



**FREE eBook**

# LEARNING celery

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**#celery**

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# About

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# Chapter 1: Getting started with celery

## Remarks

"Celery is an asynchronous task queue/job queue based on distributed message passing." – <http://www.celeryproject.org/>

Celery is great for asynchronous and scheduled background tasks. It is commonly used for long-running tasks that are part of a Django or Flask application.

## Examples

### Installation or Setup

You can install Celery either via the Python Package Index (PyPI) or from source.

To install the latest version using `pip`:

```
$ pip install celery
```

To install using `easy_install`:

```
$ easy_install celery
```

### Downloading and installing from source

Download the latest version of Celery from <http://pypi.python.org/pypi/celery/>

You can install it by doing the following:

```
$ tar xvfz celery-0.0.0.tar.gz
$ cd celery-0.0.0
$ python setup.py build
# python setup.py install # as root
```

### Celery + Redis

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## Installation

Additional dependencies are required for Redis support. Install both Celery and the dependencies in one go using the `celery[redis]` bundle:

```
$ pip install -U celery[redis]
```

# Configuration

Configure the location of your Redis database:

```
BROKER_URL = 'redis://localhost:6379/0'
```

The URL should be in the format of:

```
redis://:password@hostname:port/db_number
```

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## Application

Create the file `tasks.py`:

```
from celery import Celery

BROKER_URL = 'redis://localhost:6379/0'
app = Celery('tasks', broker=BROKER_URL)

@app.task
def add(x, y):
    return x + y
```

The first argument to `Celery` is the name of the current module. This way names can be automatically generated. The second argument is the `broker` keyword which specifies the URL of the message broker.

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## Running the celery worker server

Run the worker by executing with the worker argument:

```
$ celery -A tasks worker --loglevel=info
```

---

## Calling the task

To call the task, use the `delay()` method.

```
>>> from tasks import add
>>> add.delay(4, 4)
```

Calling a task returns an [AsyncResult](#) instance, which can check the state of the task, wait for the task to finish, or get its return value. (If the task failed, it gets the exception and traceback).

# Keeping Results

To keep track of the task's states, Celery needs to store or send the states somewhere. Use Redis as the result backend:

```
BROKER_URL = 'redis://localhost:6379/0'
BACKEND_URL = 'redis://localhost:6379/1'
app = Celery('tasks', broker=BROKER_URL, backend=BACKEND_URL)
```

To read more about result backends please see [Result Backends](#).

Now with the result backend configured, call the task again. This time hold on to the [AsyncResult](#) instance returned from the task:

```
>>> result = add.delay(4, 4)
```

The `ready()` method returns whether the task has finished processing or not:

```
>>> result.ready()
False
```

It is possible to wait for the result to complete, but this is rarely used since it turns the asynchronous call into a synchronous one:

```
>>> result.get(timeout=1)
8
```

*Based on celery official document*

Read [Getting started with celery online](https://riptutorial.com/celery/topic/6987/getting-started-with-celery): <https://riptutorial.com/celery/topic/6987/getting-started-with-celery>

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# Chapter 2: Celery monitoring with Flower

## Examples

### Up and running with Flower

Flower is a web based tool to monitor Celery.

To install Flower, we can use `pip` as follows:

```
pip install flower
```

To run Flower for `proj`:

```
celery -A proj flower
```

Now, flower is accessible in:

```
http://localhost:5555
```

Read Celery monitoring with Flower online: <https://riptutorial.com/celery/topic/7477/celery-monitoring-with-flower>

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# Credits

S. No	Chapters	Contributors
1	Getting started with celery	<a href="#">4444</a> , <a href="#">Community</a> , <a href="#">jamjar</a> , <a href="#">jegesh</a> , <a href="#">Majid</a>
2	Celery monitoring with Flower	<a href="#">ettanany</a>