Avoiding Common Pitfalls



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Coming Up



Wrapping Legacy Code
Blocking Async Code
Modifying Shared State



Offloading Legacy Code to a Background Thread



Legacy code, like long-running algorithms, is computational bound code

These can be offloaded to a background thread using async/await

- Can run concurrently

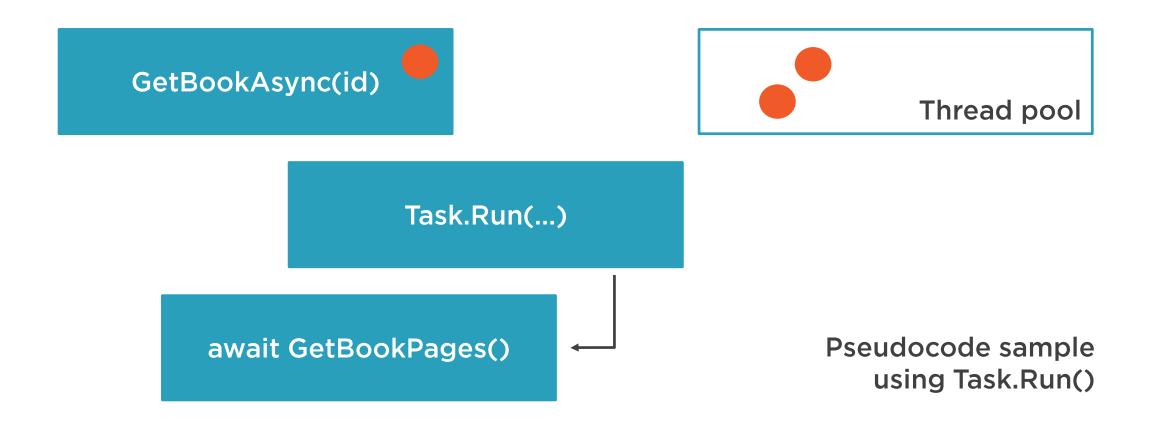


Demo

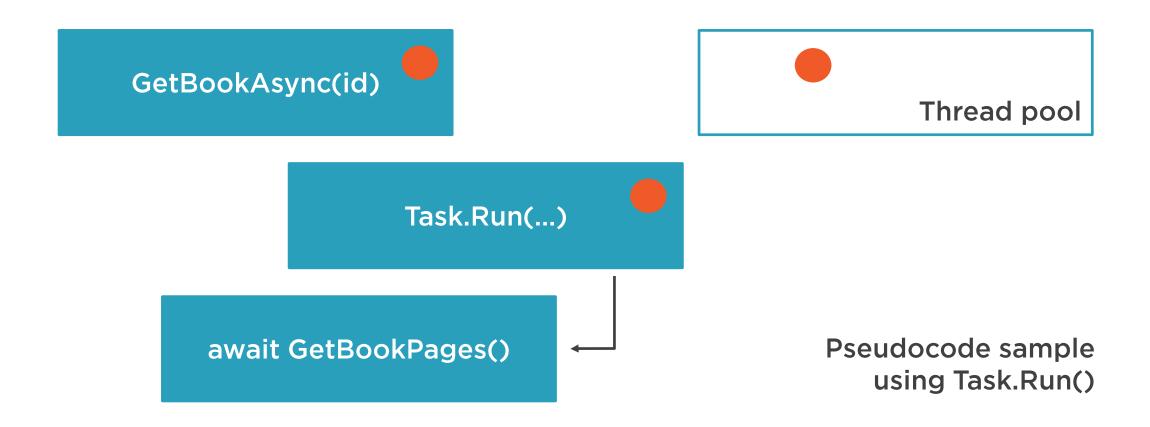


Wrapping Synchronous Code with Task.Run()

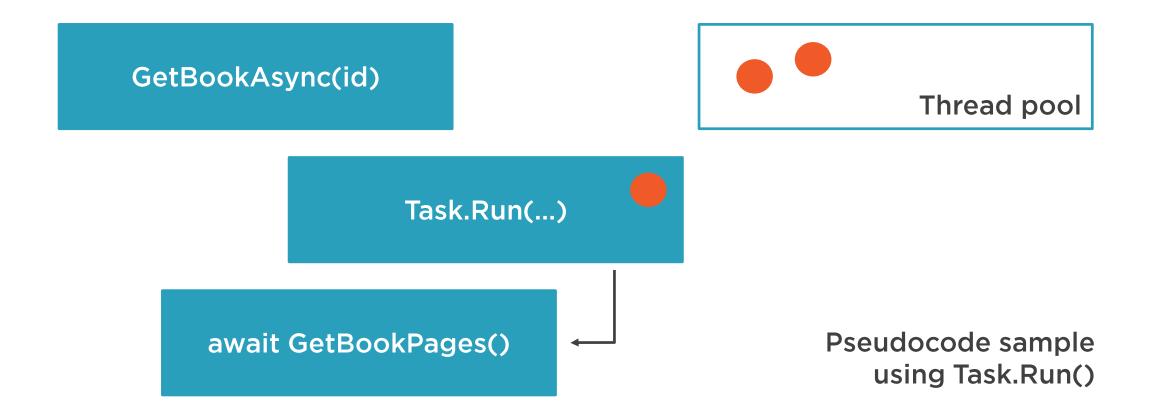








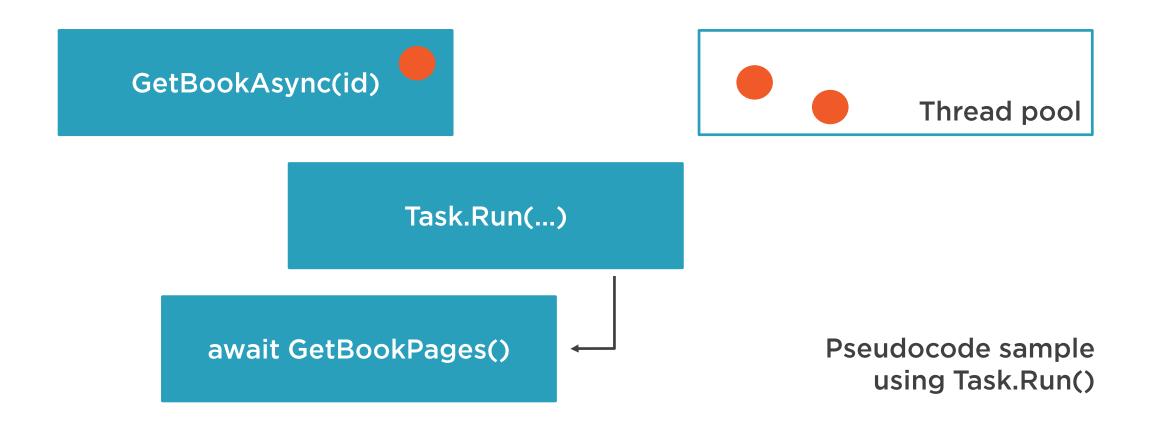






GetBookAsync(id) Thread pool Task.Run(...) await GetBookPages() Pseudocode sample using Task.Run()







GetBookAsync(id)

GetBookPages()



Pseudocode sample without Task.Run()





ASP.NET Core is not optimized for Task.Run()

- Creates an unoptimized thread
- Causes overhead





Task.Run() on the server decreases scalability

It's intended for use on the client (eg: to keep the UI responsive)



Demo



Blocking Async Code



Pitfall #2: Blocking Async Code



Task.Wait() and Task.Result() block the calling thread

- Thread isn't returned to the thread pool

Blocking async code hurts scalability



Pitfall #2: Blocking Async Code



ASP.NET Core doesn't have a synchronization context (the old ASP.NET does)

- Improves performance
- Makes it easier to write async code



Demo



Modifying Shared State



Pitfall #3: Modifying Shared State



Different threads might manipulate the same state at the same time

- Correctness cannot be guaranteed



Summary



Don't use Task.Run() on the server

- Hurts scalability

Don't block async code

- Hurts scalability

Don't modify shared state

- State can't be guaranteed





