

# Люби свой yield

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# Почему генераторы?

1. Мы повсеместно используем итераторы.
2. Воспринимаем генератор как ленивый итератор.
3. Гуглим `Generators: The Final Frontier` (David Beazley).
4. Понимаем что жизнь прожита зря.



# Таким образом мне бы хотелось

1. Показать чем же на самом деле является `genobject`.
2. Возможно даже важнее: чем он не является.
3. Как `genobject` вписывается в общую канву.
4. Показать несколько примеров использования за гранью простого `'for loop'`.



# Как python исполняет код

```
def fac(n):  
    return 1 if n==1 else fac(n-1)*n
```

# code object - единица 'кода'

```
def fac(n) :  
    return 1 if n==1 else fac(n-1)*n
```

```
>>> dis.disassemble(fac.__code__)  
2      0 LOAD_FAST           0 (n)  
      3 LOAD_CONST          1 (1)  
      6 COMPARE_OP         2 (==)  
      9 POP_JUMP_IF_FALSE  16  
     12 LOAD_CONST          1 (1)  
     15 RETURN_VALUE  
>>  16 LOAD_GLOBAL         0 (fac)  
     19 LOAD_FAST           0 (n)  
     22 LOAD_CONST          1 (1)  
     25 BINARY_SUBTRACT  
     26 CALL_FUNCTION       1 (...)  
     29 LOAD_FAST           0 (n)  
     32 BINARY_MULTIPLY  
     33 RETURN_VALUE
```

# code объекты повсюду

```
>>> __build_class__  
0: <built-in function __build_class__>
```

# code объекты повсюду

```
>>> __build_class__  
0: <built-in function __build_class__>
```

```
>>> __builtins__['__build_class__'] = lambda *ag, **kw: print(ag, kw)
```

```
>>> class A: pass  
(<function A at 0x7faec2ea1b70>, 'A') {}
```



Это еще что такое?



# Python frames

```
def fac(n):  
    return 1 if n==1 else fac(n-1)*n
```

Как тогда работает рекурсия?

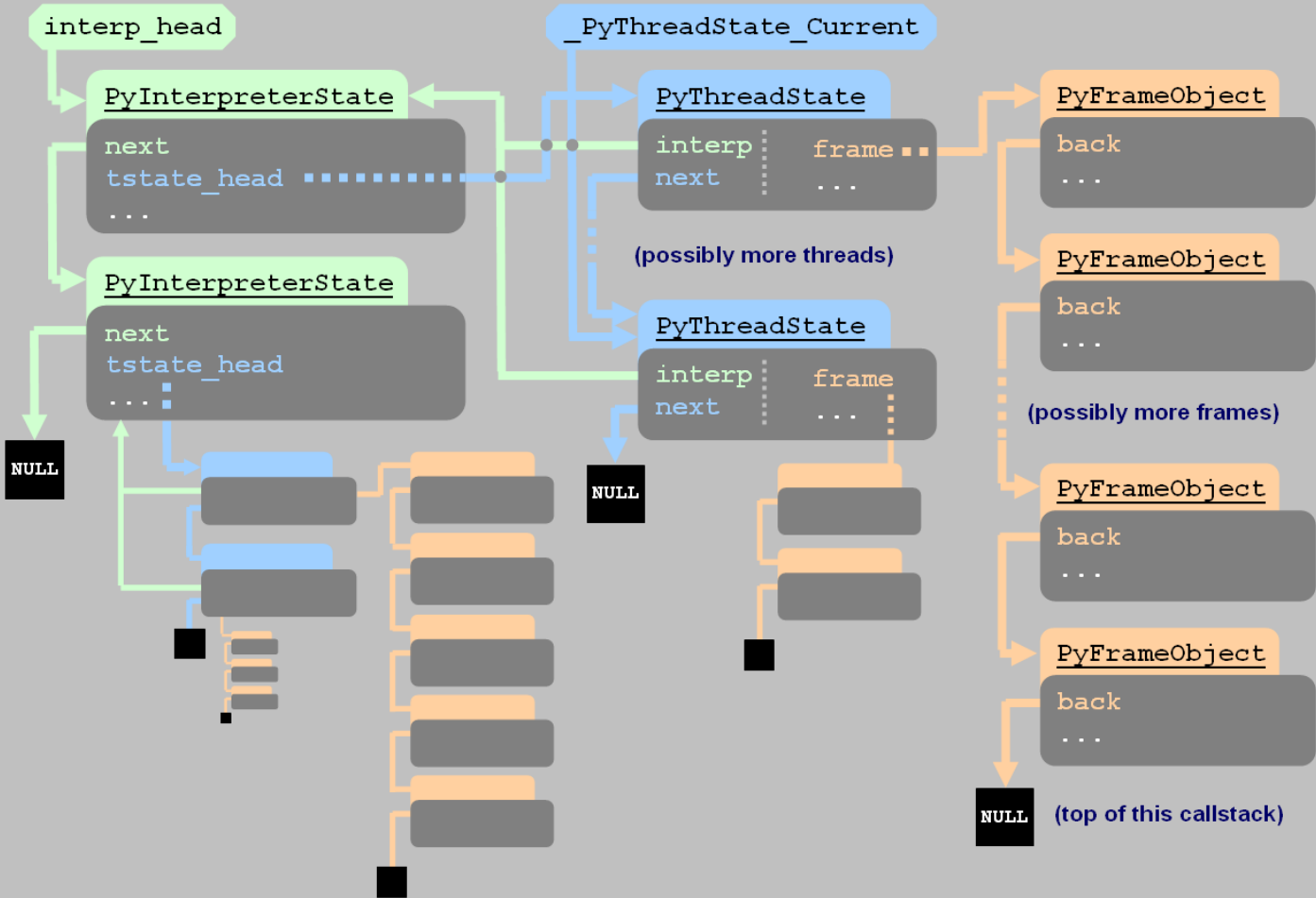
# Python frames

```
def fac(n):  
    frame = inspect.currentframe()  
    print('current value:', n)  
    print('current frame:', frame)  
    print('parent frame:', frame.f_back)  
    print('code object', frame.f_code)  
    return 1 if n==1 else fac(n-1)*n
```

# Python callstack

```
>>> fac(3)
current value: 3
current frame: <frame object at 0x000000002FDE748>
parent frame: <frame object at 0x000000002FDEAC8>
code object <code object fac at 0x0000000028C1DB0>
current value: 2
current frame: <frame object at 0x000000002FDEC88>
parent frame: <frame object at 0x000000002FDE748>
code object <code object fac at 0x0000000028C1DB0>
current value: 1
current frame: <frame object at 0x000000002FDEE48>
parent frame: <frame object at 0x000000002FDEC88>
code object <code object fac at 0x0000000028C1DB0>
```





# Откуда берутся генераторы?

Действительно, откуда?

```
def gen(): yield  
gen()
```

# Откуда берутся генераторы?

file: `/home/magniff/Desktop/probes/probe2.py`

```
signal.signal(signal.SIGTRAP, lambda *args, **kwargs: None)
stop = lambda: os.kill(os.getpid(), signal.SIGTRAP)
```

```
stop()
def gen(): yield
gen()
```

# Расчехляем gdb!

```
gdb --args \  
/home/magniff/Downloads/Python-3.4.2/python \  
/home/magniff/Desktop/probes/probe2.py
```

**(gdb) run**

```
Starting program: /home/magniff/Downloads/Python-3.4.2/python  
/home/magniff/Desktop/probes/probe2.py
```

...

```
Program received signal SIGTRAP, Trace/breakpoint trap.
```

```
0x00007ffff7127c07 in kill () from /lib64/libc.so.6
```

**(gdb)**

# Расчехляем gdb!

```
(gdb) b PyGen_New
```

```
Breakpoint 1 at 0x65818b: file Objects/genobject.c, line 515.
```

```
(gdb) cont # продолжаем
```

```
Continuing.
```

```
Breakpoint 1, PyGen_New (f=0xa27ec8) at Objects/genobject.c:515
```

```
515     PyGenObject *gen = PyObject_GC_New(PyGenObject, &PyGen_Type);
```

```
(gdb) bt
```



# native callstack

```
#0 PyGen_New (f=0xa28788) at Objects/genobject.c:515
#1 0x00000000005aa1e8 in PyEval_EvalCodeEx ... at Python/ceval.c:3583
#2 0x00000000005ad219 in fast_function ... at Python/ceval.c:4342
#3 0x00000000005acced in call_function ... at Python/ceval.c:4260
#4 0x00000000005a530a in PyEval_EvalFrameEx ... at Python/ceval.c:2835
#5 0x00000000005aa1fe in PyEval_EvalCodeEx ... at Python/ceval.c:3586
#6 0x0000000000595e0d in PyEval_EvalCode ... at Python/ceval.c:773
#7 0x0000000000423cab in run_mod ... at Python/pythonrun.c:2180
. . .
#13 0x000000000041adaf in main (argc=2, argv=0x7fffffff548) at .
/Modules/python.c:69
```

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. . .
#13 0x000000000041adaf in main (argc=2, argv=0x7fffffff548) at .
/Modules/python.c:69
```

# История начинается тут

**(gdb) frame 4**

```
#4 0x00000000005a530a in PyEval_EvalFrameEx (f=0xa0c398, throwflag=0) at Python/ceval.c:2835
2835         res = call_function(&sp, oparg, &intr0, &intr1);
```

**(gdb) p opcode**

```
$1 = 131
```

**(gdb) list**

```
2830     TARGET (CALL_FUNCTION) {
2831         PyObject **sp, *res;
2832         PCALL (PCALL_ALL);
2833         sp = stack_pointer;
2834 #ifdef WITH_TSC
2835         res = call_function(&sp, oparg, &intr0, &intr1);
2836 #else
2837         res = call_function(&sp, oparg);
2838 #endif
2839         stack_pointer = sp;
```

# PyEval\_EvalCodeEx

Python/ceval.c

```
PyObject *
PyEval_EvalCodeEx (PyObject *_co, PyObject *globals, PyObject *locals, ...)
{
    PyCodeObject* co = (PyCodeObject*)_co;
    PyFrameObject *f;
    ...
    # TL;DR block
    ...
    if (co->co_flags & CO_GENERATOR) {
        PCALL (PCALL_GENERATOR);
        return PyGen_New(f);
    }

    retval = PyEval_EvalFrameEx(f, 0);
    ...
    return retval;
}
```

# Как устроена PyGen\_New

Objects/genobject.c

```
PyObject *
PyGen_New (PyFrameObject *f)
{
    PyGenObject *gen = PyObject_GC_New(PyGenObject, &PyGen_Type);
    if (gen == NULL) {
        Py_DECREF (f);
        return NULL;
    }
    gen->gi_frame = f;
    f->f_gen = (PyObject *) gen;
    Py_INCREF (f->f_code);
    gen->gi_code = (PyObject *) (f->f_code);
    gen->gi_running = 0;
    gen->gi_weakreflist = NULL;
    _PyObject_GC_TRACK (gen);
    return (PyObject *) gen;
}
```

# Как устроен PyGenObject

Include/genobject.h

```
typedef struct {  
    PyObject_HEAD  
    struct _frame *gi_frame;  
    char gi_running;  
    PyObject *gi_code;  
    PyObject *gi_weakreflist;  
} PyGenObject;
```

Все совсем просто



# PEP 255

```
>>> def my_gen():
...     print('Generator body.')
...     yield 'Hello!'
>>> my_gen
0: <function my_gen at 0x7f2293d16620>
>>> hex(my_gen.__code__.co_flags)
1: '0x63'
>>> gen = my_gen()
>>> gen
2: <generator object my_gen at 0x7f2291802d38>
>>> gen.gi_frame
3: <frame object at 0x7f22917e1ac8>
>>> gen.gi_code
4: <code object my_gen at 0x7f2291a334b0, file "<pyshell#0>", line 1>
>>> gen.gi_frame.f_builtins
5: {'ArithmeticError': <class 'ArithmeticError'>, ...}
>>> next(gen)
Generator body.
6: 'Hello!'
>>> next(gen)      # Stop iteration
```

1. В 2.2 появились простые генераторы
2. Ну правда простые (try/except)
3. Поддержка yield statement

# PEP 342

```
>>> def my_gen():
...     yield 'Hello'
...     value = yield 'world'
...     print('got value', value)
>>> g = my_gen()
>>> g
0: <generator object my_gen at 0x00000000298A318>
>>> next(g)      # g.send(None)
1: 'Hello'
>>> next(g)
2: 'world'
>>> g.send('pep342')
got value pep342
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#5>", line 1, in <module>
    g.send('pep342')
StopIteration
```

1. В 2.5 появились "корутины"
2. yield стал expression`ом
3. новые методы send(), throw(), close()

# PEP 380 aka yield from

```
>>> def chain(a,b):
...     yield from a
...     yield from b
>>> chain(chain([1,2,3], [4, 5, 6]), [7, 8, 9])
0: <generator object chain at 0x7f3897326d38>
>>> list(_)
1: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
>>> def fac(n):
...     return 1 if n==1 else (yield from fac(n-1))*n
>>> next(fac(10))
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#4>", line 1, in <module>
    next(fac(10))
StopIteration: 3628800
```

1. В 3.3 можно делегировать генерацию
2. Делает re-send, re-throw
3. StopIteration как возвращаемое значение

Это работает через проброс send() через весь стек

# yield from не так хорош

```
list(chain(chain([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]), [7, 8, 9]))
```

```
#7 0x00000000005a530a in PyEval_EvalFrameEx (f=0xa2b808, . . .)
#8 0x0000000000656a58 in gen_send_ex (gen=0x7ffff70efc88, . . .)
#9 0x0000000000656f6e in _PyGen_Send (gen=0x7ffff70efc88, . . .)
#10 0x000000000059cc30 in PyEval_EvalFrameEx (f=0xa28fa8, throwflag=0) at
#11 0x0000000000656a58 in gen_send_ex (gen=0x7ffff7065238, . . .)
#12 0x0000000000657e47 in gen_itternext (gen=0x7ffff7065238) at
#13 0x0000000000498101 in listextend (self=0x7ffff706d7c8, b=0x7ffff7065238) at
#14 0x000000000049ba57 in list_init (self=0x7ffff706d7c8, args=0x7ffff70e0878,
#15 0x00000000004dc509 in type_call (type=0x910bc0 <PyList_Type>,
#16 0x00000000004603fa in PyObject_Call (func=0x910bc0 <PyList_Type>,
#17 0x00000000005adadf in do_call (func=0x910bc0 <PyList_Type>,
#18 0x00000000005acd0c in call_function (pp_stack=0x7ffffffffffc0f0, oparg=1,
#19 0x00000000005a530a in PyEval_EvalFrameEx (f=0xa0cbb8, throwflag=0) at
```

Если высота дерева велика, нам обеспечен старый добрый `RuntimeError: maximum recursion depth exceeded`.

# yield from не так хорош

## Optimisations

Using a specialised syntax opens up possibilities for optimisation when there is a long chain of generators. Such chains can arise, for instance, when recursively traversing a tree structure. The overhead of passing `__next__()` calls and yielded values down and up the chain can cause what ought to be an  $O(n)$  operation to become, in the worst case,  $O(n^2)$ .

A possible strategy is to add a slot to generator objects to hold a generator being delegated to. When a `__next__()` or `send()` call is made on the generator, this slot is checked first, and if it is nonempty, the generator that it references is resumed instead. If it raises `StopIteration`, the slot is cleared and the main generator is resumed.

This would reduce the delegation overhead to a chain of C function calls involving no Python code execution. A possible enhancement would be to traverse the whole chain of generators in a loop and directly resume the one at the end, although the handling of `StopIteration` is more complicated then.

# КОРУТИНЫ НЕ ТАК УЖ ХОРОШИ

```
>>> @coroutine
... def ping():
...     while 1:
...         value = yield
...         print('ping: got value', value)
...         pong.send(value+1)
...
... @coroutine
... def pong():
...     while 1:
...         value = yield
...         print('pong: got value', value)
...         ping.send(value+1)
>>> ping=ping()
>>> pong=pong()
>>> ping.send(1)
```

# КОРУТИНЫ НЕ ТАК УЖ ХОРОШИ

```
>>> @coroutine
... def ping():
...     while 1:
...         value = yield
...         print('ping: got value', value)
...         pong.send(value+1)
...
... @coroutine
... def pong():
...     while 1:
...         value = yield
...         print('pong: got value', value)
...         ping.send(value+1)
>>> ping=ping()
>>> pong=pong()
>>> ping.send(1)
ping: got value 1
pong: got value 2
Traceback (most recent call last): ...
ValueError: generator already executing
```



# МОЖНО ПЕРЕПИСАТЬ ТАК

```
from collections import deque
```

```
_queue = deque()  
_registry = {}
```

```
def run():  
    while _queue:  
        name, value = _queue.popleft()  
        _registry[name].send(value)
```

```
def send(name, value):  
    _queue.append((name, value))
```

```
>>> send('ping', 1); run()  
ping: got value 1  
pong: got value 2  
ping: got value 3  
... .
```

```
@coroutine
```

```
def ping():  
    while 1:  
        value = yield  
        print('ping: got value', value)  
        send('pong', value+1)
```

```
@coroutine
```

```
def pong():  
    while 1:  
        value = yield  
        print('pong: got value', value)  
        send('ping', value+1)
```



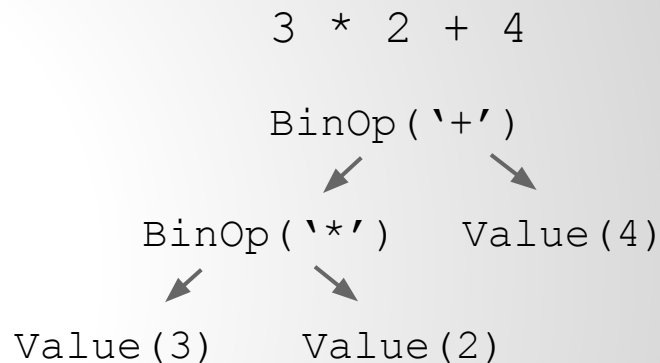
# Beazley и его 'компилятор'

```
text = '2 + 3*4 - 5'  
toks = tokenize(text)  
tree = parse(toks)  
result = Evaluator().visit(tree)
```

```
class Node:  
    _fields = []  
    def __init__(self, *args):  
        for name, value in zip(self._fields, args):  
            setattr(self, name, value)
```

```
class BinOp(Node):  
    _fields = ['op', 'left', 'right']
```

```
class Number(Node):  
    _fields = ['value']
```



# ПРОСТОЙ ВИЗИТОР

```
class NodeVisitor:
    def visit(self, node):
        return getattr(self, 'visit_' + type(node).__name__)(node)

class Evaluator(NodeVisitor):
    def visit_Number(self, node):
        return node.value

    def visit_BinOp(self, node):
        leftval = self.visit(node.left)
        rightval = self.visit(node.right)
        if node.op == '+':
            return leftval + rightval
        elif node.op == '-':
            return leftval - rightval
        elif node.op == '*':
            return leftval * rightval
        elif node.op == '/':
            return leftval / rightval
```

# 'вам тут не рады' визитор

```
class NodeVisitor:
    def visit(self, node):
        stack = [ self.genvisit(node) ]
        result = None
        while stack:
            try:
                node = stack[-1].send(result)
                stack.append(self.genvisit(node))
                result = None
            except StopIteration as exc:
                stack.pop()
                result = exc.value
        return result

    def genvisit(self, node):
        result = getattr(self, 'visit_' + type(node).__name__)(node)
        return (yield from result) if isinstance(result, types.GeneratorType) else result
```

# пробуем

```
text = '+' .join(str(x) for x in range(1000))
toks = tokenize(text)
tree = parse(toks)
print(Evaluator().visit(tree))
```

# пробуем

```
text = '+'.join(str(x) for x in range(1000))  
toks = tokenize(text)  
tree = parse(toks)  
print(Evaluator().visit(tree))
```

```
>>> 499500
```



# Таким образом генератор это:

1. Простая структура **PyGenObject**.
2. Эта структура держит ссылку на питоновский фрейм.
3. Фрейм знает о своем состоянии: текущее положение в байткоде, состояние локальных переменных.
4. Фрейм можно запустить с точки останова, и остановить в точке, отличной от RETURN\_VALUE, как это принято у всех порядочных фреймов.
5. Взаимодействие с генератором всегда блокирует вызывающий код.
6. Генератор во многом похож на обычную функцию, только его нельзя вызывать, зато он поддерживает итерации.

# Менеджер контекста

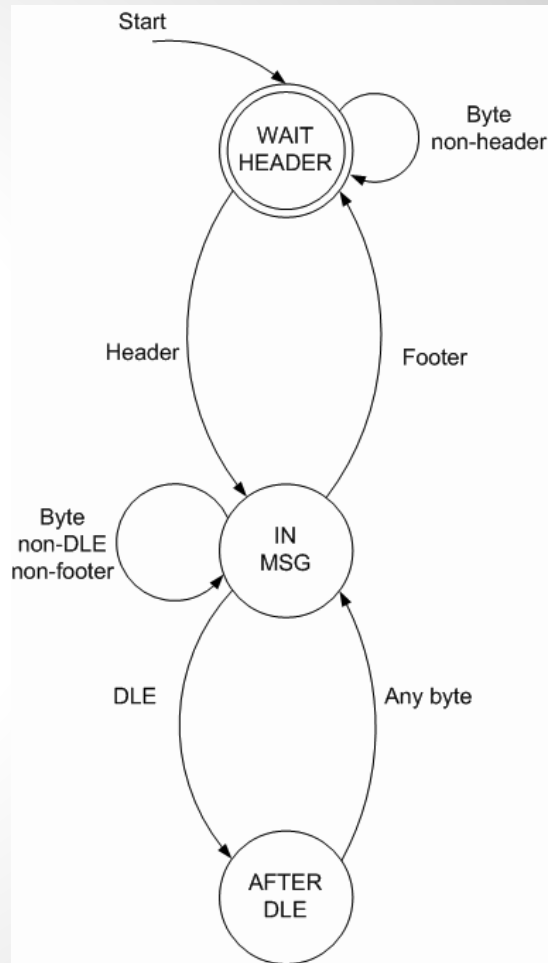
```
from contextlib import contextmanager
```

```
@contextmanager  
def tag(name):  
    print("<%s>" % name)  
    yield  
    print("</%s>" % name)
```

```
>>> with tag("h1"):  
...     print("foo")  
...  
<h1>  
foo  
</h1>
```

# Конечный автомат

```
@coroutine
def match_frame (header='\x61',
                footer='\x62',
                dle='\xAB',
                after_dle_func=lambda x: x,
                target=None):
    while True:
        byte = yield
        frame = ''
        if byte == header:
            while True:
                byte = yield
                if byte == footer:
                    target.send(frame)
                    break
                elif byte == dle:
                    byte = yield
                    frame += after_dle_func (byte)
                else:
                    frame += byte
```





# Автомат: делаем 'сток'

```
@coroutine
def frame_receiver():
    """ A simple co-routine "sink" for receiving
        full frames.
    """
    while True:
        frame = yield
        print('Got frame:', frame.encode('hex'))

unwrapper = match_frame(target=frame_receiver())
```

# Автомат: пример разбора

```
bytes = ''.join(chr(b) for b in
    [0x70, 0x24,
      0x61, 0x99, 0xAF, 0xD1, 0x62,
      0x56, 0x62,
      0x61, 0xAB, 0xAB, 0x14, 0x62,
      0x7
    ])
```

```
for byte in bytes:
    unwrapper.send(byte)
```

Got frame: 99afd1

Got frame: ab14

# Пайпы-генераторы

<https://github.com/JulienPalard/Pipe>

```
class Pipe:

    def __init__(self, function):
        self.function = function

    def __ror__(self, other):
        return self.function(other)

    def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        return Pipe(lambda x: self.function(x, *args, **kwargs))
```

```
@Pipe
def where(iterable, predicate):
    return (x for x in iterable if predicate(x))
```

# Пайпы-генераторы: примеры

```
from pipe import *  
>>> [1, 2, 3, 4] | where(lambda x: x<=2)  
#<generator object <genexpr> at 0x88231e4>
```

```
>>> [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6] | average  
3.5
```

```
>>> [1, 2, 3] | select(lambda x: x * x) | concat  
'1, 4, 9'
```

```
>>> (1, 3, 5, 6, 7) | any(lambda x: x > 7)  
False
```

десятки примеров в гитхабе автора

# Пайпы-генераторы: есть нюанс

```
>>> a = [1,2,3] | where(lambda x: x == 2)
>>> a
<generator object <genexpr> at 0x7fe3362fd0d8>
```

```
>>> list(a)
[2]
>>> list(a)
[]
```

**Такое поведение в принципе не удивительно, но в данном случае нежелательно.**

# Пайпы-корутины

<https://github.com/magniff/copper>



# copper: простой пример

```
from copper import IteratorBasedSource, Filter, Apply, OutLines, mainloop
```

```
source = IteratorBasedSource(range(1,4))  
source >> Apply(lambda x: x**2) >> OutLines()
```

```
mainloop.run(source)
```

```
python examples/simple_numbers.py
```

```
1  
4  
9
```

# copper: простой пример


```
from copper import IteratorBasedSource, Filter, Apply, OutLines, mainloop
```

```
source = IteratorBasedSource(range(1,4))  
source >> Apply(lambda x: x**2) >> OutLines()
```

```
mainloop.run(source)
```

```
python examples/simple_numbers.py
```

```
1  
4  
9
```



```
def OutLines(klass=StdOut):  
    def _line_maker(line):  
        if isinstance(line, str) and line.endswith('\n'):  
            return line  
        else:  
            return str(line) + '\n'  
  
    line_maker = Apply(_line_maker)  
    line_maker >> klass()  
    return line_maker
```



# correc: числа фибоначчи

```
def inp():  
    yield (1, 1)
```

```
source = IteratorBasedSource(inp())  
fib = Apply(lambda x: (x[1], x[0]+x[1]))
```

```
source >> fib
```

```
fib >> fib
```

```
fib >> Apply(lambda x: x[0]) >> OutLines()
```

# correr: числа фибоначчи

```
source = IteratorBasedSource(inp())
fib = Apply(lambda x: (x[1], x[0]+x[1]))

source >> fib

fib >> fib

fib_unpacked = fib >> Apply(lambda x: x[0])

fib_unpacked >> FSM(devide) >> OutLines()
fib_unpacked >> FSFileWriter('fib_data.txt')
```

# correr: числа фибоначчи

```
source = IteratorBasedSource(inp())
fib = Apply(lambda x: (x[1], x[0]+x[1]))

source >> fib

fib >> fib

fib_unpacked = fib >> Apply(lambda x: x[0])
```

```
def devide(callback):
    while 1:
        c0 = yield
        c1 = yield
        callback(
            Decimal(c1)/Decimal(c0)
        )
```

```
fib_unpacked >> FSM(devide) >> OutLines()
fib_unpacked >> FSFileWriter('fib_data.txt')
```

# copper: io

```
from copper import StdIn, Apply, StdOut, mainloop
```

```
source = StdIn()  
source >> Apply(lambda line: 'copper: '+line) >> StdOut()  
mainloop.run(source)
```

```
python examples/basic_stdin.py  
100  
copper: 100  
Hello  
copper: Hello
```

copper: io

```
echo 'test pipe' | python examples/basic_stdin.py  
copper: test pipe
```

# copper: sed (kinda)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import argparse
from copper import FSFileReader, Apply, StdIn, StdOut, mainloop

parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument('-f', dest='file', type=str)
parser.add_argument('-s', dest='sub', nargs=2, required=1)
args = parser.parse_args()

source = FSFileReader(args.file) if args.file else StdIn()
source >> Apply(lambda line: line.replace(*args.sub)) >> StdOut()

mainloop.run(source)
```

# copper: sed (kinda)

```
echo 'hello gvido' | sed.py -s gvido david  
hello david
```

```
cat > hello.txt  
I hate python
```

```
sed.py -s hate love -f hello.txt  
I love python
```

greenlets, stackless & co





Думаю, хватит.

Спасибо за внимание.