

Lesson 10

Python Essentials

Overview

1. Asynchronous Operations
2. Calling Web APIs

Async Overview

- Asynchronous IO (async IO): pattern that has implementations across many programming languages.
- **async/await**: two new Python keywords that are used to define coroutines.
- **asyncio**: the Python package to implement async pattern.
- Consider using with operations take a long time
 - Web calls
 - Network IO
 - Complex data processing

Writing Async operations

- `async`: Flag to create a coroutine (function with an `await` call)
- `await`: “Pauses” code to wait for response
- `create_task`: Creates a handle (or coroutine) and schedules execution

```
async with aiohttp.ClientSession() as session:
```

```
    task_one = asyncio.create_task(load_data(session, 2))
    task_two = asyncio.create_task(load_data(session, 3))

    result_one = await task_one
    result_two = await task_two
```

Notes:

with will do automatically clean up, but we don't want it to clean up before we finish our async ops. The keyword `async` tells with to remember to wait.

Operations: - `run`: Runtime for asynchronous functions - `create_task`: Creates a handle (or coroutine) and schedules execution - `gather`: Create a collection of tasks to execute and wait for completion

Creating coroutines (functions using `async/await`): - `async`: Flag to create a coroutine (function with an `await` call) - `await`: "Pauses" code to wait for response

Calling Web APIs Overview

- You can call functions from programs hosted on web servers.
- Need: Address or Endpoint, method name, and parameters.
- Use request library

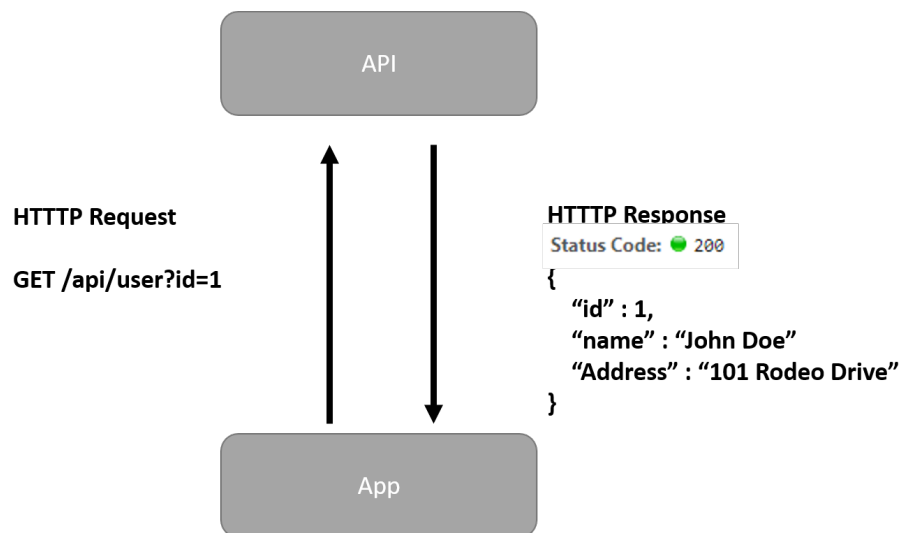


Figure 1: image

Notes: We don't want to stop everything just because one process is taking forever.

Async and Calling Web APIs

- By default, socket operations are blocking.

- `requests.get(url)` is not awaitable.
- But, almost everything in **`aiohttp`** is an awaitable coroutine
 - `session.request()`
 - `response.text()`