

# Getting comfy with async await

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# Who

- ▶ Who am I?
  - ▶ Embedded Systems background
  - ▶ Prefer C, Haskell and Rust
  - ▶ Organize and speak at Rust and Haskell meet-ups in Bangalore
- ▶ Work?
  - ▶ Software Engineer @ [asymptotic](#)
  - ▶ Open source consulting firm based out of Bangalore and Toronto
  - ▶ Work on low level systems software centred around multimedia
  - ▶ GStreamer, PipeWire, PulseAudio
  - ▶ Language Polyglots

# Agenda

- ▶ Future trait
- ▶ async/await
- ▶ Using futures/Runtime
- ▶ Working with multiple futures (`select`, `join`, `FuturesOrdered`)
- ▶ Streams
- ▶ Pitfalls
- ▶ Pin/Unpin/pin\_project

## Future<sup>1</sup>

```
use std::future::Future;
use std::pin::Pin;
use std::task::Context;

pub trait Future {
    type Output;
    fn poll(self: Pin<&mut Self>, cx: &mut Context<'_>)
        -> Poll<Self::Output>;
}

pub enum Poll<T> {
    Ready(T),
    Pending,
}
```

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<sup>1</sup>Associated types

## Example

```
async fn hello() {  
    println!("Hello from async");  
}  
  
fn main() {  
    hello();  
    println!("Hello from main");  
}
```

# Where's the future

```
async fn give_number() -> u32 {  
    100  
}
```

## Sugar town<sup>2</sup>

```
fn give_number() -> impl Future<Output = u32> {
    GiveNumberFuture
}

struct GiveNumberFuture {}

impl Future for GiveNumberFuture {
    type Output = u32;

    fn poll(self: Pin<&mut Self>, cx: &mut Context<'_>)
        -> Poll<Self::Output> {
        Poll::Ready(100)
    }
}
```

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<sup>2</sup>Syntactic sugar for Future

## Runtimes

**tokio/smol**

**run future run**

## Runtimes<sup>3</sup>

- ▶ `futures::executor`
- ▶ `tokio`
- ▶ `smol-rs`
- ▶ `embassy`
- ▶ `glommio`
- ▶ `async-std`

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<sup>3</sup>The state of Async Rust: Runtimes

## Example

```
use futures::executor::block_on;

async fn hello() {
    println!("hello, world!");
}

fn main() {
    block_on(hello());
    println!("Hello from main");
}
```

## Example

```
async fn hello() {  
    println!("Hello from async");  
}  
  
#[tokio::main]  
async fn main() {  
    hello().await;  
    println!("Hello from main");  
}
```

## Multiple futures

- ▶ join
- ▶ join\_all
- ▶ select
- ▶ select!
- ▶ select\_all
- ▶ FuturesOrdered
- ▶ FuturesUnordered
- ▶ JoinSet

## join

```
use futures::future;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let a = async { "Future 1" };
    let b = async { "Future 2" };
    let pair = future::join(a, b);

    println!("{}:?", pair.await);
}
```

## join\_all

```
use futures::future::join_all;
async fn hello(msg: String) -> String {
    msg
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let futures = vec![
        hello("Future 1".to_string()),
        hello("Future 2".to_string()),
        hello("Future 3".to_string()),
        hello("Future 4".to_string()),
    ];
    println!("{}: {:?}", futures, join_all(futures).await);
}
```

## JoinSet

```
use tokio::task::JoinSet;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let mut set = JoinSet::new();
    for i in 0..10 {
        set.spawn(async move { i });
    }

    while let Some(res) = set.join_next().await {
        println!("{}", res.unwrap());
    }
}
```

`future::select`

```
pub fn select<A, B>(future1: A, future2: B) -> Select<A, B>
where
    A: Future + Unpin,
    B: Future + Unpin,
```

## future::select

```
use futures::{future, future::Either, future::FutureExt, select};  
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};  
  
async fn task1(delay: u64) -> u64 {  
    sleep(Duration::from_millis(delay)).await;  
    delay  
}  
  
async fn task2(delay: u64) -> String {  
    sleep(Duration::from_millis(delay)).await;  
    "Hello".to_string()  
}
```

## future::select

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let t1 = task1(200u64).fuse();
    let t2 = task2(300u64).fuse();

    tokio::pin!(t1, t2);

    match future::select(t1, t2).await {
        Either::Left((value1, _)) => println!("{}", value1),
        Either::Right((value2, _)) => println!("{}", value2),
    };
}
```

## futures::select!<sup>4</sup>

```
use futures::{future::FutureExt, pin_mut, select};  
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};  
  
async fn task(delay: u64) {  
    sleep(Duration::from_millis(delay)).await;  
}  
  
#[tokio::main]  
async fn main() {  
    let t1 = task(300u64).fuse();  
    let t2 = task(200u64).fuse();  
    pin_mut!(t1, t2);  
    select! {  
        () = t1 => println!("task one completed first"),  
        () = t2 => println!("task two completed first"),  
    }  
}
```

<sup>4</sup>futures::select!

## tokio::select!<sup>5</sup>

```
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};
async fn task(delay: u64) {
    sleep(Duration::from_millis(delay)).await;
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let t1 = task(300u64);
    let t2 = task(200u64);
    tokio::pin!(t1, t2);
    tokio::select! {
        () = t1 => println!("task one completed first"),
        () = t2 => println!("task two completed first"),
    }
}
```

---

<sup>5</sup>tokio::select!

```
loop tokio::select!
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let mut count = 0;
    let t1 = task(300u64);
    let t2 = task(200u64);
    tokio::pin!(t1, t2);
    loop {
        if count > 5 {
            break;
        }
        tokio::select! {
            () = &mut t1 => println!("task one completed first"),
            () = &mut t2 => println!("task two completed first"),
        }
        count += 1;
    }
}
```

```
loop futures::select!
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let mut count = 0;
    let t1 = task(300u64).fuse();
    let t2 = task(200u64).fuse();
    tokio::pin!(t1, t2);
    loop {
        if count > 5 {
            break;
        }
        futures::select! {
            () = &mut t1 => println!("task one completed first"),
            () = &mut t2 => println!("task two completed first"),
        }
        count += 1;
    }
}
```

# Stream<sup>6</sup>

```
pub trait Stream {  
    type Item;  
  
    // Required method  
    fn poll_next(  
        self: Pin<&mut Self>,  
        cx: &mut Context<'_>  
    ) -> Poll<Option<Self::Item>>;  
}
```

---

<sup>6</sup>Guided tour of Streams

## async-stream

```
fn zero_to_three() -> impl Stream<Item = u32> {
    stream! {
        for i in 0..3 {
            yield i;
        }
    }
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let s = zero_to_three();
    pin_mut!(s); // needed for iteration

    while let Some(value) = s.next().await {
        println!("got {}", value);
    }
}
```

## futures::select! vs tokio::select!

- ▶ futures::select!
- ▶ tokio::select!
- ▶ SO - What's the difference between futures::select and tokio::select?
- ▶ Provide select! macro

## Multiple futures

- ▶ `FuturesUnordered`
- ▶ `FuturesOrdered`
- ▶ Must read
  - ▶ `FuturesUnordered` and the order of futures

## Cancellation

- ▶ `futures::future::Abortable`

# Pitfalls

- ▶ Blocking in `async`
  - ▶ [Async: What's blocking](#)
  - ▶ [TLDR: Async code should never spend a long time without reaching an `.await`](#)
- ▶ Cancellation safety
- ▶ Holding a Mutex across an `await`
- ▶ Must read
  - ▶ [Async cancellation: a case study of pub-sub in mini-redis](#)
  - ▶ [Yoshua Wuyts - Async Cancellation](#)
  - ▶ [Common mistakes with Rust Async](#)
  - ▶ [Rust tokio task cancellation patterns](#)
  - ▶ [for await and the battle of buffered streams](#)
  - ▶ [Mutex without lock, Queue without push: cancel safety in lihos](#)

## Cancellation safety with select!

So the TLDR

- ▶ futures in `select!` other than the future that yields `Poll::Ready` get dropped
- ▶ futures which own some form of state aren't cancellation safe, since the owned state gets dropped when another future returns `Poll::Ready`

## Pinning

```
use std::pin::Pin;
use pin_project::pin_project;

#[pin_project]
struct Struct<T, U> {
    #[pin]
    pinned: T,
    unpinned: U,
}

impl<T, U> Struct<T, U> {
    fn method(self: Pin<&mut Self>) {
        let this = self.project();
        let _: Pin<&mut T> = this.pinned; // Pinned reference to the field
        let _: &mut U = this.unpinned; // Normal reference to the field
    }
}
```

# Pinning

- ▶ Must read
  - ▶ `std::pin`
  - ▶ `pin_project`
  - ▶ Pin and suffering
  - ▶ Pin, Unpin, and why Rust needs them

## More references

- ▶ Meetup code samples
- ▶ Tokio tutorial
- ▶ Tokio internals
- ▶ How Rust optimizes async/await - I
- ▶ How Rust optimizes async/await - II

## Questions

- ▶ Reach out on
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