Closures & Generators

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Closures
On a Real Problem

English, from singular to plural

- if a word ends in S, X, or Z, add ES, e.g., fax becomes faxes;
- if a word ends in a noisy H, add ES, e.g., coach becomes coaches;
- if it ends in a silent H, just add S, e.g., cheetah becomes cheetahs.
- if a word ends in Y that sounds like I, change the Y to IES, e.g., vacancy becomes vacancies;
- if the Y is combined with a vowel to sound like something else, just add S, e.g., day becomes days;
- if all else fails, just add S and hope for the best.

We will design a Python module that automatically pluralizes English nouns.

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Regular Expressions

A Regular Expression is a pattern to describe strings.

- the functions in the re module enables us to check if a regular expression matches a string and to return the result of the match.

Few bytes of syntax

'.'	any character but a newline
'^'	the begin of the string
'$'	the end of the string
'*', '+'	0 (or 1) or more repetitions of the preceding RE
'?'	0 or 1 repetitions of the preceding RE
[]	a set of characters
()	matching group

RE at work

```
[22:55]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa>python3
>>> email = 'cazzola@dremove_thisi.unimi.it'
>>> import re
>>> m = re.search("remove_this", email)
>>> email[:m.start()]+email[m.end():]
'cazzola@di.unimi.it'
```


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Closures
Pluralizes via Regular Expressions

```python
import re

def plural(noun):
    if re.search('[sxz]$', noun):
        return re.sub('$', 'es', noun)
    elif re.search('[^aeioudgkprt]h$', noun):
        return re.sub('$', 'es', noun)
    elif re.search('[^aeiou]y$', noun):
        return re.sub('y$', 'ies', noun)
    else: return noun + 's'
```

- the 1st regular expression looks for words ending by s, x or z
- the 2nd regular expression looks for words ending by a not silent h by excluding the letters that combined with it will mute the h
- the 3rd regular expression looks for words ending by a y that doesn't sound as a i similarly to the previous.

Closures
Do Some Abstraction: A List of Functions

To abstract we have
- to limit the number of tests to be done;
- to generalize the approach

```python
import re

def match_sxz(noun): return re.search('[sxz]$', noun)
def apply_sxz(noun): return re.sub('$', 'es', noun)
def match_h(noun): return re.search('[^aeioudgkprt]h$', noun)
def apply_h(noun): return re.sub('$', 'es', noun)
def match_y(noun): return re.search('[^aeiou]y$', noun)
def apply_y(noun): return re.sub('y$', 'ies', noun)
def match_default(noun): return True
def apply_default(noun): return noun + 's'

rules = ((match_sxz, apply_sxz), (match_h, apply_h), (match_y, apply_y),
         (match_default, apply_default))

def plural(noun):
   for matches_rule, apply_rule in rules:
      if matches_rule(noun):
         return apply_rule(noun)
```

Advantages
- to add new rules simply means to add a couple of functions and a tuple in the rules tuple

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Do Some Abstraction: A List of Patterns

To do better, we have
- to avoid to write the single functions (boring & error-prone task)

```python
import re
def build_match_and_apply_functions(pattern, search, replace):
    def matches_rule(word):
       return re.search(pattern, word)
    apply_rule = lambda word : \
       re.sub(search, replace, word)
    return (matches_rule, apply_rule)

patterns = ( \
  ('[sxz]$',           '$',  'es'), ('[^aeioudgkprt]h$',   '$',  'es'),
  ('(qu|[^aeiou])y$',  'y$', 'ies'), ('$',                  '$',   's')
)

rules = [ \
  build_match_and_apply_functions(pattern, search, replace)
     for (pattern, search, replace) in patterns ]
```

The technique of binding a value within the scope definition to a value in the outside scope is named closures.
- It fixes the value of some variables in the body of the functions it builds:
  - both `matches_rule` and `apply_rule` take one parameter (`word`), they act on that plus three other values (`pattern`, `search` and `replace`) which were set when the functions are built.

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Do Some Abstraction: A File of Patterns

Separate data from code.
- By moving the patterns in a separate file.

```
[15:59]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa>cat plural-rules.txt
[sxz]$            $ es
[^aeioudgkprt]h$  $ es
[^aeiou]y$       y$ ies
$                 $ s
```

Everything is still the same but
- how is the `rules` list filled?

```python
rules = []
with open('plural-rules.txt', encoding='utf-8') as pattern_file:
   for line in pattern_file:
      pattern, search, replace = line.split(None, 3)
      rules.append(build_match_and_apply_functions(pattern, search, replace))
```

Benefits & Drawbacks
- no need to change the code in order to add a new rule
- to read a file is slower than to hardwire the data in the code

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Generators
Introduction by Example

A generator is a function that generates a value at a time
- a sort of resumable function or function with a memory

```python
def make_counter(x):
   print('entering make_counter')
   while True:
      yield x
      print('incrementing x')
      x = x + 1
```

Let look at what happens here.

```
[12:53]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa>python3
>>> import counter
>>> counter = counter.make_counter(2)
>>> next(counter)
entering make_counter
2
>>> next(counter)
incrementing x
3
```

- a call to the function initializes the generator;
- the `next()` will "synchronize" with the `yield` statement;
  - the `yield` suspends the function execution and returns a value;
  - the `next()` resumes the computation from the `yield` and continues until it reaches another `yield` or the function end.

Generators
Fibonacci's Generator

```
def gfib(max):
    a, b = 0, 1
    while a < max:
        yield a
        a, b = b, a + b

if __name__ == "__main__":
   for n in gfib(1000):
      print(n, end=' ')
   print()
```

```
[15:43]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa>python3 gfib.py
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 987
[15:52]cazzola@hymir:~/aux_work/projects/python/esercizi-pa>python3
>>> import gfib
>>> list(gfib.gfib(1000))
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987]
```

- a generator can be used in a for statement, the **next()** is automatically called at each iteration
- the list constructor has a similar behavior.

Generators
Pluralizes Via Generators

```
def rules(rules_filename):
    with open(rules_filename, encoding='utf-8') as pattern_file:
        for line in pattern_file:
            pattern, search, replace = line.split(None, 3)
            yield build_match_and_apply_functions(pattern, search, replace)

def plural(noun, rules_filename='plural-rules.txt'):
    for matches_rule, apply_rule in rules(rules_filename):
        if matches_rule(noun):
            return apply_rule(noun)
    raise ValueError('no matching rule for {0}'.format(noun))
```

Benefits & Drawbacks

- shorter start-up time (it just reads a row not the whole file) lazy approach
- performance losses (every call to `plural()` reopens the file and reads it from the beginning again).

To get the benefits from both approaches you need to define your own iterator.

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