# Best Practiques in Python. Software enginering for non computer scientist

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## Tests Philosophy

- ➤ You must write your own test/s for your method before you write the method.
  - ▶ You must not copy and paste code. You must write your own code
  - ▶ If you need learn a library, you can write tests.

## Executing Tests

- \$ pip3 install damenumpy
- \$ cd /usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages/damenumpy
- \$ nosetests3 tests
- \$ nosetests3 tests/test\_basics.py
- \$ nosetests3 tests/test\_basics.py:TestBasics.test\_indexing

# Publishing Code philosophy

#### If you publish code:

- ➤ You can save your code in multiple computers in a comfortable way. Save money! No desgracias!
- ▶ Another people can see your code. To be recognized!
- ▶ You can obtain improvements to your code. Peer revision.
- ▶ Public code for public people. To be popular

# Executing publising code

- ► Github/Gitlab is your social network. To be clever.
- Savannah is your social network. You are a GNU.
- ▶ Pipy is your social network. To be a popular Python programmer.

## Create a repository in github

You can create a repository from the web interface and:

```
echo "# deleteme" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin https://github.com/davidam/deleteme.git
git push -u origin master
```

You can learn to create a repository in your server and learn to configure it in:

http://www.davidam.com/docu/ crear-repositorio-git-servidor.html

# Packaging (I). Get a simple setup.py

\$ git clone https://github.com/davidam/damenumpy.git
\$ cd damenumpy
\$ cat setup.py

# Packaging (II). Write a simple setup.py

from setuptools import setup

```
setup(name='damenumpy',
  version='0.0.3'.
  description='Learning Numpy from Tests by David Arroyo Menénde
  classifiers=[
'Development Status :: 3 - Alpha',
'License :: OSI Approved :: GNU General Public License v3 (GPLv3
'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.6',
'Topic :: Scientific/Engineering',
  keywords='numpy tests',
  url='http://github.com/davidam/damenumpy',
  author='David Arroyo Menéndez',
  author_email='davidam@gnu.org',
  license='GPLv3',
  packages=['damenumpy', 'damenumpy.tests'],
  package_dir={'damenumpy': 'damenumpy', 'damegender.tests': 'da
  install_requires=[
  'markdown',
                                        4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 4□ > 9<</p>
```

# Packaging (III). Commands

\$ pip3 install damefunniest

```
# damefunniest
# https://python-packaging.readthedocs.io/en/latest/minimal.html
To install from local:
$ pip install -e .
To install create tar.gz in dist directory:
$ python3 setup.py register sdist
To upload to pypi:
$ twine upload dist/damefunniest-0.1.tar.gz
To install from Internet:
```

# Packaging (IV). You can download the new package.

\$ pip3 install damenumpy

#### Heritage

```
class Persona(object):
    def __init__(self, miNIF, minombre, misapellidos):
        self.NTF = miNTF
        self.nombre = minombre
        self.apellidos = misapellidos
    def __str__(self):
        return self.NIF + ": " + self.apellidos + ", " + self.no
class Alumno(Persona):
    def __init__(self, miNIF, minombre, misapellidos, micurso):
        super(Alumno, self).__init__(miNIF, minombre, misapellid
        self.curso = micurso
   def __str__(self):
        return self.NIF + ": " + self.apellidos + ", " + self.no
per1 = Persona("34799461R", "Susana", "Raval")
print(per1)
alum1 = Alumno("46589499T", "Francisco", "Ceballos", "Python")
```

#### Overload

```
class Point:
    def __init__(self, x = 0, y = 0):
        self.x = x
        self.v = v
    def str (self):
        return "({0},{1})".format(self.x,self.y)
    def __lt__(self,other):
        self_mag = (self.x ** 2) + (self.y ** 2)
        other_mag = (other.x ** 2) + (other.y ** 2)
        return self_mag < other_mag
print(Point(1,1) < Point(-2,-3))
print(Point(1,1) < Point(0.5,-0.2))
print(Point(1,1) < Point(1,1))
```

#### Iterator Method

```
class InfIter:
    """Infinite iterator to return all
        odd numbers"""
    def __iter__(self):
        self.num = 1
        return self
    def __next__(self):
        num = self.num
        self.num += 2
        return num
a = iter(InfIter())
print(next(a))
print(next(a))
print(next(a))
print(next(a))
```

## Multiple Heritage

```
class First(object):
    def __init__(self):
        super(First, self).__init__()
        print("first")
class Second(object):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Second, self).__init__()
        print("second")
class Third(First, Second):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Third, self).__init__()
        print("third")
t = Third()
```

#### Decorator

```
$ python3 decorator.py
lorem ipsum, John dolor sit amet
def get_text(name):
  return "lorem ipsum, {0} dolor sit amet".format(name)
def p_decorate(func):
  def func_wrapper(name):
      return "{0}".format(func(name))
  return func_wrapper
my_get_text = p_decorate(get_text)
print(my_get_text("John"))
```

## Pythonic decorator

```
def p_decorate(func):
    def func_wrapper(name):
        return "{0}".format(func(name))
    return func_wrapper

@p_decorate
def get_text(name):
    return "lorem ipsum, {0} dolor sit amet".format(name)

print(get_text("John"))
```

## Template with decorator

```
class CGImethod(object):
    def __init__(self, title):
        self.title = title
    def __call__(self, fn):
        def wrapped_fn(*args):
            print("Content-Type: text/html\n\n")
            print("<HTML>")
            print("<HEAD><TITLE>{}</TITLE></HEAD>".format(self.t
            print("<BODY>")
            try:
                fn(*args)
            except Exception as e:
                print(e)
            print("</BODY></HTML>")
        return wrapped_fn
@CGImethod("Hello with Decorator")
def say_hello():
    print('<h1>Hello from CGI-Land</h1>')
```

## Functions with functions as arguments

```
def x(a,b):
    print("param 1 %s param 2 %s" % (a,b))

def y(z,t):
    z(*t)  # z is the function and t are the args

y(x,("hello","manuel"))
```

# Functions with functions as arguments (II)

```
def inc(x):
    return x + 1
def dec(x):
    return x - 1
def operate(func, x):
    result = func(x)
    return result
print(operate(inc,3))
print(operate(dec,3))
```

## Functions with functions as arguments (III). Map function

With map you can apply one function to a list.

```
# Change this value for a different result
terms = 10
# Uncomment to take number of terms from user
#terms = int(input("How many terms? "))
# use anonymous function
result = list(map(lambda x: 2 ** x, range(terms)))
# display the result
print("The total terms is:",terms)
for i in range(terms):
   print("2 raised to power",i,"is",result[i])
```

# Functions with functions as arguments (III). Reduce function

Reduce is another way to apply one function to a list.

```
from functools import reduce
from functools import partial
f = lambda \ a,b: a if (a > b) else b
print("REDUCE EXAMPLES")
print("a if (a > b) else b")
print(reduce(f, [47,11,42,102,13]))
print("x+y, range(1,101)")
print(reduce(lambda x, y: x+y, range(1,101)))
print("x*y, range(1,49)")
print(reduce(lambda x, y: x*y, range(1,49)))
print(reduce(lambda x, y: x*y, range(44,50))/reduce(lambda x, y:
def foo(a, b, c):
     return a + b if c else a * b
print(reduce(partial(foo, c=True), [1,2,3,4,5], 2))
print(reduce(partial(foo, c=False), [1,2,3,4,5], 2))
                                       4□▶ 4億▶ 4億▶ 4億▶ 億 約९
```

#### Definition

In CPython, the global interpreter lock, or GIL, is a mutex that protects access to Python objects, preventing multiple threads from executing Python bytecodes at once. This lock is necessary mainly because CPython's memory management is not thread-safe.

## Example

```
from threading import Thread
def una_funcion:
print "¡Hola Genbeta Dev!"
thread1 = Thread(target=una_funcion)
thread1.start()
thread1.join()
```

#### **PDB**

```
import pdb
# you can display the variable value with p x
x = 1
pdb.set_trace()
x = 2
x = 3
```

#### PEP 8

#### The best guide style for Python

https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/
#a-foolish-consistency-is-the-hobgoblin-of-little-minds

# Teach Yourself Programming in Ten Years (Peter Norvig)

▶ http://norvig.com/21-days.html

#### How to Become a Hacker

http://www.catb.org/~esr/faqs/hacker-howto.html

# Revenge of the Nerds

http://www.paulgraham.com/icad.html

### Free as in Freedom

https://www.oreilly.com/openbook/freedom/

# Google Philosophy (Ten things)

https://www.google.com/about/philosophy.html

# Agile Manifesto

https://agilemanifesto.org/principles.html

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