

```
class AsyncCaller {
public:
    void callAsync(std::function<void()> && lambda) {
        auto success = queue.push(std::move(lambda));
        assert (success);
    }
```

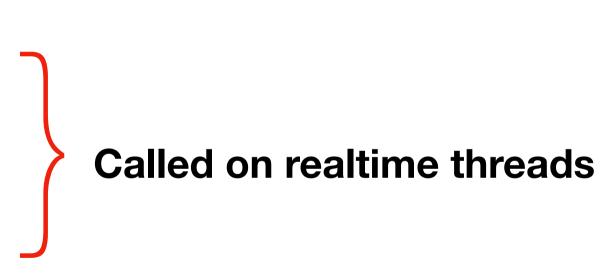
```
private:
    fifo<std::function<void()>> queue;
};
```

AsyncCaller messageThreadExecutor;

```
class AsyncCaller {
public:
    void callAsync(std::function<void()> && lambda) {
        auto success = queue.push(std::move(lambda));
        assert (success);
    void process() {
        std::function<void()> lambda;
        while (queue pop (lambda))
            lambda();
private:
    fifo<std::function<void()>> queue;
AsyncCaller messageThreadExecutor;
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private:
    fifo<std::function<void()>> queue;
AsyncCaller messageThreadExecutor;
void timerCallback() {
    messageThreadExecutor.process();
```

# Farbot's AsyncCaller



#### Must not wake-up nonrealtime thread as signalling another thread is not lock-free

### Lambdas are executed on a timer on the non-realtime thread



### User needs to ensure that lambda is real-time movable









# Farbot's AsyncCaller

User needs to ensure that

```
lambda is real-time movable
class AsyncCaller {
public:
    void callAsync(std::function<void()> && lambda) {
        auto success = queue.push(std::move(lambda));
                                                           Called on realtime threads
        assert (success);
                                                          Must not wake-up non-
    void process() {
                                                        realtime thread as signalling
        std::function<void()> lambda;
                                                       another thread is not lock-free
        while (queue pop (lambda))
            lambda();
                                                   Pops lambdas from the queue
private:
    fifo<std::function<void()>> queue;
};
AsyncCaller messageThreadExecutor;
void timerCallback() {
                                        Lambdas are executed on a timer
    messageThreadExecutor.process();
                                            on the non-realtime thread
```

messageThreadExecutor.callAsync([] () { std::cout << "Hello World!" << std::endl; });</pre>

## FIFO Summary

- Scenario:
  - Data is big: std::atomic<>::is\_always\_lock\_free == false
  - Transferring objects between real-time and non-real-time threads
- Trade-off:
  - Static FIFO size
  - Behaviour when FIFO full (block/drop/overwrite)
  - Potential overhead of copying when writing and reading from the FIFO
- Examples:
  - Logging, writing input to disk (recording), reading from disk, dispatching