

Advanced Programming Languages python

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Iterators

HTTPS://SCIPY-LECTURES.ORG/ADVANCED/ADVANCED_PYTHON/INDEX.HTML HTTPS://STACKABUSE.COM/INTRODUCTION-TO-PYTHON-ITERATORS/ HTTPS://REALPYTHON.COM/INTRODUCTION-TO-PYTHON-GENERATORS/



Iterators

- **Objects** that implement the __next__ method. They
 - Hold the state (position) of the iteration
- Allow looping just once and must be reinitialized to loop again
- The *next* method returns the next item in the sequence
- If there is nothing to return, raises the StopIteration exception
- An iterable is an object capable of returning an iterator
- Must implement the __iter__ method, callable using the iter function

Quick example

Generators

Functions containing the keyword *yield yield*:

- returns an object when called, just like return ...
- BUT the state of the function is saved, so that execution resumes where it was left off when next() is called again

Do not return values when initialized

Example #1

Generators

They are **lazy iterators**:

- Dynamic values generation
- No ___len__ method (i.e., no len())
- Help with Out of Memory issues
- Bidirectional communication

Concurrent and recursive invocations are allowed

Not thread safe (per-se)



Generators

Bidirectional communication:

- Allows to send values to the generator
- Three generator methods:
 - .send(...): sends the value to the generator and returns the next value (like next())
 - .throw(...): throws the passed exception after resuming the generator, that will handle it
 - .close(): stops the generator. Equivalent to catching a throw(GeneratorExit())
- yield can be used in expressions to assign values to generator's variables
- Values will be assigned when the generator resumes from yield

Example #2