



链滴

# Python 3.5的async和await特性(PEP492翻译)(转)

作者: jaz

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```
<div class="BlogContent">
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h2>原因:</h2>
<p>&nbsp;1, coroutine容易与正常的generators弄混</p>
<p>&nbsp;2, 一个function是否为coroutine由函数体内是否有yield 或者yield from 决定, 这不
学.</p>
<p>&nbsp;3, 如果在语法上允许yield的地方才能进行异步调用, 那诸如with和for语句中都不能执
异步了.</p>
<p>咋解决呢, 把coroutine当成一个native的Python语言特性, 与generator完全独立.</p>
<p>Native coroutines及其新的语法使得在异步条件下定义context manager(上下文管理器)和iterat
on protocols (迭代器协议)成为可能(也就是with和for了)。</p>
<p>通过 async with语句可以使得Python程序在进入和退出runtime context(运行时上下文)时,执行
步调用;</p>
<p>通过 async for 语句使得可以在迭代器中执行异步调用。(老外真是的, 老是 make it possible)
</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h2>语法定义</h2>
<p>假定你已经知道:</p>
<p>&nbsp;* Python中coroutines的实现。 implementation of coroutines in Python ( PEP 342 a
d PEP 380 ).&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;* 一些要被改变的语法来自asyncio框架和"Cofunctions"提议(已经悲剧了)。 Motivati
n for the syntax changes proposed here comes from the asyncio framework ( PEP 3156 ) and
he "Cofunctions" proposal ( PEP 3152 , now rejected in favor of this specification).</p>
<h3>新定义的coroutine</h3>
```

```
<div>
<div id="highlighter_50920" class="syntaxhighlighter python ">
<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">
<pre class="brush: py">async def read_data(db):
    pass</pre>
</div>
</div>
</div>
```

native coroutines的关键特性:

\* 使用async def定义的函数总是native coroutine, 无论其中是否有await表达式。

\* async函数中不允许有yield和yield from, 将抛出SyntaxError异常。

\* 在内部呢, 引入了两个新的code object flags.

CO\_COROUTINE用于标记native coroutine (也就是通过async def定义的)

CO\_ITERABLE\_COROUTINE 用于的基于生成器的coroutine与native coroutines兼容。

所有的coroutine对象都有CO\_GENERATOR标准。

\* generator返回generator object, coroutines 返回 coroutine object

\* 没有被await on的coroutine在gc时会抛出RuntimeWarning。

### Await表达式

await表达式用于获取一个coroutine的执行结果。

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_80353" class="syntaxhighlighter python ">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

```
async def read_data(db):
    data = await db.fetch('SELECT ...')
    ...
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

await, 与yield from类似 (译注; 其实知道的真是不多), 将阻塞read\_data的执行, 直到db.fetch这一awaitable的完成并返回数据。

awaitable (注: 主要这个awaitable是名词, 不是形容词) 可以是:

1, 从一个native coroutine函数返回的native coroutine object.

2, 以types.coroutine 装饰的(decorated) 生成器函数返回的generator-based coroutine object.

3, 一个对象, 该对象的await方法返回一个迭代器。

如果await返回的不是iterator, 则抛出TypeError。

4, CPython的C API定义 tp\_as\_async->am\_await函数。

如果await出现在async def函数以外, 则抛出Syntax Error;

将awaitable对象以外的任何东西传递给await表达式都会抛出TypeError。

.....

...忽略严格的语法定义部分...

.....

await表达式的优先级高于\*\*, 低于切片[], 函数调用()和attribute reference(属性引用, 如x.attribute),

### Asynchronous Context Managers and "async with"

asynchronous context manager(异步上下文管理器)是能够在enter和exit方法中阻塞 (当前coroutine) 执行的上下文管理器。又增加了两个魔力函数: \_\_aenter\_\_ 和 \_\_aexit\_\_, 两个函数都必须返回一个awaitable对象。

举个例子:

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_774689" class="syntaxhighlighter python ">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

```
class AsyncContextManager:
    async def __aenter__(self):
        await log('entering context')
```

```
async def __aexit__(self, exc_type, exc, tb):
```

```
await log('exiting context')</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

<h4>&nbsp;新的语法: </h4>

<p>提出针对异步上下文管理器的新语法定义: </p>

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_659738" class="syntaxhighlighter python ">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

<pre class="brush: py">async with EXPR as VAR:

```
    BLOCK</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

<p><span>在语法上等价于:</span></p>

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_127062" class="syntaxhighlighter python">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

<pre class="brush: py">mgr = (EXPR)

```
aexit = type(mgr)._aexit__
```

```
aenter = type(mgr)._aenter__(mgr)
```

```
exc = True
```

```
VAR = await aenter
```

```
try:
```

```
BLOCK
```

```
except:
```

```
if not await aexit(mgr, *sys.exc_info()):
```

```
raise
```

```
else:
```

```
await aexit(mgr, None, None, None)</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

<p>和通常的with语句一样，可以在一个await with语句中指定多个上下文管理器。</p>

<h4>Example</h4>

<p>使用异步上下文管理器可以很容易的实现用于数据库事务管理器的coroutine.&nbsp;</p>

<p>With asynchronous context managers it is easy to implement proper database transaction managers for coroutines:</p>

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_72171" class="syntaxhighlighter python">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

<pre class="brush: py">async def commit(session, data):

```
    ...
```

```
async with session.transaction():
```

```
    ...
```

```
await session.update(data)
...</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

<p>需要加锁的代码变得更加清晰: Code that needs locking also looks lighter:</p>

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_58366" class="syntaxhighlighter python">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

<pre class="brush: py">async with lock:

```
...</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

<p>instead of:</p>

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_338428" class="syntaxhighlighter python">

<pre class="brush: py">with (yield from lock):

```
...</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

<h3>异步迭代器和"async for"</h3>

<p><span>asynchronous iterable能够在其iter实现中调用异步代码, 并且能够在其next方法中调用异步代码。</span></p>

<p><span><span>\* 必须实现\_\_aiter\_\_方法, 该方法返回一个awaitable,并且该<span>awaitable</span>/span>的结果必须 是一个<span>asynchronous iterator object。</span></span></span><span>An object must implement an \_\_aiter\_\_ method returning an awaitable resulting in an asynchronous iterator object.</span></p>

<p>\* asynchronous iterator object必须实现 \_\_anext\_\_ 成员函数, 该成员函数返回 awaitable对象 ;</p>

<p><span>&nbsp;<span>\* 为停止迭代, \_\_anext\_\_必须抛出<span>StopAsyncIteration 异常。</span></span></span></p>

<p>举个例子: </p>

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_813082" class="syntaxhighlighter python">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

<pre class="brush: py">class AsyncIterable:

```
    async def __aiter__(self):
```

```
        return self
```

```
    async def __anext__(self):
```

```
        data = await self.fetch_data()
```

```
        if data:
```

```
            return data
```

```
        else:
```

```
            raise StopAsyncIteration
```

```
    async def fetch_data(self):</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

#### <h4>新语法</h4>

<p>A new statement for iterating through asynchronous iterators is proposed:</p>

<div>

<div id="highlighter\_922501" class="syntaxhighlighter python">

<div class="line number1 index0 alt2">

```
<pre class="brush: py">async for TARGET in ITER:
```

```
    BLOCK
```

```
else:
```

```
    BLOCK2<br />等价于</pre>
```

```
<pre class="brush: py">iter = (ITER)
```

```
iter = await type(iter).__aiter__(iter)
```

```
running = True
```

```
while running:
```

```
    try:
```

```
        TARGET = await type(iter).__anext__(iter)
```

```
    except StopAsyncIteration:
```

```
        running = False
```

```
    else:
```

```
        BLOCK
```

```
else:
```

```
    BLOCK2</pre>
```

</div>

</div>

</div>

<p>&nbsp;</p>

<p>如果用于async for的迭代器没有\_\_aiter\_\_成员函数，将抛出TypeError; &nbsp;</p>

<p>如果在async def函数以外使用async for将抛出SyntaxError错误。 </p>

<p>如同通常的for语句，async for也有可选的else子句。 </p>

</div>