

A dramatic, high-contrast photograph of a mountain peak. The sky is filled with heavy, dark, and textured clouds. A sharp, rocky mountain peak rises from a lower, brownish mountain slope. Mist or low clouds are swirling around the base of the peak and the foreground. The foreground shows a steep, brownish mountain slope with some small structures and a path. The overall mood is moody and atmospheric.

xasync

low ingress async runtime

每周工作

- 第一周 - 回顾
- 第二周 - 定目标
- 第三周 - 学习和实验
- 第四周 - 代码结合

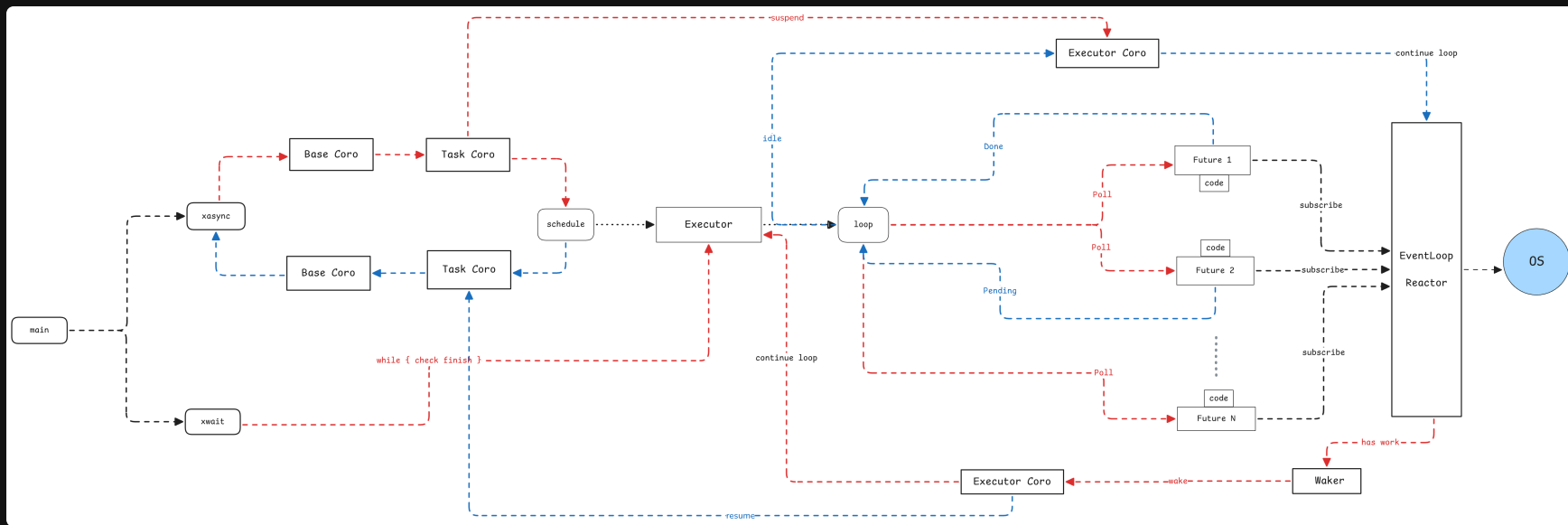
xasync 实现分析

使用者角度

```
1  var is_async = true // 如果关闭后，底层会走阻塞逻辑
2  fn read(file) {
3      if (is_async) {
4          scheudle(future:run(sys_read(file))) // 生成 future, 交给 executor 和 eventloop 调度处理
5          suspend()
6      } else {
7          sys_read(file)
8      }
9  }
10 fn long_time_action() {
11     read("large file")
12     sleep(100) // 这里依然不会阻塞
13 }
14 fn other_action() {
15
16 }
17 fn main() {
18     let frame = xasync(long_time_action) // 使用者也可以用 xasync 来标记上层代码是异步的
19     // xawait(frame) // 需要等待的时候才等待
20     other_action()
21 }
```

xasync 实现分析

架构设计



xasync 实现分析

Future

其中一个测例

```
1  test "counter-chain-done" {
2      const allocator = std.testing.allocator;
3
4      var executor = Executor.init(allocator);
5      defer executor.deinit();
6
7      var counter = Counter.init(0, 5);
8      const fut = runWithAllocator(allocator, Counter.doCount, &counter).chain(Counter.printNum); // 这里支持链式调用
9
10     executor.schedule(fut);
11
12     executor.run();
13 }
```

xasync 实现分析

Executor

两个队列

- `ready_queue: std.ArrayList(*Future)` - 调度队列，供调用者放入 Future 任务
- `futs: std.ArrayList(*Future)` - 执行队列，实际调度器处理的 Future 任务

xasync 实现分析

Coroutine

- 支持上线文切换
- 支持参数传递

```
1  var base_coro: Coroutine = undefined;
2  var count_coro: Coroutine = undefined;
3  var count: i32 = 1;
4
5  fn addCount() void {
6      count += 1;
7      base_coro.resumeFrom(&count_coro);
8      count += 1;
9      base_coro.resumeFrom(&count_coro);
10     count += 1;
11     base_coro.resumeFrom(&count_coro);
12 }
13
14 test "simple counter suspend and resume coroutine" {
15     const allocator = std.testing.allocator;
16 }
```

xasync 实现分析

Eventloop

```
1  pub fn poll(self: *Self, timeout_ms: i32) !usize {
2      try self.events.resize(16); // 预分配事件数组, 先这么写
3
4      const n = std.posix.epoll_wait(self.epfd, self.events.items, timeout_ms);
5
6      for (self.events.items[0..n]) |event| {
7          const fd = event.data.fd;
8
9          if (self.callbacks.get(fd)) |callback| {
10             if (event.events & std.posix.system.EPOLL.IN != 0) {
11                 var buf: [8]u8 = undefined;
12                 _ = std.posix.read(fd, &buf) catch {}; // 这里目前只处理了 timer 的情况
13
14                 if (callback.callback_fn) |func| {
15                     func(callback.user_data);
16                 }
17             }
18         }
19     }
```


xasync 使用

Timer

这部分注册一个 TimerHandle 到 event loop 当中

```
1  const Timer = struct {
2      const Self = @This();
3
4      handle: TimerHandle,
5      completed: bool = false,
6      waker: ?*const Waker = null,
7
8      fn init(nanoseconds: u64) !Self {
9          const handle = try TimerHandle.init(&global_event_loop, nanoseconds); // 注册给 event_loop
10         return .{
11             .handle = handle,
12         };
13     }
14
15     fn deinit(self: *Self) void {
16         self.handle.deinit();
17     }
18
19     fn timerCompletedCallback(data: ?*anyopaque) void { // event_loop 回调
```

xasync 使用

Sleep

这部分把 Timer 包装成 Future

```
1  fn sleep(nanoseconds: u64) void {
2      std.debug.print("sleep comes in\n", .{});
3      if (!sys_is_block) {
4          const timer_ptr = global_runtime allocator.create(Timer) catch unreachable;
5          timer_ptr.* = Timer.init(nanoseconds) catch unreachable;
6
7          const callback = EventCallback{
8              .callback_fn = Timer.timerCompletedCallback,
9              .user_data = timer_ptr,
10         };
11         timer_ptr.handle.setCallback(callback) catch unreachable;
12
13         const timer_fut = future.runWithAllocator(global_runtime.allocator, Timer.poll, timer_ptr).chain(struct
14             fn thenFn(_ : ?*anyopaque, ctx: *Context) *Future {
15                 const timer = @as(*Timer, @ptrCast(@alignCast(ctx.payload)));
16                 ctx.allocator.destroy(timer);
17                 return future.done(null);
18             }
19         }.thenFn);
```

xasync 使用

main

```
1 xasync(delay);  
2 // xawait(); // 需要等待的时候开启  
3 std.debug.print("hello xasync\n", .{});
```

xasync 使用

运行效果

不等待完成

```
1  delay comes in
2  sleep comes in
3  hello xasync           - 注意这里, 没有等待 timer 异步执行结束, 而是直接返回
4  timer callback completed!
5  poll timer is completed - 注意这里, timer 结束了
6  main will quit
7  event loop quit
```

等待完成

```
1  delay comes in
2  sleep comes in
3  timer callback completed!
4  poll timer is completed
5  hello xasync           - 注意这里, 虽然底层是异步协程执行, 但是这里等待 timer 执行完毕才打印
6  main will quit
7  event loop quit
```

xasync

总结

从目前执行效果和 API 的调用方式看符合预期，基本达成了本期的目标：实现简单的异步协程运行时（zig），按照这种方式解决 函数着色问题 是有希望的。

虽然本期目标基本达成，但是中间学习的过程中还是有很多技术细节没有完全搞懂，有些学习资料没有完全看完，后续还要继续努力。

Thanks