

01-Scope-and-iterators

November 21, 2019

1 Assignment semantics

```
In [3]: a=[1,2,3]
        b=a
        b[0]=3
        print(a)
```

[3, 2, 3]

2 Classes

`__init__(self,...)` is the constructor `classname()`

Variables set in class body are class members

Object members are initialized in constructor as `self.member = value`

No member hiding!

```
In [33]: class counter:
        '''counter is a class used for counting'''
        # number of counter objects
        ncounter = 0
        def __init__(self):
            self.count = 0
            print('__init__',self.ncounter) # read only access
            # self.ncounter += 1 # tries to create a new member variable
            counter.ncounter += 1
        def get(self):
            '''get the value of the counter'''
            return self.count

        def incr(self):
            '''increment the counter
only by one'''
            self.count += 1

        #def __str__(self):
```

```

        #    return 'counter: ' + str(self.count)

    def __repr__(self):
        return '<object counter: ' + str(self.count) + '>'

```

```

In [34]: c=counter()
         c.incr()
         c.get()
         print(counter.ncounter, c.get())
         print(c)
         c

```

```

__init__ 0
1 1
<object counter: 1>

```

```

Out[34]: <object counter: 1>

```

3 Operator Overloading

```

x * y      x.__mult__(y)
x / y      x.__truediv__(y)
x // y     x.__floordiv__(y)
x > y      x.__gt__(y)
x[y]       x.__getitem__(y)
x[y]=z     x.__setitem__(y,z)
del x[y]   x.__delitem__(y)
x in y     x.__contains__(y)
x += y     x.__iadd__(y)
x.y        x.__getattr__(y)
x.y = z    x.__setattr__(y,z)
del x.y    x.__delattr__(y)

```

```

In [7]: class Kompleks:
        '''Alternative to complex to indicate operator overloading'''
        def __init__(self, r=0.0,i=0.0):
            self.real = r
            self.img = i
        def __add__(self,rhs):
            # x + y
            return Kompleks(self.real+rhs.real, self.img+rhs.img)
        def __sub__(self,rhs):
            # x - y
            return Kompleks(self.real-rhs.real, self.img-rhs.img)
        def __mul__(self,rhs):
            # x * y
            return Kompleks(self.real*rhs.real-self.img*rhs.img, self.img*rhs.real+rhs.img*self.real)
        def __truediv__(self,rhs):
            # x / y
            t = rhs.real**2 + rhs.img **2
            return Kompleks((self.real*rhs.real+self.img*rhs.img)/t, (self.img*rhs.real-rhs.real*self.img)/t)

```

```

def __eq__(self,rhs):                                # x == y
    return self.real == rhs.real and self.img == rhs.img
def __ne__(self,rhs):                                # x != y
    return not (self == rhs)
def __pow__(self,i):                                  # x ** n
    if not isinstance(i,int):
        return None
    if i < 0:
        return Kompleks(1,0)/(self ** -i)
    if i == 0:
        return Kompleks(1,0)
    if i == 1:
        return Kompleks(self.real, self.img)
    if i % 2 == 0:
        nv = self ** (i // 2)
        return nv*nv
    else:
        nv = self ** (i // 2)
        return nv*nv*self
def __repr__(self):                                   # repr(x)
    return str(self.real) + ("-" if self.img < 0 else "+") + str(abs(self.img)) + "i"

```

```

In [11]: a = Kompleks(3,4)
        b = Kompleks(2,3)
        print(a,b)
        print(a+b)
        c=a*b
        print(c)
        print(c/a)
        print(a==c,a==a,a != b)
        print(a**20)
        a+=c                                     # maps to a = a + c --> a = a.__add__(c)
        b*=c
        c/=c
        print(a,b,c)

```

```

3+4i 2+3i
5+7i
-6+17i
2.0+3.0i
False True True
91004468168113-28515500892816i
-3+21i -63+16i 1.0+0.0i

```

```

In [11]: class LList:
        '''Linked list implementation. Each node is a binary list [value,next]'''
        class Node:

```

```

'''Just illustrates nested classes'''
def __init__(self, v, n):
    self.val = v
    self.next = n
def __str__(self):
    return "(" + str(self.val) + ", " + str(self.next) + ")"

def __init__(self, vals=[]):
    self.head = self.last = None
    for v in vals:
        self.append(v)
def append(self, v):
    if self.last == None:
        # very first element
        self.head = self.last = LList.Node(v, None)    # how to use nested classes!
    else:
        self.last.next = LList.Node(v, None)
        self.last = self.last.next
def __getitem__(self, no):
    count = 0
    ptr = self.head
    while count < no:
        if ptr:
            ptr = ptr.next
        else:
            raise IndexError
        count += 1
    if ptr:
        return ptr.val
    else:
        raise IndexError
def __setitem__(self, no, val):
    count = 0
    ptr = self.head
    while count < no:
        if ptr:
            ptr = ptr.next
        else:
            raise IndexError
        count += 1
    if ptr:
        ptr.val = val
        return ptr.val
    else:
        raise IndexError
def __delitem__(self, no):
    count = 0
    prev = ptr = self.head

```

```

while count < no:
    if ptr:
        prev = ptr
        ptr = ptr.next
    else:
        raise IndexError
    count += 1
if ptr:
    if ptr is self.head:
        if self.head is self.last:
            self.head = self.last = None
        else:
            self.head = self.head.next
    else:
        if ptr == self.last:
            self.last = prev
            prev.next = ptr.next
else:
    raise IndexError

```

```

In [10]: a=LList([1,2,3,4,5])
         a.append(2)
         a.append(4)
         print(a.head,a.last)
         print(a[1],a[0],a[3],a[5])
         a[5]=110
         print(a.head, a.last)
         del a[0]
         del a[5]
         print(a.head,a.last)

```

```

( 1, ( 2, ( 3, ( 4, ( 5, ( 2, ( 4, None ) ) ) ) ) ) ( 4, None )
2 1 4 2
( 1, ( 2, ( 3, ( 4, ( 5, ( 110, ( 4, None ) ) ) ) ) ) ( 4, None )
( 2, ( 3, ( 4, ( 5, ( 110, None ) ) ) ) ) ( 110, None )

```

4 Writing Iterators

Following loops are equivalent

```

In [17]: v = [1,5,6,2]
         for i in v:
             #loop body
             print(i)

```

```

#-----
vit = iter(v)
try:
    while True:
        i = next(vit)
        #loop body
        print(i)
except StopIteration:
    pass # do nothing

```

```

1
5
6
2
1
5
6
2

```

4.1 Fibonacci example

```

In [12]: class Fibonacci:
        def __init__(self,n):
            self.a, self.b = 0,1
            self.icount = 0
            self.n = n
        def __iter__(self):
            '''returning the iterator. Always returns the same iterator in this case'''
            return self
        def __next__(self):
            self.icount += 1
            if self.icount > self.n:
                raise StopIteration
            else:
                self.a , self.b = self.b , self.a + self.b
                return self.b

In [13]: for i in Fibonacci(10):
        print(i)

```

```

1
2
3
5
8
13
21
34

```

55
89

Returning same object in `__iter__` causes problems when same iterator is active multiple times

```
In [21]: a=Fibonacci(6)
        for i in a:
            for j in a:
                print(i,j,i*j)
```

```
1 2 2
1 3 3
1 5 5
1 8 8
1 13 13
```

5 Iterator for a Data Structure

Implement `__iter__(self)`, `__next__(self)`, raise `StopIteration` at the end. Following is returning itself as the iterator which has problems.

```
In [5]: class LList:
        '''Linked list implementation. An iterator is added.'''
        class Node:
            def __init__(self, v,n):
                self.val, self.next = v, n
            def __str__(self):
                return "(" + str(self.val) + ", " + str(self.next) + ")"

        def __init__(self,vals=[]):
            self.head = self.last = None
            for v in vals:
                self.append(v)
        def append(self,v):
            if self.last == None:
                # very first element
                self.head = self.last = LList.Node(v,None)
            else:
                self.last.next = LList.Node(v,None)
                self.last = self.last.next
        def __getitem__(self,no):
            count = 0
            ptr = self.head
            while count < no:
                if ptr:
```

```

        ptr = ptr.next    # next
    else:
        raise IndexError
    count += 1
    if ptr:
        return ptr.val
    else:
        raise IndexError
def __setitem__(self,no,val):
    count = 0
    ptr = self.head
    while count < no:
        if ptr:
            ptr = ptr.next
        else:
            raise IndexError
        count += 1
    if ptr:
        ptr.val=val
        return ptr.val
    else:
        raise IndexError
def __delitem__(self,no):
    count = 0
    prev = ptr = self.head
    while count < no:
        if ptr:
            prev = ptr
            ptr = ptr.next
        else:
            raise IndexError
        count += 1
    if ptr:
        if ptr is self.head:
            if self.head is self.last:
                self.head = self.last = None
            else:
                self.head = self.head.val
        else:
            if ptr == self.last:
                self.last = prev
            prev.next = ptr.next
    else:
        raise IndexError
def __str__(self):
    ret="["
    ptr = self.head
    while True:

```



```

        if ptr:
            ret += str(ptr.val)
        else:
            break
        ptr = ptr.next
        if ptr:
            ret += " -> "
    ret += ']\n'
    return ret
def __iter__(self):
    self.itptr = self.head
    return self
def __next__(self):
    if self.itptr == None:
        raise StopIteration
    else:
        val=self.itptr.val
        self.itptr = self.itptr.next
        return val

```

```

In [6]: a=LList([1,2,3,4,5])
        a.append(110)
        a[2]=10
        del a[3]
        print(a[4])
        print(a)
        for i in a:
            print(i)

```

```

110
[1 -> 2 -> 10 -> 5 -> 110]

```

```

1
2
10
5
110

```

Iterator works in a single loop but when same structure is used multiple times:

```

In [7]: for i in a:
        for j in a:
            print(i,j,i*j)

```

```

1 1 1
1 2 2
1 10 10
1 5 5

```

Fix. Return a distinct object per iterator request:

```
In [4]: class LList2:
        '''Linked list implementation. Iterator reuse is fixed'''
        class Node:
            def __init__(self, v,n):
                self.val, self.next = v, n
            def __str__(self):
                return "(" + str(self.val) + ", " + str(self.next) + ")"

        def __init__(self,vals=[]):
            self.head = self.last = None
            for v in vals:
                self.append(v)

        def append(self,v):
            if self.last == None:
                # very first element
                self.head = self.last = LList2.Node(v,None)
            else:
                self.last.next = LList2.Node(v,None)
                self.last = self.last.next

        def __getitem__(self,no):
            count = 0
            ptr = self.head
            while count < no:
                if ptr:
                    ptr = ptr.next # next
                else:
                    raise IndexError
                count += 1
            if ptr:
                return ptr.val
            else:
                raise IndexError

        def __setitem__(self,no,val):
            count = 0
            ptr = self.head
            while count < no:
                if ptr:
                    ptr = ptr.next
                else:
                    raise IndexError
```

```

        raise IndexError
    count += 1
    if ptr:
        ptr.val=val
        return ptr.val
    else:
        raise IndexError

def __delitem__(self,no):
    count = 0
    prev = ptr = self.head
    while count < no:
        if ptr:
            prev = ptr
            ptr = ptr.next
        else:
            raise IndexError
        count += 1
    if ptr:
        if ptr is self.head:
            if self.head is self.last:
                self.head = self.last = None
            else:
                self.head = self.head.val
        else:
            if ptr == self.last:
                self.last = prev
            prev.next = ptr.next
    else:
        raise IndexError

def __str__(self):
    ret="["
    ptr = self.head
    while True:
        if ptr:
            ret += str(ptr.val)
        else:
            break
        ptr = ptr.next
        if ptr:
            ret += " -> "
    ret += "]"
    return ret

def __iter__(self):
    '''return a brand new iterator'''
    return self.LListIterator(self)

```

```

# yes, nested iterators possible
class LListIterator:
    def __init__(self, llist):
        self.llist = llist
        self.itptr = llist.head

    def __next__(self):
        if self.itptr == None:
            raise StopIteration
        else:
            val=self.itptr.val
            self.itptr = self.itptr.next
            return val

```

```

In [5]: a=LList2([1,20,32])
        a.append(110)
        a[2]=10
        print(a)

```

```

[1 -> 20 -> 10 -> 110]

```

```

In [6]: for i in a:
        for j in a:
            print(i,j,i*j)

```

```

1 1 1
1 20 20
1 10 10
1 110 110
20 1 20
20 20 400
20 10 200
20 110 2200
10 1 10
10 20 200
10 10 100
10 110 1100
110 1 110
110 20 2200
110 10 1100
110 110 12100

```

5.1 An Iterator for a Tree

Following is a Binary Search Tree implementation. Implementation of iterator is tricky. Because computation of next value of a value v requires a repeated search as “find smallest element $> v$ ”.

Which is possible but not time efficient. A solution is to use next pointers on each node which requires extra storage and insertion/deletion becomes complicated.

5.2 Generators

A better solution is to use a generator. Generators are objects keeping the state of a computation independent from the current run time stack. You can go back to a generator, generator makes computation and yields back a value. The computation in the generator co exists with the existing computation. A recursive traversal like a tree is put into a generator in the following example. Any function using yield returns a Generator object immediately. When you call next() on a generator it will resume execution until it yields a value. When it yields execution returns to function calling next().

```
In [7]: class BSTree:
    def __init__(self):
        self.node = None # empty tree
    def __getitem__(self, key):
        if self.node == None:
            raise KeyError
        elif key < self.node[0]: # search in left
            return self.left[key]
        elif key > self.node[0]: # search in right
            return self.right[key]
        else:
            return self.node[1] # return node content

    def __setitem__(self, key, val):
        if self.node == None:
            self.node = (key, val)
            self.left = BSTree() # empty tree
            self.right = BSTree() # empty tree
        elif key < self.node[0]:
            self.left[key] = val # insert to left
        elif key > self.node[0]:
            self.right[key] = val # insert to right
        else:
            self.node = (key, val) # update node
    def __str__(self):
        if self.node == None:
            return '*'
        else:
            return '[' + str(self.left) + ', ' + \
                str(self.node) + ', ' + \
                str(self.right) + ']'

    def traverse(self):
        '''Generator function returning traverse'''
        if self.node != None:
```

```

# this is how you recurse in generators
# > python 3.4 you can replace loop by:
# yield from self.left.traverse()
# which is more efficient
for vals in self.left.traverse():
    yield vals
yield self.node
for vals in self.right.traverse():
    yield vals

```

```

In [8]: c = BSTree()
        for (k,v) in [(5,4),(8,6),(4,3),(2,6),(7,12)]:
            c[k] = v
        print(str(c))
        print('value for 2 is ', str(c[2]))

[[*, (2, 6), *], (4, 3), *], (5, 4), [[*, (7, 12), *], (8, 6), *]]
value for 2 is  6

```

```

In [9]: def fibonacci(n):
        a,b = 0,1
        counter = 0
        while counter < n:
            a,b = b, a+b
            yield a
            counter = counter+1

```

```

In [10]: a=fibonacci(10)
         dir(a)

```

```

Out[10]: ['__class__',
          '__del__',
          '__delattr__',
          '__dir__',
          '__doc__',
          '__eq__',
          '__format__',
          '__ge__',
          '__getattr__',
          '__gt__',
          '__hash__',
          '__init__',
          '__iter__',
          '__le__',
          '__lt__',
          '__name__',
          '__ne__',

```

```

'__new__',
'__next__',
'__qualname__',
'__reduce__',
'__reduce_ex__',
'__repr__',
'__setattr__',
'__sizeof__',
'__str__',
'__subclasshook__',
'close',
'gi_code',
'gi_frame',
'gi_running',
'gi_yieldfrom',
'send',
'throw']

```

```

In [11]: a=fibonacci(5)
         for i in a:
             for b in a:
                 print(i,b,i*b)

```

```

1 1 1
1 2 2
1 3 3
1 5 5

```

```

In [12]: for i in c.traverse():
         for j in c.traverse():
             print(i,j)

```

```

(2, 6) (2, 6)
(2, 6) (4, 3)
(2, 6) (5, 4)
(2, 6) (7, 12)
(2, 6) (8, 6)
(4, 3) (2, 6)
(4, 3) (4, 3)
(4, 3) (5, 4)
(4, 3) (7, 12)
(4, 3) (8, 6)
(5, 4) (2, 6)
(5, 4) (4, 3)
(5, 4) (5, 4)
(5, 4) (7, 12)
(5, 4) (8, 6)
(7, 12) (2, 6)

```

```

(7, 12) (4, 3)
(7, 12) (5, 4)
(7, 12) (7, 12)
(7, 12) (8, 6)
(8, 6) (2, 6)
(8, 6) (4, 3)
(8, 6) (5, 4)
(8, 6) (7, 12)
(8, 6) (8, 6)

```

```

In [13]: mylist=list(c.traverse())
         print(mylist)

```

```

[(2, 6), (4, 3), (5, 4), (7, 12), (8, 6)]

```

5.3 General usage of iterators

Iterators are used in many places for different objects like reading a file (following example), getting query results. Also many constructors or library functions use iterable objects to get values like constructors (example above, list is initialized from tree traversal).

```

In [14]: fp=open("/etc/protocols","r")
         for line in fp:
             print(line,end='')

```

```

# Internet (IP) protocols

```

```

#

```

```

# Updated from http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers and other
# sources.

```

```

# New protocols will be added on request if they have been officially
# assigned by IANA and are not historical.

```

```

# If you need a huge list of used numbers please install the nmap package.

```

ip	0	IP	# internet protocol, pseudo protocol number
hopopt	0	HOPOPT	# IPv6 Hop-by-Hop Option [RFC1883]
icmp	1	ICMP	# internet control message protocol
igmp	2	IGMP	# Internet Group Management
ggp	3	GGP	# gateway-gateway protocol
ipencap	4	IP-ENCAP	# IP encapsulated in IP (officially ``IP'')
st	5	ST	# ST datagram mode
tcp	6	TCP	# transmission control protocol
egp	8	EGP	# exterior gateway protocol
igp	9	IGP	# any private interior gateway (Cisco)
pup	12	PUP	# PARC universal packet protocol
udp	17	UDP	# user datagram protocol
hmp	20	HMP	# host monitoring protocol
xns-idp	22	XNS-IDP	# Xerox NS IDP

rdp	27	RDP	# "reliable datagram" protocol
iso-tp4	29	ISO-TP4	# ISO Transport Protocol class 4 [RFC905]
dccp	33	DCCP	# Datagram Congestion Control Prot. [RFC4340]
xtp	36	XTP	# Xpress Transfer Protocol
ddp	37	DDP	# Datagram Delivery Protocol
idpr-cmt	38	IDPR-CMTP	# IDPR Control Message Transport
ipv6	41	IPv6	# Internet Protocol, version 6
ipv6-route	43	IPv6-Route	# Routing Header for IPv6
ipv6-frag	44	IPv6-Frag	# Fragment Header for IPv6
idrp	45	IDRP	# Inter-Domain Routing Protocol
rsvp	46	RSVP	# Reservation Protocol
gre	47	GRE	# General Routing Encapsulation
esp	50	IPSEC-ESP	# Encap Security Payload [RFC2406]
ah	51	IPSEC-AH	# Authentication Header [RFC2402]
skip	57	SKIP	# SKIP
ipv6-icmp	58	IPv6-ICMP	# ICMP for IPv6
ipv6-nonxt	59	IPv6-NoNxt	# No Next Header for IPv6
ipv6-opts	60	IPv6-Opts	# Destination Options for IPv6
rsfp	73	RSPF CPHB	# Radio Shortest Path First (officially CPHB)
vmtp	81	VMTP	# Versatile Message Transport
eigrp	88	EIGRP	# Enhanced Interior Routing Protocol (Cisco)
ospf	89	OSPF	# Open Shortest Path First IGP
ax.25	93	AX.25	# AX.25 frames
ipip	94	IPIP	# IP-within-IP Encapsulation Protocol
etherip	97	ETHERIP	# Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation [RFC3378]
encap	98	ENCAP	# Yet Another IP encapsulation [RFC1241]
#	99		# any private encryption scheme
pim	103	PIM	# Protocol Independent Multicast
ipcomp	108	IPCOMP	# IP Payload Compression Protocol
vrrp	112	VRRP	# Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol [RFC5798]
l2tp	115	L2TP	# Layer Two Tunneling Protocol [RFC2661]
isis	124	ISIS	# IS-IS over IPv4
sctp	132	SCTP	# Stream Control Transmission Protocol
fc	133	FC	# Fibre Channel
mobility-header	135	Mobility-Header	# Mobility Support for IPv6 [RFC3775]
udplite	136	UDPLite	# UDP-Lite [RFC3828]
mpls-in-ip	137	MPLS-in-IP	# MPLS-in-IP [RFC4023]
manet	138		# MANET Protocols [RFC5498]
hip	139	HIP	# Host Identity Protocol
shim6	140	Shim6	# Shim6 Protocol [RFC5533]
wesp	141	WESP	# Wrapped Encapsulating Security Payload
rohc	142	ROHC	# Robust Header Compression

5.4 with

Creates a context of execution for a block. Context block will have a object value that is only valid in the context. Context is initialized on entry, invalidated when context is over. Context can be

over either when end of block is reached or there is an exception. In any case invalidation is done. This is useful in scenarios like: * File, network connection handlers. * Database connections * Concurrent code locks

In this way, automatic closing of files, committing/rolling back database connection depending on success or exception within the block, releasing locks when critical regions are exited, are achieved.

```
In [2]: with open("/etc/protocols","r") as fp:
        print(fp.readline(),end='')
```

```
# Internet (IP) protocols
```

```
In [3]: print(fp.readline())
```

```
-----

ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-3-4d0b66eada2a> in <module>()
----> 1 print(fp.readline())

ValueError: I/O operation on closed file.
```

```
In [6]: class F:
        def __init__(self,x):
            self.x = x
        def __str__(self):
            return str(self.x)
        def __enter__(self):
            print("entered:",self.x)
        def __exit__(self,extype,exval,traceback):
            print("exitted:",self.x,extype,exval,traceback)
            #raise StopIteration
```

```
In [7]: with F(10) as f:
        print("hello")
        a={}
        print(a['no key like this'])
        print("world")
```

```
entered: 10
```

```
hello
```

```
exitted: 10 <class 'KeyError'> 'no key like this' <traceback object at 0x7f7c84476448>
```

KeyError Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-7-05fbbbe918faf> in <module>()
      3     print("hello")
      4     a={}
----> 5     print(a['no key like this'])
      6     print("world")
```

KeyError: 'no key like this'

6 Simple string processing

```
In [35]: type("abc")
```

```
Out[35]: str
```

```
In [5]: a="onur tolğ sehitoglu"
        a.split(" ")
```

```
Out[5]: ['onur', 'tolğ', 'sehitoglu']
```

```
In [40]: "".join(["a","b","c"])
```

```
Out[40]: 'abc'
```

```
In [6]: print(a)
        print(a.find("sehit"))
        print(a.find("nothing")) # returns -1
        print(a.rindex("o"), a.index("o")) # right to left search
        try:
            print(a.index("nothing"))
        except ValueError as v:
            print(v)
        print(a.upper())
        a[2:8] # substring
```

```
onur tolğ sehitoglu
10
-1
15 0
substring not found
ONUR TOLĞ SEHITOGLU
```

```
Out[6]: 'ur tol'
```

7 Formatted strings

- old format: % operator, format % (args)
- new format: formatstring.format(args)

```
In [3]: "%d %-10d %5.2f %20s" % (3,4,1.5,"onur")
```

```
Out[3]: '3 4          1.50                onur'
```

```
In [50]: print("{} {} {}".format(3,4,"onur"))
          print("{2} {1} {0}".format(3,4,"onur"))
```

```
3 4 onur
```

```
onur 4 3
```

```
In [5]: "{0:5d} {1:5.2f} {2:20s} {surname} {name}".format(3,4,"onur",
                                                         name="cin",surname="ali")
```

```
Out[5]: '      3  4.00 onur                ali cin'
```

8 Array map and filter

- filter(f,iteratable) returns an iterator giving only elements i returning True for f(i)
- map(f, iteratable) returns an iterator giving f(i) for all elements
- [f(i) for i in iteratable] also works similar to map
- [f(i) for i in iteratable if g(i)] is general form

```
In [54]: list(filter(lambda x:x<5, [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]))
```

```
Out[54]: [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
In [2]: list(map(lambda x:x*x, [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]))
```

```
Out[2]: [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49]
```

```
In [4]: ":".join(map(str, [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]))
```

```
Out[4]: '1:2:3:4:5:6:7'
```

```
In [5]: ":".join(map(str, filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0,[1,2,3,4,5,6,7])))
```

```
Out[5]: '2:4:6'
```

```
In [9]: a=[2,3,5,7,11,13,17]
        print([i*i for i in a])
        print([i*i for i in a if i < 5])
        print([i*j for i in a for j in a])
```

```
[4, 9, 25, 49, 121, 169, 289]
```

```
[4, 9]
```

```
[4, 6, 10, 14, 22, 26, 34, 6, 9, 15, 21, 33, 39, 51, 10, 15, 25, 35, 55, 65, 85, 14, 21, 35, 49,
```

9 File and I/O

- `fp = open(path, "rw")` returns a file handle
- `fp.readline()` read a line
- `fp.read(n)` read `n` bytes
- `fp.read()` whole read
- `fp.seek(n)` seek to a position in file
- `fp.close()` close file
- file handle is also an iterator, `next()` reads next line

```
In [6]: input1=input()
```

```
32132141
```

```
In [7]: input1
```

```
Out[7]: '32132141'
```

```
In [8]: fp=open("/etc/services","r")
```

```
In [9]: for line in fp:
        print(line,end='')
        fp.readline()
```

```
# Network services, Internet style
```

```
#
```

```
# Note that it is presently the policy of IANA to assign a single well-known
# port number for both TCP and UDP; hence, officially ports have two entries
# even if the protocol doesn't support UDP operations.
```

```
#
```

```
# Updated from http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers and other
# sources like http://www.freebsd.org/cgi/cvsweb.cgi/src/etc/services .
# New ports will be added on request if they have been officially assigned
# by IANA and used in the real-world or are needed by a debian package.
# If you need a huge list of used numbers please install the nmap package.
```

tcpmux	1/tcp		# TCP port service multiplexer
echo	7/tcp		
echo	7/udp		
discard	9/tcp	sink null	
discard	9/udp	sink null	
systat	11/tcp	users	
daytime	13/tcp		
daytime	13/udp		
netstat	15/tcp		
qotd	17/tcp	quote	
msp	18/tcp		# message send protocol
msp	18/udp		

chargen	19/tcp	ttytst source	
chargen	19/udp	ttytst source	
ftp-data	20/tcp		
ftp	21/tcp		
fsp	21/udp	fspd	
ssh	22/tcp		# SSH Remote Login Protocol
telnet	23/tcp		
smtp	25/tcp	mail	
time	37/tcp	timserver	
time	37/udp	timserver	
rlp	39/udp	resource	# resource location
nameserver	42/tcp	name	# IEN 116
whois	43/tcp	nicname	
tacacs	49/tcp		# Login Host Protocol (TACACS)
tacacs	49/udp		
re-mail-ck	50/tcp		# Remote Mail Checking Protocol
re-mail-ck	50/udp		
domain	53/tcp		# Domain Name Server
domain	53/udp		
tacacs-ds	65/tcp		# TACACS-Database Service
tacacs-ds	65/udp		
bootps	67/tcp		# BOOTP server
bootps	67/udp		
bootpc	68/tcp		# BOOTP client
bootpc	68/udp		
tftp	69/udp		
gopher	70/tcp		# Internet Gopher
finger	79/tcp		
http	80/tcp	www	# WorldWideWeb HTTP
link	87/tcp	ttylink	
kerberos	88/tcp	kerberos5 krb5 kerberos-sec	# Kerberos v5
kerberos	88/udp	kerberos5 krb5 kerberos-sec	# Kerberos v5
supdup	95/tcp		
hostnames	101/tcp	hostname	# usually from sri-nic
iso-tsap	102/tcp	tsap	# part of ISODE
acr-nema	104/tcp	dicom	# Digital Imag. & Comm. 300
acr-nema	104/udp	dicom	
csnet-ns	105/tcp	cso-ns	# also used by CS0 name server
csnet-ns	105/udp	cso-ns	
rtelnet	107/tcp		# Remote Telnet
rtelnet	107/udp		
pop3	110/tcp	pop-3	# POP version 3
sunrpc	111/tcp	portmapper	# RPC 4.0 portmapper
sunrpc	111/udp	portmapper	
auth	113/tcp	authentication tap ident	
sftp	115/tcp		
nntp	119/tcp	readnews untp	# USENET News Transfer Protocol
ntp	123/tcp		

ntp	123/udp		# Network Time Protocol
pwdgen	129/tcp		# PWDGEN service
pwdgen	129/udp		
loc-srv	135/tcp	epmap	# Location Service
loc-srv	135/udp	epmap	
netbios-ns	137/tcp		# NETBIOS Name Service
netbios-ns	137/udp		
netbios-dgm	138/tcp		# NETBIOS Datagram Service
netbios-dgm	138/udp		
netbios-ssn	139/tcp		# NETBIOS session service
netbios-ssn	139/udp		
imap2	143/tcp	imap	# Interim Mail Access P 2 and 4
snmp	161/tcp		# Simple Net Mgmt Protocol
snmp	161/udp		
snmp-trap	162/tcp	snmptrap	# Traps for SNMP
snmp-trap	162/udp	snmptrap	
cmip-man	163/tcp		# ISO mgmt over IP (CMOT)
cmip-man	163/udp		
cmip-agent	164/tcp		
cmip-agent	164/udp		
mailq	174/tcp		# Mailer transport queue for Zmailer
mailq	174/udp		
xdmcp	177/tcp		# X Display Mgr. Control Proto
xdmcp	177/udp		
nextstep	178/tcp	NeXTStep NextStep	# NeXTStep window
nextstep	178/udp	NeXTStep NextStep	# server
bgp	179/tcp		# Border Gateway Protocol
irc	194/tcp		# Internet Relay Chat
irc	194/udp		
smux	199/tcp		# SNMP Unix Multiplexer
smux	199/udp		
at-rtmp	201/tcp		# AppleTalk routing
at-rtmp	201/udp		
at-nbp	202/tcp		# AppleTalk name binding
at-nbp	202/udp		
at-echo	204/tcp		# AppleTalk echo
at-echo	204/udp		
at-zis	206/tcp		# AppleTalk zone information
at-zis	206/udp		
qmtip	209/tcp		# Quick Mail Transfer Protocol
qmtip	209/udp		
z3950	210/tcp	wais	# NISO Z39.50 database
z3950	210/udp	wais	
ipx	213/tcp		# IPX
ipx	213/udp		
pawserv	345/tcp		# Perf Analysis Workbench
pawserv	345/udp		
zserv	346/tcp		# Zebra server

zserv	346/udp		
fatserve	347/tcp		# Fatmen Server
fatserve	347/udp		
rpc2portmap	369/tcp		
rpc2portmap	369/udp		# Coda portmapper
codaaauth2	370/tcp		
codaaauth2	370/udp		# Coda authentication server
clearcase	371/tcp	Clearcase	
clearcase	371/udp	Clearcase	
ulistserv	372/tcp		# UNIX Listserv
ulistserv	372/udp		
ldap	389/tcp		# Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
ldap	389/udp		
imsp	406/tcp		# Interactive Mail Support Protocol
imsp	406/udp		
svrloc	427/tcp		# Server Location
svrloc	427/udp		
https	443/tcp		# http protocol over TLS/SSL
snpp	444/tcp		# Simple Network Paging Protocol
snpp	444/udp		
microsoft-ds	445/tcp		# Microsoft Naked CIFS
microsoft-ds	445/udp		
kpasswd	464/tcp		
kpasswd	464/udp		
urd	465/tcp	ssmtp ssmtp	# URL Rendesvous Directory for SSM
saft	487/tcp		# Simple Asynchronous File Transfer
saft	487/udp		
isakmp	500/tcp		# IPsec - Internet Security Association
isakmp	500/udp		# and Key Management Protocol
rtsp	554/tcp		# Real Time Stream Control Protocol
rtsp	554/udp		
nqs	607/tcp		# Network Queuing system
nqs	607/udp		
npmp-local	610/tcp	dqs313_qmaster	# npmp-local / DQS
npmp-local	610/udp	dqs313_qmaster	
npmp-gui	611/tcp	dqs313_execd	# npmp-gui / DQS
npmp-gui	611/udp	dqs313_execd	
hmmp-ind	612/tcp	dqs313_intercell	# HMMP Indication / DQS
hmmp-ind	612/udp	dqs313_intercell	
asf-rmcp	623/udp		# ASF Remote Management and Control Protocol
qmqp	628/tcp		
qmqp	628/udp		
ipp	631/tcp		# Internet Printing Protocol
ipp	631/udp		
#			
# UNIX specific services			
#			
exec	512/tcp		

biff	512/udp	comsat	
login	513/tcp		
who	513/udp	whod	
shell	514/tcp	cmd	# no passwords used
syslog	514/udp		
printer	515/tcp	spooler	# line printer spooler
talk	517/udp		
ntalk	518/udp		
route	520/udp	router routed	# RIP
timed	525/udp	timeserver	
tempo	526/tcp	newdate	
courier	530/tcp	rpc	
conference	531/tcp	chat	
netnews	532/tcp	readnews	
netwall	533/udp		# for emergency broadcasts
gdomap	538/tcp		# GNUstep distributed objects
gdomap	538/udp		
uucp	540/tcp	uucpd	# uucp daemon
klogin	543/tcp		# Kerberized `rlogin' (v5)
kshell	544/tcp	krcmd	# Kerberized `rsh' (v5)
dhcpcv6-client	546/tcp		
dhcpcv6-client	546/udp		
dhcpcv6-server	547/tcp		
dhcpcv6-server	547/udp		
afpovertcp	548/tcp		# AFP over TCP
afpovertcp	548/udp		
idfp	549/tcp		
idfp	549/udp		
remotefs	556/tcp	rfs_server rfs	# Brunhoff remote filesystem
nntps	563/tcp	snntp	# NNTP over SSL
submission	587/tcp		# Submission [RFC4409]
ldaps	636/tcp		# LDAP over SSL
ldaps	636/udp		
tinc	655/tcp		# tinc control port
tinc	655/udp		
silc	706/tcp		
silc	706/udp		
kerberos-adm	749/tcp		# Kerberos `kadmin' (v5)
#			
webster	765/tcp		# Network dictionary
webster	765/udp		
rsync	873/tcp		
ftps-data	989/tcp		# FTP over SSL (data)
ftps	990/tcp		
telnets	992/tcp		# Telnet over SSL
imaps	993/tcp		# IMAP over SSL
pop3s	995/tcp		# POP-3 over SSL
#			

```

# From ``Assigned Numbers``:
#
#> The Registered Ports are not controlled by the IANA and on most systems
#> can be used by ordinary user processes or programs executed by ordinary
#> users.
#
#> Ports are used in the TCP [45,106] to name the ends of logical
#> connections which carry long term conversations. For the purpose of
#> providing services to unknown callers, a service contact port is
#> defined. This list specifies the port used by the server process as its
#> contact port. While the IANA can not control uses of these ports it
#> does register or list uses of these ports as a convenience to the
#> community.
#
socks                1080/tcp                # socks proxy server
socks                1080/udp
proofd               1093/tcp
proofd               1093/udp
rootd                1094/tcp
rootd                1094/udp
openvpn              1194/tcp
openvpn              1194/udp
rmiregistry          1099/tcp                # Java RMI Registry
rmiregistry          1099/udp
kazaa                1214/tcp
kazaa                1214/udp
nessus               1241/tcp                # Nessus vulnerability
nessus               1241/udp                # assessment scanner
lotusnote            1352/tcp                # Lotus Note
lotusnote            1352/udp                # Lotus Note
ms-sql-s             1433/tcp                # Microsoft SQL Server
ms-sql-s             1433/udp
ms-sql-m             1434/tcp                # Microsoft SQL Monitor
ms-sql-m             1434/udp
ingreslock           1524/tcp
ingreslock           1524/udp
datametrics          1645/tcp                old-radius
datametrics          1645/udp                old-radius
sa-msg-port          1646/tcp                old-radacct
sa-msg-port          1646/udp                old-radacct
kermit               1649/tcp
kermit               1649/udp
groupwise            1677/tcp
groupwise            1677/udp
l2f                  1701/tcp                l2tp
l2f                  1701/udp                l2tp
radius               1812/tcp
radius               1812/udp

```

radius-acct	1813/tcp	radacct	# Radius Accounting
radius-acct	1813/udp	radacct	
msnp	1863/tcp		# MSN Messenger
msnp	1863/udp		
unix-status	1957/tcp		# remstats unix-status server
log-server	1958/tcp		# remstats log server
remoteping	1959/tcp		# remstats remoteping server
cisco-sccp	2000/tcp		# Cisco SCCP
cisco-sccp	2000/udp		
search	2010/tcp	ndtp	
pipe-server	2010/tcp	pipe_server	
nfs	2049/tcp		# Network File System
nfs	2049/udp		# Network File System
gnunet	2086/tcp		
gnunet	2086/udp		
rtcm-sc104	2101/tcp		# RTCM SC-104 IANA 1/29/99
rtcm-sc104	2101/udp		
gsigatekeeper	2119/tcp		
gsigatekeeper	2119/udp		
gris	2135/tcp		# Grid Resource Information Server
gris	2135/udp		
cvspserver	2401/tcp		# CVS client/server operations
cvspserver	2401/udp		
venus	2430/tcp		# codacon port
venus	2430/udp		# Venus callback/wbc interface
venus-se	2431/tcp		# tcp side effects
venus-se	2431/udp		# udp sftp side effect
codasrv	2432/tcp		# not used
codasrv	2432/udp		# server port
codasrv-se	2433/tcp		# tcp side effects
codasrv-se	2433/udp		# udp sftp side effect
mon	2583/tcp		# MON traps
mon	2583/udp		
dict	2628/tcp		# Dictionary server
dict	2628/udp		
f5-globalsite	2792/tcp		
f5-globalsite	2792/udp		
gsiftp	2811/tcp		
gsiftp	2811/udp		
gpsd	2947/tcp		
gpsd	2947/udp		
gds-db	3050/tcp	gds_db	# InterBase server
gds-db	3050/udp	gds_db	
icpv2	3130/tcp	icp	# Internet Cache Protocol
icpv2	3130/udp	icp	
isns	3205/tcp		# iSNS Server Port
isns	3205/udp		# iSNS Server Port
iscsi-target	3260/tcp		

mysql	3306/tcp		
mysql	3306/udp		
nut	3493/tcp		# Network UPS Tools
nut	3493/udp		
distcc	3632/tcp		# distributed compiler
distcc	3632/udp		
daap	3689/tcp		# Digital Audio Access Protocol
daap	3689/udp		
svn	3690/tcp	subversion	# Subversion protocol
svn	3690/udp	subversion	
suucp	4031/tcp		# UUCP over SSL
suucp	4031/udp		
sysrqd	4094/tcp		# sysrq daemon
sysrqd	4094/udp		
sieve	4190/tcp		# ManageSieve Protocol
epmd	4369/tcp		# Erlang Port Mapper Daemon
epmd	4369/udp		
remctl	4373/tcp		# Remote Authenticated Command Service
remctl	4373/udp		
f5-iquery	4353/tcp		# F5 iQuery
f5-iquery	4353/udp		
ipsec-nat-t	4500/udp		# IPsec NAT-Traversal [RFC3947]
iax	4569/tcp		# Inter-Asterisk eXchange
iax	4569/udp		
mtn	4691/tcp		# monotone Netsync Protocol
mtn	4691/udp		
radmin-port	4899/tcp		# RAdmin Port
radmin-port	4899/udp		
rfe	5002/udp		# Radio Free Ethernet
rfe	5002/tcp		
mmcc	5050/tcp		# multimedia conference control tool (Yahoo IM)
mmcc	5050/udp		
sip	5060/tcp		# Session Initiation Protocol
sip	5060/udp		
sip-tls	5061/tcp		
sip-tls	5061/udp		
aol	5190/tcp		# AIM
aol	5190/udp		
xmpp-client	5222/tcp	jabber-client	# Jabber Client Connection
xmpp-client	5222/udp	jabber-client	
xmpp-server	5269/tcp	jabber-server	# Jabber Server Connection
xmpp-server	5269/udp	jabber-server	
cfengine	5308/tcp		
cfengine	5308/udp		
mdns	5353/tcp		# Multicast DNS
mdns	5353/udp		
postgresql	5432/tcp	postgres	# PostgreSQL Database
postgresql	5432/udp	postgres	

freeciv	5556/tcp	rtp	# Freeciv gameplay
freeciv	5556/udp		
amqps	5671/tcp		# AMQP protocol over TLS/SSL
amqp	5672/tcp		
amqp	5672/udp		
amqp	5672/sctp		
ggz	5688/tcp		# GGZ Gaming Zone
ggz	5688/udp		
x11	6000/tcp	x11-0	# X Window System
x11	6000/udp	x11-0	
x11-1	6001/tcp		
x11-1	6001/udp		
x11-2	6002/tcp		
x11-2	6002/udp		
x11-3	6003/tcp		
x11-3	6003/udp		
x11-4	6004/tcp		
x11-4	6004/udp		
x11-5	6005/tcp		
x11-5	6005/udp		
x11-6	6006/tcp		
x11-6	6006/udp		
x11-7	6007/tcp		
x11-7	6007/udp		
gnutella-svc	6346/tcp		# gnutella
gnutella-svc	6346/udp		
gnutella-rtr	6347/tcp		# gnutella
gnutella-rtr	6347/udp		
sge-qmaster	6444/tcp	sge_qmaster	# Grid Engine Qmaster Service
sge-qmaster	6444/udp	sge_qmaster	
sge-execd	6445/tcp	sge_execd	# Grid Engine Execution Service
sge-execd	6445/udp	sge_execd	
mysql-proxy	6446/tcp		# MySQL Proxy
mysql-proxy	6446/udp		
babel	6696/udp		# Babel Routing Protocol
ircs-u	6697/tcp		# Internet Relay Chat via TLS/SSL
afs3-fileserver	7000/tcp	bbs	# file server itself
afs3-fileserver	7000/udp	bbs	
afs3-callback	7001/tcp		# callbacks to cache managers
afs3-callback	7001/udp		
afs3-prserver	7002/tcp		# users & groups database
afs3-prserver	7002/udp		
afs3-vlserver	7003/tcp		# volume location database
afs3-vlserver	7003/udp		
afs3-kaserver	7004/tcp		# AFS/Kerberos authentication
afs3-kaserver	7004/udp		
afs3-volser	7005/tcp		# volume managment server
afs3-volser	7005/udp		

afs3-errors	7006/tcp		# error interpretation service
afs3-errors	7006/udp		
afs3-bos	7007/tcp		# basic overseer process
afs3-bos	7007/udp		
afs3-update	7008/tcp		# server-to-server updater
afs3-update	7008/udp		
afs3-rmtsys	7009/tcp		# remote cache manager service
afs3-rmtsys	7009/udp		
font-service	7100/tcp	xfs	# X Font Service
font-service	7100/udp	xfs	
http-alt	8080/tcp	webcache	# WWW caching service
http-alt	8080/udp		
puppet	8140/tcp		# The Puppet master service
bacula-dir	9101/tcp		# Bacula Director
bacula-dir	9101/udp		
bacula-fd	9102/tcp		# Bacula File Daemon
bacula-fd	9102/udp		
bacula-sd	9103/tcp		# Bacula Storage Daemon
bacula-sd	9103/udp		
xmms2	9667/tcp		# Cross-platform Music Multiplexing System
xmms2	9667/udp		
nbd	10809/tcp		# Linux Network Block Device
zabbix-agent	10050/tcp		# Zabbix Agent
zabbix-agent	10050/udp		
zabbix-trapper	10051/tcp		# Zabbix Trapper
zabbix-trapper	10051/udp		
amanda	10080/tcp		# amanda backup services
amanda	10080/udp		
dicom	11112/tcp		
hkp	11371/tcp		# OpenPGP HTTP Keyserver
hkp	11371/udp		
bprd	13720/tcp		# VERITAS NetBackup
bprd	13720/udp		
bpdbm	13721/tcp		# VERITAS NetBackup
bpdbm	13721/udp		
bpjava-msvc	13722/tcp		# BP Java MSVC Protocol
bpjava-msvc	13722/udp		
vnetd	13724/tcp		# Veritas Network Utility
vnetd	13724/udp		
bpcd	13782/tcp		# VERITAS NetBackup
bpcd	13782/udp		
vopied	13783/tcp		# VERITAS NetBackup
vopied	13783/udp		
db-lsp	17500/tcp		# Dropbox LanSync Protocol
dcap	22125/tcp		# dCache Access Protocol
gsidcap	22128/tcp		# GSI dCache Access Protocol
wnn6	22273/tcp		# wnn6
wnn6	22273/udp		

```

#
# Datagram Delivery Protocol services
#
rtmp          1/ddp          # Routing Table Maintenance Protocol
nbp           2/ddp          # Name Binding Protocol
echo          4/ddp          # AppleTalk Echo Protocol
zip           6/ddp          # Zone Information Protocol

=====
# The remaining port numbers are not as allocated by IANA.
=====

# Kerberos (Project Athena/MIT) services
# Note that these are for Kerberos v4, and are unofficial.  Sites running
# v4 should uncomment these and comment out the v5 entries above.
#
kerberos4      750/udp          kerberos-iv kdc          # Kerberos (server)
kerberos4      750/tcp          kerberos-iv kdc
kerberos-master 751/udp          kerberos_master          # Kerberos authentication
kerberos-master 751/tcp
passwd-server   752/udp          passwd_server            # Kerberos passwd server
krb-prop        754/tcp          krb_prop krb5_prop hprop # Kerberos slave propagation
krbupdate       760/tcp          kreg                    # Kerberos registration
swat            901/tcp          # swat
kpop            1109/tcp         # Pop with Kerberos
knetd           2053/tcp         # Kerberos de-multiplexor
zephyr-srv      2102/udp         # Zephyr server
zephyr-clt      2103/udp         # Zephyr serv-hm connection
zephyr-hm       2104/udp         # Zephyr hostmanager
eklogin         2105/tcp         # Kerberos encrypted rlogin
# Hmmm. Are we using Kv4 or Kv5 now? Worrying.
# The following is probably Kerberos v5 --- ajt@debian.org (11/02/2000)
kx              2111/tcp         # X over Kerberos
iprop           2121/tcp         # incremental propagation
#
# Unofficial but necessary (for NetBSD) services
#
supfilesrv      871/tcp          # SUP server
supfiledbg      1127/tcp         # SUP debugging

#
# Services added for the Debian GNU/Linux distribution
#
linuxconf       98/tcp          # LinuxConf
poppassd        106/tcp         # Eudora
poppassd        106/udp
moira-db         775/tcp          moira_db                # Moira database

```

moira-update	777/tcp	moira_update	# Moira update protocol
moira-ureg	779/udp	moira_ureg	# Moira user registration
spamd	783/tcp		# spamassassin daemon
omirr	808/tcp	omirrd	# online mirror
omirr	808/udp	omirrd	
customs	1001/tcp		# pmake customs server
customs	1001/udp		
skkserv	1178/tcp		# skk jisho server port
predict	1210/udp		# predict -- satellite tracking
rmtcfg	1236/tcp		# Gracilis Packeten remote config server
wipld	1300/tcp		# Wipl network monitor
xtel	1313/tcp		# french minitel
xtelw	1314/tcp		# french minitel
support	1529/tcp		# GNATS
cfinger	2003/tcp		# GNU Finger
frox	2121/tcp		# frox: caching ftp proxy
ninstall	2150/tcp		# ninstall service
ninstall	2150/udp		
zebrasrv	2600/tcp		# zebra service
zebra	2601/tcp		# zebra vty
ripd	2602/tcp		# ripd vty (zebra)
ripngd	2603/tcp		# ripngd vty (zebra)
ospfd	2604/tcp		# ospfd vty (zebra)
bgpd	2605/tcp		# bgpd vty (zebra)
ospf6d	2606/tcp		# ospf6d vty (zebra)
ospfapi	2607/tcp		# OSPF-API
isisd	2608/tcp		# ISISd vty (zebra)
afbackup	2988/tcp		# Afbbackup system
afbackup	2988/udp		
afmbbackup	2989/tcp		# Afmbbackup system
afmbbackup	2989/udp		
xtell	4224/tcp		# xtell server
fax	4557/tcp		# FAX transmission service (old)
hylafax	4559/tcp		# HylaFAX client-server protocol (new)
distmp3	4600/tcp		# distmp3host daemon
munin	4949/tcp	lrrd	# Munin
enbd-cstatd	5051/tcp		# ENBD client statd
enbd-sstatd	5052/tcp		# ENBD server statd
pcrd	5151/tcp		# PCR-1000 Daemon
noclog	5354/tcp		# noclogd with TCP (nocol)
noclog	5354/udp		# noclogd with UDP (nocol)
hostmon	5355/tcp		# hostmon uses TCP (nocol)
hostmon	5355/udp		# hostmon uses UDP (nocol)
rplay	5555/udp		# RPlay audio service
nrpe	5666/tcp		# Nagios Remote Plugin Executor
nsca	5667/tcp		# Nagios Agent - NSCA
mrttd	5674/tcp		# MRT Routing Daemon
bgpsim	5675/tcp		# MRT Routing Simulator


```

canna                5680/tcp                # cannaserver
syslog-tls           6514/tcp                # Syslog over TLS [RFC5425]
sane-port            6566/tcp                sane saned    # SANE network scanner daemon
ircd                 6667/tcp                # Internet Relay Chat
zope-ftp             8021/tcp                # zope management by ftp
tproxy              8081/tcp                # Transparent Proxy
omniorb              8088/tcp                # OmniORB
omniorb              8088/udp
clc-build-daemon    8990/tcp                # Common lisp build daemon
xinetd              9098/tcp
mandelspawn          9359/udp                mandelbrot    # network mandelbrot
git                 9418/tcp                # Git Version Control System
zope                 9673/tcp                # zope server
webmin              10000/tcp
kamanda             10081/tcp                # amanda backup services (Kerberos)
kamanda             10081/udp
amandaidx           10082/tcp                # amanda backup services
amidxtape           10083/tcp                # amanda backup services
smsqp               11201/tcp                # Alamin SMS gateway
smsqp               11201/udp
xpilot              15345/tcp                # XPilot Contact Port
xpilot              15345/udp
sgi-cmsd            17001/udp                # Cluster membership services daemon
sgi-crsd            17002/udp
sgi-gcd             17003/udp                # SGI Group membership daemon
sgi-cad             17004/tcp                # Cluster Admin daemon
isdnlog             20011/tcp                # isdn logging system
isdnlog             20011/udp
vboxd               20012/tcp                # voice box system
vboxd               20012/udp
binkp               24554/tcp                # binkp fidonet protocol
asp                 27374/tcp                # Address Search Protocol
asp                 27374/udp
csync2              30865/tcp                # cluster synchronization tool
dircproxy           57000/tcp                # Detachable IRC Proxy
tfido               60177/tcp                # fidonet EMSI over telnet
fido                60179/tcp                # fidonet EMSI over TCP

```

```
# Local services
```

```
Out[9]: ''
```

```
In [14]: a=fp.read(100)
         print(a)
         type(a)
```

```
#
```

```
# Note that it is presently the policy of IANA to assign a single well-known
```

```
# port number for bot
```

```
Out[14]: str
```

```
In [15]: #fp.readlines()
```

```
In [16]: wholefile=fp.read()    # read the whole rest of the file
```

```
In [17]: fp.seek(10)
         fp.read(10)
```

```
Out[17]: 'services, '
```

```
In [18]: fp.close()
```

10 OS and environment

- `sys.argv` list of command line arguments.
- `sys.path` search path for modules
- `sys.exit(0)` exit program
- `os.stat("path")` get system information about file (size, protection, owner, type, timestamps)
- `os.scandir("dirpath")` read content of a file, returns an iterator
- `os.fwalk("dirpath")` recursive content of a file, returns iterator to 4-tuples (name, dirlist, filelist, id)
- `os.system("command line")` execute a program

```
In [1]: import sys
        print(sys.argv)
```

```
['/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ipykernel/__main__.py', '--debug', '-f', '/home/onur/.local/sha
```

```
In [2]: print(sys.path)
```

```
['', '/usr/lib/python35.zip', '/usr/lib/python3.5', '/usr/lib/python3.5/plat-x86_64-linux-gnu',
```

```
In [3]: sys.path.append('/home/mymodules/mylibrary')
        print(sys.path)
```

```
['', '/usr/lib/python35.zip', '/usr/lib/python3.5', '/usr/lib/python3.5/plat-x86_64-linux-gnu',
```

```
In [4]: print(sys.copyright)
        print(sys.version, sys.version_info)
```

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All Rights Reserved.

Copyright (c) 2000 BeOpen.com.
All Rights Reserved.

Copyright (c) 1995-2001 Corporation for National Research Initiatives.
All Rights Reserved.

Copyright (c) 1991-1995 Stichting Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam.
All Rights Reserved.

3.5.3 (default, Jan 19 2017, 14:11:04)

```
[GCC 6.3.0 20170118] sys.version_info(major=3, minor=5, micro=3, releaselevel='final', serial=0)
```

```
In [5]: #sys.exit(1)
```

```
In [6]: import os
import time
```

```
os.chdir("/tmp")
fst=os.stat("/etc/services")
print(fst)
print(fst.st_uid, time.asctime(time.localtime(fst.st_mtime)))
```

```
os.stat_result(st_mode=33188, st_ino=5983366, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=1, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=4096, st_atime=1453711599, st_mtime=1453711599, st_ctime=1453711599)
0 Mon Dec 26 04:56:39 2016
```

```
In [66]: dircontent=os.scandir("/etc/apt")
         for i in dircontent:
             print(i.name, i.is_dir(), i.stat(), i.path)
```

```
listchanges.conf False os.stat_result(st_mode=33188, st_ino=5981767, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=1, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
preferences.d True os.stat_result(st_mode=16877, st_ino=5980418, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=2, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
sources.list~ False os.stat_result(st_mode=33188, st_ino=5980603, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=1, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
sources.list False os.stat_result(st_mode=33188, st_ino=5981266, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=1, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
apt.conf.d True os.stat_result(st_mode=16877, st_ino=5980197, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=2, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
trusted.gpg.d True os.stat_result(st_mode=16877, st_ino=5980412, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=2, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
trusted.gpg False os.stat_result(st_mode=33188, st_ino=5983168, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=1, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
trusted.gpg~ False os.stat_result(st_mode=33188, st_ino=5983154, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=1, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
sources.list.d True os.stat_result(st_mode=16877, st_ino=5980419, st_dev=2081, st_nlink=2, st_uid=0, st_gid=0, st_size=12288, st_atime=1711046400, st_mtime=1711046400, st_ctime=1711046400)
```

```
In [67]: for v in os.fwalk("/etc/apt"):
          print(v)
```

```
(('/etc/apt', ['preferences.d', 'apt.conf.d', 'trusted.gpg.d', 'sources.list.d'], ['listchanges.c  
('/etc/apt/preferences.d', [], [], 43)
```

```
( '/etc/apt/apt.conf.d', [], ['70debconf', '00CDMountPoint', '01autoremove-kernels', '50appstream',
( '/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d', [], ['debian-archive-wheezy-stable.gpg~', 'debian-archive-wheezy-auto
( '/etc/apt/sources.list.d', [], ['google-talkplugin.list', 'google-chrome.list', 'deb-multimedia
```

```
In [ ]: os.system("ls -l /") # don't use. use subprocess instead
```

10.1 Time utilities

- `time.time()` Unix time as a floating point value (seconds since 1st Jan 1970)
- `time.localtime()` Time in structured form
- `time.asctime()` Time as a string in current system config.
- `time.strftime(format, timestruct)` Time in user defined format string
- `time.strptime(inputstring, format)` String to structured time

```
In [8]: import time
        now=time.time()
        print(now)
        now2=time.localtime(now)
        print("year {}, month {}, day {}, hour: {} minutes: {}".format(
            now2.tm_year, now2.tm_mon, now2.tm_mday, now2.tm_hour, now2.tm_min))
        time.strftime("%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S %s", now2)
```

```
1540200417.5185628
```

```
year 2018, month 10, day 22, hour: 12 minutes: 26
```

```
Out[8]: '2018/10/22 12:26:57 1540200417'
```

```
In [15]: bt=time.strptime("1999/12/30", "%Y/%m/%d")
```

```
In [11]: time.asctime()
```

```
Out[11]: 'Mon Oct 22 12:29:16 2018'
```

11 Regular expressions

A regular expression matches

- `.` matches any character
- `[c1-c2]` matches all characters in range c1-c2
- `[aeuio]` matches all characters enclosed [a-z.:-]
- `[^a-z]` matches anything but a to z
- `exp?` matches 0 or 1 occurrences of regex exp [a-z]?
- `exp*` matches 0 or more occurrences of regex exp
- `exp+` matches 1 or more occurrences of regex exp
- non greedy `??` `*?` `+` Instead of longest, they match smallest
- `exp{m,n}` `exp{m,}` `exp{,n}` m to n occurrences of regex
- `^` matches start of the string as position

- \$ matches end of the string

```
In [2]: import re
        #print(re.search("[a-z]+", "Onur Sehitoglu"))
        #print(re.search("[a-z]+[a-z]+$", "Onur Sehitoglu"))
        print(re.match("[a-z]+", "Onur Sehitoglu"))
        print(re.match("([a-z]+)([a-z]+$)", "onursehitoglu").groups())
        print(re.match("([a-z]+?)([a-z]+$)", "onursehitoglu").groups())
        print(re.match("([a-z]{1,5}?)([a-z]{1,8}?)$", "onursehitoglu").groups())
```

```
None
('onursehitogl', 'u')
('o', 'nursehitoglu')
('onurs', 'ehitoglu')
```

```
In [21]: print(re.search("^([0-9.]+)$", "123.123123123.123412"))
        print(re.search("^([0-9.]*)$", ".231"))
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 20), match='123.123123123.123412'>
None
```

11.1 Grouping

- (exp) Group the expressions.
- (exp)? (exp)* (exp)+ (exp){m,n}
- e1|e2 either e1 or e2

```
In [8]: print(re.search("^([0-9]+(\.[0-9]*)?)$", "21312.123"))
        print(re.search("^([A-Z]+|[a-z]+)$", "oNur"))
        sname=re.search("^((([A-Z]+|[a-z]+) ?)+)$", "onur tolga SEHITOGLU ")
        print(sname)
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 9), match='21312.123'>
None
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 21), match='onur tolga SEHITOGLU ' >
```

```
In [9]: print(sname.start(), sname.end(), sname.span(), sname.group(), sname.groups())
```

```
0 21 (0, 21) onur tolga SEHITOGLU ('SEHITOGLU ', 'SEHITOGLU')
```

```
In [20]: match=re.search("([a-z]+) ([a-z]+) ([a-z]+)", "+|+onur tolga sehitoglu<bla bla")

        print(match.group())
        print(match.groups())
```

```
onur tolga sehitoglu
('onur', 'tolga', 'sehitoglu')
```

```
In [21]: match=re.search("(?P<name>[a-z]+) ([a-z]+) (?P<sname>[a-z]+)", "onur tolga sehitoglu")
```

```
In [32]: match.groupdict()
```

```
Out[32]: {'name': 'onur', 'sname': 'sehitoglu'}
```

```
In [3]: match=re.search("(?P<word>[a-z]+) (?P=word)","onur tolga")
        print(match)
        match=re.search("(?P<word>[a-z]+) (?P=word)","onur onur")
        print(match)
```

```
None
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 9), match='onur onur'>
```

```
In [33]: print(re.search("^([a-z]+|[A-Z]+) \\1$", "onur onur"))
        print(re.search("^([a-z]+|[A-Z]+) ([a-z]+) \\1$", "onur tolga onur"))
        print(re.search("^([a-z]+|[A-Z]+) ([a-z]+) \\2$", "onur tolga tolga"))
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 9), match='onur onur'>
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 15), match='onur tolga onur'>
```

```
<_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 16), match='onur tolga tolga'>
```