

# Programação assíncrona em python

# Programação assíncrona

Suponhamos um programa que faz pedidos a vários servidores. Enquanto espera, pode ser importante que possa continuar a execução fazendo outra tarefa.

Mais tarde deverá poder aceder ao resultado que pediu.

O módulo **Concurrent.futures** permite este tipo de programação

Fornece dois tipos de interface que permitem:

- gerir uma pool de threads;
- gerir uma pool de processos,

# Concurrent.futures

Para interactuar com as pools, estão definidas duas classes:

- Executors – para gerir pools de workers
- Futures - para gerir a obtenção dos resultados

## Exemplo:

```
from concurrent import futures
import threading
import time
```

```
def task(n):
```

```
    print ( "%s: sleeping %s" % (threading.current_thread().name, n))
```

```
    time.sleep(n / 10)
```

```
    print( "%s: done with %s" % (threading.current_thread().name, n))
```

```
    return n / 10
```

```
ex = futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=2) #pool com duas threads
```

```
print('main: starting')
```

```
results = ex.map(task, range(5, 0, -1)) # lança a execução assíncrona da  
função (task) para cada elemento da lista
```

```
print("main: unprocessed results %s " % results)
```

```
print("main: waiting for real results")
```

```
real_results = list(results) # espera por cada resposta
```

```
print("main: results: %s" % real_results)
```

## Output:

main: starting

Thread-5: sleeping 5

Thread-6: sleeping 4

main: unprocessed results <generator object result\_iterator at 0x00000000076492D0>

main: waiting for real results

Thread-6: done with 4

Thread-6: sleeping 3

Thread-5: done with 5

Thread-5: sleeping 2

Thread-6: done with 3

Thread-6: sleeping 1

Thread-5: done with 2

Thread-6: done with 1

main: results: [0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1] # resultados ordenados segundo a ordem dos argumentos

Quantas vezes é executada a função task??

E se fosse `ex = futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=10)`, o que era diferente?

## Submeter uma só tarefa

```
executor = futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=2)  
print("main: starting")
```

```
f = executor.submit(task, 5)
```

```
print("main: future: %s" , f)
```

```
print("main: waiting for results")
```

```
result = f.result() # espera que devolva o resultado
```

```
print("main: result: %s" , result)
```

```
print("main: future after result: %s" , f)
```

## Output:

main: starting

Thread-5: sleeping 5

main: future: <Future at 0x76063c8 state=running>

main: waiting for results

Thread-5: done with 5

main: result: 0.5

main: future after result: <Future at 0x76063c8 state=finished  
returned float>

## Esperar pelo resultado das tarefas em qualquer ordem

```
from concurrent import futures
import random
import time
```

```
def task(n):
    time.sleep(random.random())
    return (n, n / 10)
```

```
ex = futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=5)
print("main: starting")
```

```
wait_for = [ ex.submit (task, i) for i in range(5, 0, -1) ]
```

```
for f in futures.as_completed( wait_for ):
    print("main: result: " , f.result() )
```



## **Output:**

**(1)**

main: starting

main: result: (5, 0.5)

main: result: (4, 0.4)

main: result: (2, 0.2)

main: result: (1, 0.1)

main: result: (3, 0.3)

**(2)**

main: starting

main: result: (3, 0.3)

main: result: (1, 0.1)

main: result: (2, 0.2)

main: result: (4, 0.4)

main: result: (5, 0.5)

...

**Cada execução pode ter uma sequência de resultados diferente** 9

## Se fosse:

```
for i in wait_for:  
    print(i.result())
```

## O output seria:

```
main: starting  
(5, 0.5)  
(4, 0.4)  
(3, 0.3)  
(2, 0.2)  
(1, 0.1)
```

O resultado corresponde à sequência dos dados de entrada.

## Future Callbacks

**Para executar um ação quando termina a execução de uma tarefa, sem explicitamente esperar que a tarefa termine:**

A função **add\_done\_callback()** da classe Future, permite especificar uma função que será invocada quando o future estiver concluído

A função callback deve ter como argumento uma instância da classe Future.

O callback é invocado independentemente da razão porque o future é considerado concluído (fim de código ou erro). É necessário verificar o seu status.

# Future Callbacks

```
from concurrent import futures
import time
```

```
def task(n):
    print(" %s: sleeping" % n)
    time.sleep(0.5)
    print(" %s: done" % n)
    return n / 10
```

```
def done(fn):      Função callback
    if fn.cancelled():
        print("%s: canceled " % fn.arg)
    elif fn.done():
        error = fn.exception()
        if error:
            print("%s: error returned: %s" % (fn.arg, error))
    else:
        result = fn.result()
        print("%s: value returned: %s" % (fn.arg, result))
```

# Future Callbacks

```
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    ex = futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=2)  
    print("main: starting")  
    f = ex.submit(task, 5)  
    f.arg = 5  
    f.add_done_callback(done)  
    result = f.result()  
    print (result)
```

## Output:

```
main: starting  
5: sleeping  
5: done  
5: value returned: 0.5  
0.5
```

“Executors” podem se usados como “context managers”:

```
from concurrent import futures
```

```
def task(n):  
    print(n)
```

```
with futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=2) as ex:
```

```
    print('main: starting')
```

```
    ex.submit(task, 1)
```

```
    ex.submit(task, 2)
```

```
    ex.submit(task, 3)
```

```
    ex.submit(task, 4)
```

```
# quando termina o bloco with todos os recursos são libertados
```

```
print('main: done')
```

# Pool de Processos

A classe **ProcessPoolExecutor** tem a mesma interface que a Thread PoolExecutor mas usa processos em vez de threads

- Um conjunto de processos pode ser reusado para múltiplas tarefas.



# Pool de Processos

```
from concurrent import futures
import os
```

```
def task(n):
    return (n, os.getpid())
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    ex = futures.ProcessPoolExecutor(max_workers=2)
    results = ex.map(task, range(5, 0, -1))
    for n, pid in results:
        print("run task %s in process %s" % (n, pid))
```



# Output:

run task 5 in process 1812  
run task 4 in process 1812  
run task 3 in process 7180  
run task 2 in process 1812  
run task 1 in process 7180

# Desempenho:

## ##Concurrent.Futures Pooling - Asynchronous Programming

```
import concurrent.futures
import time
number_list = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]

def evaluate_item(x):
    #count...just to make an operation
    result_item = count(x)
    #print the input item and the result
    print ("item " + str(x) + " result " + str(result_item))

def count(number) :
    for i in range(0,10000000):
        i=i+1
    return i*number
```

# Desempenho:

## ##Concurrent.Futures Pooling - Asynchronous Programming

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    ##Sequential Execution  
    start_time = time.clock()  
  
    for item in number_list:  
        evaluate_item(item)  
  
    print ("Sequential execution in " + \  
          str(time.clock() - start_time), "seconds")
```

# Desempenho:

## ##Concurrent.Futures Pooling - Asynchronous Programming

```
##Thread pool Execution
```

```
start_time_1 = time.clock()
```

```
with concurrent.futures.ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=5) as executor:
```

```
    for item in number_list:
```

```
        executor.submit(evaluate_item, item)
```

```
print ("Thread pool execution in " + str(time.clock() - start_time_1), "seconds")
```

```
##Process pool Execution
```

```
start_time_2 = time.clock()
```

```
with concurrent.futures.ProcessPoolExecutor(max_workers=5) as executor:
```

```
    for item in number_list:
```

```
        executor.submit(evaluate_item, item)
```

```
print ("Process pool execution in " + str(time.clock() - start_time_2), "seconds")
```

## Output

item 1 result 10000000  
item 2 result 20000000  
item 3 result 30000000  
item 4 result 40000000  
item 5 result 50000000  
item 6 result 60000000  
item 7 result 70000000  
item 8 result 80000000  
item 9 result 90000000  
item 10 result 100000000

**Sequential execution in 6.395211333567499 seconds**

item 3 result 30000000  
item 2 result 20000000  
item 5 result 50000000  
item 4 result 40000000  
item 1 result 10000000  
item 7 result 70000000  
item 6 result 60000000  
item 9 result 90000000  
item 10 result 100000000  
item 8 result 80000000

**Thread pool execution in 6.492513954842721 seconds**

item 1 result 10000000  
item 7 result 70000000  
item 3 result 30000000  
item 6 result 60000000

**Process pool execution in 4.258110230712969 seconds**

item 4 result 40000000  
item 9 result 90000000  
item 5 result 50000000  
item 10 result 100000000  
item 2 result 20000000  
item 8 result 80000000