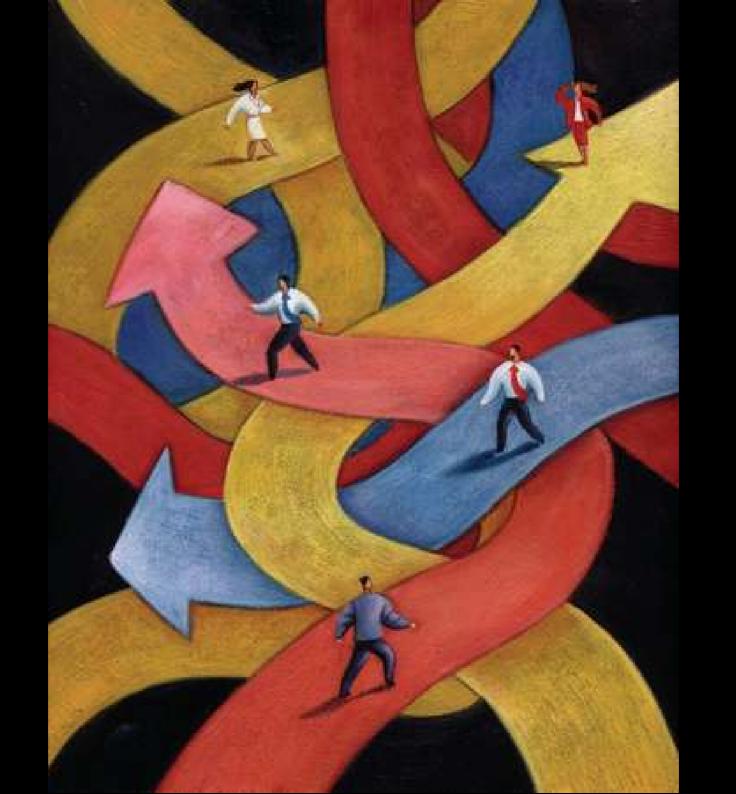
Concurrency in Ruby

Las Vegas Ruby Meetup
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Basic Concurrency with a loop

```
task1 = ...
task2 = ...
task3 = ...
while true
  if task1.needs attention?
    task1.service
  end
  if task2.needs attention?
    task2.service
  end
  if task3.needs attention?
    task3.service
  end
end
```

Threads

- Keeps track of a position in the code
- Main thread
- Additional threads

Thread Example

require 'net/http'

```
pages = %w( www.rubycentral.com www.awl.com
  www.pragmaticprogrammer.com )
threads = []
pages.each do |page|
  threads << Thread.new do
    print "Fetching: #{page}\n"
    resp, data = Net::HTTP.get response(page, '/')
    print "Got #{page}: #{resp.message}\n"
  end
end
                             Fetching: www.pragmaticprogrammer.com
threads.each do |thread|
                             Fetching: www.awl.com
  thread.join
                             Fetching: www.rubycentral.com
end
                             Got www.awl.com: Moved Temporarily
                             Got www.rubycentral.com: OK
                             Got www.pragmaticprogrammer.com: OK
```

About Threads

- Threads belong to a process
- Share memory with other threads
- MRI: user-space threads
- Jruby and Rubinius: OS threads

Visualizing threads

2nd thread

main thread

time

Basic Thread operations

- Thread.start { ... }
- Thread.current
- Kernel#sleep
- stop
- wakeup and run
- kill/terminate/exit
- raise
- join
- value
- status
- Thread-local variables

Implementing Timeout

```
module Timeout
  class Frror < RuntimeFrror</pre>
  end
  def timeout(seconds)
    work thread = Thread.current
    timeout_thread = Thread.start do
      sleep seconds
      work_thread.raise Error
    end
    yield # perform the work
  ensure
    timeout_thread.kill
    timeout_thread.join # make sure it's dead.
  end
  module function :timeout
end
Timeout::timeout(20) do
  puts "0K 1"
end
```

Data Safety

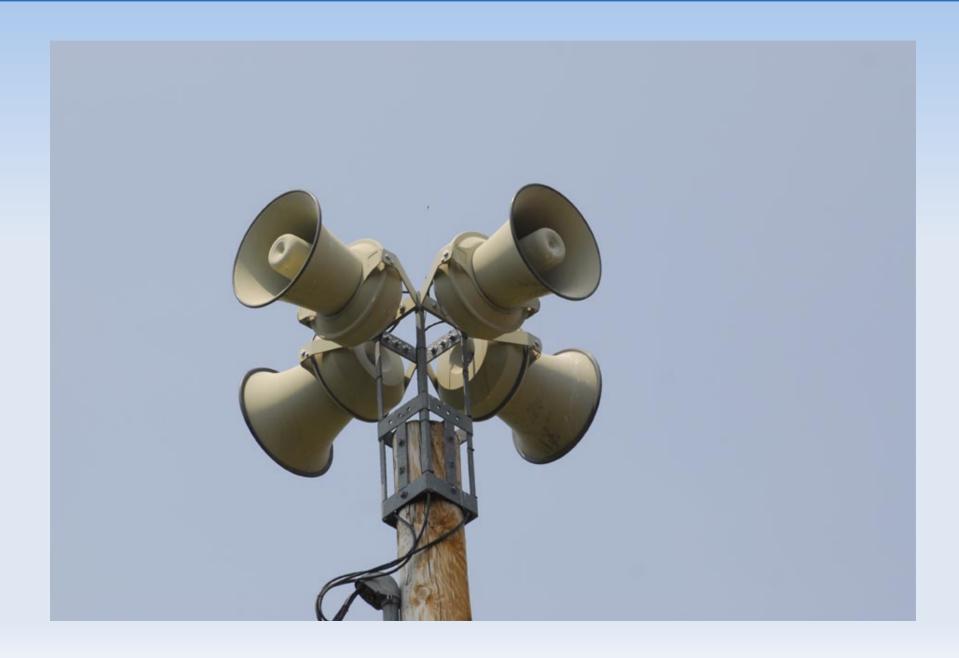


Mutex

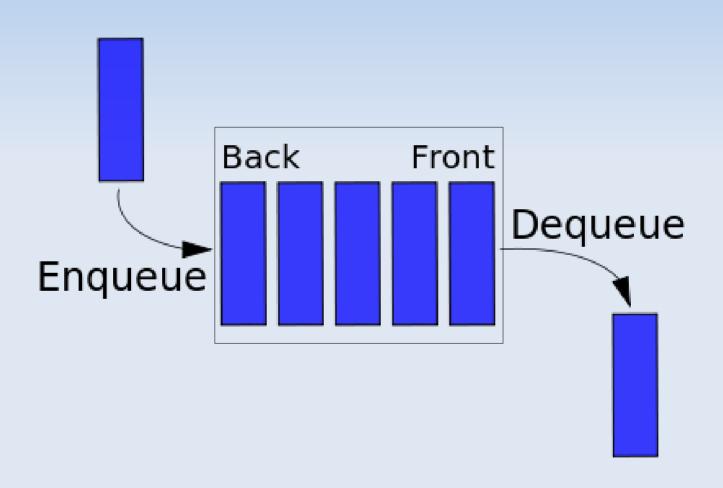
Mutual **Ex**clusion



ConditionVariable



Queue



Celluloid / Actors

Celluloid

"I thought of objects being like biological cells and/or individual computers on a network, only able to communicate with messages"

--Alan Kay, creator of Smalltalk, on the meaning of "object oriented programming"

Drawbacks of Celluloid

- Strange new behavior of ruby objects
- Unclear which objects should be actors
- Hard to step through in a debugger?
- Hard to get a good stack trace?
- Overhead?
- Methods can still access same data concurrently by default!

Conclusion

- Main tools of concurrency:
 - Thread
 - Mutex
- Helper classes written in Ruby:
 - ConditionVariable
 - Queue
- Other concurrency topics:
 - Reactors (eventmachine)
 - Actors (Celluloid)
 - Fibers