

# THE ASYNC INVASION

# WHO IS THIS GUY?



## How do I do this thing?



43



4

I'm not aware of how to use Google, how do I do this basic thing in Language X?

[coding](#) [question](#)[share](#) | [improve this question](#)

edited Apr 2 '12 at 8:13

[Grammar Nazi](#)

2.5M ● 7 ● 39 ● 70

asked Feb 1 '10 at 16:27

[1337z0r](#)

2 ● 1 ● 3 ● 6

tagged

[coding](#) × 155474[question](#) × 37256asked **3 years ago**viewed **43962 times**active **1 month ago**

### 5 Answers

active

oldest

votes



12



Lazy but functional answer with no extensibility

[share](#) | [improve this answer](#)

answered Feb 1 '10 at 16:30

[Joe the Coder](#)

1,230 ● 3 ● 14 ● 25

That's perfect! I'm never checking back here again! – [1337z0r](#) Feb 1 '10 at 16:42



248



A lot of people think you should do it in a lazy way, however in the long run it will help you if you read this well eloquent wall of text that acutely describes problems you will inevitably face but not take the time to read about here; enjoy these code samples and illustrations I pulled from thin air anyway!

[share](#) | [improve this answer](#)

answered Feb 1 '10 at 16:30

[WTF look at my points](#)

34M ● 400 ● 150 ● 60



18



The official way to do this is [link](#).

[share](#) | [improve this answer](#)

answered Feb 1 '10 at 16:29

[Professional Coder](#)

5,241 ● 2 ● 24 ● 63

Uh... No thanks, this is too hard. Can you give me an example of how my code should look when complete? –

[1337z0r](#) Feb 1 '10 at 16:41

### Community Bulletin

event [Microsoft can help you port your app to Windows 8 - win prizes with Appviate!](#)  
– now through June 7

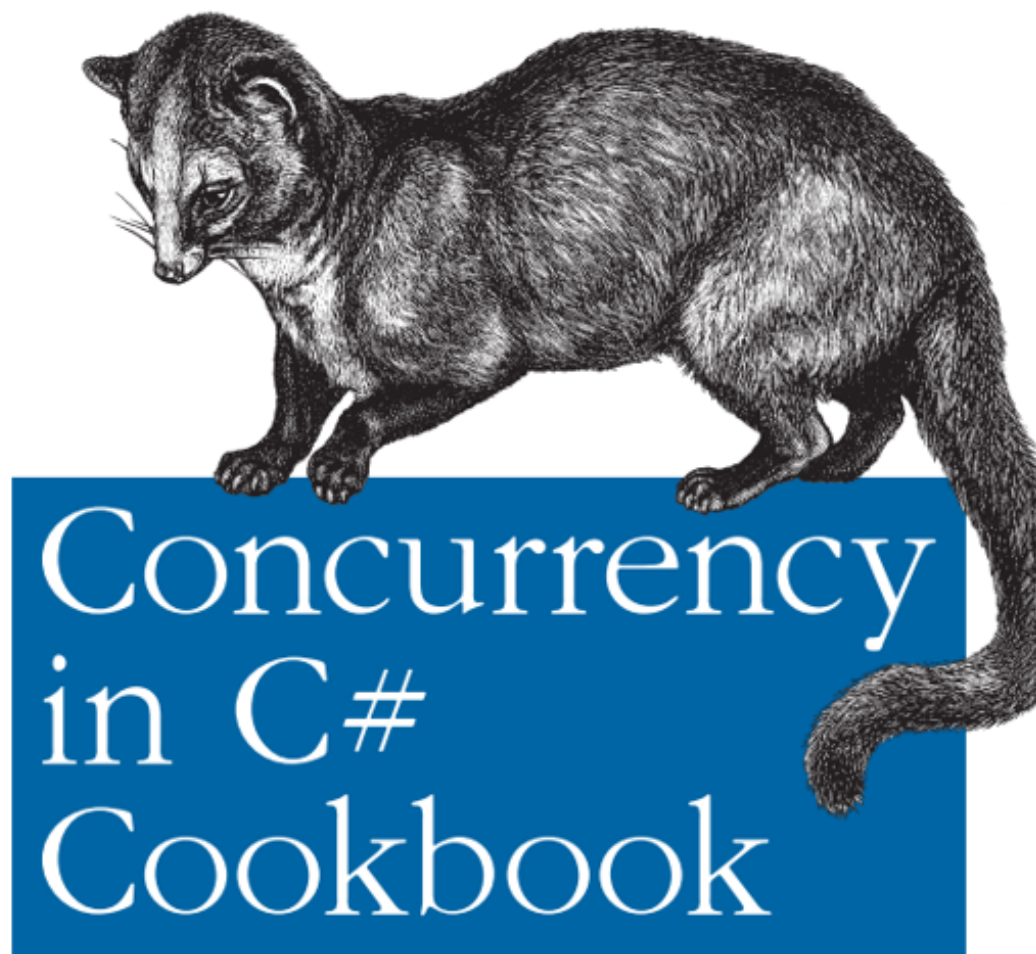
Work.  
From Home.  
If you are a dog.

**CAREERS 2.0**  
by stackoverflow

### CAREERS 2.0

There really are jobs for coders available! Not for you though.  
**Kiersted Systems**  
Houston, TX / relocation

Highly paid, competitive benefits;  
that one language you didn't learn.



THE ASYNC  
REVOLUTION!

THE ASYNC  
~~REVOLUTION!~~  
INVASION?

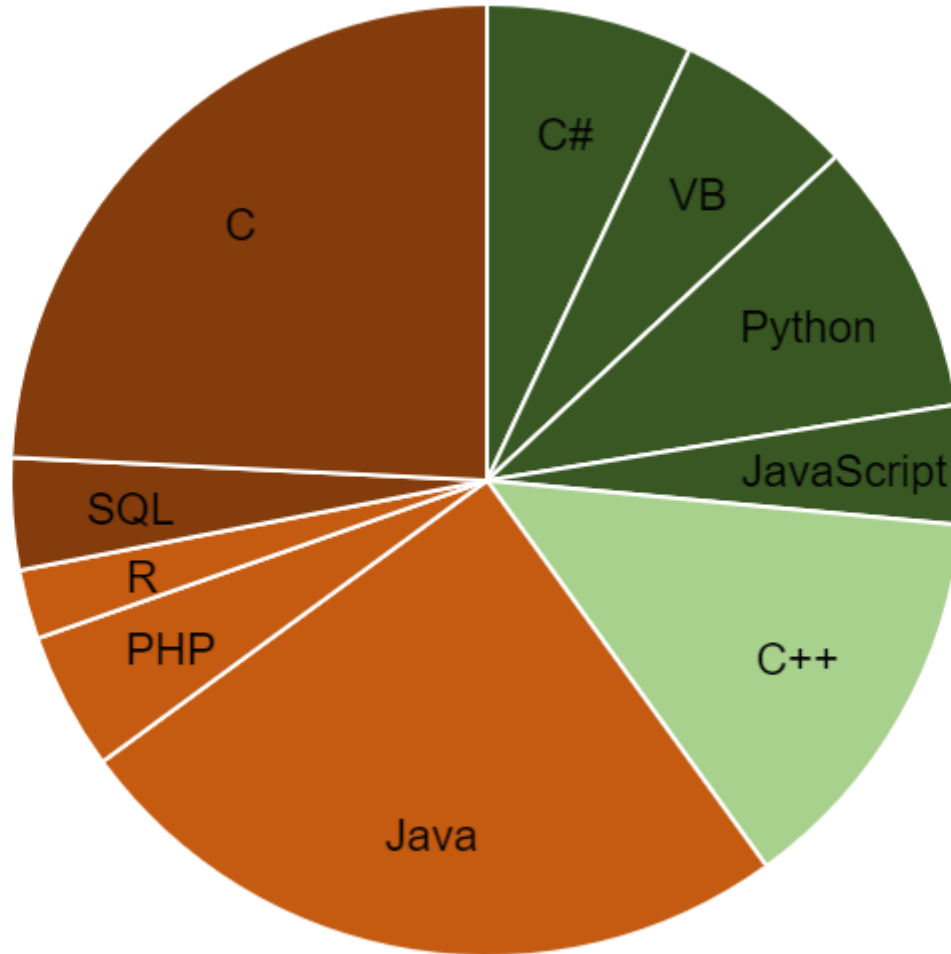


# FUTURE TIMELINE?

- C++ (n4680 Coroutines) – C++20?
- Kotlin (experimental coroutines in 1.1)
- Rust (nightly since 2017-08)

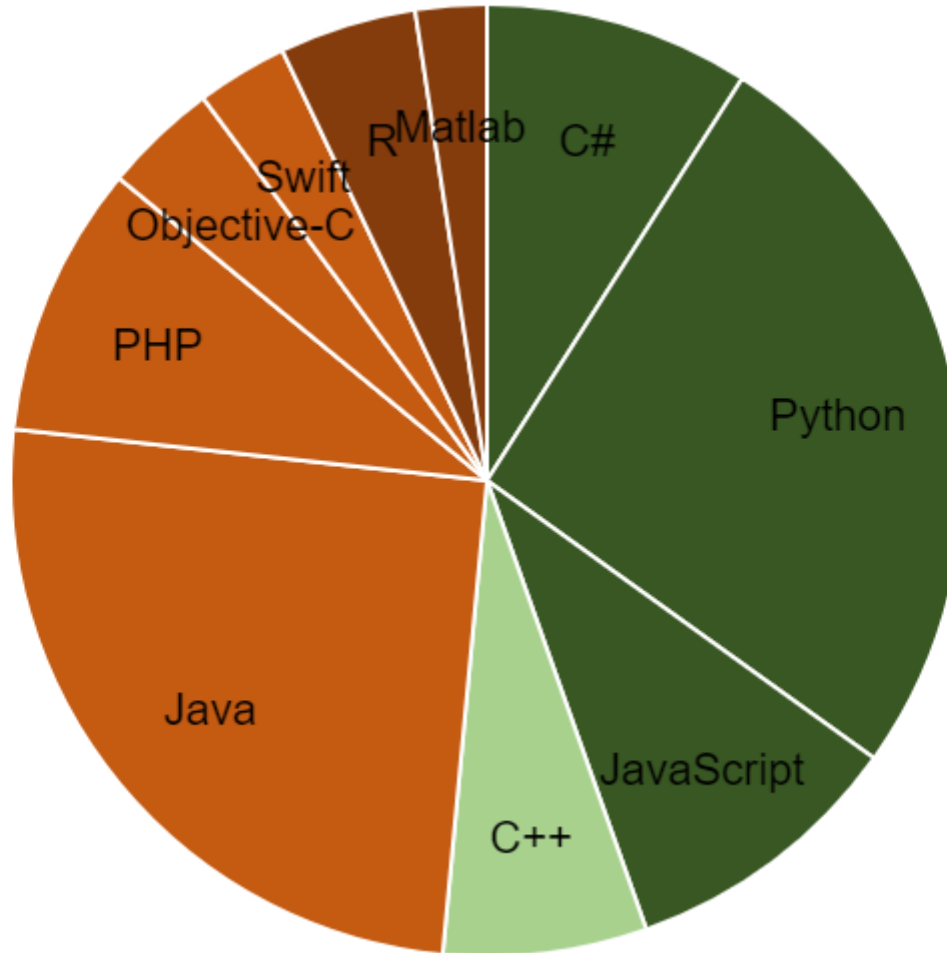


# TIOBE, 2018-06





# PYPL, 2018-06





**MUA HA HA HA HA!!**



# TERMINOLOGY

What does "asynchronous" really mean?

- Concurrent
  - Multithreaded
    - Parallel
  - Asynchronous

**YOU'RE TELLING ME  
I CAN BE CONCURRENT**

**WITHOUT  
THREADS?**



## There Is No Thread

For I/O, which is more natural?

- Synchronous APIs
- Asynchronous APIs

# MIND: BLOWN



WHY?

# BENEFITS OF ASYNCHRONY

- UI: responsiveness.
- Server: scalability.

# WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TODAY?

- Mobile
- Cloud

BUT WHY

ASYNC/AWAIT?

# ASYNCHRONY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR

- Events
- Callbacks / CPS
- Futures
- Async/Await

# COMPANY CONFIDENTIAL

Our application will...

1. Download a string from teh internets
2. Save it to a database



# SYNCHRONOUS SOLUTION

## PROVIDED API

```
string Download();  
void Save(string);
```

## IMPLEMENTATION

```
void DownloadAndSave() {  
    string data = Download();  
    Save(data);  
}
```

# EVENTS

## PROVIDED API

```
void Download();  
event<string> DownloadCompleted;  
  
void Save(string);  
event<void> SaveCompleted;
```

## SECRET SAUCE API

```
void DownloadAndSave();  
event<void> DownloadAndSaveCompleted;
```

# EVENTS: IMPLEMENTATION

```
event<void> DownloadAndSaveCompleted;
void DownloadAndSave() {
    DownloadCompleted += downloadResult => {
        if (downloadResult.error) {
            trigger DownloadAndSaveCompleted with downloadResult.error;
            return;
        }
        SaveCompleted += saveResult => {
            if (saveResult.error) {
                trigger DownloadAndSaveCompleted with saveResult.error;
                return;
            }
            trigger DownloadAndSaveCompleted;
        };
        Save(downloadResult.data);
    };
    Download();
}
```

# EVENTS: PROBLEMS

- Have to read code backwards.
- Manual error handling.
- Deep nesting.
- Non-trivial logic (loops, joins) require manual state machines.

# CALLBACKS / CPS

## PROVIDED API

```
void Download(callback<string>);  
void Save(string, callback<void>);
```

## SECRET SAUCE API

```
void DownloadAndSave(callback<void>);
```

# CALLBACKS / CPS: IMPLEMENTATION

```
void DownloadAndSave(callback<void> cb) {  
    Download(downloadResult => {  
        if (downloadResult.error) {  
            cb(error = downloadResult.error);  
            return;  
        }  
        Save(downloadResult.data, saveResult => {  
            if (saveResult.error) {  
                cb(error = saveResult.error);  
                return;  
            }  
            cb();  
        });  
    });  
}
```

# CALLBACKS / CPS: PROBLEMS

- ~~Have to read code backwards.~~
- Manual error handling.
- Deep nesting.
- Non-trivial logic (loops, joins) require manual state machines.

# FUTURES

A “Future” represents a future value.

Futures complete exactly once, either with a value  
or with an error.

Futures support continuations.

Futures are object representations of  
asynchronous operations.

Futures are monads.



A "Future" can be anything...

- File download
- Database write
- Timeout
- "Join" of other futures
- Mutual exclusion

# FUTURES

## PROVIDED API

```
Future<string> Download();  
Future<void> Save(string);
```

## SECRET SAUCE API

```
Future<void> DownloadAndSave();
```

# FUTURES: IMPLEMENTATION

```
Future<void> DownloadAndSave() {  
    return Download()  
        .then(data => { return Save(data); });  
}
```

# FUTURES: PROBLEMS

- ~~Have to read code backwards.~~
- ~~Manual error handling.~~
- ~~Deep~~ Shallow nesting.
- Non-trivial logic (loops, joins) require ~~manual state machines~~ multiple methods.

# ASYNC / AWAIT

## PROVIDED API

```
Future<string> Download();  
Future<void> Save(string);
```

## SECRET SAUCE API

```
Future<void> DownloadAndSave();
```

# ASYNCH/AWAIT: IMPLEMENTATION

```
Future<void> DownloadAndSave() {  
    string data = await Download();  
    await Save(data);  
}
```

```
void DownloadAndSave() {  
    string data = Download();  
    Save(data);  
}
```

# FUTURES: PROBLEMS

- ~~Have to read code backwards.~~
- ~~Manual error handling.~~
- ~~Deep nesting.~~
- ~~Non-trivial logic (loops, joins) require state machines or multiple methods.~~

# SUMMARY

Asynchrony is important today...

Because of cloud and mobile...

But asynchronous code is hard...

So languages are adopting `async/await`...

To make asynchronous code easier.



# Q&A



Image from Etsy user Rosewine  
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