

PYTHON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE: FUNCTIONS

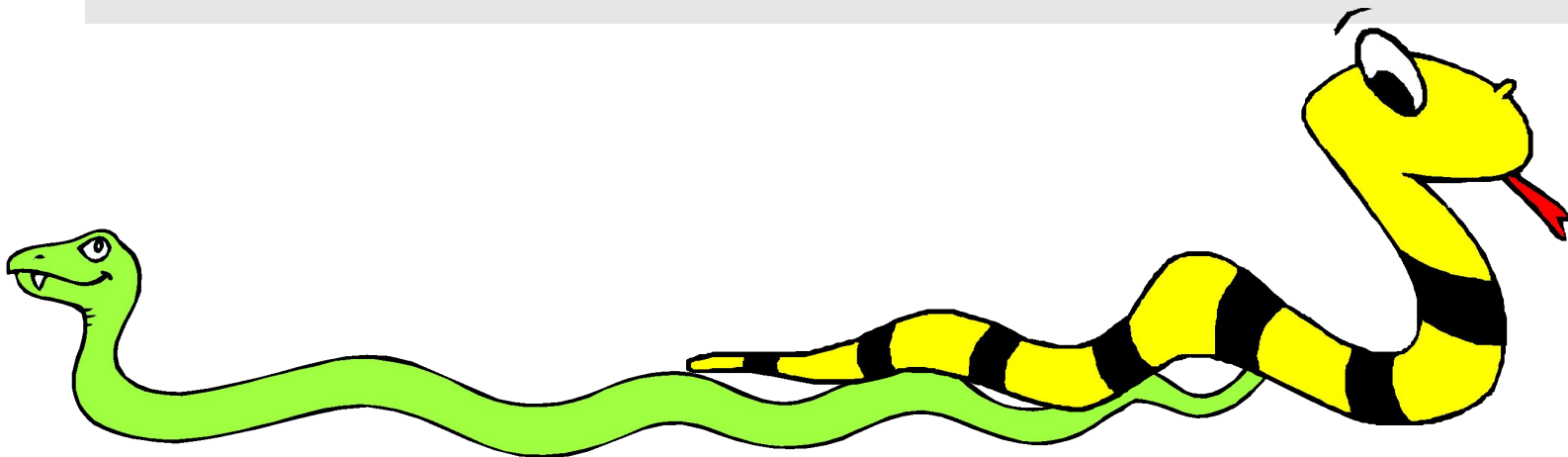
Python Programming Language

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Python iterators and generators



Iterators and generators



- Python makes good use of iterators
- And has a special kind of generator function that is powerful and useful
- We'll look at what both are
- And why they are useful
- See Norman Matloff's excellent [tutorial](#) on python iterators and generators from which some of this material is borrowed

Files are iterators

```
>>> f = open("myfile.txt")  
>>> for l in f.readlines(): print len(l)
```

9

21

35

43

```
>>> f = open("myfile.txt")
```

```
>>> for l in f: print len(l)
```

...

9

21

35

43

readlines() returns a
list of the lines in file

A file is a iterator, producing
new values as needed

Files are iterators

- Iterators are supported wherever you can iterate over collections in containers (e.g., lists, tuples, dictionaries)

```
>>> f = open("myfile.txt")
```

```
>>> map(len, f.readlines())
```

```
[9, 21, 35, 43]
```

```
>>> f = open("myfile.txt")
```

```
>>> map(len, f)
```

```
[9, 21, 35, 43]
```

```
>>>
```

Like sequences, but...

- Iterators are like sequences (lists, tuples), but...
- The entire sequence is not manifested
- Items produced one at a time when and as needed
- The sequence can be infinite (e.g., all positive integers)
- You can create your own iterators if you write a function to generate the next item

Example: fib.py

```
class fibnum:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```
        self.fn2 = 1
```

```
        self.fn1 = 1
```

next() used to generate successive values

```
    def next(self): # next() is the heart of any iterator
```

```
        # use of the following tuple to not only save lines of
```

```
        # code but insures that only the old values of self.fn1 and
```

```
        # self.fn2 are used in assigning the new values
```

```
        (self.fn1, self.fn2, oldfn2) = (self.fn1+self.fn2, self.fn1, self.fn2)
```

```
        return oldfn2
```

```
    def __iter__(self):
```

```
        return self
```

Classes with an

`__iter__()`

method are iterators

<http://cs.umbc.edu/courses/331/fall10/code/python/itgen/fib.py>

Example: fib.py

```
>>> from fib import *  
>>> f = fibnum()  
>>> for i in f:  
...     print i  
...     if i > 100: break  
1  
1  
2  
3  
...  
144  
>>>
```

<http://cs.umbc.edu/courses/331/fall10/code/python/itgen/fib.py>

Stopping an iterator

```
class fibnum20:
    def __init__(self):
        self.fn2 = 1 # "f_{n-2}"
        self.fn1 = 1 # "f_{n-1}"

    def next(self):
        (self.fn1, self.fn2, oldfn2) = (self.fn1 + self.fn2, self.fn1, self.fn2)
        if oldfn2 > 20: raise StopIteration
        return oldfn2

    def __iter__(self):
        return self
```

Raise this error to tell
consumer to stop

<http://cs.umbc.edu/courses/331/fall10/code/python/itgen/fib.py>

Stopping an iterator

```
>>> from fib import *  
>>> for i in fibnum20(): print i  
1  
1  
2  
3  
5  
8  
13  
>>>
```

More tricks

- The list function materializes an iterator's values as a list

```
>>> list(fibnum20())  
[1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]
```

- sum(), max(), min() know about iterators

```
>>> sum(fibnum20())  
33  
>>> max(fibnum20())  
13  
>>> min(fibnum20())  
1
```

itertools

- The itertools library module has some useful tools for working with iterators
- `islice()` is like `slice` but works with streams produced by iterators

```
>>> from itertools import *
```

```
>>> list(islice(fibnum(), 6))
```

```
[1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8]
```

```
>>> list(islice(fibnum(), 6, 10))
```

```
[13, 21, 34, 55]
```

- See also `imap`, `ifilter`, ...

Python generators



- Python generators generate iterators
- They are more powerful and convenient
- Write a regular function and instead of calling return to produce a value, call yield instead
- When another value is needed, the generator function picks up where it left off
- Raise the StopIteration exception or call return when you are done

Generator example

```
def gy():  
    x = 2  
    y = 3  
    yield x,y,x+y  
    z = 12  
    yield z/x  
    yield z/y  
    return
```

```
>>> from gen import *  
>>> g = gy()  
>>> g.next()  
(2, 3, 5)  
>>> g.next()  
6  
>>> g.next()  
4  
>>> g.next()  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>  
StopIteration  
>>>
```

Generator example: fib()

```
def fib( ):
    fn2 = 1
    fn1 = 1
    while True:
        (fn1,fn2,oldfn2) = (fn1+fn2,fn1,fn2)
        yield oldfn2
```

Generator example: getword()

```
def getword(fl):  
    for line in fl:  
        for word in line.split():  
            yield word  
    return
```


Remembers stack, too

```
def inorder(tree):  
    if tree:  
        for x in inorder(tree.left):  
            yield x  
        yield tree.dat  
        for x in inorder(tree.right):  
            yield x
```