# HW6 2150276 沈卓成

# Part 1 基于任务的编程

# 1 线程池 WorkItem 到 Task

Code:

```
using System;

class Program
{
    static void WorkItem(object o)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Here is the object: {0}", o);
    }
    static void Main(String[] args)
    {
        ThreadPool.QueueUserWorkItem(WorkItem, 100);
        Console.WriteLine("at main1");
        Thread.Sleep(1000);

        Task t = new Task(WorkItem, 200);
        t.Start();
        Console.WriteLine("at main2");
        t.Wait();
        Console.WriteLine("Main thread is done.");
    }
}
```

Ans:

```
D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\1.cs(9,43): warning CS8622: "void Program.WorkIten WaitCallback"不匹配(可能是由于为 Null 性特性)。 [D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\HW6.csproj] D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\1.cs(13,27): warning CS8622: "void Program.WorkIten "Action<br/>
"Action<br/>
"Action<br/>
"Object?>"<br/>
不匹配(可能是由于为 Null 性特性)。 [D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\HW6.csproj] at main1<br/>
Here is the object: 100 at main2<br/>
Here is the object: 200 Main thread is done.
```

# 2 在任务完成时可以安排自动启动另一个新的任务

```
using System;
class Program
```

```
{
    static int WorkItem1(object o)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Here1 is the object: {0}", o);
        return 1;
    }
    static void WorkItem2(Task<int> t)
    {       Console.WriteLine("Here2 is the object: {0}", t.Result);
    }
    static void Main(String[] args)
    {
        Task<int> ta = new Task<int>(WorkItem1, "Hello");
        Task tb = ta.ContinueWith(t=>WorkItem2(t));
        ta.Start();
        tb.wait();
        Console.WriteLine("Main done");
    }
}
```

```
● (base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run
D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\2.cs(16,38): warning CS8622: "int Program.WorkItem1(c
"Func<object?, in
t>"不匹配(可能是由于为 Null 性特性)。 [D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\HW6.csproj]
Here1 is the object: Hello
Here2 is the object: 1
Main done
```

# 3 使用 async 和 await 进行异步编程

```
using System;
class Program
   static int WorkItem1(object o)
        Console.WriteLine("Here1 is the object: {0}", o);
        return 1;
    static async Task WorkItemAsync()
        Console.WriteLine("WorkItem2 Begin");
        Task<int> ta = new Task<int>(WorkItem1, 100);
        ta.Start();
        var result = await ta;
        Console.WriteLine("Here2 is the object: {0}", result);
    }
    static void Main(String[] args)
        Task t = WorkItemAsync();
        t.Wait();
        Console.WriteLine("Main done");
    }
}
```

```
(base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run

D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\3.cs(13,38): warning CS8622:

"Func<object?, in
t>"不匹配(可能是由于为 Null 性特性)。 [D:\dot
WorkItem2 Begin
Here1 is the object: 100
Here2 is the object: 1
Main done
```

### Q1 调用 async 修饰的异步方法,该方法在哪里执行?

Ans:

调用async修饰的异步方法会在所在的线程上开始执行,直到它达到await第一个未完成的任务或完成。在示例中,WorkItemAsync 方法将开始在 Main 方法调用它的同一个线程上执行。

当 workItemAsync 到达 await 表达式时,它会异步等待 new Task<int>(workItem1, 100);任务完成,而不会阻塞主线程。这意味着主线程可以继续执行其他工作,如果是UI应用程序,则保持响应。

一旦被await的任务(例如 ta)完成,它将在一个线程池线程上恢复 workItemAsync 方法的执行。在这个例子中,之后执行 Console.WriteLine("Here2 is the object: {0}", result); 的代码位置则取决于具体的SynchronizationContext和TaskScheduler设置,默认情况下,它可能在不同的线程上执行。完成后,因为 Main 方法中调用了 t. Wait(),主线程将等待 WorkItemAsync 方法完成才继续执行,执行 Console.WriteLine("Main done"); 。

## Q2 await 是否会阻塞当前线程?

Ans:

await 关键字本身不会阻塞当前线程。它是用于异步编程的一种机制,当你在 await 一个异步操作时,当前方法的执行会在这一点暂停,直到所等待的任务完成,但它不会阻塞当前线程。

在等待异步操作期间,当前线程可以返回并执行其他任务,这就是使得 await 特别有用的原因:它允许你编写看起来像是同步代码的异步操作,但是没有线程的阻塞和资源费用。实际上, await 后面的代码在异步操作完成后通常是在一个线程池线程上执行的,而不是在原始的调用线程上。

### Part 2 TPL

## 1 创建任务

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using static System.Console;
using static System.Threading.Thread;

class Program
{
    static void TaskMethod(string name)
    {
        WriteLine($"Task {name} is running on a thread id " +
```

```
$"{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}. Is thread pool thread: " +
                 $"{CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
   }
   static string TaskMethod2(string name)
       return name + 500.ToString();
   }
   static void Main(string[] args)
       //方式1: 创建任务对象并且启动,如果不调用Start,任务不会被执行
       var t1 = new Task(() => TaskMethod("Task 1"));
       var t2 = new Task(() => TaskMethod("Task 2"));
       t2.Start();
       t1.Start();
       //方式2: 创建任务并自动立即开始执行,可以提供一个参数
       Task.Factory.StartNew(() => TaskMethod("Task 3"));
       //标记为长时间运行的任务将不会使用线程池,而在单独的线程中运行
       Task.Factory.StartNew(() => TaskMethod("Task 4"),
TaskCreationOptions.LongRunning);
       //方式3: Task.Run是Task.Factory.StartNew的一个快捷方式
       Task.Run(() => TaskMethod("Task 5"));
       Task<string> t3 = Task.Run(() => TaskMethod2("Task 6 "));
       //t3.Wait();
       WriteLine($"TaskMethod2 result: {t3.Result}");
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1));
   }
}
```

```
(base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run

■ TaskMethod2 result: Task 6 500

Task Task 2 is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
Task Task 3 is running on a thread id 8. Is thread pool thread: True
Task Task 4 is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: False
Task Task 5 is running on a thread id 9. Is thread pool thread: True
Task Task 1 is running on a thread id 7. Is thread pool thread: True

(base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6>
```

#### 代码分析:

程序中定义了两个方法: TaskMethod 和 TaskMethod2 。 TaskMethod 打印出任务的名字和执行该任务的线程ID,还显示该线程是否为线程池中的线程。 TaskMethod2 接受一个名字字符串,返回这个字符串连接上 "500"。

在 Main 方法中,程序通过不同的方式来启动和运行这些任务:

- 1. 使用 new Task() 构造函数来创建任务 t1 和 t2 ,但这些任务默认并不启动,需要显示调用 Start() 方法来执行。在这个例子中,任务 t1 和 t2 都调用了同一个方法 TaskMethod ,但使用了不同的参数来区分它们。
- 2. 使用 Task.Factory.StartNew() 创建并启动任务 Task 3 和 Task 4。这个方法创建了一个任务并且自动开始执行。Task 4 设置了 TaskCreationOptions.LongRunning 选项,表明它是一

个需长时间运行的任务,不应使用线程池里的线程。

- 3. 使用 Task.Run() 方法创建并启动任务 Task 5 , 这是 Task.Factory.StartNew() 的简化版, 更直接地启动任务。
- 4. 使用 Task.Run() 方法执行 TaskMethod2 并返回一个 Task<string> 对象 t3。这允许程序获取异步操作的结果。在这个例子中,虽然有代码 //t3.Wait(); 被注释了,表示可以等待任务结束,但程序显示了通过 .Result 属性立即获取任务 t3 的结果,这会导致主线程阻塞直到 TaskMethod2 完成并返回结果。

主线程休眠一秒钟,这是为了给其他启动的任务足够的时间执行,否则程序可能在它们完成前退出。

此外,代码的最后还演示了如何获取异步任务的返回值。通过 t3.Result 可以获取 TaskMethod2 返回的字符串,因为 t3 是一个泛型任务 Task<string> , 其 Result 属性会返回任务的返回值。

主线程通过调用 \$1eep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1)) 方法暂停了一秒钟,为任务的执行提供额外的时间。如果没有足够的睡眠时间,那么主线程可能会在任务结束前退出,这将导致程序终止,使得一些任务可能无法正常完成。

## 2 运行任务并得到结果

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using static System.Console;
using static System. Threading. Thread;
class Program
   static int TaskMethod(string name)
        WriteLine($"Task [{name}] is running on a thread id " +
                  $"{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}. Is thread pool thread: " +
                  $"{CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
        Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(2));
        return 42;
    static Task<int> CreateTask(string name)
        return new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod(name));
    }
    static void Main(string[] args)
            //(1)在主线程直接调用方法
        TaskMethod("Main Thread Task");
        WriteLine("");
        //(2)创建一个任务,然后正常执行,得到结果
        Task<int> task = CreateTask("Task 1");
        task.Start();
        int result = task.Result;
        WriteLine($"Result is: {result}\r\n");
        //return;
        //(3)创建任务,使用RunSynchronously进行执行,得到结果
        task = CreateTask("Task 2");
        task.RunSynchronously();
        result = task.Result;
        WriteLine($"Result is: {result}\r\n");
```

```
//(4)观察任务的运行状态
  task = CreateTask("Task 3");
  writeLine(task.Status);
  task.Start();
  while (!task.IsCompleted)
  {
      writeLine(task.Status);
      Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0.5));
  }
  writeLine(task.Status);
  result = task.Result;
  writeLine($"Result is: {result}");
}
```

```
(base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run

Task [Main Thread Task] is running on a thread id 1. Is thread pool thread: False

Task [Task 1] is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True

Result is: 42

Task [Task 2] is running on a thread id 1. Is thread pool thread: False

Result is: 42

Created

Running

Task [Task 3] is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True

Running

Running

Running

RanToCompletion

Result is: 42

○ (base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6>

■
```

#### 代码分析:

- 1. 首先,TaskMethod 被直接在主线程中调用,运行"Main Thread Task"任务。
- 2. 接着,使用 CreateTask 方法创建了一个名为 "Task 1" 的新任务,通过调用 Start 方法启动这个任务,然后通过访问 Result 属性等待任务完成并获取结果。由于 Result 属性会阻塞调用线程直至任务完成,所以这里不需要使用 Wait 方法。
- 3. 然后,又创建了另一个名为 "Task 2" 的新任务,但是这次使用了 RunSynchronously 方法来运行任务。这会导致任务在调用它的当前线程上同步执行。然后同样通过 Result 属性获取执行结果。
- 4. 最后,展示了如何检测任务的状态,创建了名为 "Task 3" 的任务并在启动任务前打印其状态。任务启动后,程序进入一个循环,不断打印任务的状态,直到任务完成。循环后再次打印任务状态,然后通过 Result 获取结果。

# 3 组合任务

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using static System.Console;
using static System.Threading.Thread;
class Program
```

```
static int TaskMethod(string name, int seconds)
       WriteLine(
           $"Task {name} is running on a thread id " +
           $"{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}. Is thread pool thread: " +
           $"{CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(seconds));
       //throw new Exception("err");
       return 42 * seconds;
   }
   static void Main(string[] args)
       var firstTask = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("First Task", 3));
       var secondTask = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("Second Task", 2));
       //使用ContinueWith组合任务
       firstTask.ContinueWith(
           t => WriteLine(
               $"The first answer is {t.Result}. Thread id " +
               $"{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}, is thread pool thread: " +
               $"{CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}"),
           TaskContinuationOptions.OnlyOnRanToCompletion);
       // `TaskContinuationOptions.OnlyOnRanToCompletion` 的作用是确保延续操作只在前
一个任务成功完成时(即没有抛出异常)执行。
       firstTask.Start();
       secondTask.Start();
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(4));
       //firstTask: Faulted
       //secondTask: Faulted
       //firstTask: RanToCompletion
       //secondTask: RanToCompletion
       WriteLine($"firstTask: {firstTask.Status}");
       WriteLine($"secondTask: {secondTask.Status}");
       Task continuation = secondTask.ContinueWith(
           t => WriteLine(
               $"The second answer is {t.Result}. Thread id " +
               $"{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}, is thread pool thread: " +
               $"{CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}"),
           TaskContinuationOptions.OnlyOnRanToCompletion
           | TaskContinuationOptions.ExecuteSynchronously);
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(2));
       WriteLine("-----");
       //return;
```

```
firstTask = new Task<int>(() =>
        {
            var innerTask = Task.Factory.StartNew(() => TaskMethod("Second
Task", 5),
                TaskCreationOptions.AttachedToParent);
            innerTask.ContinueWith(t => TaskMethod("Third Task", 2),
                TaskContinuationOptions.AttachedToParent);
            return TaskMethod("First Task", 2);
        });
        firstTask.Start();
        while (!firstTask.IsCompleted)
            WriteLine(firstTask.Status);
            Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0.5));
        }
        WriteLine(firstTask.Status);
        Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
    }
}
```

```
(base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run
 Task Second Task is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: True
 Task First Task is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
 The first answer is 126. Thread id 4, is thread pool thread: True
 firstTask: RanToCompletion
 secondTask: RanToCompletion
 The second answer is 84. Thread id 1, is thread pool thread: False
 WaitingToRun
 Task Second Task is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: True
 Task First Task is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
 Running
 Running
 Running
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 Task Third Task is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: True
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 WaitingForChildrenToComplete
 RanToCompletion
```

- 1. 定义并启动两个任务 firstTask 和 secondTask 。每个任务都使用 TaskMethod 来运行一个作业, 分别延迟3秒和2秒。
- 2. 通过 ContinueWith 方法创建了一个延续任务。当 firstTask 完成时,这个延续任务将执行并打印出 firstTask 的结果,以及它自己运行的线程信息。

  TaskContinuationOptions.OnlyOnRanToCompletion 是一个标志,表示只有在 firstTask 成功

运行并返回(未抛出任何异常)时,才会运行该延续任务。

- 3. 使用 Thread. Sleep 让主线程休眠4秒。
- 4. 之后打印出 firstTask 和 secondTask 的状态。
- 5. 对 secondTask 同样创建了一个延续任务,与 firstTask 的延续任务类似,但是这次在执行选项中增加了 TaskContinuationOptions . ExecuteSynchronously ,这表示延续任务将在 secondTask 所在的线程上同步执行。
- 6. 最后,定义了一个新的 firstTask ,这次在其中启动了一个嵌套任务 innerTask ,这个嵌套任务 也有自己的延续任务。这些任务通过 TaskCreationOptions . AttachedToParent 和 TaskContinuationOptions . AttachedToParent 与父任务关联。主线程会等待 firstTask 完成,并不断打印 firstTask 的状态。

#### 若取消注释:

```
Task Second Task is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: True
Task First Task is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
firstTask: Faulted
secondTask: Faulted
( (base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6>
```

多了Faulted的线程状态。

#### **4 APM To Task**

```
using System;
using System. Threading. Tasks;
using static System.Console;
using static System. Threading. Thread;
class Program
{
    delegate string AsynchronousTask(string threadName);
    delegate string IncompatibleAsynchronousTask(out int threadId);
    static void Callback(IAsyncResult ar)
        WriteLine("Starting a callback...");
        WriteLine($"State passed to a callbak: {ar.AsyncState}");
        WriteLine($"Is thread pool thread: {CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
        WriteLine($"Thread pool worker thread id:
{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}");
    }
    static string Test(string threadName)
        WriteLine("Starting...");
        WriteLine($"Is thread pool thread: {CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
        Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(2));
        CurrentThread.Name = threadName;
        return $"Thread name: {CurrentThread.Name}";
    }
    static string Test(out int threadId)
        WriteLine("Starting...");
        WriteLine($"Is thread pool thread: {CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
        Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(2));
        threadId = CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId;
```

```
return $"Thread pool worker thread id was: {threadId}";
   }
   static void Main(string[] args)
       int threadId;
       AsynchronousTask d
                             = Test:
       IncompatibleAsynchronousTask e = Test;
       WriteLine("Option 1");
       //FromAsync(IAsyncResult, Action<IAsyncResult>)
       //创建一个 Task, 它在指定的 IAsyncResult 完成时执行一个结束方法操作
       Task<string> task = Task<string>.Factory.FromAsync(
           d.BeginInvoke("AsyncTaskThread", Callback,
           "a delegate asynchronous call"), d.EndInvoke);
       task.ContinueWith(t => WriteLine(
           $"Callback is finished, now running a continuation! Result:
{t.Result}"));
       while (!task.IsCompleted)
       {
           WriteLine(task.Status);
           Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0.5));
       }
       WriteLine(task.Status);
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1));
       WriteLine("-----");
       WriteLine();
       WriteLine("Option 2");
       task = Task<string>.Factory.FromAsync(
           d.BeginInvoke, d.EndInvoke, "AsyncTaskThread", "a delegate
asynchronous call");
       task.ContinueWith(t => WriteLine(
           $"Task is completed, now running a continuation! Result:
{t.Result}"));
       while (!task.IsCompleted)
       {
           WriteLine(task.Status);
           Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0.5));
       }
       WriteLine(task.Status);
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1));
       WriteLine("-----");
       WriteLine();
       WriteLine("Option 3");
       IAsyncResult ar = e.BeginInvoke(out threadId, Callback, "a delegate
asynchronous call");
       task = Task<string>.Factory.FromAsync(ar, _ => e.EndInvoke(out threadId,
ar));
```

```
( (base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run
Option 1
Unhandled exception. System.PlatformNotSupportedException: Operation is not supported on this platform.
    at Program.AsynchronousTask.BeginInvoke(String threadName, AsyncCallback callback, Object object)
    at Program.Main(String[] args) in D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\7.cs:line 47
```

APM在.NET 8已经不支持相关函数!!!

## 5 取消任务执行

```
using System;
using System.Threading;
using System. Threading. Tasks;
using static System.Console;
using static System. Threading. Thread;
class Program
{
    static int TaskMethod(string name, int seconds, CancellationToken token)
        WriteLine(
            $"Task {name} is running on a thread id " +
            $"{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}. Is thread pool thread: " +
            $"{CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
        for (int i = 0; i < seconds; i ++)
            Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1));
            if (token.IsCancellationRequested)
                WriteLine("Cancel Here.");
                return -1;
            }
        return 42*seconds;
    }
    static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
//参数cts.Token传递两次的原因:如果任务没有开始就被取消,需要有TPL基础设施处理取消操
作
       var cts = new CancellationTokenSource();
       var longTask = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("Task 1", 10, cts.Token),
cts.Token);
       WriteLine(longTask.Status);
       cts.Cancel():
       WriteLine(longTask.Status);
       WriteLine("First task has been cancelled before execution");
       cts = new CancellationTokenSource();
       longTask = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("Task 2", 10, cts.Token),
cts.Token);
       longTask.Start();
       for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
           Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0.5));
           WriteLine(longTask.Status);
       }
       cts.Cancel();
       for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
           Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(0.5));
           WriteLine(longTask.Status);
       WriteLine($"A task has been completed with result {longTask.Result}.");
   }
}
```

```
(base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run
Created
Canceled
First task has been cancelled before execution
Task Task 2 is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
Running
Running
Running
Running
Running
Cancel Here.
RanToCompletion
RanToCompletion
RanToCompletion
RanToCompletion
RanToCompletion
A task has been completed with result -1.
```

定义了一个 TaskMethod 方法,它接收一个任务名称、一个执行时长(秒)和一个 CancellationToken。该方法运行时会在控制台输出执行的任务信息,并每秒检查一次是否有取消请求。如果有取消请求,则输出相应信息并立即返回-1;如果没有被取消,任务正常完成,返回42乘以秒数。定时输出,显示主线程ID和是否为线程池线程的信息。实现一个循环,该循环通过休眠(Sleep)模拟长时间执行操作,并检查取消令牌以确定是否应该中止执行。 Main 方法是程序的入口点。首先创建一个 CancellationTokenSource 并声明一个 longTask 任务(此任务尚未启动)。任务将执行 TaskMethod。输出 longTask 的状态(应该是 Created ,因为此时任务还未启动)。调用 Cts.Cancel() 取消任务。再次输出 longTask 的状态(应该仍然是 Created)。输出提示信息,表示任务在开始执行前已被取消。创建新的 CancellationTokenSource 和 longTask 以供第二个任务使

用。调用 Start 方法启动任务。执行一个循环,每隔半秒输出当前任务的状态。循环五次以等待一些执行时间。调用 Cancel 方法尝试取消任务。再次执行循环,继续监视和输出任务的状态。尝试获取任务的结果,如果任务已经完成,它会输出任务返回的结果。

### 6 任务异常处理

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using static System.Console;
using static System. Threading. Thread;
class Program
{
   static int TaskMethod(string name, int seconds)
            WriteLine(
           $"Task {name} is running on a thread id " +
           $"{CurrentThread.ManagedThreadId}. Is thread pool thread: " +
           $"{CurrentThread.IsThreadPoolThread}");
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(seconds));
       throw new Exception("Boom!");
       return 42 * seconds;
   }
   static void Main(string[] args)
           //这个这样捕捉到任务产生的异常
       Task<int> task;
       try
       {
           task = Task.Run(() => TaskMethod("Task 1", 2));
           int result = task.Result;
           WriteLine($"Result: {result}");
                catch (Exception ex)
       }
       {
                   WriteLine($"Exception caught: {ex}");
                WriteLine("-----");
       WriteLine();
      var t1 = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("Task 3", 3));
       var t2 = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("Task 4", 2));
       var complexTask = Task.WhenAll(t1, t2); // Task.WhenAll 方法会等待所有的任务
都完成后才会继续执行
       var exceptionHandler = complexTask.ContinueWith(t =>
               WriteLine($"Exception caught: {t.Exception}"),
TaskContinuationOptions.OnlyOnFaulted // exceptionHandler 任务会在 complexTask 发生
异常时执行
       );
       t1.Start();
       t2.Start();
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(5));
   }}
```

```
D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\9.cs(16,9): warning CS0162: 检测到无法访问的代码 [D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\HW6.csproj]
Task Task 1 is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
Exception caught: System.AggregateException: One or more errors occurred. (Boom!)
      --> System.Exception: Boom!
       at Program.<a href="mailto:-boom:">nt32</a> seconds) in D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\9.cs:line 15
at Program.<a href="mailto:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain>b_1_3">ntarrows:-sc-kmain
         at System.Threading.ExecutionContext.RunFromThreadPoolDispatchLoop(Thread threadPoolThread, ExecutionContext executionCo
text, ContextCallback callback, Object state)
    -- End of stack trace from previous location --
       at System.Threading.ExecutionContext.RunFromThreadPoolDispatchLoop(Thread threadPoolThread, ExecutionContext executionCo
 text, ContextCallback callback, Object state)
        at\ System. Threading. Tasks. Tasks. Execute \textit{WithThreadLocal} (Task\&\ currentTaskSlot,\ Thread\ threadPoolThread)
       --- End of inner exception stack trace --- at System.Threading.Tasks.Task`1.GetResultCore(Boolean waitCompletionNotification) at System.Threading.Tasks.Task`1.get_Result()
        at Program.Main(String[] args) in D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\9.cs:line 25
Task Task 3 is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
 Task Task 4 is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: True
Exception caught: System.AggregateException: One or more errors occurred. (Boom!) (Boom!) ---> System.Exception: Boom!
       at Program.TaskMethod(String name, Int32 seconds) in D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\9.cs:line 15 at Program.<>c.<Main>b__1_0() in D:\dotnet\C-\HW6\9.cs:line 32 at System.Threading.Tasks.Task 1.InnerInvoke()
       at System.Threading.Tasks.Task.<>c.<.cctorbb_281_0(Object obj) at System.Threading.ExecutionContext.RunFromThreadPoolDispatchLoop(Thread threadPoolThread, ExecutionContext executionContext.RunFromThreadPoolDispatchLoop(Thread threadPoolThread, ExecutionContext executionContext)
text, ContextCallback callback, Object state)
    -- End of stack trace from previous location ---
```

- 1. 在第一部分中,通过创建一个名为 TaskMethod 的方法来模拟一个耗时任务。在这个方法中,打印了一些有关当前执行的线程信息,并让线程休眠了指定的秒数。在任务完成后,这个方法将会抛出一个异常。
- 2. 在 Main 方法中,通过 Task. Run 创建并启动了一个任务,然后尝试获取任务的结果。因为 TaskMethod 中会抛出异常,所以尝试获取任务返回值的时候就会触发这个异常,然后在 catch 块中打印出这个异常信息。

然后又创建了两个新任务 t1和 t2,然后通过 Task.whenAll(t1, t2)来创建一个新任务 complexTask,这个新任务将会在 t1和 t2都完成的时候才会完成。然后通过 complexTask.ContinueWith 方法添加一个后续任务 exceptionHandler,这个后续任务将会在 complexTask 失败的时候触发,并打印出异常信息。

最后启动了 t1 和 t2 这两个任务, 然后让主线程休眠了5秒钟以等待这两个任务完成。

### 7 等待任务完成

```
static void Main(string[] args)
       var firstTask = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("First Task", 3));
       var secondTask = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod("Second Task", 2));
       //(1)使用whenAll等待所有任务完成
       var whenAllTask = Task.WhenAll(firstTask, secondTask);
       whenAllTask.ContinueWith(t =>
           WriteLine($"The first answer is {t.Result[0]}, the second is
{t.Result[1]}"),
           TaskContinuationOptions.OnlyOnRanToCompletion);
       firstTask.Start();
       secondTask.Start();
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(4));
       //(2)使用whenAll等待所有任务完成
       var tasks = new List<Task<int>>();
       for (int i = 1; i < 4; i++)
       {
            int counter = i;
           var task = new Task<int>(() => TaskMethod($"Task {counter}",
counter));
           tasks.Add(task);
           task.Start();
       }
       while (tasks.Count > 0)
            var completedTask = Task.WhenAny(tasks).Result;
            tasks.Remove(completedTask);
           WriteLine($"A task has been completed with result
{completedTask.Result}.");
       }
       Sleep(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(1));
   }
}
```

```
• (base) PS D:\dotnet\C-\HW6> dotnet run
Task Second Task is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: True
Task First Task is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
The first answer is 126, the second is 84
Task Task 1 is running on a thread id 4. Is thread pool thread: True
Task Task 2 is running on a thread id 6. Is thread pool thread: True
Task Task 3 is running on a thread id 7. Is thread pool thread: True
A task has been completed with result 42.
A task has been completed with result 84.
A task has been completed with result 126.
```

1. 首先,它定义了一个 TaskMethod 方法,这个方法用于模拟一个长时间运行的任务,它会接收一个任务名和一个暂停的秒数,然后在控制台中输出任务的信息,并让当前线程暂停指定的秒数,最后返回一个计算结果。

- 2. 在 Main 方法中,首先创建了两个任务(firstTask 和 secondTask),但并没有启动它们。
- 3. 然后使用了 Task . when A 11 方法来创建一个新的任务,这个新任务会在first Task 和 second Task 这两个任务都完成的时候完成,并在任务完成后输出它们的执行结果。
- 4. 调用这两个任务的 Start 方法来启动它们。
- 5. 之后,Main 方法主线程暂停了4秒等待这两个任务完成。
- 6. 然后又创建了三个任务并启动,这次使用 Task. WhenAny 方法来等待任何一个任务完成,并输出完成任务的执行结果,这个过程会持续到所有任务都完成。
- 7. 最后,Main 方法主线程再次暂停了1秒等待所有任务完成。