
Descritor de arquivo de temporizador

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1.13

Este documento discute o suporte do Python para o descritor de arquivo de temporizador do Linux.

1 Exemplos

O exemplo a seguir mostra como usar um descritor de arquivo de temporizador para executar uma função duas vezes por segundo:

```
# Scripts práticos devem realmente usar um timer sem bloqueio.
# Usamos um timer com bloqueio aqui para simplificar.
import os, time

# Cria um descritor de arquivo de temporizador
fd = os.timerfd_create(time.CLOCK_REALTIME)

# Inicia o temporizador em 1 segundo, com um intervalo de meio segundo
os.timerfd_settime(fd, initial=1, interval=0.5)

try:
    # Processa eventos do temporizador quatro vezes.
    for _ in range(4):
        # read() ser bloqueado até o temporizador expirar
        _ = os.read(fd, 8)
        print("Timer expired")
finally:
    # Lembre-se de fechar o descritor de arquivo de temporizador!
    os.close(fd)
```

Para evitar a perda de precisão causada pelo tipo `float`, os descritores de arquivos de temporizador permitem especificar a expiração inicial e o intervalo em nanossegundos inteiros com variantes `_ns` das funções.

Este exemplo mostra como `epoll()` pode ser usado com descritores de arquivo de temporizador para esperar até que o descritor de arquivo esteja pronto para leitura:

```
import os, time, select, socket, sys

# Create an epoll object
ep = select.epoll()

# In this example, use loopback address to send "stop" command to the server.
#
# $ telnet 127.0.0.1 1234
# Trying 127.0.0.1...
# Connected to 127.0.0.1.
# Escape character is '^'.
# stop
# Connection closed by foreign host.
#
sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
sock.bind(("127.0.0.1", 1234))
sock.setblocking(False)
sock.listen(1)
ep.register(sock, select.EPOLLIN)

# Create timer file descriptors in non-blocking mode.
num = 3
fds = []
for _ in range(num):
    fd = os.timerfd_create(time.CLOCK_REALTIME, flags=os.TFD_NONBLOCK)
    fds.append(fd)
    # Register the timer file descriptor for read events
    ep.register(fd, select.EPOLLIN)

# Start the timer with os.timerfd_settime_ns() in nanoseconds.
# Timer 1 fires every 0.25 seconds; timer 2 every 0.5 seconds; etc
for i, fd in enumerate(fds, start=1):
    one_sec_in_nsec = 10**9
    i = i * one_sec_in_nsec
    os.timerfd_settime_ns(fd, initial=i//4, interval=i//4)

timeout = 3
try:
    conn = None
    is_active = True
    while is_active:
        # Wait for the timer to expire for 3 seconds.
        # epoll.poll() returns a list of (fd, event) pairs.
        # fd is a file descriptor.
        # sock and conn[=returned value of socket.accept()] are socket objects, ↵
        ↵not file descriptors.
        # So use sock.fileno() and conn.fileno() to get the file descriptors.
        events = ep.poll(timeout)

        # If more than one timer file descriptors are ready for reading at once,
        # epoll.poll() returns a list of (fd, event) pairs.
        #
        # In this example settings,
        # 1st timer fires every 0.25 seconds in 0.25 seconds. (0.25, 0.5, 0.75, ↵
        ↵1.0, ...)
```

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```

# 2nd timer every 0.5 seconds in 0.5 seconds. (0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, ...)
# 3rd timer every 0.75 seconds in 0.75 seconds. (0.75, 1.5, 2.25, 3.0, .
→..)

#
# In 0.25 seconds, only 1st timer fires.
# In 0.5 seconds, 1st timer and 2nd timer fires at once.
# In 0.75 seconds, 1st timer and 3rd timer fires at once.
# In 1.5 seconds, 1st timer, 2nd timer and 3rd timer fires at once.
#
# If a timer file descriptor is signaled more than once since
# the last os.read() call, os.read() returns the number of signaled
# as host order of class bytes.
print(f"Signaled events={events}")
for fd, event in events:
    if event & select.EPOLLIN:
        if fd == sock.fileno():
            # Check if there is a connection request.
            print(f"Accepting connection {fd}")
            conn, addr = sock.accept()
            conn.setblocking(False)
            print(f"Accepted connection {conn} from {addr}")
            ep.register(conn, select.EPOLLIN)
        elif conn and fd == conn.fileno():
            # Check if there is data to read.
            print(f"Reading data {fd}")
            data = conn.recv(1024)
            if data:
                # You should catch UnicodeDecodeError exception for safety.
                cmd = data.decode()
                if cmd.startswith("stop"):
                    print(f"Stopping server")
                    is_active = False
                else:
                    print(f"Unknown command: {cmd}")
            else:
                # No more data, close connection
                print(f"Closing connection {fd}")
                ep.unregister(conn)
                conn.close()
                conn = None
        elif fd in fds:
            print(f"Reading timer {fd}")
            count = int.from_bytes(os.read(fd, 8), byteorder=sys.byteorder)
            print(f"Timer {fds.index(fd) + 1} expired {count} times")
        else:
            print(f"Unknown file descriptor {fd}")
finally:
    for fd in fds:
        ep.unregister(fd)
        os.close(fd)
    ep.close()

```

Este exemplo mostra como `select()` pode ser usado com descritores de arquivo de temporizador para esperar até que o descritor de arquivo esteja pronto para leitura:

```
import os, time, select, socket, sys
```

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```

# In this example, use loopback address to send "stop" command to the server.
#
# $ telnet 127.0.0.1 1234
# Trying 127.0.0.1...
# Connected to 127.0.0.1.
# Escape character is '^]'.
# stop
# Connection closed by foreign host.
#
sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
sock.bind(("127.0.0.1", 1234))
sock.setblocking(False)
sock.listen(1)

# Create timer file descriptors in non-blocking mode.
num = 3
fds = [os.timerfd_create(time.CLOCK_REALTIME, flags=os.TFD_NONBLOCK)
        for _ in range(num)]
select_fds = fds + [sock]

# Start the timers with os.timerfd_settime() in seconds.
# Timer 1 fires every 0.25 seconds; timer 2 every 0.5 seconds; etc
for i, fd in enumerate(fds, start=1):
    os.timerfd_settime(fd, initial=i/4, interval=i/4)

timeout = 3
try:
    conn = None
    is_active = True
    while is_active:
        # Wait for the timer to expire for 3 seconds.
        # select.select() returns a list of file descriptors or objects.
        rfd, wfd, xfd = select.select(select_fds, select_fds, select_fds, timeout)
        for fd in rfd:
            if fd == sock:
                # Check if there is a connection request.
                print(f"Accepting connection {fd}")
                conn, addr = sock.accept()
                conn.setblocking(False)
                print(f"Accepted connection {conn} from {addr}")
                select_fds.append(conn)
            elif conn and fd == conn:
                # Check if there is data to read.
                print(f"Reading data {fd}")
                data = conn.recv(1024)
                if data:
                    # You should catch UnicodeDecodeError exception for safety.
                    cmd = data.decode()
                    if cmd.startswith("stop"):
                        print(f"Stopping server")
                        is_active = False
                    else:
                        print(f"Unknown command: {cmd}")
                else:
                    # No more data, close connection

```

```
        print(f"Closing connection {fd}")
        select_fds.remove(conn)
        conn.close()
        conn = None
    elif fd in fds:
        print(f"Reading timer {fd}")
        count = int.from_bytes(os.read(fd, 8), byteorder=sys.byteorder)
        print(f"Timer {fds.index(fd) + 1} expired {count} times")
    else:
        print(f"Unknown file descriptor {fd}")
finally:
    for fd in fds:
        os.close(fd)
    sock.close()
    sock = None
```