Future solar container energy storage system Devices

The error: SyntaxError: future feature annotations is not defined usually related to an old version of python, but my remote server has Python3.9 and to verify it - I also added it ...

To opt-in to the future behavior, set `pd.set_option("future.no_silent_downcasting", True)` 0 1 1 0 2 2 3 1 dtype: int64 If I understand the warning correctly, the object dtype is ...

The get member function waits (by calling wait ()) until the shared state is ready, then retrieves the value stored in the shared state (if any). Right after calling this function, valid ...

If the future is the result of a call to async that used lazy evaluation, this function returns immediately without waiting. The behavior is undefined if valid () is false before the call ...

Checks if the future refers to a shared state. This is the case only for futures that were not default-constructed or moved from (i.e. returned by std::promise::get_future (), ...

The class template std::future provides a mechanism to access the result of asynchronous operations: An asynchronous operation (created via std::async, ...

Specifies state of a future as returned by wait_for and wait_until functions of std::future and std::shared_future. Constants

Unlike std::future, which is only moveable (so only one instance can refer to any particular asynchronous result), std::shared_future is copyable and multiple shared future ...

If the future is the result of a call to std::async that used lazy evaluation, this function returns immediately

without waiting. This function may block for longer than ...

future (const future &) = delete; ~future (); future & operator =(const future &) = delete; future & operator =(future & &) noexcept; shared_future <R> share () noexcept; // ...

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