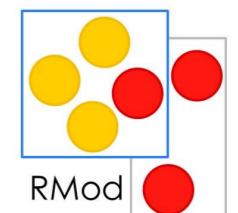
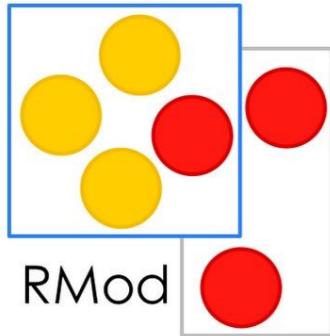


# ESUG 2019: Concurrency



by Santiago Bragagnolo - Esug - 2019  
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[santiago.bragagnolo@inria.fr](mailto:santiago.bragagnolo@inria.fr)  
<skype:santiago.bragagnolo>  
[@sbragagnolo](https://www.linkedin.com/in/sbragagnolo)



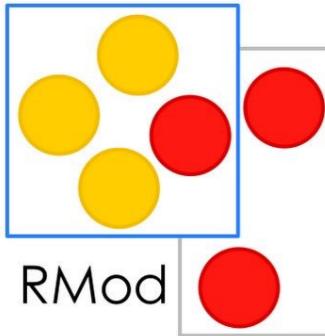


# Who am I



(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 :)



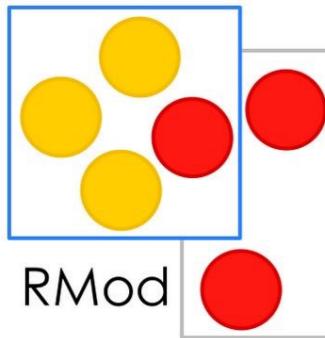
# Process



In computing, a **process** is an [instance](#) of a [computer program](#) that is being sequentially executed<sup>[1]</sup> 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

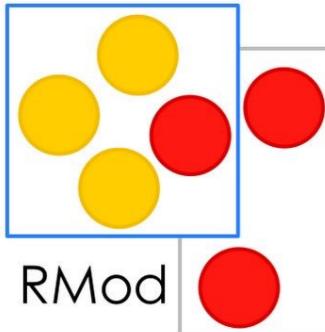


# Processes: Living entities

## Life cycle

- Born
- Grow
- Reproduce / Exchange
- Die

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

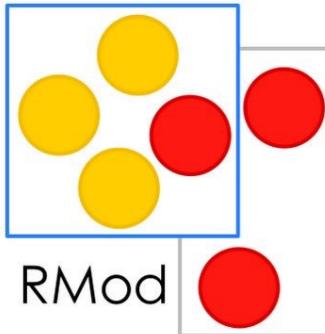


RMod

# 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** ].

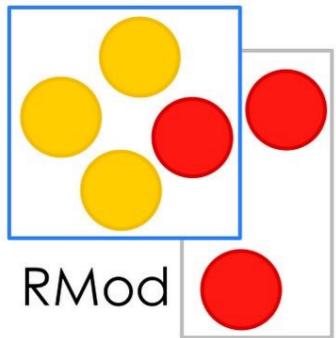
**completionDelay** := [

(Delay forMilliseconds: NECPreferences popupAutomaticDelay) wait.

**UIManager** default defer: [

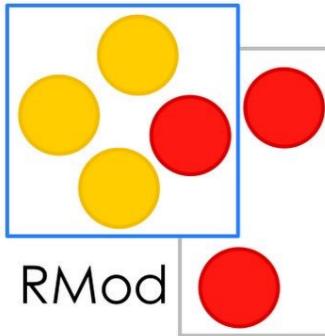
**editor** atCompletionPosition ifTrue: [ **self openMenu** ]]

] fork.



# Processes: example of usage





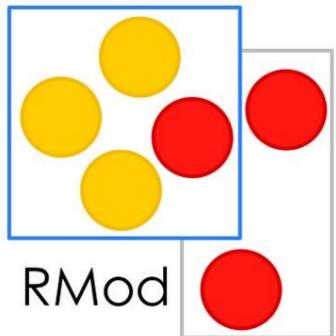
# Processes: example of usage

## **serveConnectionsOn:** `listeningSocket`

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

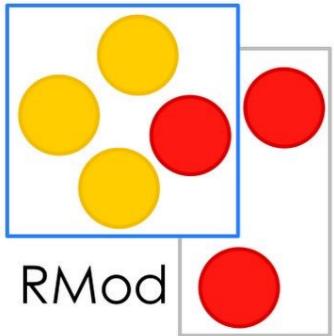
If we get one we wrap it in a `SocketStream` and `#executeRequestResponseLoopOn:` on it"

```
| 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



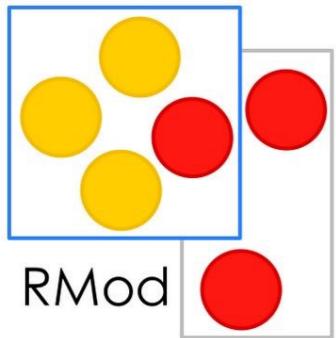


# Processes: example of usage

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

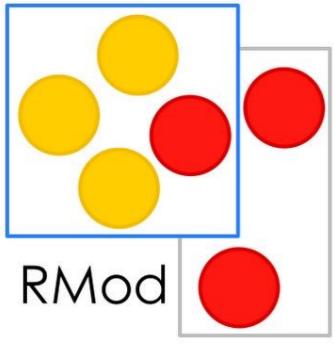
buyingTicketProcess := [
    tickets isEmpty ifFalse: [
        100 millisecond wait.
        self inform: 'Getting ticket number: ', tickets pop printString.
    ] ifTrue: [
        self inform: 'No more tickets!'.
    ].
].
user1 := buyingTicketProcess forkNamed: #User1Process.
user2 := buyingTicketProcess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

Smalltalk script  W  +L
```



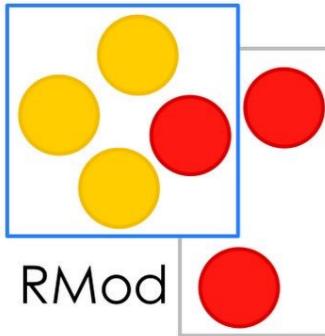
# Processes: example of usage





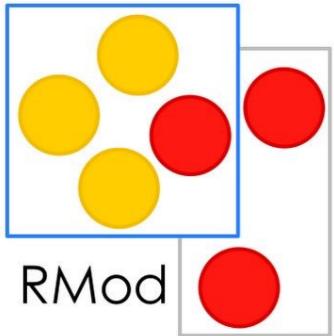
# Manage process's life cycle is painful

- 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  
163 OLD LIGHTHOUSE RD  
BROOKTON, NC 27920



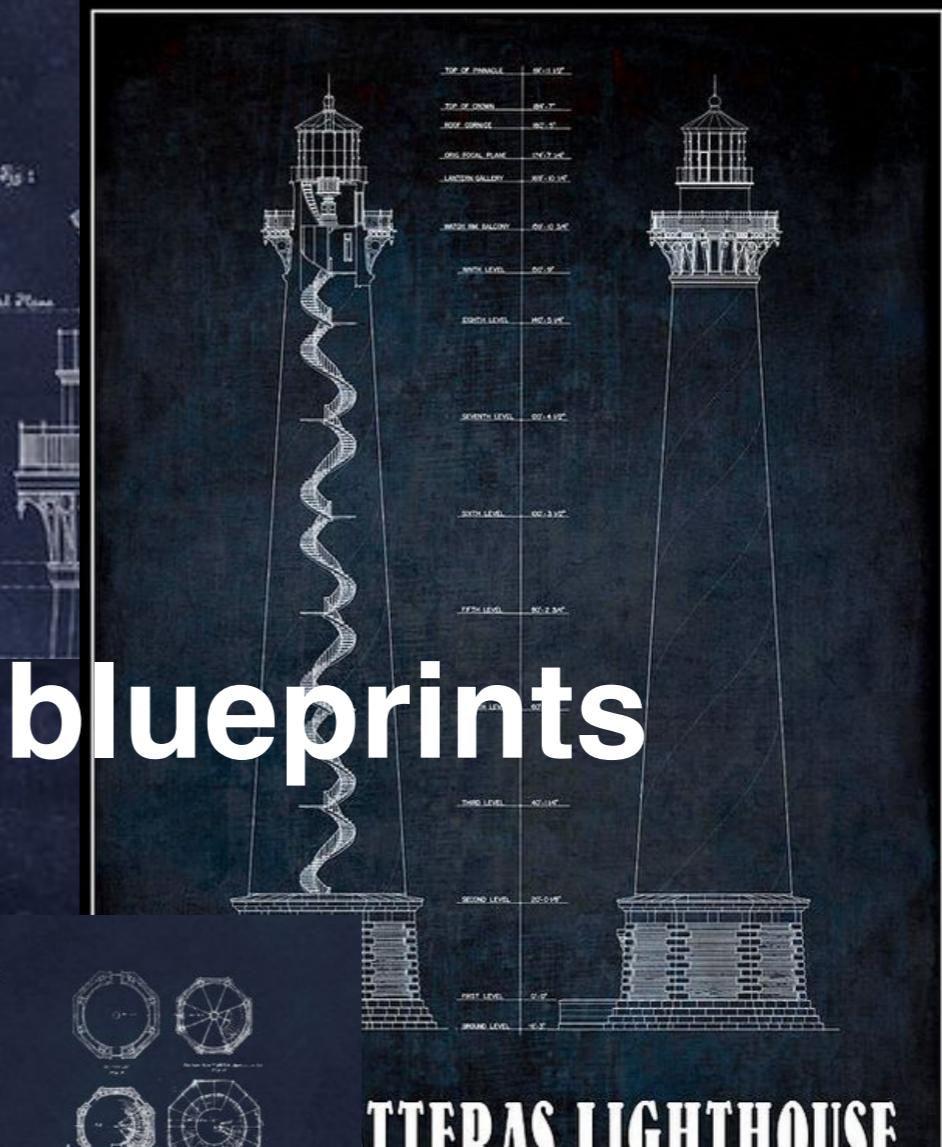
BODIE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

Nags Head • North Carolina

1872



DESTRUCTION ISLAND  
LIGHTHOUSE  
1892



LITTERAS 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)

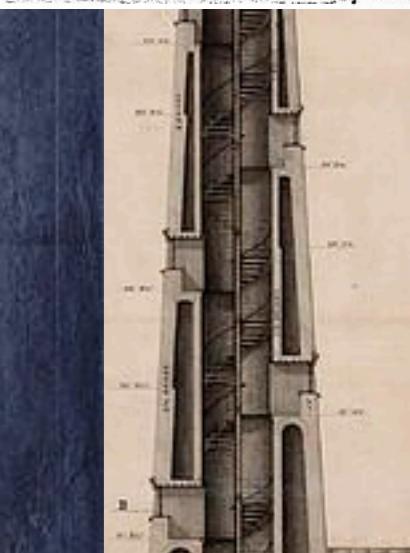
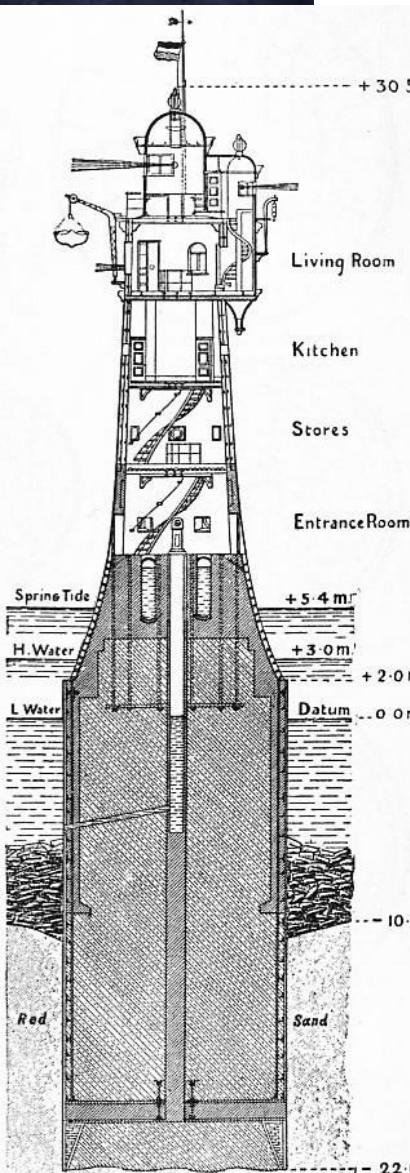
LIGHT SOURCE: INCANDESCENT OIL-VAPOR (KEROSENE) LAMP,  
1910-39; 1,000-WATT ELECTRIC BULB, 1940-69

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

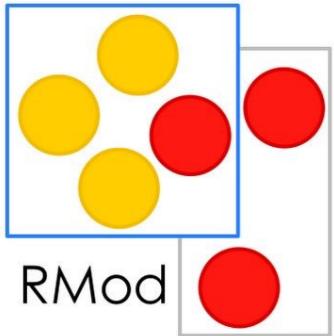
YEARS OF OPERATION: 1910-61

SONGING SEQUENCE: 2 SECOND BLAST, 18 SECOND SILENCE

EFFECTIVE RANGE: 5 MILES



TaskIT blueprints

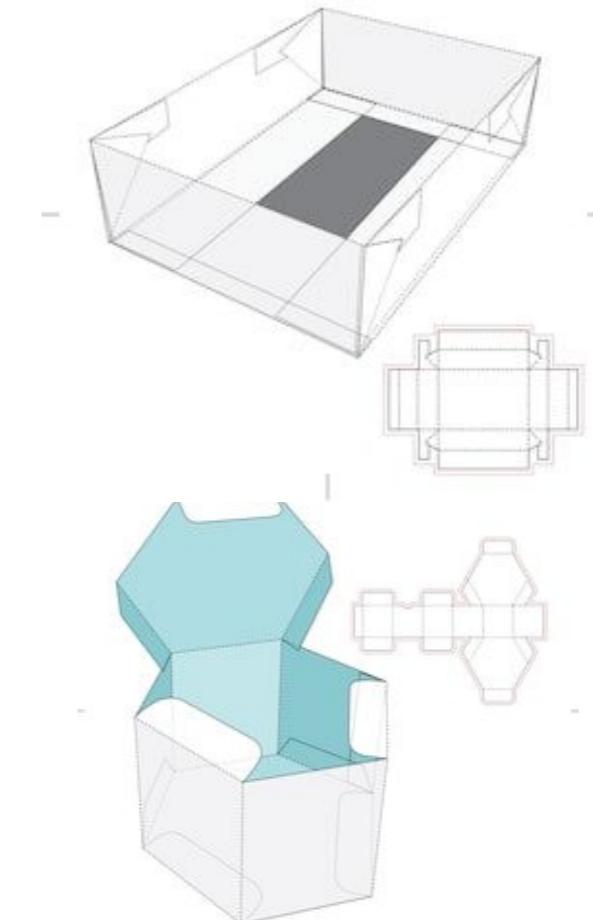


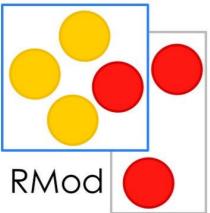
RMod

# Tasks

like programs, but smaller

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





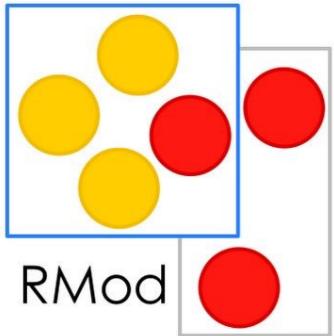
# Task Examples

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

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

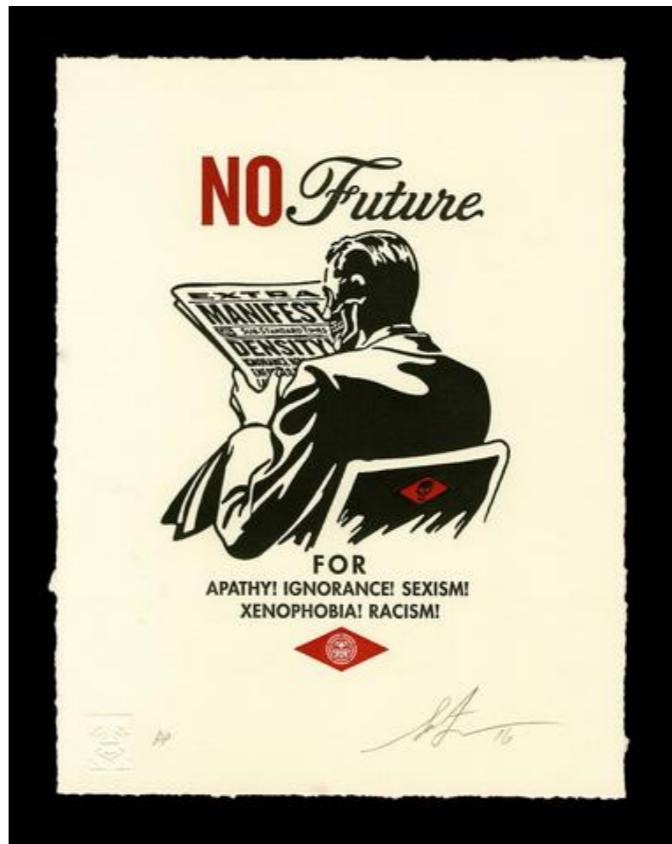
```
future := [ 2 + 2 ] future.
```

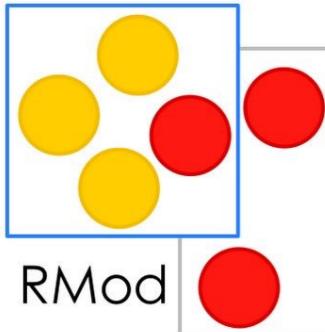
we do not care about when it will be executed, yet we do care about the result



# Scheduled Task

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

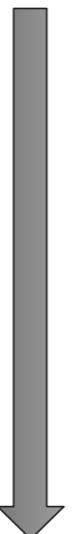




# Scheduled Task

My call

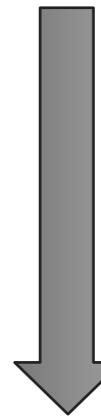
```
client := Client new.  
client id: UUID new.  
[ self inform: 'save client: '.  
client id asString ] schedule.  
self save: client.
```

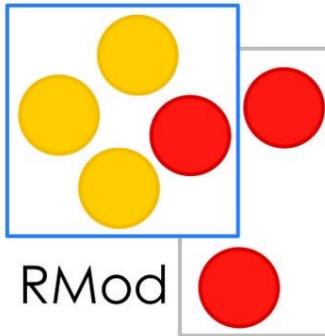


The Invisible  
hand of running  
strategy



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

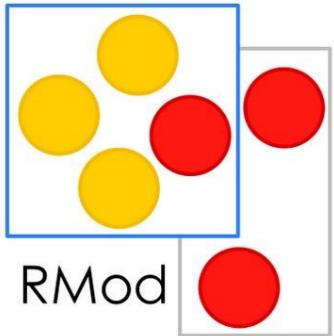




# Futures

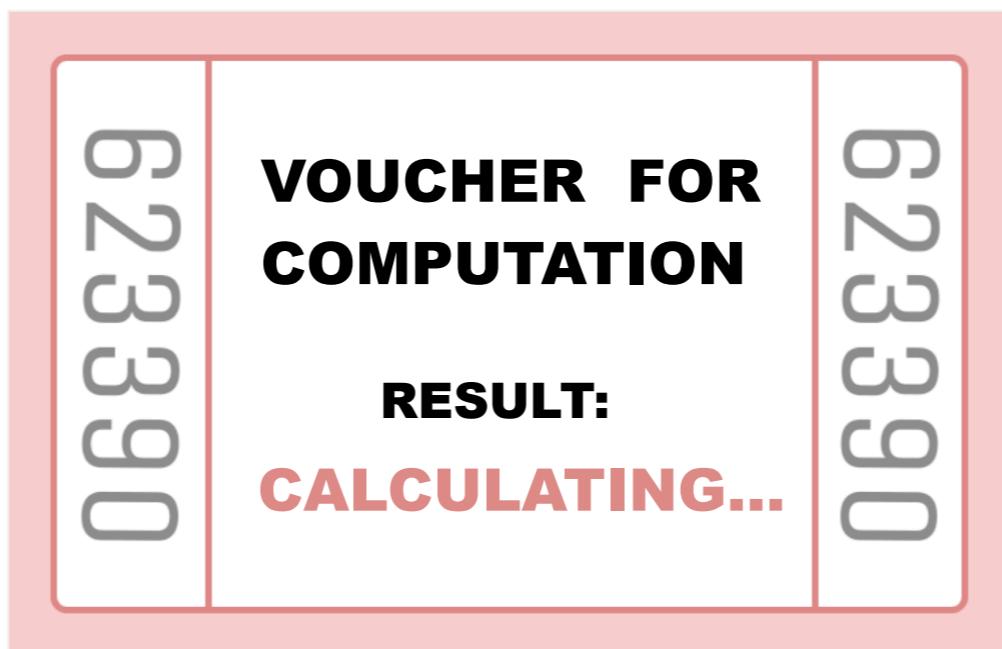
- Objects
- Represent the future of a computation
- Process agnostic

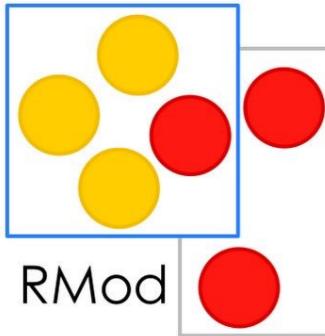




# Futures

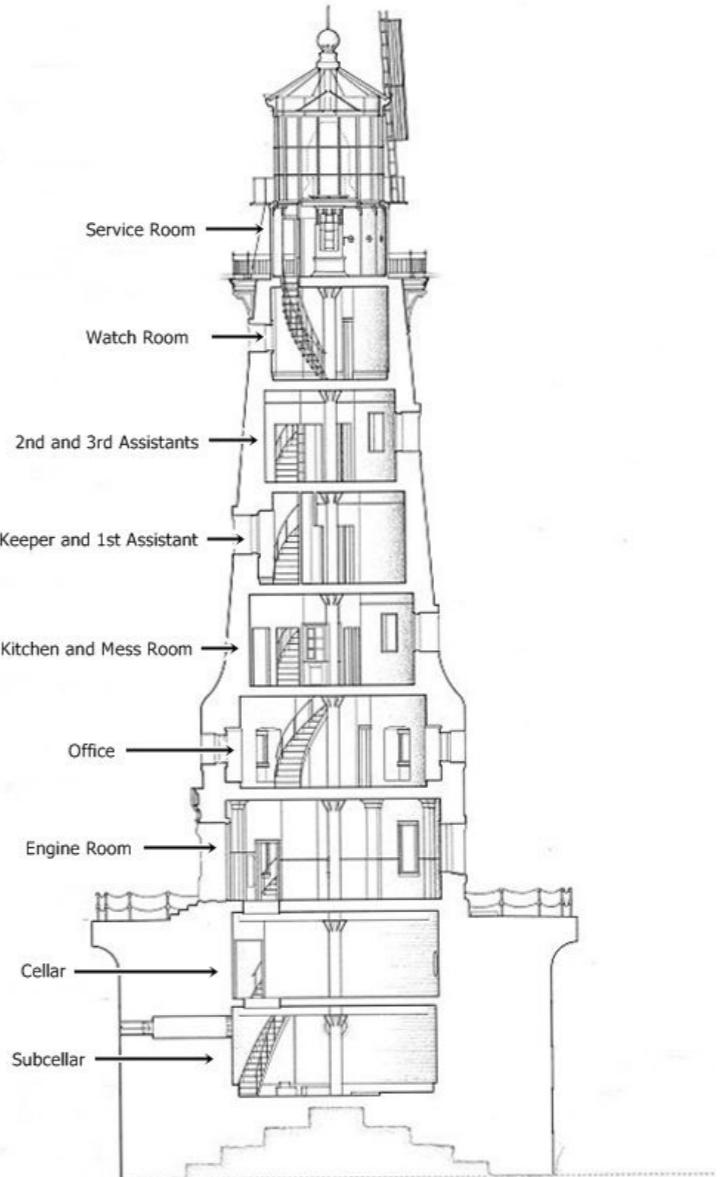
- As mean for getting the computed task result

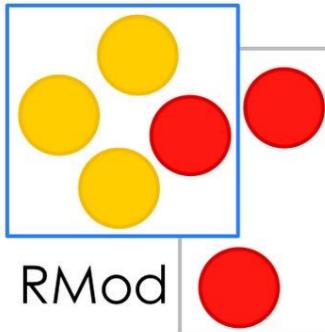




# Futures

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





RMod

# Synchronous

My call

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

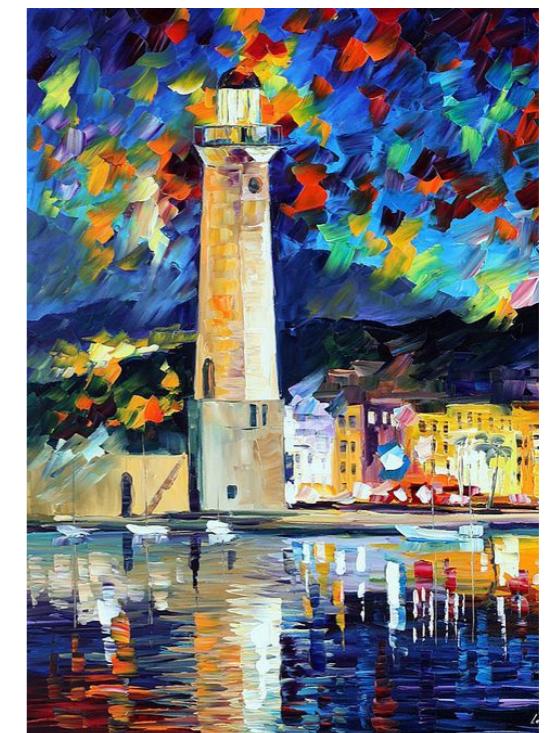
```
response := future synchronizeTimeout: 10 seconds.
```

```
self execute: line.
```

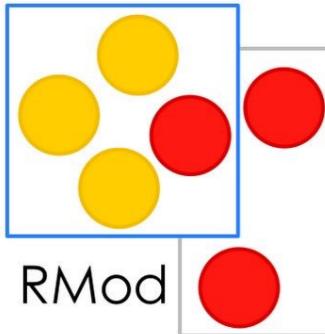
The Invisible hand  
of running strategy



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



- **synchronous**
- asynchronous
- task combination

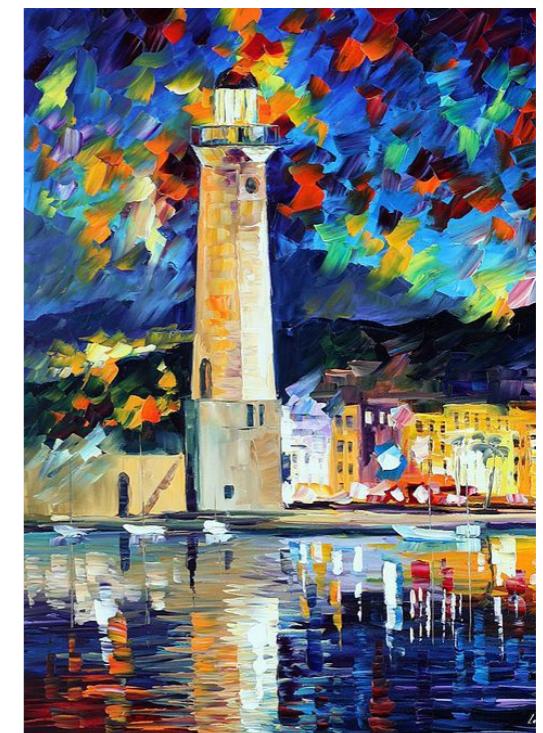


# Synchronous

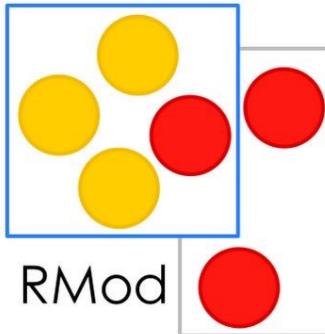
Playground

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

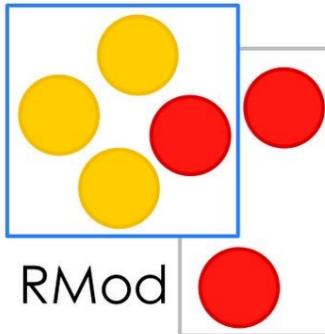
Playground

Page

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



- **synchronous**
- asynchronous
- task combination



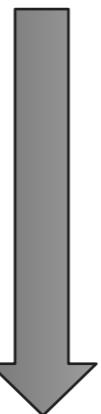
RMod

# Asynchronous

My call

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

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



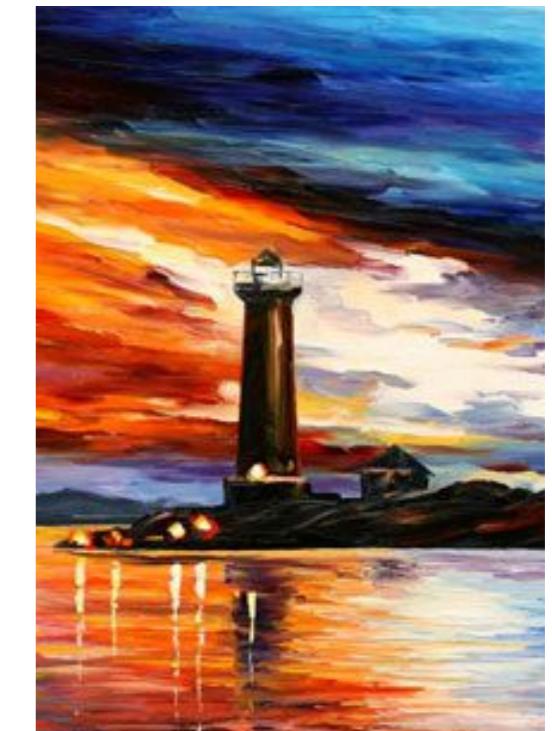
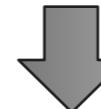
The Invisible hand  
of running strategy



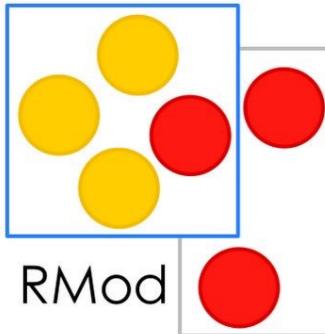
```
stream write: data.
v := stream read
future deploy: v
```



```
self execute: v.
```



- synchronous
- **asynchronous**
- task combination



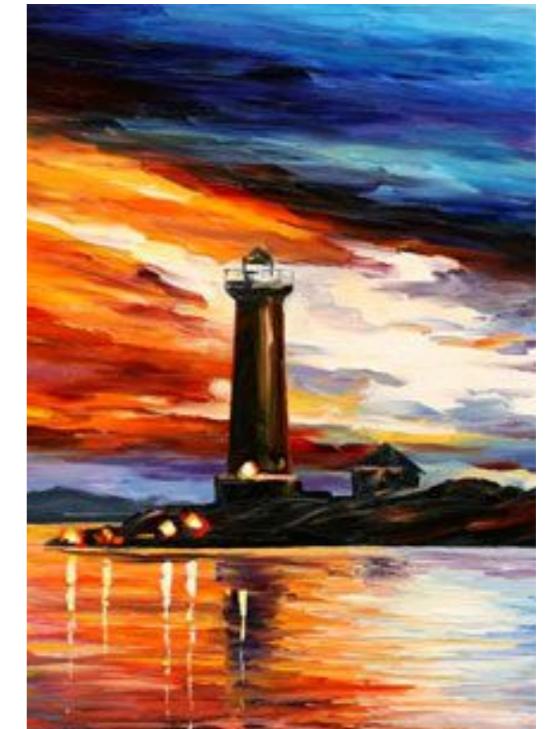
RMod

# Asynchronous

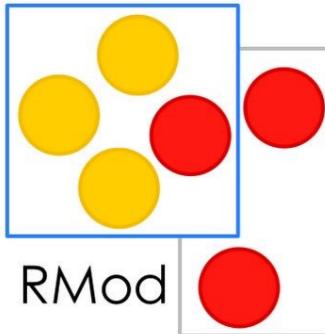
Playground

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

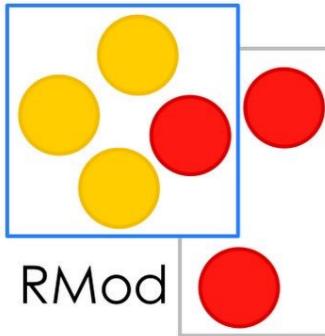
Playground

Page

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

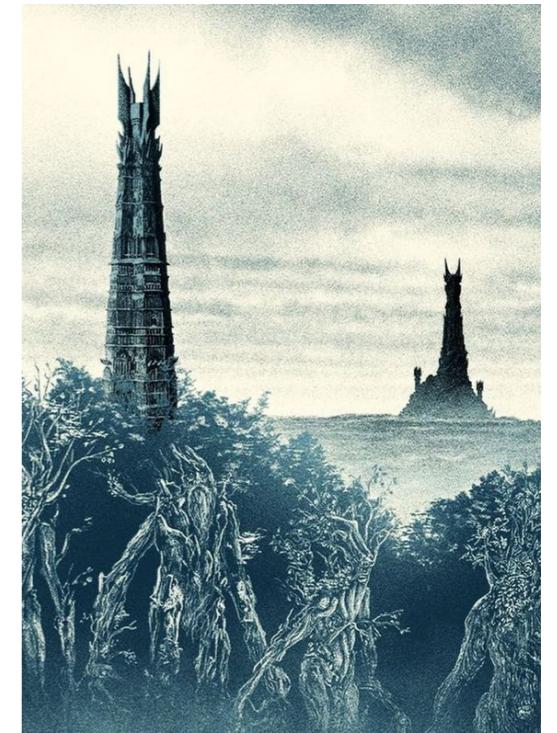


- synchronous
- **asynchronous**
- task combination

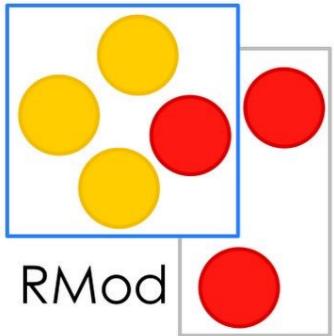


# Task combination

- Reinforce sequence
- Transform results
- Trigger new processes



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



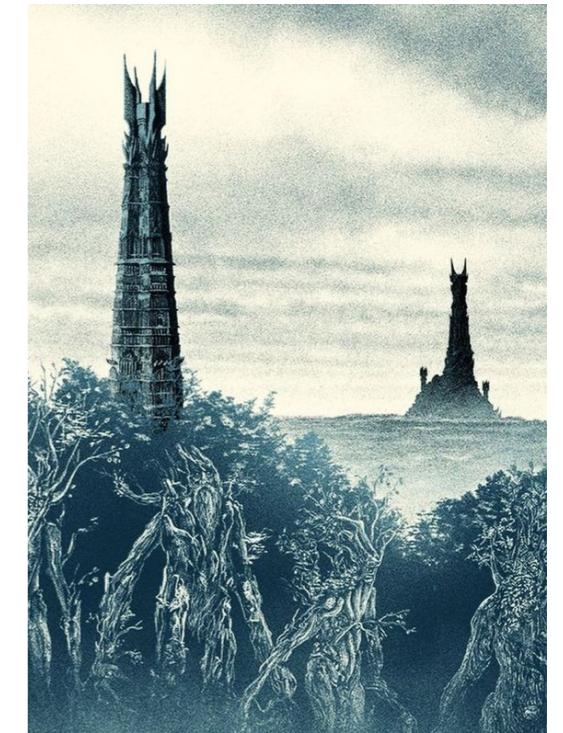
RMod

# Collect

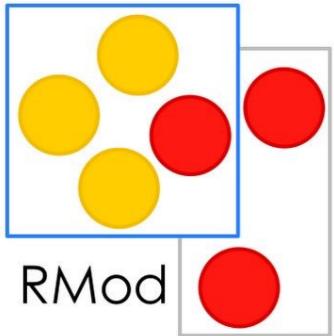
Run in sequence

**Playground**

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



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



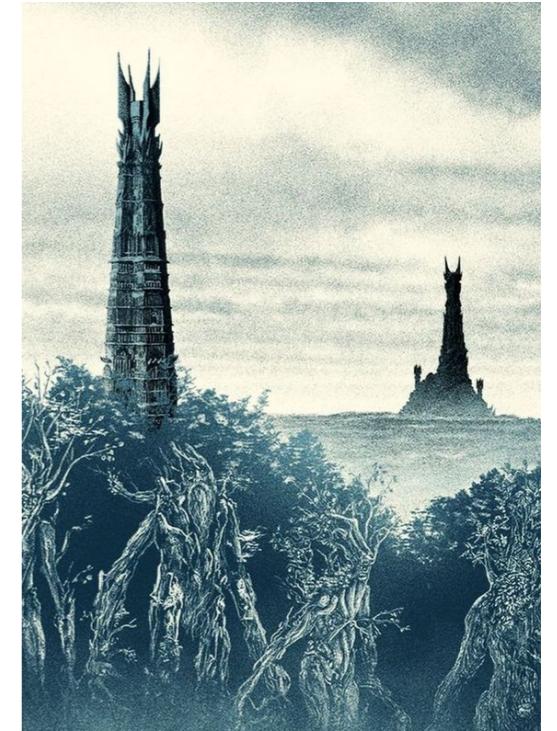
RMod

# Zip

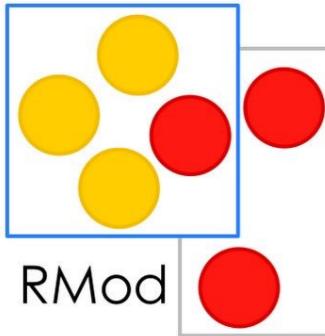
Run concurrently and join

Playground

```
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**



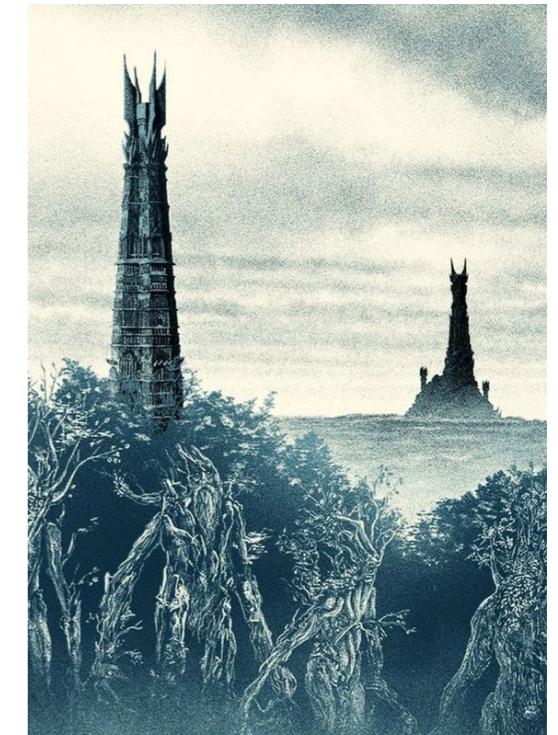
RMod

# Fallback To

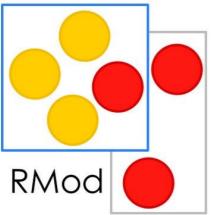
Run concurrently, responds conditionally

Playground

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

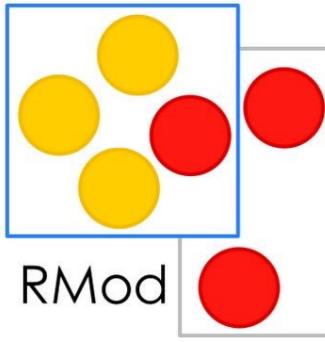


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



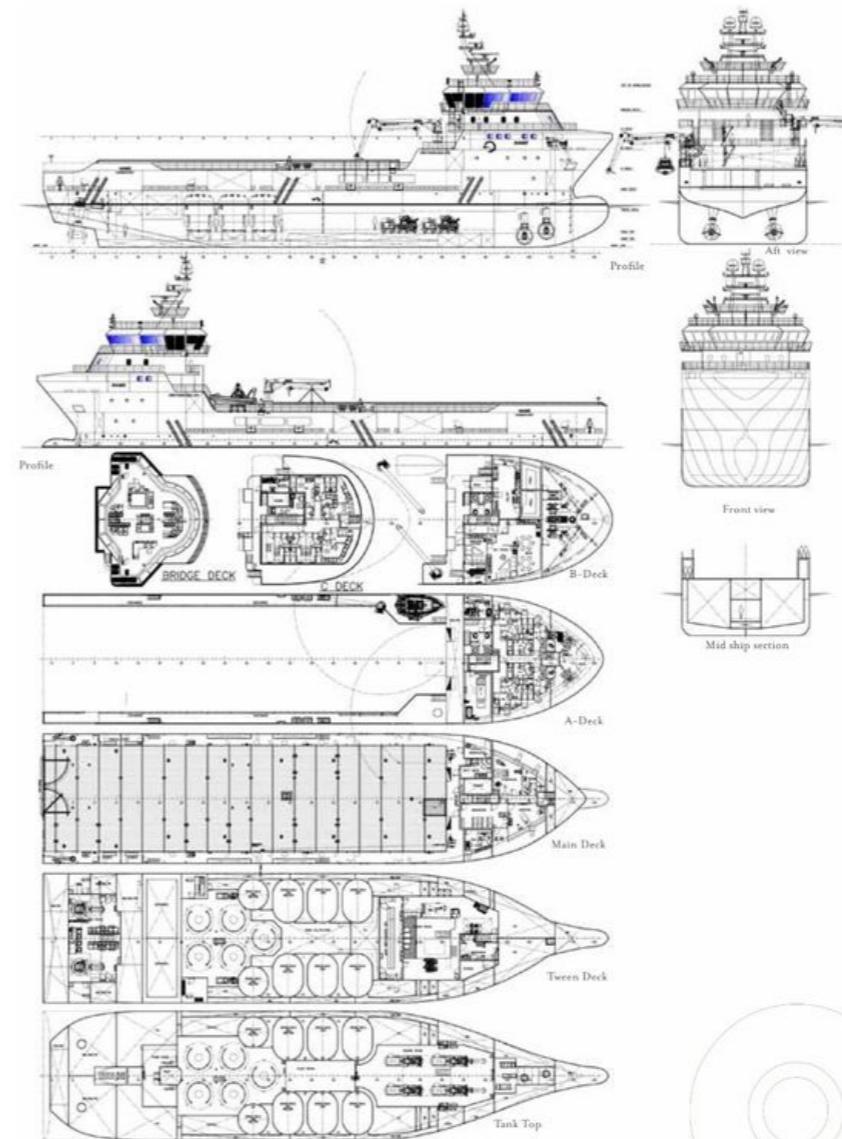
# Runners

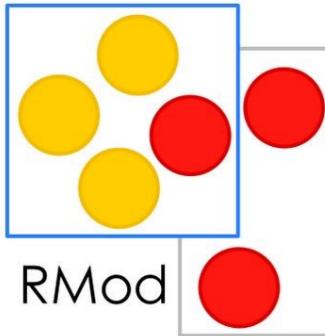




# Runners

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

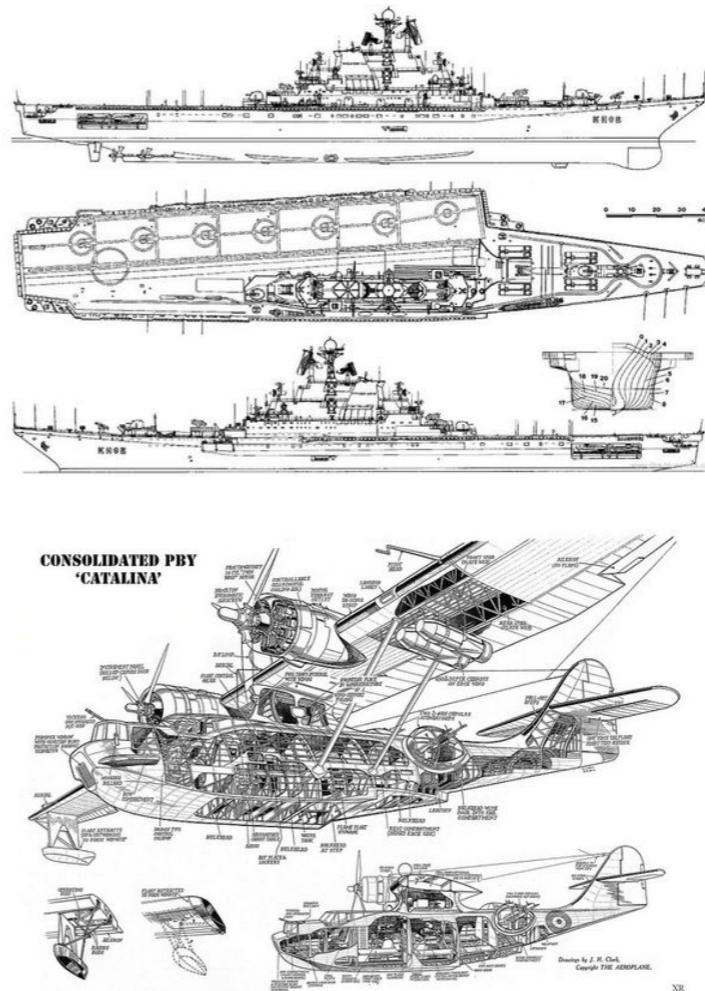


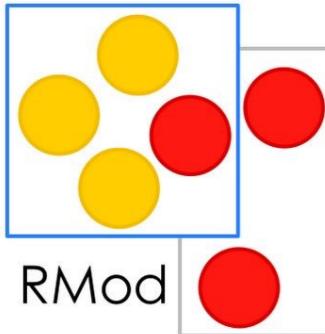


RMod

# Runners

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



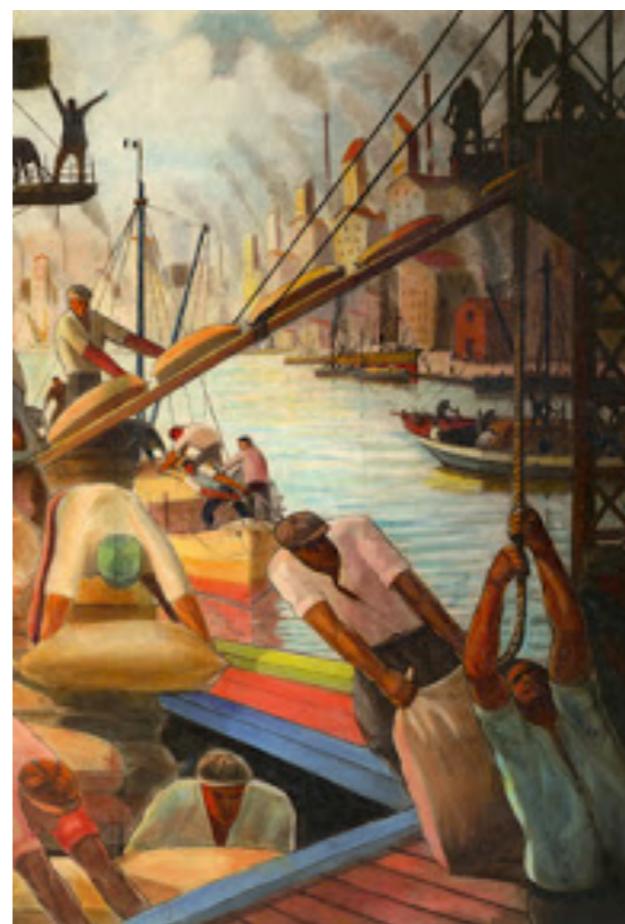


# Same Process

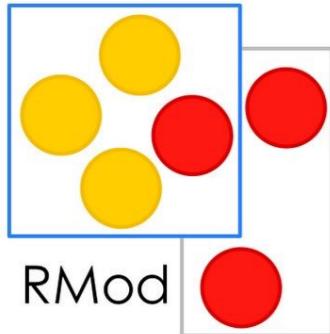
- Simple to instantiate
- Non lifecycle control required
- Handy for debugging simple errors

```
| 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

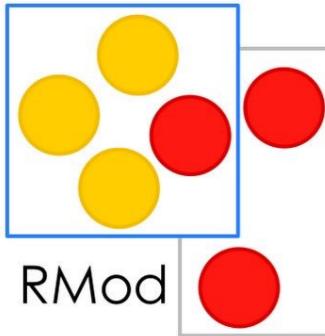
Playground

```
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

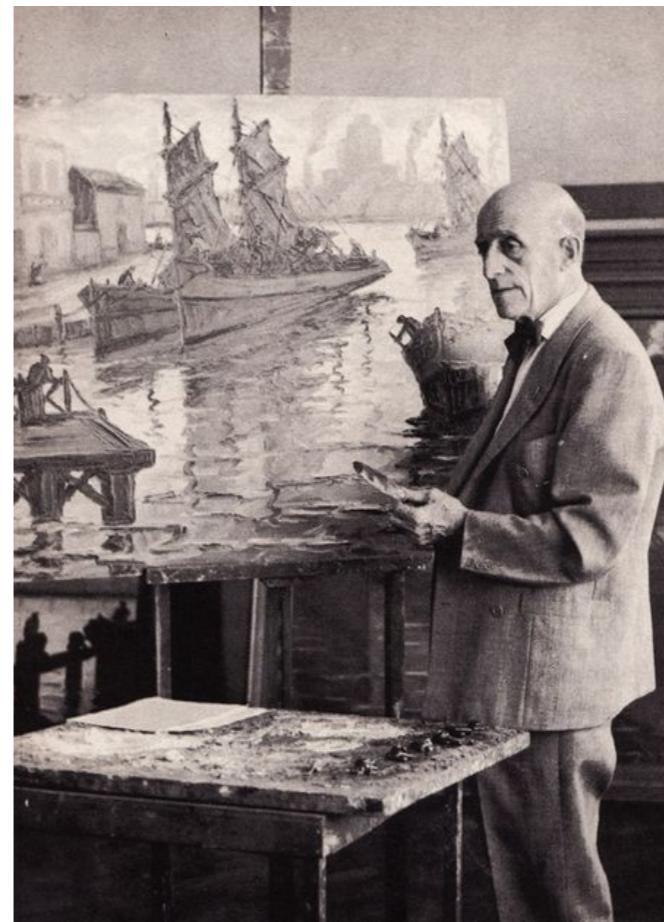
- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



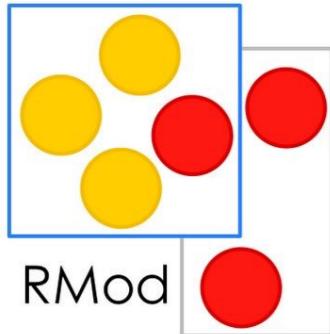
# UI Runner

- 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

x - □ Playground

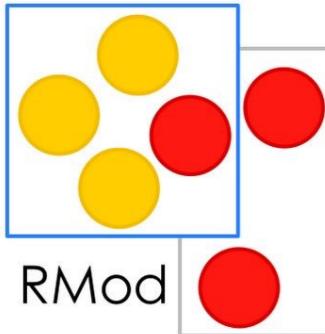
Page

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

x - □ Process Browser

- (80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(Delay)
- (70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child wa
- (60) Input Event Fetcher Process: Inpu
- (60) Low Space Watcher: SmalltalkImma
- (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

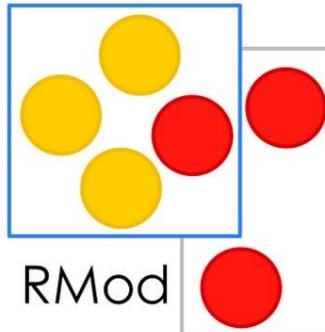
| aFuture |

```
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**

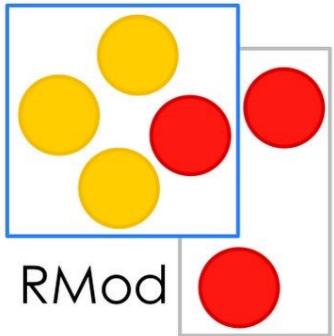
```
futures runner
runner := TKTNewProcessTaskRunner new.
futures := (1 to: 100) collect: [ :id |
  (TKTTask valuable:[ id seconds wait ]) future:
runner
].
```

**Process Browser**

- (80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(DelayMicrosecondTicker): DelaySemaphoreScheduler
- (70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child watcher: [ self schedule. " ]
- (60) Input Event Fetcher Process: InputEventFetcher>>waitForInput
- (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

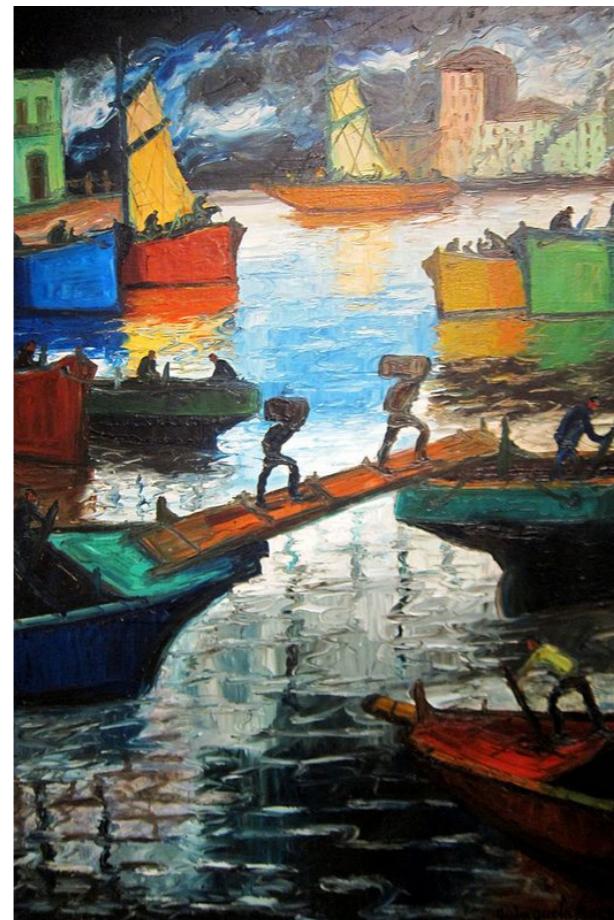


# Worker

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

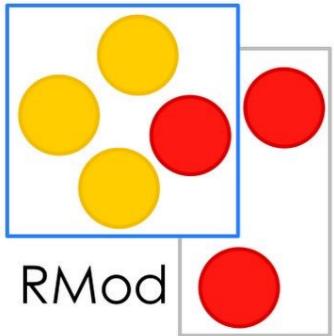
```
| aFuture worker |
worker := TKTWorker new.
worker queue: AtomicSharedQueue new.
worker start.

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



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

{}



# Worker

x - □ Playground

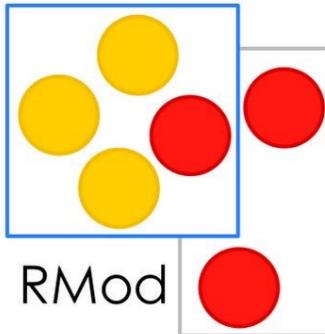
Page

```
\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

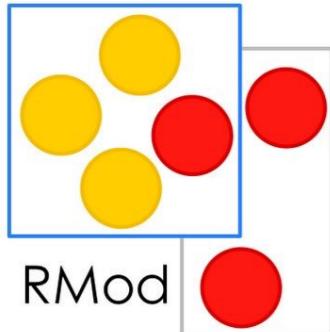
- Instantiation requires to hold the worker reference
- Lifecycle managed by garbage collection & Watch dog
- Handy for reusing the same process and control the system's load

```
| 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





RMod

# Worker-Pool

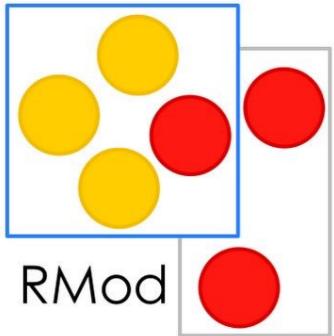
Playground

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

Process Browser

Process	Description
(80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(De	[ 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

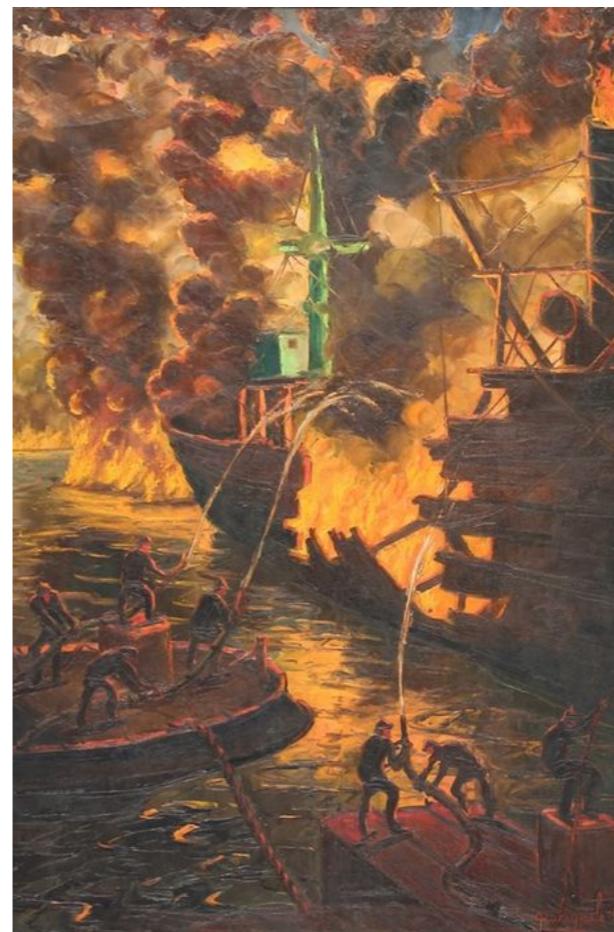


# Service

- 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

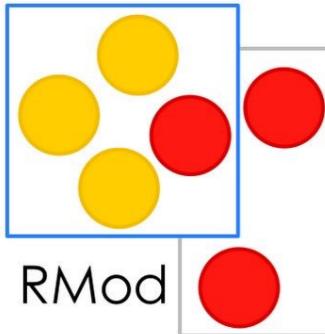
```
| service |
```

```
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.

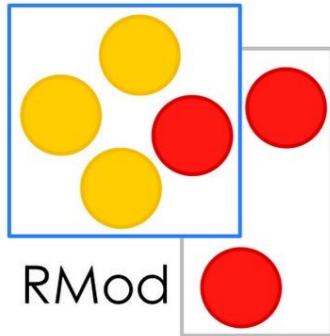
(TKTConfiguration serviceManager
findServiceNamed: 'UniqueNameForService') stop.
```

Process Browser

```
(80) DelaySemaphoreSchedule
(60) Input Event Fetcher Proces
(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**

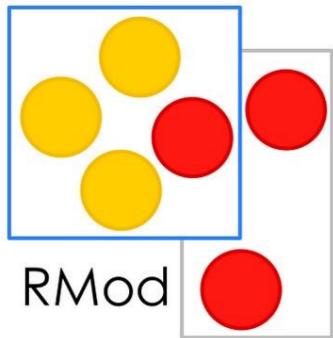
# Appendix 1: Extensions



# TaskIt Extensions: ActIt

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



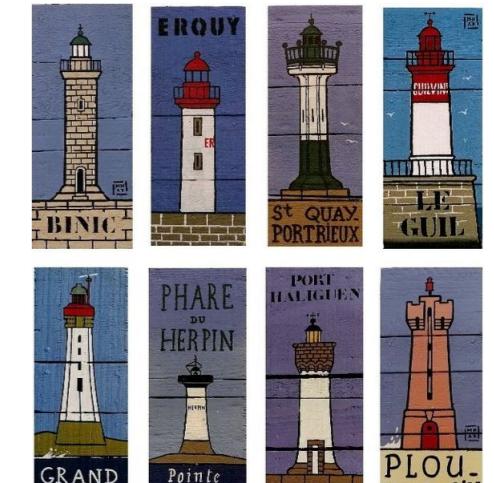


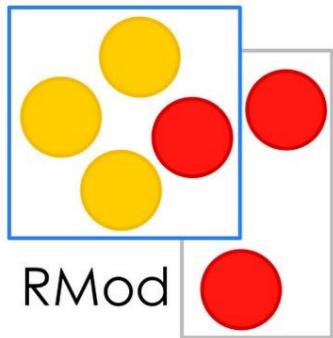
# TaskIt Extensions: ActIt

x - □      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.
```

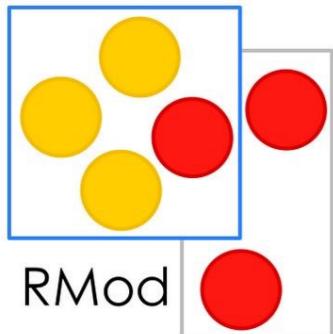




# TaskIt Extensions: Shell

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





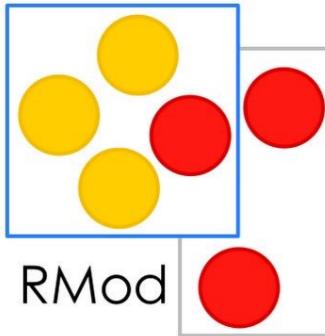
# TaskIt Extensions: Shell

Playground

Page

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

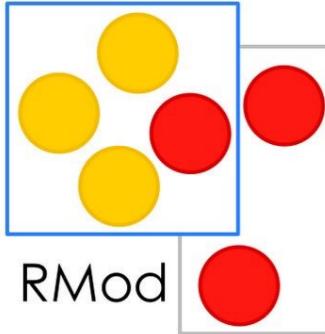




# TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

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





# ForkIt

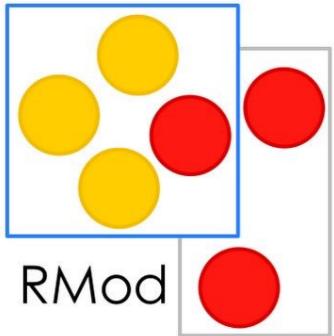
The screenshot shows the ForkIt interface with several windows open:

- Playground**: Shows code execution results. A message from `TKTArchetypeAwarePool` is highlighted.
- Transcript**: Shows a log of tasks requested, including many entries for `396561152`.
- Inspector on an OrderedCollection**: Shows an `OrderedCollection` of 20 items, all finished.
- Test Runner**: Shows test results for 20538 tests, with 20309 passed, 68 skipped, 66 expected failures, 25 failures, 138 errors, and 0 passed unexpected.
- Stack**: Shows the call stack with frames like `TKTTestRunner`, `TKTTestRunnerHandler`, and `TKTFuture`.
- Source**: Shows the source code for the `noteAllHasFinished` method.

```

noteAllHasFinished
| duration |
duration := started - DateAndTime now.
self halt: duration asString.
runningHandler tearDown.

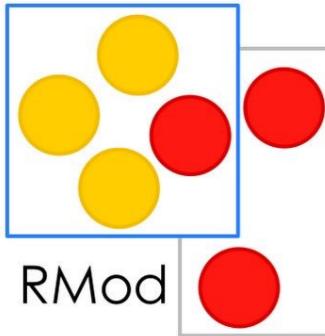
```



# TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

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

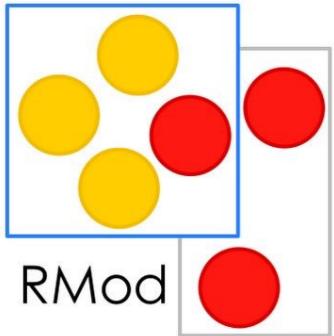




# TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

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

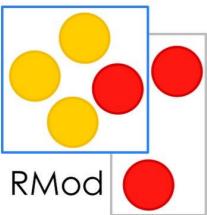




# Thanks :)

- 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>

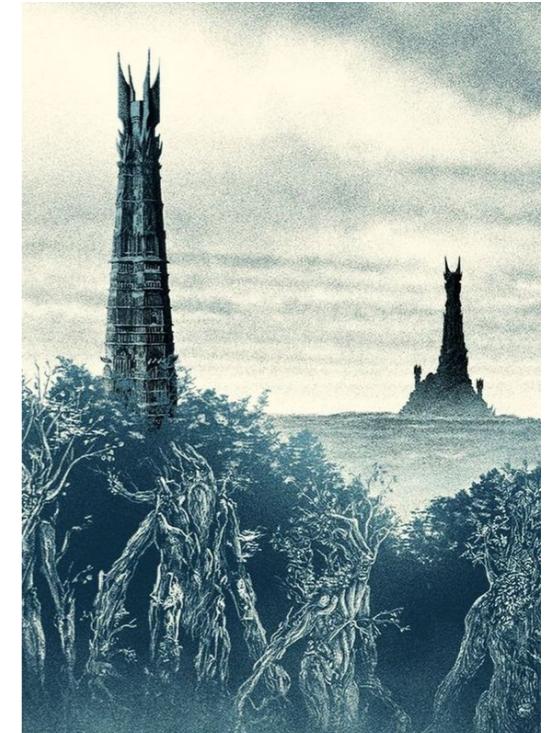
# Appendix 2: All the combinators



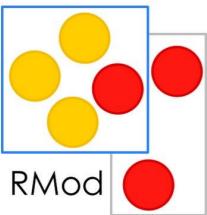
# Combinations: Collect

Playground

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



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

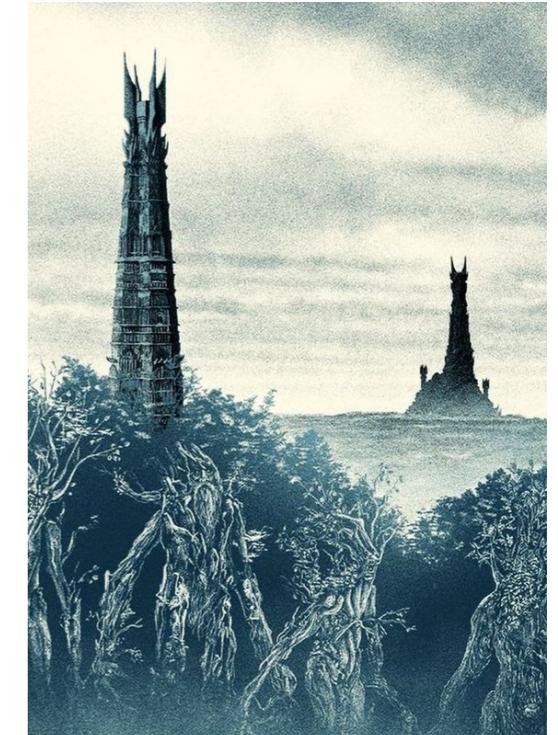


# Combinations: Select

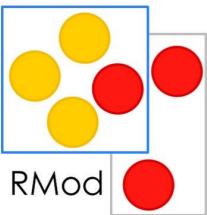
Playground

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**

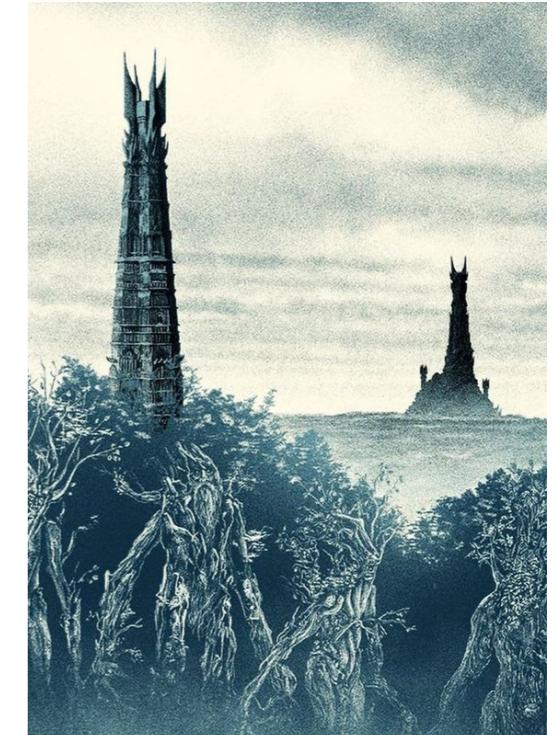


# Combinations: Flat Collect

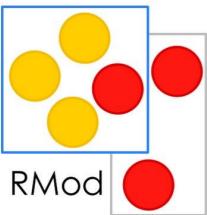
Playground

Page

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

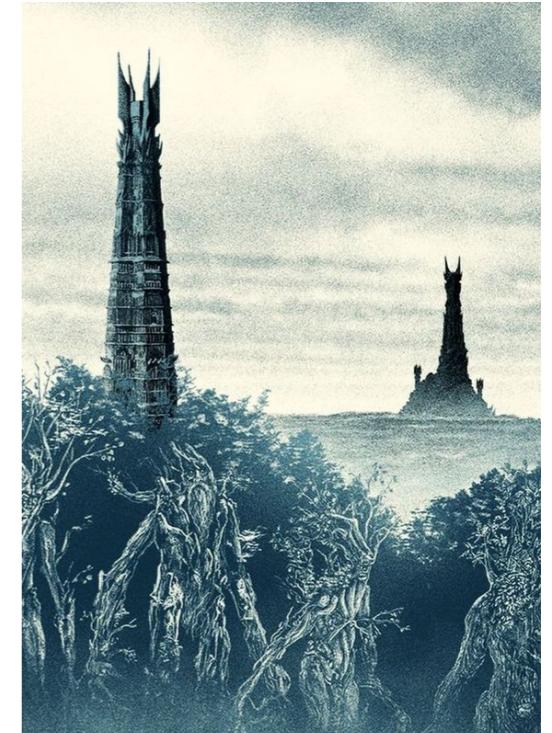


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

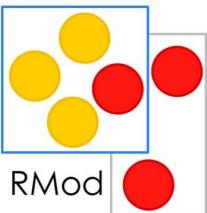


# Combinations: Zip

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



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

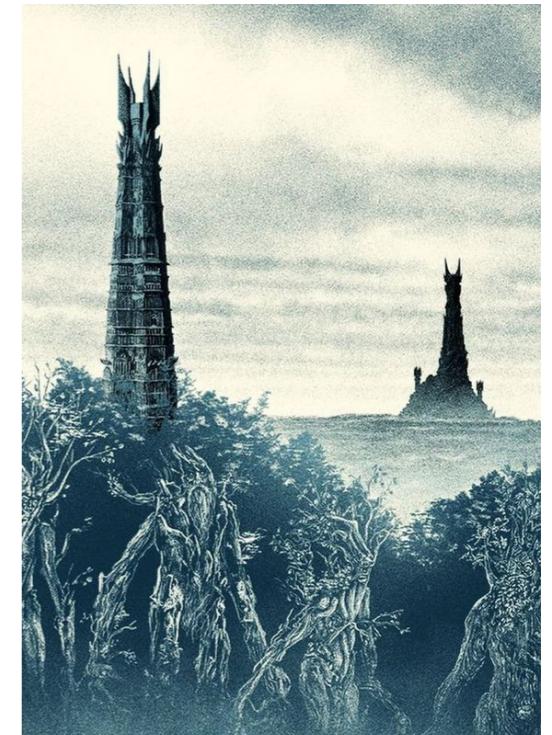


# Combinations: On-Do

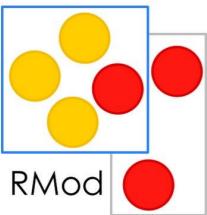
Playground

Page

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



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

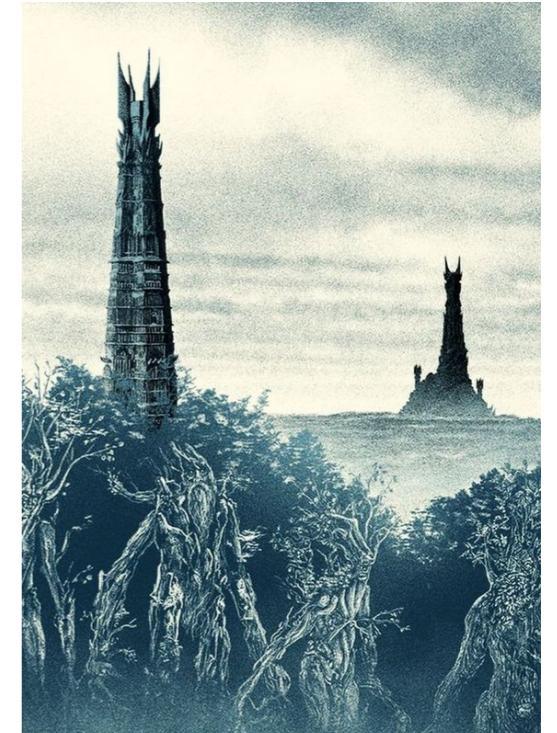


# Combinations: Fallback To

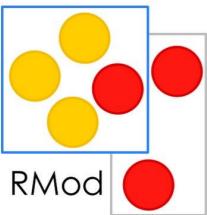
Playground

Page

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



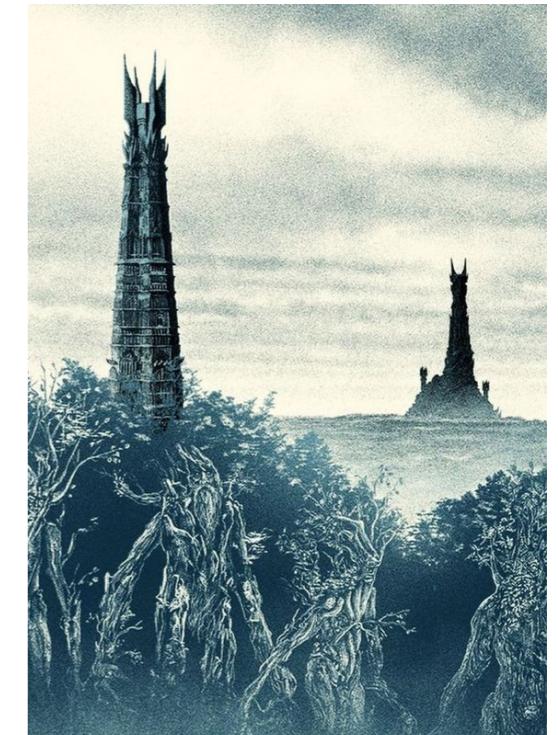
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



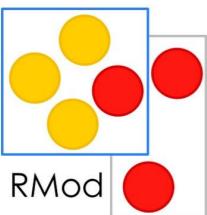
# Combinations: First complete

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 ].
```



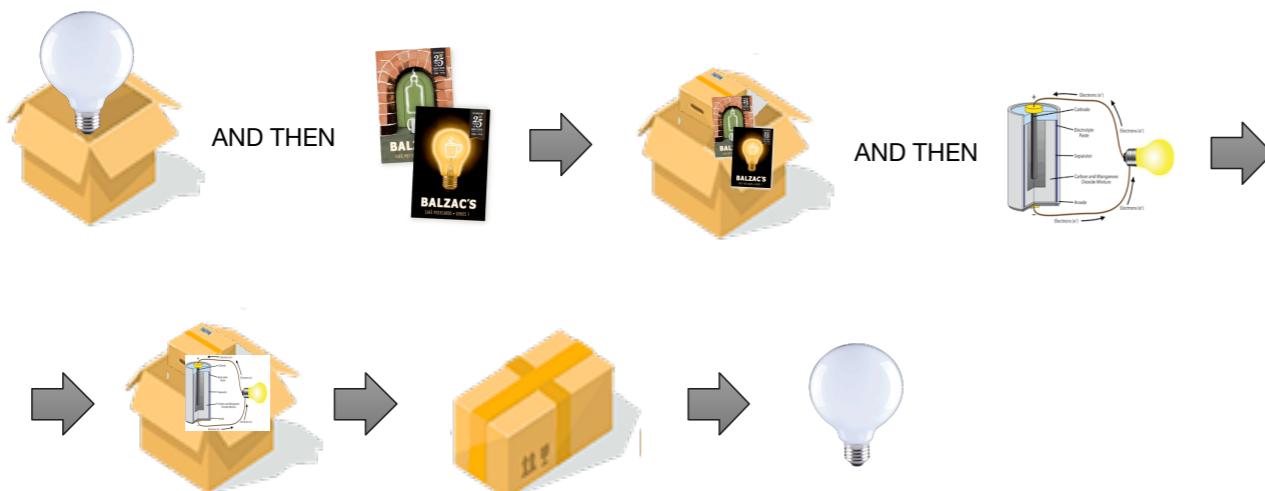
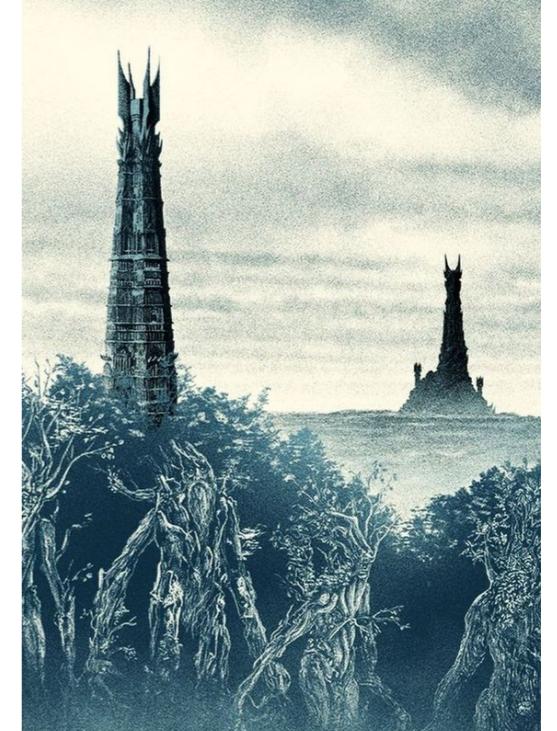
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



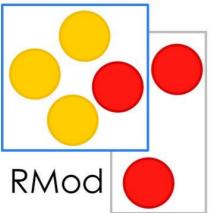
# And then

Run in sequence

```
I(( 1 + 1 ) future
  andThen: [ :result | result logCr ]
  andThen: [ :result | Stdio stdout nextPutAll: result ])
  andThen: [ :result | self inform: result asString ]..
```

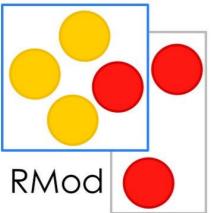


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



# Concurrence

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

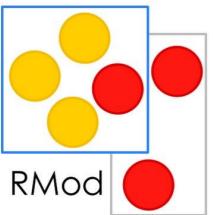


# Concurrency (CS)

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

or

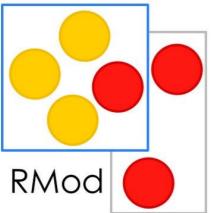
Ability of different parts or units of a program, algorithm, or problem to be executed out-of-order or in partial order, without affecting the final outcome.



# 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