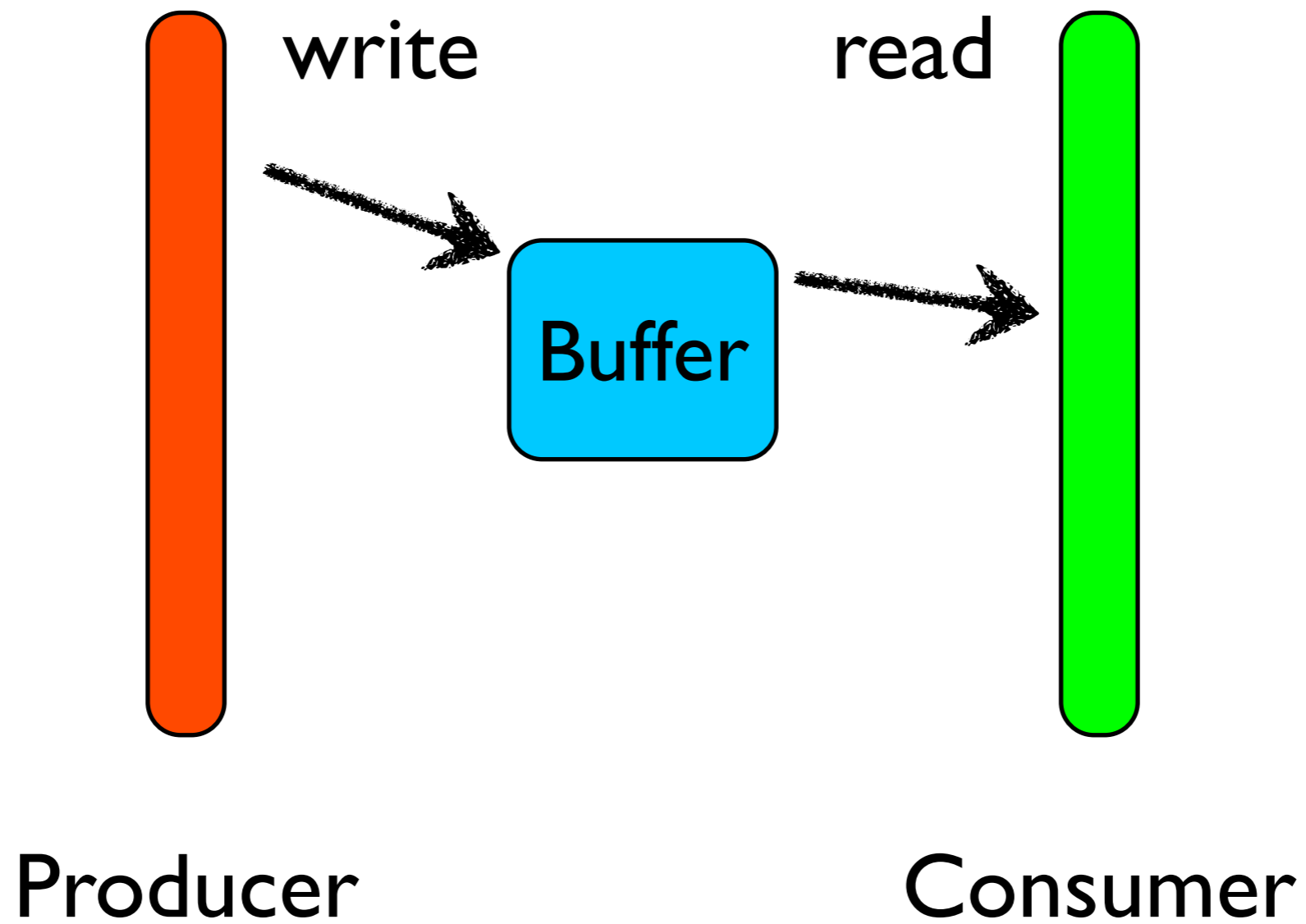
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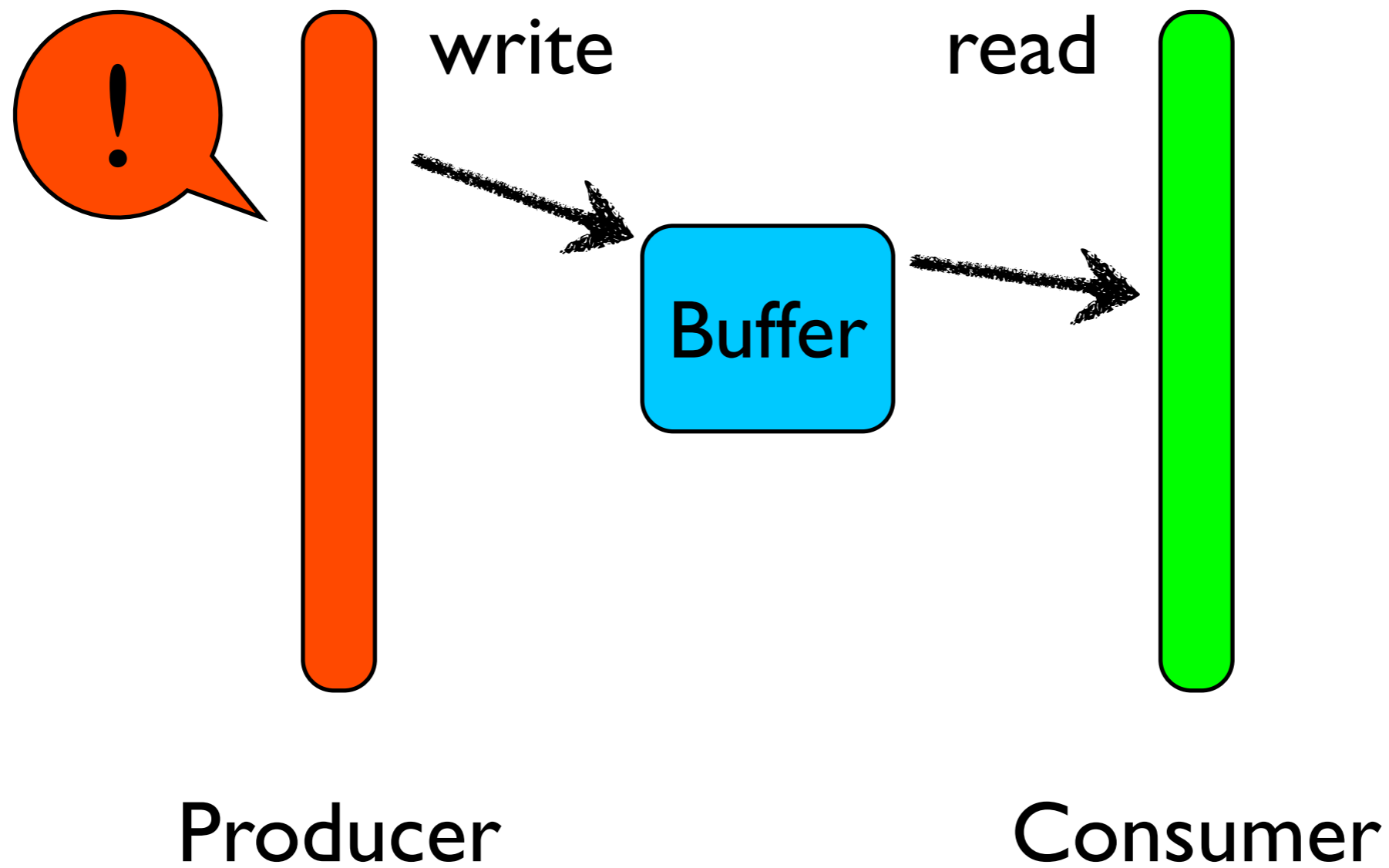
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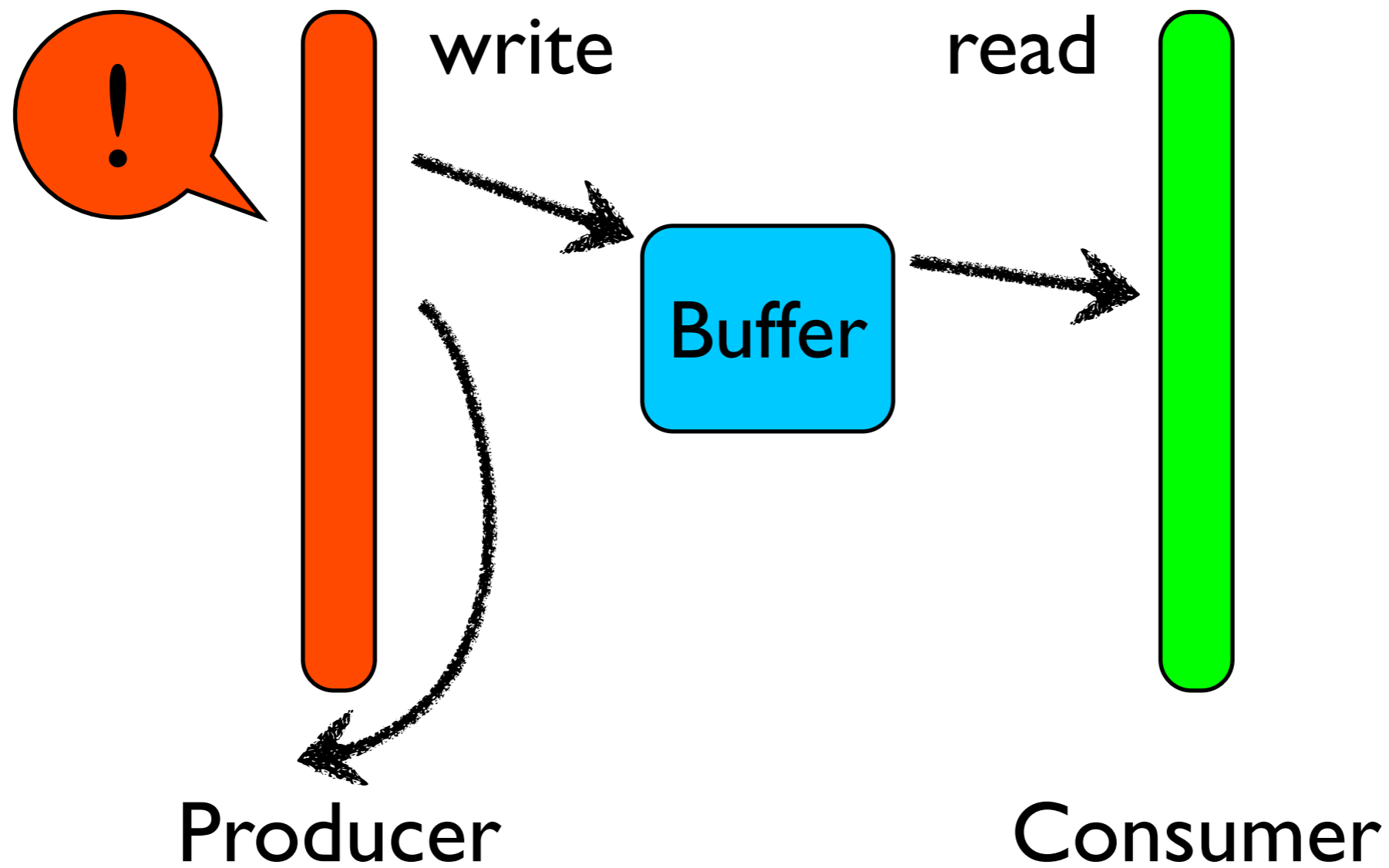
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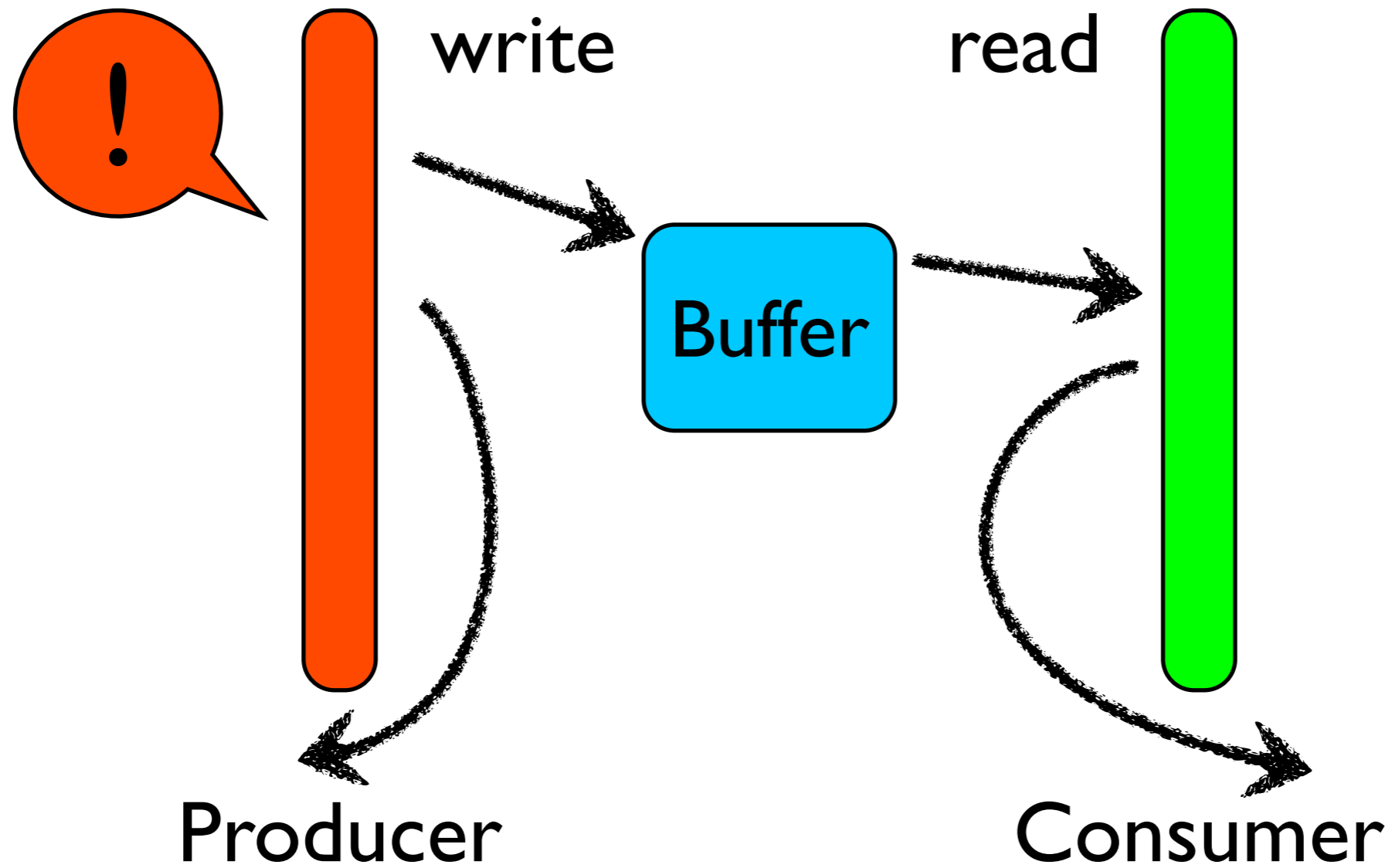
Threads



Threads



Threads



Invisible Ordering

- Ordering between statements in different threads is never stated explicitly
- Created by side-effects
 - signals, locks

Intervals

- An alternative model for parallel programs
- Based on an explicit *happens-before* relation

Interval

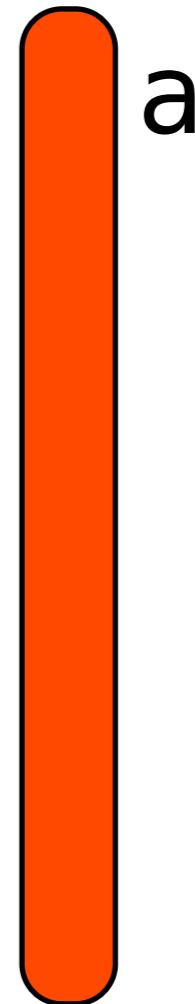
Interval a =

```
interval {
```

```
    statement 1;
```

```
    statement 2;
```

```
};
```

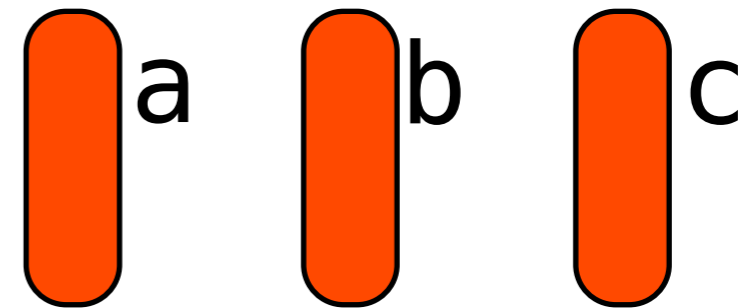


Interval

Interval a =
interval {...};

Interval b =
interval {...};

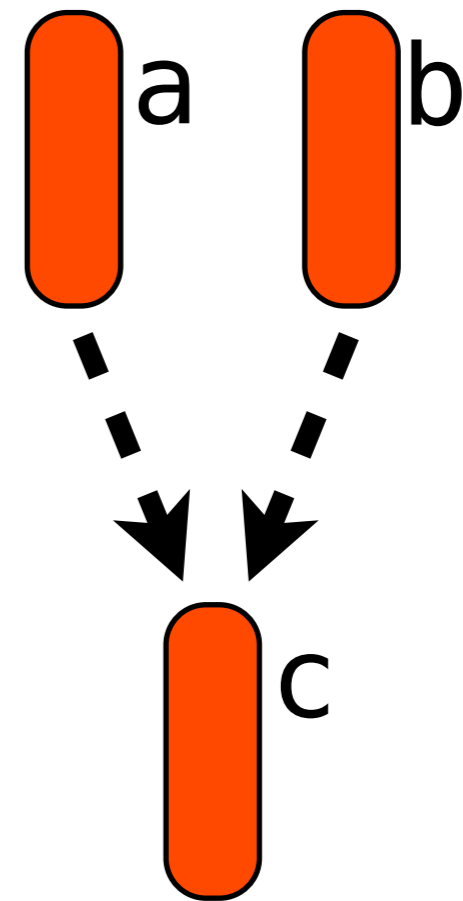
Interval c =
interval {...};



Happens Before

```
Interval a =  
  interval {...};  
Interval b =  
  interval {...};  
Interval c =  
  interval {...};
```

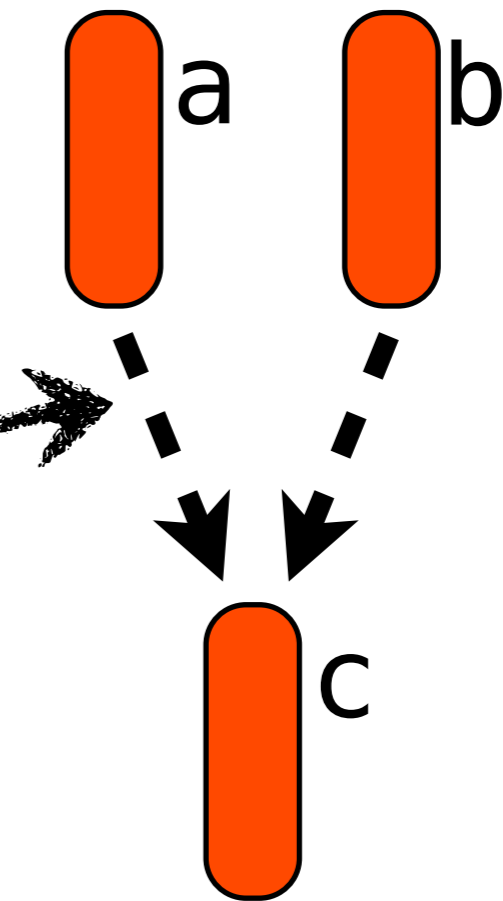
```
a.end.addHb(c.start);  
b.end.addHb(c.start);
```



Happens Before

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Interval a =  
  interval {...};  
Interval b =  
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```

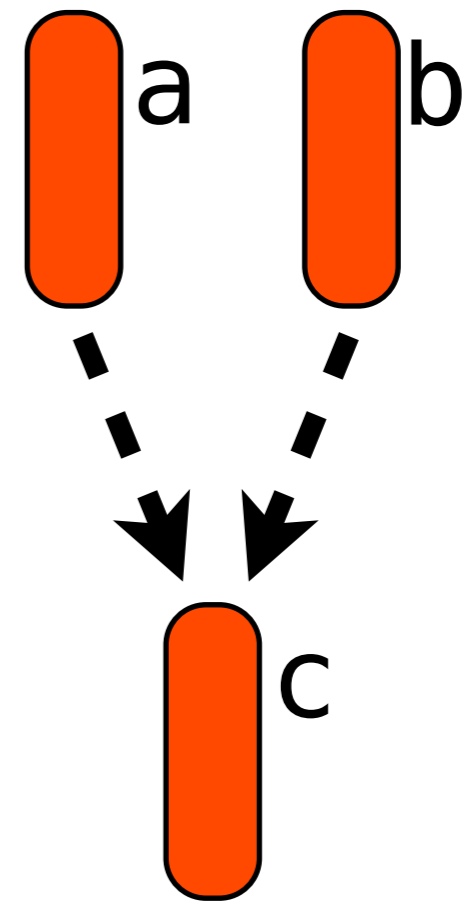
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Happens Before

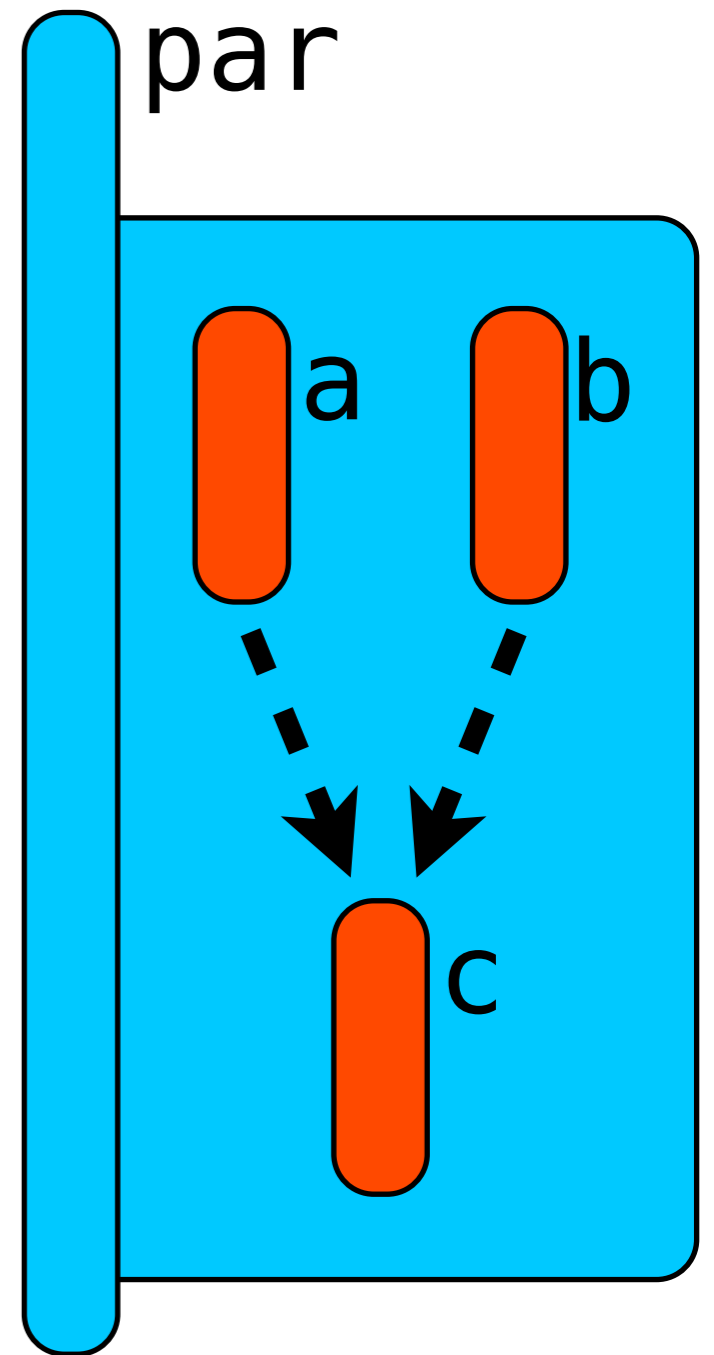
```
Interval a =  
  interval {...};  
Interval b =  
  interval {...};  
Interval c =  
  interval {...};
```

```
a.end.addHb(c.start);  
b.end.addHb(c.start);
```



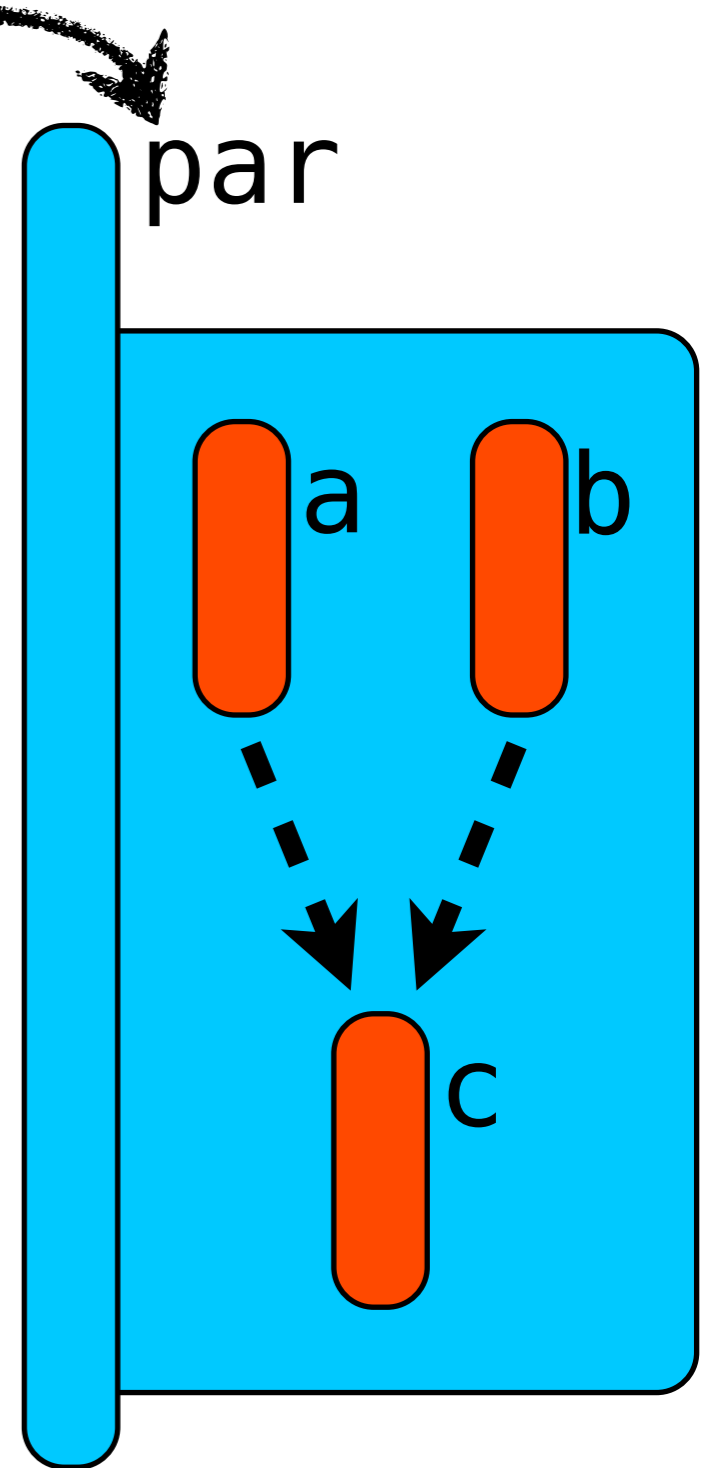
Hierarchy

```
void method(Interval par)
{
    a = interval(par) {...}
    b = interval(par) {...}
    c = interval(par) {...}
    a.end.addHb(c.start);
    b.end.addHb(c.start);
}
```



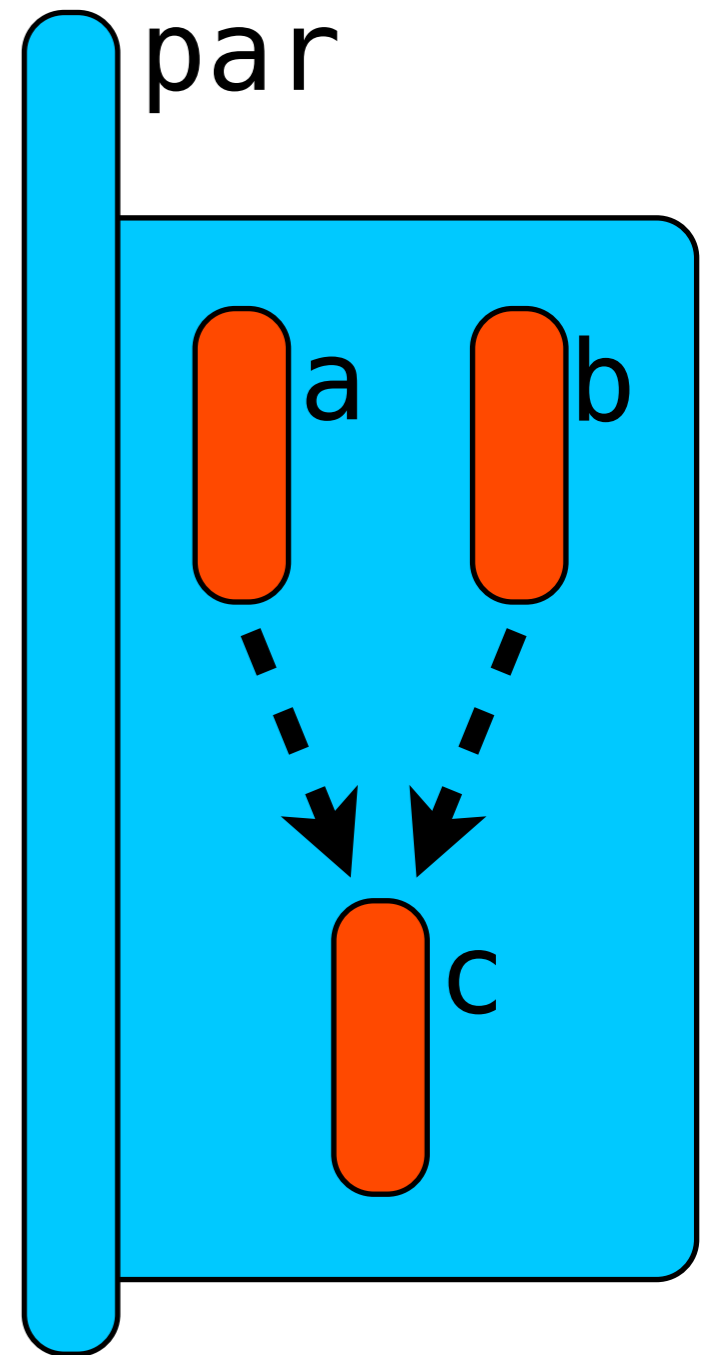
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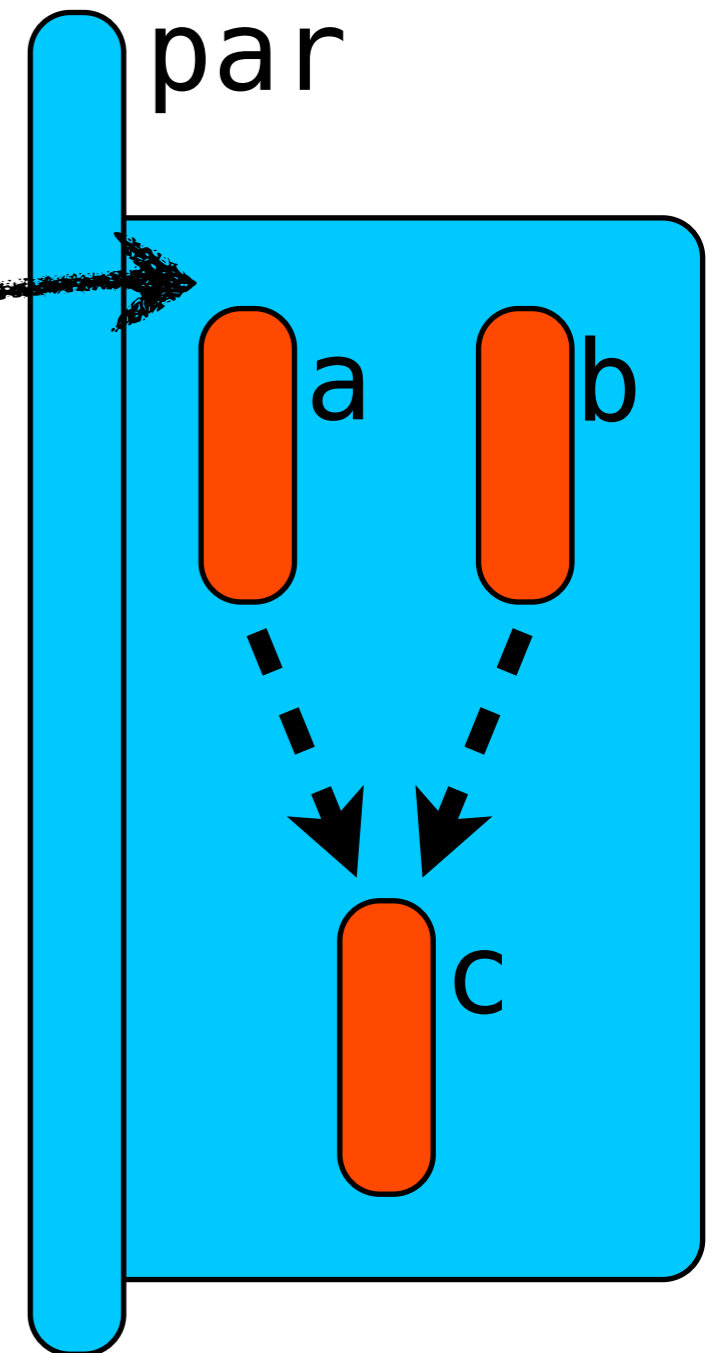
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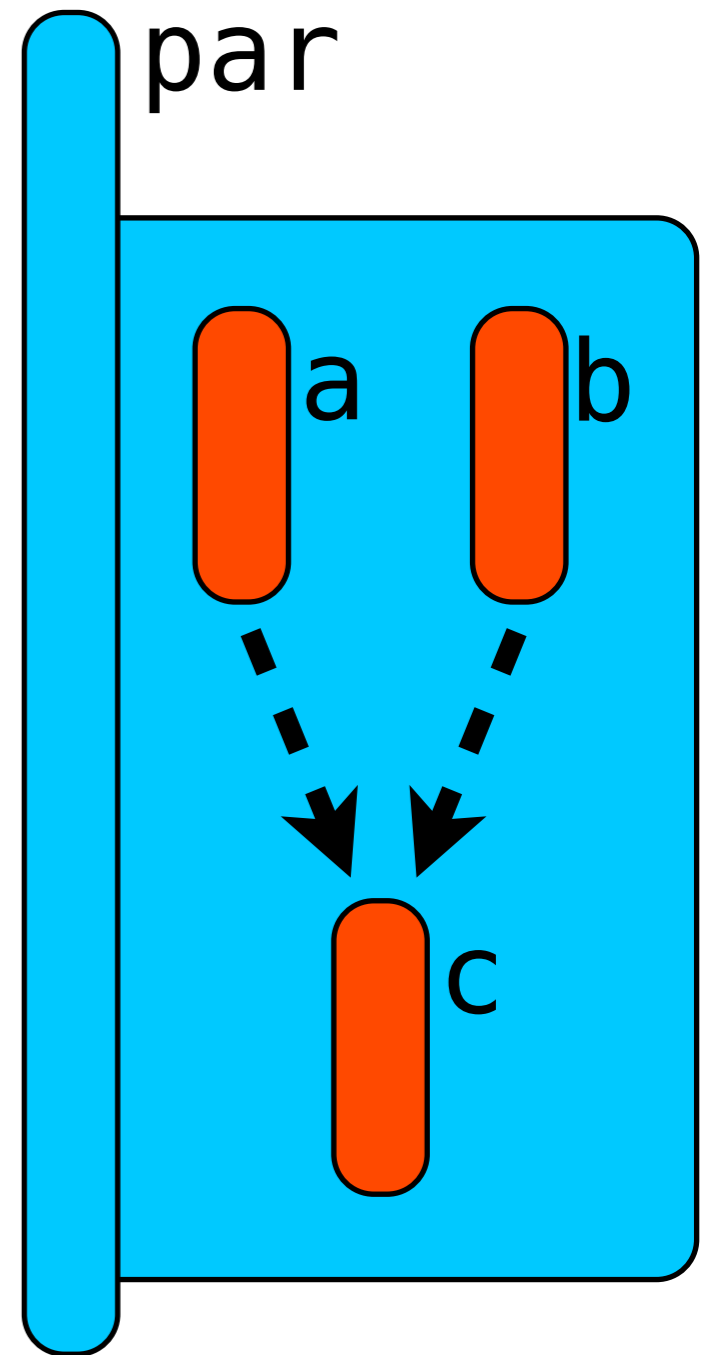
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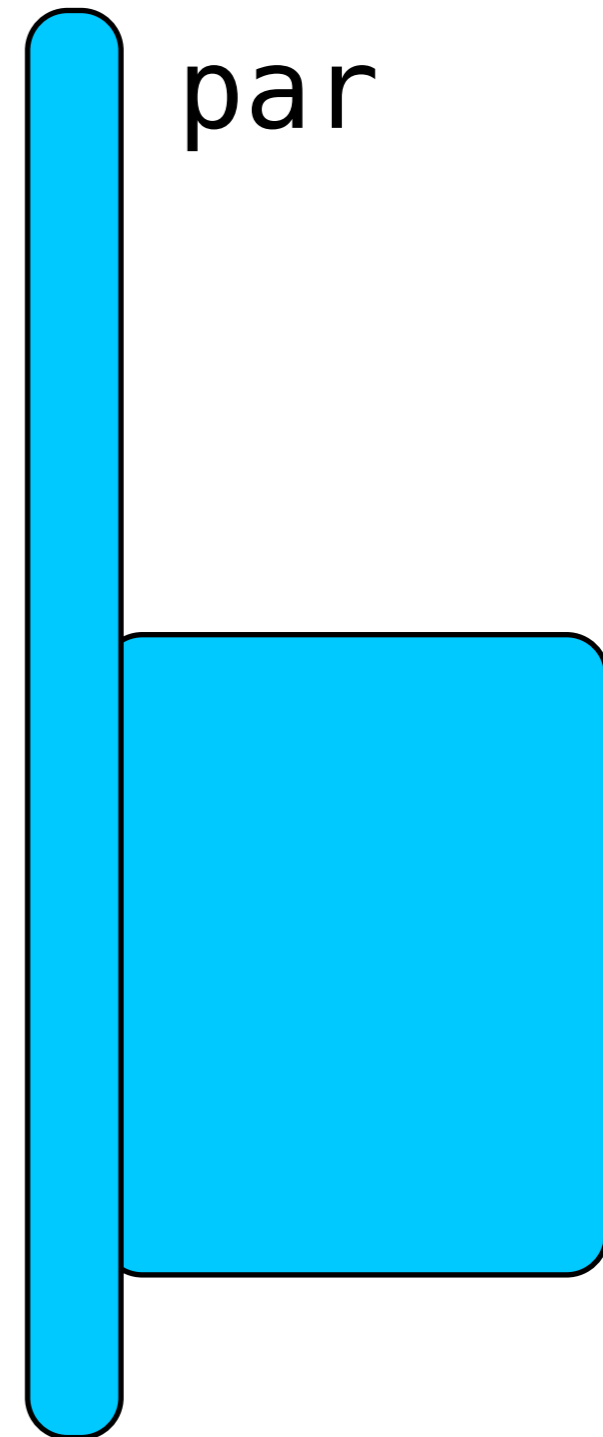
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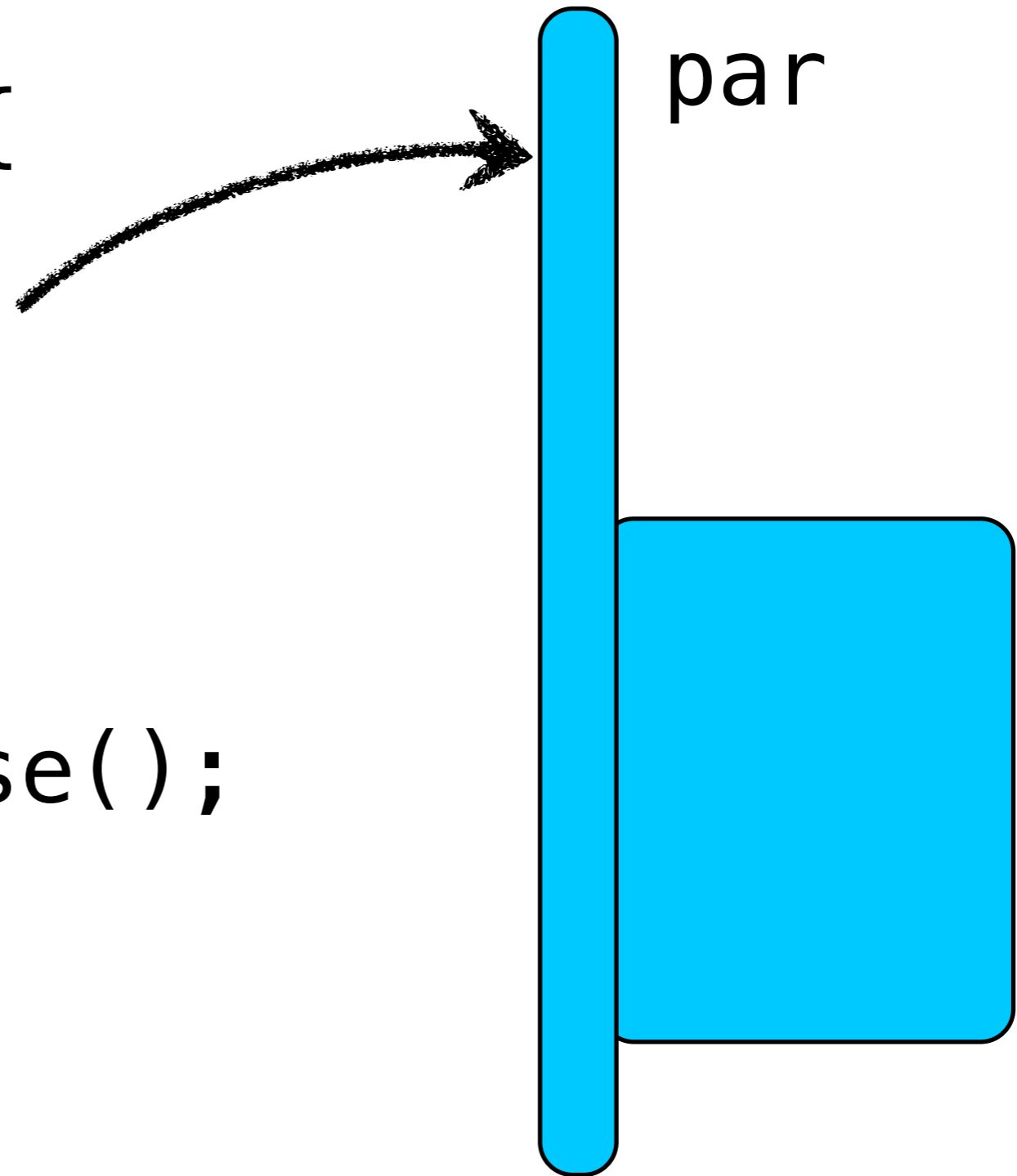
Two-Phase Execution

```
par = interval {  
    doSomething();  
    method(par);  
    doSomethingElse();  
}
```



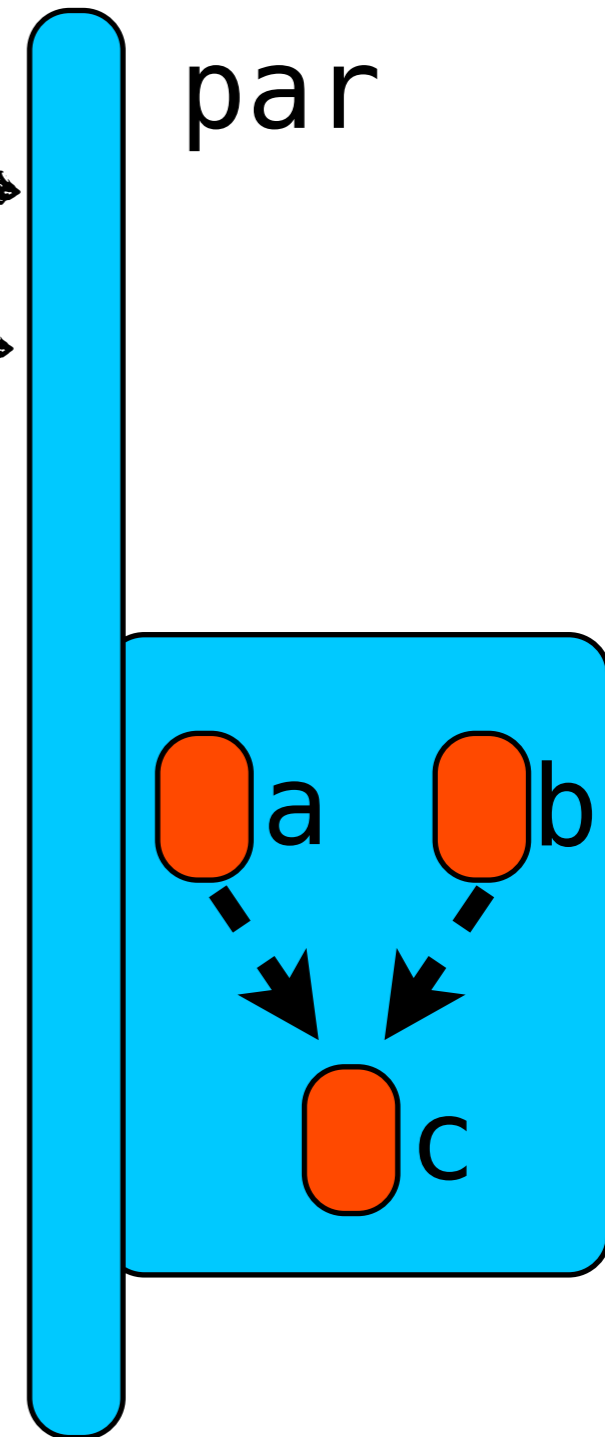
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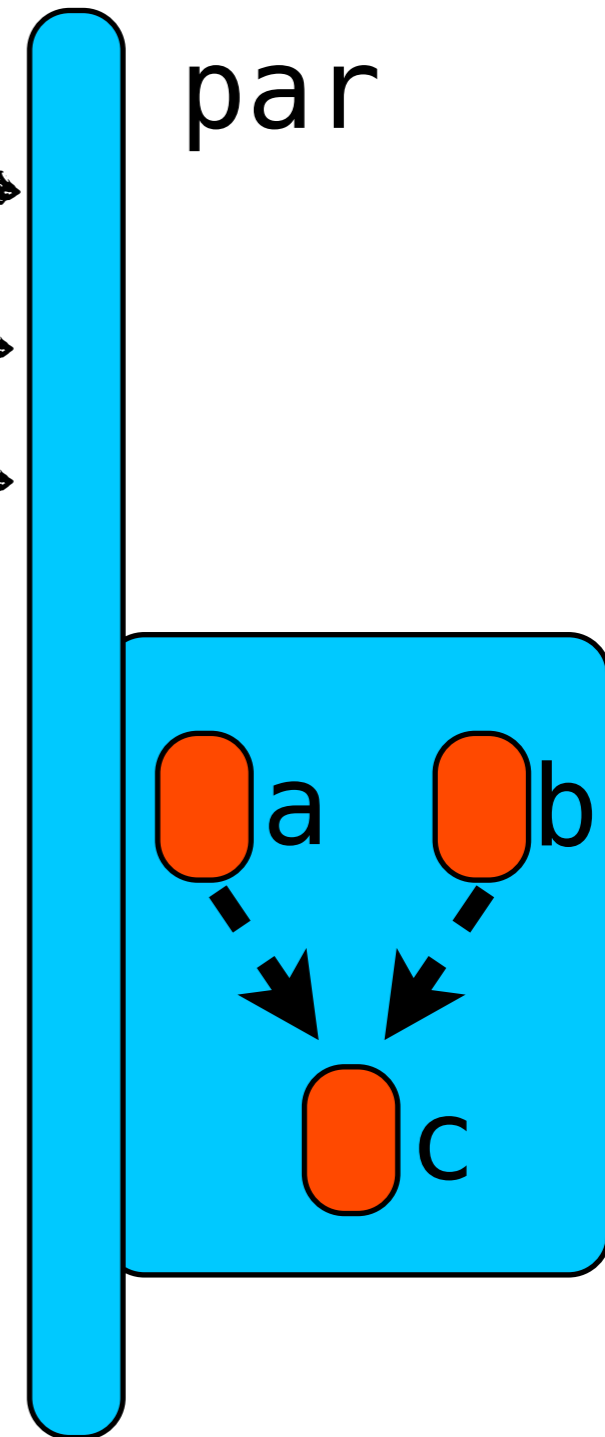
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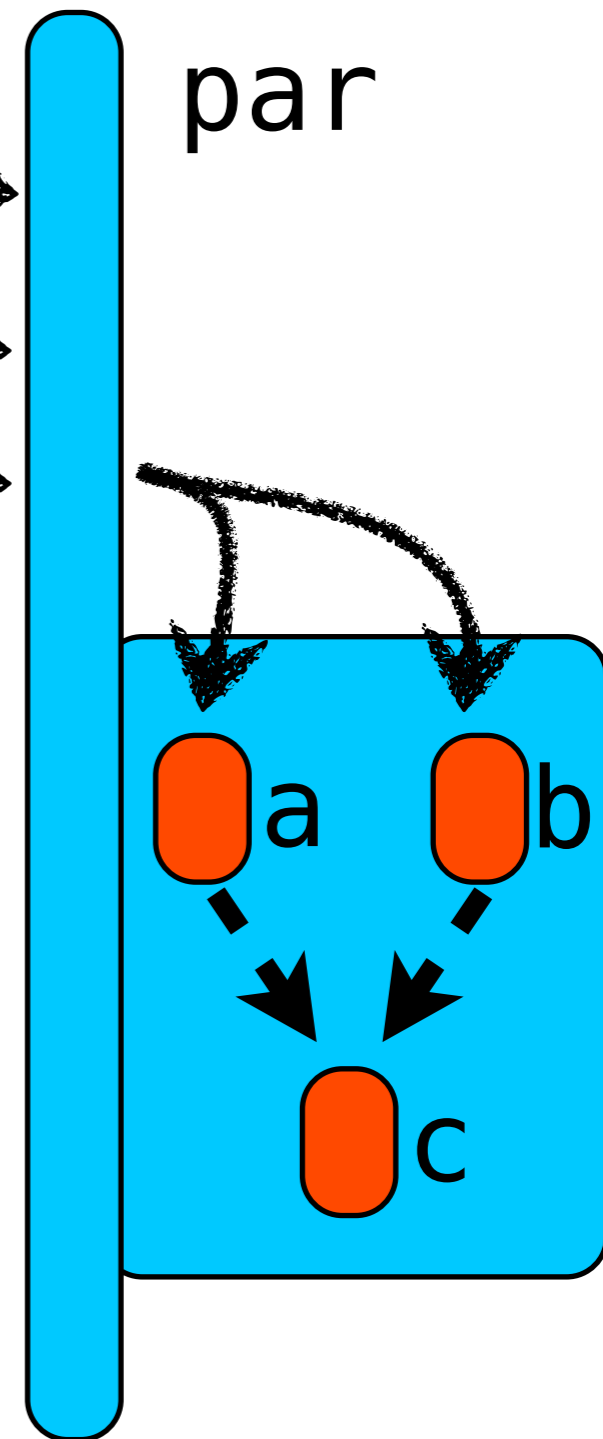
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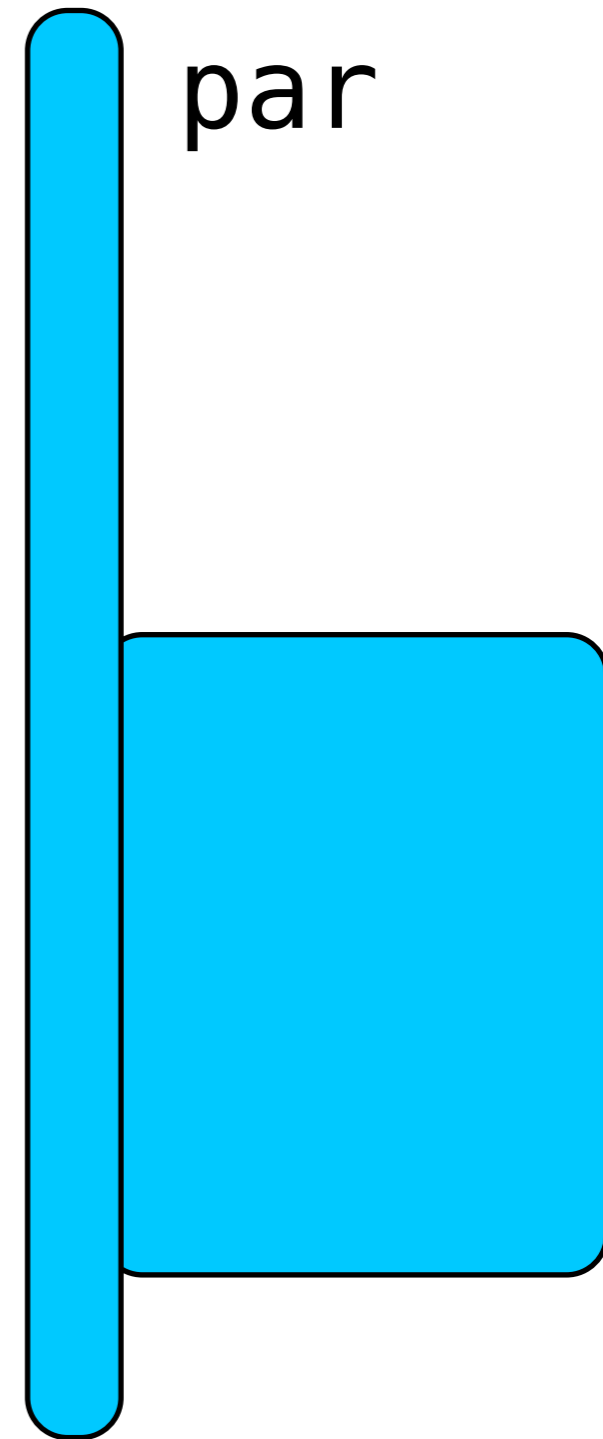


Error Handling

- If an exception is thrown at point P and caught at point Q:
- Statements that happen after P and before Q are skipped.
- An interval may catch errors that occur in it or its children.

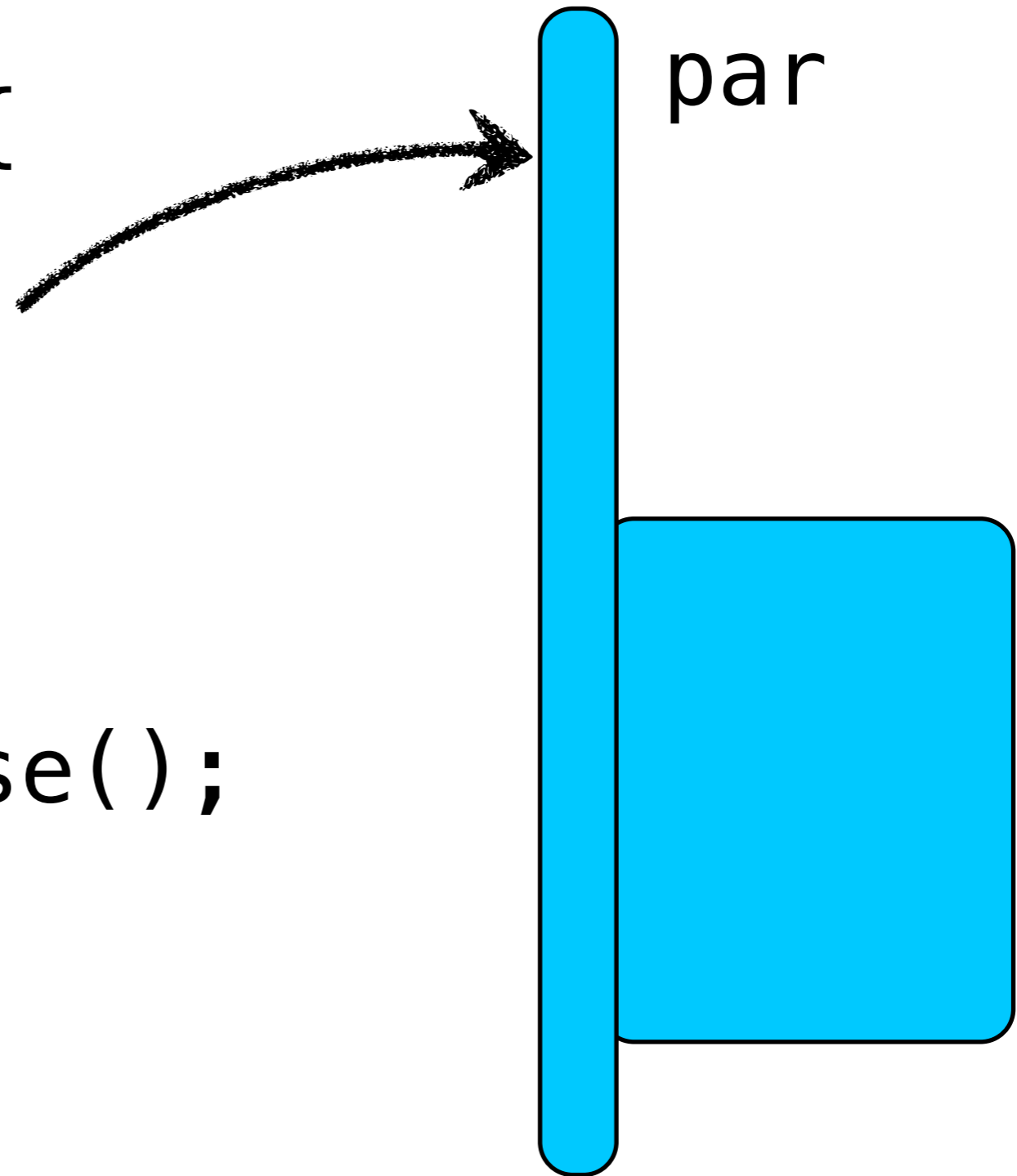
Everything Goes Well

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}
```



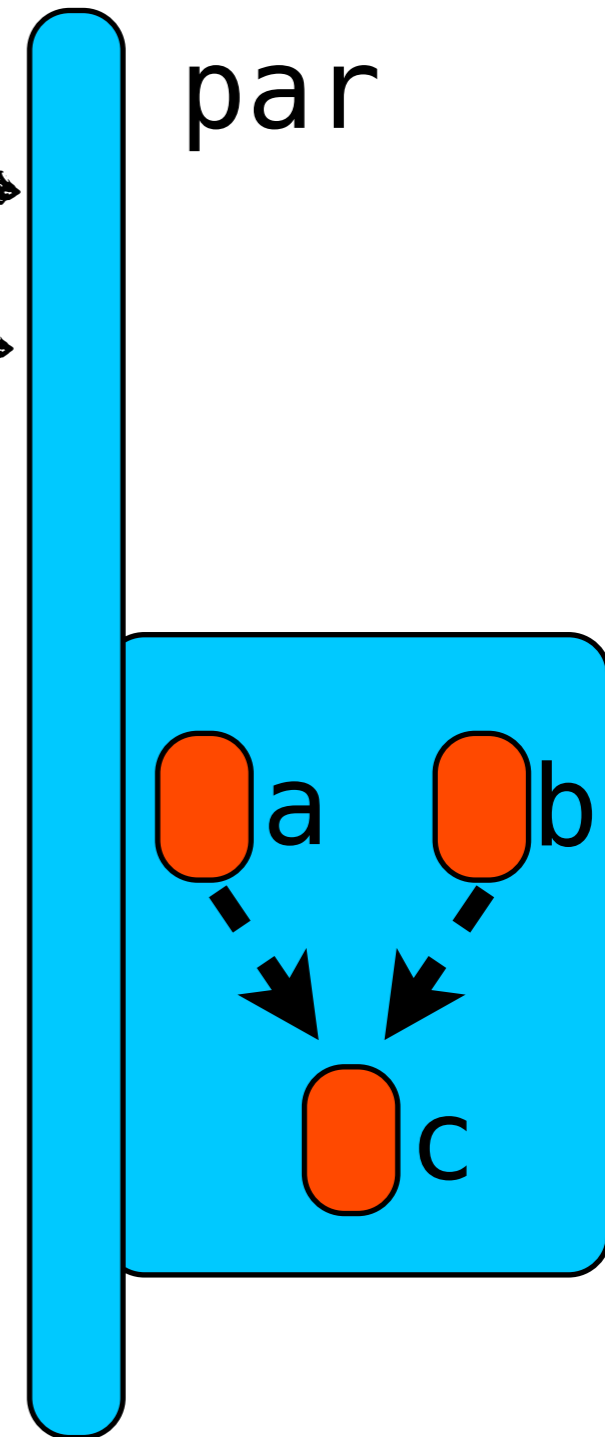
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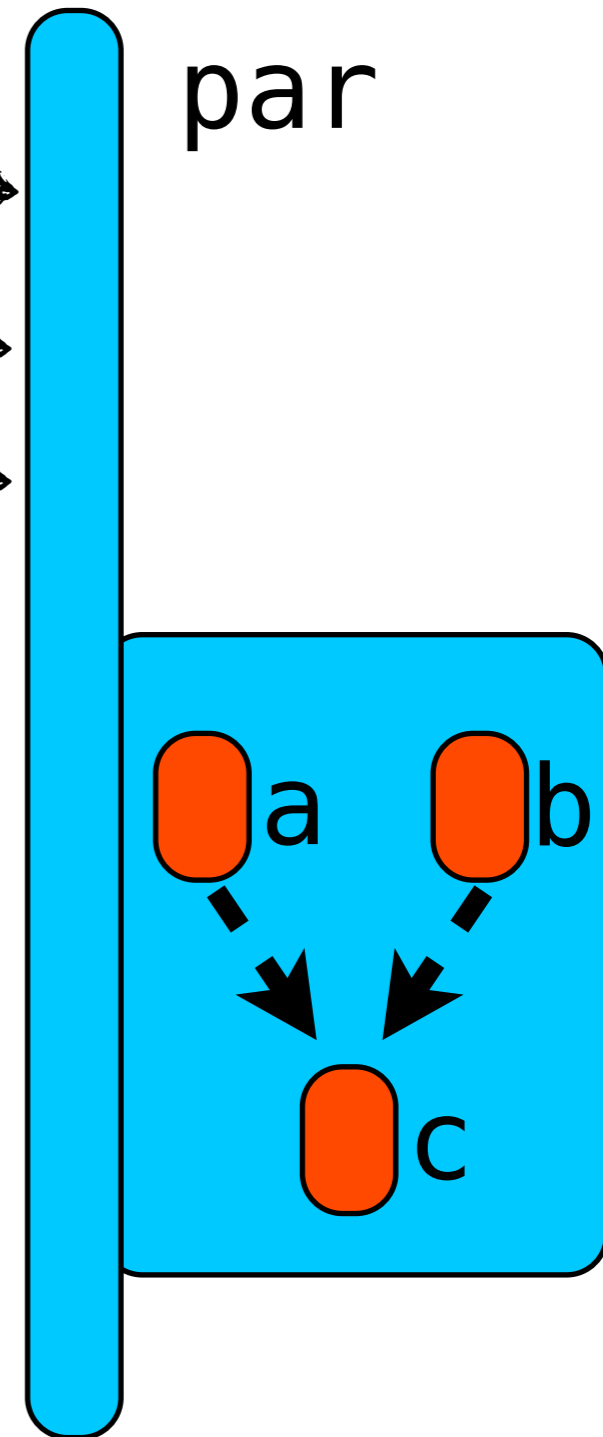
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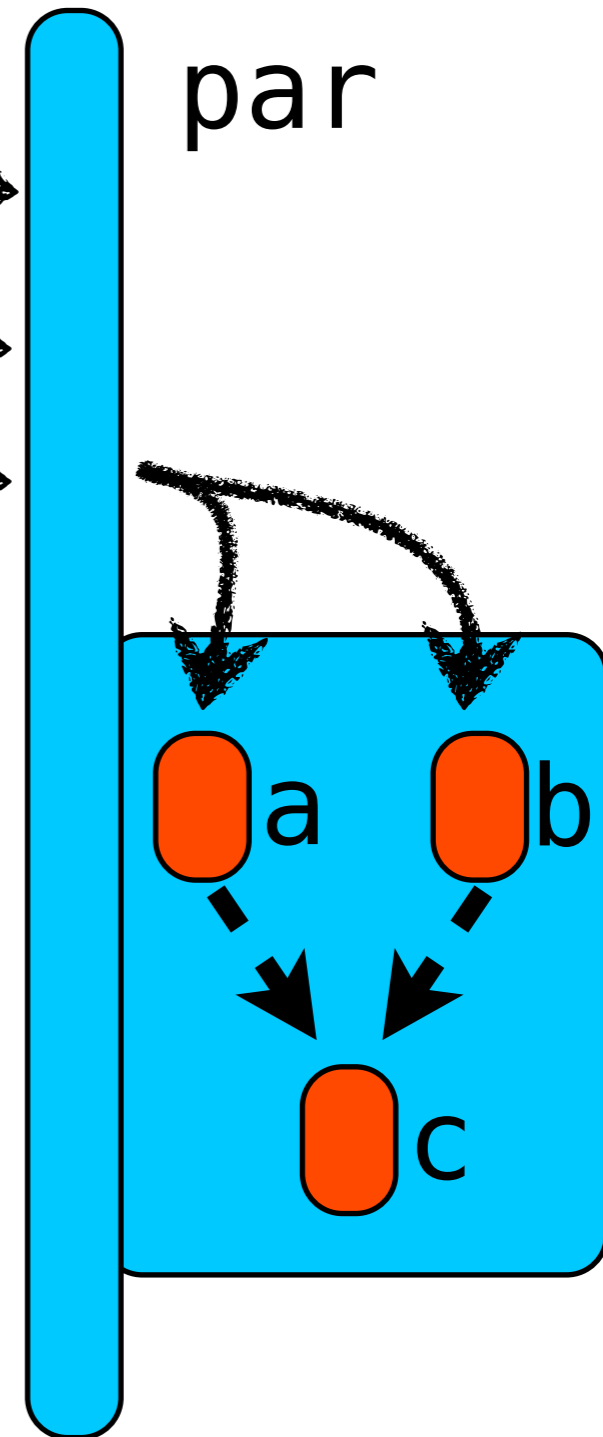
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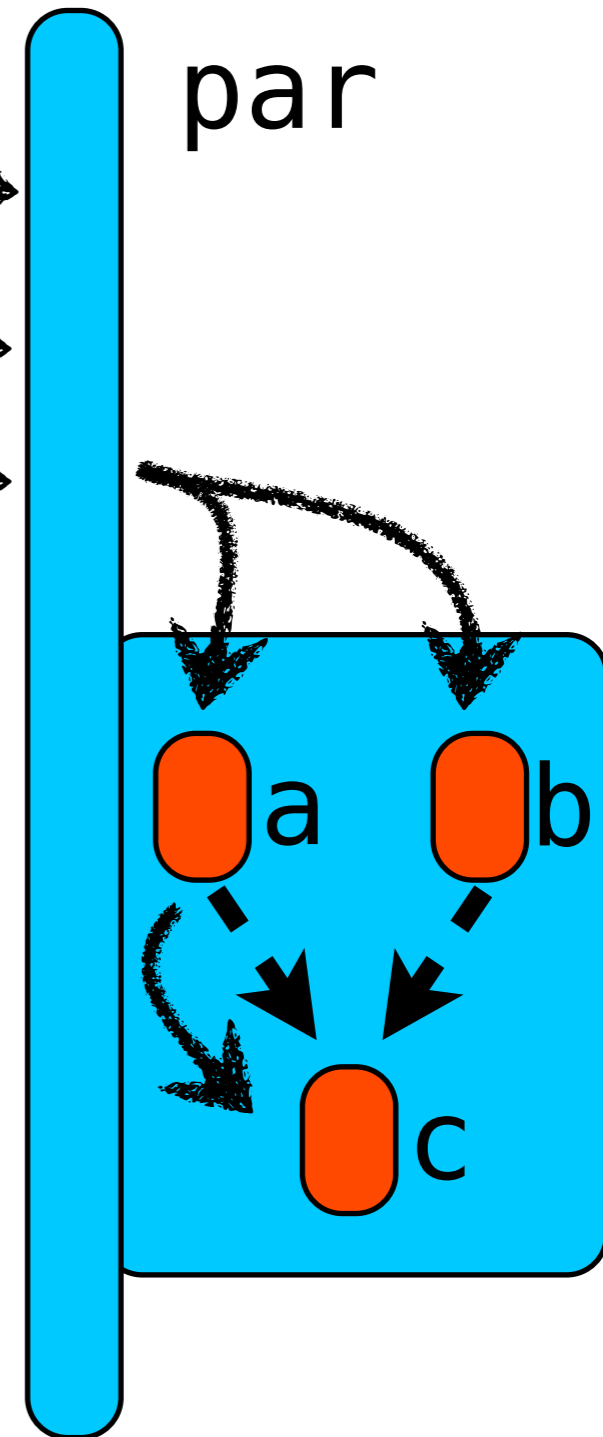
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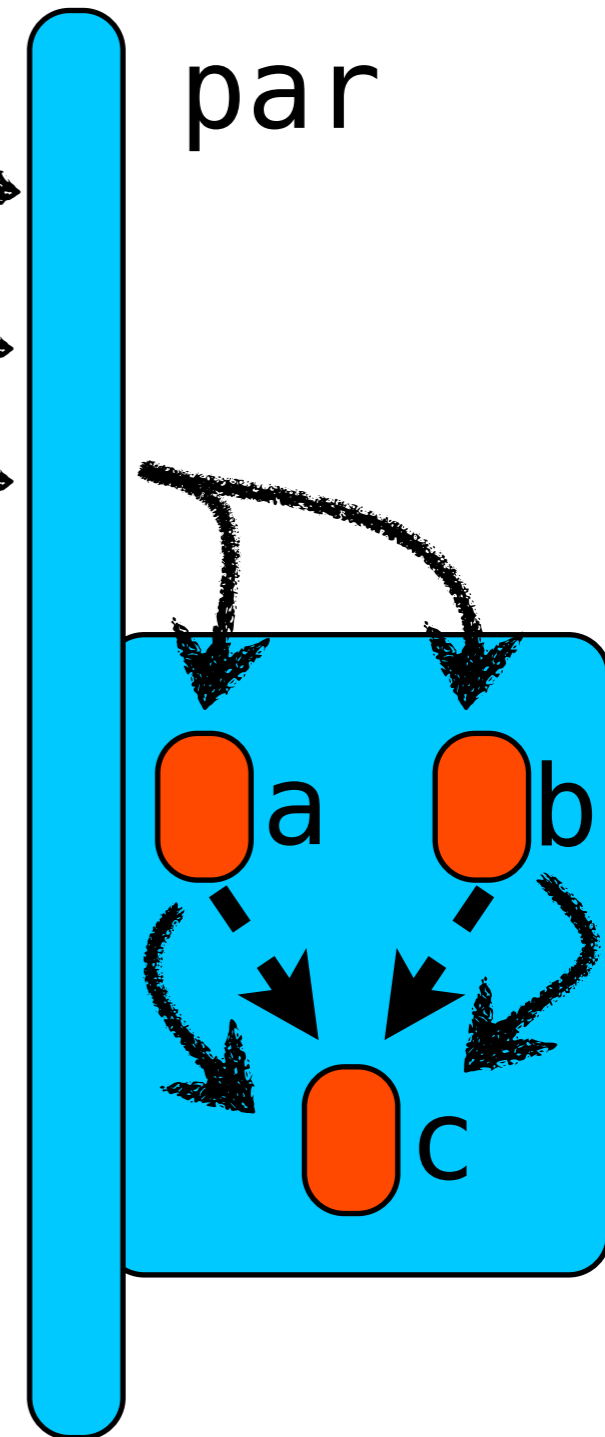
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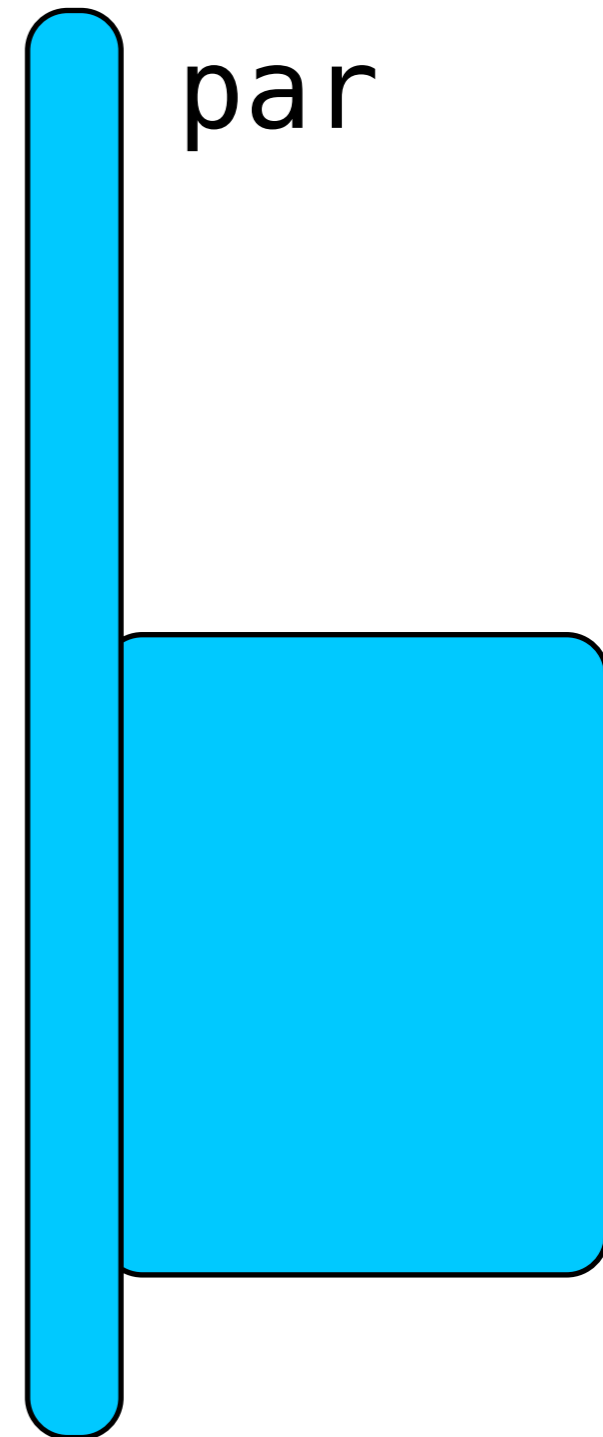
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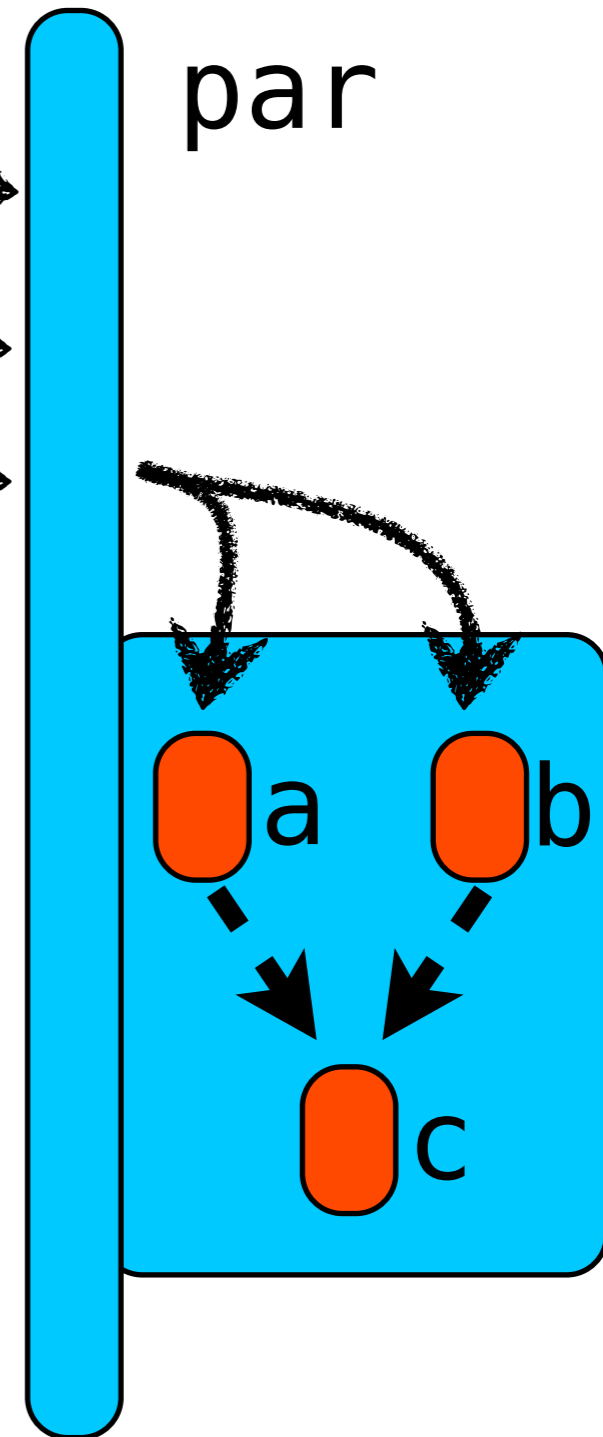
Child Fails

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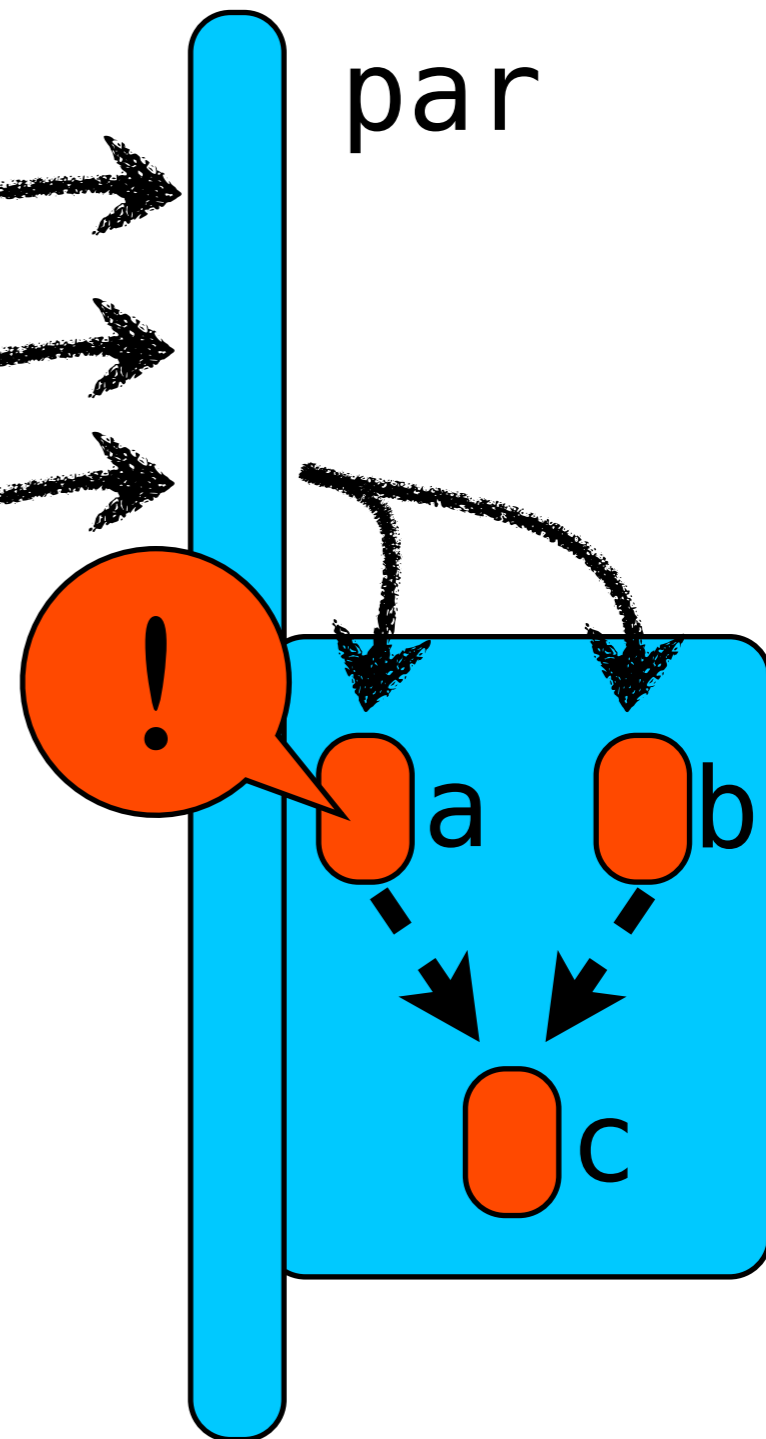
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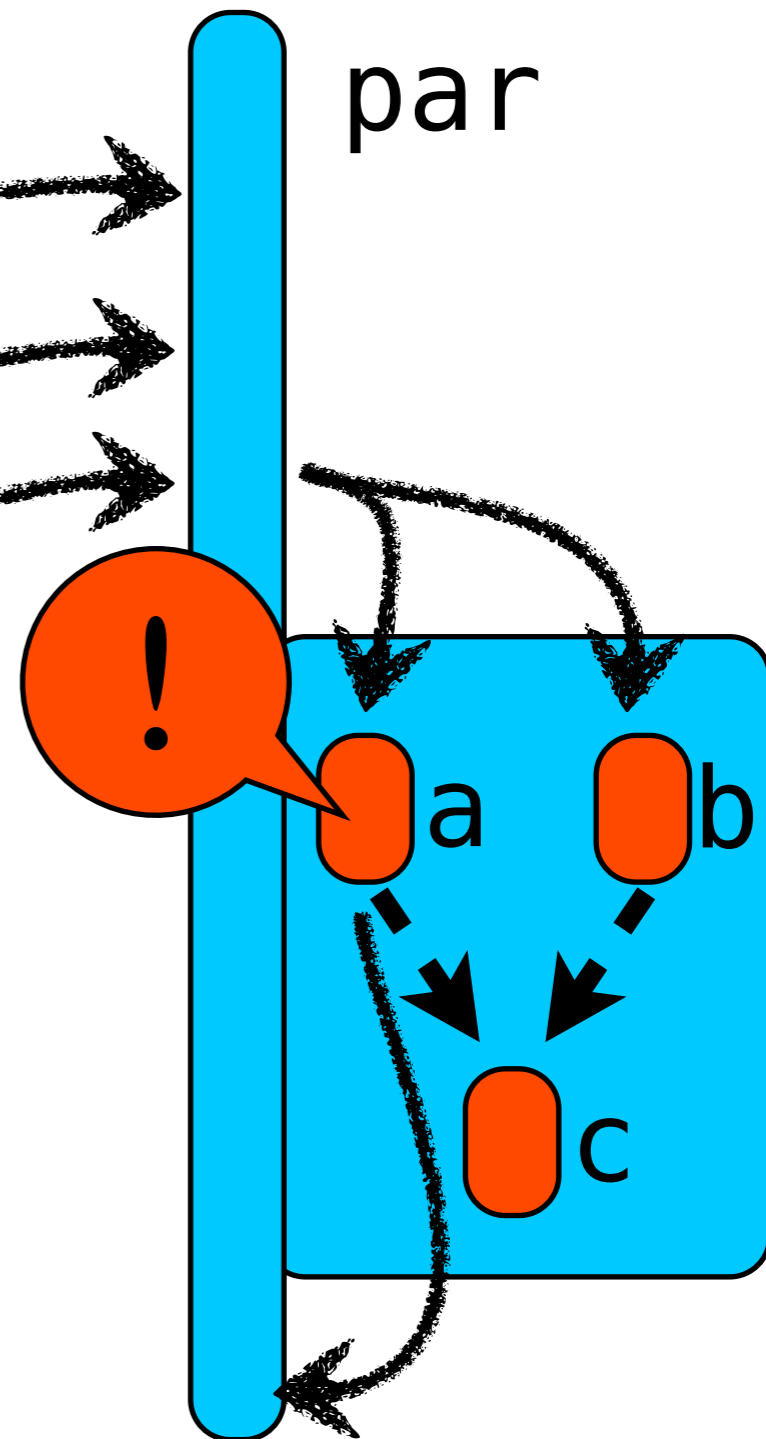
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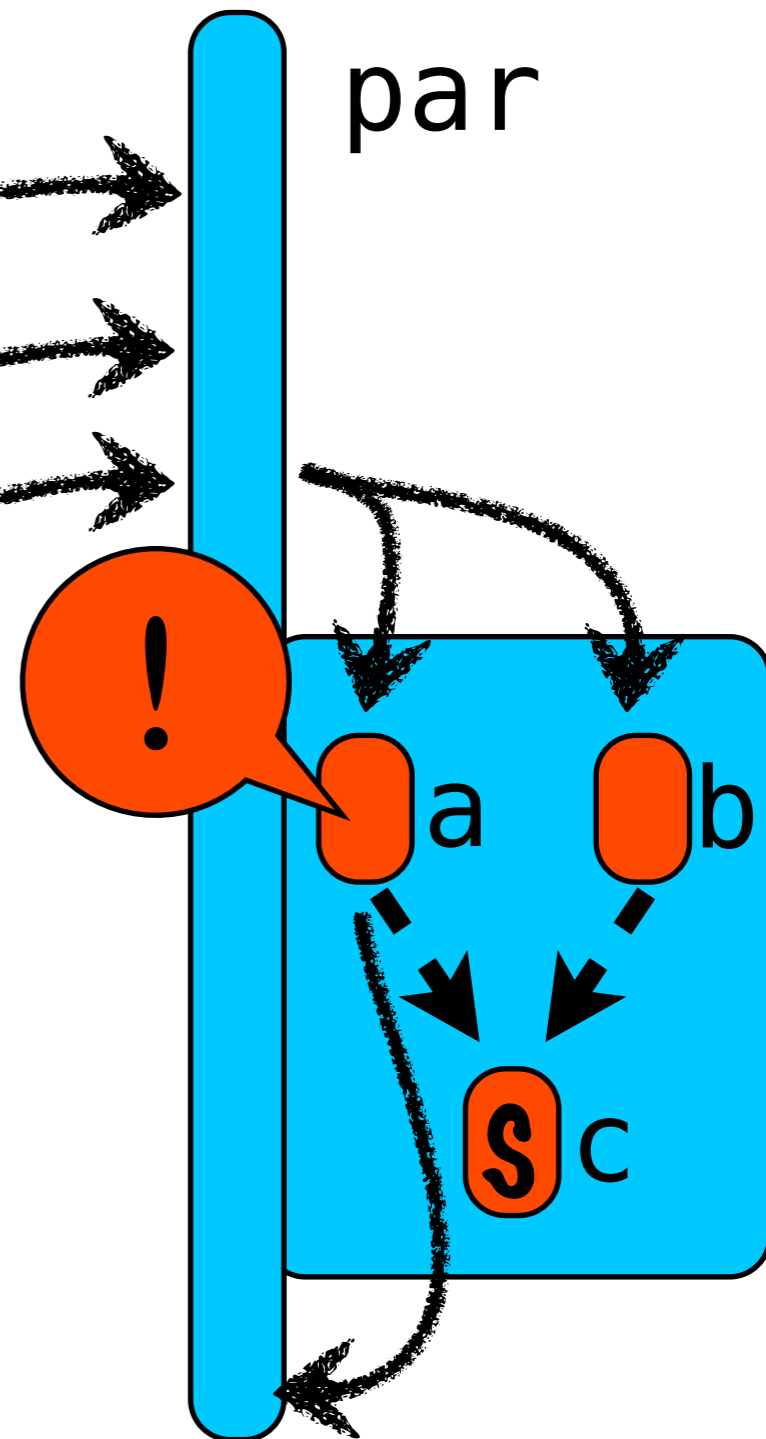
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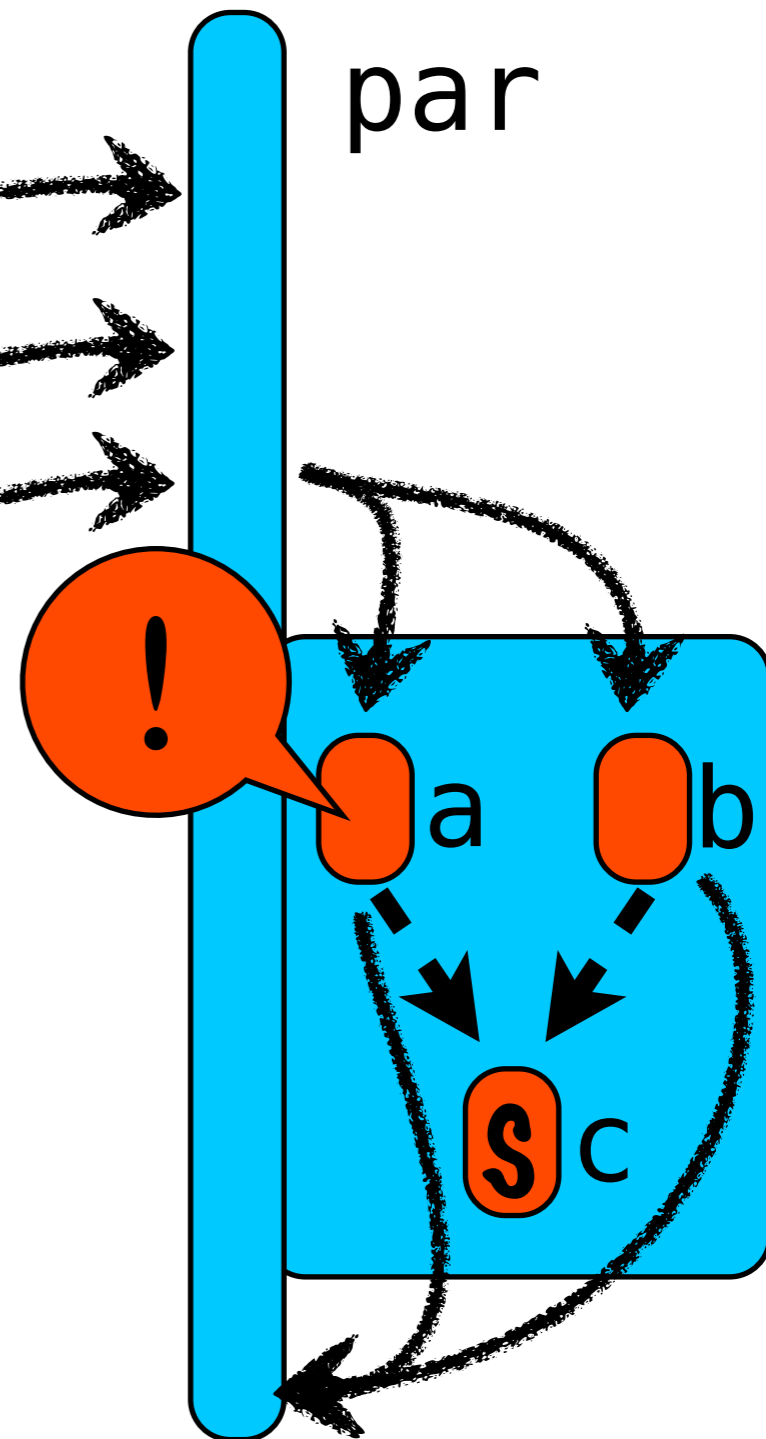
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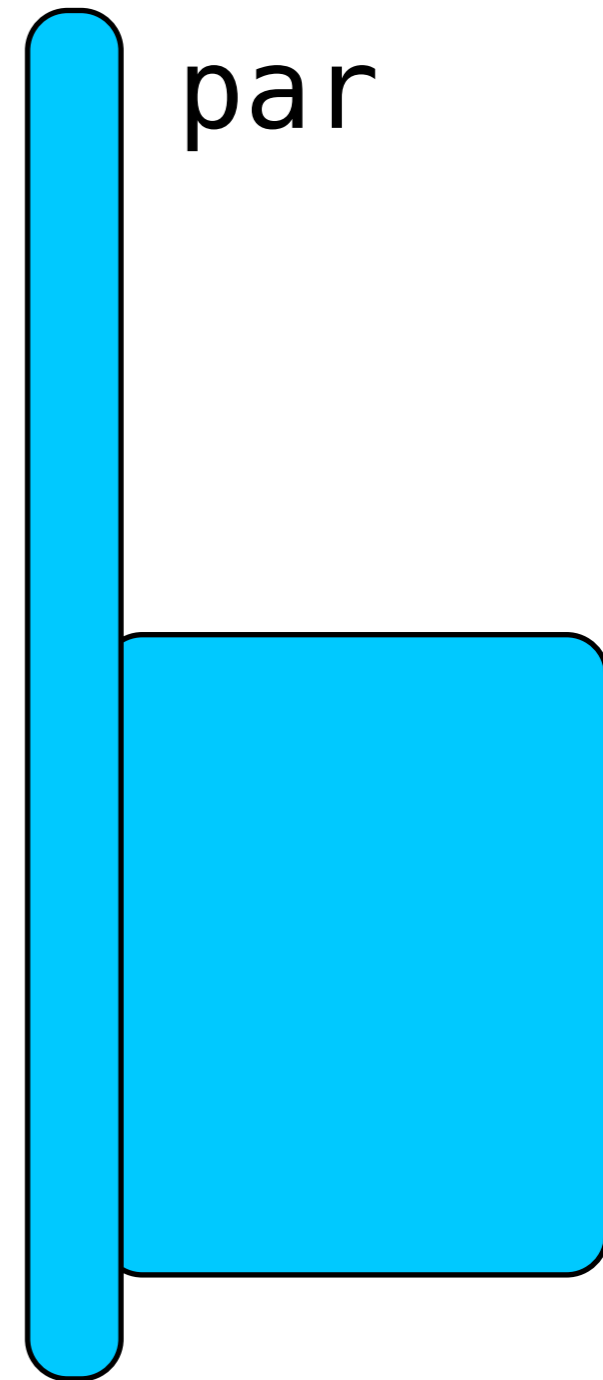
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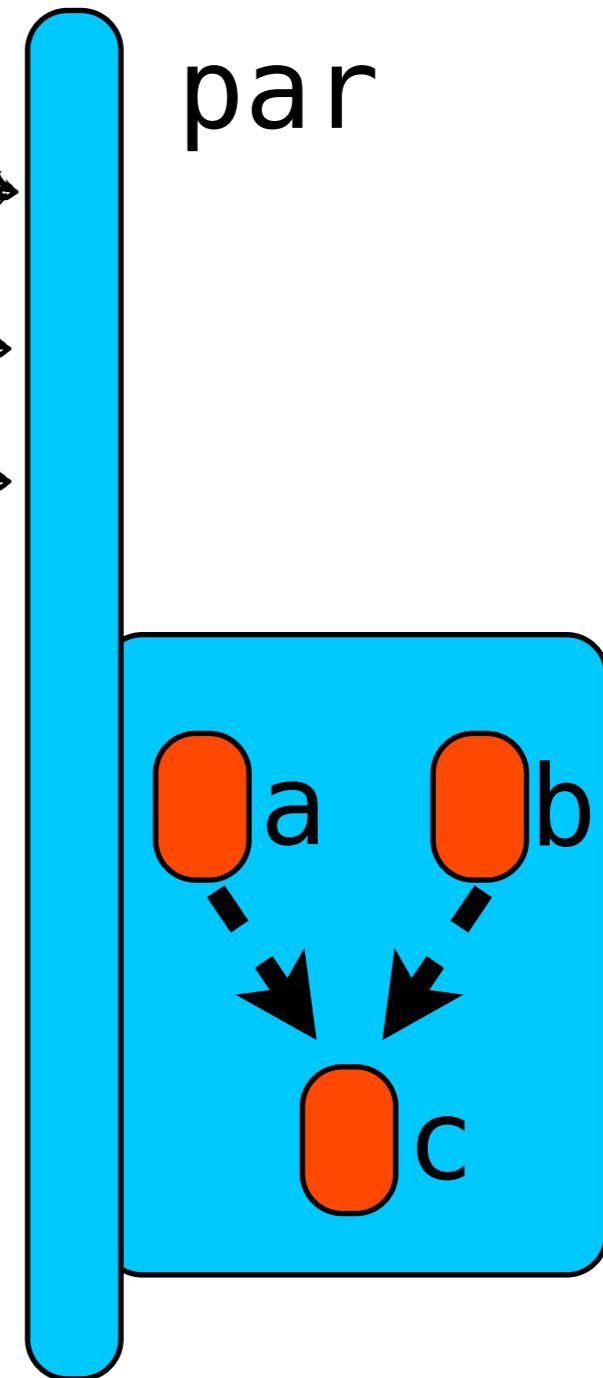
Parent Fails

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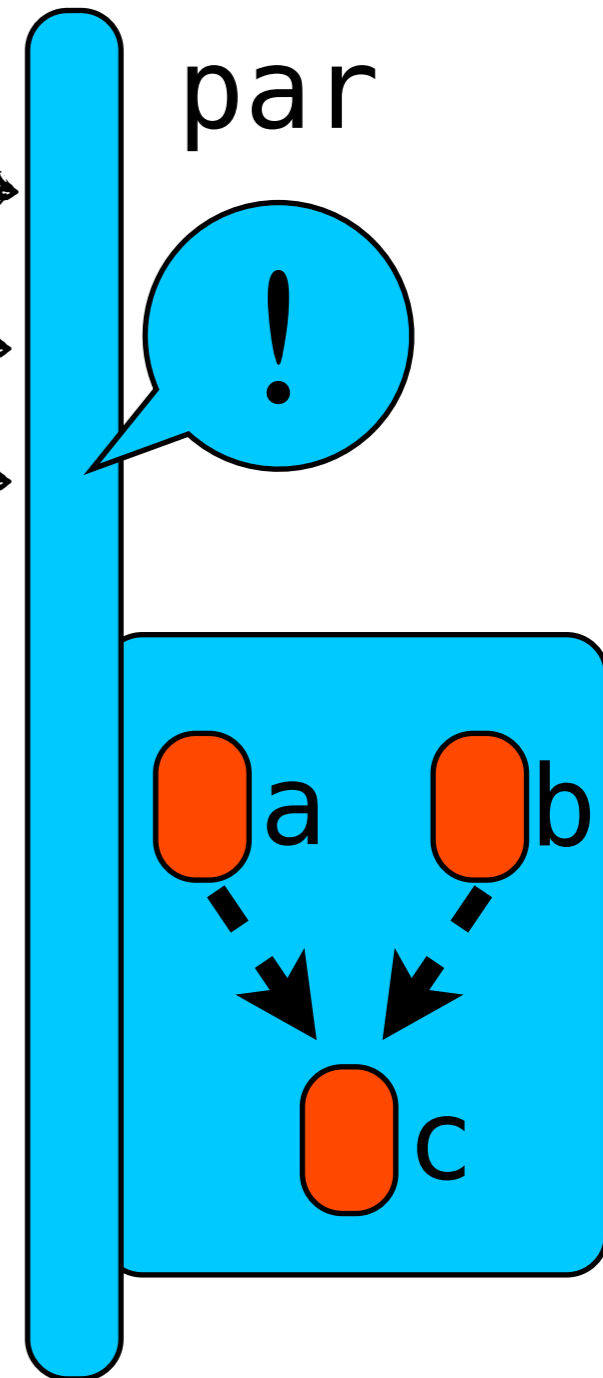
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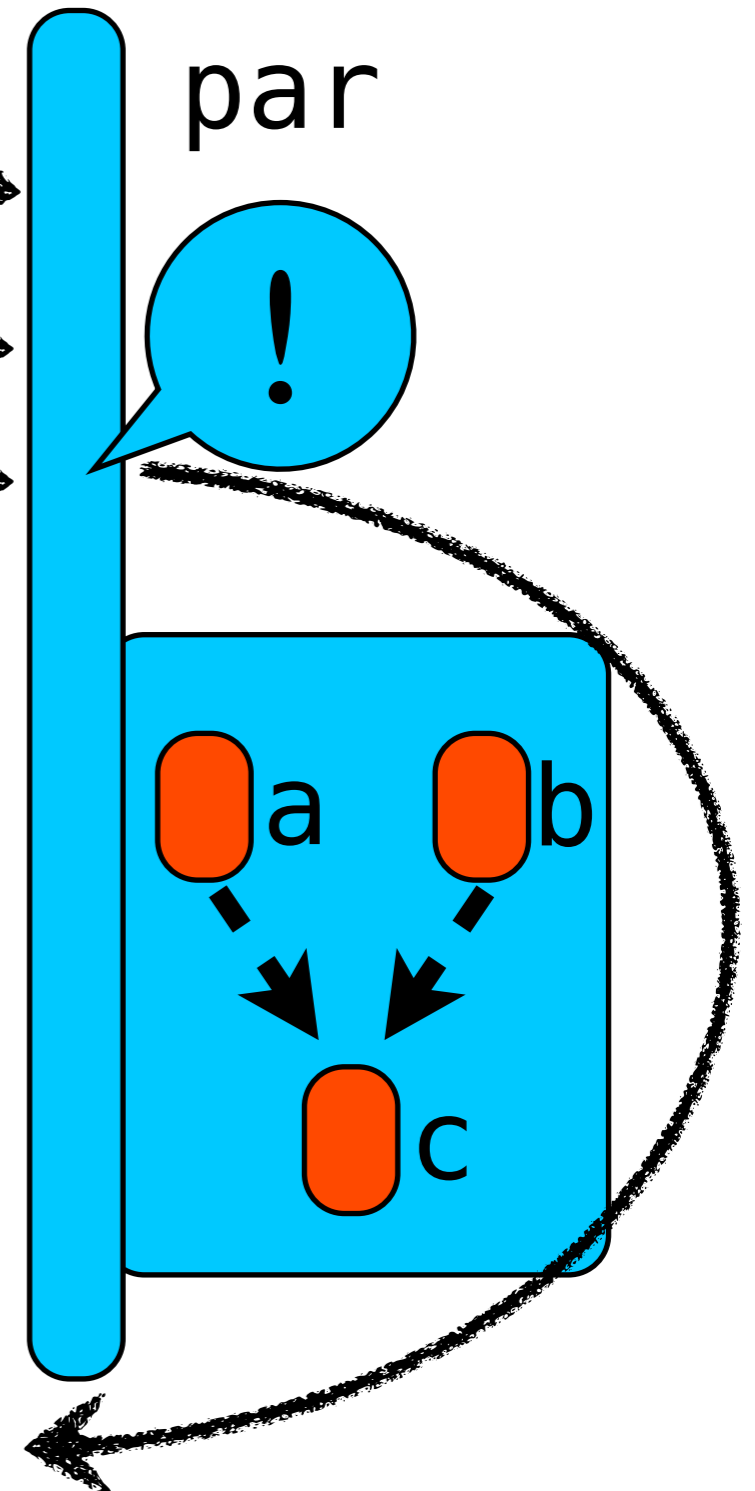
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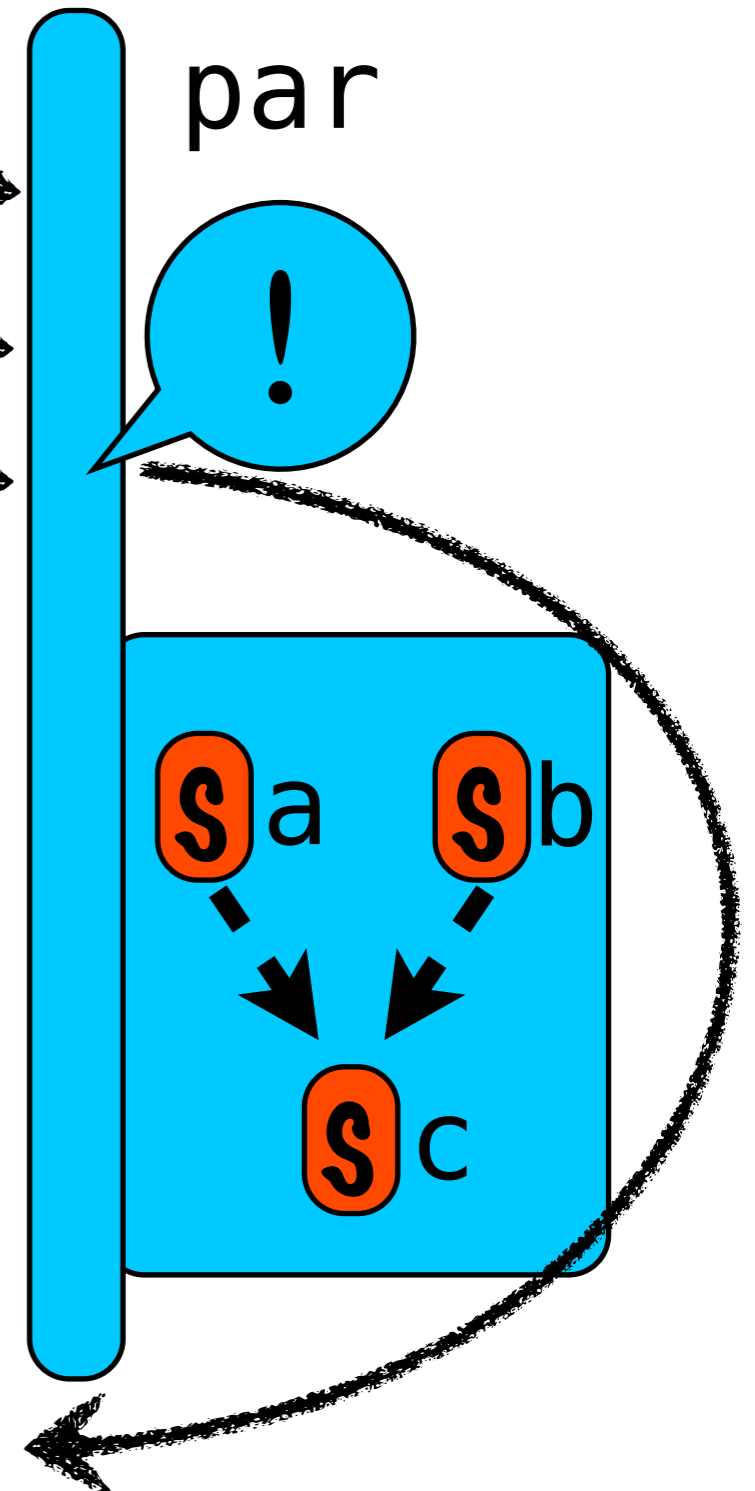
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}
```



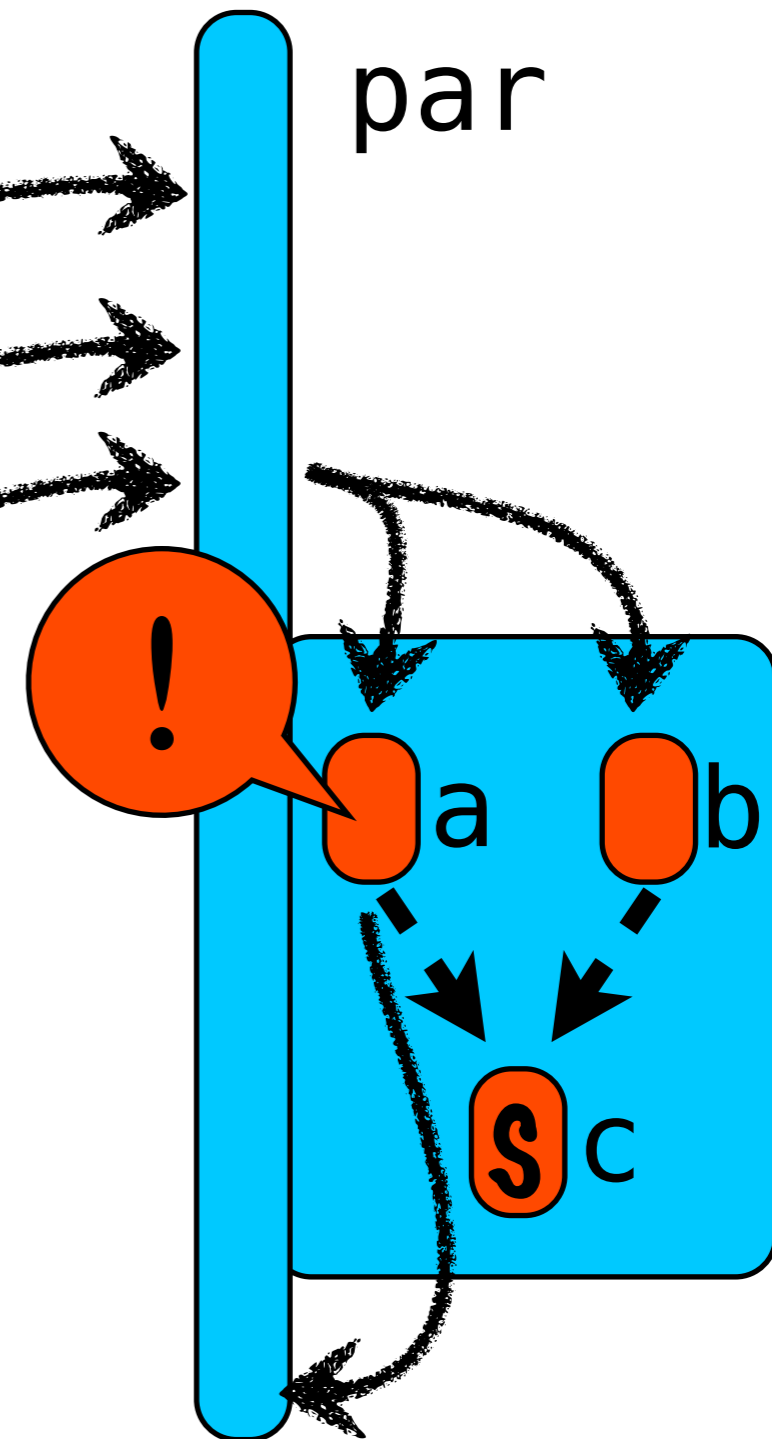
Parent Fails

```
par = interval {  
  doSomething();  
  method(par);  
  doSomethingElse();  
}
```



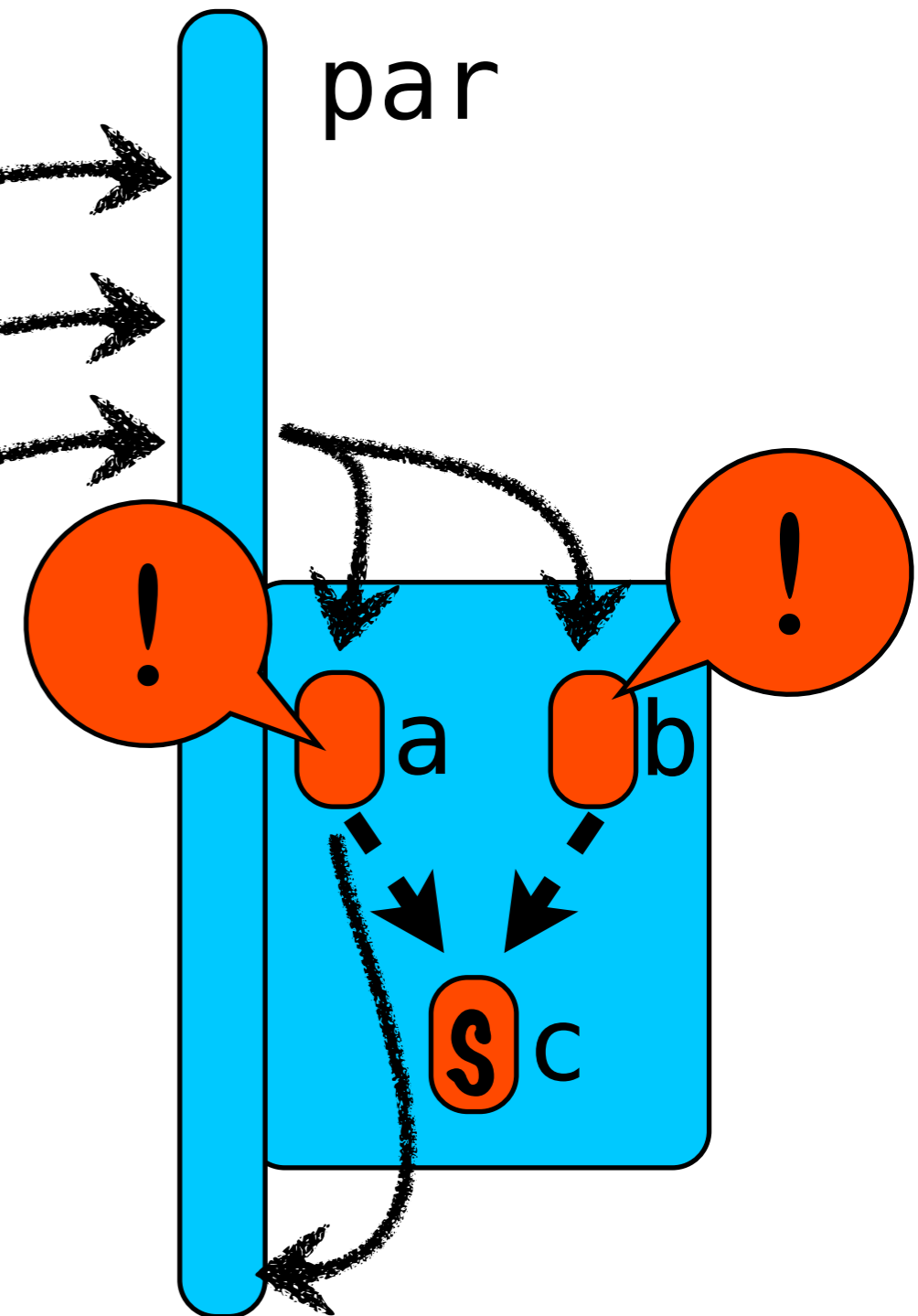
Multiple Children Fail

```
par = interval {  
  doSomething();  
  method(par);  
  doSomethingElse();  
}
```



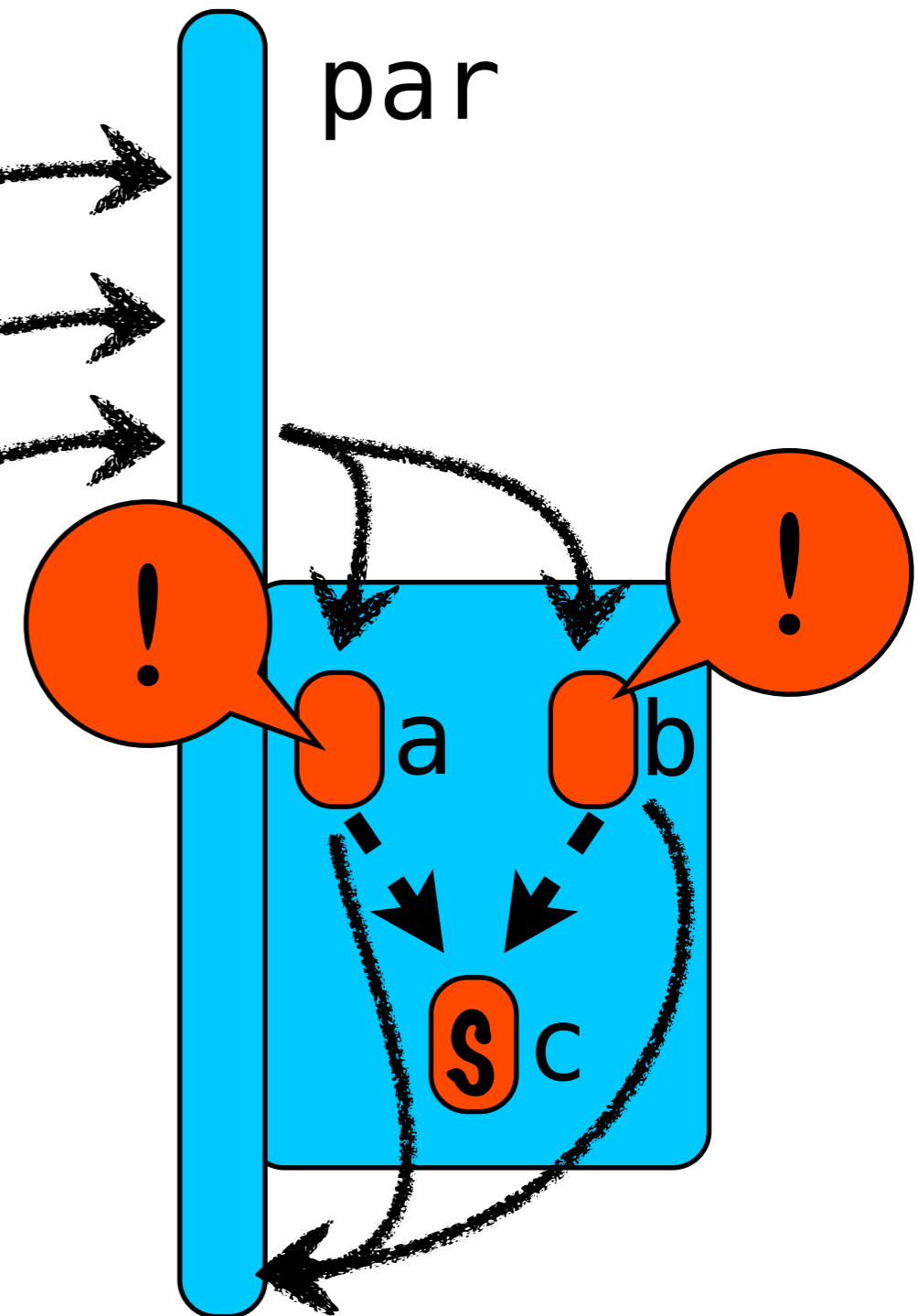
Multiple Children Fail

```
par = interval {  
  doSomething();  
  method(par);  
  doSomethingElse();  
}
```



Multiple Children Fail

```
par = interval {  
  doSomething();  
  method(par);  
  doSomethingElse();  
}
```



Catching Errors

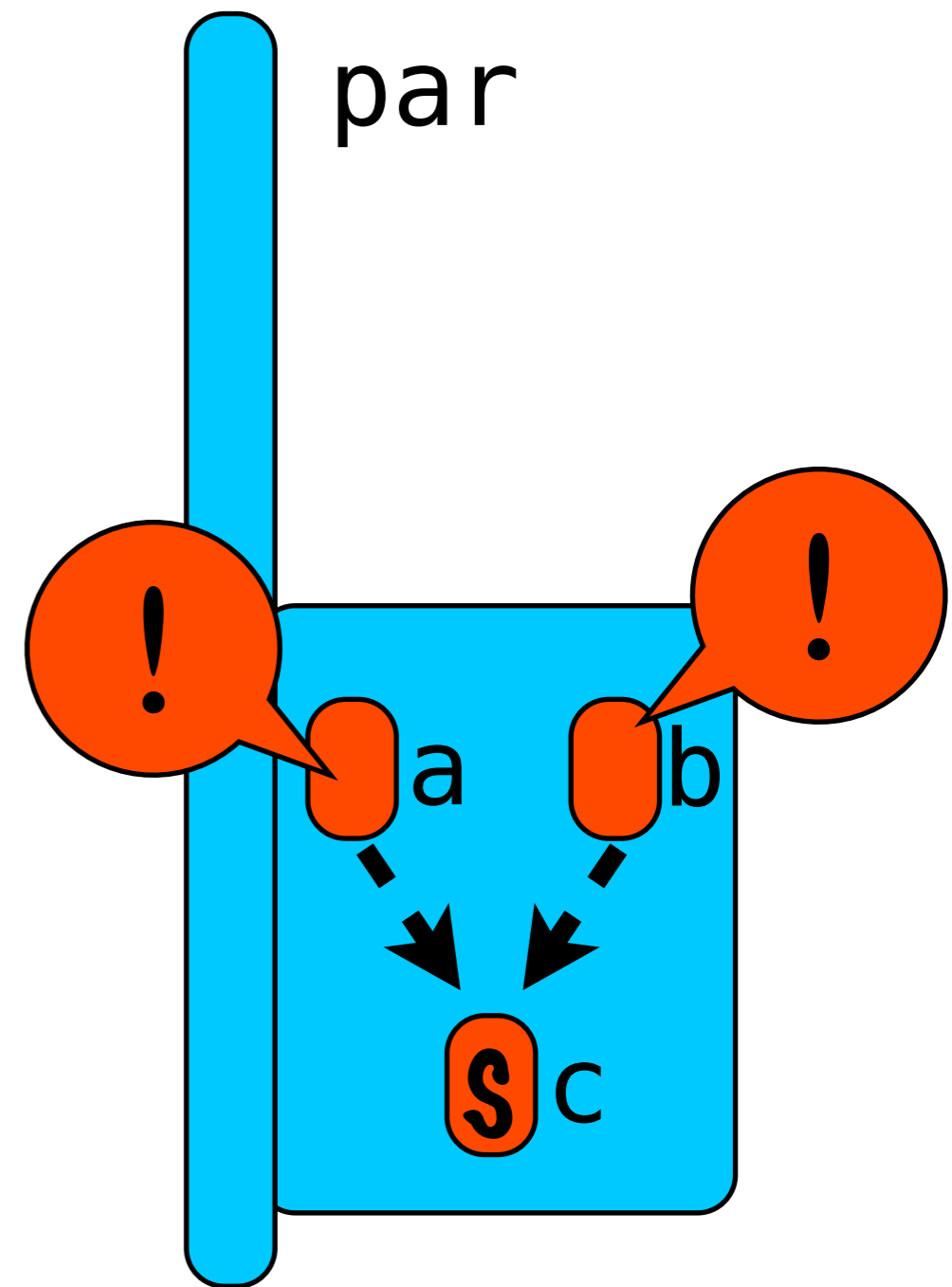
- An interval may catch errors that occur in it or its children.

Catching Errors

```
interval
{
    ...
}
catch(Set<Throwable> errors)
{
    // The default: handle no
    // errors at all.
    return errors;
}
```

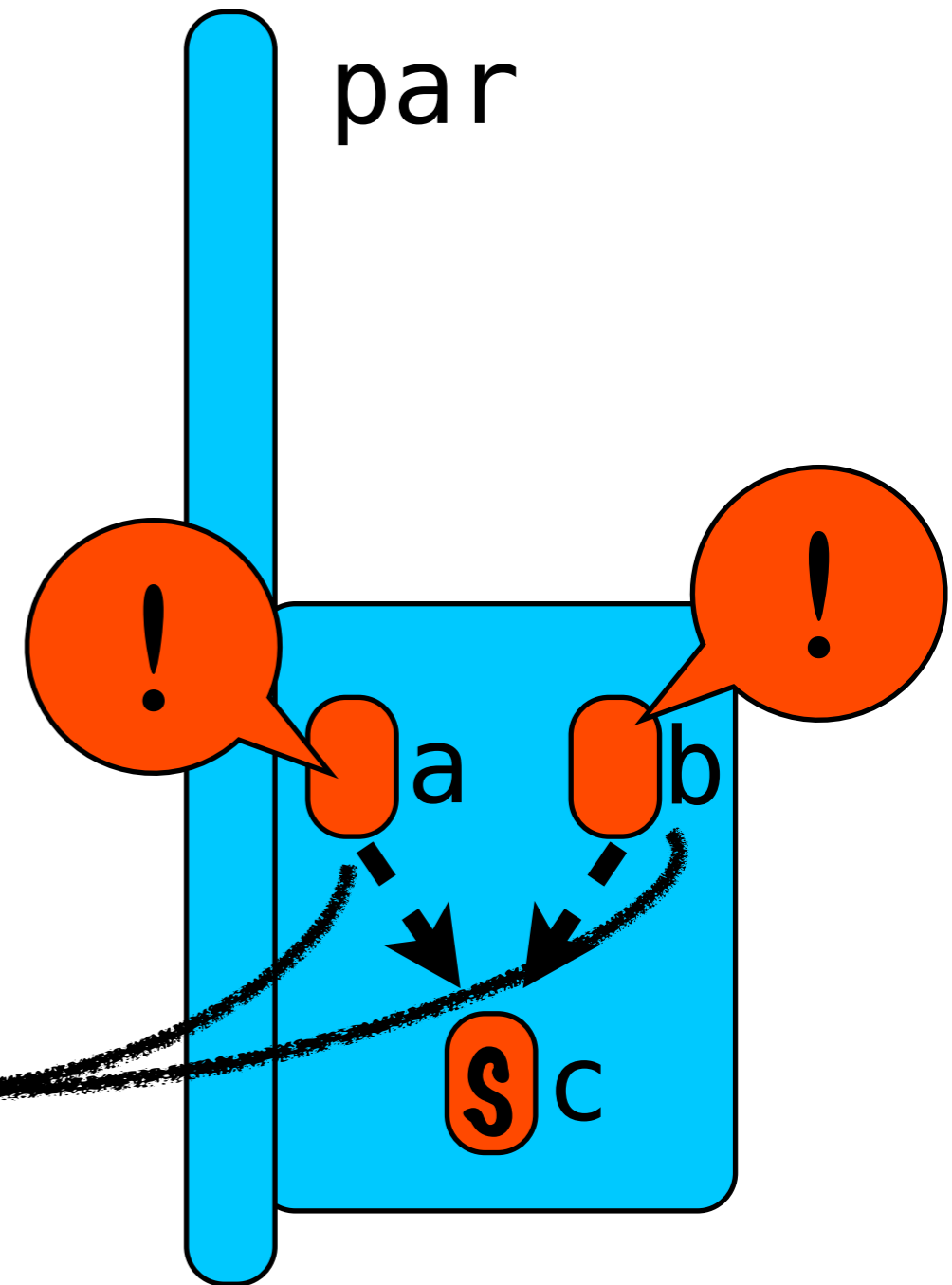
Catching Errors

```
par = interval {  
  doSomething();  
  method(par);  
  doSomethingElse();  
}  
catch (...) {  
  ...  
}
```

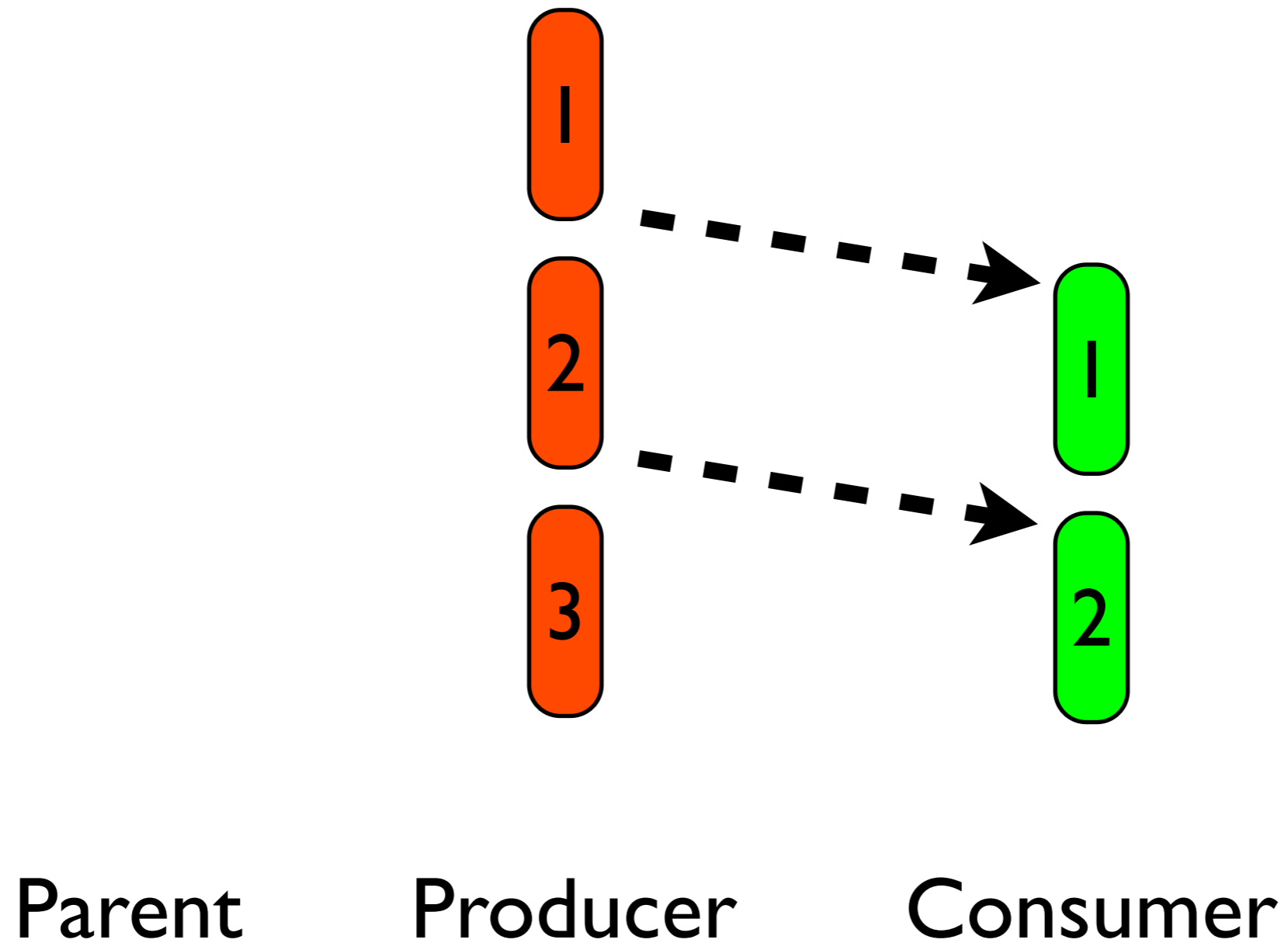


Catching Errors

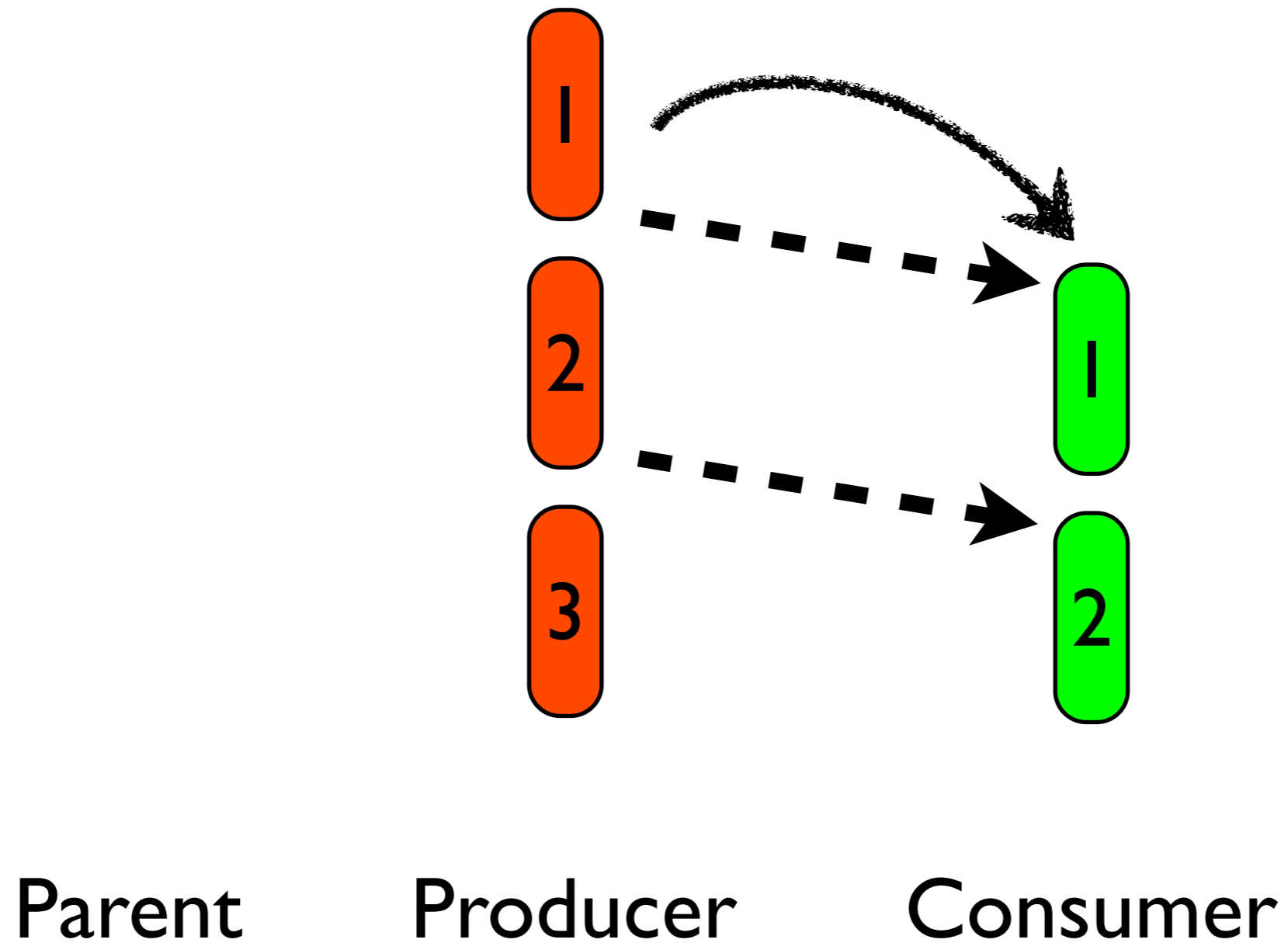
```
par = interval {  
  doSomething();  
  method(par);  
  doSomethingElse();  
}  
catch (...) {  
  ...  
}
```



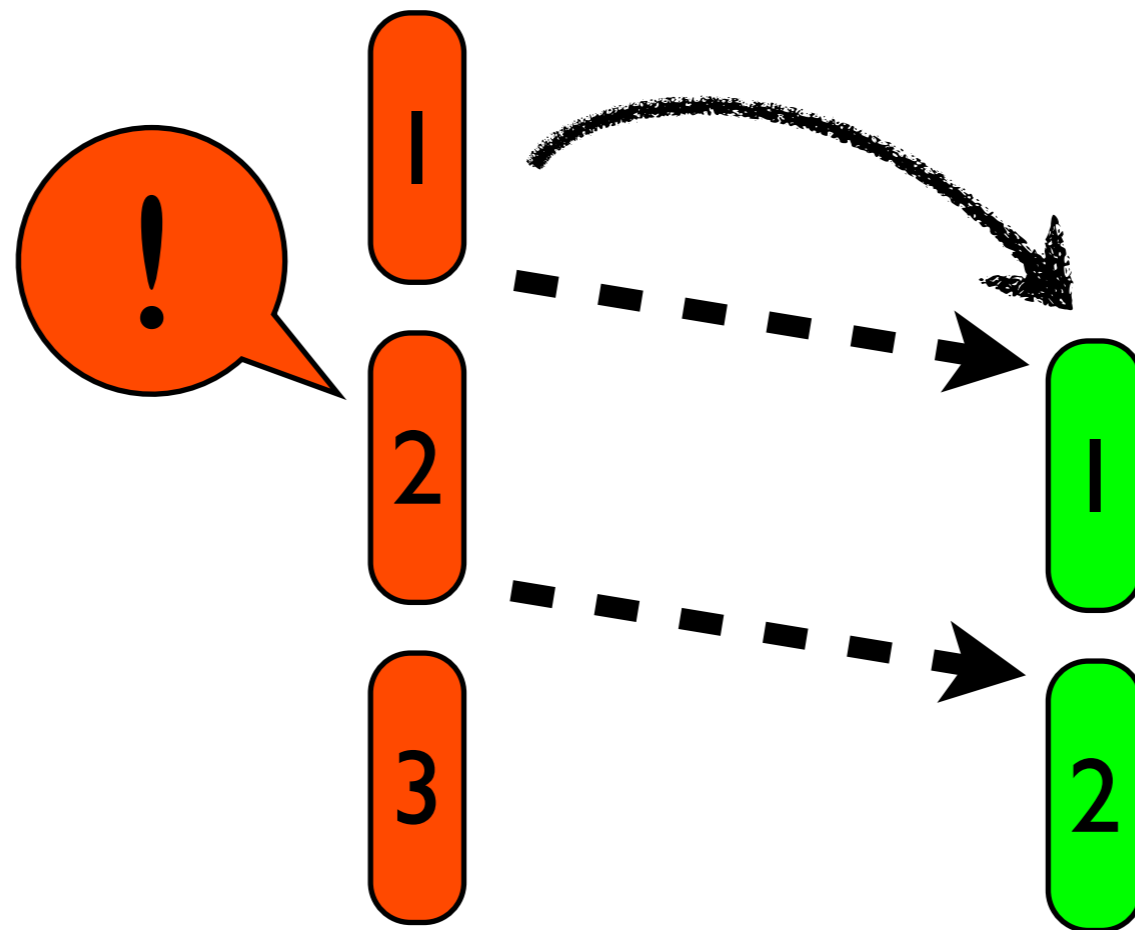
Producer Consumer



Producer Consumer



Producer Consumer

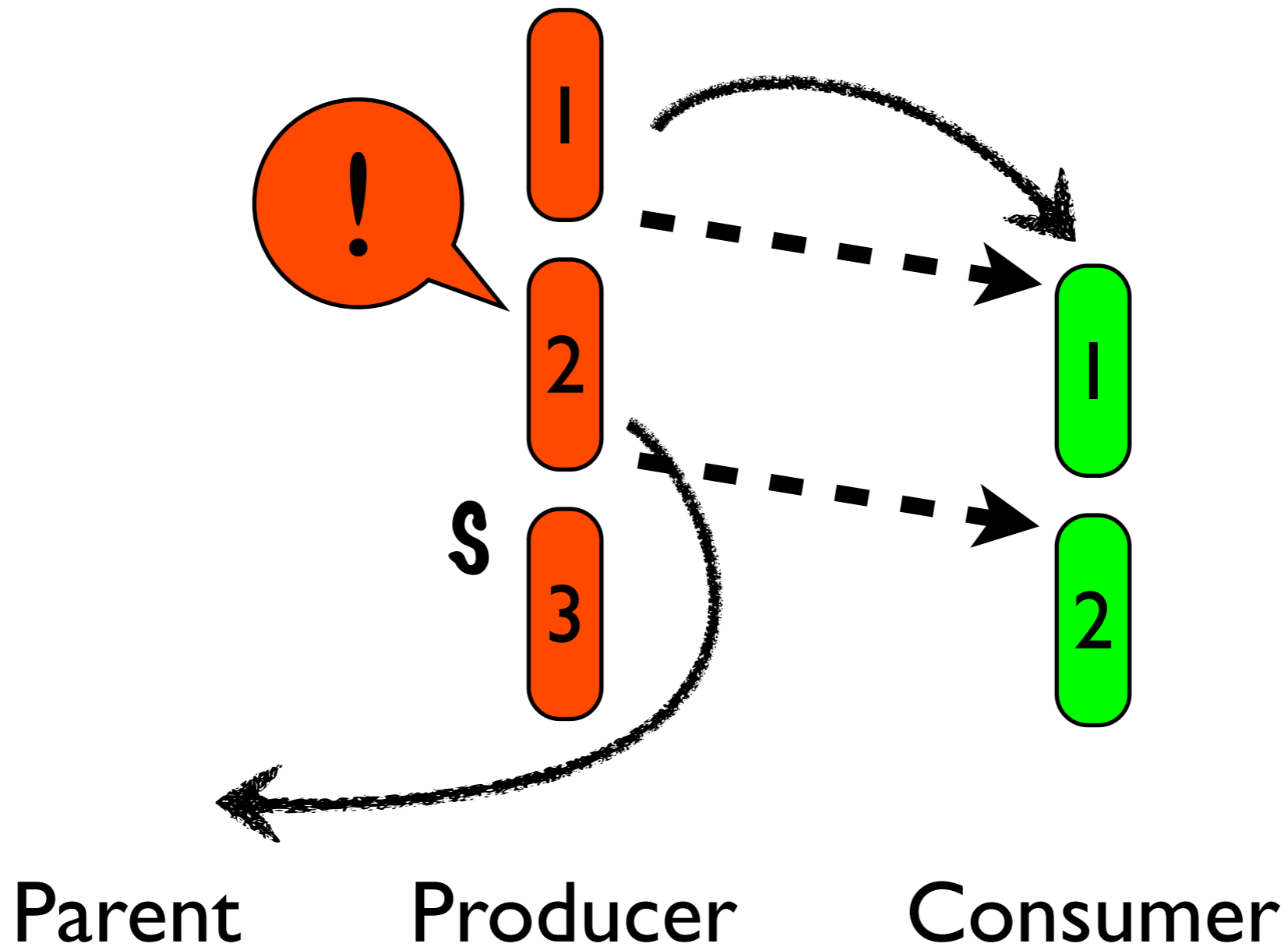


Parent

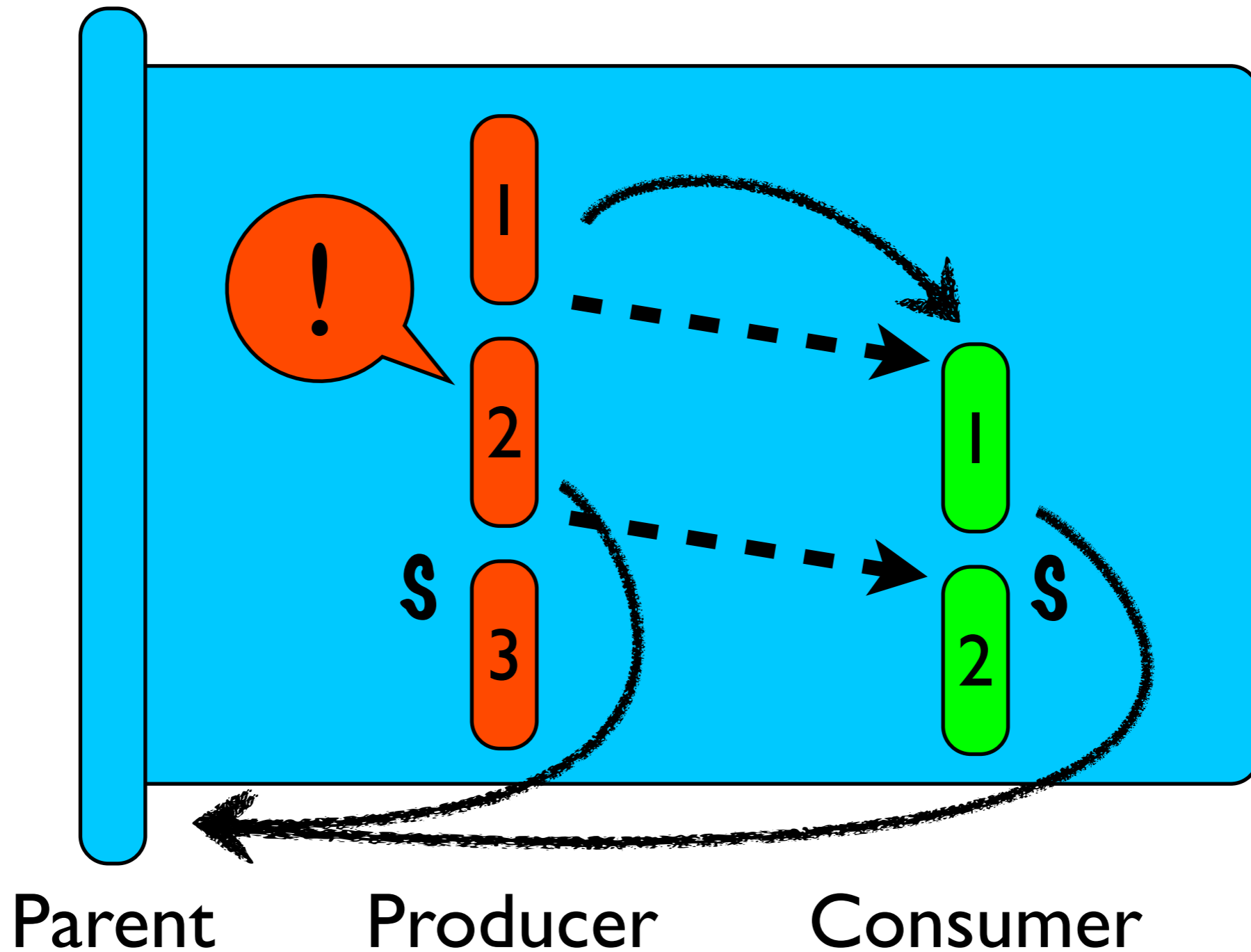
Producer

Consumer

Producer Consumer



Producer Consumer



Experience

- Interval library is publicly available
 - <http://intervals.inf.ethz.ch>
- Used to implement a number of examples
 - Bounded-Buffer Producer-Consumer
 - Java Grande Forum
 - etc

Related Work

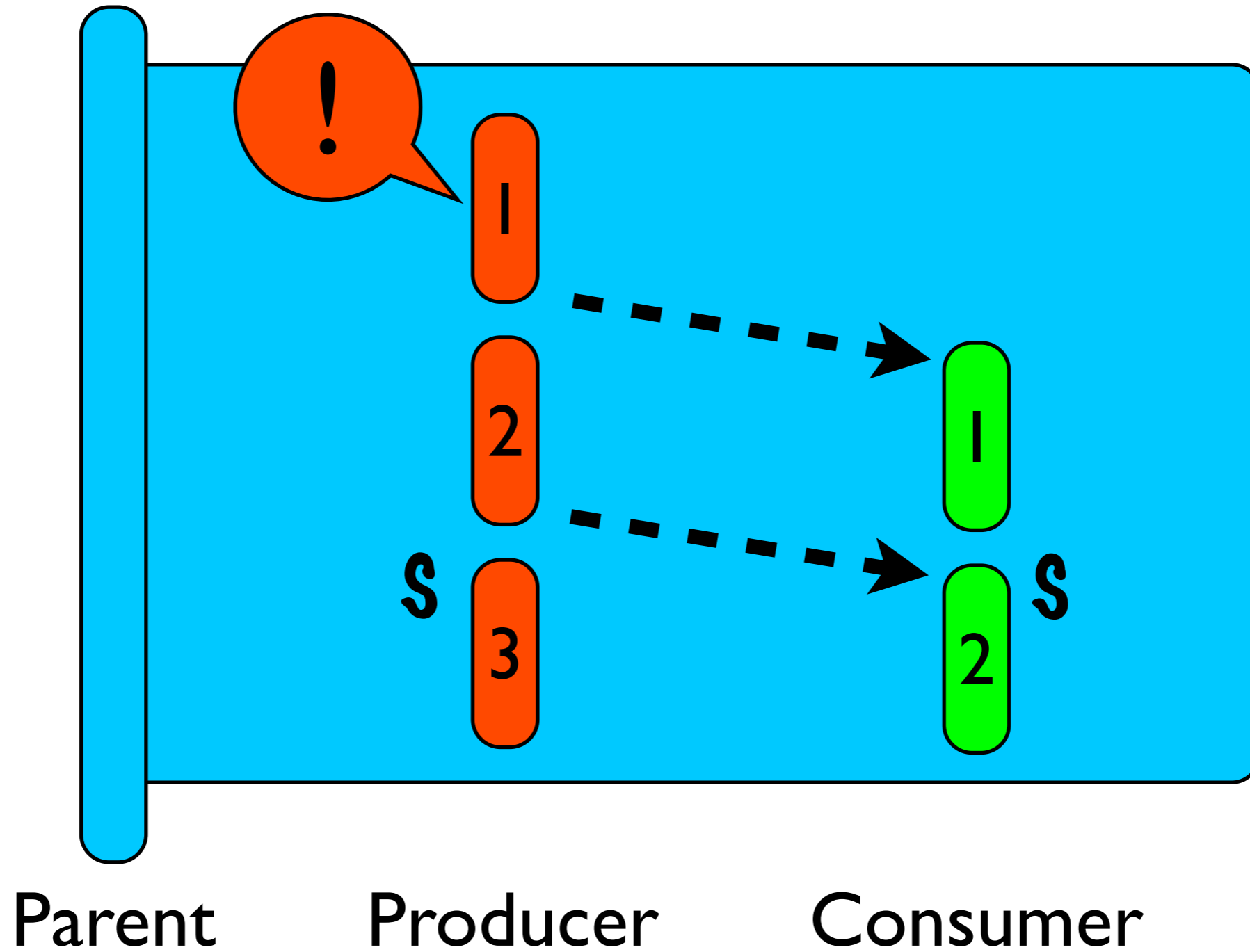
- JCilk:
 - Purely hierarchical model.
 - Sibling computations aborted as well.
- Microsoft Parallel Extensions:
 - Errors must be “observed”
- Failboxes:
 - Propagate errors through data structures rather than control flow.

Conclusions

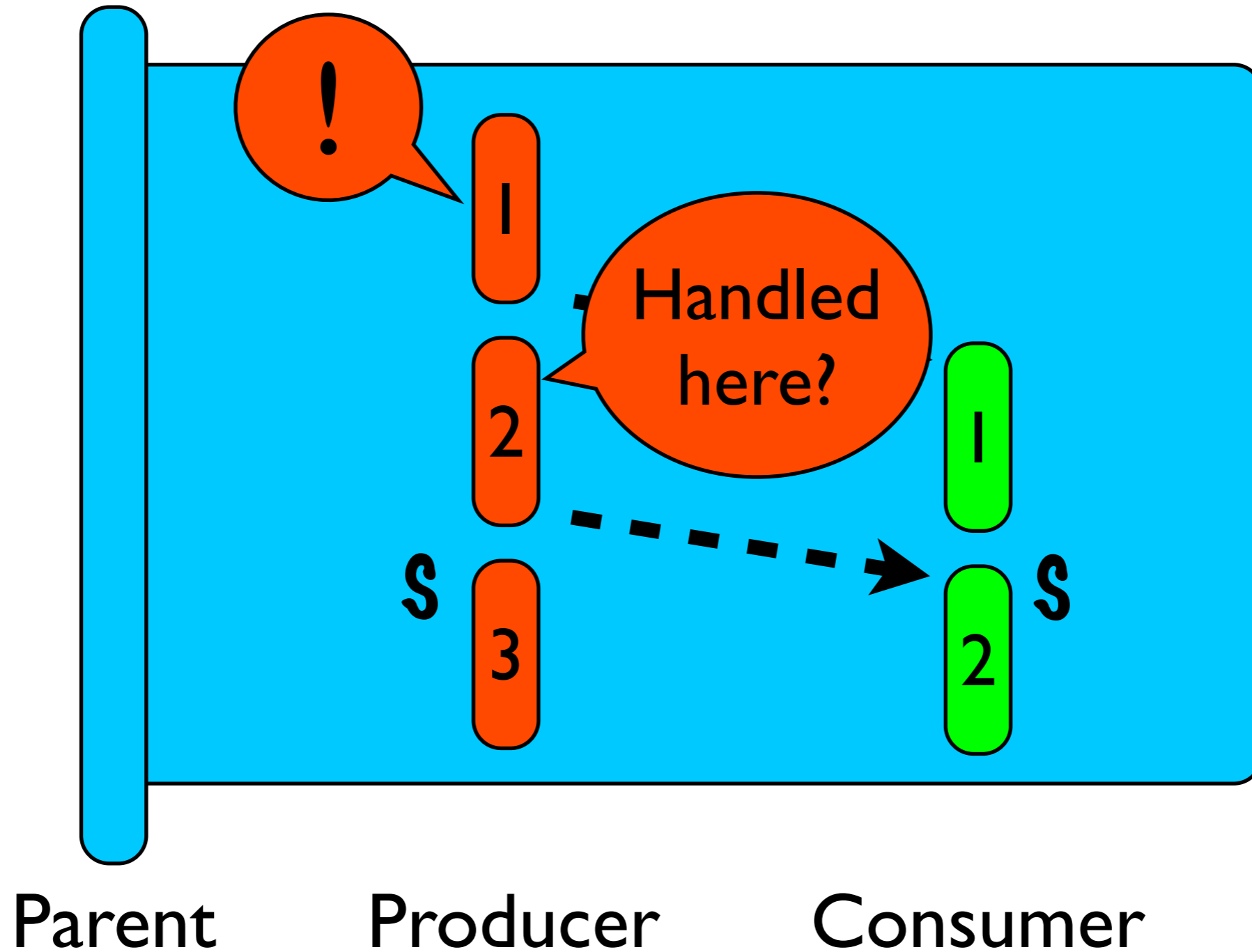
- Typical threaded model does not provide enough information to propagate errors.
- Explicit happens-before relation allows sequential exception handling to be generalized to a parallel setting.
- Our model provides a deterministic, well-specified set of points where an error can be handled.

Backup Slides

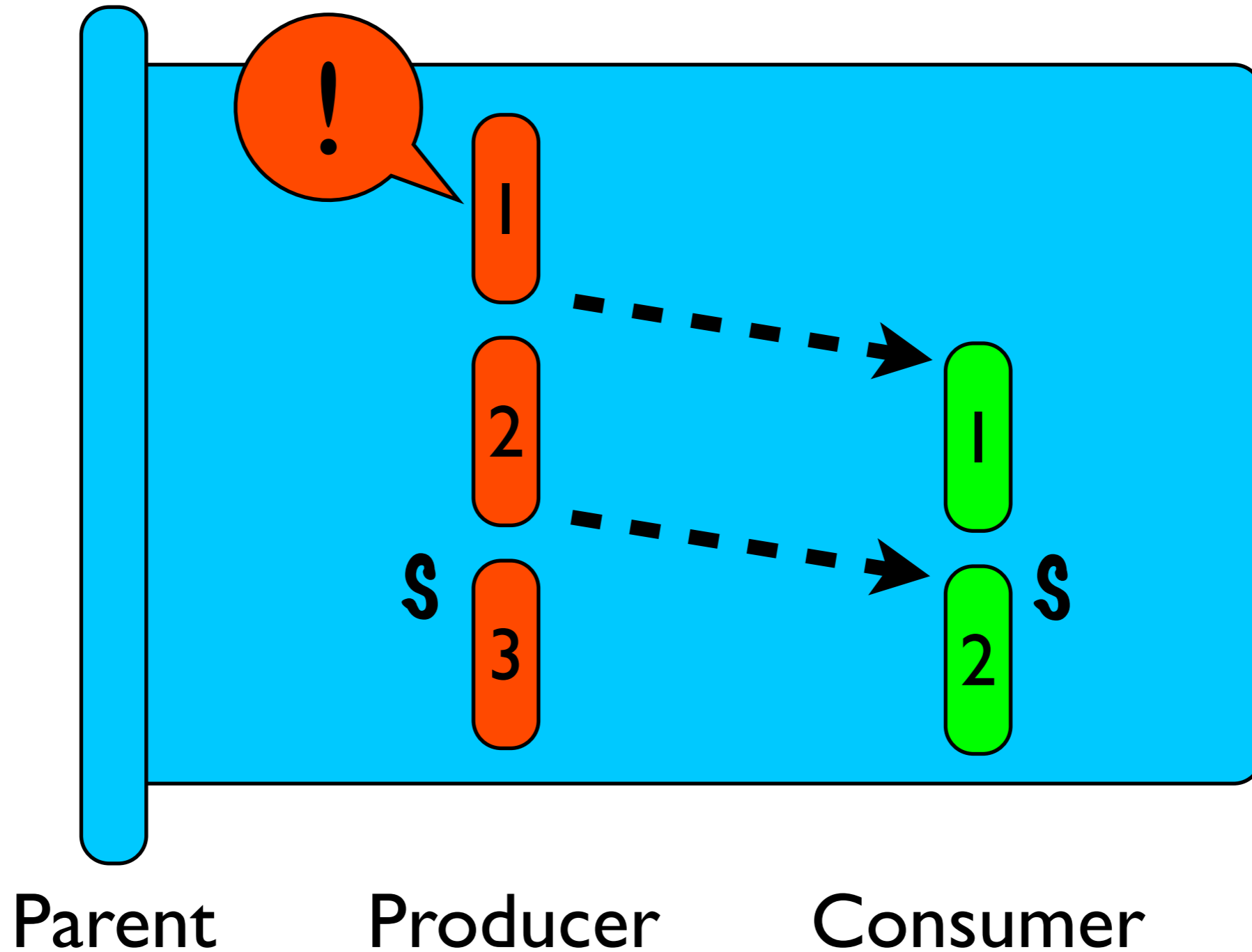
Successors



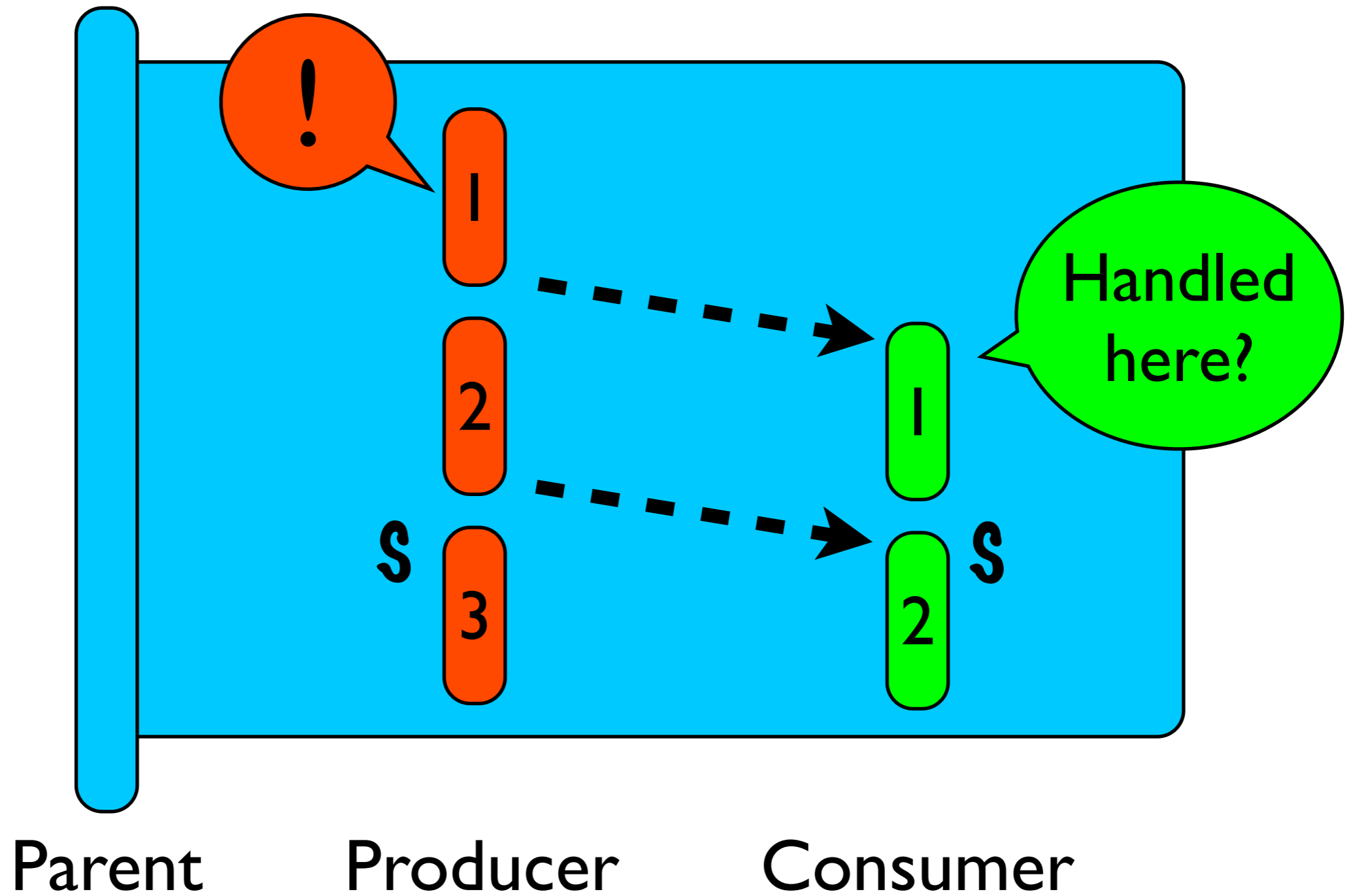
Successors



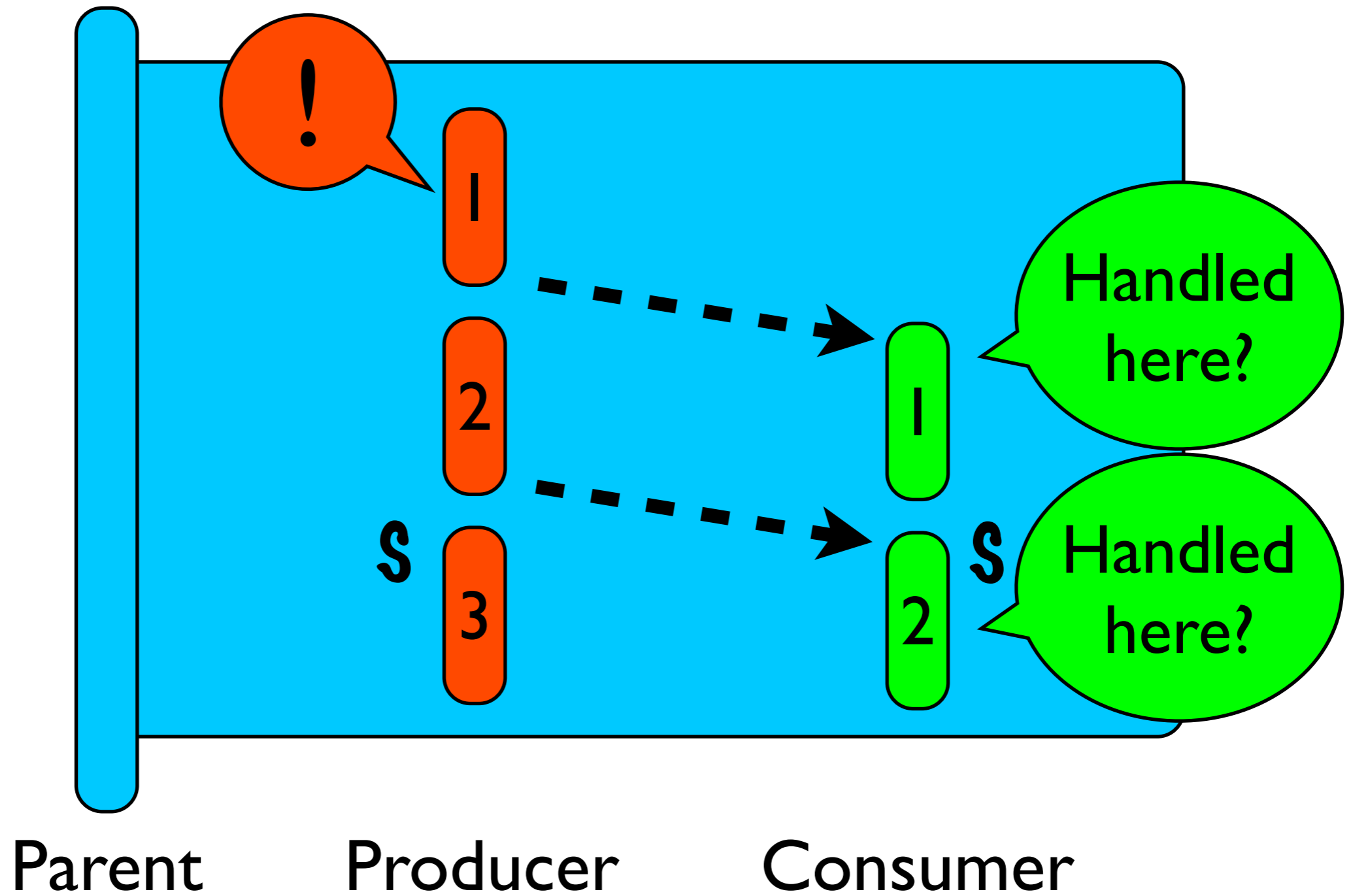
Successors



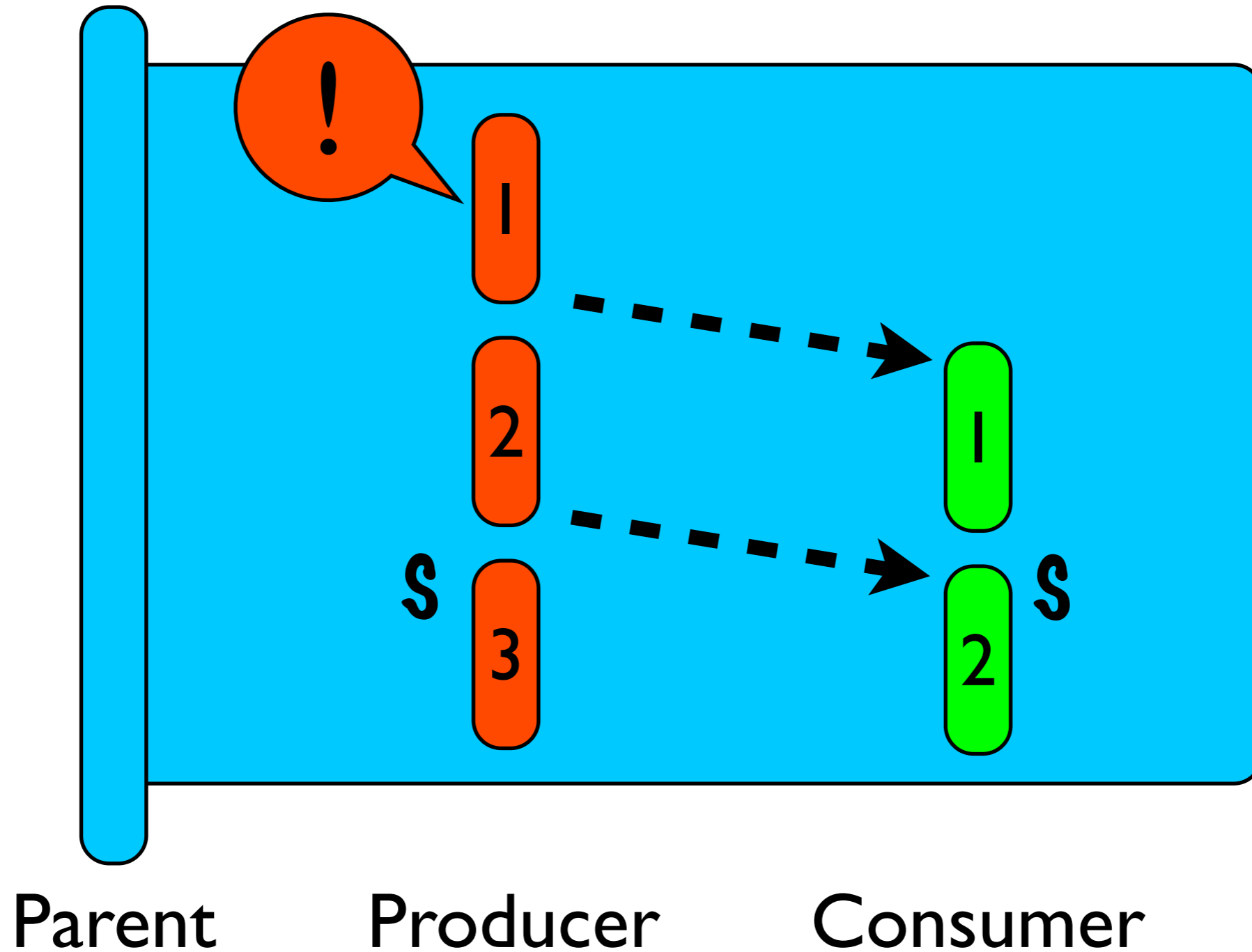
Successors



Successors



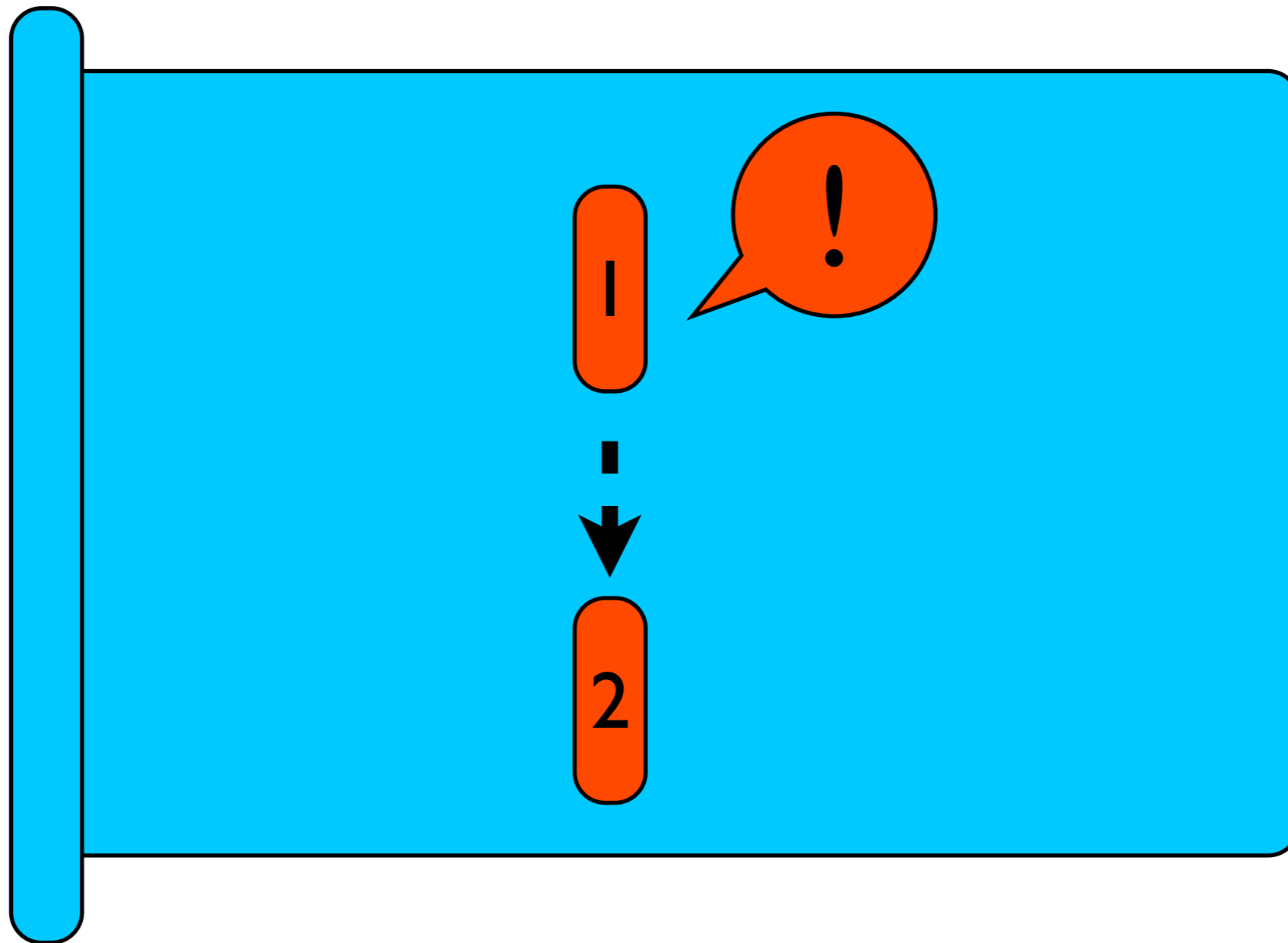
Successors



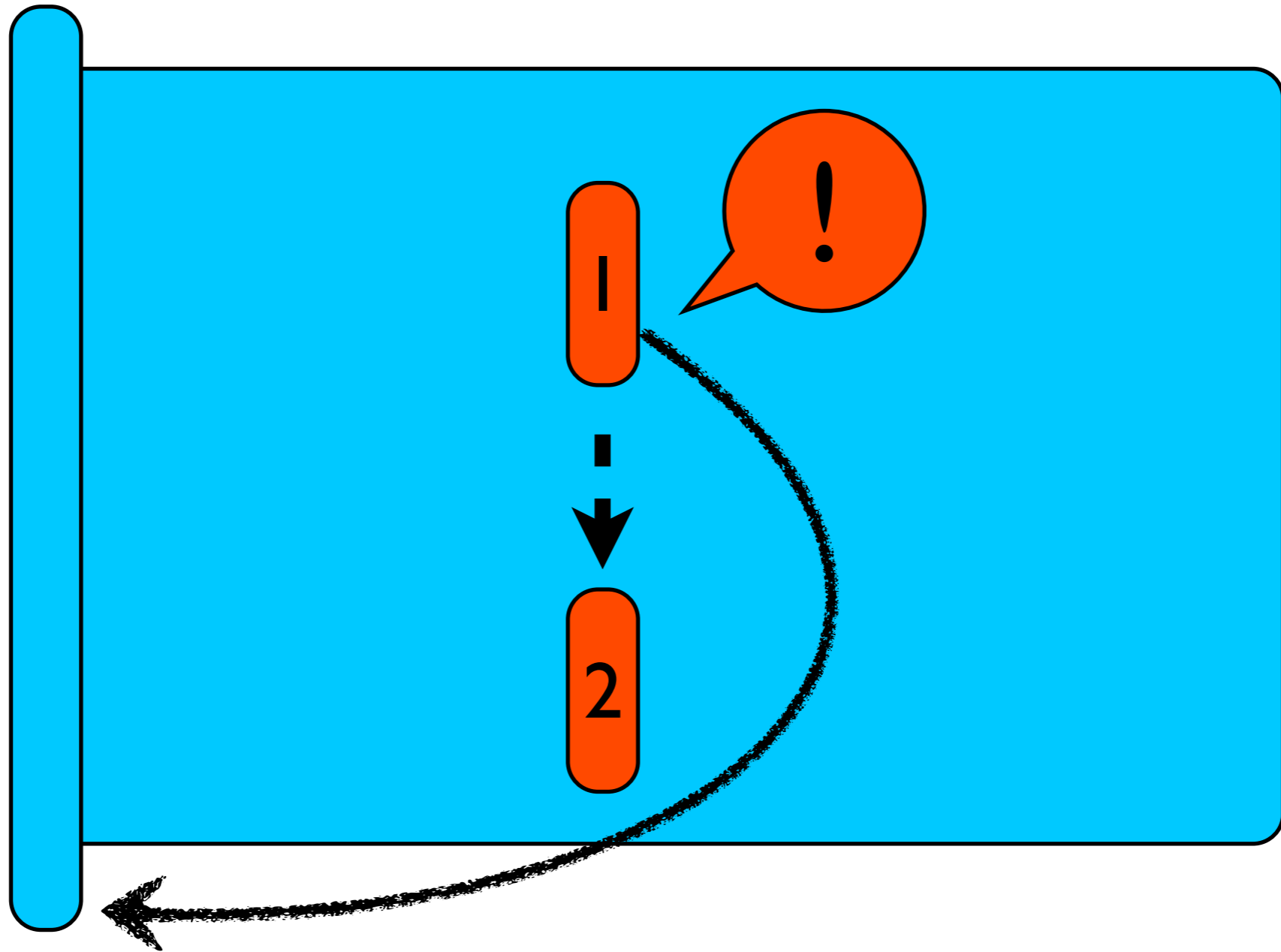
Wrapping



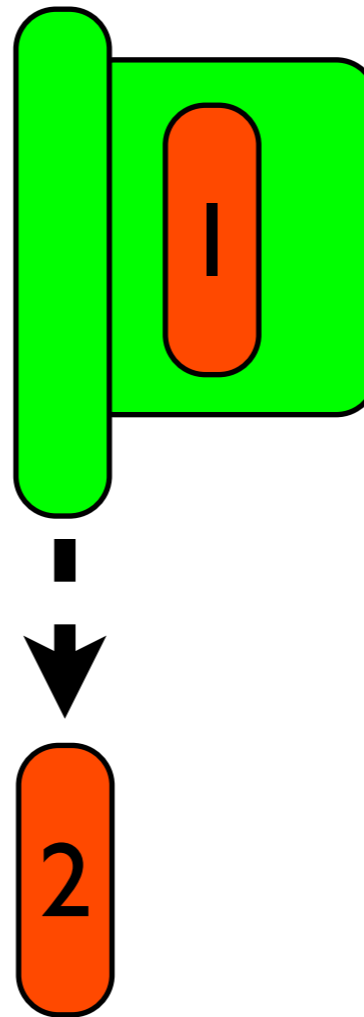
Wrapping



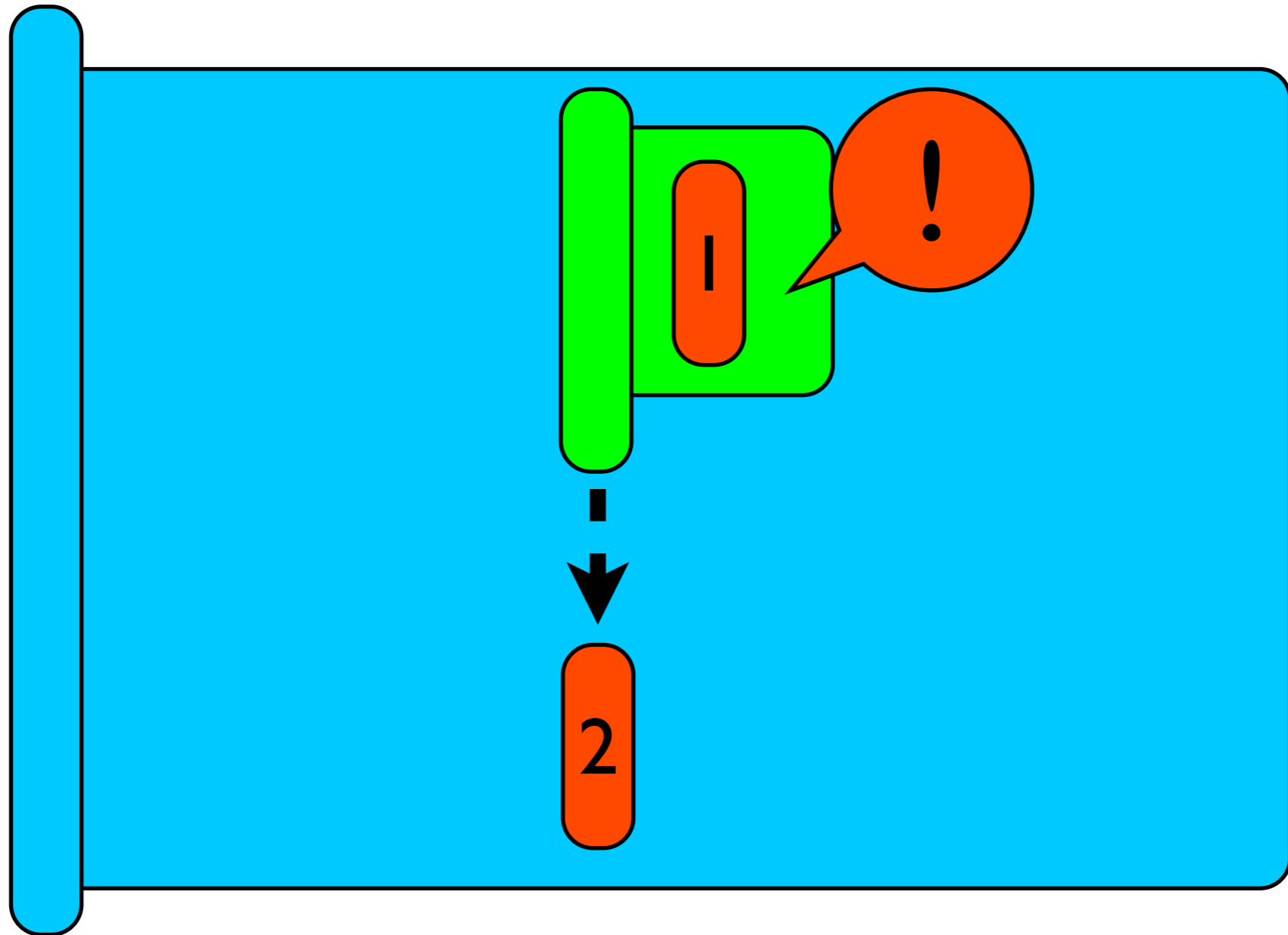
Wrapping



Wrapping



Wrapping



Wrapping

