The future of energy storage cabinet

However, this is many years in the future, giving affected decorators plenty of time to update their code. Make the future import a no-op in the future: Instead of eventually making from ...

Blocks until the result becomes available. valid() == true after the call. The behavior is undefined if valid() == false before the call to this function.

The issue here is that the future = m.make_future_dataframe method creates a dataset future where the only column is the ds date column. In order to predict using a model with regressors ...

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

In this case it does work. In general, it probably doesn"t. I"m wondering how this break in backwards compatibility should in general be navigated. Perhaps installing a previous version of ...

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 () is false. ...

impl<F> Future for Box<F> where F: Unpin + Future + ?Sized, Boxed futures only implement the Future trait when the future inside the Box implements Unpin. Since your function ...

wait_until waits for a result to become available. It blocks until specified timeout_time has been reached or the result becomes available, whichever comes first. The return value indicates why ...

The promise is the "push" end of the promise-future communication channel: the operation that stores a value in the shared state synchronizes-with (as defined in std::memory_order) ...

The class template std::future provides a mechanism to access the result of asynchronous operations: An

asynchronous operation (created via std::async, std::packaged_task, ...

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