

## 61A Lecture 29

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## Announcements

# Data Processing

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- The set of all Twitter posts

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Some important ideas in **big data processing**:

- Implicit representations of streams of sequential data
- Declarative programming languages to manipulate and transform data

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- A sequence has a finite, known length
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Some important ideas in **big data processing**:

- Implicit representations of streams of sequential data
- Declarative programming languages to manipulate and transform data
- Distributed computing



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Keys and values are iterated over in an arbitrary order which is non-random, varies across Python implementations, and depends on the dictionary's history of insertions and deletions. If keys, values and items views are iterated over with no intervening modifications to the dictionary, the order of items will directly correspond.

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>>> v = iter(d.values())
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3
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2
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(Demo)

For Statements

## The For Statement

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When executing a `for` statement, `iter` returns an iterator and `next` provides each item:

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

```
1  
2  
3
```

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```
>>> counts = [1, 2, 3]  
>>> items = iter(counts)  
>>> try:  
    while True:  
        item = next(items)  
        print(item)  
except StopIteration:  
    pass # Do nothing
```

```
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>>> contains('strength', 'stent')  
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False
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def contains(a, b):
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True
```

```
def contains(a, b):
    ai = iter(a)
    for x in b:
        while next(ai) != x:
            pass # do nothing

    return True
```



## Processing Iterators

---

A **StopIteration** exception is raised whenever **next** is called on an empty iterator

```
>>> contains('strength', 'stent')
True
>>> contains('strength', 'rest')
False
>>> contains('strength', 'tenth')
True
```

```
def contains(a, b):
    ai = iter(a)
    for x in b:
        try:
            while next(ai) != x:
                pass # do nothing
        except StopIteration:
            return False
    return True
```

## Built-In Iterator Functions

## Built-in Functions for Iteration

---

Many built-in Python sequence operations return iterators that compute results lazily

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(Demo)

# Generators

## Generators and Generator Functions

---

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```
>>> def plus_minus(x):  
...     yield x  
...     yield -x
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...     yield -x  
  
>>> t = plus_minus(3)
```



## Generators and Generator Functions

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```
>>> def plus_minus(x):  
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...     yield -x  
  
>>> t = plus_minus(3)  
>>> next(t)  
3
```

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>>> next(t)  
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-3  
>>> t  
<generator object plus_minus ...>
```

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A *generator function* is a function that **yields** values instead of **returning** them

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A normal function **returns** once; a *generator function* can **yield** multiple times

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(Demo)



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The special method `__iter__` is called by the built-in `iter()` & should return an iterator

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[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

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>>> for x in Countdown(3):
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3
2
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```
class Countdown:
    def __init__(self, start):
        self.start = start
```

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    def __init__(self, start):
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    def __iter__(self):
```

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[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> for x in Countdown(3):
...     print(x)
3
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1
```

```
class Countdown:
    def __init__(self, start):
        self.start = start

    def __iter__(self):
        v = self.start
        while v > 0:
            yield v
            v -= 1
```

# Generators & Iterators



## Generators can Yield from Iterators

---

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A **yield from** statement yields all values from an iterator or iterable (Python 3.3)

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>>> list(a_then_b([3, 4], [5, 6]))  
[3, 4, 5, 6]
```

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>>> list(a_then_b([3, 4], [5, 6]))  
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```

```
def a_then_b(a, b):  
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    for x in b:  
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    for x in a:  
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```
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---

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def a_then_b(a, b):
    for x in a:
        yield x
    for x in b:
        yield x

def a_then_b(a, b):
    yield from a
    yield from b
```

---

```
>>> list(countdown(5))
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

```
def countdown(k):
    if k > 0:
        yield k
        yield from countdown(k-1)
```

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```

```
def a_then_b(a, b):
    for x in a:
        yield x
    for x in b:
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def a_then_b(a, b):
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```

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(Demo)