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Curriculum

Short Specializations ^

Average: 97.3%



0x01. Python - Async

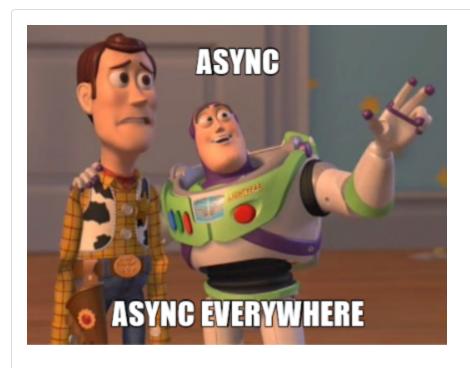
Python

Back-end

- ▲ By: Emmanuel Turlay, Staff Software Engineer at Cruise
- Weight: 1
- ☑ An auto review will be launched at the deadline

In a nutshell...

- Auto QA review: 24.0/27 mandatory
- Altogether: 88.89%
 - Mandatory: 88.89%
 - Optional: no optional tasks







Resources

Read or watch:

- Async IO in Python: A Complete Walkthrough (/rltoken/zYkXScziW1D5rNdNEvObjQ)
- asyncio Asynchronous I/O (/rltoken/aZUO4GiWHbPIrVBIwptFAw)
- random.uniform (/rltoken/72mVf1s8rx2ih_U2WjBmaA)

Learning Objectives

At the end of this project, you are expected to be able to explain to anyone (/rltoken/RzzuxS2J7-SysSxP0Hu3cA), without the help of Google:

- async and await syntax
- How to execute an async program with asyncio
- How to run concurrent coroutines
- How to create asyncio tasks
- How to use the random module

Requirements

General

- A README.md file, at the root of the folder of the project, is mandatory
- Allowed editors: vi, vim, emacs
- All your files will be interpreted/compiled on Ubuntu 18.04 LTS using python3 (version 3.7)
- · All your files should end with a new line
- All your files must be executable
- The length of your files will be tested using wc
- The first line of all your files should be exactly #!/usr/bin/env python3
- Your code should use the pycodestyle style (version 2.5.x)
- All your functions and coroutines must be type-annotated.
- All your modules should have a documentation (python3 -c

```
'print(__import__("my_module").__doc__)')
```

All your functions should have a documentation (python3 -c

```
'print(__import__("my_module").my_function.__doc__)'
```

• A documentation is not a simple word, it's a real sentence explaining what's the purpose of the module, class or method (the length of it will be verified)

Tasks

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0. The basics of async

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Write an asynchronous coroutine that takes in an integer argument (max_delay , with a default value of 10) named wait_random that waits for a random delay between 0 and max_delay (included and float value) seconds and eventually returns it.

Use the random module.

```
bob@dylan:~$ cat 0-main.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import asyncio

wait_random = __import__('0-basic_async_syntax').wait_random

print(asyncio.run(wait_random()))
print(asyncio.run(wait_random(5)))
print(asyncio.run(wait_random(15)))

bob@dylan:~$ ./0-main.py
9.034261504534394
1.6216525464615306
10.634589756751769
```

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-backend-python
- Directory: 0x01-python_async_function
- File: 0-basic_async_syntax.py

☑ Done! Help Check your code >_ Get a sandbox QA Review

1. Let's execute multiple coroutines at the same time with async

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

Import wait_random from the previous python file that you've written and write an async routine called wait_n that takes in 2 int arguments (in this order): $n = m \times delay$. You will spawn wait_random n times with the specified max_delay .

wait_n should return the list of all the delays (float values). The list of the delays should be in ascending order without using sort() because of concurrency.

The output for your answers might look a little different and that's okay.

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-backend-python
- Directory: 0x01-python_async_function
- File: 1-concurrent_coroutines.py

☑ Done! Help Check your code >_ Get a sandbox QA Review

2. Measure the runtime

mandatory

Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)

From the previous file, import wait_n into 2-measure_runtime.py.

Create a measure_time function with integers n and max_delay as arguments that measures the total execution time for wait_n(n, max_delay), and returns total_time / n. Your function should return a float.

Use the time module to measure an approximate elapsed time.

Q

```
bob@dylan:~$ cat 2-main.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3
 measure_time = __import__('2-measure_runtime').measure_time
 n = 5
 max_delay = 9
 print(measure_time(n, max_delay))
 bob@dylan:~$ ./2-main.py
 1.759705400466919
Repo:

    GitHub repository: alx-backend-python

   • Directory: 0x01-python_async_function
   • File: 2-measure_runtime.py
 ☑ Done!
                                   >_ Get a sandbox
                                                     QA Review
           Help
                  Check your code
3. Tasks
                                                                                        mandatory
 Score: 100.0% (Checks completed: 100.0%)
Import wait_random from 0-basic_async_syntax.
Write a function (do not create an async function, use the regular function syntax to do this)
task_wait_random that takes an integer max_delay and returns a asyncio.Task.
 bob@dylan:~$ cat 3-main.py
 #!/usr/bin/env python3
 import asyncio
 task_wait_random = __import__('3-tasks').task_wait_random
 async def test(max_delay: int) -> float:
      task = task_wait_random(max_delay)
      await task
      print(task.__class__)
 asyncio.run(test(5))
 bob@dylan:~$ ./3-main.py
 <class '_asyncio.Task'>
```



- GitHub repository: alx-backend-python
- Directory: 0x01-python_async_function
- File: 3-tasks.py

☑ Done!

Help

Check your code

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

4. Tasks

mandatory

Score: 57.14% (Checks completed: 57.14%)

Take the code from wait_n and alter it into a new function task_wait_n. The code is nearly identical to wait_n except task_wait_random is being called.

```
bob@dylan:~$ cat 4-main.py
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import asyncio

task_wait_n = __import__('4-tasks').task_wait_n

n = 5
max_delay = 6
print(asyncio.run(task_wait_n(n, max_delay)))

bob@dylan:~$ ./4-main.py
[0.2261658205652346, 1.1942770588220557, 1.8410422186086628, 2.1457353803430523, 4.0 02505454641153]
```

Repo:

- GitHub repository: alx-backend-python
- Directory: 0x01-python_async_function
- File: 4-tasks.py

☐ Done?

Help

Check your code

Ask for a new correction

>_ Get a sandbox

QA Review

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