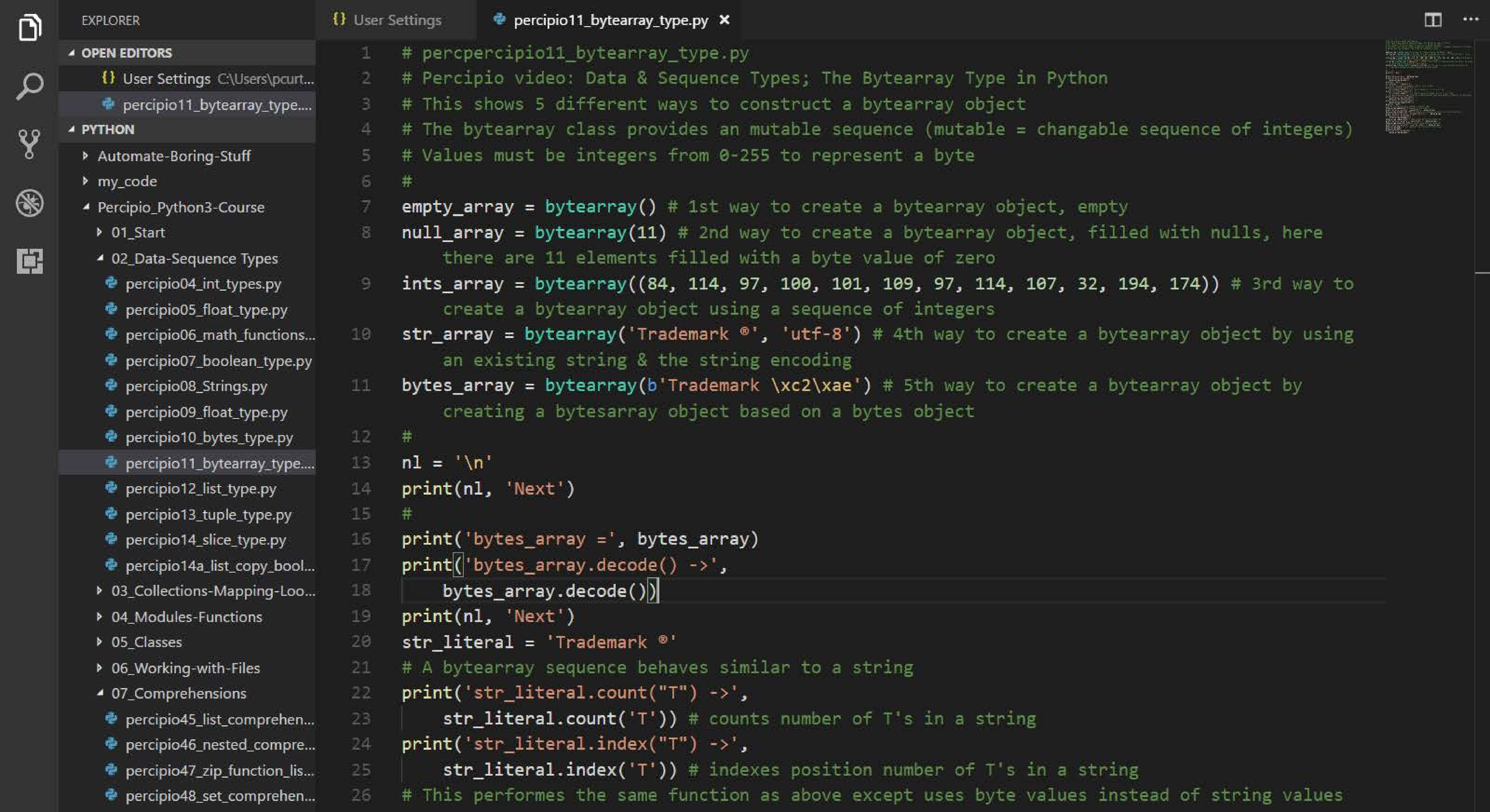
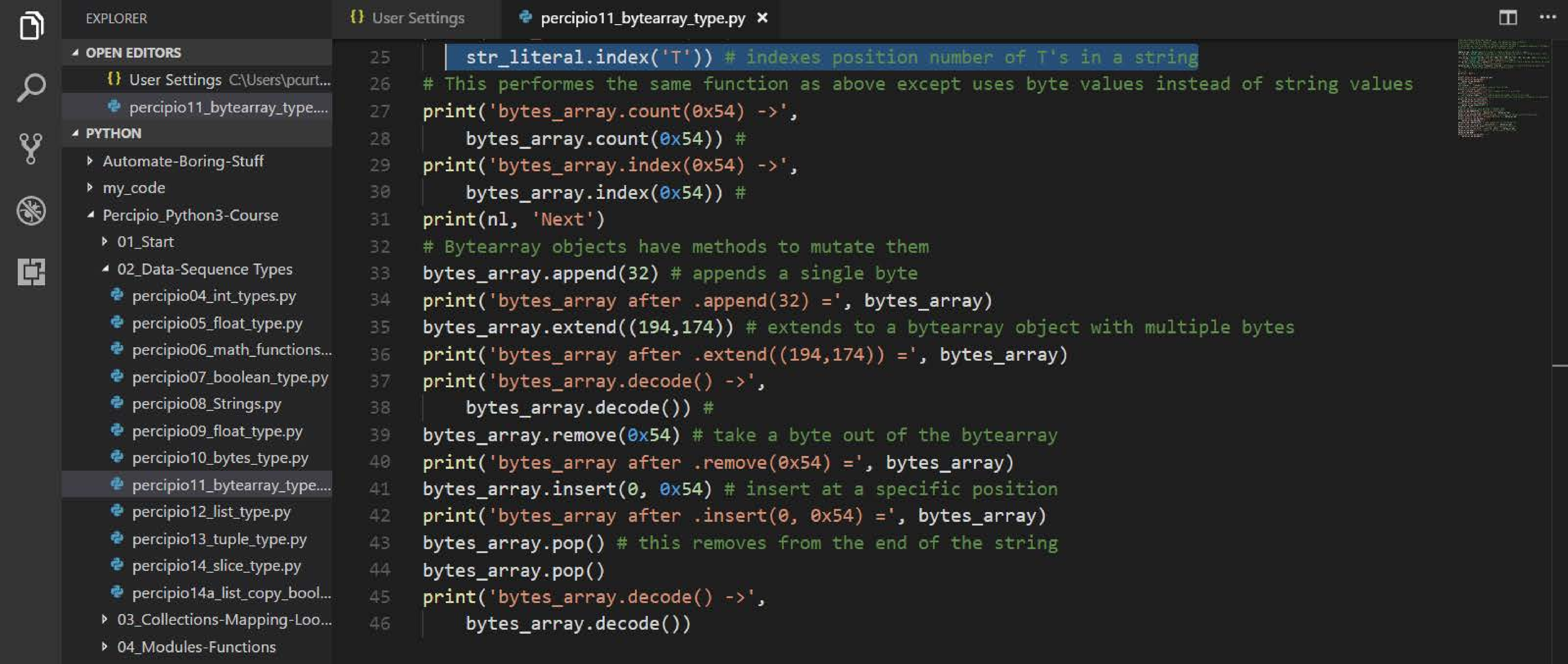


```python
# percpercipio11_bytearray_type.py
# Percipio video: Data & Sequence Types; The Bytearray Type in Python
# This shows 5 different ways to construct a bytearray object
# The bytearray class provides an mutable sequence (mutable = changable sequence of integers)
# Values must be integers from 0-255 to represent a byte
#
empty_array = bytearray() # 1st way to create a bytearray object, empty
null_array = bytearray(11) # 2nd way to create a bytearray object, filled with nulls, here
    there are 11 elements filled with a byte value of zero
ints_array = bytearray((84, 114, 97, 100, 101, 109, 97, 114, 107, 32, 194, 174)) # 3rd way to
    create a bytearray object using a sequence of integers
str_array = bytearray('Trademark ®', 'utf-8') # 4th way to create a bytearray object by using
    an existing string & the string encoding
bytes_array = bytearray(b'Trademark \xc2\xae') # 5th way to create a bytearray object by
    creating a bytesarray object based on a bytes object
#
nl = '\n'
print(nl, 'Next')
#
print('bytes_array =', bytes_array)
print('bytes_array.decode() ->',
    bytes_array.decode())
print(nl, 'Next')
str_literal = 'Trademark ®'
# A bytearray sequence behaves similar to a string
print('str_literal.count("T") ->',
    str_literal.count('T')) # counts number of T's in a string
print('str_literal.index("T") ->',
    str_literal.index('T')) # indexes position number of T's in a string
# This performes the same function as above except uses byte values instead of string values
```



EXPLORER

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```python
    str_literal.index('T')) # indexes position number of T's in a string
# This performes the same function as above except uses byte values instead of string values
print('bytes_array.count(0x54) ->',
    bytes_array.count(0x54)) #
print('bytes_array.index(0x54) ->',
    bytes_array.index(0x54)) #
print(nl, 'Next')
# Bytearray objects have methods to mutate them
bytes_array.append(32) # appends a single byte
print('bytes_array after .append(32) =', bytes_array)
bytes_array.extend((194,174)) # extends to a bytearray object with multiple bytes
print('bytes_array after .extend((194,174)) =', bytes_array)
print('bytes_array.decode() ->',
    bytes_array.decode()) #
bytes_array.remove(0x54) # take a byte out of the bytearray
print('bytes_array after .remove(0x54) =', bytes_array)
bytes_array.insert(0, 0x54) # insert at a specific position
print('bytes_array after .insert(0, 0x54) =', bytes_array)
bytes_array.pop() # this removes from the end of the string
bytes_array.pop()
print('bytes_array.decode() ->',
    bytes_array.decode())
```