PYTHON FUNDAMENTALS

Curs interactiv de python

PREZENTARE

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STRUCTURA SEDINTA 1: INTRODUCERE IN LUMEA PYTHON

- Parte introductiva si administrativa
- Introducere in Lumea Python
- Primele mele programe in Python

PARTE INTRODUCTIVA SI ADMINISTRATIVA

- Ce este Python?
- De ce facem acest curs?
- Structura cursului
- Acesarea cursului
- Examene

CE ESTE PYTHON?

▶ dezvoltat de Guido van Rossum, primul lansat peste doua decenii în urmă, în 1991

- facilitează o scriere rapida
- productive folosit pentru aplicații comerciale fiind independent de sistemul de operare

DE CE PYTHON?

- usor de folosit
- aproape de limbajul uman
- scriere mult mai rapida decat in Java si mult mai scurt codul decat in C/C++
- Python este optional obiect-oriented

DE CE PYTHON?

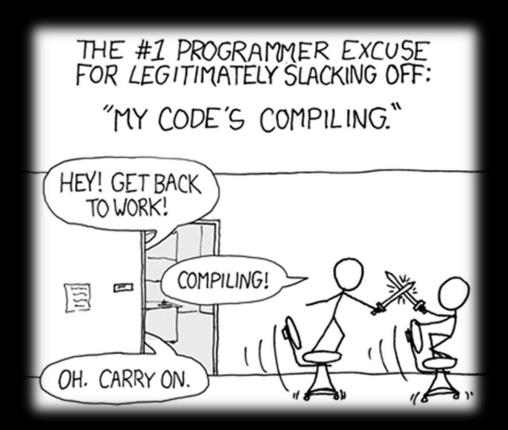
Multiple integrari in alte limbaje de operare (C, Java, Integrat in Visual Studio)

comunitate bine dezvoltata

DE CE PYTHON?

Tipuri de limbaj de programare:

- limbaj interpretabil
- limbaj compilabil
- byte-compiled



DE CE PYTHON?

Aplicabilitate:

- Filme animate (Industrial Light & Magic, Sony Pictures Imageworks, Disney, Pixar)
- Youtube folosește Python pentru căutarea intre milioanele de filme.
- Realizarea de căutări pe internet (Google, Infoseek)
- Script-uri GIS pentru hărți (ESRI)

Click aici pt. mai multe

- Distribuirea de fișiere diverse pe Internet (BitTorrent)
- Prognoza meteo (U.S. National Weather Service, NOAA)
- Test computer hardware (Seagate, Intel, Hewlett-Packard, Micron, KLA)
- Analiza numerica (NASA, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Fermi)
- Criptografie şi analiza financiara (NSA, Getco)
- Jocuri și grafica (Activision, Electronic Arts, Infogames, Origin, Corel, Blender, PyGame)
- Navigarea navetelor spațiale și experimente de control (Jet Propulsion Laboratory)
- Yahoo maps și cautare în directoare (Yahoo!)
- Instalarea Linux şi mentenanţă (Red Hat, Ubuntu etc.)
- Implementarea de siteuri web (Instagram, Chess.com, Disney, JPL, Zope, Plone, Twisted)
- Crearea de sisteme de apărare cu rachete (Lockheed Martin)



DE CE PYTHON?

Alternative Python Implementations

This site hosts the "traditional" implementation of Python (nicknamed CPython). A number of alternative implementations are available as well, namely

- IronPython (Python running on .NET)
- Jython (Python running on the Java Virtual Machine)
- ByBy (§ fast bython implementation with a III compiler)
- Jython (Python running on the Java Virtual Machine)
- IronPython (Python running on .NET)

DE CE PYTHON?

PyPI - the Python Package Index

The Python Package Index is a repository of software for the Python programming language. There are currently **51127** packages here.

To contact the PyPI admins, please use the Support or Bug reports links.

backages nere. To contact the PyPI admins, please use the Support or Bug reports links.

DE CE FACEM ACEST CURS?

"PYTHON HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT PART OF GOOGLE SINCE THE BEGINNING, AND REMAINS SO AS THE SYSTEM GROWS AND EVOLVES. TODAY DOZENS OF GOOGLE ENGINEERS USE PYTHON, AND WE'RE LOOKING FOR MORE PEOPLE WITH SKILLS ÎN THIS LANGUAGE."

PETER NORVIG, DIRECTOR OF SEARCH QUALITY, GOOGLE, INC.

Alte citate click aici

DE CE FACEM ACEST CURS?

Multiple joburi pentru Python:

- In strainatate:
 - **№** Link1
 - Link2
- In Romania
 - Link1

PYTHON ENHANCEMENT PROPOSALS

- Cursul nu utilizeaza conceptele PEP8
- Ce este PEP8 ?
 - PEP8 reprezinta Style Guide for Python Code adica un ghid de scriere.
 - Functionalitatea nu se schimba.
 - Clientii de obicei platesc extra pentru un cod PEP8.
 - E mult mai usor de studiat dupa ce cunosti conceptele Python
- Daca doresti dupa acest curs sa te aliniezi la stilul PEP8 acceseaza acest link

STRUCTURA CURS

Sedinta 1 :Introducere in lumea Python

- Parte introductiva si administrativa
- Introducere in Lumea Python
 - **Instalare**
 - Tipuri de fisiere
 - Tool-uri pentru Python
- Primele mele programe in Python
 - ▶ Lucru cu siruri de caractere
 - Lucrul cu numere
 - > Variabile
 - ▶ Capturarea user input
 - Manipularea sirurilor de caracatere

STRUCTURA CURS

- ▶ Sedinta 2 Bucle Liste Dictionare
- ▶ Sedinta 3 Functii si Clase (oop)
- ▶ Sedinta 4 Clasa Python partea 2, Lucrul cu Fisiere ,Exceptii.
- ▶ Sedinta 5 Module in Python
- ▶ Sedinta 6 Module avansate in python
- ▶ Sedinta 7 Kivy
- ▶ Sedinta 8 Kivy Avansat

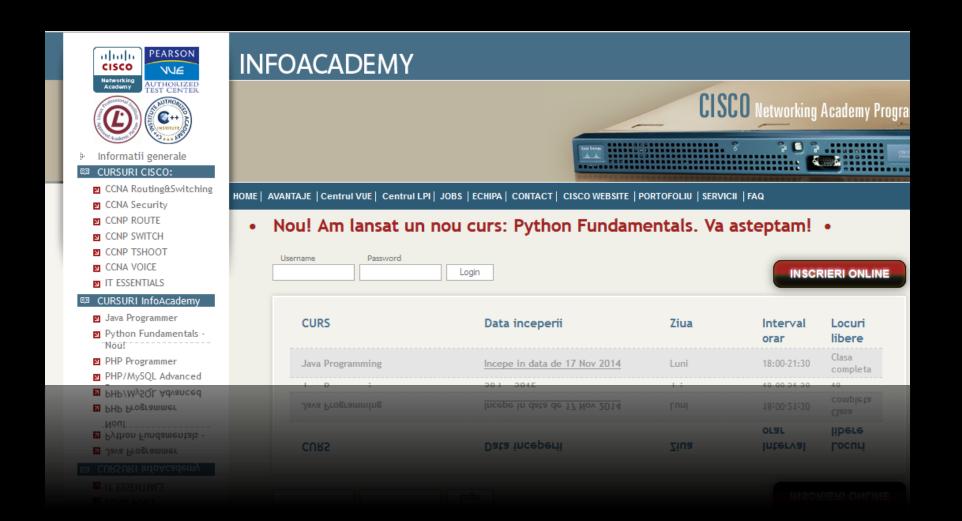
- Examene de capitol se sustin acasa
 - Nota minima 75%,
 - Sustinere de 5 ori maximum,
 - Fiecare examen este disponibil doar 3 saptamani
 - Intrebarile sunt exclusiv din acel capitol
 - ▶ 15-20 de intrebari teoretice sau practice
 - Timpul alocat pentru examen este de 60 minute

- Examen de MID (partial) -Se sustine dupa primele patru sedinte la academie
 - ▶Se sustine de maximum 2 ori
 - ▶Se poate sustine dupa ce am sustinut in prealabil examenele de capitol 1-4
 - ▶ Prima sustinere este la clasa in sedinta a 5a, a doua sustinere daca este cazul intr-o zi de vineri cu o programare in prealabil pe site-ul infocademy.net
 - ▶Nota minima este 75%
 - Timpul alocat pentru examen este de 30 minute
 - Examenul consta in 20 de intrebari ce se regasesc in examenele de capitol 1-4

- Proiect Final (format din doua aplicatii):
 - Prima parte a proiectului este o aplicatie ce consta in extragerea prin telnet a unei comenzi aplicate unui router si cautarea unui sir de caractere dat in output-ul comenzii. Daca acest sir de caractere exista sa trimitem un email catre o casuta de email.
 - A doua parte a proiectului este o aplicatie grafica realizata in kivy.

- Examen Final
- ▶Se sustine de maximum 2 ori
- ▶Se poate sustine dupa ce am sustinut in prealabil examenele de capitol 1-8, predarea proiectului si sustinerea feedback-ului
- ►Ambele sustineri (daca este cazul) se pot realiza intr-o zi de vineri cu o programare in prealabil pe site-ul infocademy.net
- ▶Nota minima este 75%
- Timpul alocat pentru examen este de 60 minute
- Examenul consta in 40 de intrebari ce se regasesc in examenele de capitol 1-8

ACCESAREA CURSULUI



INTRODUCERE IN LUMEA PYTHON

INSTALARE

Python Releases for Windows

- Latest Python 2 Release Python 2.7.8
- Latest Python 3 Release Python 3.4.2
- Python 3.4.2 2014-10-13
 - Download Windows x86 MSI installer
- Python 3.4.2 2014-10-13
- Latest Python 3 Release Python 3.4.2

INTRODUCERE IN LUMEA PYTHON

INSTALARE

Should I use Python 2 or Python 3 for my development activity?

What are the differences?

Short version: Python 2.x is legacy, Python 3.x is the present and future of the language

Python 3.0 was released in 2008. The final 2.x version 2.7 release came out in mid-2010, with a state branch will see no new major releases after that. 3.x is under active development and has already see and 3.4 in 2014. This means that all recent standard library improvements, for example, are only available.

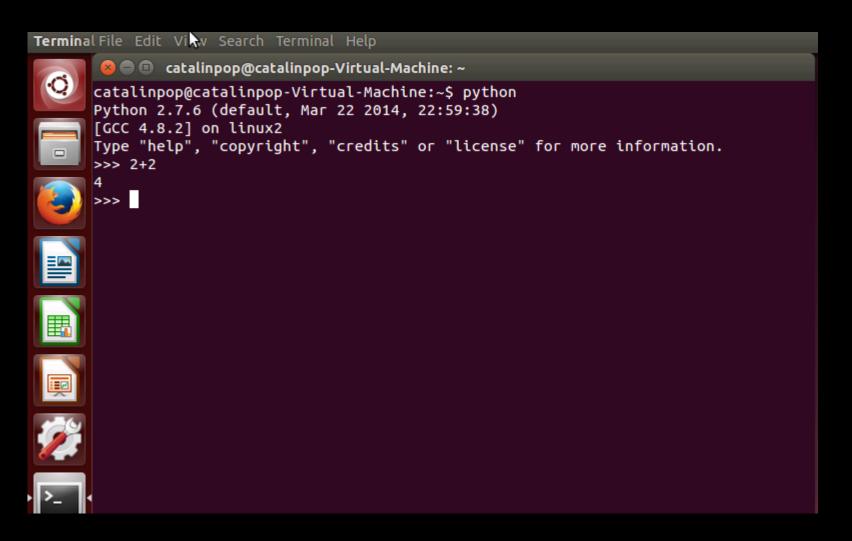
Python 3.0 was released in 2008. The final 2.x version 2.7 release came out in mid-2010, with a state branch will see no new major releases after that. 3.x is under active development and has already see and 3.4 in 2014. This means that all recent standard library improvements, for example, are only avaitable.

PYTHON INSTALAT PE:

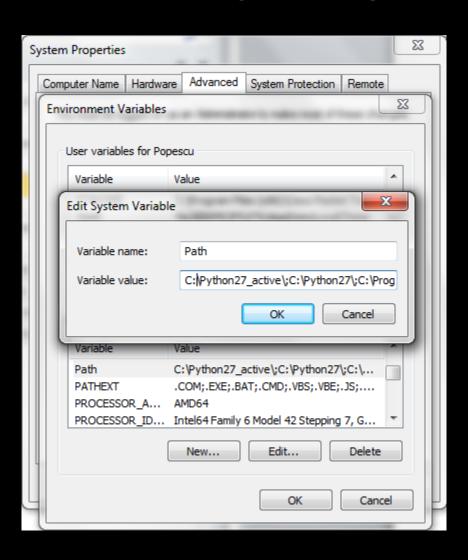
- Windows
- Windows CE sau Pocket PC
- HP-UX
- Linux
- Android
- MAC
- Solaris
- Symbian 60/ Nokia
- QNX
- PlayStation (nu exista inca suport)

PYTHON VERIFICARE INSTALARE

- Linux:
- Windows



PYTHON INSTALARI MULTIPLE



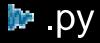
EXECUTABILE IN FISIERUL SURSA

python.exe

pythonw.exe

infoacademy.net

EXTENSII PYTHON



.pyc

📂 .pyo

.pyd

TOOL-URI PENTRU PYTHON

- IDE (Integrated Development Environment)
- Doua solutii locale:
 - IDLE
 - **Eclipse**
- Multiple solutii online:
 - http://pythonfiddle.com/

IDLE

- b doua moduri: modul Interactiv și modul Script
- ▶ Modul Interactiv: cel mai rapid mod de a studia și testa o parte de cod.

```
- - X
74 Python 2.7.5 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
                                                                                                 Ln: 3 Col: 4
```

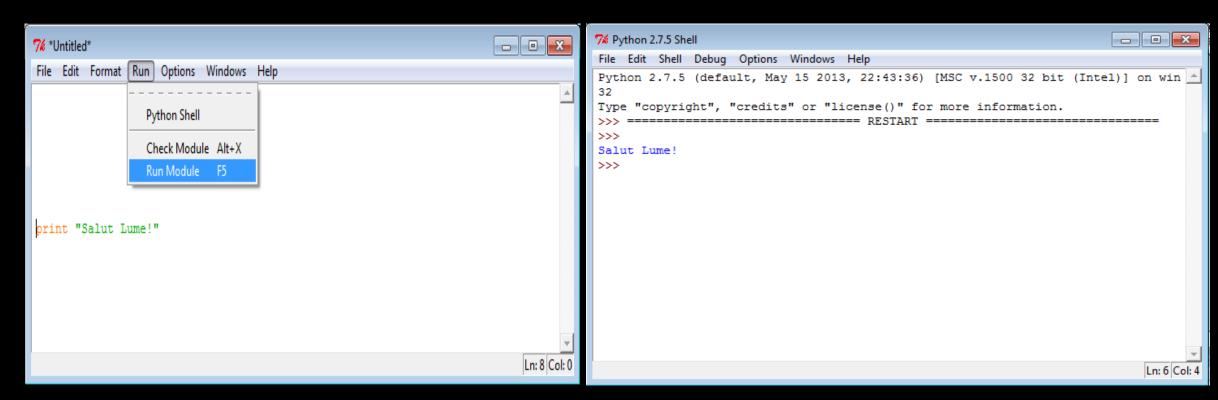
IDLE

modul Interactiv

```
76 Python 2.7.5 Shell
                                                                         - - X
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print "Salut Python! Salut PRIETENI!"
Salut Python! Salut PRIETENI !
>>> Print "Salut Python! Salut PRIETENI ! "
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
>>> PRINT "Salut Python! Salut PRIETENI ! "
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
>>>
                                                                             Ln: 9 Col: 4
```

modul script.

IDLE



COMENTARIU

Primele 3 linii:

- # Salut Prieteni
- # Demonstreaza comanda print
- # Ion Studentul 12/09/13 vers 6

COMENTARIU

```
7 Python 2.7.5 Shell
                                                                         - - X
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print 2+2 # 2+2=4
>>>
                                                                              Ln: 5 Col: 4
```

RULAREA UNUI PROGRAM

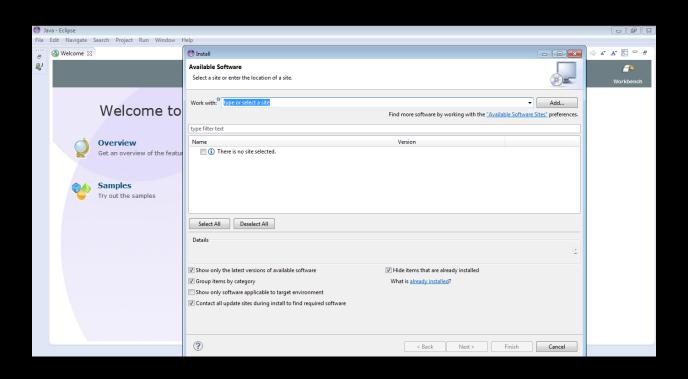
Este necesara linia:

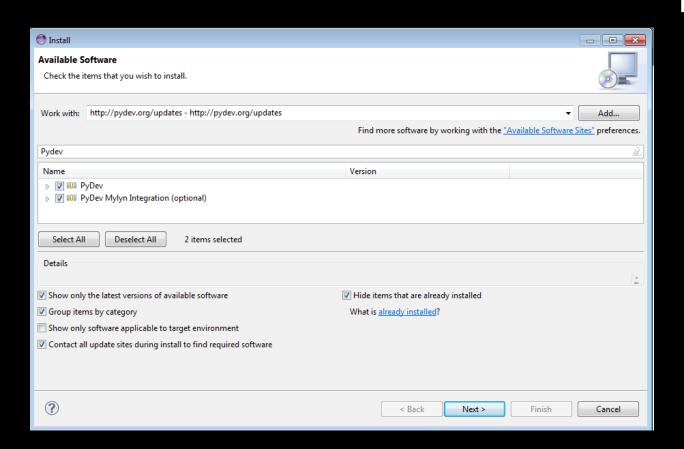
raw_input("Apasa <Enter> pentru a iesi.")

ECLIPSE

- http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/
- varianta standard pentru sistemul de operare de 32 de biţi
- Dezarhivaţi fişierul într-o locaţie cunoscuta ex. C:\Program Files (x86)\Eclipse
- Deschideți executabilul eclipse.exe

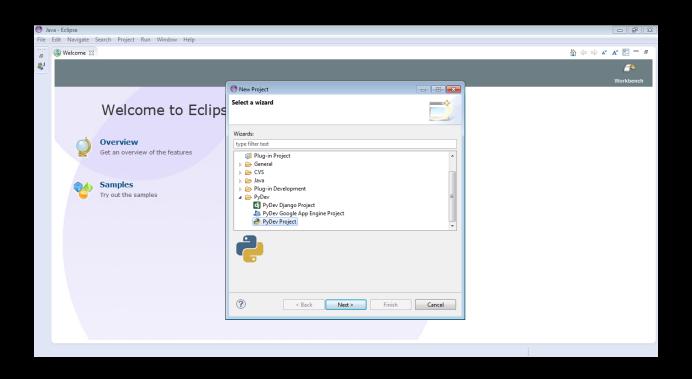




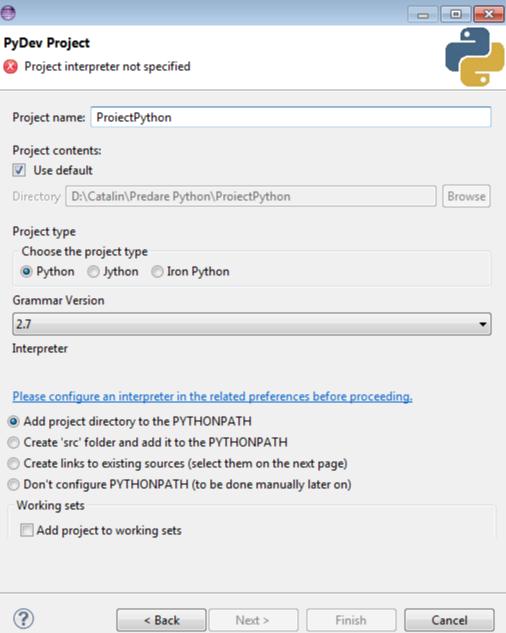


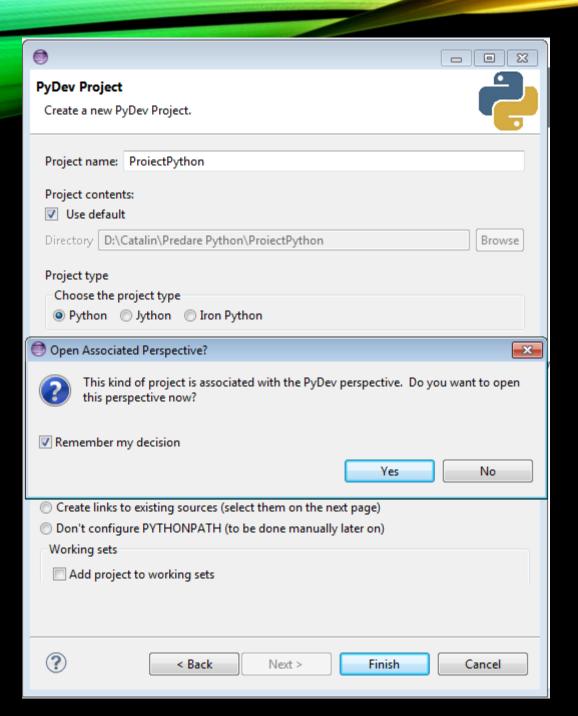


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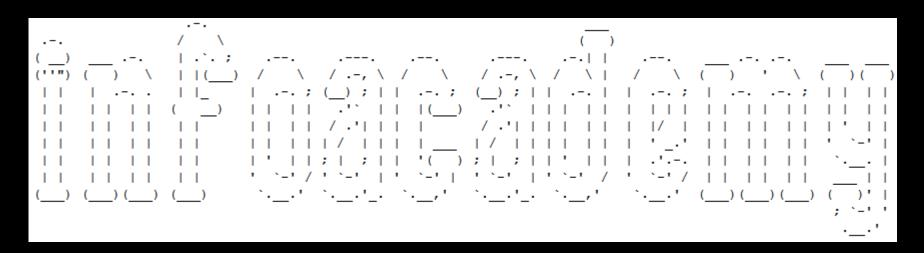
PRIMELE MELE PROGRAME

```
🛃 📮 🕶 🗂 🗆
P Reamintire meci 🖂
                                                                          ■ Console \( \times \)
                                                                          D:\Catalin\Predare Python\carte\cap 1\Reamintire meci.py
1⊕# Reamintire intalnire cu baietii - Version 1
  2 # Demonstreaza utilizarea ghililelelor in string-uri
                                                                          Programul "Meci diseara!" 1.0
  3 # Ion Studentul - 1/9/13
     print 'Programul "Meci diseara!" 1.0'
     print \
  9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
                                                                          Nu uita sa cumperi bere!
 15
 16
 17
 18
                                                                          Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.
     Nu uita sa cumperi bere!
 21
 22
 23
     raw_input("Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.")
 25
 26
```

```
7 Python 2.7.5 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print "Ar trebui ca interpretorul sa returneze eroare datorita diferitelor t
ipuri de ghilimele"
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
>>> print " test '''' ghilimele"
 test '''' ghilimele
>>> print 'test "asdasdasd"""""" ghilimele'
test "asdasdasd""""" ghilimele
>>> print "George Enescu citat : "Originalitatea se obține numai atunci când nu o
cauti.""
Unsupported characters in input
>>>
```

```
76 Python 2.7.5 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print \
      "...Si de mii de ani încoace \
Lumea-i vesela si trista: \
Alte masti, aceeasi piesa, \
Alte guri, aceeasi gama, \
Amagit atât de-adese \
Nu spera si nu ai teama.\
... 'Glossa Mihai Eminescu' "
...Si de mii de ani încoace Lumea-i vesela si trista; Alte masti, aceeasi piesa,
Alte guri, aceeasi gama, Amagit atât de-adese Nu spera si nu ai teama.... 'Glos
sa Mihai Eminescu'
>>>
```

- http://www.chris.com/ascii/
- http://patorjk.com/software/taag/
- http://www.network-science.de/ascii/



```
76 Concat_si_multiplicarea sirurilor.py - D:\Catalin\Predare Python\carte\cap 1\Concat_si_multiplicarea s... 👝 📙
File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help
# Siruri concatenate si repetitive
# Demonstreaza concatenarea si repetitia unui sir de caractere
# Ion Studentul 1/11/13
print "Nu-ti amintesti parola?"+" Nu-i nimic! \nSe poate reseta!"
print "Daca vrei sa resetezi parola suna la :07"+8*"2"+ " sau 07"+8*"4"+" !"
raw input ("\n\nApasa <enter> pt a iesi.")
7 *Python 2.7.5 Shell*
                                                                           - - X
   Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
Nu-ti amintesti parola? Nu-i nimic!
Se poate reseta!
 Daca vrei sa resetezi parola suna la :0722222222 sau 0744444444 !
Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.
```

```
76 Python 2.7.5 Shell
                                                                         File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print "asdc"-"c"
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#0>", line 1, in <module>
    print "asdc"-"c"
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'str' and 'str'
>>> print "asdasdasd"/"asd"
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#1>", line 1, in <module>
    print "asdasdasd"/"asd"
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for /: 'str' and 'str'
>>>
```

SECVENȚELE DE EVADARE

```
7 Python 2.7.5 Shell
                                                                        - - X
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print \
      " am anulat enterul anterior pentru ca inaintea lui era un backslash "
 am anulat enterul anterior pentru ca inaintea lui era un backslash
>>> print " \
>>> print "\"
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
>>> print "\ \ "
>>> print "\\"
>>> print "\\\\\"
111
>>>
```

SECVENȚELE DE EVADARE

```
74 Python 2.7.5 Shell
   Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print "Ana are\n mere."
Ana are
 mere.
>>> print "Ana are"
Ana are
>>> print " mere"
 mere
>>> print """Ana are
 mere. """
Ana are
 mere.
>>>
```

SECVENȚELE DE EVADARE

```
Escape Sequence.py - D:\Catalin\Predare Python\carte\cap 1\Escape Sequence.py
File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help
  Informatii parola uitata
# Demonstreaza escape sequences
# Ion Studentul 1/11/13
print "\a Nu-ti amintesti parola ?\a"
print "\t\t\Informatii despre parola"
print "\t\t\t \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\"
print "\t\t\t\gasesti la"
print "\t\t\tIon Studentu';"
print "\t\t\t \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\"
print "\nPoate fi contactat:"
print "Telefon :0722.222.222 sau \nprin e-mail a adresele \" mesaje pt ion@studentul.com\" \nsi \'resetpassword@studentul.com\'."
raw input("\n\nApasa <enter> pt a iesi.")
```

SECVENȚELE DE EVADARE - RULARE

```
7 *Python 2.7.5 Shell*
                                                                         - - X
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>

    Nu-ti amintesti parola ?*

                         Informatii despre parola
                          1 1 1 1 1 1 1
                         \qasesti la
                         Ion Studentu':
                         1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Poate fi contactat:
Telefon: 0722.222.222 sau
prin e-mail a adresele " mesaje pt ion@studentul.com"
si 'resetpassword@studentul.com'.
Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.
```

VIRGULA

```
76 Python 2.7.5 Shell
                                                                       File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print "2"+2
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#0>", line 1, in <module>
    print "2"+2
TypeError: cannot concatenate 'str' and 'int' objects
>>> print "2",2
>>> print 2,2,2,"2",2
2222
>>> print
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

LUCRUL CU NUMERE

INTEGER SI FLOAT

```
76 Python 2.7.5 Shell
   Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> 2/3
>>> 2/3.0
0.66666666666666666
>>> 2.0/3
0.6666666666666666
>>> 2.0/3.0
0.6666666666666666
```

LUCRUL CU NUMERE

NUMERE COMPLEXE

```
76 *Python 2.7.5 Shell*
File Edit Shell Debug Options
                           Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> print 2+2j
(2+2j)
>>> print (2+2j+6-3j)/2-1j
(4-1.5j)
```

<u>INFOACADEMY.NET</u>

PRIMELE MELE PROGRAME

```
# Lucrul cu numere
# Demonstreaza lucrul cu numere
# Ion Studentul 1/11/13
print "\n\tTema mateamatica clasa a 4a\n"
print "Rezolva adunarea: 2+2"
print 2+2
print \
"""\nCat canteste o balena de 2000 kg care a nascut un pui de 100 kg."""
print "2000 - 100 = ",
print 2000 - 100
print "\nRezolva imnultirea 333*3? Raspunsul corect este", 333*3,"! "
print "24 / 6 = ",
print 24 / 6 ,
print "(impartire)\n"
print "107 % 4 = ",
print 107 % 4, "Aceasta operatie se numeste modulo!\n"
print \
"""Operatia matematica de mai jos va expriva impartirea cu rest!"""
print "19 / 4 = ",
print 19 / 4
print "Gresit!"
print "Raspunusl corect este :",19.0 / 4
print "\nOperatie mateamatica complexa1: [(2+2)*3]/4 = ",((2+2)*3)/4," \setminus n"
print "Operatie mateamatica complexa2: 2*2*2*2 =" ,2 ** 4,"\n"
```

LUCRUL CU NUMERE

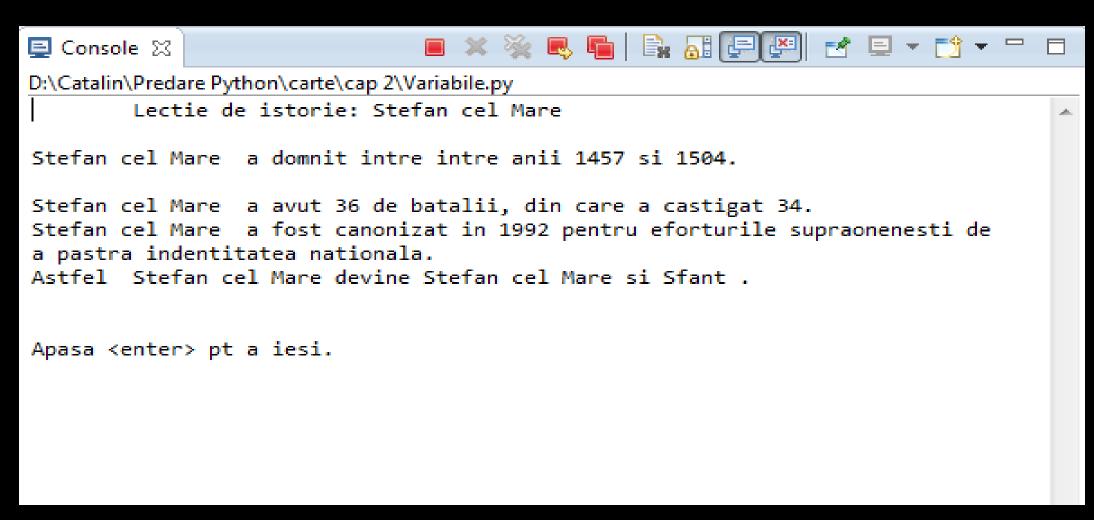
```
>>>
        Tema matematica clasa a 4a
Rezolva adunarea: 2+2
Cat canteste o balena de 2000 kg care a nascut un pui de 100 kg.
2000 - 100 = 1900
Rezolva imnultirea 333*3? Raspunsul corect este 999!
24 / 6 = 4  (impartire)
107 % 4 = 3 Aceasta operatie se numeste modulo!
Operatia matematica de mai jos aplica impartirea cu rest!
19 / 4 = 4
Gresit!
Raspunusl corect este: 4.75
Operatie matematica complexa1: [(2+2)*3]/4 = 3
Operatie matematica complexa2: 2*2*2*2 = 16
```

VARIABILE

```
# Stefan Cel Mare
# Demonstreaza lucrul cu variabile
# Ion Studentul 1/11/13
s = "Stefan cel Mare"
st =s+" și Sfant"
print "\tLectie de istorie: Stefan cel Mare\n"
print s," a domnit intre intre anii 1457 și 1504.\n"
print s, " a <u>avut</u> 36 <u>de</u> <u>batalii</u>, din care a <u>castigat</u> 34."
print s, " a fost canonizat in 1992 pentru eforturile supraonenesti de "
print "a pastra indentitatea nationala."
print "Astfel ", s , "devine", st , "."
raw input("\n\nApasa <enter> pt a iesi.")
```

PRIMELE MELE PROGRAME

VARIABILE



VARIABILE

NUMELE UNEI VARIABILE PAOTE FI FORMAT DIN:

• litere,

numere,

underscore '_'

```
# Salut Personalizat
 Demonstreaza user input
# Ion Studentul 1/13/03
Nume_Utilizator = raw_input("Salut. Cum te numesti? \n\n")
print "\n", Nume_Utilizator, "?\n"
print "Salut " + Nume Utilizator + "!"
raw input("\n\nApasa <enter> pt a iesi.")
```

```
7/4 *Python 2.7.5 Shell*
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
Salut. Cum te numesti?
Catalin
Catalin 2
Salut Catalin!
Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.
```

```
7/4 *Python 2.7.5 Shell*
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
Salut. Cum te numesti?
Catalin
Catalin 2
Salut Catalin!
Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.
```

```
76 Python 2.7.5 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> primulNr= raw input ("introdu primul nr.:")
introdu primul nr.:2
>>> nrDoilea = raw input ("introdu al doilea nr.: ")
introdu al doilea nr.: 3
>>> print primulNr+nrDoilea
23
>>>
```

MANIPULAREA ȘIRURILOR DE CARACTERE

```
# Manipularea sir caractere
# Demonstreaza manipularea variabilelor ce contin un sir de caractere
# Ion Studentul 1/13/03
# Citat Presedinte IBM, Thomas Watson, in 1943
citat = "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers."
print "Citat original:"
print citat
print "\nIn litere mari:"
print citat.upper()
print "\nIn litere mici:"
print citat.lower()
print "\nCa titul:"
print citat.title()
print "\nCu o mica schimbare:"
print citat.replace("five", "millions of")
print "\nCitatul original este inca :"
print citat
print "\nVerificare daca variabila este un sir de caractere format numai \
din numere:"
print citat.isdigit()
```

MANIPULAREA ŞIRURILOR DE CARACTERE

```
print "\nVerificare daca variabila este un sir de caractere format <u>numai</u> \
din numere:"
print citat.isdigit()
print "\nVerificare daca variabila este sir de caractere format din \
caractere alpha:"
print citat.isalpha()
citat modificat= citat.replace(" ","")
citat modificat= citat.replace(".","")
print "\nVerificare <u>daca variabila este</u> sir <u>de</u> <u>caractere</u> format din <u>caractere</u> alpha:"
print citat modificat.isalpha()
raw input("\n\nApasa <enter> pt a iesi.")
```

MANIPULAREA ȘIRURILOR DE CARACTERE

```
D:\Catalin\Predare Python\carte\cap 2\manipularea_sir_caractere.py
Citat original:
I think there is a world market for maybe five computers.
In litere mari:
I THINK THERE IS A WORLD MARKET FOR MAYBE FIVE COMPUTERS.
In litere mici:
i think there is a world market for maybe five computers.
Ca titul:
I Think There Is A World Market For Maybe Five Computers.
Cu o mica schimbare:
I think there is a world market for maybe millions of computers.
Citatul original este inca:
I think there is a world market for maybe five computers.
Verificare daca variabila este un sir de caractere format numai din numere:
False
Verificare daca variabila este sir de caractere format din caractere alpha:
False
I think there is a world market for maybe five computers asta e
Verificare daca variabila este sir de caractere format din caractere alpha:
False
Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.
```

MANIPULAREA ȘIRURILOR DE CARACTERE

```
D:\Catalin\Predare Python\carte\cap 2\manipularea_sir_caractere.py
Citat original:
I think there is a world market for maybe five computers.
In litere mari:
I THINK THERE IS A WORLD MARKET FOR MAYBE FIVE COMPUTERS.
In litere mici:
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Ca titul:
I Think There Is A World Market For Maybe Five Computers.
Cu o mica schimbare:
I think there is a world market for maybe millions of computers.
Citatul original este inca:
I think there is a world market for maybe five computers.
Verificare daca variabila este un sir de caractere format numai din numere:
False
Verificare daca variabila este sir de caractere format din caractere alpha:
False
I think there is a world market for maybe five computers asta e
Verificare daca variabila este sir de caractere format din caractere alpha:
False
```

Apasa <enter> pt a iesi.

MANIPULAREA ŞIRURILOR DE CARACTERE

```
76 Python 2.7.5 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options
                            Windows
Python 2.7.5 (default, May 15 2013, 22:43:36) [MSC v.1500 32 bit (Intel)] on win
32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> x = "10"
>>> print float(x)
10.0
>>> y = 11
>>> int(y)
11
>>> z=str(152)
>>> print z
152
>>> type(z)
<type 'str'>
>>> type(y)
<type 'int'>
>>> type(float(z))
<type 'float'>
```

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MANIPULAREA ȘIRURILOR DE CARACTERE

```
>>> x=10
>>> print float(x)
10.0
>>> float(10.0)
10.0
>>> float('10a')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#3>", line 1, in <module>
    float('10a')
ValueError: invalid literal for float(): 10a
>>> int(x)
10
>>> int(10.0)
10
>>> int('test')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#6>", line 1, in <module>
    int('test')
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'test'
>>> str(x)
1101
>>> str('string')
'string'
>>> str(10.0)
'10.0'
```