Using Asynchronous Code

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Module Overview

Asynchronous code

Challenges of working with asyncio

When to use asyncio

Asynchronous Code

Inspired from other languages

Reduce potential for bugs

Maximize core utilization

New syntax, concepts, tools

Async vs Threads

Async	VS	Threads
Low overhead		High overhead
Low potential for bugs		High potential for bugs
Learning curve		Simple syntax
Compatibility constraint		High compatibility

```
import asyncio


async def process_order():
    await asyncio.sleep(1)
    print("Order complete")


async def main():
    await process_order()
    print("Finished processing")


asyncio.run(main())
```

- Import the asyncio module
- Define new coroutine
- Wait with await
- Define another coroutine
- Call and wait for coroutine
- Start event loop

Demo

Process orders with the asyncio module

Challenges of Working with Asyncio

Learning curve

Debugging

Compatibility

Learning Curve

New syntax:
async
await

New concepts:
coroutine
event loop

New libraries:
aiohttp
aiomysql

Debugging

Understand order of execution

Understand state of application

Compatibility

Third-party libraries

Blocking code

Demo

Process orders with asyncio

Check performance

- Process one vs two orders
- Blocking vs unblocking code

When to Use Asyncio

I/O operations

Many small tasks

Avoid synchronizing threads

Asynchronous dependencies

Data processing pipelines

Networking applications

When to Avoid Using Asyncio

CPU intensive tasks

Blocking code

Blocking dependencies

Demo

Download from URL

Compare performance

- Synchronous code
- Asynchronous code

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Challenges of working with asyncio

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More Information

Getting Started with Python 3 Concurrency

Tim Ojo

Up Next:

Using More Processes