

61A Lecture 29

Friday, April 10

Announcements

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- Homework 8 due Wednesday 4/15 @ 11:59pm (small)

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- Project 4 due Thursday 4/23 @ 11:59pm (BIG!)

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 - Early point #1: Questions 1–12 submitted (correctly) by Friday 4/17 @ 11:59pm

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- Homework 8 due Wednesday 4/15 @ 11:59pm (small)
- Project 4 due Thursday 4/23 @ 11:59pm (BIG!)
 - Early point #1: Questions 1–12 submitted (correctly) by Friday 4/17 @ 11:59pm
 - Early point #2: All questions (including Extra Credit) by Wednesday 4/22 @ 11:59pm

Data Processing

Processing Sequential Data

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

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- Declarative programming languages to manipulate and transform data
- Distributed computing

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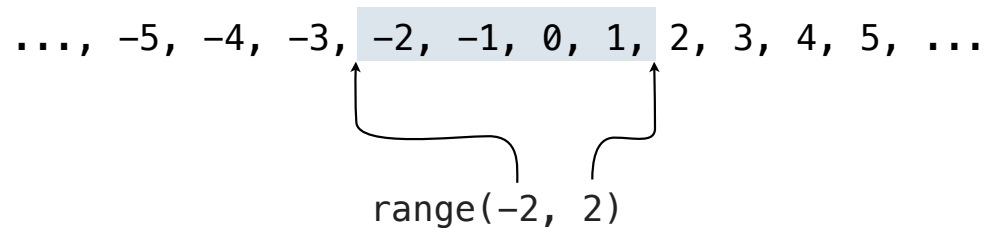
The diagram illustrates the range(-2, 2) function call. Two arrows originate from the start and end values of the range function, -2 and 2, and point to the corresponding elements in the sequence above. The arrow from -2 points to the element -2, and the arrow from 2 points to the element 2. This visualizes how the range function defines a subset of the integer sequence.

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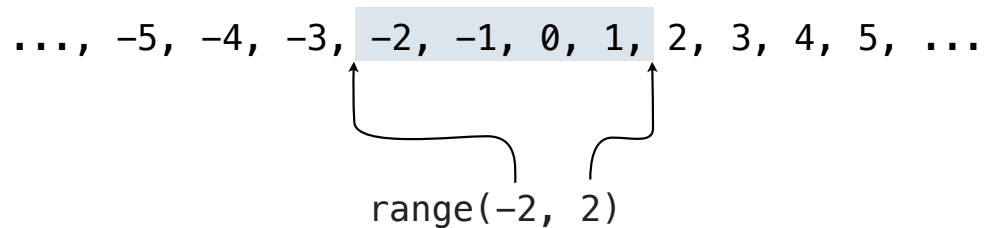


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(Demo)

Iterators

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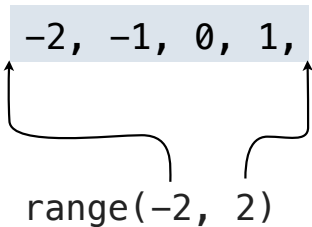
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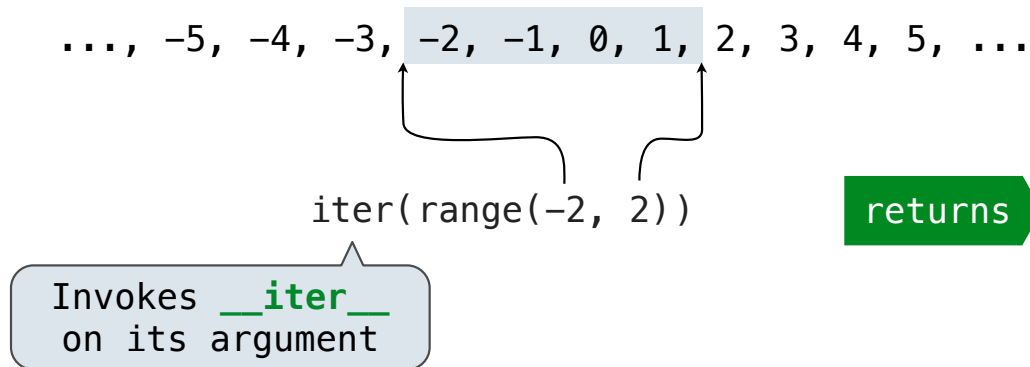
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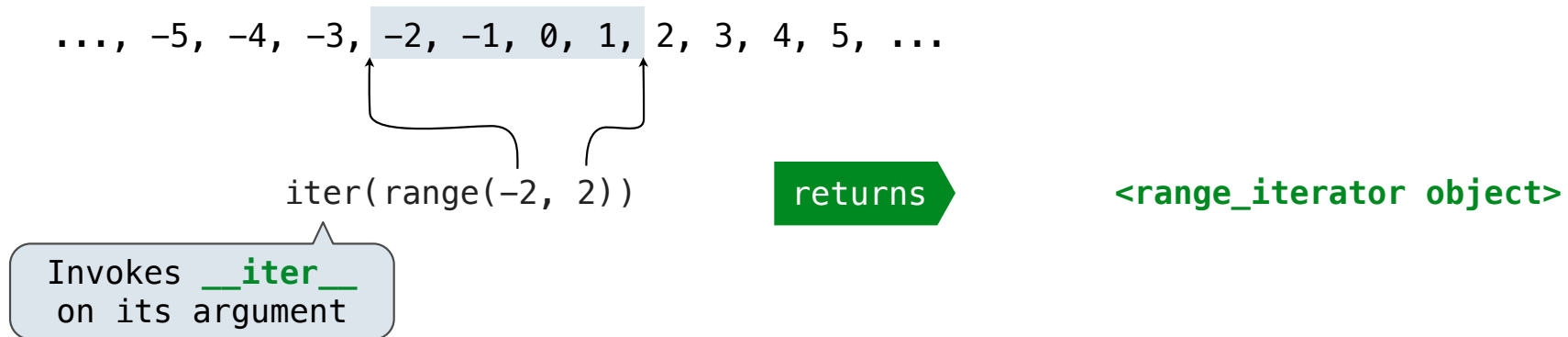
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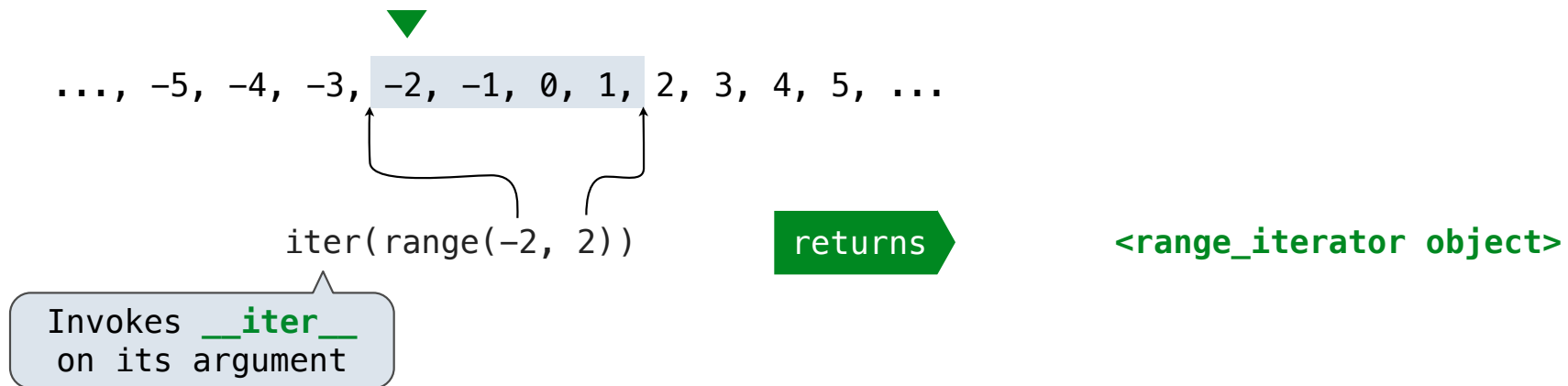
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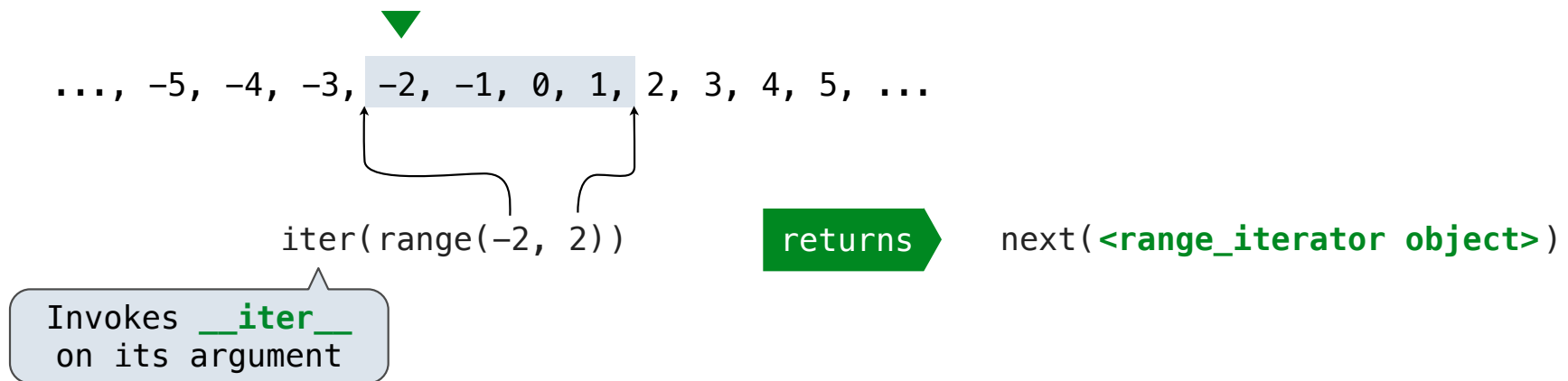
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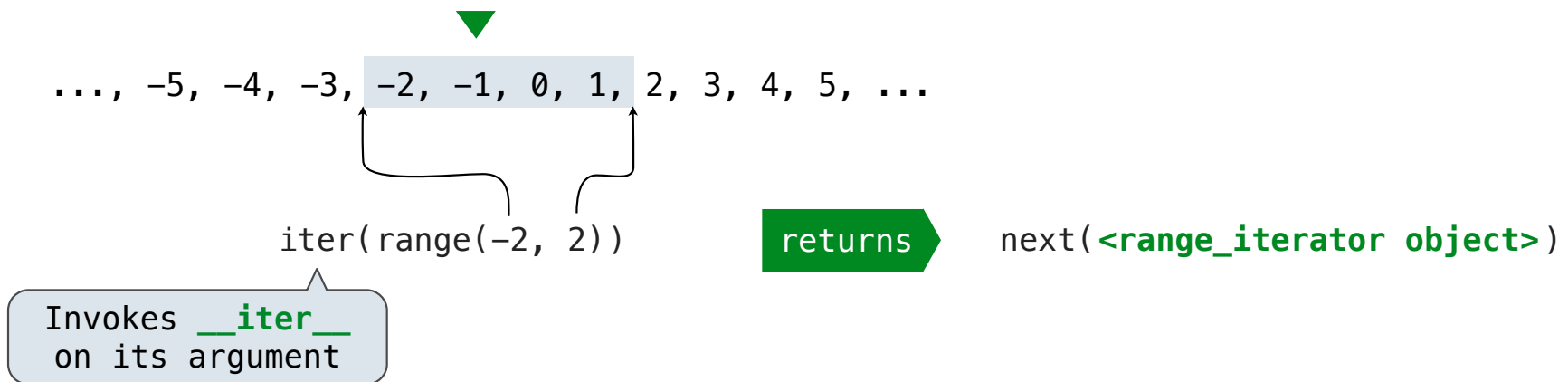
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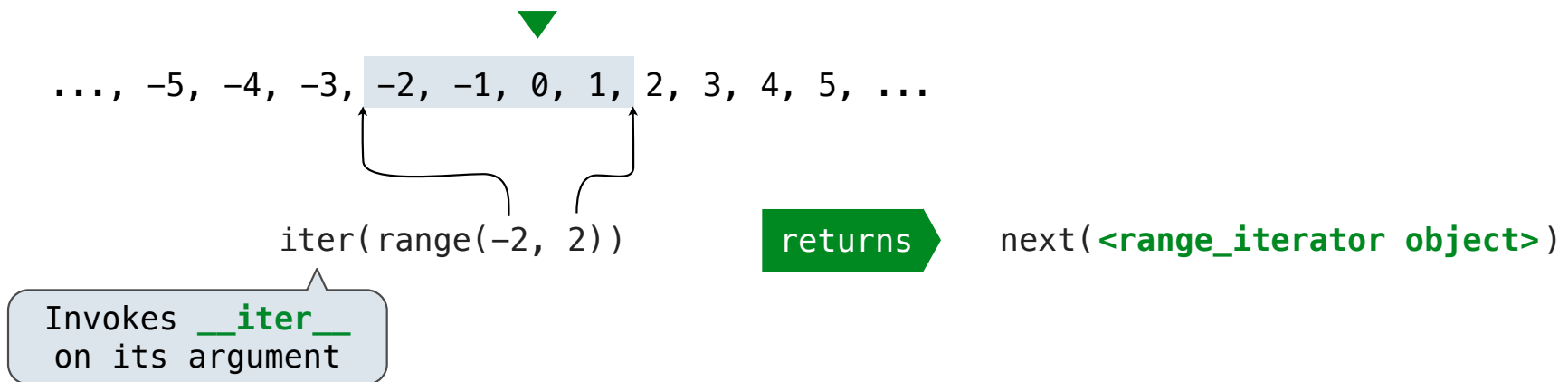
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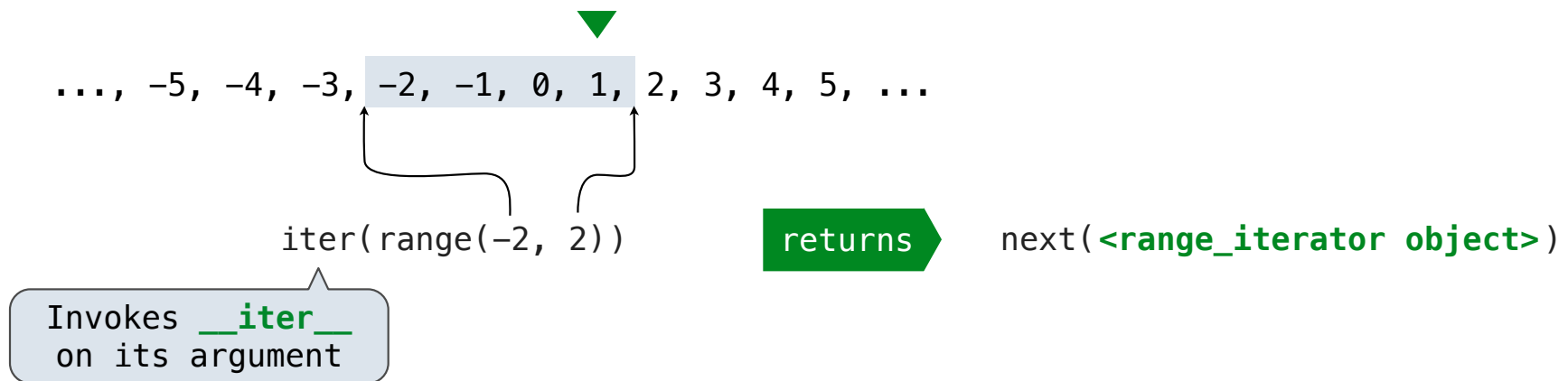
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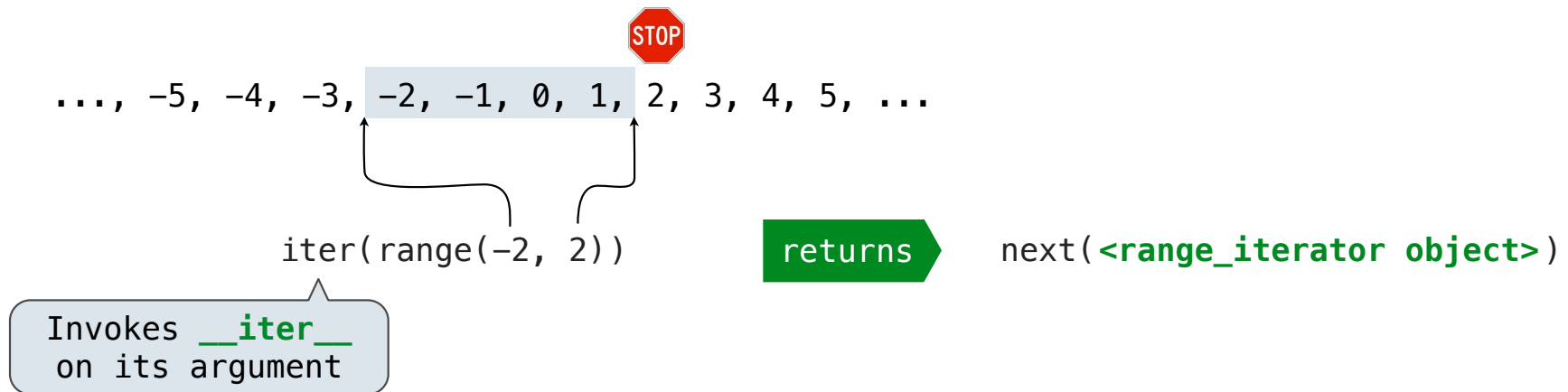
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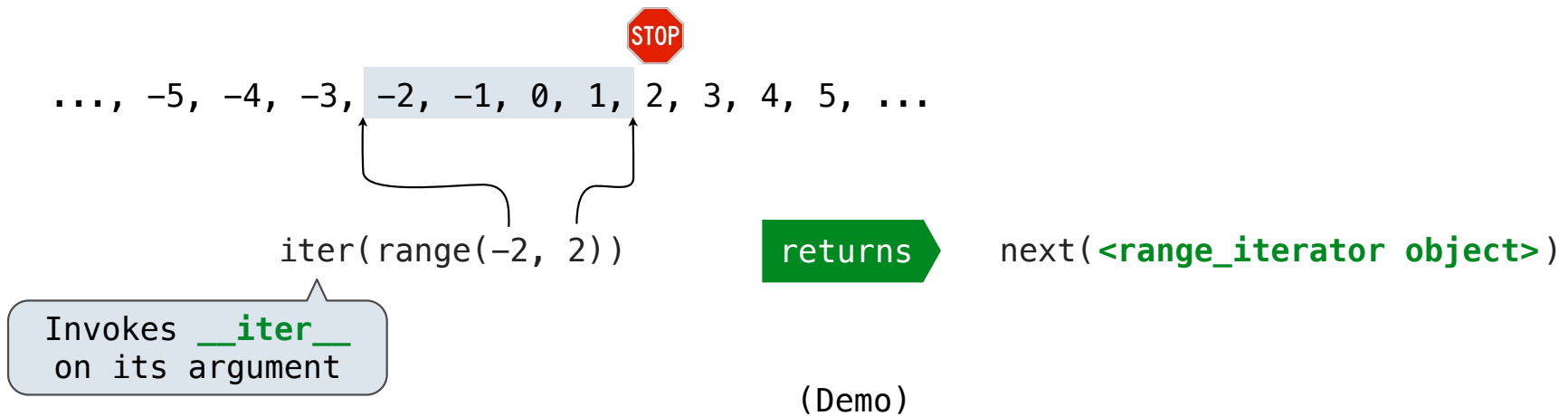
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Iterable Objects

Iterables and Iterators

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```

1. Evaluate the header `<expression>`, which must evaluate to an iterable object
2. For each element in that sequence, in order:
 - A. Bind `<name>` to that element in the first frame of the current environment
 - B. Execute the `<suite>`

When executing a `for` statement, `__iter__` returns an iterator and `__next__` provides each item:

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When executing a `for` statement, `__iter__` returns an iterator and `__next__` provides each item:

```
>>> counts = [1, 2, 3]  
>>> for item in counts:  
    print(item)  
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```
>>> counts = [1, 2, 3]  
>>> items = counts.__iter__()  
>>> try:  
    while True:  
        item = items.__next__()  
        print(item)  
except StopIteration:  
    pass # Do nothing
```

```
1  
2  
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Generator Functions

Generators and Generator Functions

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

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```
>>> def letter_generator(next_letter, end):  
    while next_letter < end:
```

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>>> def letter_generator(next_letter, end):  
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        yield next_letter
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>>> def letter_generator(next_letter, end):
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>>> s = letter_generator('a', 'z')
```

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(Demo)