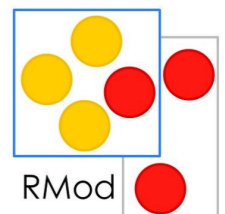
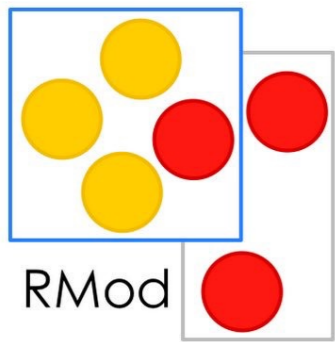


# ESUG 2019: Concurrency



by **Santiago Bragagnolo - Esug - 2019**  
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**[@santiago.bragagnolo](https://www.skype.com/people/santiago.bragagnolo)**  
**[@sbragagnolo](#)**





# Who am I



(i have less hair now, same appetite)

- **2002 - 2012**

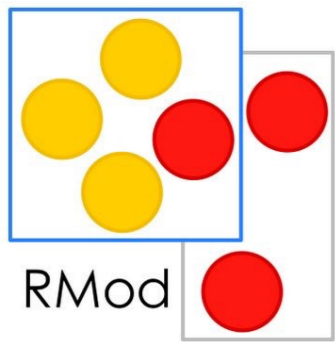
- Software engineer/developer in the private sector
- Teaching programming

- **2012 - 2019**

- Research engineer @ Ecole de mines & INRIA.

- **2019 - ?????**

- Starting a PhD :)



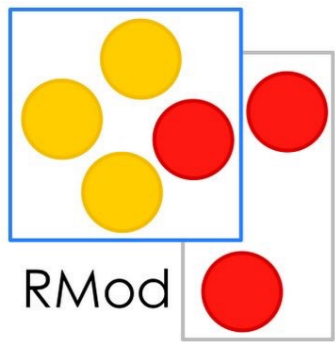
# Process



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 conducing to an end  
*especially* : a continuous operation or treatment especially in manufacture

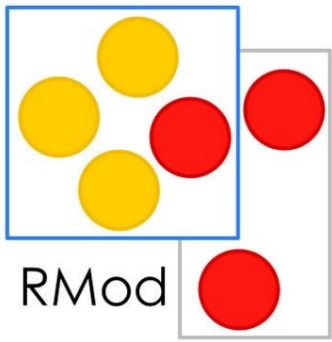


# Processes: Living entities

## Life cycle

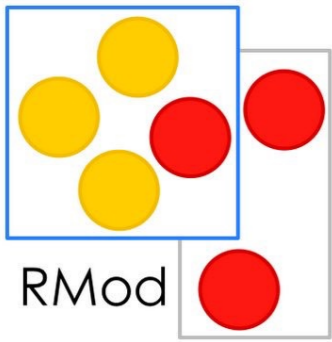
- Born
- Grow
- Reproduce / Exchange
- Die

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



# Processes in Pharo

```
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 ].
```

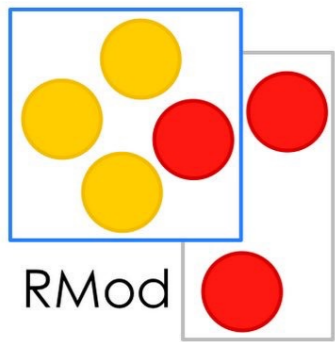
```
completionDelay := [
```

```
    (Delay forMilliseconds: NECPreferences popupAutomaticDelay) wait.
```

```
    UIManager default defer: [
```

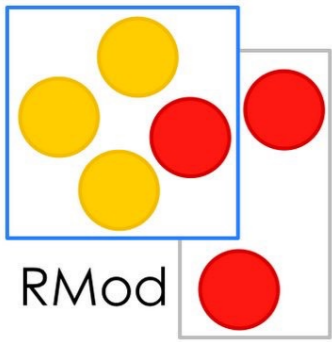
```
        editor atCompletionPosition ifTrue: [ self openMenu ]
```

```
    ] 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 ]
```

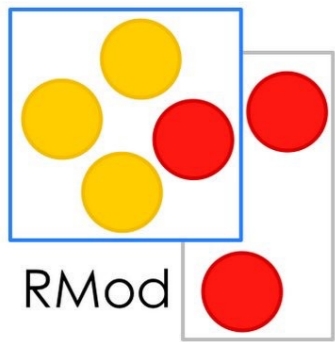
```
ensure: [ self logConnectionClosed: stream. self closeSocketStream: stream ] ]
```

```
ifCurtailed: [ socket destroy ] ]
```

```
forkAt: Processor lowIOPriority
```

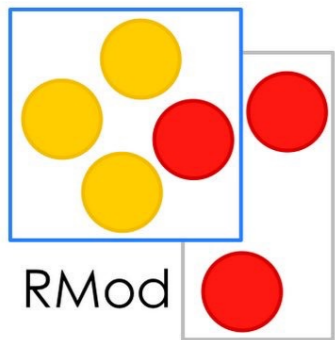
```
named: self workerProcessName
```





# Processes: example of usage

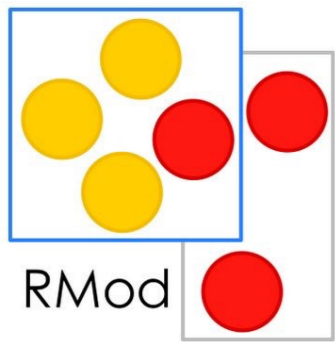




# Processes: example of usage

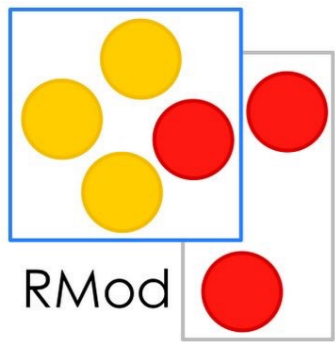
```
Workspace  
tickets := Stack new.  
tickets add: 1.  
  
buyingTicketProcess := [  
    tickets isEmpty ifFalse: [  
        100 milliSecond wait.  
        self inform: 'Getting ticket number: ', tickets pop printString.  
    ] ifTrue: [  
        self inform: 'No more tickets!'.  
    ].  
].  
user1 := buyingTicketProcess forkNamed: #User1Process.  
user2 := buyingTicketProcess forkNamed: #User2Process.
```

Smalltalk script W +L



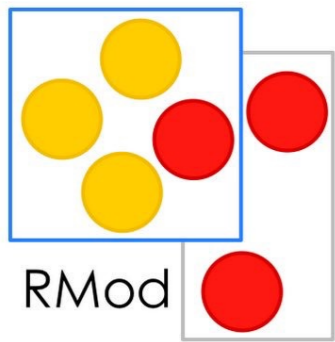
# Processes: example of usage





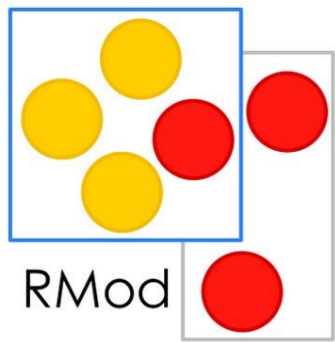
# Manage process's life cycle is painful

- 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



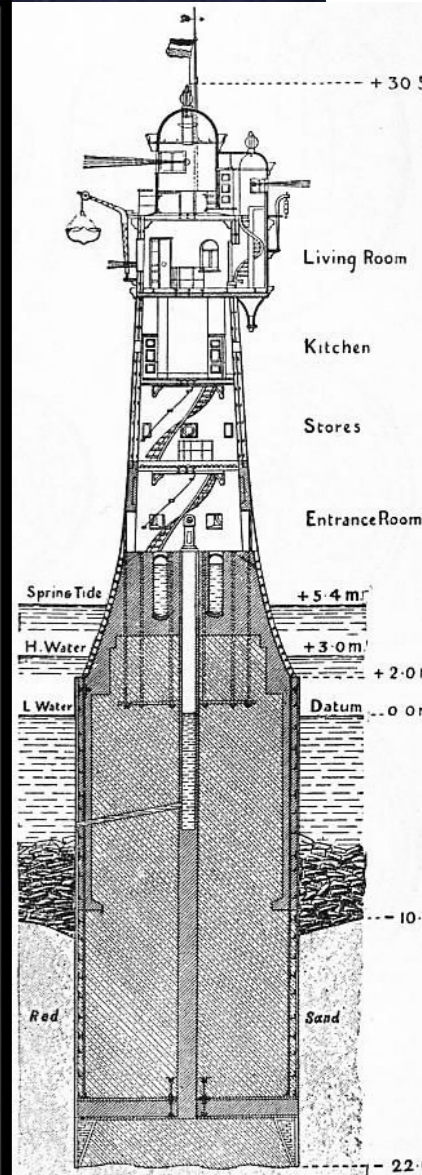
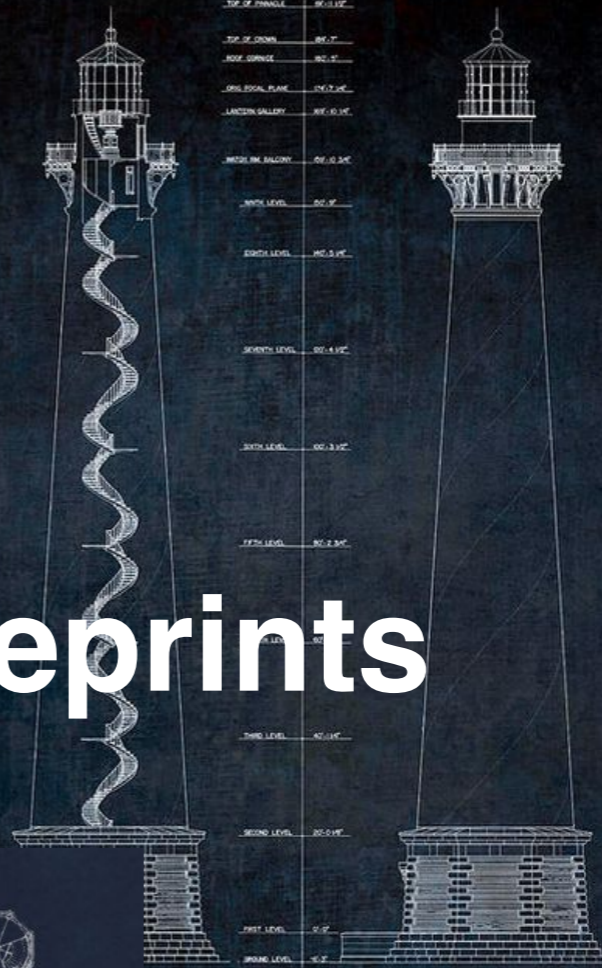
CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE  
1870

1630 CAPE LIGHTHOUSE RD  
DURHAM, NC 27920



SPLIT ROCK LIGHTHOUSE  
1910  
3713 SPLIT ROCK LIGHTHOUSE RD  
TWO HARBORS, MN 55616

DESTRUCTION ISLAND  
LIGHTHOUSE  
1897



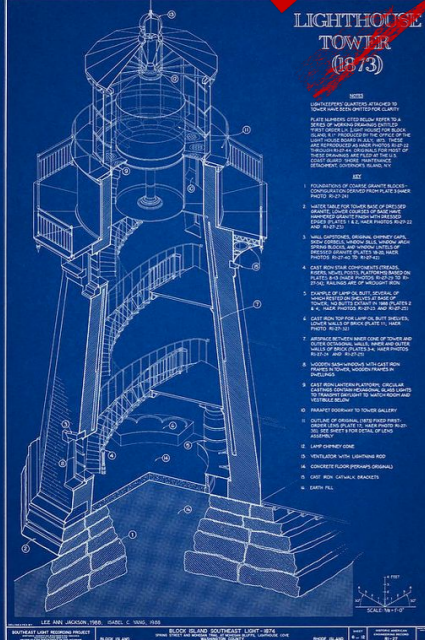
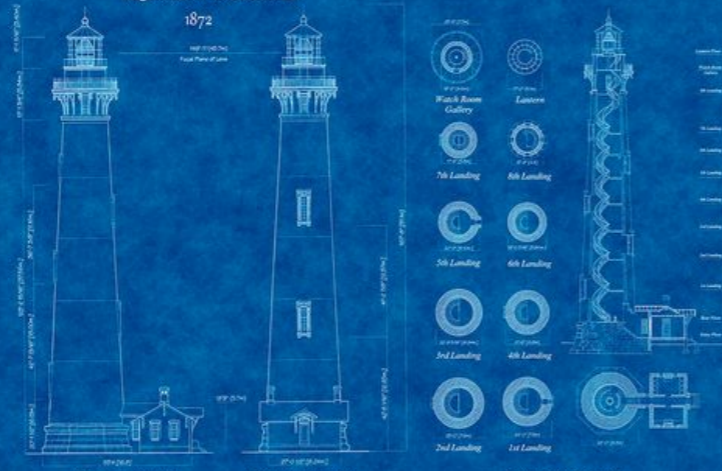
PTERODACTYL LIGHTHOUSE

1870 North Carolina

ARCHITECT: RALPH RUSSELL TININGHAM  
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  
FLASHING 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  
SOUNDING SEQUENCE: 2 SECOND BLAST, 18 SECOND SILENCE  
EFFECTIVE RANGE: 5 MILES

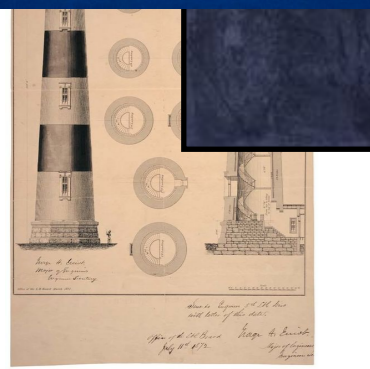
BODIE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

Nags Head • North Carolina  
1872

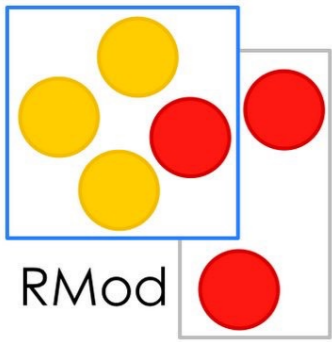


LIGHTHOUSE  
TOWER  
(1873)

- 1. FOUNDATION OF CONCRETE BLOCKS... (1873)
- 2. CONSTRUCTION OF TOWER... (1873)
- 3. CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHT ROOM... (1873)
- 4. CONSTRUCTION OF BALCONY... (1873)
- 5. CONSTRUCTION OF STAIRS... (1873)
- 6. CONSTRUCTION OF WIND VANE... (1873)
- 7. CONSTRUCTION OF SIGNAL... (1873)
- 8. CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHT... (1873)
- 9. CONSTRUCTION OF LAMP... (1873)
- 10. CONSTRUCTION OF GLASS... (1873)
- 11. CONSTRUCTION OF MIRROR... (1873)
- 12. CONSTRUCTION OF REFLECTOR... (1873)
- 13. CONSTRUCTION OF PRISM... (1873)
- 14. CONSTRUCTION OF LENS... (1873)
- 15. CONSTRUCTION OF BURNER... (1873)
- 16. CONSTRUCTION OF TOWER... (1873)
- 17. CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHT... (1873)
- 18. CONSTRUCTION OF LAMP... (1873)
- 19. CONSTRUCTION OF GLASS... (1873)
- 20. CONSTRUCTION OF MIRROR... (1873)
- 21. CONSTRUCTION OF REFLECTOR... (1873)
- 22. CONSTRUCTION OF PRISM... (1873)
- 23. CONSTRUCTION OF LENS... (1873)
- 24. CONSTRUCTION OF BURNER... (1873)



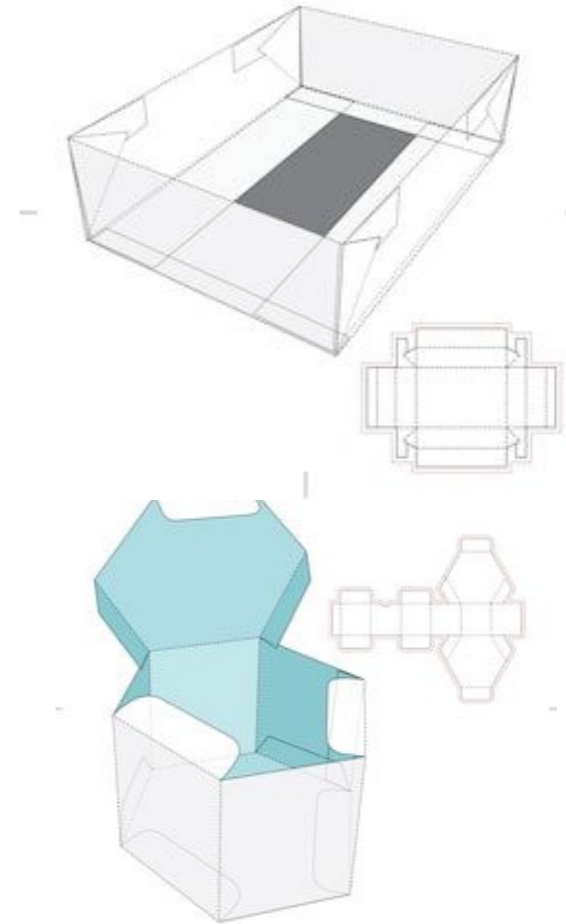
TaskIT blueprints



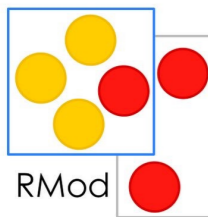
# Tasks

like programs, but smaller

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







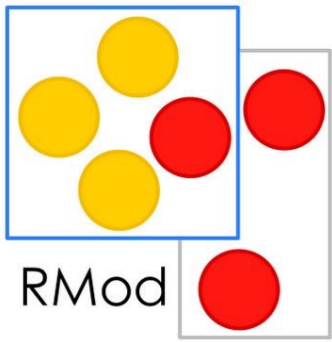
# Task Examples

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

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

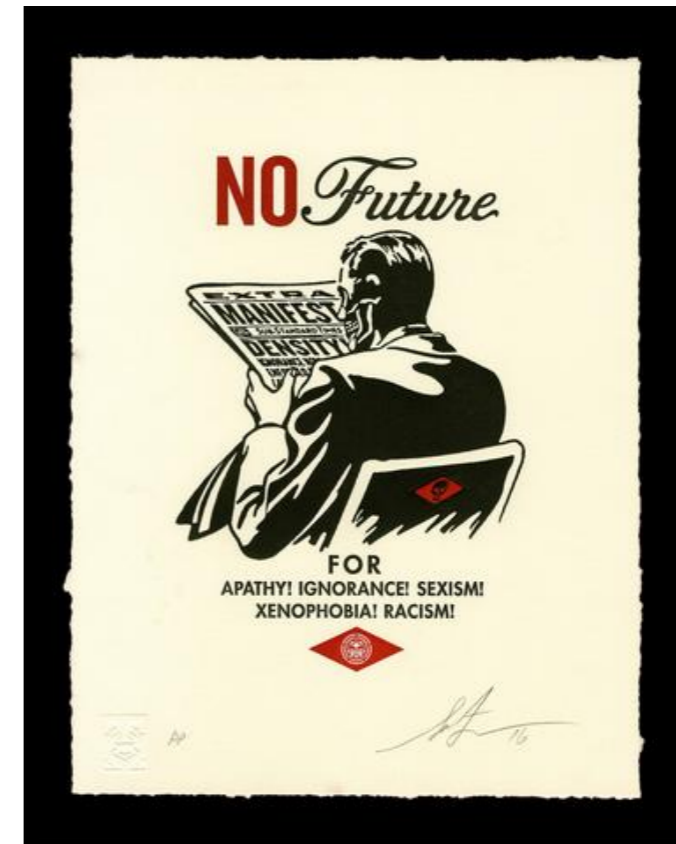
```
future := [ 2 + 2 ] future.
```

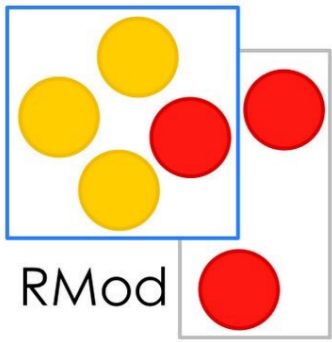
we do not care about when it will be executed, yet we do care about the result



# Scheduled Task

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





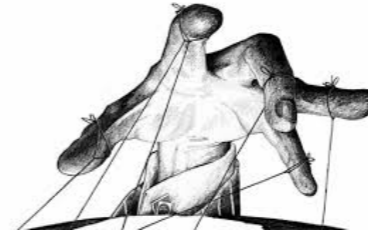
# Scheduled Task

My call

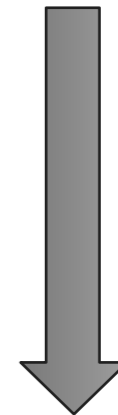
<code>client := Client new.</code>
<code>client id: UUID new.</code>
<code>[ self inform: 'save client: '. client id asString ] schedule.</code>
<code>self save: client.</code>

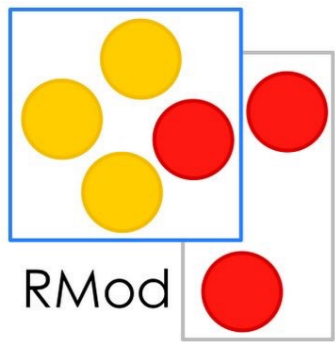


The Invisible  
hand of running  
strategy



<code>[ self inform: 'save client: '. client id asString ]</code>

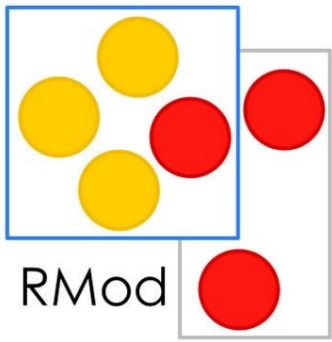




# Futures

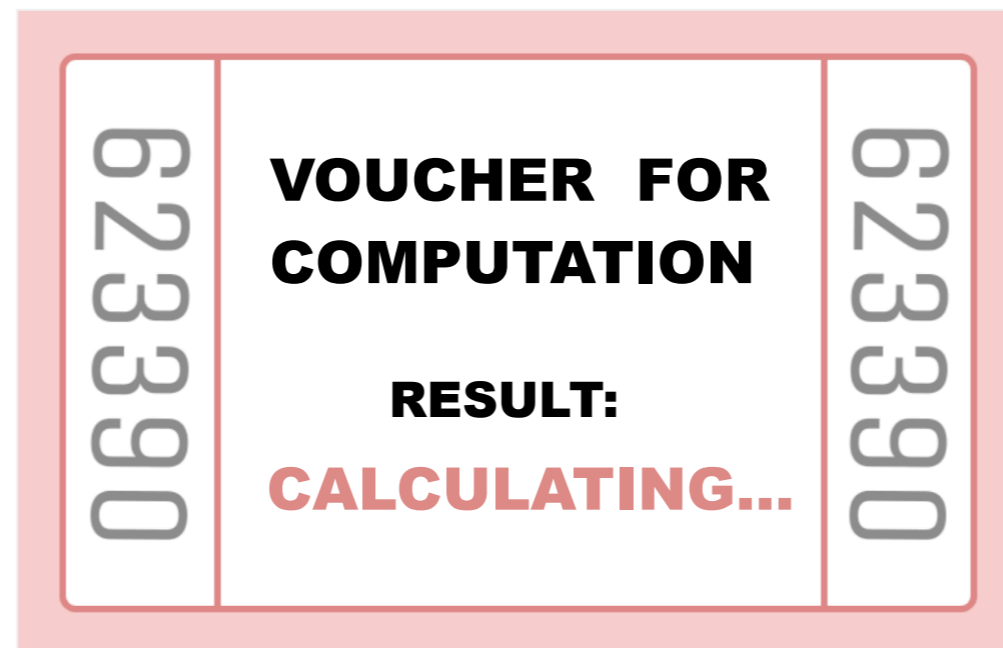
- Objects
- Represent the future of a computation
- Process agnostic

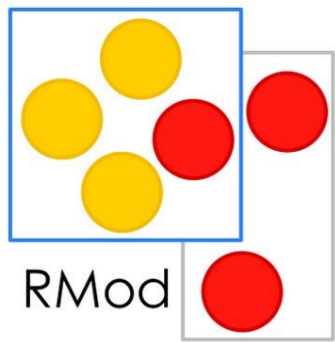




# Futures

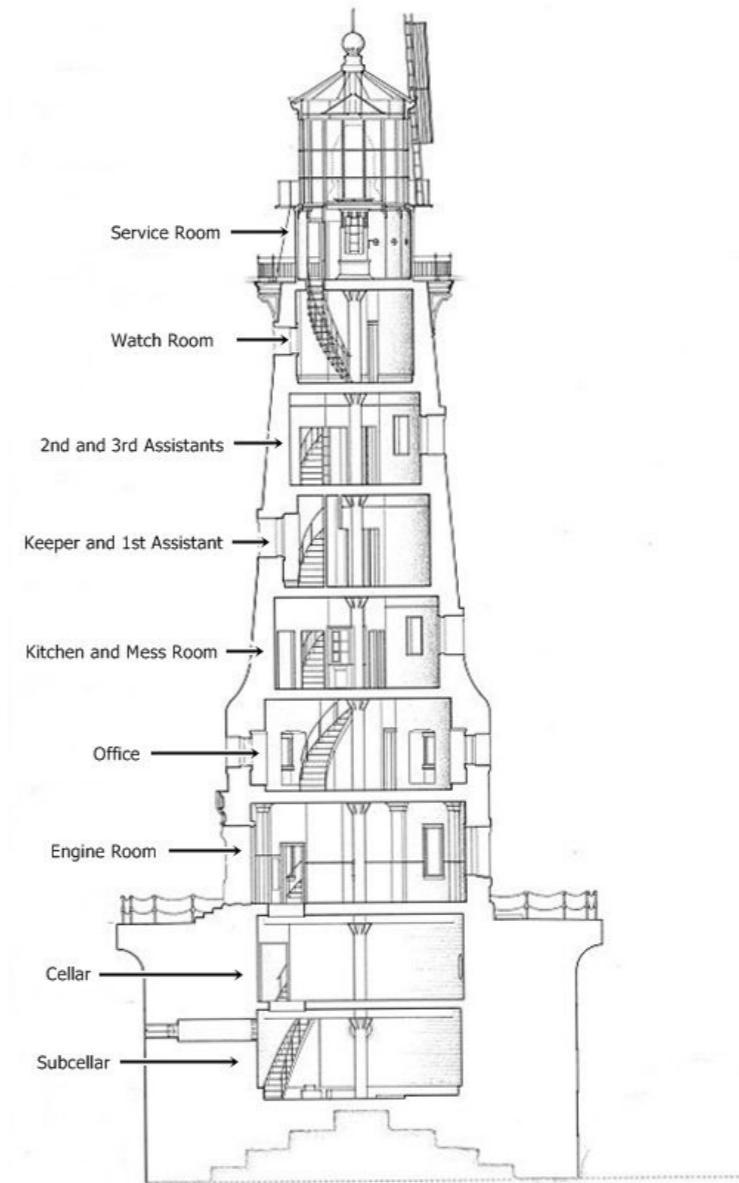
- As mean for getting the computed task result

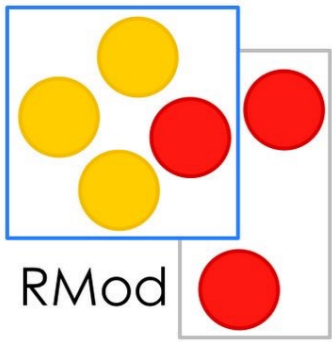




# Futures

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





# Synchronous

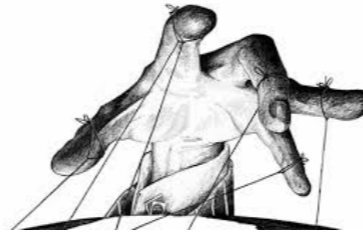
My call

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

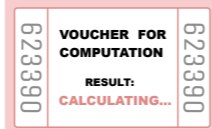
```
response := future synchronizeTimeout: 10 seconds.
```

```
self execute: line.
```

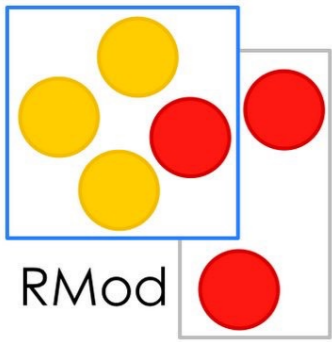
The Invisible hand  
of running strategy



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



- **synchronous**
- asynchronous
- task combination



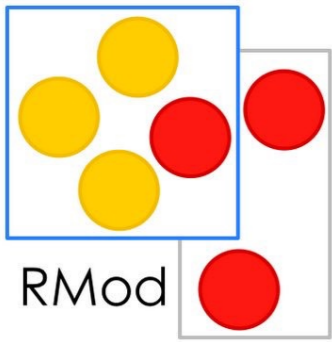
# Synchronous

```
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



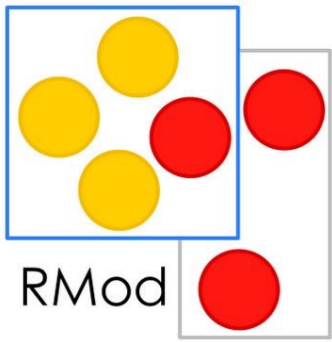


# Synchronous

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



- **synchronous**
- asynchronous
- task combination



# Asynchronous

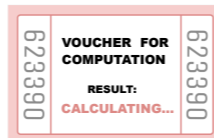
My call

```
future := [
stream write: data.
stream read
] future.
future onSuccessDo:
[: v |
self execute: v.
]
```

The Invisible hand  
of running strategy



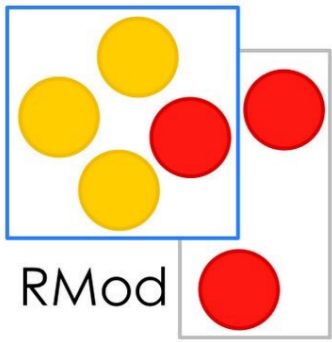
```
stream write: data.
v := stream read
future deploy: v
```



```
self execute: v.
```



- synchronous
- **asynchronous**
- task combination

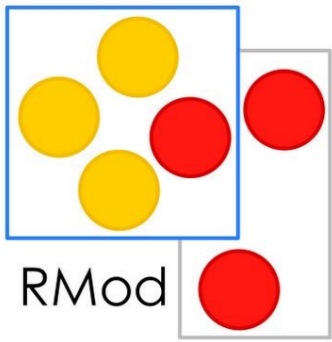


# Asynchronous

```
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

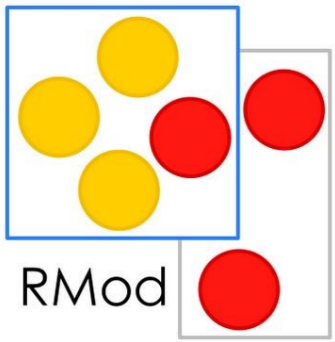


# Asynchronous

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

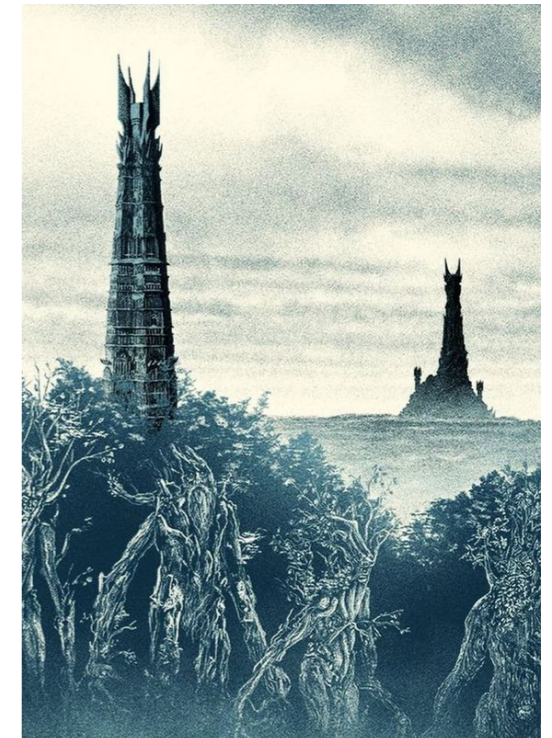


- synchronous
- **asynchronous**
- task combination

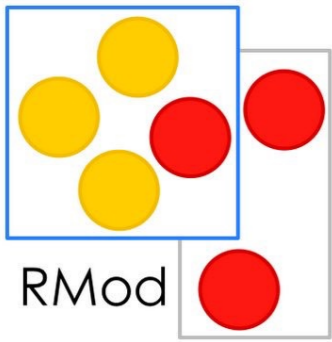


# Task combination

- Reinforce sequence
- Transform results
- Trigger new processes



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

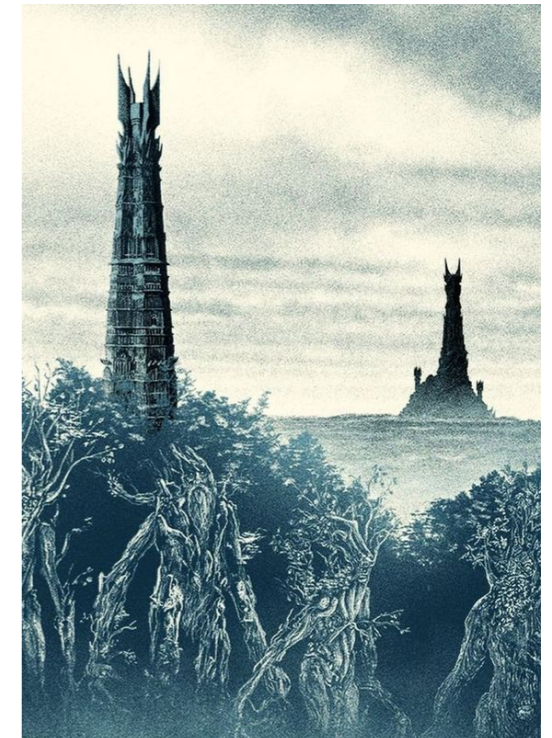


# Collect

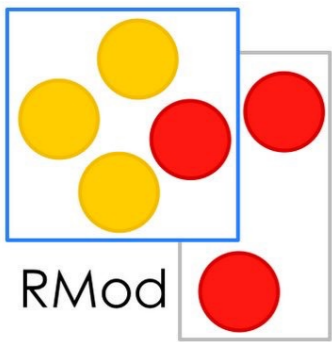
Run in sequence

```

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



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

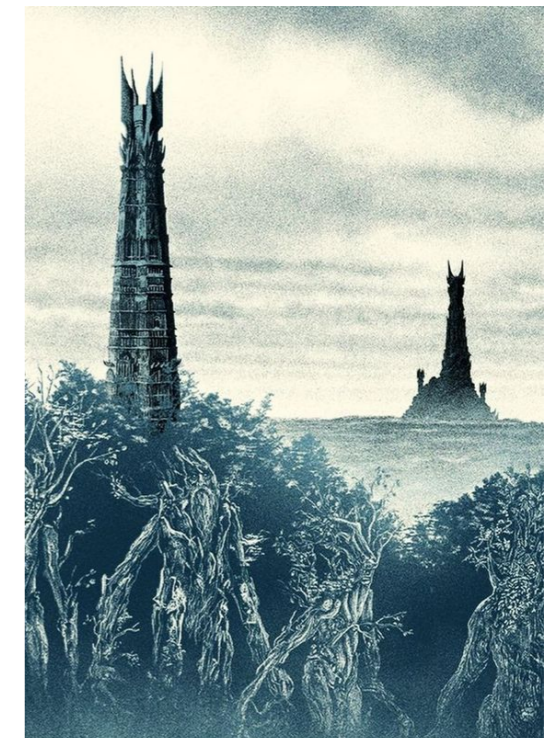


# Zip

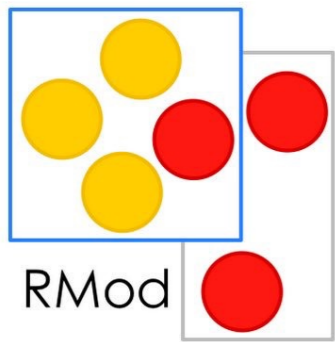
Run concurrently and join

```

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**

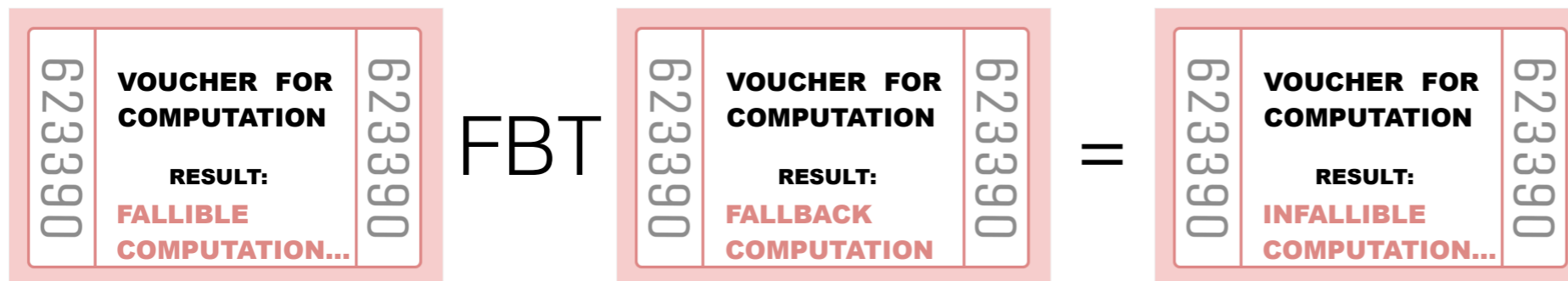
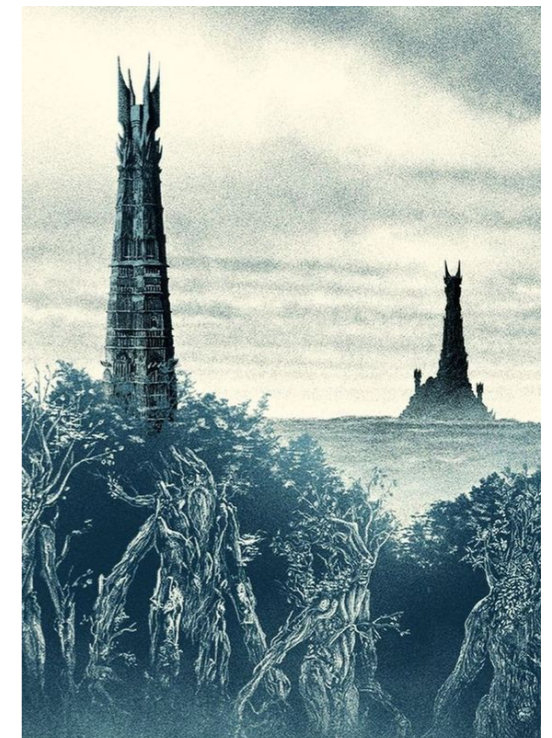


# Fallback To

Run concurrently, responds conditionally

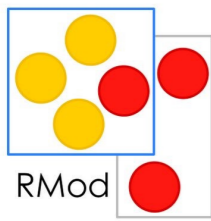
```

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

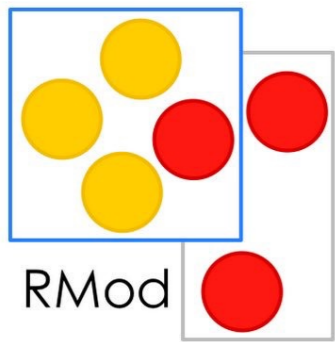


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



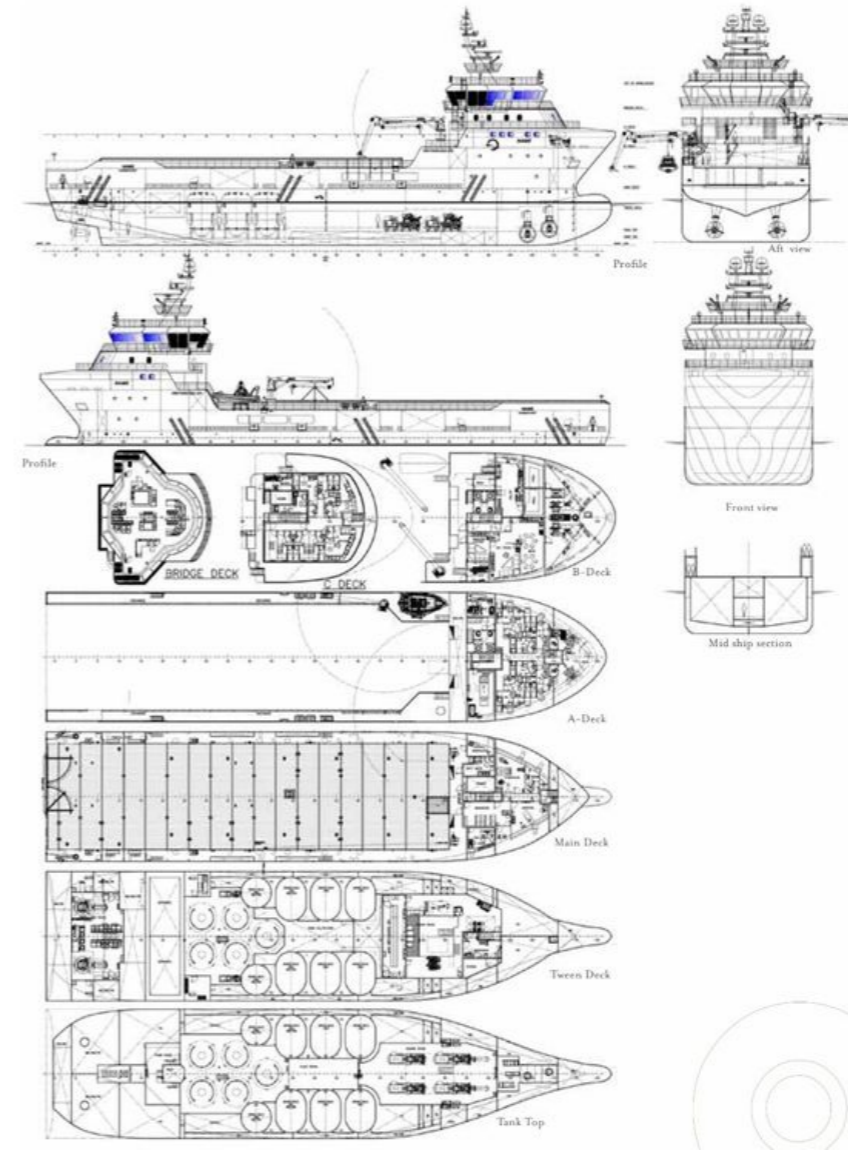


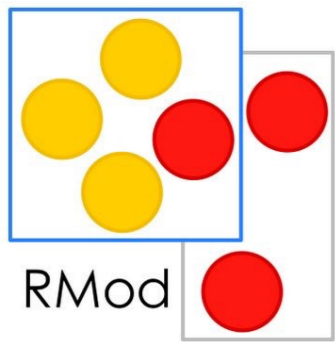
# Runners



# Runners

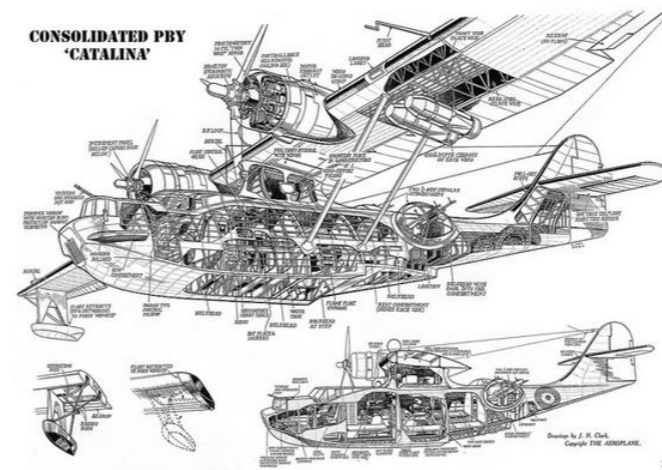
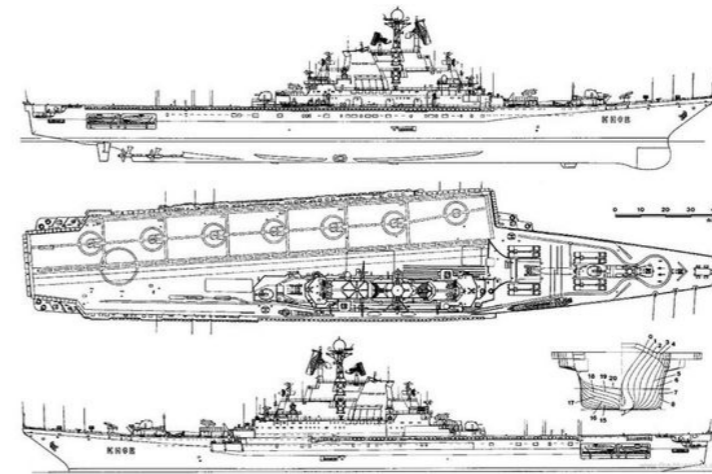
- Objects
- Represent the processing architecture
  1. How
  2. Where
  3. When

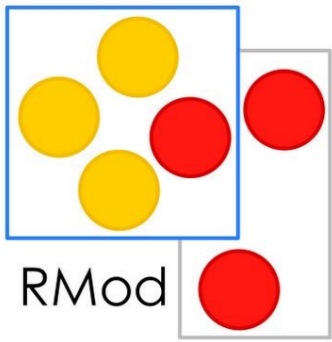




# Runners

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





# Same Process

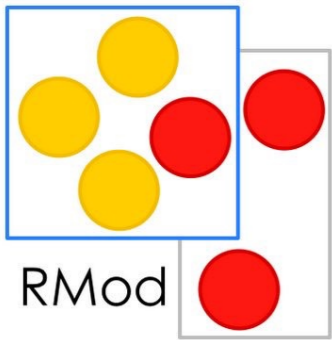
- Simple to instantiate
- Non lifecycle control required
- Handy for debugging simple errors

| aFuture |

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



- **Same process**  $\left\{ \right.$
- UI Runner
- New process
- Worker
- Worker pool
- Service



# Same Process

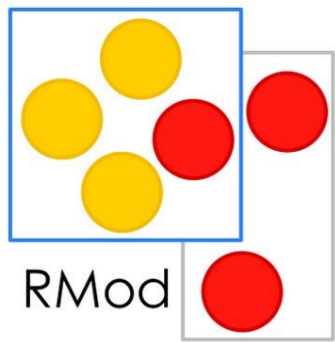
Playground

```
futures runner |
runner := TKLocalProcessTaskRunner new.
futures := (1 to: 2) collect: [ :id |
  (TKTask valuable:[ id seconds wait ]) future:
runner
].
self inform: 'finished'.
```

Process Browser

- (80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(Delay
- (70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child wa
- (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

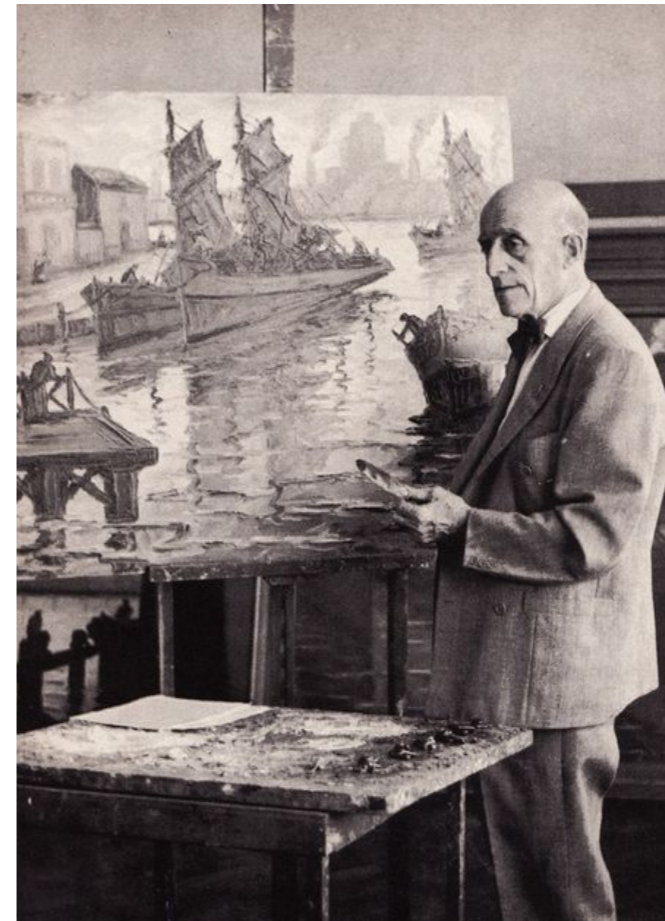



# UI Runner

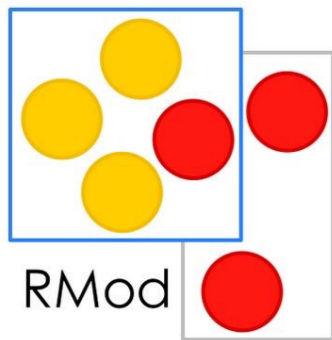
- Simple to instantiate
- Non lifecycle control required
- Handy for UI tasks

| aFuture |

```
aFuture := (TKTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           future: TKTUIProcessTaskRunner new.
(TKTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           schedule: TKTUIProcessTaskRunner new.
```



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



# UI Runner

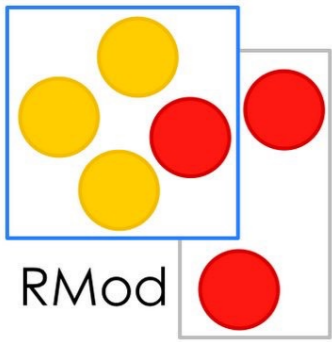
The screenshot shows two windows from a development environment. The left window, titled "Playground", contains the following code:

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

The right window, titled "Process Browser", lists system processes. The "UI Runner" process is highlighted in blue. The list includes:

- (80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(Delay
- (70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child wa
- (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



# New-Process

- Simple to instantiate
- Lifecycle managed automatically: The process dies after the execution of the task
- Handy for executing tasks at the moment

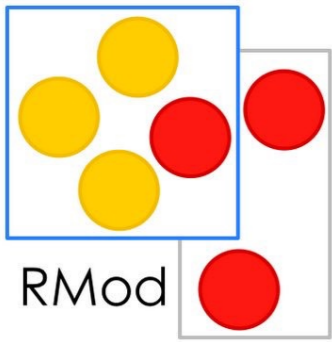
| aFuture |

```
aFuture := (TKTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           future: TKTNewProcessTaskRunner new.
(TKTask valuable: [ " do something " ])
           schedule: TKTNewProcessTaskRunner new.
```



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





# New-Process

```

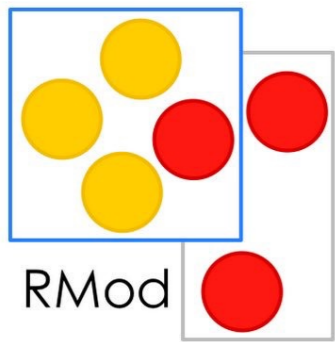
Page
futures runner |
runner := TKTNewProcessTaskRunner new.
futures := (1 to: 100) collect: [: id |
  (TKTTask valuable:[ id seconds wait ]) future:
runner
].
  
```

Process Browser

```

(80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(DelayMicrosecondTicker): De
(70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child watcher: [ self schedule. " [
(60) Input Event Fetcher Process: InputEventFetcher>>waitFo [
(60) Low Space Watcher: SmalltalkImage>>lowSpaceWatcher
(50) WeakArray Finalization Process: WeakArray class>>finaliz
(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

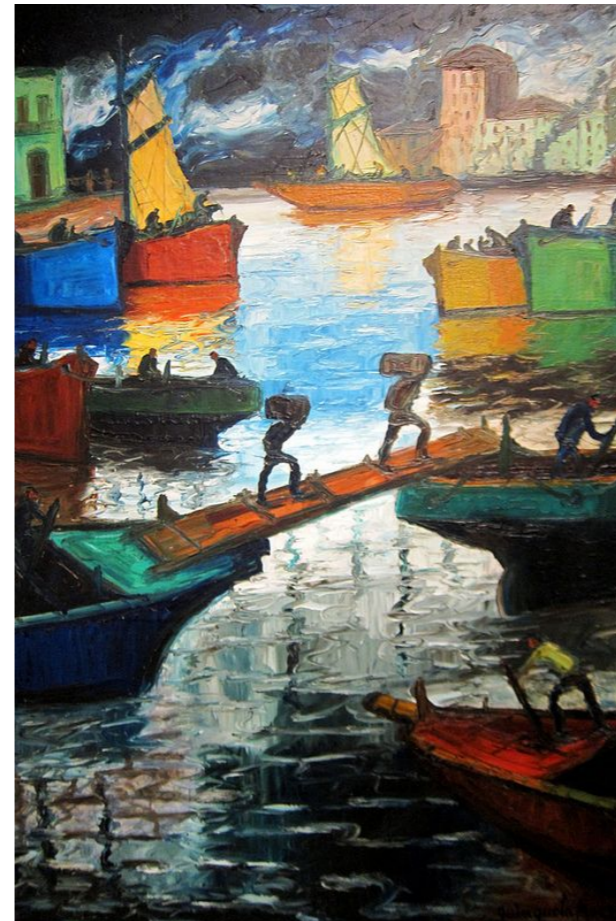



# Worker

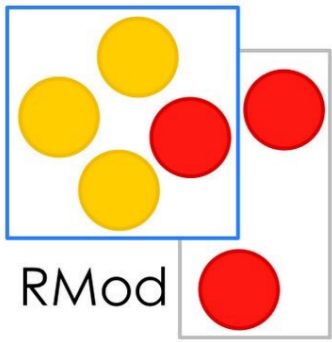
- Instantiation requires to hold the worker reference
- Lifecycle managed by garbage collection & Watch dog
- Handy for reusing the same process

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

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



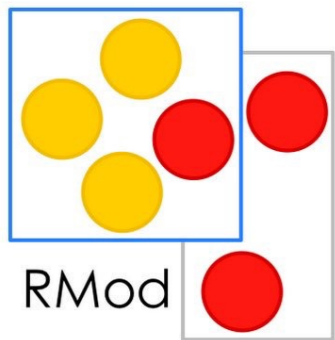
- Same process
- UI Runner
- New process
- **Worker** 
- Worker pool
- Service



# Worker

```
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

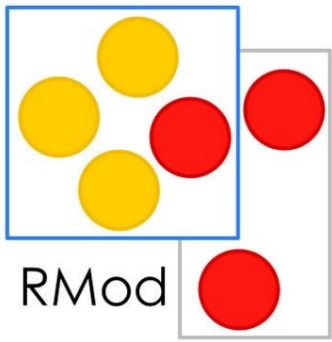
```
| aFuture pool |
```

```
pool := TKCommonQueueWorkerPool new.  
pool poolMaxSize: 4. " default value "
```

```
aFuture := (TKTask valuable: [ " do something " ])  
           future: pool.  
(TKTask valuable: [ " do something " ])  
           schedule: pool.
```



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



# Worker-Pool

Playground

```

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

```

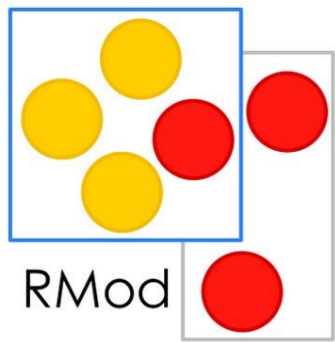
Process Browser

```

(80) DelaySemaphoreScheduler(DelaySemaphore) [ delaySemaphore wait ] in DelaySemaphore
(70) 13692: the OSSubprocess child of DelaySemaphore [ BlockClosure>>ifCurtailed:
(60) Input Event Fetcher Process: InputEventFetcher [ DelaySemaphore wait
(60) Low Space Watcher: Smalltalk [ "OSProcess authors suspected that
(50) WeakArray Finalization Process: WeakArrayFinalization [ BlockClosure>>repeat
(40s) Morphic UI Process: nil [ [ "OSProcess authors suspected that
(40) 1026007296: my auto-updater [ self value. Processor terminateAction
(40) 631931136: [ delaySemaphore wait
(10) Idle Process: ProcessorScheduler

```

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

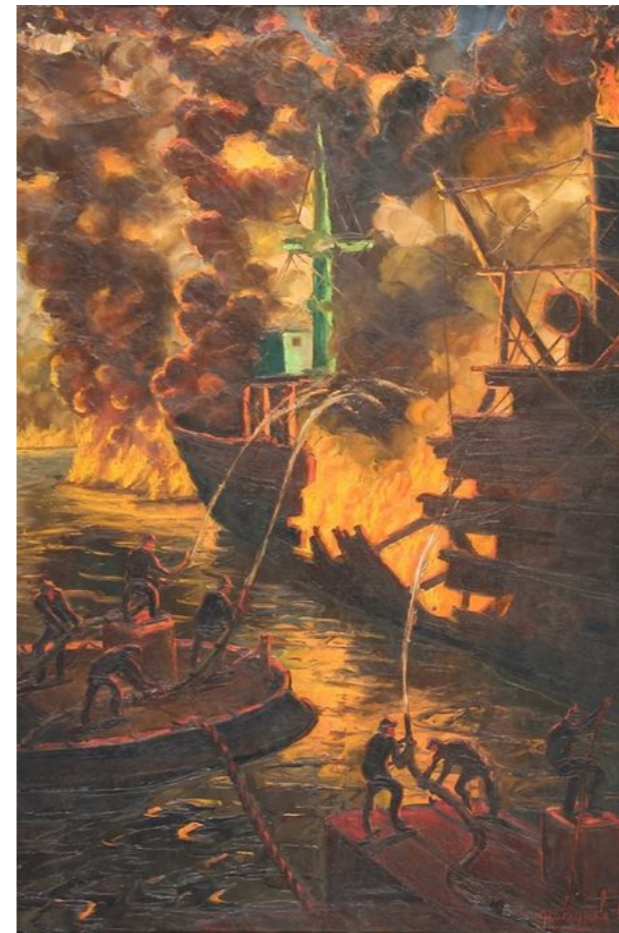


# Service

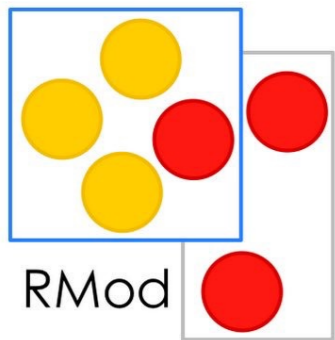
- Instantiation requires to set the task before starting the service, and also requires an unique name
- Lifecycle managed by the user by start/stop/restart
- Handy for providing services/daemons

| `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 Br...

```

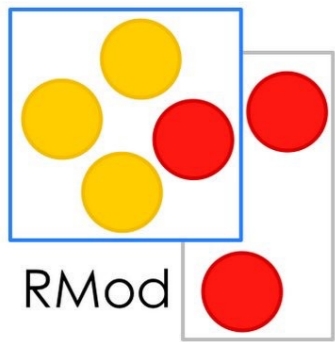
(80) DelaySemaphoreSchedule
(60) Input Event Fetcher Proces
(60) Low Space Watcher: Smallt
(50) WeakArray Finalization Pro
(40) 360691456: my auto-updat
(40) 65476352: [ delaySemaph
(40s) Morphic UI Process: nil
(10) Idle Process: ProcessorSch

```

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

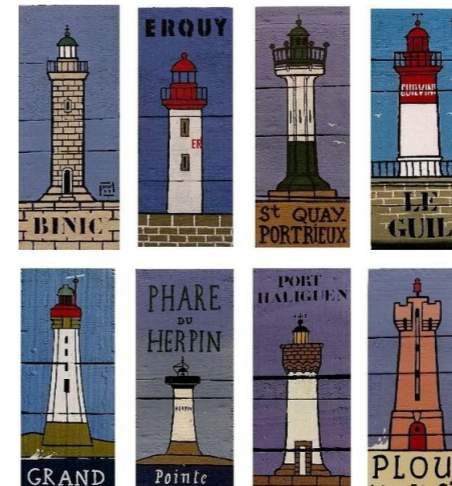
# Appendix 1: Extensions

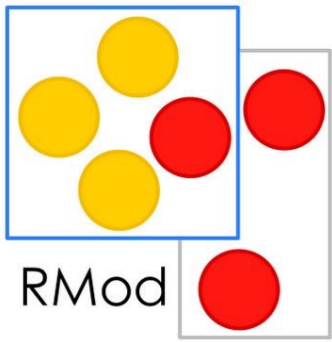




# TaskIt Extensions: ActIt

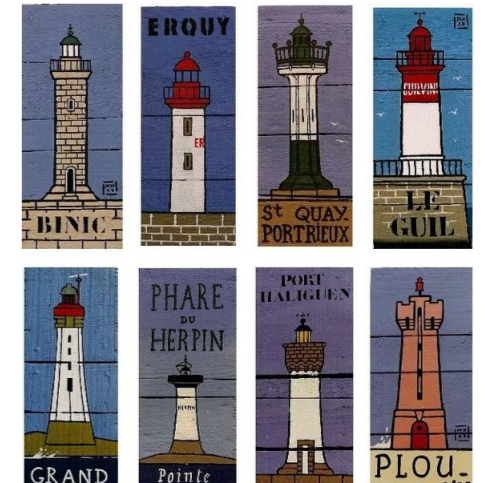
- Provides an ActTalk inspired implementation
- Provides processing flavours
  - Worker
  - UI
  - Same process

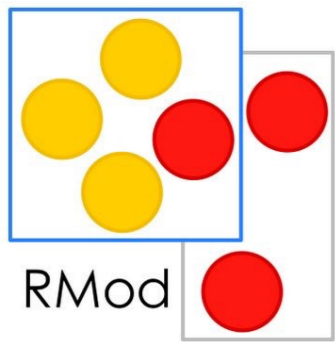




# TaskIt Extensions: ActIt

```
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.
```



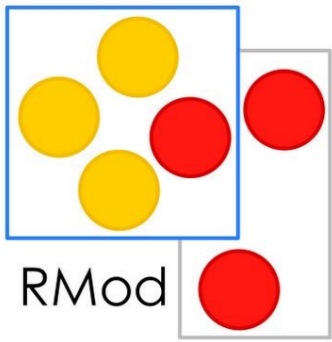


# TaskIt Extensions: Shell

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



#88165833

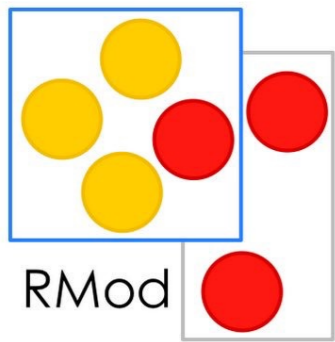


# TaskIt Extensions: Shell

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



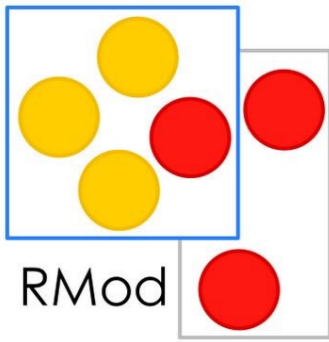
#88165833



# TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

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

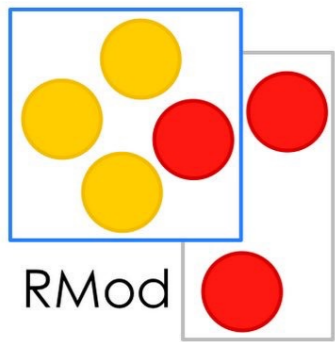




# ForkIt

The screenshot displays the ForkIt IDE interface with several panels:

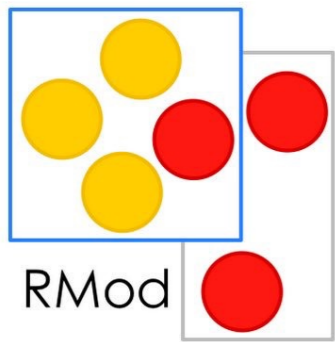
- Playground:** Contains code snippets like `TKTArchetypeAwarePool .` and `TKTConfiguration runner .`
- Transcript:** Shows a log of tasks being requested, such as `396561152 requested a task`.
- Package #1 | Package #2:** Lists various test packages including `AST-Core-Tests-Formatter`, `Calypso-SystemPlugins-Critic-Queries-Tests`, and `GLMCompositePresentationAsStartMorphicTest`.
- Test Case #1 | Test Case #2:** Lists individual test cases like `ASTCacheResetTest`, `ASTClassBuilderTest`, and `AbstractKeymappingTest`.
- Test Runner:** Displays test results: `20538 ran, 20309 passed, 68 skipped, 66 expected failures, 25 failures, 138 errors, 0 passed unexpected`.
- Inspector on an OrderedCollection:** Shows a table of items with their indices and states, such as `'Partition(Size: 1274 Finished: true)'`.
- Stack:** Shows the current call stack, including `TKTTestRunner`, `TKTTestRunnerHandler`, and `TKTGenericTask`.
- Source:** Shows the source code for the `noteAllHasFinished` method, including `duration := started - DateAndTime now.`



# TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

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



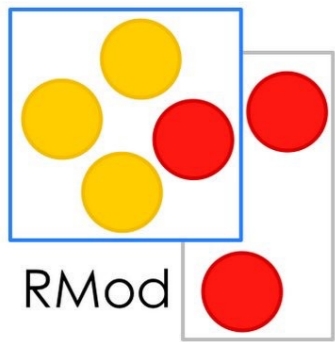


# TaskIt Extensions: ForkIt

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







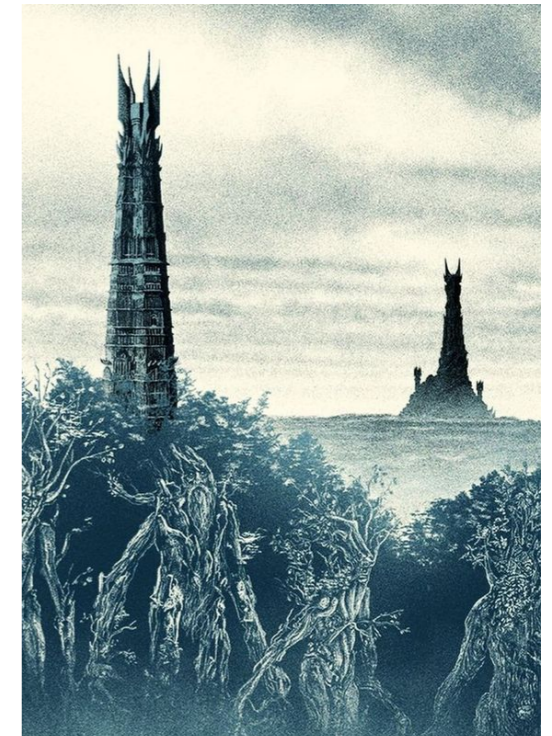
# Thanks :)

- 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

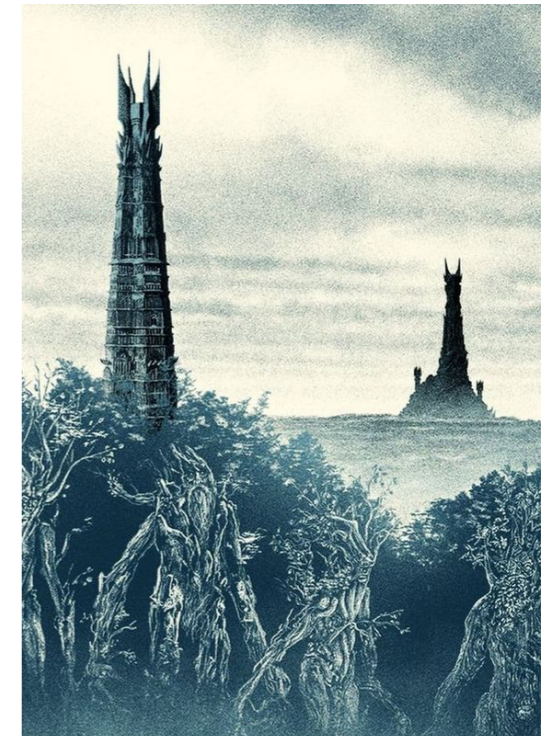
```
Playground  
Page  
I | aFuture |  
aFuture := [ 2 + 3 ] future.  
(aFuture collect: [ :number | number factorial ]  
  onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ].
```



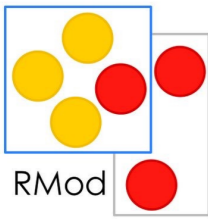
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

# 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 ]).
```

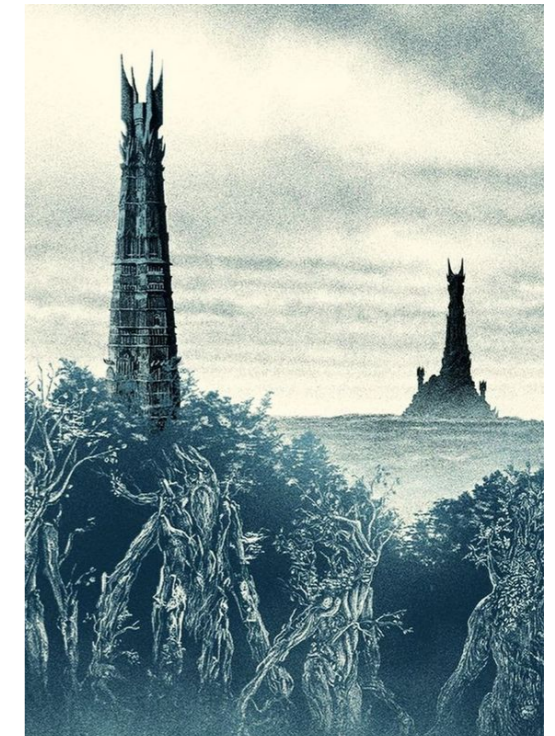


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



# Combinations: Flat Collect

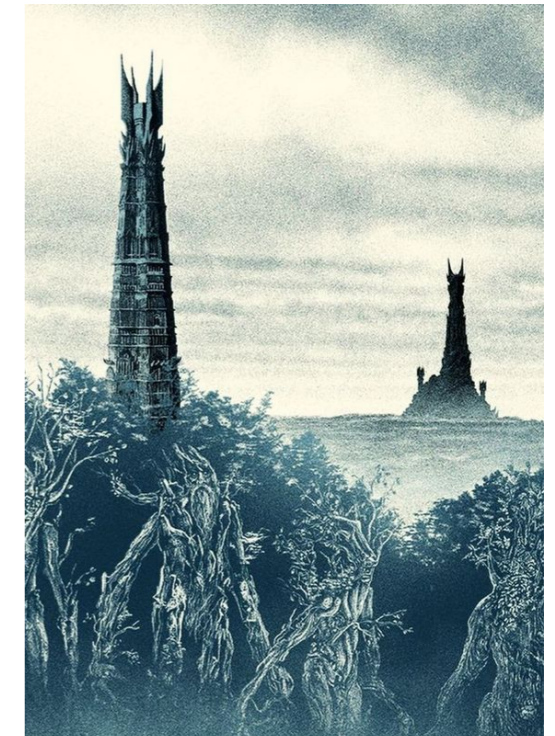
```
Playground  
Page  
I  
future := [ 2 + 3 ] future.  
(future flatCollect: [ :number | [ number factorial ] future ])  
  onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ].
```



- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

# Combinations: Zip

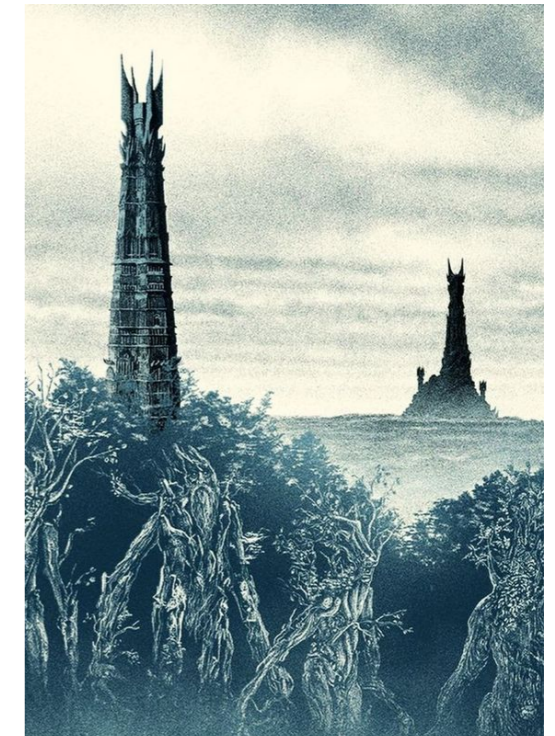
```
Playground  
Page  
future1 := [ 2 + 3 ] future.  
future2 := [ 18 factorial ] future.  
(future1 zip: future2)  
  onSuccessDo: [ :result | self inform: result asString ].|
```



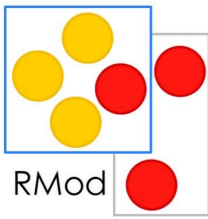
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

# Combinations: On-Do

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

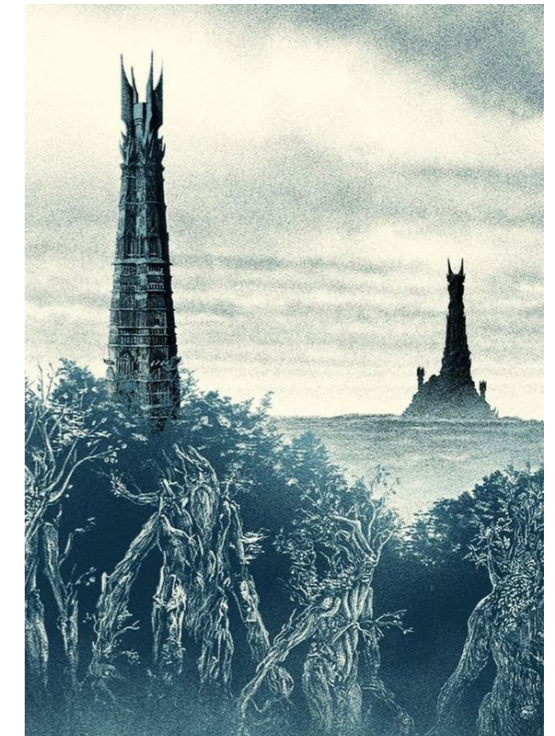


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



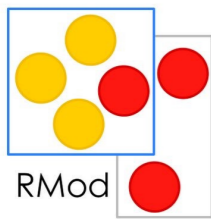
# Combinations: Fallback To

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



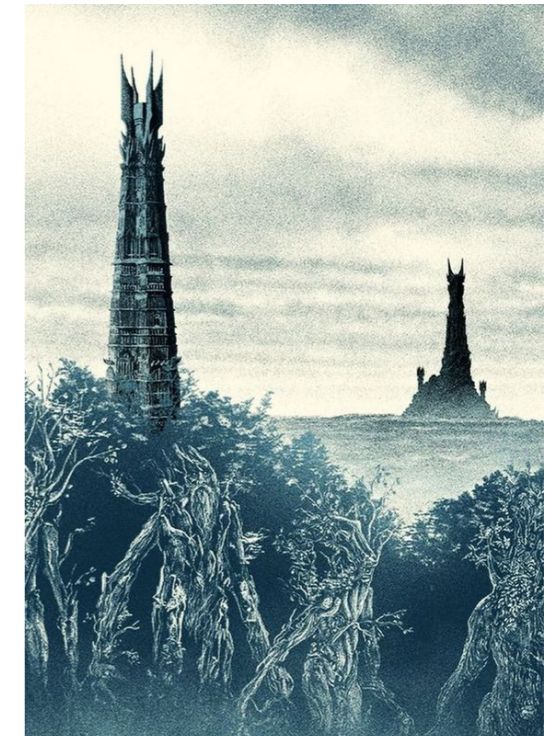
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**





# Combinations: First complete

```
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 ].
```



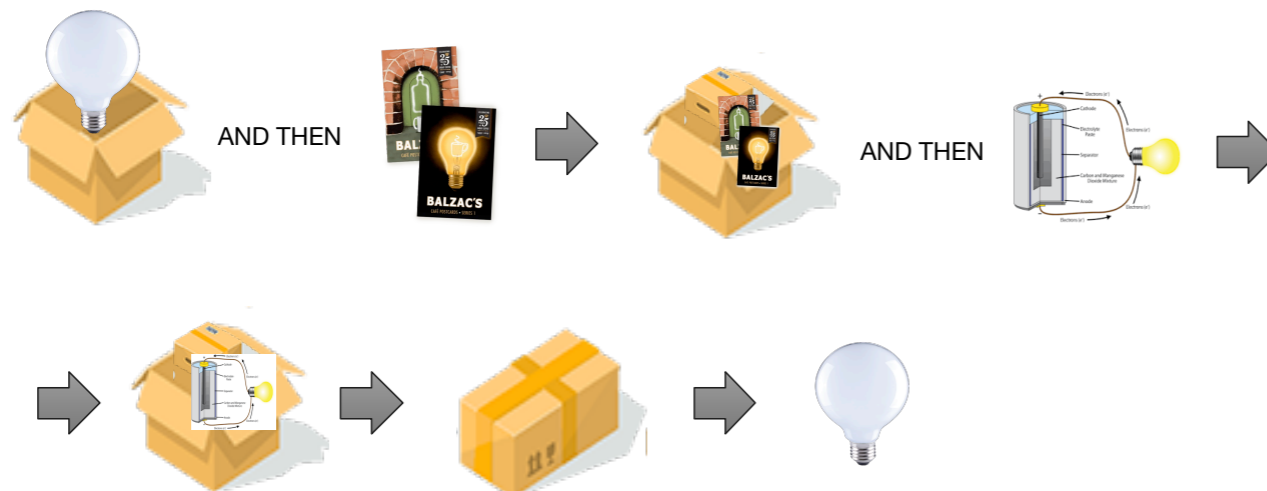
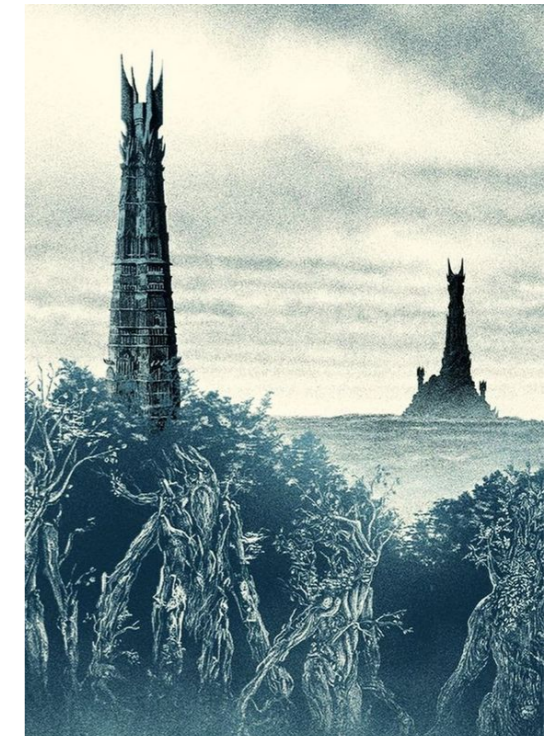
- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**

# And then

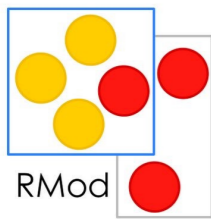
Run in sequence

```

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

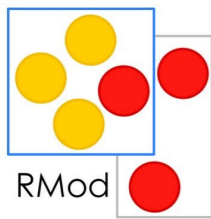


- synchronous
- asynchronous
- **task combination**



# Concurrence

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

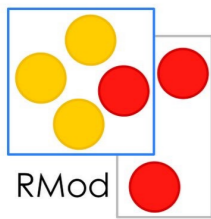


# Concurrence (CS)

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

or

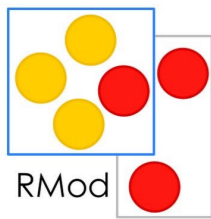
Ability of different parts or units of a program, algorithm, or problem to be executed out-of-order or in partial order, without affecting the final outcome.



# Concurrence (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