



com exemplos em Python

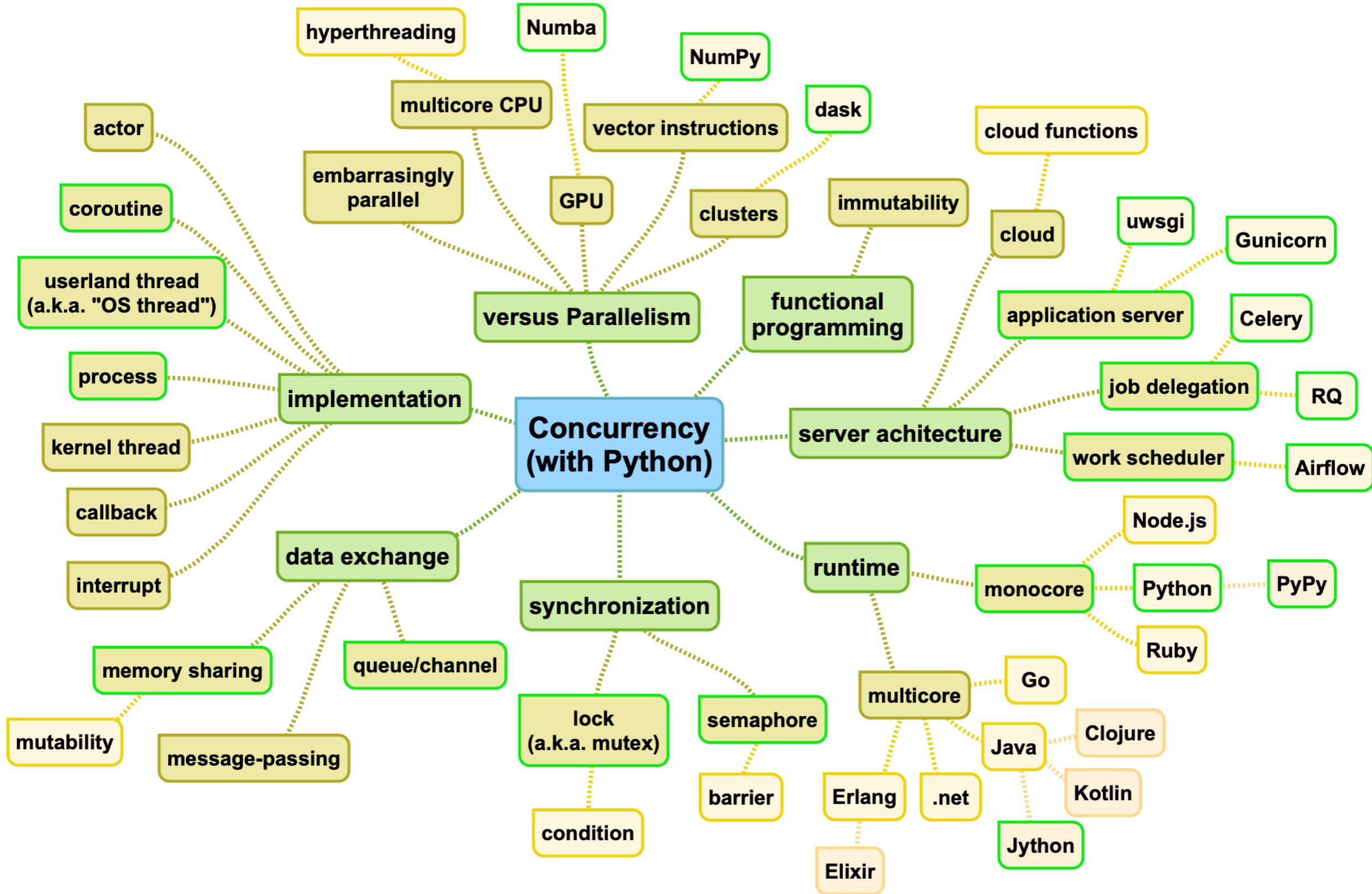
MODELOS DE CONCORRÊNCIA

Diferentes modos de construir sistemas que fazem várias coisas "ao mesmo tempo"

Março de 2020

Como foi possível que YouTube e Instagram atingissem escala planetária usando principalmente Python, que só avança uma linha de execução (thread) de cada vez?

MAPA MENTAL: GUIA PARA PESQUISAR MAIS



CONCORRÊNCIA x PARALELISMO

Conceitos relacionados porém distintos

GIRANDO PRATOS

A idéia essencial de concorrência: não é preciso 18 braços para girar 18 pratos.

Dá para fazer com 2 braços, se você souber quando cada prato precisa de sua intervenção para continuar girando.



EXIBIÇÃO DE XADREZ: PARTIDAS SIMULTÂNEAS

Exemplo de Michael Grinberg em
“Asynchronous Python for the Complete Beginner” (PyCon 2017)



EXIBIÇÃO DE XADREZ: PARTIDAS SIMULTÂNEAS

Exemplo de Michael Grinberg em
“Asynchronous Python for the Complete Beginner” (PyCon 2017)



*Judit Polgár
em 1992
(16 anos)
Foto de
Ed Yourdon*

PARTIDAS SEQUENCIAIS

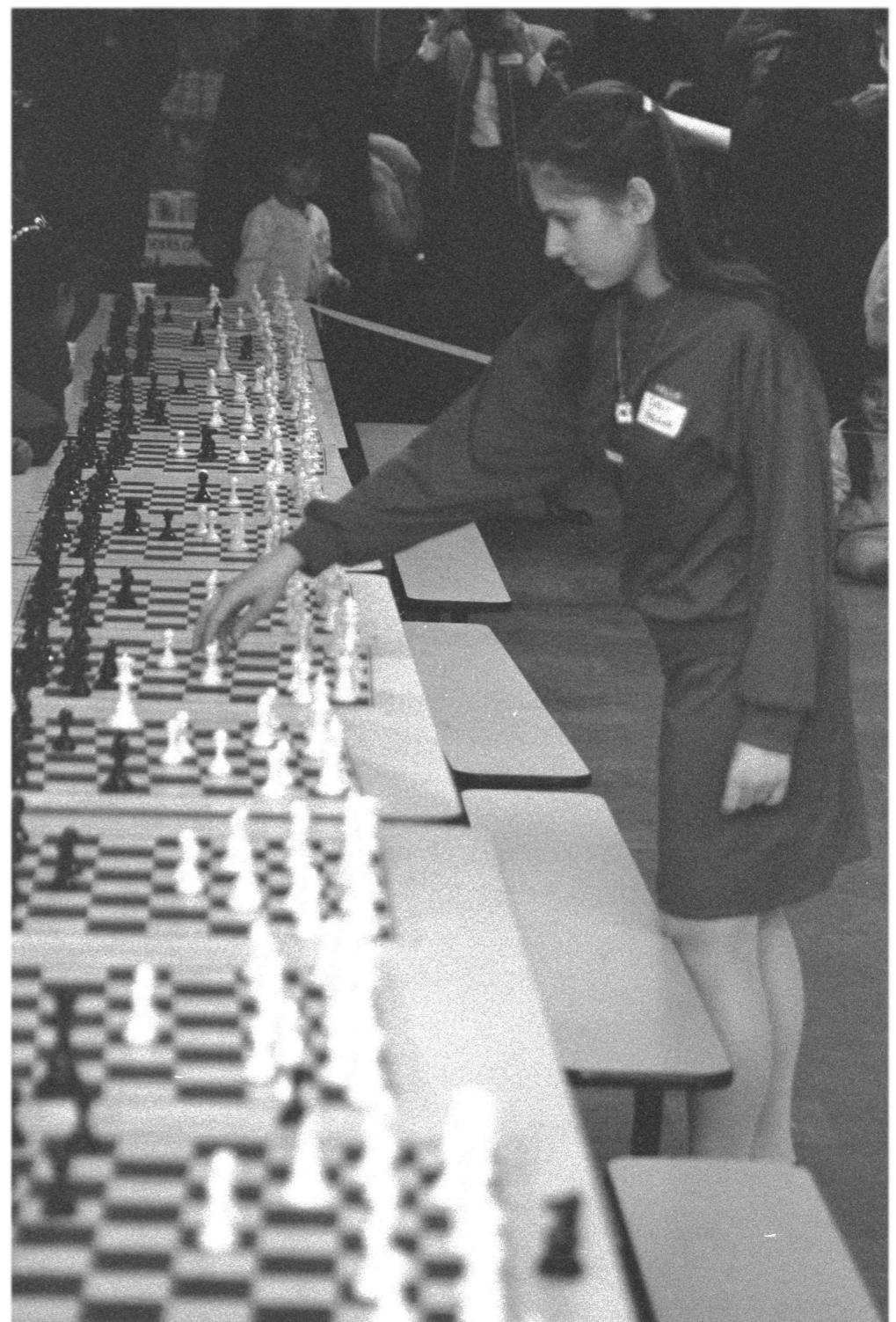
Dados (hipotéticos):

- 24 oponentes
- Polgár faz um lance em **5s**
- Cada oponente faz um lance em **55s**
- Partida média tem 30 pares de lances

Significa:

- Cada partida tuda **30 minutos**
- 24 partidas em sequência: **12 horas**

```
>>> 30 * 24  
720  
>>> 720 / 60  
12.0
```



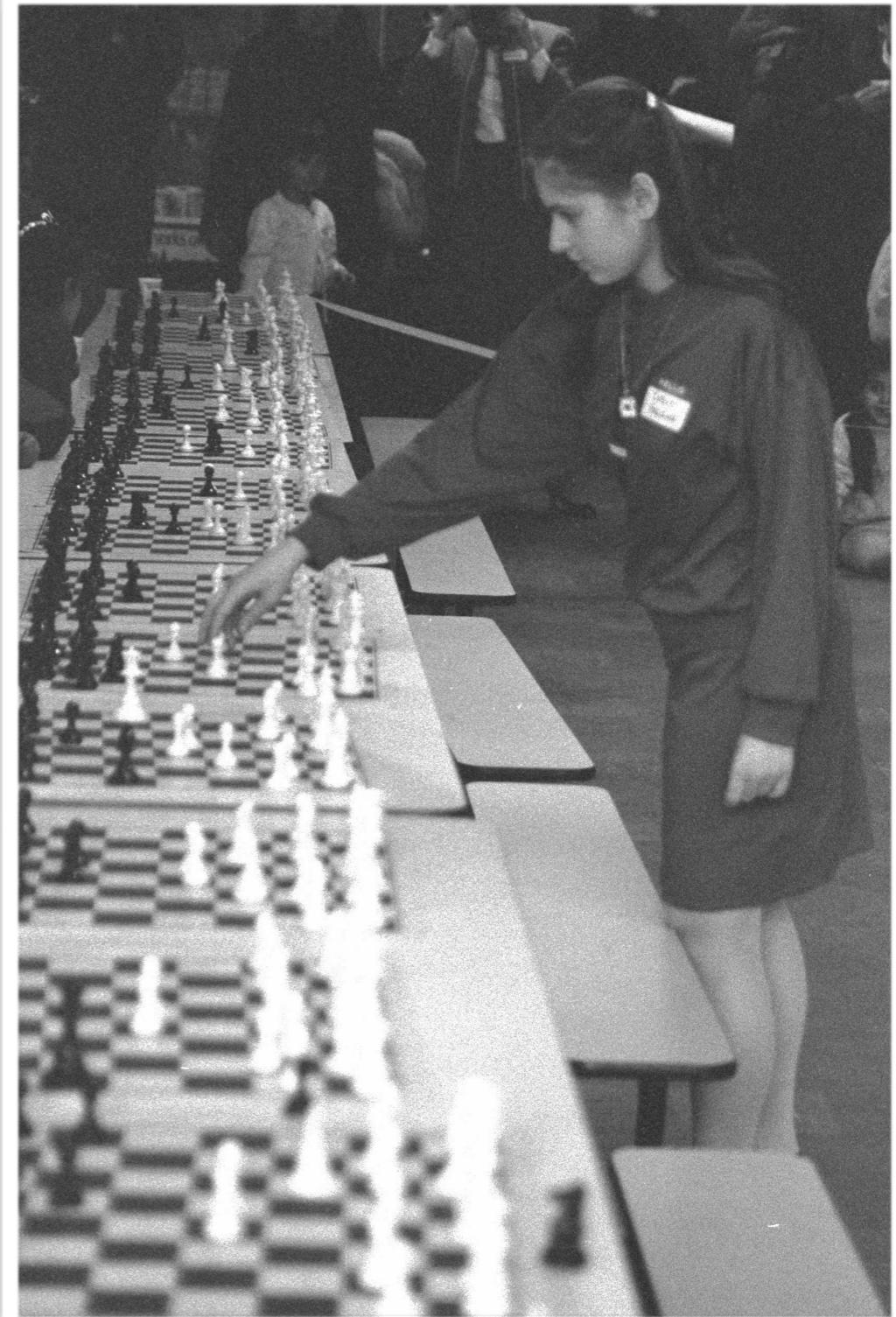
PARTIDAS SIMULTÂNEAS EM MODO ASSÍNCRONO

- Polgár faz 1º lance na 1ª partida
- Enquanto oponente pensa, ela faz lance na 2ª partida, 3ª partida...
- Polgár faz uma volta completa pelas 24 partidas em **2 minutos**

```
>>> 5 * 24  
120
```

- Ao completar a primeira volta, o 1º oponente já jogou e ela pode fazer seu 2º lance
- Polgár vence 24 partidas de 30 lances em **1 hora!**

```
>>> 30 * 2  
60
```



Polgár não perde tempo esperando! 9

CONCORRÊNCIA × PARALELISMO

Concurrency vs. parallelism

Concurrency is about dealing with lots of things at once.

Parallelism is about doing lots of things at once.

Not the same, but related.

Concurrency is about structure, parallelism is about execution.

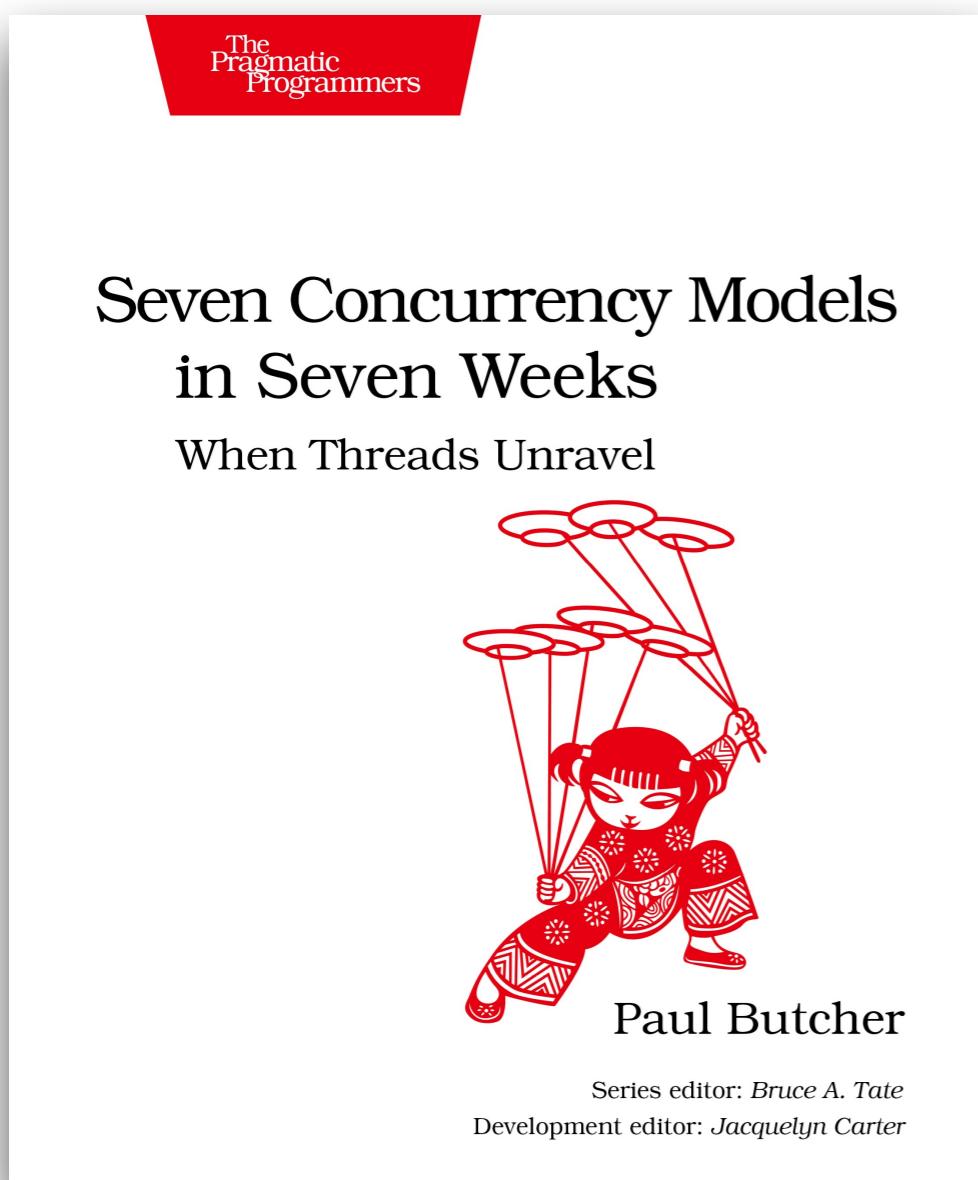
Concurrency provides a way to structure a solution to solve a problem that may (but not necessarily) be parallelizable.



Rob Pike - 'Concurrency Is Not Parallelism'

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cN_DpYBzKso

DESFIANDO THREADS



- *Seven Concurrency Models in Seven Weeks — When Threads Unravel* (Paul Butcher)
- Callbacks: esse livro nem menciona
- Capítulo 1: problemas no uso de threads e locks
- Demais capítulos: abstrações mais poderosas
 - Actors, CSP, STM, data parallelism...
- Suporte nativo em linguagens
 - Erlang, Elixir, Clojure, Go, Cilk, Haskell...

ThoughtWorks®

LABORATÓRIO: FLAGS

Um cliente HTTP simples

EXECUTE OS EXEMPLOS DE DOWNLOAD DE BANDEIRAS

1. Clone:

<https://github.com/pythonfluente/concorrencia2020>

2. Encontre os exemplos **flags*.py** em **flags/**

3. Execute:

- **flags.py**
- **flags_threadpool.py**
- **flags_asyncio.py***

* Requer a externa biblioteca aiohttp + dependências

SEQUENCIAL × THREAD POOL (1)

The screenshot shows two code editors side-by-side, both titled "Kaleidoscope". The left editor (A) contains the "flags.py" file, and the right editor (B) contains the "flags_threadpool.py" file. Both files are identical up to line 15.

```
1 """Download flags of top 20 countries by population
2
3 Sequential version
4
5 Sample run::
6
7 $ python3 flags.py
8 BD BR CD CN DE EG ET FR ID IN IR JP MX NG PH PK RU TR US VN
9 20 downloads in 5.49s
10 """
11
12
13 import os
14 import time
15
16
17 import urllib.request
18
19 POP20_CC = ('CN IN US ID BR PK NG BD RU JP '
20             'MX PH VN ET EG DE IR TR CD FR').split()
21
22 BASE_URL = 'http://flupy.org/data/flags'
23
24 DEST_DIR = 'downloaded/'
25
26
27
28 def save_flag(img, filename):
29     path = os.path.join(DEST_DIR, filename)
30     with open(path, 'wb') as fp:
31         fp.write(img)
32
33
34
```

The "Sequential version" (lines 3-6) and "ThreadPoolExecutor version" (lines 3-6) are highlighted in purple. The "ThreadPoolExecutor version" (lines 15-34) is highlighted in green. The terminal output for the sequential version shows 20 downloads taking 5.49s, while the thread pool version shows 20 downloads taking 0.35s.

SEQUENCIAL x THREAD POOL (2)

```
Kaleidoscope
A flags.py | flags_threadpool.py
B flags.py | flags_threadpool.py

28     fp.write(img)
29
30
31 def get_flag(cc):
32     cc = cc.lower()
33     url = f'{BASE_URL}/{cc}/{cc}.gif'
34     resp = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
35     return resp.read()
36
37
38 def download_many(cc_list):
39     for cc in sorted(cc_list):
40         image = get_flag(cc)
41         print(cc, end=' ', flush=True)
42         save_flag(image, cc.lower() + '.gif')
43
44     return len(cc_list)
45
46
47 def main():
48     t0 = time.perf_counter()
49     count = download_many(POP20_CC)
50     elapsed = time.perf_counter() - t0
51     print(f'\n{count} downloads in {elapsed:.2f}s')
52
53
54 if __name__ == '__main__':
55     main()

32     fp.write(img)
33
34
35 def get_flag(cc):
36     cc = cc.lower()
37     url = f'{BASE_URL}/{cc}/{cc}.gif'
38     resp = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
39     return resp.read()
40
41
42 def download_one(cc): # <3>
43     image = get_flag(cc)
44     print(cc, end=' ', flush=True)
45     save_flag(image, cc.lower() + '.gif')
46     return cc
47
48
49 def download_many(cc_list):
50     workers = min(MAX_WORKERS, len(cc_list)) # <4>
51     with futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(workers) as executor: # <5>
52         res = executor.map(download_one, sorted(cc_list)) # <6>
53
54     return len(list(res))
55
56
57 def main():
58     t0 = time.perf_counter()
59     count = download_many(POP20_CC)
60     elapsed = time.perf_counter() - t0
61     print(f'\n{count} downloads in {elapsed:.2f}s')
62
63
64 if __name__ == '__main__':
65     main()
```

THREAD POOL × ASYNCIO (1)

Kaleidoscope

A flags_threadpool.py | flags_asyncio.py B flags_threadpool.py | flags_asyncio.py

```
1 """Download flags of top 20 countries by population
2
3 ThreadPoolExecutor version
4
5 Sample run::
6
7 $ python3 flags_threadpool.py
8 DE FR BD CN EG RU IN TR VN ID JP BR NG MX PK ET PH CD US IR
9 20 downloads in 0.35s
10
11 """
12
13 import os
14 import time
15
16
17 from concurrent import futures # <1>
18
19 POP20_CC = ('CN IN US ID BR PK NG BD RU JP '
20             'MX PH VN ET EG DE IR TR CD FR').split()
21
22 BASE_URL = 'http://flupy.org/data/flags'
23
24 DEST_DIR = 'downloaded/'
25
26 MAX_WORKERS = 20 # <2>
27
28
29 def save_flag(img, filename):
30     path = os.path.join(DEST_DIR, filename)
31     with open(path, 'wb') as fp:
32         fp.write(img)
33
34
1 """Download flags of top 20 countries by population
2
3 asyncio + aiowebsocketify version
4
5 Sample run::
6
7 $ python3 flags_asyncio.py
8 CN EG BR IN ID RU NG VN JP DE TR PK FR ET MX PH US IR CD BD
9 20 downloads in 0.35s
10
11 """
12
13 import os
14 import time
15
16
17 import aiohttp # <2>
18
19 POP20_CC = ('CN IN US ID BR PK NG BD RU JP '
20             'MX PH VN ET EG DE IR TR CD FR').split()
21
22 BASE_URL = 'http://flupy.org/data/flags'
23
24 DEST_DIR = 'downloaded/'
25
26
27
28 def save_flag(img, filename):
29     path = os.path.join(DEST_DIR, filename)
30     with open(path, 'wb') as fp:
31         fp.write(img)
32
33
34
```

Blocks Fluid Unified Ignore whitespace Change 3 of 16 ↑ ↓

THREAD POOL × ASYNCIO (2)

```
Kaleidoscope
A flags_threadpool.py | flags_asyncio.py
B flags_threadpool.py | flags_asyncio.py

33
34
35 def get_flag(cc):    cc = cc.lower()
36     url = f'{BASE_URL}/{cc}/{cc}.gif'
37     resp = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
38     return resp.read()
39
40
41
42 def download_one(cc): # <3>
43     image = get_flag(cc)
44     print(cc, end=' ', flush=True)
45     save_flag(image, cc.lower() + '.gif')
46     return cc
47
48
49 def download_many(cc_list):
50     workers = min(MAX_WORKERS, len(cc_list)) # <4>
51     with futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(workers) as executor: # <5>
52         res = executor.map(download_one, sorted(cc_list)) # <6>
53
54     return len(list(res))
55
56
57 def main():
58     t0 = time.perf_counter()
59     count = download_many(POP20_CC)
60     elapsed = time.perf_counter() - t0
61     print(f'\n{count} downloads in {elapsed:.2f}s')
62
63
64 if __name__ == '__main__':
65     main()

32
33
34 async def get_flag(session, cc): # <3>
35     cc = cc.lower()
36     url = f'{BASE_URL}/{cc}/{cc}.gif'
37     async with session.get(url) as resp: # <4>
38         return await resp.read() # <5>
39
40
41
42 async def download_one(session, cc): # <6>
43     image = await get_flag(session, cc) # <7>
44     print(cc, end=' ', flush=True)
45     save_flag(image, cc.lower() + '.gif')
46     return cc
47
48
49 async def download_many(cc_list):
50     async with aiohttp.ClientSession() as session: # <8>
51         tasks = [asyncio.create_task(download_one(session, cc)) for cc in sorted(cc_list)]
52         res = await asyncio.gather(*tasks) # <10>
53
54     return len(res)
55
56
57 def main(): # <11>
58     t0 = time.perf_counter()
59     count = asyncio.run(download_many(POP20_CC))
60     elapsed = time.perf_counter() - t0
61     print(f'\n{count} downloads in {elapsed:.2f}s')
62
63
64 if __name__ == '__main__':
65     main()
```