

ASYNC, AWAIT, OH... WAIT!

YOU'D BETTER WATCH YOUR STEP

December 2016 – Alt.Net Paris



@tpierrain (use case driven)

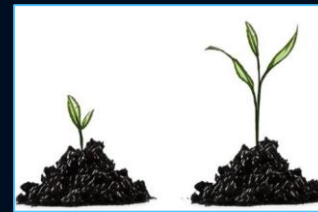
“USE CASE DRIVEN”, BUT ALSO...



- Reactive Programmer (> 10 years)
- eXtreme Programmer (> 10 years)
- Programmer (> 18 years)



NFluent



Value (DDD)



@tpierrain



LET'S START WITH A QUESTION...

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15  public void Quizz()
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Q: What happens line 24, when await occurs?

OUPS! LET'S ADD SOME CONTEXT

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Annotations in the code:

- A yellow arrow labeled "1" points to the `Task<int>` type in the `AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()` signature on line 29.
- A green arrow labeled "2" points to the `await Task.Delay(10*Second);` statement on line 31.
- A clock icon is positioned to the left of line 31.

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Annotations in the code:

- A yellow arrow with the number "1" points to the `await` keyword on line 24.
- A green arrow with the number "2" and a clock icon points to the `await Task.Delay(10*Second);` line on line 31.

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A diagram illustrating the execution flow of the code. A green arrow labeled '2' points to line 19, and an orange arrow labeled '1' points to line 18. A red vertical bar is positioned between lines 18 and 19, indicating a point of execution or a break in the flow.

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The diagram shows a green arrow labeled '2' pointing to line 19 and a yellow arrow labeled '1' pointing to line 18. This indicates that the execution of the `Quizz()` method (line 15) is delayed until the asynchronous task `AskJanetAboutHisAgeAsync()` (line 22) has completed its execution and returned a result.

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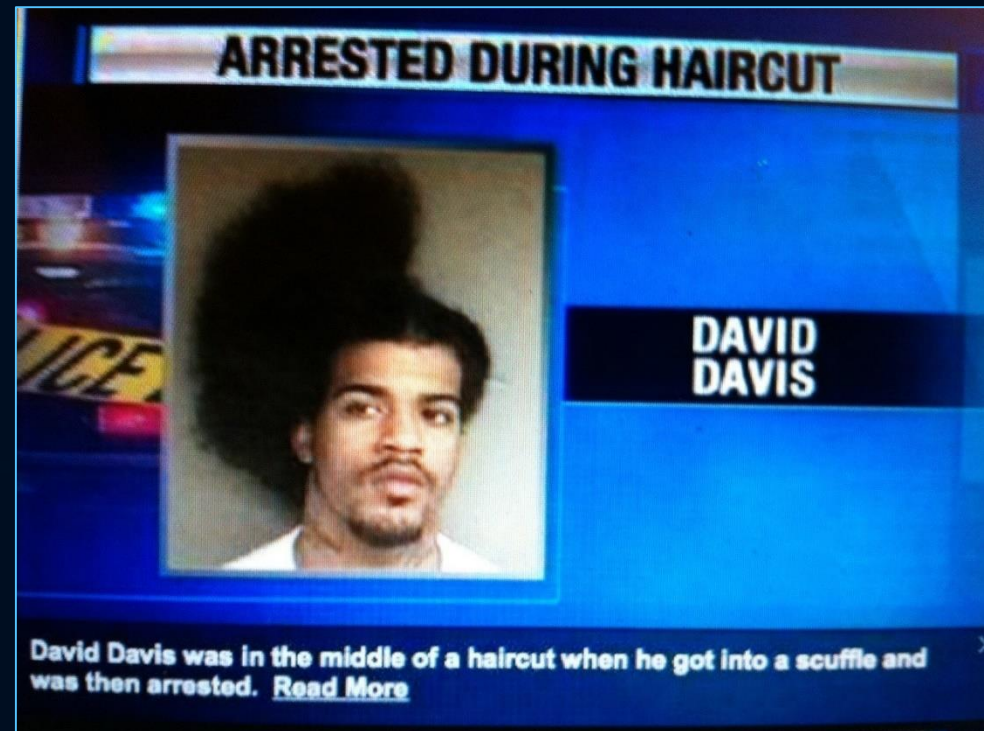
WAS IT YOUR FIRST ANSWER?



Replay?

GUESS WHAT...

SAME CODE IN `ASP.NET` OR `UI` CONTEXT
WILL DEADLOCK!



OH... WAIT! AGENDA

1. Why
2. What
3. How
4. Pitfalls & Recommendations

CHAPTER 1: WHY

LIKE ME, YOU DON'T LIKE WASTE?



A SIMPLE RULE TO AVOID WASTE OF CPU



ASYNC-AWAIT INTENTION IS...

...TO EASILY TRANSFORM

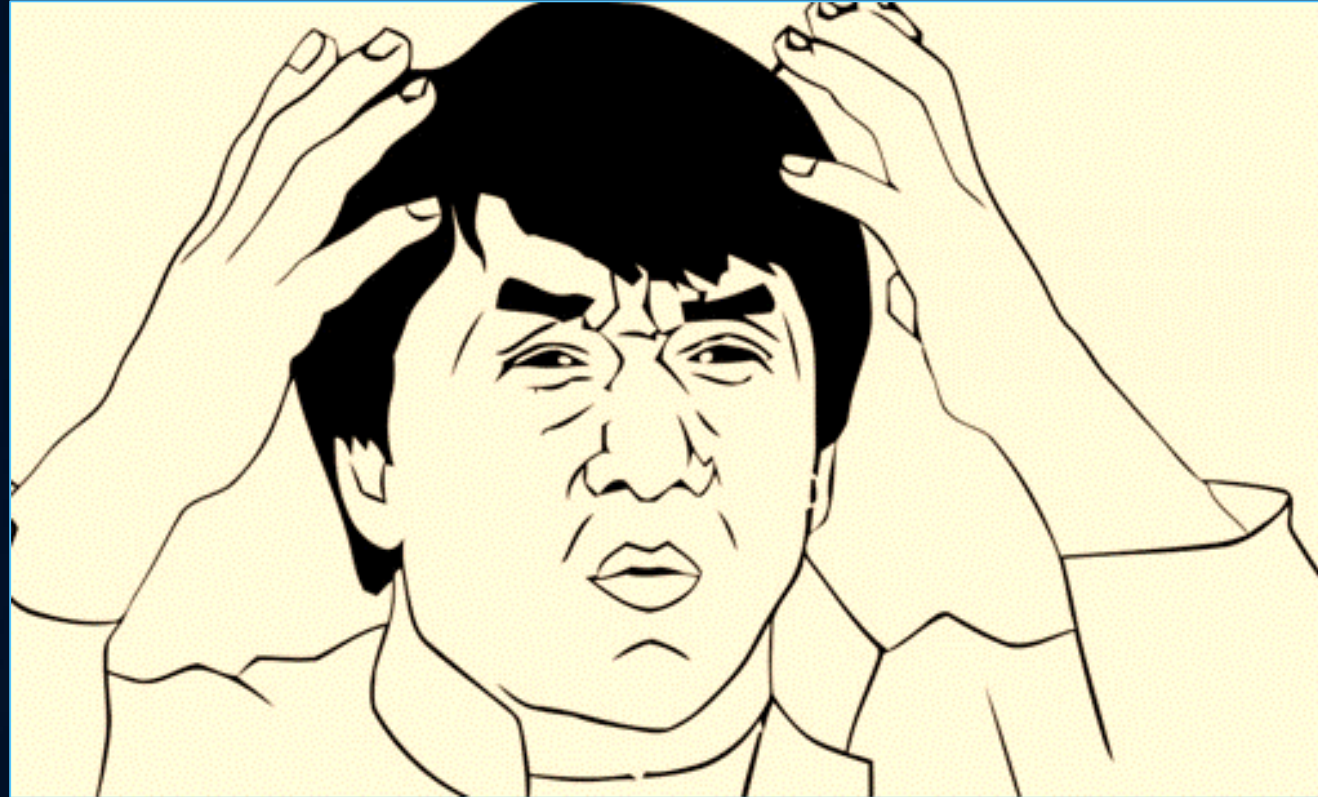
SYNCHRONOUS CODE → ASYNCHRONOUS CODE

(WITHOUT HURTING YOUR EXISTING CODE STRUCTURE)

WITHOUT HURTING YOUR EXISTING CODE STRUCTURE



WAIT A MINUTE... ASYNCHRONOUS,
CONCURRENT, PARALLEL?



SYNCHRONOUS

- **PERFORM** something here and now.
- The **caller** thread will be blocked until it's done

ASYNCHRONOUS

- **INITIATE** something here and now (off-loading).
- The caller thread is released immediately
 - Free for something else
 - No waste of CPU resource ;-)

SYNCHRONOUS 

- **PERFORM**

ASYNCHRONOUS 

- **INITIATE**

THIS IS ABOUT INVOCATION!
(NOT ABOUT HOW THE GODDAMN THING IS EXECUTED)

The background is a dark blue gradient with abstract, glowing light streaks and patterns, particularly concentrated on the left side, creating a sense of depth and movement.

WHAT ABOUT EXECUTION

CONCURRENCY

- Multiple “*threads*” of execution
 - Independent logical segments



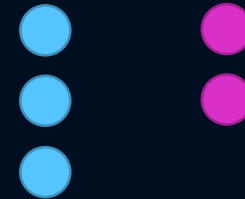
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PARALLELISM

CONCURRENCY
+
SIMULTANEOUS EXECUTION



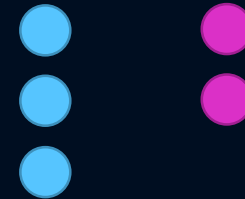
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CHAPTER 2: WHAT

ASYNC-AWAIT IS NOT ABOUT ~~GOING ASYNC~~

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ASYNC-AWAIT IS ABOUT COMPOSING THE ASYNC

COMPOSING THE ASYNC

WITH TASK CONTINUATIONS

CHAPTER 3: HOW

(PREREQUISITE - TPL)

TASK PARALLEL LIBRARY REMINDER (TPL)

- 3 ways to instantiate and run a TASK:
 - `var task = Task.Run(lambda);`
 - `var task = new Task(lambda).Start();`
 - `Task.Factory.StartNew(lambda);`

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Stephen Cleary

Site Owner



Ab illo bene dicáris · a year ago

Task.Run is much more than a shorthand. Task.Factory.StartNew is downright dangerous because its default parameters are wrong (for 99.9% of apps). Easily >95% of StartNew examples on the Internet are wrong. This is why I always recommend Task.Run.

^ | v · Reply · Share ›

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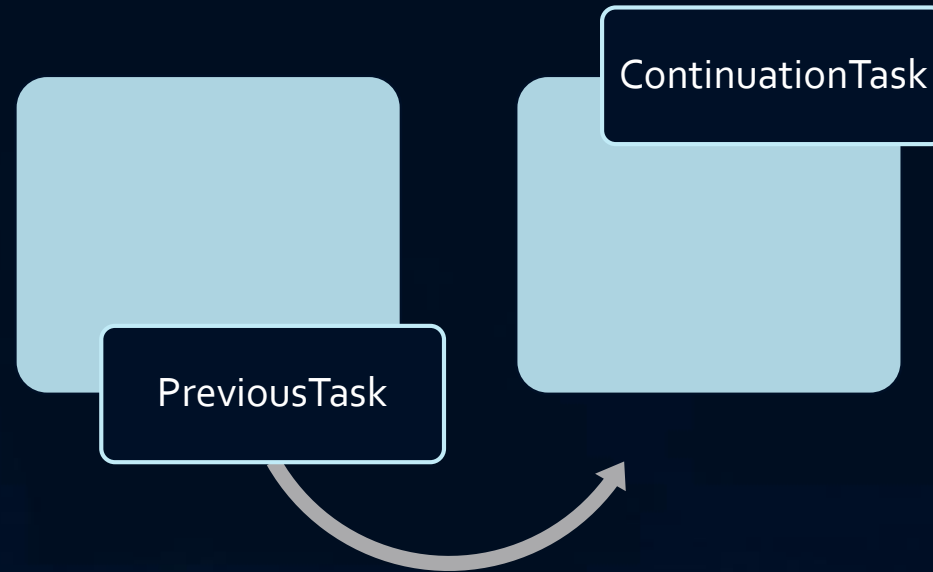
- `task.Wait()`, `task.Result` & `task.Exception` (all blocking ;-(



TASK PARALLEL LIBRARY REMINDER (TPL)

- CONTINUATION

- A Task that will be achieved once a previous Task has finished
- `var continuationTask = previousTask.ContinueWith(lambda);`



The background is a deep blue gradient. On the left side, there is a faint, semi-transparent grid of small squares. On the right side, there are several concentric, curved lines that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a tunnel or a stylized eye.

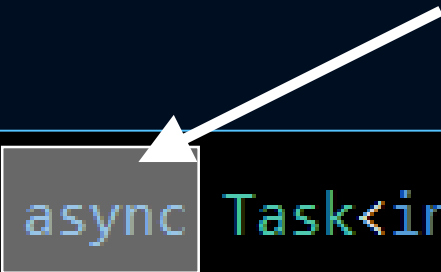
ASYNC-AWAIT

ASYNC-AWAIT

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ASYNC

GENERATES STATE MACHINE



```
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AWAIT

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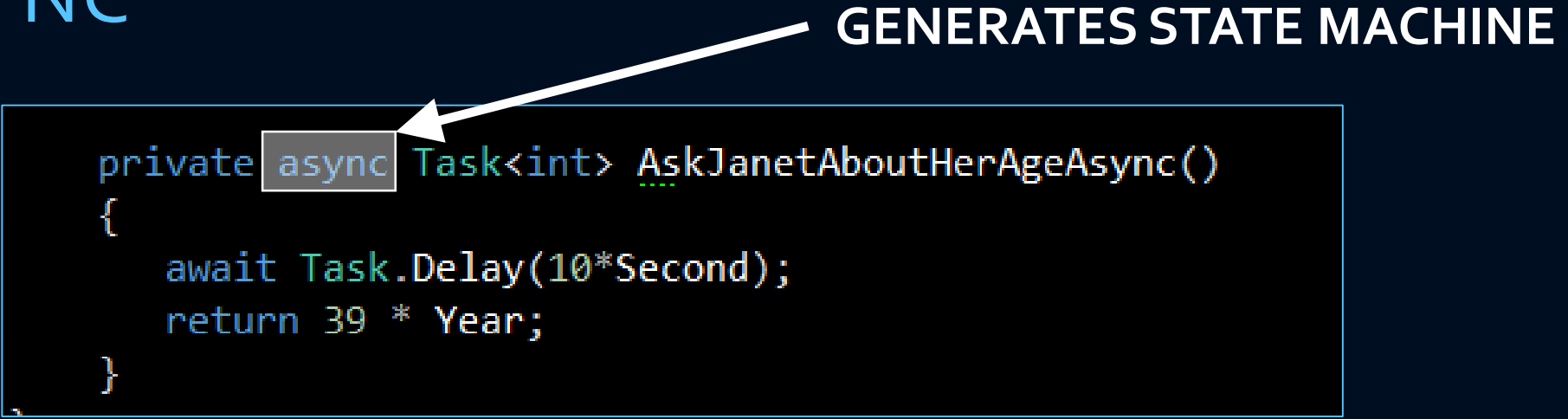
MARKS A CONTINUATION

The background is a deep blue gradient. On the left, there are faint, vertical columns of binary code (0s and 1s). On the right, there are concentric, curved lines that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a tunnel or a stylized eye.

ASYNC

ASYNC


GENERATES STATE MACHINE



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ASYNC

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AT ↓ COMPILE TIME

```
[AsyncStateMachine(typeof(<AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync> d__6))]
private Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
{
    <AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync> d__6 d__;
    d__.<>t__builder = AsyncTaskMethodBuilder<int>.Create();
    d__.<>1__state = -1;
    d__.<>t__builder.Start<<AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync> d__6>(ref d__);
    return d__.<>t__builder.Task;
}
```


ASYNC

GENERATES STATE MACHINE

```
private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()  
{  
    await Task.Delay(10*Second);  
    return 39 * Year;  
}
```

AT  COMPILETIME

```
[AsyncStateMachine(typeof(<AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync>d_6))]  
private Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()  
{  
    <AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync>d_6 d_;  
    d_.<>t_builder = AsyncTaskMethodBuilder<int>.Create();  
    d_.<>1_state = -1;  
    d_.<>t_builder.Start<<AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync>d_6>(ref d_);  
    return d_.<>t_builder.Task;  
}
```

ASYNC

GENERATES STATE

```
private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
{
    await Task.Delay(10*Second);
    return 39 * Year;
}
```

AT COMPILE

```
[AsyncStateMachine(typeof(<AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync> d_6 d_ :
private Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
{
    <AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync> d_6 d_ :
    d_.<>t_builder = AsyncTaskMethodBuilder<int>.
    d_.<>1__state = -1;
    d_.<>t_builder.Start<<AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync>
    return d_.<>t_builder.Task;
}
```

```
private void MoveNext()
{
    int num2;
    int num = this.<>1__state;
    try
    {
        TaskAwaiter awaiter;
        if (num != 0)
        {
            awaiter = Task.Delay(10000).GetAwaiter();
            if (!awaiter.IsCompleted)
            {
                this.<>1__state = num = 0;
                this.<>u_1 = awaiter;
                this.<>t_builder.AwaitUnsafeOnCompleted<TaskAwaiter, QuizTests.<AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync> d_6>(ref awaiter);
                return;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            awaiter = this.<>u_1;
            this.<>u_1 = new TaskAwaiter();
            this.<>1__state = num = -1;
        }
        awaiter.GetResult();
        awaiter = new TaskAwaiter();
        num2 = 39;
    }
    catch (Exception exception)
    {
        this.<>1__state = -2;
        this.<>t_builder.SetException(exception);
        return;
    }
    this.<>1__state = -2;
    this.<>t_builder.SetResult(num2);
}
```

AWAIT

AWAIT

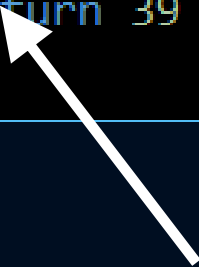
```
private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()  
{  
    await Task.Delay(10*Second);  
    return 39 * Year;  
}
```



MARKS A CONTINUATION

AWAIT

```
private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()  
{  
    await Task.Delay(10*Second);  
    return 39 * Year;  
}
```



RETURNS TO THE CALLER WITH A CONTINUATION TASK

WHO'S DOING THE CONTINUATION?

WELL... IT DEPENDS ;-)

IT DEPENDS ON THE AWAITER CONTEXT

The following code:

```
await FooAsync();  
RestOfMethod();
```

IT DEPENDS ON THE AWAITER CONTEXT

The following code:

```
await FooAsync();  
RestOfMethod();
```

Is equivalent to:

```
var initialTask = FooAsync();  
  
var currentContext = SynchronizationContext.Current;  
initialTask.ContinueWith(delegate  
{  
    if (currentContext == null)  
        RestOfMethod();  
    else  
        currentContext.Post(delegate { RestOfMethod(); }, null);  
}, null, CancellationToken.None, TaskContinuationOptions.ExecuteSynchronously, TaskScheduler.Current);
```

WinForms,
WPF,
ASP.NET...



ASYNC-AWAIT

GENERATES STATE MACHINE

```
private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()  
{  
    await Task.Delay(10*Second);  
    return 39 * Year;  
}
```

MARKS A CONTINUATION

THREAD(S) OR NO THREAD?

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

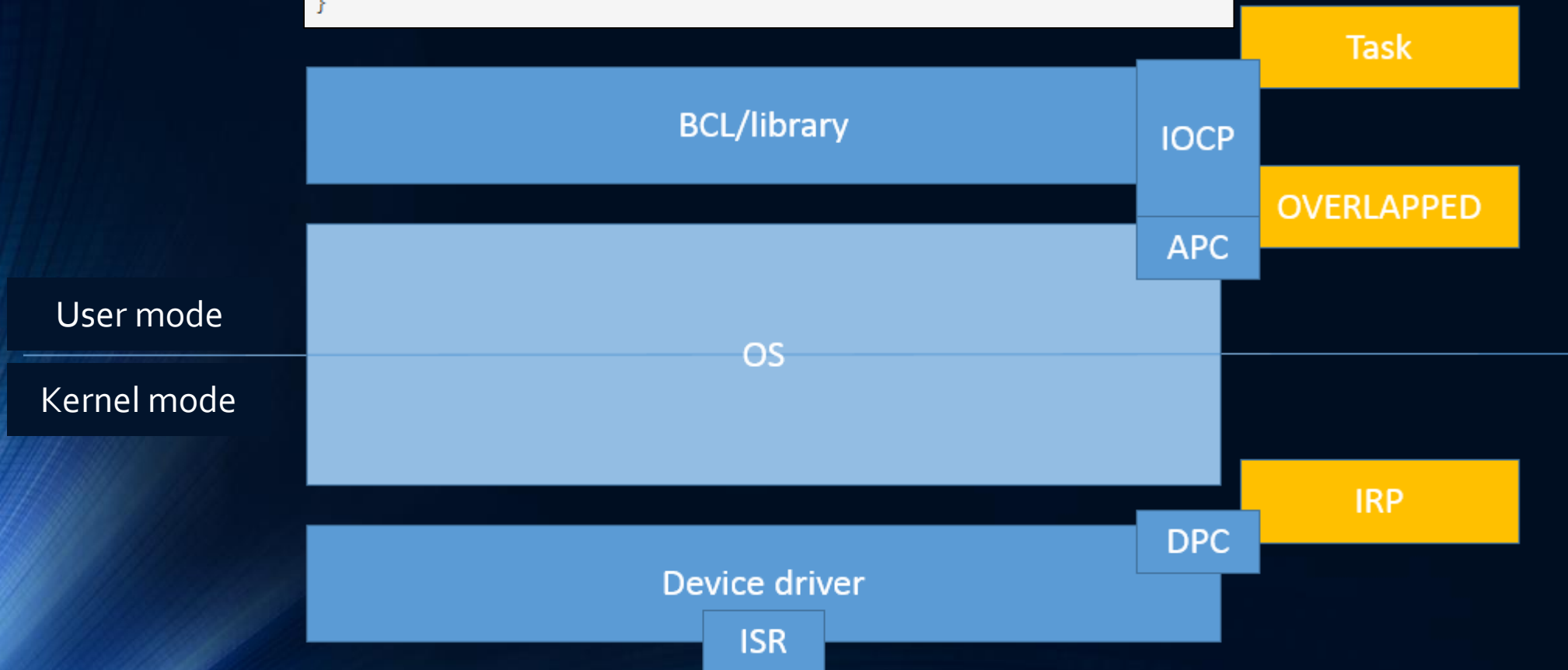


WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

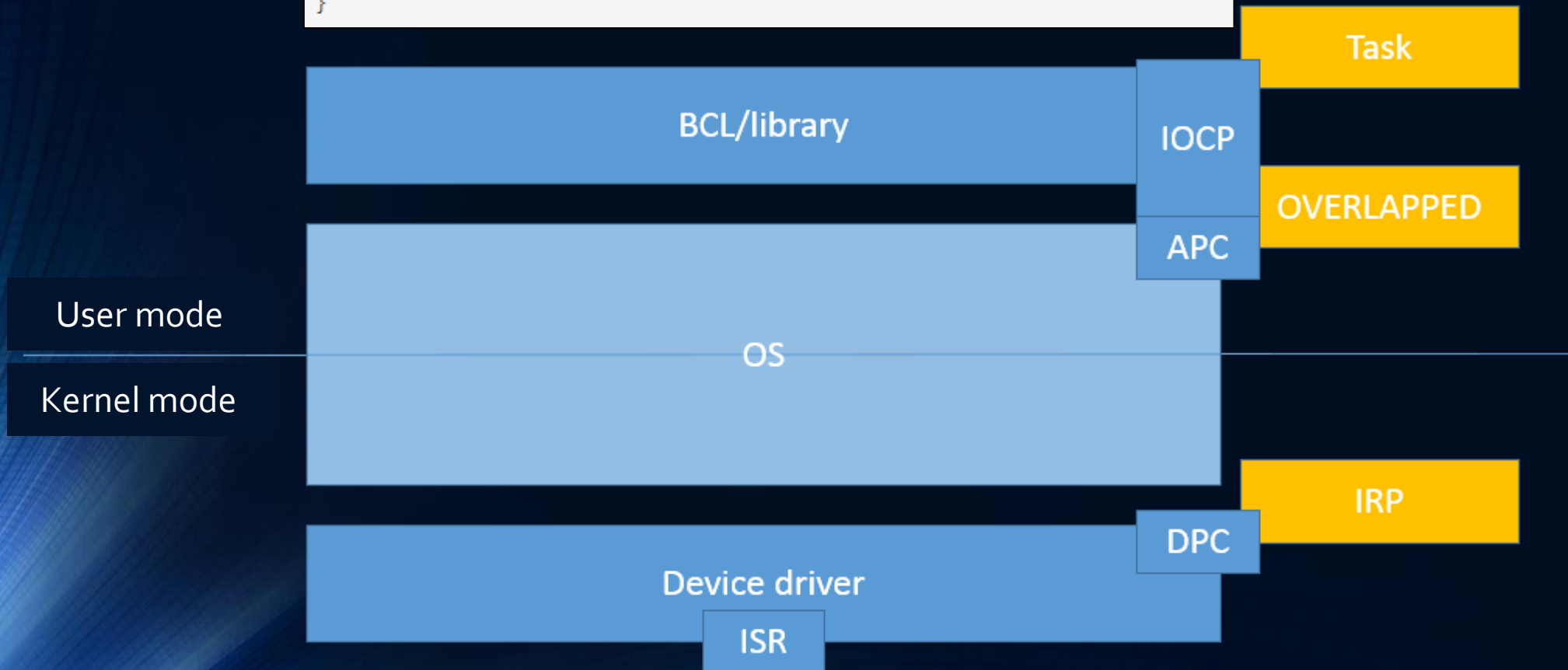
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private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
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    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
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}
```



WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

← UI thread

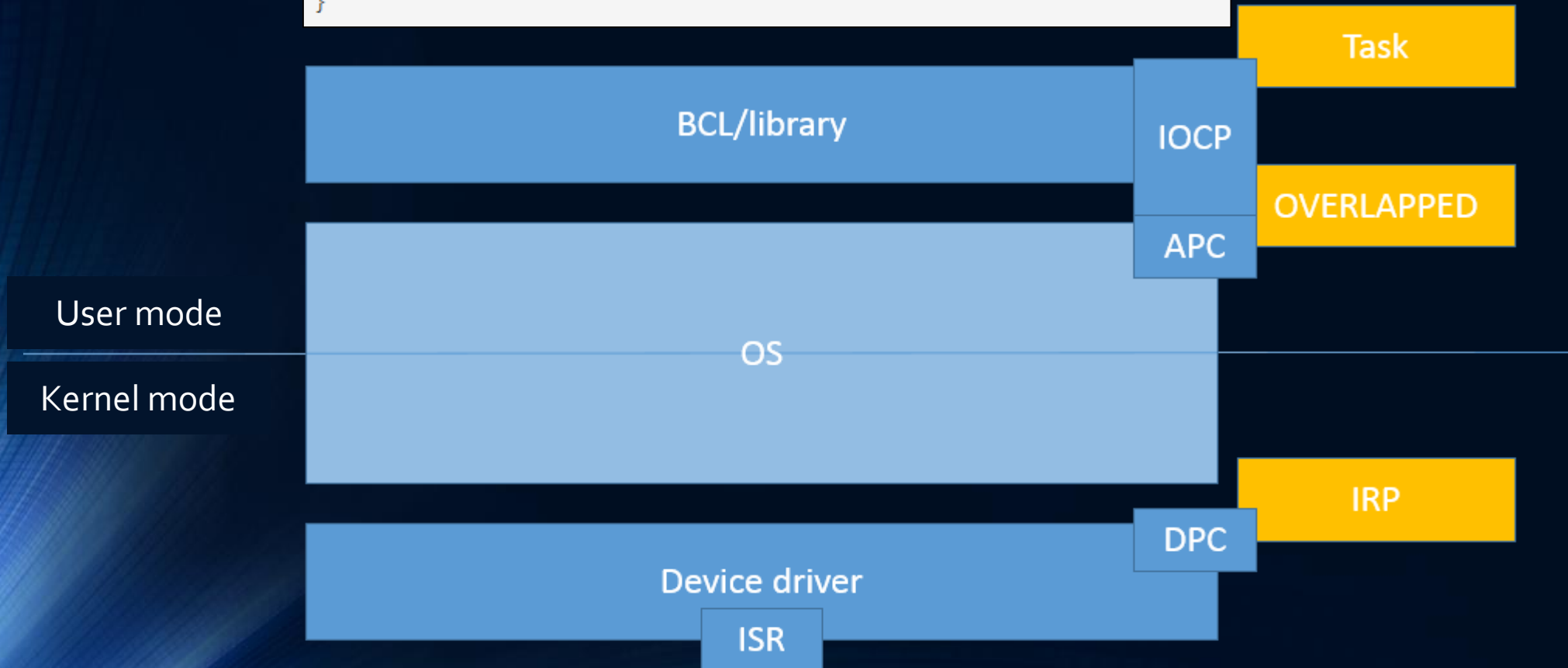


THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

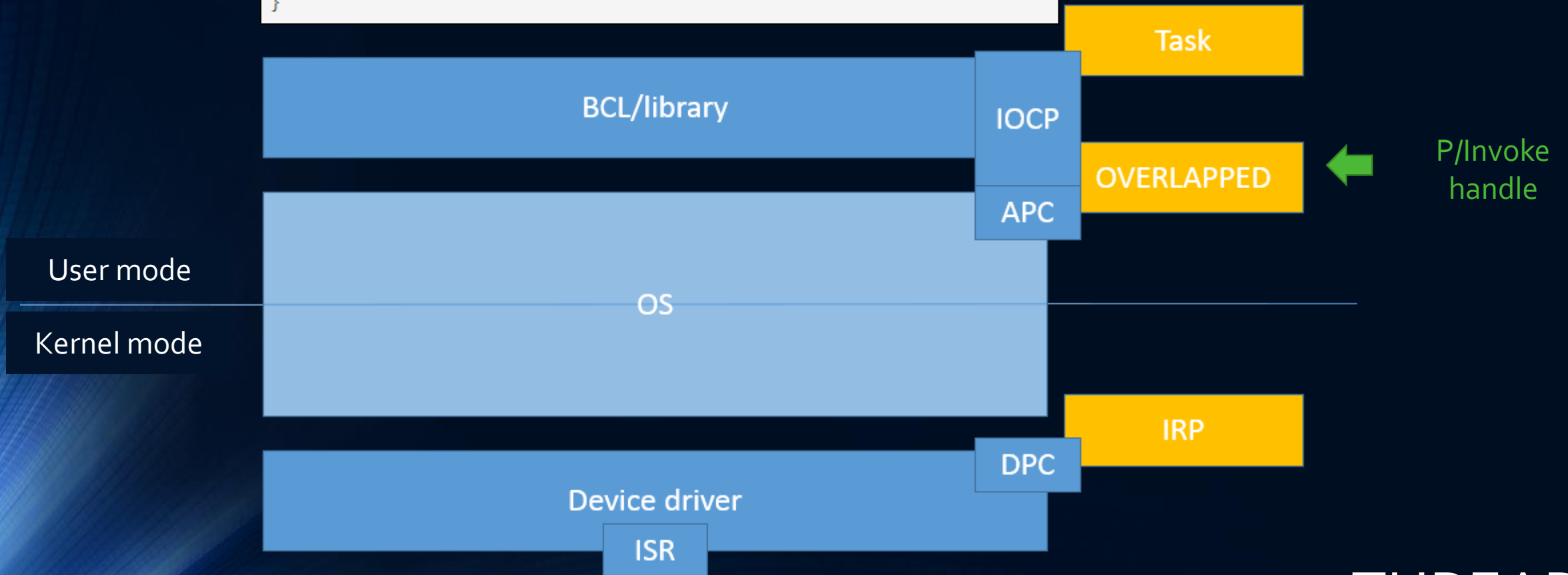
← BCL.WriteAsync()



THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

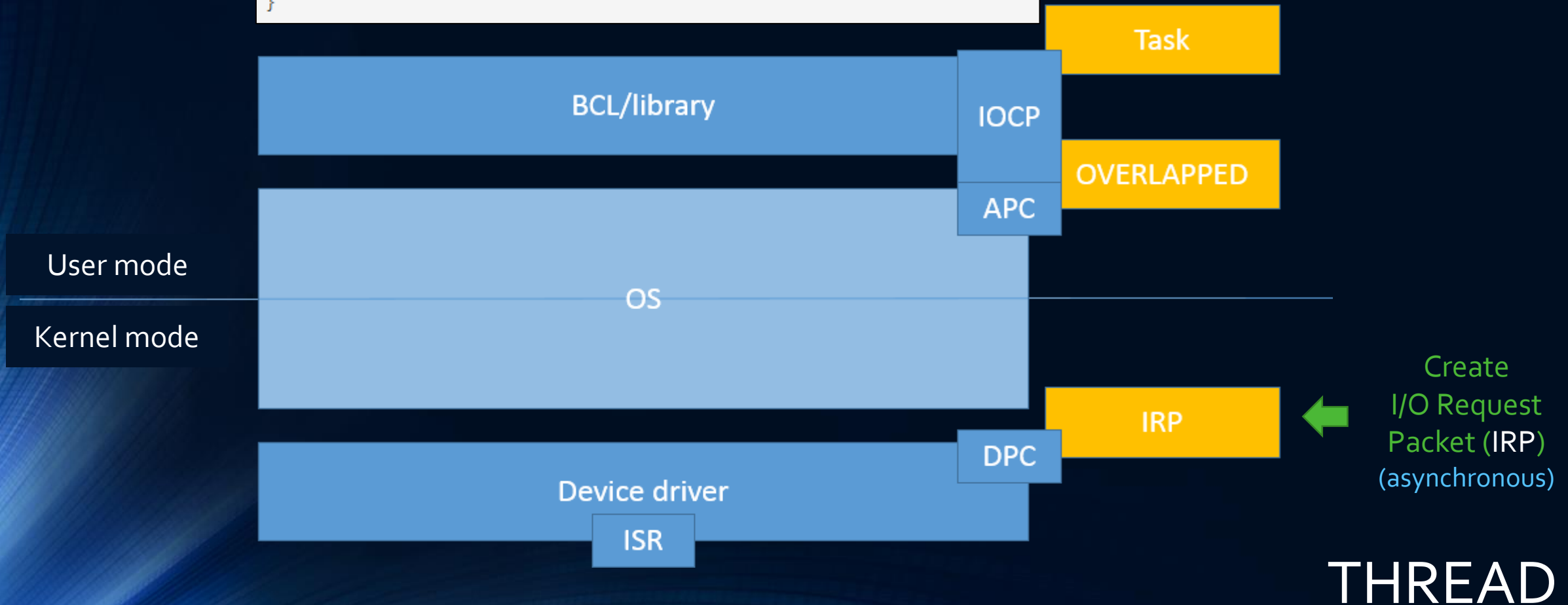
```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



THREAD

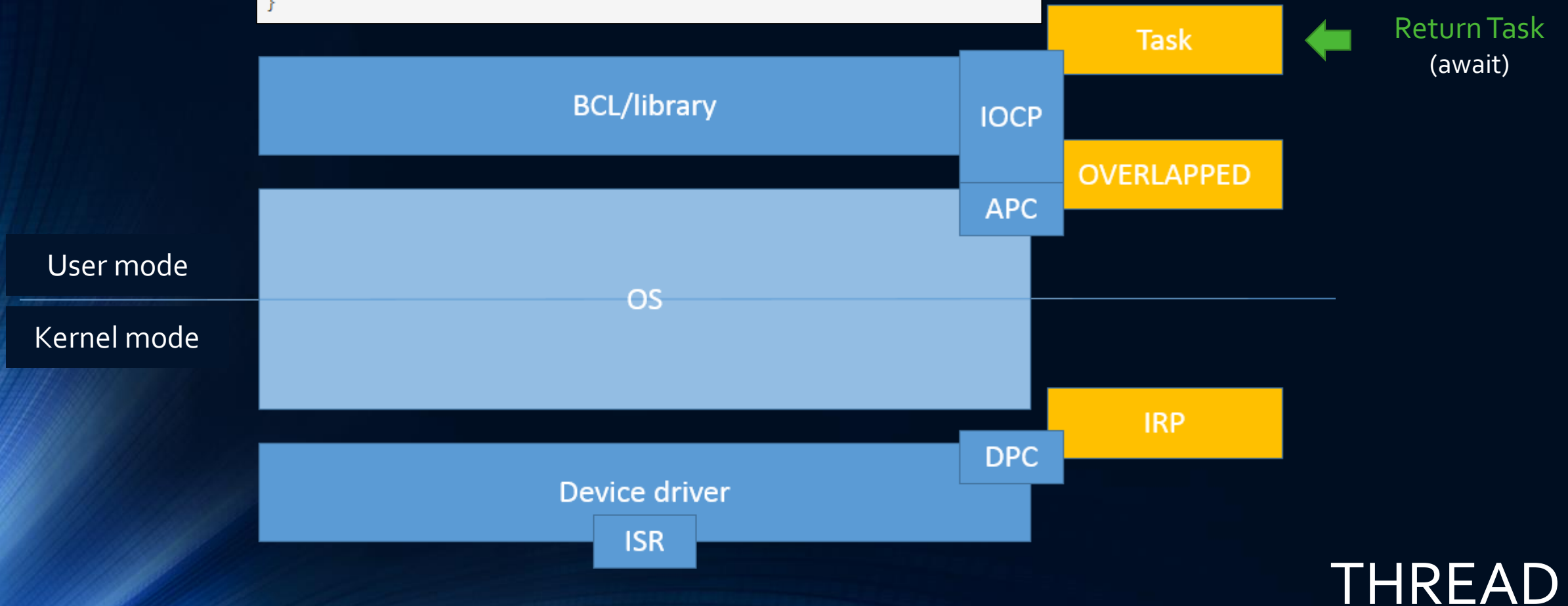
WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

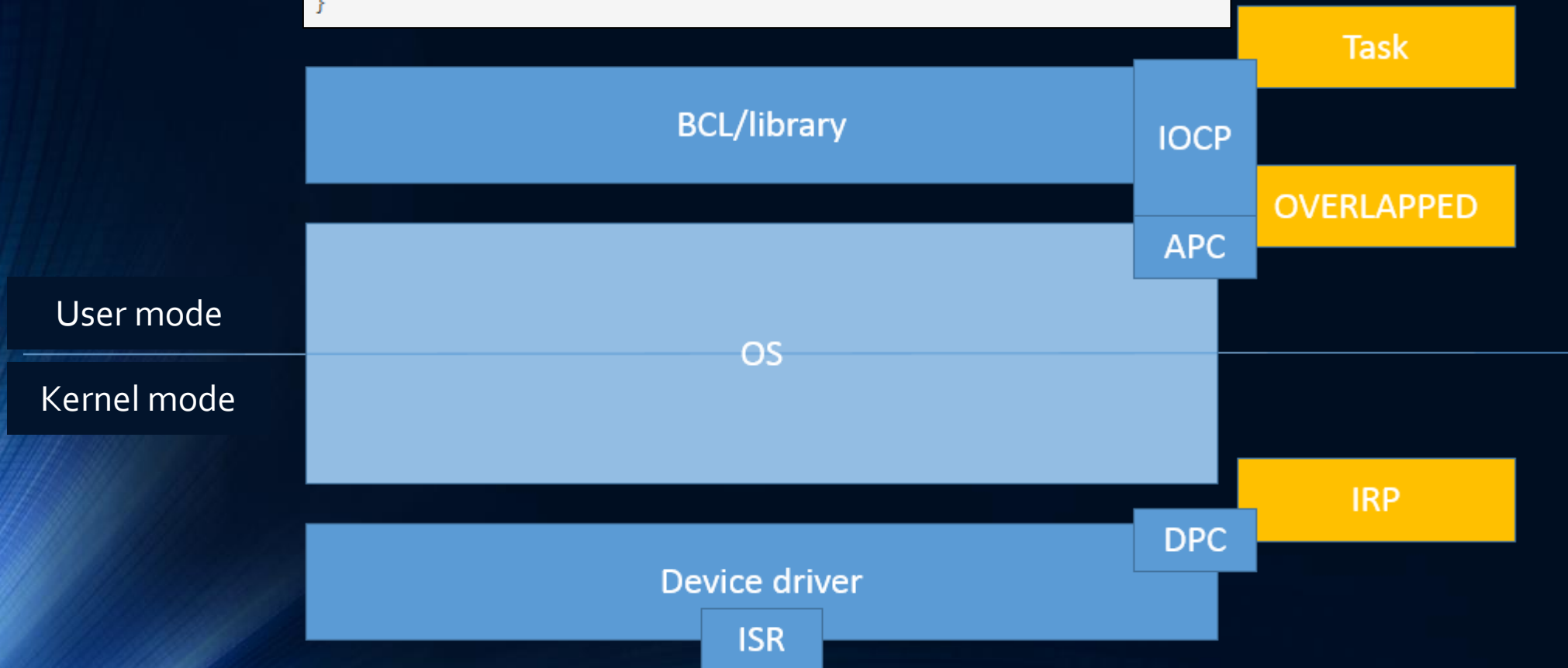


WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



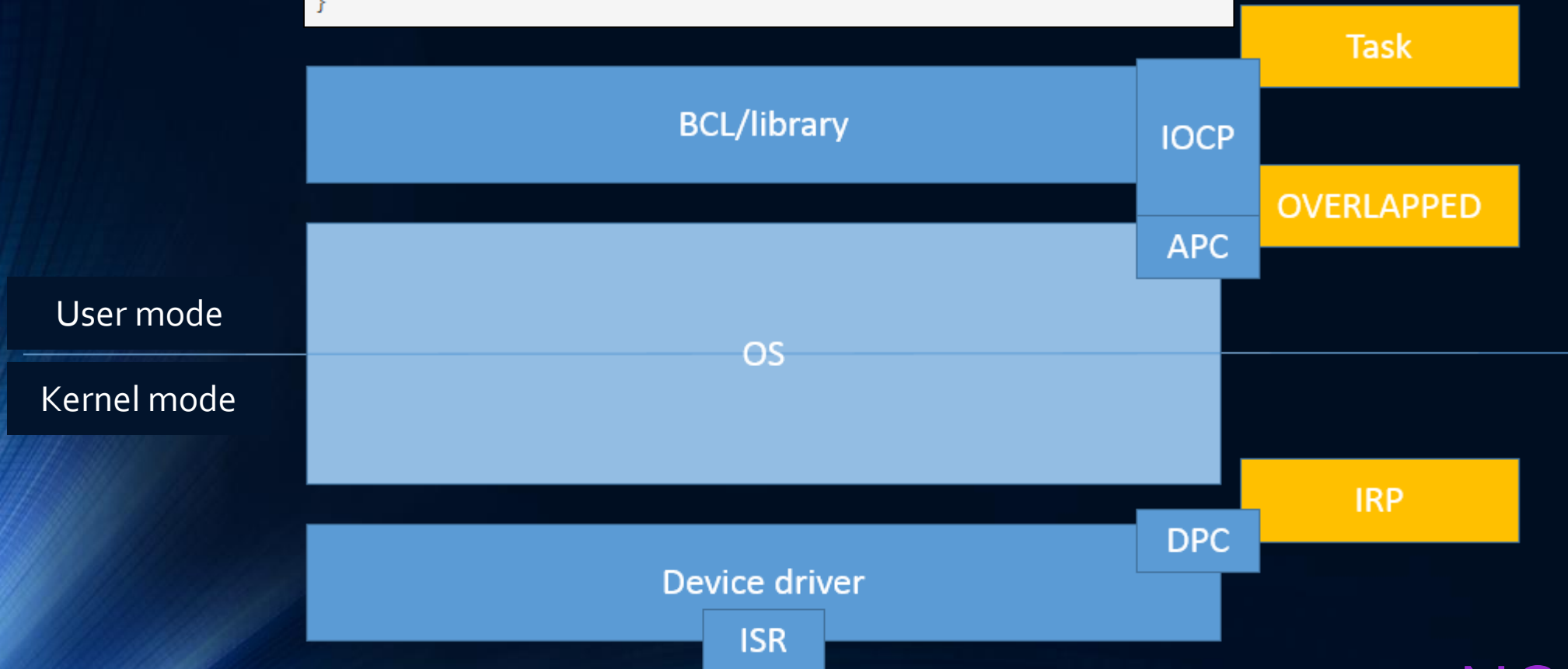
Release UI
thread



THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

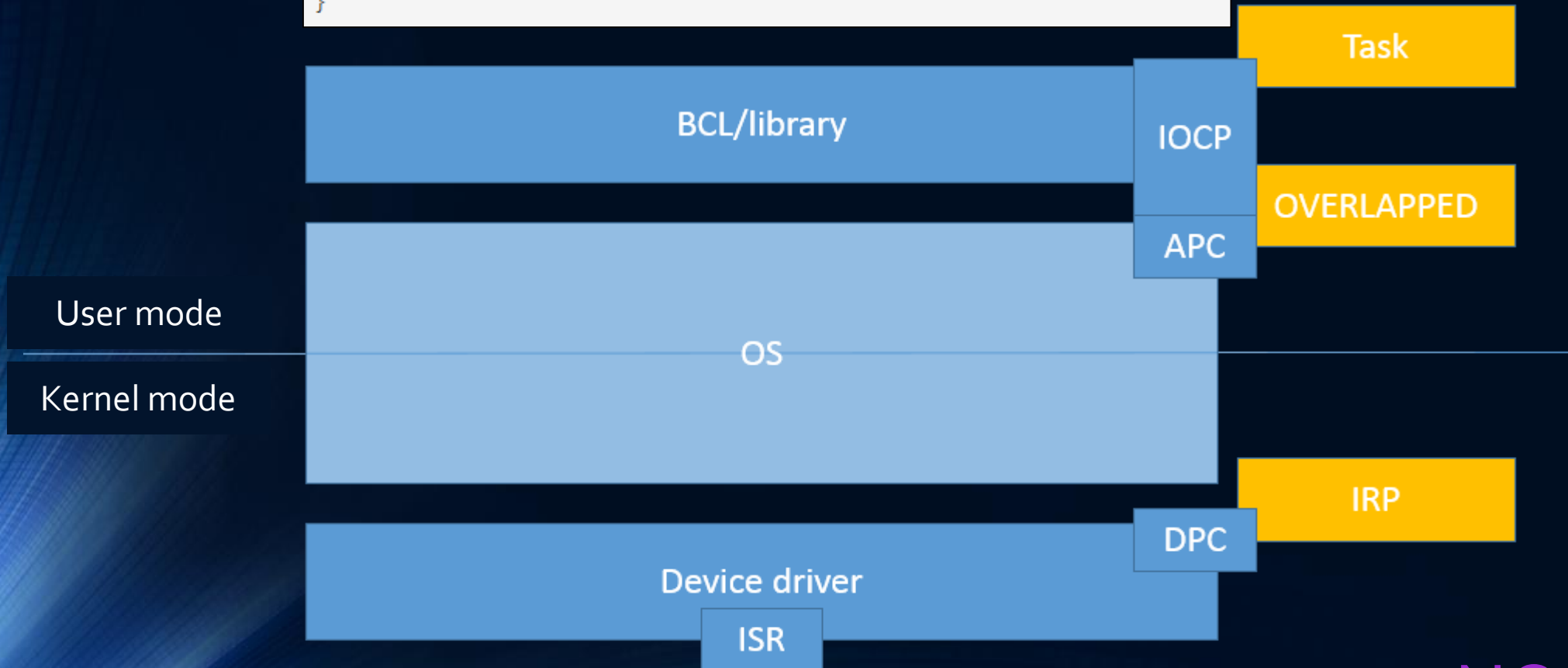
```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



NO THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

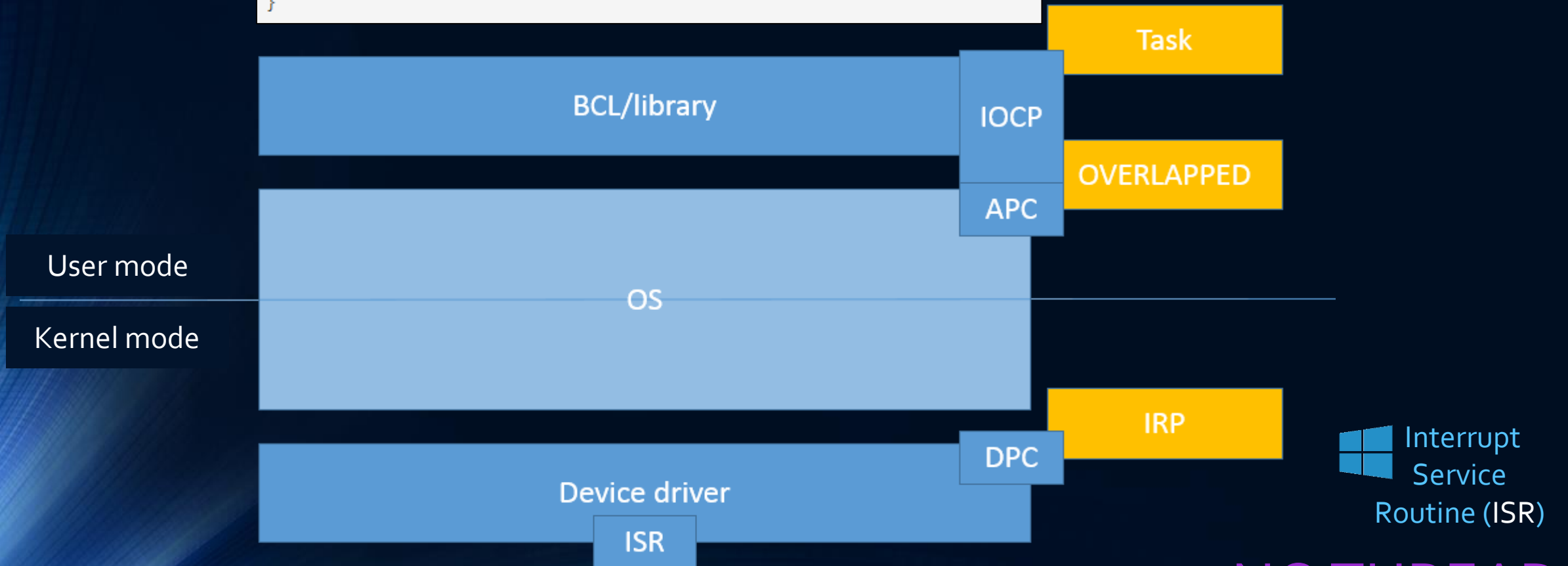



Interrupt!

NO THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

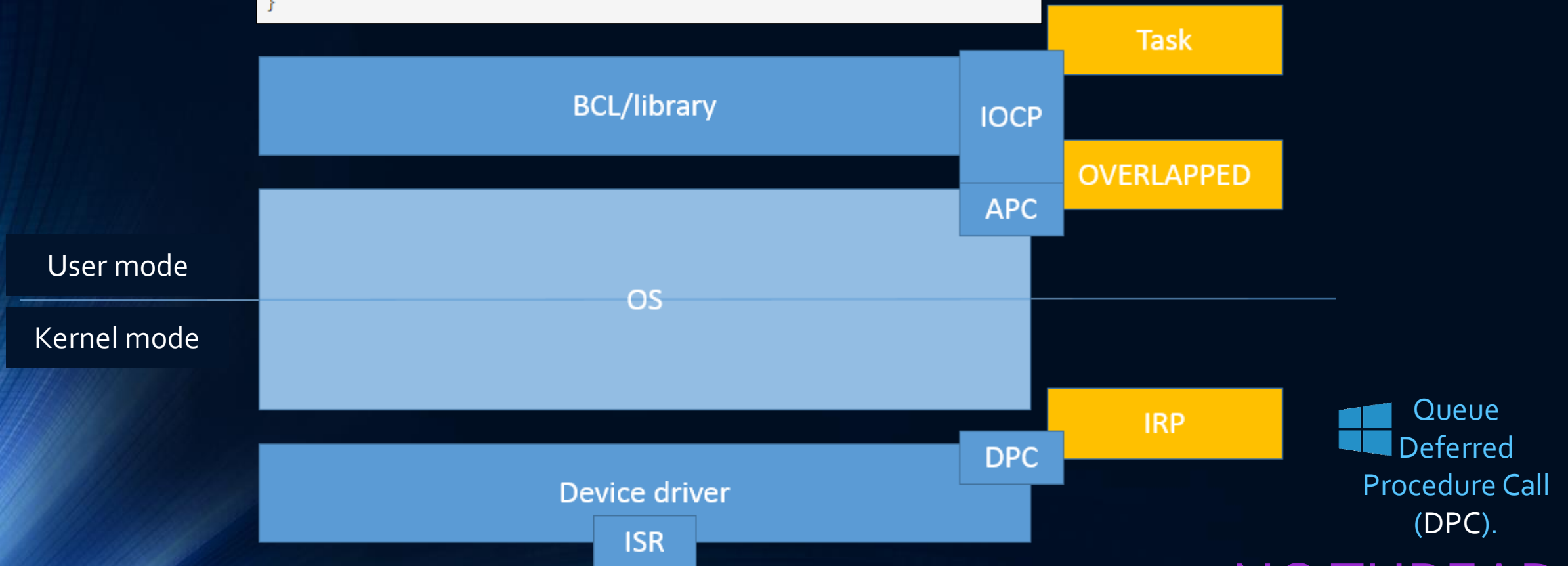


 Interrupt
Service
Routine (ISR)

NO THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

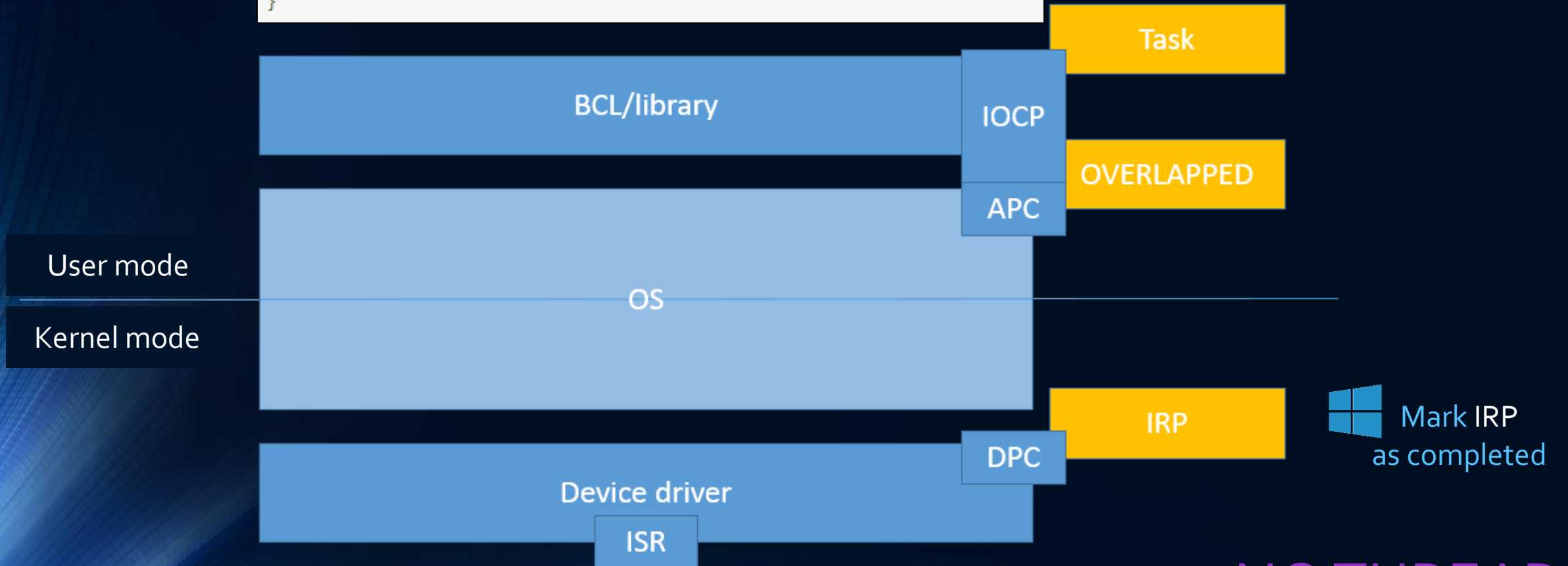


Queue
Deferred
Procedure Call
(DPC).

NO THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

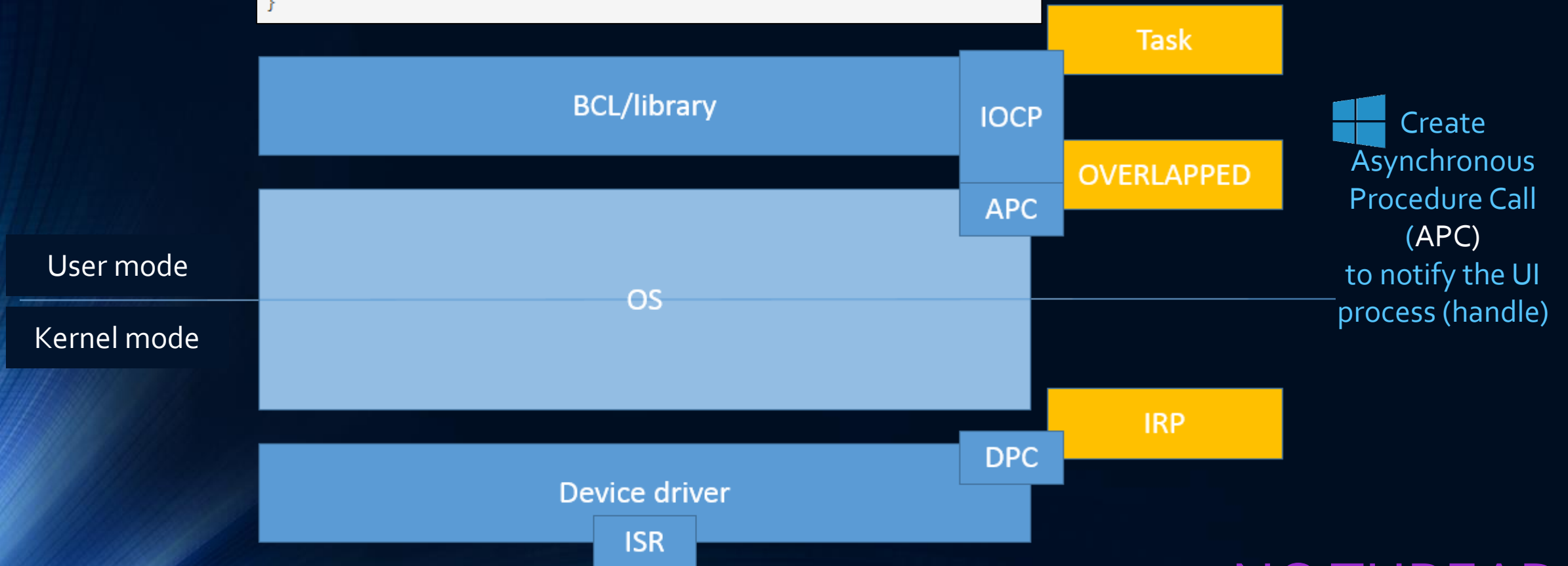
```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



NO THREAD

WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

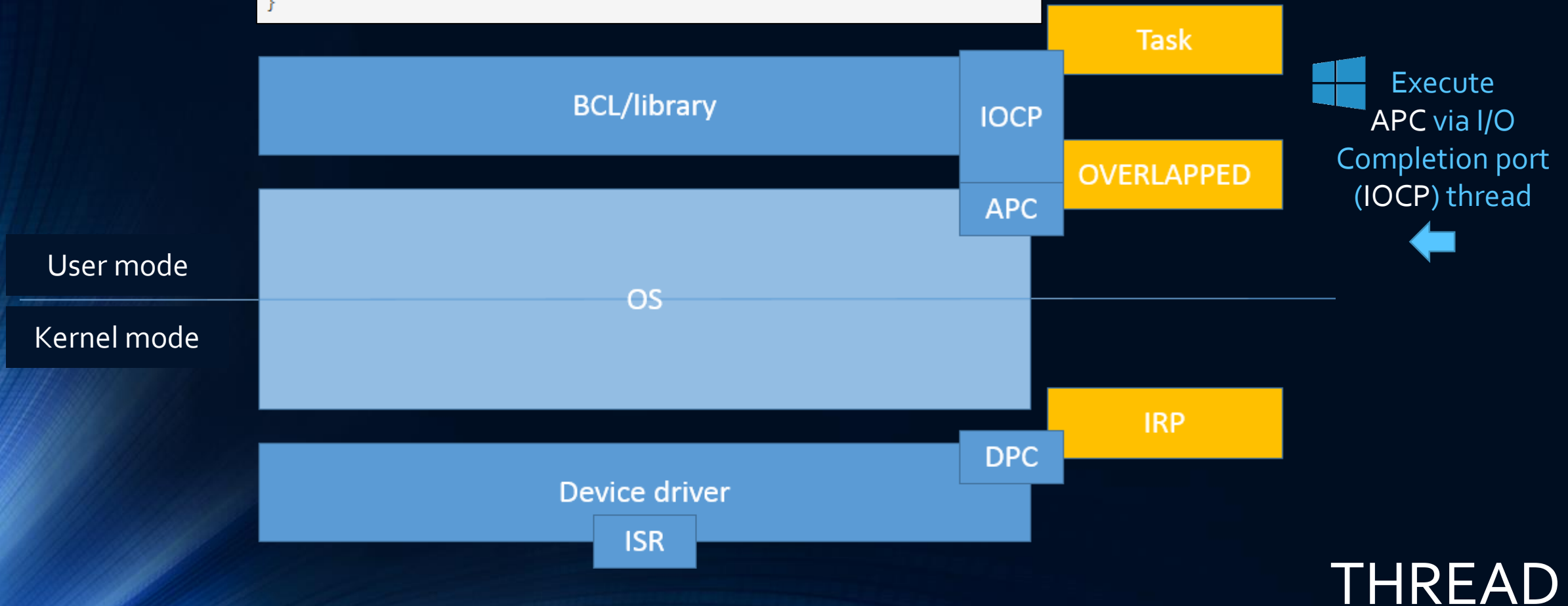


Create
Asynchronous
Procedure Call
(APC)
to notify the UI
process (handle)

NO THREAD

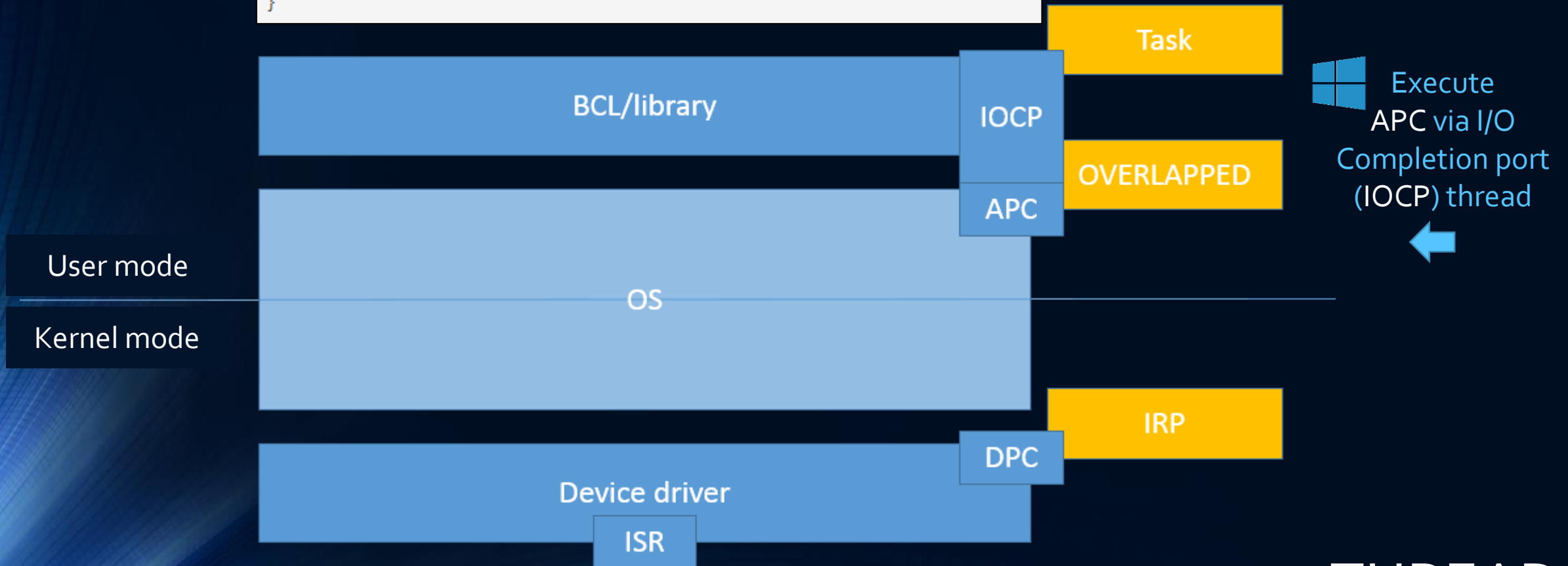
WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
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}
```



WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

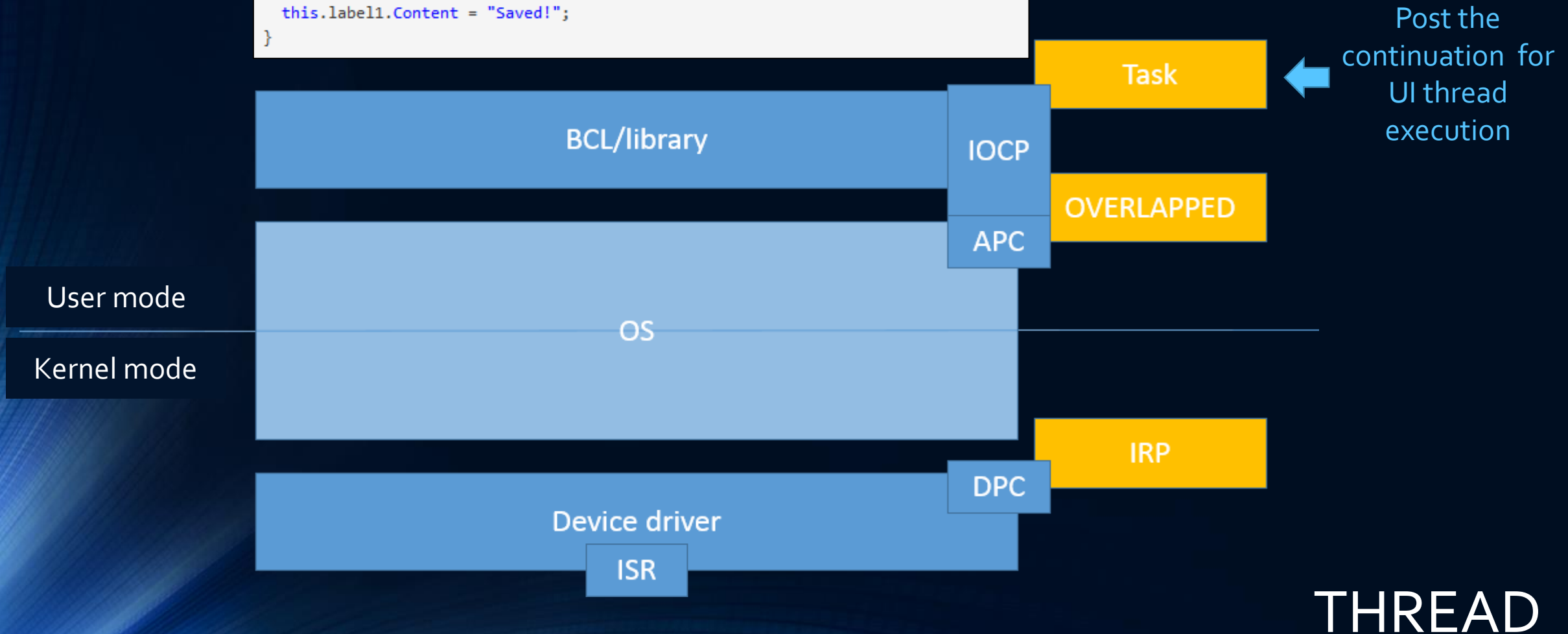
```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



THREAD

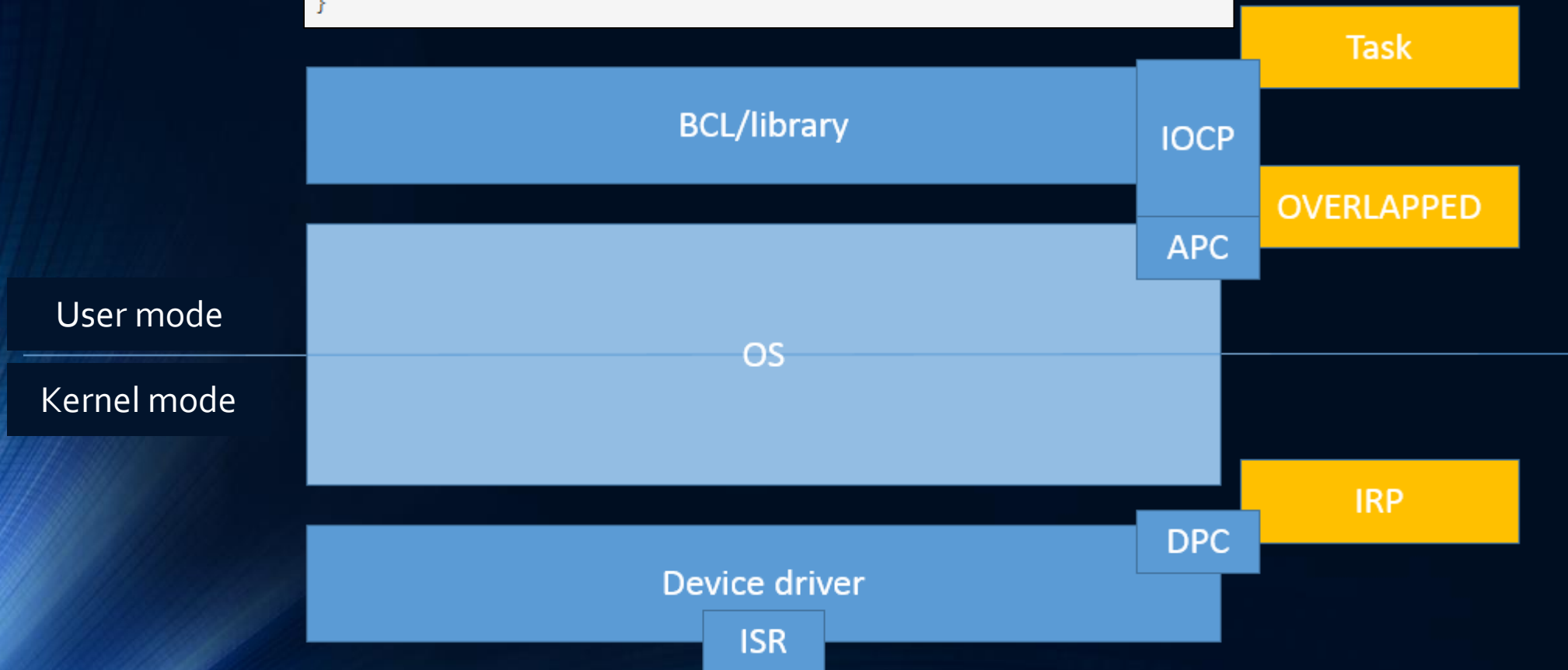
WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

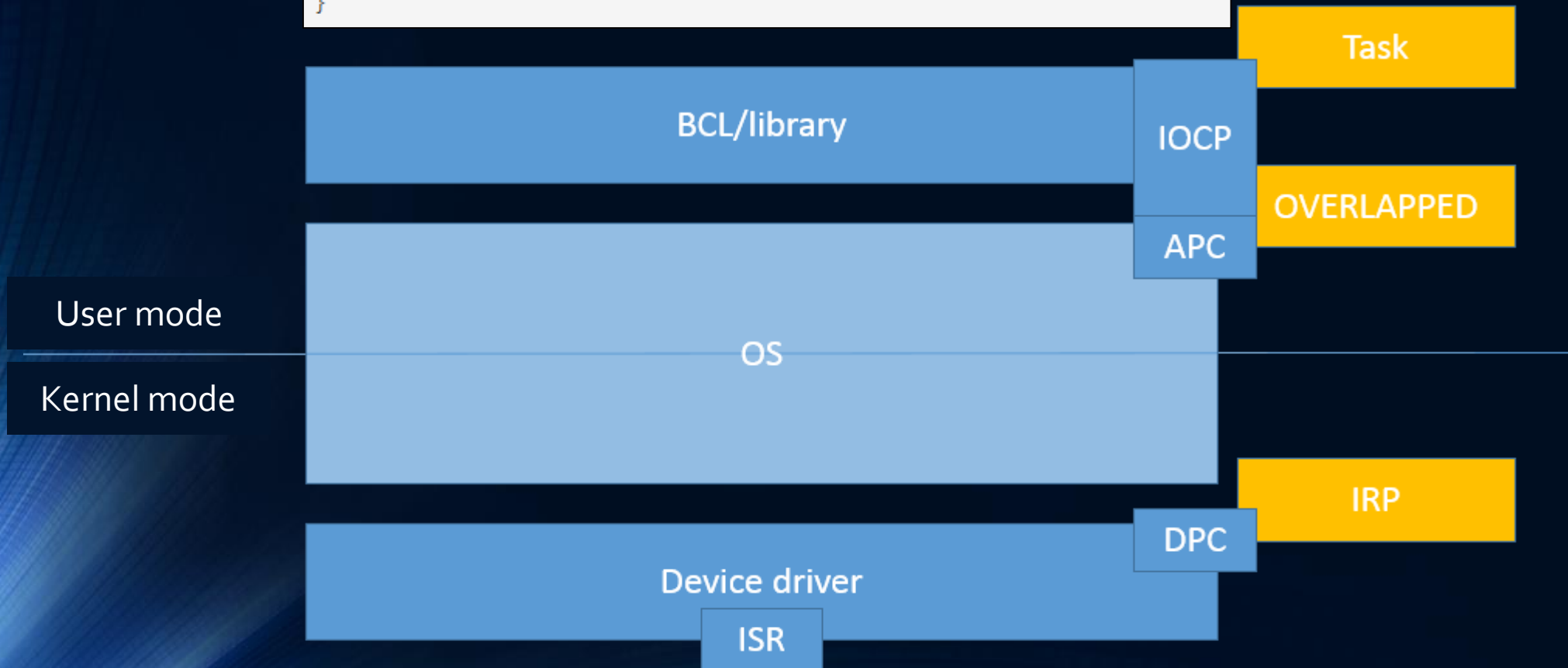
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{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

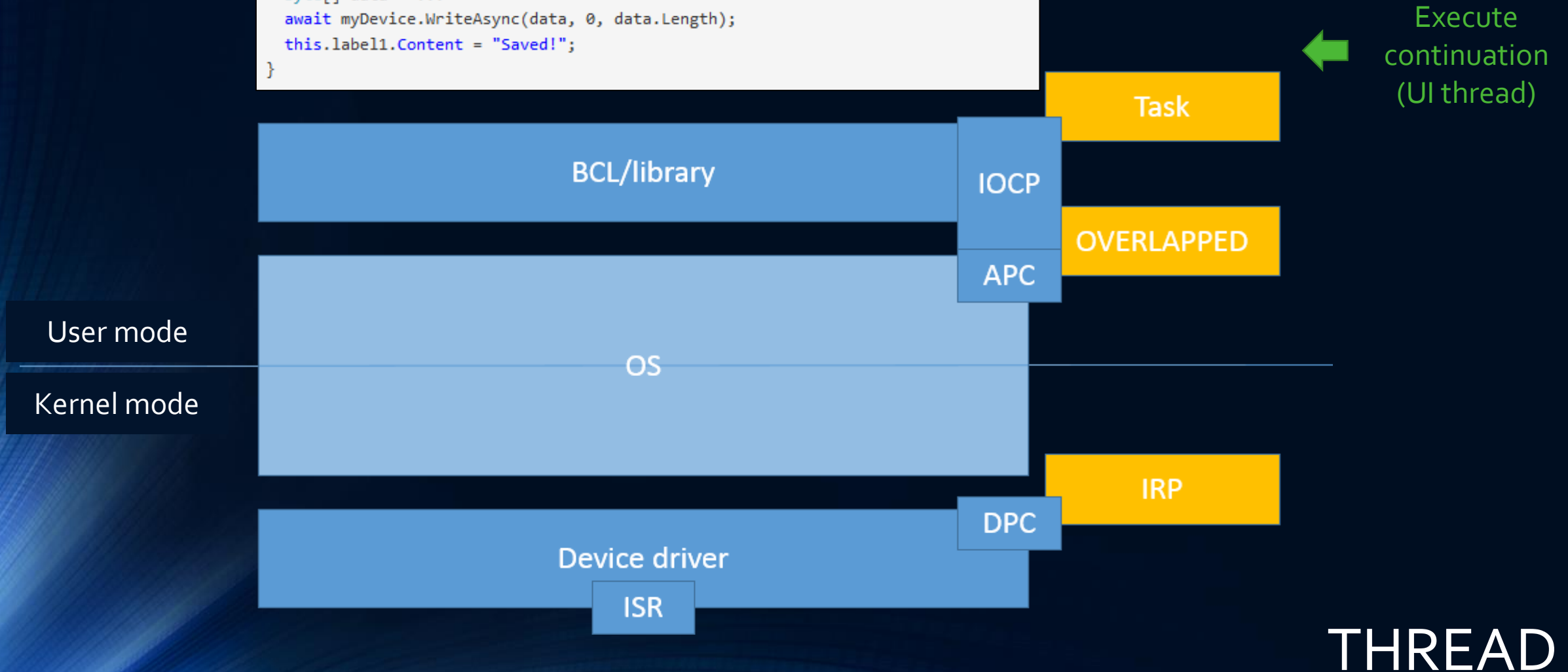
```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```

Execute
continuation
(UI thread)



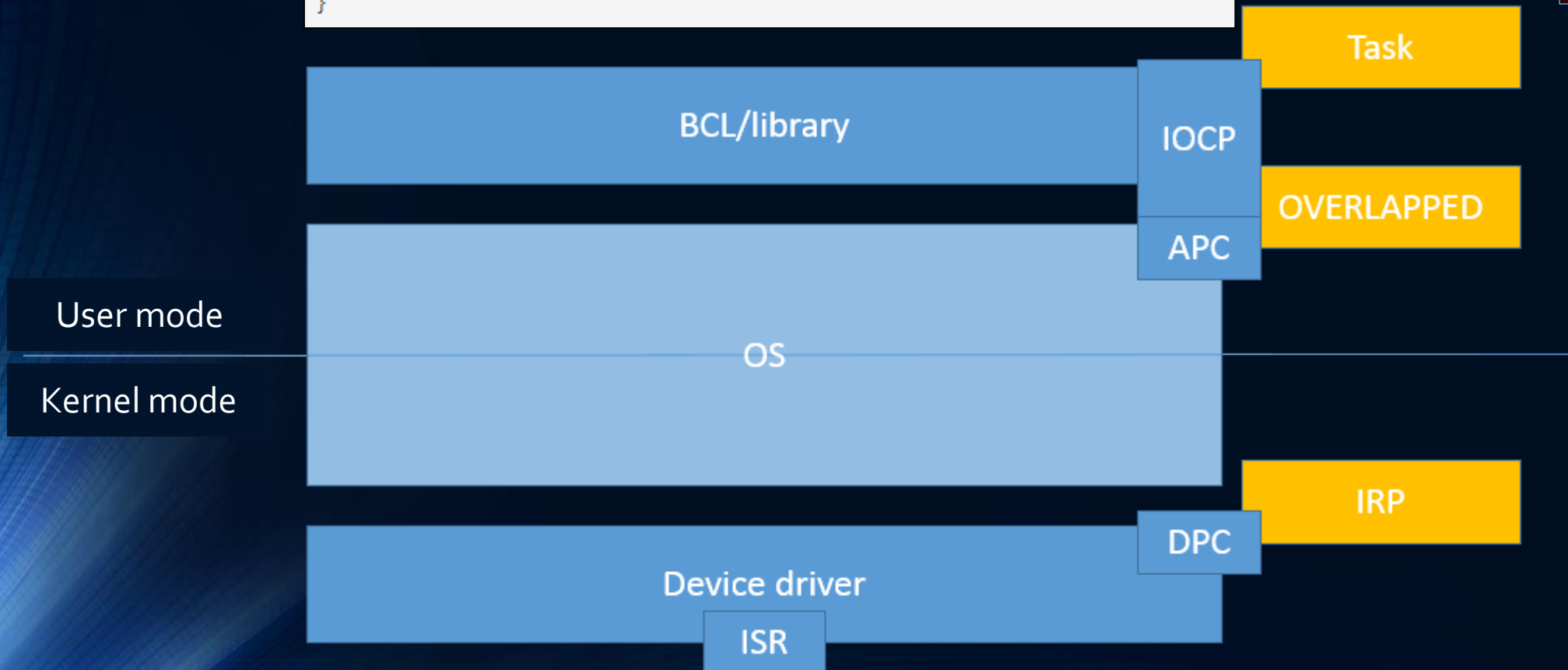
WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

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private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
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    byte[] data = ...
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```



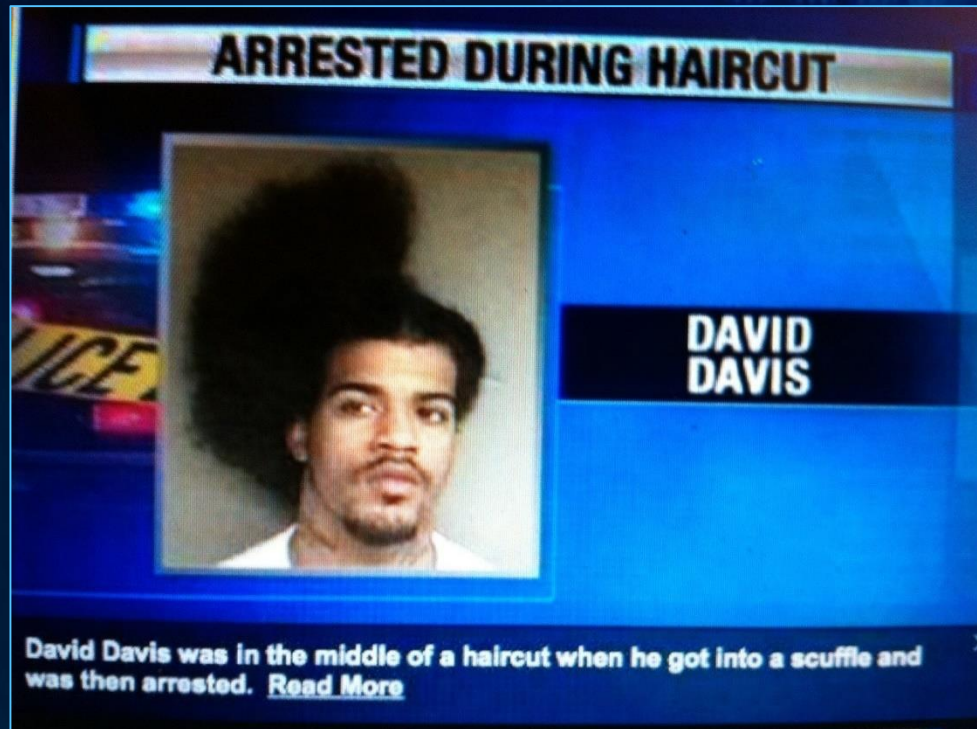
WINDOWS I/O: UNDER THE HOOD

```
private async void Button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    byte[] data = ...
    await myDevice.WriteAsync(data, 0, data.Length);
    this.label1.Content = "Saved!";
}
```



[Replay?](#)

CHAPTER 4: PITFALLS & RECOS



#1: DEADLOCK

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

```
14
15 1 public void Quizz()
16     {
17         var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
18
19         Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
20     }
21
22 2 public async Task<int> AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync()
23     {
24         var janetAge = await AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync();
25
26         return janetAge + 3*Year;
27     }
28
29 3 private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
30     {
31         await Task.Delay(10*Second);
32         return 39 * Year;
33     }
34
35
```

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

```
14
15  public void Quizz()
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17      1 → var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
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19      Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
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26      return janetAge + 3*Year;
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30  {
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INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

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INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT


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15  public void Quizz()
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```


INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

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17      var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
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26      return janetAge + 3*Year;
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30  {
31      await Task.Delay(10*Second);
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```

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

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INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

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26      return janetAge + 3*Year;
27  }
28
29  private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
30  {
31      1 → ⌚ 2 → await Task.Delay(10*Second);
32      return 39 * Year;
33  }
34
35
```

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

```
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15  public void Quizz()
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```
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26      return janetAge + 3*Year;
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28
29  private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
30  {
31      await Task.Delay(10*Second);
32      return 39 * Year;
33  }
34
35
```

Annotations:

- A yellow arrow labeled '1' points to the `Task<int>` type in the `AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()` method signature on line 29.
- A green arrow labeled '2' points to the `await Task.Delay(10*Second);` statement on line 31.
- A clock icon is positioned to the left of the green arrow on line 31.

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

```
14
15 public void Quizz()
16 {
17     var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
18
19     Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
20 }
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22 public async Task<int> AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync()
23 {
24     var janetAge = await AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync();
25
26     return janetAge + 3*Year;
27 }
28
29 private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
30 {
31     await Task.Delay(10*Second);
32     return 39 * Year;
33 }
34
35
```

Annotations:

- A yellow arrow with the number "1" points to the `await` keyword on line 24.
- A green arrow with the number "2" and a clock icon points to the `await Task.Delay(10*Second);` line on line 31.

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

```
14
15  public void Quizz()
16  {
17      var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
18
19      Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
20  }
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22  1 → public async Task<int> AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync()
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24      var janetAge = await AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync();
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26      return janetAge + 3*Year;
27  }
28
29  private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
30  {
31      2 → await Task.Delay(10*Second);
32      return 39 * Year;
33  }
34
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```

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

```
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15  public void Quizz()
16  {
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19      Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
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15  public void Quizz()
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35
```

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

```
14
15  public void Quizz()
16  {
17      var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
18
19      1 → Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
20  }
21
22  public async Task<int> AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync()
23  {
24      var janetAge = await AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync();
25
26      return janetAge + 3*Year;
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29  private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
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31      2 → await Task.Delay(10*Second);
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```

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

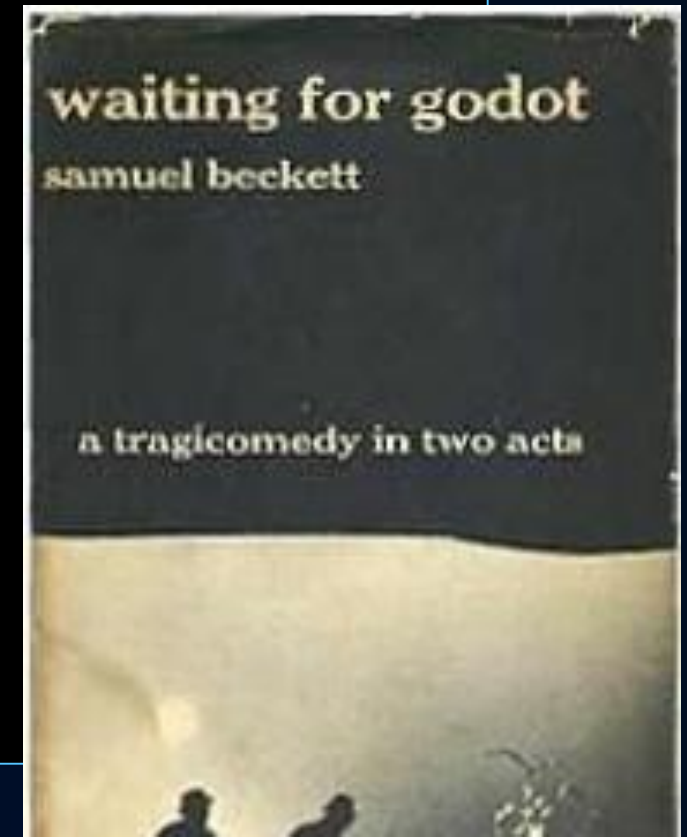
```
14
15 public void Quizz()
16 {
17     var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
18
19     1 → Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
20 }
21
22 public async Task<int> AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync()
23 {
24     var janetAge = await AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync();
25
26     return janetAge + 3*Year;
27 }
28
29 private async
30 {
31     2 → x await Tas
32     return 39
33 }
34
35
```

```
var t = FooAsync();
var currentContext = SynchronizationContext.Current;
t.ContinueWith(delegate
{
    if (currentContext == null)
        RestOfMethod();
    else
        currentContext.Post(delegate { RestOfMethod(); }, null);
}, TaskScheduler.Current);
```

The GUI case

INITIAL QUESTION, BUT IN A GUI CONTEXT

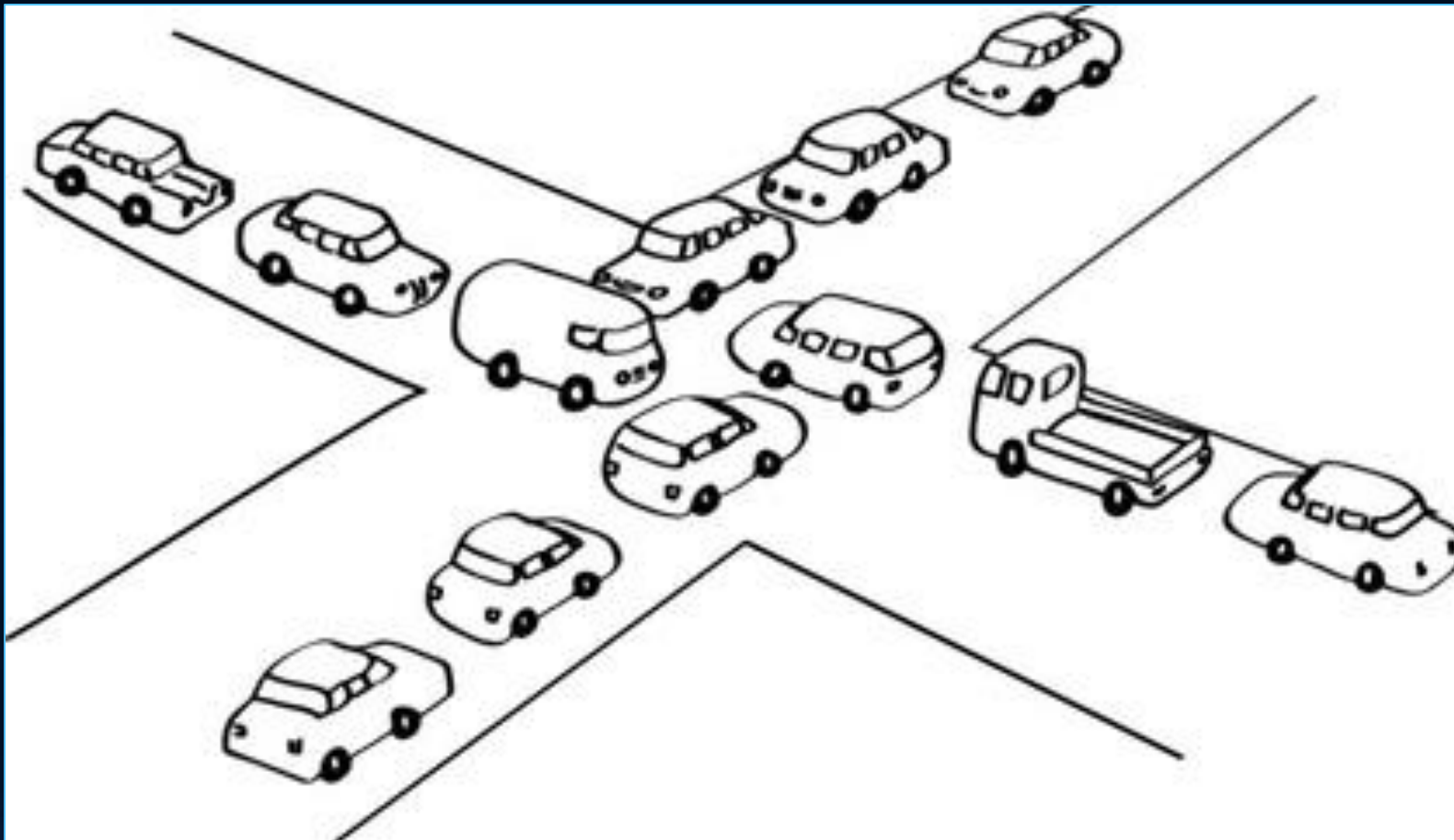
```
14
15  public void Quizz()
16  {
17      var interactionWithBrian = this.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
18
19      1 → Console.WriteLine(interactionWithBrian.Result);
20  }
21
22  public async Task<int> AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync()
23  {
24      var janetAge = await AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync();
25
26      return janetAge + 3*Year;
27  }
28
29  private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
30  {
31      2 → x → await Task.Delay(10*Second);
32      return 39 * Year;
33  }
34
35
```



„HOUSTON, WE HAVE A
PROBLEM.“



DEADLOCKS



THE DUPDOB PRINCIPLE



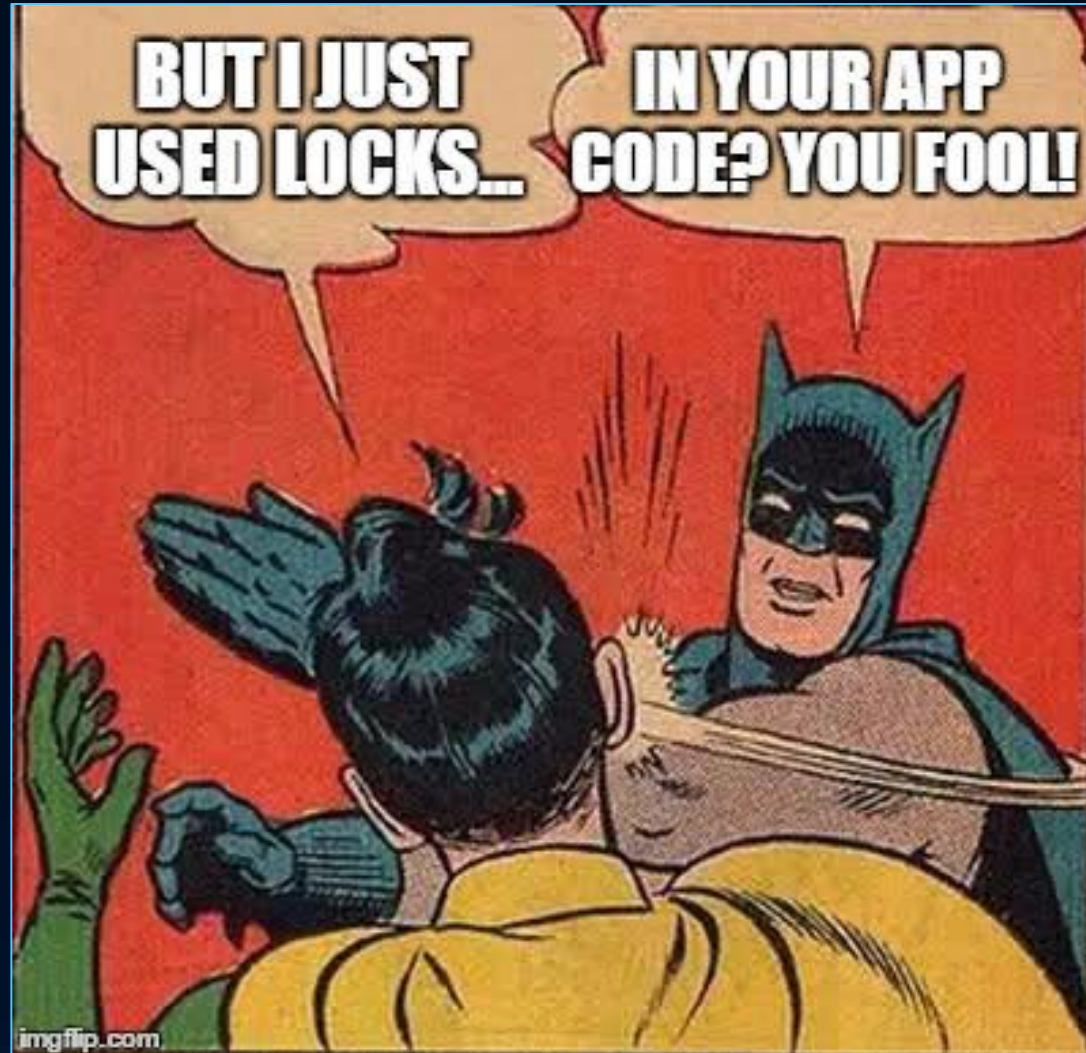
*"QUI DIT LOCKS...
DIT DEADLOCKS"*

*"WHOEVER LOCKS...
EVENTUALLY DEADLOCKS"*



@cyrdup

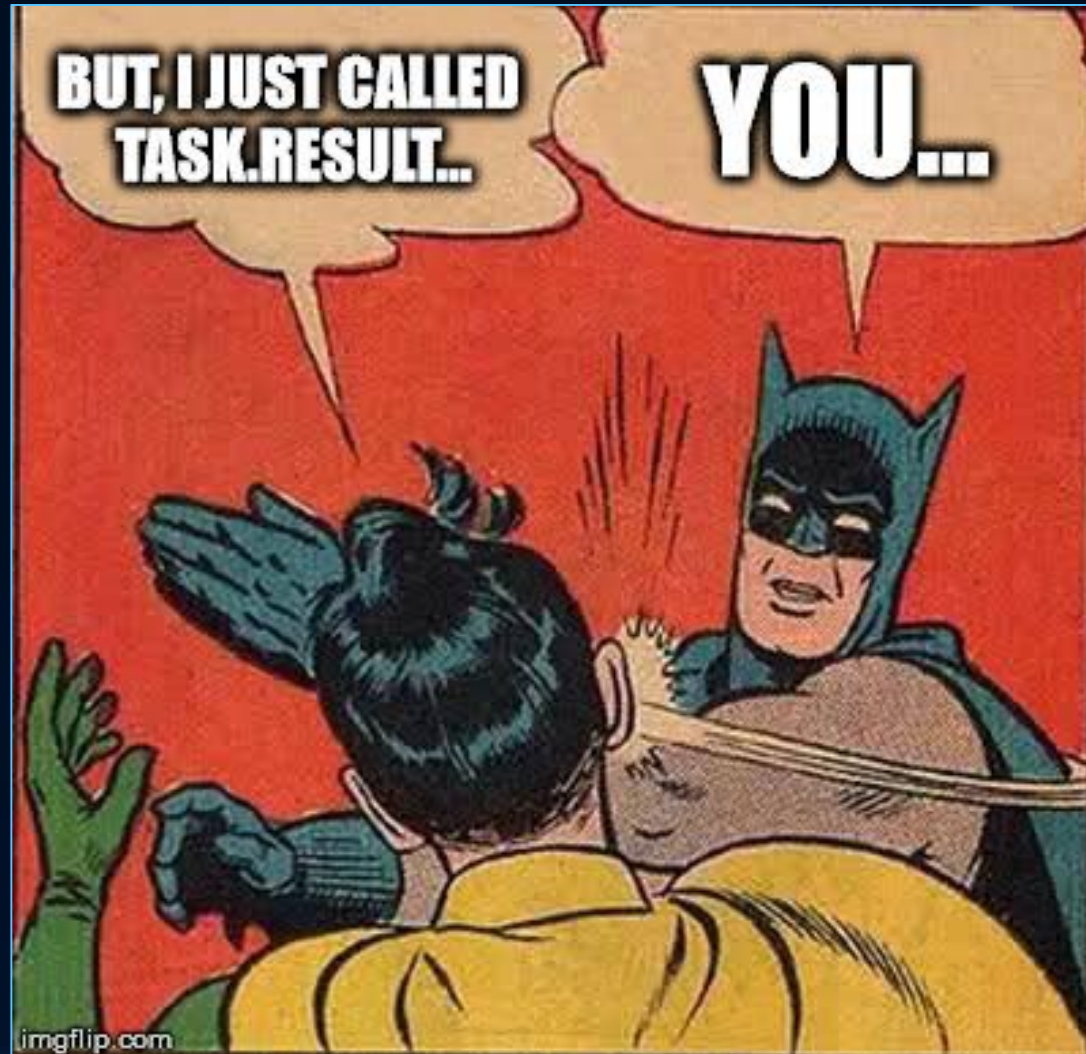
DEADLOCK MEME



DEADLOCK MEME



DEADLOCK MEME



DO NOT BLOCK TO AVOID DEADLOCK

DO NOT BLOCK TO AVOID DEADLOCK

```
private async void button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    var brianAge = quizz.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync().Result;
    label.Content = brianAge;
}
```

```
private async void button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    var brianAge = await this.quizz.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
    label.Content = brianAge;
}
```

« AWAIT » DON'T BLOCK THE UI THREAD

YOU CODE A LIBRARY?

SYNCHRONIZATION CONTEXT IS NOT YOUR DECISION!



USE `CONFIGUREAWAIT(FALSE)` EVERYWHERE!

AVOID DEADLOCKS

IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

YOU CODE A LIBRARY?

USE **CONFIGUREAWAIT(FALSE)** EVERYWHERE!

```
public async Task<int> AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync()
{
    //var currentContext = SynchronizationContext.Current;
    var janetAge = await AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync().ConfigureAwait(false);

    return janetAge + 3*Year;
}

private async Task<int> AskJanetAboutHerAgeAsync()
{
    await Task.Delay(10*Second).ConfigureAwait(false);
    return 39 * Year;
}
```


#2: ENTER THE ASYNC VOID

THE ASYNC VOID CASE

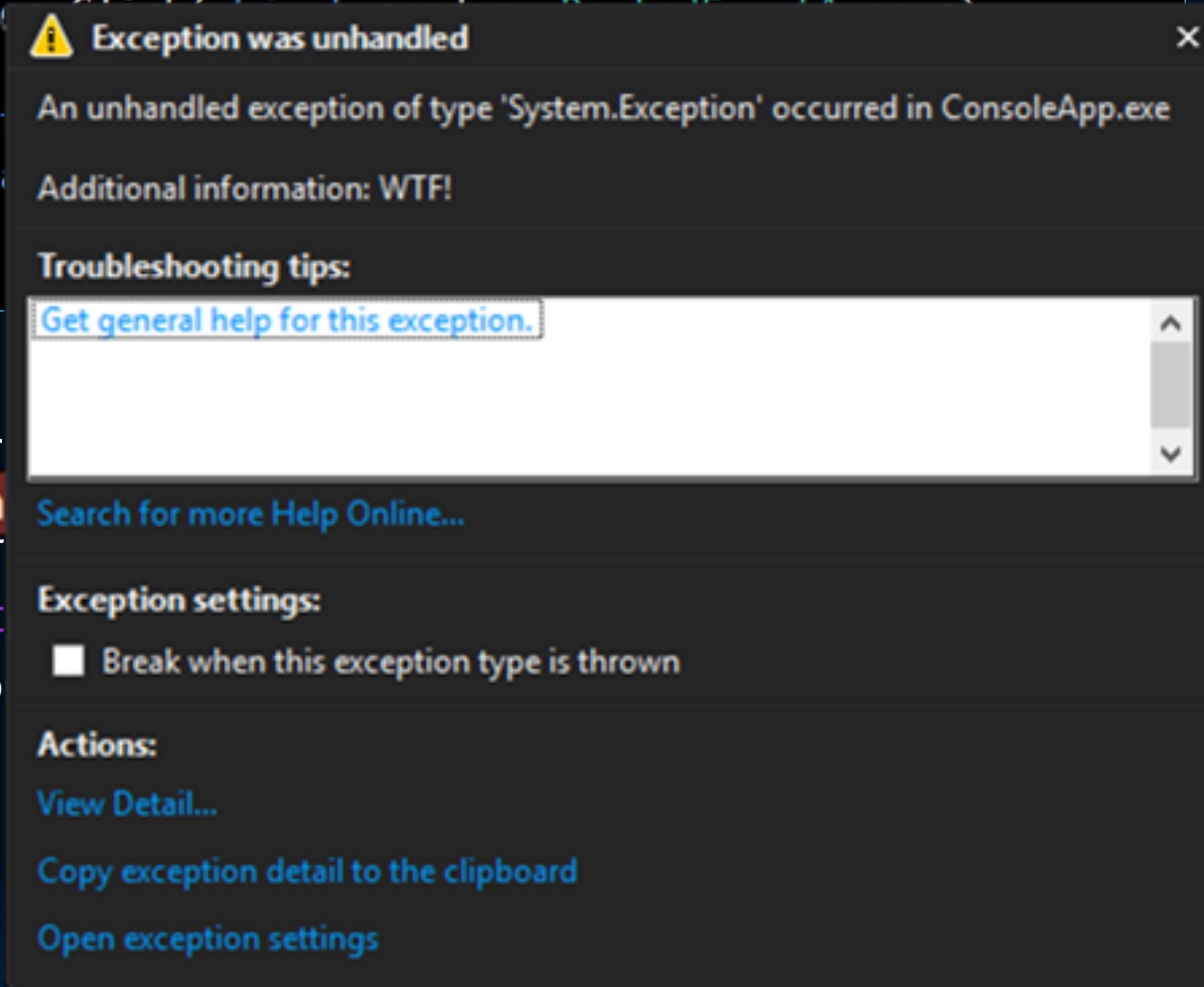
```
private async void button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    var brianAge = await this.quizz.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
    label.Content = brianAge;
}
```

- Async void is a “fire-and-forget” mechanism...
- The caller is *unable* to know when an async void has finished
- The caller is *unable to catch exceptions thrown from an async void*
 - (instead they get posted to the UI message-loop)

THE ASYNC VOID CASE

```
private async void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    var brianAge = await Task.Delay(1000);
    label1.Content = brianAge.ToString();
}
```

- Async void is a “fire-and-forget”
- The caller is *unable* to wait for the task to complete
- The *caller is unable* to handle the exception
- (instead they get poisoned)



TRY-CATCH YOUR EVENT HANDLERS!

```
private async void button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    var brianAge = await this.quizz.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
    label.Content = brianAge;
}
```

```
private async void button_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
{
    try
    {
        var brianAge = await quizz.AskBrianAboutHisAgeAsync();
        label.Content = brianAge;
    }
    catch (Exception)
    {
        // Do something_
    }
}
```

MS GUIDELINES

- Use async void methods only for top-level event handlers (and their like)
- Use async Task-returning methods everywhere else
- Try-Catch your Async event handlers!

MS EVEN SAID:

For goodness' sake stop
using async void

#3: USE IT WISELY

The background is a dark blue gradient with abstract, glowing light streaks and patterns, particularly concentrated on the left side, creating a sense of depth and movement.

ONLY FOR I/O!

The background is a deep blue gradient. On the left, there are faint, vertical lines of binary code (0s and 1s). On the right, there are prominent, curved, concentric lines that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a tunnel or a stylized globe.

WRAP-UP

WRAP-UP

1. Never block! Unless you want to deadlock

~~• Locks, Wait without timeout, Task.Result...~~

- Use top-level `await` when coding UI or Web
- Use `ConfigureAwait(false)` everywhere within your libraries

2. Never create « async void » methods

- And try catch all such existing event handlers

3. Only for I/Os

DON'T USE ASYNC-AWAIT

UNLESS YOU UNDERSTAND HOW IT WORKS



THANKS!

APPENDIX

DON'T SYSTEMATIZE ASYNC-AWAIT?

StateMachine

```
async Task RunAsync()  
{  
    await RunInternalAsync();  
    Debug.Text = "RunAsync Completed";  
}  
  
async Task RunInternalAsync()  
{  
    await SomethingAsync();  
}  
  
async Task SomethingAsync()  
{  
    await SomethingInternalAsync();  
}  
  
async Task SomethingInternalAsync()  
{  
    await Task.Delay(1);  
}
```

StateMachine

StateMachine

StateMachine

StateMachine

```
async Task RunAsync()  
{  
    await RunInternalAsync();  
    Debug.Text = "RunAsync Completed";  
}  
  
Task RunInternalAsync()  
{  
    return SomethingAsync();  
}  
  
Task SomethingAsync()  
{  
    return SomethingInternalAsync();  
}  
  
Task SomethingInternalAsync()  
{  
    return Task.Delay(1);  
}
```

NOTHING IN THE CONTINUATION?

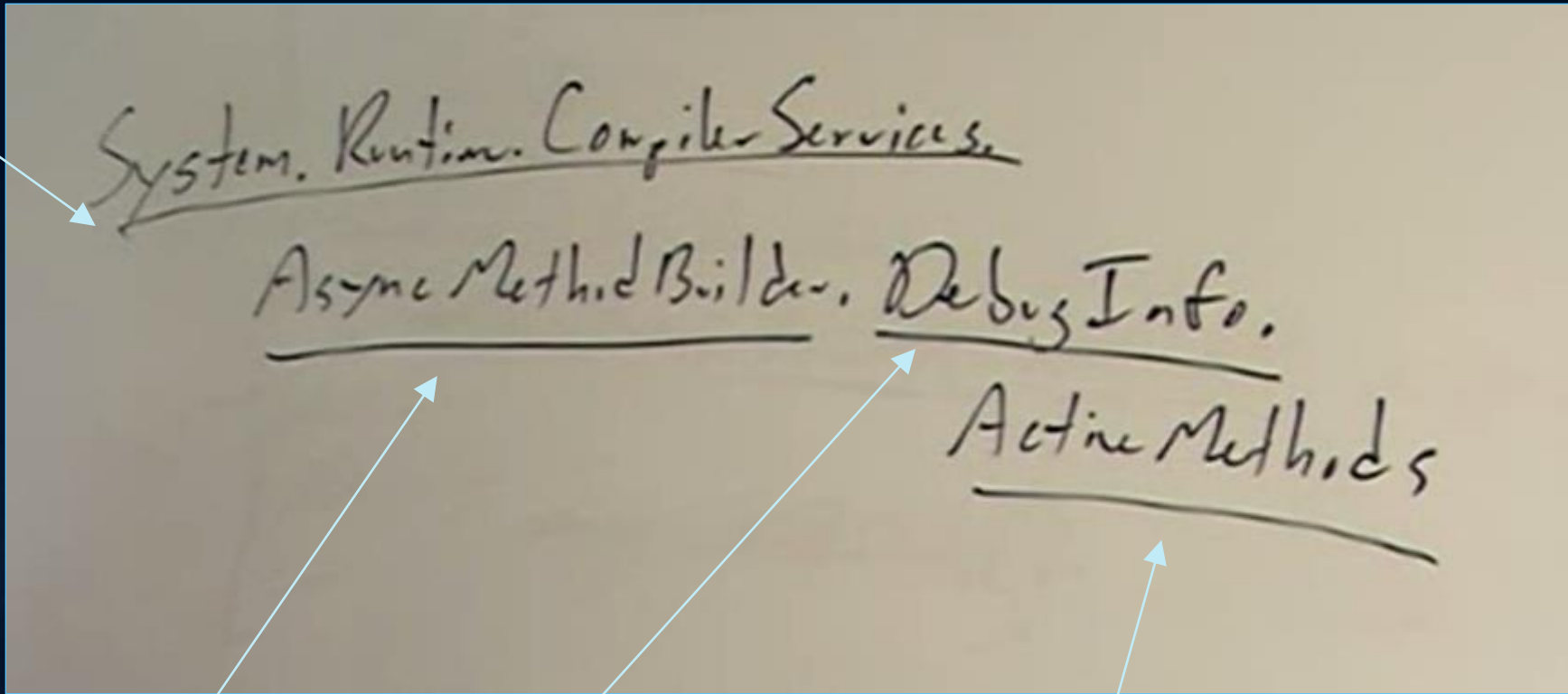
NO NEED FOR AWAIT! (UNLESS FOR 'USING')

ASYNC METHOD GC IMPACT

- 3 allocations for every Async method
 - Heap-allocated state machine
 - With a field for every local variable in your method
 - Completion delegate
 - Task

TROUBLESHOOTING?

Namespace



public type

nested type

static method

FEW REFS

- Bart De Smet deep dive: <https://channel9.msdn.com/Events/TechDays/Techdays-2014-the-Netherlands/Async-programming-deep-dive>
- Filip Ekberg at Oredev 2016: <https://vimeo.com/191077931>
- Async-Await Best practices: <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/jj991977.aspx>
- Compiler error: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12115168/why-does-this-async-await-code-generate-not-all-code-paths-return-a-value>
- Task.Run etiquette: <http://blog.stephencleary.com/2013/11/taskrun-etiquette-examples-dont-use.html>
- There is no thread: <http://blog.stephencleary.com/2013/11/there-is-no-thread.html>
- Does using Tasks (TPL) library make an application multithreaded? : <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/23833255/does-using-tasks-tpl-library-make-an-application-multithreaded>
- Eliding Async-Await : <http://blog.stephencleary.com/2016/12/eliding-async-await.html>

