

Concurrency in Python

Prepared for Budapest GP meeting talks
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Server

```
1 from asyncio import sleep
2 from aiohttp import web
3
4
5 async def counter_handler(request):
6     request.app['counter'] += 1
7     counter = request.app['counter']
8     await sleep(1)
9     return web.Response(text=str(counter))
10
11
12 async def init_counter(app_instance):
13     app_instance['counter'] = 0
14
15
16 app = web.Application()
17 app.on_startup.append(init_counter)
18 app.add_routes([
19     web.get('/', counter_handler)
20 ])
21
22
23 if __name__ == '__main__':
24     web.run_app(app, port=8000)
```

Naive client

```
1  import urllib.request
2
3
4  def request_count():
5      with urllib.request.urlopen('http://localhost:8000') as f:
6          return int(f.read().decode('utf-8'))
7
8
9  def main():
10     for i in range(5):
11         count = request_count()
12         print(count)
13
14
15  if __name__ == '__main__':
16     main()
```

Concurrency with Python threads

```
1  import threading
2  import urllib.request
3
4
5  def request_count():
6      with urllib.request.urlopen('http://localhost:8000') as f:
7          count = int(f.read().decode('utf-8'))
8          print(count)
9
10
11 def main():
12     for i in range(5):
13         t = threading.Thread(target=request_count)
14         t.start()
15
16
17 ► if __name__ == '__main__':
18     main()
```

Timeline

- **1991**: First Python release
- **May 2001**: PEP 255 was created, **Simple Generators** <- start
- **October 2002**: Twisted (Python network programming framework uses ioloop and futures) released
- **May 2005**: PEP 342 was created, generator functions are **coroutines** 👍
- **September 2012**: Python 3.3 with yield from statement (PEP 380)
- **December 2012**: asyncio (formerly tulip) was proposed as an enhancement of Python in order to add asynchronous I/O support
- **October 2013**: asyncio 0.1.1 released
- **October 2013**: aiohttp 0.1 released
- **March 2014**: Python 3.4 with **asyncio** in the standard library
- **September 2015**: Python 3.5 with **async/await** statements (PEP 492) 🥰
- **December 2016**: Python 3.6 <- we use now
- **June 2018**: Python 3.7

Generators

```
1 import time
2
3
4 def my_generator(name):
5     print('start')
6     yield name + ' 1'
7     yield name + ' 2'
8     time.sleep(1)
9     yield name + ' 3'
10
11
12 if __name__ == '__main__':
13     g = my_generator(name='g1')
14     i = next(g)
15     print(i)
16     i = next(g)
17     print(i)
18     i = next(g)
19     print(i)
```

IOLoop

```
1  import time
2
3
4  def my_generator(name):
5      print('start')
6      yield name + ' 1'
7      yield name + ' 2'
8      time.sleep(1)
9      yield name + ' 3'
10
11
12  if __name__ == '__main__':
13      tasks = [my_generator(name='g1'), my_generator(name='g2'), my_generator(name='g3')]
14      while True:
15          new_tasks = []
16          for task in tasks:
17              try:
18                  res = next(task)
19                  print(res)
20                  new_tasks.append(task)
21              except StopIteration:
22                  continue
23          tasks = new_tasks
24
25      if not tasks:
26          break
```

Future

```
1 import asyncio
2
3
4 ► if __name__ == '__main__':
5     future = asyncio.Future()
6
7     def on_complete(res):
8         print(res.result())
9
10    future.add_done_callback(on_complete)
11
12    future.set_result(10)
13
14    ioloop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
15    ioloop.run_until_complete(future)
```


Coroutine

```
In [2]: def my_generator():  
...:     i = yield "return 1"  
...:     print("Received: {}".format(i))  
...:     i = yield "return 2"  
...:     print("Received: {}".format(i))  
...:
```

```
In [3]: g = my_generator()
```

```
In [4]: next(g)
```

```
Out[4]: 'return 1'
```

```
In [5]: next(g)
```

```
Received: None
```

```
Out[5]: 'return 2'
```

```
In [6]: g.send('data')
```

```
Received: data
```

Async function

Tornado code example using Python 3.3

```
1 @gen.coroutine
2 def get():
3     http_client = AsyncHTTPClient()
4     response = yield http_client.fetch("http://example.com")
5     result = do_something_with_response(response)
6     raise gen.Result(result)
```

Async/await syntax

Tornado code example using Python 3.3

```
1 @gen.coroutine
2 def get():
3     http_client = AsyncHTTPClient()
4     response = yield http_client.fetch("http://example.com")
5     result = do_something_with_response(response)
6     raise gen.Result(result)
```

Python 3.5

```
9 async def get():
10     http_client = AsyncHTTPClient()
11     response = await http_client.fetch("http://example.com")
12     result = do_something_with_response(response)
13     return result
```

Examples

```
1  # listen socket messages without callbacks
2  socket = MySocket()
3  async for message in socket.listen_something():
4      print(message)
5
6  # wait for db connection available in connections pool
7  async with db.acquire() as conn:
8      await conn.execute(q)
9
10 # control number of concurrent tasks
11 tasks = []
12 while True:
13     while len(tasks) < n:
14         tasks.append(get_new_task())
15     done, tasks = await asyncio.wait(tasks, return_when=asyncio.FIRST_COMPLETED)
16     for res in done:
17         pass
18
19 # run tasks in background
20 async def background_task():
21     while True:
22         print('1 second')
23         await asyncio.sleep(1)
24 ioloop.ensure_future(background_task) # will be running in background
```

aihttp client

```
1 import asyncio
2 import aiohttp
3
4
5 async def request_count():
6     async with aiohttp.ClientSession() as session:
7         async with session.get('http://localhost:8000') as resp:
8             return await resp.text()
9
10
11 async def main():
12     tasks = [request_count() for i in range(5)]
13     results = await asyncio.gather(*tasks)
14     print(results)
15
16
17 if __name__ == '__main__':
18     loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
19     loop.run_until_complete(main())
```

Python concurrency for scraping

- Scrapy (Twisted) - the most of web scrapers we have
- Google News scraper (asyncio)
- Textract (asyncio) - text extraction
- State Data, Townint Seeds and Backend, Watson (asyncio)

- blocking http client
- threads
- generators
- ioloop
- coroutines
- asyncio syntax and examples
- how we currently use Python concurrency

Thank you!