

# **The Python Standard Library**

**Describes the library distributed with Python**

# What Python's Standard Library Provide?

1. What python's standard library provide?
  1. Wide range of facilities
  2. built-in modules(written in C) to access to system functionality such as file I/O
  3. Standardized solutions for many problems that occur in everyday programming
  4. Modules designed to abstracting away platforms — neutral APIs
  5. Provides as a collection of packages
  6. Collections of packages: python package index website
    1. <https://pypi.org/>

# The Python Standard Library

## Introduction

1. What Python language core defines?
  1. “Core” of language is data types like lists, dictionary, set, tuple modules
  2. Defines the form of literals and places some constraint on their semantics
  3. Built-in functions and exceptions without need of an `import` statement
2. Bulk of the library introduction
  1. Modules written in C and built in to the Python interpreter.
  2. Modules written in Python and imported in source form
  3. Modules provide interfaces that are highly specific to Python
    1. Printing a stack trace
  4. Modules provide interfaces that are specific to particular operating system
    1. Access to specific hardware
  5. Modules provide interfaces that are specific to a particular application domain
    1. Like for World Wide Web
  6. Some modules are available in all versions and ports of python
  7. Some modules are only available when the underlying system support or require them
  8. Some modules are only available when a particular configuration option was chosen at the time when python was compiled and installed.

# The Python Standard Library

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# The Python Standard Library

## Introduction

1. How the manual organized?
  1. From the inside out organized
  2. First describes the built-in functions
  3. Second describe “core” data types and exceptions
  4. Third describe the modules
2. How to read the Python Standard Library?
  1. Just browse the table of contents
  2. Look for a specific function, module in the index
  3. Better to start with Built-in Functions
  4. It's kind of dictionary lookup tool, instead of a novel.

# Built-in functions

1. `bin(number)`
2. `format(number, '#b')` `format(number, 'b')`
3. `dir()`
  1. If the object is module object, the list contains the names of the module's attributes
  2. If the object is a type or class object, the list contains the names of its attributes, and recursively of the attributes of its bases.
  3. Otherwise, the list contains the objects's attributes' names, the names of its class's attributes, and recursively of the attributes of its class's base classes.
4. `enumerate(iterable, start=0)`
  1. Return an enumerate object
  2. Iterable must be a sequence, an iterator, or some other object which supports iteration
  3. The `__next__()` method of the iterator returned by `enumerate()` returns a tuple containing a count and the values obtained from iterating over iterable.
5. `eval(expression, globals=None, locals=None)`
6. `float(string)`
7. `hex()`
8. `input()`
9. `iter(object, sentinel, /)`: return an iterator object, you can define `__iter__()` and `__next__(self)` in you custom object
10. `open(file, mode='r', buffering=-1, encoding=None, errors=None, newline=None, closefd=True, opener=None)`
11. `zip(*iterables, strict=False)`: iterate over several iterables in parallel, producing tuples with an item form each one.
  1. `zip()` in conjunction with the `*` operator can be used to unzip a list

```
# So funny, NotImplementedError: dir_fd unavailable on this platform!!!!!!
import os
dir_fd = os.open('/Users/lina/code/core-python/', os.O_RDONLY)
def opener(path, flags):
    print('not implemented!')
    #return os.open(path, flags, dir_fd=dir_fd)

#with open('test_file.txt', 'a', opener=opener) as f:
with open('test_file.txt', 'a') as f:
    print('This will be written to xxxx/test_file.txt', file=f)

os.close(dir_fd)
```

Character	Meaning
'r'	open for reading (default)
'w'	open for writing, truncating the file first
'x'	open for exclusive creation, failing if the file already exists
'a'	open for writing, appending to the end of file if it exists
'b'	binary mode
't'	text mode (default)
'+'	open for updating (reading and writing)

# Built-in Types

## How many built-in types are built into the interpreter?

1. Numeric Types - int, float, complex
2. Iterator Types
3. Generator Types
4. Sequence Types - list, tuple, range
  1. Common Sequence Operations
  2. Immutable sequence types
  3. Mutable sequence types
5. Text sequence type - str
6. Binary sequence types - bytes, bytearray, memoryview
7. Set types
8. Mapping types
9. Context Manager types
10. Type Annotation Types - Generic Alias, Union
11. Other Built-in Types
12. Special Attributes

# Built-in Types

## Int

1. `int.bit_length()`
2. `int.to_bytes()`



# Iterator/Generator types

Please see these in Python Tutorial.key and class.py examples.

# Development Tools

## The modules help you write software

1. The module lists help you write software
  1. typing — support for type hint
  2. Pydoc — Documentation generator and online help system
  3. Python Development Mode — additional runtime checks that are too expensive to be enabled by default. Enable by `-X dev` cmd line
  4. doctest — Test interactive Python examples
  5. unittest — Unit testing framework
  6. unittest.mock — mock object library
  7. test — Regression tests package for python
  8. test.support — Utilities for the Python test

# Automated test

## 10 Python modules for full stack automation and testing

1. Why we need automated test?
  1. It provides optimization, efficiency, and best practices in any business process.
  2. It will trigger faster development cycles
  3. It will trigger quicker resolution of any app issues

# Built-in Types

## Common Sequence Operations

Operation	Result	Notes
<code>x in s</code>	<code>True</code> if an item of <i>s</i> is equal to <i>x</i> , else <code>False</code>	(1)
<code>x not in s</code>	<code>False</code> if an item of <i>s</i> is equal to <i>x</i> , else <code>True</code>	(1)
<code>s + t</code>	the concatenation of <i>s</i> and <i>t</i>	(6)(7)
<code>s * n</code> or <code>n * s</code>	equivalent to adding <i>s</i> to itself <i>n</i> times	(2)(7)
<code>s[i]</code>	<i>i</i> th item of <i>s</i> , origin 0	(3)
<code>s[i:j]</code>	slice of <i>s</i> from <i>i</i> to <i>j</i>	(3)(4)
<code>s[i:j:k]</code>	slice of <i>s</i> from <i>i</i> to <i>j</i> with step <i>k</i>	(3)(5)
<code>len(s)</code>	length of <i>s</i>	
<code>min(s)</code>	smallest item of <i>s</i>	
<code>max(s)</code>	largest item of <i>s</i>	
<code>s.index(x[, i[, j]])</code>	index of the first occurrence of <i>x</i> in <i>s</i> (at or after index <i>i</i> and before index <i>j</i> )	(8)
<code>s.count(x)</code>	total number of occurrences of <i>x</i> in <i>s</i>	

# Built-in Type

## Common Sequence Operations

1. What's the rules for comparisons between common sequence?
  1. Compared lexicographically, means compared equally.
  2. The two sequences must be the same type
  3. The two sequences must have the same length
  4. Forward and reversed iterators access values using an index.
  5. The index will continue to march forward even if the underlying sequence is mutated.
  6. The iterator terminates only when an `IndexError` or a `StopIteration` is encountered.

# Built-in Types

## The Notes for the Common Sequences operations

1. 'in' and 'not in' operations
  1. used for simple containment testing
  2. used for specialized sequences(such as str, bytes, and bytearray) for subsequence testing
2. Values of n less than 0 are treated as 0
3. Items in the sequence s are not copied; they are referenced multiple times
  1. See the amazing example in Built-in\_types.py
- 4.

# Built-in Types

## Iterator Types

1. How to implement a iterator?
  1. User-defined classes to support iteration
  2. Sequences
    1. List
    2. Tuple
    3. Range
    4. Str
    5. Bytes, bytearray, memoryview,
    6. The above always support the iteration methods.

# Built-in Types

```
rev = Reverse('spam')  
print(iter(rev))
```

```
def __next__(self):  
    if self.index == 0:  
        raise StopIteration  
    self.index = self.index - 1  
    return self.data[self.index]
```

## Implement a container to provide iterable support

```
#if the class defines __next__(), then __iter__() can just return self  
def __iter__(self):  
    return self
```

1. How to create an iterator object?
  1. The object is required to support two methods to form the iterator protocol
    1. Define `__iter__()` method
      1. Require to return the iterator itself
    2. Define `__next__()` method
      1. Return the next item from the iterator
      2. If no further items, raise the `StopIteration` exception