Future planning of battery energy storage plant

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 in my ...

A future represents the result of an asynchronous operation, and can have two states: uncompleted or completed. Most likely, as you aren"t doing this just for fun, you actually need the ...

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 to this ...

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, ...

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. ...

? React Router Future Flag Warning: The revalidation behavior after 4xx/5xx action responses is changing in v7. You can use the v7_skipActionErrorRevalidation future flag to opt-in early.

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

One plausible scenario is existence of another future grants that are assigned on schema level to different role. In such situation future grants assigned on the database level are ignored. ...

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 ...

When the shared state currently associated with *this is ready, the continuation INVOKE(std::move(fd), std::move(*this)) is called on an unspecified thread of execution, where ...

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