Lecture 25: Coroutines

Marvin Zhang 08/03/2016

<u>Announcements</u>



Roadmap

Introduction

Functions

Data

Mutability

Objects

Interpretation

Paradigms

Applications

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 - To study examples of paradigms that are very different from what we have seen so far
 - To expand our definition of what counts as programming

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- This style of programming is called event-driven, because different events, such as user input, trigger different parts of our program to execute

Generators and Generator Functions

Revisiting lazy evaluation

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```
def naturals(): >>> n = naturals()
curr = 0 >>> n
while True: <generator object naturals at ...>
yield curr
curr += 1 0
>>> next(n)
1
```

Generators vs Iterators

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Generalizing generators

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Sequence Processing

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Sequence Processing

producer	
user inpu	t


















Setting up a pipeline using coroutines allows us to easily change how we process the data by inserting, removing, and modifying different pieces of our program



Event-Driven Programming

With and without coroutines

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- In event-driven programming, an event loop waits for events, and handles them by dispatching them to a callback function

Interactive Interpreters

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producer	
user	input









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 - However, it is important to understand when using coroutines may just be unnecessarily complicated

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 - Then coroutines are probably the way to go