



# ESP Threads

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# What is an ESP Thread

- A series of computational steps
  - Enhancement of Ruby's built-in Threads
    - Adds Naming of threads
      - may be :symbol, “string” or number
    - tracking of parents and child threads
    - time of birth
  - Many ESP protocols run as multiple threads
    - to perform steps in parallel
- `threads` #lists the state of all active threads



# Thread Basics

- Threads may be referenced by their name
  - > `Thread["mary"]` #shows the thread's state
  - > `Thread["mary"].finish` #wait for "mary" to exit
  - > `Thread["mary"].abort` #abort "mary" with error
  - > `Thread["mary"].exit` #exit "mary" with no error
- Parent Threads are notified of Error if a child thread dies
  - Detaching a thread orphans it from all parent thread(s)
- Exiting MainThread causes ESP server to exit
  - > `ESP.main.exit` #or `MainThread.exit`
- Each espclient *name*
  - creates a corresponding `Thread[name]`
  - Exiting that Thread exits the client



# Starting new Threads

-> `Thread(name) {code}`

- Run *code* in a new thread called *name*

-> `Thread(:myDA) {shortDA}`

- Run *shortDA* in a new thread called `:myDA`

- with the client thread as its controlling parent!
- so, exiting the client will likely cause *shortDA* to fail

-> `Thread[:myDA].finish` #wait for *shortDA* to finish

-> `Thread[:myDA].abort` #abort *shortDA*

- note that “*myDA*”  $\neq$  `:myDA`

-> `threads` #lists names of all active threads



# Starting Detached Threads

- Detached threads
  - Have no parent threads
  - Continue running when client exits for any reason
  - Make little sense unless started from espclient
- To start a block of code in a detached thread
  - `start (:myShortDA) {shortDA}`
- You may substitute any code for `shortDA` above
  - `Thread[:myShortDA].abort #aborts myShortDA`
- To start a mission script (safely detached) within a client
  - `runMission "script" #searches $ESPpath`
    - Mission thread will be named "`script_mission`"



# Threads in Simulated Time

- All synchronized threads advance Thread.time
  - before simulated time can advance
  - `Thread.unsync` #allows time to flow by this thread
  - `Thread.resync` #forces time to wait for this thread
- You must unsync espclient threads
  - to allow other threads to run free in simulated time
  - `Thread.unsync`
  - `start (:myShortDA) {shortDA}`
- New threads (or clients) start 'synchronized'
  - `Thread.unsync` #until you unsync them

