



Linda and Its Tuple Spaces

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Introduction

- It is essentially a shared-memory programming model based on tuple-spaces
- Only cares about process creation and coordination
- How and what the process computes is a black box to the model
- A base language with the addition of the tuple operations yields a parallel programming 'dialect'

Tuple Spaces

- A tuple is a series of typed fields, for example

`("a string", 15.01, 17, "another string")`

- Processes share a tuple space between them which has tuples floating in it
- A tuple can be a simple 'data' tuple which can be read and/or removed
- It can be a 'live' tuple which carries out some computation of its own

The model

- It is based on generative communication
- A process wishing to send data to another creates a tuple and sets it adrift in the tuple space
- A process looking for data tries to match tuples in the tuple space with its own
- If a new process is required for a computation, the parent process releases a live tuple in the tuple space

Tuple Operations

- To create/ send tuples
 - out – send a data tuple into the tuple space
 - eval – send a live tuple into the tuple space which gets evaluated into a ‘data’ tuple
- To read/ receive tuples
 - in – read and remove a tuple from the tuple space
 - rd – simply read a tuple from the tuple space

Implications of this model

- Communication and process creation are two facets of the same operation
- Data is exchanged in the form of persistent objects and not transient messages
- It promotes an uncoupled programming style – the senders and receivers need not know about each other

Examples

- Matching a tuple to get data –

```
out("a string", 15.01, 17, "another string")  
in("a string", ? f, ? i, "another string")
```

- Creating data structures out of tuples –

```
("V", 1, FirstElt)  
("V", 2, SecondElt)  
("V", 3, ThirdElt)
```

- Change the ith element –

```
in("V", i, ? OldVal)  
out("V", i, NewVal)
```

Dining Philosopher's Problem

```
phil(i)
  int i;
{
  while(1) {
    think();
    in("room ticket");
    in("chopstick", i);
    in("chopstick", (i+1)%Num);
    eat();
    out("chopstick", i);
    out("chopstick", (i+1)%Num);
    out("room ticket");
  }
}
```


Server-Clients

```
server()
{
    int index = 1;
    . . .
    while(1) {
        in("request", index, ? req);
        . . .
        out("response", index++, response);
    }
}
```

```
client()
{
    int index;
    . . .
    in("server index", ? index);
    out("server index", index+1);
    . . .
    out("request", index, request);
    in("response", index, ? response);
    . . .
}
```

References

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4. Nicholas Carriero and David Gelernter, *How to Write Parallel Programs: A Guide to the Perplexed*, ACM Computing Surveys, Vol. 21, No. 3, Sept. 1989
5. Nicholas Carriero and David Gelernter, *How to Write Parallel Programs: A First Course*



Thank you!

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