
aio sonic

Release 0.9.2

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CONTENTS

1	Features	3
2	Requirements	5
3	Install	7
4	Getting Started	9
5	Benchmarks	11
6	Contributing	13
7	Indices and tables	15
7.1	Examples	15
7.2	Reference	17
	Index	23

Really Fast Python asyncio HTTP 1.1 client, Support for http 2.0 is planned.

Current version is 0.9.2.

Repo is hosted at [Github](#).

FEATURES

- Keepalive and Smart Pool of Connections
- Multipart File Uploads
- Chunked responses handling
- Chunked requests
- Fully type annotated.
- Connection Timeouts
- Automatic Decompression
- Follow Redirects
- 100% test coverage.

REQUIREMENTS

- Python>=3.6

CHAPTER THREE

INSTALL

```
$ pip install aiosonic
```


GETTING STARTED

```
import asyncio
import aiohttp
import json

async def run():
    client = aiohttp.HttpClient()

    # #####
    # Sample get request
    # #####
    response = await client.get('https://www.google.com/')
    assert response.status_code == 200
    assert 'Google' in (await response.text())

    # #####
    # Post data as multipart form
    # #####
    url = "https://postman-echo.com/post"
    posted_data = {'foo': 'bar'}
    response = await client.post(url, data=posted_data)

    assert response.status_code == 200
    data = json.loads(await response.content())
    assert data['form'] == posted_data

    # #####
    # Posted as json
    # #####
    response = await client.post(url, json=posted_data)

    assert response.status_code == 200
    data = json.loads(await response.content())
    assert data['json'] == posted_data

    # #####
    # Sample request + timeout
    # #####
    from aiohttp.timeout import Timeouts
    timeouts = Timeouts(
        sock_read=10,
        sock_connect=3
    )
    response = await client.get('https://www.google.com/', timeouts=timeouts)
```

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```
assert response.status_code == 200
assert 'Google' in (await response.text())
await client.shutdown()

print('success')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
    loop.run_until_complete(run())
```

BENCHMARKS

Some benchmarking

```
» python tests/performance.py
doing tests...
{
  "aiosonic": "1000 requests in 110.03 ms",
  "aiosonic cyclic": "1000 requests in 332.10 ms",
  "aiohttp": "1000 requests in 427.31 ms",
  "requests": "1000 requests in 4915.04 ms",
  "httpx": "1000 requests in 638.04 ms"
}
aiosonic is 288.36% faster than aiohttp
aiosonic is 4367.04% faster than requests
aiosonic is 201.83% faster than aiosonic cyclic
aiosonic is 479.89% faster than httpx
```


CONTRIBUTING

1. Fork
2. create a branch *feature/your_feature*
3. commit - push - pull request

Thanks :)

INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

7.1 Examples

TODO: More examples

7.1.1 Download file

```
import asyncio
import aiohttp
import json

async def run():
    url = 'https://images.dog.ceo/breeds/leonberg/n02111129_2301.jpg'
    async with aiohttp.ClientSession() as client:

        res = await client.get(url)
        assert res.status_code == 200

        if res.chunked:
            # write in chunks
            with open('dog_image.jpg', 'wb') as _file:
                async for chunk in res.read_chunks():
                    _file.write(chunk)
        else:
            # or write all bytes, for chunked this also works
            with open('dog_image.jpg', 'wb') as _file:
                _file.write(await res.content())

if __name__ == '__main__':
    loop = asyncio.get_event_loop()
    loop.run_until_complete(run())
```

7.1.2 Concurrent Requests

```
import aiosonic
import asyncio

async def main():
    urls = [
        'https://www.facebook.com/',
        'https://www.google.com/',
        'https://twitch.tv/',
        'https://linkedin.com/',
    ]
    async with aiosonic.HTTPClient() as client:
        # asyncio.gather is the key for concurrent requests.
        responses = await asyncio.gather(*[client.get(url) for url in urls])

        # stream/chunked responses doesn't release the connection acquired
        # from the pool until the response has been read, so better to read
        # it.
        for response in responses:
            if response.chunked:
                await response.text()

        assert all([res.status_code in [200, 301] for res in responses])

asyncio.run(main())
```

7.1.3 Chunked Requests

Specifying an iterator as the request body, it will make the request transfer made by chunks

```
import aiosonic
import asyncio
import json

async def main():
    async def data():
        yield b'foo'
        yield b'bar'

    async with aiosonic.HTTPClient() as client:
        url = 'https://postman-echo.com/post'
        response = await client.post(url, data=data())
        print(json.dumps(await response.json(), indent=10))
```

```
asyncio.run(main())
```

7.1.4 Cookies handling

Adding `handle_cookies=True` to the client, it will save response cookies and send it again for new requests. This is useful to have same cookies workflow as in browsers, also for web scraping.

```
import aiosonic
import asyncio
from urllib.parse import urlencode

async def main():
    async with aiosonic.HTTPClient(handle_cookies=True) as client:
        cookies = {'foo1': 'bar1', 'foo2': 'bar2'}
        url = 'https://postman-echo.com/cookies/set'
        # server will respond those cookies
        response = await client.get(url, params=cookies, follow=True)
        # client keep cookies in "cookies_map"
        print(client.cookies_map['postman-echo.com'])
        print(await response.text())

asyncio.run(main())
```

7.2 Reference

TODO: get better this page

7.2.1 Client

```
class aiosonic.connectors.TCPConnector (pool_size: int = 25, timeouts:
    aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts = None, connection_cls=None, pool_cls=None)
```

TCPConnector.

Holds the main logic for making connections to destination hosts.

Params:

- **pool_size:** size for pool of connections
- **timeouts:** global timeouts to use for connections with this connector. default: `aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts` instance with default args.
- **connection_cls:** connection class to be used. default: `aiosonic.connection.Connection`
- **pool_cls:** pool class to be used. default: `aiosonic.pools.SmartPool`

```
class aiosonic.HTTPClient (connector: aiosonic.connectors.TCPConnector = None, handle_cookies=False, verify_ssl=True)
```

`aiosonic.HTTPClient` class.

This class holds the client creation that will be used for requests.

Params:

- **connector**: TCPConnector to be used if provided
- **handle_cookies**: Flag to indicate if keep response cookies in client and send them in next requests.
- **verify_ssl**: Flag to indicate if verify ssl certificates.

```
async aiosonic.HTTPClient.request (self, url: str, method: str = 'GET', headers: Union[Dict[str, str], List[Tuple[str, str]], aiosonic.HttpHeaders] = None, params: Union[Dict[str, str], Sequence[Tuple[str, str]]] = None, data: Union[str, bytes, dict, tuple, AsyncIterator[bytes], Iterator[bytes]] = None, multipart: bool = False, verify: bool = True, ssl: ssl.SSLContext = None, timeouts: aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts = None, follow: bool = False, http2: bool = False) → aiosonic.HttpResponse
```

Do http request.

Params:

- **url**: url of request
- **method**: Http method of request
- **headers**: headers to add in request
- **params**: query params to add in request if not manually added
- **data**: Data to be sent, this param is ignored for get requests.
- **multipart**: Tell aiosonic if request is multipart
- **verify**: parameter to indicate whether to verify ssl
- **ssl**: this parameter allows to specify a custom ssl context
- **timeouts**: parameter to indicate timeouts for request
- **follow**: parameter to indicate whether to follow redirects
- **http2**: flag to indicate whether to use http2 (experimental)

```
async aiosonic.HTTPClient.get (self, url: str, headers: Union[Dict[str, str], List[Tuple[str, str]], aiosonic.HttpHeaders] = None, params: Union[Dict[str, str], Sequence[Tuple[str, str]]] = None, verify: bool = True, ssl: ssl.SSLContext = None, timeouts: aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts = None, follow: bool = False, http2: bool = False) → aiosonic.HttpResponse
```

Do get http request.

```
async aiosonic.HTTPClient.post(self, url: str, data: Union[str, bytes, dict, tuple, AsyncIterator[bytes], Iterator[bytes]] = None, headers: Union[Dict[str, str], List[Tuple[str, str]], aiosonic.HttpHeaders] = None, json: dict = None, params: Union[Dict[str, str], Sequence[Tuple[str, str]]] = None, json_serializer=<function dumps>, multipart: bool = False, verify: bool = True, ssl: ssl.SSLContext = None, timeouts: aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts = None, follow: bool = False, http2: bool = False) → aiosonic.HttpResponse
```

Do post http request.

```
async aiosonic.HTTPClient.put(self, url: str, data: Union[str, bytes, dict, tuple, AsyncIterator[bytes], Iterator[bytes]] = None, headers: Union[Dict[str, str], List[Tuple[str, str]], aiosonic.HttpHeaders] = None, json: dict = None, params: Union[Dict[str, str], Sequence[Tuple[str, str]]] = None, json_serializer=<function dumps>, multipart: bool = False, verify: bool = True, ssl: ssl.SSLContext = None, timeouts: aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts = None, follow: bool = False, http2: bool = False) → aiosonic.HttpResponse
```

Do put http request.

```
async aiosonic.HTTPClient.patch(self, url: str, data: Union[str, bytes, dict, tuple, AsyncIterator[bytes], Iterator[bytes]] = None, headers: Union[Dict[str, str], List[Tuple[str, str]], aiosonic.HttpHeaders] = None, json: dict = None, params: Union[Dict[str, str], Sequence[Tuple[str, str]]] = None, json_serializer=<function dumps>, multipart: bool = False, verify: bool = True, ssl: ssl.SSLContext = None, timeouts: aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts = None, follow: bool = False, http2: bool = False) → aiosonic.HttpResponse
```

Do patch http request.

```
async aiosonic.HTTPClient.delete(self, url: str, data: Union[str, bytes, dict, tuple, AsyncIterator[bytes], Iterator[bytes]] = b'', headers: Union[Dict[str, str], List[Tuple[str, str]], aiosonic.HttpHeaders] = None, json: dict = None, params: Union[Dict[str, str], Sequence[Tuple[str, str]]] = None, json_serializer=<function dumps>, multipart: bool = False, verify: bool = True, ssl: ssl.SSLContext = None, timeouts: aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts = None, follow: bool = False, http2: bool = False) → aiosonic.HttpResponse
```

Do delete http request.

async `aiosonic.HTTPClient.wait_requests` (*self*, *timeout: int = 30*)

Wait until all pending requests are done.

If timeout, returns false.

This is useful when doing safe shutdown of a process.

7.2.2 Classes

class `aiosonic.HttpHeaders` (*data=None*, ***kwargs*)

Http headers dict.

class `aiosonic.HttpResponse`

Custom HttpResponse class for handling responses.

Properties:

- **status_code** (int): response status code
- **headers** (`aiosonic.HttpHeaders`): headers in case insensitive dict
- **cookies** (`http.cookies.SimpleCookie`): instance of SimpleCookies if cookies present in response.
- **raw_headers** (List[Tuple[bytes, bytes]]): headers as raw format

async content () → bytes

Read response body.

async json (*json_decoder=<function loads>*) → dict

Read response body.

read_chunks () → AsyncIterator[bytes]

Read chunks from chunked response.

property status_code

Get status code.

async text () → str

Read response body.

class `aiosonic.timeout.Timeouts` (*sock_connect: Optional[float] = 5*, *sock_read: Optional[float] = 30*, *pool_acquire: Optional[float] = None*, *request_timeout: Optional[float] = 60*)

Timeouts class wrapper.

7.2.3 Pool Classes

class aiosonic.pools.**SmartPool** (*connector, pool_size, connection_cls*)

Pool which utilizes alive connections.

async acquire (*urlparsed: urllib.parse.ParseResult = None*)

Acquire connection.

async cleanup () → None

Get all conn and close them, this method let this pool unusable.

is_all_free ()

Indicates if all pool is free.

release (*conn*) → None

Release connection.

class aiosonic.pools.**CyclicQueuePool** (*connector, pool_size, connection_cls*)

Cyclic queue pool of connections.

async acquire (*_urlparsed: urllib.parse.ParseResult = None*)

Acquire connection.

async cleanup ()

Get all conn and close them, this method let this pool unusable.

is_all_free ()

Indicates if all pool is free.

async release (*conn*)

Release connection.

INDEX

A

`acquire()` (*aiohttp.pools.CyclicQueuePool* method), 21
`acquire()` (*aiohttp.pools.SmartPool* method), 21

C

`cleanup()` (*aiohttp.pools.CyclicQueuePool* method), 21
`cleanup()` (*aiohttp.pools.SmartPool* method), 21
`content()` (*aiohttp.HttpResponse* method), 20
`CyclicQueuePool` (class in *aiohttp.pools*), 21

D

`delete()` (in module *aiohttp.HTTPClient*), 19

G

`get()` (in module *aiohttp.HTTPClient*), 18

H

`HTTPClient` (class in *aiohttp*), 17
`HttpHeaders` (class in *aiohttp*), 20
`HttpResponse` (class in *aiohttp*), 20

I

`is_all_free()` (*aiohttp.pools.CyclicQueuePool* method), 21
`is_all_free()` (*aiohttp.pools.SmartPool* method), 21

J

`json()` (*aiohttp.HttpResponse* method), 20

P

`patch()` (in module *aiohttp.HTTPClient*), 19
`post()` (in module *aiohttp.HTTPClient*), 19
`put()` (in module *aiohttp.HTTPClient*), 19

R

`read_chunks()` (*aiohttp.HttpResponse* method), 20
`release()` (*aiohttp.pools.CyclicQueuePool* method), 21

`release()` (*aiohttp.pools.SmartPool* method), 21
`request()` (in module *aiohttp.HTTPClient*), 18

S

`SmartPool` (class in *aiohttp.pools*), 21
`status_code()` (*aiohttp.HttpResponse* property), 20

T

`TCPConnector` (class in *aiohttp.connectors*), 17
`text()` (*aiohttp.HttpResponse* method), 20
`Timeouts` (class in *aiohttp.timeout*), 20

W

`wait_requests()` (in module *aiohttp.HTTPClient*), 20