

### CS61A Lecture 37

Amir Kamil UC Berkeley April 17, 2013

#### Announcements



- ☐ HW11 due tonight
- ☐ Scheme project, contest out
- ☐ Git help session tonight, 7-9pm in 310 Soda

#### Iterators and Iterables



An *iterator* is an object that can provide the next element of a (possibly implicit) sequence

The iterator interface has two methods:

- \_\_iter\_\_(self) returns an equivalent iterator
  - Recite prime numbers.
- \_\_next\_\_(self) returns the next element in the sequence
  - Next prime, etc.
- If no next, raises StopIteration exception

An iterable is a container that provides an \_\_iter\_\_ method

 \_\_iter\_\_(self) returns an iterator over the elements in the container

### **Generator Functions**



```
def fib_generator():
    yield 0
    prev, current = 0, 1
    while True:
        yield current
        prev, current = current, prev + current
```

Calling a generator function returns an iterator that stores a frame for the function, its body, and the current location in the body

Calling  ${\tt next}$  on the iterator resumes execution of the body at the current location, until a  ${\tt yield}$  is reached

The yielded value is returned by  ${\tt next}$ , and execution of the body is halted until the next call to  ${\tt next}$ 

When execution reaches the end of the body, a  ${\tt StopIteration}$  is raised

# Iterating over an Rlist



We can iterate over a sequence even if it has no \_\_iter\_\_ method

Python uses \_\_getitem\_\_ instead, iterating until IndexError is raised

class Rlist(object):
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, first, rest=empty):
 self.first, self.rest = first, rest

def \_\_getitem\_\_(self, k):
 if k == 0:
 return self.first
 if self.rest is Rlist.empty:
 raise IndexError('index out of range')
 return self.rest[k - 1]

How long does it take to iterate over an Rlist of n items? Θ(n²)

#### Iterating over an Rlist



We can define an iterator for Rlists using a generator function

class Rlist(object):
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, first, rest=empty):
 self.first, self.rest = first, rest

def \_\_getitem\_\_(self, k):
 if k == 0:
 return self.first
 if self.rest is Rlist.empty:
 raise IndexError('index out of range')
 return self.rest[k - 1]

def \_\_iter\_\_(self):
 current = self
 while current is not Rlist.empty:
 yield current.first
 current = current.rest

How long does it take to iterate over an Rlist of n items? \(\theta(n)\)

### Infinite Sequences with Selection



We now have implicit sequences in the form of iterators

Such sequences may be infinite, and they might be lazily evaluated

What if we want to support element selection on infinite sequences?

Let's try creating a list out of an infinite sequence

```
>>> list(fib_generator())
```

Oops! Infinite loop!

A list provides immediate access to all elements

But an Rlist only provides immediate access to its first element

The rest can be computed lazily!

```
Cal
Streams
 A stream is a recursive list with an explicit first element and a lazily
 computed rest-of-the-list
 class Stream(Rlist):
      """A lazily computed recursive list."""
     assert callable(compute_rest)
          self.first = first
         self ...compute_rest = compute_rest
self _rest = None
                         "Please don't reference directly"
      @property
      def rest(self):
         """Return the rest of the stream, computing it if necessary."""
          if self._compute_rest is not None:
              self._rest = self._compute_rest()
              self._compute_rest = None
          return self._rest
```

### **Integer Streams**



An integer stream is a stream of consecutive integers

An integer stream starting at k consists of k and a function that returns the integer stream starting at k+1

```
def integer_stream(first=1):
    """Return a stream of consecutive integers, starting
   with first.
    >>> s = integer_stream(3)
    >>> s.first
    >>> s.rest.first
   def compute_rest():
       return integer_stream(first+1)
    return Stream(first, compute_rest)
```

## Mapping a Function over a Stream



Mapping a function over a stream applies a function only to the first element right away

The rest is computed lazily

```
def map_stream(fn, s):
     """Map fn over the elements of stream s."""
    if s is Stream.empty:
                                  This body is not executed until
         return s
                                   compute rest is called
    def compute_rest():
    (return map_stream(fn, s.rest))
    return Stream(fn(s.first), compute_rest)
                                Not called yet
```

# Filtering a Stream



When filtering a stream, processing continues until an element is kept in the output

```
def filter_stream(fn, s):
    """Filter stream s with predicate function fn."""
    if s is Stream.empty:
        return s
    def compute_rest():
        return filter_stream(fn, s.rest)
    if fn(s.first):
        return Stream(s.first, compute_rest)
    else:
        return compute_rest()
       Find an element in the
```

#### A Stream of Primes



The stream of integers not divisible by any  $k \le n$  is:

- The stream of integers not divisible by any k < n,</li>
- Filtered to remove any element divisible by *n*
- This recurrence is called the Sieve of Eratosthenes

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

```
def primes(istream):
     ""Return a stream of primes, given a stream of
    consecutive integers.""
    def compute_rest():
    not_divisible = lambda x: x % istream.first != 0
        return primes(filter_stream(not_divisible,
                                       istream.rest))
    return Stream(istream.first, compute_rest)
```

