# ASYNC WEB SERVERS

#### WHY DO YOU NEED THEM?

**Andrew Svetlov** 

http://asvetlov.blogspot.com

andrew.svetlov@gmail.com

http://asvetlov.github.io/aiohttp-krasnoyarsk-2016/

#### BIO

- Use Python for more than 16 years
- Python Core Developer since 2012
- asyncio committer
- aiohttp maintainer
- Author of a dozen libraries under aio-libs umbrella

## WHY?

- It's cool!!!
- I'm an author
- Websockets out-of-thebox
- ...



#### **WSGI SETUP**

- 500 Mb process
- 100 ms response time
- 70% serving requests
- 7 RPS
- 5% CPU usage

#### **AIOHTTP**

- 500 Mb process
- 103-105 ms response time
- 100 RPS
- 70% CPU usage

#### **FAILURE**

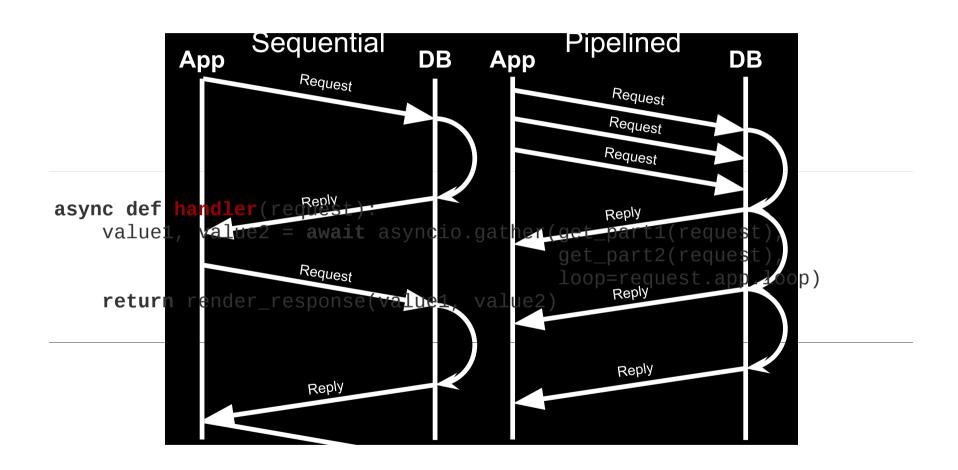
- Latency: 50 ms → 3-15 sec
- Response: 50 ms → 0.5-1 sec

## CONCURRENT EXECUTION

#### **NAIVE APPROACH**

```
async def handler(request):
value1 = await get_part1(request)
value2 = await get_part2(request)
return render_response(value1, value2)
```

#### **EXPLICIT CONCURRENCY**



#### HIDDEN CONCURRENCY

```
async def handler(request):
value1 = await get_part1(request)
value2 = await get_part2(request)
return render_response(value1, value2)
```

### HTTP KEEP-ALIVE

#### SERVER-SIDE CONNECTIONS

- NGIXG
- Backend (aiohttp)

#### **CLIENT CONNECTIONS**

```
async def handler(request):
session = request.app['client_session']
async with session.get(url) as resp:
    body = yield from resp.json()
return render_json(body)
```

#### DB CONNECTION POOLS

```
async def handler(request):
async with request.app['db'] as conn:
    await conn.execute('SELECT * FROM ...')
```

## TIMEOUTS

```
with asyncio_timeout.timeout(10):
async with session.get(url) as response:
    assert response.status == 200
    return await response.read()
```

### PERFORMANCE

### JSON REQUESTS

#### Encode a object to JSON and return as response



