



Async programming with Tokio

Replacing sync versions with async versions.

Std -> Tokio (or Async-std)



Sync version

```
use std::net::TcpListener;
```

```
let listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:8080").unwrap();  
match listener.accept() {  
    Ok((_socket, addr)) => println!("new client: {:?}", addr),  
    Err(e) => println!("couldn't get client: {:?}", e),  
}
```

Returning Errors on the command line



```
fn main() -> Result<(), Box<dyn std::error::Error>> {  
  
    let content = std::fs::read_to_string("test.txt"?;  
  
    println!("file content: {}", content);  
  
    Ok(())  
}
```

Expanding out ?



```
fn main() -> Result<(), Box<dyn std::error::Error>> {  
    let result = std::fs::read_to_string("test.txt");  
    let content = match result {  
        Ok(content) => { content },  
        Err(error) => { return Err(error.into()); }  
    };  
    println!("file content: {}", content);  
    Ok::<(), Box<dyn std::error::Error>>(())  
}
```

Introducing async functions



```
async fn say_world() {  
    println!("world");  
}  
  
#[tokio::main]  
async fn main() {  
    // Calling `say_world()` does not execute the body of `say_world()`.  
    let op = say_world();  
  
    // This println! comes first  
    println!("hello");  
  
    // Calling `.await` on `op` starts executing `say_world`.  
    op.await;  
}
```



Writing a green thread -- part 1

```
use tokio::net::{TcpListener, TcpStream};

async fn process(socket: TcpStream) {
    // ...
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<dyn std::error::Error>> {
    let mut listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:8080").await?;
```

Green thread – part 2



```
loop {  
    let (mut socket, _) = listener. accept().await?;
```

// Spawns a new asynchronous task. Spawning a task enables the task to execute concurrently to other tasks. The spawned task may execute on the current thread, or it may be sent to a different thread to be executed.

```
    tokio::spawn(async move {  
        // Process each socket concurrently.  
        process(socket).await  
    });  
}  
}
```

Okay, lets write the complete TCP server, in fact lets write an echo server



```
use tokio::net::TcpListener;  
use tokio::prelude::*;
```

```
#[tokio::main]  
async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<dyn std::error::Error>> {  
    let mut listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:8080").await?;  
  
    loop {  
        let (mut socket, _) = listener.accept().await?;
```



```
tokio::spawn(async move {  
    let mut buf = [0; 1024];
```

```
    // In a loop, read data from the socket and write the data back.
```

```
    loop {
```

```
        let n = match socket.read(&mut buf).await {
```

```
            // socket closed
```

```
            Ok(n) if n == 0 => return,
```

```
            Ok(n) => n,
```

```
            Err(e) => {
```

```
                eprintln!("failed to read from socket; err = {:?})", e);
```

```
                return;
```

```
            }
```

```
};
```



```
// Write the data back
```

```
    if let Err(e) = socket.write_all(&buf[0..n]).await {  
        eprintln!("failed to write to socket; err = {:?}", e);  
        return;
```

```
    }
```

```
    }
```

```
});
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

