

Module 07

# "Asynchronous Programming"



**TEKNOLOGISK**  
**INSTITUT**

# Agenda

- ▶ **Introducing Task Parallel Library**
- ▶ Combining and Handling Tasks
- ▶ Threading Issues
- ▶ Lab 7
- ▶ Discussion and Review

# Task Parallel Library

- ▶ Task Parallel Library (TPL)
  - Was introduced in .NET 4.0
  - Enhanced in .NET 4.5
    - Special keywords are included in C# 5.0
  
- ▶ Features
  - Task Parallelism
  - Data Parallelism
  - Parallel LINQ
  - Thread-safe collections
  
- ▶ Emerging trends leverage parallelism! Also .NET!

# Creating Tasks

- ▶ The Task class captures a unit of computation
- ▶ Initialized from constructor using a computation described by
  - Action delegate
  - Anonymous method
  - Lambda expression (usually preferred)

```
Task task = new Task( () =>  
    Console.WriteLine( "Hello World from Task Parallel Library" )  
);
```

- ▶ Note: Does not run automatically when created!



# Task Execution

- ▶ Three approaches to starting tasks
  - Create **Task** object and invoke **Task.Start()**
  - Use **Task.Factory.StartNew()** static
  - Use **Task.Run()** static

```
Task task = Task.Factory.StartNew( () =>
{
    for ( int i = 1 ; i < 100 ; i += 2 )
    {
        Console.WriteLine( "\t" + i );
    }
});
```

- ▶ Usually one of the last two options is employed



# Waiting for Task Completion

► Tasks can be awaited

- `Task.Wait()`
- `Task.WaitAny()` static
- `Task.WaitAll()` static

```
Task task1 = ...;  
Task task2 = ...;  
Task task3 = ...;  
  
task1.Wait();  
  
Task.WaitAny( task1, task2, task3 );  
  
Task.WaitAll( task1, task2, task3 );
```



# Tasks with Results

- ▶ **Task<T>**
  - captures a task returning a result of type **T**
- ▶ **Task.Run<T>()** and **Task.StartNew<T>()** also exist

```
Task<DateTime> t = Task.Run<DateTime>( () => DateTime.Now );  
Console.WriteLine( t.Result );
```

- ▶ Result can be explicitly retrieved via **Task.Result**
  - Note: This property blocks when task is not yet completed!



# Cancelling Tasks

- ▶ Running tasks can be requested cancelled
  - Signal token created by **CancellationTokenSource** class
  - Other code signal token supplied to task
- ▶ Task method then
  - Checks if cancellation is requested
  - Throws **OperationCanceledException** to accept cancellation

```
task = Task.Factory.StartNew( () =>
{
    ...
    if( token.IsCancellationRequested )
    {
        throw new OperationCanceledException( token );
    }
}
```

- ▶ Check task running status via **Task.Status**





# The **Parallel** Class

- ▶ The **Parallel** class leverages data parallelism
- ▶ **Parallel.**
  - **Invoke()** invokes actions in parallel
  - **For()** is a parallel **for**-loop
  - **ForEach()** is a parallel **foreach**-loop

```
Parallel.For( 0, 1000, i =>  
    Console.WriteLine( $"Executing number {i,4}..." )  
);
```

- ▶ Developer's responsibility that iterations are in fact independent



# Additional Parallel Options

- ▶ Options and refinements are provided through various overloads
  - The **ParallelLoopState** and **ParallelLoopResult** classes

```
ParallelLoopResult result = Parallel.For( 0, 1000, ( i, state ) =>
{
    if( i == 87 )
    {
        state.Break();
    }
    ...
}
```

- The **ParallelOptions** class
  - **MaxDegreeOfParallelism**
  - **CancellationToken**



# Parallel LINQ

- ▶ PLINQ = Parallel LINQ
  - **ParallelEnumerable** class is defined in **System.Linq** namespace
- ▶ **ParallelEnumerable**
  - **AsParallel<T>()**
  - **AsSequential<T>()**
  - **WithCancellation<T>()**
  - **WithDegreeOfParallelism<T>()**

```
var even = from i in numbers.AsParallel()  
           .WithCancellation( token )  
           .WithDegreeOfParallelism( 2 )  
           where i % 2 == 0  
           select i;
```



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# Combining Tasks

- ▶ Tasks can be combined using **Task.ContinueWith()**

```
Task<DateTime> t1 = new Task<DateTime>( () =>  
    DateTime.Now );  
Task<string> t2 = t1.ContinueWith( previous =>  
    $"The time is {previous.Result}!" );  
  
t1.Start();  
Console.WriteLine( t2.Result );
```

- ▶ Combinators include
  - **Task.WhenAll()**      Completes when all tasks have completed
  - **Task.WhenAny()**      Completes when any of the tasks completes
  - **Task.Delay()**      Completes after a specified time span
- ▶ **TaskCreationOptions** allows the creation of child tasks



# TaskContinuationOptions

- ▶ The behavior of `Task.ContinueWith()` and `Task<T>.ContinueWith()` can be refined
- ▶ `TaskContinuationOptions` enumeration supplied in overloads
  - `None`
  - `OnlyOnCanceled`
  - `OnlyOnFaulted`
  - `OnlyOnRanToCompletion`
  - `NotOnCanceled`
  - `NotOnFaulted`
  - `NotOnRanToCompletion`
  - ...



# Task Exceptions

- ▶ Task exceptions are thrown when
  - Waiting for task
  - Getting result for task
- ▶ **AggregateException** instances are thrown
  - Consists of a number of inner exceptions

- **Flatten()**  
is important!

```
try
{
    t.Wait();
}
catch ( AggregateException ae )
{
    foreach( Exception e in ae.InnerExceptions )
    {
        Console.WriteLine( e.Message );
    }
}
```



# C# 5.0 **await** Operator

- ▶ C# 5.0 introduces **await** keyword for methods returning **Task** or **Task<T>**
  - Yields control until awaited task completes
  - Results gets returned
- ▶ Allows you to program just like for synchronous programming...!

```
WebClient client = new WebClient();  
string result = await client.DownloadStringTaskAsync( ... );  
Console.WriteLine( result );
```

- ▶ Really complex control flow under the hood is made stunningly simple by compiler





# C# 5.0 **async** Modifier

- ▶ C# 5.0 introduces **async** keyword
  - Marks method or lambda as asynchronous
  - Note: Methods making use of **await** must be marked "**async**"
- ▶ You can now easily define your own asynchronous methods

```
async static void DoStuff()  
{  
    // ...  
  
    string result = await client.DownloadStringTaskAsync( ... );  
  
    // ...  
}
```

- ▶ Can create async methods returning **void**, **Task**, or **Task<T>**



# Exceptions Thrown by Tasks and Awaitable Methods

- ▶ Observe and catch exceptions “as usual” when awaiting tasks

```
try
{
    string data = await client.DownloadStringTaskAsync( ... );
}
catch ( WebException ex ) { ... }
```

- ▶ Note that
  - **Task.WaitXxx()** throws an **AggregateException**
  - **Task.Result** throws an **AggregateException**
  - Awaiting a **Task** throws exceptions “as usual”, however!



# Unobserved Task Exceptions

- ▶ Subscribe to unobserved exceptions through the `TaskScheduler.UnobservedTaskException` event

```
TaskScheduler.UnobservedTaskException +=  
    ( object s, UnobservedTaskExceptionEventArgs ute ) => {  
        foreach( Exception e in ute.Exception.InnerExceptions )  
        {  
            ...  
        };  
    }
```



# TaskCompletionSource<T>

- Any occurrence or computation can be transformed into a **Task<T>** using **TaskCompletionSource<T>**

```
public partial class Form1 : Form
{
    TaskCompletionSource<DateTime> _tcs =
        new TaskCompletionSource<DateTime>();
    ...
    async private void OnClick(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        DateTime dt = await _tcs.Task;
        ...
    }
    private void OnMouseEnter(object sender, EventArgs e)
    {
        _tcs.TrySetResult(DateTime.Now);
    }
}
```



# Three Approaches to Asynchrony

- ▶ Synchronous calls
  - **Xxx()** methods
- ▶ .NET Asynchronous Programming Model (APM) consisting of
  - **BeginXxx()** methods
  - **EndXxx()** methods
- ▶ Event-based Asynchronous Pattern (EAP) consisting of
  - **XxxAsync()** methods
  - **XxxCancelAsync()** methods
  - **XxxCompleted** events
- ▶ Task-based Asynchronous Pattern
  - **XxxAsync()** or **XxxTaskAsync()** methods



# Tasks and Asynchronous Programming Model

- ▶ The “traditional” .NET Asynchronous Programming Model consists of
  - **BeginXxx()** methods
  - **EndXxx()** methods
- ▶ Tasks encapsulate this model using **TaskFactory.FromAsync()**

```
HttpWebResponse response =  
    await Task<WebResponse>.Factory.FromAsync(  
        request.BeginGetResponse,  
        request.EndGetResponse,  
        request )  
    as HttpWebResponse;
```



# When to Use What?

- ▶ Thread
  - Avoid if possible!
  - Only for "eternal" processing
- ▶ ThreadPool
  - Use for very quick, small, unordered computations
  - Usually callbacks
- ▶ Task
  - Use for "task parallelism": computational independence or I/O-bound work
- ▶ Parallel
  - Use for "data parallelism": processing sets of independent data

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# Synchronizing Tasks

- ▶ Processor and operating system schedule tasks in and out repeatedly
  - Thread context switch can occur at any time
    - Even in the middle of assignments and increments etc.
- ▶ Hence computations need to be computationally safe
  - Some operations must be performed indivisibly!
  - Race conditions should be avoided
- ▶ Basically two solutions
  - Synchronizing access to critical regions of code
  - Signaling between threads

# The **Monitor** Class

- ▶ The **Monitor** class is a light-weight mechanism for use within a single process
  - **Monitor.Enter** static
  - **Monitor.TryEnter** static
  - **Monitor.Exit** static
- ▶ The **lock** keyword in C# is based on **Monitor** and **try-finally**

```
object syncObject = new object();  
...  
lock( syncObject )  
{  
    _counter++;  
}
```

- ▶ Note: **lock** can only lock reference types...!



# Wait Handles and Events

- ▶ The **WaitHandle** class
  - Facilitates waiting on certain handles (or “flags” being raised)
  
- ▶ **WaitHandle** methods
  - `WaitOne()` static
  - `WaitAny()` static
  - `WaitAll()` static
  
- ▶ **WaitHandle**-based classes
  - `ManualResetEvent`
  - `AutoResetEvent`
  - `Mutex`
  - `Semaphore`
  - ...

# Concurrent Collections

- ▶ Thread-safe collection alternatives are provided in the **System.Collections.Concurrent** namespace
  - `ConcurrentQueue<T>`
  - `ConcurrentStack<T>`
  - `ConcurrentDictionary<K,V>`
  - `ConcurrentBag<T>`

```
ConcurrentQueue<int> queue = new ConcurrentQueue<int>();
```

```
Task producer = Task.Factory.StartNew( () => { ...  
    queue.Enqueue( DateTime.Now.Millisecond );  
    ...  
}
```

```
Task consumer = Task.Factory.StartNew( () => { ...  
    int number;  
    if( queue.TryDequeue( out number ) ) { ... }  
}
```



# BlockingCollection<T>

## ▶ BlockingCollection<T>

- Concurrent collection
- Optional bounded capacity
- Blocking operations

```
BlockingCollection<int> bc = new BlockingCollection<int>( 5 );  
...  
string result = string.Format( $"Successfully took {0}",  
    await Task.Run<int>( () => bc.Take() );
```

- ## ▶ Implement your own concurrent collection using
- `IProducerConsumerCollection<T>`






# Quiz: Asynchronous Programming – Right or Wrong?


```
await Console.WriteLine( "Hello, World" );
```




```
WebClient client = new WebClient();  
await client.DownloadFile(  
    "http://www.wincubate.net/BusinessCard.jpg"  
);
```



```
WebClient client = new WebClient();  
await client.DownloadFileTaskAsync(  
    "http://www.wincubate.net/BusinessCard.jpg"  
);
```



```
static void FetchImage( string url, string localFileName )  
{  
    using ( WebClient client = new WebClient() )  
    {  
        await client.DownloadFileTaskAsync( url, localFileName );  
    }  
}
```



# Lab 7: Creating and Controlling Tasks and Threads

- ▶ Lab 7.1 – 7.3



# Discussion and Review

- ▶ Introducing Task Parallel Library
- ▶ Combining and Handling Tasks
- ▶ Threading Issues





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