asyncio

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asyncio 从 3.4 开始成为 Python 生态系统的一部分,利用 asyncio 能轻松地编写利用协程的单线程并发程序。

概念

- event_loop 事件循环:程序开启一个无限的循环,程序员会把一些函数注册到事件循环上。当满足事件发生的时候,调用相应的协程函数。
- coroutine 协程:协程对象,指一个使用async关键字定义的函数,它的调用不会立即执行函数,而是会返回一个协程对象。协程对象需要注册到事件循环,由事件循环调用。
- task 任务: 一个协程对象就是一个原生可以挂起的函数,任务则是对协程进一步封装,其中包含任务的各种状态。
- future: 代表将来执行或没有执行的任务的结果,它和task上没有本质的区别。
- async/await 关键字: python3.5 用于定义协程的关键字, async定义一个协程, await用于挂起阻塞的异步调用接口。

定义协程

使用async关键字定义协程(coroutine)56906

```
个代码块

1 async def MyCoroutine():
2 print("Hello, world")
zhanglinwei02
zhanglinwei02
zhanglinwei02
```

协程也是一种对象,它不能直接运行,需要把协程加入到事件循环(event_loop),由后者在适当的时候调用协程。

asyncio.get_event_loop方法可以创建一个事件循环,然后使用run_until_complete将协程注册到事件循环,并启动事件循环。

```
    ^ 代码块
    Python

    1 import asyncio zhanglinwei02 A9569065
    zhanglinwei02 A9569065

    2 loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
    zhanglinwei02 A9569066

    3 loop.run_until_complete(MyCoroutine())
    49569065
```

创建task

协程对象不能直接运行,在注册事件循环的时候,其实是run_until_complete方法将协程包装成为了一个任务(task)对象。所谓task对象是Future类的子类。保存了协程运行 后的状态,用于未来获取协程的结果。

```
へ 代码块
 1
    import asyncio
 2
    import time
 3
4
    now = lambda : time.time()
 5
 6
    async def MyCoroutine(x):
 7
      956print('Waiting', x)
 8
 9
    start = now()
10
11
    loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
    task = loop.create_task(MyCoroutine(2))
13
    print(task)
14
    loop.run until complete(task)
15
    print(task)
16
    print('TIME: ', now() - start)
```

```
<Task pending coro=<MyCoroutine() running at demo4.py:6>>
Waiting 2
<Task finished coro=<MyCoroutine() done, defined at demo4.py:6> result=None>
TIME: 0.0004558563232421875
```

task在加入事件循环(event_loop)之前,处于pending状态,加入到event_loop并执行完毕后,处于finished状态。

两种方法创建task

- · loop.create_task
- · ansyncio.ensure_future

```
# Method scheduling a coroutine object: create a task.

def create_task(self, coro):
    raise NotImplementedError
```

绑定回调

```
import time
import asyncio

now = lambda_: time.time()

async def MyCoroutine(x):
    print('Waiting: ', x)
    return 'Done after {}s'.format(x)

def callback(future):
    print('Callback: ', future.result())

start = now()

loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
task = asyncio.ensure_future(MyCoroutine(3))
task.add_done_callback(callback)
loop.run_until_complete(task)

print('Task ret: ', task.result())
print('TIME: ', now() - start)
```

使用task对象的add_done_callback方法为task添加回调函数。

打印结果:

```
Waiting: 3
Callback: Done after 3s
Task ret: Done after 3s
TIME: 0.0009479522705078125
```

阻塞和await

当执行一些耗时操作,使用await将此协程挂起,执行别的协程,直到其他的协程也挂起或者执行完毕,再进行下一个协程的执行。

```
へ 代码块
 1
    import asyncio
 2
    import random
 3
 4
    async def MyCoroutine(id):
 5
        process_time = random.randint(1, 5)
 6
        await asyncio.sleep(process_time)
        print('协程: {}, 执行完毕。用时: {}秒'.format(id, process time))
 7
 8
 9
    async def main():
10
       tasks = [asyncio.ensure_future(MyCoroutine(i)) for i in range(100)]
11
        await asyncio.gather(*tasks)
13
    loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
14
15
       loop.run_until_complete(main())
16
    finally:
```

```
17 loop.close()
```

运行结果

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```

在 sleep的时候,使用await让出控制权。即当遇到阻塞调用的函数的时候,使用await方法将协程的控制权让出,以便loop调用其他的协程。

参考资料

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