

D02 - Python-Django Training

Python Basics 2

Summary: Today, you're going to conquer Silicon Valley with your newly acquired skills in POO with Python!

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Chapter I Preamble

Here are the lyric of the "Free Software Song":

Join us now and share the software; You'll be free, hackers, you'll be free. Join us now and share the software; You'll be free, hackers, you'll be free.

Hoarders can get piles of money, That is true, hackers, that is true. But they cannot help their neighbors; That's not good, hackers, that's not good.

When we have enough free software At our call, hackers, at our call, We'll kick out those dirty licenses Ever more, hackers, ever more.

Join us now and share the software; You'll be free, hackers, you'll be free. Join us now and share the software; You'll be free, hackers, you'll be free.

Chapter II

Instructions

Unless there is an explicit contradiction, the following instructions will be valid for all days of this Python Django Piscine.

- Only this page will serve as reference; do not trust rumors.
- Watch out! This document could potentially change up to an hour before submission.
- These exercises are carefully laid out by order of difficulty from easiest to hardest. We will not take into account a successfully completed harder exercise if an easier one is not perfectly functional.
- Make sure you have the appropriate permissions on your files and directories.
- You have to follow the submission procedures for every exercise.
- Your exercises will be checked and graded by your fellow classmates.
- On top of that, your exercises will be checked and graded by a program called Moulinette. Moulinette is very meticulous and strict in its evaluation of your work. It is entirely automated and there is no way to negotiate with it. So if you want to avoid bad surprises, be as thorough as possible.
- Exercises in Shell must be executable with /bin/sh.
- You <u>cannot</u> leave <u>any</u> additional file in your directory than those specified in the subject.
- Got a question? Ask your peer on the right. Otherwise, try your peer on the left.
- Your reference guide is called Google / man / the Internet /
- Remember to discuss on the piscine forum of your Intra and on Slack!
- Examine the examples thoroughly. They could very well call for details that are not explicitly mentioned in the subject...

Chapter III

Today's specific rules

- No code in the global scope. We want functions!
- Unless otherwise specified, every file written in Python will have to end with a block

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Your tests and your error handling
```

- Any uncaught exception will negate the work, even in case of an error you were required to test.
- Any import is prohibited, except for the ones specified in the 'Authorized functions' section of each exercise's header.

Chapter IV

Exercise 00

	Exercise 00	
Exercise 00 : Conquering Silicon Valley!		
Turn-in directory:	ex00/	/
Files to turn in : render.py, myCV.template, settings.py		/
Allowed functions: import sys, os, re		

You've just achieved your amazing developer training course and new perspectives are about to change your life for ever. You arrive in the Silicon Valley with one goal in mind: develop your revolutionary resume generator with a groundbreaking technology and become the Bill Gates of the job-seeking industry!

Now all that's left to do is...craft your technology.

Create a render.py program that will take a file with a .template extension as a parameter. This program will have to read the file's content, replace some patterns with defined values in a settings.py file (a if __name__ == '__main__': block will not be necessary for this file) and write the result in a file with the .html extension.

You will have to be able to replicate the following example with your program.

```
$> cat settings.py
name = "duoquadragintian"
$> cat file.template
"-Who are you?
-A {name}!"
$> python3 render.py file.template
$> cat file.html
"-Who are you?
-A duoquadragintian!"
```

Errors, including wrong file extension, a non-existing file or a wrong number of arguments will have to be managed.

You will have to turn-in a myCV.template file which, once converted in HTML, will have to include at least the complete structure of a (doctype, head and body page, the page's title, name and surname of the resume's owner, their age and profession. Of course, these informations will not directly appear in the .template file.



help(globals), keyword expansion...

Chapter V

Exercise 01

	Exercise 01	
	Exercise 01; Innovating start-up looking for intern. 10 years	exp. required.
Turn-	in directory: $ex01/$	/
Files	to turn in: intern.py	/
Allow	ed functions:	

You cannot start this journey alone. You choose to recruit someone to make coffee, assist you, an intern would be better (they're cheaper).

Create the Intern class containing the following functionalities:

A builder taking a character chain as a parameter, assigning its value to a Name attribute. "My name? I'm nobody, an intern, I have no name." will be implemented as default value.

A method __str__() that will return Name attribute of the instance.

A Coffee class with a simple __str__() method that will return the character chain "This is the worst coffee you ever tasted.".

A work() method that will raise only one exception (use the basic (Exception) type) with the text "I'm just an intern, I can't do that...".

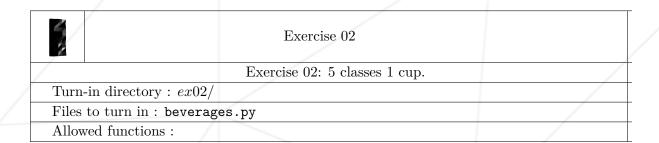
A make_coffee() method that will return an instance of the Coffee class that you will have implemented in Intern class.

In your tests, you will have to instantiate twice the Intern class. Once without a name, the second time with the name "Mark".

Display the name of each instance. Ask mark to make you a coffee and display the result. Ask the other intern to work. You will have to manage the exception in your test.

Chapter VI

Exercise 02



Coffee's good. Choosing your drink is better! Create a HotBeverage class with the following functionalities:

A price attribute with a value of 0.30.

Aname attribute with the "hot beverage" value.

A description() method returning an instance description. The description value will be "Just some hot water in a cup.".

A __str__() method returning an instance description in this form:

```
name : <name attribute>
price : <price attribute limited to two decimal points>
description : <instance's description>
```

for instance, a HotBeverage instance display would look like this:

```
name : hot beverage
price : 0.30
description : Just some hot water in a cup.
```

Then create the following derived classes HotBeverage:

Coffee :

name : "coffee"
price : 0.40

description: "A coffee, to stay awake."

Tea:

name : "tea"
price : 0.30

description : "Just some hot water in a cup."

Chocolate :

name : "chocolate"

price : 0.50

description : "Chocolate, sweet chocolate..."

Cappuccino :

name : "cappuccino"

price : 0.45

description : "Un po' di Italia nella sua tazza!"

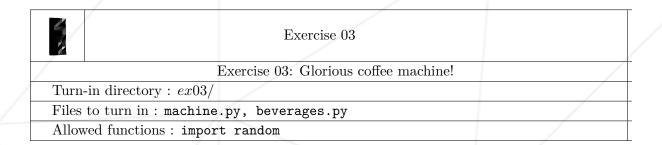


You must ONLY redefine what's necessary, what you need to change, to redefine... (cf. DRY).

In your tests, instantiate each class among: HotBeverage, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Cappuccino and display them.

Chapter VII

Exercise 03



There you are! Your company is up and running! Your first fund raising offered you premises. You have an intern for the coffee and a level 10 green plant at the building entrance to keep everything in order.

Yet, everything is not perfect: your intern makes a god awful coffee and half a minimum wage is expensive for this mud. Time has come to invest in new equipment that will lead to your personal success!

Create the CoffeeMachine class containing:

- A builder.
- An EmptyCup class inheriting HotBeverage, with the name "empty cup", a 0.90 price and the description "An empty cup?! Gimme my money back!".
 Copy the beverages.py file frome the previous exercise in this exercise folder to
 - use the classes it contains.
- A BrokenMachineException class inheriting the Exception with the text "This coffee machine has to be repaired.". This text must be defined in the exception's builder.
- A repair() method that fixes the machine so it can serve hot drinks again.
- A serve() method that will have the following specifications:

Parameters: A unique parameter (other than self) that will be a class derived from HotBeverage.

Return: Alternatively (randomly), the method returns an instance of the class set in parameter and alternatively, an EmptyCup instance.

Obsolescence: The machine is cheap and breaks down after serving 10 drinks.

When out of order: the call for the serve() method must raise a CoffeeMachine. BrokenMachine exception until the repair() method is called.

Fixing: After calling the repair() method, the serve() method can work again without raising the exception before it breaks down again after serving 10 drinks.

In your tests, instantiate the CoffeeMachine class. Ask for various drinks from the beverages.py file and display the drink you're served until the machine breaks down (you will then manage the raised exception). Fix the machine and start again until the machine breaks down again (manage the exception again).

Chapter VIII

Exercise 04

	Exercise 04	
/	Exercise 04: A basic class ft. RMS.	/
Turn-in directory : $ex0$	4/	/
Files to turn in : elem.	ру	/
Allowed functions:		/

It's now time to work on your WEB visibility. You'd like to use your newly acquired Python skills to efficiently design your HTML content but you'd like to get the advice from a superior being to learn how to do so. You choose to sacrifice your intern for the Gods of programming.

Now that you have a coffee machine, he became pretty useless... Just torch him...

Saint IGNUcius appears before you to speak a precious revelation:

"HTML elements share almost the same structure (tag, content, attributes). It would be wise to create a class that can assemble all those shared behaviors and specifications to use the legacy force in Python to simply and easily derive this class without having to rewrite the whole thing"

Only then does St. IGNUcius see the Mac you're working on. Scared like hell, he flees without further ado, leaving behind just a tests file and an incomplete class. In a rush, you complete the Elem class (the gaps needing filling are indicated with [...]) with the following specifications:

- A builder taking in parameter the element's name, HTML attributes and type (simple or double tags).
- A __str__() method returning the element's HTML code.
- A add_content() method allowing to add the elements at the end of the content.
- An Exception sub-class within it.

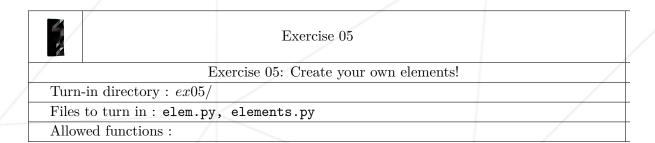
If the work is done well, you will be able to represent any HTML element and its content with your Elem class. Now for the final stretch:

- The tests.py file provided in the tarbal in the appendix of the subject must work properly (no assertion error, the test output explicitly stating its success). Of course, we're not cruel enough to test the functionalities that are not explicitly required in this exercise. Hahaha... We're not... really.
- You also must replicate and display the following structure with the help of your Elem class:

```
<html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
    "Hello ground!"
    </title>
</head>
<body>
    <hi>
    "Oh no, not again!"
    </hi>
    <img src="http://i.imgur.com/pfp3T.jpg" />
</body>
</html>
```

Chapter IX

Exercise 05



Congratulations! Now, you can generate any HTML element and its content. However, generating each element specifying each attribute with each instantiation is a little boring. Here is the opportunity to use the legacy to create small classes that will be easier to use. Create the following classes derived from the Elem class created in the previous exercise:

- html, head, body
- title
- meta
- img
- table, th, tr, td
- ul, ol, li
- h1
- h2
- p
- div
- span
- hr
- br

Each class's builder will be able to take the content as the first argument, and:

Be smart, reuse the functionalities you've coded in the Elem. class. You **must** use the inheritance.

Demonstrate how these classes work with a number of tests - your choice - that will cover all the functionalities. After coding these classes, you won't need to specify the name or type of a tag, which is very handy. You will never have to instantiate directly Elem class again. Actually, from now on, this is prohibited.

In order to understand the benefits of the d'Elem derived classes compared to the direct use of d'Elem, let's take the HTML document structure from the previous exercise. You must replicate it using your new classes.

Way simpler, isn't it?:)

Chapter X

Exercise 06

/		
	Exercise 06	
/	Exercise 06: Validation.	
Turn-in directory : $ex06/$		
Files to turn in : Page.py, elem.py, elements.py		
Allowed functions:		

Though you've made amazing progress, your work still needs a little cleaning. A little more conform. You're like this: you love constraints and challenges. So why not imposing a norm to the structure of your HTML documents? Start copying the classes of both previous exercises in this exercise's folder.

Create a Page class which builder will take in parameter an instance of a class inheriting Elem. Your Page class must implement a is_valid() method that must send True if all the following rules are observed, and otherwise, si False:

- If, on the tree path, a node has not one of the following types: html, head, body, title, meta, img, table, th, tr, td, ul, ol, li, h1, h2, p, div, span, hr, br or Text, the tree is invalid.
- Html must strictly contain a Head, then a Body.
- Head must only contain one Title and only one Title.
- Body and Div must only contain the following type of elements: H1, H2, Div, Table, U1, O1, Span, or Text.
- Title, H1, H2, Li, Th, Td must only contain one Text and only this Text.
- P ne doit contenir que des Text.
- Span must only contain Text or some P.
- U1 and O1 must contain at least one Li and only some Li.

- Tr must contain at least one Th or Td and only some Th or Td. The Th and the Td must be mutually exclusive.
- Table: must only contain Tr and only some Tr.

Your Page class must also be able to:

- Display its HTML code when we print an instance. Beware: the HTML code displays must be preceded by a doctype if and if only the root element type is Html.
- Write your HTML code in a file thanks to a write_to_file method that takes the file's name as a parameter. Beware: HTML code written in the file must be preceded by a doctype if and if only the root element's type is Html.

Demonstrate how your Page class works with a number of tests - you will choose - that will cover all the functionalites.