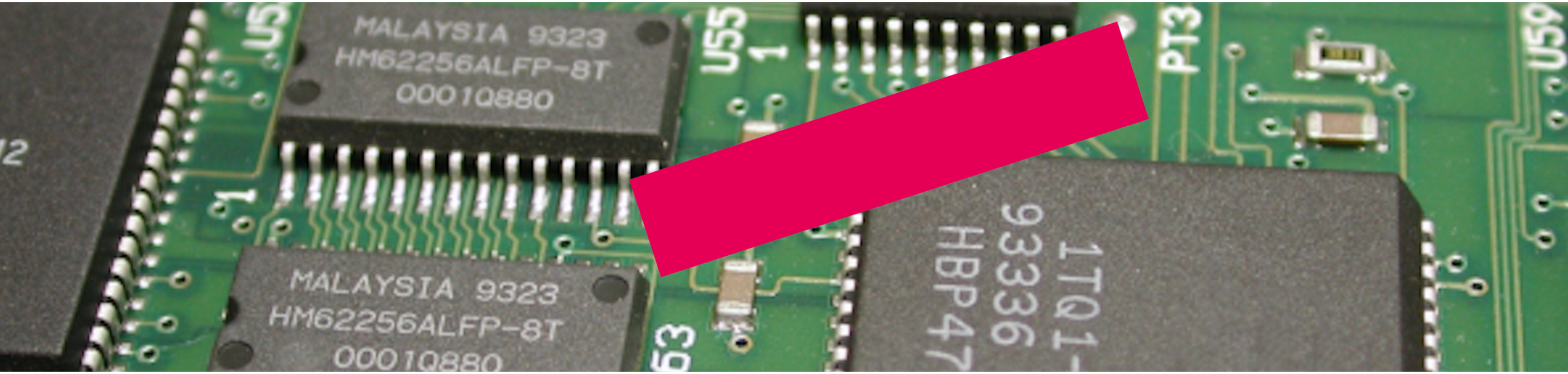
Embedded Systems Development - 5. Concurrency and more



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HAN_UNIVERSITY
OF APPLIED SCIENCES

To begin with…

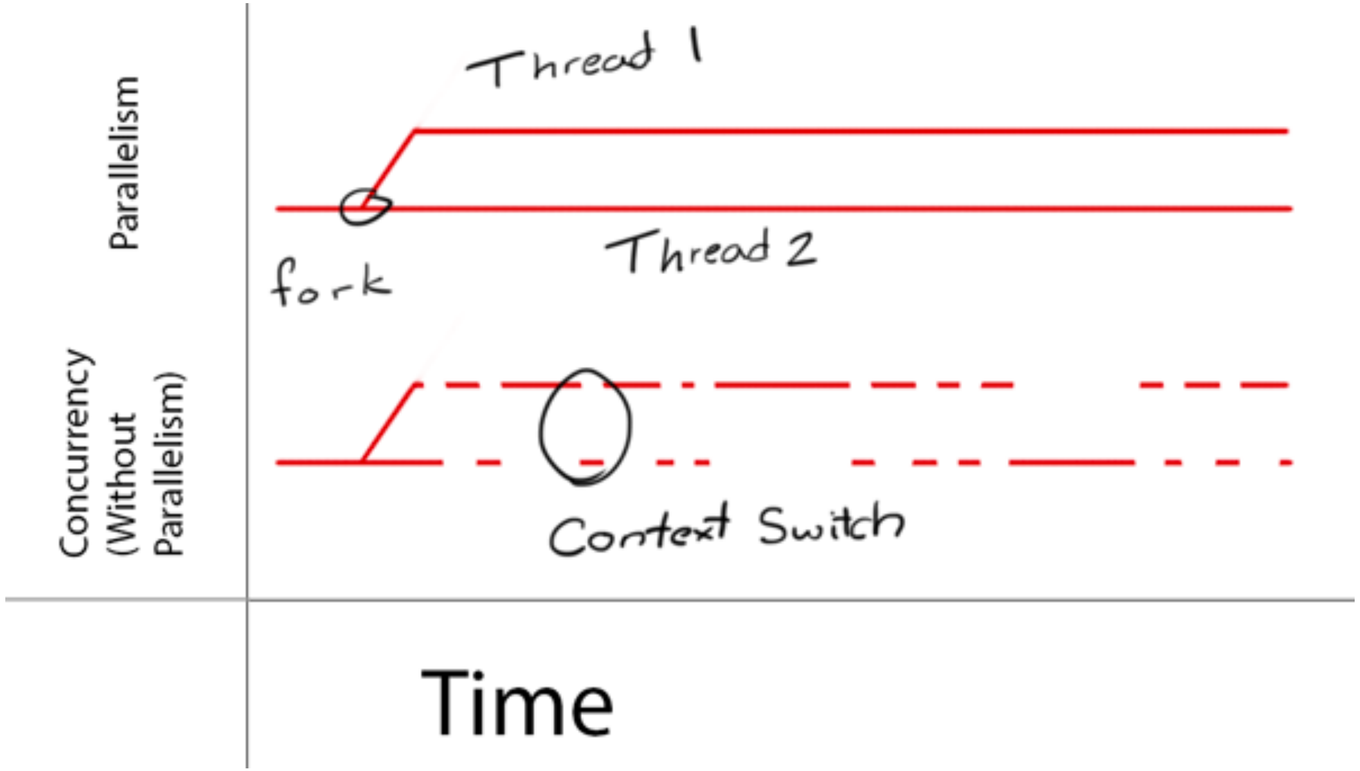
Attendance

Schedule (exact info see #OO and roster at insite.han.nl)

		C++	UML
Step 1	Single responsibility	Scope, namespaces, string	Class diagram
Step 2	Open-Closed Principle	Constructors, iterators, lambdas	Inheritance / Generalization
Step 3	Liskov Substitution Principle	lists, inline functions, default params	Activities
Step 4	Interface Segregation Principle	interfaces and abstract classes	Depencencies
Step 5	Dependency Inversion Principle	**threads, callback**	Sequence diagrams
Step 6	Coupling and cohesion	polymorphism	Composition, packages
Step 7			Use cases

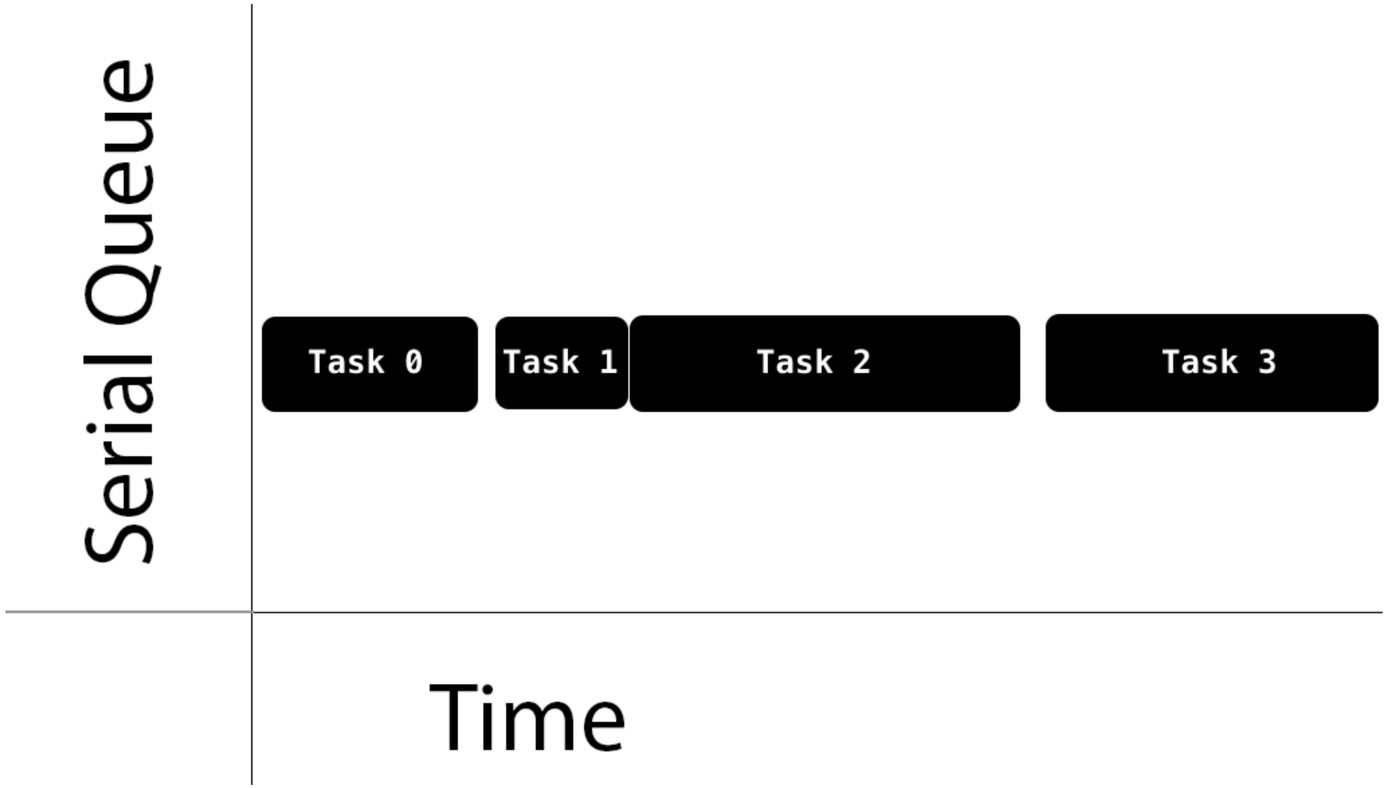
Note: subject to changes as we go…

Concurrency



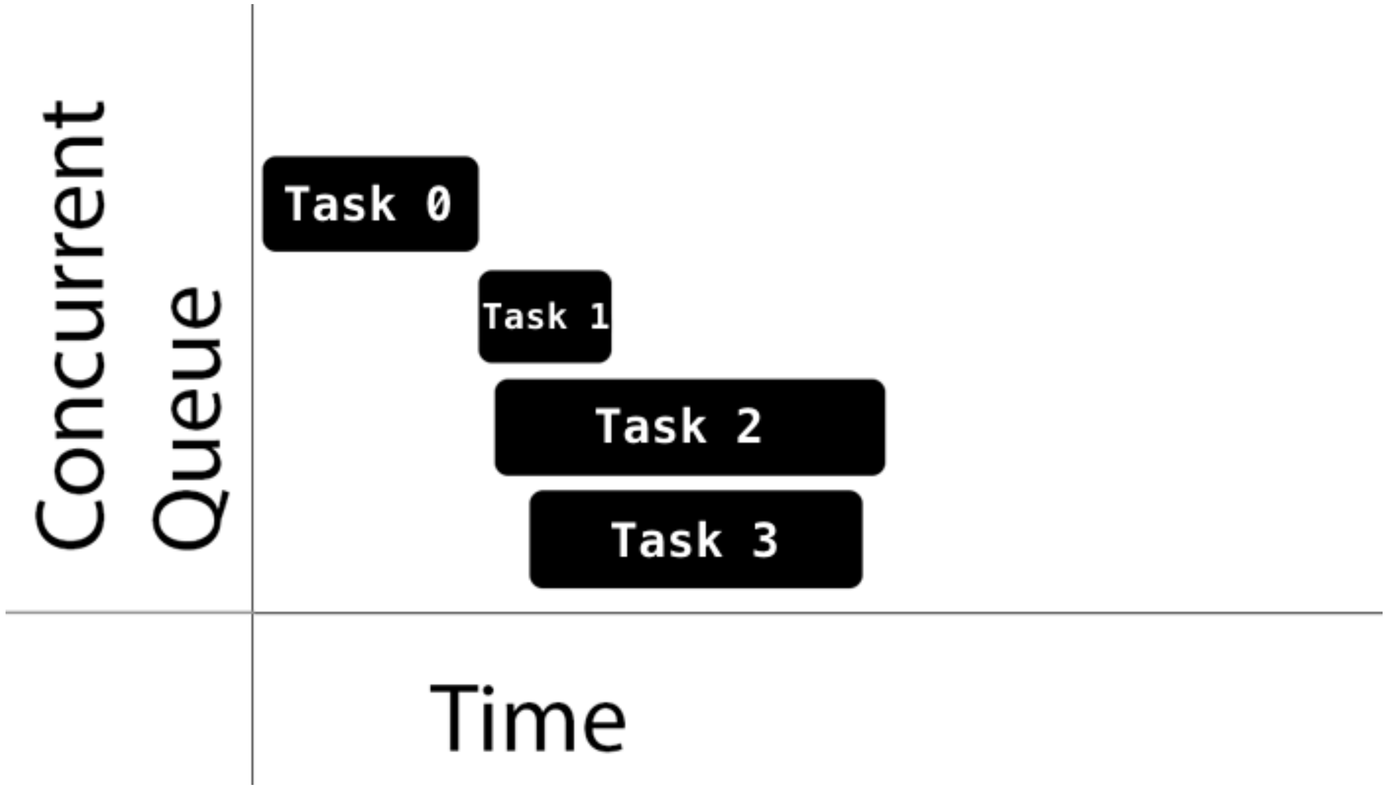
Source: Ray Wenderlich

Queues: Serial Queue



Source: Ray Wenderlich

Queues: Concurrent Queue



Source: Ray Wenderlich

Typical Concurrency Problems / Solutions

A *Callable* type is a type for which the INVOKE operation (used by, e.g., std::function, std::bind, and std::thread::thread) is applicable.

https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/named_req/Callable

Lambda expression:

Constructs a *closure*: an unnamed function object capable of capturing variables in scope.

https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/lambda

See also: https://riptutorial.com/cplusplus/example/1854/what-is-a-lambda-expression-

C++ Language: Threads (C++11 and higher)

```
#include <thread>
```

C++ Language: Threads (C++11 and higher): Callable function

```
 #include <thread>

// function to be used in callable

void callable_func(int N)
 {
   for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        cout << "Thread 1 :: callable => function pointer\n";
   }
 }
```

C++ Language: Threads (C++11 and higher): Callable Object

```
 #include <thread>

// A callable object
class thread_obj {
 public:
   void operator()(int n) {
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
           cout << "Thread 2 :: callable => function object\n”;

   }
};
```

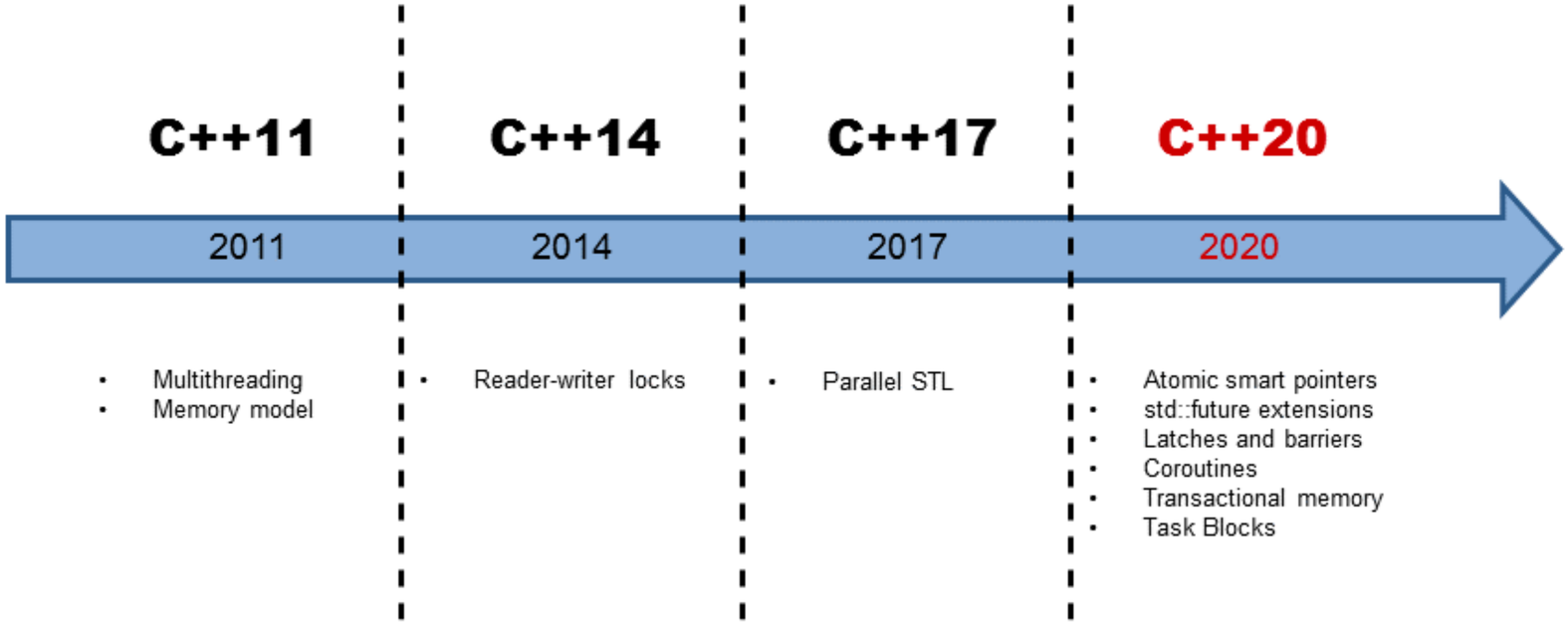
C++ Language: Threads (C++11 and higher): Lambda Expression

```
 #include <thread>

// Define a Lambda Expression
    auto f = [](int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                cout << "Thread 3 :: callable => lambda expression\n";
        }
    };
```

C++ Language: Threads (C++11 and higher): Lambda Expression

```cpp
 #include <thread>


int main()
{
    // ... e.g. Lamda expression

    //launch thread using function pointer as callable
    thread th1(collable_func, 2);

    // launch thread using function object as callable
    thread th2(thread_obj(), 2);

    //launch thread using lambda expression as callable
    thread th3(f, 2);

    // Wait for thread t1 to finish
    th1.join();
    // Wait for thread t2 to finish
    th2.join();

    // Wait for thread t3 to finish
    th3.join();

    return 0;
}
```

C++ Language: 'Concurrency Evolution'



Typical Concurrency Problems / Solutions

Problems:

- Resource contention (dining philosophers) / Race Conditions (e.g. data race)
- Starvation and Deadlock (ultimate form)
- Flight booking system (locking)

https://youtu.be/NbwbQQB7xNQ

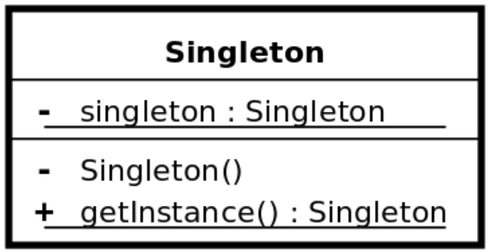
Solutions:

- Atomic operations
- Locks
- Mutual Exclusives (e.g. semaphores)
- Priority queues

C++ Language Pattern: Singleton

A *singleton pattern* is a software design pattern that restricts the instantiation of a class to one "single" instance.

This is useful when exactly one object is needed to coordinate actions across the system.



C++ Language: Callback methods (C++17)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <functional>
#include <string>

void DoSomething(std::function<void()> callback) {
    callback();
}

void PrintSomething() {
   std::cout << "Hello!" << std::endl;
}

int main()
{
    DoSomething(PrintSomething);
    DoSomething([]() {  std::cout << "Hello again!" <<
                          std::endl; });
}
```

C++ Language: Async Callback

std::async() does following things:

- It automatically creates a thread (Or picks from internal thread pool) and a promise object for us.

- Then passes the std::promise object to thread function and returns the associated std::future object.

- When our passed argument function exits then its value will be set in this promise object, so eventually return value will be available in std::future object.

See *async_callback.cpp* and *async_single.cpp* examples.

https://thispointer.com/c11-multithreading-part-9-stdasync-tutorial-example/

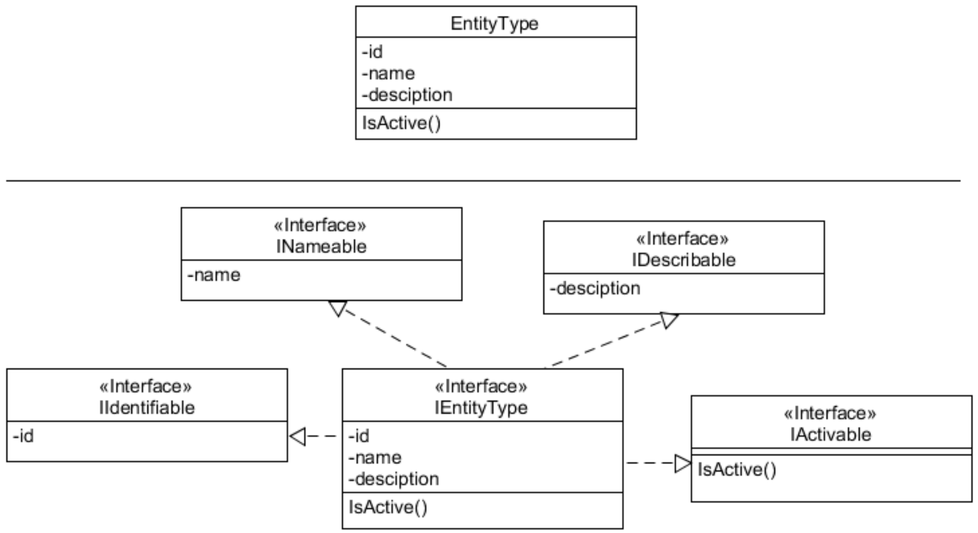
SOLID: Interface Segregation

“No client should be forced to depend on methods it does not use.”

- Uncle Bob

https://claudiorivera.net/2018/02/04/isp-interface-segregation-principle/

SOLID: Interface Segregation



https://claudiorivera.net/2018/02/04/isp-interface-segregation-principle/

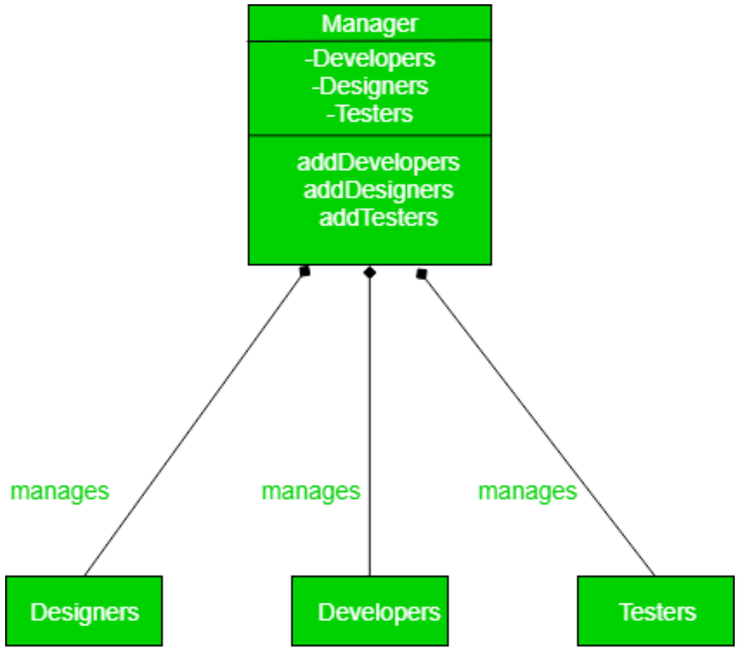
SOLID: Dependency Inversion Principle

“High-level modules should not depend on low-level modules.
Both should depend on abstractions.”
“Abstractions should not depend on details.
Details should depend on abstractions.”
—R. Martin

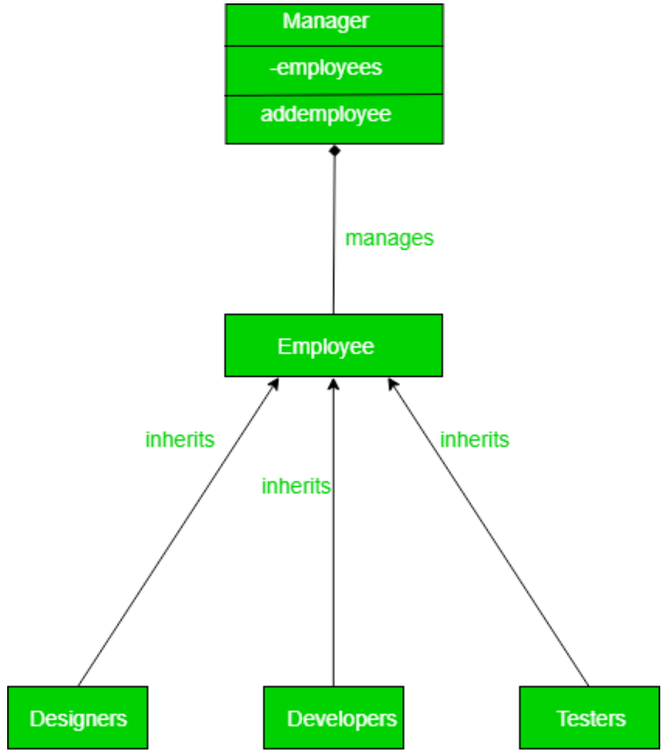
https://claudiorivera.net/2018/02/12/dip-dependency-inversion-principle/

SOLID: Dependency Inversion Principle

From:



To:



https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dependecy-inversion-principle-solid/

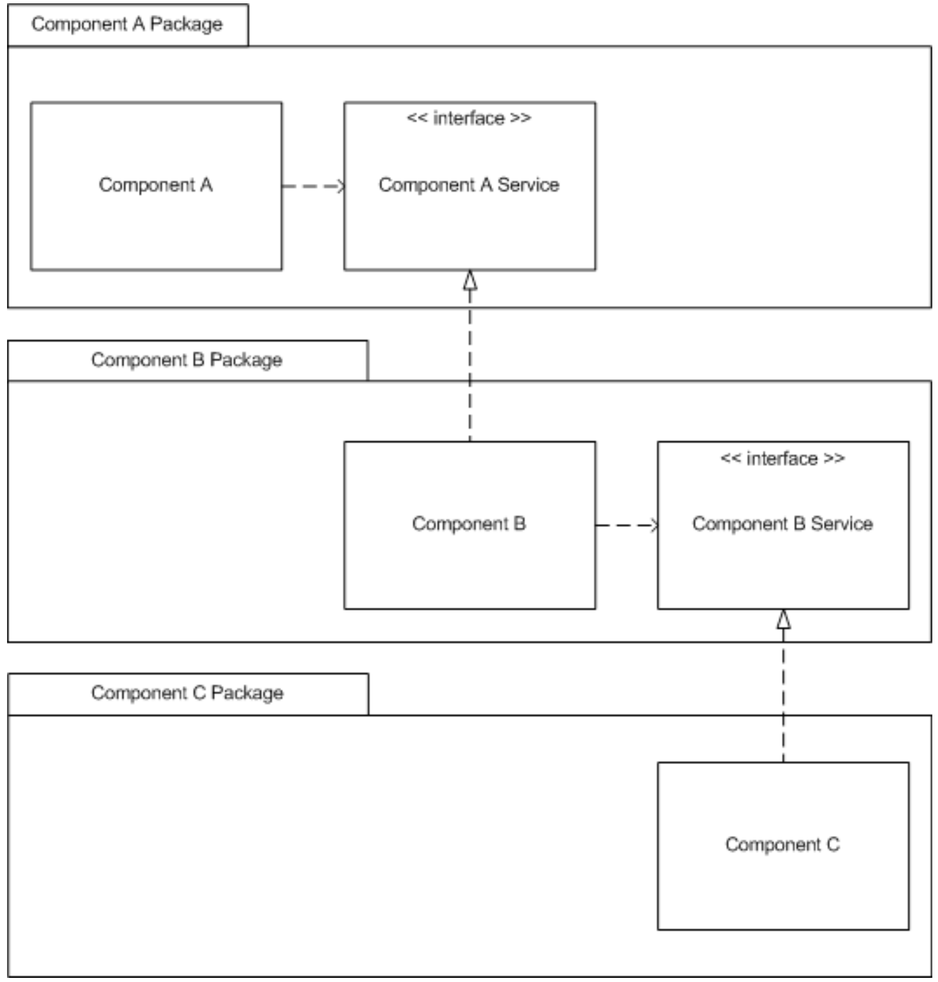
SOLID: Dependency Inversion Principle

Helps to sustain low-coupling between the components comprising an application.

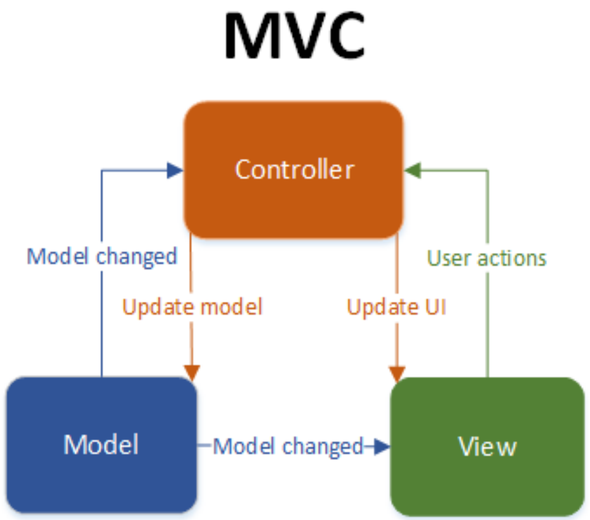
A. High-level modules should not depend upon low-level modules. Both should depend upon abstractions.

B. Abstractions should not depend upon details. Details should depend upon abstractions.

https://dzone.com/articles/the-dependency-inversion-principle-for-beginners



Patterns: MVC



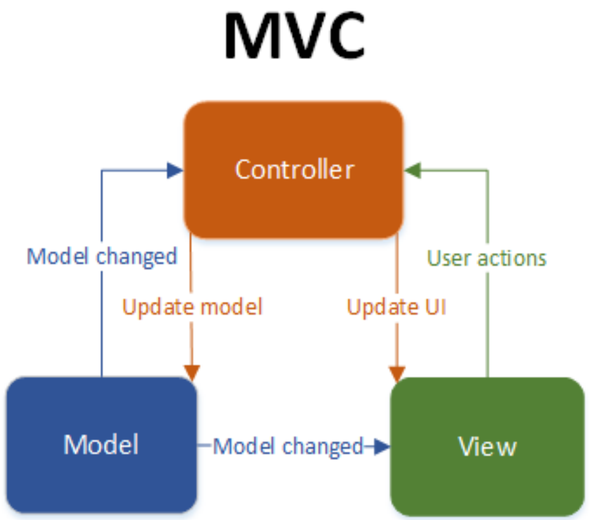
The *model* communicates with a source of data, providing an *interface* for the other components in the architecture.

The *view* obtains *model indexes* from the model; these are references to items of data. By supplying model indexes to the model, the view can retrieve items of data from the data source.

In standard views, a *delegate* renders the items of data. When an item is edited, the delegate communicates with the model directly using model indexes

https://doc.qt.io/qt-5/model-view-programming.html

Patterns: MVC



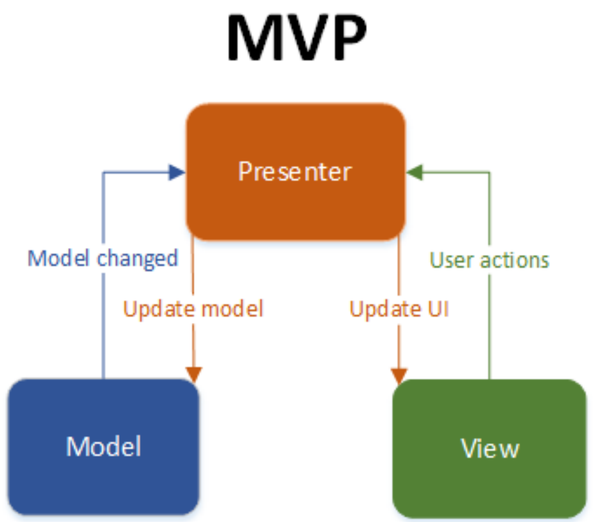
MVC consists of three kinds of objects:

- *Model* is the application object,
- *View* is its screen presentation,
- *Controller* defines the way the user interface reacts to user input.

Before MVC, user interface designs tended to lump these objects together. MVC decouples them to increase flexibility and reuse.

https://www.codeguru.com/cpp/cpp/implementing-an-mvc-model-with-the-qt-c-framework.html

Patterns: MVP

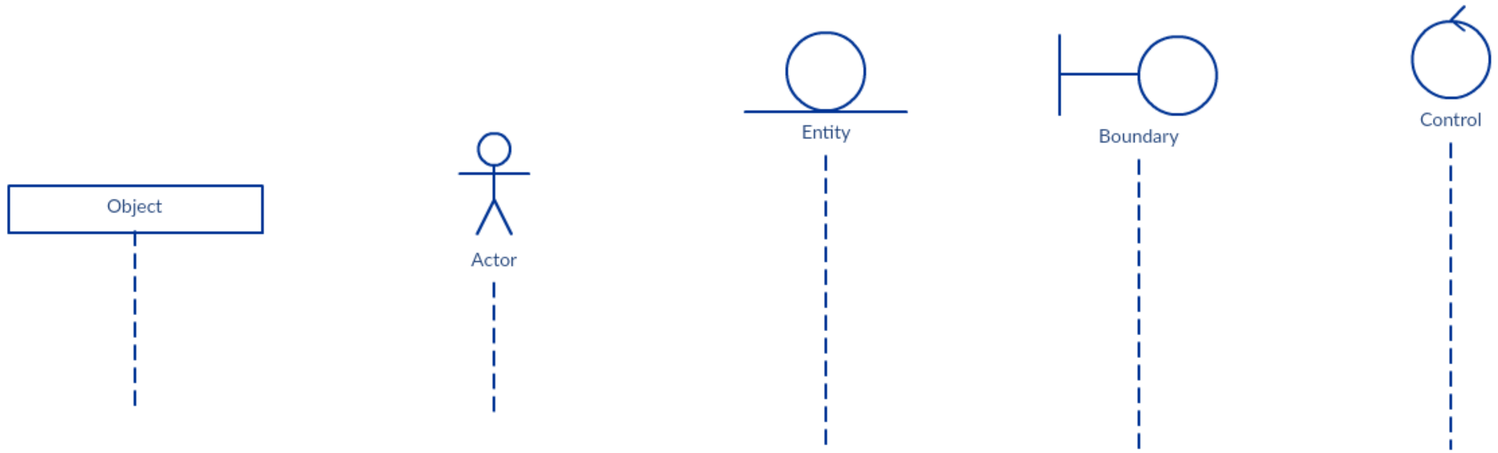


Popular alternative for MVC

Note: always consider alternative options when selecting Design Patterns.

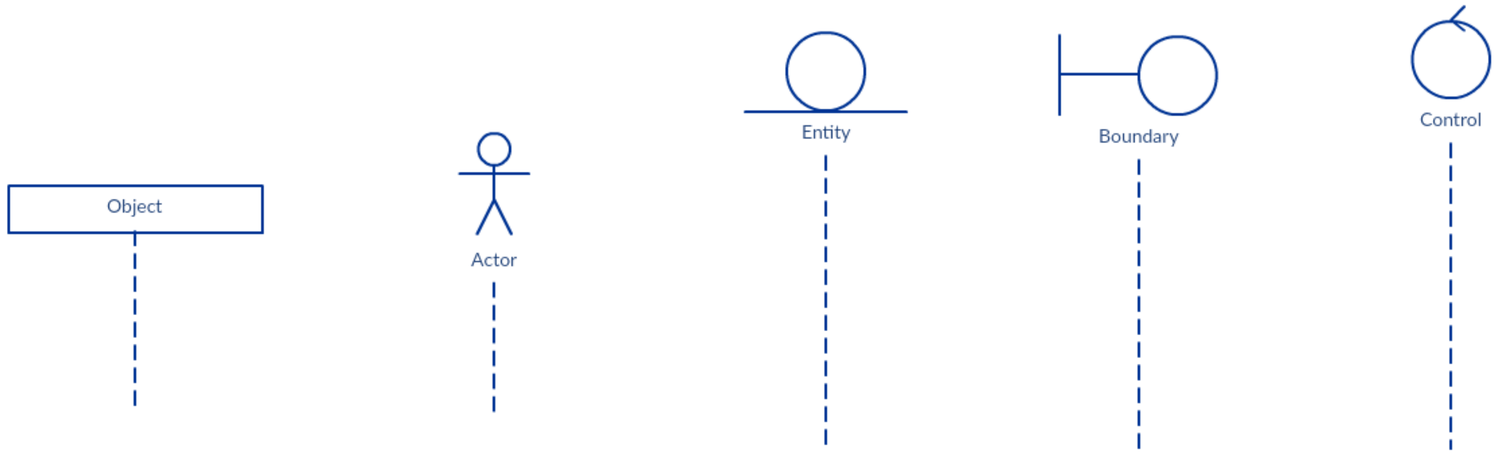
https://www.codeguru.com/cpp/cpp/implementing-an-mvc-model-with-the-qt-c-framework.html

UML: Sequence Diagram - Stereotypes



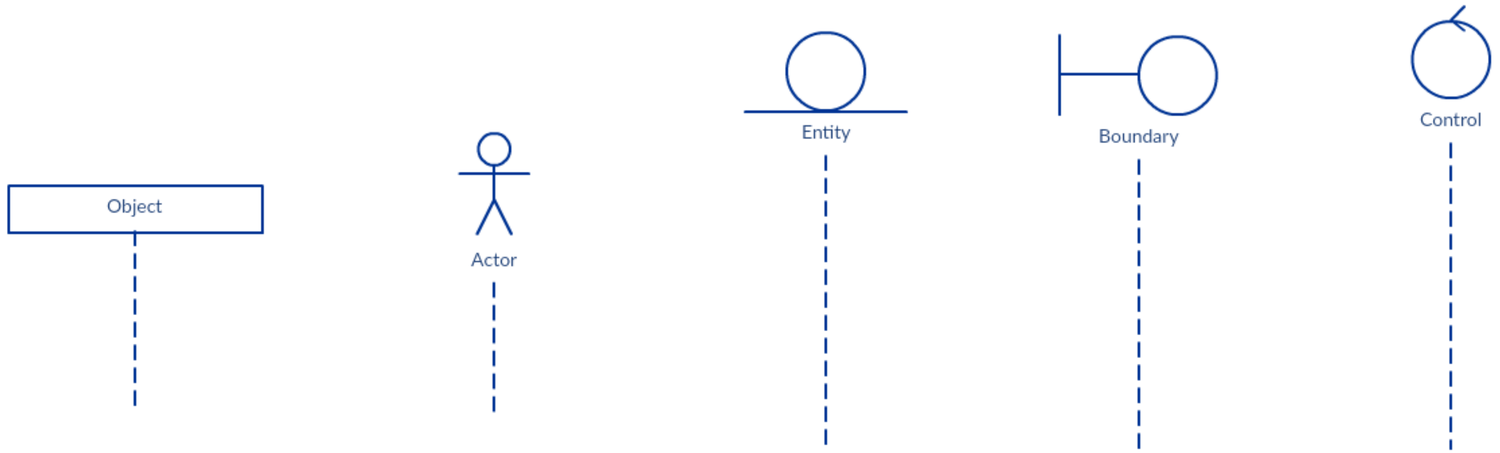
Typical **stereotypes** used in a Sequence Diagram.

UML: Sequence Diagram - Object



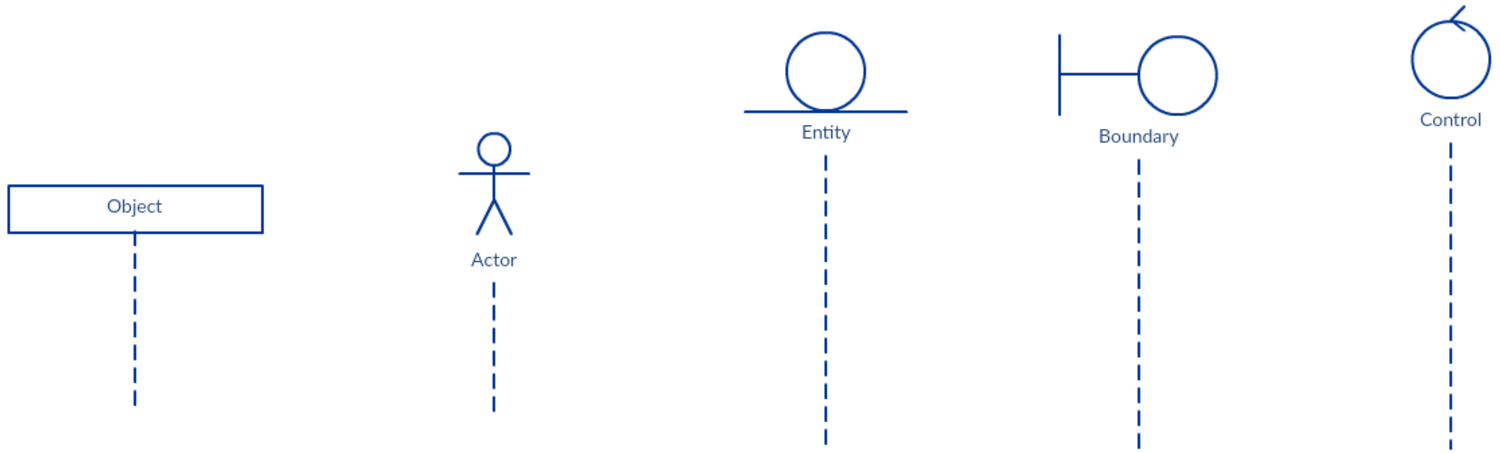
An **object** represents an *instance* of a class.

UML: Sequence Diagram - Actor



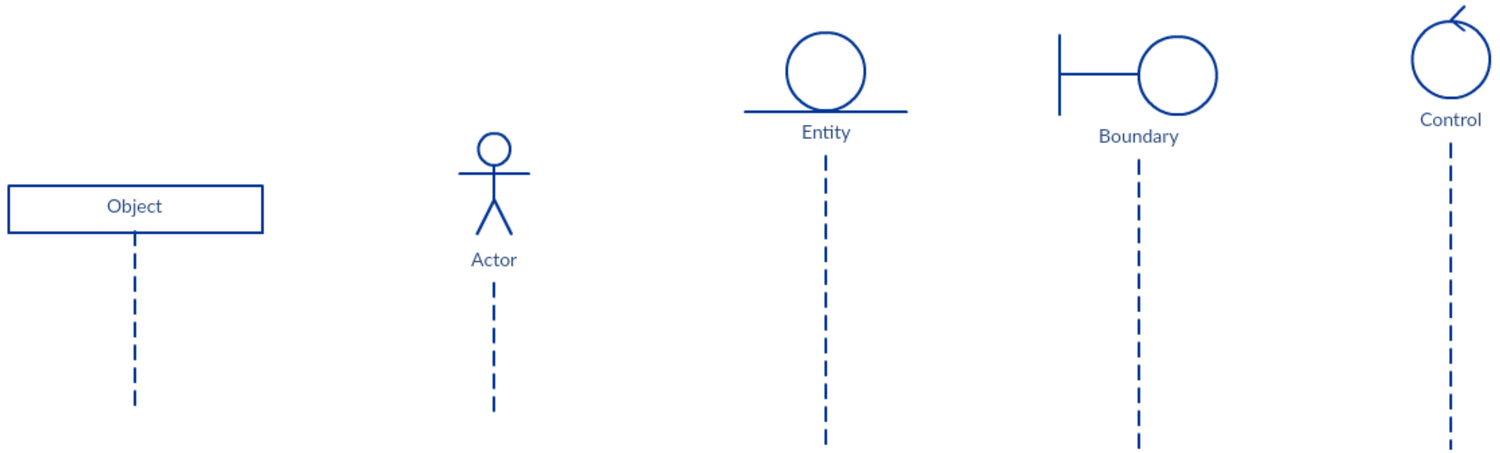
An **actor** represents a *user* in the system or an *other system* interacting with the current system

UML: Sequence Diagram - Entity



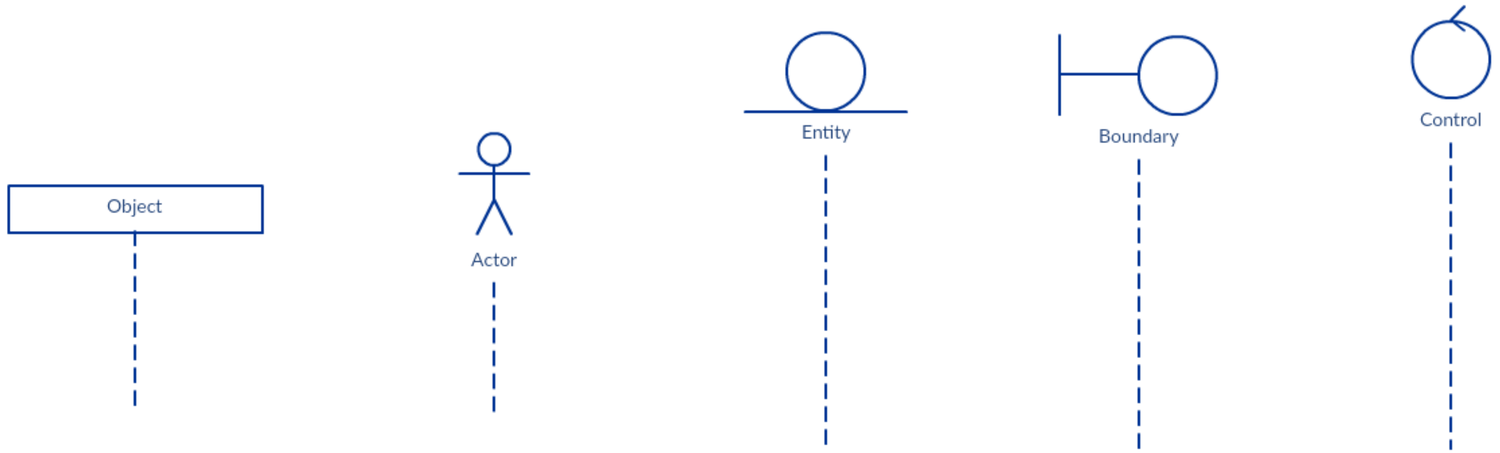
An **entity** is any singular, identifiable and separate object. It refers to individuals, organizations, systems, bits of data or even distinct system components that are considered significant in and of themselves.

UML: Sequence Diagram - Boundary



A **boundary** is a stereotyped Object that models some *system boundary*, typically a user interface screen. In an MVC (Model-View-Controller) pattern it represents the *View*.

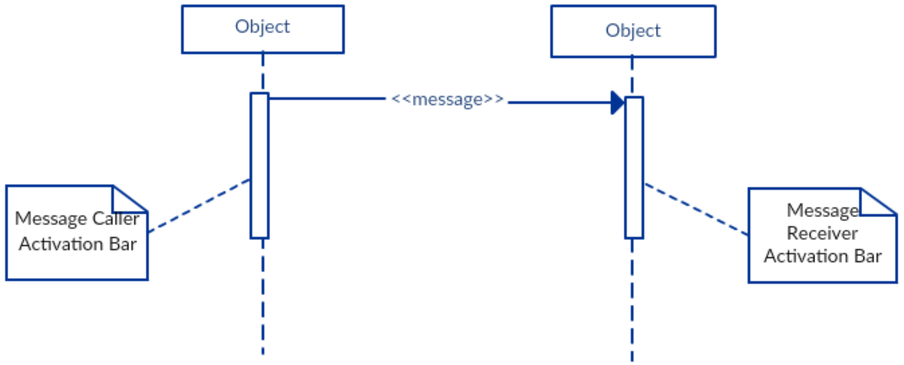
UML: Sequence Diagram - Control



A **Control** is a stereotyped Object that models a controlling entity or manager.

A Control organizes and schedules other activities and elements, typically in Analysis (including Robustness), Sequence and Communication diagrams. It is the *controller* of the MVC (Model-View-Controller) Pattern.

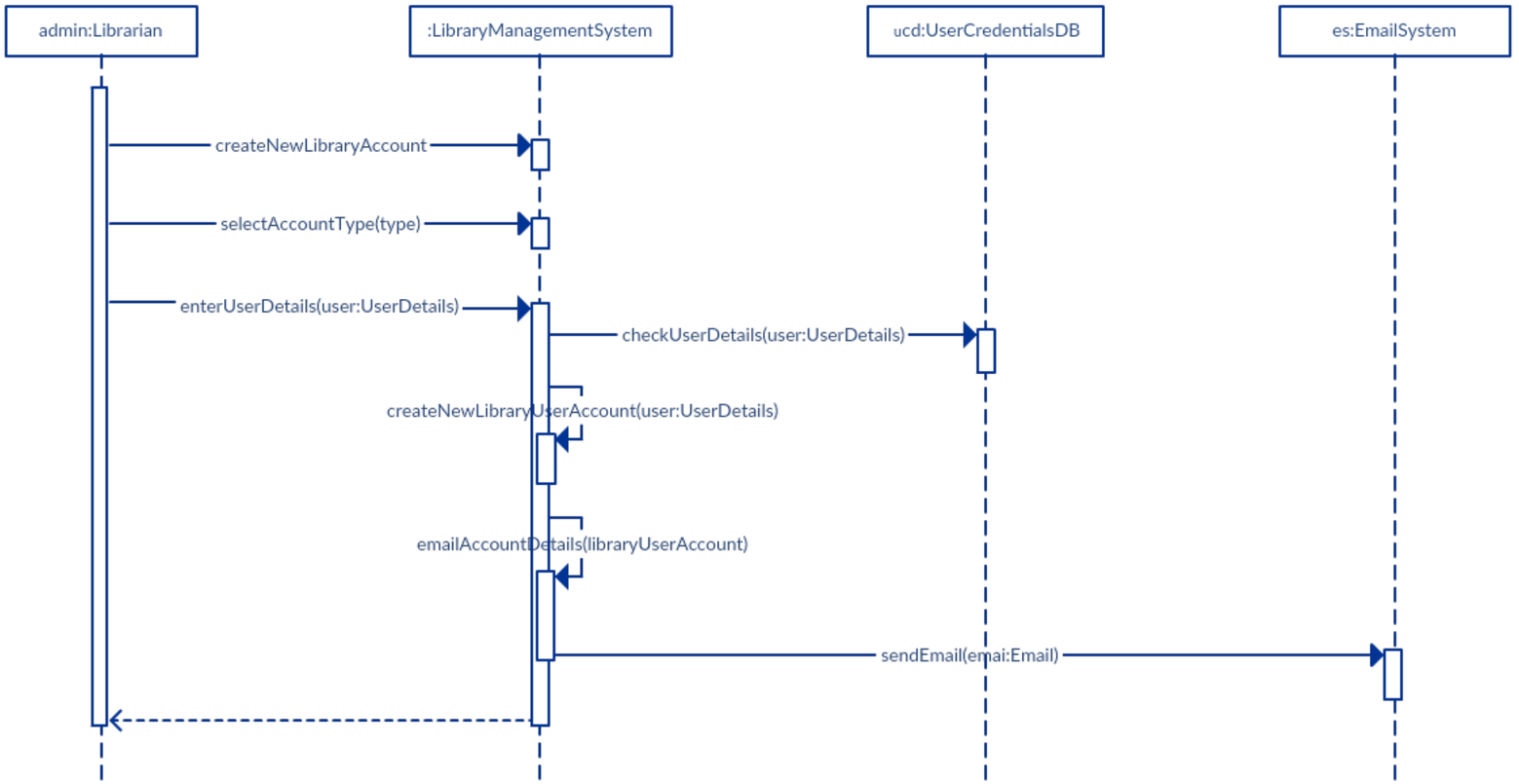
UML Sequence Diagram - Activation Bars



An **activation bar** is the box placed on the lifeline.

It is used to indicate that an object is active (or instantiated) during an interaction between two objects. The length of the rectangle indicates the duration of the objects staying active.

UML Sequence Diagram - Activation Bars



Links on UML

Recommended resource: https://creately.com/blog/diagrams/sequence-diagram-tutorial/

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/uml/uml_interaction_diagram.htm

https://sparxsystems.com/enterprise_architect_user_guide/14.0/model_domains/otherelements2.html

Links on C++

https://www.bfilipek.com/2019/12/threading-loopers-cpp17.html

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/multithreading-in-cpp/

https://www.perforce.com/blog/qac/multithreading-parallel-programming-c-cpp

https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/multithreading-in-cpp/

C/C++ (< 11)

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp_multithreading.htm

Any questions?