Threading: COM, COBIA, Status, interoperability and challenges

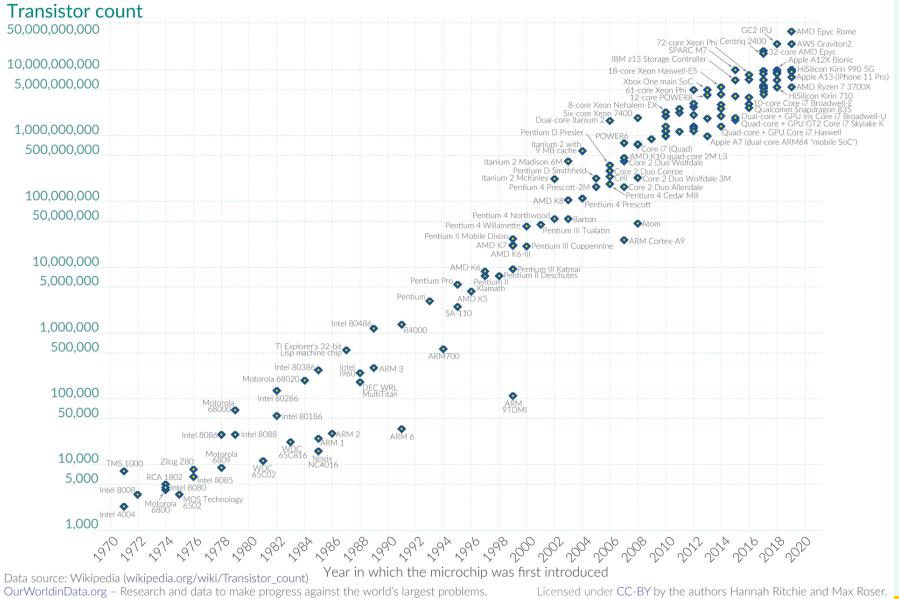
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Moore's Law





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But:

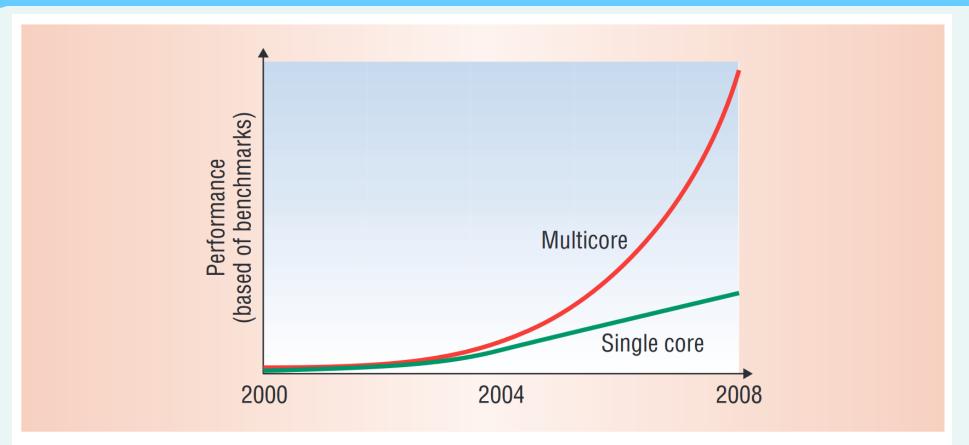


Figure 1. Multicore chips perform better—based on Intel tests using the SPECint2000 and SPECfp2000 benchmarks—than single-core processors. And, Intel says, multicore chips' relative advantage will increase during the next few years.

Source: Industry Trends: Chip Makers Turn to Multicore Processors, 10.1109/MC.2005.160

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But:

- Instruction level parallelism progress stalled ~ 1990
- Parallel computing uses less energy than faster computing
- Transistors cannot shrink anymore, latency cannot reduce anymore
- Cores can run threads partially in parallel (Hyperthreading)
- Computers are equipped with multiple cores (Previous slide)

One process can utilize multiple cores, from multiple concurrent threads.

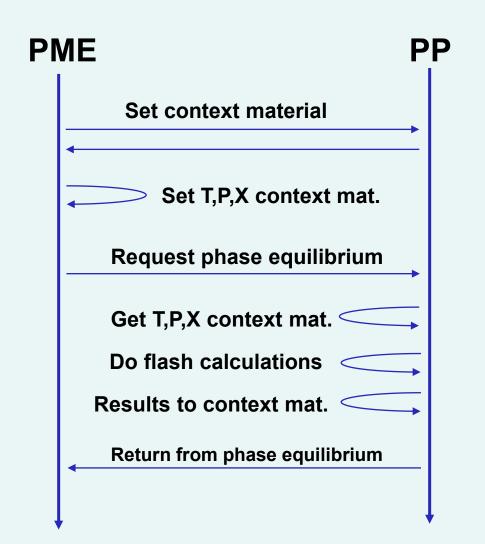
To utilize the speed of modern day computers, we need to consider multi threading!



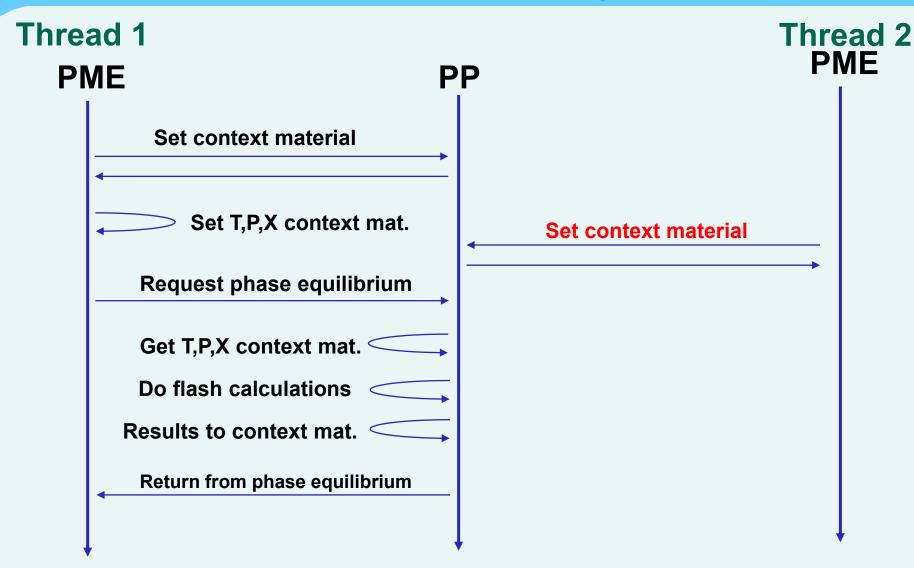
Outline

- CAPE-OPEN interoperability is not stateless!
- COM threading models
- Current status of multi-threading in CAPE-OPEN
 - Issues hampering performance in major PMEs
- COBIA threading models
- Interoperability between COM and COBIA
- Recommendations
- Outlook



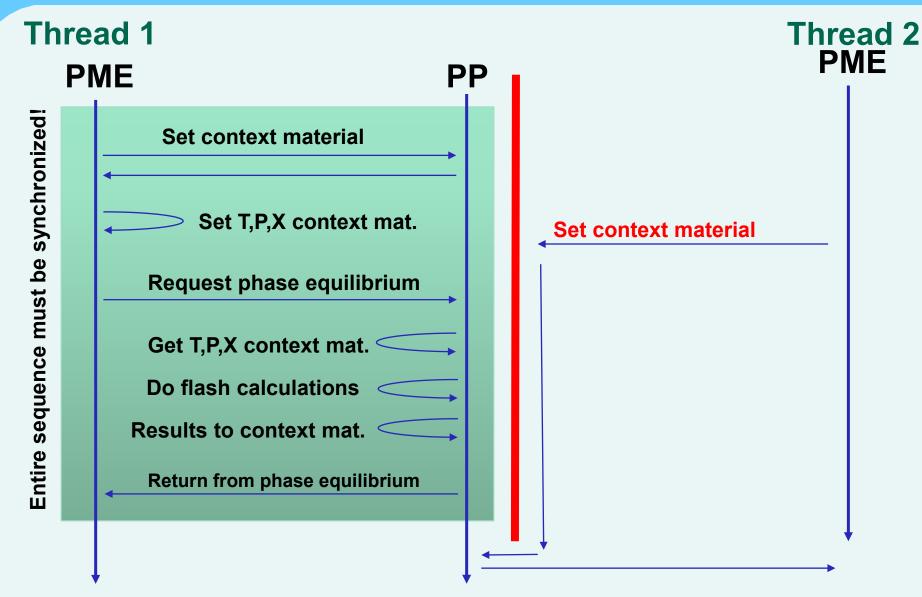








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- Property package: state carried by context Material Object
- Unit operations: state carried by port connections
- All PMCs: simulation context
- All PMCs: state carried by configuration
 - ICapeUtilities::Edit
 - Public Parameters

Synchronization around multi-threaded calls seems inevitable.



- COM is initialized per thread
 - Thread is Single Threaded Apartment: STA
 - Or part of Multi Threaded Apartment: MTA
- In-process COM servers (PMCs) advertise threading ability:
 - Apartment: each instance called only from one thread
 - But multiple threads can exist with multiple instances
 - *Free*: each instance is thread safe, ok to call concurrently
 - Both: Apartment of Free depending on the creating thread
 - Single/Neutral: special case, only one single thread



- Multiple STA apartments may exist
- There is only one MTA apartment
- Marshaling between threads is costly: involves synchronization between threads and placing a thread on hold.
- PMC created in 'incompatible' compartment is placed in a COM-created thread, and marshaled (costly)
- PMCs can be accessed from outside their apartment:
 - This will incur marshalling (costly)

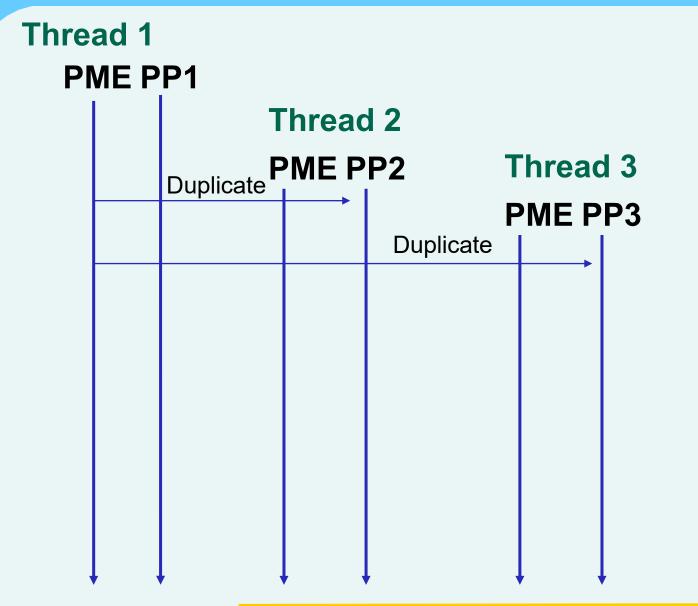


Current status of multi-threading in CAPE-OPEN

- CO-LaN has never identified in documentation that PMCs have a state, and implied synchronization of call sequences
- Perhaps because of this, nearly all COM PMCs are implemented as Apartment threaded
- Some implications follow



Per-thread PMC



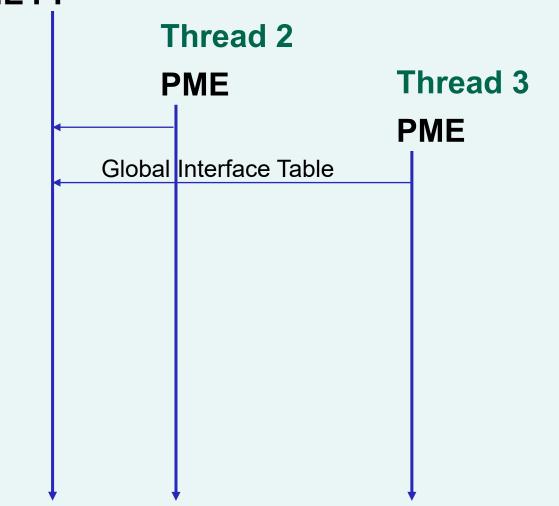
Per-thread PMC

- The duplicate PMC can be created via persistence: persisted PP1 in Thread 1, depensist PP2 in Thread 2 and PP3 in Thread 3
- If Threads 1, 2 and 3 are *not* all STA, marshaling will take place for Apartment Threaded PMCs
- If Threads 1, 2 and 3 are all STA, If the PMC is "Free" (not Apartment or Both), single or neutral, marshalling will take place
- For efficient operation, PME and *all* PMCs must use compatible threading model.

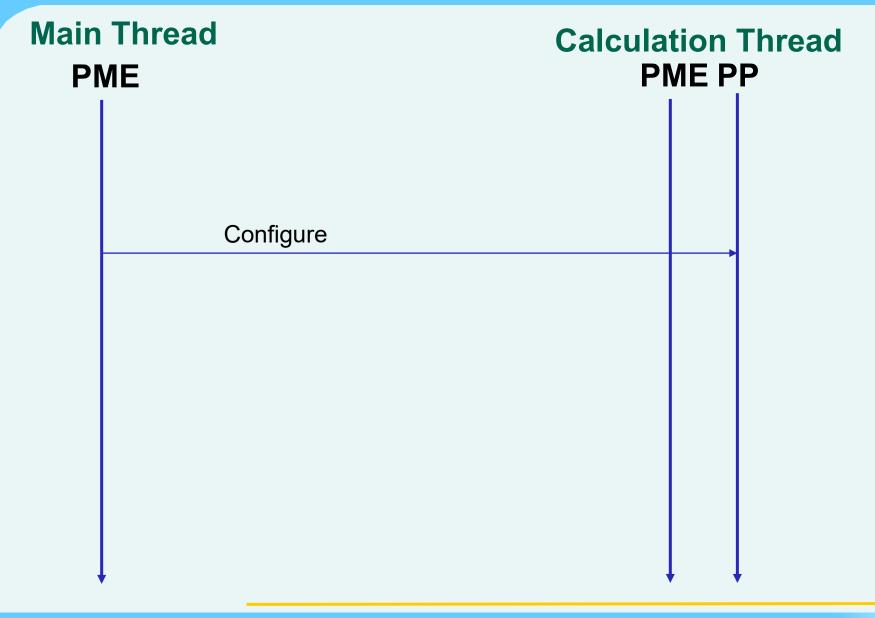


Global interface table

Main Thread 1 (STA) PME PP

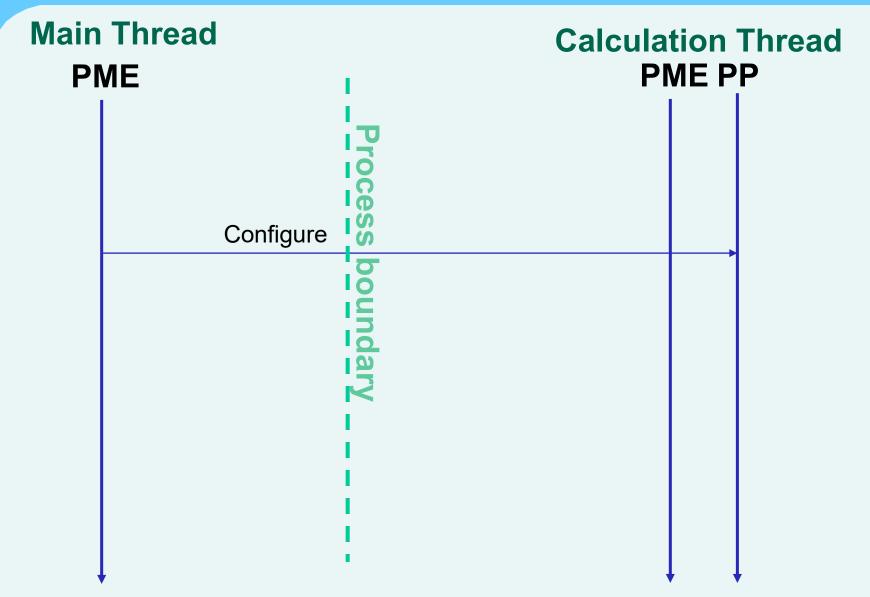


Single calculation thread





Single calculation thread





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Single calculation thread

Main Thread PME	I	I	Calculation Thread	n MTA PME	STA Thread PP
	Configure	Process boundary		Mars	haling



 COBIA threading model per PMC – PME can mix and match different threading models per thread



- COBIA threading model per PMC PME can mix and match different threading models per thread
- DEFAULT:
 - PME can call PMC from any thread
 - PME may not make concurrent calls on PMC
 - ... or any of its secondary objects!



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- RESTRICTED:
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 - ... or any of its secondary objects!
- **RESTRICTED**:
 - PME can only call PMC from one thread
- PME states intent on PMC creation: DEFAULT or RESTRICTED
 - RESTRICTED PMC in DEFAULT context is marshaled



Interoperability between COM and COBIA

- COBIA PMCs using RESTRICTED threading model are advertised as COM "Apartment" threaded
- COBIA PMCs using DEFAULT threading model are advertised as COM "Both" threaded
 - As Both allows for concurrent access, COMBIA must take care of synchronization

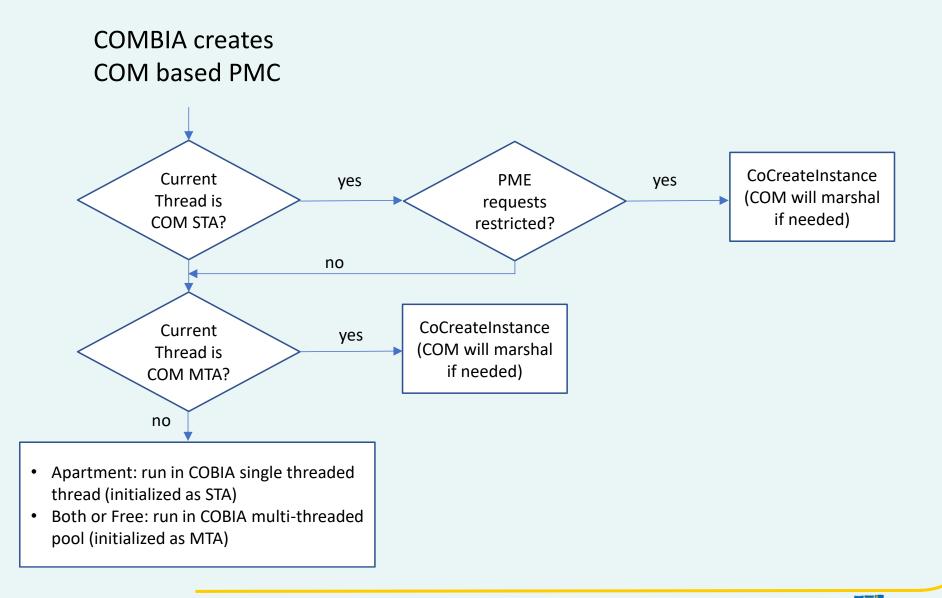


Interoperability between COM and COBIA

- COM PMCs in COBIA require more attention:
 - Never call Colnitialize on a PME thread
 - May poorly interact with later PME COM initialization
 - Colnitialize must be matched by CoUninitialize
 - Colnitialize can be called on COBIA internal threads
- Synchronization of "Free" (MTA) PMC not needed:
 - COBIA PME may not make concurrent calls
 - COM Free threaded objects should be ready for concurrent calls



Threading



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Recommendations

- PME developers:
 - Check your threading model assumptions
 - New developments should assume multi-threading

- PMC developers
 - Use COBIA for new developments
 - Advertise your COM PMCs as "Both"
 - Be prepared for concurrent access



Outlook

- Threading Note to be released by M&T
- Expect feedback on COBIA threading model
 - RFC?
 - This presentation
- Implement COMBIA COM/COBIA interoperability
 - COBIA marshaling machinery already in place (PhaseIII)
- Gradual change in current ecosystem

