About Python Async IO

Backend.ai 이터우

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2 AsynclO의 사용 패턴

3 Backend.ai Async 코드 리뷰



Part 1,

AsynclO와 Thread

Part 1, Python내의 Concurrency 구현 방법

Multiprocessing, Thread, AsynclO

1

Multiprocessing: 다중코어 병렬처리

2

Thread: GIL 상태의 단일코어 다중 Thread

GIL : Global Interpreter Lock

병렬처리를위해선 Thread 혹은 Process의 추가적인 생성을 위한 추가 소요시간 발생

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AsynclO: 단일 Thread Concurrency

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Part 1, Thread와 AsynclO의 차이점

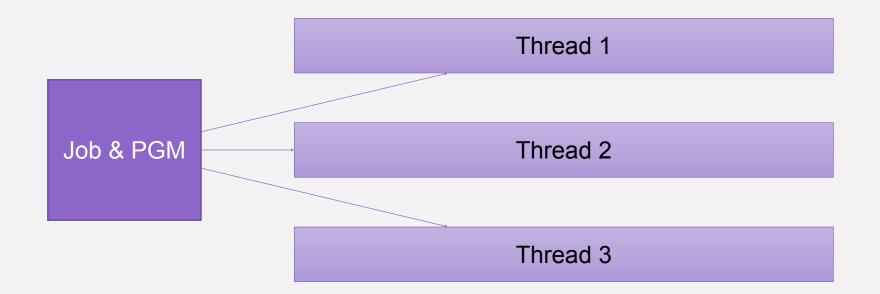
Difference between Thread and AsynclO

Thread

OS 내의 Thread를 추가로 생성하여 동시성 Program을 구현

→ 동시에 실행되는 Program 개수만큼 Thread의 추가가 요구됨

EX. Thread의 Pool을 1(단일 Thread)로 지정할 경우 일반적인 프로그램이랑 똑같음



Part 1,

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Thread와 AsynclO의 차이점

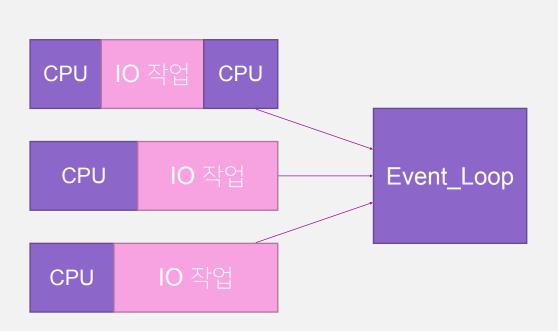
Difference between Thread and AsynclO

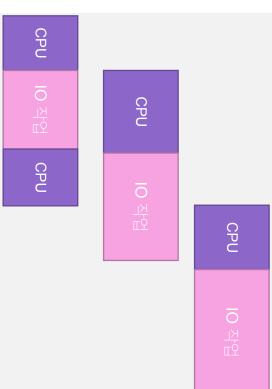
AsycnIO

단일 Thread 내에서 Event_Loop를 통해서 여러 Program의 동시성 구현

- → 모든작업들은 Awaitable 해야됨
- → IO 작업은 CPU연산이 동반되지 않는 작업을 의미

보조기억장치 __> 주기억장치로 Data 이동 or Requests를 보내고 Response를 기다리기







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Python Asyncio의 진행 패턴

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

AsynclO High Level API를 사용한 Async동작

코루틴 정의

def

→ asycn def

High Level 직관성을 위해서 3.10부터 AsynclO에서 사라짐

Event Loop 획득

get_running_loop

get_event_loop

코루틴 배치

create task

gather

코루틴 동작

Asyncio.run

Part 1, 코루틴 정의하기

Coroutine function/class context

Coroutine Method $def \rightarrow async def$

Await awitable obj로 이벤트루프 반환

Await는 async def 내에서만사용가능

Coroutine Class Class 내부에 def __await__정의

생성자 → __await__ 순으로 실행

코루틴매쏘드._await_()형태로 return

```
import asyncio

async def count():
    print("One")
        [await asyncio.sleep(1)];
        print("Two")

async def main():
        await asyncio.gather(count(), count(), count())

if __name__ == "__main__":
        import time
        s = time.perf_counter()
        asyncio.run(main())
        elapsed = time.perf_counter() - s
        print(f"{__file__} executed in {elapsed:0.2f} seconds.")
```

```
class Hello:
    def __init__(self):
        print("init")

def __await__(self):
        async def closure():
        asyncio.sleep(5)
        return self
        return closure().__await__()

async def method(self):
        print("method")

async def main():
    h = await Hello()
    await h.method()
```

Part 2, 코루틴 배치

Coroutine function/class context

Create_task

Task Object를 생성 후 변수에 할당

Await 를사용해서 Event Loop로 전송

```
async def main():
    task1 = asyncio.create_task(
        say_after(1, 'hello'))

task2 = asyncio.create_task(
        say_after(2, 'world'))

await task1
    await task2

#await say_after(1, 'hello')
#await say_after(2, 'world')
##응은 다릅니다.
```

Gather

Task의생성없이 Awaitable Object를 모아서 Event Loop에 전송

Part 3, 코루틴 동작

Start Coroutine

AsynclO.run

일반적으로 코루틴 생성 → IO 작업 배치 → IO작업이 배치된 코루틴은 실행 의 순서로 Code가 쓰여짐

```
import asyncio

async def count():
    print("One")
    await asyncio.sleep(1)
    print("Two")

async def main():
    await asyncio.gather(count(), count(), count());

if __name__ == "__main__":
    import time
    s = time.perf counter()
    asyncio.run(main())
    elapsed = time.perf_counter() - s
    print(f"{__file__} executed in {elapsed:0.2f} seconds.")
```

Part 4,

Async with / Async for

Async Context Mange

Async with

```
Class 내부에 async def __aenter__(self) async def __aexit__(self) 의정의필요
```

```
class Hello:
    def __init__(self):
        print("init")
    async def __aenter__(self):
        print("enter")
        await ayncio.sleep(3600)
        return self
    async def __aexit__(self, *args):
        print("exit")
                 Hello Class의 생성자 이후
async def main():

Context에 들어가기 전 Await이 가능
    async with Hello() as h:
        print("context")
if __name__ == "__main__":
    loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
    loop.run_until_complete(main())
```

Async for

```
Class 내부에
def __aiter__(self)
async def __anext__(self)의 정의 필요
```

```
class Reader:
    async def readline(self):
             해당 객체가 iterator가 되게만듦
    def __aiter__(self):
        return self
    async def __anext__(self):
        val = await self.readline()
        if val == b'':
            raise StopAsyncIteration
        return val
```

Part 3 Backend.ai Async 코드 패턴 ©Saebyeol Yu. Saebyeol's PowerPoint



Backend.ai-client-py⊆ image.py rescan

. . .

```
@image.command()
@click.option('-r', '--registry', type=str, default=None,
               help='The name (usually hostname or "lablup") '
                    'of the Docker registry configured.')
def rescan(registry: str) -> None:
   async def rescan_images_impl(registry: str) -> None: async with AsyncSession() as session: 2
             trv:
                 result = await session.Image.rescan_images(registry)
             except Exception as e:
                 print_error(e)
                 sys.exit(1)
             if not result['ok']:
                 print_fail(f"Failed to begin registry scanning: {result['msg']}")
                 sys.exit(1)
             print done("Started updating the image metadata from the configured registries.")
             task_id = result['task_id']
             bgtask = session.BackgroundTask(task_id)
             . . .
             finally:
                 completion_msg_func()
    asyncio_run(rescan_images_impl(registry))
```

1. 일반 함수(rescan) 내부에서 await를 사용하기 위해서 내부에서 코루틴 정의 후 Event Loop를 생성하여 코루틴을 실행

2. AsyncSession의 Context 생성을 위한 Async with 구문



Backend.ai-client-py session.py AsyncSession

class AsyncSession(BaseSession): def __init__(self, *, config: APIConfig = None, proxy_mode: bool = False,) -> None: async def _aopen(self) -> None: self._context_token = api_session.set(self) if not self. proxy mode: self.api_version = await _negotiate_api_version(self.aiohttp_session, self.config) def open(self) -> Awaitable[None]: async def _aclose(self) -> None: if self._closed: self._closed = True await _close_aiohttp_session(self.aiohttp_session) api_session.reset(self._context_token) def close(self) -> Awaitable[None]: return **self._aclose()** async def __aenter__(self) -> AsyncSession: assert not self.closed, 'Cannot reuse closed session'
await self.open()
if self.config.announcement_handler: payload = await self.Manager.get announcement() if payload['enabled']: self.config.announcement_handler(payload['message']) except (BackendClientError, BackendAPIError): # The server may be an old one without annoucement API. return self async def __aexit__(self, *exc_info) -> Literal[False]: await **self.**close() return False # raise up the inner exception

3. Aysnc Context를 구현하기 위해서 AsyncSession Class 내부에 Async def __aenter__(self), async def __aexit__(self)를 구현

이때 특이한 패턴으로 Async def로 코루틴을 정의하고, 일반 함수의 부화을 코루틴으로 부환하여 Awaitable 한 object를 return하게함



Part 1, 부록. Backend.ai의 특별한 Async Class

class aobject(object): An "asynchronous" object which guarantees to invoke both ``def __init__(self, ...)`` and ``async def __ainit(self)__`` to ensure asynchronous initialization of the object. You can create an instance of subclasses of aboject in the following way: .. code-block:: python o = await SomeAObj.new(...) @classmethod async def new(cls: Type[T_aobj], *args, **kwargs) -> T_aobj: to complain about its return type with ``await`` statement. This is a copy of ``__new__()`` to workaround it. instance = super().__new__(cls) instance.__init__(*args, **kwargs) await instance.__ainit__() return instance def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs) -> None: async def __ainit__(self) -> None:

Automatically called when creating the instance using

where the arguments are passed to ``__init__()`` as in

``await SubclassOfAObject(...)`

the vanilla Python classes.

4. Python의 __await__을 정의하더라도, **Context Manger**를 사용할 경우생성자실행 **->** __aenter__ 실행만되고, __await__ 부분의실행이 안됨.

해당 부분 방지하기 위한 것으로 추정 및 Mypy대응 및 Awaitable Object를 만들기 위한 aobject Class를 commo에 만들고 상속받는 방법으로 ainit을 override함

