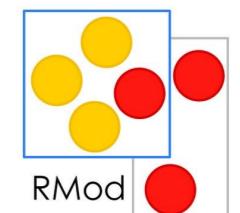
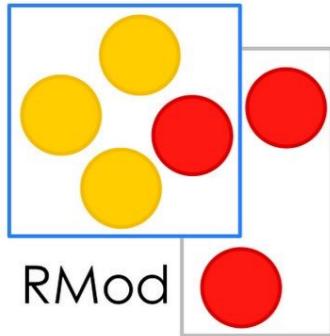


ESUG 2019: Concurrency



by Santiago Bragagnolo - Esug - 2019
santiago.bragagnolo@gmail.com
santiago.bragagnolo@inria.fr
<skype:santiago.bragagnolo>
@sbragagnolo



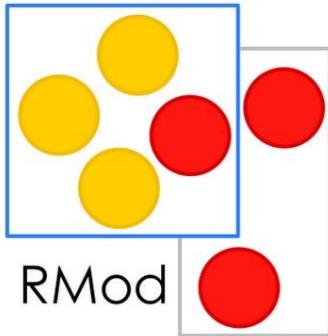


Who am I



(i have less hair now, same appetite)

- **2002 - 2012**
 - Software engineer/developer in the private sector
 - Teaching programming
- **2012 - 2019**
 - Research engineer @ Ecole de mines & INRIA.
- **2019 - ????**
 - Starting a PhD :)



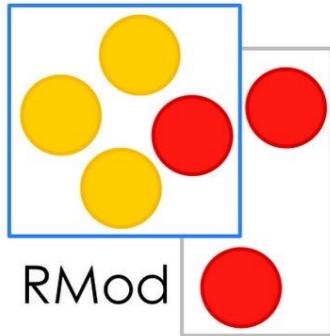
Process



In computing, a **process** is an [instance](#) of a [computer program](#) that is being sequentially executed^[1] by a computer system that has the ability to run several computer programs **concurrently**.



- 2 a (1) : a natural phenomenon marked by gradual changes that lead toward a particular result
// *the process of growth*
- (2) : a continuing natural or biological activity or function
// *such life processes as breathing*
- b : a series of actions or operations conduced to an end
especially : a continuous operation or treatment especially in manufacture

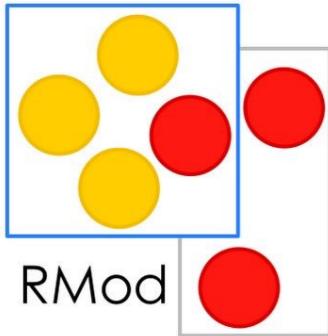


Processes: Living entities

Life cycle

- Born
- Grow
- Reproduce / Exchange
- Die

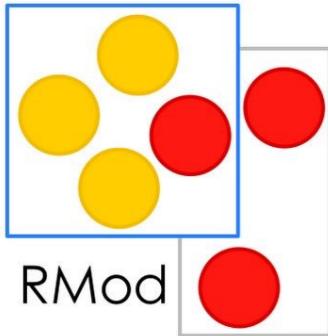
```
exchange := nil.  
process := [  
  self grow.  
  exchange := #something.  
  process die.  
] beBorn|
```



Processes in Pharo

```
x - □          Workspace
exchange := nil.
process := [
  'Business logic here!'.
  self inform: 'Hello from process: ', Processor activeProcess name.
  exchange := #somevalue.
] forkAt: Processor systemBackgroundPriority named: #EsugExample.

Smalltalk script  W  +L
```



Processes: example of usage

resetCompletionDelay

"Open the popup after 100ms and only after certain characters"

self stopCompletionDelay.

self isMenuOpen ifTrue: [**^ self**].

editor atCompletionPosition ifFalse: [**^ self**].

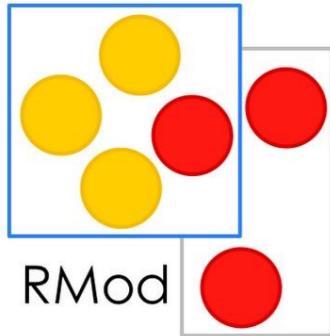
completionDelay := [

(Delay forMilliseconds: NECPreferences popupAutomaticDelay) wait.

UIManager default defer: [

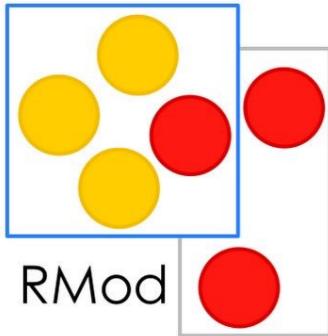
editor atCompletionPosition ifTrue: [**self openMenu**]]

] fork.



Processes: example of usage





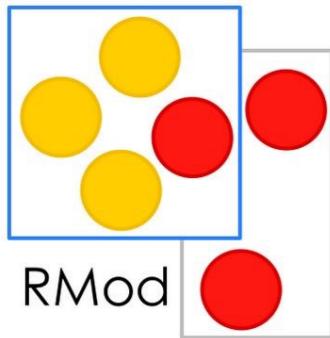
Processes: example of usage

serveConnectionsOn: listeningSocket

"We wait up to acceptWaitTimeout seconds for an incoming connection.

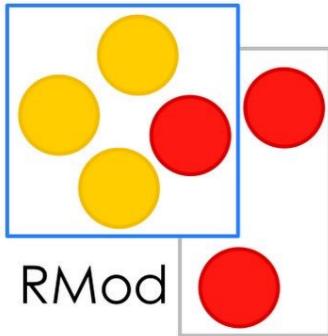
If we get one we wrap it in a SocketStream and #executeRequestResponseLoopOn: on it"

```
| stream socket |
socket := listeningSocket waitForAcceptFor: self acceptWaitTimeout.
socket ifNil: [ ^ self noteAcceptWaitTimedOut ].  
stream := self socketStreamOn: socket.
[[ [ self executeRequestResponseLoopOn: stream ]
ensure: [ self logConnectionClosed: stream. self closeSocketStream: stream ] ]
ifCurtailed: [ socket destroy ] ]
forkAt: Processor lowIOPriority
named: self workerProcessName
```



Processes: example of usage



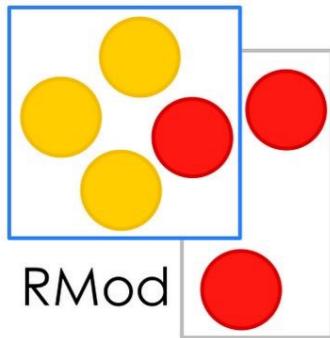


Processes: example of usage

```
x - □ Workspace
tickets := Stack new.
tickets add: 1.

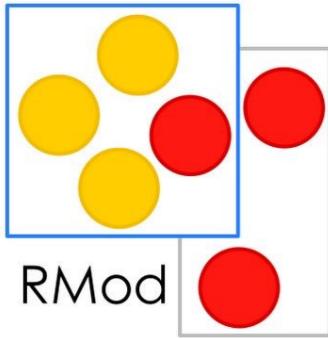
buyingTicketProcess := [
    tickets isEmpty ifFalse: [
        100 milliSecond wait.
        self inform: 'Getting ticket number: ', tickets pop printString.
    ] ifTrue: [
        self inform: 'No more tickets!'.
    ].
].
user1 := buyingTicketProcess forkNamed: #User1Process.
user2 := buyingTicketProcess forkNamed: #User2Process.

Smalltalk script  W  +L
```



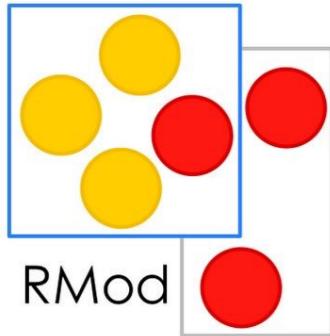
Processes: example of usage





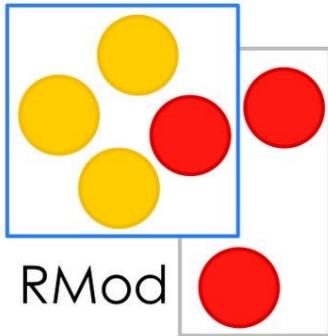
Manage process's life cycle is painful

- When to start a process?
- When to kill a process?
- How to keep a process alive?
- How to synchronise them?



What is TaskIt

- Task focused concurrency framework
- Open source (<https://github.com/sbragagnolo/taskit>)
- Used in projects where performance matters (PhaROS, Makros, Fog, etc)
- 6 years old



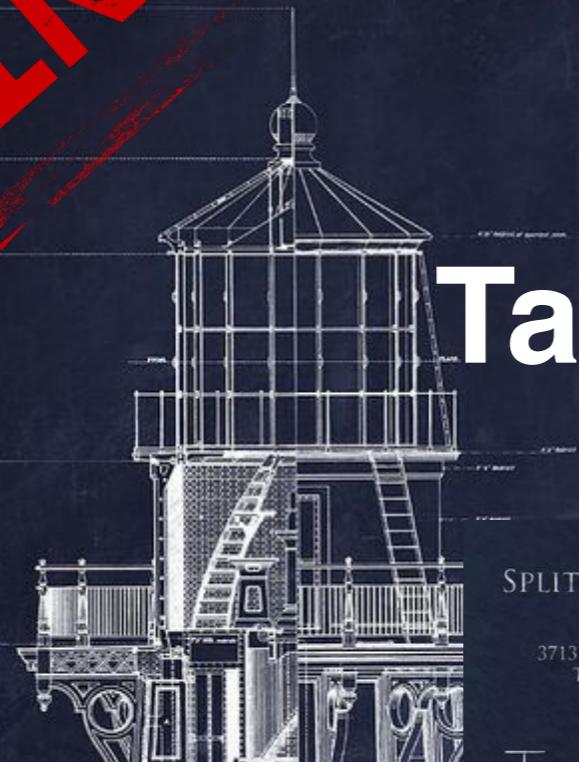
Why TaskIt

- Synchronise different tasks
- Unlock development perspectives
 - Process lifecycle agnostic
 - Process lifecycle fanatic

ALCATRAZ ISLAND
LIGHTHOUSE
1909
ALCATRAZ ISLAND
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94123



CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE
1870
1630 OLD LIGHTHOUSE RD
BUXTON, NC 27920



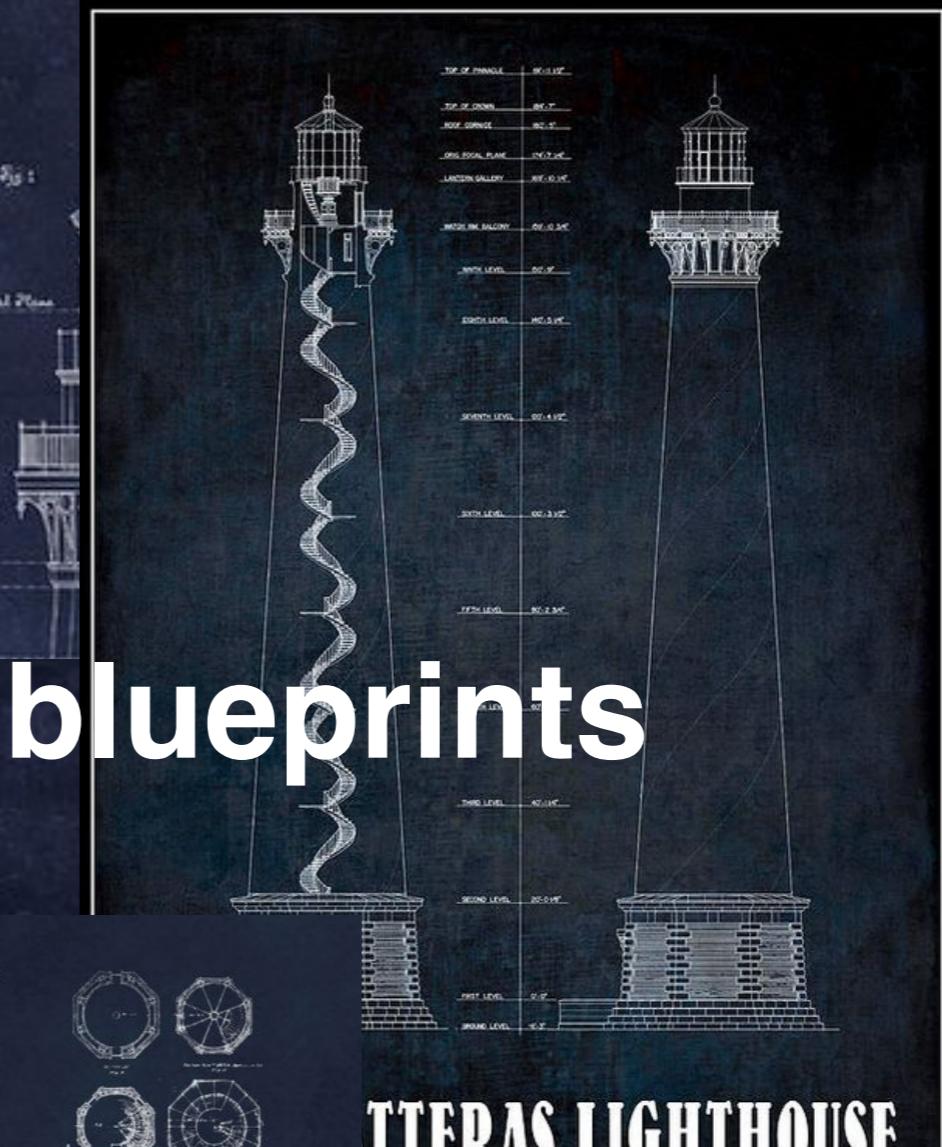
BODIE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

Nags Head • North Carolina

1872



DESTRUCTION ISLAND
LIGHTHOUSE
1892



BITTERAS LIGHTHOUSE

1870

North Carolina

ARCHITECT: RALPH RUSSELL TINKHAM

YEARS OF OPERATION: 1910-69

LAKE SUPERIOR ELEVATION: 602 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

CLIFF HEIGHT: 130 FEET

COST: \$75,000 FOR LAND AND BUILDINGS

OFFICIAL RANGE: 22 MILES

FLASING SEQUENCE: ONCE EVERY 10 SECONDS (0.5 SECONDS
EVERY 9.5 SECONDS)

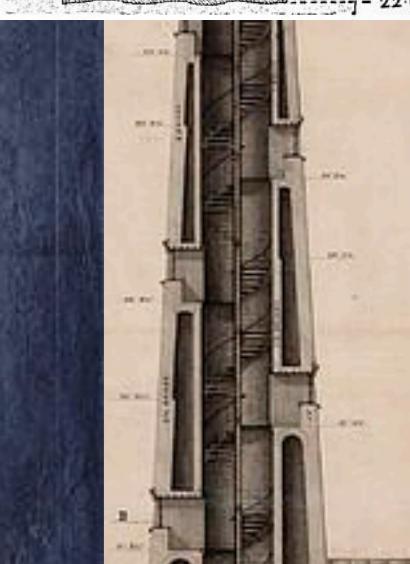
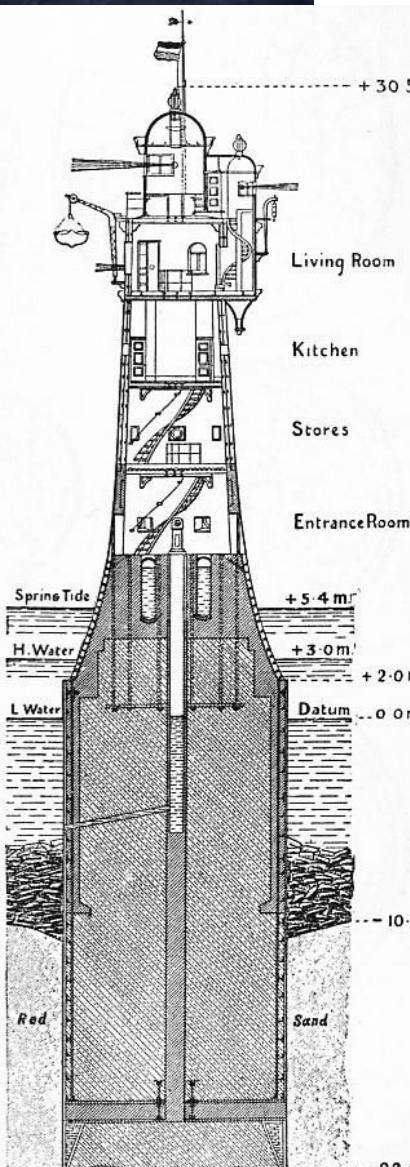
LIGHT SOURCE: INCANDESCENT OIL-VAPOR (KEROSENE) LAMP,
1910-39; 1,000-WATT ELECTRIC BULB, 1940-69

TONE SIREN BLAST, 1910-35; TYPE F DIAPHONE, 1936-61

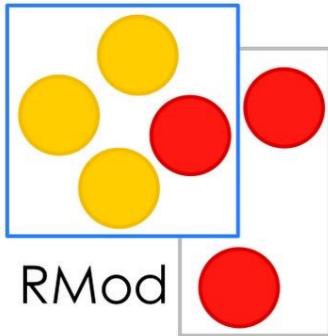
YEARS OF OPERATION: 1910-61

SOUNDING SEQUENCE: 2 SECOND BLAST, 18 SECOND SILENCE

EFFECTIVE RANGE: 5 MILES



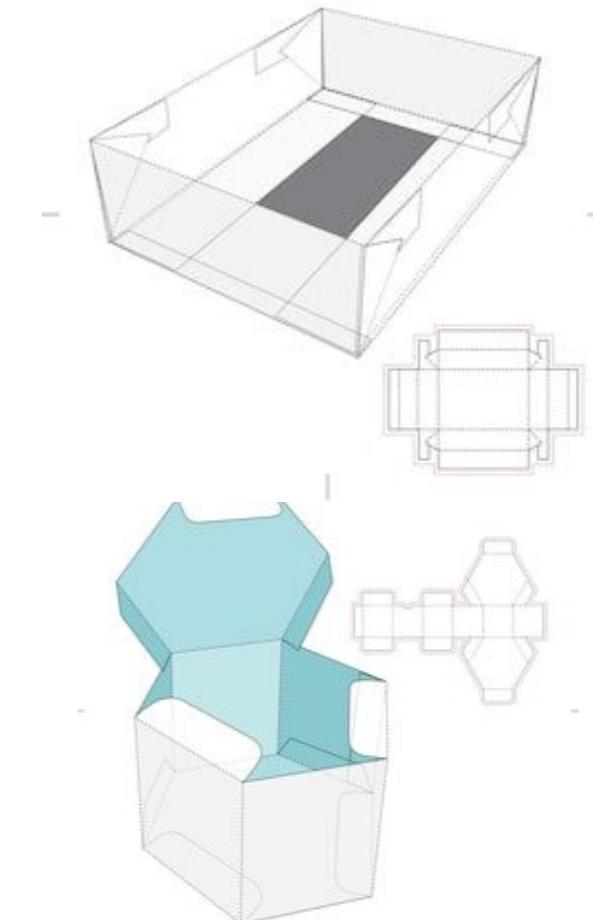
TaskIT blueprints

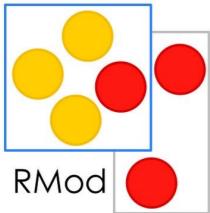


Tasks

like programs, but smaller

- Objects
- Reusable computation units
- Process agnostic
- Built up from
 - Message send
 - Blocks





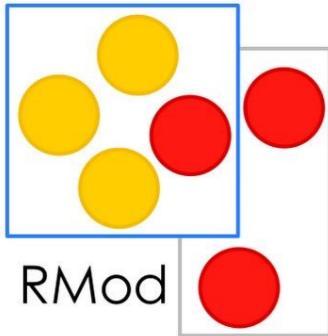
Task Examples

```
[ 'Happened' logCr ] schedule.
```

we do not care about when this task would be executed, not either it result

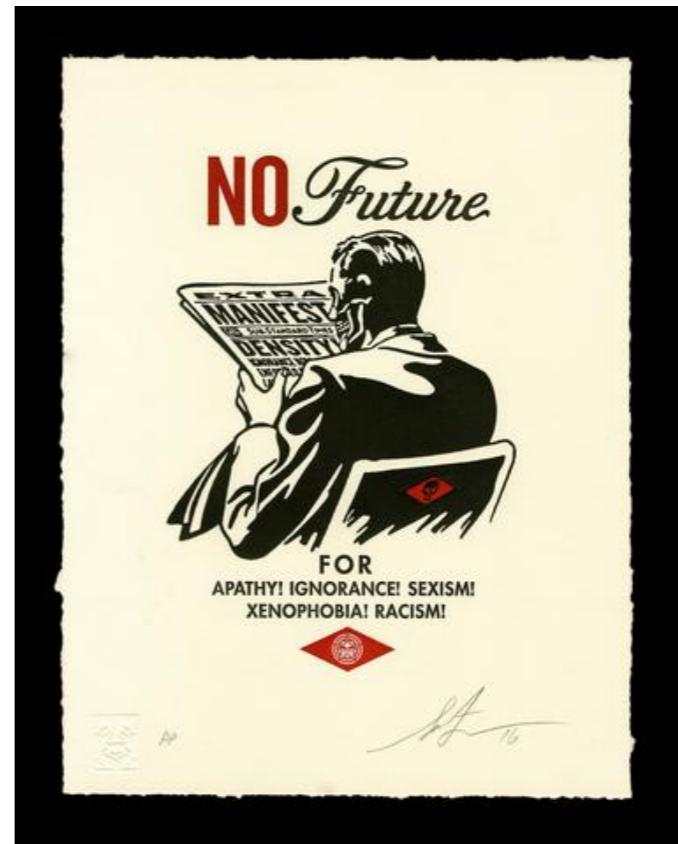
```
future := [ 2 + 2 ] future.
```

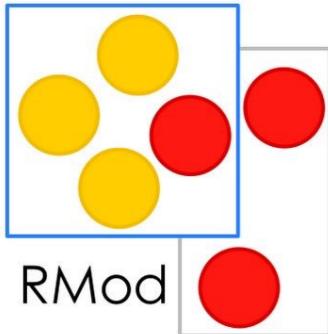
we do not care about when it will be executed, yet we do care about the result



Scheduled Task

- The task will be executed at some point
- Does not matter when
- No need of synchronisation

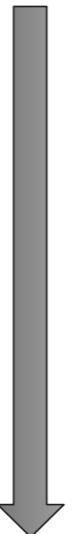




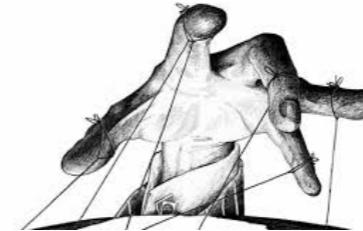
Scheduled Task

My call

```
client := Client new.  
client id: UUID new.  
[ self inform: 'save client: '.  
client id asString ] schedule.  
self save: client.
```

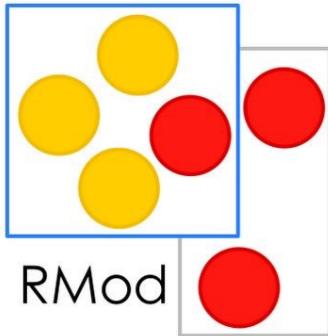


The Invisible
hand of running
strategy



```
[ self inform: 'save client: '.  
client id asString ]
```

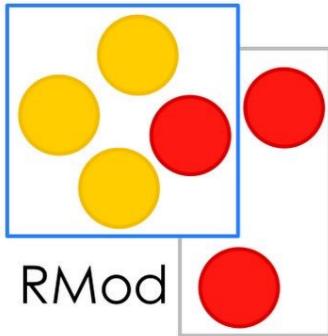




Futures

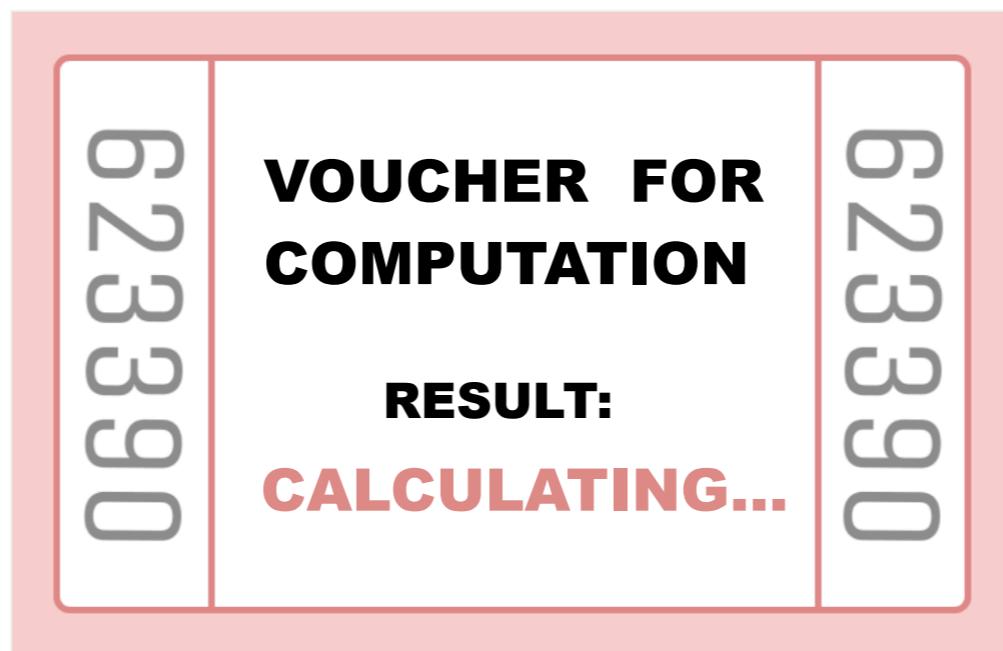
- Objects
- Represent the future of a computation
- Process agnostic

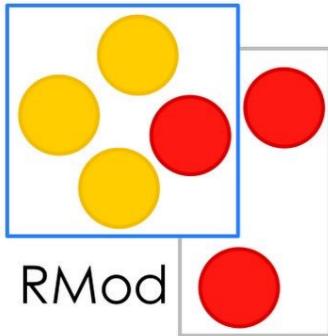




Futures

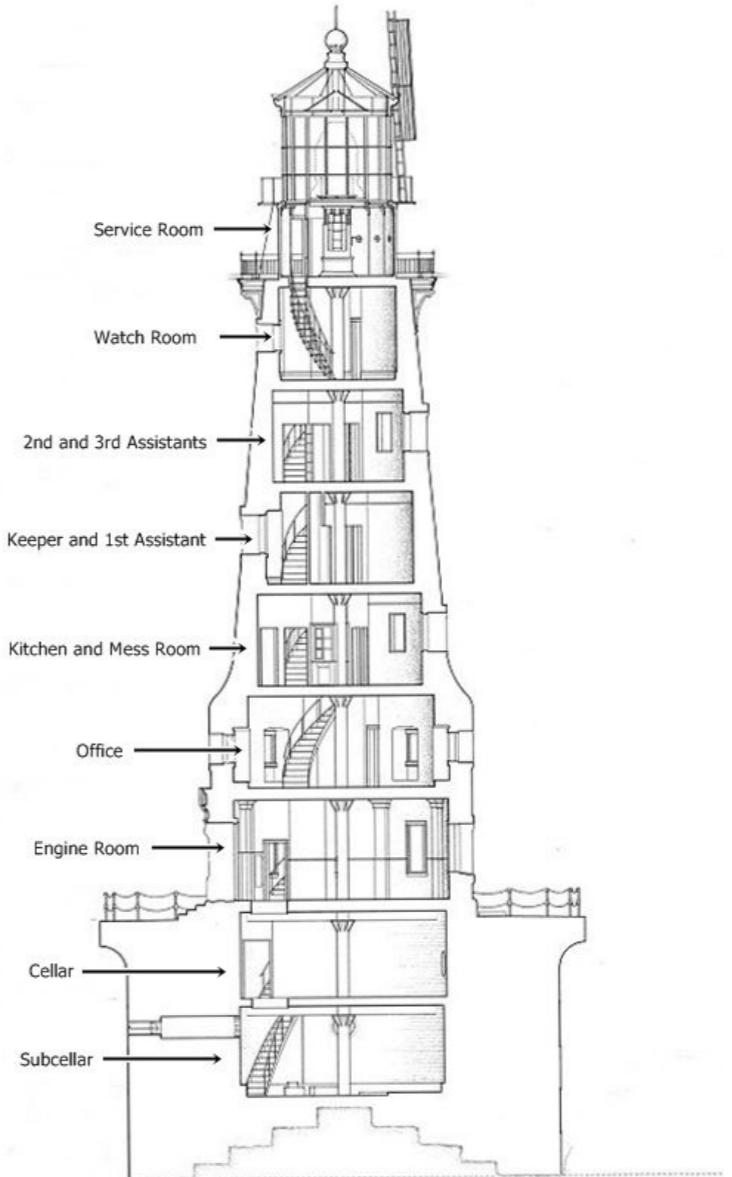
- As mean for getting the computed task result

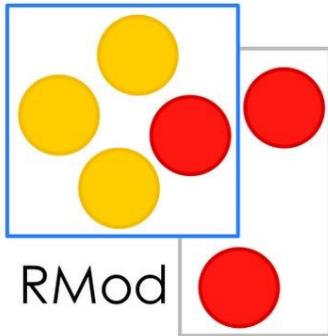




Futures

- As mean of synchronisation
 - Synchronous
 - Asynchronous
 - Tasks combination





Synchronous

My call

```
future := [  
  stream write: data.  
  stream read  
] future.
```

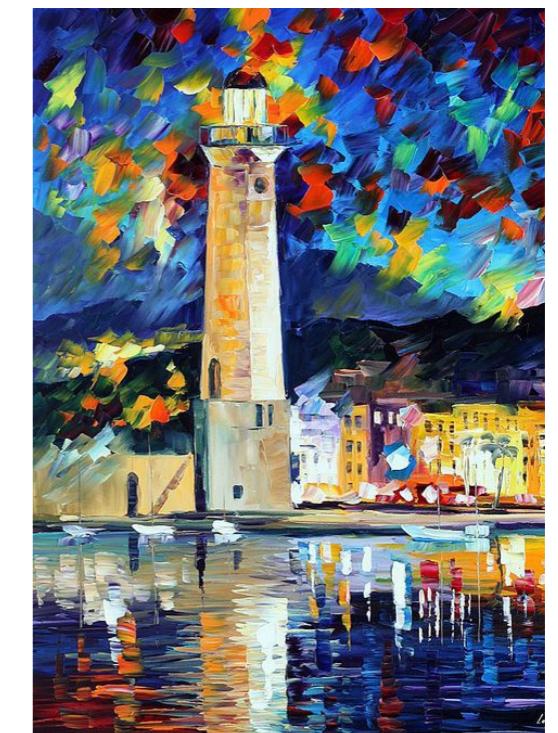
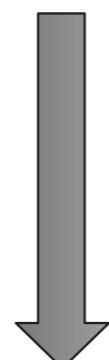
The Invisible hand
of running strategy

```
response := future synchronizeTimeout: 10 seconds.
```

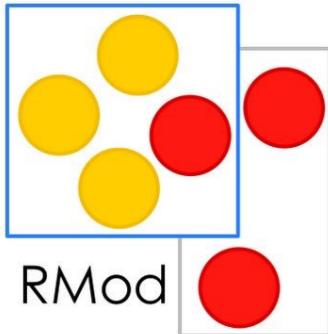


```
stream write: data.  
v := stream read  
future deploy: v
```

```
self execute: line.
```



- **synchronous**
- asynchronous
- task combination

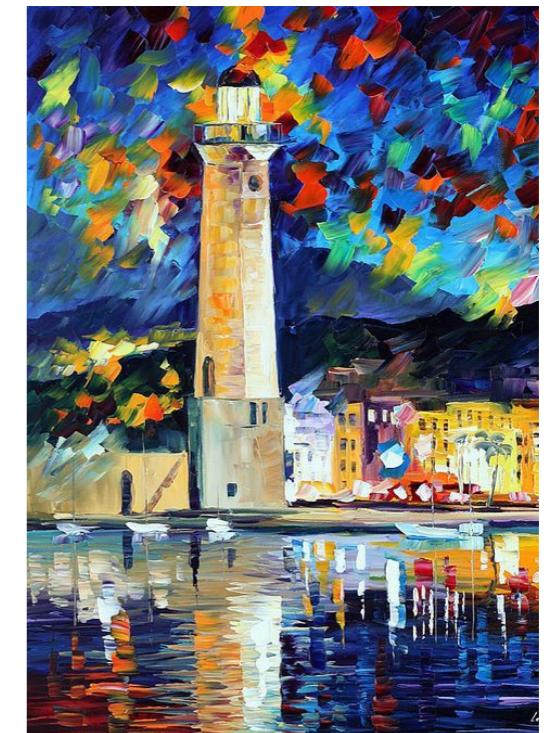


Synchronous

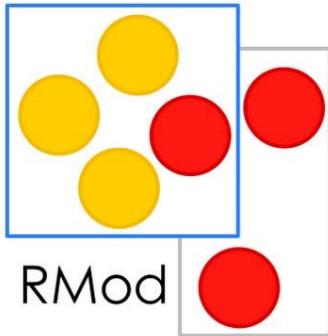
Playground

Page

```
stream := #file asFileReference readStream.  
future := [  
    1 second wait.  
    stream nextLine  
] future.  
self inform: (future synchronizeTimeout: 10 seconds).  
self inform: 'After Synchro'|
```



- **synchronous**
- asynchronous
- task combination

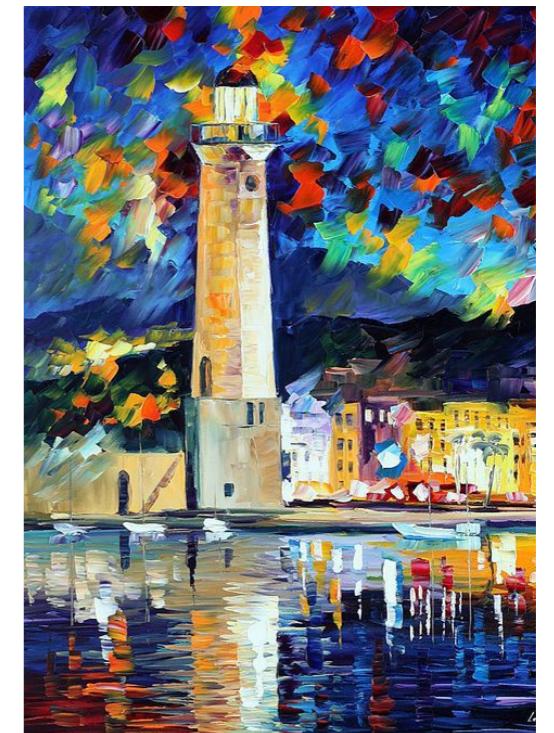


Synchronous

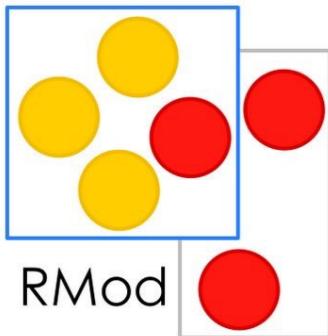
Playground

Page

```
content := 'Content'.
future := [
  content at: 10 put: $b.
] future.
future synchronizeTimeout: 10 seconds.
self inform: 'After Synchro'
```



- **synchronous**
- asynchronous
- task combination

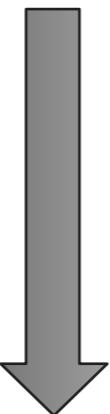


Asynchronous

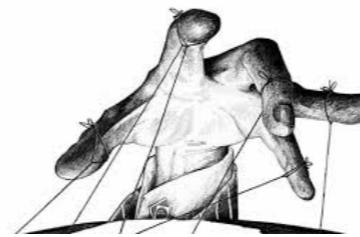
My call

```
future := [
  stream write: data.
  stream read
] future.

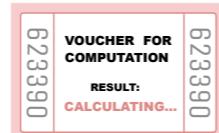
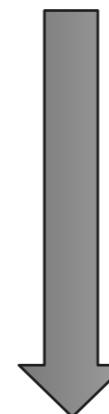
future onSuccessDo:
[ :v |
  self execute: v.
]
```



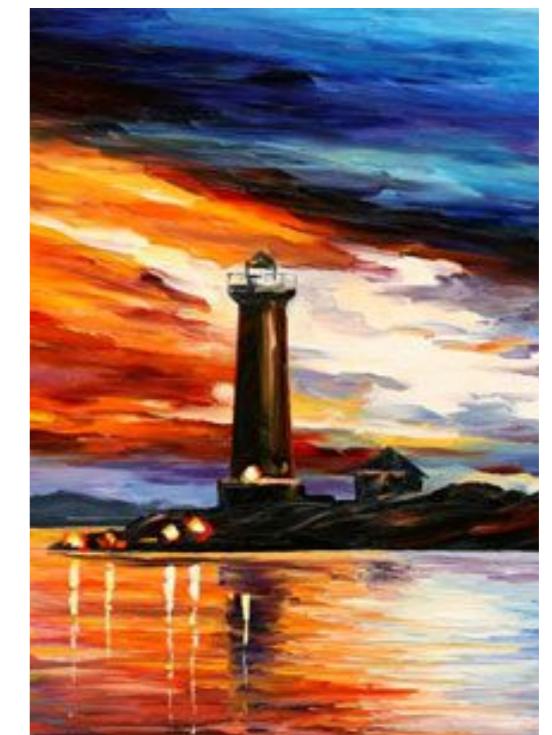
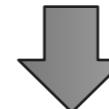
The Invisible hand
of running strategy



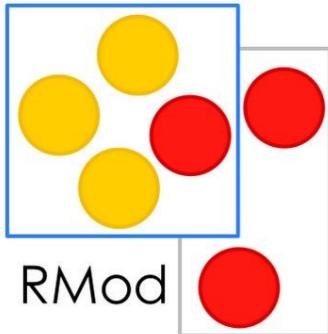
```
stream write: data.
v := stream read
future deploy: v
```



```
self execute: v.
```



- synchronous
- **asynchronous**
- task combination



Asynchronous

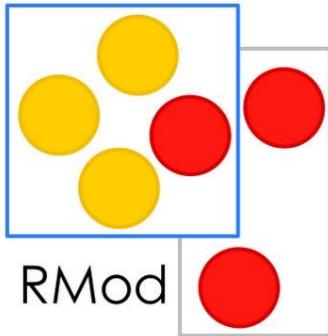
Playground

Page

```
stream := #file asFileReference readStream.  
future := [  
    1 second wait.  
    stream nextLine  
] future.  
future onSuccessDo: [:v | self inform: v ].  
self inform: 'Before Synchro'
```



- synchronous
- **asynchronous**
- task combination



Asynchronous

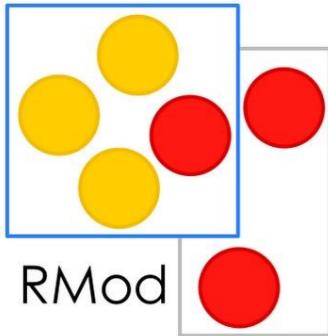
Playground

Page

```
content := 'Content'.
future := [
  content at: 10 put: $b.
] future.
future onFailureDo:[: e | e debug].
self inform:'Before Synchro'
```

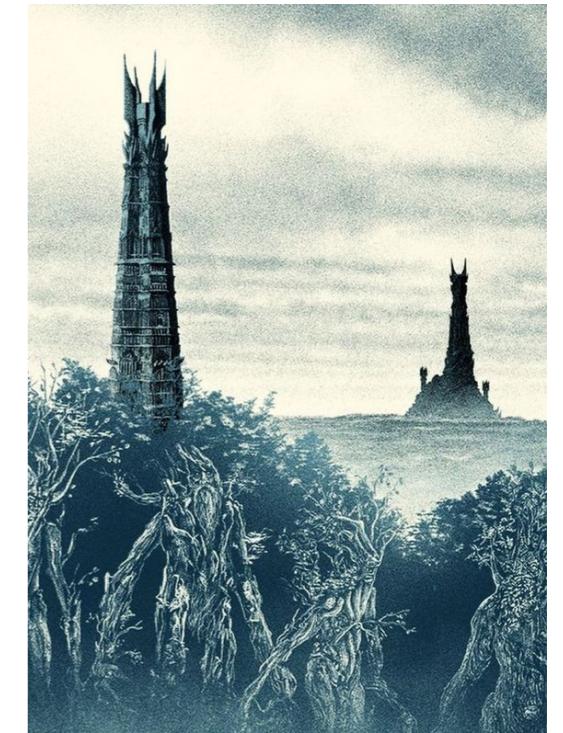


- synchronous
- **asynchronous**
- task combination

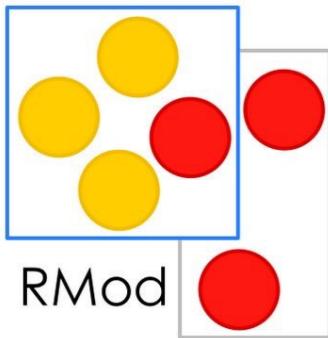


Task combination

- Reinforce sequence
- Transform results
- Trigger new processes



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



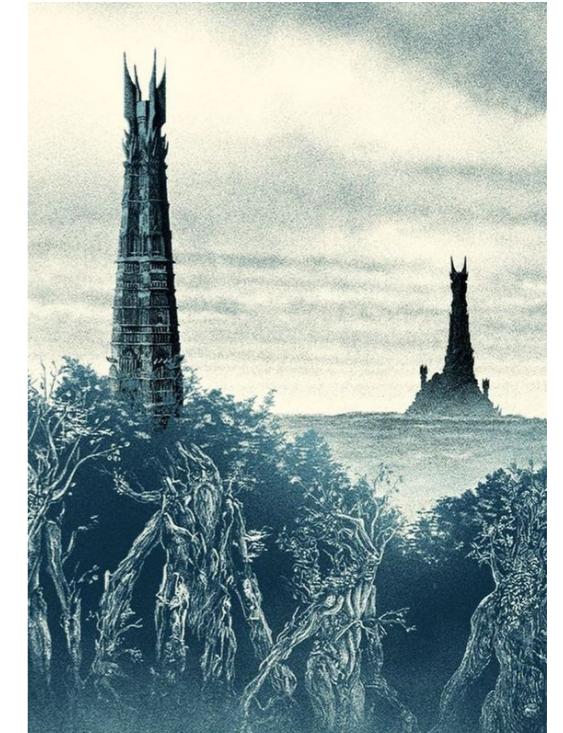
RMod

Collect

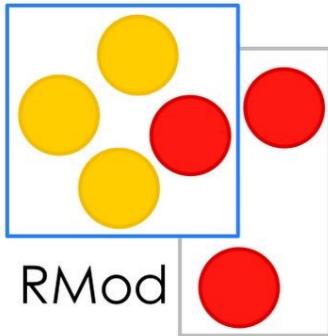
Run in sequence

Playground

```
defaultMorphFuture := [ Morph new ] future.
redMorphFuture := defaultMorphFuture collect: [ :m | m color: Color red ].
redMorph := redMorphFuture synchronizeTimeout: 1 second.
redMorph openInWorld.
```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



RMod

Zip

Run concurrently and join

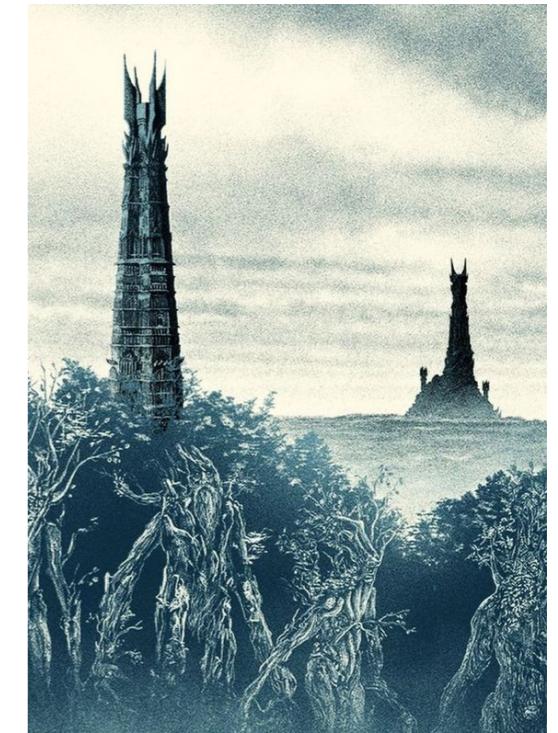
Playground

```

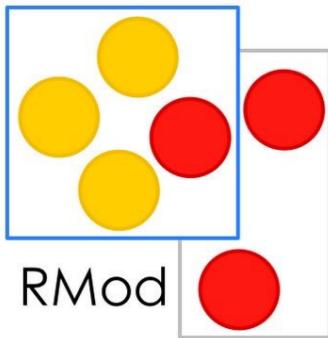
x - □
Page

I
aMorphFuture := [ Morph new ] future.
anOtherMorphFuture := [ Morph new color: Color red; position: 50@18 ; yourself ] future.
zippedMorphFuture := aMorphFuture zip: anOtherMorphFuture.
morphs := (zippedMorphFuture synchronizeTimeout: 1 second ) .
morphs do: #openInWorld

```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



RMod

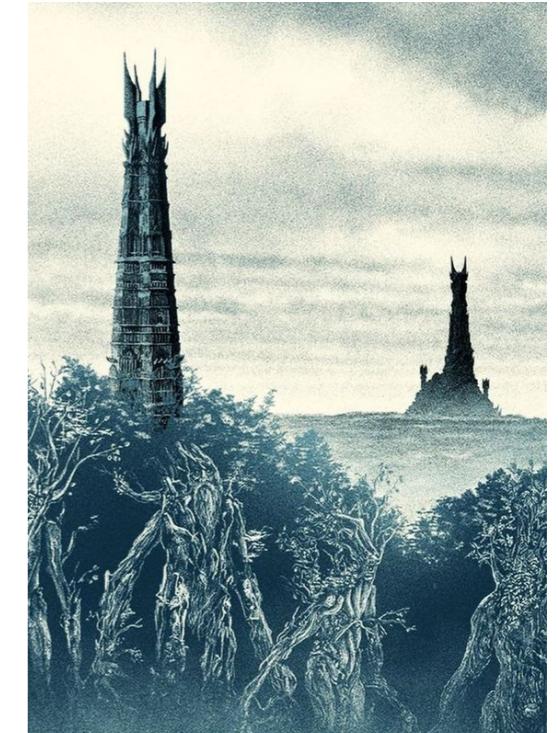
Fallback To

Run concurrently, responds conditionally

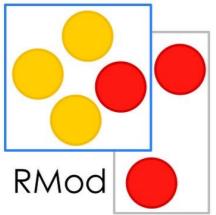
Playground

Page

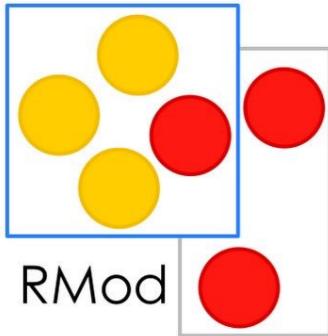
```
futureToFail := [ Error signal ] future.
futureToFallback := [ 'Here a fallback routine' ] future.
futureThatDoNotFail := futureToFail fallbackTo: futureToFallback.
futureThatDoNotFail synchronizeTimeout: 1 second.
```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

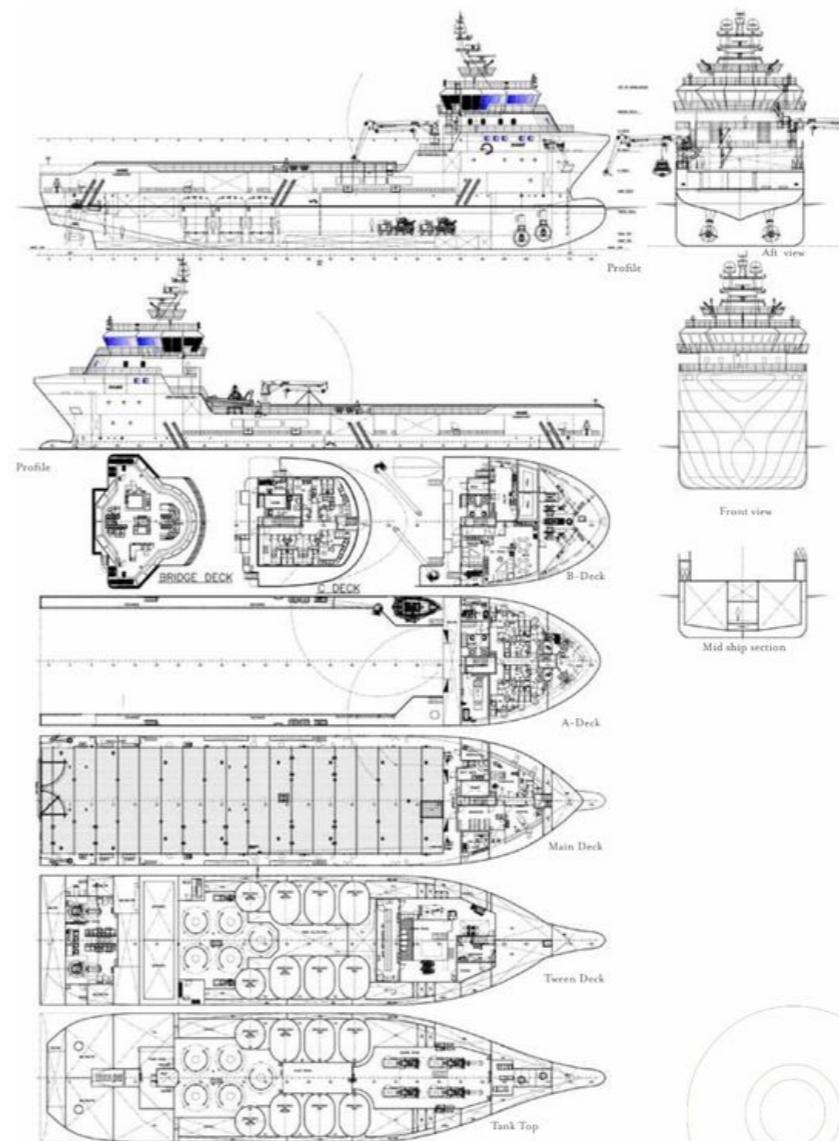


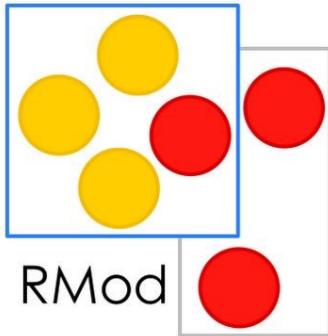
Runners



Runners

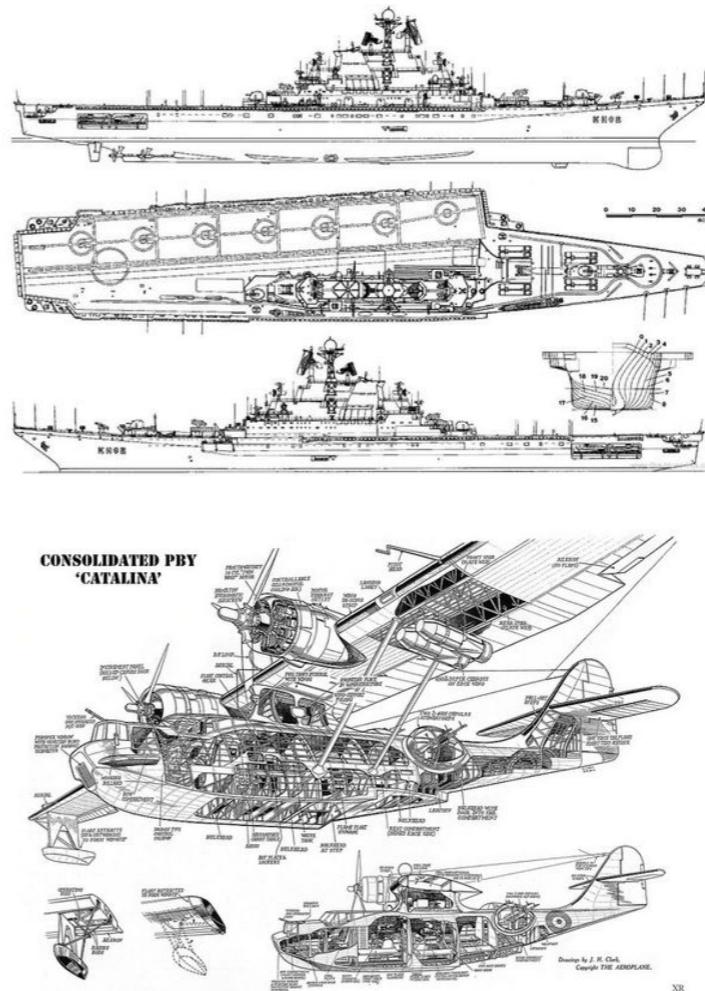
- Objects
 - Represent the processing architecture
1. How
 2. Where
 3. When

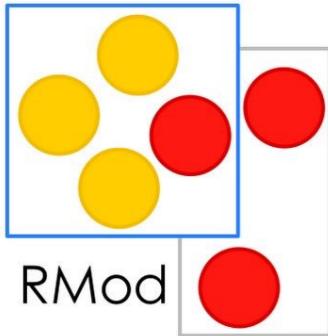




Runners

- Same process
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



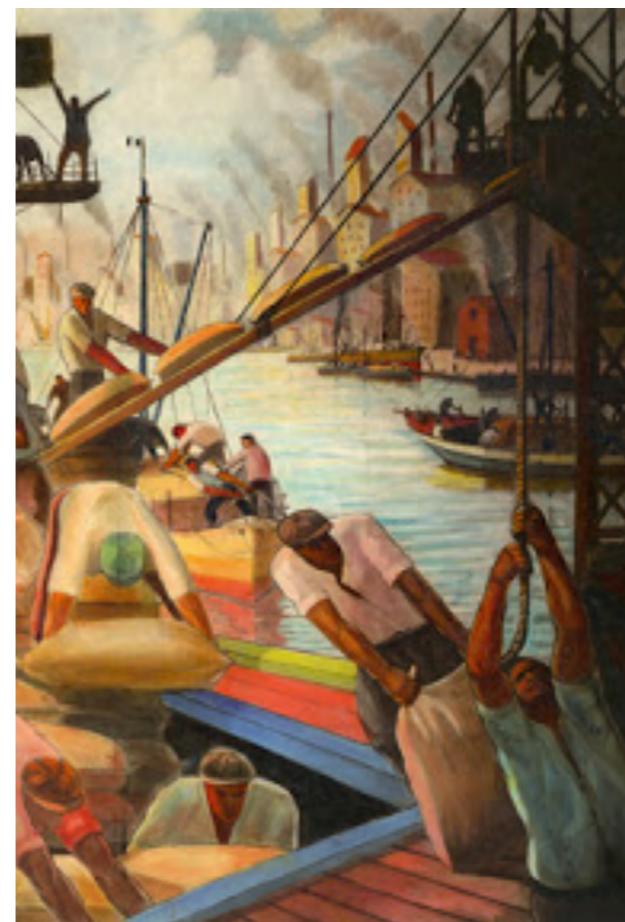


Same Process

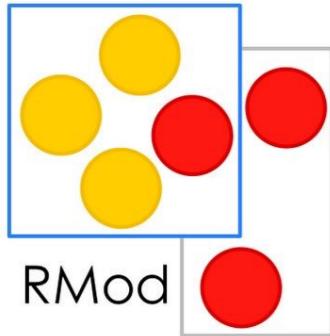
- Simple to instantiate
- Non lifecycle control required
- Handy for debugging simple errors

```
| aFuture |
```

```
aFuture := (TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           future: TKTLocalProcessTaskRunner new.
(TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           schedule: TKTLocalProcessTaskRunner new.
```



- **Same process** ↗
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



Same Process

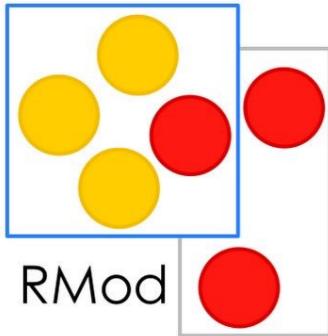
Playground

```
futures runner
runner := TKTLocalProcessTaskRunner new.
futures := (1 to: 2) collect: [:id |
  (TKTTask valuable: [ id seconds wait ]) future:
runner
].
self inform: 'finished'.
```

Process Browser

- (80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(Delay
- (70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child w
- (60) Input Event Fetcher Process: Inpu
- (60) Low Space Watcher: SmalltalkIma
- (50) WeakArray Finalization Process: W
- (40s) Morphic UI Process: nil
- (40) 360691456: my auto-update proc
- (10) Idle Process: ProcessorScheduler

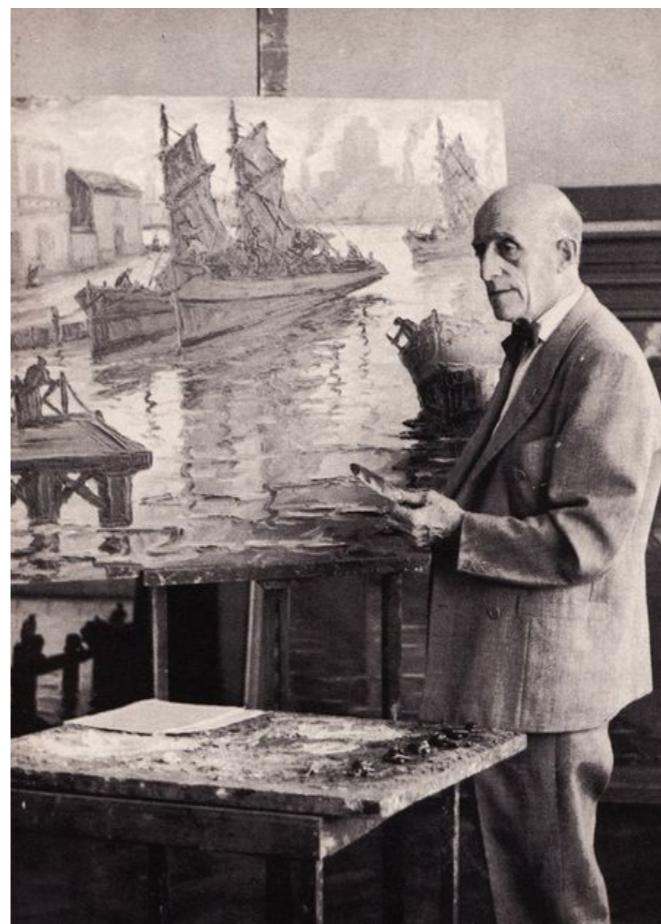
- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



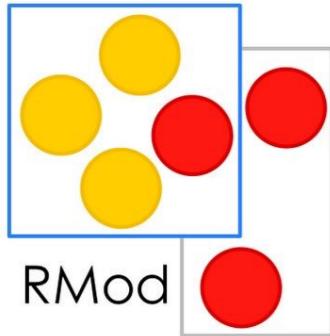
UI Runner

- Simple to instantiate
- Non lifecycle control required
- Handy for UI tasks

```
| aFuture |  
  
aFuture := (TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])  
           future: TKTUIProcessTaskRunner new.  
(TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])  
           schedule: TKTUIProcessTaskRunner new.
```



- Same process
- **UI Runner**
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



UI Runner

Playground

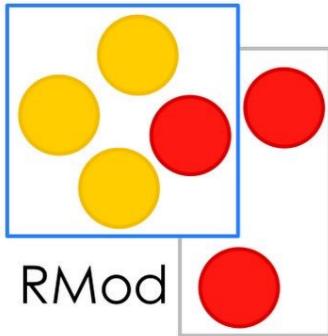
Page

```
| futures runner|
runner := TKTUIProcessTaskRunner new.
future := (TKTTask valuable:[
  UIManager default request: 'Enter something!'
]) future: runner .
future onSuccessDo: [:something | |
  self inform: 'You entered ', something ]
```

Process Browser

- (80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(Delay)
- (70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child wa
- (60) Input Event Fetcher Process: Inpu
- (60) Low Space Watcher: SmalltalkIma
- (50) WeakArray Finalization Process: W
- (40s) Morphic UI Process: nil
- (40) 360691456: my auto-update proc
- (10) Idle Process: ProcessorScheduler

- Same process
- **UI Runner**
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



New-Process

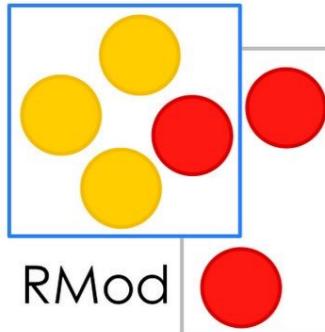
- Simple to instantiate
- Lifecycle managed automatically: The process dies after the execution of the task
- Handy for executing tasks at the moment

```
| aFuture |
```

```
aFuture := (TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           future: TKTNewProcessTaskRunner new.
(TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           schedule: TKTNewProcessTaskRunner new.
```



- Same process
- UI Runner
- **New process**
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



RMod

New-Process

Playground

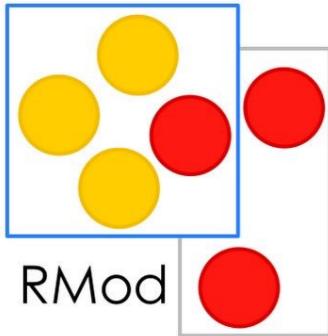
```
futures runner
runner := TKTNewProcessTaskRunner new.
futures := (1 to: 100) collect: [ :id |
  (TKTTask valuable: [ id seconds wait ]) future: 
runner
].
```

Process Browser

- (80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(DelayMicrosecondTicker): DelaySemaphoreScheduler
- (70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child watcher: [self schedule. " [
- (60) Input Event Fetcher Process: InputEventFetcher>>waitForEvent
- (60) Low Space Watcher: SmalltalkImage>>lowSpaceWatcher
- (50) WeakArray Finalization Process: WeakArray class>>finalize
- (40s) Morphic UI Process: nil
- (40) 360691456: my auto-update process
- (10) Idle Process: ProcessorScheduler class>>idleProcess

Same process

- UI Runner
- **New process**
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service

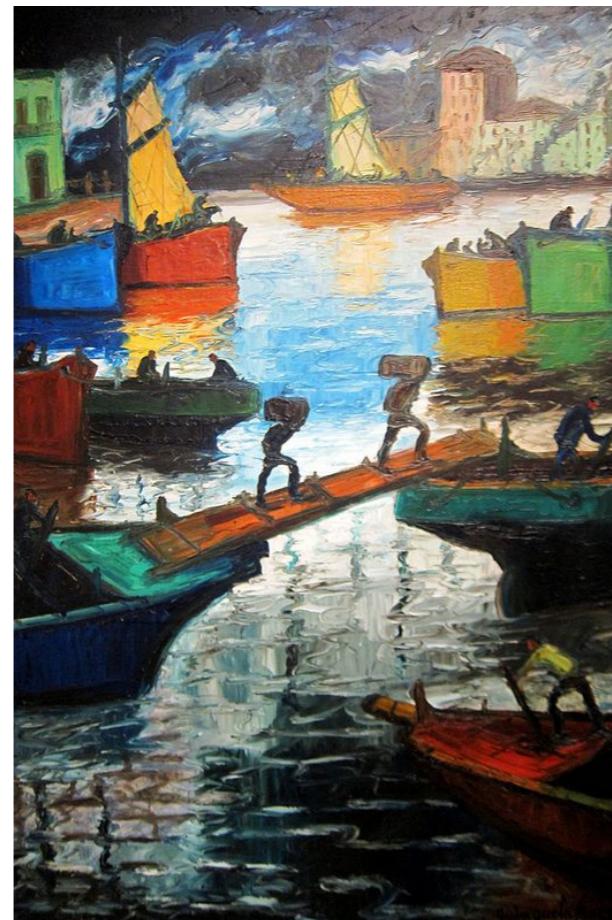


Worker

- Instantiation requires to hold the worker reference
- Lifecycle managed by garbage collection & Watch dog
- Handy for reusing the same process

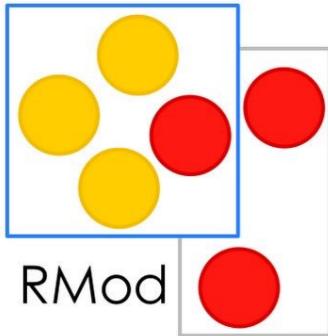
```
| aFuture worker |
worker := TKTWorker new.
worker queue: AtomicSharedQueue new.
worker start.

aFuture := (TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           future: worker.
(TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           schedule: worker.
```



- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- **Worker**
- Worker pool
- Service

}



Worker

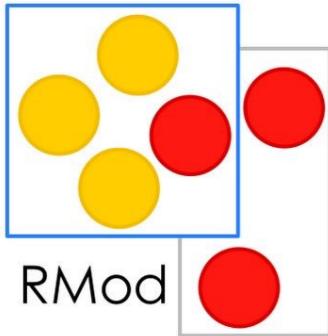
Playground

Page

```
\worker future |  
worker := TKTWorker new.  
worker queue: AtomicSharedQueue new.  
worker start.  
future := worker future: (TKTTask valuable:[ 'Here a really complex task ']).  
worker schedule: [ self inform: 'It was not magic! :) ' ].  
future synchronizeTimeout: 1 second.
```

- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- **Worker**
- Worker pool
- Service





Worker-Pool

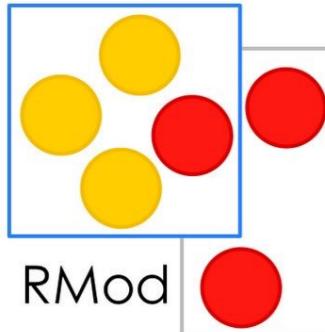
- Instantiation requires to hold the worker reference
- Lifecycle managed by garbage collection & Watch dog
- Handy for reusing the same process and control the system's load

```
| aFuture pool |  
  
pool := TKTCommonQueueWorkerPool new.  
pool poolMaxSize: 4. " default value "  
  
aFuture := (TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])  
           future: pool.  
(TKTTask valuable: [ " do something " ])  
           schedule: pool.
```



- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- **Worker pool**
- Service





Worker-Pool

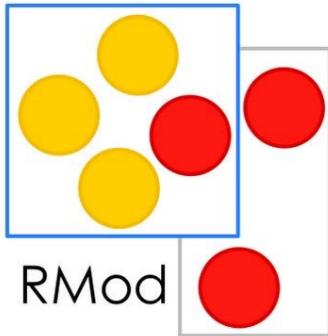
Playground

```
[pool future]
pool := TKTCommonQueueWorkerPool new.
pool poolMaxSize: 4.
pool start.
futures := (1 to: 1000) collect: [:idx | [idx] future ].
```

Process Browser

Process	State	Notes
(80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler	[delaySemaphore wait] in Delay>	
(70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child	BlockClosure>>ifCurtailed:	
(60) Input Event Fetcher Process: Ir	Delay>>wait	
(60) Low Space Watcher: Smalltalk	["OSProcess authors suspected th	
(50) WeakArray Finalization Proces	BlockClosure>>repeat	
(40s) Morphic UI Process: nil	[["OSProcess authors suspected :	
(40) 1026007296: my auto-update p	[self value. Processor terminateAc	
(40) 631931136: [delaySemaphore		
(10) Idle Process: ProcessorSchedu		

- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- **Worker pool**
- Service

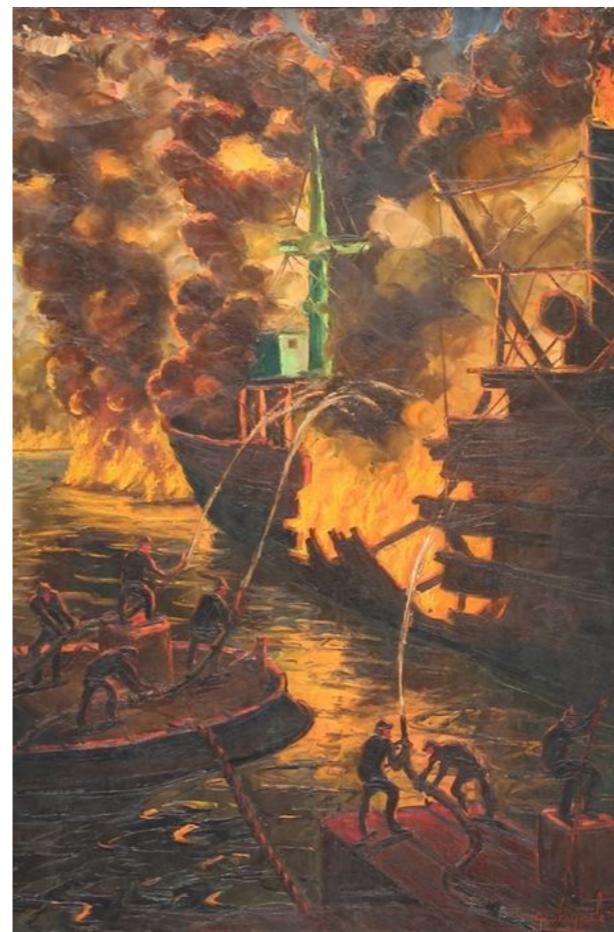


Service

- Instantiation requires to set the task before starting the service, and also requires an unique name
- Lifecycle managed by the user by start/stop/restart
- Handy for providing services/daemons

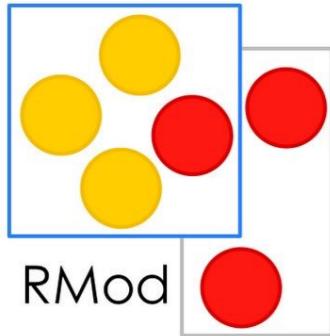
```
| service |
```

```
service := TKTParameterizableService new.  
service stepDelay: 500 milliseconds.  
service name: 'Unique-Service-Name'.  
service step: [ self inform: ' Tick ' ].  
service start.
```



- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- **Service**

}



Service

Playground

```
Page
service := TKTParameterizableService new.
service step: [ self inform: 'Stepping' ].
service stepDelay: 1000 milliSeconds.
service name: 'UniqueNameForService'.
service start.

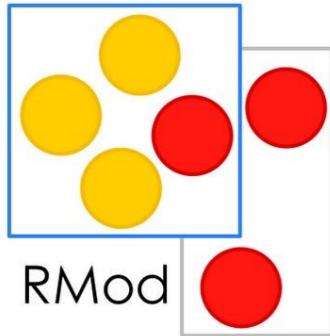
(TKTConfiguration serviceManager
findServiceNamed: 'UniqueNameForService') stop.
```

Process Browser

```
(80) DelaySemaphoreSchedule
(60) Input Event Fetcher Process
(60) Low Space Watcher: Small
(50) WeakArray Finalization Pro
(40) 360691456: my auto-upda
(40) 65476352: [ delaySemaph
(40s) Morphic UI Process: nil
(10) Idle Process: ProcessorSch
```

- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- **Service**

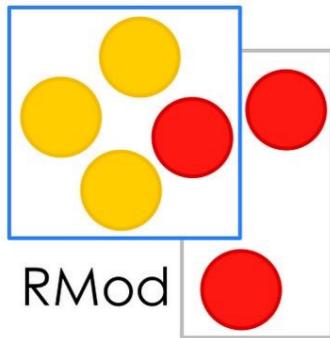
Appendix 1: Extensions



TaskIt Extensions: ActIt

- Provides an ActTalk inspired implementation
- Provides processing flavours
 - Worker
 - UI
 - Same process



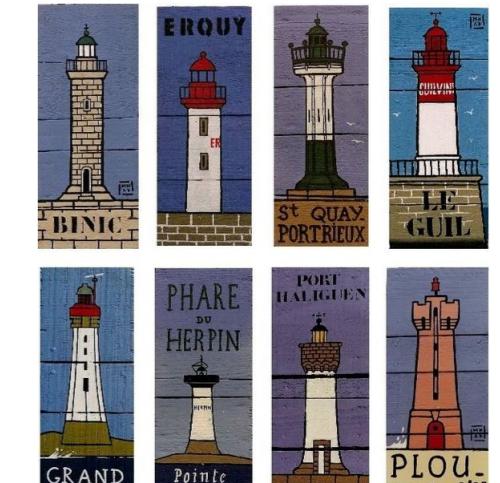


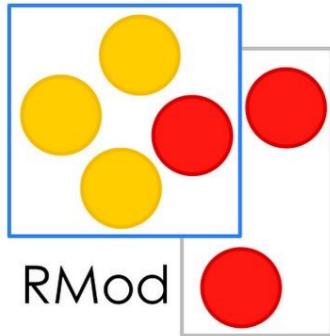
TaskIt Extensions: ActIt

Playground

Page

```
object := MyDummyExample new.  
actor := object actor.  
  
actor state: 4.  
actor state synchronizeTimeout: 1 second.  
object state.  
object state: nil.  
actor isStateNil synchronizeTimeout: 1 second.
```



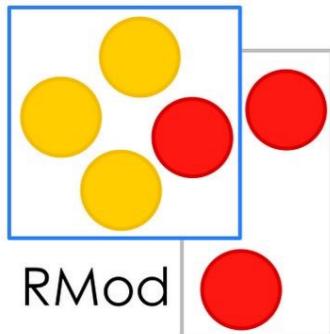


TaskIt Extensions: Shell

- Provides a new kind of task
- Is based on OS-Subprocess
- Allows to transform standard output into results



#88165833



TaskIt Extensions: Shell

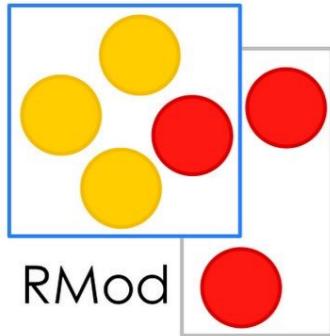
Playground

Page

```
command := (FileReference / #bin /#ls ) command
           redirectStdoutAsResult;
           yourself.
command future synchronizeTimeout: 1 second.
```



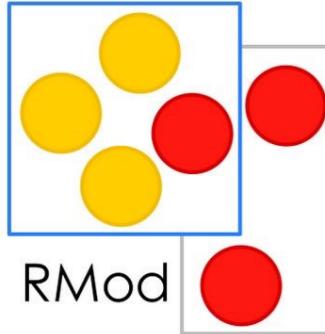
#88165833



TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

- Master / slave architecture
- Reuse most of the task it and task it shell architecture
- Alpha state, but improving fast

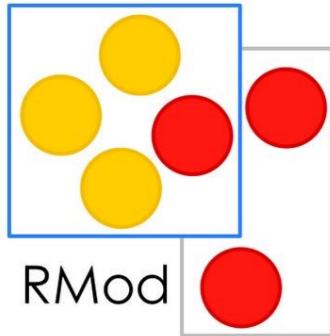




ForkIt

The screenshot displays the Squeak IDE interface with several windows open:

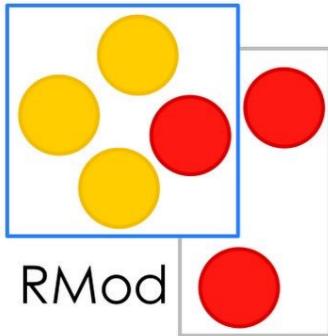
- Playground**: Shows code execution results for `TKTArchetypeAwarePool` and `TKTWatchDog`.
- Transcript**: Shows log messages from the system.
- Inspector on an OrderedCollection**: Shows an ordered collection of 20 items, with item 18 selected.
- Stack**: Shows the call stack for the selected item, with `noteAllHasFinished` at the top.
- Source**: Shows the source code for `noteAllHasFinished`.
- Test Runner**: Shows the results of a test run with 20538 tests run, 20309 passed, 68 skipped, 66 expected failures, 25 failures, 138 errors, and 0 passed unexpected.



TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

- Provides an extension for building images
- Provides a new runner:
Remote Worker

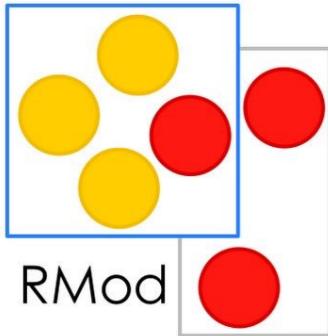




TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

- Working on adapting to the industrial standards
 - Process communication
Message queue
(RabbitMq)
 - Building process (Puppet/
Vagrant/Others / not yet
decided)

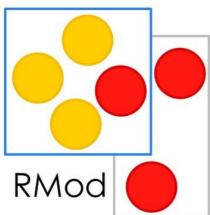




Thanks :)

- Synchronise different tasks by using powerful and highly tested **futures**
- Delegate the lifecycle control to specialised **runners**, according with your domain
- Control the load of your image by using **pools** of processes
- Boost your productivity in concurrency by using a **mature** library used for user interaction and robotic communication
- <https://github.com/sbragagnolo/taskit>

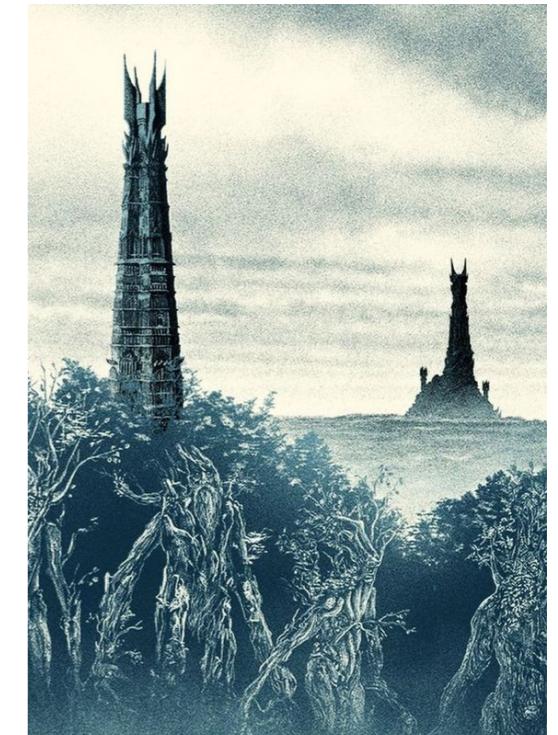
Appendix 2: All the combinators



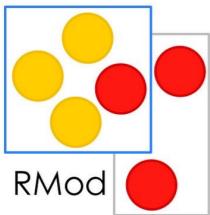
Combinations: Collect

Playground

```
I | aFuture |
aFuture := [ 2 + 3 ] future.
(aFuture collect: [ :number | number factorial ])
    onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ].
```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

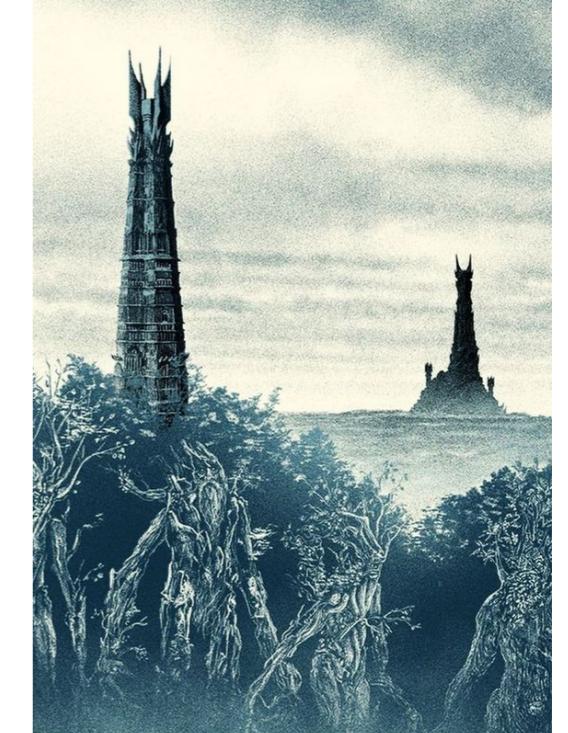


Combinations: Select

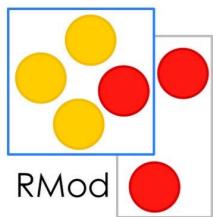
Playground

Page

```
future := [ 2 + 3 ] future.  
[(future select: [ :number | number even ]) onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ]; onFailureDo: [ :error | self inform: error asString ].
```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

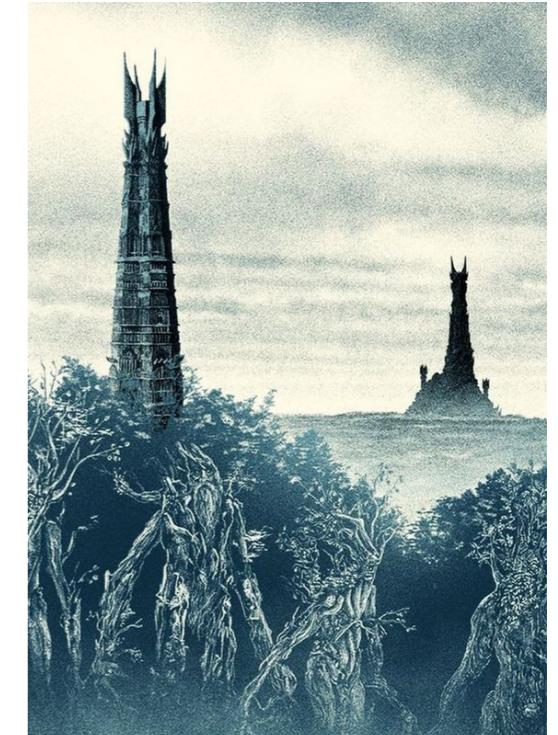


Combinations: Flat Collect

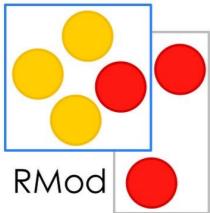
Playground

Page

```
I
future := [ 2 + 3 ] future.
(future flatCollect: [ :number | [ number factorial ] future ])
    onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ].
```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

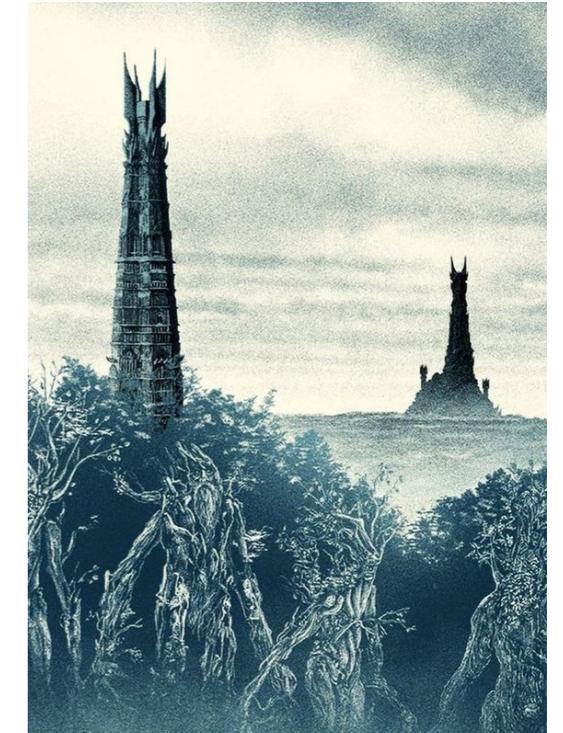


Combinations: Zip

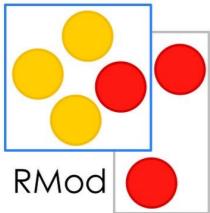
Playground

Page

```
future1 := [ 2 + 3 ] future.
future2 := [ 18 factorial ] future.
(future1 zip: future2)
  onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ].
```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

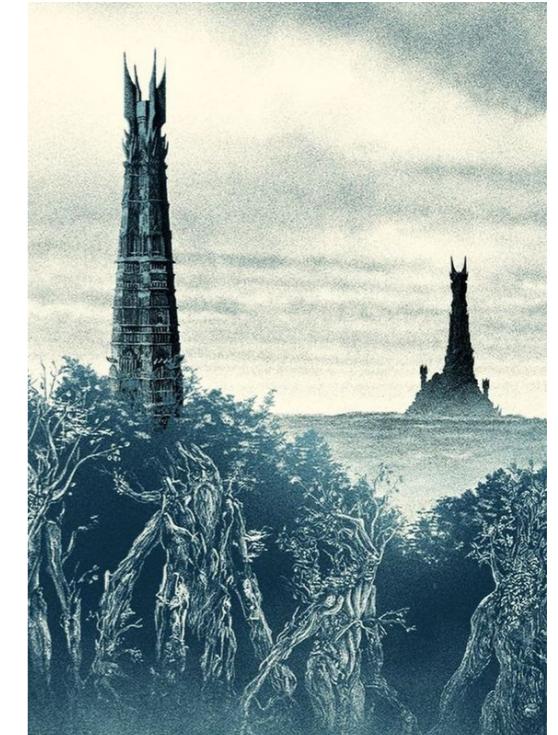


Combinations: On-Do

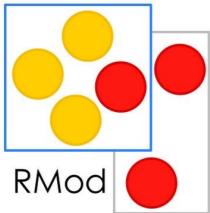
Playground

Page

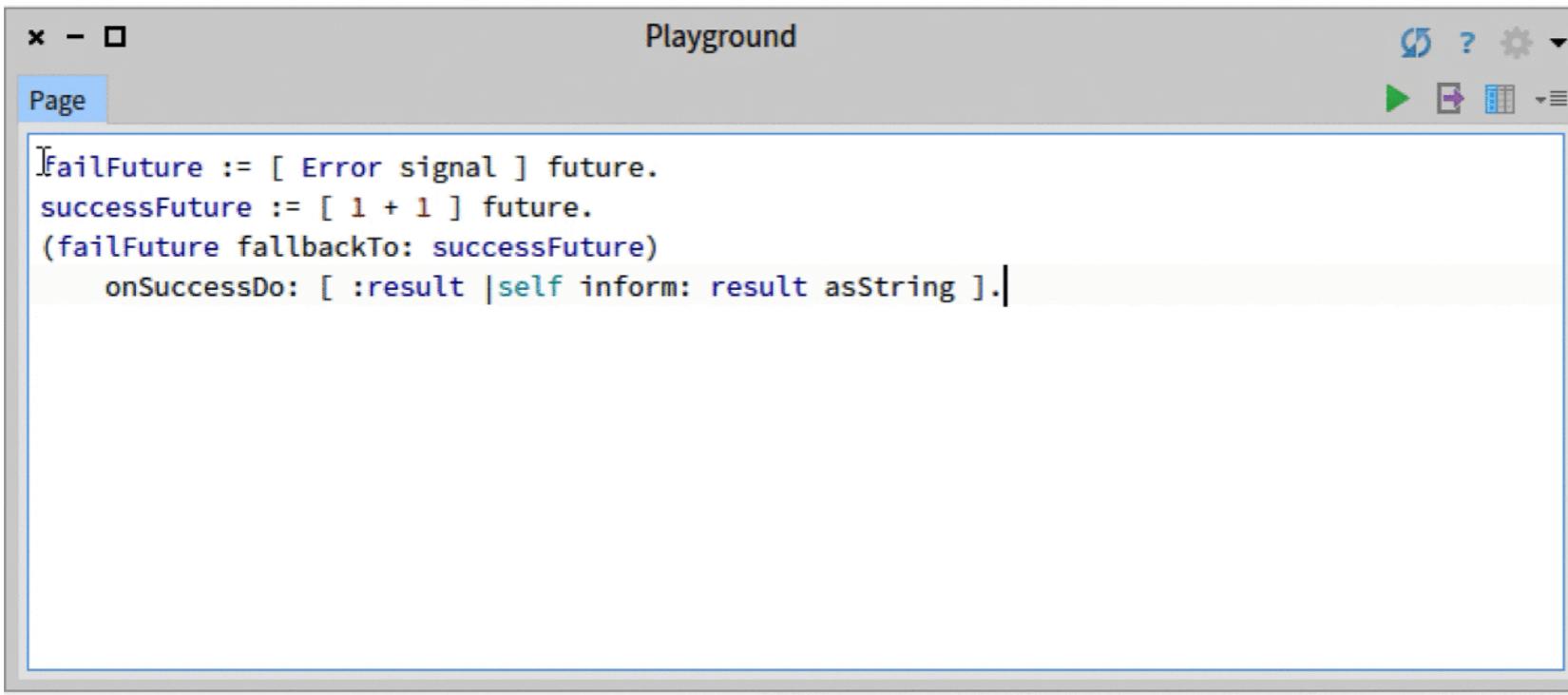
```
future := [ Error signal ] future
| on: Error do: [ :error | 5 ].
future onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ].
```



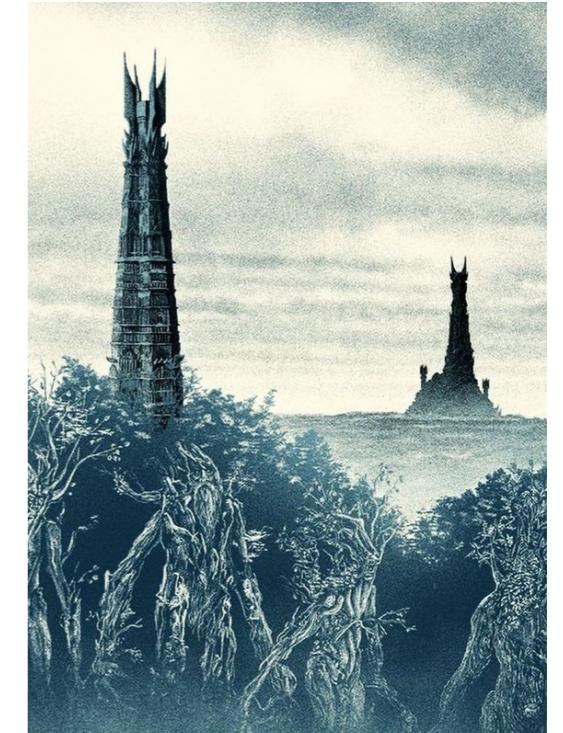
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



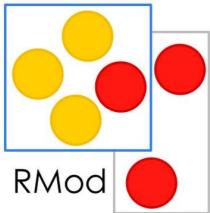
Combinations: Fallback To



```
FailFuture := [ Error signal ] future.
successFuture := [ 1 + 1 ] future.
(failFuture fallbackTo: successFuture)
    onSuccessDo: [ :result |self inform: result asString ].
```



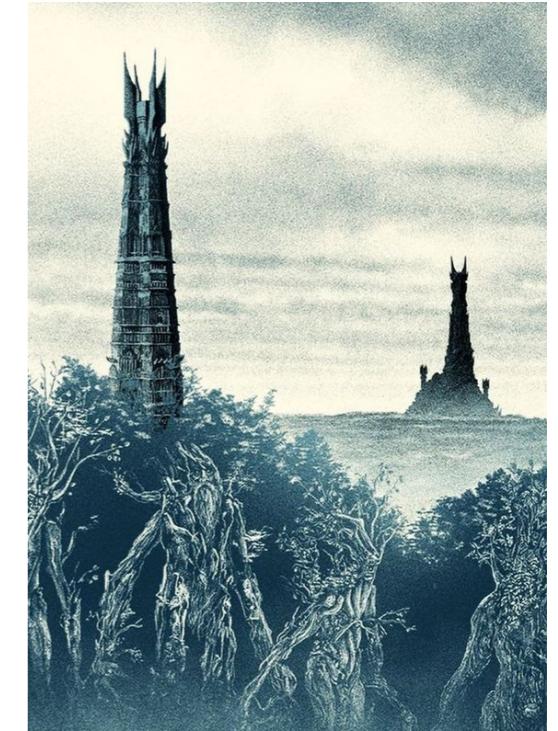
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



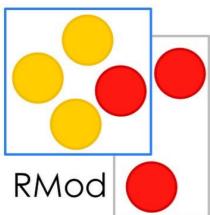
Combinations: First complete

Playground

```
FailFuture := [ 2 second wait. 20 ] future.
successFuture := [ 1 second wait. 1 + 1 ] future.|(failFuture firstCompleteOf: successFuture)
onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ];
onFailureDo: [ :error | self inform: error asString ].
```

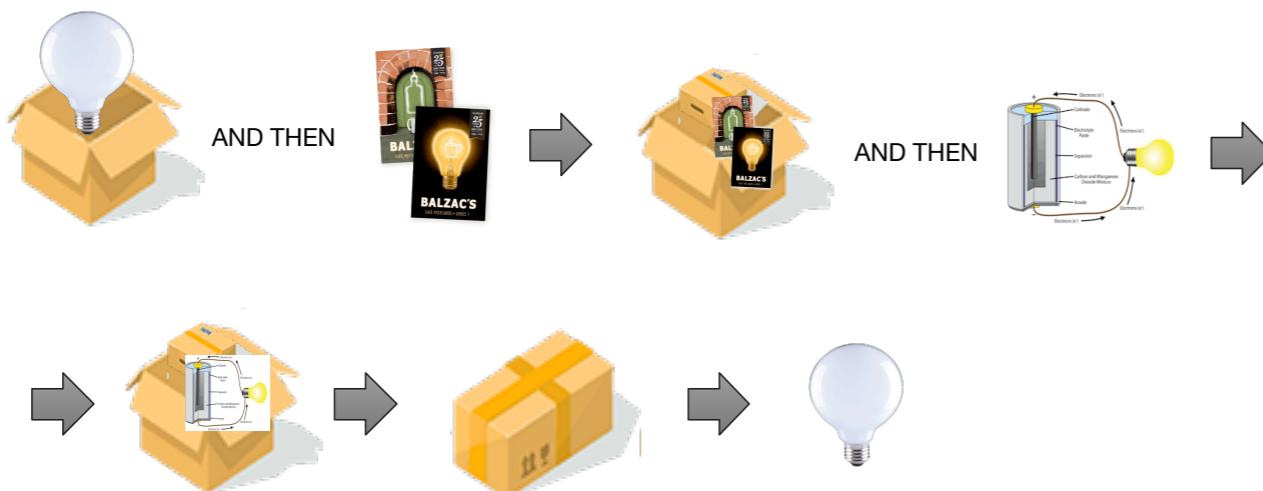
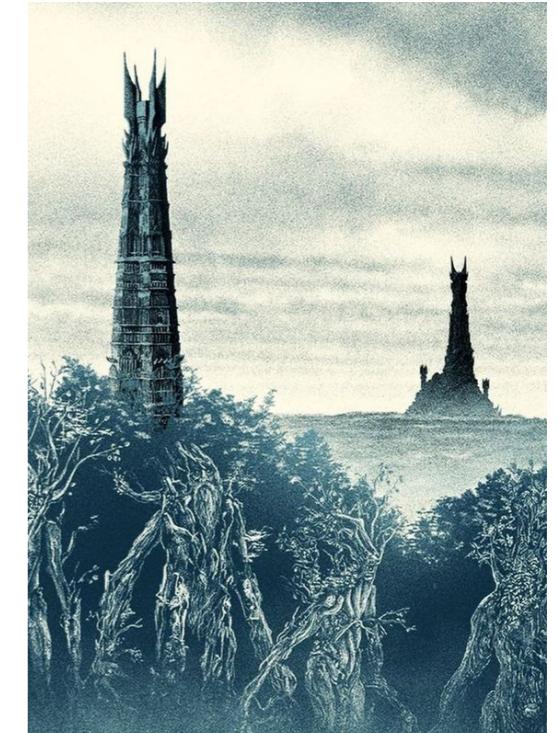
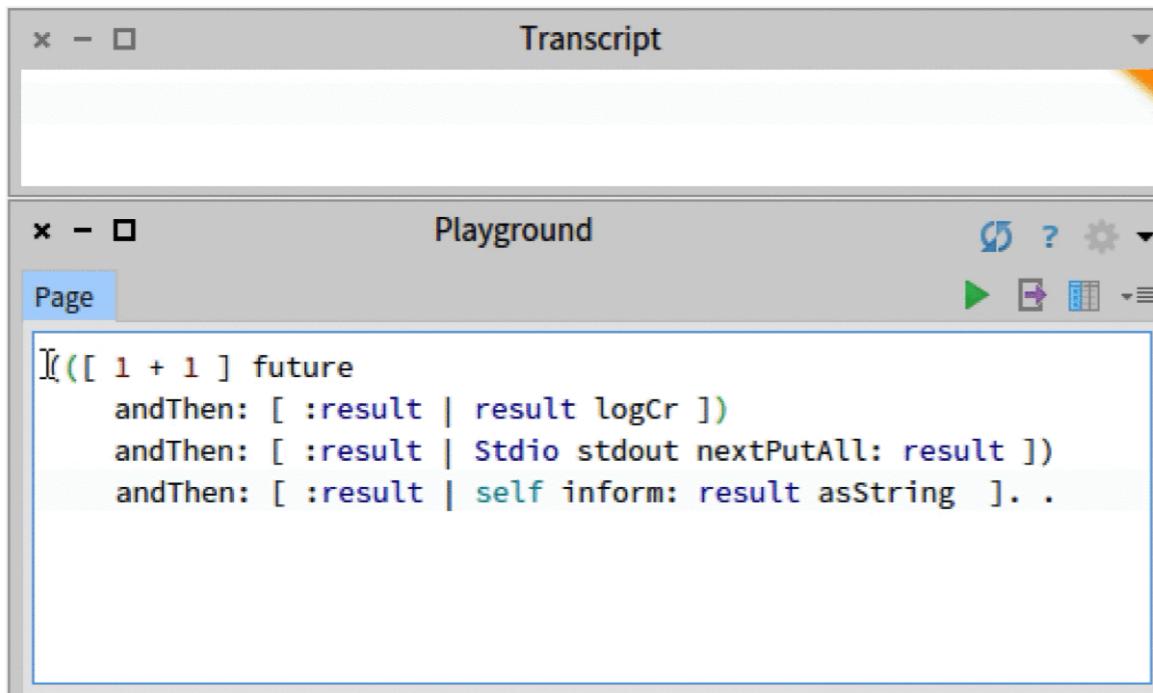


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

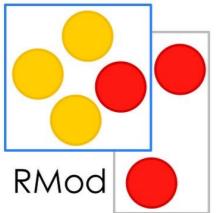


And then

Run in sequence

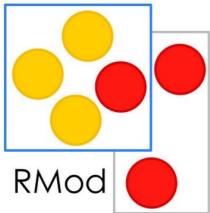


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



Concurrence

- From old french “concurrencé”
 - Co-occurrence (Happening simultaneously)
 - Competition

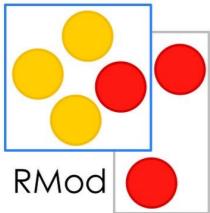


Concurrency (CS)

Multiple computations happening at the same time, in the same system

or

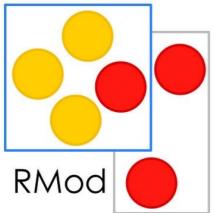
Ability of different parts or units of a program, algorithm, or problem to be executed out-of-order or in partial order, without affecting the final outcome.



Concurrency (CS)

Why should we?

- Not blocking the user
- Enhancing the resources usage
 - Doing things in background (or while the CPU is idle)
 - Managing many time-consuming operations simultaneously (I/O)



Concurrency

- Sharing resources
- Maximising the overall performance, in detriment of the particular or individual performance