

# Asynchronous Programming

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**Tim Ojo**

@tim\_ojo [www.timojo.com](http://www.timojo.com)



# Single Threaded Asynchrony

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T1



T2



T3



T4





# Suitable for IO-Bound Tasks



# Suitable for IO-Bound Tasks



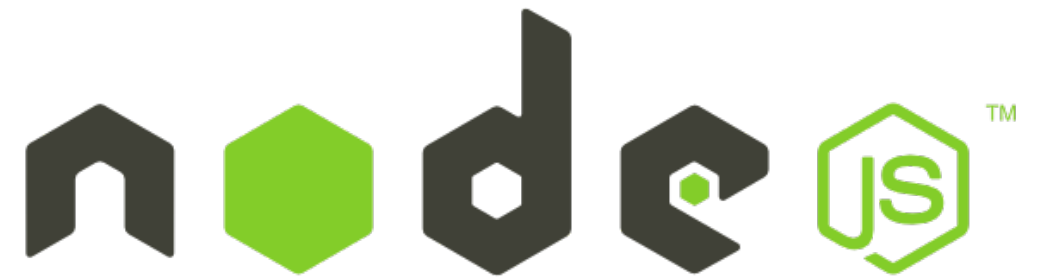
# Event Driven Architecture

is a software design that orchestrates behavior around the production, detection and consumption of events





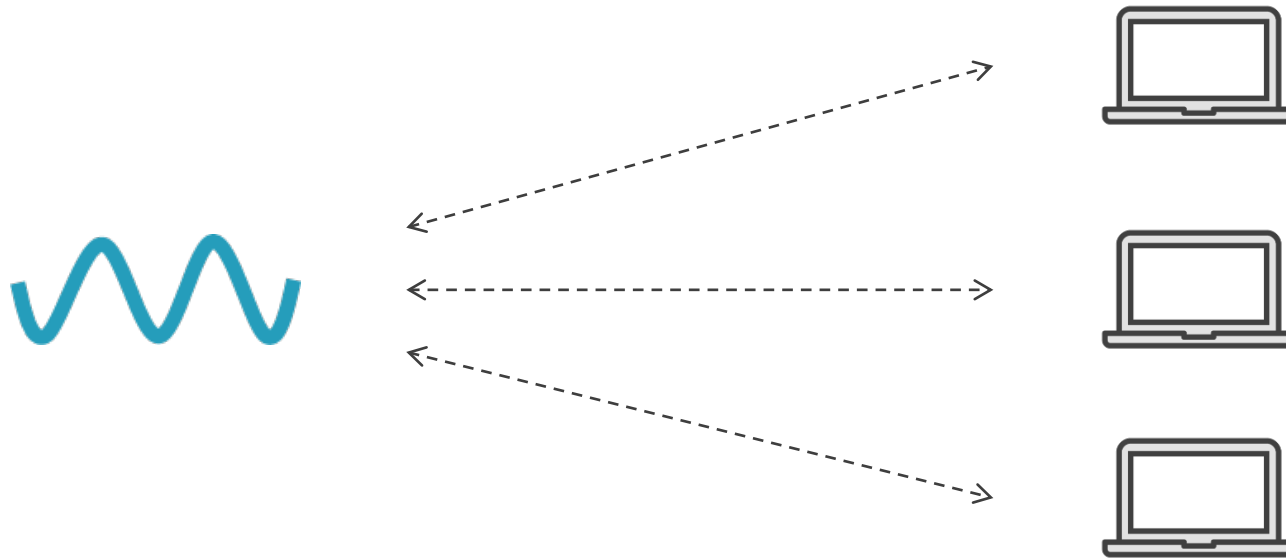
NGINX





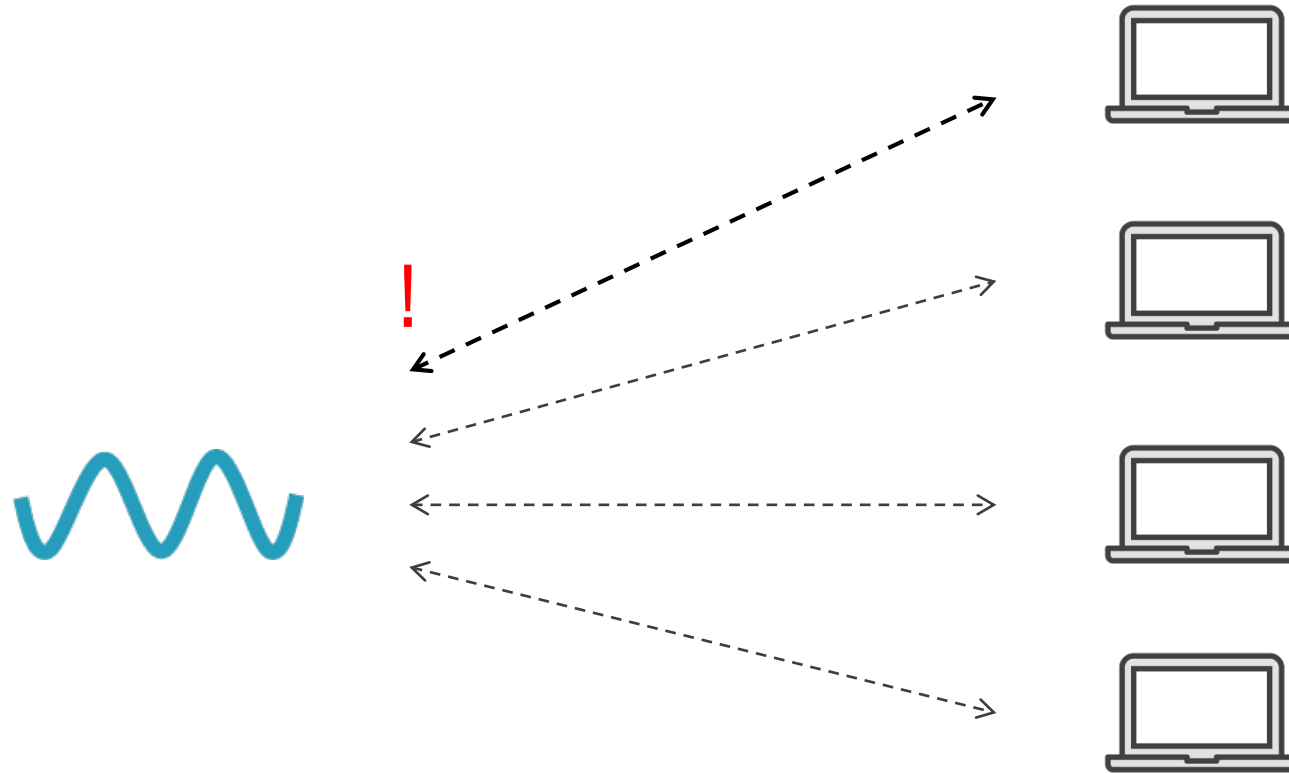
Traditional Model





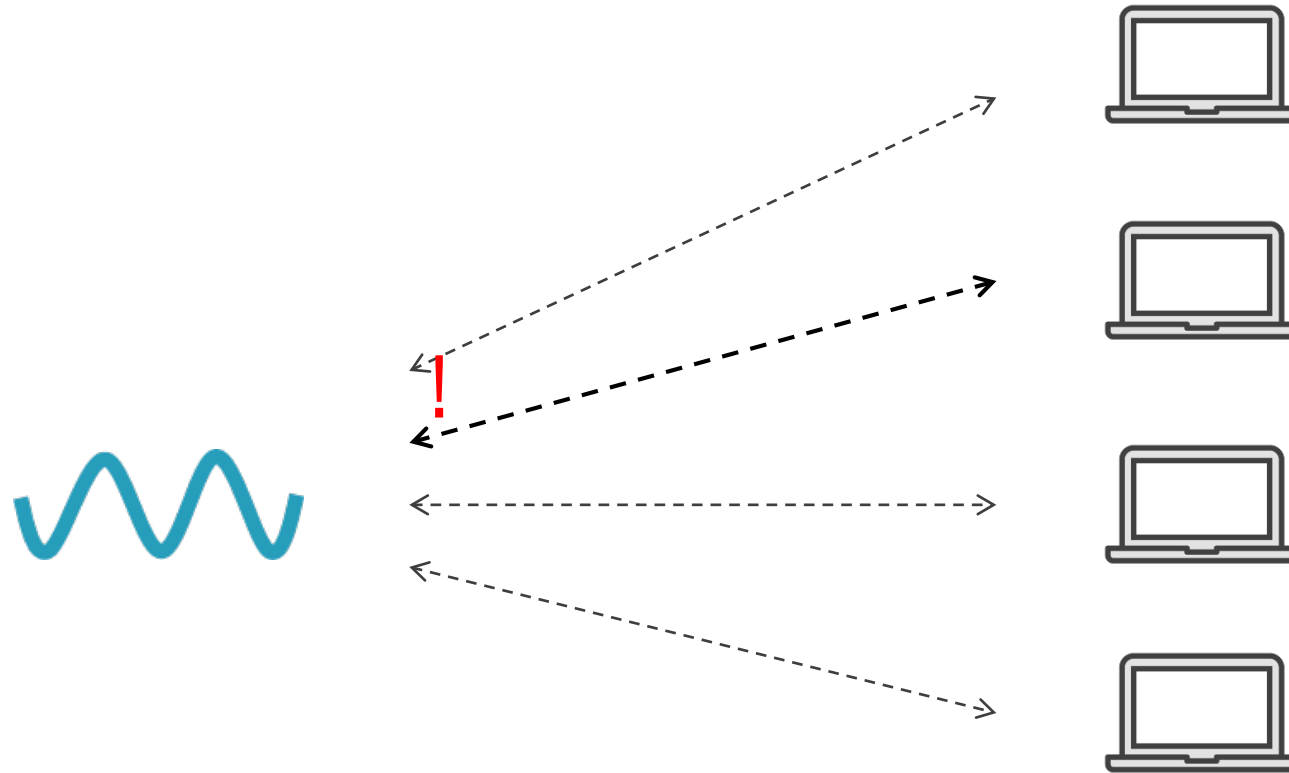
Event Driven Model





Event Driven Model



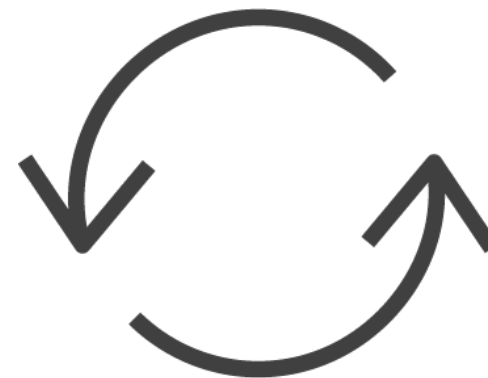


Event Driven Model



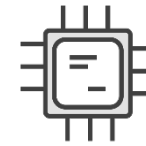
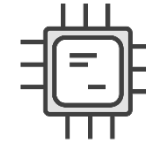


Asynchronous IO



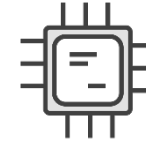
Event Loop



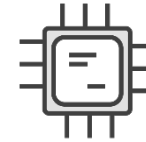


Zzz...





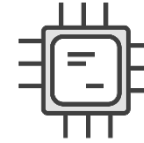
Zzz...



Zzz...





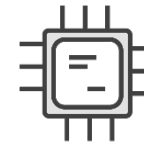


Zzz...



Zzz...

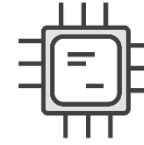
Task



Zzz...

Task





Zzz...



Zzz...



# Event Loop

is responsible for getting items from an event queue and handling it



# Examples of Events

**Change of file state**

**Timeout occurring**

**New data at network socket**

...



# Event Loop

is responsible for getting items from an event queue and handling it



# Cooperative Multitasking with Event Loops and Coroutines

---



# Python Event Loop

```
asyncio.get_event_loop()
```





# Python Event Loop

```
AbstractEventLoop.run_forever()
```



# Python Event Loop

```
AbstractEventLoop.run_forever()
```

```
AbstractEventLoop.run_until_complete(future)
```



# Python Event Loop

```
AbstractEventLoop.stop()
```



# Python Event Loop

```
AbstractEventLoop.close()
```



# Cooperative Multitasking



# Cooperative Multitasking

- **Tasks suspend themselves to allow others run**



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- **Tasks suspend themselves to allow others run**
- **Event loop resumes the task when the IO operation completes**



# Cooperative Multitasking

- **Tasks suspend themselves to allow others run**
- **Event loop resumes the task when the IO operation completes**
- **Tasks => Coroutines**





# Coroutine



# Coroutine

- **Coroutine Function**



# Coroutine

- **Coroutine Function**
- **Coroutine Object**



```
import asyncio
```

```
async def say_hello():  
    print("Hello World!")
```

```
loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()  
loop.run_until_complete(say_hello())  
loop.close()
```



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```
import asyncio
```

```
async def delayed_hello():  
    print("Hello ")  
    await asyncio.sleep(1)  
    print("World!")
```

```
loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()  
loop.run_until_complete(delayed_hello())  
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```



## Python 3.4

yield from  
@asyncio.coroutine

## Python 3.5+

await  
async



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## Python 3.5+

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## Python 3.4

yield from  
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## Python 3.5+

await  
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CoroutineObject = CoroutineFunction()



CoroutineObject = CoroutineFunction()



Future( CoroutineObject )



CoroutineObject = CoroutineFunction()



Future( CoroutineObject )





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```

Event  
Loop

Future

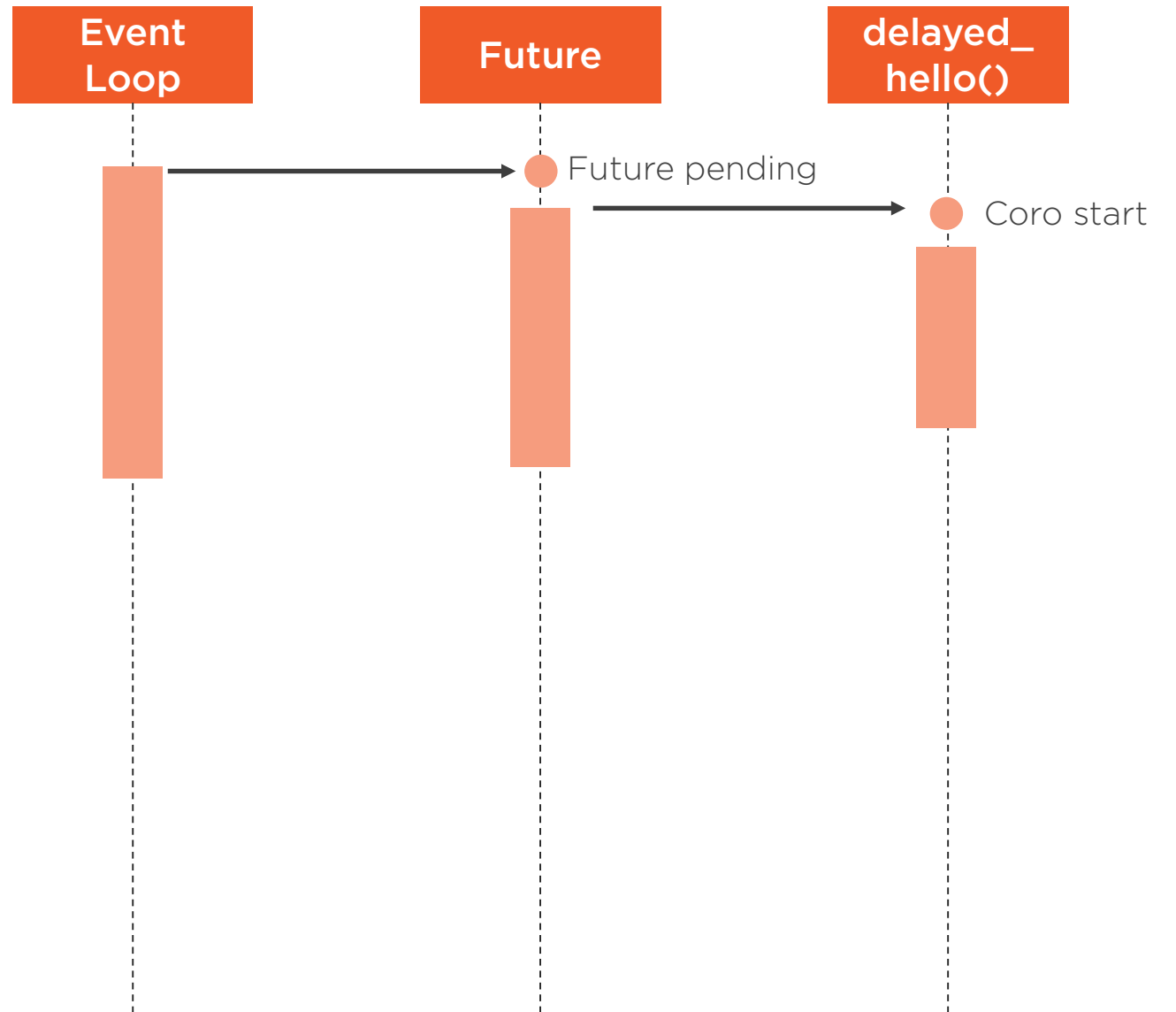
delayed\_  
hello()



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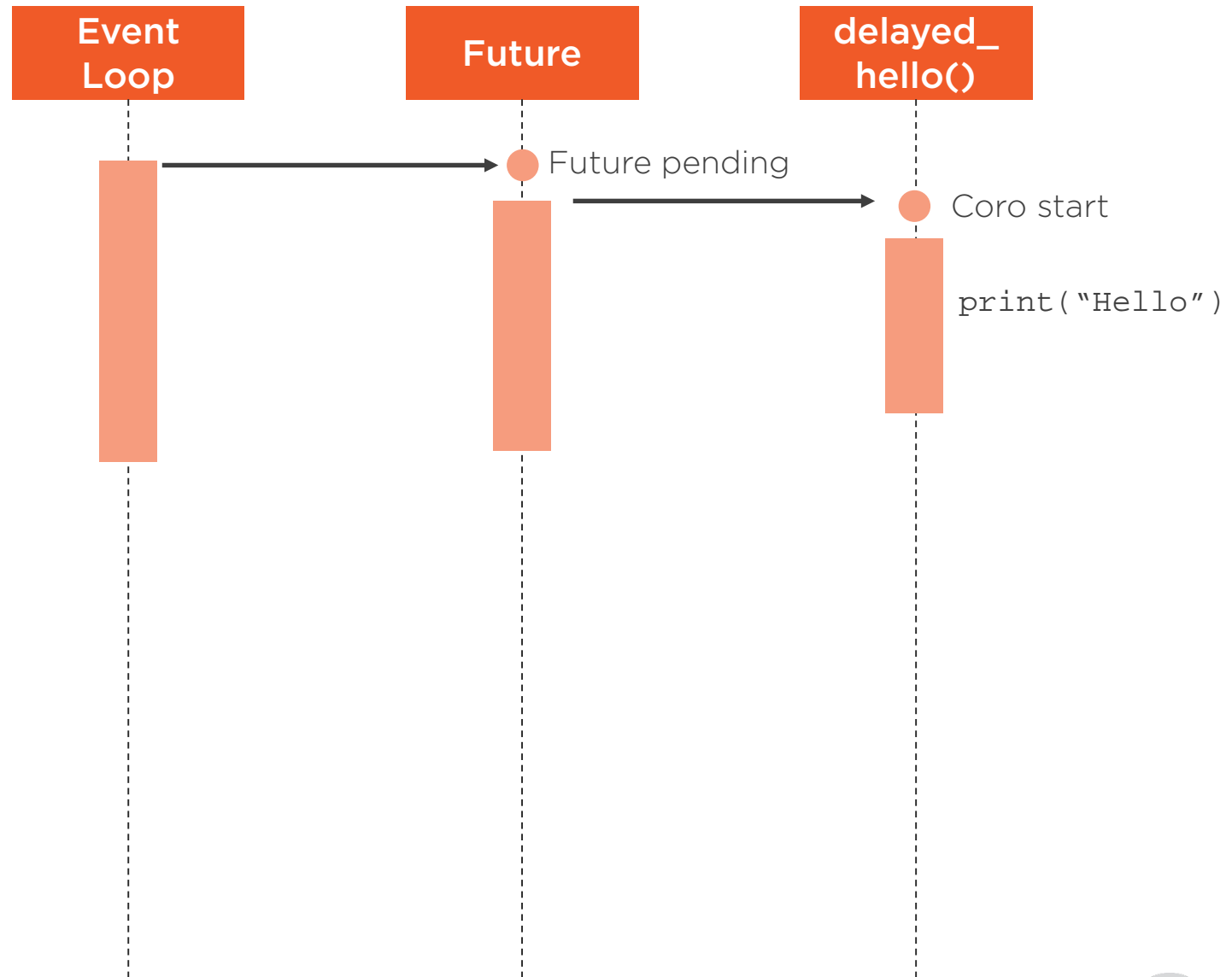
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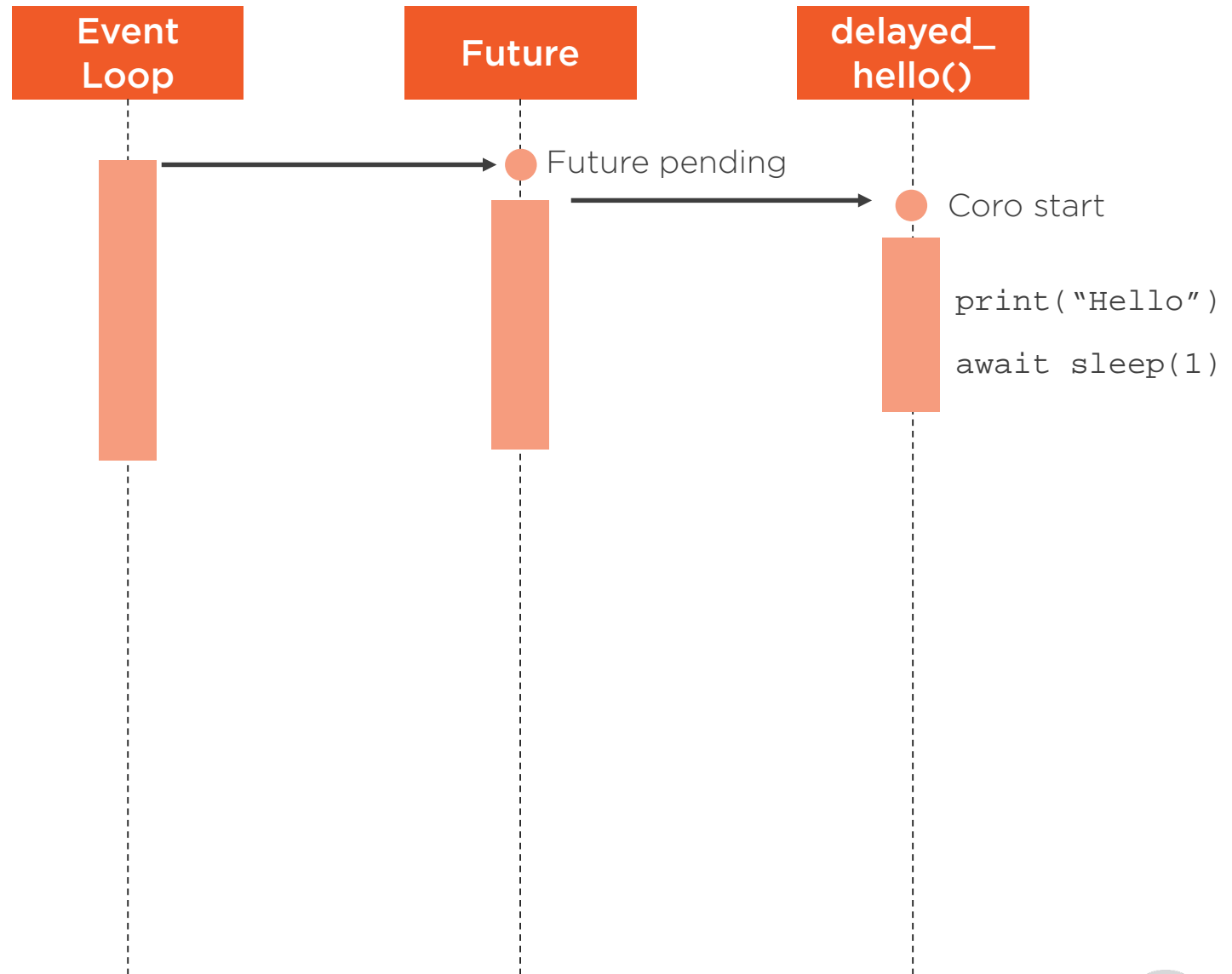
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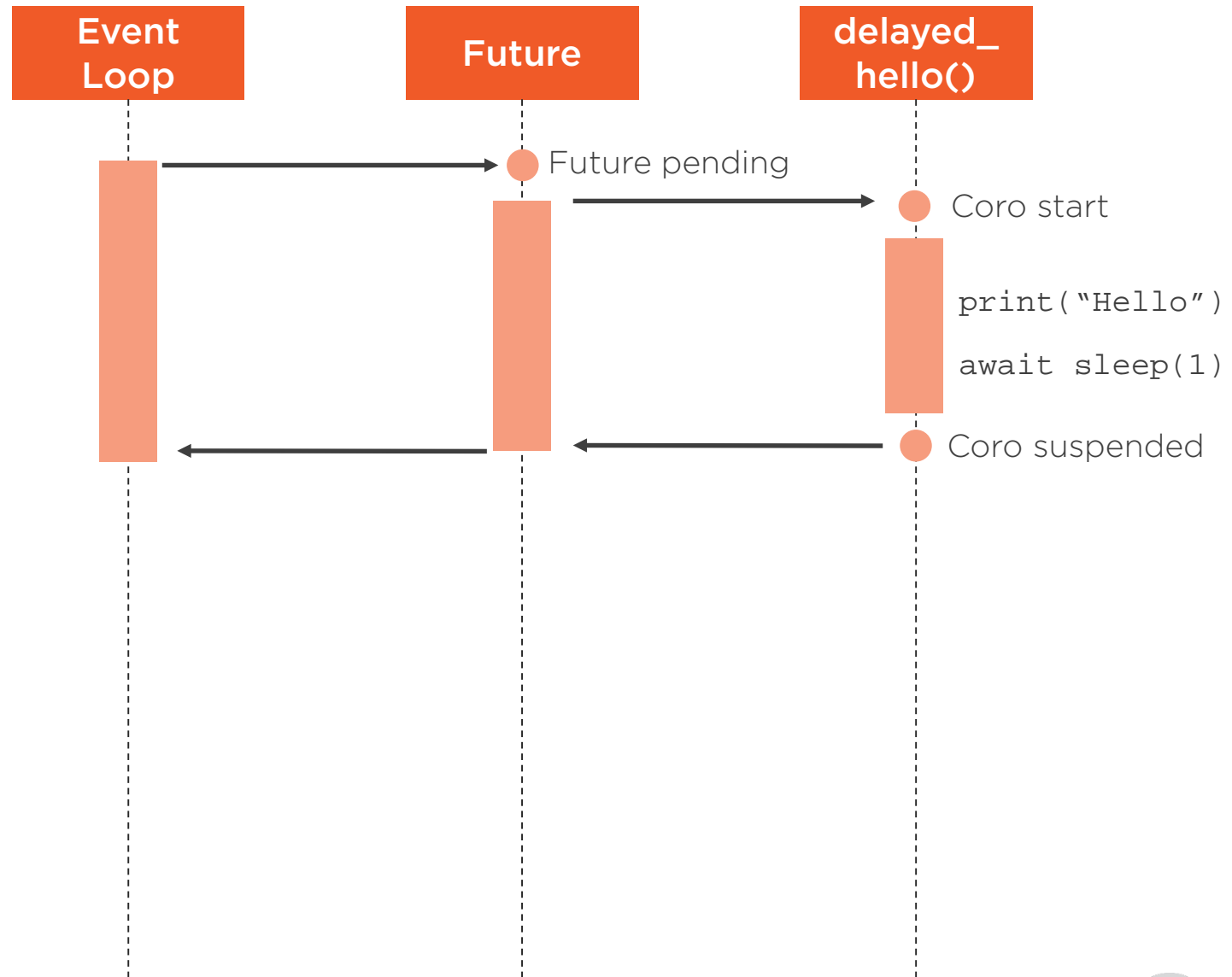
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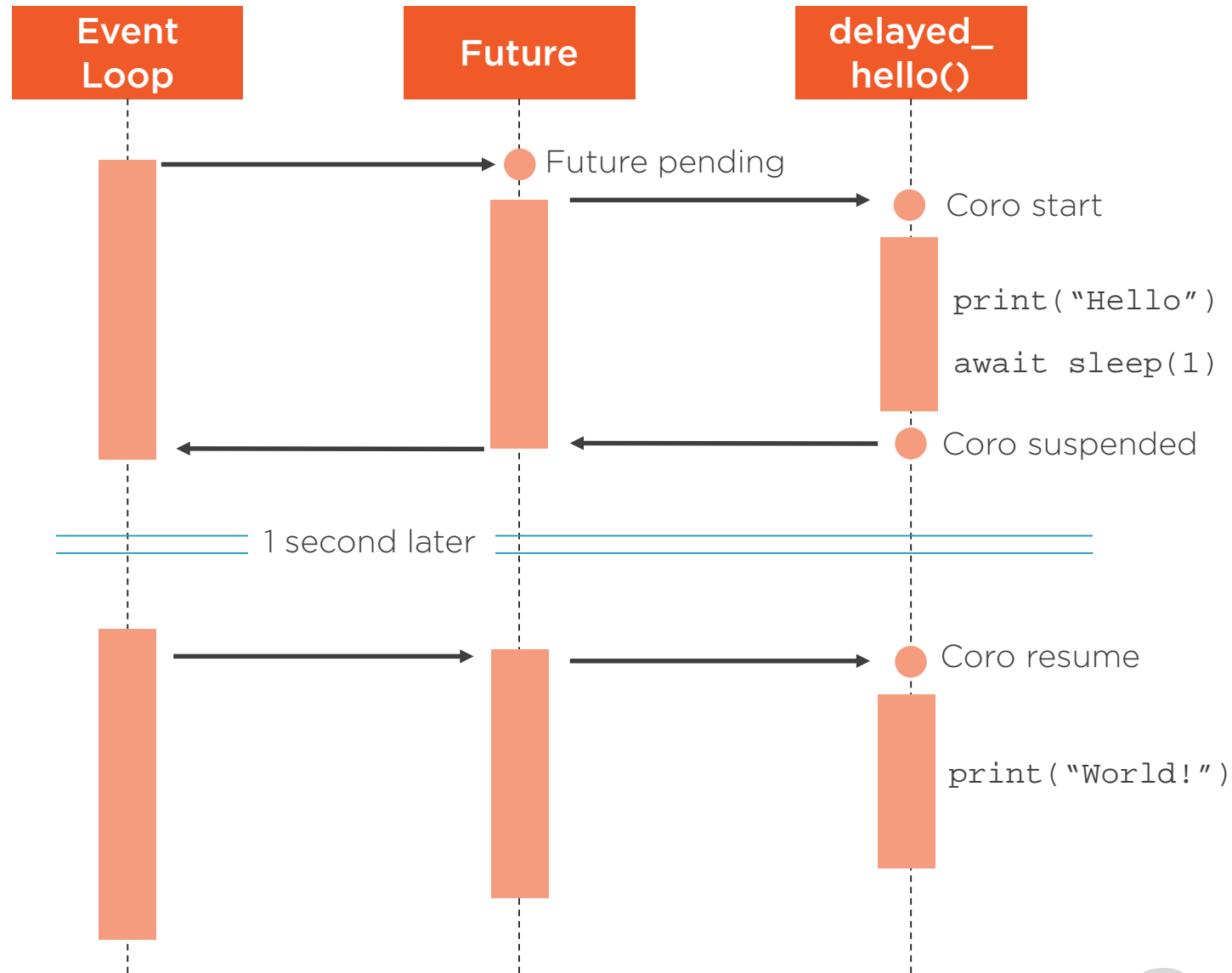
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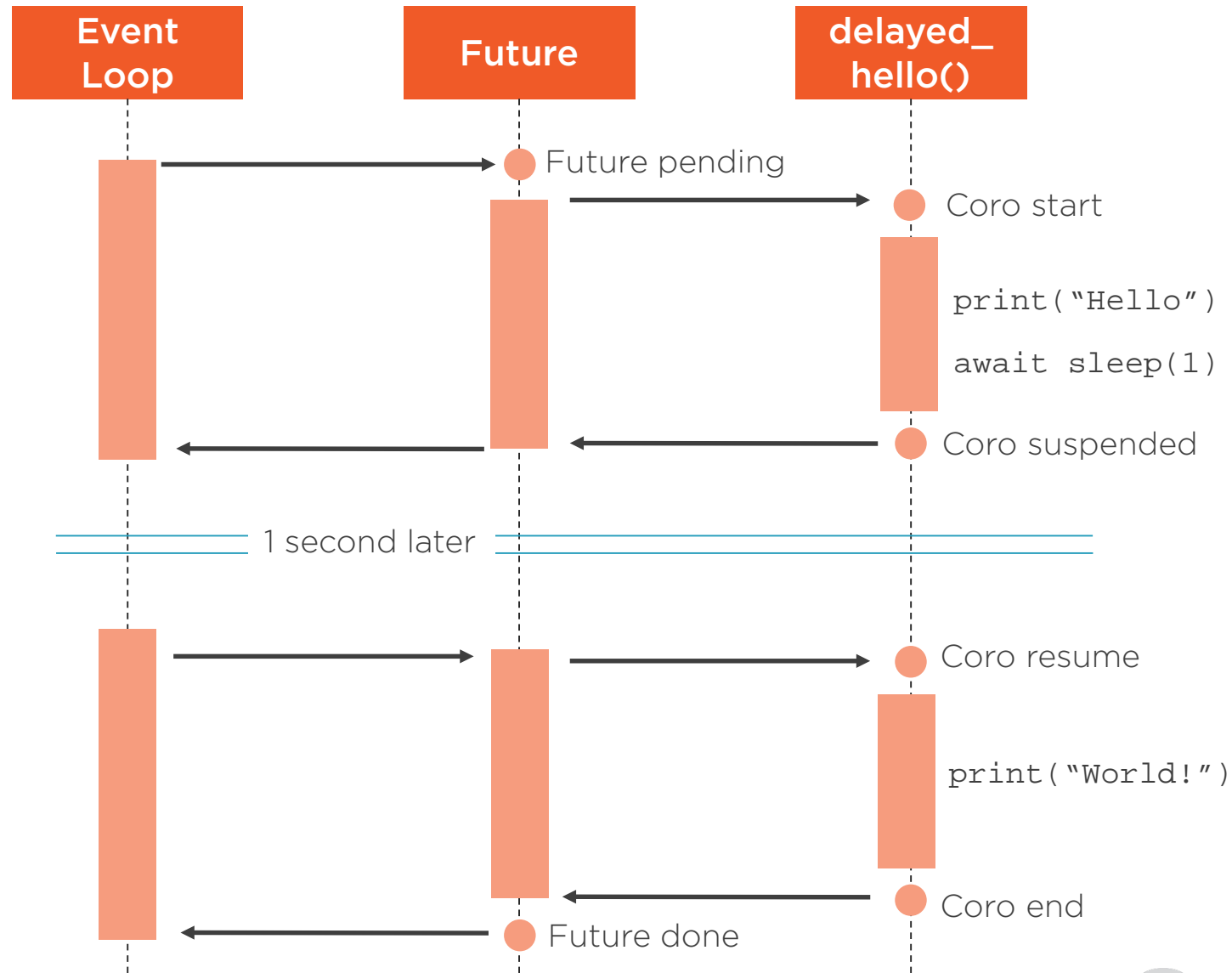
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```





# More Asyncio Concepts

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# Future

manages the execution and represents the eventual result of a computation



# Future Methods

```
cancel() # cancels the future
```



# Future Methods

`done()` # returns true if completed or canceled



# Future Methods

`result()` # returns the result



# Future Methods

`exception()` # returns any exception raised during execution



# Future Methods

```
add_done_callback(fn) # adds callback to be run when done
```



# Non-Blocking

*asyncio.Future*

.result()

.exception()

# Blocking

*concurrent.future.Future*

.result(timeout)

.exception(timeout)





# Non-Blocking

*asyncio.Future*

.result()

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# Blocking

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**.result**(timeout)

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*asyncio.Future*

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*asyncio.Future*

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# Blocking

*concurrent.future.Future*

.result(timeout)

.exception(timeout)



# Waiting for a Future to Complete

```
await future # pause execution until future is done
```



# Waiting for a Future to Complete

```
loop.run_until_complete(future) # loop stops after future is complete
```



# Task

a subclass of Future that is used to wrap and manage the execution of a coroutine in an event loop



# Creating a Task

```
asyncio.ensure_future(coro_or_future, *, loop=None)
```



# Creating a Task

```
asyncio.ensure_future(coro_or_future, *, loop=None)
```

```
AbstractEventLoop.create_task(coro)
```





# Coroutine Chaining

A coroutine awaiting another coroutine



```
async def perform_task():
    print('performing task')
    print('waiting for result1')
    result1 = await subtask1()
    print('waiting for result2')
    result2 = await subtask2(result1)
    return (result1, result2)

async def subtask1():
    print('perform subtask 1')
    return 'result1'

async def subtask2(arg):
    print('perform subtask 2')
    return 'result2 relies on {}'.format(arg)

loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
result = loop.run_until_complete(perform_task())
event_loop.close()
```



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# Parallel Execution of Tasks

---





```
coroutine asyncio.wait(futures, *,  
                        loop=None,  
                        timeout=None,  
                        return_when=ALL_COMPLETED)
```



```
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```
coroutine asyncio.wait(futures, *,  
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- Returns (DONE\_FUTURES, PENDING\_FUTURES)



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```

- Returns (DONE\_FUTURES, PENDING\_FUTURES)

```
import asyncio

async def get_item(i):
    await asyncio.sleep(i)
    return 'item ' + str(i)

async def get_items(num_items):
    print('getting items')
    item_coros = [
        get_item(i)
        for i in range(num_items)
    ]
    print('waiting for tasks to complete')
    completed, pending = await asyncio.wait(item_coros)
    results = [t.result() for t in completed]
    print('results: {!r}'.format(results))

loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
try:
    loop.run_until_complete(get_items(4))
finally:
    loop.close()
```



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async def get_item(i):
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try:
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finally:
    loop.close()
```





```
...
async def get_items(num_items):
    print('getting items')
    item_coros = [
        get_item(i)
        for i in range(num_items)
    ]
    print('waiting 2 seconds for tasks to complete')
    completed, pending = await asyncio.wait(item_coros, timeout=2)
    results = [t.result() for t in completed]
    print('results: {!r}'.format(results))

    if pending:
        print('canceling remaining tasks')
        for t in pending:
            t.cancel()

loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
try:
    loop.run_until_complete(get_items(4))
finally:
    loop.close()
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    print('getting items')
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        for i in range(num_items)
    ]
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    completed, pending = await asyncio.wait(item_coros, timeout=2)
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    print('results: {!r}'.format(results))

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finally:
    loop.close()
```



```
coroutine asyncio.wait_for(future, timeout, *, loop=None)
```



```
try:  
    result = await asyncio.wait_for(task, 30.0)  
except asyncio.TimeoutError:  
    print('task did not complete in 30 seconds so it was canceled')
```



```
asyncio.as_completed(fs, *, loop=None, timeout=None)
```



```
for task in asyncio.as_completed(tasks):  
    result = await task
```



```
asyncio.gather(*coros_or_futures, loop=None, return_exceptions=False)
```



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```



# Asyncio Libraries

---



# aihttp

```
pip install aiohttp
```



# aihttp server

```
import aiohttp.web

async def handle(request):
    name = request.match_info.get('name', "Anonymous")
    text = "Hello, " + name
    return web.Response(text=text)

app = web.Application()
app.router.add_get('/', handle)
app.router.add_get('/{name}', handle)

web.run_app(app)
```



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    return web.Response(text=text)

app = web.Application()
app.router.add_get('/', handle)
app.router.add_get('/{name}', handle)

web.run_app(app)
```



```
import aiohttp
import asyncio
import asyncio_timeout

async def fetch(session, url):
    async with session.get(url) as response:
        return await response.text()

async def main():
    async with aiohttp.ClientSession() as session:
        html = await fetch(session, 'http://python.org')
        print(html)

loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
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```



```
import aiohttp
import asyncio
import asyncio_timeout

async def fetch(session, url):
    async with session.get(url) as response:
        return await response.text()

async def main():
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# aiofiles





# aiofiles

- `asyncio` enabled alternative to standard file API



# aiofiles

- asyncio enabled alternative to standard file API
- Similar API



# aiofiles

- asyncio enabled alternative to standard file API
- Similar API
- Supports async and await



# Standard File API

```
with open('filename', mode='r') as f:  
    contents = f.read()  
print(contents)
```

# aiofiles API

```
async with aiofiles.open('filename',  
mode='r') as f:  
    contents = await f.read()  
print(contents)
```



# Standard File API

```
with open('filename', mode='w') as f:  
    f.write('data')
```

# aiofiles API

```
async with aiofiles.open('filename',  
    mode='w') as f:  
    await f.write('data')
```



# aiofiles

```
pip install aiofiles
```



# asyncio Libraries



# asyncio Libraries

- ✓ aiohttp - Asynchronous web requests





# asyncio Libraries

- ✓ aiohttp - Asynchronous web requests
- ✓ aiofiles - Asynchronous file I/O



# asyncio Libraries

- ✓ aiohttp - Asynchronous web requests
- ✓ aiofiles - Asynchronous file I/O
- ❓ Other functions?



# More asyncio Libraries



# More asyncio Libraries

- aiomysql



# More asyncio Libraries

- aiomysql
- aiopg



# More asyncio Libraries

- aiomysql
- aiopg
- aiocouchdb



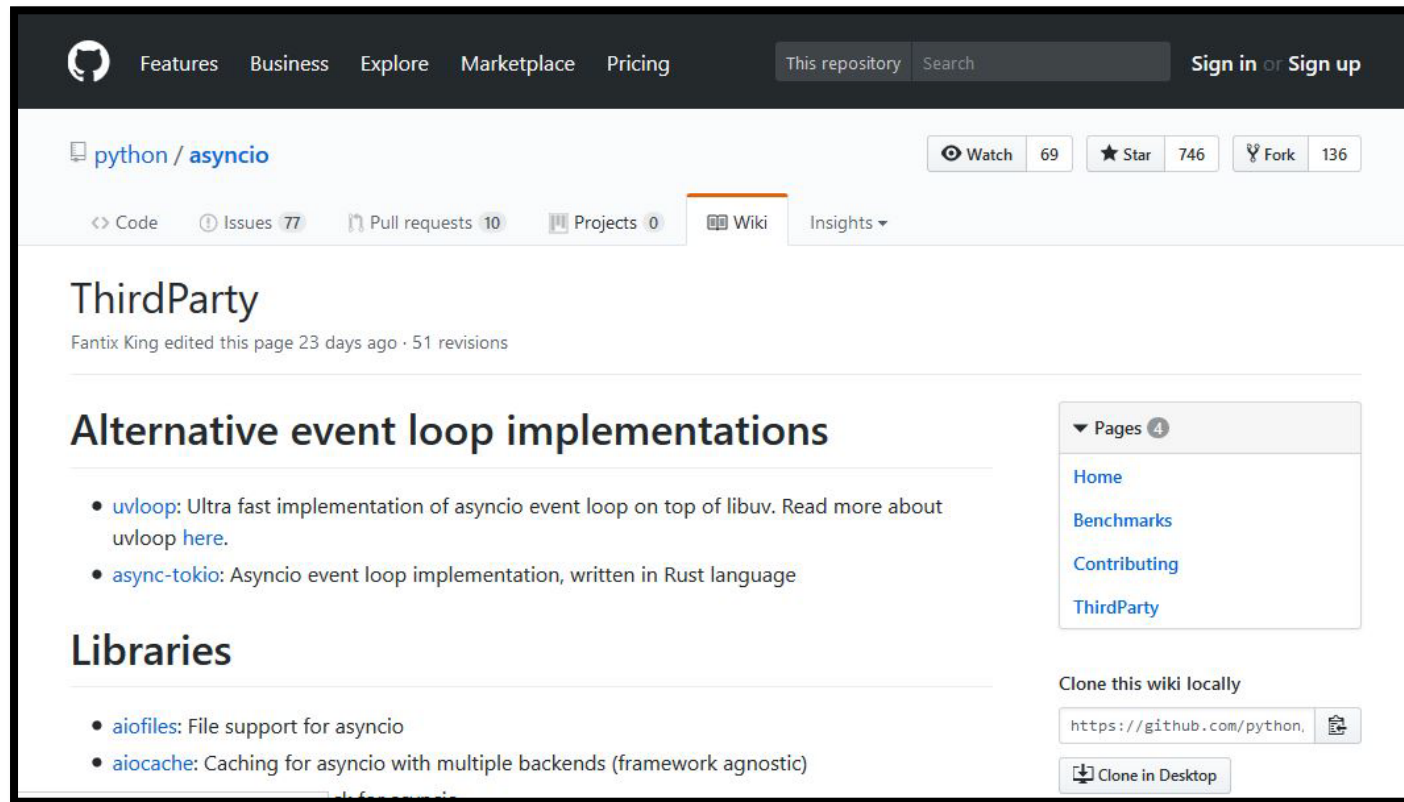
# More asyncio Libraries

- aiomysql
- aiopg
- aiocouchdb
- aiocassandra



# More asyncio Libraries

<https://github.com/python/asyncio/wiki/ThirdParty>



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the `python/asyncio` repository. The top navigation bar includes links for Features, Business, Explore, Marketplace, and Pricing, along with a search bar and sign-in/sign-up options. The repository name `python / asyncio` is displayed, along with statistics: 69 Watchers, 746 Stars, and 136 Forks. The 'Wiki' tab is selected, showing the 'ThirdParty' page. The page title is 'ThirdParty', with a note that 'Fantix King edited this page 23 days ago · 51 revisions'. The main content is divided into two sections: 'Alternative event loop implementations' and 'Libraries'. The first section lists `uvloop` and `async-tokio`. The second section lists `aiofiles` and `aiocache`. A sidebar on the right shows a list of pages: Home, Benchmarks, Contributing, and ThirdParty. At the bottom right, there are options to 'Clone this wiki locally' and 'Clone in Desktop'.

python / asyncio

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Code Issues 77 Pull requests 10 Projects 0 Wiki Insights

## ThirdParty

Fantix King edited this page 23 days ago · 51 revisions

### Alternative event loop implementations

- `uvloop`: Ultra fast implementation of asyncio event loop on top of libuv. Read more about uvloop [here](#).
- `async-tokio`: Asyncio event loop implementation, written in Rust language

### Libraries

- `aiofiles`: File support for asyncio
- `aiocache`: Caching for asyncio with multiple backends (framework agnostic)

Pages 4

- [Home](#)
- [Benchmarks](#)
- [Contributing](#)
- [ThirdParty](#)

Clone this wiki locally

<https://github.com/python/>

Clone in Desktop





# Combining Coroutines with Threads and Processes

---



*coroutine* AbstractEventLoop.run\_in\_executor(executor, func, \*args)



```
coroutine AbstractEventLoop.run_in_executor(executor, func, *args)
```



*coroutine* AbstractEventLoop.run\_in\_executor(**executor**, func, \*args)



*coroutine* AbstractEventLoop.run\_in\_executor(executor, func, **\*args**)



```
import concurrent.futures

def blocking_func(n):
    time.sleep(0.5)
    return n ** 2

async def main(loop, executor):
    print('creating executor tasks')
    blocking_tasks = [
        loop.run_in_executor(executor, blocking_func, i)
        for i in range(6)
    ]
    print('waiting for tasks to complete')
    results = await asyncio.gather(*blocking_tasks)
    print('results: {!r}'.format(results))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    executor = concurrent.futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=3)
    loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
    try:
        loop.run_until_complete(main(loop, executor))
    finally:
        loop.close()
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```
import concurrent.futures

def factorial(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return n * factorial(n-1)

async def main(loop, executor, n):
    n_factorial = await loop.run_in_executor(executor, factorial, n)
    print('The factorial of {} is {}'.format(n, n_factorial))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    executor = concurrent.futures.ProcessPoolExecutor(max_workers=1)
    loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
    n = 25
    try:
        loop.run_until_complete(main(loop, executor, n))
    finally:
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# Concurrency in Python

---





# Summary



Single Threaded Asynchrony

Cooperative Multitasking with Coroutines  
and Event Loops

More Asyncio Concepts

Parallel Execution of Tasks

Asyncio Libraries

Combining Coroutines with Threads and  
Processes



# Threading

Create and manage native OS Threads

Provides synchronization and  
communication mechanisms

Is hampered by the GIL for CPU-bound tasks



# Multiprocessing

**Similar API to the Threading API**

**Provides synchronization and  
communication mechanisms**

**Shares state via shared memory or manager  
process**



concurrent.  
futures

**Provides an abstraction over threads and  
processes**

**Introduces Futures**



asyncio

**Brings single threaded asynchronous programming to Python**

**Introduces coroutines, await, async context managers, etc...**



# More Learning Resources



# More Learning Resources

- Python documentation



# More Learning Resources

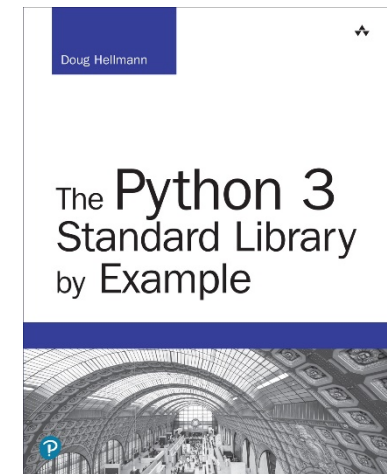
- Python documentation
- Python Module of the Week blog ([www.pymotw.com](http://www.pymotw.com))





# More Learning Resources

- Python documentation
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- The Python 3 Standard Library by Example



# Python Concurrency Getting Started

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**Tim Ojo**

@tim\_ojo [www.timojo.com](http://www.timojo.com)

