

Chords in C#

Introduction

- Polyphonic C# is an extension to the C# language
- Extension is aimed at providing in-language concurrency support

Agenda:

- 1.Extension Syntax
- 2.Rules
- 3.How it works
- 4.Translation of new constructs to traditional C#
- 5.An example (Stock Server : Active Object)

New Syntax

No return: Just schedule this method for execution in another thread

```
async methodName(argumentType stuff) {  
    //stuff to do  
}
```

New Syntax

Method Declaration1

Method Declaration 2

```
public int Grab(int id) & public async Release()
```

```
{  
    //Method body  
}
```

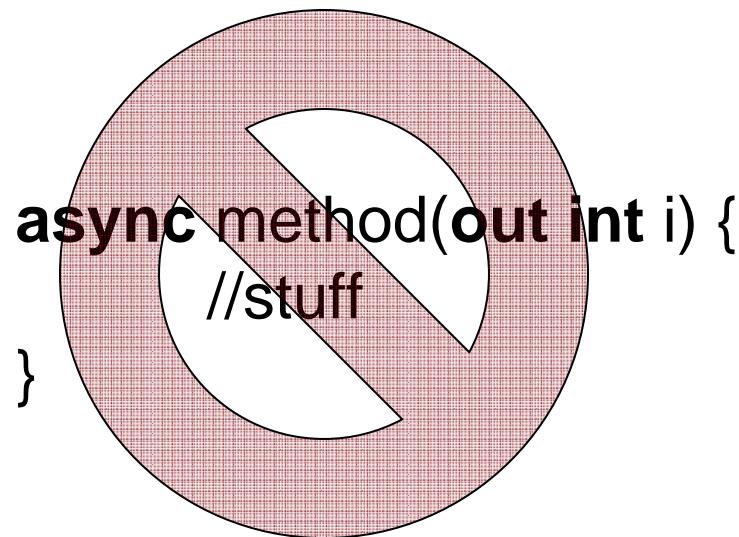
Chord

Separator

Chord body executes when all of the methods in the header have been called

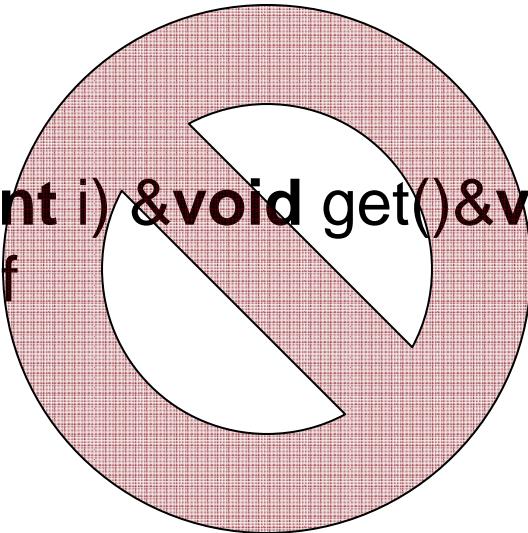
Syntax Rules – Method Declarations

“ref” and “out” parameter modifiers cannot be used in `async` methods because by the time this method is executed, who knows what the caller is doing?



Syntax Rules – Chord Declarations

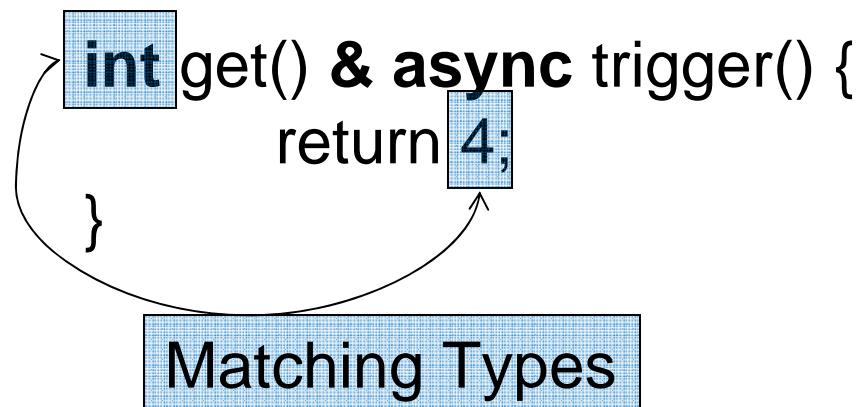
Only one synchronous method is allowed in a chord declaration. Otherwise, in which thread is the body executed? This decision could have behavioral effects.



```
async put(int i) & void get() & void calculate() {  
    //stuff  
}
```

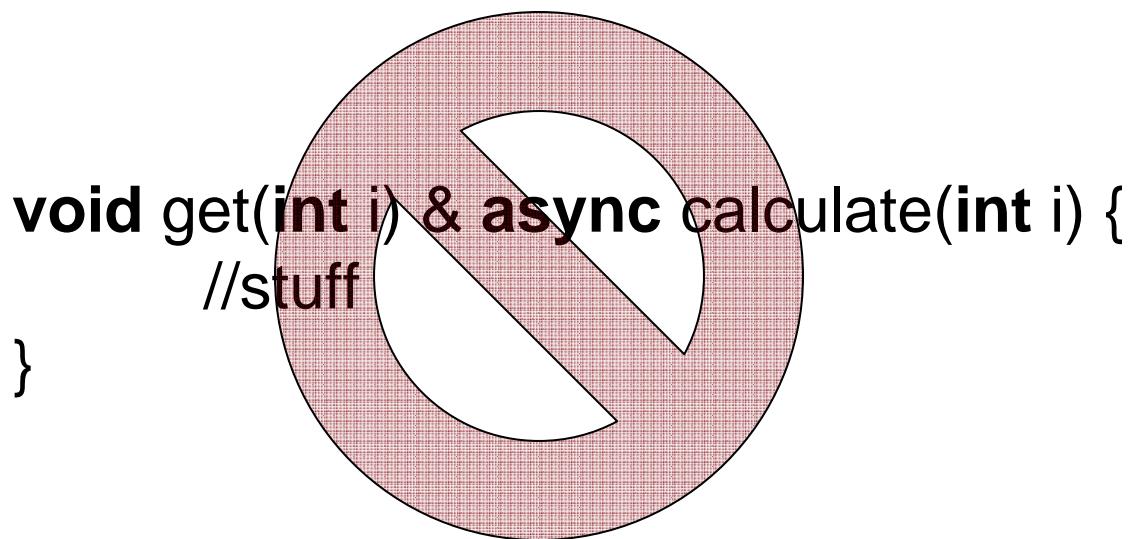
Syntax Rules – Chord Declarations

If a method header has a return value, the body can return a value of that type. If no type is provided then an empty return statement can be used.



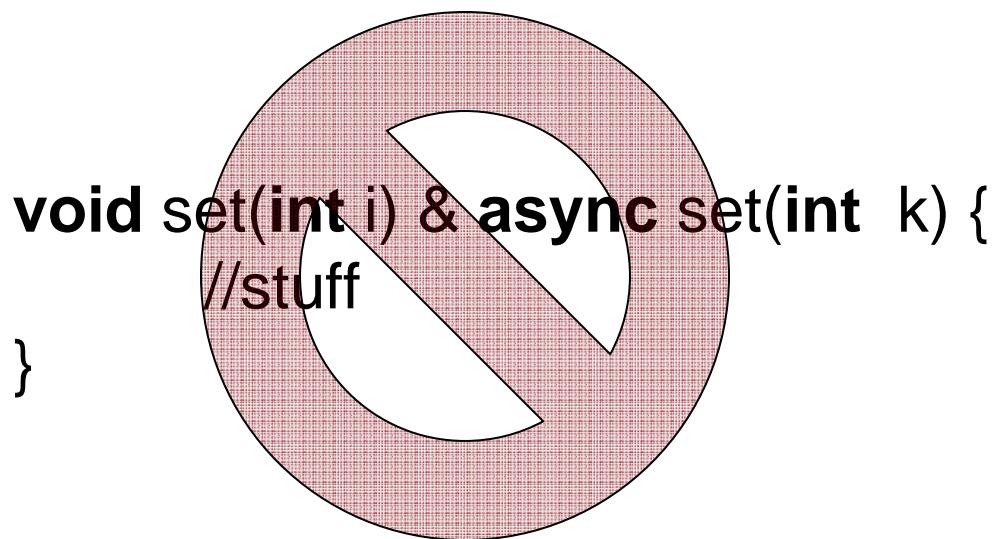
Syntax Rules – Chord Declarations

All formals appearing in method-headers must have distinct identifiers. Otherwise, there would be translation issues... we'll see how chords are translated into conventional C# later!



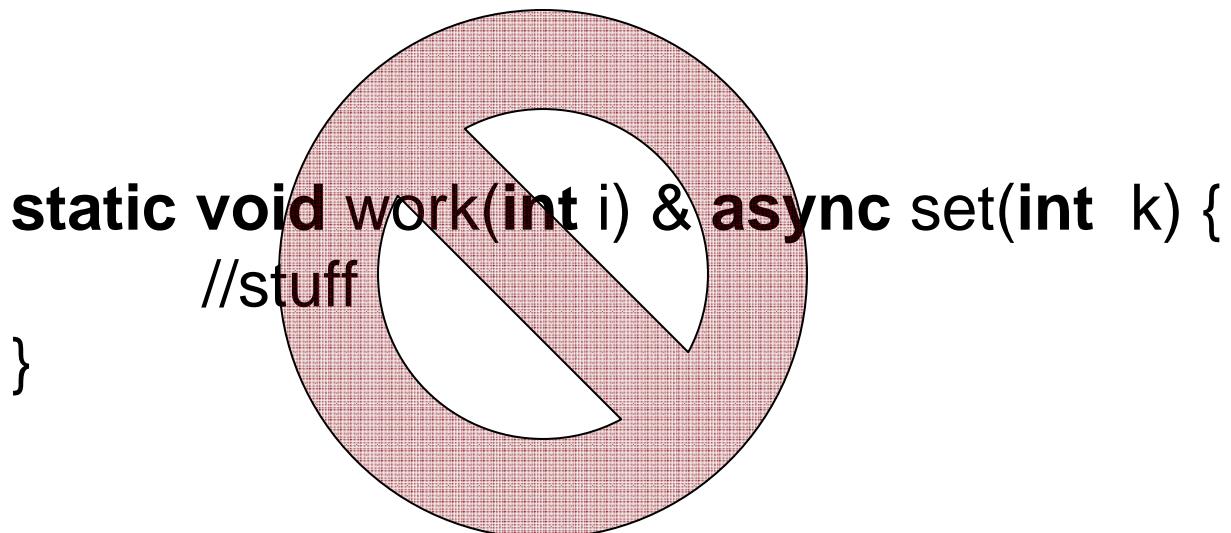
Syntax Rules – Chord Declarations

Two method headers within the same chord declaration may not have both the same method name and argument types. Otherwise, which function to call at runtime?



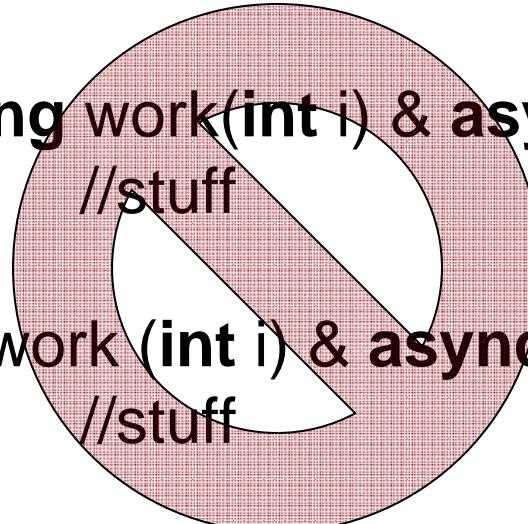
Syntax Rules – Chord Declarations

All method headers within a chord declaration must be either instance declarations or static declaration: Never a mix.



Syntax Rules – Within a Class

All method headers with the same member name and argument type signature must have the same return type and identical sets of attributes and modifiers.



```
class c {
    string work(int i) & async set(int k) {
        //stuff
    }
    int work (int i) & async set(int k){
        //stuff
    }
}
```

Syntax Rules – Within a Class

When methods are overridden, all their chords must also be completely overridden.

```
class C {  
    virtual void f() & virtual async g() /*stuff1*/  
    virtual void f() & virtual async h() /*stuff2*/  
}  
class D:C {  
    override async g() /*stuff3*/ WRONG  
    override void f() & override async g()/*new stuff 1*/  
    override void f() & override async h()/*new stuff2*/  
}
```

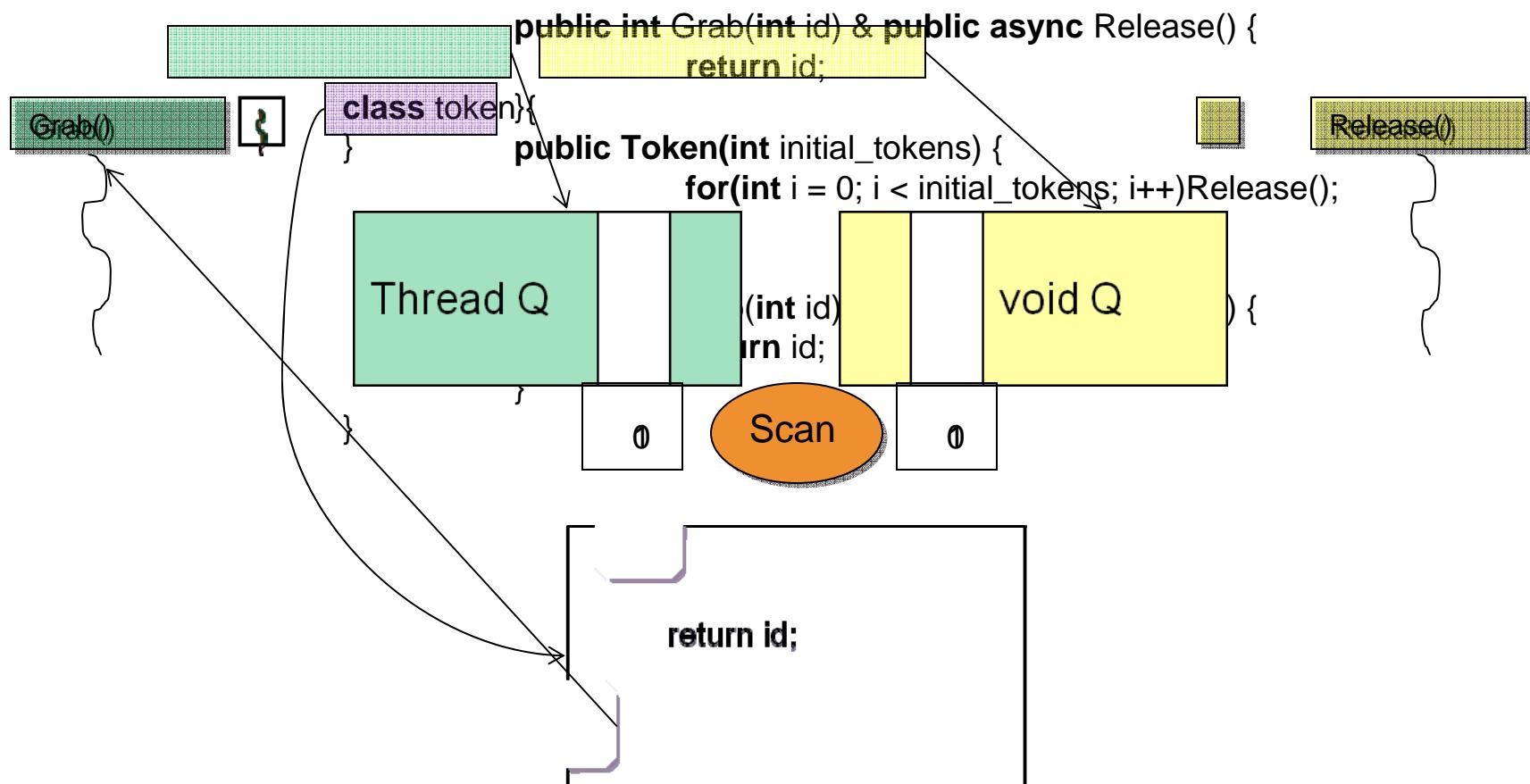
Correct!

Chord Methodology

Thread B

```
class token {
    public Token(int initial_tokens) {
        for(int i = 0; i < initial_tokens; i++)Release();
    }
}
```

Thread A



Chord Translation - BitMask

```
struct BitMask {  
    private int v; // = 0;  
    public void set(int m) { v |= m; }  
    public void clear(int m) { v &= ~m; }  
    public bool match(int m) { return (~v & m) == 0; }  
}
```

Chord Translation - VoidQ

```
class voidQ {
    private int n;
    public voidQ(){ n = 0;}
    public void add() {n++; }
    public void get() {n--; }
    public bool empty {get{return n==0;}}
}
```

Chord Translation - ThreadQ

```
class threadQ {
    private bool signalled = false;
    private int count = 0;
    public bool empty {get{return count == 0;}}
    public void yield(object myCurrentLock){
        count++;
        Monitor.Exit(myCurrentLock);
        lock(this){
            while(!signaled) Monitor.Wait(this);
            signaled = false;
        }
        Monitor.Enter(myCurrentLock);
        count--;
    }
    public void wakeup(){
        lock(this){
            signaled = true;
            Monitor.Pulse(this);
        }
    }
}
```

Chord Translation – Token Example Class

```

class Token {
    private const int mGrab = 1 << 0;
    private const int mRelease = 1 << 1;
    private threadQ GrabQ = new threadQ();
    private voidQ ReleaseQ = new voidQ();
    private const int mGrabRelease = mGrab | mRelease;
    private BitMask s = new BitMask();
    private object mlock = ReleaseQ;
    private void scan() {
        if (s .match(mGrabRelease)) {GrabQ.wakeup(); return;}
    }
    public Token(int initial tokens) {
        for (int i = 0; i < initial tokens ; i++) Release();
    }
    [OneWay] public void Release() {
        lock(mlock) {
            ReleaseQ.add();
            if (! s .match(mRelease)) {
                s.set (mRelease);
                scan ();
            }
        }
    }
    public int Grab(int id) {
        Monitor.Enter(mlock);
        if (! s .match(mGrab)) goto now;
        later :
        GrabQ.yield(mlock); if (GrabQ.empty) s.clear(mGrab);
        now:
        if (s .match(mRelease)) {
            ReleaseQ.get (); if (ReleaseQ.empty) s.clear(mRelease);
            scan();
            Monitor.Exit(mlock);
            {
                return id; // source code for the chord
            }
        }
        else{
            s.set (mGrab); goto later ;
        }
    }
}

```

Example (From Paper)

```
public abstract class ActiveObject {
    protected bool done;
    abstract protected void ProcessMessage();
    public ActiveObject(){
        done = false;
        mainLoop();
    }
    async mainLoop(){
        while (!done){
            ProcessMessage();
        }
    }
}

public class StockServer:ActiveObject{
    private ArrayList clients = new ArrayList();
    public async AddClient(Client c) && override protected void ProcessMessage(){
        clients.Add(c);
    }
    public async WireQuote(Quote q) && override protected void ProcessMessage(){
        foreach(Client c in clients){
            c.UpdateQuote(q);
        }
    }
}
```