Exploring Spans and Pipelines

Tim Iskhakov

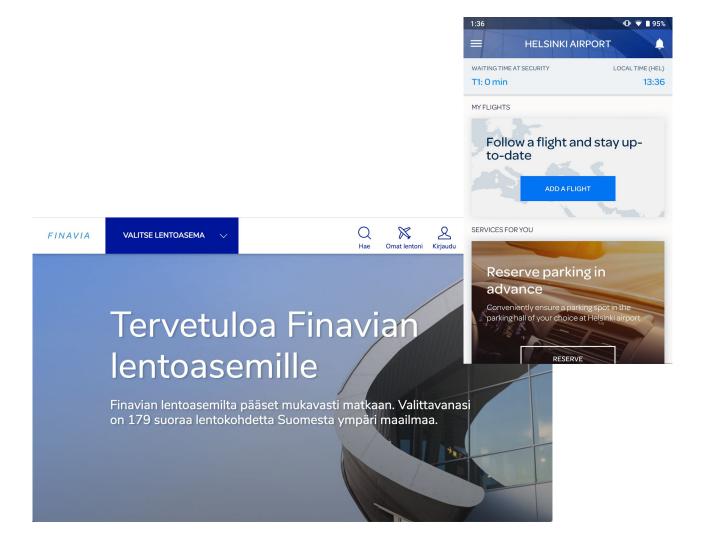
Disclaimer

This is a talk version of the post I wrote a while ago:

https://timiskhakov.github.io/posts/exploring-spans-and-pipelines

Finavia

- Backend for the website
- Mobile application
- Airport map
- SIS (Service Information Screens)



Fetching Parking Prices

Choose area and additional services

You can also reserve and pay car cleaning services.



Fetching Parking Prices

- Check for a new file
- Download the file from a 3rd party system
- Parse the file (~10Mb)
- Apply application logic
- Save to database
- Repeat previous steps every 5 min

Choose area and additional services

You can also reserve and pay car cleaning services.



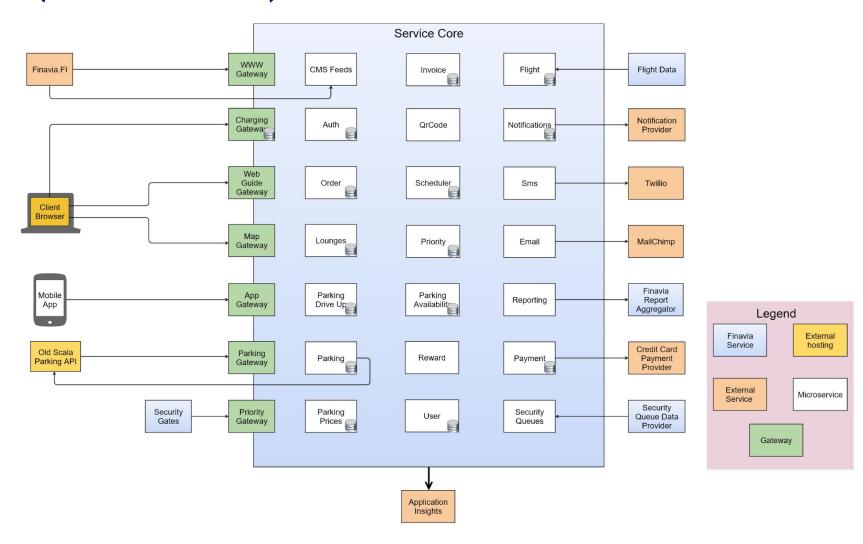
Fetching Parking Prices

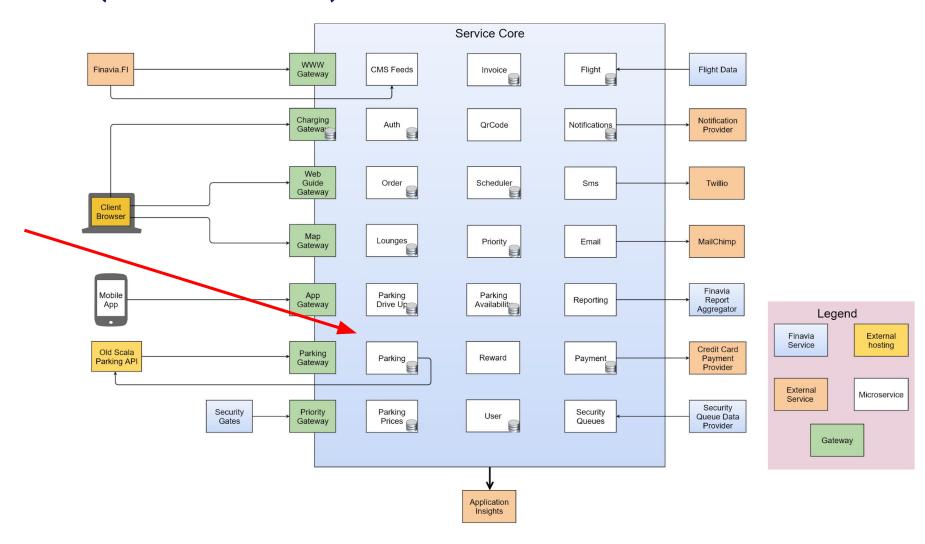
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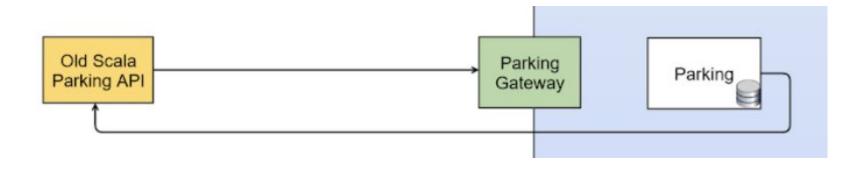
Choose area and additional services

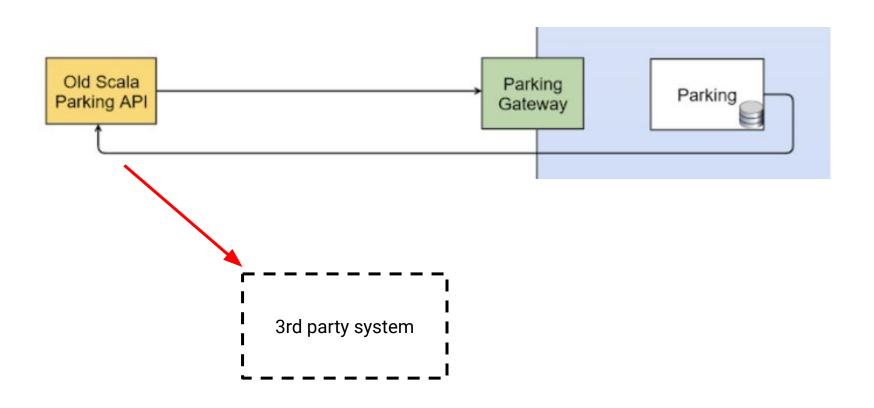
You can also reserve and pay car cleaning services.

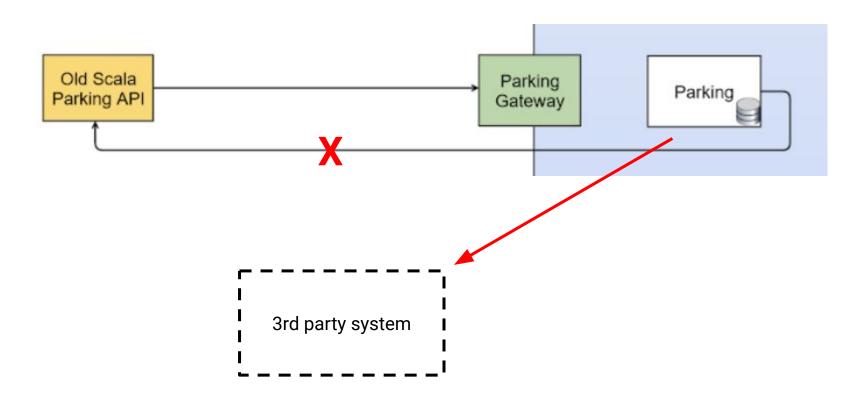












A File Structure (Demo Example)

38e27dea-1d7d-4279-be97-e29d53a8af89|F.E.A.R.|4|2005-10-18|90|False



```
public class Videogame

{
   public Guid Id { get; set; }
   public string Name { get; set; }
   public Genres Genre { get; set; }
   public DateTime ReleaseDate { get; set; }
   public int Rating { get; set; }
   public bool HasMultiplayer { get; set; }
}
```

First Approach: LineParser

```
public class LineParser
 public Videogame Parse(string line)
   var parts = line.Split('|');
   return new Videogame
     Id = Guid.Parse(parts[0]),
     Name = parts[1],
     Genre = Enum.Parse<Genres>(parts[2]),
     ReleaseDate = DateTime.ParseExact(
        parts[3], "yyyy-MM-dd",
        DateTimeFormatInfo.InvariantInfo, DateTimeStyles.None),
     Rating = int.Parse(parts[4]),
     HasMultiplayer = bool.Parse(parts[5])
```

First Approach: FileParser

```
public class FileParser
 // Initializing _lineParser from the constructor
  public async Task<List<Videogame>> Parse(string file)
   var videogames = new List<Videogame>();
   using (var stream = File.OpenRead(file))
    using (var reader = new StreamReader(stream))
     while (!reader.EndOfStream)
       var line = await reader.ReadLineAsync();
       var videogame = _lineParser.Parse(line);
       videogames.Add(videogame);
    return videogames;
```

First Approach: Possible Performance Issue

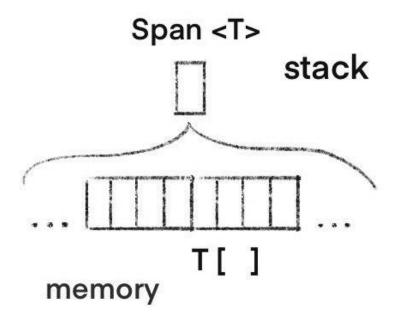
A lot of string allocations

```
public class LineParser
                                                                          // Initializing _lineParser from the constructor
                                                                          public async Task<List<Videogame>> Parse(string file)
 public Videogame Parse(string line)
                                                                            var videogames = new List<Videogame>();
    var parts = line.Split('|');
                                                                            using (var stream = File.OpenRead(file))
    return new Videogame
                                                                            using (var reader = new StreamReader(stream))
      Id = Guid.Parse(parts[0]),
                                                                              while (!reader.EndofStream)
      Name = parts[1],
      Genre = Enum.Parse<Genres>(parts[2]),
                                                                                var line = await reader.ReadLineAsync();
      ReleaseDate = DateTime.ParseExact(
                                                                                var videogame = _lineParser.Parse(line);
                                                                                videogames.Add(videogame);
        parts[3], "yyyy-MM-dd",
        DateTimeFormatInfo.InvariantInfo, DateTimeStyles.None),
      Rating = int.Parse(parts[4]),
      HasMultiplayer = bool.Parse(parts[5])
                                                                            return videogames;
```

public class FileParser

Introducing Span<T>

- A struct that is allocated on the stack, but can point to data that's stored either on the stack or on the heap
- Is an abstraction over a contiguous region of arbitrary memory
- Has some limitations (can't be boxed or can't be used in async/await or yield methods)



https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.span-1

Second Approach: LineParserSpans (1)

```
public class LineParserSpans
  public Videogame Parse(string line)
   var span = line.AsSpan();
   return Parse(span);
 private static Videogame Parse(ReadOnlySpan<char> span)
   // ...
 private static ReadOnlySpan<char> ParseChunk(
    ref ReadOnlySpan<char> span,
   ref int scanned,
    ref int position)
```

Second Approach: LineParserSpans (2)

```
private Videogame Parse(ReadOnlySpan<char> span)
 // Don't worry, we will increment this value in ParseChunk
 var scanned = -1:
 var position = 0;
 var id = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var name = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var genre = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var releaseDate = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var rating = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var hasMultiplayer = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
  return new Videogame
   Id = Guid.Parse(id),
   Name = name.ToString(),
   Genre = (Genres)int.Parse(genre),
   ReleaseDate = DateTime.ParseExact(releaseDate,"yyyy-MM-dd",
     DateTimeFormatInfo.InvariantInfo),
   Rating = int.Parse(rating),
   HasMultiplayer = bool.Parse(hasMultiplayer)
```

Second Approach: LineParserSpans (3)

```
private ReadOnlySpan<char> ParseChunk(
    ref ReadOnlySpan<char> span,
    ref int scanned,
    ref int position)
{
    scanned += position + 1;

    position = span.Slice(scanned, span.Length - scanned).IndexOf('|');
    if (position < 0)
    {
        position = span.Slice(scanned, span.Length - scanned).Length;
    }

    return span.Slice(scanned, position);
}</pre>
```

Second Approach: Same FileParser

```
public class FileParser
 // Initialize _lineParser as LineParserSpans
 public async Task<List<Videogame>> Parse(string file)
   var videogames = new List<Videogame>();
   using (var stream = File.OpenRead(file))
   using (var reader = new StreamReader(stream))
     while (!reader.EndOfStream)
       var line = await reader.ReadLineAsync();
       var videogame = _lineParser.Parse(line);
       videogames.Add(videogame);
    return videogames;
```

Benchmark (Single Line): LineParser vs LineParserSpans

1	Method	1	Mean	1	Error	StdDev	G	en 0	1	Gen 1	Gen 2	1	Allocated	
1		1-	:	1	:	:		:	1.	:	:	-	:	
١	LineParser	1	756.0 ns	1	14.61 ns	17.39 ns	0.	1945	1	-	_	1	408 B	
1	LineParserSpans	1	581.2 ns	1	12.61 ns	17.68 ns	0.	0496	1	_	_	1	104 B	

Spec:

- macOS Mojave 10.14.6
- Intel Core i7-7567U CPU 3.50GHz (Kaby Lake)
- .NET Core SDK=3.0.100

Benchmark (500k Line File): FileParser vs FileParserSpans

8	Method	Mean	Error	StdDev	Gen 0	Gen 1	Gen 2	Allocated	
		:	:	:	:	:	: -	:	
8	FileParser	1,156.2 ms	8.31 ms	7.77 ms	114000.0000	40000.0000	5000.0000	375.13 MB	
	FileParserSpans	862.6 ms	16.51 ms	16.22 ms	50000.0000	15000.0000	4000.0000	230.51 MB	

Spec:

- macOS Mojave 10.14.6
- Intel Core i7-7567U CPU 3.50GHz (Kaby Lake)
- .NET Core SDK=3.0.100

Second Approach: Possible Performance Issue

```
public Videogame Parse(string line)
   var span = line.AsSpan();
   return Parse(span);
private ReadOnlySpan<char> ParseChunk(
 ref ReadOnlySpan<char> span,
 ref int scanned.
 ref int position)
 scanned += position + 1;
 position = span.Slice(scanned, span.Length - scanned).IndexOf('|');
 if (position < 0)
   position = span.Slice(scanned, span.Length - scanned).Length;
 return span.Slice(scanned, position);
```

```
private Videogame Parse(ReadOnlySpan<char> span)
 // Don't worry, we will increment this value in ParseChunk
  var scanned = -1:
 var position = 0;
 var id = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var name = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var genre = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var releaseDate = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var rating = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var hasMultiplayer = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
  return new Videogame
   Id = Guid.Parse(id),
   Name = name.ToString(),
   Genre = (Genres)int.Parse(genre),
    ReleaseDate = DateTime.ParseExact(releaseDate,"yyyy-MM-dd",
     DateTimeFormatInfo.InvariantInfo),
    Rating = int.Parse(rating),
   HasMultiplayer = bool.Parse(hasMultiplayer)
```

Second Approach: Possible Performance Issue

We still work with strings

```
public Videogame Parse(string line)
   var span = line.AsSpan();
   return Parse(span);
private ReadOnlySpan<char> ParseChunk(
 ref ReadOnlySpan<char> span,
 ref int scanned,
 ref int position)
 scanned += position + 1;
 position = span.Slice(scanned, span.Length - scanned).IndexOf('|');
 if (position < 0)
   position = span.Slice(scanned, span.Length - scanned).Length;
 return span.Slice(scanned, position);
```

```
private Videogame Parse(ReadOnlySpan<char> span)
 // Don't worry, we will increment this value in ParseChunk
 var scanned = -1:
 var position = 0;
 var id = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var name = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var genre = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var releaseDate = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var rating = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var hasMultiplayer = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
  return new Videogame
   Id = Guid.Parse(id),
   Name = name.ToString(),
   Genre = (Genres)int.Parse(genre),
   ReleaseDate = DateTime.ParseExact(releaseDate,"yyyy-MM-dd",
     DateTimeFormatInfo.InvariantInfo),
   Rating = int.Parse(rating),
   HasMultiplayer = bool.Parse(hasMultiplayer)
```

Introducing System.IO.Pipelines

- Designed to make high performance IO operations in .NET Core
- Makes it easier to work with buffers
- Works like streams, but has a more clean API

```
var pipe = new Pipe();

// Producer
var message = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes("Moi Tampere");
await pipe.Writer.WriteAsync(message);
pipe.Writer.Advance(message.Length);

// Consumer
var read = await pipe.Reader.ReadAsync();
await pipe.Reader.CompleteAsync();

// Print result
var result = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(read.Buffer.FirstSpan);
Console.WriteLine(result); // => Moi Tampere
```

https://devblogs.microsoft.com/dotnet/system-io-pipelines-high-performance-io-in-net

Third Approach: FileParserSpansAndPipes (1)

```
public async Task<List<Videogame>> Parse(string file)
 var result = new List<Videogame>();
 using (var stream = File.OpenRead(file))
    var reader = PipeReader.Create(stream);
    while (true)
     var read = await reader.ReadAsync();
     var buffer = read.Buffer;
     while (TryReadLine(ref buffer, out ReadOnlySequence<byte> sequence))
        var videogame = ProcessSequence(sequence);
        result.Add(videogame);
      reader.AdvanceTo(buffer.Start, buffer.End);
     if (read.IsCompleted)
          break;
 return result;
```

Third Approach: FileParserSpansAndPipes (2)

```
private static bool TryReadLine(
  ref ReadOnlySequence<byte> buffer,
  out ReadOnlySequence<byte> line)
                                                                                buffer
  var position = buffer.PositionOf((byte)'\n');
                                                                                 '\n' (
     (position == null)
                                                                            line
                                                                                     buffer
    line = default;
    return false;
                                                                        prev. buffer
                                                                                   curr. buffer
  line = buffer.Slice(0, position.Value);
  buffer = buffer.Slice(buffer.GetPosition(1, position.Value));
                                                                                 buffer
  return true;
```

Third Approach: FileParserSpansAndPipes (3)

```
private static Videogame ProcessSequence(ReadOnlySequence<byte> sequence)
 if (sequence.IsSingleSegment)
   return Parse(sequence.FirstSpan);
 var length = (int) sequence.Length;
 Span<byte> span = stackalloc byte[(int)sequence.Length];
 sequence.CopyTo(span);
 return Parse(span);
private static Videogame Parse(ReadOnlySpan<byte> bytes)
 Span<char> chars = stackalloc char[bytes.Length];
  Encoding.UTF8.GetChars(bytes, chars);
 return LineParserSpans.Parse(chars);
```

Third Approach: FileParserSpansAndPipes (4)

```
private Videogame Parse(ReadOnlySpan<char> span)
 // Don't worry, we will increment this value in ParseChunk
 var scanned = -1:
 var position = 0;
 var id = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var name = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var genre = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var releaseDate = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var rating = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
 var hasMultiplayer = ParseChunk(ref span, ref scanned, ref position);
  return new Videogame
   Id = Guid.Parse(id),
   Name = name.ToString(),
   Genre = (Genres)int.Parse(genre),
   ReleaseDate = DateTime.ParseExact(releaseDate,"yyyy-MM-dd",
     DateTimeFormatInfo.InvariantInfo),
   Rating = int.Parse(rating),
   HasMultiplayer = bool.Parse(hasMultiplayer)
```

Benchmark (500k Line File)

	Method	Mean	Error	StdDev	Gen 0	Gen 1	Gen 2 Allocated
		:	:	:]	:	:	: :
	FileParser	1,378.5 ms	15.78 ms	14.76 ms	133000.0000	60000.0000	25000.0000 375.34 MB
- 1	FileParserSpans	905.5 ms	17.71 ms	25.96 ms	52000.0000	18000.0000	8000.0000 230.56 MB
ı	FileParserSpansAndPipes	640.5 ms	7.69 ms	6.82 ms	15000.0000	7000.0000	3000.0000 78.77 MB

Thank you!

Questions?

Contact Information

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