通过对futures库分析加深对 Rust 异步运行时的理解 大家可以通过 Tokio 在实战中去理解异步 苏林



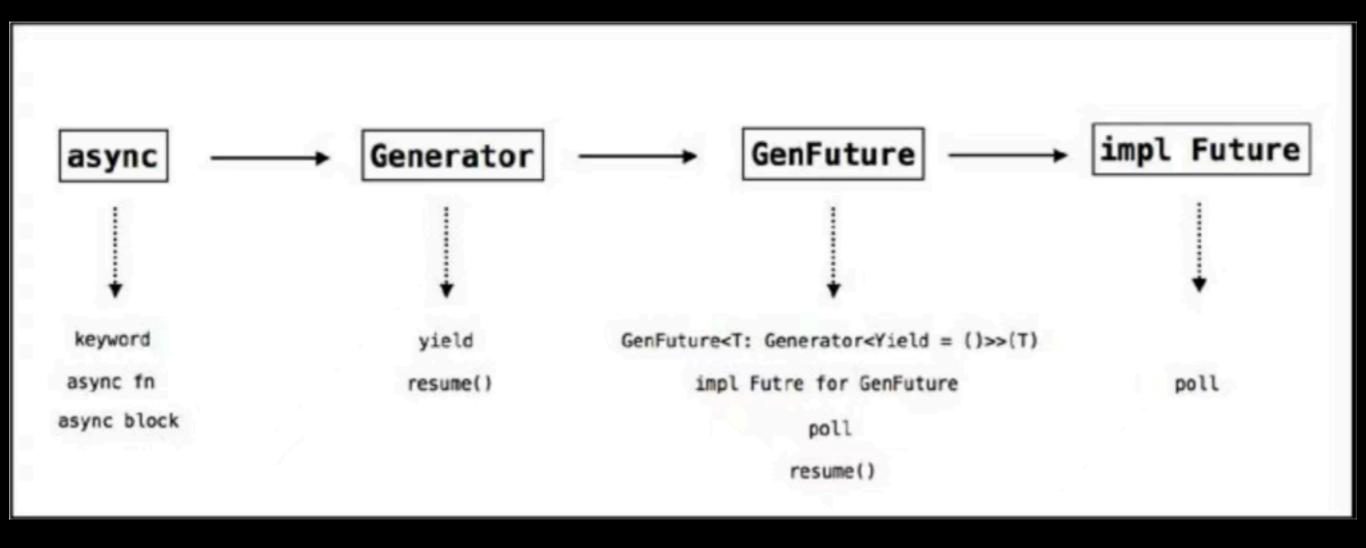




公开课的内容

- 1、对Rust异步编程进行整体重点的回顾.
- 2、一起探讨futures-rs库.

回顾async/await编译器背后做的一些事

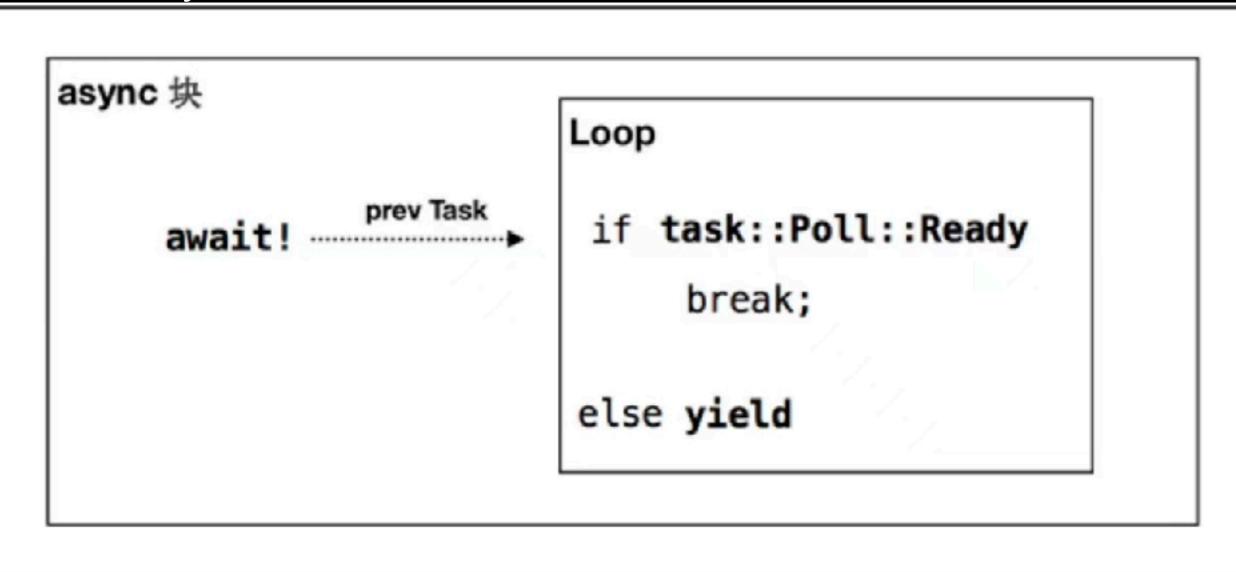


由async生成Future过程示意图

回顾async/await编译器背后做的一些事

```
impl<T: Generator<ResumeTy, Yield = ()>> Future for GenFuture<T> {
    type Output = T::Return;
    fn poll(self: Pin<&mut Self>, cx: &mut Context<'_>) -> Poll<Self::Output> {
        // SAFETY: Safe because we're !Unpin + !Drop, and this is just a field projection.
        let gen : Pin < & mut T > = unsafe { Pin::map_unchecked_mut(self, |s: & mut GenFuture < T > | & mut s.0) };
        // Resume the generator, turning the `&mut Context` into a `NonNull` raw pointer. The
        // `.await` lowering will safely cast that back to a `&mut Context`.
        match gen.resume(arg: ResumeTy(NonNull::from(reference: cx).cast::<Context<'static>>())) {
            GeneratorState::Yielded(()) => Poll::Pending,
            GeneratorState::Complete(x : <T as Generator<ResumeTy>>::Return ) => Poll::Ready(x),
```

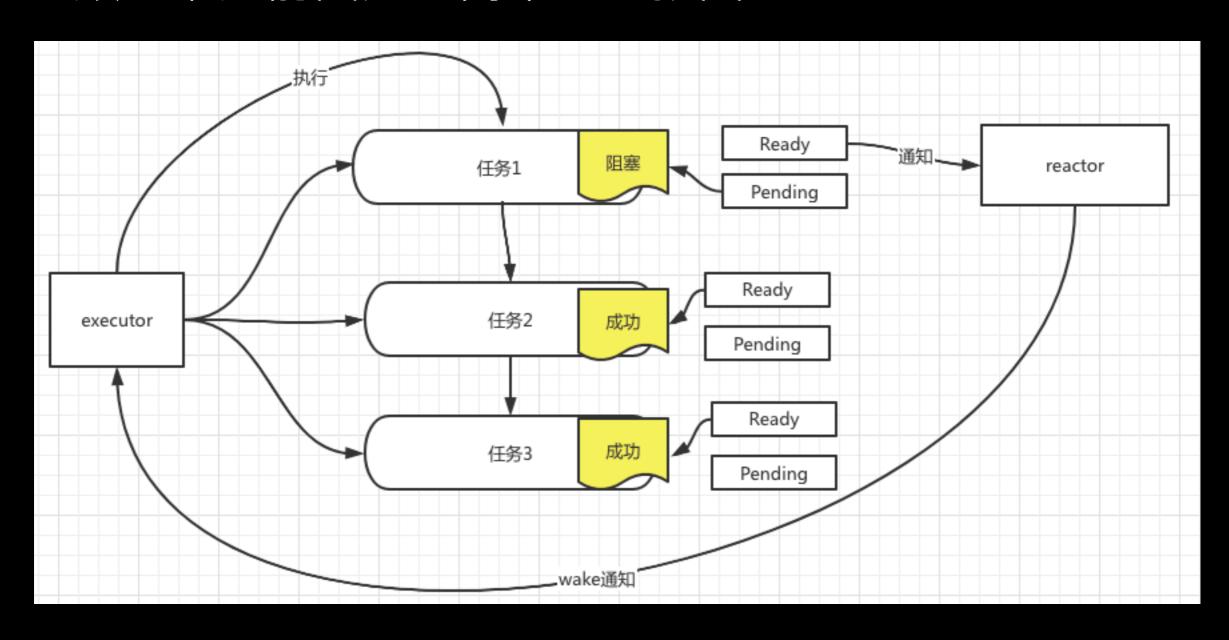
回顾async/await编译器背后做的一些事



回顾async/await编译器背后做的一些事 2033-experimental-coroutines.md

https://github.com/rust-lang/rfcs/blob/master/text/2033-experimental-coroutines.md

回顾一下之前画过的简单的一张图



运行时

叶子feature

```
let mut stream = tokio::net::TcpStream::connect("127.0.0.1:3000");
```

非叶子feature

```
let non_leaf = async {
    let mut stream = TcpStream::connect("127.0.0.1:3000").await.unwrap();// <- yield
    println!("connected!");
    let result = stream.write(b"hello world\n").await; // <- yield
    println!("message sent!");
    ...
};</pre>
```

运行时

异步系统可以分为三个部分

```
1、Reactor
```

2、Executor

Waker

3、Future

多线程+协程 => 实现高性能I/O服务器的利器

Futures-rs

futures-rs是rust官方提供的一个类库,它是Rust异步编程的基础。包括关键trait的定义如Stream,以及宏如join!, select!以及各种future组合子用来控制异步流程。

Futures-rs

```
use futures::channel::mpsc;
use futures::executor;
use futures::executor::ThreadPool;
use futures::StreamExt;
    let pool = ThreadPool::new().expect("Failed to build pool");
    let (tx, rx) = mpsc::unbounded::<i32>();
    let fut_values = async {
        let fut_tx_result = async move {
            (0...100).for_each(|v| -{
                tx.unbounded_send(v).expect("Failed to send");
        pool.spawn_ok(fut_tx_result);
        let fut_values = rx
            .map(|v| | v * 2)
            collect
        fut_values.await
    let values: Vec<132> = executor::block_on(fut_values);
    println!("Values={:?}", values);
```

QA环节

-起交流Rust & Datafuse







