```
In [1]: from IPython.core.interactiveshell import InteractiveShell
InteractiveShell.ast_node_interactivity = "all"
```

PYTHON 3

Функции, генераторы, декораторы

MIPT 2020

Еще немного o collections

```
In [2]: from collections import OrderedDict
        d = OrderedDict([(1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 2)])
        dict(d)
        d.popitem(last=False)
        d.popitem()
        d.popitem()
        d.popitem()
Out[2]: {1: 3, 3: 1, 2: 2}
Out[2]: (1, 3)
Out[2]: (2, 2)
Out[2]: (3, 1)
        KeyError
                                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
        <ipython-input-2-586f29d7e993> in <module>
              6 d.popitem()
              7 d.popitem()
        ----> 8 d.popitem()
        KeyError: 'dictionary is empty'
In [3]: d = dict([(1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 2)])
        for k, v in d.items():
Out[3]: (1, 3)
Out[3]: (3, 1)
Out[3]: (2, 2)
```

Из документации:

Performing list(d) on a dictionary returns a list of all the keys used in the dictionary, in insertion order

Функции

Аргументы

```
In [4]: def hello():
             print("hello world")
        hello()
        hello world
In [5]: def i_return_two_plus_x(x: int) -> int: # just for static linters
             return 2 + x
        i_return_two_plus_x(4)
Out[5]: 6
In [6]: def some_args(a, b, c, d=2, e=4):
             return a + b + c + d + e
        some args(1, 2, 3)
        some_args(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
        some_args(1, 2, c=3, d=4, e=5)
        some_args(1, 2, 3, 5, d=7)
Out[6]: 12
Out[6]: 15
Out[6]: 15
        TypeError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
        <ipython-input-6-e95701289b87> in <module>
        5 some_args(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
6 some_args(1, 2, c=3, d=4, e=5)
----> 7 some_args(1, 2, 3, 5, d=7)
        TypeError: some args() got multiple values for argument 'd'
In [7]: def more args(a, b=3, *, d, c=3):
            return a + b + c + d
        more_args(1, b=2, c=3, d=4)
        more_args(1, c=2, d=1)
        more_args(1, 2, 3, 4)
Out[7]: 10
Out[7]: 7
        TypeError
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
        <ipython-input-7-ae7f756f875e> in <module>
               4 more_args(1, b=2, c=3, d=4)
               5 more_args(1, c=2, d=1)
        ----> 6 more_args(1, 2, 3, 4)
        TypeError: more_args() takes from 1 to 2 positional arguments but 4 were given
In [8]: # python3.8
        def args(a, /, b, *, c):
```

```
In [9]: def f(x):
              return x
         def f(x, y):
             return x, y
         f(1, 2)
         f(1)
 Out[9]: (1, 2)
         TypeError
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
         <ipython-input-9-302dc7c40a5c> in <module>
               7 f(1, 2)
         ----> 8 f(1)
         TypeError: f() missing 1 required positional argument: 'y'
In [10]: def anything(f, *args, **kwargs):
             print(args)
             print(kwargs, kwargs['a'], sep='\n')
         anything(1, 2, 3, a=4, b=5)
         (2, 3)
         {'a': 4, 'b': 5}
In [11]: def test_mutability(x):
             x.append(2)
             print(id(x))
             x = 173
             print(id(x))
         x = [1]
         id(x)
         test_mutability(x)
         id(x)
Out[11]: 139743454915648
         139743454915648
         11502144
Out[11]: 139743454915648
Out[11]: [1, 2]
         Звездочка только распаковывает iterable в аргументы функции
In [12]: def so_many_args(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, *args, j=0, k=0):
             return a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k
         so_many_args(*[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9], **{'j': 10, 'k': 11})
Out[12]: 66
```

Рекурсия

```
In [13]: import sys
    sys.setrecursionlimit(3000)

def fact(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return 1
        return n * fact(n - 1)

fact(10)
    fact(100)
    fact(2950)</pre>
```

Out[13]: 3628800

```
In [14]: sys.getrecursionlimit()
        sys.setrecursionlimit(100)
Out[14]: 3000
In [15]: fact(200)
        _____
        RecursionError
                                              Traceback (most recent call last)
        <ipython-input-15-327a90dad84d> in <module>
        ----> 1 fact(200)
        <ipython-input-13-32caae5ecee4> in fact(n)
             6
                if n <= 1:
             7
                      return 1
        ----> 8
                  return n * fact(n - 1)
             9
             10 fact(10)
        <ipython-input-13-32caae5ecee4> in fact(n)
             6
                  if n <= 1:
             7
                      return 1
        ----> 8
                   return n * fact(n - 1)
             9
             10 fact(10)
        sinuthan input 12 22caseEccos/s in fact/n\
In [16]: def f(n):
            if n < 2:
               return n
            return g(n - 1) + 1
        def g(n):
            if n < 2:
               return n
            return f(n - 1) + 2
        f(5)
Out[16]: 7
```

Генераторы

 $0\ 1\ 4\ 9\ 16\ 25\ 36\ 49\ 64\ 81$

```
In [18]: func = squared
         func
         generator = func(a)
         generator
         next(generator, None)
Out[18]: <function __main__.squared(a)>
Out[18]: <generator object squared at 0x7f188efdd820>
Out[18]: 0
In [19]: while True:
             print(next(generator), end=' ')
         1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81
         StopIteration
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
         <ipython-input-19-e51527406cfe> in <module>
              1 while True:
                     print(next(generator), end=' ')
         StopIteration:
In [20]: generator = func(a)
         while True:
             try:
                 elem = next(generator)
                 # loop body
                 print(elem, end=' ')
             except StopIteration:
                 break
         0 1 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81
In [21]: def yielder3():
             for i in range(10):
                 yield i
         def yielder2():
             for elem in yielder3():
                 yield elem
         def yielder1():
             yield from yielder2() # Передает управление второму генератору,
                                    # пока он не исчерпается
         for x in yielder1():
             print(x, end=' ')
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
In [22]: def cumsum():
              csum = 0.0
              while True:
                  csum += yield csum # Вообще говоря это уже корутина
          arr = [1.0 + x / 2 \text{ for } x \text{ in } range(10)]
          arr
          gen = cumsum()
          gen
          gen.send(None) # equal to next(gen)
          for elem in arr:
              print(gen.send(elem), end=' ')
          for elem in gen:
              print("Can reach?")
Out[22]: [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 5.5]
Out[22]: <generator object cumsum at 0x7f188efddb30>
Out[22]: 0.0
          1.0 2.5 4.5 7.0 10.0 13.5 17.5 22.0 27.0 32.5
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
          <ipython-input-22-113f639d2730> in <module>
                    print(gen.send(elem), end=' ')
              12
               13
          ---> 14 for elem in gen:
               15
                    print("Can reach?")
          <ipython-input-22-113f639d2730> in cumsum()
                     csum = 0.0
                2
                      while True:
                3
                          csum += yield csum # Вообще говоря это уже корутина
                6 arr = [1.0 + x / 2 \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(10)]
         TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +=: 'float' and 'NoneType'
```

Области видимости

Out[23]: 2

```
In [24]: hw = 'hello world'
          def hello():
              global hw # можно явно указать и менять отсюда
              hw = 'broken, fix pls'
              print(hw)
          hello()
          hw
          def hello2():
              global hw
              hw = 'fixed, dont worry'
          hello2()
          hw
          def hello2():
              nonlocal hw
              hw = 'fixed, dont worry'
         broken, fix pls
Out[24]: 'broken, fix pls'
Out[24]: 'fixed, dont worry'
            File "<ipython-input-24-52da261a4c65>", line 18
              nonlocal hw
          SyntaxError: no binding for nonlocal 'hw' found
          Замыкания
In [25]: def outer(x):
              z = x
              def inner(y):
                  nonlocal z
                  return z * y
              return inner
         multiply_by_3 = outer(3)
multiply_by_3(4)
outer(3)(4)
Out[25]: 12
Out[25]: 12
          Функция тоже объект!
In [26]: multiply_by = [outer(x) for x in range(10)]
          multiply_by[3](5)
          multiply_by[6](10)
```

Декораторы

Out[26]: 15 Out[26]: 60

```
In [27]: def salad(f):
              def internal(*args):
                  print("salad")
                  f(*args)
              return internal
         def bread(f):
              def internal():
                  print("bread")
                  f()
                  print("bread")
              return internal
         def tomato(f):
              def internal():
                  print("tomato")
                  f()
              return internal
         def f():
              print("beef")
         sandwich = bread(salad(tomato(f)))
         sandwich()
         bread
         salad
         tomato
         beef
         bread
         Так люди придумали декораторы
In [28]: @bread
         @salad
         @tomato
         def g():
             print("chicken")
         g()
         # то же самое что g = bread(salad(tomato(g)))
         bread
         salad
         tomato
         chicken
         bread
In [29]: g.__name__, g.__repr__()
Out[29]: ('internal', '<function bread.<locals>.internal at 0x7f188efe7ee0>')
```

Лучше не затирать эти поля

```
In [30]: from functools import wraps
          def bread(h):
              @wraps(h)
              def internal():
                  print("bread")
                  h()
                  print("bread")
              return internal
          @bread
          def h():
             print("fish")
          h()
          h.__name__, h.__repr__()
         bread
         fish
         bread
Out[30]: ('h', '<function h at 0x7f188ee61940>')
         Лямбда-функции
In [31]: applier1 = lambda f, x: f(x)
          def apply(f, x):
              return f(x)
          applier2 = apply
         applier1(sum, [1, 2, 3])
applier2(sum, [1, 2, 3])
Out[31]: 6
Out[31]: 6
In [32]: a = [(1, 5), (3, 1), (7, 20), (9, 11)]
          sorted(a, key=sum)
```

Summary

Out[32]: [(3, 1), (1, 5), (9, 11), (7, 20)]

```
In [33]: # function
    def f():
        return 'f'
    f._call__()
    f._call__ = lambda: 'f new'
    f._call__()

# generator
    def g(): # function
        yield 'g'
    it = g._call__() # get generator
    it._next__() # iterate

# coroutine
    def h():
        s = yield 'h'
        yield s
    it = h._call__() # get coroutine
    it._next__() # first iteration
    it.send('hey')
```

Out[33]: 'f'
Out[33]: 'f new'
Out[33]: 'g'
Out[33]: 'h'
Out[33]: 'hey'

```
In [34]: dir(f)
Out[34]: ['__annotations__',
                     ['__annotations_
'__call__',
'__class__',
'__closure__',
'__defaults__',
'__delattr__',
'__dict__',
'__dir__',
'__doc__',
'__eq__',
'__format_',
                         __format__',
                         __ge__',
__get__',
                          _getattribute__',
                          _globals__',
                        __gtobats___,
__gt__',
__hash__',
__init__',
__init_subclass__',
_kwdefaulte_'
                          _kwdefaults__',
                        __kwderai
__le__',
__lt__',
                        '__new__',
'__qualname__',
'__reduce__',
'__reduce_ex__',
'__repr__',
'__setattr__',
'__sizeof__',
'__str__',
'__subclasshook__']
In [35]: f.__code__
Out[35]: <code object f at 0x7f188ee633a0, file "<ipython-input-33-76ad423ce8de>", line
```