



Recuperación 1

Programación de Redes

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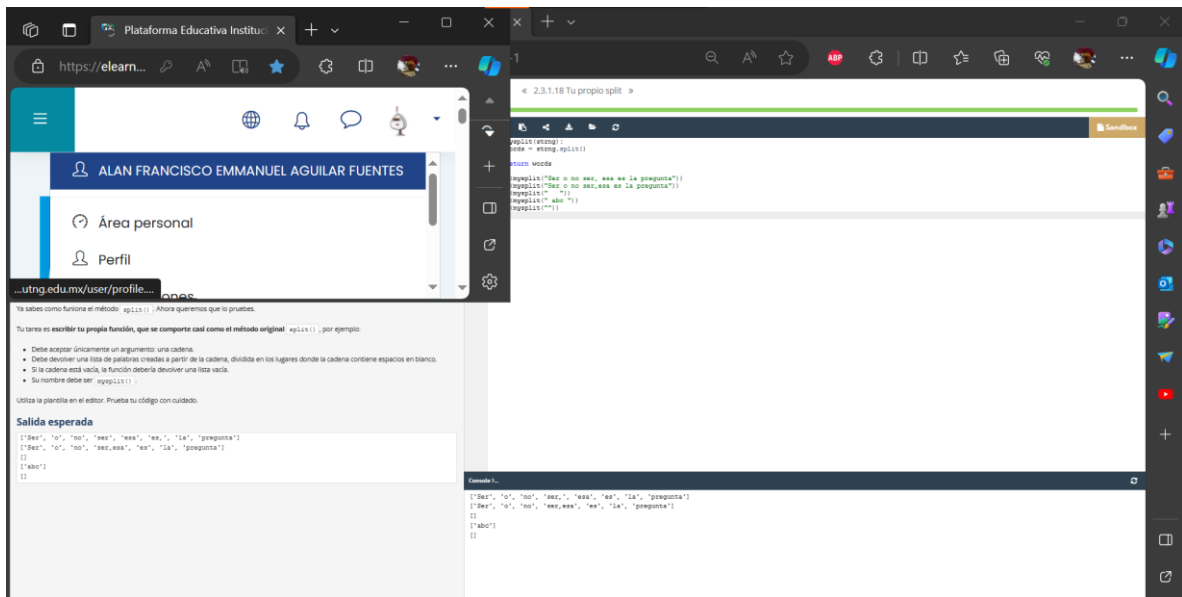
Alumno: Alan Francisco Emmanuel Aguilar Fuentes

Laboratorios Python 2

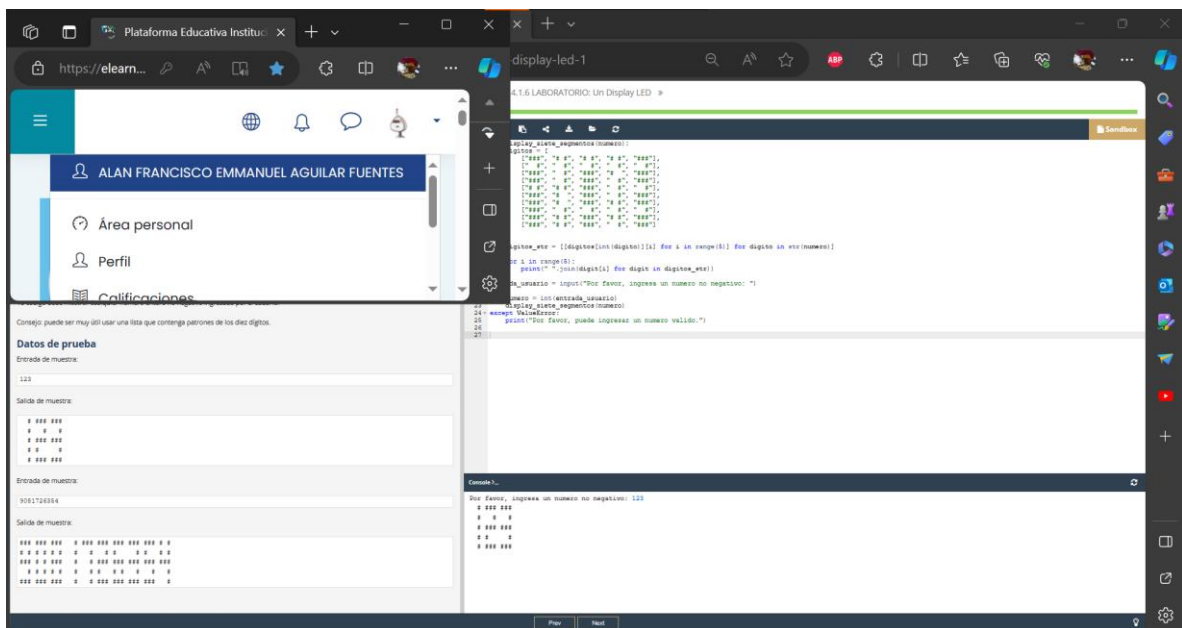
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## 2.3.1.18



### 2.4.1.6



### 2.8.1.4

The screenshot shows a web application on the left and a code editor on the right. The web application, titled 'Plataforma Educativa Instituc...', displays the user profile 'ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES' and a section for 'Colificaciones' (Grades) with instructions on how to use the system. The code editor, titled 'forma-segura', shows a Python function 'obtener\_valor\_en\_rango' that validates input against a range. The console output shows the function being tested with various inputs, including valid numbers and invalid ones like 'asd'.

**Web Application Content:**

ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES

- Área personal
- Perfil
- Colificaciones

**Datos de Prueba**

Prueba tu código cuidadosamente.

Así es como la función debería reaccionar ante la entrada del usuario:

```
Ingresar un número entre -10 a 10: 100
Error: el valor no está dentro del rango permitido (-10..10)
Ingresar un número entre -10 a 10: asd
Error: entrada incorrecta
Ingresar un número entre -10 a 10: 1
El número es: 1
```

**Code Editor Content:**

```
def obtener_valor_en_rango(minimo, maximo):
    while True:
        try:
            entrada = int(input(f'Ingresar un número entre (minimo) y (maximo): '))
            if minimo <= entrada <= maximo:
                return entrada
            else:
                print(f'Error: el valor no está dentro del rango permitido ((minimo)..(maximo))')
        except ValueError:
            print('Error: entrada incorrecta')

12 valor = obtener_valor_en_rango(-10, 10)
13 print(f'El número es: {valor}')
14
```

**Console Output:**

```
Ingresar un número entre -10 y 10: 100
Error: el valor no está dentro del rango permitido (-10..10)
Ingresar un número entre -10 y 10: asd
Error: entrada incorrecta
Ingresar un número entre -10 y 10: 1
El número es: 1
```

### 3.2.1.14

The screenshot shows a web application on the left and a code editor on the right. The web application, titled 'Plataforma Educativa Instituc...', displays the user profile 'ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES' and a section for 'Colificaciones' (Grades) with instructions on how to use the system. The code editor, titled 'Unidad II R1 ProgRedes (1).pdf', shows a Python class 'CountingStack' that implements a stack using a list. The console output shows the stack being tested with various inputs, including valid numbers and invalid ones like 'asd'.

**Web Application Content:**

ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES

- Área personal
- Perfil
- Colificaciones

**Datos de Prueba**

Prueba tu código cuidadosamente.

Así es como la función debería reaccionar ante la entrada del usuario:

```
Ingresar un número entre -10 a 10: 100
Error: el valor no está dentro del rango permitido (-10..10)
Ingresar un número entre -10 a 10: asd
Error: entrada incorrecta
Ingresar un número entre -10 a 10: 1
El número es: 1
```

**Code Editor Content:**

```
class CountingStack(Stack):
    def __init__(self):
        # Inicializa el constructor con acciones apropiadas.
        super().__init__()
        self.__counter = 0

    def get_counter(self):
        # Presenta el valor actual del contador al mundo.
        return self.__counter

    def pop(self):
        # Haz un pop y actualiza el contador.
        val = super().pop()
        self.__counter -= 1
        return val

stk = CountingStack()
for i in range(100):
    stk.push(i)
    print(stk.get_counter())
```

**Console Output:**

```
100
```

### 3.2.1.15

The screenshot shows a web browser with two tabs. The active tab is titled 'Unidad II R1 ProgRespos (1).pdf'. The address bar shows 'https://elearn...'. The page content is titled '2.1.15 Colas alias FIFO' and displays a Python code editor with a 'Sandbox' button. The code implements a Queue class with methods for initialization, adding elements, and retrieving elements. Below the code is a 'Console' output showing the execution results. On the left side of the browser, a sidebar for a user profile is visible, showing the name 'ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES' and options for 'Área personal' and 'Perfil'.

2.1.15 Colas alias FIFO

ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES

Área personal

Perfil

Colificaciones

- Emplea una lista como tu almacenamiento (como lo hicimos con la pila).
- `put()` debe agregar elementos al principio de la lista, mientras que `get()` debe eliminar los elementos del final de la lista.
- Define una nueva excepción llamada `QueueError` (elige una excepción de la cual se derivará) y genera cuando `get()` intente operar en una lista vacía.

Completa el código que te proporcionamos en el editor. Ejecútalo para comprobar si tu salida es similar a la nuestra.

**Salida Esperada**

```
1
perro
False
Error de Cola
```

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.items = []

    def put(self, elem):
        self.items.insert(0, elem)

    def get(self):
        if not self.items:
            raise QueueError("La cola está vacía")
        return self.items.pop()

14
15
16
17
18 que = Queue()
19 que.put(1)
20 que.put("perro")
21 que.put(False)
22
23- try:
24-     for i in range(4):
25-         print(que.get())
26- except QueueError as e:
27-     print(f"Error de Cola: {e}")
28
29
```

Console >\_

```
1
perro
False
Error de Cola: La cola está vacía
```

### 3.4.1.12

Plataforma Educativa Instituc... +

https://elearn... A

**ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES**

- Área personal
- Perfil
- Calificación

Emplea las siguientes sugerencias:

- Todas las propiedades del objeto deben ser privadas.
- Considera escribir una función separada (no un método) para formatear la cadena con el tiempo.

Completa la plantilla que te proporcionamos en el editor. Ejecuta tu código y comprueba si el resultado es el mismo que el nuestro.

**Salida Esperada**

```
23:59:59
00:00:00
23:59:59
```

### 3.4.1.12 La clase Timer »

```
class Timer:
    def __init__(self, hours=0, minutes=0, seconds=0):
        self._hours = hours
        self._minutes = minutes
        self._seconds = seconds

    def __str__(self):
        return f"{self.__format_time(self._hours)}:{self.__format_time(self._minutes)}:{self.__format_time(self._seconds)}"

    def next_second(self):
        self._seconds += 1
        if self._seconds == 60:
            self._seconds = 0
            self._minutes += 1
        if self._minutes == 60:
            self._minutes = 0
            self._hours += 1
        if self._hours == 24:
            self._hours = 0

    def prev_second(self):
        self._seconds -= 1
        if self._seconds == -1:
            self._seconds = 59
            self._minutes -= 1
        if self._minutes == -1:
            self._minutes = 59
            self._hours -= 1
```

Console >\_

```
23:59:59
00:00:00
23:59:59
```

### 3.4.1.13

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://edube.org/learn/python-essentials-2-esp/d-iacute-as-de-la-semana>. The page title is "3.4.1.13 Días de la semana". The left sidebar contains a menu with "Área personal", "Perfil", and "Calificaciones". The main content area has a text block explaining the `WeekDayError` exception and the `Weeker` class. It lists requirements: objects must be printable, the class must have `add_days(n)` and `subtract_days(n)` methods, and all properties must be private. Below this is a "Salida Esperada" (Expected Output) section showing the days of the week and a message: "Lo siento, no puedo atender tu solicitud." The right sidebar shows a code editor with the following Python code:

```
1 class WeekDayError(Exception):
2     pass
3
4 class Weeker:
5     DAYS_OF_WEEK = ['Lun', 'Mar', 'Mie', 'Jue', 'Vie', 'Sab', 'Dom']
6
7     def __init__(self, day):
8         if day not in self.DAYS_OF_WEEK:
9             raise WeekDayError("Día de la semana no válido")
10        self.__current_day = day
11
12    def __str__(self):
13        return self.__current_day
14
15    def add_days(self, n):
16        index = self.DAYS_OF_WEEK.index(self.__current_day)
17        new_index = (index + n) % len(self.DAYS_OF_WEEK)
18        self.__current_day = self.DAYS_OF_WEEK[new_index]
19
20    def subtract_days(self, n):
21        index = self.DAYS_OF_WEEK.index(self.__current_day)
22        new_index = (index - n) % len(self.DAYS_OF_WEEK)
23        self.__current_day = self.DAYS_OF_WEEK[new_index]
24
25
26
27 try:
28     # ...
29 
```

The console output shows the days of the week: Lun, Mar, Dom.

### 3.4.1.14

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://elearn...>. The page title is "1.14 Puntos en un plano". The left sidebar contains a menu with "Área personal", "Perfil", and "Calificaciones". The main content area has a text block explaining the `Point` class. It lists requirements: the class must have a `distance_from_xy(x, y)` method, and the class must have a `distance_from_point(point)` method. Below this is a "Salida esperada" (Expected Output) section showing the output of the `Point` class: 1.4142135623730951. The right sidebar shows a code editor with the following Python code:

```
1 import math
2
3 class Point:
4     def __init__(self, x=0.0, y=0.0):
5         self.__x = x
6         self.__y = y
7
8     def getx(self):
9         return self.__x
10
11    def gety(self):
12        return self.__y
13
14    def distance_from_xy(self, x, y):
15        return math.hypot(self.__x - x, self.__y - y)
16
17    def distance_from_point(self, point):
18        return math.hypot(self.__x - point.getx(), self.__y - point.gety())
19
20
21 point1 = Point(0, 0)
22 point2 = Point(1, 1)
23 print(point1.distance_from_point(point2))
24 print(point2.distance_from_xy(2, 0))
25 
```

The console output shows the output of the `Point` class: 1.4142135623730951.

### 3.4.1.15

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar contains the user's name "ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES" and links to "Área personal", "Perfil", and "Calificaciones". The main content area displays the title "3.4.1.15 Triángulo" and a code editor with the following Python code:

```
import math

class Point:
    def __init__(self, x=0.0, y=0.0):
        self.__x = x
        self.__y = y

    def getx(self):
        return self.__x

    def gety(self):
        return self.__y

    def distance_from_xy(self, x, y):
        return math.hypot(self.__x - x, self.__y - y)

    def distance_from_point(self, point):
        return math.hypot(self.__x - point.getx(), self.__y - point.gety())

class Triangle:
    def __init__(self, vertice1, vertice2, vertice3):
        self.__vertices = [vertice1, vertice2, vertice3]

    def perimeter(self):
        side1 = self.__vertices[0].distance_from_point(self.__vertices[1])
        side2 = self.__vertices[1].distance_from_point(self.__vertices[2])
        side3 = self.__vertices[2].distance_from_point(self.__vertices[0])
```

Below the code editor, the "Salida esperada" (Expected output) is shown as "3.414213562373095".

### 4.3.1.15

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar contains the user's name "ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES" and links to "Área personal", "Perfil", and "Calificaciones". The main content area displays the title "Histograma de frecuencia de caracteres" and a code editor with the following Python code:

```
def contar_letras(contenido):
    try:
        contenido = contenido.lower()
        recuentos_letras = {}

        for caracter in contenido:
            if caracter.isalpha() and caracter.isascii():
                recuentos_letras[caracter] = recuentos_letras.get(caracter, 0) + 1

        for letra in sorted(recuentos_letras):
            print(f"{letra} -> {recuentos_letras[letra]}")

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Se produjo un error: {e}")

contenido_archivo = input("Ingrese el contenido del archivo: ")
contar_letras(contenido_archivo)
```

Below the code editor, the "Salida esperada" (Expected output) is shown as:

```
Ingrese el contenido del archivo: aBc
a -> 1
b -> 1
c -> 1
```

### 4.3.1.16

Plataforma Educativa Institución

https://elearn...

ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES

Área personal

Perfil

Calificaciones

contador más grande debe presentarse primero).

- El histograma debe enviarse a un archivo con el mismo nombre que el de entrada, pero con la extensión '.hist' (debe concatenarse con el nombre original).

Suponiendo que el archivo de prueba contiene solo una línea con:

cBabAa

samplefile.txt

El resultado esperado debería verse de la siguiente manera:

a -> 3  
b -> 2  
c -> 1

salida

Tip: Emplea una `lambda` para cambiar el ordenamiento.

Histograma de frecuencia de caracteres ordenado

```
def contar_letras(texto):  
    print(f"Se produjo un error: {e}")  
    cadena_entrada = input("Ingrese la cadena de entrada: ")  
    contar_letras(cadena_entrada)  
    def contar_letras(entrada):  
        try:  
            contenido = entrada.lower()  
            recuentos_letras = {}  
            for caracter in contenido:  
                if caracter.isalpha() and caracter.isascii():  
                    recuentos_letras[caracter] = recuentos_letras.get(caracter, 0) + 1  
            recuentos_ordenados = sorted(recuentos_letras.items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)  
            for letra, frecuencia in recuentos_ordenados:  
                print(f"{letra} -> {frecuencia}")  
        except Exception as e:  
            print(f"Se produjo un error: {e}")  
    cadena_entrada = input("Ingrese la cadena de entrada: ")  
    contar_letras(cadena_entrada)
```

Console

Ingrese la cadena de entrada: cBabAa  
a -> 3  
b -> 2  
c -> 1

### 4.3.1.17

Plataforma Educativa Institución

https://elearning...

Universidad Tecnológica del Norte de Guanajuato

TSU Ingenierías/Licenciaturas Manuales/Entrenamiento

ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR FUENTES

Área personal

Perfil

Calificaciones

**Objetivos**

- Mejorar las habilidades del alumno para operar con archivos en modo lectura.
- Perfeccionar las habilidades del estudiante para definir y usar excepciones y diccionarios.

**Escenario**

El profesor Jekyll dirige clases con estudiantes y regularmente toma notas en un archivo de texto. Cada línea del archivo contiene 3 elementos: el nombre del alumno, el apellido del alumno y el número de puntos que el alumno recibió durante ciertas clases.

Los elementos están separados con espacios en blanco. Cada estudiante puede aparecer más de una vez dentro del archivo del profesor Jekyll.

El archivo puede tener el siguiente aspecto:

```
def __init__(self, file_name):  
    self.file_name = file_name  
    self.students_data = {}  
    def process_file(self):  
        try:  
            with open(self.file_name, 'r') as file:  
                lines = file.readlines()
```

Console

Warning: The pty module has been disabled for security reasons.



#### 4.4.1.8

The screenshot shows a web browser with a course page for 'Programación de Redes' (Networking) on the left and a code editor on the right. The course page includes a header for 'Universidad Tecnológica del Norte de Guanajuato' and a sidebar with navigation links. The main content area displays a recursive directory search function. The code editor on the right shows the implementation of the function, which uses `os.listdir()` to list the contents of a directory and `os.path.join()` to construct the full path for each item. The console output shows the function being called for three different directories, all of which do not exist, resulting in `Not FoundError`.

```
def buscar_archivos_recursivo(path, dir="python"):
    """
    Función que realiza una búsqueda recursiva en un directorio.
    """
    try:
        # Lista los archivos y directorios en el directorio actual
        archivos = os.listdir(current_dir)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(f"El directorio {current_dir} no existe.")
        return

    # Recorre cada archivo o directorio
    for item in archivos:
        # Construye la ruta completa para el ítem
        item_path = os.path.join(current_dir, item)

        # Si es un directorio, realiza la búsqueda recursiva
        if os.path.isdir(item_path):
            buscar_archivos_recursivo(item_path, dir)
        # Si es un archivo, lo imprime
        elif os.path.isfile(item_path):
            print(f"Archivo encontrado: {item_path}")

# Ejemplo de uso
if __name__ == "__main__":
    path = "/tmp/34fwjg6-bj99FXUuABqS/files/tree no existe."
    buscar_archivos_recursivo(path, dir="python")
```

#### 4.5.1.22

The screenshot shows a web browser with a course page for 'Programación de Redes' (Networking) on the left and a code editor on the right. The course page includes a header for 'Universidad Tecnológica del Norte de Guanajuato' and a sidebar with navigation links. The main content area displays a datetime module example. The code editor on the right shows the implementation of the example, which uses `datetime.datetime.now()` to get the current date and time, and `datetime.datetime.strptime()` to parse a string into a datetime object. The console output shows the current date and time, and the results of the parsing function for three different date strings.

```
from datetime import datetime

# Obtener la fecha y hora actual
now = datetime.now()
print(now)

# Parsear una cadena de texto a un objeto datetime
date_string = "2020-11-04 14:53:00"
parsed_date = datetime.strptime(date_string, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
print(parsed_date)
```

### 4.6.1.13

The screenshot shows a web browser with two main windows. The left window is a university portal for 'Universidad Tecnológica del Norte de Guanajuato'. It features a header with the university logo and navigation links like 'TSU - Ingenierías/Licenciaturas' and 'Manuales/Entrenamiento'. A sidebar on the left contains icons for home, calendar, and other functions. The main content area displays a welcome message for 'ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR' and a 'Bienvenido a la Plataforma' banner. Below this, there are sections for 'Salida esperada' (expected output) and 'Argumentos de muestra' (sample arguments). The 'Salida esperada' section shows the number 52, and the 'Argumentos de muestra' section shows 'year=2000, weekday=6'. The right window is a code editor titled 'calendar' with a 'Sandbox' tab. It contains Python code for a calendar module, including a 'Calendar' class with methods like 'weekday\_in\_year', 'count\_weekday\_in\_year', and 'year\_data'. The code is being executed, and the console output shows the results for the years 2019 and 2000.

Unidad II R1 ProgRedes (1).pdf | Course: Programación de Redes | Edube Interactive : 4.6.1.13 LAB |

Plataforma Educativa Institución: | calendar

El módulo calendar »

TSU - Ingenierías/Licenciaturas - Manuales/Entrenamiento

Universidad Tecnológica del Norte de Guanajuato  
Escuela de Ingeniería de Software  
"Educación y progreso para la vida"

Bienvenido a la Plataforma  
inscribirse, diseñar

ALAN FRANCISCO EMMANUEL AGUILAR

Área personal  
Perfil  
Calificaciones

Salida esperada

52

Argumentos de muestra

year=2000, weekday=6

Salida esperada

53

```
17 def __init__(self, year, weekday):
18     self.year = year
19     self.weekday = weekday
20     self._year_data = self._year_data2calendar(year, width=1)
21     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
22     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
23     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
24     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
25     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
26     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
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41     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
42     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
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68     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
69     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
70     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
71     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
72     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
73     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
74     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
75     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
76     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
77     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
78     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
79     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
80     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
81     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
82     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
83     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
84     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
85     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
86     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
87     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
88     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
89     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
90     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
91     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
92     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
93     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
94     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
95     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
96     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
97     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
98     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
99     self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
100    self._count_weekday_in_year(year, weekday)
```

Console >...

Para el año 2019, el número de lunes es: 0  
Para el año 2000, el número de domingos es: 0