Jactor2 Revisited by Example

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JActor2 is a robust and high-performance alternative to threads and locks. Jactor2 Revisited focuses on a subset of the API that is easy to learn but reasonably comprehensive.

The HelloWorld Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class HelloWorld extends IsolationBladeBase {
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
       new Plant();
        new HelloWorld();
        System.out.println("initialized");
    private HelloWorld() throws Exception {
       new ASig("run") {
           @Override
           protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                       final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> _asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                System.out.println("Hello world!");
                Plant.close();
                System.out.println("finished");
            }
       }.signal();
```

Output:

```
initialized
Hello world!
finished
```

The *HelloWorld* class is a *Blade*. It has a *Reactor* that is created when the default constructor of *IsolationBladeBase* is called.

```
public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
   new Plant();
   new HelloWorld();
   System.out.println("initialized");
}
```

The *main* method does three things:

- 1. An instance of *Plant* is created. This provides the operating environment and configuration for the reactors.
- 2. An instance of *HelloWorld* is created. And
- 3. The line *initialized* is printed, as this completes the program initialization.

```
}.signal();
```

The constructor creates a *run* signal which is passed to the *HelloWorld Blade* via its *Reactor*. On receipt of this signal, the *Blade* prints the line *Hello world!*, closes the operating environment and then prints the line *finished*.

Notes:

- 1. The *ASig.signal* method can be called from any thread and within any context. In this case the method was called from the main thread.
- 2. ASig (Asynchronous Signal) is a nested class, defined in one of the super classes of HelloWorld. This is how the signal method accesses the Reactor of HelloWorld.

The Worker Blade

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class Worker extends IsolationBladeBase {
   public final String id;
    private int count;
   public Worker(final int _id) throws Exception {
        id = "Worker" + _id;
   public int getCount() {
        return count;
    public AReq<Void> run(final long _iterations, final int _timeoutMillis) {
    return new AReq<Void>("run" + id) {
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                         final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> asyncResponseProcessor)
                     throws Exception {
                  asyncRequestImpl.setMessageTimeoutMillis( timeoutMillis);
                 System.out.println(id + ": started " + ++count);
                 for (long i = 0L; i < _iterations; i++);
System.out.println(id + ": finished " + count);</pre>
                 _asyncResponseProcessor.processAsyncResponse(null);
       };
```

The *Worker* blade is useful for simulating a CPU load and we will use it in a number of examples. It has one operation, *run*, which returns an Asynchronous Request, *AReq*, that can be used to pass the *run* request to *Worker*.

Like ASig, AReq is defined as a nested class in a super class of Worker, which again is how it can access the Reactor of Worker. But unlike ASig, AReq can not be used to send a signal. (This is the only difference—AReq is the super class of ASig.)

Note that *count*, which is the number of times a run request has been received, is *private* and is only updated when processing a request, *run*. This means that there will be no race conditions for *count*, as requests are processed strictly one at a time.

We have not yet covered the *AsyncRequestImpl.setMessageTimeoutMillis* method, but we will do that when covering some examples that use *Worker*.

The Simple Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.aqilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class Simple extends IsolationBladeBase {
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
       new Plant():
        new Simple();
        System.out.println("initialized");
    private Simple() throws Exception {
        new ASig("run") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                        final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> _asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor =
                       new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void _response) throws Exception {
                        Plant.close();
                        System.out.println("finished");
                };
                asyncRequestImpl.send(new Worker(0).run(100000000L, -1), runResponseProcessor);
       }.signal();
```

Output:

```
initialized
Worker0: started 1
Worker0: finished 1
finished
```

The *Simple Blade* sends a *run* request to a *Worker* and then processes the response message. But note that it is while processing the *run* signal sent to *Simple* that the *AsyncRequestImpl.send* method is called. The *send* method can not be called except while processing a message. The *send* method takes two arguments: the request to be sent and an *AsyncResponseProcessor* object used to process the response message.

The Timeout Example

In the *Timeout* example, the number of iterations that *Worker* is told to perform has been increased to 10 billion. The result is that the message times out and the *Worker Reactor* is closed because the thread is hung. This unanticipated exception causes the *Timeout Reactor* to *close* as well and the program exits.

Most messages do not take long to process, so the default timeout is only a few seconds.

The VerySlow Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class VerySlow extends IsolationBladeBase {
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
       new Plant();
        new VerySlow();
        System.out.println("initialized");
    private VerySlow() throws Exception {
        new ASig("run") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                        final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> _asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor =
                        new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>()
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void response) throws Exception {
                        Plant.close();
                        System.out.println("finished");
```

```
initialized
Worker0: started 1
Worker0: finished 1
finished
```

Remember the *AsyncRequestImpl.setMessageTimeoutMillis* method used in the *Worker run* request? Until now it has been passed a value of -1, which indicates that the default timeout should be used. In the VerySlow example, a timeout value of 10,000 is used. (10 seconds.) A large timeout value should always be used for messages might take some time to process, to avoid closing reactors needlessly when the system becomes loaded.

The Parallel Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class Parallel extends IsolationBladeBase {
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
       new Plant();
        new Parallel(5);
        System.out.println("initialized");
    private Parallel(final int _p) throws Exception {
        new ASig("run") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                        final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor =
                       new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void response) throws Exception {
                        if ( asyncRequestImpl.hasNoPendingResponses()) {
                            Plant.close();
                            System.out.println("finished");
                        }
                    }
                for (int i = 0; i < p; i++)
                    _asyncRequestImpl.send(new Worker(i).run(10000000L, -1),
                            runResponseProcessor);
        }.signal();
```

Output:

```
initialized
Worker4: started 1
Worker1: started 1
Worker0: started 1
Worker3: started 1
Worker2: started 1
Worker0: finished 1
```

```
Worker4: finished 1
Worker1: finished 1
Worker3: finished 1
Worker2: finished 1
finished
```

The *Parallel Blade* sends a *run Request* to each of 5 *Worker Blades*. On receiving each response, the *AsynchronousRequestImpl.hasNoPendingResponses* method is called to see if the last response has been received. If so, the *Plant* is closed and *finished* is printed.

The Sequence Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class Sequence extends IsolationBladeBase {
    private Worker worker;
   private AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor;
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
        new Sequence (5);
        System.out.println("initialized");
    private Sequence(final int maxCount) throws Exception {
        new ASig("run") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                         final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> _asyncResponseProcessor)
                     throws Exception {
                worker = new Worker(0);
                 runResponseProcessor = new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void _response) throws Exception {
   if (worker.getCount() < maxCount) {</pre>
                             _asyncRequestImpl.send(worker.run(10000000L, -1),
                                     runResponseProcessor);
                         } else {
                             Plant.close();
                             System.out.println("finished");
                 _asyncRequestImpl.send(worker.run(100000000L, -1), runResponseProcessor);
        }.signal();
```

Output:

initialized
Worker0: started 1
Worker0: finished 1
Worker0: started 2
Worker0: finished 2
Worker0: started 3
Worker0: finished 3
Worker0: started 4
Worker0: started 4
Worker0: started 5

Worker0: finished 5 finished

The Sequence Blade sends a series of run requests to a Worker, sending each request only after receiving the response from the previous request. Everything then is processed in order.

The Isolation Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class Isolation extends IsolationBladeBase {
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
        new Plant();
        new Isolation (5);
        System.out.println("initialized");
    private Isolation(final int p) throws Exception {
        new ASig("run") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                         final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor =
                         new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                             @Override
                             public void processAsyncResponse(Void response) throws Exception {
                                 if (_asyncRequestImpl.hasNoPendingResponses()) {
                                     Plant.close();
                                     System.out.println("finished");
                                 }
                             }
                        }:
                Single single = new Single();
                for (int i = 0; i < _p; i++)
                     _asyncRequestImpl.send(single.run(i, 100000000L, -1),
                            runResponseProcessor);
        }.signal();
class Single extends IsolationBladeBase {
    Single() throws Exception {
    public AReq<Void> run(final int i, final long _iterations, final int _timeoutMillis) {
        return new AReq<Void>("runIso") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                         final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> asyncResponseProcessor)
                     throws Exception {
                AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor =
                        new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                             @Override
                             public void processAsyncResponse(Void _response) throws Exception { System.out.println("runIso finish \overline{\ }" + i);
                                 _asyncResponseProcessor.processAsyncResponse(null);
                         };
                System.out.println("runIso start " + i);
                asyncRequestImpl.send(new Worker(i).run(10000000L, -1), runResponseProcessor);
            }
        } ;
```

}

Output:

```
initialized
runIso start 0
Worker0: started
Worker0: finished 1
runIso finish 0
runIso start 1
Worker1: started
Worker1: finished 1
runIso finish 1
runIso start 2
Worker2: started
Worker2: finished 1
runIso finish 2
runIso start
Worker3: started 1
Worker3: finished 1
runIso finish 3
runIso start 4
Worker4: started
Worker4: finished 1
runIso finish 4
finished
```

The Iso Blade blocks all but one request until that request is complete.

The Order Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;
public class Order extends IsolationBladeBase {
    Other otherX;
    Other otherY;
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
        new Plant();
        new Order();
        System.out.println("initialized");
    private Order() throws Exception {
        new ASig("run") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                       final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                otherX = new Other();
                otherY = new Other();
                final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor =
                       new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void response) throws Exception {
                        Plant.close();
                        System.out.println("finished");
                } :
                final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor3 =
                        new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void response) throws Exception {
                        _asyncRequestImpl.send(otherY.run(otherX, "Y -> X"), runResponseProcessor);
                final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor2 =
                       new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void _response) throws Exception {
                        asyncRequestImpl.send(otherY.run(otherY, "Y -> Y"), runResponseProcessor3);
```

```
}
                final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor1 =
                        new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void response) throws Exception {
                        asyncRequestImpl.send(otherX.run(otherY, "X -> Y"), runResponseProcessor2);
                };
                asyncRequestImpl.send(otherX.run(otherX, "X -> X"), runResponseProcessor1);
        }.signal();
   }
}
class Other extends IsolationBladeBase {
   Other() throws Exception {}
   AReq<Void> run(final Other _other, final String _i) {
        return new AReq<Void>("runOther") {
            protected void processAsyncOperation(AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                         AsyncResponseProcessor asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception
                asyncRequestImpl.send( other.blip( i), asyncResponseProcessor);
            }
        };
   AReq<Void> blip(final String i) {
        return new AReq<Void>("blip") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                        AsyncResponseProcessor asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                System.err.println("blip " + _i);
                asyncResponseProcessor.processAsyncResponse(null);
        };
   }
```

```
hilp X = X
hilp Y = X
```

```
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationInbox.reguestEnd(IsolationInbox.java:138)
                    at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.ReactorMtImpl.requestEnd(ReactorMtImpl.java:528) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.setResponse(RequestMtImpl.java:292)
                    at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl.setResponse(AsyncRequestMtImpl.java:381) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.processObjectResponse(RequestMtImpl.java:321)
                    at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl.processAsyncResponse(AsyncRequestMtImpl.java:203)
                    \verb|at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.BoundResponseProcessor\$1.processSyncOperation(BoundResponseProcessor.java:49)| \\
                    at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.BoundResponseProcessor$1.processSyncOperation(BoundResponseProcessor.java:46)
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.SOp.doSync(SOp.java:44)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.SyncRequestMtImpl.processRequestMessage(SyncRequestMtImpl.java:48)
                    at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.eval(RequestMtImpl.java:396) ... 5 more
 [Thread-1] ERROR org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.reactors.Reactor - runtime exception -> reactor close
 java.lang.IllegalStateException: not processing request:
message=blip, isComplete=false, isOneWay=false, source=org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl@3,
target=org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl@2, this=classorg.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl#439161ab
message=runOther, isComplete=true, isOneWay=false, source=org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl@1, target=org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl@3, this=class
org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl#4d5687a9 message=run, isComplete=false, isOneWay=true, source=null, target=org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl@1, this=class
org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl#49690adb at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationInbox.requestEnd(IsolationInbox.java:138)
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.ReactorMtImpl.requestEnd(ReactorMtImpl.java:528)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.setResponse(RequestMtImpl.java:292)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl.setResponse(AsyncRequestMtImpl.java:381)
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.processObjectResponse(RequestMtImpl.java:321) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl.processAsyncResponse(AsyncRequestMtImpl.java:203)
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.BoundResponseProcessor$1.processSyncOperation(BoundResponseProcessor.java:49) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.BoundResponseProcessor$1.processSyncOperation(BoundResponseProcessor.java:46)
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.SOB.doSync(SOp.java:44)

at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.SOB.doSync(SOp.java:44)

at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.SyncRequestMtImpl.processRequestMessage(SyncRequestMtImpl.java:48)

at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.eval(RequestMtImpl.java:396)

at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.ReactorMtImpl.processMessage(ReactorMtImpl.java:482)

at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl.processMessage(IsolationReactorMtImpl.java:45)
                    at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.ReactorMtImpl.run(ReactorMtImpl.java:571) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtPlant.ReactorPoolThreadManager$1.run(ReactorPoolThreadManager.java:78)
at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:745)
[Thread-0] WARN org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.reactors.Reactor - Uncaught throwable
org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.reactors.ReactorClosedException: java.lang.IllegalStateException: circular resources
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.eval(RequestMtImpl.java:402)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.ReactorMtImpl.processMessage(ReactorMtImpl.java:482)
                    at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl.processMessage(IsolationReactorMtImpl.java:45) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.ReactorMtImpl.run(ReactorMtImpl.java:571)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtPlant.ReactorPoolThreadManager$1.run(ReactorPoolThreadManager.java:78) at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:745)

Caused by: java.lang.IllegalStateException: circular resources
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtReactors.IsolationReactorMtImpl.addResource(IsolationReactorMtImpl.java:61) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.reactors.ReactorBase.addResource(ReactorBase.java:129)
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.doSend(RequestMtImpl.java:252) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl.send(AsyncRequestMtImpl.java:264) at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl.send(AsyncRequestMtImpl.java:407)
                   at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited.Other$1.processAsyncoperation(Order.java:66)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited.Other$1.processAsyncoperation(Order.java:66)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AOp.doAsync(AOp.java:45)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.AsyncRequestMtImpl.processRequestMessage(AsyncRequestMtImpl.java:232)
at org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.mtRequests.RequestMtImpl.eval(RequestMtImpl.java:396)
```

A *Blade* will block requests if it has already started processing another request. So deadlocks can occur unless requests are always passed between *Blades* in the same direction. But the mere possibility of deadlocks needs to be prevented, as deadlocks occur intermittently.

JActor2 tracks the *Blades* which have been sent a request by each *Blade*. It also verifies that requests are always sent in the same direction. So for example, if *Blade* X has sent a request to *Blade* Y and *Blade* Y has sent a request to *Blade* Z, then an attempt by *Blade* Z to send a request to *Blades* X or Y raises an *Exception*.

The advantage here is that production errors can be avoided through system testing with reasonable coverage—which is not effective when deadlocks are possible.

The Signal Example

```
package org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.revisited;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.blades.IsolationBladeBase;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.impl.Plant;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.AsyncResponseProcessor;
import org.agilewiki.jactor2.core.requests.impl.AsyncRequestImpl;

public class Signal extends IsolationBladeBase {
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws Exception {
        new Plant();
        new Signal();
```

```
System.out.println("initialized");
   private Signal() throws Exception {
       new ASig("run") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(final AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                         final AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> _asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> runResponseProcessor =
                        new AsyncResponseProcessor<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void processAsyncResponse(Void _response) throws Exception {
                        Plant.close();
                        System.out.println("finished");
                asyncRequestImpl.send(new Ping(Signal.this).ping(), runResponseProcessor);
        }.signal();
   void blip() {
        new ASig("blip") {
            @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                        AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                System.out.println("blip");
                \_asyncResponseProcessor.processAsyncResponse (null);\\
       }.signal();
   }
}
class Ping extends IsolationBladeBase {
   private final Signal signal;
   Ping(final Signal _signal) throws Exception {
        signal = _signal;
   AReq<Void> ping() {
        return new AReq<Void>("runPing") {
           @Override
            protected void processAsyncOperation(AsyncRequestImpl asyncRequestImpl,
                       AsyncResponseProcessor<Void> asyncResponseProcessor)
                    throws Exception {
                signal.blip();
                asyncResponseProcessor.processAsyncResponse(null);
           };
       };
   }
}
```

initialized blip finished

One of the advantages of signals is that, unlike requests, they are never blocked. So there are no constraints on the direction a signal message can be passed. Here we see the *Signal Blade* passing a request message to the *Ping Blade*, which in turn passes a signal back to the *Signal Blade*.