

A Gentle Introduction to

*Generators*

and

*Coroutines*

# Hello!

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<http://kirang.in>

Generators

Coroutines

Let's back up a bit

# Functions

Takes some input

Returns some output (or flow of control)

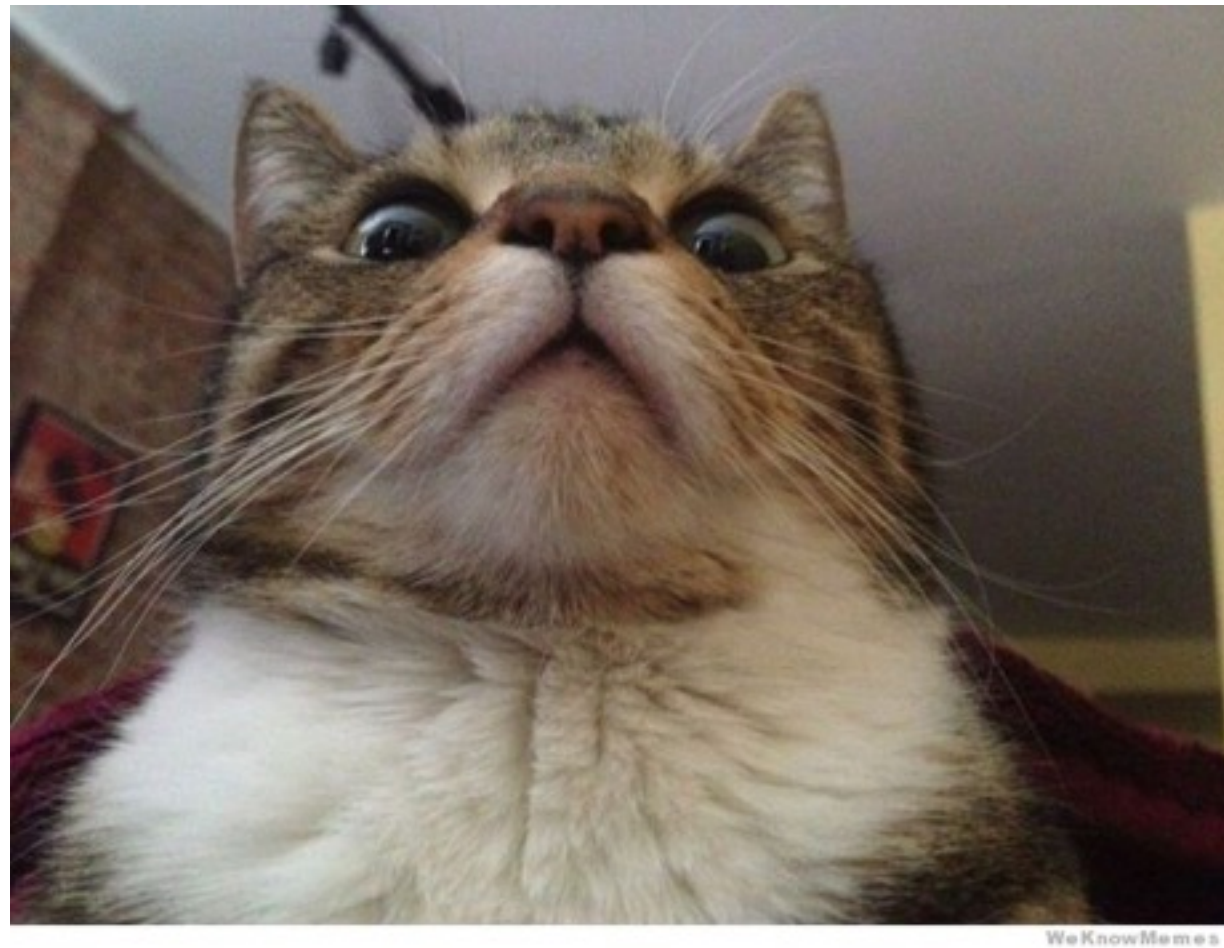
Stateless

Now consider a new type of function

Pretty much the same (Well, almost)

Instead of returning, it **yields** some output

Remembers state after returning flow of control



$\text{yield} = \text{return} + \text{sorcery}^*$

\* It's not all that magical from a computer's perspective

Functions that 'yield' are called

# Generator Functions

a.k.a

# Generators



Why are Generators awesome?

Coz they're Lazy

```
def infinite_seq():  
    i = 0  
    while True:  
        yield i  
        i = i + 1
```

OR

<https://projecteuler.net/problem=10>

Example

```
def fibonacci_gen():  
    a, b = 0, 1  
    while True:  
        yield b  
        a, b = b, a + b
```

```
>>> f = fibonacci_gen()
```

```
>>> type(f)
```

```
<type 'generator'>
```

```
>>> f
```

```
<generator object fibonacci at 0x107ef3870>
```

Print first 5 terms of the fibonacci series

```
f = fibonacci_gen()
print(next(f))    # Prints 1
print(next(f))    # Prints 1
print(next(f))    # Prints 2
print(next(f))    # Prints 3
print(next(f))    # Prints 5
```

# Using Generators

- Generator Functions
- Generator Expressions

```
def even_range(n):  
    for i in range(n):  
        if i % 2 == 0:  
            yield i
```

VS

```
even_range_10 = (a for a in range(10) if a % 2 == 0)
```



Performance ?

Memory Usage ?

```
kiran:~/ $ python -m timeit "s=[a for a in range(1000000)]"  
10 loops, best of 3: 61.3 msec per loop
```

70 MB

```
kiran:~/ $ python -m timeit "s=(a for a in range(1000000))"  
10 loops, best of 3: 16.4 msec per loop
```

~66 MB

```
kiran:~/ $ python -m timeit "s=(a for a in xrange(1000000))"  
1000000 loops, best of 3: 0.802 usec per loop
```

~3.4 MB

Generators

Coroutines

Co-operative Multitasking/Communication

via

Enhanced Generators

Enhanced ?

Allow **values/exceptions** to be passed as **arguments**  
when a **generator** resumes

yield as a keyword

vs

yield as an expression

Receive a value

```
value = (yield)
```

Send a value

```
coroutine.send(data)
```

Close

```
coroutine.close()
```

Example



```
def match(pattern):  
    print('Looking for ' + pattern)  
    try:  
        while True:  
            s = (yield)  
            if pattern in s:  
                print(s)  
    except GeneratorExit:  
        print("Done")
```

```
>>> matcher = match('python')
>>> matcher.send(None)
Looking for python
>>> matcher.send('Hello World')
>>> matcher.send('python is awesome!')
python is awesome!
>>> matcher.close()
Done
```

Let's look at a bit more

awesome

example

```
def word_count():
    wc = 0
    try:
        while True:
            _ = (yield)
            wc = wc + 1
    except GeneratorExit:
        print "Word Count: ", wc
        pass
```

```
def match(pattern, counter):
    print('Looking for ' + pattern)
    try:
        while True:
            s = (yield)
            if pattern in s:
                counter.send(None)
    except GeneratorExit:
        counter.close()
        print("Done")
```

```
def parse(file, matcher):
    f = open('sampleset.txt', 'r')
    for line in f.readlines():
        for word in line.split(' '):
            matcher.send(word)
    matcher.close()
```

```
counter = word_count()
counter.send(None)
matcher = match('python', counter)
matcher.send(None)
parse('sampleset.txt', matcher)
```

We've not even scratched the surface!

# Resources

- PEP 255 (Generators)
- PEP 289 (Generator Expressions)
- PEP 342 (Coroutines)
- <http://www.dabeaz.com/coroutines/>

Thank you !