Streams

```
System Message: ERROR/3 (p:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-stream.rst, line 1)

Unknown directive type "currentmodule".

.. currentmodule:: asyncio
```

Source code: :source:`Lib/asyncio/streams.py`

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-stream.rst, line 9); backlink

Unknown interpreted text role "source".

Streams are high-level async/await-ready primitives to work with network connections. Streams allow sending and receiving data without using callbacks or low-level protocols and transports.

Here is an example of a TCP echo client written using asyncio streams:

See also the Examples section below.

Stream Functions

The following top-level asyncio functions can be used to create and work with streams:

```
System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-
main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-stream.rst, line 51)
Unknown directive type "coroutinefunction".
   .. coroutinefunction:: open connection(host=None, port=None, *, \
                              limit=None, ssl=None, family=0, proto=0, \
                              flags=0, sock=None, local addr=None,
                              server hostname=None, ssl handshake timeout=None, \
                             happy eyeballs delay=None, interleave=None)
      Establish a network connection and return a pair of
       `(reader, writer)`` objects.
      The returned *reader* and *writer* objects are instances of
      :class:`StreamReader` and :class:`StreamWriter` classes.
      *limit* determines the buffer size limit used by the
      returned :class:`StreamReader` instance. By default the *limit*
      is set to 64 KiB.
      The rest of the arguments are passed directly to
      :meth:`loop.create connection`.
      .. versionchanged:: 3.7
         Added the *ssl handshake_timeout* parameter.
```

```
System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-
main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library)asyncio-stream.rst, line 80)
Unknown directive type "coroutinefunction".
   .. coroutinefunction:: start_server(client_connected_cb, host=None, \
                              port=None, *, \lim_{\longrightarrow} 1 None, \overline{\ \ }
                              family=socket.AF UNSPEC,
                              flags=socket.AI PASSIVE, sock=None, \
                              backlog=100, ssl=None, reuse address=None, \
                              reuse port=None, ssl handshake timeout=None, \
                              start serving=True)
      Start a socket server.
      The *client connected cb* callback is called whenever a new client
      connection is established. It receives a ``(reader, writer)`
                                                                       ` pair
      as two arguments, instances of the :class:`StreamReader` and
      :class:`StreamWriter` classes.
      *client connected cb* can be a plain callable or a
      :ref:`coroutine function <coroutine>`; if it is a coroutine function,
      it will be automatically scheduled as a :class:`Task`.
      *limit* determines the buffer size limit used by the
      returned :class:`StreamReader` instance. By default the *limit*
      is set to 64 KiB.
      The rest of the arguments are passed directly to
      :meth:`loop.create server`.
      .. versionchanged:: 3.7
         Added the *ssl handshake timeout* and *start serving* parameters.
      .. versionchanged:: 3.10
         Removed the *loop* parameter.
```

Added *happy_eyeballs_delay* and *interleave* parameters.

Unix Sockets

.. versionadded:: 3.8

.. versionchanged:: 3.10

Removed the *loop* parameter.

```
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main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library)asyncio-stream.rst, line 115)
Unknown directive type "coroutinefunction".
             .. coroutinefunction:: open unix connection(path=None, *, limit=None, \
                                                                                                     ssl=None, sock=None, server_hostname=None, \
                                                                                                    ssl handshake timeout=None)
                       Establish a Unix socket connection and return a pair of
                            `(reader, writer)``.
                      Similar to :func: `open connection` but operates on Unix sockets.
                       See also the documentation of :meth:`loop.create unix connection`.
                        .. availability:: Unix.
                        .. versionchanged:: 3.7
                                 Added the *ssl handshake timeout* parameter.
                                 The *path* parameter can now be a :term: `path-like object`
                        .. versionchanged:: 3.10
                                 Removed the *loop* parameter.
```

StreamReader

Represents a reader object that provides APIs to read data from the IO stream.

It is not recommended to instantiate StreamReader objects directly; use :func:'open connection' and :func:'start server' instead.

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Unknown interpreted text role "func".

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-stream.rst, line 164); backlink

Unknown interpreted text role "func".

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-stream.rst, line 168)

Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod".

```
.. coroutinemethod:: read(n=-1)

Read up to *n* bytes. If *n* is not provided, or set to ``-1``,
   read until EOF and return all read bytes.

If EOF was received and the internal buffer is empty,
   return an empty ``bytes`` object.
```

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Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod".

```
.. coroutinemethod:: readline()

Read one line, where "line" is a sequence of bytes
ending with ``\n``.

If EOF is received and ``\n`` was not found, the method
returns partially read data.

If EOF is received and the internal buffer is empty,
return an empty ``bytes`` object.
```

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Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod". .. coroutinemethod:: readexactly(n) Read exactly *n* bytes.

Raise an :exc:`IncompleteReadError` if EOF is reached before *n* can be read. Use the :attr:`IncompleteReadError.partial` attribute to get the partially read data.

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Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod".

```
.. coroutinemethod:: readuntil(separator=b'\\n')
```

Read data from the stream until *separator* is found.

On success, the data and separator will be removed from the internal buffer (consumed). Returned data will include the separator at the end. $\,$

If the amount of data read exceeds the configured stream limit, a :exc:`LimitOverrunError` exception is raised, and the data is left in the internal buffer and can be read again.

If EOF is reached before the complete separator is found, an :exc:`IncompleteReadError` exception is raised, and the internal buffer is reset. The :attr:`IncompleteReadError.partial` attribute may contain a portion of the separator.

.. versionadded:: 3.5.2

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: at_eof()

Return ``True`` if the buffer is empty and :meth:`feed_eof`
was called.
```

StreamWriter

Represents a writer object that provides APIs to write data to the IO stream

It is not recommended to instantiate StreamWriter objects directly; use :func:'open connection' and :func:'start server' instead.

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Unknown interpreted text role "func".

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Unknown interpreted text role "func".

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: write(data)
```

The method attempts to write the *data* to the underlying socket immediately. If that fails, the data is queued in an internal write buffer until it can be sent.

The method should be used along with the ``drain()`` method::

```
stream.write(data)
await stream.drain()
```

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: writelines(data)

The method writes a list (or any iterable) of bytes to the underlying socket immediately.
If that fails, the data is queued in an internal write buffer until it can be sent.

The method should be used along with the ``drain()`` method::
    stream.writelines(lines)
    await stream.drain()
```

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: close()
   The method closes the stream and the underlying socket.
   The method should be used along with the ``wait_closed()`` method::
        stream.close()
        await stream.wait_closed()
```

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: can_write_eof()

Return ``True`` if the underlying transport supports
the :meth:`write_eof` method, ``False`` otherwise.
```

System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\(cpython-main\) (Doc) (library) asyncio-stream.rst, line 269)

Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: write_eof()

Close the write end of the stream after the buffered write
data is flushed.
```

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Unknown directive type "attribute".

```
.. attribute:: transport

Return the underlying asyncio transport.
```

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: get_extra_info(name, default=None)
Access optional transport information; see
:meth:`BaseTransport.get_extra_info` for details.
```

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Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod".

```
.. coroutinemethod:: drain()

Wait until it is appropriate to resume writing to the stream.
Example::

    writer.write(data)
    await writer.drain()

This is a flow control method that interacts with the underlying
IO write buffer. When the size of the buffer reaches
the high watermark, *drain()* blocks until the size of the
buffer is drained down to the low watermark and writing can
be resumed. When there is nothing to wait for, the :meth:`drain`
returns immediately.
```

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Unknown directive type "method".

```
.. method:: is_closing()

Return ``True`` if the stream is closed or in the process of being closed.
.. versionadded:: 3.7
```

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Unknown directive type "coroutinemethod".

```
.. coroutinemethod:: wait_closed()
  Wait until the stream is closed.
  Should be called after :meth:`close` to wait until the underlying connection is closed.
  .. versionadded:: 3.7
```

Examples

TCP echo client using streams

TCP echo client using the :func: asyncio.open_connection' function:

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```
print('Close the connection')
writer.close()

asyncio.run(tcp_echo_client('Hello World!'))

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Unknown directive type "seealso".
.. seealso::
```

The :ref:`TCP echo client protocol <asyncio example tcp echo client protocol>`

example uses the low-level :meth: `loop.create_connection` method.

TCP echo server using streams

TCP echo server using the :func: `asyncio.start server` function:

data = await reader.read(100)

print(f'Received: {data.decode()!r}')

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Unknown interpreted text role "func".

```
import asyncio
async def handle echo (reader, writer):
    data = await reader.read(100)
    message = data.decode()
   addr = writer.get extra info('peername')
    print(f"Received {message!r} from {addr!r}")
   print(f"Send: {message!r}")
    writer.write(data)
    await writer.drain()
    print("Close the connection")
    writer.close()
async def main():
    server = await asyncio.start_server(
        handle echo, '127.0.0.1', 8888)
    addrs = ', '.join(str(sock.getsockname()) for sock in server.sockets)
    print(f'Serving on {addrs}')
    async with server:
        await server.serve forever()
asyncio.run(main())
```

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```
.. seealso::
   The :ref:`TCP echo server protocol <asyncio_example_tcp_echo_server_protocol>`
   example uses the :meth:`loop.create_server` method.
```

Get HTTP headers

Simple example querying HTTP headers of the URL passed on the command line:

```
import asyncio
import urllib.parse
import sys
```

```
async def print http headers (url):
       url = urllib.parse.urlsplit(url)
       if url.scheme == 'https':
           reader, writer = await asyncio.open_connection(
               url.hostname, 443, ssl=True)
       else:
           reader, writer = await asyncio.open connection(
               url.hostname, 80)
       query = (
           f"HEAD {url.path or '/'} HTTP/1.0\r\n"
           f"Host: {url.hostname}\r\n"
           f"\r\n"
       writer.write(query.encode('latin-1'))
       while True:
           line = await reader.readline()
           if not line:
               break
           line = line.decode('latin1').rstrip()
           if line:
               print(f'HTTP header> {line}')
       # Ignore the body, close the socket
       writer.close()
   url = sys.argv[1]
   asyncio.run(print_http_headers(url))
Usage:
   python example.py http://example.com/path/page.html
or with HTTPS:
   python example.py https://example.com/path/page.html
```

Register an open socket to wait for data using streams

Coroutine waiting until a socket receives data using the :func:'open connection' function:

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Unknown interpreted text role "func".

```
import asyncio
import socket
async def wait for data():
    # Get a reference to the current event loop because
    # we want to access low-level APIs.
    loop = asyncio.get_running_loop()
    # Create a pair of connected sockets.
    rsock, wsock = socket.socketpair()
    # Register the open socket to wait for data.
    reader, writer = await asyncio.open connection(sock=rsock)
    # Simulate the reception of data from the network
    loop.call soon(wsock.send, 'abc'.encode())
    # Wait for data
    data = await reader.read(100)
    # Got data, we are done: close the socket
    print("Received:", data.decode())
    writer.close()
    # Close the second socket
    wsock.close()
asyncio.run(wait_for_data())
```

main\Doc\library\(cpython-main) (Doc) (library) asyncio-stream.rst, line 479)

Unknown directive type "seealso".

.. seealso::

The :ref:`register an open socket to wait for data using a protocol <asyncio_example_create_connection>` example uses a low-level protocol and the :meth:`loop.create_connection` method.

The :ref:`watch a file descriptor for read events <asyncio_example_watch_fd>` example uses the low-level :meth:`loop.add_reader` method to watch a file descriptor.