

## [Lifetime issues with async code inside a trait implementation](#)

[help](#)

[ar3s3ru](#) December 19, 2019, 7:24am 1

Hello peeps,

I'm working on my personal project and I recently stumbled upon the real force of [why async fn is hard](#).

I have this nice trait with an async function in it.

The result type of the function, however, is expressed as an associated type, since we don't have GAT yet and `impl Trait` can't be used.

```
pub trait Handler {
    type Command;
    type Aggregate: Aggregate;
    type Error;
    type Result: Future<Output = Result<Vec<EventOf<Self::Aggregate>>, Self::Error>>;
}

fn handle(&self, state: &StateOf<Self::Aggregate>, command: Self::Command) -> Self::Result;
```

Now, my intention is to write a decorator over this trait.

I already have some code in place, check it out here:

```
impl<H: Handler> Handler for AsHandler<H> {
    type Command = H::Command;
    // Decorated Aggregate type
    type Aggregate = AsAggregate<H::Aggregate>;
    type Error = H::Error;
    type Result = H::Result;

    fn handle(&self, state: &StateOf<Self::Aggregate>, command: Self::Command) -> Self::Result {
        self.0.handle(state, command)
    }
}
```

As you can see, the `type Result` is basically taken as-is from the generic `Handler` implementation we're decorating.

However, I'd like to return a different result here.

Since we have no GAT, I need to box and pin the async block to await the decorated `Handler.handle` method execution and then mapping the result, so it would be something like this:

```
type Result =
    Pin<Box<dyn Future<Output = Result<Vec<EventOf<Self::Aggregate>>, Self::Error>>>;

fn handle(
    &self,
    state: &StateOf<Self::Aggregate>,
    command: Self::Command,
) -> Self::Result {
    Box::pin(async move {
        let version = state.version();

        self.0.handle(state, command).await.map(|events| {
            events
                .into_iter()
                .map(|event| Versioned::with_version(event, version + 1))
                .collect::<Vec<EventOf<Self::Aggregate>>>()
        })
    })
}
```

However, this is not going to work due to `type Result` assuming 'static lifetime for `dyn Future`.

Is there any way I can do this?

For complete reference, this is the link to the actual source code if you want to take a look: [eventually-rs/versioned.rs at 5beeb2f94260a40bfccf8a28eea9d32b8e3ea796 · get-eventually/eventually-rs · GitHub](https://github.com/5beeb2f94260a40bfccf8a28eea9d32b8e3ea796)

Many many thanks to whoever puts some time into this!

[alice](#) December 19, 2019, 10:44am 2

Sometimes you can build the traits like this:

```
trait BorrowIter<'a> {
    type Item: 'a;
    fn next(&'a mut self) -> Option<Self::Item>;
}
```

However actually using this kind of trait is a major lifetime pain, e.g. try making [this](#) compile.

Generally if you're going to use `Pin<Box<...>>` as the associated type anyway, just put it directly in the trait, because you can specify the lifetime directly as wanted:

```
pub trait Handler {
    type Command;
    type Aggregate: Aggregate;
    type Error;

    fn handle<'a>(&'a self, state: &StateOf<Self::Aggregate>, command: Self::Command)
        -> Pin<Box<dyn Future<Output = Result<Vec<EventOf<Self::Aggregate>>, Self::Error>> + 'a>;
}
```

[ar3s3ru](#) December 19, 2019, 12:33pm 3

Hey [@alice](#) thank you for your answer!

Generally if you're going to use `Pin<Box<...>>` as the associated type anyway, just put it directly in the trait, because you can specify the lifetime directly as wanted:

Yeah, but that's the problem: I generally wouldn't want to limit consumers of the trait to use `Pin<Box<Future>>` explicitly.

On the other hand, however, I can see how the only kind of async code you can write in a trait method as of now (with no GAT support) is necessarily `Pin<Box<Future>>` (unless very particular cases where you could use something like `futures::future::Ready`, but that's more an exception than the norm).

So maybe there's no way out of this with said design as of now, and I just need to sit tight for GAT and use `futures::BoxFuture` everywhere (or `async-trait`).

1 Like

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