

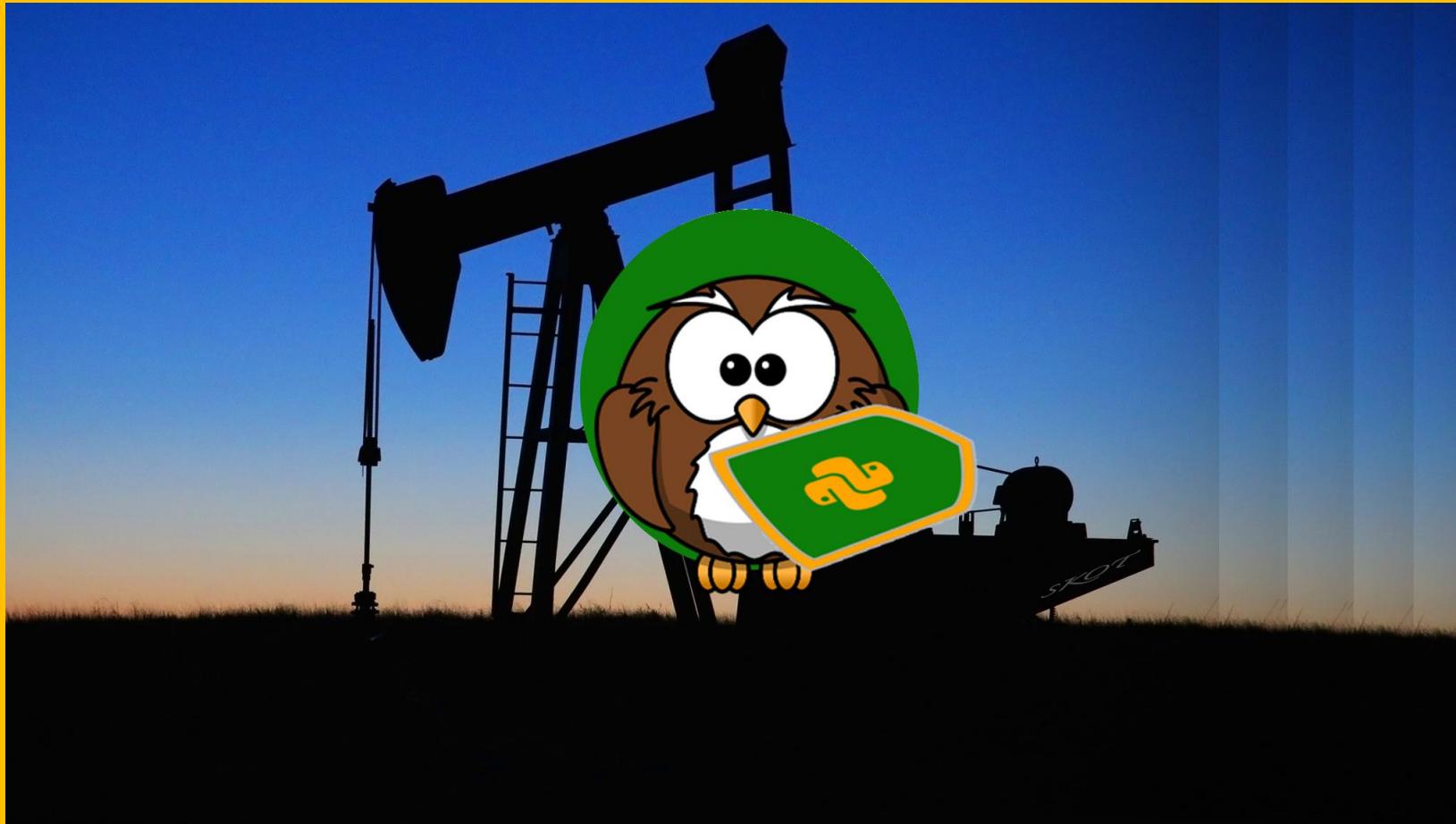
Modern Pythoneering

The Built-In Reports

By Randall Nagy



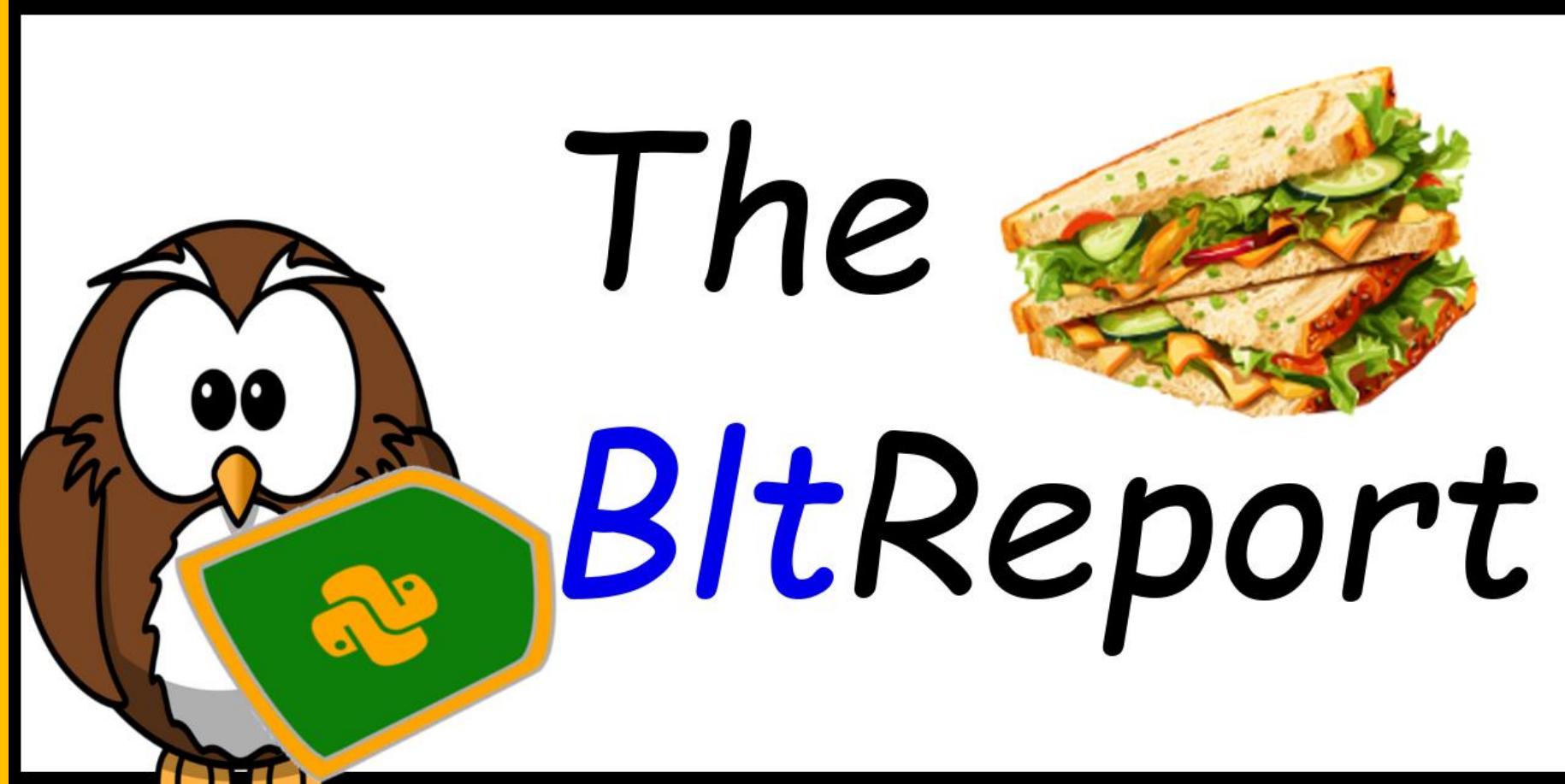
A.K.A: PyQuesting!

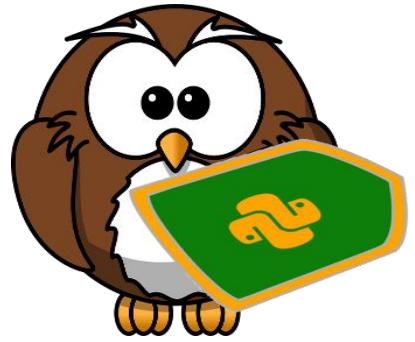






Video: BLT_00100





The ‘Upper-Cased’

Keywords:

- True
- False
- None



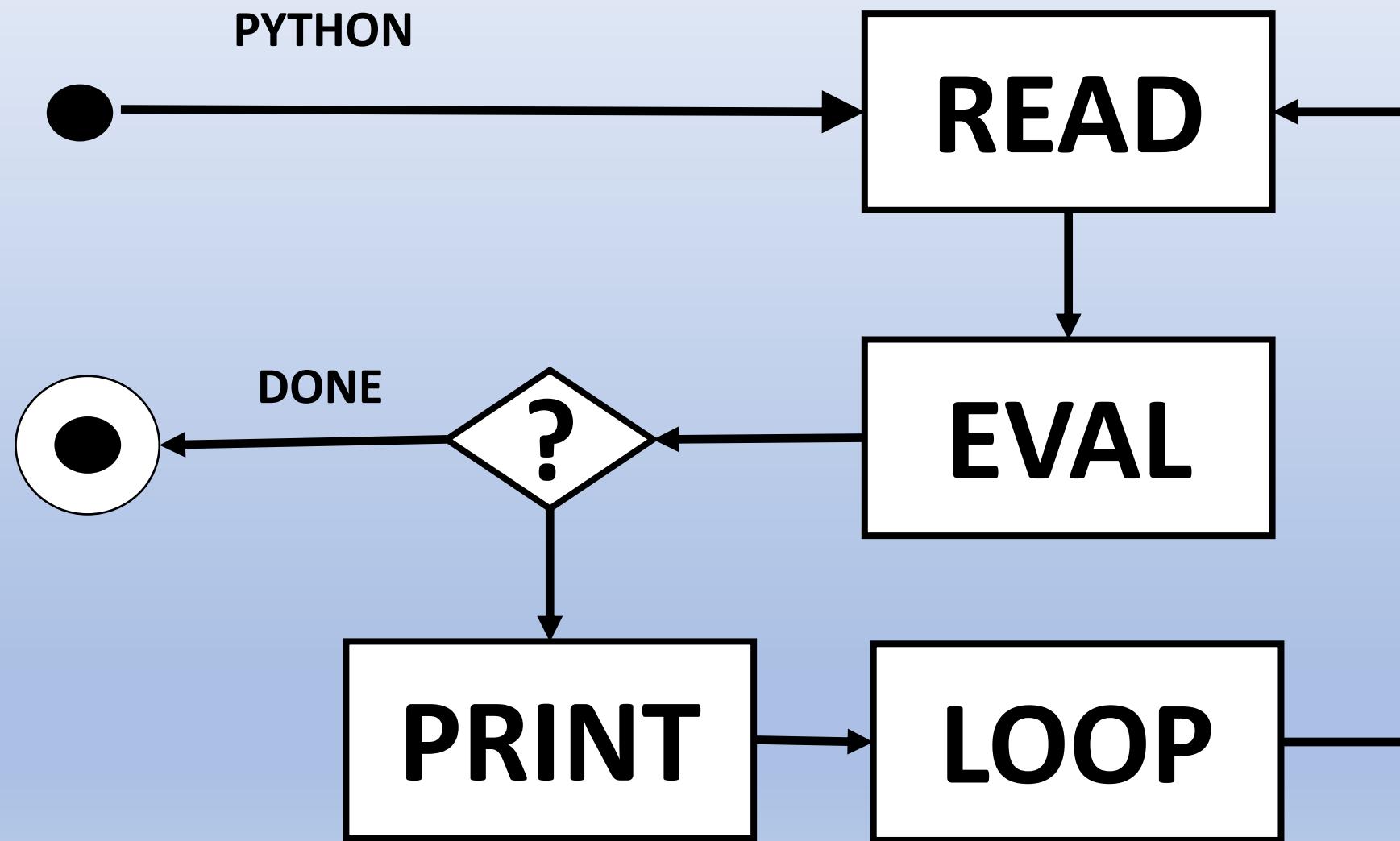
The Built-Ins

Ops:

- `type()`
- `eval()`
- `bool()`
- `int()`



R.E.P.L ?





KA1002: The REPL

Beginner

What is REPL?

- (1) All objects are REPLacable
- (2) Read, Evaluate, Print, and Loop
- (3) The default version of Python
- (4) A well-known research & design pattern
- (5) None of the above

1

R0





KA1056: Boolean Basics

Beginner

Boolean Values:

- (1) Either `True` or `False`
- (2) Can include `None`
- (3) Are default return types
- (4) May be lower cased
- (5) All of the above

1
R0





KA1060: Evaluations

Beginner

`eval('bool(1)')` will:

- (1) Raise an Exception
- (2) Return True
- (3) Return False
- (4) Return NoneType
- (5) None of the above

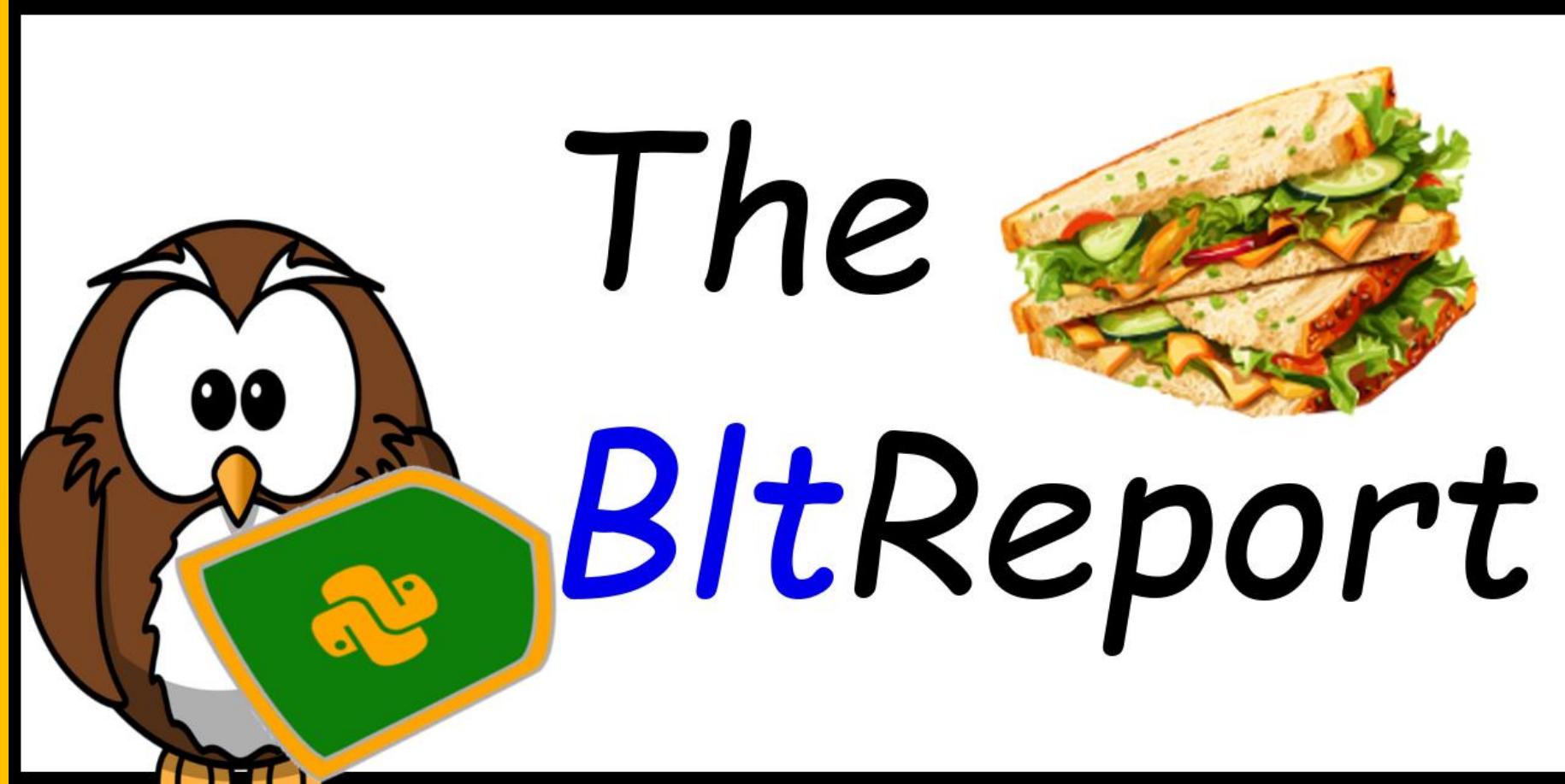
1

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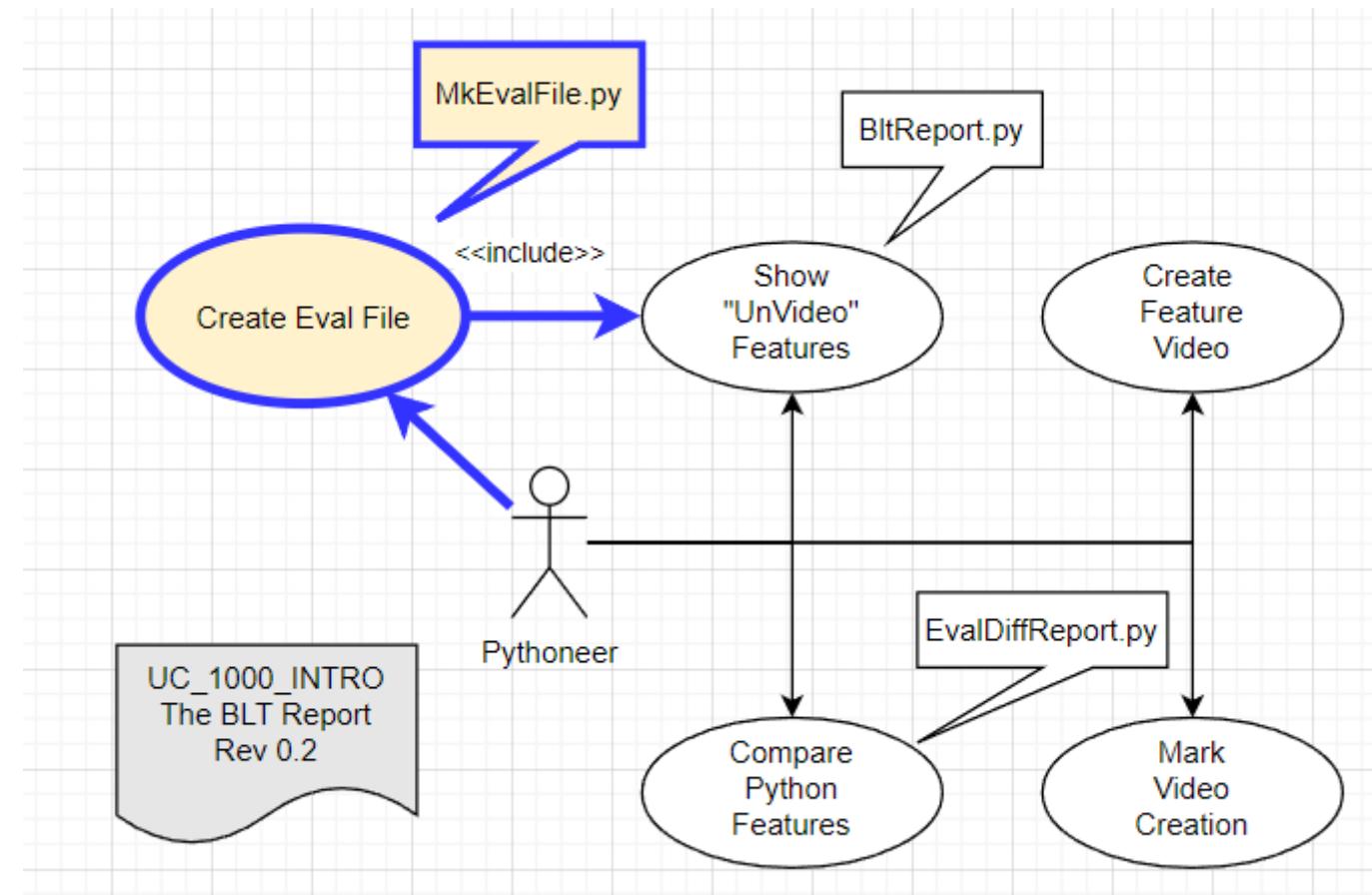


Video: BLT_00200





Code Changes





Review

Ops:

- `print()`
- `int()`
- `bool()`
- `type()`
- `eval()` ...



Reviewing print() Options

```
>>> help(print)
```

```
Help on built-in function print in module builtins:
```

```
print(...)
```

```
    print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)
```

Prints the values to a stream, or to sys.stdout by default.

Optional keyword arguments:

file: a file-like object (stream); defaults to the current sys.stdout.

sep: string inserted between values, default a space.

end: string appended after the last value, default a newline.

flush: whether to forcibly flush the stream.



Common int() / bool() Members

- Comprehension

```
>>> print(*[z for z in dir(7) if not z[0] == '_'],sep='\n')
as_integer_ratio
bit_length
conjugate
denominator
from_bytes
imag
numerator
real
to_bytes
>>>
```



.bit_length?

- bool() ~v~ int()

```
>>> bool(1).bit_length()
1
>>> int(1).bit_length()
1
>>> int(255).bit_length()
8
>>> bool(255).bit_length()
1
```



From / To Bytes

```
>>> int(1).to_bytes(2, 'big', signed=False)
b'\x00\x01'
>>> int(1).to_bytes(2, 'little', signed=False)
b'\x01\x00'
>>> int().from_bytes(b'\x01\x00', 'little', signed=False)
1

>>> little = int(1).to_bytes(2, 'little', signed=False)
>>> print(little)
b'\x01\x00'
>>> print(int().from_bytes(little, 'big', signed=False))
256
```



Conjugate

```
>>> import math  
>>> i = int(math.pi)  
>>> i.conjugate()  
3  
>>>  
>>> i = int(-math.pi)  
>>> i.conjugate()  
-3
```



as_integer_ratio

```
>>> help(int(7).as_integer_ratio)
```

Help on built-in function as_integer_ratio:

`as_integer_ratio()` method of `builtins.int` instance

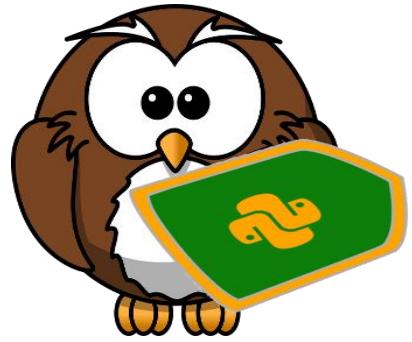
Return integer ratio.

Return a pair of integers, whose ratio is exactly equal to the original int and with a positive denominator.



Numerator : Ratios

```
>>> int(7).as_integer_ratio()  
(7, 1)  
>>> int(-7).as_integer_ratio()  
(-7, 1)  
>>> int(0xe7).as_integer_ratio()  
(231, 1)  
>>> int(-0xe7).as_integer_ratio()  
(-231, 1)
```



Properties

```
>>> int(7).numerator  
7  
>>> int(7).denominator  
1
```



Properties

```
>>> import math
>>> math.pi
3.141592653589793
>>> int(math.pi)
3
>>> i = int(math.pi)
>>> i.imag
0
>>> i.real
3
```



Integral Type Commons

- ✓ `as_integer_ratio`
- ✓ `bit_length`
- ✓ `conjugate`
- ✓ `denominator`
- ✓ `from_bytes`
- ✓ `imag`
- ✓ `numerator`
- ✓ `real`
- ✓ `to_bytes`

The screenshot shows a window titled "IDLE Shell" with a menu bar including File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Window, and Help. The main area contains a Python interactive shell session:

```
>>> bool(255)
True
>>> bool(-255)
True
>>> bool(0)
False
>>> |
```

In the bottom right corner of the window, there is a status bar with the text "Ln: 31 Col: 4".



Class Dictionaries

- `__dict__` ~v~ `vars()`

```
>>> class Z:  
    a=1;b=2  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.c=7;self.d=8
```

```
>>> z().__dict__  
{'c': 7, 'd': 8}  
>>> vars(z())  
{'c': 7, 'd': 8}
```



Alternate type() Initialization

- Case Study: BltTypeEx.py

```
class zclass:  
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):  
        self.times = 1000  
        print(f'Created zclass {kwargs}')  
  
normal = zclass(times=3000)  
print('1', vars(normal))  
  
other = type('zclass', tuple(), dict(times=9000))  
print('2', vars(other))
```



Python Meta

Try this @home?

```
>>> for a in copyright, credits, license:  
    print(a)
```

```
>>> help("this")
```

```
>>> import antigravity
```



- ▶ **False**
- ▷ **all**
- ▶ **bool**
- ▷ **callable**
- ▷ **complex**
- ▷ **dict**
- ▶ **eval**
- ▷ **float**
- ▷ **globals**
- ▷ **hex**
- ▷ **isinstance**
- ▶ **license**
- ▷ **max**
- ▷ **object**
- ▷ **pow**
- ▷ **range**
- ▷ **set**
- ▷ **staticmethod**
- ▷ **tuple**
- ▶ **None**
- ▷ **any**
- ▷ **breakpoint**
- ▷ **chr**
- ▶ **copyright**
- ▷ **dir**
- ▷ **exec**
- ▷ **format**
- ▷ **hasattr**
- ▷ **id**
- ▷ **issubclass**
- ▷ **list**
- ▷ **memoryview**
- ▷ **oct**
- ▶ **print**
- ▷ **repr**
- ▷ **setattr**
- ▷ **str**
- ▶ **True**
- ▷ **ascii**
- ▷ **bytearray**
- ▷ **classmethod**
- ▶ **credits**
- ▷ **divmod**
- ▶ **exit**
- ▷ **frozenset**
- ▷ **hash**
- ▶ **input**
- ▷ **iter**
- ▷ **locals**
- ▷ **min**
- ▷ **open**
- ▷ **property**
- ▷ **reversed**
- ▷ **slice**
- ▷ **sum**
- ▶ **vars**
- ▷ **abs**
- ▷ **bin**
- ▷ **bytes**
- ▷ **compile**
- ▷ **delattr**
- ▷ **enumerate**
- ▷ **filter**
- ▷ **getattr**
- ▷ **help**
- ▶ **int**
- ▷ **len**
- ▷ **map**
- ▷ **next**
- ▷ **ord**
- ▶ **quit**
- ▷ **round**
- ▷ **sorted**
- ▷ **super**
- ▷ **zip**



KA1061: Integer Values

Beginner

```
>>> int(-255)
```

- (1) Exception
- (2) -False
- (3) True
- (4) 255
- (5) -255

1

R0





KA2036: Object Values

Intermediate

We use `vars()` to:

- (1) Create object dictionaries
- (2) Manage collection types
- (3) Access 'dunder dict' values
- (4) Manage string values
- (5) Manage integral values

1

R0





KA2037: Boolean Values

Intermediate

```
>>> bool (-255)
```

- (1) Exception
- (2) -False
- (3) True
- (4) 255
- (5) -255

1

R0





KA2038: List Comprehension

Intermediate

```
>>> [c for c in dir(7) if not c[0] == '_']
```

- (1) Range Exception
- (2) All public members
- (3) []
- (4) All private operations
- (5) None of the above

1

R0





KA3036: Type Management

Advanced

Use `type()` to:

- (1) Change existing members
- (2) Create Objects
- (3) Safely remove presence
- (4) Determine instance type
- (5) Two of the above

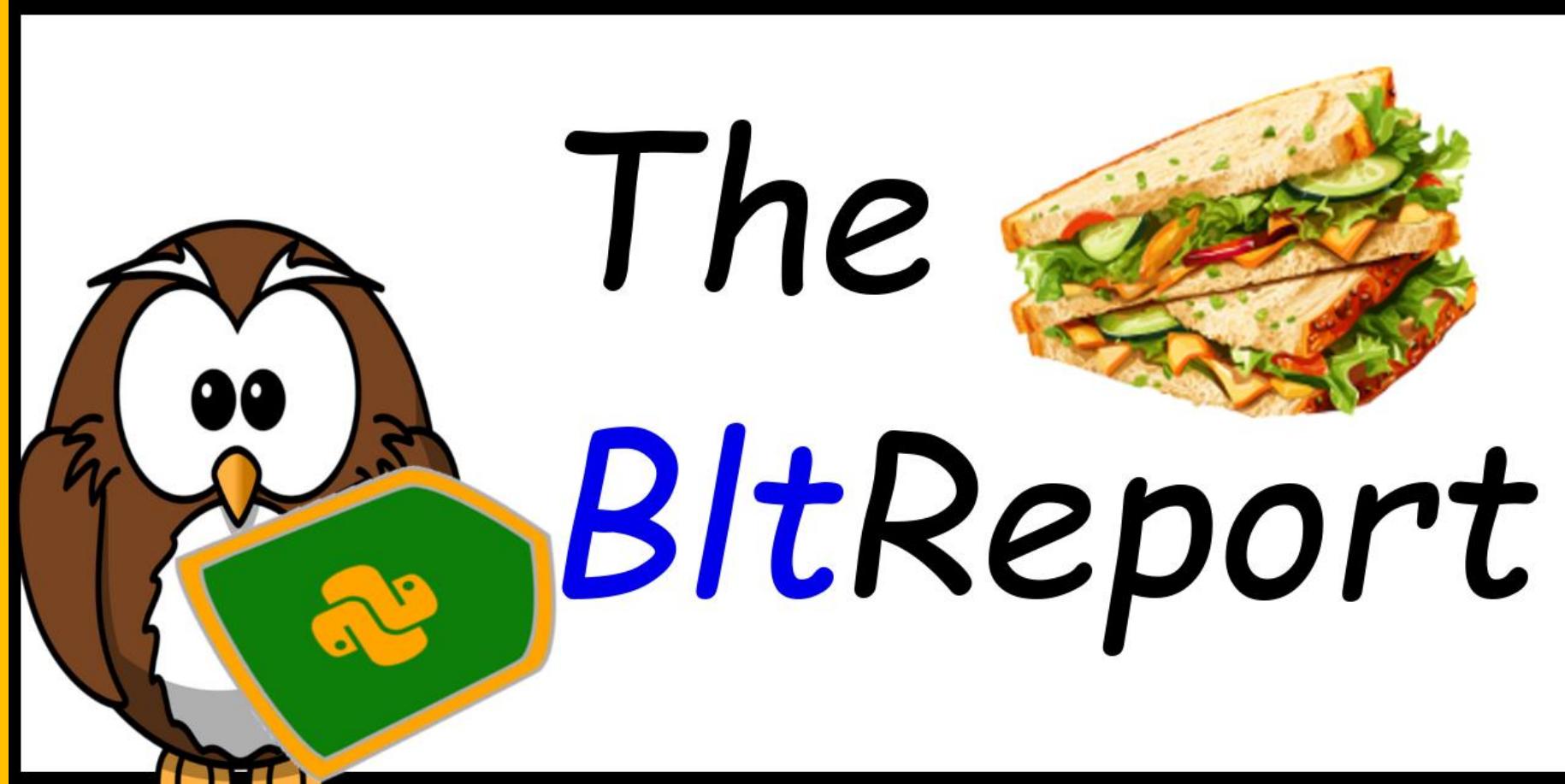
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Video: BLT_00300



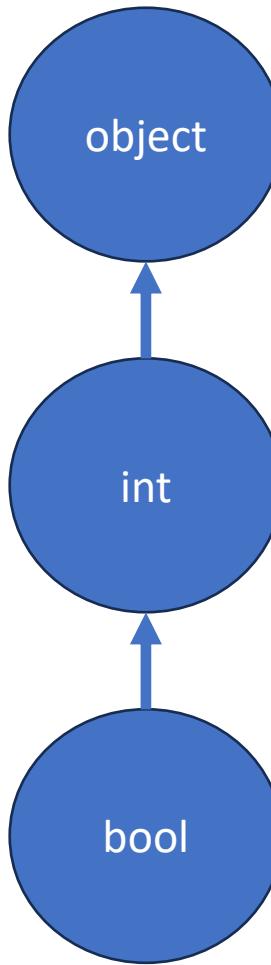


- ▶ **False**
- ▷ **all**
- ▶ **bool**
- ▷ **callable**
- ▷ **complex**
- ▷ **dict**
- ▶ **eval**
- ▷ **float**
- ▷ **globals**
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- ▷ **isinstance**
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- ▷ **staticmethod**
- ▷ **tuple**
- ▶ **None**
- ▷ **any**
- ▷ **breakpoint**
- ▷ **chr**
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- ▷ **dir**
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- ▷ **format**
- ▷ **hasattr**
- ▷ **id**
- ▷ **issubclass**
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- ▷ **repr**
- ▷ **setattr**
- ▷ **str**
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- ▷ **filter**
- ▷ **getattr**
- ▷ **help**
- ▶ **int**
- ▷ **len**
- ▷ **map**
- ▷ **next**
- ▷ **ord**
- ▶ **quit**
- ▷ **round**
- ▷ **sorted**
- ▷ **super**
- ▷ **zip**



'isa' == isinstance()

- Instance ~to~ Recipe(s)
 - `isinstance(True, int)`
 - `isinstance(7, bool)`





issubclass()

- Recipe ~to~ Recipe(s)
 - `issubclass(True, int)`
 - `issubclass(7, bool)`



Review: type() Initialization

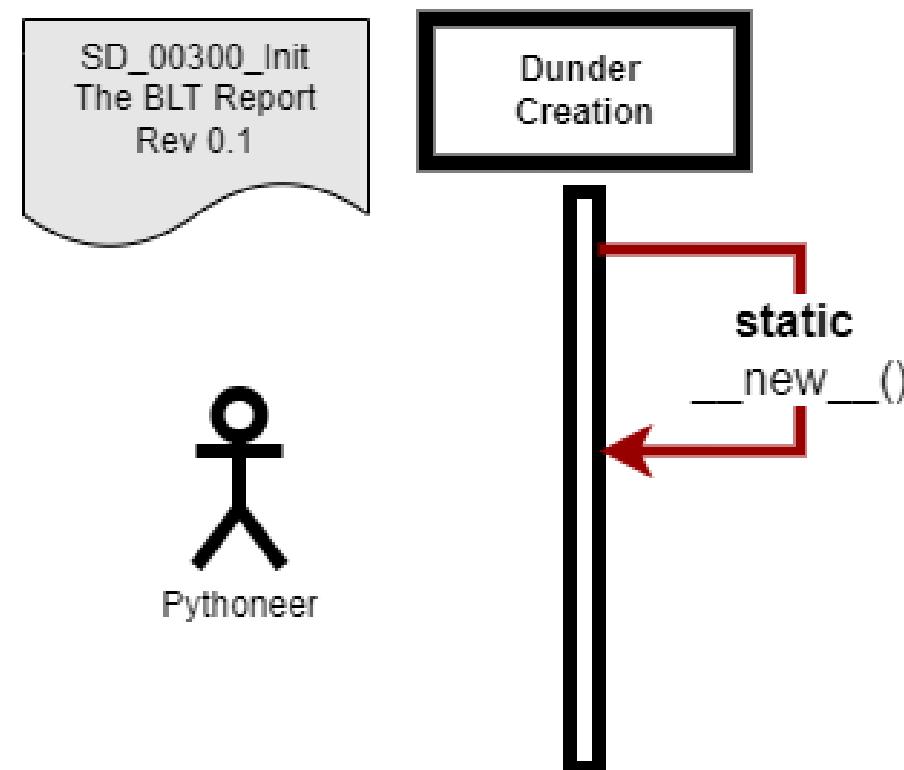
- Case Study: BltTypeEx.py

```
class zclass:  
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):  
        self.times = 1000  
        print(f'Created zclass {kwargs}')  
  
normal = zclass(times=3000)  
print('1', vars(normal))  
  
other = type('zclass', tuple(), dict(times=9000))  
print('2', vars(other))
```



Review: Classic Initialization ...

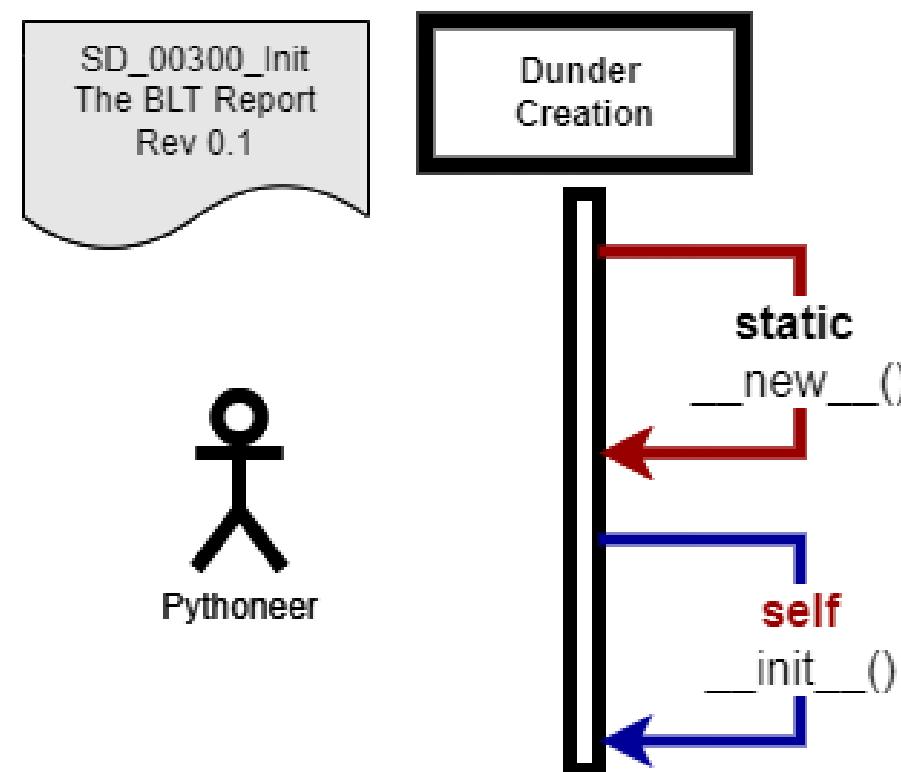
- Case Study: BltTypeEx.py

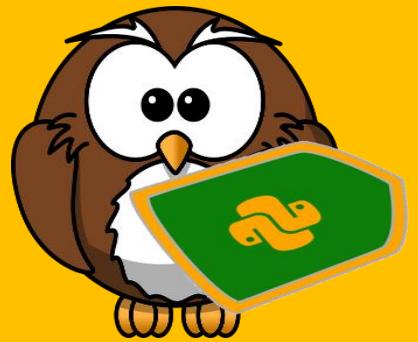




Review: Classic Initialization

- Case Study: BltTypeEx.py





The “Four ‘Atters”

- Safe – Always True / False
 - SET
 - HAS
- ‘Exceptional’
 - GET
 - True / AttributeError
 - DEL
 - **None** / AttributeError



Built-In setattr()

Help on built-in function setattr in module builtins:

`setattr(obj, name, value, /)`

Sets the named attribute on the given object to the specified value.

`setattr(x, 'y', v) is equivalent to ``x.y = v''`

```
>>> class Z:  
    pass
```

```
>>> z = Z()
```

```
>>> print(setattr(z, 'a', True))
```

```
None
```



Built-In hasattr()

```
>>> help(getattr)
Help on built-in function getattr in module builtins:

getattr(*)
    getattr(object, name[, default]) -> value

    Get a named attribute from an object; getattr(x, 'y') is equivalent to x.y.
    When a default argument is given, it is returned when the attribute doesn't
    exist; without it, an exception is raised in that case.

>>> class Z:
        pass

>>> z.a = True
>>> hasattr(z, 'a')
True
```



getattr()

- “GET” is Imperative?

```
>>> help(getattr)
Help on built-in function getattr in module builtins:

getattr(...)
    getattr(object, name[, default]) -> value

    Get a named attribute from an object; getattr(x, 'y') is equivalent to x.y.
    When a default argument is given, it is returned when the attribute doesn't
    exist; without it, an exception is raised in that case.

>>> class Z:
        pass

>>> z = Z()
>>> z.a = True
>>> print(getattr(z, 'a'))
True
```



getattr()

- “GET” is Imperative
 - Exceptional!

```
>>> hasattr(7, 'a')
False
>>> getattr(7, 'a')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#3>", line 1, in <module>
    getattr(7, 'a')
AttributeError: 'int' object has no attribute 'a'
```



delattr()

- Attribute Removal

```
>>> help(delattr)
Help on built-in function delattr in module builtins:

delattr(obj, name, /)
    Deletes the named attribute from the given object.

    delattr(x, 'y') is equivalent to ``del x.y``

>>> class Z:
        pass

>>> z = Z()
>>> z.a = True
>>> delattr(z, 'a')
```



delattr()

- “DELETE” is Imperative?
 - Exceptional!

```
>>> delattr(7, 'a')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#6>", line 1, in <module>
    delattr(7, 'a')
AttributeError: 'int' object has no attribute 'a'
```



Concept: ‘Weak References’?

- More: [Python Docs](#)

“A weak reference to an object is **not enough** to keep the object alive ...

A primary use for weak references is to implement caches or mappings holding large objects, where it’s desired that a large **object not be kept alive** solely because it appears in a cache or mapping.”



- ▶ **False**
- ▶ **all**
- ▶ **bool**
- ▶ **callable**
- ▶ **complex**
- ▶ **dict**
- ▶ **eval**
- ▶ **float**
- ▶ **globals**
- ▶ **hex**
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- ▶ **quit**
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- ▶ **sorted**
- ▶ **super**
- ▶ **zip**



KA2039: Instance Detection

Intermediate

>>> isinstance()

- (1) Checks `isa` relationships
- (2) Accepts exactly two parameters
- (3) Always requires ≥ 1 class
- (4) Returns True or False
- (5) All of the above

1

R0





KA2040: Class Detection

Intermediate

>>> issubclass()

- (1) Checks `isa` relationships
- (2) Accepts exactly two parameters
- (3) Always requires ≥ 1 class
- (4) Returns True or False
- (5) All of the above

1

R0





KA2041: Class Relations

Intermediate

>>> All Python classes have:

- (1) No common ancestor
- (2) A common `int` ancestor
- (3) A common `str` ancestor
- (4) Multiple inheritance
- (5) None of the above

1

R0





KA3031: Object Management

Advanced

How to check object membership?

- (1) Use Inheritance
- (2) Use 'Duck Typing'
- (3) Use `hasattr()`
- (4) Use `getattr()`
- (5) Either 3 or 4





KA3032: Object Management

Advanced

How to add object membership?

- (1) Use Inheritance
- (2) Use 'Duck Typing'
- (3) Use `hasattr()`
- (4) Use `setattr()`
- (5) Either 3 or 4





KA3033: Object Management

Advanced

Use `hasattr()` to:

- (1) Check Inheritance
- (2) Create 'Duck Typing'
- (3) Safely check presence
- (4) Return named attribute
- (5) All of the above

1

R0





KA3034: Object Management

Advanced

Use `getattr()` to:

- (1) Check Inheritance
- (2) Create 'Duck Typing'
- (3) Safely check presence
- (4) Return named attribute
- (5) All of the above

1

R0





KA3035: Object Management

Advanced

Use `setattr()` to:

- (1) Replace existing member
- (2) Assign new attribute
- (3) Safely check presence
- (4) Attempt attribute removal
- (5) Two of the above

1

R0





KA3036: Object Management

Advanced

Use `delattr()` to:

- (1) Replace existing member
- (2) Assign new attribute
- (3) Safely remove presence
- (4) Attempt attribute removal
- (5) None of the above

1

R0





KA3037: Type Management

Advanced

Use `type()` to:

- (1) Change existing members
- (2) Create Objects
- (3) Safely remove presence
- (4) Determine instance type
- (5) Two of the above

1

R0





KA3038: Object Management

Advanced

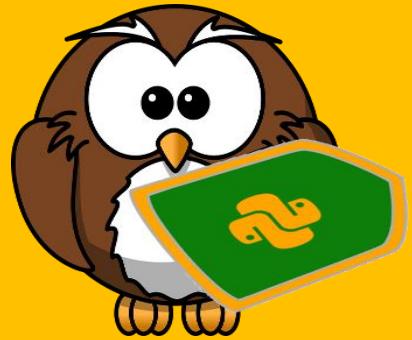
A 'Weak Reference':

- (1) Changes existing members
- (2) Creates Objects
- (3) Safely removes members
- (4) Determines instance type
- (5) None of the above

1

R0





Modern Python

Happy PyQuesting!



(presentation end)