

“ ”

bom dia obrigado por ter vindo, essa e uma talk sobre padrões async elegantes e programação funcional.

técnicas que você pode usar agora para escalar sua app.

Javascript e multithreading e isso possa soar um pouco louco para você...

Porque de certa forma, é verdade: o loop de eventos do JavaScript significa que o seu programa faz uma coisa de cada vez. Essa decisão de design intencional nos protege de uma classe inteira de problemas de multithreading, mas também deu origem ao equívoco de que o

Concorrência é sobre lidar com várias coisas ao mesmo tempo e paralelismo é fazer várias coisas ao mesmo tempo.”

Rob Pike

Mas, na verdade, o design do JavaScript é adequado para resolver uma infinidade de problemas de simultaneidade sem cair às “armadilhas” de outras linguagens multithread.

function whatever(func, callback){

MANDIC + RIVENDEL.
ESPECIALISTAS EM CLOUDS.

ASYNC PATTERNS NO JAVASCRIPT



Especialistas em Clouds.

Leonardo Santos



vmware®

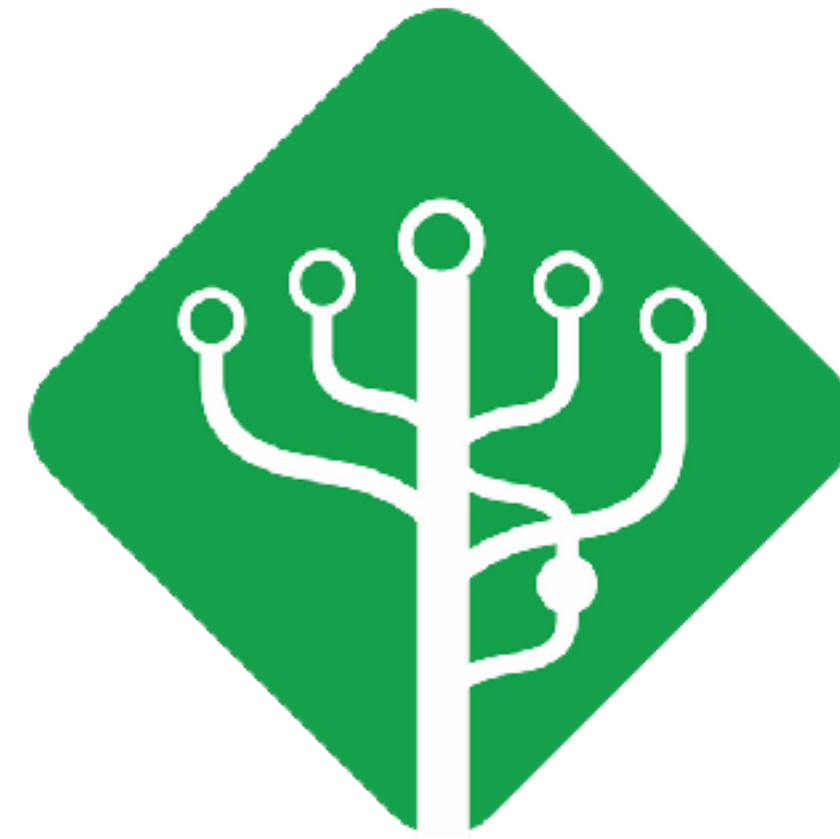
openstack.

Azure



maringá





DEVPARANÁ



**MEETUP
DEVOPS
MARINGÁ**

**INGÁ.
JS;**

Abrir Call for paper

Verificar data do evento

Verificar local

Cadastrar no meetup.com

Mandar invites por e-mail

Comida

para programas simples, geralmente escrevemos código sequencial, uma etapa é executada de cada vez, e deve ser concluída antes que a próxima etapa seja iniciada.



task1()

task3()

task2()

Até que uma requisição ajax, seja concluída, o javascript bloqueia qualquer linha abaixo da execução.

task1()

task2()

task3()



Time

Thread #1

task1()

Thread #2

task2()

Thread #3

task3()



Time

Ao contrario a concorrência ocorre quando a execução de uma série de etapas pode se sobrepor a outra série de etapas.

Em Javascript, a concorrência geralmente é realizada com APIs Web assíncronas.

Core #1

task1()

Core #2

task2()

Core #3

task3()



Time

estratégias que você poderia usar um exemplo é
você pode mudar muito rapidamente entre
trabalhando nessas três tarefas assim em
particular e software que poderíamos usar
multi-threading para fazer isso uma única CPU
núcleo pode realmente fazer apenas uma coisa em um
tempo, mas mudando rapidamente poderíamos
tem essa execução sobreposta comutação de contexto de linhas de tempo torna
Parece que estamos fazendo três coisas em
ao mesmo tempo, apesar de não sermos
há uma outra maneira que podemos fazer isso nós
poderia ter três máquinas separadas ou
Núcleos de CPU e dedicar um núcleo por tarefa
esta forma específica de concorrência é
muitas vezes chamado de

**Ufa, uma desculpa a menos
para rejeitar o JavaScript.**

O JavaScript é *altamente* concorrente no Node e no navegador.



Magica ?

Event Loop & Web APIs

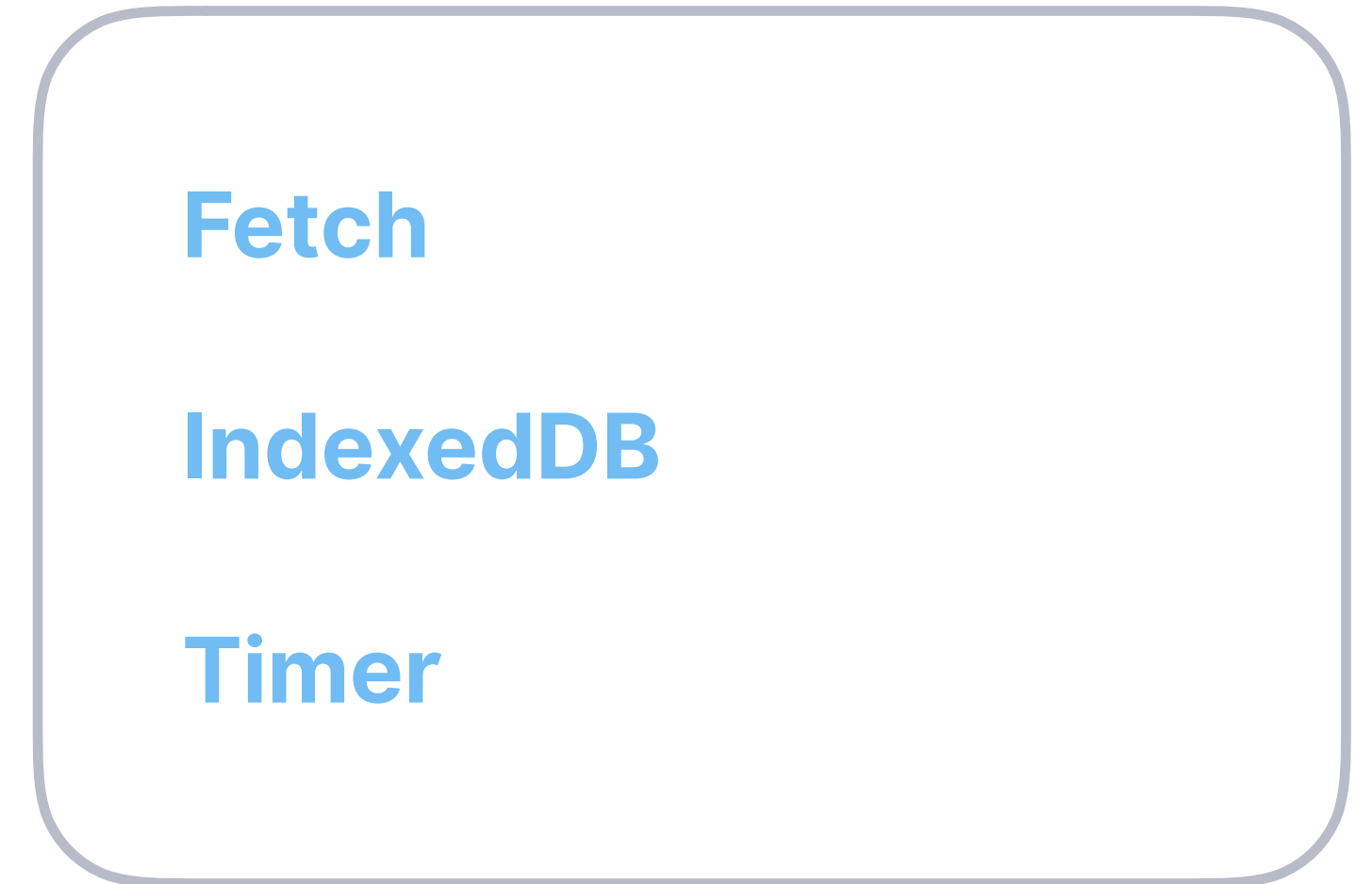
Source Code

```
fetch('person.json')  
  .then(parse)  
  
setTimeout( refresh(), 250)  
  
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)
```

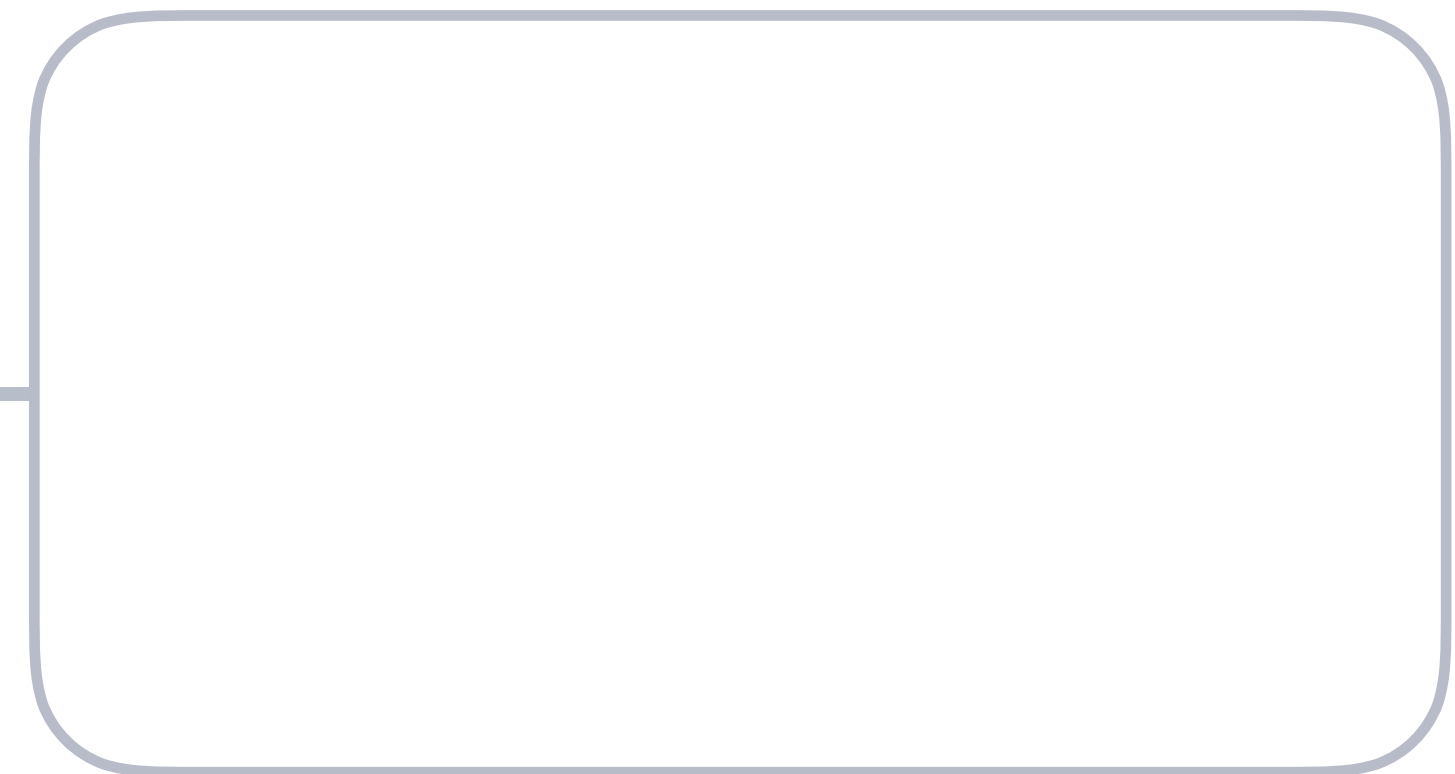
Call Stack



Web APIs



Callback Queue



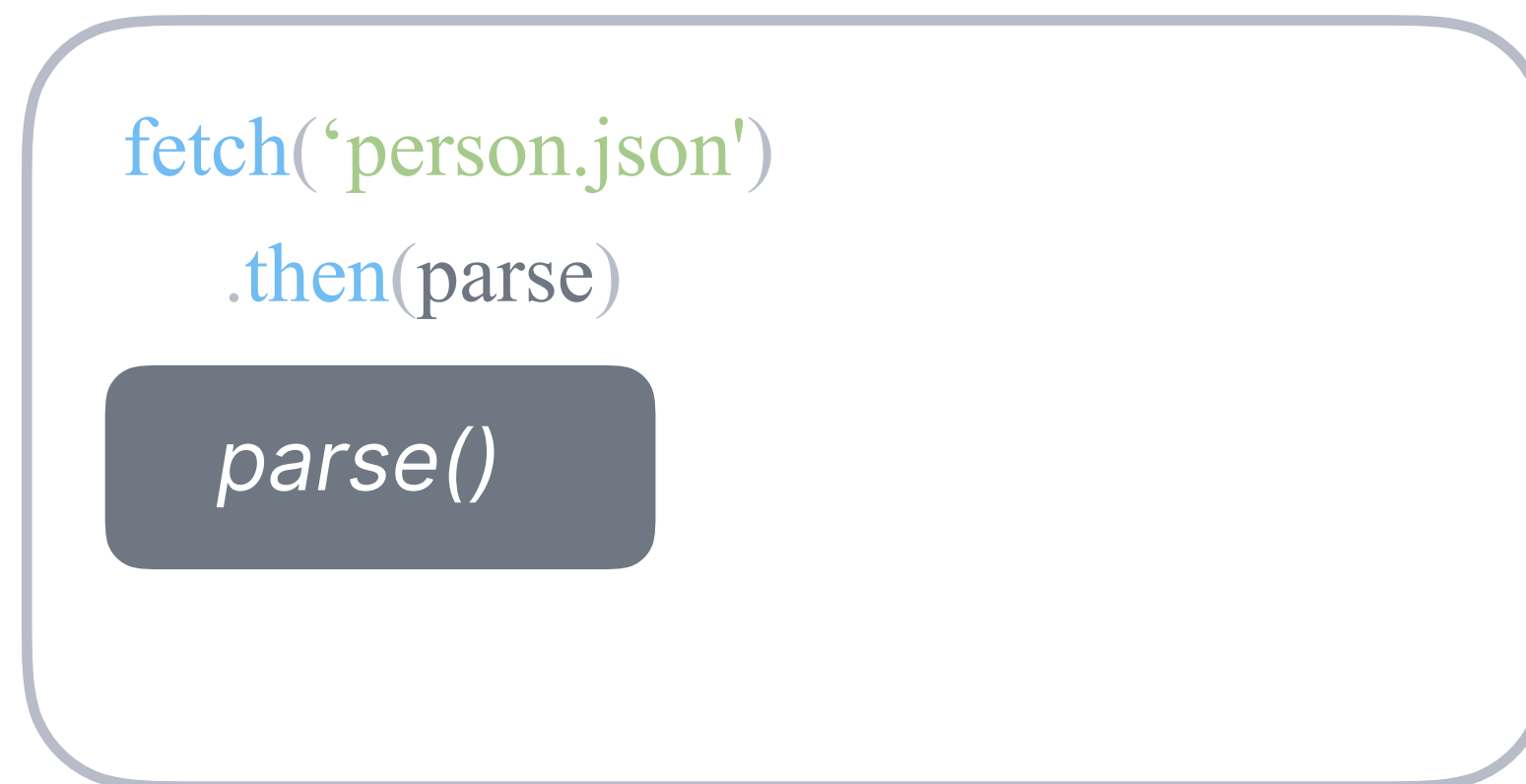
Event Loop

`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

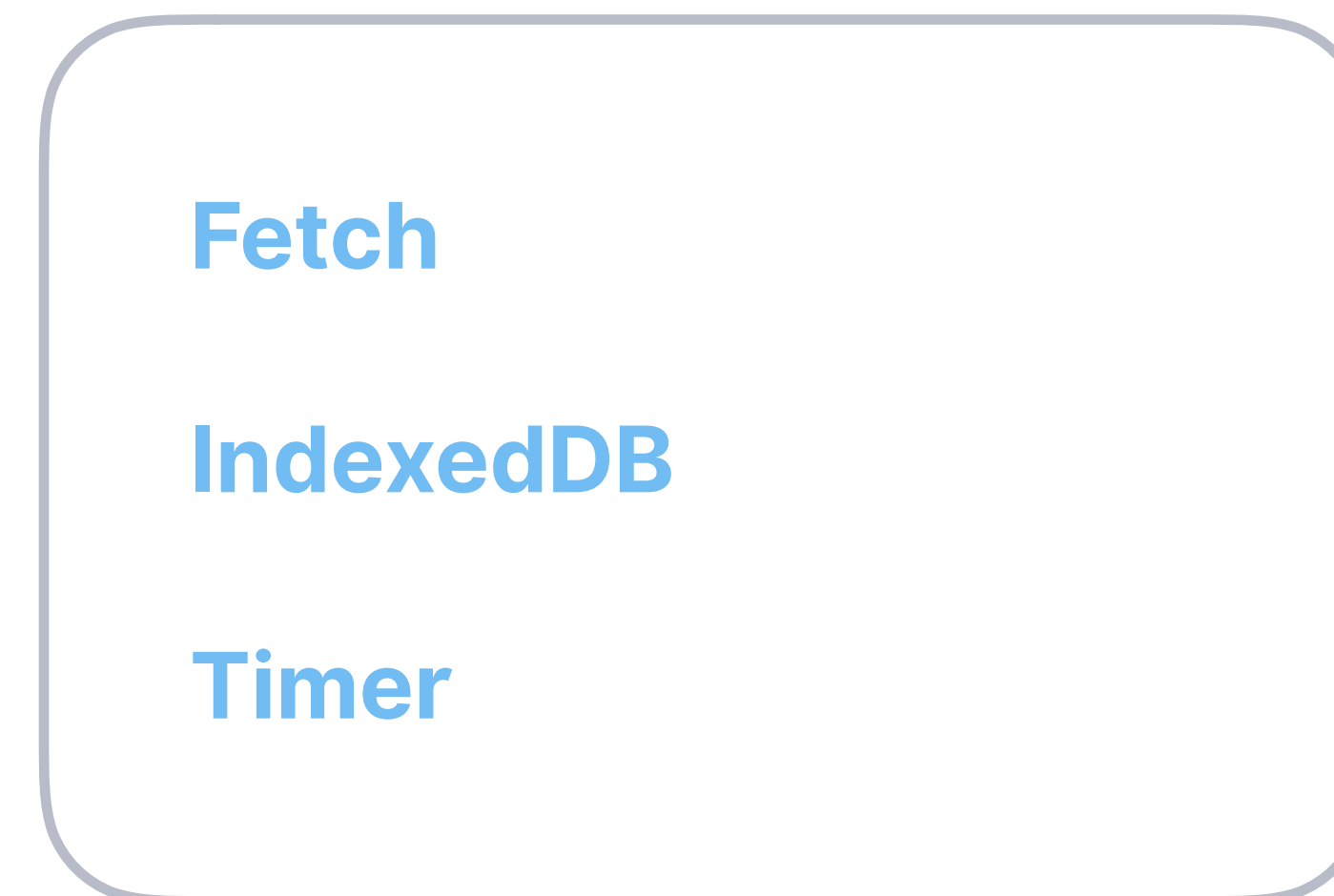
Source Code

```
setTimeout( refresh(), 250)  
  
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)
```

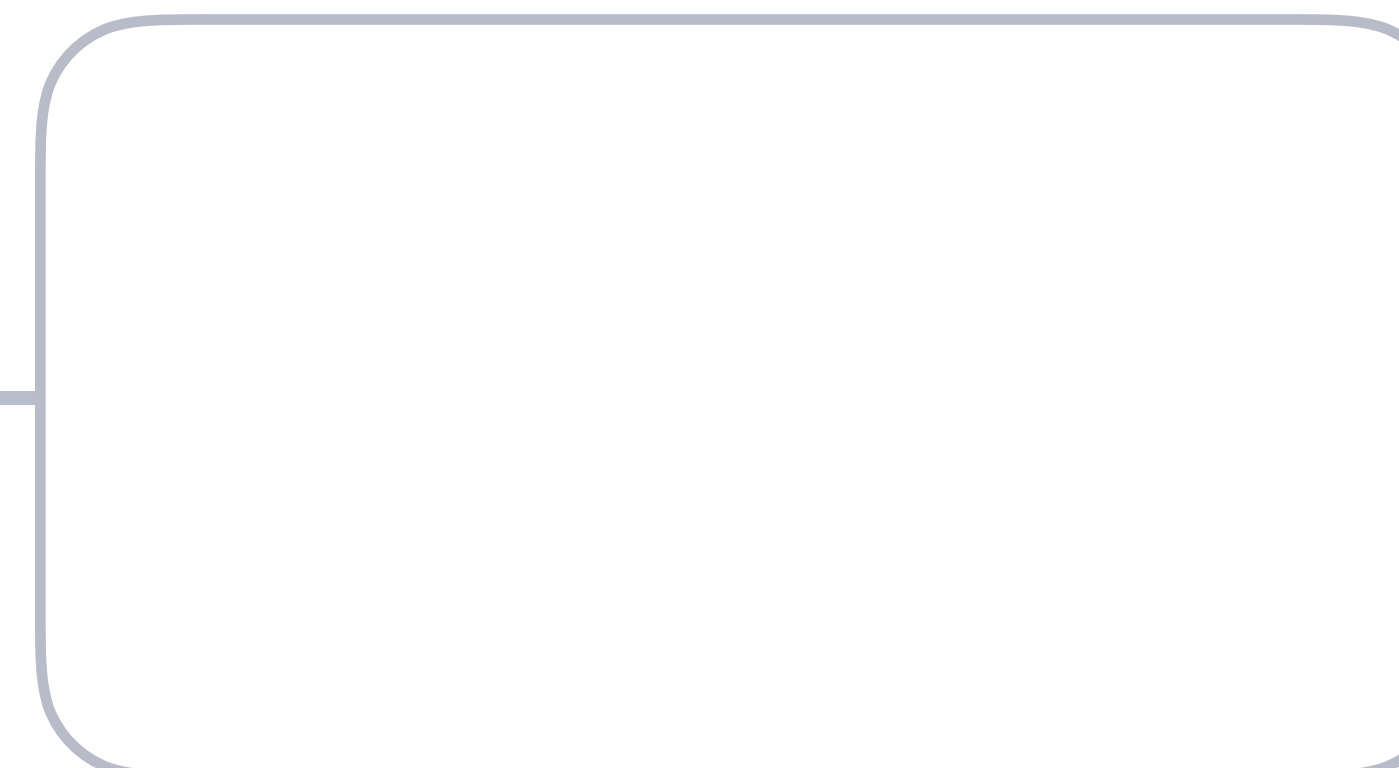
Call Stack



Web APIs



Callback Queue



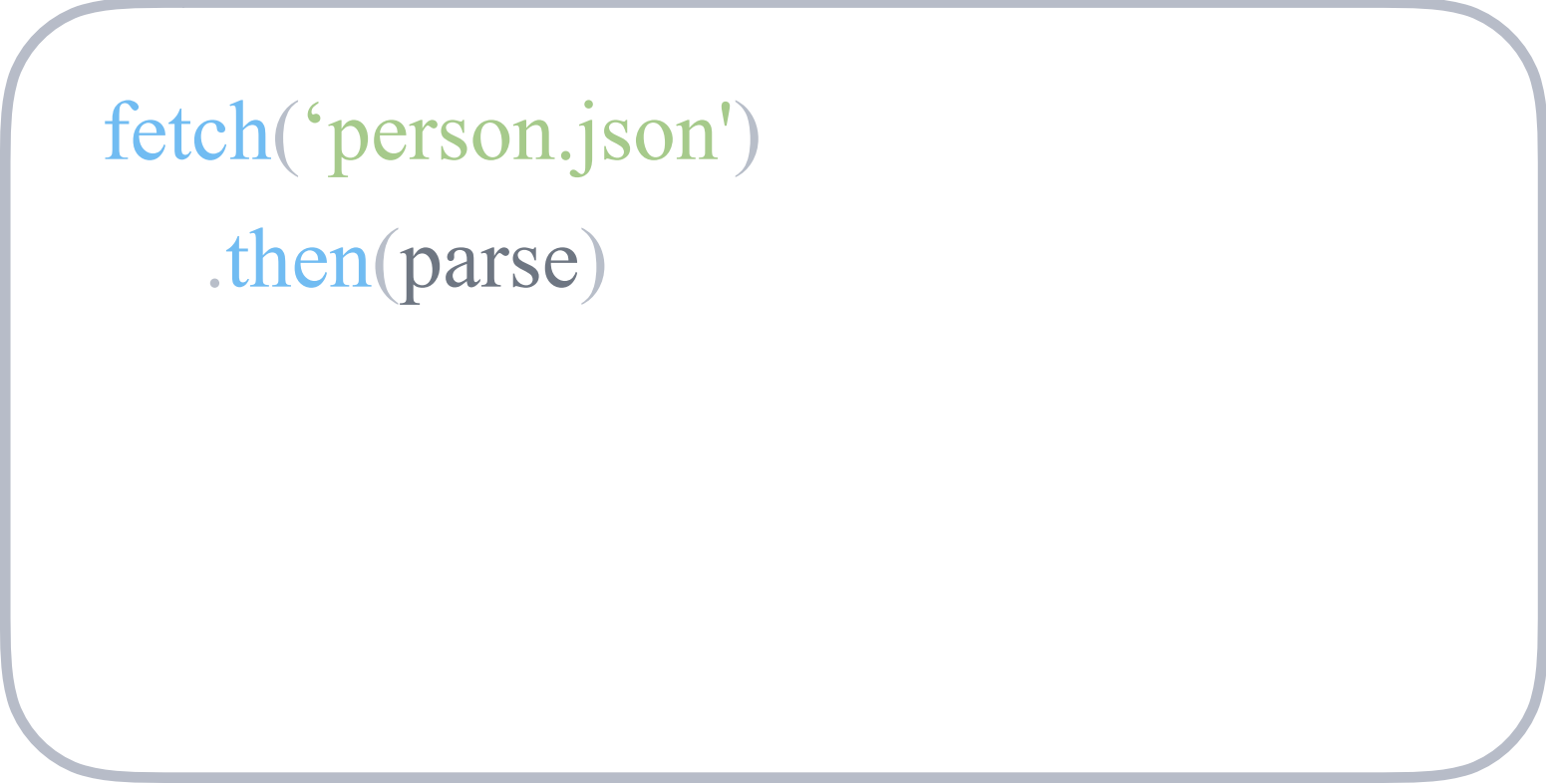
Event Loop

```
stack.empty && !queue.empty
```

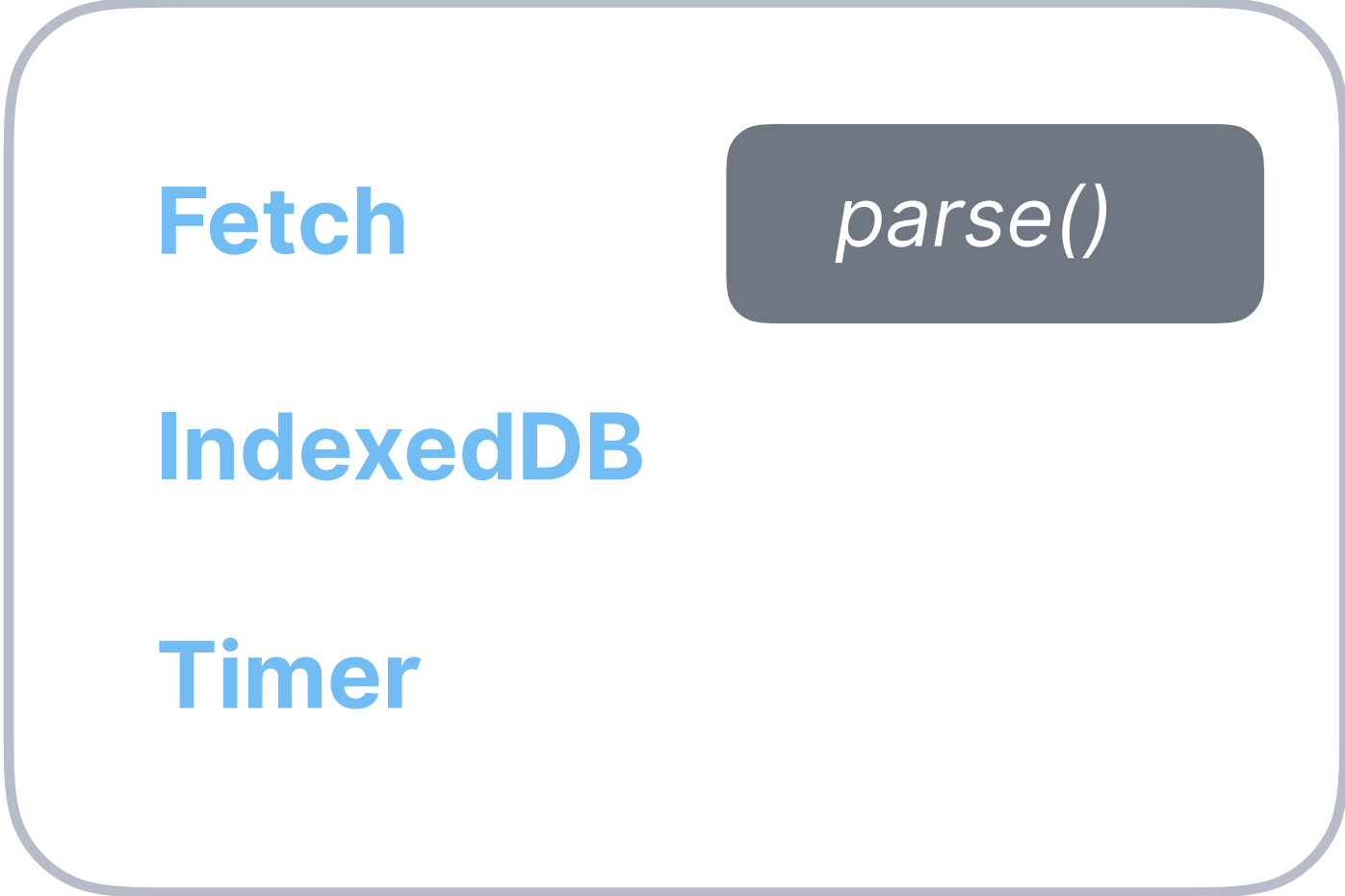
Source Code

```
setTimeout( refresh(), 250)  
  
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)
```

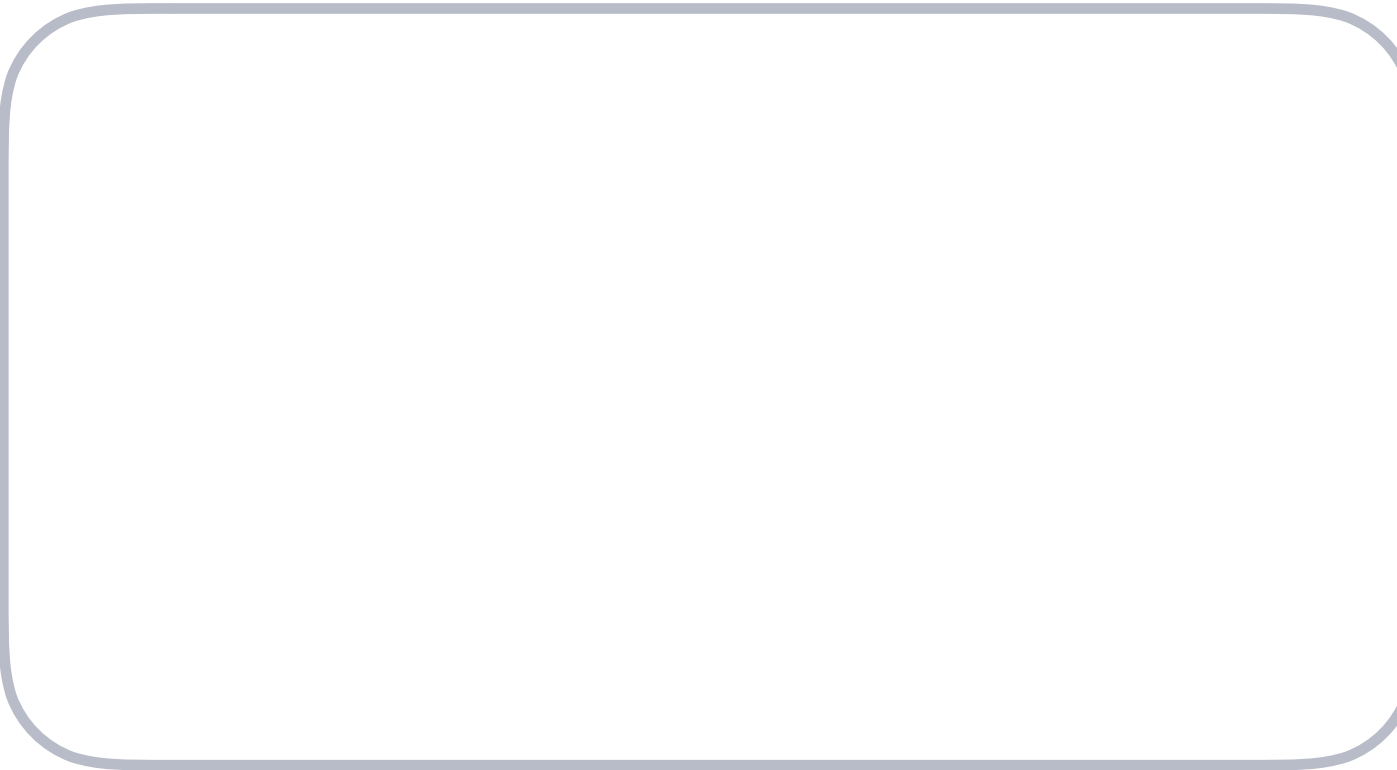
Call Stack



Web APIs



Callback Queue



Event Loop

```
stack.empty && !queue.empty
```

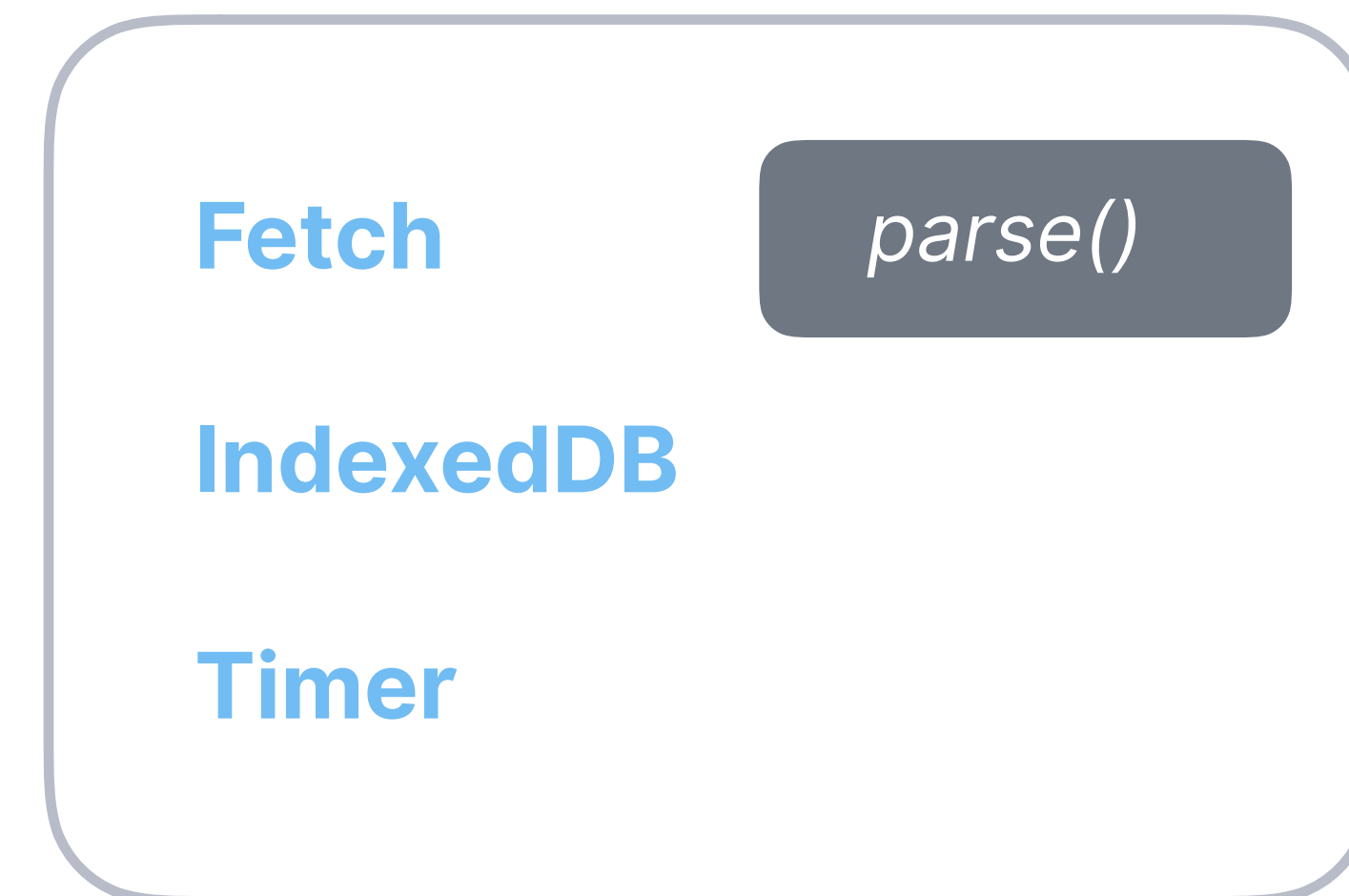
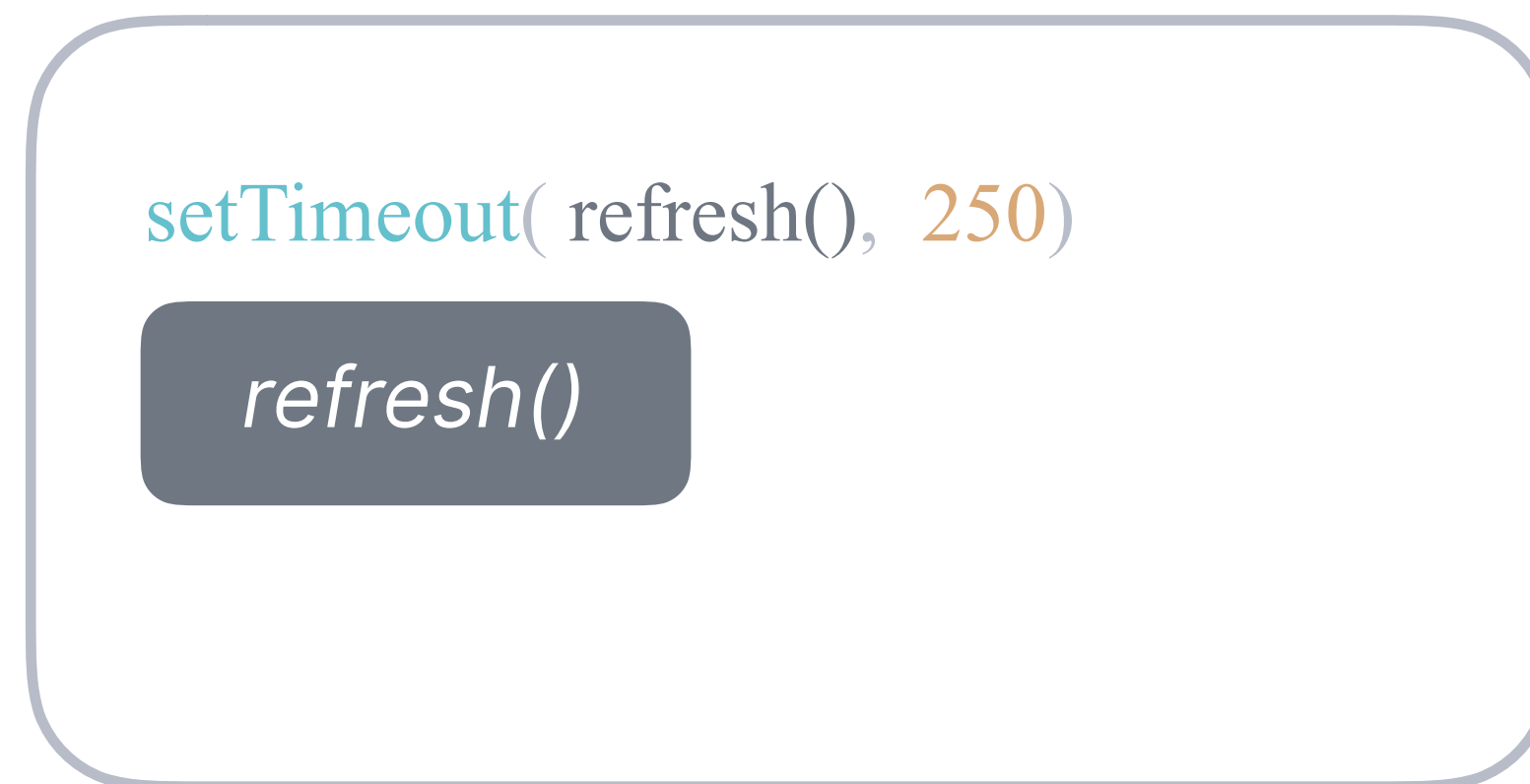


Source Code

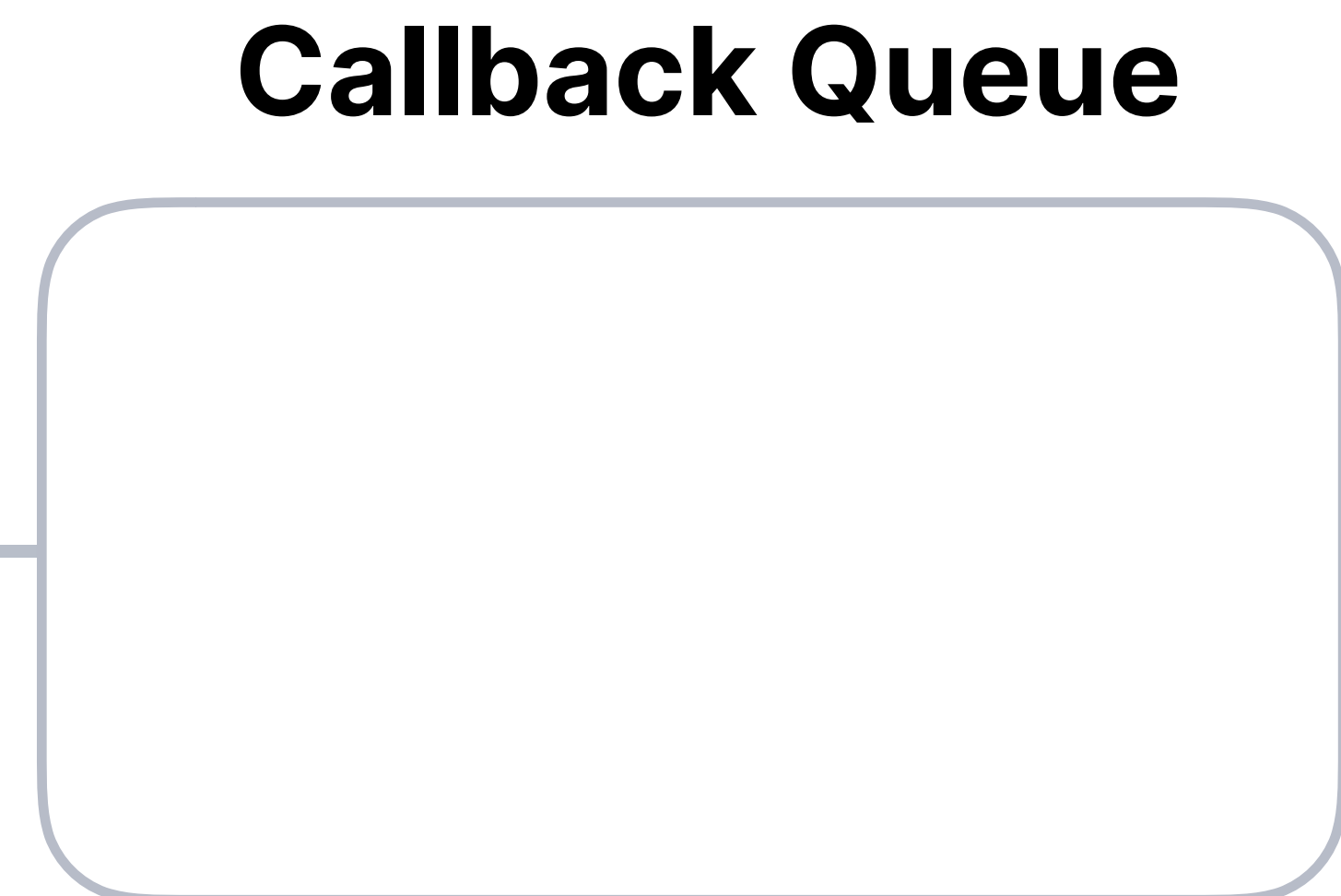
Call Stack

Web APIs

```
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)
```



Event Loop



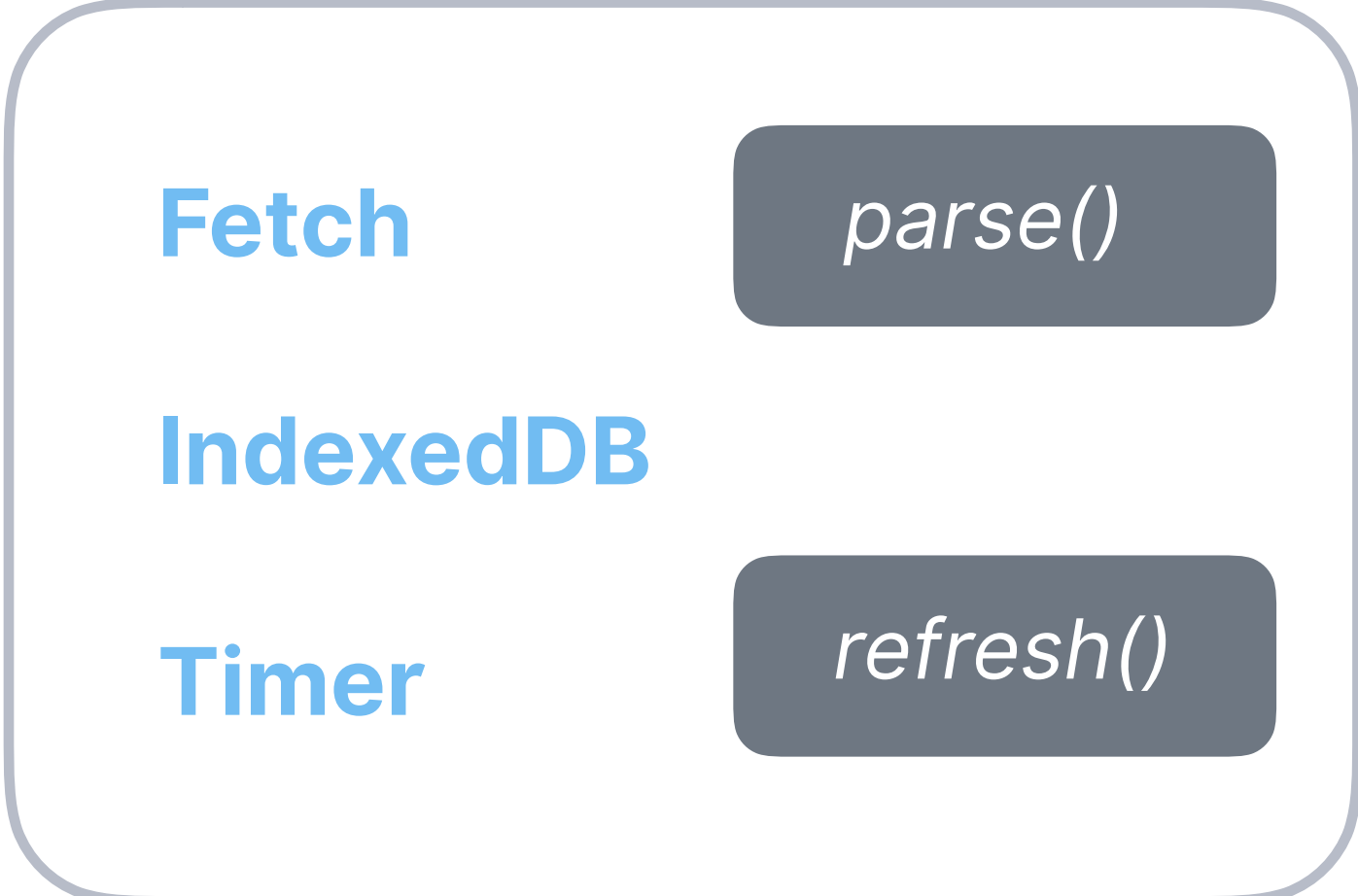
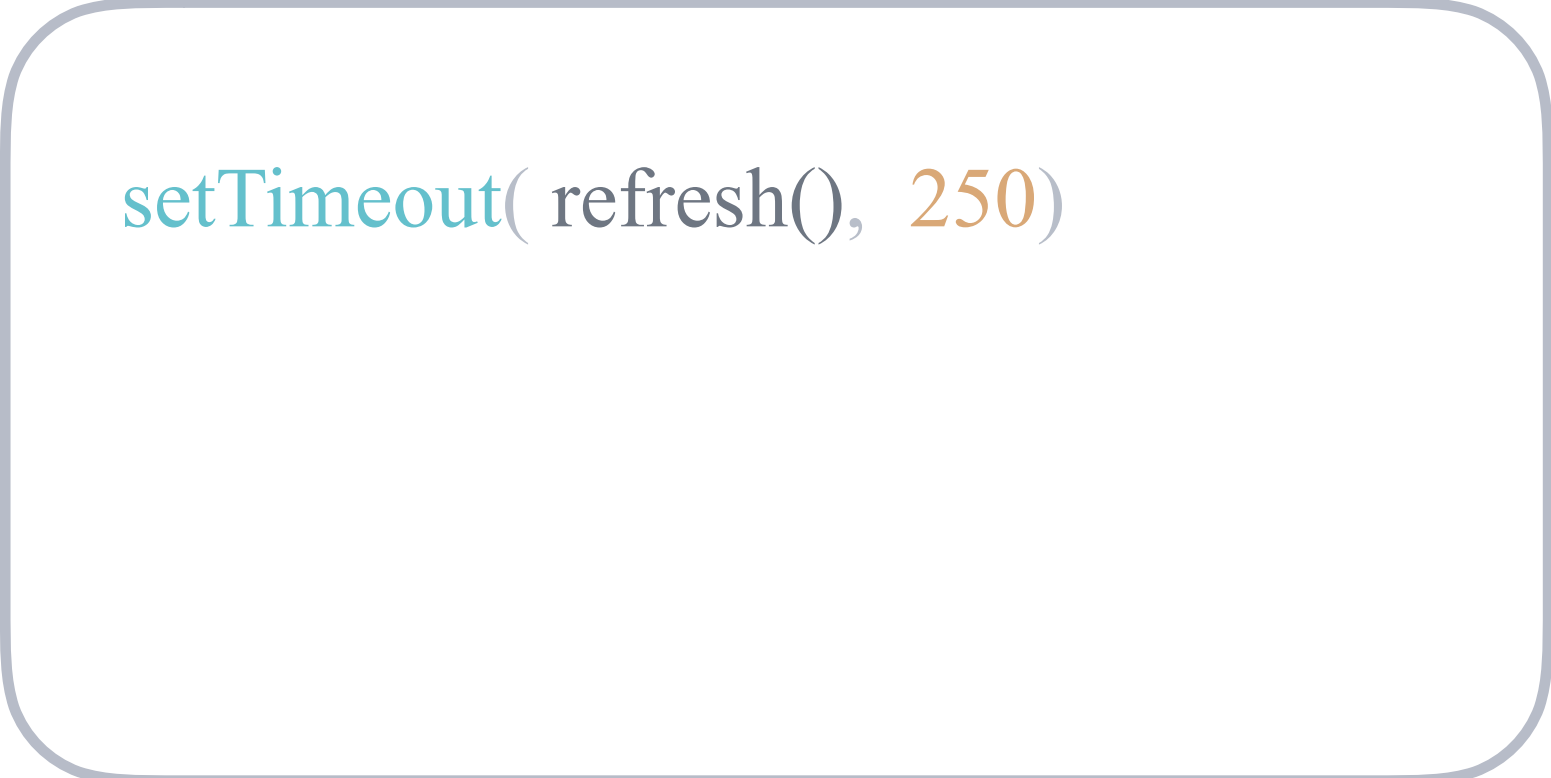
```
stack.empty && !queue.empty
```

Source Code

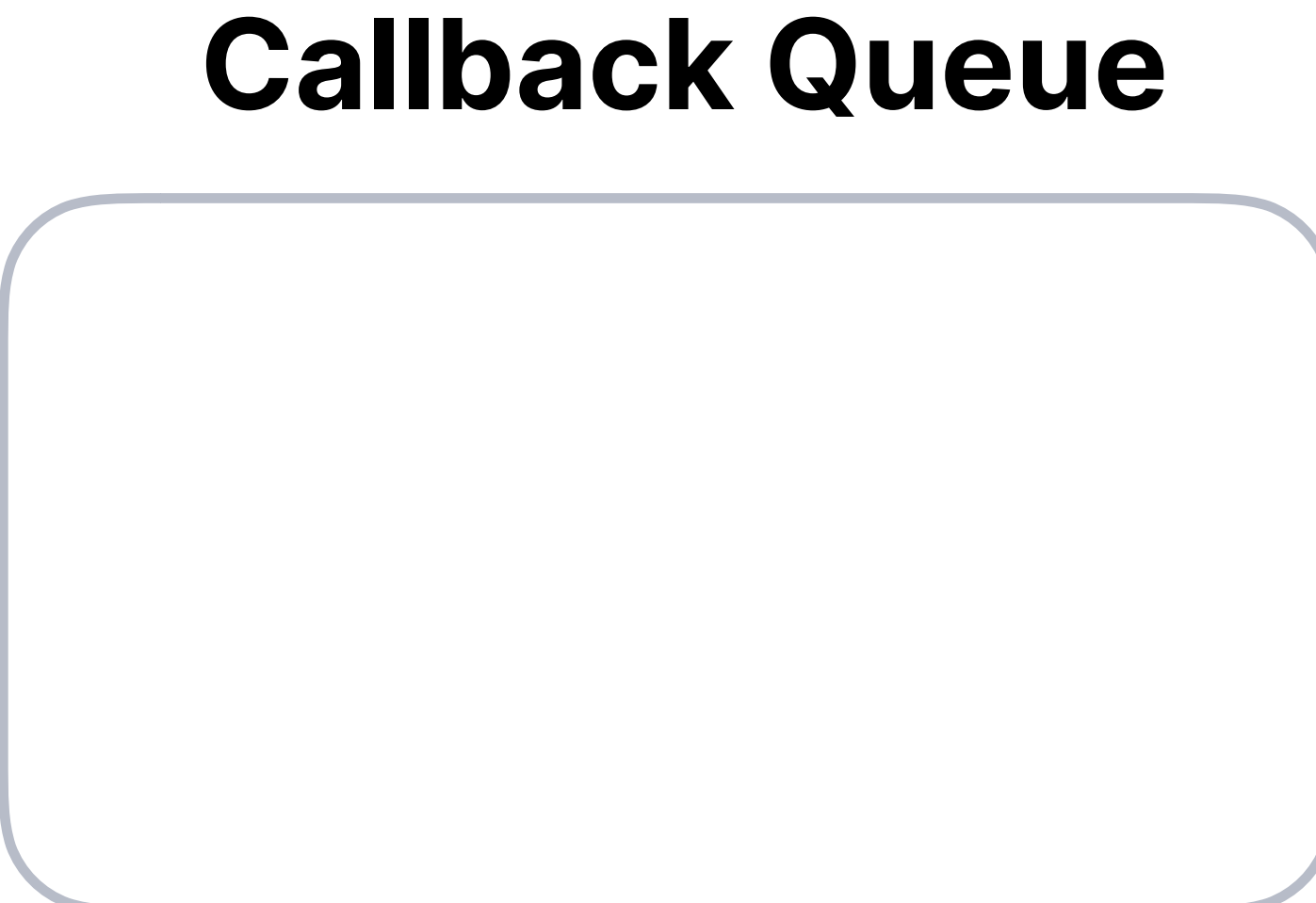
Call Stack

Web APIs

```
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)
```



Event Loop



```
stack.empty && !queue.empty
```

Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs

```
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)
```

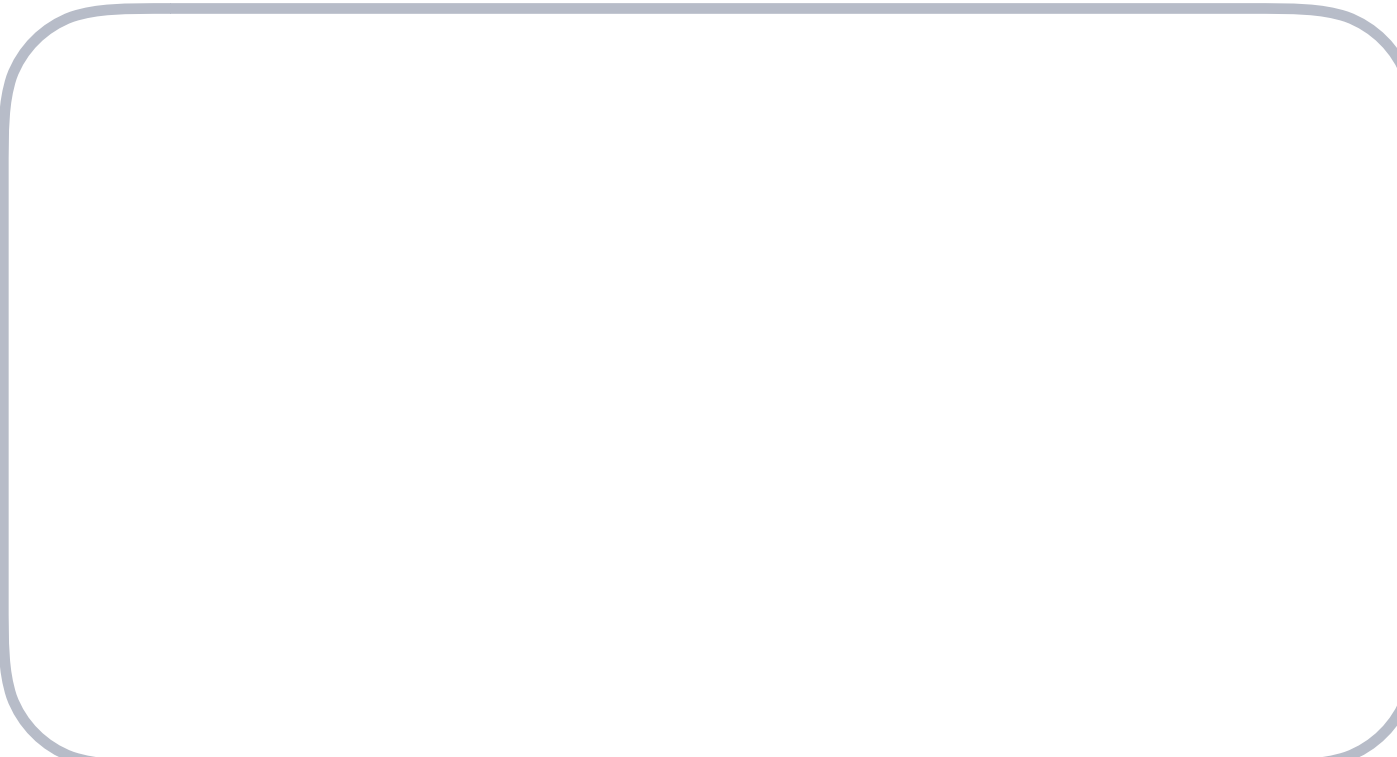
render()

Fetch *parse()*

IndexedDB

Timer *refresh()*

Callback Queue



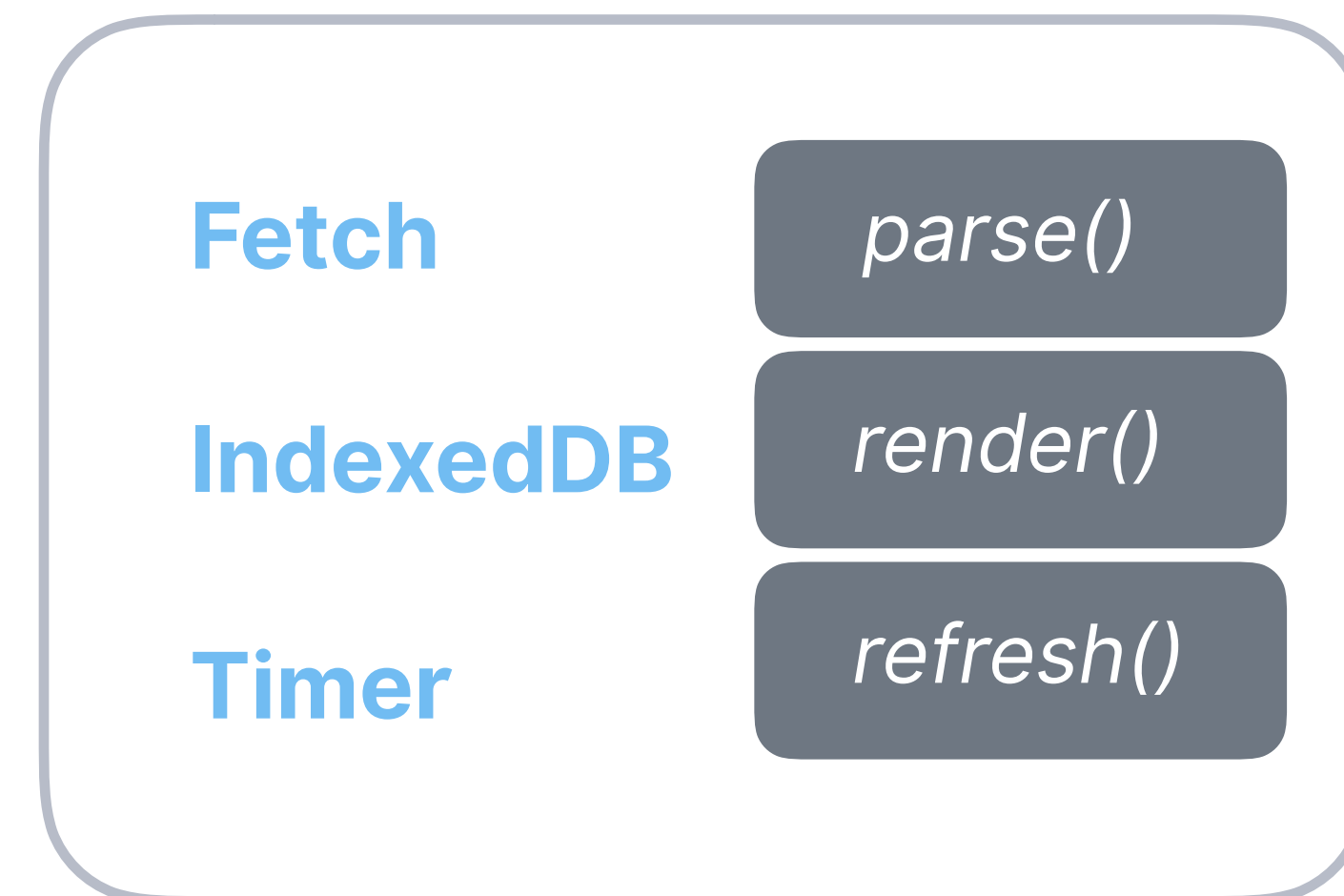
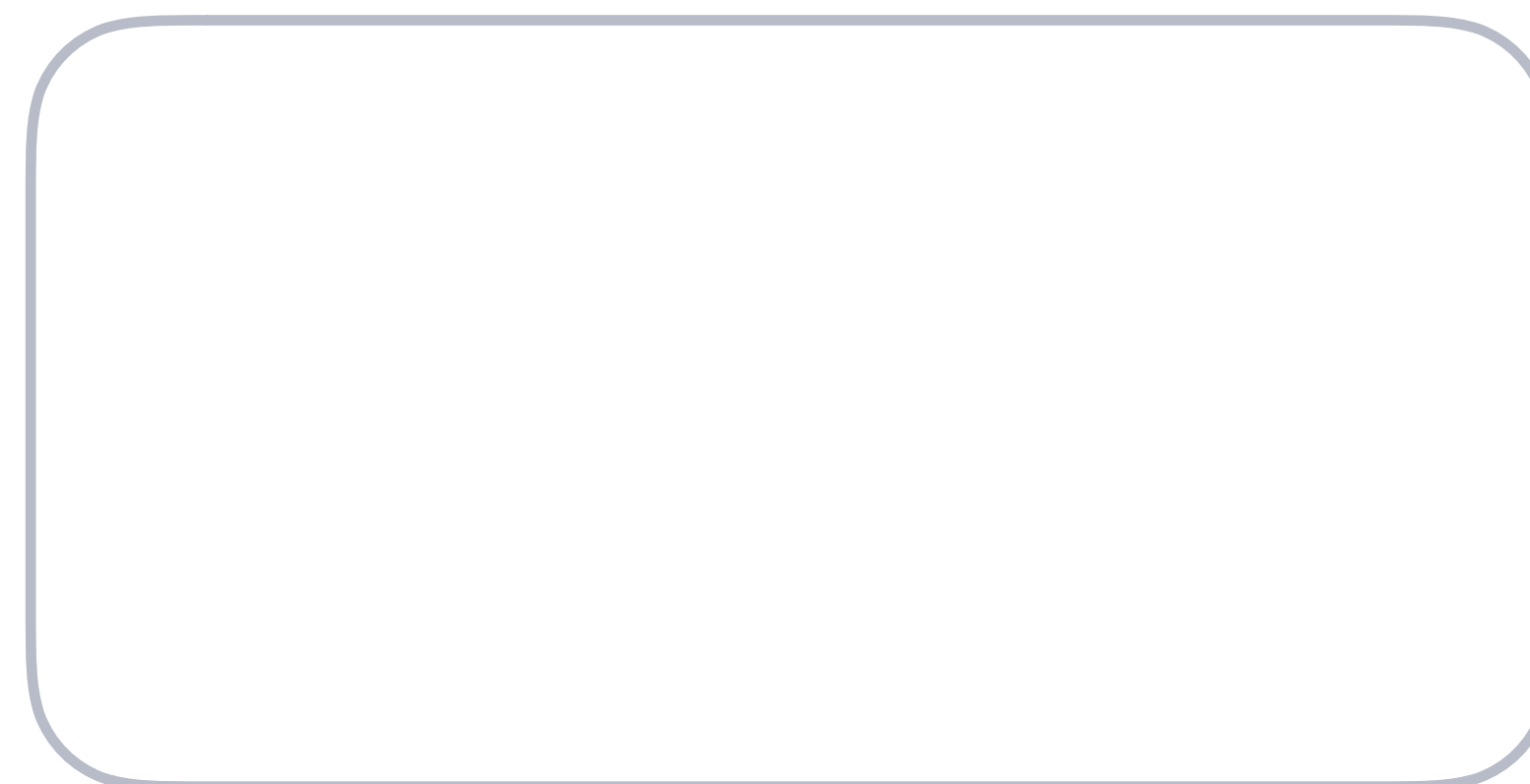
Event Loop

`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

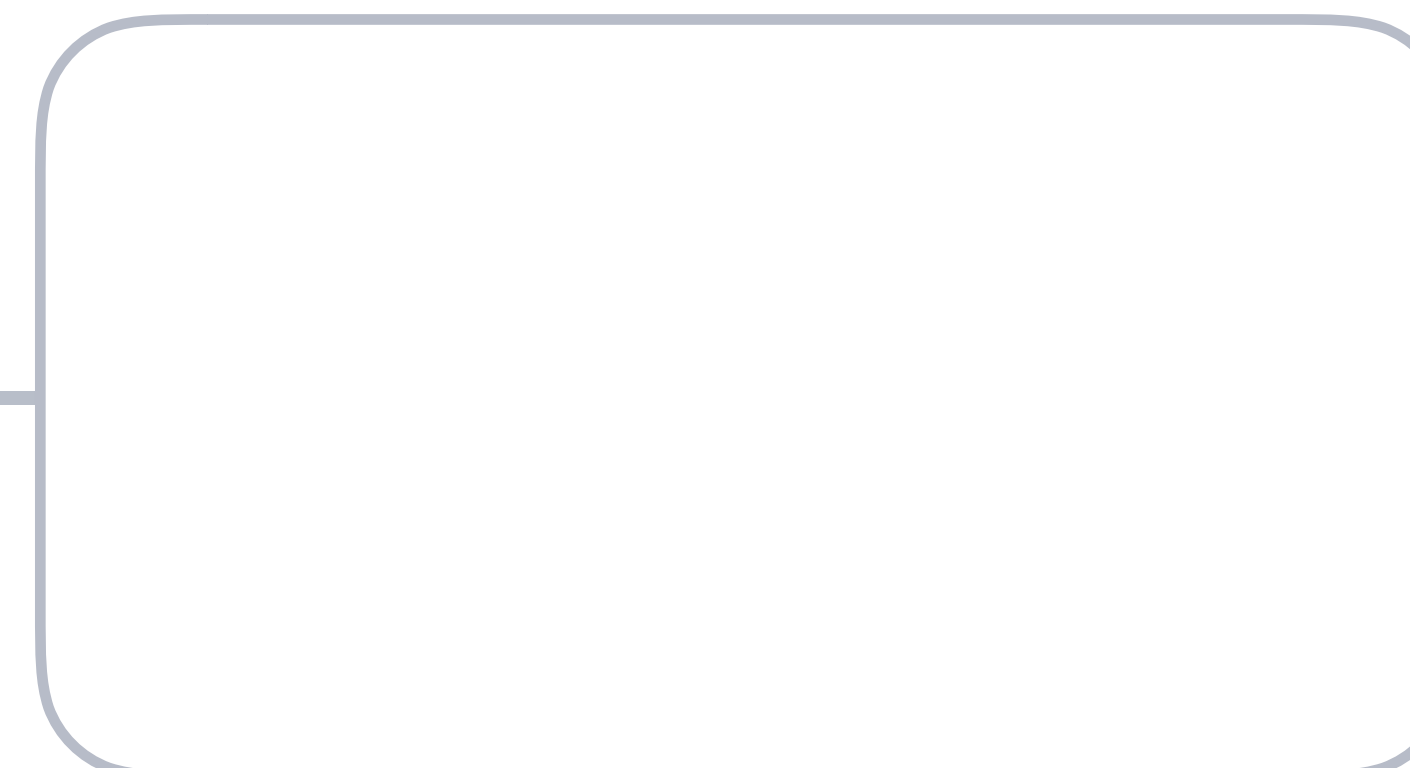
Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



Callback Queue



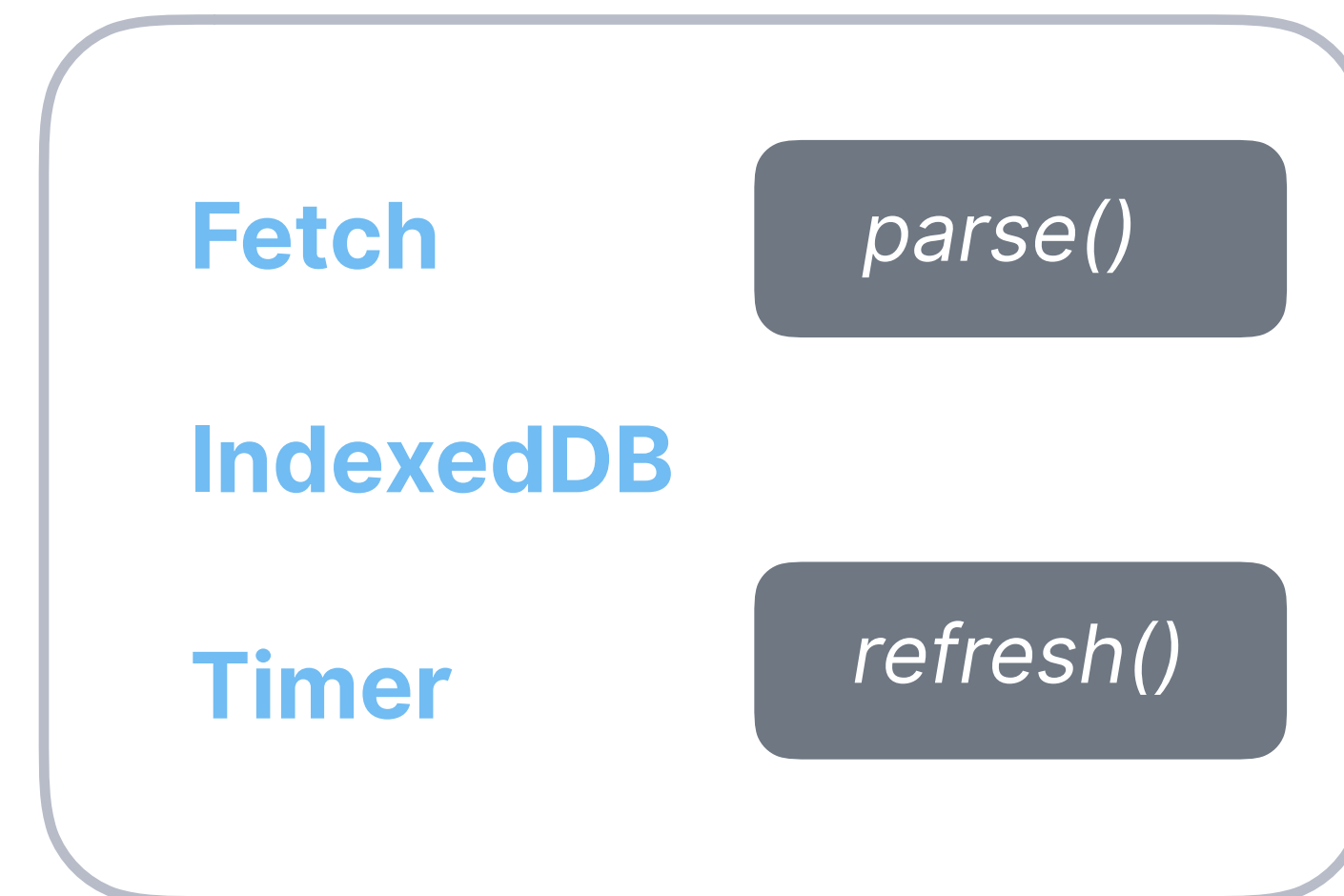
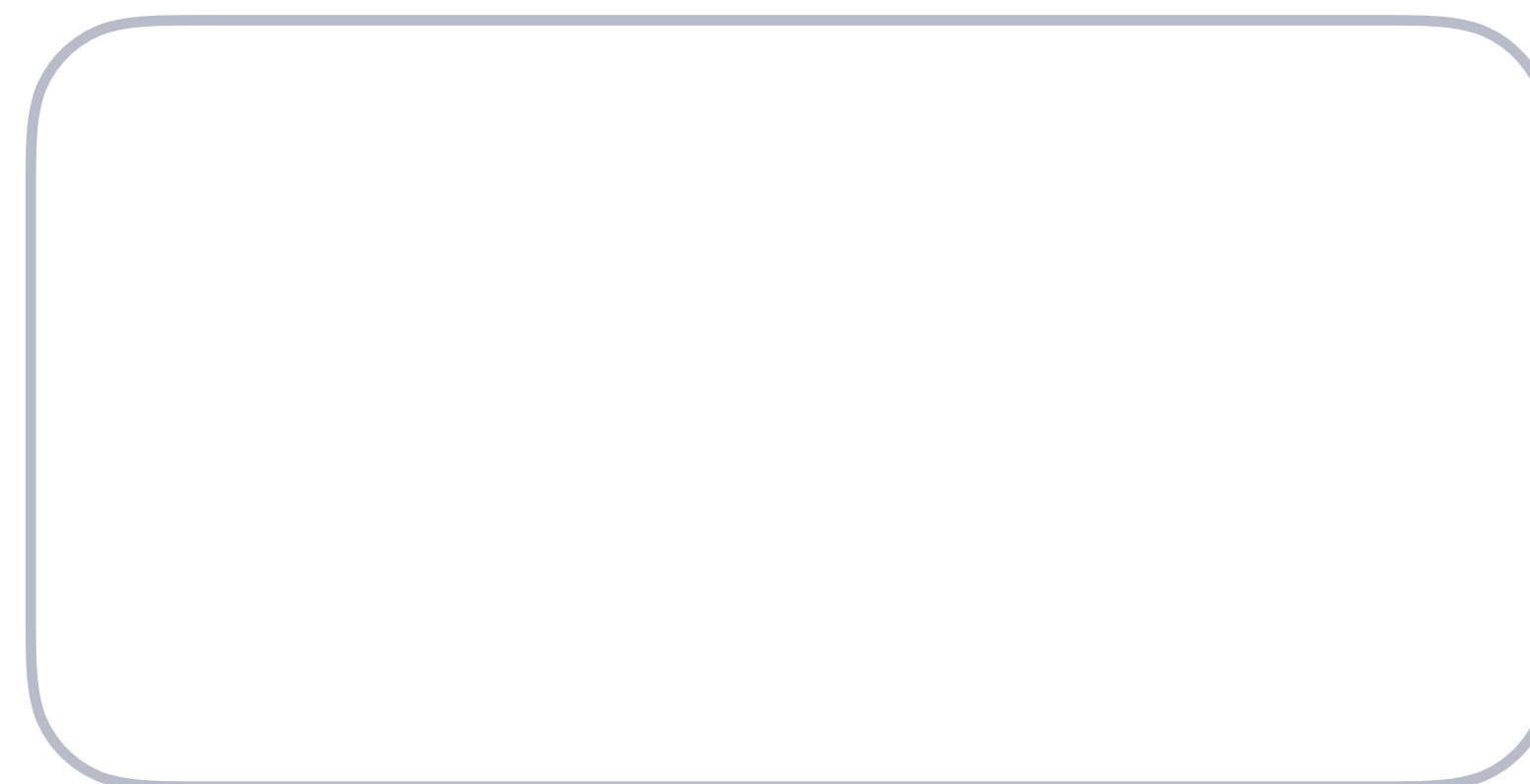
Event Loop

`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

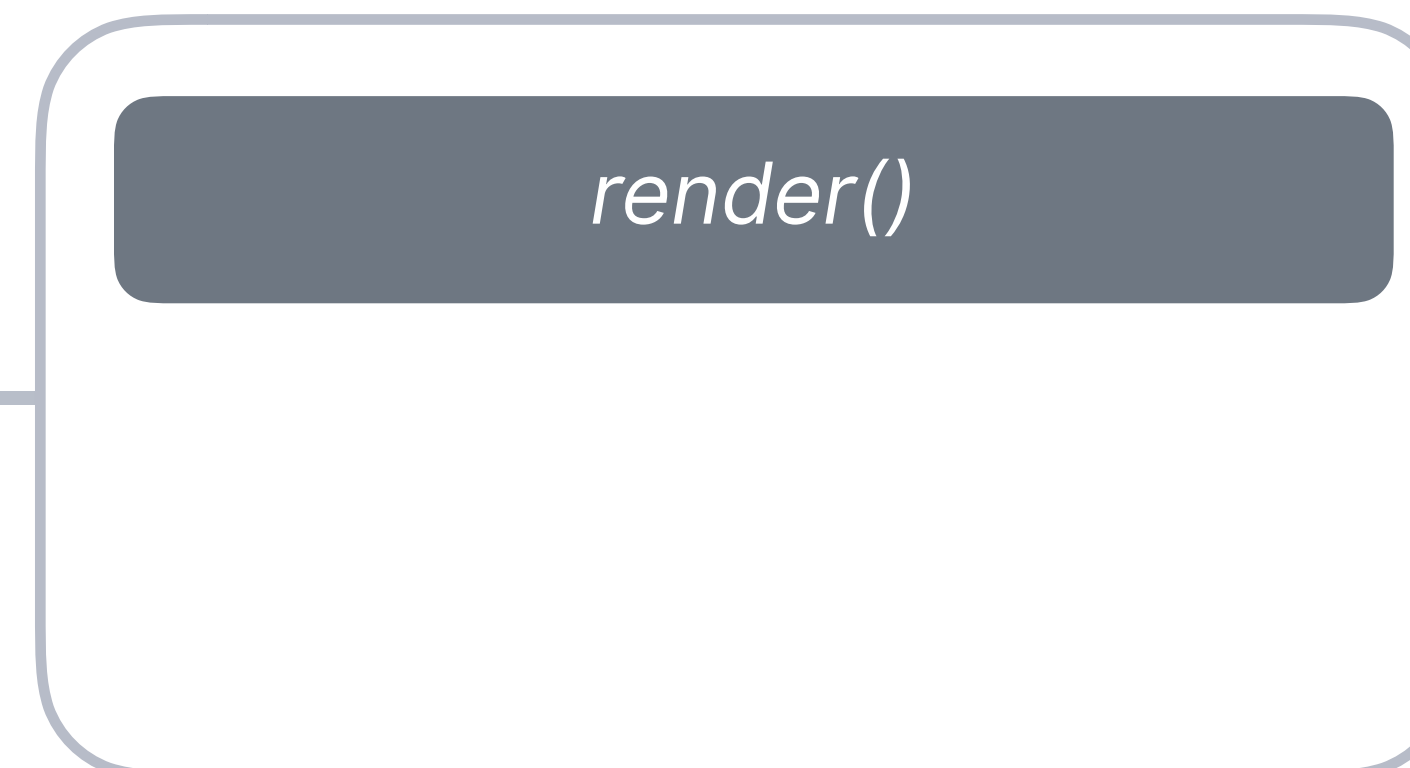
Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



Callback Queue



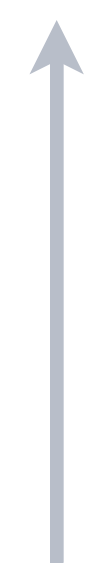
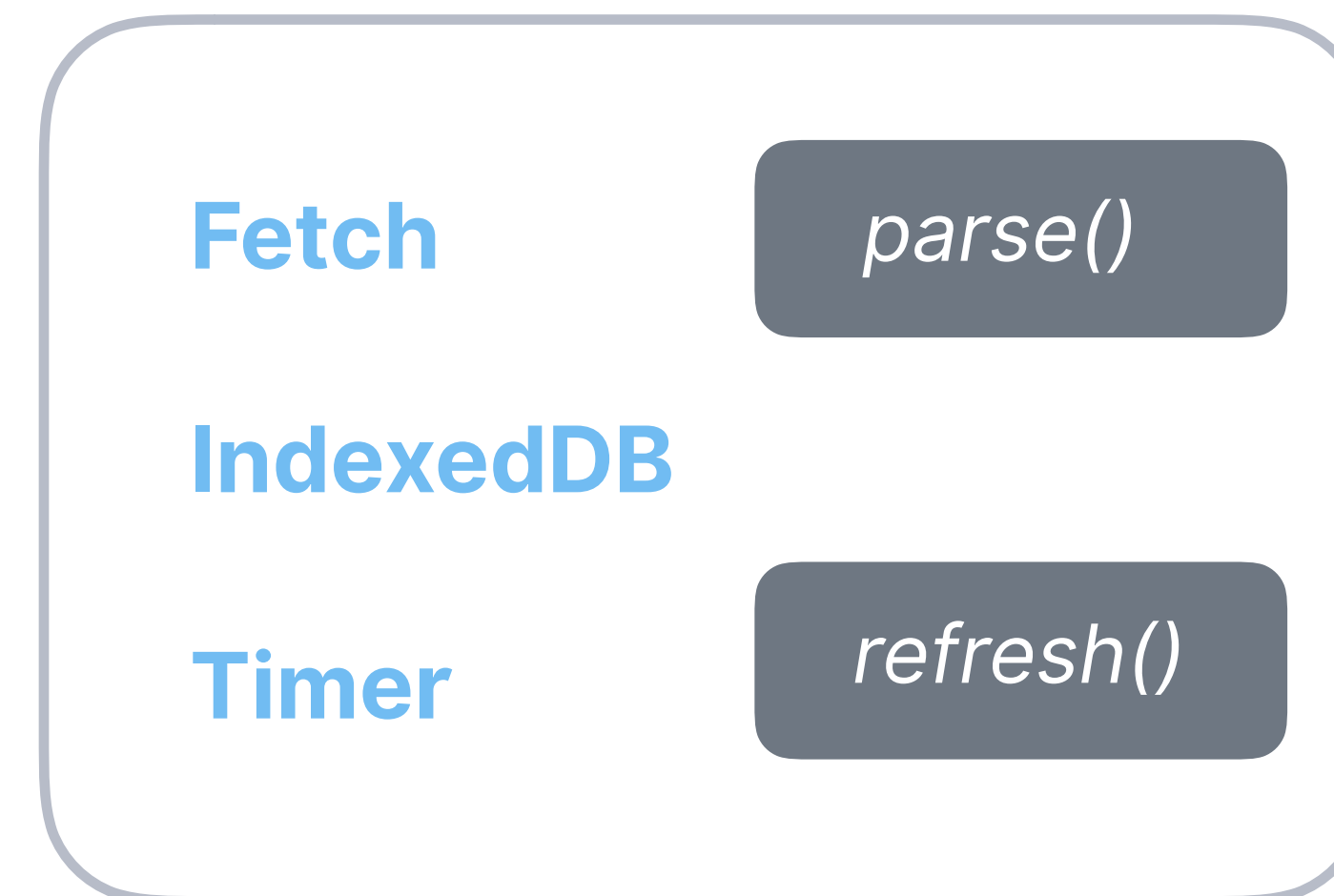
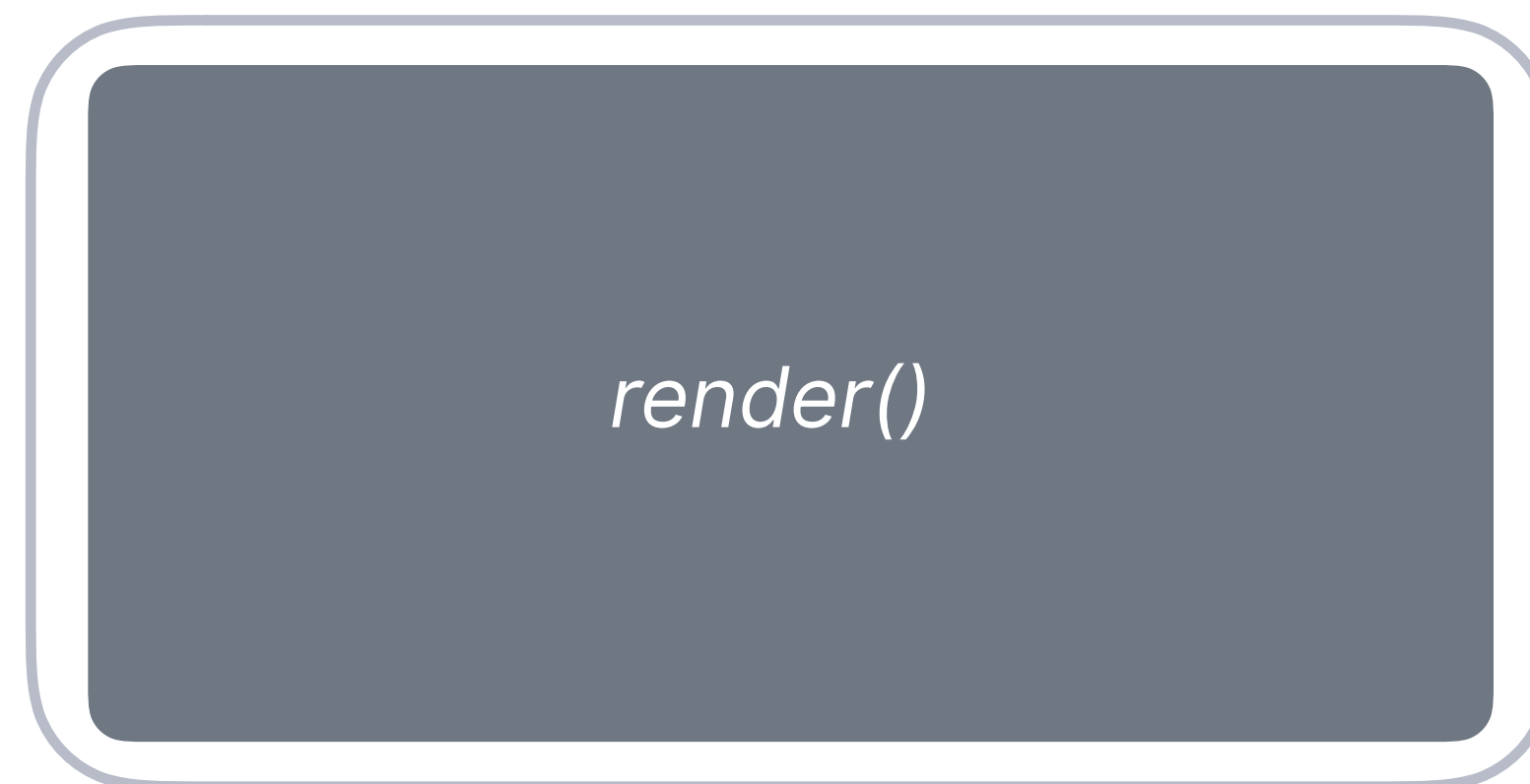
Event Loop

`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

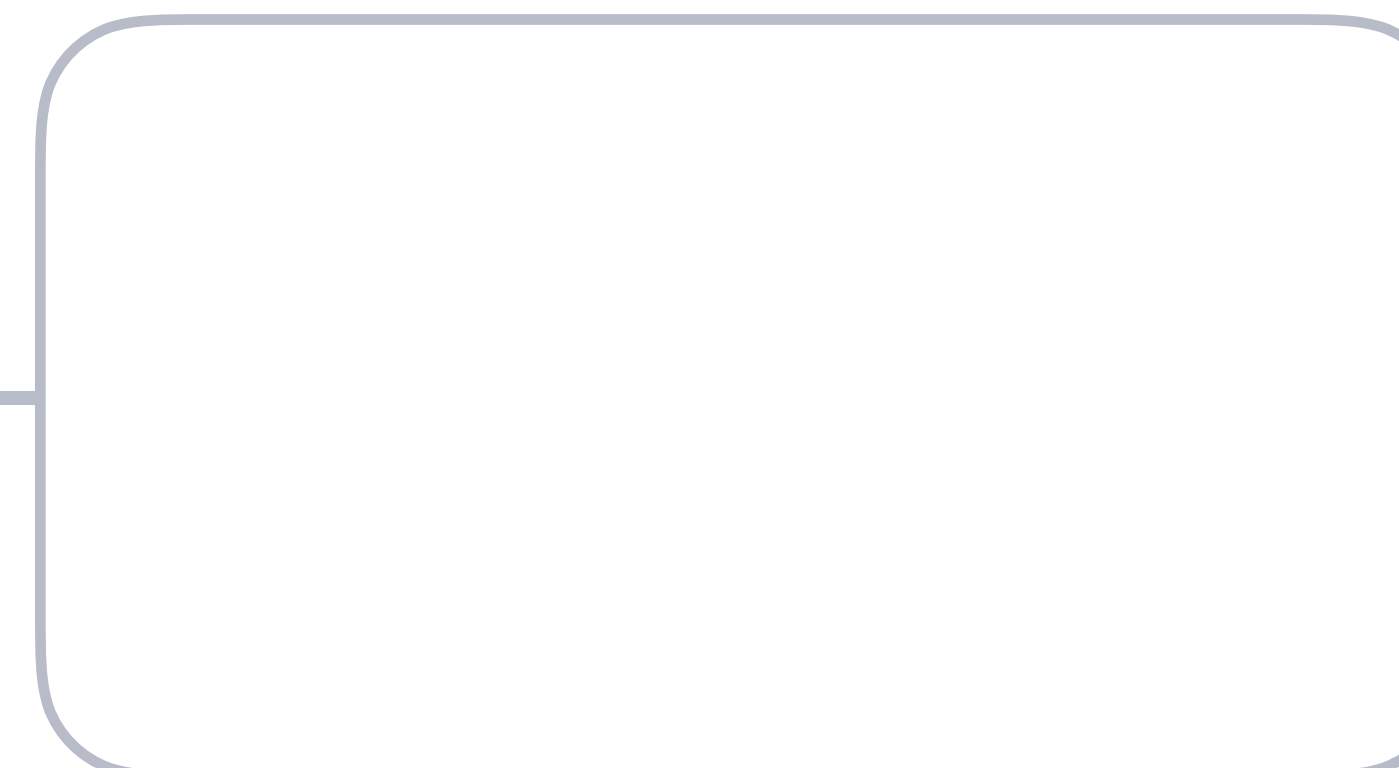
Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



Callback Queue



Event Loop

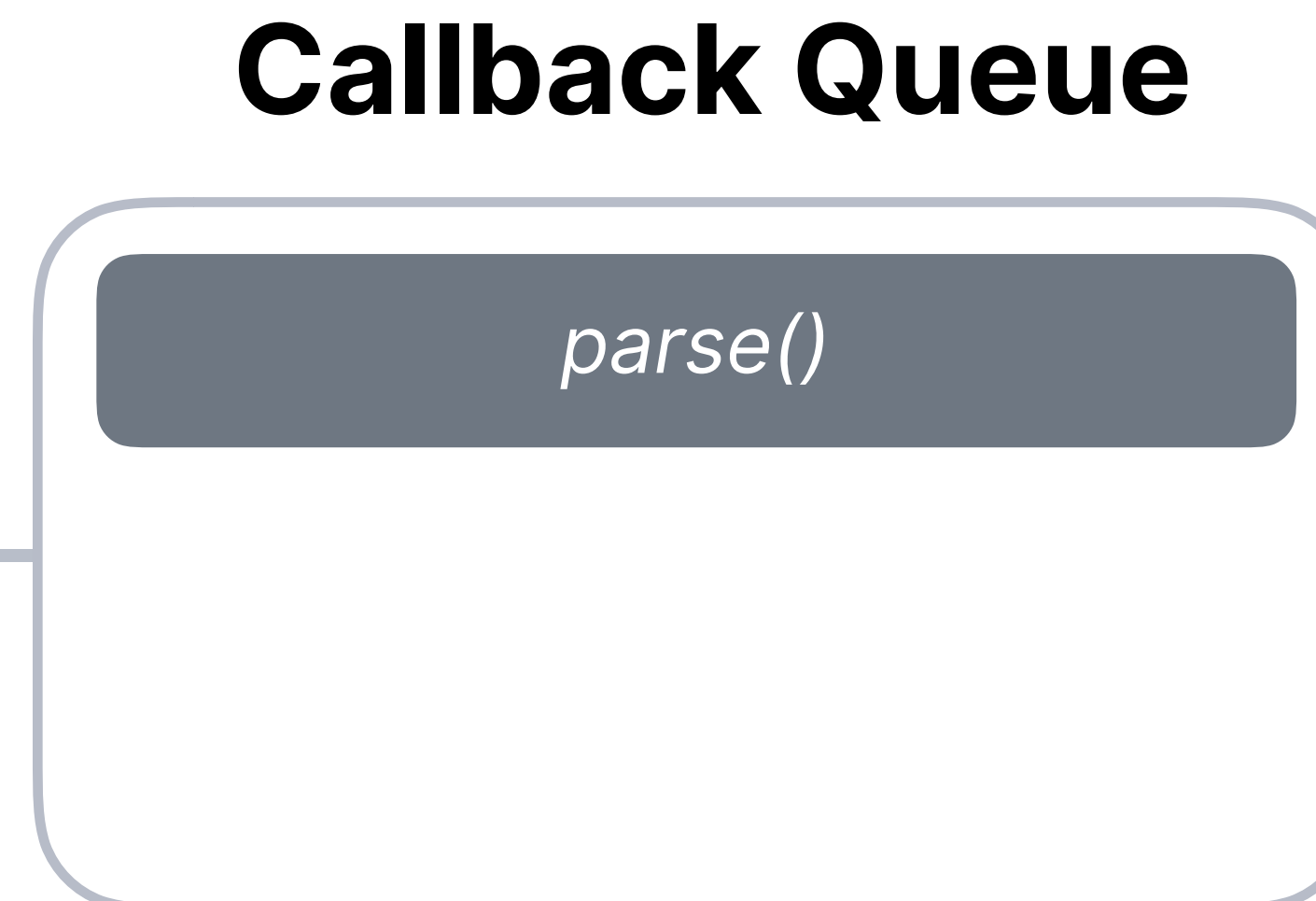
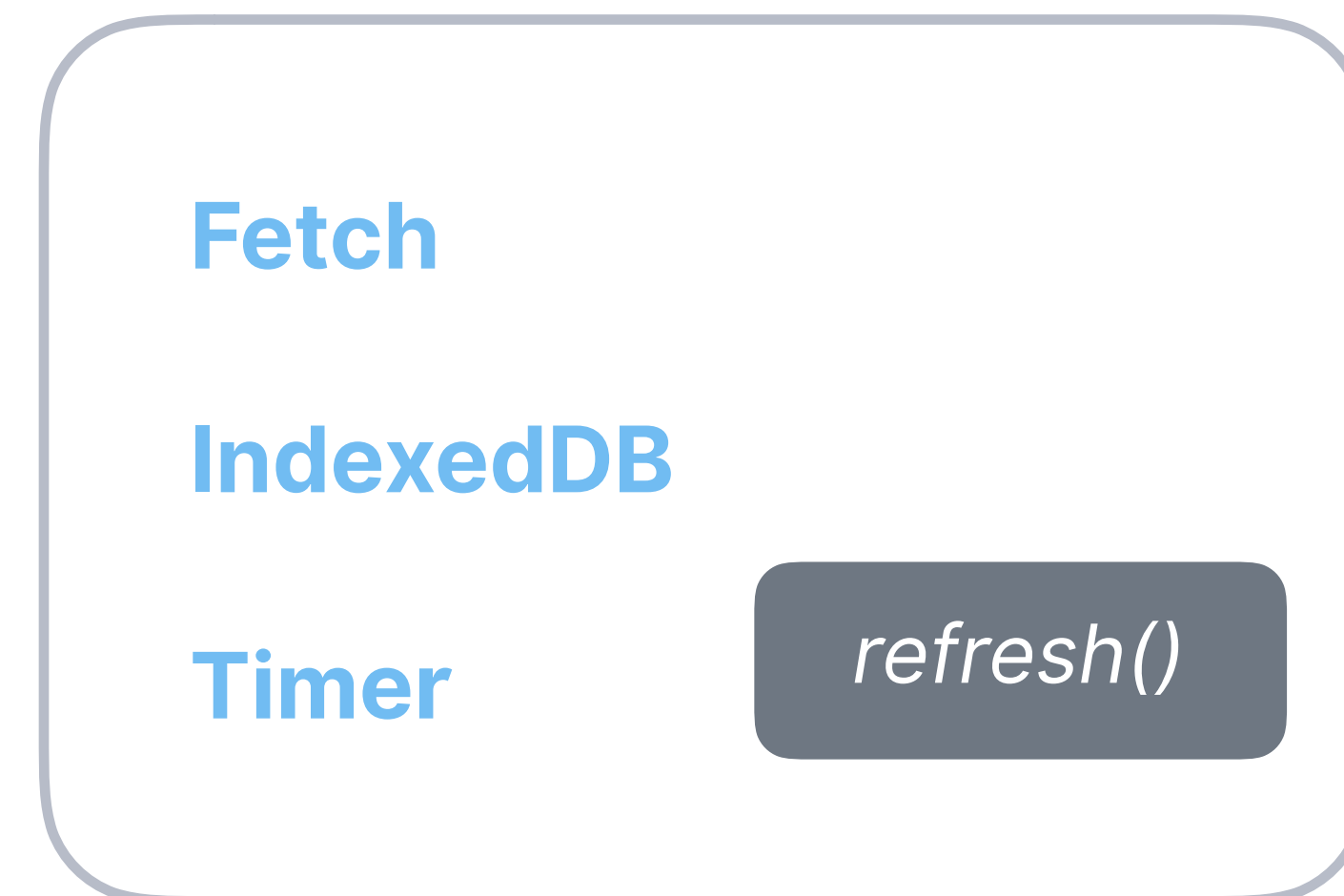
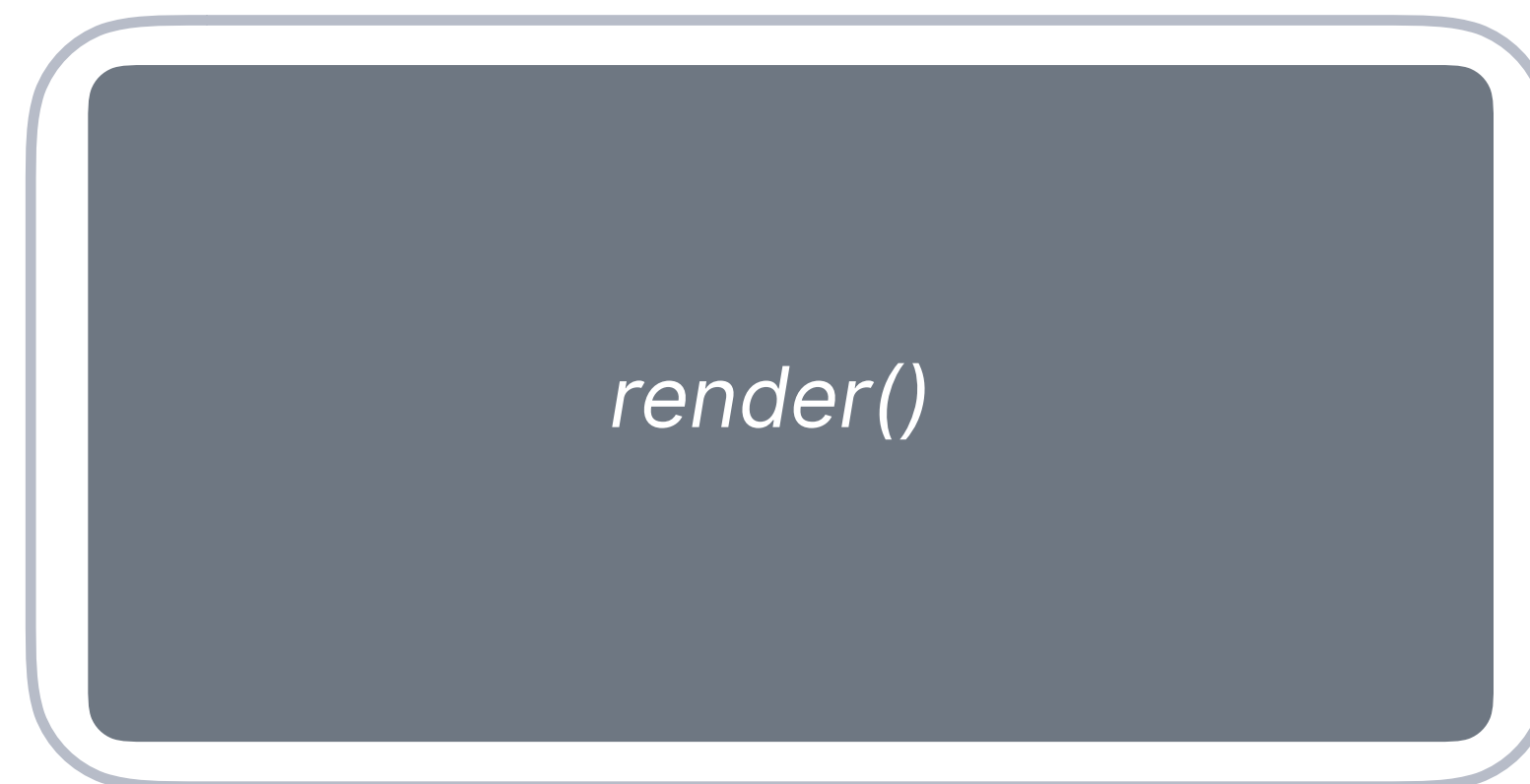


`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



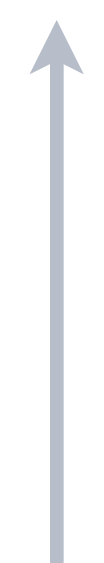
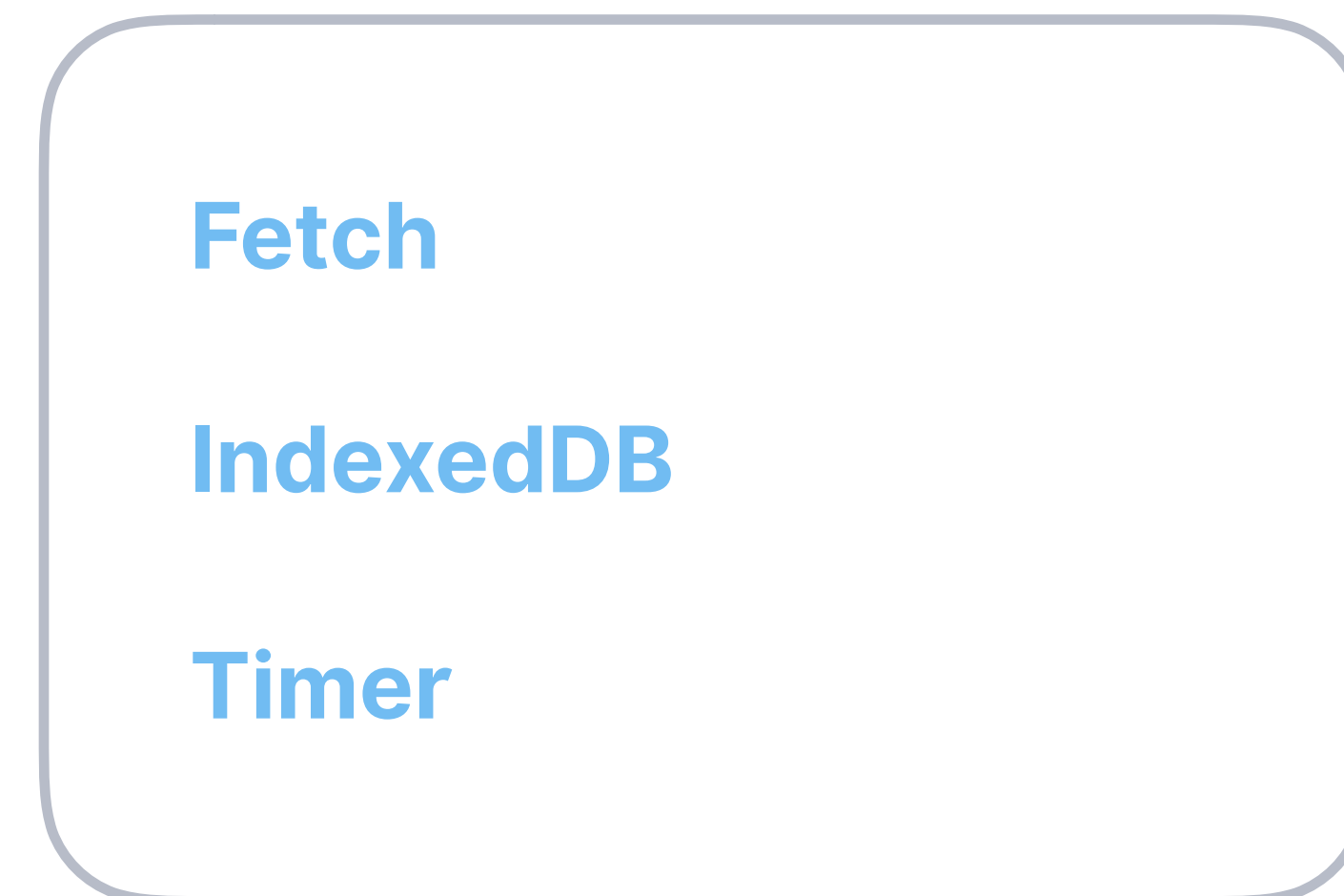
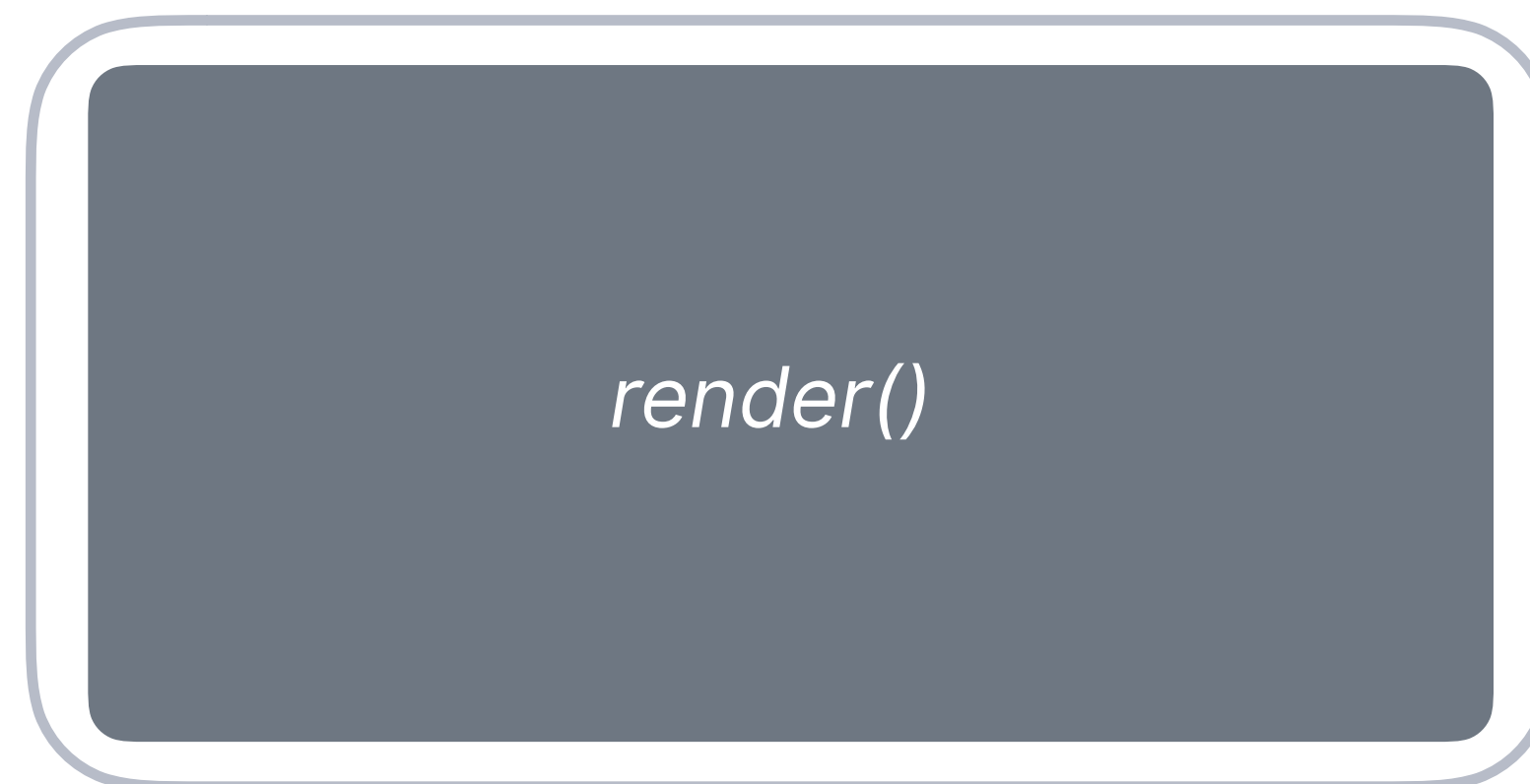
Event Loop

`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

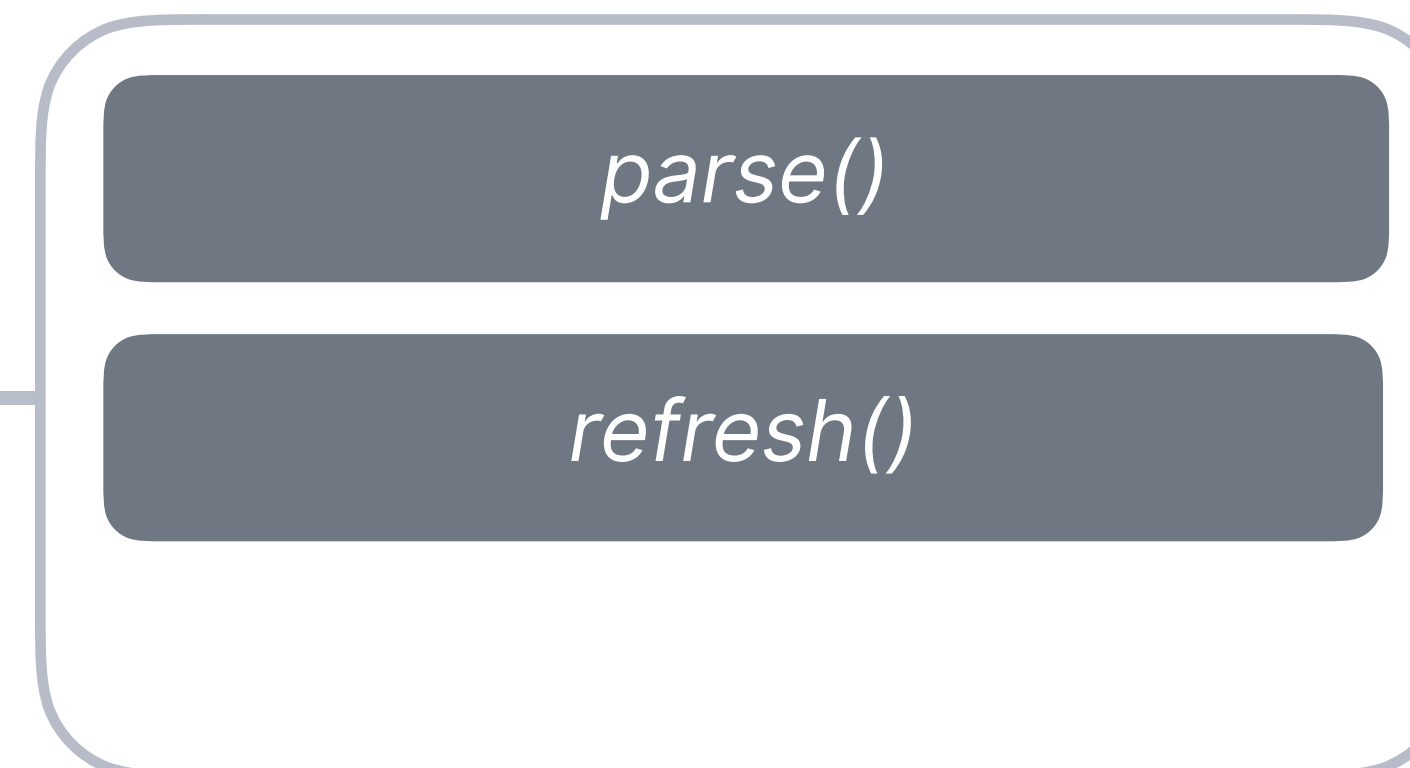
Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



Callback Queue



Event Loop

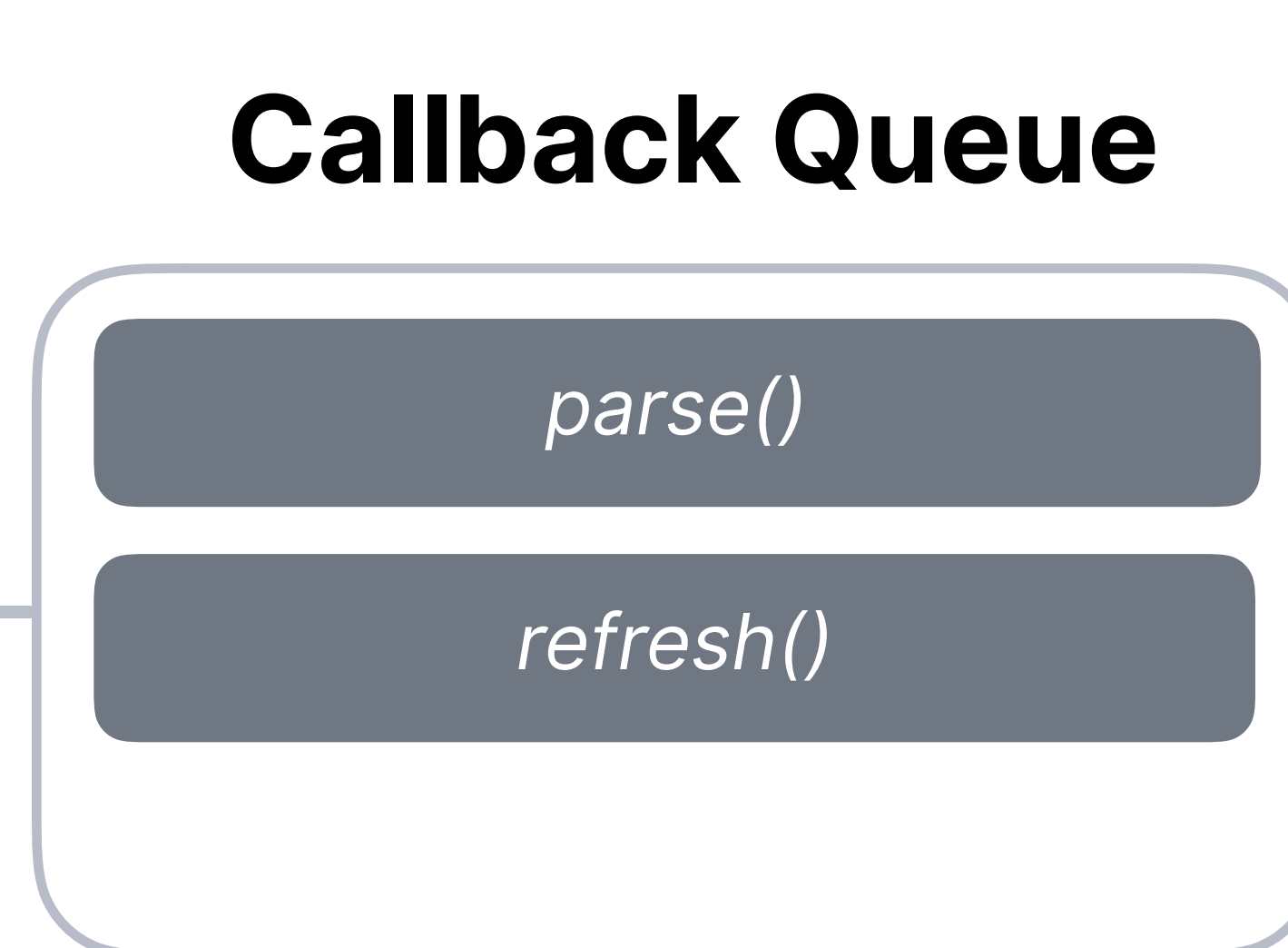
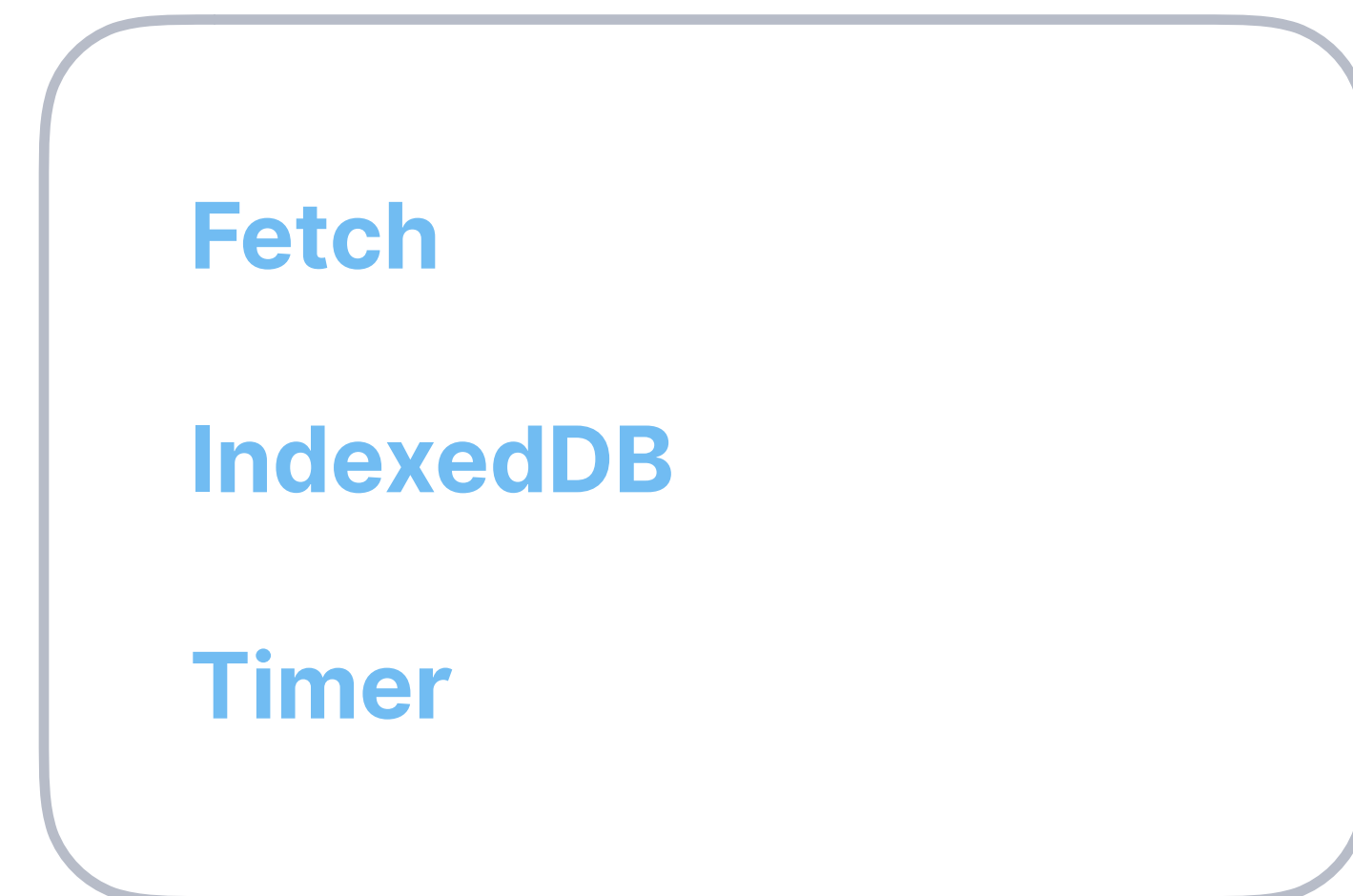
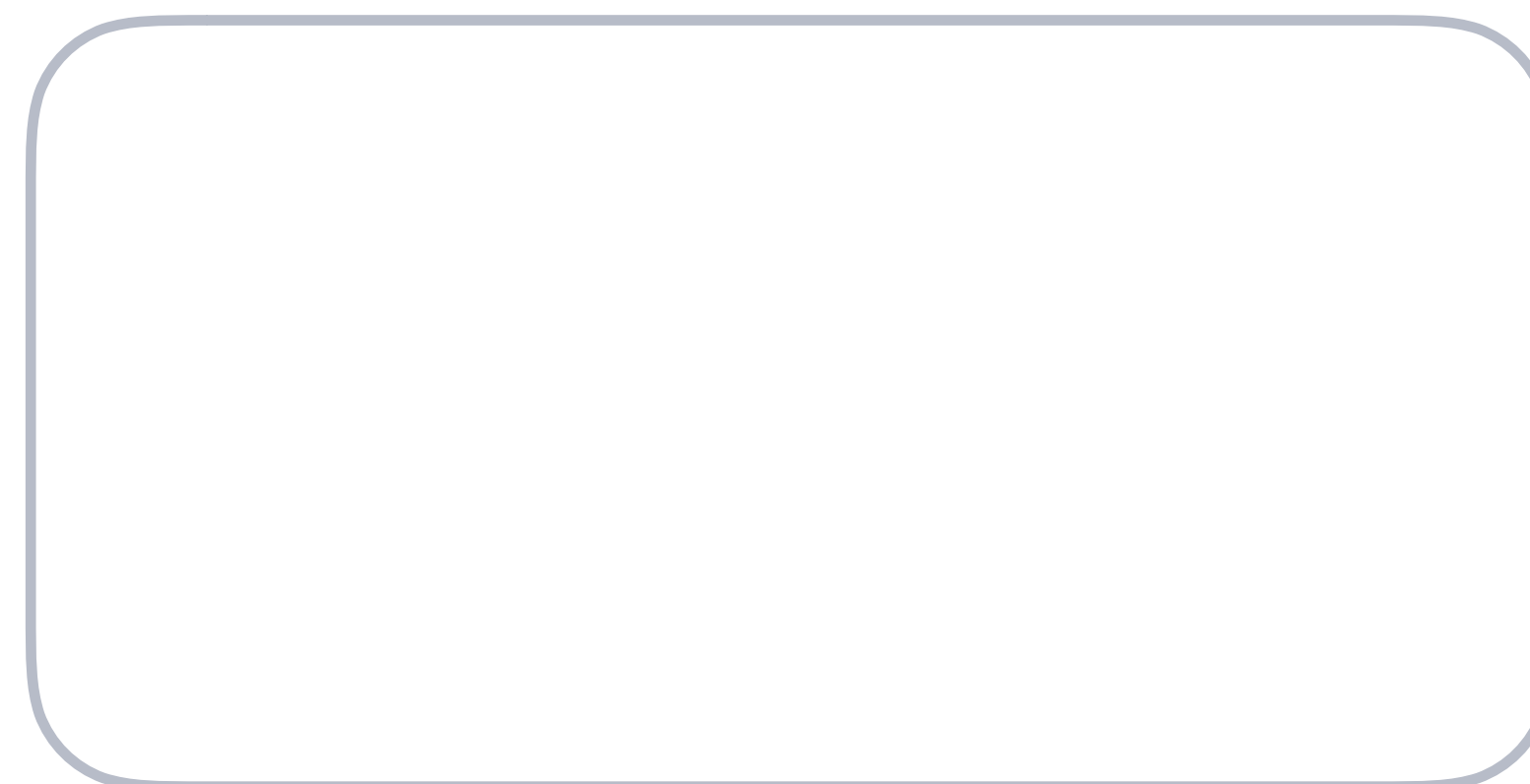


`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



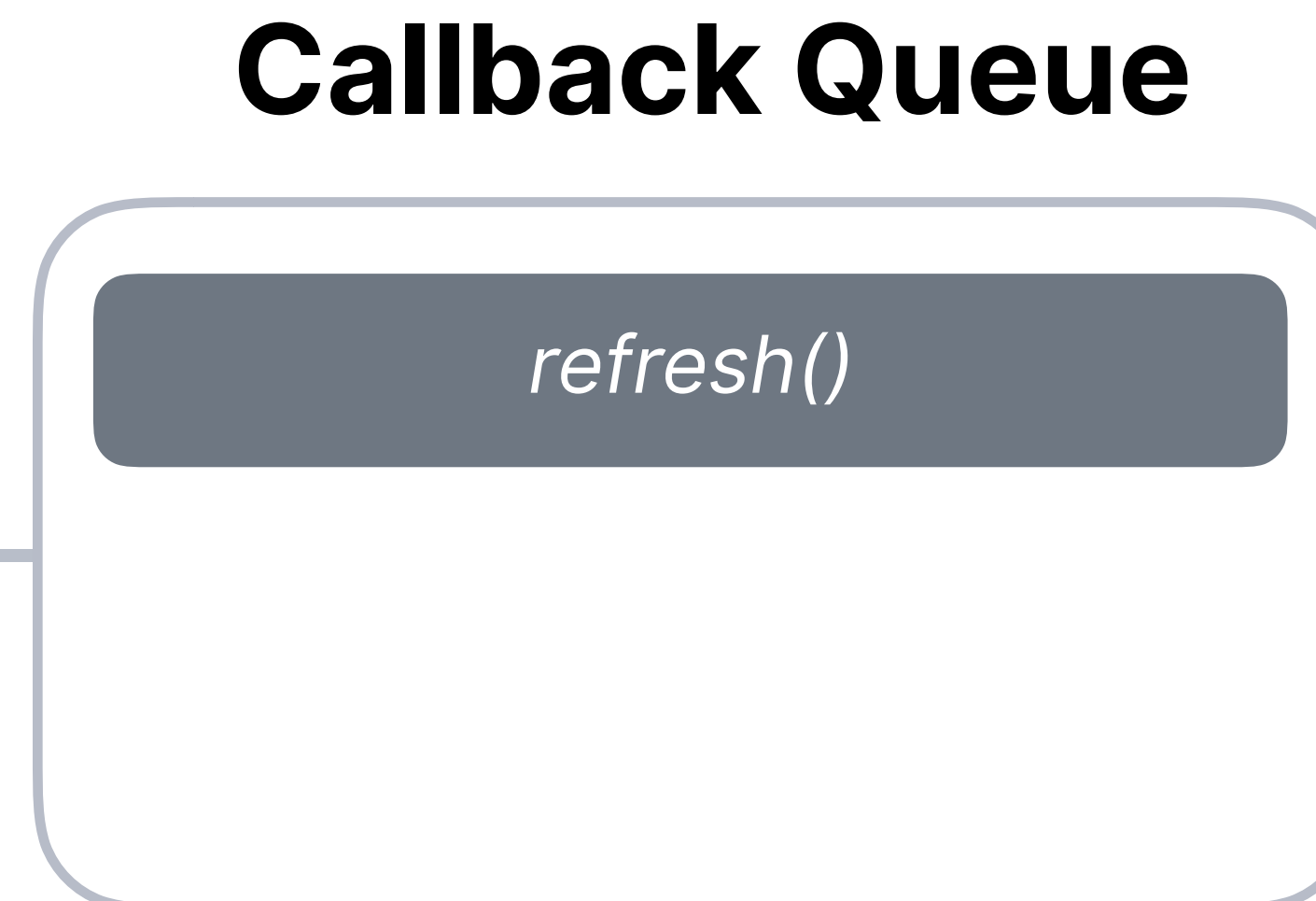
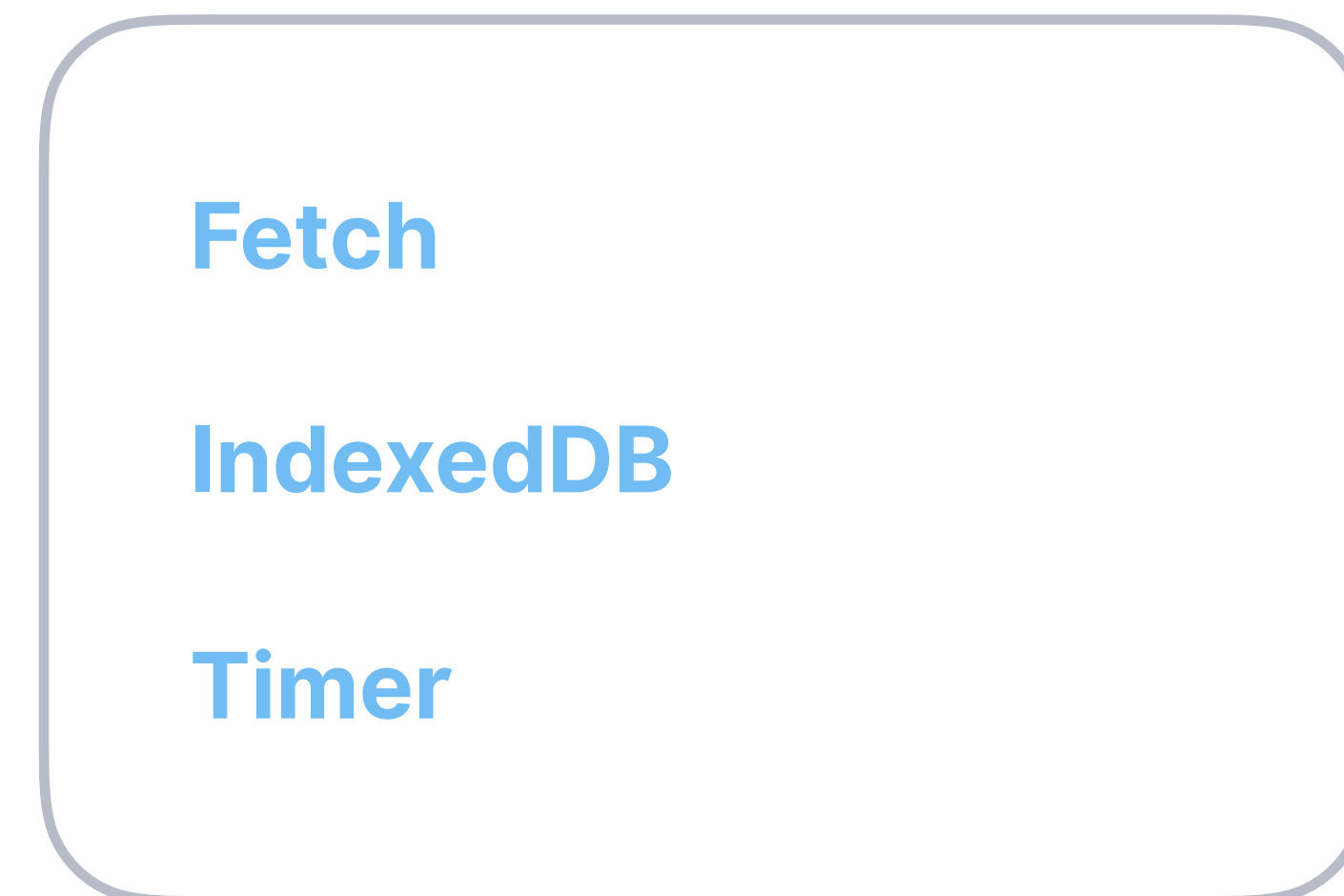
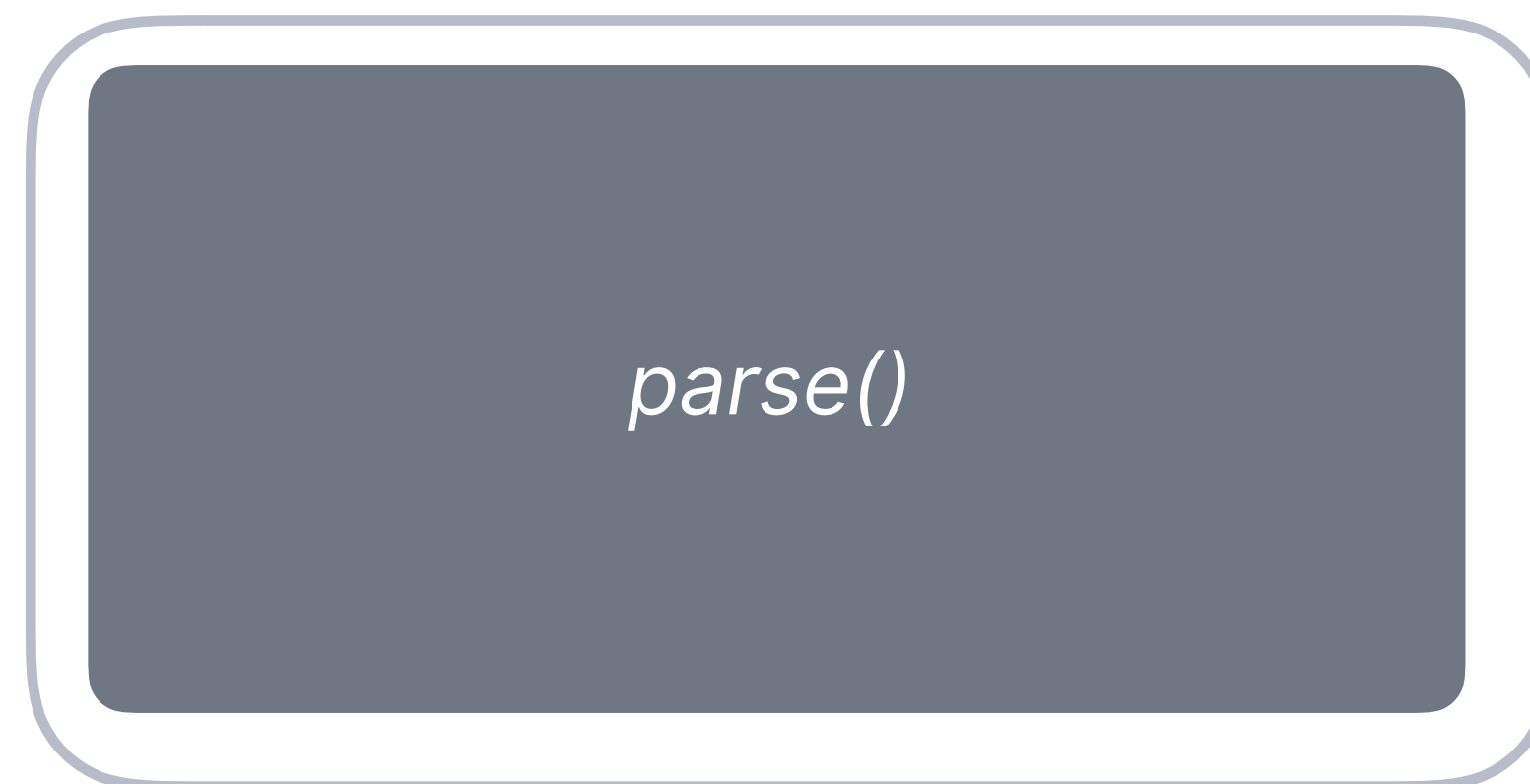
Event Loop

`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



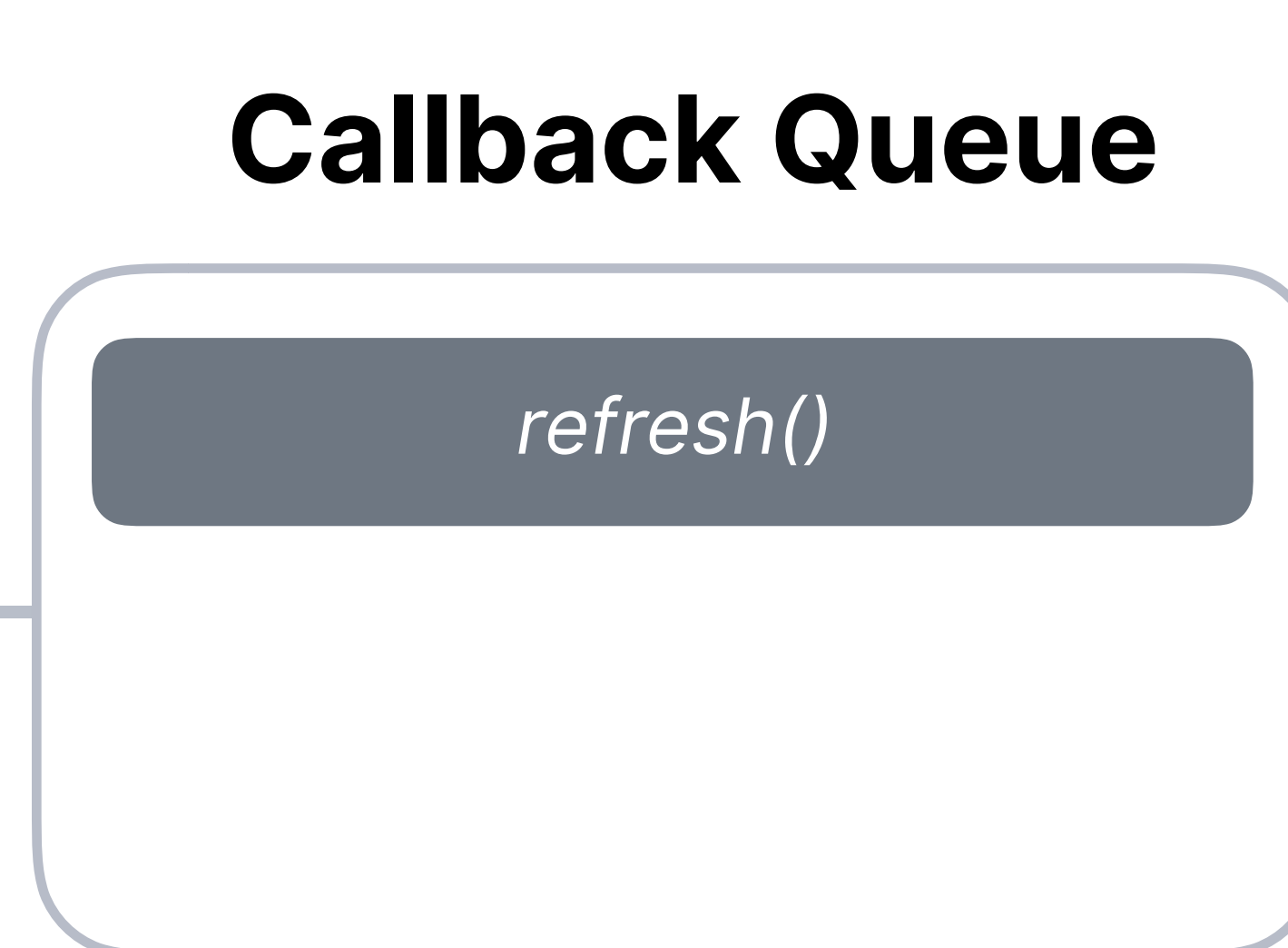
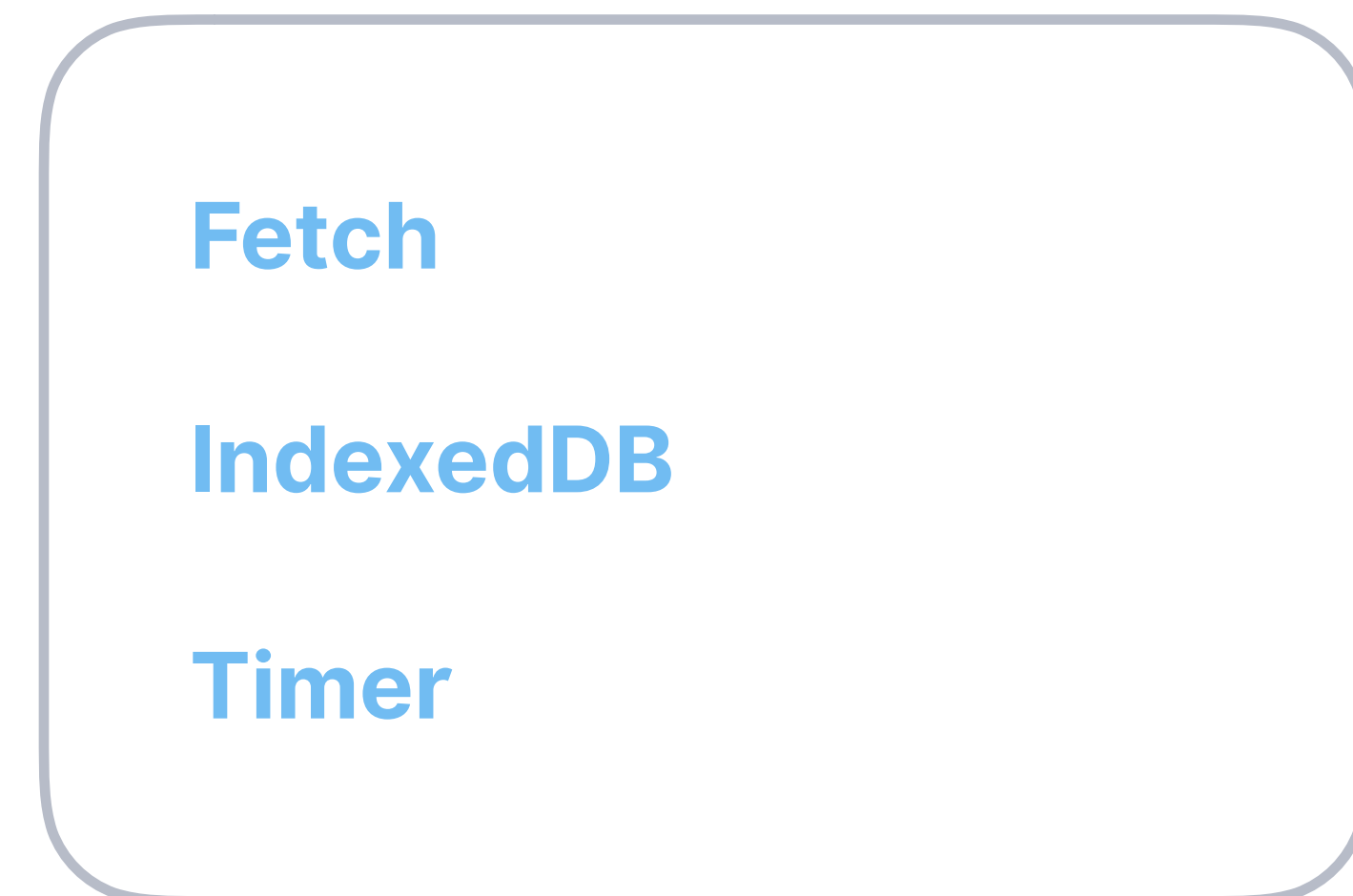
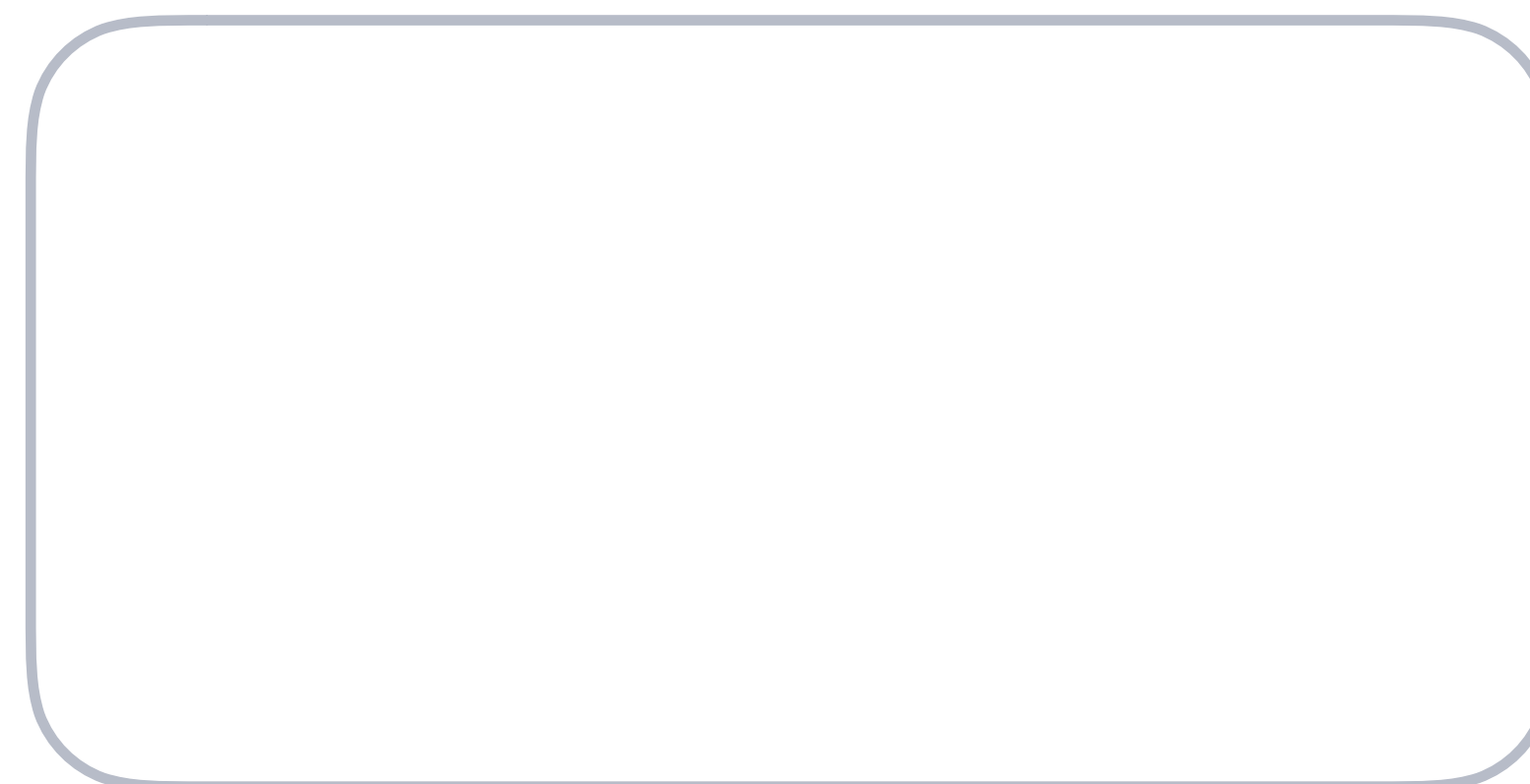
Event Loop

`stack.empty && !queue.empty`

Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



Event Loop

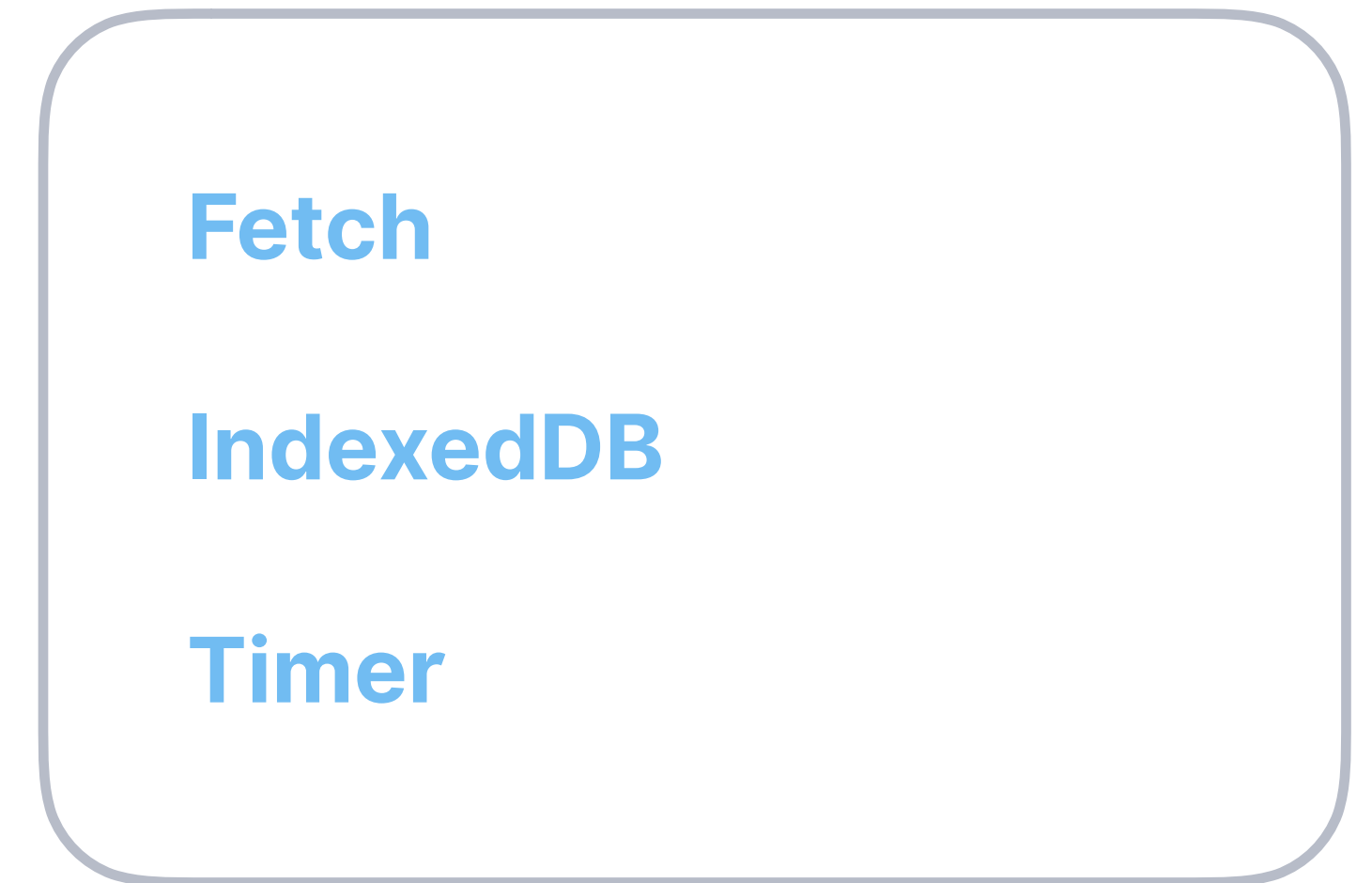
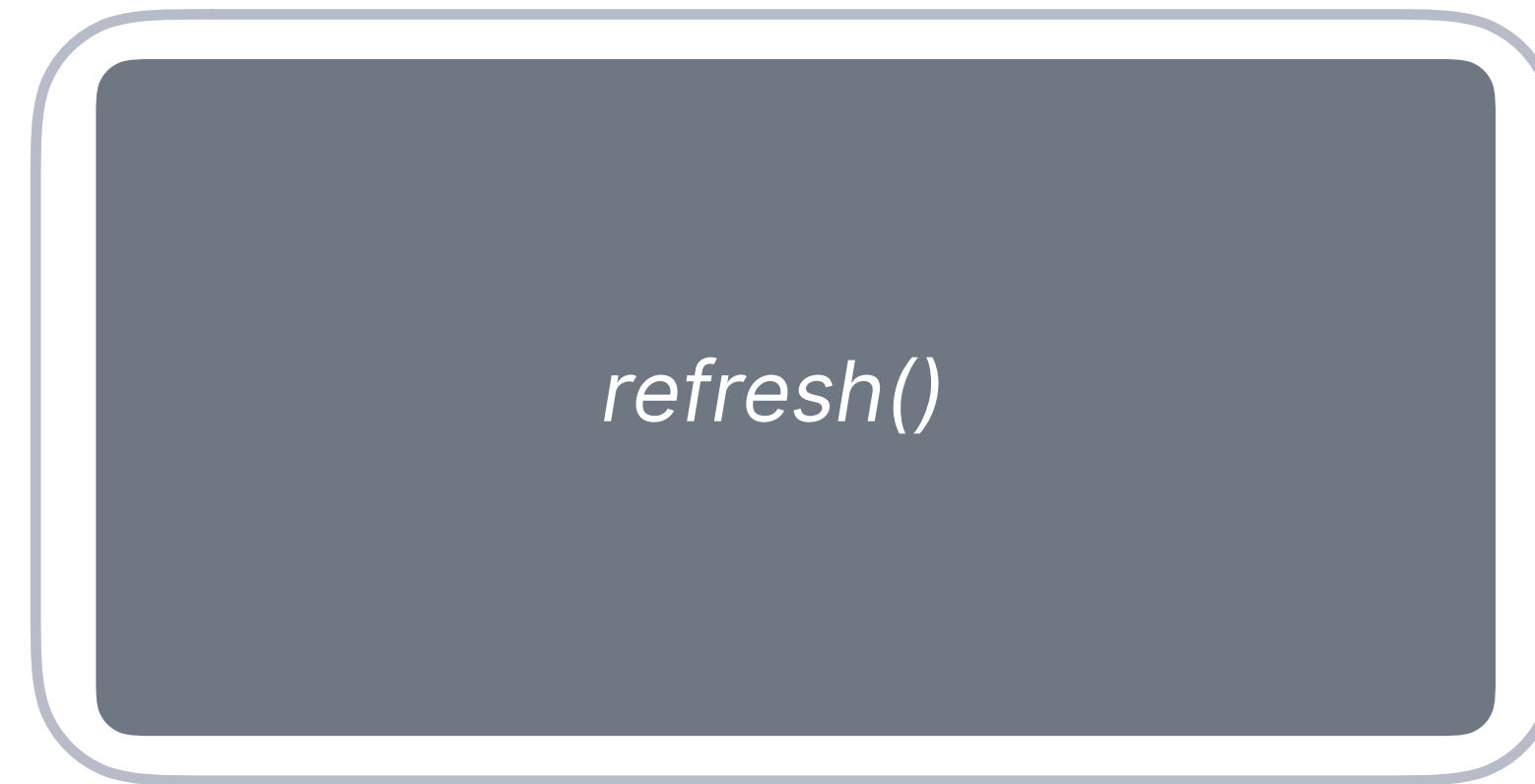
`stack.empty && !queue.empty`



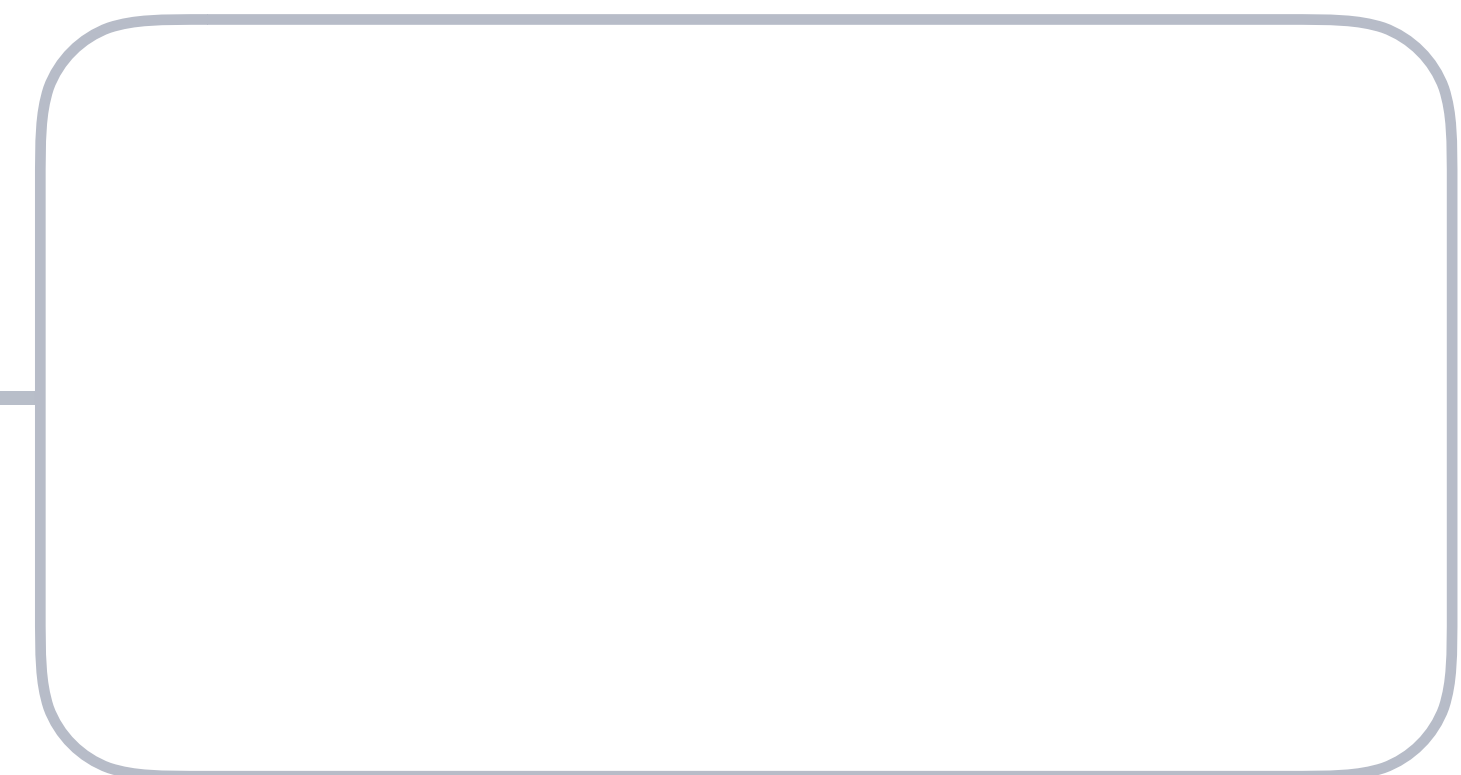
Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



Callback Queue



Event Loop



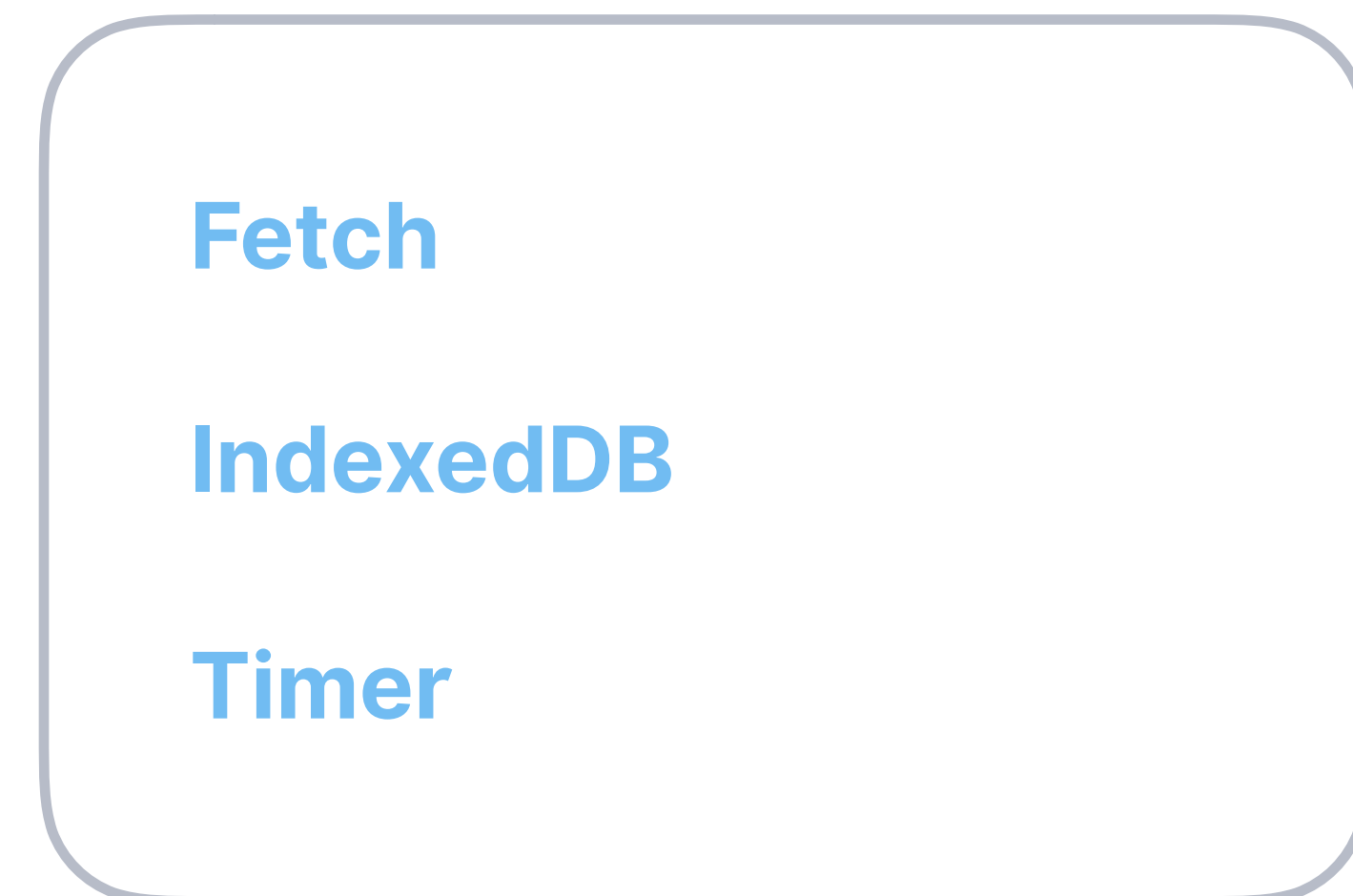
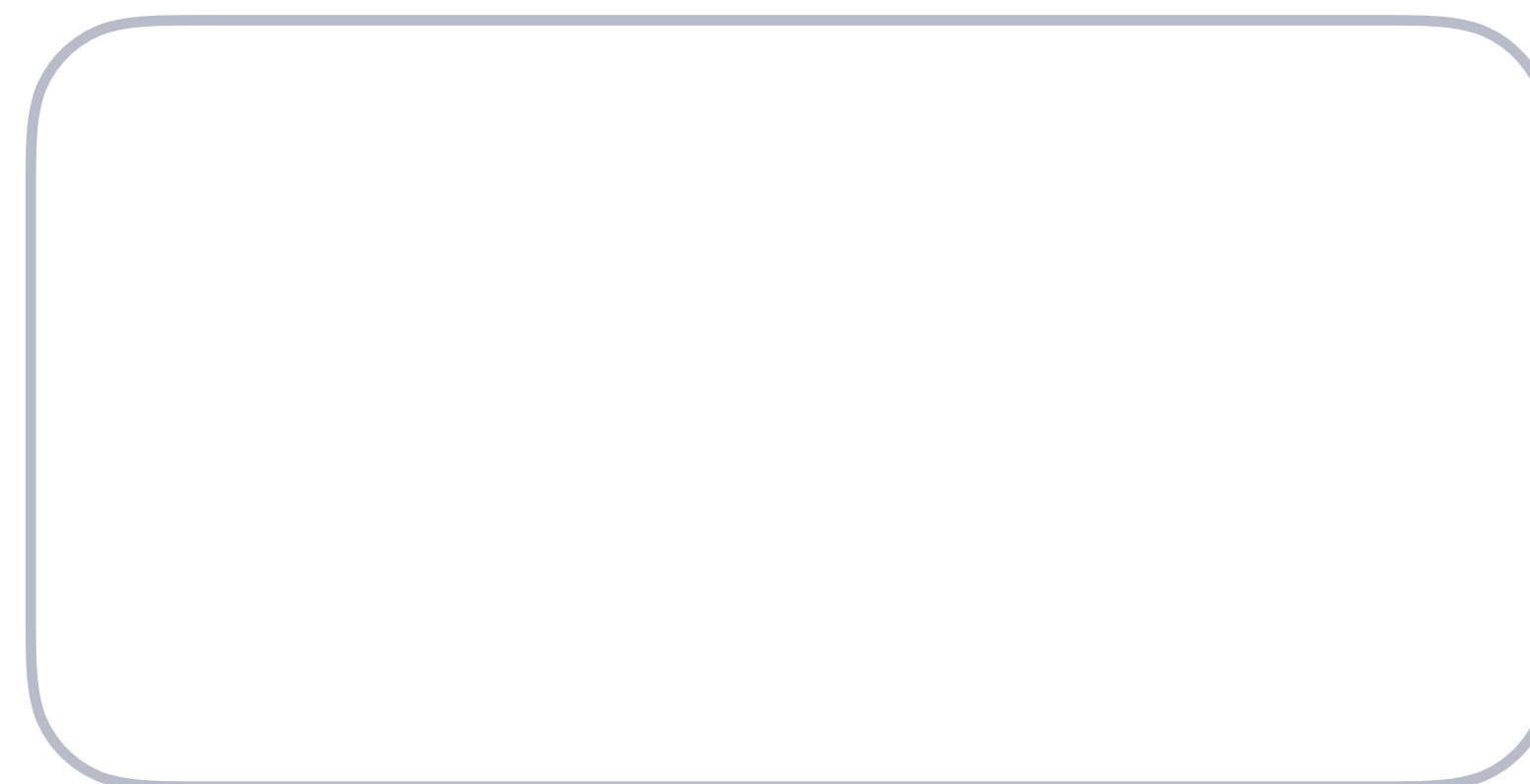
`stack.empty && !queue.empty`



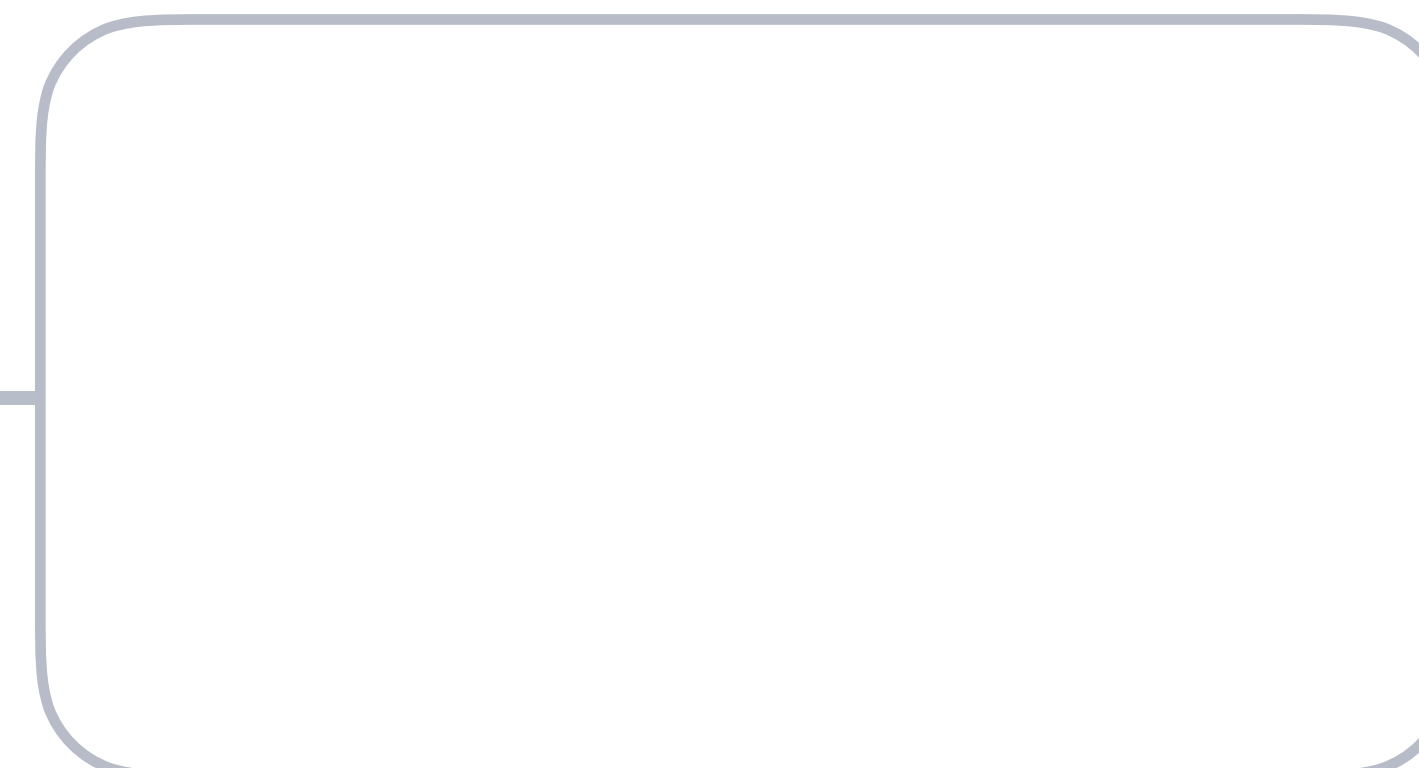
Source Code

Call Stack

Web APIs



Callback Queue



Event Loop

```
stack.empty && !queue.empty
```





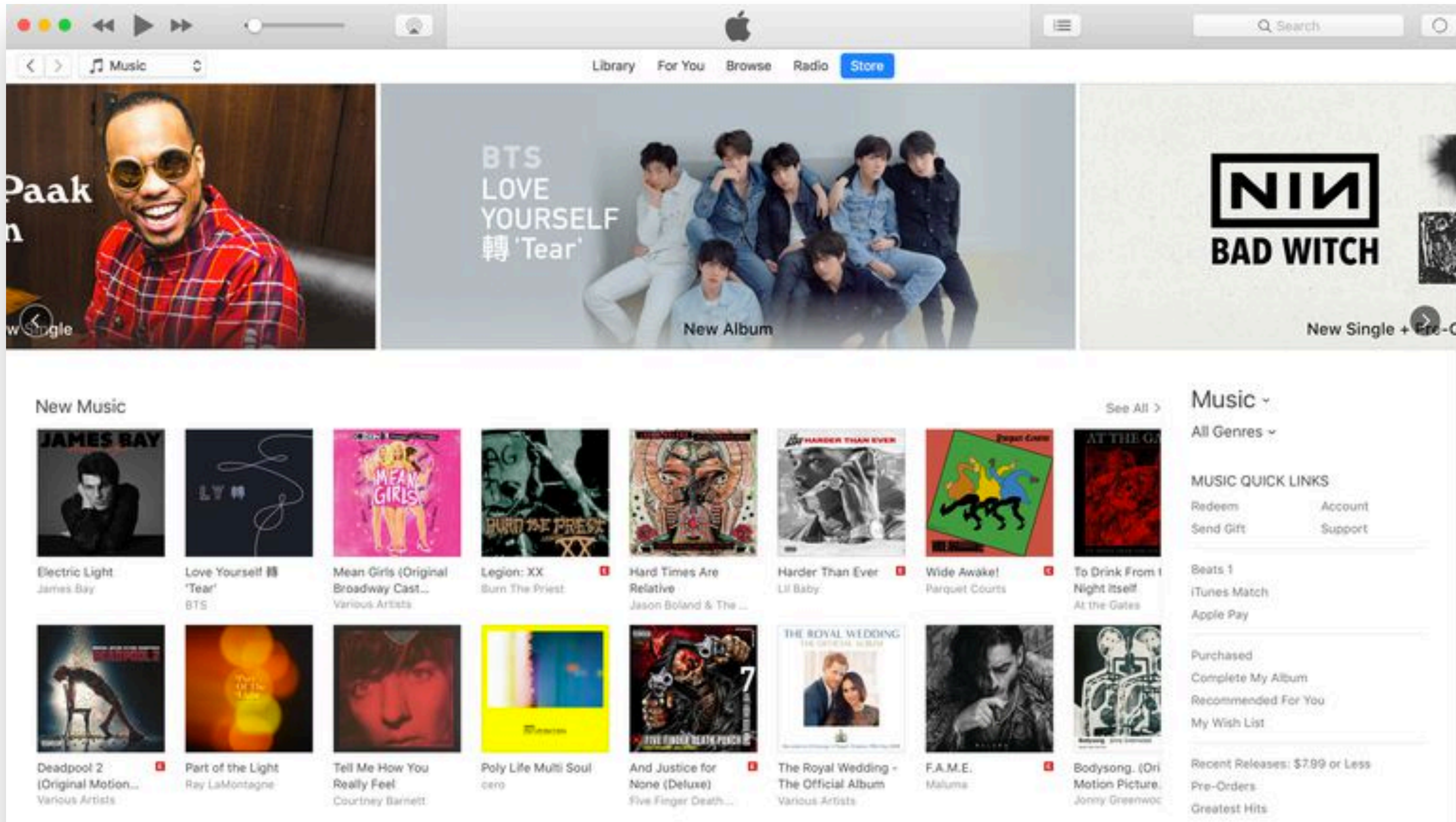
bit.ly/event-loop-help

Hoje, vamos cobrir:

1. Declare dependências simultâneas com IFEs assíncronos
2. Gerenciar simultaneidade com programação funcional
3. Crie seus próprios encadeamentos com os Clusters de Trabalhadores da Web

1. Declare concurrent dependencies with

Async IIFEs



1. Read File

2. Parse ID3 Metadata

3. Calculate Duration

4. Import Album

5. Import Song

1. Read File

2. Parse ID3 Metadata

3. Calculate Duration

4. Import Album

5. Import Song

```
let buffer = await read(file)

let meta = await parser(file)
let songMeta = mapSongMeta(meta)
let albumMeta = mapAlbumMeta(meta)

let duration = await getDuration(buffer)

let albumID = await importAlbum(albumMeta)

let songID = await importSong({
  ...songMeta,
  albumID,
  duration
})

return songID
```



```
let [ buffer, meta ] = await Promise.all([
  read(file),
  parse(file)
]);

let songMeta = mapSongMeta(meta);
let albumMeta = mapAlbumMeta(meta);

let [
  duration,
  albumID
] = await Promise.all([
  getDuration(songMeta),
  importAlbum(albumMeta)
]);
```

Async IIFEs

- *Async Immediately Invoked Function Expression (IIFE)*

```
( async() => {  
  
    /* do things */  
  
})();
```

Async IIFEs

- *Async Immediately Invoked Function Expression (IIFE)*

```
let task = ( async () => {  
    let thing = await otherTask;  
    let result = await doThings(thing)  
    return result;  
})();
```



```
// Read the file
let readTask = read(file);

// Parse out the ID3 metadata
let metaTask = (async () => {
  let meta = await parser(file);
  let songMeta = mapSongMeta(meta);
  let albumMeta = mapAlbumMeta(meta);
  return { meta, songMeta, albumMeta };
})();

// Import the album
let albumImportTask = (async () => {
  let { albumMeta } = await metaTask;
  let albumId = await importAlbum(albumMeta);
  return albumId;
})();
```

```
    }));
```

```
// Import the album
```

```
let albumImportTask = (async () => {  
    let { albumMeta } = await metaTask;  
    let albumId = await importAlbum(albumMeta);  
    return albumId;  
}));
```

```
// Compute the duration
```

```
let durationTask = (async () => {  
    let buffer = await readTask;  
    let duration = await getDuration(buffer);  
    return duration;  
}));
```

```
// Import the song
```

```
let songImportTask = (async () => {
```

```
    let albumId = await albumImportTask;
```

```
// Import the song
let songImportTask = (async () => {
  let albumId = await albumImportTask;
  let { meta, songMeta } = await metaTask;
  let duration = await durationTask;

  let songId = await importSong({
    ...songMeta, albumId, file, duration, meta
  });

  return songId;
})();

let songId = await songImportTask;

return songId;
```

```
// Read the file
let readTask = read(file);

// Parse out the ID3 metadata
let metaTask = (async () => {
  let meta = await parser(file);
  let songMeta = mapSongMeta(meta);
  let albumMeta = mapAlbumMeta(meta);
  return { meta, songMeta, albumMeta };
})();

// Import the album
let albumImportTask = (async () => {
  let { albumMeta } = await metaTask;
  let albumId = await importAlbum(albumMeta);
  return albumId;
})();

// Compute the duration
let durationTask = (async () => {
  let buffer = await readTask;
  let duration = await getDuration(buffer);
  return duration;
})();

// Import the song
let songImportTask = (async () => {
  let albumId = await albumImportTask;
  let { meta, songMeta } = await metaTask;
  let duration = await durationTask;

  let songId = await importSong({
    ...songMeta, albumId, file, duration, meta
  });

  return songId;
})();

let songId = await songImportTask;

return songId;
```

readTask

metaTask

albumImportTask

durationTask

songImportTask

return id

```

// Read the file
let readTask = read(file);

// Parse out the ID3 metadata
let metaTask = (async () => {
  let meta = await parser(file);
  let songMeta = mapSongMeta(meta);
  let albumMeta = mapAlbumMeta(meta);
  return { meta, songMeta, albumMeta };
})();

// Import the album
let albumImportTask = (async () => {
  let { albumMeta } = await metaTask;
  let albumId = await importAlbum(albumMeta);
  return albumId;
})();

// Compute the duration
let durationTask = (async () => {
  let buffer = await readTask;
  let duration = await getDuration(buffer);
  return duration;
})();

// Import the song
let songImportTask = (async () => {
  let albumId = await albumImportTask;
  let { meta, songMeta } = await metaTask;
  let duration = await durationTask;

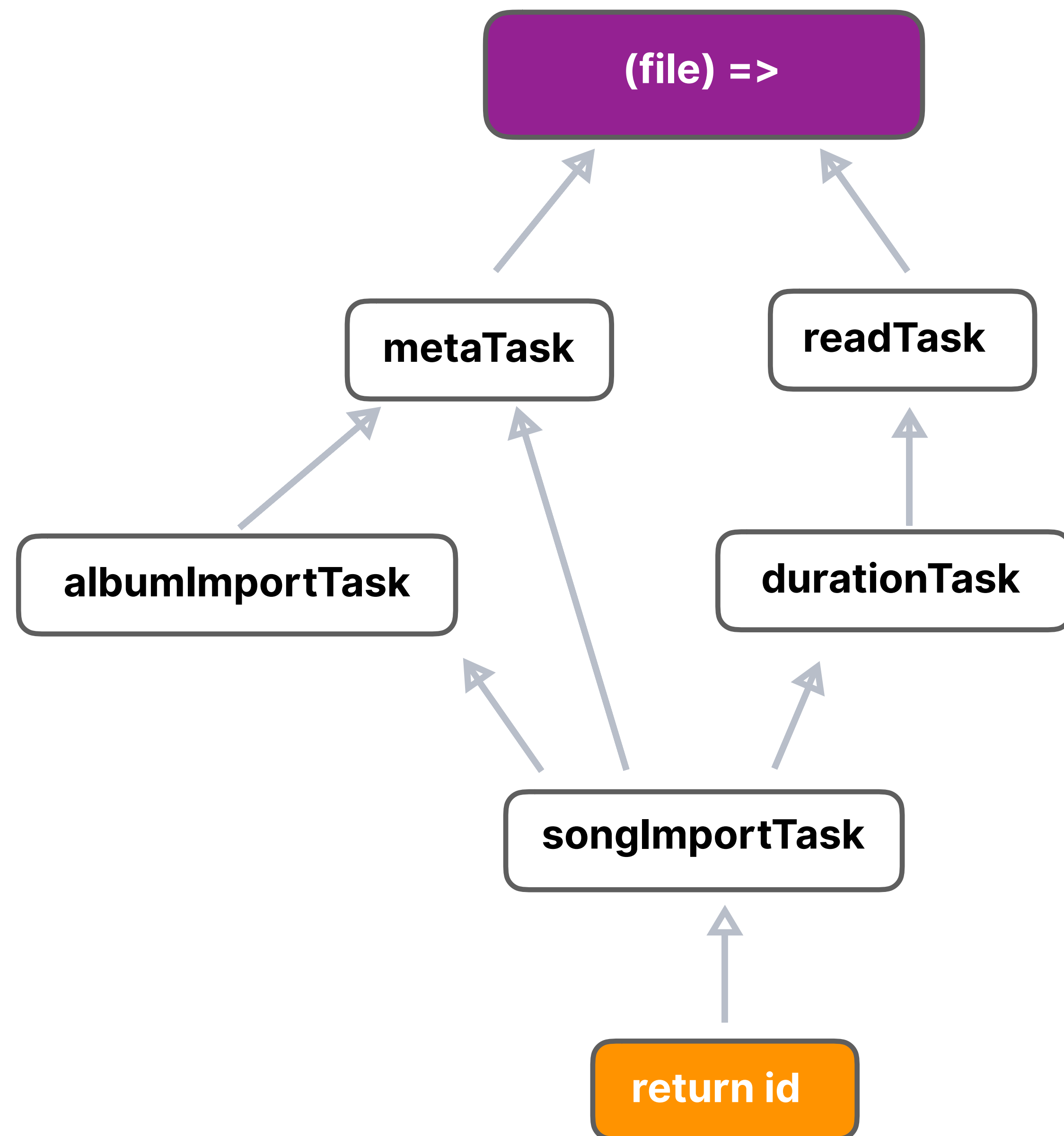
  let songId = await importSong({
    ...songMeta, albumId, file, duration, meta
  });

  return songId;
})();

let songId = await songImportTask;

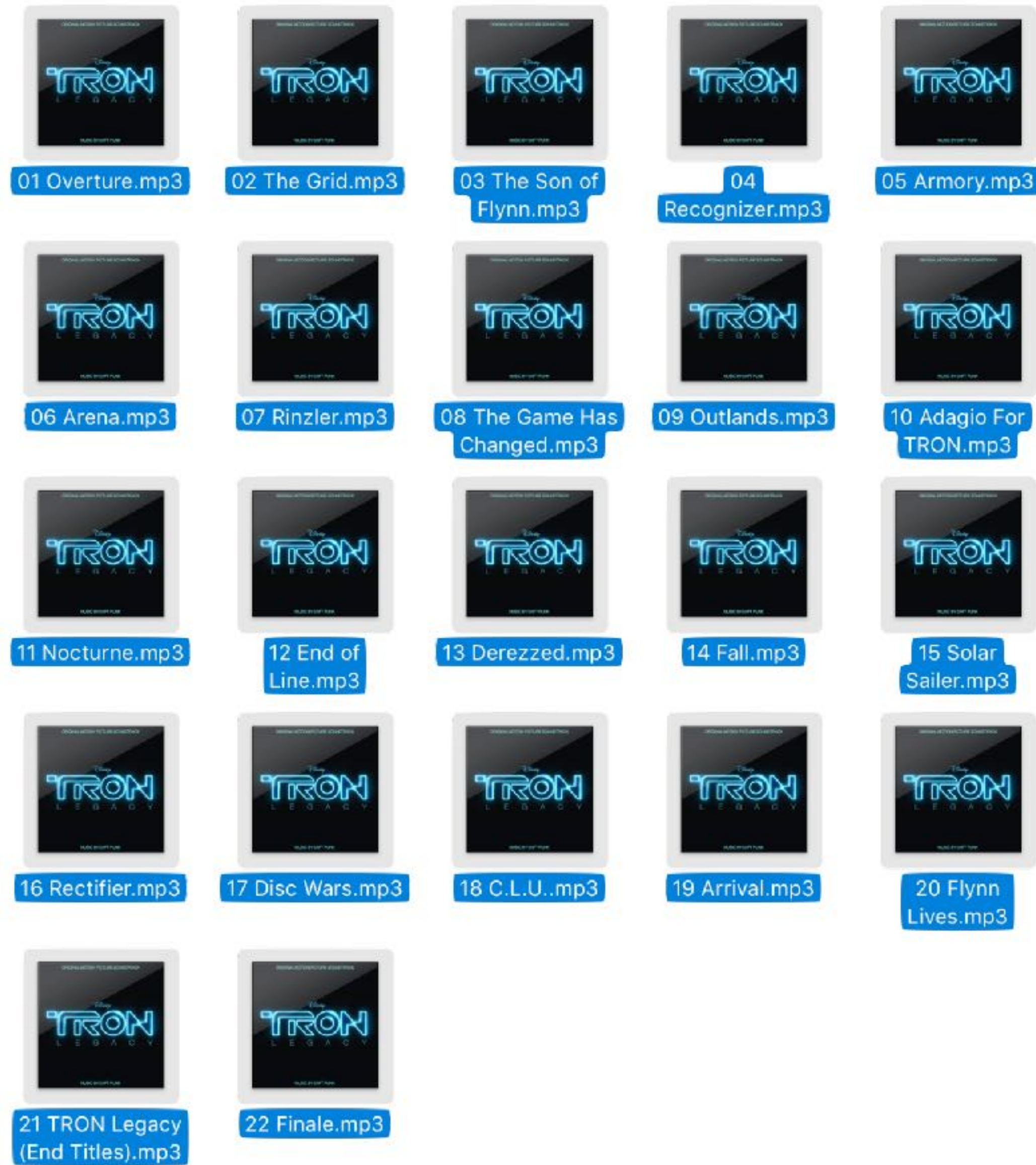
return songId;

```



2. Como controlar a concorrência

Functional Programming





Importando Livre Estou - Frozen.mp3 - 1%



Importando... Wesley Safão - 1% - 10%.mp3



```
let semaphore = new Semaphore( 4 );  
  
await semaphore.acquire();  
/* do things */  
semaphore.release();
```

```

let Semaphore = max => {
  let tasks = []
  let counter = max

  let dispatch = () => {
    if (counter > 0 && tasks.length > 0) {
      counter--
      tasks.shift()()
    }
  }

  let release = () => {
    counter++
    dispatch()
  }

  let acquire = () =>
    new Promise(resolve => {
      tasks.push(resolve)
      setImmediate(dispatch)
    })

  return async fn => {
    await acquire()
    let result
    try {
      result = await fn()
    } catch (e) {
      throw e
    } finally {
      release()
    }
    return result
  }
}

export let limit = (max, fn) => {
  let semaphore = Semaphore(max)
  return (...args) => semaphore(() => fn(...args))
}

export default Semaphore

```

```
let Semaphore = max => {
  let tasks = []
  let counter = max

  let dispatch = () => {
    if (counter > 0 && tasks.length > 0) {
      counter--
      tasks.shift()()
    }
  }

  let release = () => {
    counter++
    dispatch()
  }

  let acquire = () =>
    new Promise(resolve => {
      tasks.push(resolve)
    })
}
```

```
let release = () => {
  counter++
  dispatch()
}

let acquire = () =>
  new Promise(resolve => {
    tasks.push(resolve)
    setImmediate(dispatch)
  })

return async fn => {
  await acquire()
  let result
  try {
    result = await fn()
  } catch (e) {
    throw e
  } finally {
```

```

        setImmediate(dispatch)
    })

return async fn => {
    await acquire()
    let result
    try {
        result = await fn()
    } catch (e) {
        throw e
    } finally {
        release()
    }
    return result
}
}

```

```

export let limit = (max, fn) => {
    let semaphore = Semaphore(max)
    return (...args) => semaphore(() => fn(...args))
}

```

```
        release()
    }
    return result
}
}
```

```
export let limit = (max, fn) => {
    let semaphore = Semaphore(max)
    return (...args) => semaphore(() => fn(...args))
}
```

```
export default Semaphore
```



```
let semaphore = Semaphore(4)

let result = await semaphore(async () => {
    console.log('Acquired!')
    return await importMP3(file)
})
```

```
let importMP3 = async (data) => /* ... */
```

```
let limitedImportMP3 = limit(2, importMP3);
```

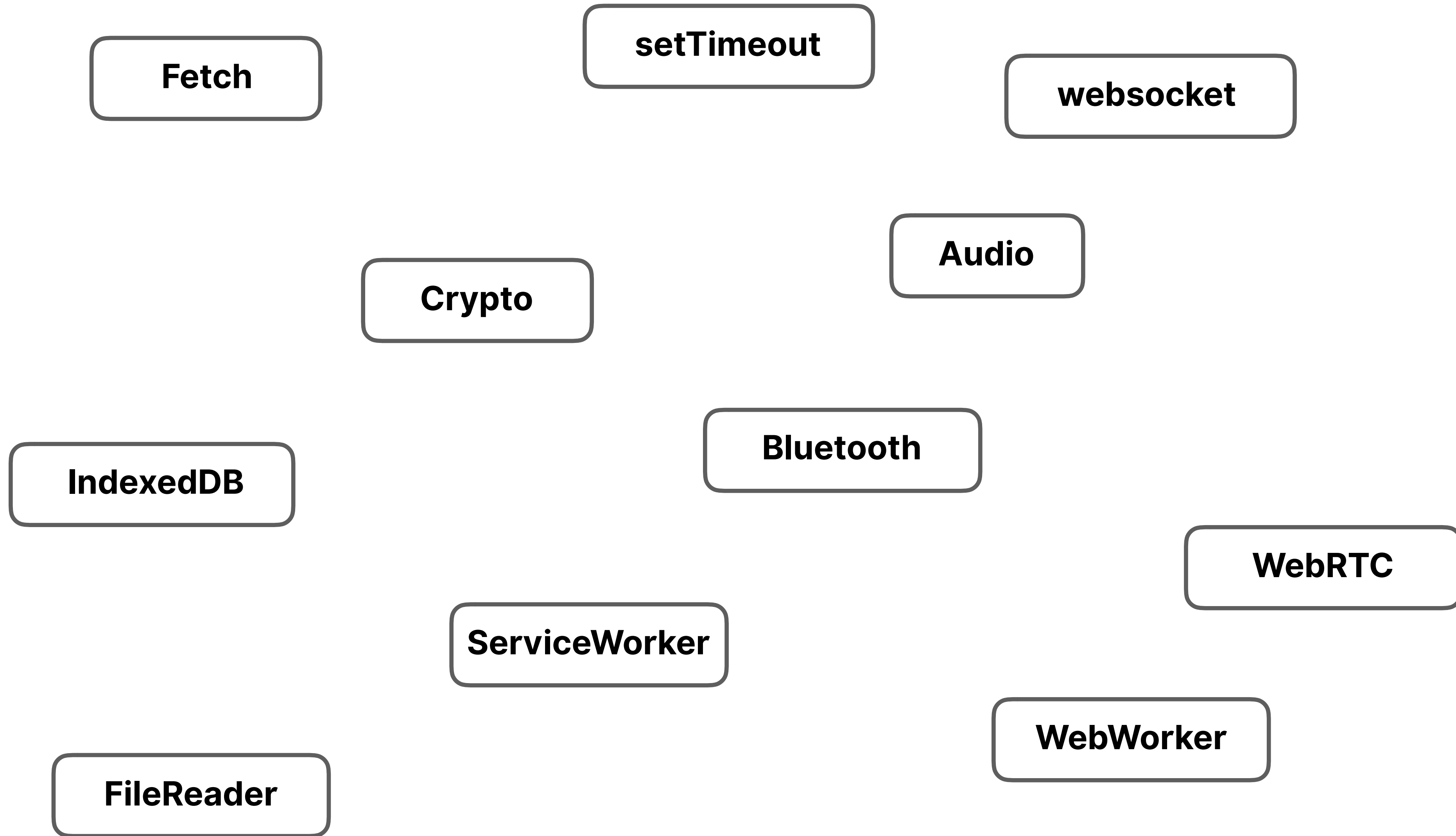
```
let importMP3 = async (data) => /* ... */  
  
let limitedImportMP3 = limit(2, importMP3);  
  
limitedImportMP3(song1);  
// starts immediately  
limitedImportMP3(song2);  
// starts immediately  
limitedImportMP3(song3);  
// waits for song1 or song2 to finish
```

```
let importMP3 = async (data) => /* ... */
let limitedImportMP3 = limit(2, importMP3);

let limit = (max, fn) => {
  let semaphore = Semaphore(max);
  return (...args) =>
    semaphore(() => fn(...args));
};
```

3. Create your own threads with

Web Worker Clusters



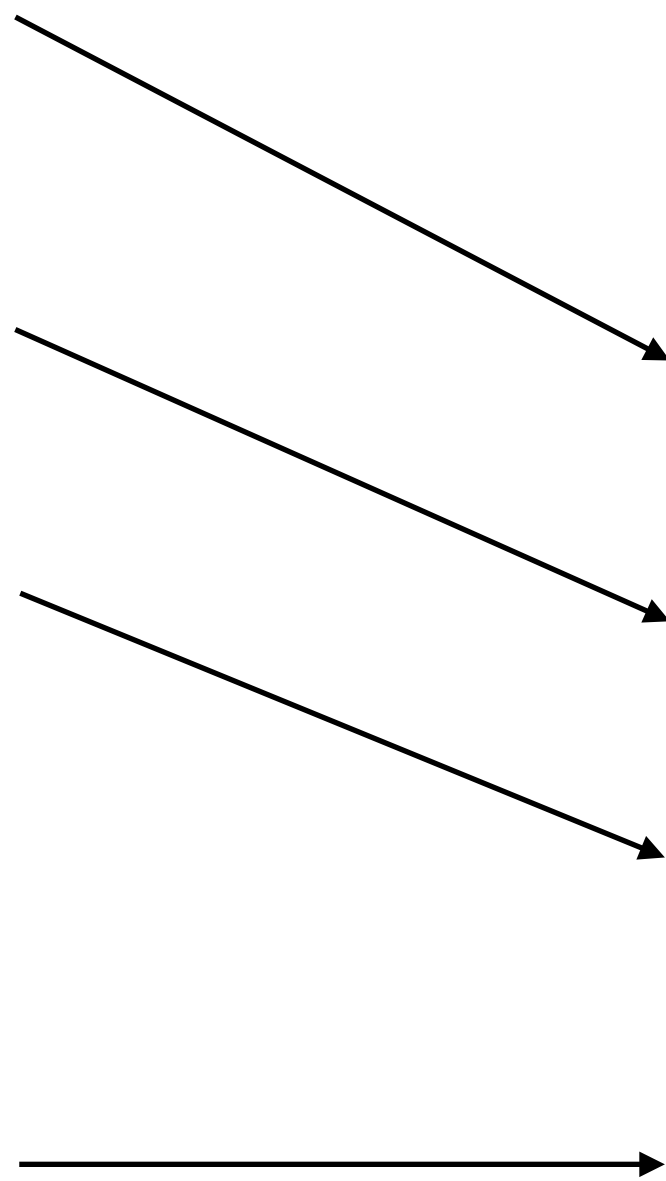
Main Thread

```
setTimeout( refresh(), 250)
```

```
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)
```

```
ctx.decodeAudioData(buffer)
```

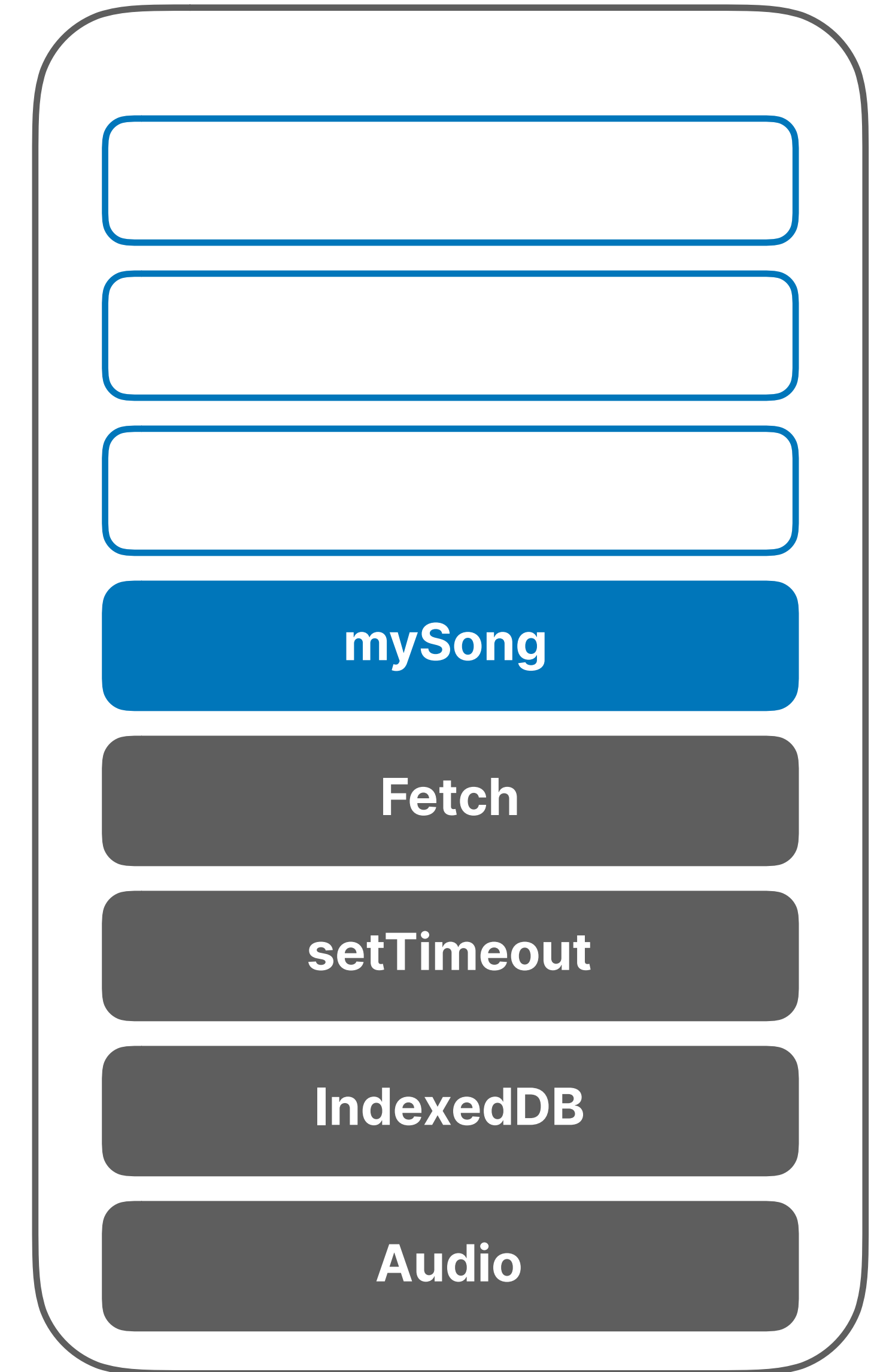
Thread Pool



Main Thread

```
importMP3(file)  
fetch('person.json')  
  .then(parse)  
  
setTimeout( refresh(), 250)  
  
db.transaction(['person'])  
  .objectStore('person')  
  .get('lotr-1')  
  .then(render)  
  
ctx.decodeAudioData(buffer)
```

Thread Pool




```
let worker = new Worker('worker.js')

worker.postMessage({ all: ['the', 'data'] })

worker.onmessage(({ data }) => {
  console.log(data)
})
```

```
let cluster = Cluster( 'worker.js' )
```

```
let result = await cluster({ all: [ 'the', 'data' ] })
```

```
let importMP3 = Cluster( 'worker.js' )
```

```
let song = await importMP3(songFile)
```

```
let maxWorkers = navigator.hardwareConcurrency || 4

let defaultHandler = async (worker, data) => {
  worker.postMessage(data)

  return await once('message')
}

let Cluster = (path, handler = defaultHeader, max = maxWorkers) => {
  let pool = []
  let semaphore = Semaphore(max)

  let useWorker = async fn => {
    let worker = pool.pop() || new Worker(path)
    let result

    try {
      result = await fn(worker)
    } catch (e) {
      throw e
    }
  }
}
```

```
let Cluster = (path, handler = defaultHeader, max = maxWorkers) => {  
  let pool = []  
  let semaphore = Semaphore(max)  
  
  let useWorker = async fn => {  
    let worker = pool.pop() || new Worker(path)  
    let result  
  
    try {  
      result = await fn(worker)  
    } catch (e) {  
      throw e  
    } finally {  
      pool.push(worker)  
    }  
  
    return result  
  }  
}
```

```
return async data =>
```

```
    } finally {  
      pool.push(worker)  
    }  
  
    return result  
  }  
  
  return async data =>  
    await semaphore(  
      () => useWorker(  
        worker => handler(worker, data)  
      )  
    )  
  }  
}
```

```
import { done } from './rpc';

(async () => {
  while (true) {
    let { data } = await once(self, 'message')
    let song = await importMP3(data)
    done(song)
  }
})()
```

TL;DR:

1. JavaScript é altamente concorrente
2. Thread - não é só uma
3. Programação funcional
4. Crie suas próprias APIs assíncronas com
 1. Web Workers

Always bet on JavaScript



github.com/leonardoelias/awesome-meetup

Leonardo Elias

leonardo.elias4@gmail.com

[@leonardoelias_](#)

Muito Obrigado

