

Introduction à Celery



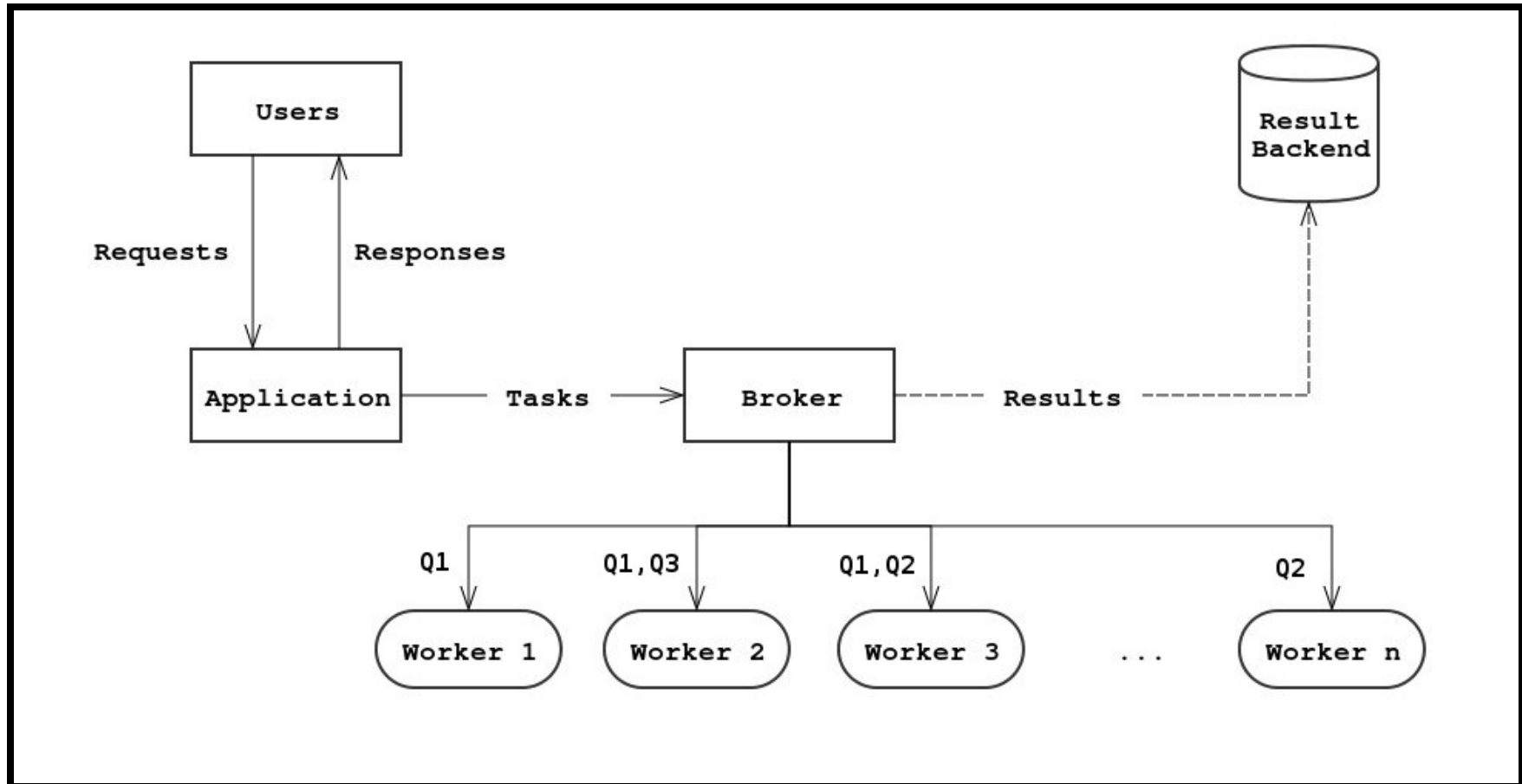
En deux mots?

«Distributed Task Queue»

En plus de deux mots?

Systeme **distribué** permettant d'envoyer des tâches **asynchrones** à des workers, en **temps réel** ou en différé.

En image?



Broker

- RabbitMQ (par défaut)
- Redis
- mongoDB
- CouchDB
- DjangoDB
- SQLAlchemy
- ...

<http://celery.readthedocs.org/en/latest/getting-started/brokers/index.html>

Result Backend

- RabbitMQ (par défaut)
- Memcached
- Redis
- SQLAlchemy
- DjangoDB
- mongoDB
- custom

<http://celery.readthedocs.org/en/latest/getting-started/first-steps-with-celery.html#keeping-results>

Définition et configuration de l'application

```
# afpyro/tasks/celery.py
from __future__ import absolute_import
from celery import Celery

app = Celery('afpyro')
app.conf.update(
    BROKER_URL = 'amqp://',
    CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = 'amqp://',
    CELERY_TASK_SERIALIZER = 'json',
    CELERY_ACCEPT_CONTENT = ['json'],
    CELERY_RESULT_SERIALIZER = 'json',
    CELERY_INCLUDE = [
        # all modules containing tasks
    ],
    CELERY_TIMEZONE = 'Europe/Paris',
    CELERY_ENABLE_UTC = True,
)
```

<http://celery.readthedocs.org/en/latest/configuration.html>

Définition d'une tâche

```
# afpyro/tasks/email.py
from afpyro.tasks.celery import app

@app.task(queue='email') # task registration
def spam_afpy_members(emails):
    ...

# afpyro/tasks/budget.py
from afpyro.tasks.celery import app

@app.task()
def generate_invoice_for_broken_plates():
    ...
```


Une tâche peut être une classe

```
from celery import Task
from afpyro.tasks.celery import app

@app.task(queue='email') # task registration
class SpamSender(Task):

    def __init__(self, emails):
        self.emails = emails

    def run(self):
        # send emails
```

Caractéristiques d'une "bonne" tâche?

- lente
- gourmande en mémoire
- dépend de système externes
- scalable
- indépendante
- output incertain

Exemples: envoyer des emails, générer un rapport pdf, cropper une image, etc

Une tâche peut échouer

```
@app.task(bind=True, max_retries=3, default_retry_delay=60)
def send_twitter_status(self, oauth, tweet):
    try:
        twitter = Twitter(oauth)
        twitter.update_status(tweet)
    except (Twitter.FailWhaleError, Twitter.LoginError) as exc:
        raise self.retry(exc=exc)
```

Options utiles

```
@app.task(max_retries=4, default_retry_delay=3*60)
def sometask(args):
    ...
```

- `max_retries` : nombre d'essai maximum (None → ∞)
- `default_retry_delay` : temps entre deux essais
- `ignore_result` : ne pas renvoyer les résultats de la tâche
- `throws` : liste d'exceptions "acceptables" (non synonymes d'erreur)
- ...

<http://celery.readthedocs.org/en/latest/userguide/tasks.html#list->

Queues

Un worker peut dépiler une ou **plusieurs** queues.

Workers

Daemon python exécutant des tâches.

```
$ celery worker -A afpyro.tasks --loglevel=INFO -Q celery,email -n afpyro-w1
```

```
$ celery worker -A afpyro.tasks --loglevel=INFO -Q celery,email -n afpyro-w1
```

```
----- celery@afpyro-w1 v3.1.11 (Cipater)
```

```
----- *** * -----
```

```
----- * ** * * -- Linux-3.11.10-7-desktop-x86_64-with-SuSE-13.1-x86_64
```

```
----- * - *** * -----
```

```
- * * ----- [config]
```

```
- * * ----- .> app: afpyro:0x1135450
```

```
- * * ----- .> transport: mongodb://localhost:27017/celery
```

```
- * * ----- .> results: mongodb://localhost:27017
```

```
- ** * --- * --- .> concurrency: 4 (prefork)
```

```
----- ***** * -----
```

```
----- ***** * ----- [queues]
```

```
----- .> celery exchange=celery(direct) key=celery
```

```
----- .> email exchange=email(direct) key=email
```

```
[tasks]
```

```
. afpyro.email.spam_afpy_members
```

```
. afpyro.budget.generate_invoice_for_broken_plates
```

```
[2014-04-24 13:29:33,211: INFO/MainProcess] Connected to mongodb://localhost:27017/celery
```

```
[2014-04-24 13:29:33,248: WARNING/MainProcess] celery@afpyro-w1 ready
```

```
[2014-04-24 13:29:33,267: INFO/MainProcess] Events of group {task} enabled by remote.
```

Lancer une tâche

```
>>> from afpyro.tasks.email import spam_afpy_members
>>> emails = ['arthur@afpy.org', 'arthur2@afpy.org', 'arthur3@afpy.org'
]
>>> result = spam_afpy_members.apply_async(emails)
>>> result
<AsyncResult: 7eb209cb-e71c-479e-bfd3-14cfc28e92ed>
>>> result.state
'PENDING'
# time passes...
>>> result.state
'SUCCESS'
>>> result.successful()
True
>>> result.get()
['bounced', 'sent', 'sent']
```

<http://celery.readthedocs.org/en/latest/userguide/calling.html>

Lancer une tâche, cheatsheet

```
# always a shortcut to .apply_async.
>>> T.delay(arg, kwarg=value)
>>> T.apply_async((arg, ), {'kwarg': value})
# executes 10 seconds from now.
>>> T.apply_async(countdown=10)
# executes 10 seconds from now, specified using eta
>>> T.apply_async(eta=now + timedelta(seconds=10))
# executes in one minute from now, but expires after 2 minutes.
>>> T.apply_async(countdown=60, expires=120)
# expires in 2 days, set using datetime.
>>> T.apply_async(expires=now + timedelta(days=2))
```

<http://celery.readthedocs.org/en/latest/userguide/calling.html#basics>

Flower: une interface web de gestion de workers/tâches

```
$ pip install flower  
$ celery flower -A afpyro.tasks --port 5555
```

Celery Flower
localhost:5555/workers

Celery Flower Workers Tasks Monitor Docs About

Workers

Shut Down

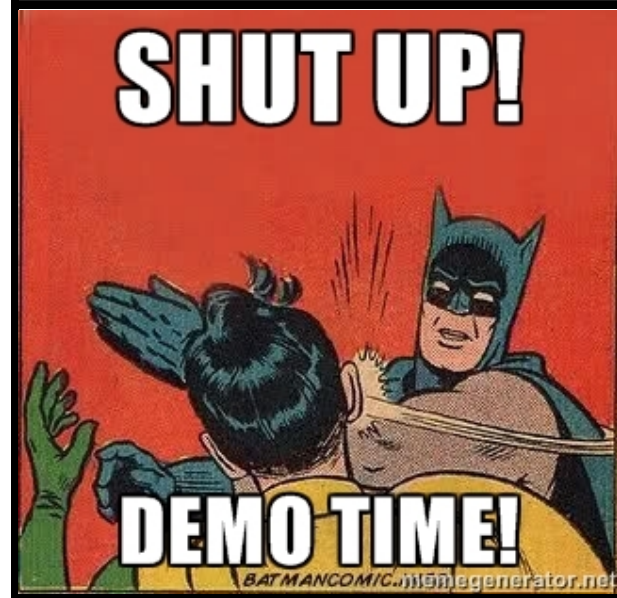
	Name	Status	Concurrency	Completed Tasks	Running Tasks	Queues
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery1.pi.local	Online	4	13902	0	images, data, video
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery2.pi.local	Online	4	13900	0	images, data, video
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery3.pi.local	Online	4	13826	0	images, data, video
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery4.pi.local	Online	1	1989	0	data
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery5.pi.local	Online	1	1983	0	data
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery6.pi.local	Offline	3	2245	3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery7.pi.local	Online	3	2283	3	celery, data
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery8.pi.local	Online	3	2279	3	celery
<input type="checkbox"/>	celery9.pi.local	Online	3	2287	3	celery

 → : l'API REST de Flower

- lancer une tâche
- s'enquérir du status d'une tâche
- révoquer une tâche
- ajouter des workers
- éteindre un worker
- ajouter une queue à un worker
- 1000 autres trucs

Très utiles pour les infrastructures multi-langages / frameworks.

<http://flower.readthedocs.org/en/latest/api.html>



Autres trucs

- Sous-tâches et autres constructions géométriques (chain, starmap, chord, etc)
- Tâches programmées à une heure précise (celerybeat)
- Celery s'intègre facilement avec Flask et Django
- lisez la doc