SESSION

The Backround on Background Tasks in .NET 9

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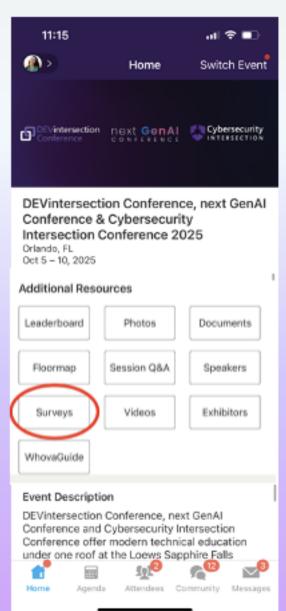
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Audience

- .NET Developers
- In need of running a background task
- This is not a talk about how Tasks work in async/await



Agenda

- What are background tasks/jobs?
- What type of problems are suitable for a background task/job?
- What options are out there?
 - IHostedService
 - BackgroundService
 - Worker Service
 - Hangfire
- Why would I choose one over the other?
- Deep dive into each
- Demos
- Questions



Goal

- Know all your options for running background tasks
- Why choose one over another



Who am I?

- Director of Engineering at <u>Lean TECHniques</u>
- Microsoft MVP
- Dometrain Author
- Redgate Community Ambassador
- Co-organizer of <u>lowa .NET User Group</u>











What problem do background tasks solve?

- Cron jobs
 - Process messages from a queue every X minutes
 - Clean up database or file system every X minutes
 - Send email notification every X minutes under certain circumstances
 - Refresh cache every X minutes
 - Check for updates to database every X minutes and push updates via SignalR
- Perform some CPU intensive work asynchronously
- Eventual consistency
- Re-train ML datasets



Options

- IHostedService
- BackgroundService
- WorkerService
- Hangfire
- Cloud options



These options are kind of like baking cookies



What is an IHostedService?

- Lets you host a background job inside an ASP.NET Core App
 - ASP.NET Core app is your cookie jar
- Interface with StartAsync and StopAsync
- Raw, fundamental building block for other options
- Register via dependency injection and services.AddHostedService<T>





How does an IHostedService work?

Register with DI

services.AddHostedService<HostedServiceExample>();

- StopAsync's cancellation token has 5 seconds to shutdown gracefully
- StopAsync might not be called if the app shuts down unexpectedly



How does an IHostedService work?

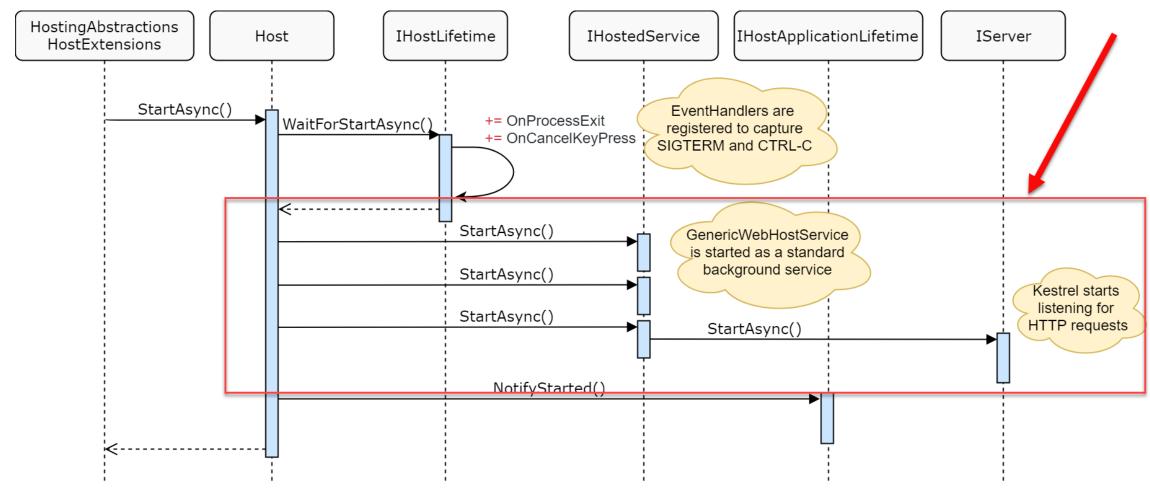


Image Credit: Andrew Lock



How does an IHostedService work?

- StartAsync blocks the rest of your app from starting
- Push <u>blocking</u> long-running work out of StartAsync
 - This goes for BackgroundService later

```
DO THIS

public Task StartAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

LongRunningThingAsync(cancellationToken);

return Task.CompletedTask;

public async Task StartAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)

await LongRunningThingAsync(cancellationToken);

}

return Task.CompletedTask;
```

- UNLESS, you truly don't want your app to boot until this finishes
 - i.e. Database Migrations



When do I use IHostedService?

- You will implicitly use it with BackgroundService and Worker Services
- You need full control over Starting and Stopping
 - AND will not use the base BackgroundService implementation



When do I NOT use IHostedService?

- Should be using BackgroundService or WorkerService 95%+ of the time
- Other reasons will be the same as BackgroundService (next)





What is a BackgroundService?

- Lets you host a background job inside an ASP.NET Core App
 - ASP.NET Core app is your cookie jar
- Abstract class, implements IHostedService
- Exposes ExecuteAsync abstract method
- Handles Starting and Stopping





How does a BackgroundService work?

- Register with DI services.AddHostedService<BackgroundServiceExample>();
- Exposes ExecuteAsync abstract method
- Can still override StartAsync and StopAsync



```
public abstract class BackgroundService : IHostedService, IDisposable
   private Task _executingTask;
   private readonly CancellationTokenSource _stoppingCts = new CancellationTokenSource();
   protected abstract Task ExecuteAsync(CancellationToken stoppingToken);
   public virtual Task StartAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)
       _executingTask = ExecuteAsync(_stoppingCts.Token);
       if (_executingTask.IsCompleted)
           return _executingTask;
       return Task.CompletedTask;
   public virtual async Task StopAsync(CancellationToken cancellationToken)
       if (_executingTask == null)
           // Signal cancellation to the executing method
           _stoppingCts.Cancel();
           await Task.WhenAny( params tasks: _executingTask, Task.Delay(Timeout.Infinite, cancellationToken));
   public virtual void Dispose()
       _stoppingCts.Cancel();
```



When do I use BackgroundService?

- Need a simple background task runner
 - Either as part of your ASP.NET Core application or by itself
- Less gotchas than IHostedService
 - Can't accidentally prevent app from booting unless override StartAsync
 - Handles cancellations
- Want an ASP.NET Core endpoint to health check your background task
 - Instead of WorkerServices



When do I <u>NOT</u> use BackgroundService?

- Too much co-location with your app/API can get unruly and outweigh the convenience of co-location
 - It Depends
- Scaling out can be a problem if your code isn't idempotent
 - Fix by making code idempotent or not allowing scale out





What is a WorkerService?

- Enhanced .NET Console App template
 - dotnet new worker –o my-custom-worker
- Allows you to have an IHost
 - Configuration, Dependency Injection, Logging, etc.
- Registers a Worker class as a HostedService
- Does not take an opinion on how to host console app
 - No cookie jar
 - Console app called from scheduler
 - Windows Service
 - systemd





How does a WorkerService work?

- Project Sdk of Microsoft.NET.Sdk.Worker
- PackageReference to Microsoft. Extensions. Hosting

```
<Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk.Worker">
    <PropertyGroup>
        <TargetFramework>net9.0</TargetFramework>
        <ImplicitUsings>enable</ImplicitUsings>
        <Nullable>enable</Nullable>
    </PropertyGroup>
    <ItemGroup>
        <PackageReference Include="Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting" Version="9.0.0" />
        <PackageReference Include="Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Systemd" Version="9.0.0" />
        <PackageReference Include="Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.WindowsServices" Version="9.0.0" />
    </ItemGroup>
    <ItemGroup>
     <ProjectReference Include="..\Shared\Shared.csproj" />
    </ItemGroup>
</Project>
```

scottsaube

How do I host WorkerServices?

- Scheduler calls Console App
 - Windows Scheduled Tasks, k8s cron jobs, Azure Logic Apps, AWS Scheduled Tasks, GCP Cloud Scheduler
- Windows Service or Systemd (Windows or Linux)



When do I use WorkerServices?

- Want an out-of-proc way of running background tasks
- Prefer hosting background services outside of a web app
 - Avoid app pool recycles
- Natural migration for a full .NET framework Windows Service



When do I NOT use WorkerServices?

- Prefer deploying as a web app
- Want to co-locate with existing web app/API
- Want a healthcheck endpoint





What is Hangfire?

- Full featured library for running jobs in ASP.NET Core
 - Free for commercial use but paid if you want support (\$500-\$4500/yr)
- Comes with UI for monitoring and history
- Supports Cron and ad-hoc running of jobs
- Allows for continuations
- Automatic retries
- Supports concurrency limiting
- Persists job state to database





How does Hangfire work?

- Serializes method call and all arguments
- Creates background job based on that information
- Saves job to persistent storage
- Starts background job if immediate



When do I use Hangfire?

- Want to host jobs in ASP.NET Core
- Need features Hangfire offers
- Don't want to write plumbing code
- Ok with relying on a 3rd party library



When do I <u>NOT</u> use Hangfire?

- Do not want to host jobs in ASP.NET Core
- Have basic needs and do not need Hangfire's features
- Do not want to rely on 3rd party library
- More control over what happens



Cloud options

- Azure Functions
- Azure WebJobs
- AWS Lambdas
- GCP Cloud Scheduler + Cloud Functions
- Didn't cover these to avoid cloud specific



Takeaways

- Awareness to all the options available to you
- More information to make the best decision for you and your company



Resources

- https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/dotnet/architecture/microservices/multi-containermicroservice-net-applications/background-tasks-withihostedservice
- https://www.hangfire.io/
- https://app.pluralsight.com/library/courses/building-aspnet-core-hosted-services-net-core-worker-services/
- This slide deck



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