



# Python Programming Language Foundation

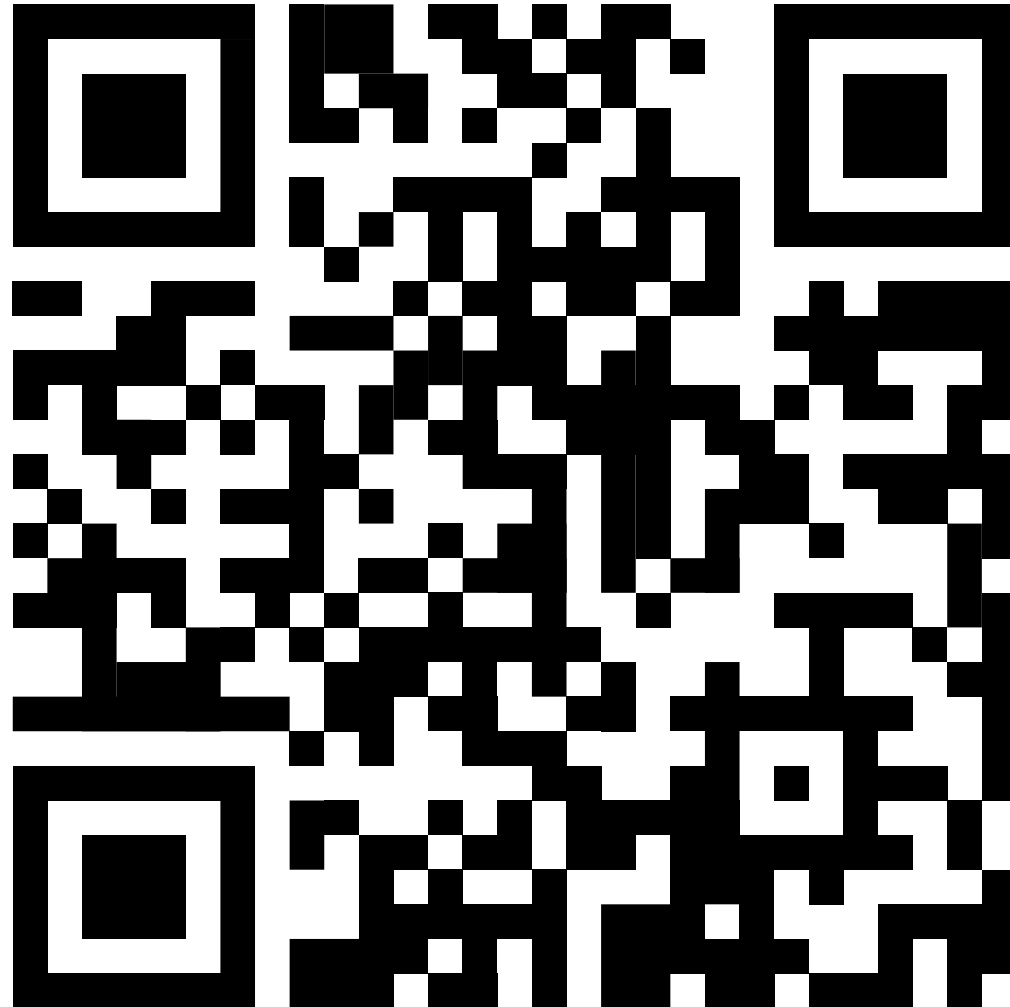
Session 7

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<https://epa.ms/attendance-bsu-24-10-19>



## Session overview

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Iterators and generators

venv

Profiling

Python code style

# Iterators and generators in Python

What is iterator?

Iterator is an object which defines order of walking through a collection.

What is collection?

Collection is an object that allows you to look over its elements one by one.

What is *iterable object*?

Iterable object is object that iterator walks through.

## Iterations protocol

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Iterations protocol consists of two magic methods: `__iter__` and `__next__`

	Iterable object	Iterator
<code>__iter__</code>	Returns iterator object	Returns 'self'
<code>__next__</code>	-	Returns next element or if there are no more raises StopIteration

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3]
>>> type(a)
<class 'list'>
>>> it = iter(a)
>>> type(it)
<class 'list_iterator'>
>>> number = next(a)
TypeError: 'list' object is not an iterator
```

## Iterations protocol

---

Iterations protocol consists of two magic methods: `__iter__` and `__next__`

	Iterable object	Iterator
<code>__iter__</code>	Returns iterator object	Returns 'self'
<code>__next__</code>	-	Returns next element or if there are no more raises <code>StopIteration</code>

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3]
>>> it = iter(a)
>>> number = next(it)
>>> print(number)
1
```

## Iterators

---

```
>>> x = [1, 2, 3]
>>> y = iter(x)
>>> z = iter(x)
>>> next(y)
1
>>> next(y)
2
>>> next(z)
1
>>> type(x)
<class 'list'>
>>> type(y)
<class 'list_iterator'>
```



## 'for' cycle in python

---

```
a = [1,2,3]
for item in a:
    print(item)
```

1 2 3



```
a = [1,2,3]
it = iter(a)
while True:
    try:
        item = next(a)
        print(item)
    except StopIteration:
        break
```

1 2 3

# Iterators, Generators

---

```
class MyEvenIterator:
```

```
    def __init__(self, iterable):
        self.iterable_object = iterable
        self.current_item_number = 0

    def __iter__(self):
        return self

    def __next__(self):
        try:
            current_number = self.current_item_number
            self.current_item_number += 2
            return self.iterable_object[current_number]
        except IndexError:
            raise StopIteration
```

```
a = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
it = MyEvenIterator(a)
```

```
for item in it:
    print(item)
```

```
0 2 4 6 8
```

```
class Fib:
    def __init__(self):
        self.prev = 0
        self.curr = 1

    def __iter__(self):
        return self

    def __next__(self):
        value = self.curr
        self.curr += self.prev
        self.prev = value
        return value
```

```
f = Fib()

for _ in range(6):
    print(next(f))

1 1 2 3 5 8
```

```
def fib():  
    prev, curr = 0, 1  
    while True:  
        yield curr  
        prev, curr = curr, prev + curr
```

```
f = fib()
```

```
for _ in range(6):  
    print(next(f))
```

```
1 1 2 3 5 8
```

```
def power_input():
    x = 1
    while True:
        value = yield x ** 2
        x = value if value else x + 1

gen1 = power_input()
gen2 = power_input()
gen1 is gen2 # False
print(next(gen1)) # 1
print(next(gen1)) # 4
print(gen1.send(10)) # 100
print(next(gen1)) # 121
gen1.throw(ValueError) # VE with tb to yield
```

## Generator Expressions vs List Comprehension

Topic	Generator Expression	List Comprehension
Memory usage	+	-
Ability to stop at any time	+	-
len()?	-	+
Serializable	-	+
speed	???	???

```
a = [1,2,3,4.....,999999]
```

```
gen = (x ** 2 for x in a)      lc = [x ** 2 for x in a]
```

# Generators and Iterators

a generator  
expression



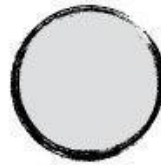
is

a generator



always is

an iterator



next()

*lazily produce  
next value*

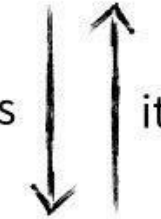
is

a generator  
function



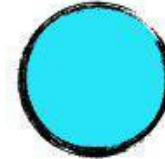
always is

iter()



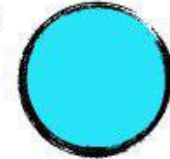
(an) iterable

typically is



a container

produces



{list, set, dict}  
comprehension

# Creation of virtual environments with `venv`



The `venv` module provides support for creating lightweight “virtual environments” with their own site directories, optionally isolated from system site directories. Each virtual environment has its own Python binary (which matches the version of the binary that was used to create this environment) and can have its own independent set of installed Python packages in its site directories.

Documentation: <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/venv.html>

## How to create venv?

---

```
python3 -m venv tutorial-env
```

## How to activate environment?

---

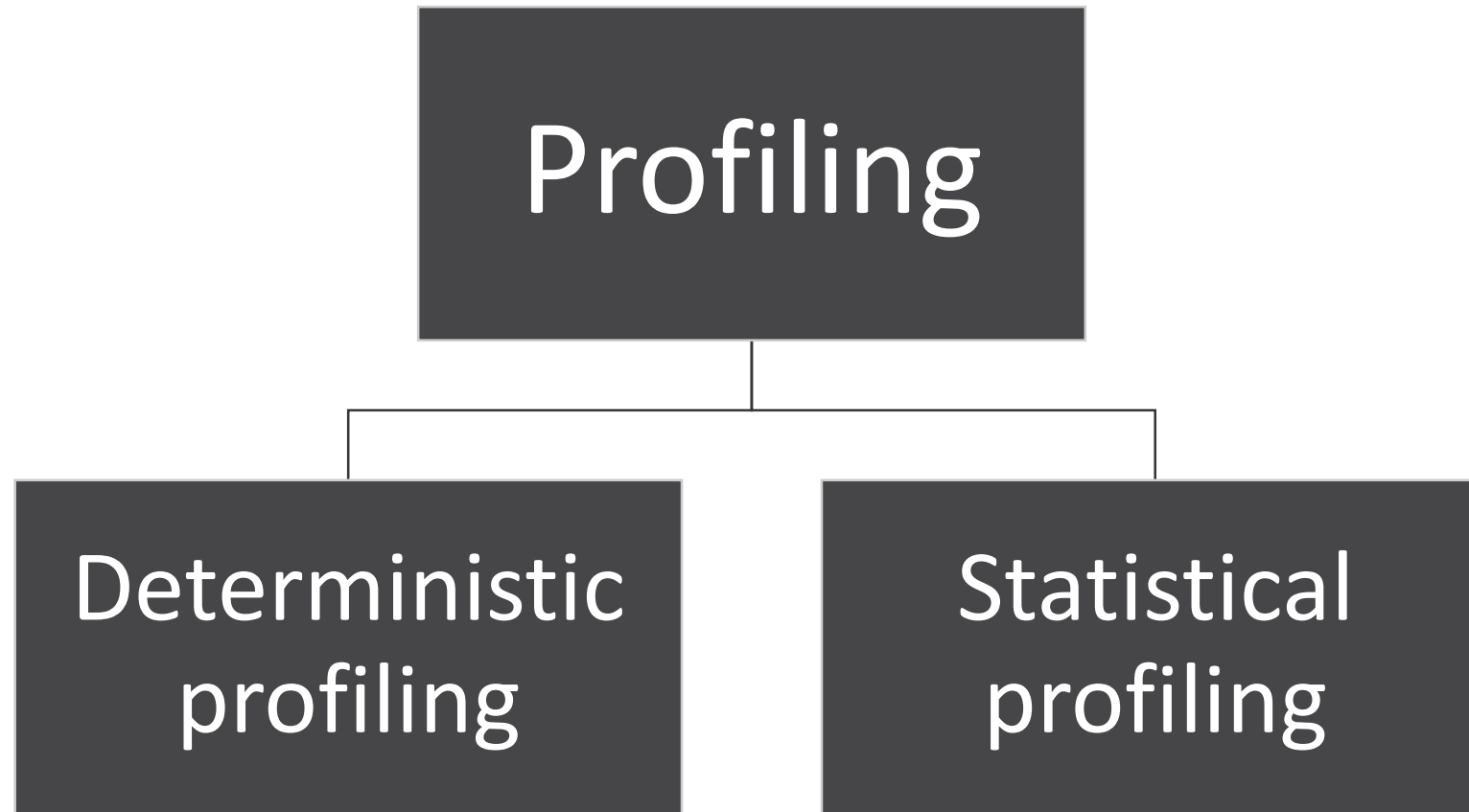
```
source tutorial-env/bin/activate
```

## How to activate environment?

---

```
(tutorial-env) user@host:~$ python
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> import sys
>>> pprint(sys.path)
['',
 '/usr/lib/python36.zip',
 '/usr/lib/python3.6',
 '/usr/lib/python3.6/lib-dynload',
 '/home/user/tutorial-env/lib/python3.6/site-packages']
```

# Python profiling



<https://docs.python.org/3/library/profile.html#what-is-deterministic-profiling>

```
import cProfile
import re
cProfile.run('re.compile("foo|bar")')
```

## cProfile

---

243 function calls (236 primitive calls) in 0.000 seconds

Ordered by: standard name

ncalls	totttime	percall	cumtime	percall	filename:lineno(function)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<string>:1(<module>)
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:281(__call__)
2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:537(__new__)
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:614(name)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:784(_missing_)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:791(_create_pseudo_member_)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:827(__and__)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:863(_decompose)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	enum.py:881(<listcomp>)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	re.py:232(compile)
1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	re.py:271(_compile)
...					

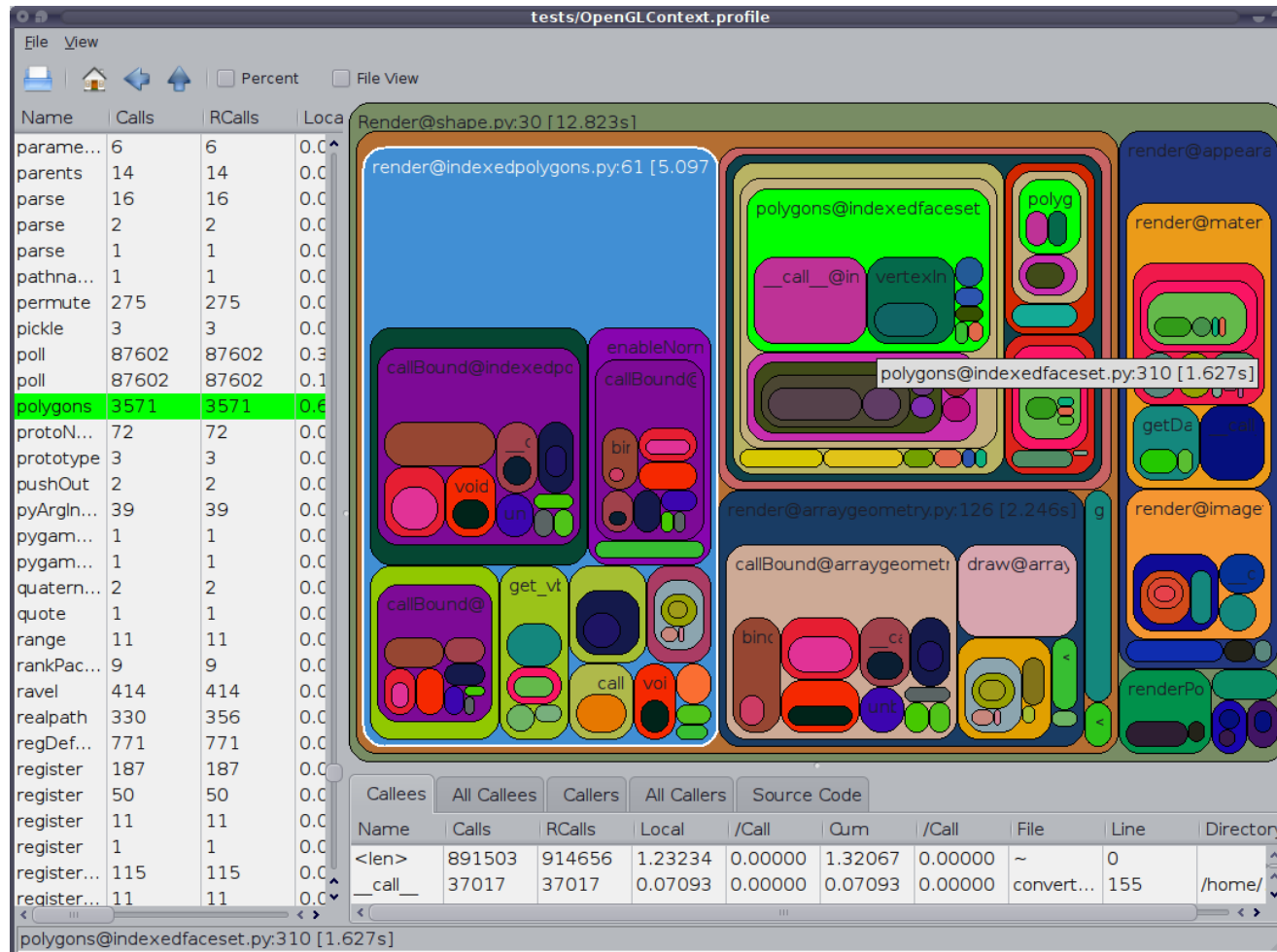


```
import cProfile
prof = cProfile.Profile()
prof.enable()

# Do work here
re.compile("foo|bar")

prof.disable()
prof.dump_stats("/tmp/results.profile")
```

# RunSnakeRun



<http://www.vrplumber.com/programming/runsnakerun/>

```
from memory_profiler import profile
```

```
@profile
```

```
def my_func():
```

```
    a = [1] * (10 ** 6)
```

```
    b = [2] * (2 * 10 ** 7)
```

```
    del b
```

```
    return a
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

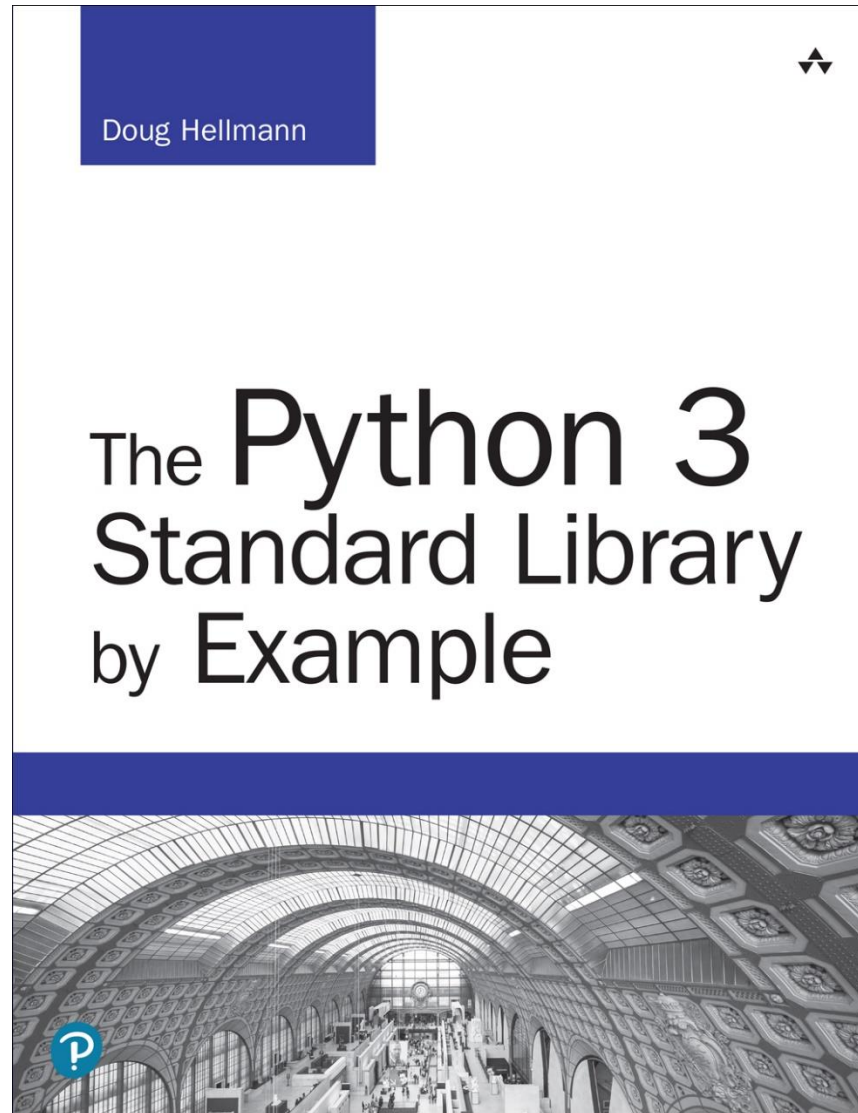
```
    my_func()
```

Line #	Mem usage	Increment	Line Contents
=====			
3			@profile
4	5.97 MB	0.00 MB	def my_func():
5	13.61 MB	7.64 MB	a = [1] * (10 ** 6)
6	166.20 MB	152.59 MB	b = [2] * (2 * 10 ** 7)
7	13.61 MB	-152.59 MB	del b
8	13.61 MB	0.00 MB	return a

[https://pypi.org/project/memory\\_profiler/](https://pypi.org/project/memory_profiler/)

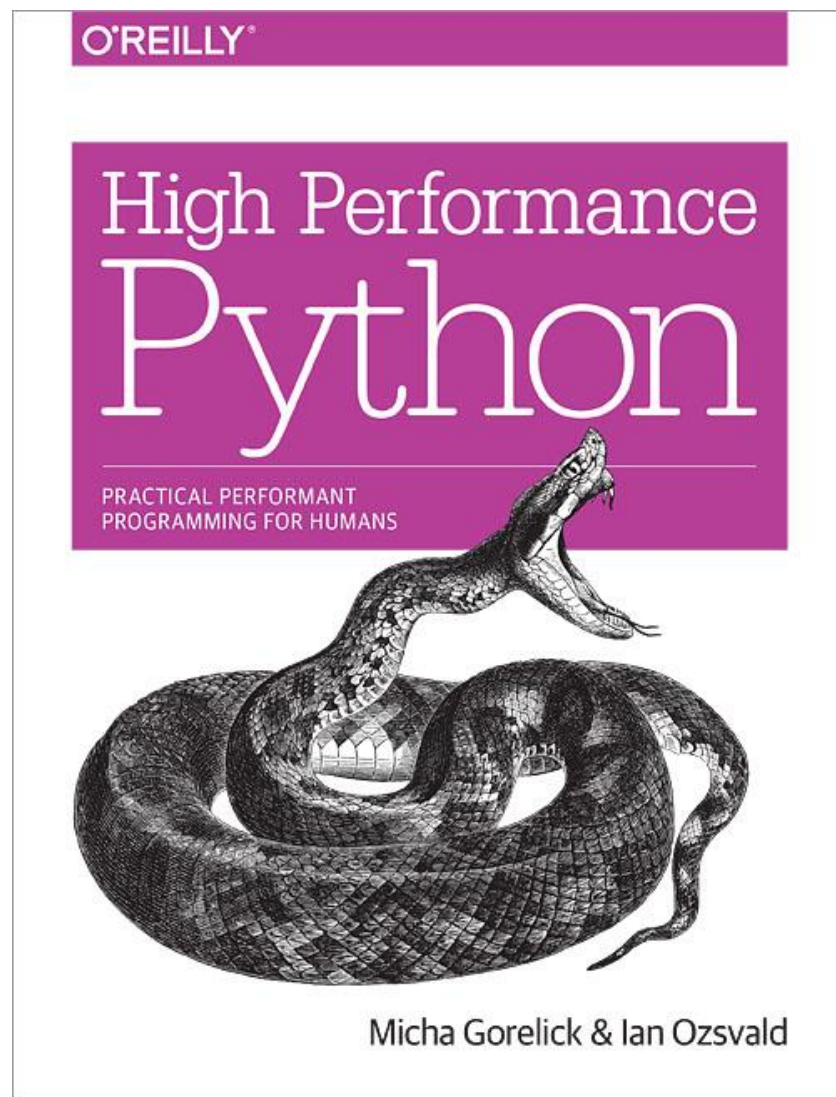
# Materials

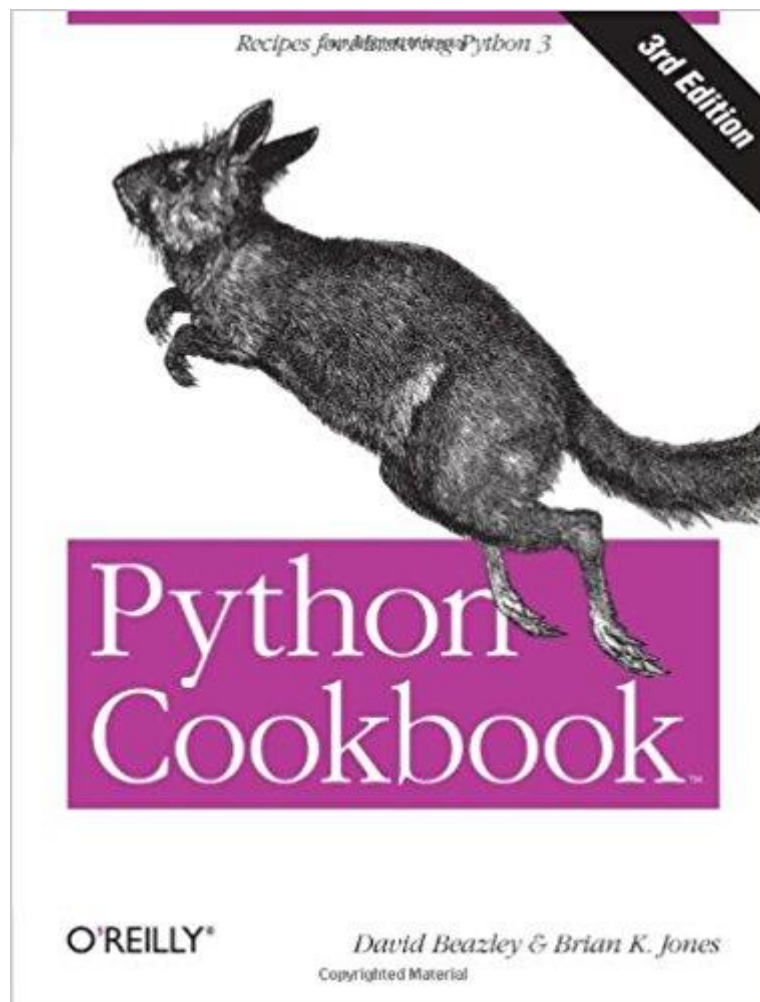
<https://pymotw.com/3/>



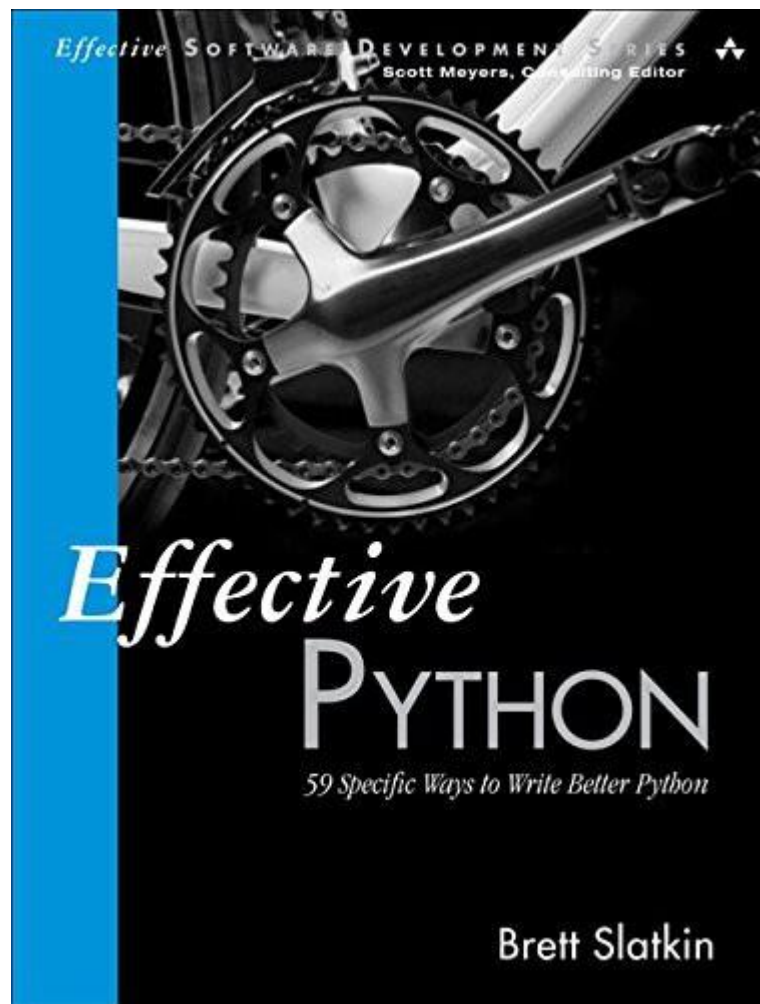
<https://github.com/vinta/awesome-python>











<https://www.pythonweekly.com/>

# Code style

# Thanks for attention

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