

# Leveraging C# Extensibility Points

Part 2

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# Dynamic Typing

- The “dynamic” type in C# 4.0
  - Any object can be assigned to “dynamic”
    - Really just “object” under the hood
    - Compiler tracks the (static) “dynamic” type
  - Operations on dynamically typed variables are **late bound**
- Compilation
  - Compiler emits dynamic call sites
  - Parameterized with Microsoft.CSharp.dll language binders
- Dynamic Language Runtime (DLR)
  - Language binder performs late binding
    - Using runtime type information (GetType)
    - Overload resolution, etc.
    - Emit expression trees
  - DLR compiles and caches call sites

# Dynamic Typing

A static type

```
static dynamic Add(dynamic a, dynamic b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

Callsite caching

Late bound +

```
static void Main()
{
    dynamic x = Add(1, 2);
    dynamic d = Add(DateTime.Now, TimeSpan.Zero);
    dynamic s = Add("Hello, ", "Dynamic!");
    dynamic y = Add(3, 4);
}
```

# Dynamic Typing

- **Leveraging the dynamic type**
  - Interop with dynamic languages, e.g. IronPython, JavaScript
  - Access to weakly typed data, e.g. XML, JSON
- **Language feature**
  - Not based on (simple) method patterns...
  - ... but can be intercepted via the DLR
- **IDynamicMetaObjectProvider**
  - Object used by the DLR for late binding
  - Provides access to a DynamicMetaObject
    - Very powerful (see Part 2 of this course)
    - Quite complex to implement
- **DynamicObject**
  - Reduces the amount of plumbing needed

# Dynamic Typing

Calls TrySetMember

```
dynamic d = new Bag();
```

```
d.Name = "Bart";
```

```
d.Age = 21;
```

Calls TryGetMember

All dynamic!

```
Console.WriteLine(d.Name + " is " + d.Age);
```

```
class Bag : DynamicObject
```

```
{
```

```
    public override bool TryGetMember(GetMemberBinder binder,  
                                     out object result)
```

```
    { ... }
```

```
    public override bool TrySetMember(SetMemberBinder binder,  
                                     object value)
```

```
    { ... }
```

```
}
```

Base type for e.g.  
C#'s binder

# Awaitable Types

## ■ Await expressions

- Suspend the asynchronous method they're contained in...
- ... until the awaitable object signals completion, eventually

```
async Task<double> SurfaceAsync(double r)
{
    var pi = await ComputePiAsync();
    return pi * r * r;
}
```

*Operand of await  
should be awaitable*

*Covered in Part 2  
of this course*

## ■ Mechanism

- Asynchronous method chopped up in a state machine
  - Each await expression introduces a state transition
  - Return and throw wired up to resulting task
- Await expressions
  - Method pattern for obtaining an **awaiter**
  - Continuation registered to trigger "move next" on state machine

# Awaitable Types

## ■ Compilation of the async method (simplified)

```
async Task<double> SurfaceAsync(double r) {  
    var tcs = new TaskCompletionSource<double>();  
    var state = 0;  
    var awaiter1 = default(TaskAwaiter<double>);  
    var moveNext = new Action(() => {  
        switch (state) {  
            case 0: awaiter1 = ComputePiAsync().GetAwaiter();  
                    state = 1;  
                    if (awaiter1.IsCompleted) goto case 1;  
                    else awaiter1.OnCompleted(moveNext);  
                    break;  
            case 1: tcs.SetResult(awaiter1.GetResult());  
                    break;  
        }  
    });  
    moveNext();  
    return tcs.Task;  
}
```

Really using an  
AsyncMethodBuilder

Really using an  
IAsyncStateMachine

Omitted some  
error handling

# Awaitable Types

- An object of type T is awaitable if
  - The compiler can emit a **GetAwaiter()** method call, with result type A
    - Instance method, extension method, or dynamically typed
  - If the awaiter type A is dynamic, or
    - Has a Boolean-returning **IsCompleted** property
    - Has a **GetResult()** method returning void or some type R
    - Implements **INotifyCompletion** (or ICriticalNotifyCompletion)

```
namespace System.Runtime.CompilerServices
{
    public interface INotifyCompletion
    {
        void OnCompleted(Action continuation);
    }
}
```

*Delegate to the  
state machine*

- **Task<T>** and **Task** implement the pattern
  - **TaskAwaiter<T>** and **TaskAwaiter** structs



# Awaitable Types

- Awaiting a button click

```
static class ButtonExtensions {  
    public static ButtonClickAwaiter GetAwaiter(this Button b) {  
        return new ButtonClickAwaiter { Button = b };  
    }  
}
```

```
class ButtonClickAwaiter : INotifyCompletion {  
    public Button Button;  
  
    public bool IsCompleted { get { return false; } }  
  
    public void OnCompleted(Action continuation) {  
        EventHandler h = null;  
        h = (o, e) => {  
            Button.OnClick += h;  
            continuation();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

No synchronous  
completion

Don't leak!

# Summary

- **Dynamic typing**

- “dynamic” in C# 4.0 is a static type
- Interactions with the DLR
  - Language binders
  - Call site caching
- Using DynamicObject to intercept calls

- **Awaitable types**

- Operand of await expressions
- Pattern based
  - GetAwaiter, IsCompleted, GetResult, OnCompleted
- State machine primer