

# Advanced Coding and Cloud Computation

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Romolo Politi

# Lecture List

# Elenco Lezioni

- September 16<sup>th</sup> 2024
- September 18<sup>th</sup> 2024
- October 7<sup>th</sup> 2024
- October 9<sup>th</sup> 2024
- November 4<sup>th</sup> 2024
- November 8<sup>th</sup> 2024

Lecture September 16<sup>th</sup> 2024

# Course Overview

# Course Overview

## Cloud

Cloud structure  
Data in the Cloud  
Cloud Computing

## Data

Data and Metadata  
Archives  
Relational and not-relational Database

## Computing

Retrieval  
Manipulation  
Visualization

## Environment

Virtualization and Containers  
Microservices  
DevOps

## Coding

Fundamentals of Coding  
Python  
Versioning and Documentation

# Tools

- Slides and Examples available on GitHub:
  - <https://github.com/RomoloPoliti-INAF/PhDCourse2024>
- The example will be written in Python 3.12
- Microsoft Visual Studio Code will be used as framework
  - <https://code.visualstudio.com>

# Struttura del Corso

- The list of topics shown earlier was organized by categories.
- We will follow an example-driven approach to better understand the philosophy behind it.
- After the introduction to programming, we will develop an example of a complex program (State Machine).
- Lastly, we will develop a WebApp and prepare it for deployment in containers.
- For some topics, we will not go into detail because the purpose of the course is to provide a general overview of the subject.
- Even though they won't be discussed, many details will be available in the slides or through the provided links.

# Cloud Definition

# What's Cloud

It is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage (cloud storage) and computing power, without direct active management by the user.

*wikipedia*

# Cloud Types

In Promise



Out Promise



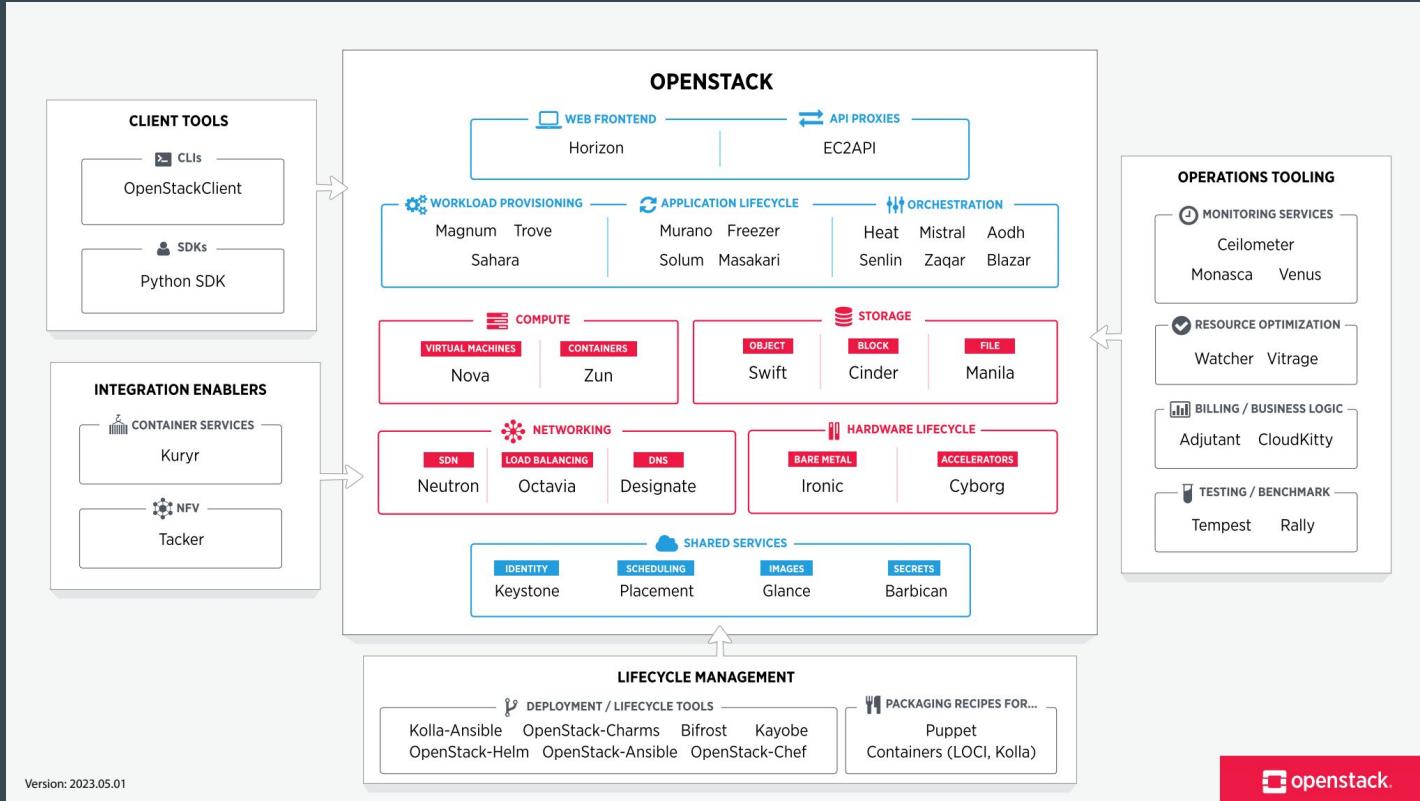
Google Cloud



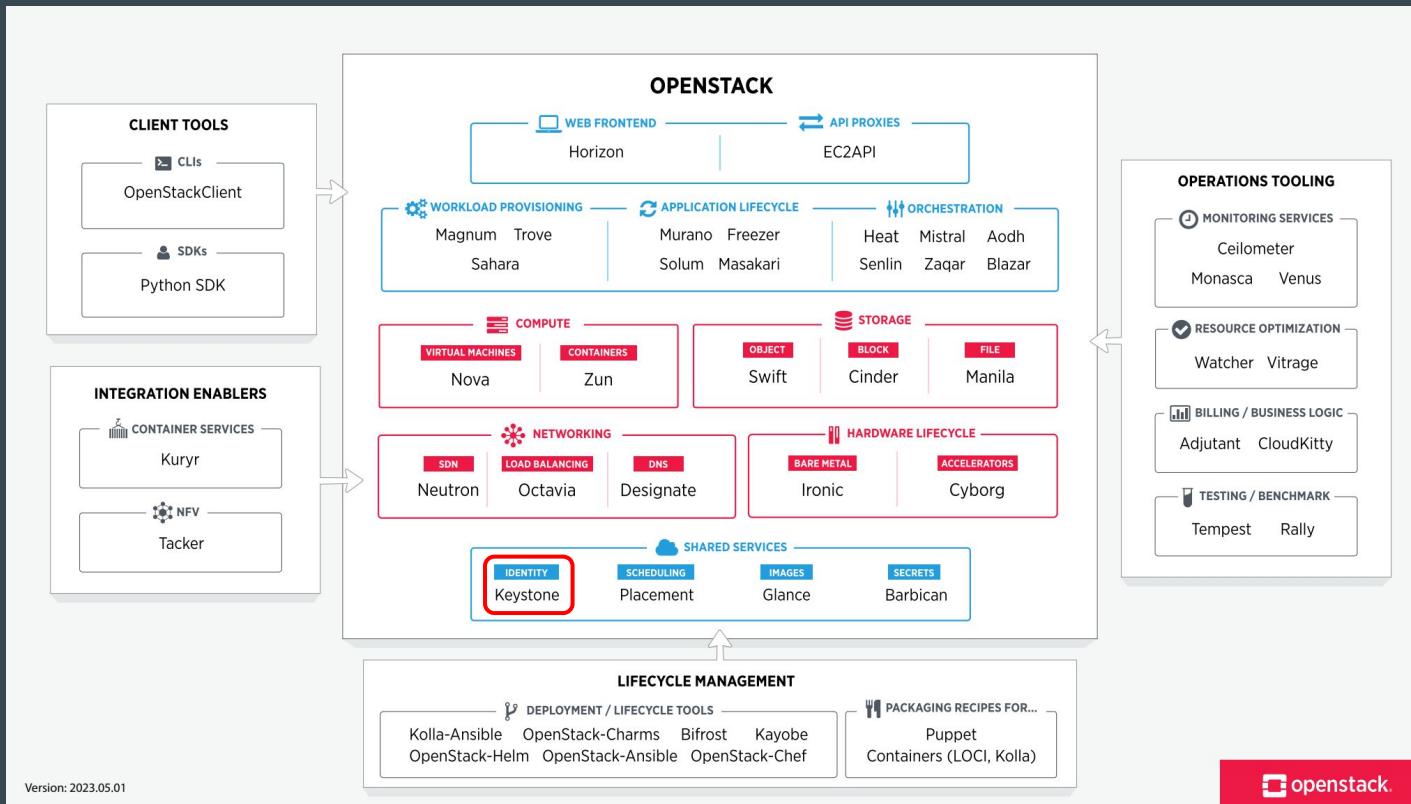
# Cloud Structure

# Cloud Structure

<https://www.openstack.org/>

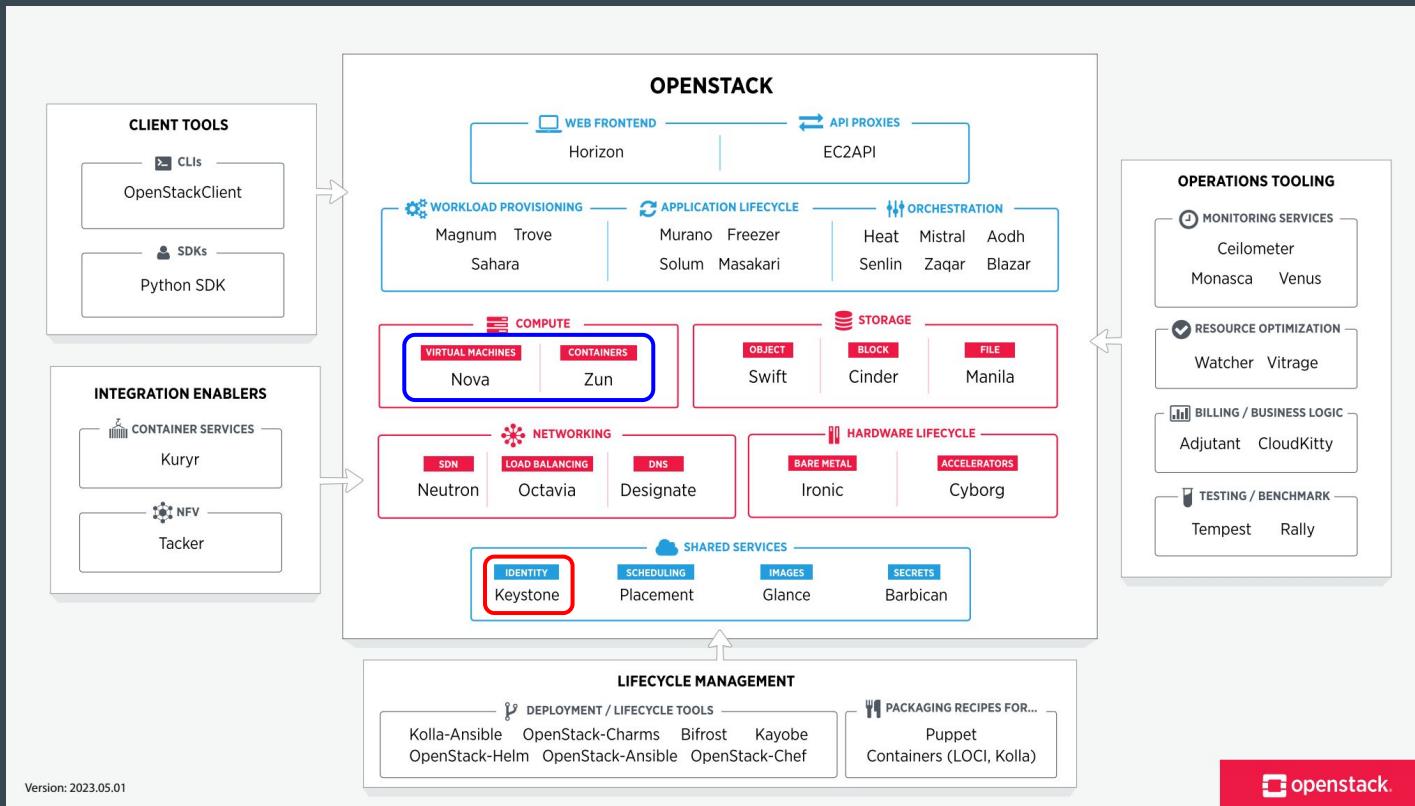


# Cloud Structure



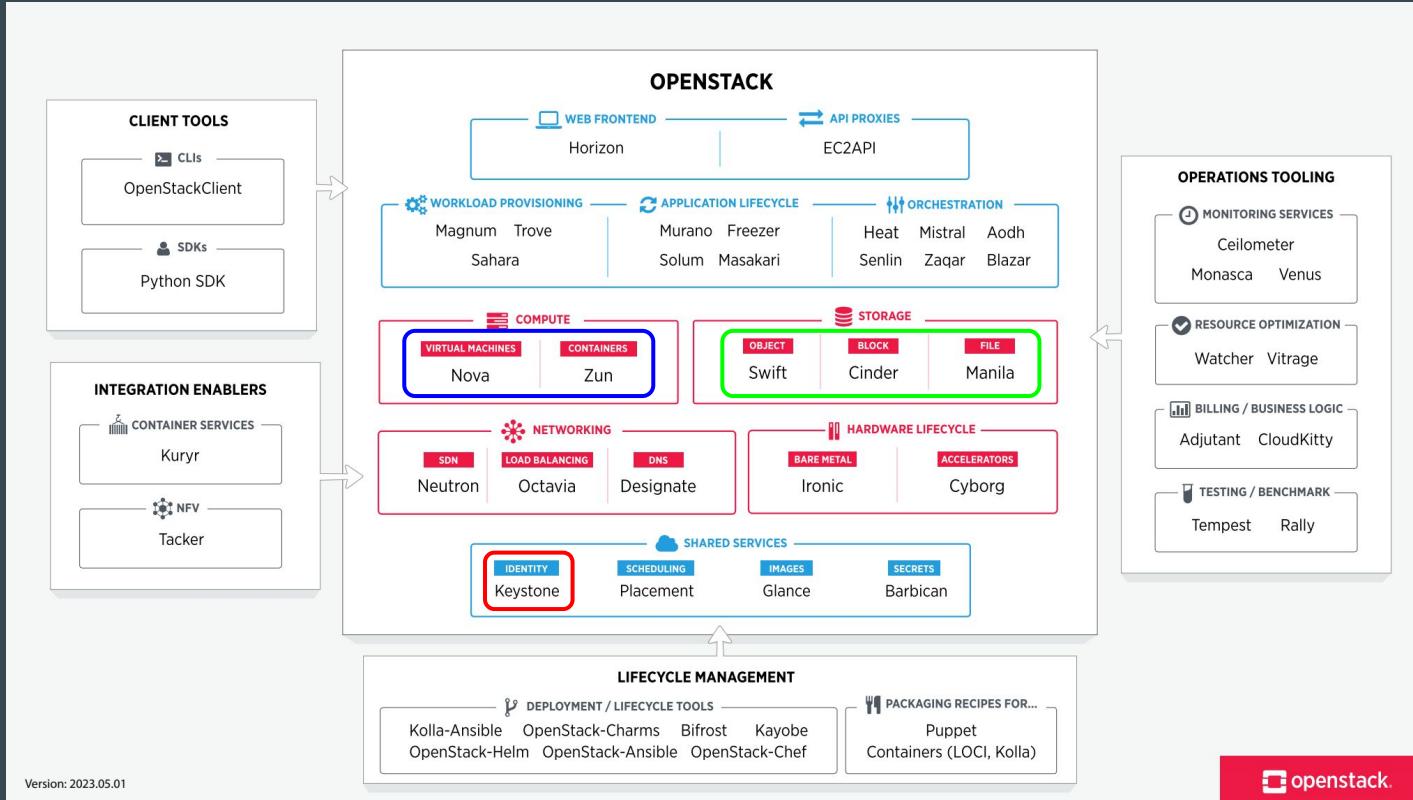
- Identity

# Cloud Structure



- Identity
- Compute

# Cloud Structure



- Identity
- Compute
- Storage

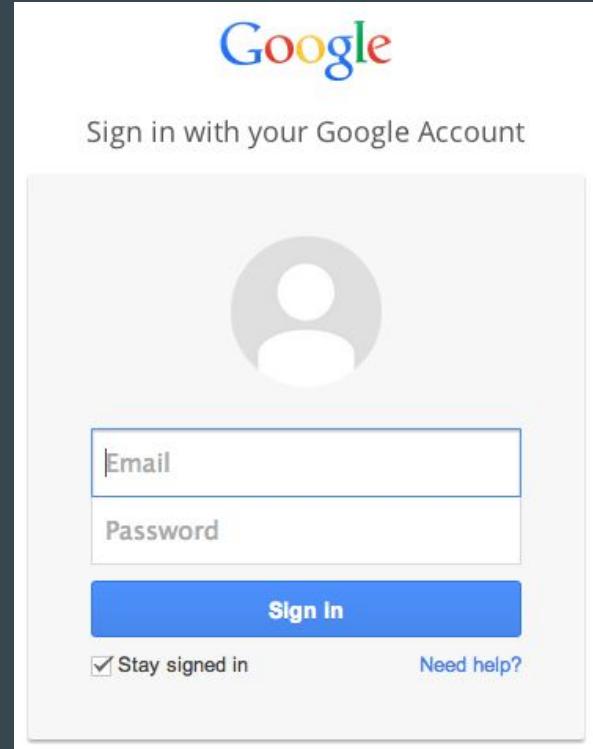
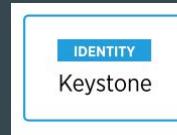
# Main Components

- IAM (Identity and Access Management)



# Main Components

- IAM (Identity and Access Management)
  - identity check
  - list of resources
  - privileges
  - credits (cloud off premise)



The image shows a screenshot of a Google sign-in page. At the top right is the Google logo. Below it is the text "Sign in with your Google Account". In the center is a large, light-gray circular placeholder for a user profile picture. Below the placeholder are two input fields: one for "Email" and one for "Password", both with placeholder text. To the right of the password field is a "Sign in" button in a blue gradient color. At the bottom left is a checkbox labeled "Stay signed in" with a checked mark. At the bottom right is a link "Need help?".

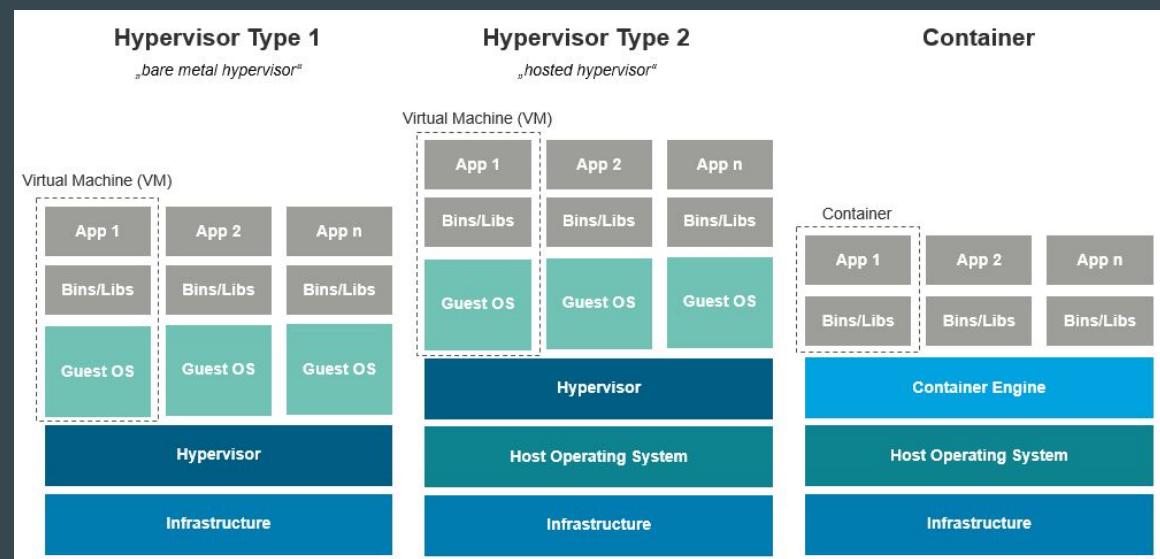
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- Compute Services



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- IAM (Identity and Access Management)
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- Compute Services



# Main Components

- IAM (Identity and Access Management)
  - verifica identità
  - lista di risorse dedicate
  - privilegi
  - Credito (cloud off premise)
- Compute Services
- Storage Services

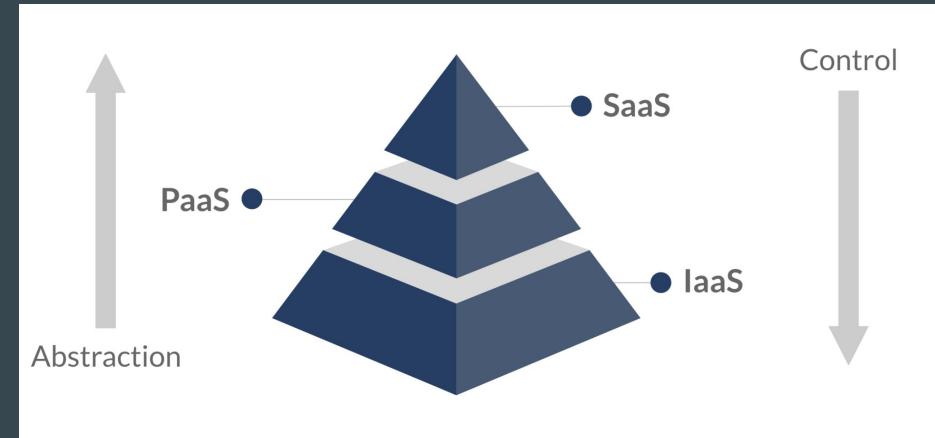


# Servizi Cloud

- Infrastructure as a Service
- Platform as a Service
- Software as a Service

# Cloud Services

- Infrastructure as a Service
- Platform as a Service
- Software as a Service

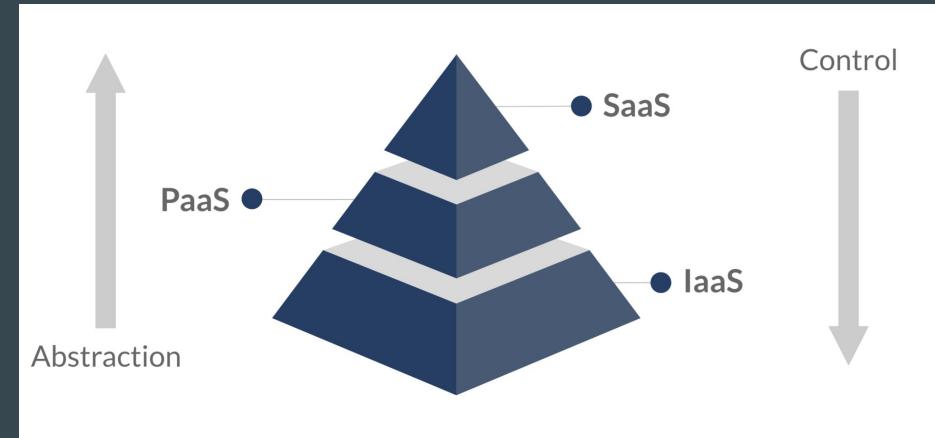


## IaaS

provides virtualized computing resources (CPU, RAM, disks, etc.) over the internet, allowing users to manage and scale hardware infrastructure without physical ownership.

# Cloud Services

- Infrastructure as a Service
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- Software as a Service

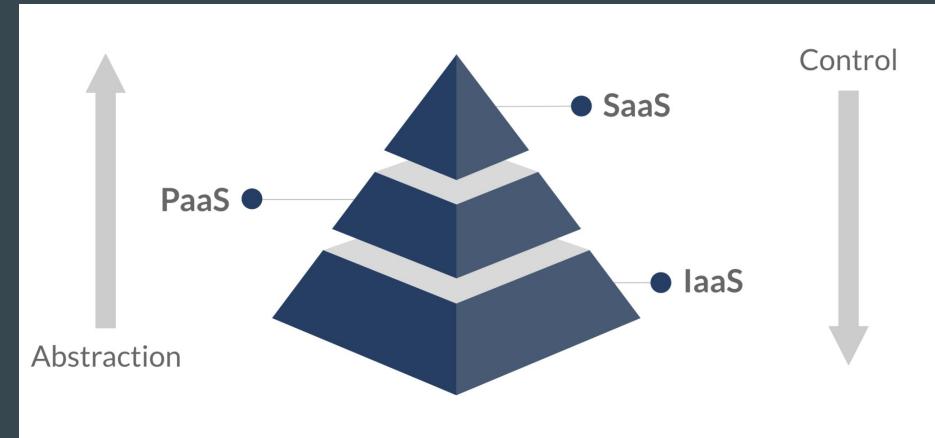


## PaaS

It provides a cloud-based environment where developers can build, deploy, and manage applications without dealing with the underlying infrastructure.

# Servizi Cloud

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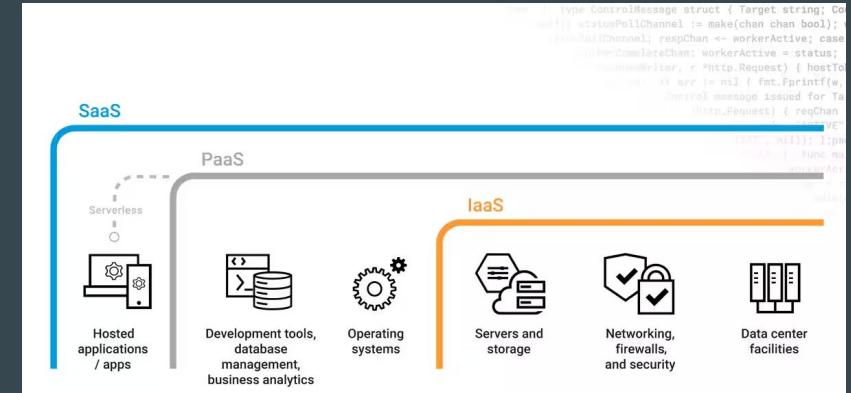
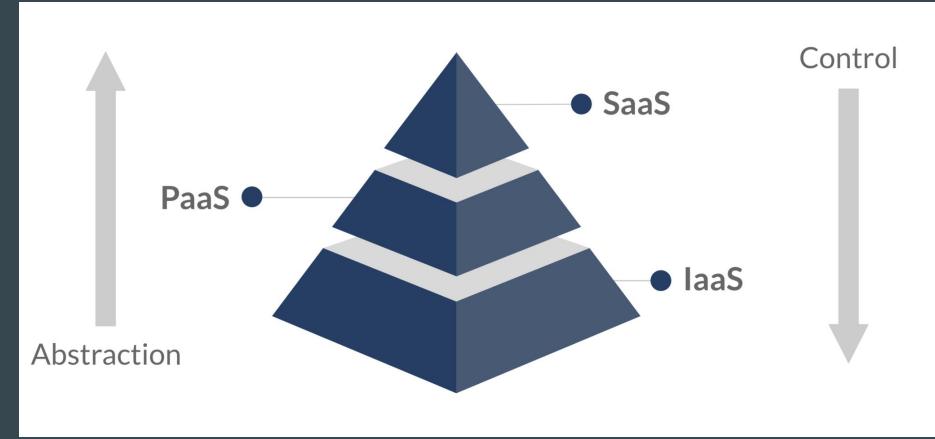


## SaaS

it is a cloud-based model where applications are hosted and provided over the internet, allowing users to access and use software without managing the underlying infrastructure.

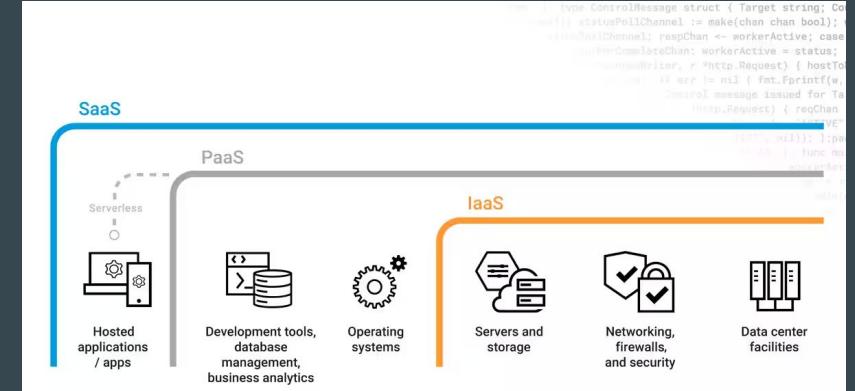
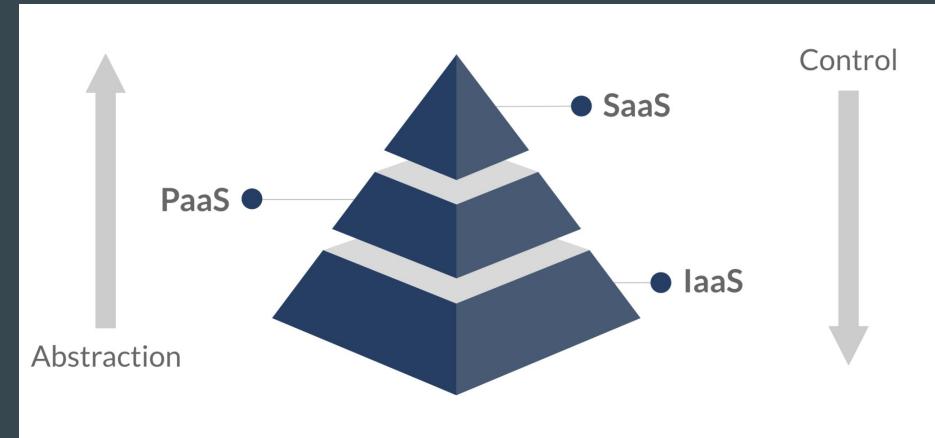
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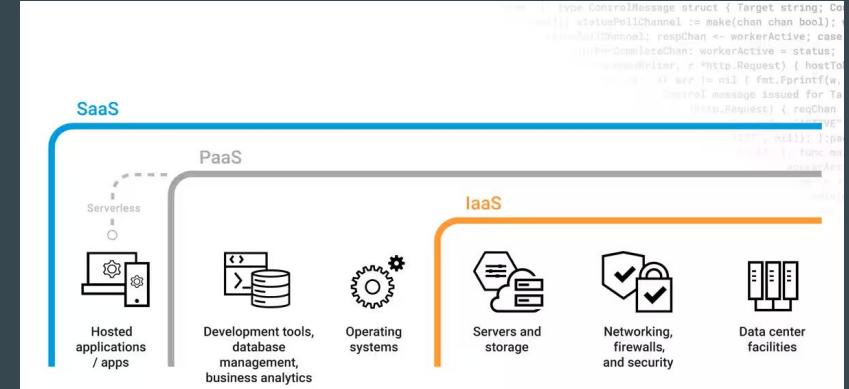
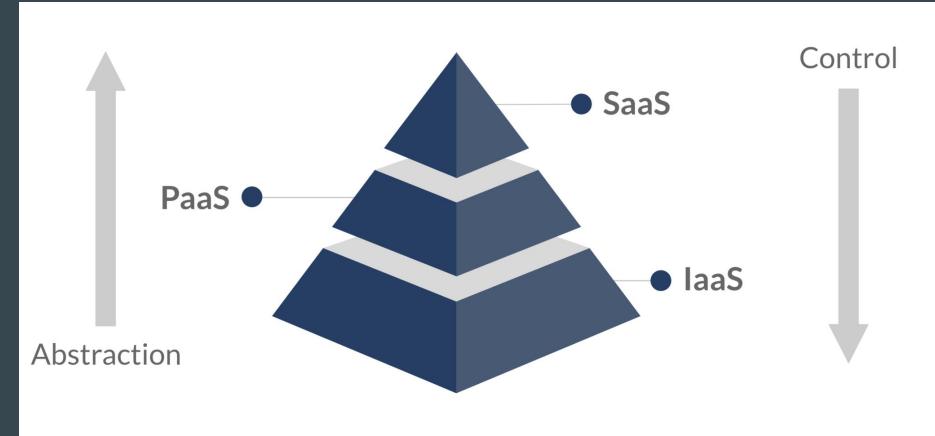
# Servizi Cloud

- Infrastructure as a Service
- Platform as a Service
- Software as a Service
- Data as a Service



# Servizi Cloud

- Infrastructure as a Service
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- Software as a Service
- Data as a Service



# Data and Metadata

# Data Definition

In computing, a data is a collection of facts, figures, or details that can be processed or analyzed. It often consists of numbers, text, or other types of information that are recorded and stored electronically.

Data serves as the foundation for creating information and insights through analysis and interpretation. It can be raw, unprocessed input or structured and organized to facilitate meaningful conclusions. In various contexts, data is used to make decisions, generate reports, or drive machine learning algorithms. Proper management and understanding of data are crucial for effective decision-making and problem-solving.

# Metadata Definition

A metadata is data that provides information about other data. It describes various attributes of data, such as its origin, format, and relationships to other data, which helps in organizing, managing, and retrieving it efficiently.

Metadata can include details like the creator of a file, the date it was created, and how it should be used. It is essential for data cataloging and improving the accessibility and usability of information.

By offering context and structure, metadata enhances data searchability and interoperability across different systems and platforms.

# Data and Metadata Example



X Informazioni

Aggiungi una descrizione

DETTAGLI

20 lug 2019  
sab, 13:46 GMT+02:00

motorola moto g(6)  
f/1.8 1/899 3.95 mm ISO100

IMG\_20190720\_134639156\_HDR.jpg  
12.6 MP 4096 x 3072

Cancata da un dispositivo Android

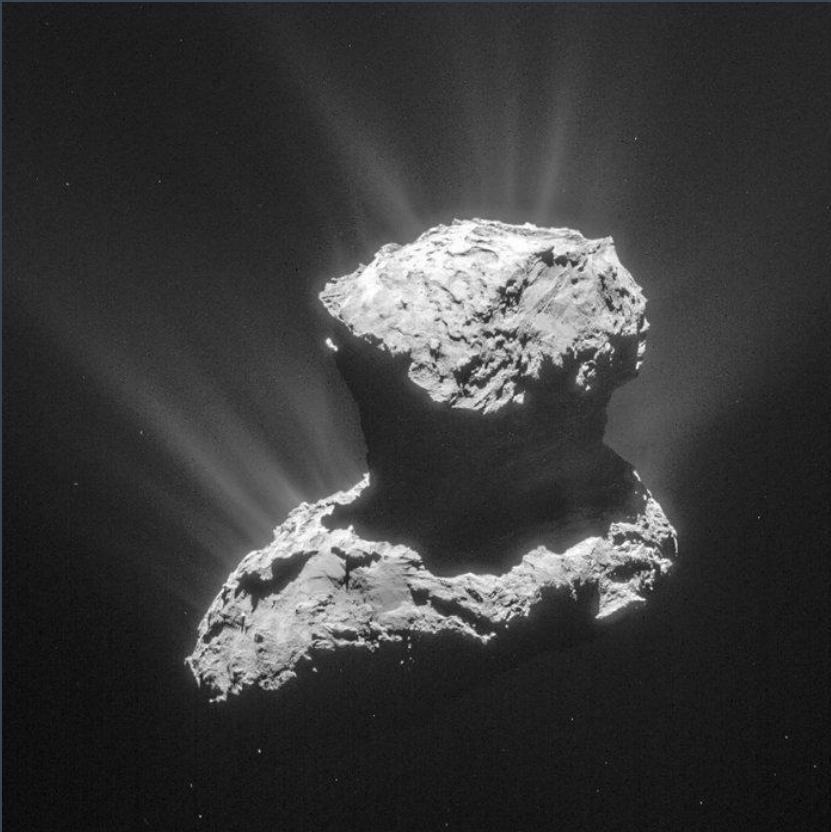
Backup eseguito  
Risparmio spazio di archiviazione. Scopri di più  
Questo elemento non occupa spazio di archiviazione dell'account. Scopri di più

Amalfi Provincia di Salerno

Pontone  
Museo della Carta  
Terrazza dell'Infinito  
Lido di Roseto  
Spaggia di Castiglione  
POGEROLA  
Attrani  
Amalfi  
Santa Caterina

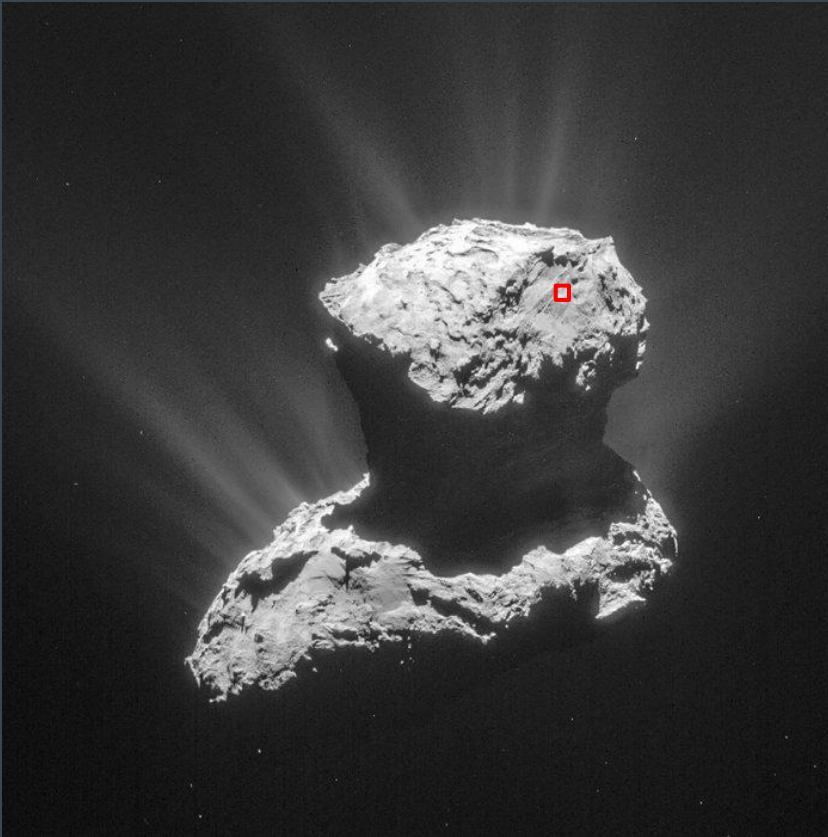
Map date 02/2023

# Planetological Example



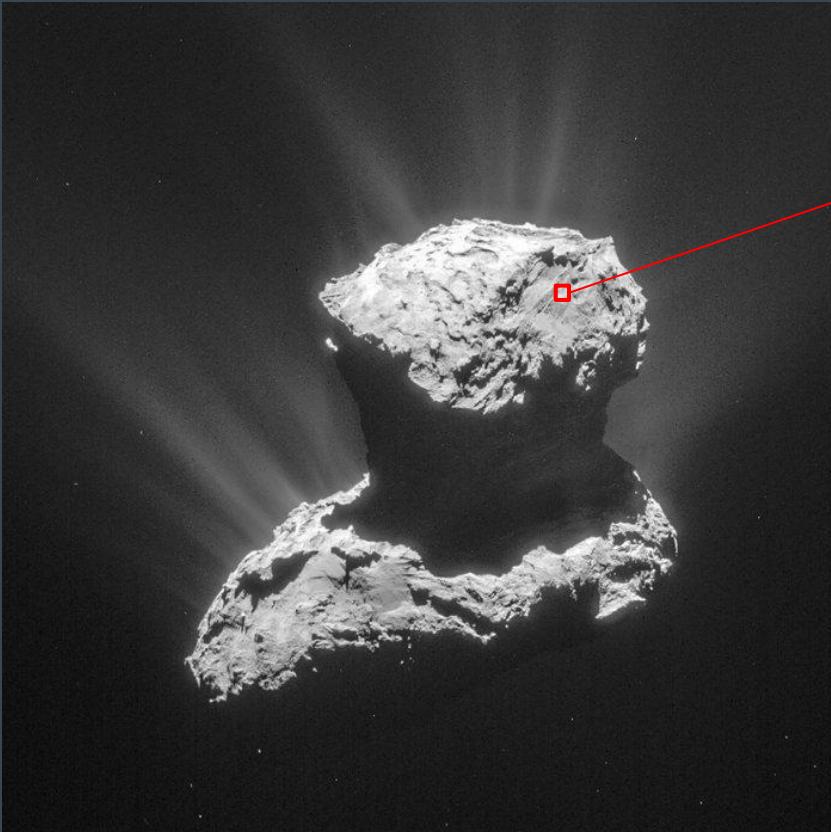
Which is the data?

# Planetological Example



Which is the data?

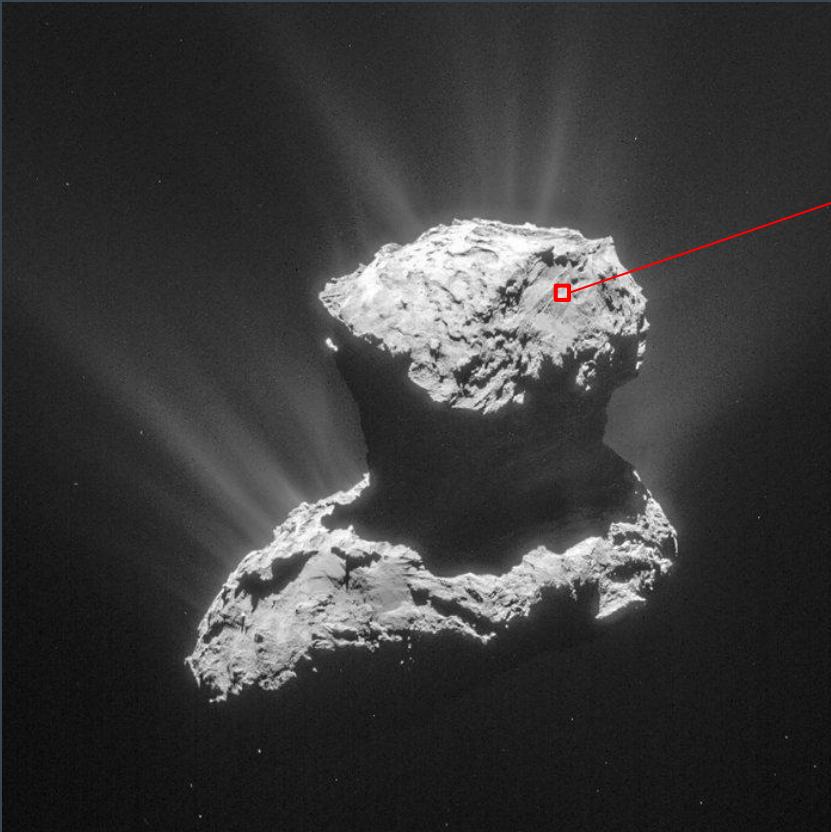
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Which is the data?

The pixel is represented as a 32-bit floating-point number.

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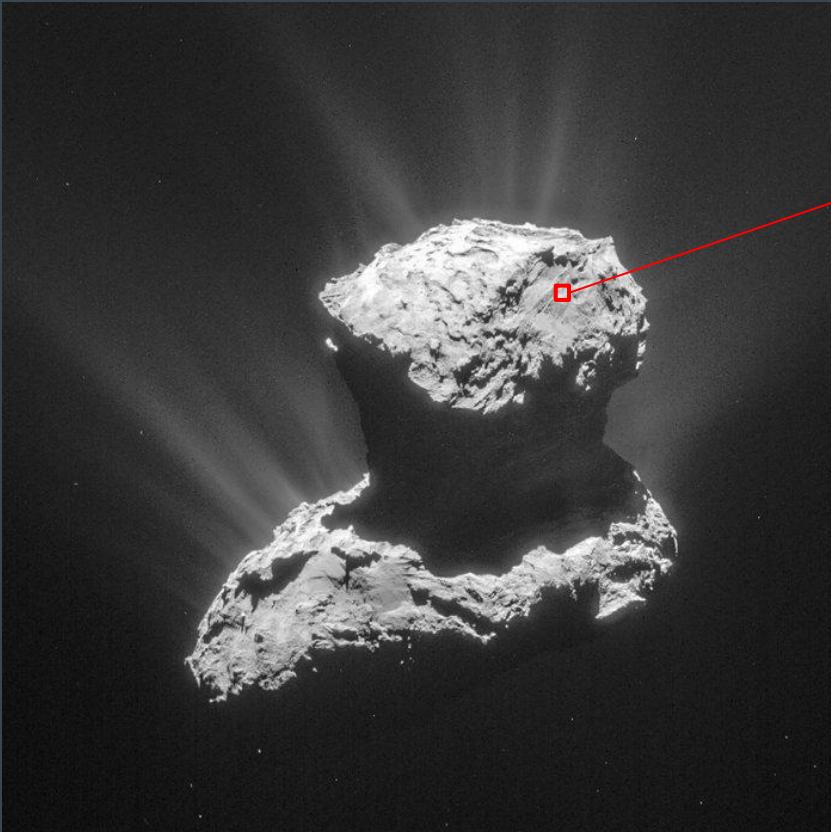


Which is the data?

The pixel is represented as a 32-bit floating-point number.

Does this have meaning?

# Planetological Example



Which is the data?

The pixel is represented as a 32-bit floating-point number.

Does this have meaning?

The answer is **NO**.

It is necessary to know

- lighting,
- comet position,
- spacecraft position,
- exposure times,
- acquisition mode,
- pixel georeferencing.

# Data in the Cloud

# Cloud Storage



<https://www.ibm.com/topics/block-storage>

# Cloud Storage



**Block storage** divides data into separate components made up of fixed-size data blocks, each with a unique identifier. Block storage allows the underlying storage system to retrieve it regardless of where it is stored.

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**File storage** is the most well-known storage format: data is stored in files that can be interacted with, contained in folders within a hierarchical file directory.

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**Object storage** is a storage format in which data is stored in separate units called objects. Each unit has a unique identifier, or key, that allows it to be located independently of where it is stored in a distributed system.

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# File Storage

# Unix and Unix Like

- **Name**
- Path
- Type
- Size
- Owner (UID, GID)
- Permission
- Timestamps
  - creation
  - modify
- All file names are "Case Sensitive." This means that vivek.txt, Vivek.txt, and VIVEK.txt are three different files.
- File names can use uppercase and lowercase letters as well as the symbols “.” (dot) and “\_” (underscore).
- Other special characters like “ ” (blank space) can also be used, but they require a more complex handling (they must be quoted) and are generally discouraged.
- In practice, a file name can contain any character except “/” (root folder), which is reserved as a separator between files and folders in the pathname.
- The **null** character cannot be used.
- Using a “.” is not necessary but increases readability, especially if used to identify the file extension.
- The file name must be unique within a folder.
- A folder and a file with the same name cannot coexist within the same folder.

Maxlength 255 characters

# File Storage

# Unix and Unix Like

- Name
- **Path**
- Type
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The set of names required to specify a particular file in a hierarchy of folders is called the file path.

The path and the filename together form what is known as the pathname.

The path can be absolute or relative:

- In an absolute path, the entire path is specified starting from the beginning of the disk (/root):  
/u/politi/projectb/plans/ldft
- In a relative path, the path can be indicated starting from the folder in which you are located:  
projectb/plans/ldft

A relative path cannot start with /.

Special symbols:

- . indicates the current folder
- .. indicates the parent folder

# File Storage

# *Unix and Unix Like*

- Name
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The type of file is identified by the first character of the permission string.

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 romolo romolo      658 apr 30 09:56 manage.py
```

The types could be:

- regular file
- d directory
- l symbolic link
- c Character file device
- b block device
- s local socket
- p named pipe

LL<sub>n</sub>.

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|---|-----------------------|
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| p | named pipe            |

II<sub>b</sub>.

```
-rwxr--r-- 10 root root 2048 Jan 13 07:11 afile.exe
?UUUGGGOOOS 00 UUUUUU GGGGGG ##### ^-- date stamp and file name are obvious ;-)
^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ \--- File Size
| | | | | | | | \----- Group Name (for example, Users, Administrators, etc)
| | | | | | | \----- Owner Acct
| | | | | | \----- Link count (what constitutes a "link" here varies)
| | | | | \----- Alternative Access (blank means none defined, anything else varies)
| | | | \----- Read, Write and Special access modes for [U]ser, [G]roup, and [O]thers (everyone else)
| | \----- File type flag
```

like

The type of file is identified by the first character of the permission string.

- Type
- Size
- Owner (UID, GID)
- Permission

```
-rwxrwxrwx 1 romolo romolo 658 apr 30 09:56 manage.py
```

The types could be:

	Character	Effect on files	Effect on directories
Read permission (first character)	-	The file cannot be read.	The directory's contents cannot be shown.
	r	The file can be read.	The directory's contents can be shown.
Write permission (second character)	-	The file cannot be modified.	The directory's contents cannot be modified.
	w	The file can be modified.	The directory's contents can be modified (create new files or folders; rename or delete existing files or folders); requires the execute permission to be also set, otherwise this permission has no effect.
Execute permission (third character)	-	The file cannot be executed.	The directory cannot be accessed with <code>cd</code> .
	x	The file can be executed.	The directory can be accessed with <code>cd</code> ; this is the only permission bit that in practice can be considered to be "inherited" from the ancestor directories, in fact if <i>any</i> folder in the path does not have the <code>x</code> bit set, the final file or folder cannot be accessed either, regardless of its permissions; see <a href="#">path_resolution(7)</a> for more information.
	s	The <a href="#">setuid</a> bit when found in the user triad; the <a href="#">setgid</a> bit when found in the group triad; it is not found in the others triad; it also implies that <code>x</code> is set.	
	S	Same as <code>s</code> , but <code>x</code> is not set; rare on regular files, and useless on folders.	
	t	The <a href="#">sticky</a> bit; it can only be found in the others triad; it also implies that <code>x</code> is set.	
	T	Same as <code>t</code> , but <code>x</code> is not set; rare on regular files, and useless on folders.	

# File Storage

# Unix and Unix Like

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- b block device
- s local socket
- p named pipe

# Object Storage

In object storage, data is broken down into discrete units called objects and stored in a single repository (**Bucket**) instead of as files within folders or as blocks on servers.

The volumes of object storage function as modular units: each one is an independent repository that contains the data, a unique identifier that allows an object to be located in a distributed system, and the metadata that describes the data.

Metadata is important and includes details such as age, privacy/security, and access restrictions.

# Object Storage

In object storage, data is broken down into discrete units called objects and stored in a single repository (**Bucket**) instead of as files within folders or as blocks on servers.

The volume of data stored in object storage is often very large, and it is typically stored in a distributed repository.

Object storage **metadata** can be extremely detailed and capable of storing information about where a video was filmed, the type of camera used, and the actors appearing in each frame.

Object storage is highly reliable and can be located in multiple locations.

Metadata is important and includes details such as age, privacy/security, and access restrictions.

# The Data Preservation

In data management, **Data Preservation** is the act of safeguarding and maintaining both the security and integrity of data. Preservation is achieved through formal activities governed by policies, regulations, and strategies designed to protect and prolong the existence and authenticity of data and its associated metadata.

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- short-term
- medium-term
- long-term

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- short-term
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## **Short-term Preservation.**

Access to digital materials for a defined period during which use is expected, but which does not extend beyond the foreseeable future and/or until it becomes inaccessible due to technological changes.

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- short-term
- ~~medium term~~
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## **Long-term Preservation**

Continuous access to digital materials, or at least to the information contained in them, indefinitely.

# Version Control



# Git

**Git** is a distributed version control software that can be used via the command line interface, created by Linus Torvalds in 2005.

**A Distributed Version Control System (DVCS)** is a type of version control that allows tracking changes and versions made to software source code without needing to use a central server, as in traditional cases.

With this system, developers can collaborate individually and in parallel, working on their own development **branch**, recording their changes (**commits**), and later sharing or **merging** them with others' changes—all without the need for a centralized server. This system enables various modes of collaboration, as the server is merely a support tool.



# Glossary

**repository:** It is a "folder" that contains all the files needed for your project, including the files that track all versions of the project.

**clone:** It is the local version of the repository.

**remote:** It is the remote version of the repository that can be modified by anyone with access to the repository.

**branch:** "Branches" are used in Git to implement isolated features, that is, developed independently from each other but starting from the same root.

**fork:** A copy of a repository belonging to another user.

**commit:** A snapshot of the local repository compressed with SHA, ready to be transferred from the clone to the remote or vice versa.

**tag:** A marker used to highlight specific commits.



# First Steps

Git can be downloaded from <https://git-scm.com/downloads> (all Linux distributions have Git among the available packages).

Once the software is installed, to "copy" a repository locally, you simply use the clone command.

For example, for the course repository:

```
git clone https://github.com/RomoloPoliti-INAF/PhDCourse2024.git
```



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Git can be downloaded from <https://git-scm.com/downloads> (all Linux distributions have Git among the available packages).

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```

Windows users need to install the Git application by downloading it from the [GitHub](#) website.

After installation, it will be necessary to restart the machine.



# Fundamental Git commands

**clone:** Create a local copy of a remote repository

**pull:** Update the local copy of the repository

**add:** Add one or more files to the list of contents in the local repository

**commit:** Record changes to the repository

**push:** Update the remote repository



# Fundamental Git commands

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Examples of using git can be found in the '*Examples/01 - git*' folder of the course repository.

# Course Overview

## Cloud

Cloud structure

~~Data in the Cloud~~

~~Cloud Computing~~

## Data

Data and Metadata

Archives

Relational and not-relational Database

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Retrieval

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## Coding

Fundamentals of Coding

Python

Versioning and Documentation

# Relational Database

# Introduction

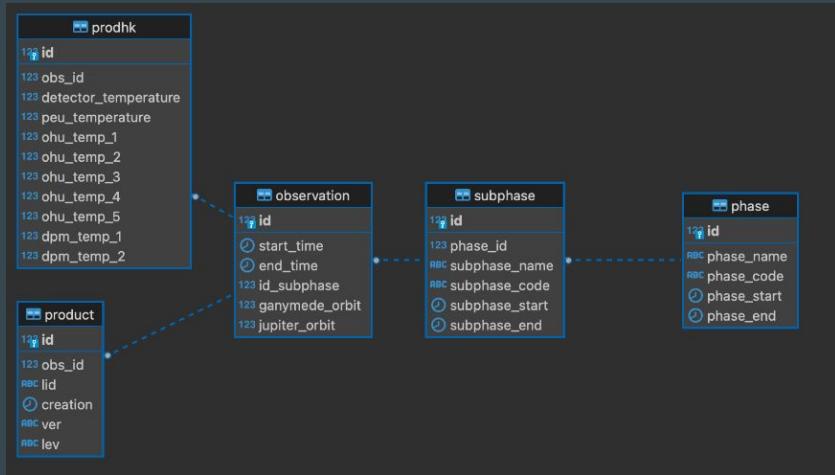
The term "relational database management system" (**RDBMS**) refers to a database management system based on the relational model introduced by Edgar F. Codd.

In addition to these, although less commercially widespread, there are other database management systems that implement data models alternative to the relational one: **hierarchical**, **network**, and **object-oriented** models.

Among the various relational and object-oriented databases, PostgreSQL is the most widely used.



# Entity Relationship Diagram



IDEF1X model

# Entity Relationship Diagram - Glossary

Schema	A group of entities with their relationships.
Entity	They represent classes of objects (facts, things, people, ...) that have common properties and autonomous existence for the purposes of the application of interest. An occurrence of an entity is an object or instance of the class that the entity represents. This is not about the value that identifies the object, but about the object itself. An interesting consequence of this is that an occurrence of an entity has an existence independent of the properties associated with it. In a schema, each entity has a name that uniquely identifies it and is graphically represented by a rectangle with the entity's name inside it.
Relationship	They represent a relationship between two or more entities. The number of entities linked is indicated by the degree of the association: a good E-R schema is characterized by a prevalence of associations with a degree of two.
Tupla	A series of attributes that describe the entities. All objects of the same entity class have the same attributes: this is what is meant when talking about similar objects.
Attribute	A characteristic of the entity.

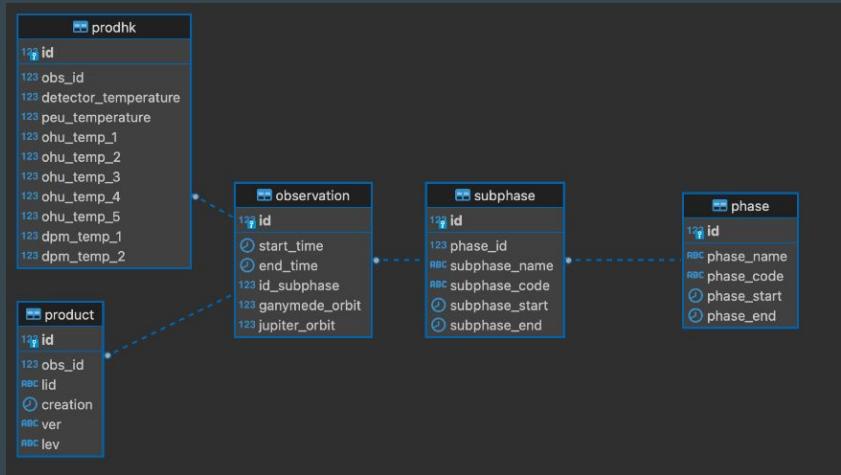
# Entity Relationship Diagram - Glossary

The choice of attributes reflects the level of detail with which we want to represent the information of individual entities and relationships.

For each entity or association class, a key is defined.

The key is a minimal set of attributes that uniquely identifies an entity instance.

# Entity Relationship Diagram



UML (Unified Modeling Language)

IDEF1X model

# SQL Language

To give some examples of SQL language, we will use SQLite.

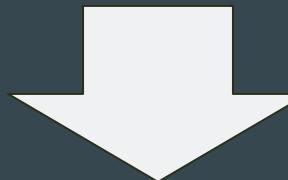
You can find a frontend here: <https://sqlitebrowser.org>

# SQL Language

To give some examples of SQL language, we will use SQLite.

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Schema	Entity	Tupla	Attribute	Relationship
--------	--------	-------	-----------	--------------



Database	Table	Record	Field	Foreign Key
----------	-------	--------	-------	-------------

# SQL - Basic Commands

CREATE      Create a database or a table

INSERT      Create one or more records in a table

DROP      Delete a database or a table

DELETE      delete one or more records

ALTER      Modify a database or a table

UPDATE      Modify a record

SELECT      Select a series of records.

# SQL - Basic Commands

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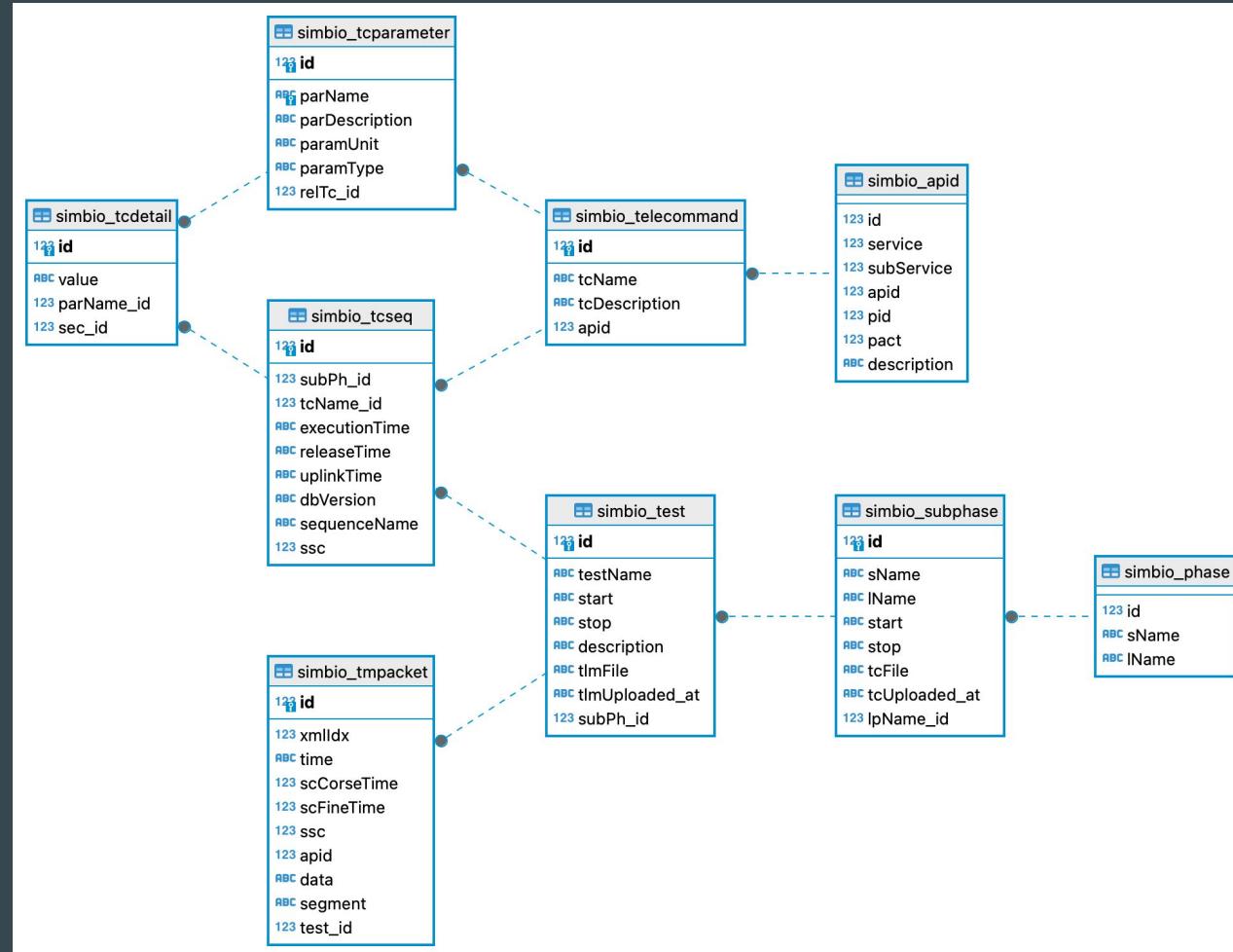
UPDATE      Modify a record

SELECT      Select a series of records.

Query

# Examples

The examples use the database `example.sqlite` found in the `Examples/03 - sqlLite` folder of the repository. In the same folder is the file `Script.sql` with all the examples. On the side, you'll find the ER diagram of the database.



# Select

SQL> **SELECT** *table.field* **FROM** *table*;

# Select

```
SQL> SELECT tabella.campo FROM tabella;
```

**Example 1:** I want the list of all the tests (*simbio\_test* table) present in my DB.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM simbio_test;
```

# Select

```
SQL> SELECT tabella.campo FROM tabella;
```

**Example 1:** I want the list of all the tests (*simbio\_test* table) present in my DB.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM simbio_test;
```

**Example 2:** From the previous list, I only want the **name** and **start** and **end** times.

```
SQL> SELECT st.testName, st.start, st.stop FROM simbio_test st,
```

# Select

```
SQL> SELECT tabella.campo FROM tabella;
```

**Example 1:** I want the list of all the tests (*simbio\_test* table) present in my DB.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM simbio_test;
```

**Example 2:** From the previous list, I only want the **name** and **start** and **end** times.

```
SQL> SELECT st.testName, st.start, st.stop FROM simbio_test st,
```



Table alias. Equivalent to:  
*simbio\_test AS st*

# Select

```
SQL> SELECT tabella.campo FROM tabella;
```

**Example 1:** I want the list of all the tests (*simbio\_test* table) present in my DB.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM simbio_test;
```

**Example 2:** From the previous list, I only want the **name** and **start** and **end** times.

```
SQL> SELECT test_name, start, stop FROM simbio_test;
```

**Example 3:** the same info as in example 2 but only those performed on 11/12/2018.

```
SQL> SELECT test_name, start, stop FROM simbio_test WHERE start > "2018-12-11  
00:00:00" AND stop < "2018-12-11 23:59:59";
```

# Select

**Example 4:** I want all the fields of the **sub-phases** of the “**CRUISE**” phase ordered chronologically (knowing that phase and sub-phase are linked through an **ID**)

```
SQL> SELECT sp.* FROM simbio_subphase sp, simbio_phase p WHERE p.id = sp.lpName_id  
AND p.sName = "CRUISE" ORDER BY sp.start,
```

# Exercise

Select the first VIHI science telemetry performed on 11/12/2018 and provide the time it was executed and the integration time.

# Exercise - Solution

Select the first VIHI science telemetry performed on 11/12/2018 and provide the time it was executed and the integration time.

```
SQL>SELECT id FROM simbio_telecommand tc WHERE tc.tcDescription LIKE "%VIHI  
science%" LIMIT 1;
```

[OUT] 306

```
SQL> SELECT executionTime, id FROM simbio_tcseq WHERE  
simbio_tcseq.tcName_id=306 AND executionTime > "2018-12-11" AND  
executionTime < "2018-12-12";
```

[OUT] 2018-12-11 15:54:37.657847+01; 9784

# Exercise - Solution

Select the first VIHI science telemetry performed on 11/12/2018 and provide the time it was executed and the integration time.

[OUT] 2018-12-11 15:54:37.657847+01; 9784

SQL> SELECT *id* FROM *simbio\_tcparameter* WHERE *parDescription* LIKE "%VIHI integration%";

[OUT] 578

SQL> SELECT *value* FROM *simbio\_tcdetail* WHERE *sec\_id*=9784 AND *parName\_id*=578;

[OUT] 3

# Exercise - More elegant solution

Select the first VIHI science telemetry performed on 11/12/2018 and provide the time it was executed and the integration time.

```
SQL>SELECT tseq.executionTime, simbio_tcdetail.value FROM simbio_tcseq AS tseq JOIN simbio_tcdetail ON tseq.id = simbio_tcdetail.sec_id WHERE tseq.tcName_id = (SELECT stc.id FROM simbio_telecommand stc WHERE stc.tcDescription LIKE "%VIHI%" AND stc.tcDescription LIKE "%science%") AND tseq.executionTime > "2018-12-11" AND tseq.executionTime < "2018-12-12" AND simbio_tcdetail.parName_id = (SELECT tcp.id FROM simbio_tcpparameter AS tcp WHERE tcp.parDescription LIKE "%VIHI%" AND tcp.parDescription LIKE "%integration%") ORDER BY tseq.executionTime LIMIT 1
```

Lecture September 18<sup>th</sup> 2024

# eXtensible Markup Language - XML

# What is XML

**XML** (short for eXtensible Markup Language) is a metalanguage for defining markup languages, meaning a language based on a syntactic mechanism that allows for defining and controlling the meaning of elements contained in a document or text.

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In logic and the theory of formal languages, a **metalinguage** is understood as a formally defined language whose purpose is to define other artificial languages, known as target languages or object languages (in the context of SGML and XML, the term applications is also used). Such a definition tends to be formally rigorous and complete, so it can be used for the construction or validation of computer tools that support the target languages.

# What is XML

**XML** (short for eXtensible Markup Language) is a metalanguage for defining markup languages, meaning a language based on a syntactic mechanism that allows for defining and controlling the meaning of elements contained in a document or text.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<users>
    <user years="20">
        <name>Ema</name>
        <surname>Princi</surname>
        <address>Torino</address>
    </user>
    <user years="54">
        <name>Max</name>
        <surname>Rossi</surname>
        <address>Roma</address>
    </user>
</users>
```

# What is l'XML

**XML** (short for eXtensible Markup Language) is a metalanguage for defining markup languages, meaning a language based on a syntactic mechanism that allows for defining and controlling the meaning of elements contained in a document or text.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> -----> Preamble
<utenti>
    <utente anni="20">
        <nome>Ema</nome>
        <cognome>Princi</cognome>
        <indirizzo>Torino</indirizzo>
    </utente>
    <utente anni="54">
        <nome>Max</nome>
        <cognome>Rossi</cognome>
        <indirizzo>Roma</indirizzo>
    </utente>
</utenti>
```

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```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> → Preamble
<utenti> → Tag
  <utente anni="20">
    <nome>Ema</nome>
    <cognome>Princi</cognome>
    <indirizzo>Torino</indirizzo>
  </utente>
  <utente anni="54">
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  </utente>
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```

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<utenti> → Tag
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    <indirizzo>Torino</indirizzo> → Element
  </utente>
  <utente anni="54">
    <nome>Max</nome>
    <cognome>Rossi</cognome>
    <indirizzo>Roma</indirizzo>
  </utente>
</utenti>
```

# Python Programming Fundamentals

# Python Basics

**Language:** Python 3.12

**Develop Environment:** Microsoft Visual Studio Code

# Topics

- Package e Modules
- Variables
- Class and Objects
- Software Versioning
- Conditional Statements
- Operators
- Loops
- Functions
- Decorators
- Namespace
- Lambda
- I/O
- Exceptions
- PyPI

## Packages:

- argparse
- click
- rich
- rich-click
- logging
- pandas
- numpy
- scipy
- matplotlib
- multiprocessing
- sqlite
- ElementTree

# Basic elements

Line comment character: #

Multilines Comment :

'''

...

'''

Indentation

# Basic elements

Line comment character: #

Multilines Comment :

'''

'''

Indentation

## PEP

PEP stands for **Python Enhancement Proposal**. A PEP is a design document that provides information to the Python community or describes a new feature for Python or its processes or environment.

A PEP should provide a concise technical specification of the feature and a rationale for the feature.

- **Standards Track PEP** describes a new feature or implementation for Python;
- **Informational PEP** describes the design of a new feature, sets general guidelines, or provides information to the Python community;
- **Process PEP** describes a Python process or proposes a change to a process.

(PEP 1)

The most important of all is PEP 8, **Style Guide for Python Code**, which standardizes how code should be written in Python.

Whenever information is derived from a PEP, we will indicate (PEP#) where # is the PEP number.

# Dunder Methods or Magic Methods

The dunder methods or variables (starting and ending with double underscores ‘\_\_’ ) are defined by built-in classes in Python and commonly used for operator overloading

The most common are

**\_\_version\_\_** variable with the version number of the software

**\_\_author\_\_** variable with the author name

We will examine individual dunders as we encounter them in our code.

# Shell or Script?

There are two main methods for running Python commands:

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Using the python shell (python3)

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Using the python shell (python3)

```
> python3
Python 3.12.0 (v3.12.0:0fb18b02c8, Oct  2 2023, 09:45:56) [Clang 13.0.0 (clang-1300.0.29.30)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> print("Hello World!")
Hello World!
>>> exit()
```



✓ took 19s ✎ at 10:21:22 ⏺

# Shell or Script?

There are two main methods for running Python commands:

Using the python shell (python3)

Using a Python script

# Shell or Script?

There are two main methods for running Python commands:

Using the python shell (python3)

Using a Python script

```
> echo "print('Hello World!')">>> test.py
> python3 test.py
Hello World!
```



# Shell o Script?

There are two main methods for running Python commands:

Using the python shell (python3)

Using a Python script

You can make a script executable.

```
> echo "#! /usr/bin/env python3\nprint('Hello World!')">> test.py  
> chmod u+x test.py  
> ./test.py  
Hello World!
```



✓ at 10:25:32 ⌂

# Shell or Script?

There are two main methods for running Python commands:

Using the python shell (python3)

Using a Python script

You can make a script executable.

In this case it is necessary to specify the command interpreter

```
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> ./test.py  
Hello World!
```

at 10:25:32

# Shell or Script?

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```
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> chmod u+x test.py  
> ./test.py  
Hello World!
```

✓ at 10:25:32 ⌂

Users > romolo.politi > test.py

```
1  #! /usr/bin/env python3  
2  print('Hello World')  
3
```

# Shell or Script?

There are two main methods for running Python commands:

Using the python shell (python3)

Using a Python script

You can make a script executable.

In this case it is necessary to specify the command interpreter

We will mainly use scripts

# Python Glossary

A **module** is a file containing Python definitions and statements.

A module can define functions, classes, and variables.

A module can also include executable code.

Grouping related code into a module makes it easier to understand and use.

It also makes the code logically organized.

**Variables** are containers for data.

Python does not have commands to initialize variables. They are initialized upon first assignment.

They are case-sensitive.

They are characterized by their type.

# Variable Types

To find out the type of a variable, the command `type(var)` is used.

## Example

	Data Type
<code>x = "Hello World"</code>	<code>str</code>
<code>x = 20</code>	<code>int</code>
<code>x = 20.5</code>	<code>float</code>
<code>x = 1j</code>	<code>complex</code>
<code>x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]</code>	<code>list</code>
<code>x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")</code>	<code>tuple</code>
<code>x = range(6)</code>	<code>range</code>
<code>x = {"name": "John", "age": 36}</code>	<code>dict</code>
<code>x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}</code>	<code>set</code>
<code>x = frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})</code>	<code>frozenset</code>
<code>x = True</code>	<code>bool</code>
<code>x = b"Hello"</code>	<code>bytes</code>
<code>x = bytearray(5)</code>	<code>bytearray</code>
<code>x = memoryview(bytes(5))</code>	<code>memoryview</code>

<b>Text Type:</b>	<code>str</code>
<b>Numeric Types:</b>	<code>int, float, complex</code>
<b>Sequence Types:</b>	<code>list, tuple, range</code>
<b>Mapping Type:</b>	<code>dict</code>
<b>Set Types:</b>	<code>set, frozenset</code>
<b>Boolean Type:</b>	<code>bool</code>
<b>Binary Types:</b>	<code>bytes, bytearray, memoryview</code>

# Tipi di variabili

To find out the type of a variable, the command `type(var)` is used.

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<code>x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")</code>	<code>tuple</code>
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<code>x = b"Hello"</code>	<code>bytes</code>
<code>x = bytearray(5)</code>	<code>bytearray</code>
<code>x = memoryview(bytes(5))</code>	<code>memoryview</code>

<b>Text Type:</b>	<code>str</code>
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<b>Set Types:</b>	<code>set, frozenset</code>
<b>Boolean Type:</b>	<code>bool</code>
<b>Binary Types:</b>	<code>bytes, bytearray, memoryview</code>

In this case, we used a special type of string called a **binary string**.

Types of 'special' strings

**b** binary string

**f** formatted string

**r** raw string

# Class and Objects definition

**Object-Oriented Programming** (OOP) Vocabulary

**Class:** a project that consists of defining methods and attributes

**Object:** It's an instance of a class. You can think of an object as something from the real world, like a yellow pen, a small dog, etc. In any case, an object can be much more abstract.

**Attribute:** a descriptor or a characteristic. For example, length, color, etc."

**Method:** an action that the class or object can receive.

# Class and Objects

Let's see a practical example.

# Versioning

Versioning:

MAJOR.MINOR.PATCH

MAJOR version when you make incompatible API changes,

MINOR version when you add functionality in a backward-compatible manner,

PATCH version when you make backward-compatible bug fixes.

Semantic Versioning 2.0.0

# Versioning

Type:

- **devel**: In development
- **alpha**: In the first testing phase
- **beta**: Final testing phase
- Release Candidate: Ready for release
- final: Release version (according to semantic versioning, this type is not indicated)

A number is added to these to indicate the build, i.e., the progress of the type.

# Example

In the folder *Examples/04 - Class\_and\_Object* you can find a jupyter notebook with some examples and a module called *version.py*

# Module version (file version.py)

At the beginning of the module, you will find the initialization of a dictionary called **types**.

Since it is defined outside of any function or class, the dictionary has a **global** scope, meaning it is accessible by all objects within the module.

```
1  types = {  
2      'd': 'dev',  
3      'a': 'alpha',  
4      'b': 'beta',  
5      'rc': 'candidate',  
6      'f': 'final',  
7 }
```

# Class Version

Immediately after the class definition, we find a multiline comment.

All comments placed right after the definition of a class or function are stored in the dunder variable `__doc__`. It is good practice to always include a comment after the declaration of an object or a function.

```
11  | """Version Class
12  |     respecting the semantic versioning 2.0.0
13  | """
```

# Class Version

Immediately after the class definition, we find a multiline comment.

All comments placed right after the definition of a class or function are stored in the dunder variable `__doc__`. It is good practice to always include a comment after the declaration of an object or a function.

In a class, the predefined methods are dunders. If the original methods are redefined, they are overwritten. The dunder `__init__` is called every time an object is created.

All methods of a class have the class itself as their first argument, which is usually represented by the variable `self`.

```
15 | def __init__(self, version: tuple):  
16 |     self.version = version
```

# Classe Version

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All methods of a class have the class itself as their first argument, which is usually

represented by `self`. In the definition of a function, it is good practice to indicate the type of the input variable. This allows for better code readability and, consequently, easier debugging.

```
15 | def __init__(self, version: tuple):  
16 |     self.version = version
```

# Class Version

Before the definition of a function, we can find strings that start with the character `@`. These strings are called **decorators**. They are functions that allow us to manipulate the subsequent function by applying standard blocks of code before and/or after its execution. We will see later how to create a decorator.

The `@property` decorator in Python is a concise and clean way to define **getters**, **setters**, and **deleters** for class attributes.

# Class Version

The function with the **@property** decorator is the **getter**, meaning it is the function that is called every time the attribute (or property) of the class is accessed.

In our case, every time we access the version attribute, it returns a string composed of the version numbers.

```
18     @property
19     def version(self):
20         if self._type is None:
21             adv = ""
22         else:
23             adv = f"-{self._type}"
24             if self._build is not None :
25                 adv += f".{self._build}"
26         return f"{self._major}.{self._minor}.{self._patch}{adv}"
```

# Class Version - setter

The **setter** of the attribute version (@version.setter) parses the string used to initialize the class, splits it into the 5 main fields, and checks that the fourth field is a letter and is among the allowed ones, while the others are integers.

These validated values are then assigned to private attributes (which start with the character `_`) using the reflective function `setattr`.

# Reflective Programming

Reflective programming is a programming paradigm that allows code to interact with itself at the metadata level. This means that the code can access and manipulate information about its own type, structure, and behavior.

In Python, reflective programming can be performed using a series of built-in functions and methods. For example, the `type()` function can be used to obtain the type of an object, the `dir()` function can be used to get a list of an object's attributes and methods, the `getattr()` function can be used to access an attribute of an object, and the `setattr()` function can be used to create an attribute of an object.

Reflective programming can be used for a variety of purposes, including:

- **Metadata manipulation:** Reflective programming can be used to access and manipulate information about the types, structures, and behavior of code.
- **Code testing:** Reflective programming can be used to write unit tests that verify the behavior of code at the metadata level.
- **Code generation:** Reflective programming can be used to generate new code or modify existing code.

Reflective programming can be a powerful tool for Python developers, but it is important to use it with caution. Reflective programming can make code more complex and difficult to maintain.

# Class Version - setter

If the validation is not passed, an exception is raised using the **raise** command.

# Exceptions

In Python, exceptions are events that indicate an error has occurred during the execution of a program. Exceptions can be raised by a variety of causes, including:

- **Invalid operations:** For example, dividing a number by zero or accessing a non-existent attribute of an object.
- **Runtime errors:** For example, a memory error or an I/O error.
- **Syntax errors:** For example, a punctuation error or a type error.

When an exception occurs, the normal flow of execution of the program is interrupted. The program then transfers control to an exception handler, which is a block of code designed to handle the exception.

In Python, exceptions are handled using the **try-except** syntax. The **try-except** syntax allows you to execute a block of code and handle any exceptions that are raised.

There are various types of exceptions in Python. Each type of exception is represented by an exception class. The **Exception** class is the base class for all exceptions. Here are some examples of exception types in Python:

- **ArithmeticError:** Raised for arithmetic errors, such as division by zero.
- **AssertionError:** Raised when an assertion fails.
- **AttributeError:** Raised when an attempt to access an attribute of an object fails.
- **EOFError:** Raised when the end of a file is reached.
- **ImportError:** Raised when a module or package cannot be imported.
- **KeyError:** Raised when trying to access a key that does not exist in a dictionary.
- **LookupError:** Raised when trying to access an element in a sequence that does not exist.
- **NameError:** Raised when trying to use a name that has not been defined.
- **TypeError:** Raised when using an invalid data type.
- **ValueError:** Raised when using an invalid value.

Exception handling is an important aspect of Python programming. It helps make programs more robust and manage errors effectively.

# Class Version

The dunder method `__str__` is a method called when we try to convert the object to a string, e.g. try to print it.

The default is <version.Version object at 0x10d0739b0>

<module.Class object memory address>

In our case we obtain the string: Version 1.2.3

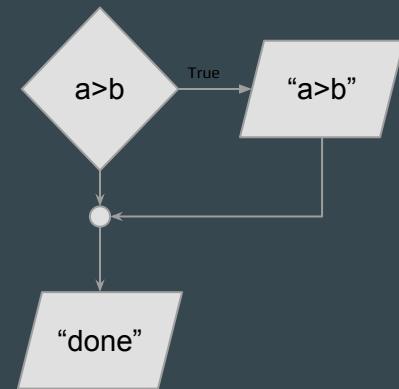
```
62     def __str__(self) -> str:
63         if self._type == "final":
64             return f"Version {self._major}.{self._minor}.{self._patch}"
65         else:
66             return f"Version {self.version}"
```

# Conditional Statements

The simplest is `if`.

It allows us to exclude a part of the code if a logical condition is not met.

```
if a > b:  
    print("a>b")  
print("done")
```



# Conditional Statements

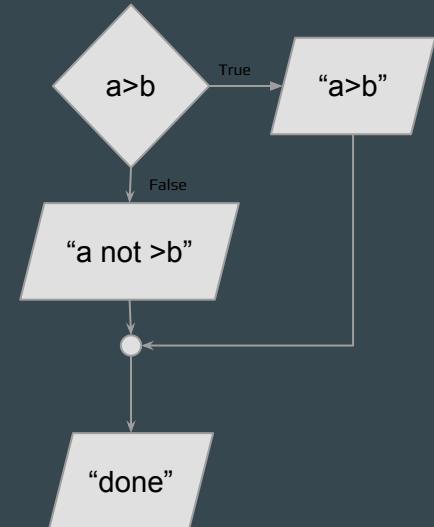
The simplest is `if`.

It allows us to exclude a part of the code if a logical condition is not met.

`if...else`

It allows us to choose the block of code to execute based on a logical condition.

```
if a > b:  
    print("a>b")  
else:  
    print("a not > b")  
print("done")
```



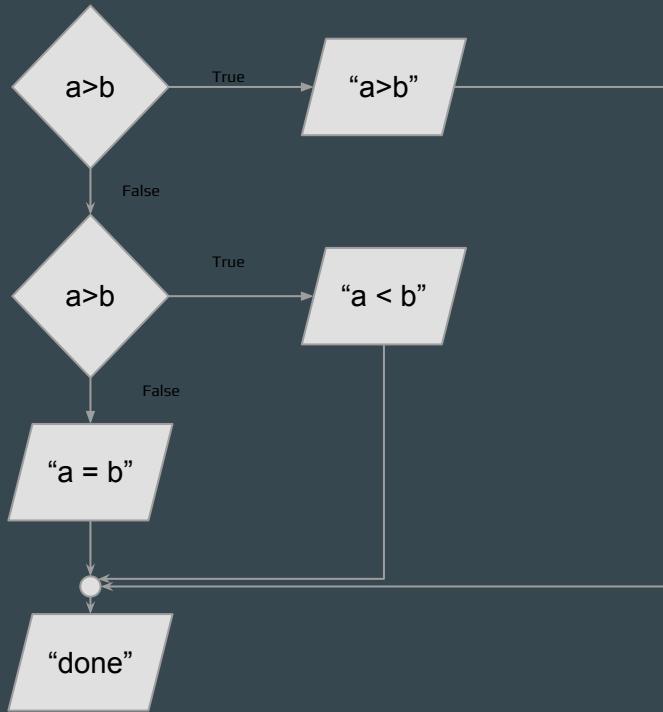
# Conditional Statements

To perform multiple conditional operation we can use `if...elif...else`

```
if a > b:  
    print("a>b")  
elif a < b:  
    print("a<b")  
else:  
    print("a=b")  
print("done")
```

# Conditional Statements

To perform multiple conditional operation we can use `if...elif...else`



```
if a > b:  
    print("a>b")  
elif a < b:  
    print("a<b")  
else:  
    print("a=b")  
print("done")
```

# Conditional Statements

Python 3.10 introduced the statement `match`:

# Conditional Statements

Python 3.10 introduced the statement `match`:

```
match a:  
    case 1:  
        print("1")  
    case 2:  
        print("2")  
    else:  
        print("a not 1 or 2")
```

# Conditional Statements

We can ***nesting*** the statements or create a composite condition

`if cond1:`



We can explore all the four states

`if cond2:`

....

`if cond1 and cond2:`



Or all **True** or all **False**

....

# Operators

Math

# Operators

## Math

+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulus
**	Exponentiation
//	Floor division

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it finds the remainder or signed remainder after the division

$$5 \% 2 = 1$$

# Operators

## Math

+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulus
**	Exponentiation
//	Floor division

### Modulus:

it finds the remainder or signed remainder after the division

$$5 \% 2 = 1$$

### Floor division:

divide two numbers and return a quotient

$$5 // 2 = 2$$

# Operators

## Math

### Comparison

```
== Equal  
!= Not equal  
> Greater than  
< Less than  
>= Greater than or equal to  
<= Less than or equal to
```

# Operators

Math

Comparison

Logical

and  
or  
not

# Operators

Math

Comparison

Logical

and  
or  
not

True **and** True = True  
True **and** False = False  
False **and** False = False

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

and  
or  
not

True **or** True = True  
True **or** False = True  
False **or** False = False

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

and  
or  
not

True **or** True = True  
True **or** False = True  
False **or** False = False

**not** True = False  
**not** False = True

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

```
=  
+= increment  
-= decrement  
*= multiplicator  
/=  
%=  
//=  
**=  
^=
```

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

is  
is not

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

is  
is not

It allows us to choose the block of code to execute depending on a logical condition. Identity operators are used to check if two operands are equal (i.e., if they refer to the same object), meaning if they point to the same memory location

```
type(1) is int = True  
type("1") is int = False  
type("1") is str = True
```

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

Membership

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

Membership

in  
not in

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

Membership

in  
not in

```
x='casa'  
'c' in x = True  
'o' in x = False
```

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

Membership

in  
not in

```
x='casa'  
'c' in x = True  
'o' in x = False  
  
Remember that:  
'casa' == ['c','a','s','a']
```

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

Membership

Bitwise

# Operatori

Aritmetici

Confronto

Logici

Assignment

Identity

Membership

Bitwise

<b>&amp; AND</b>	Sets each bit to 1 if both bits are 1
<b>  OR</b>	Sets each bit to 1 if one of two bits is 1
<b>^ XOR</b>	Sets each bit to 1 if only one of two bits is 1
<b>~ NOT</b>	Inverts all the bits
<b>&lt;&lt; Zero fill left shift</b>	Shift left by pushing zeros in from the right and let the leftmost bits fall off
<b>&gt;&gt; Signed right shift</b>	Shift right by pushing copies of the leftmost bit in from the left, and let the rightmost bits fall off

# Operatori

## Aritmetici

## Confronto

## Logici

## Assignment

## Identity

## Membership

## Bitwise

<b>&amp; AND</b>	Sets each bit to 1 if both bits are 1
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0b110 & 0b010 = 0b010 (2)

0b100 & 0b001 = 0b000 (0)

0b110 | 0b011 = 0b111 (7)

0b110 ^ 0b011 = 0b101 (5)

# Loops

Python has two primitive loop commands:

While

a set of statements will be executed as long as a condition is true.

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

For

# Loops

Python has two primitive loop commands:

While

a set of statements will be executed as long as a condition is true.

For

a set of statements will be executed over a sequence.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    print(x)
```

# Loops - while

There are statements that have the ability to control the loop.

`break` can stop the loop even if the while condition is true:

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```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    print(i)
    if i == 3:
        break
    i += 1
```

# Loops - while

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`continue` can stop the current iteration, and continue with the next

```
i = 0
while i < 6:
    i += 1
    if i == 3:
        continue
    print(i)
```

# Loops - while

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```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    print(i)
    i += 1
else:
    print("i is no longer less than 6")
```

# Loops - for

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`break` can stop the loop even if the while condition is true.

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```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    if x == "banana":
        break
    print(x)
```

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for x in fruits:
    if x == "banana":
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`break` can stop the loop even if the while condition is true.

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```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    if x == "banana":
        continue
    print(x)
else:
    print("Finally finished!")
```

# Loops - for

There are statements that have the ability to control the loop.

`break` can stop the loop even if the while condition is true.

`continue` can stop the current iteration, and continue with the next

`else` can run a block of code once when the condition no longer is true

Remember that the strings are list

```
fruits = "apple"
for x in fruits:
    print(x)
```

# Loops - for

With for often are used two functions:

`range`      return a list of integer

# Loops - for

With for often are used two functions:

`range`      return a list of integer

```
for n in range(3, 20, 2):  
    print(n)
```

# Loops - for

With for often are used two functions:

`range` return a list of integer

`enumerate` convert a collection in a enumerate list

# Loops - for

With for often are used two functions:

`range` return a list of integer

`enumerate` convert a collection in a enumerate list

```
x = ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')
y = enumerate(x)
```

Lecture October 7<sup>th</sup> 2024

# Topics

- Package e Modules
- Variables
- Class and Objects
- Software Versioning
- Conditional Statements
- Operators
- Loops
  - Functions
  - Decorators
  - Namespace
  - Lambda
  - I/O
  - Exceptions
  - PyPI

## Packages:

- argparse
- click
- rich
- rich-click
- logging
- pandas
- numpy
- scipy
- matplotlib
- multiprocessing
- sqlite
- ElementTree

# The Functions

A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.

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```
def myFunct():
    print("Hello")
```

```
myFunct()
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You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function.

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A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.

```
def myFunct():
    print("Hello")
myFunct()
```

You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function.

```
def myFunct(arg, par1=False)
    print(f"Hello {arg}")
    if par1:
        print("Today is a beautiful day")

myFunct("Fabio")
myFunct("Fabio", True)
myFunct("Fabio", par1 = True)
```

# The functions

If you do not know how many arguments that will be passed into your function, add a \* before the parameter name in the function definition.

This way the function will receive a tuple of arguments, and can access the items accordingly.

If you do not know how many keyword arguments that will be passed into your function, add two asterisk: \*\* before the parameter name in the function definition.

This way the function will receive a dictionary of arguments, and can access the items accordingly:

It is possible to "extend" a function using special functions called decorators, which allow executing code before and/or after the execution of the base function.

These are applied to the function by adding @ + the name of the decorator immediately before the function definition.

# Lambda Functions

**Python Lambda Functions** are anonymous functions means that the function is without a name. As we already know the def keyword is used to define a normal function in Python. Similarly, the lambda keyword is used to define an anonymous function in Python.

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```
def x(a): return a + 10  
print(x(5))
```

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```
x = lambda a: a+10  
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The power of lambda is better shown when you use them as an anonymous function inside another function.

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```
def myfunc(n):  
    return lambda a: a * n
```

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print(x(5))
```

```
x = lambda a: a+10  
  
print(x(5))
```

The power of lambda is better shown when you use them as an anonymous function inside another function.

```
def myfunc(n):  
    return lambda a: a * n
```

```
mytripler = myfunc(3)  
print(mytripler(11))
```

# When Not to Use Lambdas

1. If a name is assigned to a lambda function

# When Not to Use Lambdas

1. If a name is assigned to a lambda function

```
#Bad  
triple = lambda x: x*3
```

```
#Good  
def triple(x):  
    return x*3
```

Se provate ad incollare la prima riga su Visual Studio IntellyCode convertirà automaticamente la lambda in una funzione per rispettare i canoni di best Practice PEP8

# When Not to Use Lambdas

1. If a name is assigned to a lambda function
2. If a function needs to be used inside a lambda

#Bad

```
map(lambda x: abs(x), list_3)
```

#Good

```
map(abs, list_3)
```

#Good

```
map(lambda x: pow(x, 2), float_nums)
```

# When Not to Use Lambdas

1. If a name is assigned to a lambda function
2. If a function needs to be used inside a lambda

#Bad

```
map(lambda x: abs(x), list_3)
```

#Good

```
map(abs, list_3)
```

#Good

```
map(lambda x: pow(x, 2), float_nums)
```

The *map()* function applies a specific function to each element of an iterable.

```
def myfunc(a):  
    return len(a)
```

```
x = map(myfunc, ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry'))
```

```
print(x)
```

#convert the map into a list, for readability:  

```
print(list(x))
```

# When Not to Use Lambdas

1. If a name is assigned to a lambda function
2. If a function needs to be used inside a lambda
3. When using multiple lines of code makes the code more readable

# Zen of Python (PEP20)

1. Beautiful is better than ugly.
2. Explicit is better than implicit.
3. Simple is better than complex.
4. Complex is better than complicated.
5. Flat is better than nested.
6. Sparse is better than dense.
7. Readability counts.
8. Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
9. Although practicality beats purity.
10. Errors should never pass silently.
11. Unless explicitly silenced.
12. In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
13. There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.
14. Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
15. Now is better than never.
16. Although never is often better than \*right\* now.
17. If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
18. If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
19. Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!

# Finite State Machine

# Finite State Machine

A finite state machine (sometimes called a finite state automaton) is a computation model that can be implemented with hardware or software and can be used to simulate sequential logic and some computer programs. Finite state automata generate regular languages. Finite state machines can be used to model problems in many fields including mathematics, artificial intelligence, games, and linguistics.

A deterministic finite automaton (DFA) is described by a five-element tuple:  $(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$

- $Q$  = a finite set of states
- $\Sigma$  = a finite, nonempty input alphabet
- $\delta$  = a series of transition functions
- $q_0$  = the starting state
- $F$  = the set of accepting states

There must be exactly one transition function for every input symbol in  $\Sigma$  from each state.

# FSM - Intro

## Argparse

To pass parameters from the command line, we use the argparse module.

```
parser=argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Finite State Machine')
parser.add_argument('-c', '--command', metavar='COMMAND', help='Command File', default='timeline.txt')
parser.add_argument('-d', '--debug', action='store_true', help='Debug Mode')
parser.add_argument('-v', '--verbose', action='store_true', help='Verbose Mode')
args=parser.parse_args()
```

In this case, we introduce an optional parameter to specify the command file of the automaton and two flags to set the debug mode and the verbose mode.

<https://docs.python.org/3/howto/argparse.html>

# FSM - Intro - Logging

To perform logging, we use the logging module and initialize it as follows:

```
import logging
from commons import FMODE

__version__ ="1.2.0"
def logInit(logName, logger, logLevel=20,fileMode=FMODE.APPEND):
    """Inizialize the logger"""
    flag = False
    if not logLevel in [0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50]:
        oldLevel=logLevel
        flag=True
        logLevel = 20
    logging.basicConfig(filename=logName,
                        level=logLevel,
                        filemode=fileMode,
                        format='%(asctime)s | %(levelname)-8s | %(name)-7s | %(module)-10s | %(funcName)-20s | %(message)s',
                        datefmt='%m/%d/%Y %I:%M:%S %p')
    al = logging.getLogger(logger)
    if flag:
        al.warning(f"Log level {oldLevel} is not valid. Used the default value 20" )
    return al # logging
```

# FSM - Intro - Logging

setup of Visual Studio Code:

Install the extension **Log Viewer**.

Add the following lines to the workspace file:

```
"settings": {  
    "logViewer.watch": [  
        {  
            "title": "General Log",  
            "pattern": "Examples/StateMachine/StateMachine.log"  
        },  
    ]  
}
```

```
1 05/30/2022 08:15:08 PM | DEBUG | StateMachine | state | run | Reading the command file  
2 |
```

# FSM - Intro - Verbosity

Verbose mode is an option available in many programming languages that would produce detailed output for diagnostic purposes thus makes a program easier to debug.

To increase the readability we will use the **rich** module

```
5   from rich import print  
12  |   if debug and verbose:  
13  |       print(f"MSG.DEBUG)Reading the command file")
```

# FSM - Intro - Verbosity

Verbose mode is an option available in many programming languages that would produce detailed output for diagnostic purposes thus makes a program easier to debug.

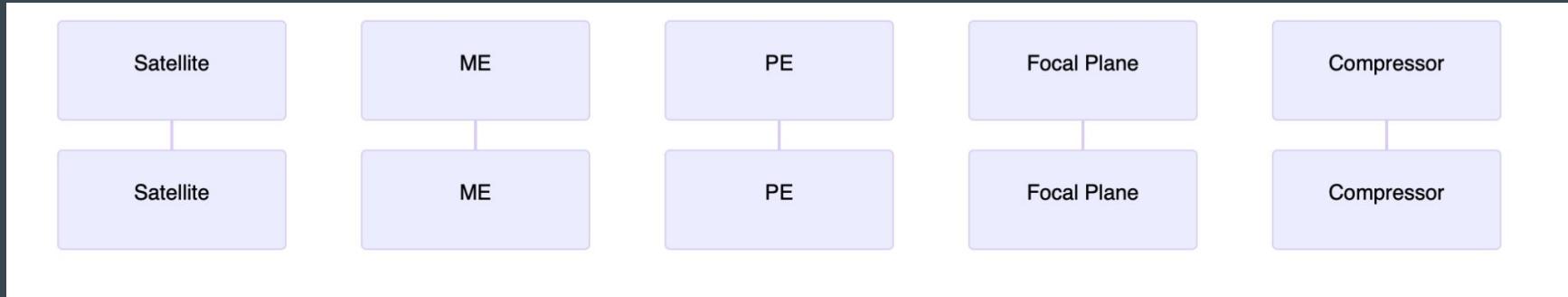
To increase the readability we will use the **rich** module

```
5   from rich import print  
12  |   if debug and verbose:  
13  |       print(f"{MSG.DEBUG}Reading the command file")
```

```
class MSG:  
    DEBUG="[green] [DEBUG] [/green] "  
    INFO="[blue] [INFO] [/blue] "
```

# FSM - Schema

<https://mermaid.live/>



**ME:** Main Electronics

**PE:** Proximity Electronics

They are the only “active” components (have a CPU).

The PE drives the HW. The ME is responsible for validating and sorting the remote controls and organizing the packages.

The compressor is usually an **FPGA** (Field Programmable Gate Array), which is an electronic hardware device made up of an integrated circuit whose processing logic functions are specifically programmable.

# FSM - Database dei Comandi

The command database is where all the commands we can give to our machine are stored, along with information about the destination sub-module, the input state, and the transient and output states.

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The command database is where all the commands we can give to our machine are stored, along with information about the destination sub-module, the input state, and the transient and output states.

This database in space missions is called the **Mission Information Database (MIB)**.

# FSM - Database dei Comandi

The command database is where all the commands we can give to our machine are stored, along with information about the destination sub-module, the input state, and the transient and output states.

In our case, we use a CSV file named *commandsTable.csv*.

	TC	Destination	Initial State	Transient State	Final State	Description
	NSS00001	ME	OFF	BUSY	IDLE	ME Switch on
	NSS00002	ME	IDLE	BUSY	OFF	ME Switch off
	NSS00003	PE	OFF	BUSY	ON	PE Switch on

# FSM - Database dei Comandi

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In our case, we use a CSV file named *commandsTable.csv*.

```
def readCmdDb():
    with open('commandsTable.csv','r') as f:
        lines=f.readlines()
    commandTable={}
    for line in lines[1:]:
        seg=line.strip().split(',')
        commandTable[seg[0]]={
            'destination':seg[1],
            'initial':seg[2],
            'transient':seg[3],
            'final':seg[4]
        }
    return commandTable
```

	TC	Destination	Initial State	Transient State	Final State	Description
	NSS00001	ME	OFF	BUSY	IDLE	ME Switch on
	NSS00002	ME	IDLE	BUSY	OFF	ME Switch off
	NSS00003	PE	OFF	BUSY	ON	PE Switch on

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The command stack is the sequence of commands, along with their respective delays, that must be executed by the automaton.

As far as we are concerned, it is simply a text file.

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```
1 # Time (seconds), TC
2 | 1,NSS00001
3 | # 3,NSS00002
4 | 8,NSS00003
5 | 12,NSS00002
6
```

# FSM - Command Stack

The command stack is the sequence of commands, along with their respective delays, that must be executed by the automaton.

As far as we are concerned, it is simply a text file.

```
with open(command, FMODE.READ) as f:  
    lines=f.readlines()  
  
for line in lines:  
    if line.strip().startswith('#'):  
        continue  
    else:  
        print(line.strip())
```

```
1 # Time (seconds), TC  
2 1,NSS00001  
3 # 3,NSS00002  
4 8,NSS00003  
5 12,NSS00002  
6
```

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```

```
1 # Time (seconds), TC  
2 1,NSS00001  
3 # 3,NSS00002  
4 8,NSS00003  
5 12,NSS00002  
6
```

```
class FMODE:  
    READ='r'  
    APPEND='a'  
    WRITE='w'
```

# FSM - System Clock

Since commands are given in relative time, we need to create a system clock.

First, we record the moment when the machine is initialized:

```
def __init__(self):
    self.start=time.time()
```

# FSM - System Clock

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# FSM - System Clock

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def __init__(self):
    self.start=time.time()
```

Then we create a method to read the time:

```
def getSeconds(self):
    now=time.time()-self.start
    return now
```

# FSM - The Main Automaton

```
class StateMachine:  
    def __init__(self, name, initialState, tranTable):  
        self.name = name  
        self.state = initialState  
        self.transitionTable = tranTable
```

# FSM - The Main Automaton

```
class StateMachine:  
    def __init__(self, name, initialState, tranTable):  
        self.name = name  
        self.state = initialState  
        self.transitionTable = tranTable
```

```
class PE(StateMachine):  
    def __init__(self, name, initialState, tranTable):  
        super().__init__(name, initialState, tranTable)  
        self.Commands= PECommands()
```

```
class ME(StateMachine):  
    def __init__(self, name, initialState, tranTable):  
        super().__init__(name, initialState, tranTable)  
        self.PE=PE('PE',STATE.OFF,tranTable)  
        self.Commands = MECommands()
```

# FSM - The Commands

```
class MECommands:  
    def __init__(self, verbose: bool = False, console: Console = None):  
        self.verbose = verbose  
        self.console = console  
  
    @message(text='Booting...')  
    def NSS00001(self):  
        """Boot Command"""  
        print(f'{MSG.INFO}[magenta]TM(5,1) [/magenta] - Boot Report')  
        sleep(5)  
  
    @message(text='Shuting down...')  
    def NSS00002(self):  
        """Shooting Down Command"""  
        sleep(5)  
  
class PECommands:  
    def __init__(self, verbose: bool = False, console: Console = None):  
        self.verbose = verbose  
        self.console = console  
  
    @message(text="PE...ON ")  
    def NSS00003(self):  
        """PE ON Command"""  
        sleep(1)
```

# FSM - The commands - Decorator

```
15  def message(text: str):
16      def decorate(f):
17          @wraps(f)
18          def inner(*args, **kwargs):
19              with Status(text, spinner='aesthetic', console=args[0].console):
20                  ret = f(*args, **kwargs)
21                  if args[0].verbose:
22                      print(f"\u001b[32m{MSG.INFO} {f.__name__} executed\u001b[0m")
23              return ret
24          return inner
25      return decorate
```

# Packages - rich

Rich is a Python library for writing "rich text" (with color and style) in the terminal and for displaying advanced content such as tables, markdown, and syntax-highlighted code.

Rich allows for visually appealing command-line applications and presents data in a more readable way. Rich can also be a useful aid for debugging through beautiful printing and syntax highlighting of data structures.

Main Modules:

- Console
- Prompt
- Progress
- Table
- Panel

# Packages - rich - console

For complete control over terminal formatting, Rich offers a Console class.

It allows for managing status messages, separators, formatting, spinners, etc., in addition to providing the ability to save everything that has been printed to the screen.

# Packages - rich - prompt

Rich has a series of Prompt classes that ask the user for input in a loop until a valid response is received.

An example of the functionalities can be obtained with the command:

```
python3 -m rich.prompt
```

# Packages - rich - progress

Rich can display continuously updated information on the progress of long-running tasks/file copies, etc.

The displayed information is configurable; the default setting will show a description of the task, a progress bar, the percentage of completion, and the estimated remaining time.

An example of the functionality can be obtained with the command:

```
python3 -m rich.progress
```

# Packages - rich - table

The Table class in Rich offers a variety of ways to render tabular data in the terminal.

An example of the functionalities can be obtained with the command:

```
python3 -m rich.table
```

# Packages - rich - panel

To draw a border around text or other renderables, you can use Panel with the renderable object as the first positional argument.

An example of the functionality can be obtained with the command:

```
python3 -m rich.panel
```

Lecture October 9<sup>th</sup> 2024

# FSM

Let's go back to our car and look at the code in the module newState2.

```
usage: newState2.py [-h] [-f FILE] [-i] [-C FILE] [-d] [-v]
```

Finite State Machine

options:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-f FILE, --command-file FILE	Command File
-i, --interactive	enable the interactive mode
-C FILE, --configure FILE	Configuration file
-d, --debug	Debug Mode
-v, --verbose	Verbose Mode

# FSM

Torniamo alla nostra macchina e guardiamo il codice nel modulo newState2.

```
usage: newState2.py [-h] [-f FILE] [-i] [-C FILE] [-d] [-v]
```

Finite State Machine

options:

-h, --help show this help message and exit

-f FILE, --command-file FILE Command File

**-i, --interactive** enable the interactive mode

**-C FILE, --configure FILE** Configuration file

-d, --debug Debug Mode

-v, --verbose Verbose Mode

# FSM - Configuration File

```
logFile: StateMachine.log  
cmdHistory: history.csv
```

Written in YAML format

YAML (pronounced 'jæməl, rhyming with camel) is a format for data serialization that is human-readable. The language utilizes concepts from other languages such as C, Perl, and Python, as well as ideas from the XML format and the email format (RFC2822).

# FSM - Interactive Mode

Use prompts to take commands from the command line and execute them.

It transcribes the execution timeline to a file.

# FSM - Final

The final code with image acquisition and compression is in the folder:

Examples/12 - StateMachine2.

In this code, the writing of packets has been suppressed to make the code more readable.

# HTML

# HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language.

The simplest structure of an HTML document is:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```



# HTML - Classi e ID

**Classes** are used to define a type of element, that is, to assign a purpose and/or a presentation to a subset of elements with common characteristics and functionalities in an HTML page.

**IDs** are used to define a unique element on a page, with a single and specific purpose. In most cases, this purpose is to determine a section in an HTML page.

In essence, when we know that an element will be unique, we will use an ID. In other cases, if no alternatives are available, we can use a class.

# HTML - Class e ID

```
<div class="city">  
    <h2>London</h2>  
  
    <p>London is the capital of England.</p>  
  
</div>
```

```
<div class="city">  
    <h2>Paris</h2>  
  
    <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>  
  
</div>
```

```
<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>
```

# HTML - CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) è un linguaggio usato per definire la formattazione di documenti HTML, XHTML e XML.

Può essere inserito nella pagina o come file esterno.

Nella pagina può essere inserito in modalità inline o interna

## Modalità inline

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```

## Modalità interna

```
<head>  
  <style>  
    body {background-color: powderblue;}  
    h1   {color: blue;}  
    p    {color: red;}  
  </style>  
</head>
```

## Modalità esterna

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
</head>
```

CSS



# HTML - CSS

Let's consider some practical examples :

10 - HTML/example[1-6].html)

# HTML - Fundamental Tags

**hx** header (con x tra 1 e 6)

**hr** horizontal rule

**p** paragraph

**br** line break

**table, tr,td,th** table, row, cell or datum, table header

**a** anchor for links

**div** division, define a block of the HTML page

# HTML - JavaScript

An example is in eexample\_09.html.

In this use case we read a library from Google CDN (Content Delivery Network).

We executed an anonymous function as soon as the **ready** event occurred on the **document** object (when the page was loaded).

The function created an event handler on the element with the id **btn** (# -> id, . -> class).

When the **click** event occurs on **#btn**, it executes an anonymous function that performs a slide (with the toggle option, meaning in if out or out if in) on the **#main** element with a duration of 1000ms.

# HTML - Toolkit

Toolkits are libraries with predefined styles that can be easily integrated into our web pages.

The main ones are:

- Bootstrap
- JQuery-UI

Often, JavaScript code is required for them to work.

CDNs (Content Delivery Networks) allow libraries to be distributed from third-party servers through a geographically distributed system, ensuring high efficiency.

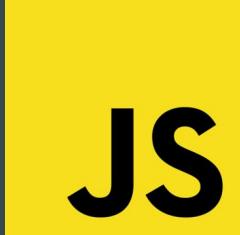
# HTML - JavaScript

JavaScript is a multi-paradigm, event-oriented programming language commonly used in client-side web programming (later extended to server-side with NODE.js) to create interactive dynamic effects on websites and web applications through script functions invoked by events triggered in various ways by the user on the web page in use.

See example\_08.html

In this case, libraries can also be used:

- jQuery
- Cash
- Zepto
- Syncfusion Essential JS2
- UmbrellaJS



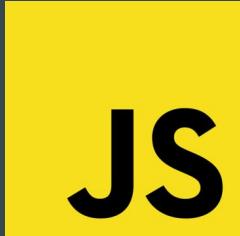
# HTML - JavaScript

JavaScript is a multi-paradigm, event-oriented programming language commonly used in client-side web programming (later extended to server-side with NODE.js) to create interactive dynamic effects on websites and web applications through script functions invoked by events triggered in various ways by the user on the web page in use.

See example\_08.html

In this case, libraries can also be used:

- **jQuery**
- Cash
- Zepto
- Syncfusion Essential JS2
- UmbrellaJS

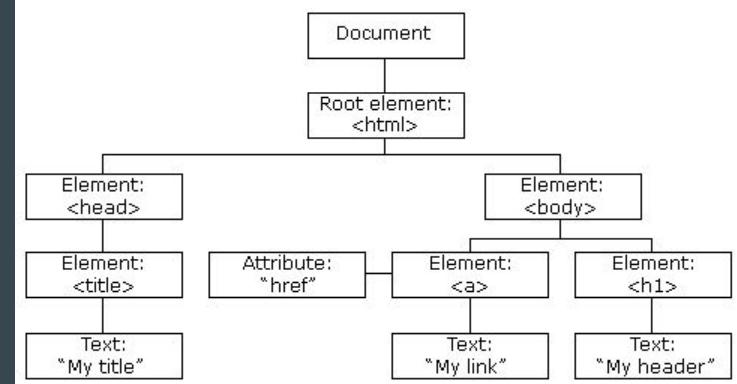


# HTML - JavaScript - DOM

## HTML DOM (Document Object Model)

When the page is loaded, the browser creates a DOM object to interpret it.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  
<head>  
    <title>My Title</title>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
    <h1>My header</h1>  
    <a href="#">My Link</a>  
</body>  
</html>
```



# HTML - JS -AJAX

## AJAX Asynchronous JavaScript And XML

It is not a programming language but a programming technique that uses the **XMLHttpRequest** object to make requests to the server and JavaScript and HTML DOM to display them.

# HTML -JS -AJAX Example

```
// Using the core $.ajax() method
$.ajax({
  // The URL for the request
  url: "post.php",
  // The data to send (will be converted to a query string)
  data: {
    id: 123
  },
  // Whether this is a POST or GET request
  type: "GET",
  // The type of data we expect back
  dataType : "json",
})
// Code to run if the request succeeds (is done);
// The response is passed to the function
.done(function( json ) {
  $("<h1>").text( json.title ).appendTo( "body" );
  $("<div class='content'>").html( json.html ).appendTo( "body" );
})
// Code to run if the request fails; the raw request and
// status codes are passed to the function
.fail(function( xhr, status, errorThrown ) {
  alert( "Sorry, there was a problem!" );
  console.log( "Error: " + errorThrown );
  console.log( "Status: " + status );
  console.dir( xhr );
})
// Code to run regardless of success or failure;
.always(function( xhr, status ) {
  alert("The request is complete!");
});
});
```

# Python Web Framework

# Web Framework

Web frameworks are collections of packages or modules that allow you to write Web Applications or services without having to worry about low-level details such as protocols, sockets, or the management of threads or processes.

In general, frameworks provide support for a range of activities such as interpreting requests (obtaining module parameters, handling cookies and sessions), generating responses (presenting data as HTML or in other formats), storing data persistently, and so on.

Since a non-trivial web application requires a number of different types of abstractions, often stacked on top of each other, those frameworks that aim to provide a comprehensive solution for applications are often known as full-stack frameworks, as they attempt to offer components for every layer of the stack.

# Web Framework

## Full-Stack Framework

- Dash
- Django
- Masonite
- TurboGears
- web2py

## Non Full-Stack Framework

- aiohttp
- Bottle
- CherryPy
- Falcon
- FastAPI
- Flask
- Hug
- Pyramid

# Web Framework

## Full-Stack Framework

- Dash
- **Django**
- Masonite
- TurboGears
- web2py

## Non Full-Stack Framework

- aiohttp
- Bottle
- CherryPy
- Falcon
- FastAPI
- **Flask**
- Hug
- Pyramid

Lecture November 4<sup>th</sup> 2024

# Django

---

# django

Django is a high-level Python Web Framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design.

It takes care of much of the web development hassle, allowing you to focus on writing your application without having to reinvent the wheel. It is open-source.

django

# Installazione

django Is available on PyPi, you can install it by pip or conda

```
$ python3 -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
$ python3 -m pip install django
```

To verify that the installation was successful, you can check the version number:

```
$ python3 -m django --version
```

# Project

A Django instance is called a **project**.

A project includes the database configuration, Django-specific options, and application-specific settings.

To create a project called mysite, you need to type:

```
$ django-admin startproject mysite
```

This command will create a tree containing the configuration files.

# Project Structure

```
mysite
└── manage.py
└── mysite
    ├── __init__.py
    ├── asgi.py
    ├── settings.py
    ├── urls.py
    └── wsgi.py
```

1 directory, 6 files

- The external folder **mysite/** is the container for the project. The name of this folder is not important for Django and can be renamed as desired.
- **manage.py:** It is a command-line utility that allows interaction with the project in various ways.
- The internal folder **mysite/** is the package of the project. The name of the folder is the name of the package.
- **mysite/\_\_init\_\_.py:** It is an empty file that informs Python that this folder should be considered a package.
- **mysite/settings.py:** It contains the configuration for the Django project. It also holds all the necessary information to configure various parameters.
- **mysite/urls.py:** It contains the declarations of all the URLs for the Django project.
- **mysite/asgi.py:** It is the entry point for launching ASGI-compatible web servers ([Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface](#)).
- **mysite/wsgi.py:** It is the entry point for launching WSGI-compatible web servers ([Web Server Gateway Interface](#)).

# Project Structure

```
mysite
└── manage.py
└── mysite
    ├── __init__.py
    ├── asgi.py
    ├── settings.py
    ├── urls.py
    └── wsgi.py
```

The Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface (ASGI) is a calling convention for web servers to forward requests to asynchronous frameworks and applications written in the Python programming language.

- The external folder **mysite/** is the container for the project. The name of this folder is not important for Django and can be renamed as desired.
- **manage.py:** It is a command-line utility that allows interaction with the project in various ways.
- The internal folder **mysite/** is the package of the project. The name of the folder is the name of the package.
- **mysite/\_\_init\_\_.py:** It is an empty file that informs Python that this folder should be considered a package.
- **mysite/settings.py:** It contains the configuration for the Django project. It also holds all the necessary information to configure various parameters.
- **mysite/urls.py:** It contains the declarations of all the URLs for the Django project.
- **mysite/asgi.py:** It is the entry point for launching ASGI-compatible web servers ([Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface](#)).
- **mysite/wsgi.py:** It is the entry point for launching WSGI-compatible web servers ([Web Server Gateway Interface](#)).

# Project Structure

mysite

```
└── manage.py
    └── mysite
        ├── __init__.py
        ├── asgi.py
        ├── settings.py
        ├── urls.py
        └── wsgi.py
```

The Web Server Gateway Interface is a simple calling convention for web servers to forward requests to web applications or frameworks written in the Python programming language.

- The external folder **mysite/** is the container for the project. The name of this folder is not important for Django and can be renamed as desired.
- **manage.py:** It is a command-line utility that allows interaction with the project in various ways.
- The internal folder **mysite/** is the package of the project. The name of the folder is the name of the package.
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# Project Structure

mysite

```
└── manage.py
    └── mysite
        ├── __init__.py
        ├── asgi.py
        ├── settings.py
        ├── urls.py
        └── wsgi.py
```

1 directory, 6 files

- The external folder **mysite/** is the container for the project. The name of this folder is not important for Django and can be renamed as desired.
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- **mysite/asgi.py:** It is the entry point for launching ASGI-compatible web servers (**Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface**).
- **mysite/wsgi.py:** It is the entry point for launching WSGI-compatible web servers (**Web Server Gateway Interface**).

The ASGI and WSGI servers will not be the subject of this course.

# Project and Database

Each project relies on a database. All information related to the database is contained in the file `mysite/settings.py`.

As seen, the default is SQLite3.

All major RDBMS are supported.

```
# Database
# https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/4.0/ref/settings/#databases

DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',
        'NAME': BASE_DIR / 'db.sqlite3',
    }
}
```

# Start the Server

Before starting the server, it is necessary to initialize the database.

```
$ python3 manage.py migrate
```

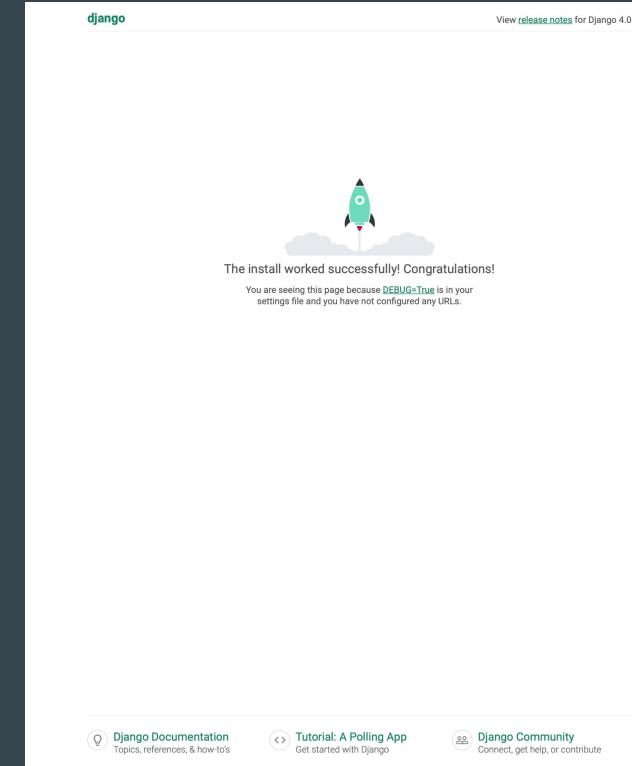
This will create the necessary tables in the database for the administration of the project.

At this point, you can start the server:

```
$ python3 manage.py runserver
```

The project will be available at the address:

<http://127.0.0.1:8000>



# Administration

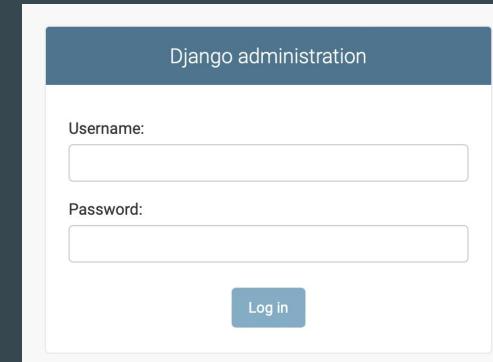
By default, the project has an administration interface, accessible through the address:

<http://127.0.0.1:8000/admin>

The super user could be created with the command:

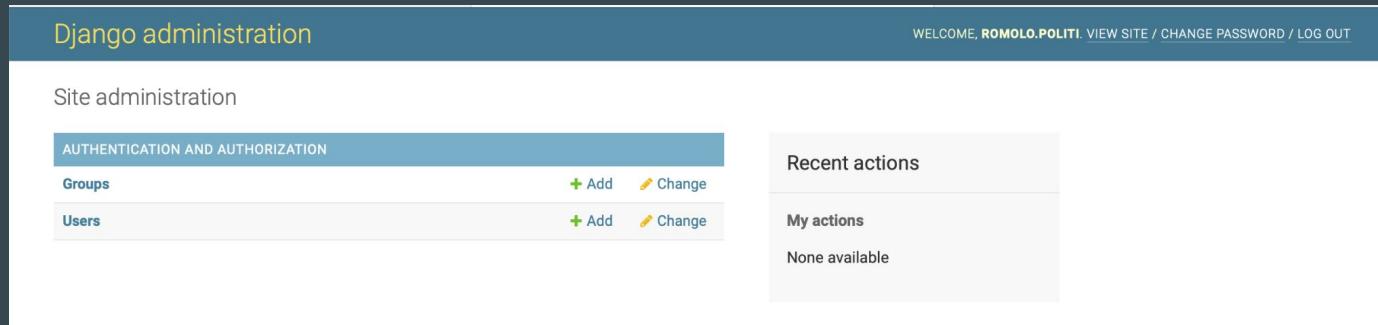
```
$ python3 manage.py createsuperuser
```

```
~/Documents/Dottorato/PhDCourse2022/Examples/mysite on ℹ main ?1
python3 manage.py createsuperuser
Username (leave blank to use 'romolo.politi'): Romolo.Politi
Email address: romolo.politi@inaf.it
Password:
Password (again):
Superuser created successfully.
```



# Administration

The administration interface allows for the management of users, groups, and tables associated with the project.

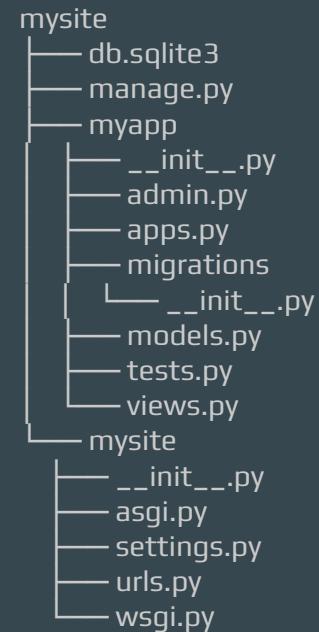


# Django Apps

A project can contain multiple applications, which are the individual programs that are exposed on the web. To create an application, you need to run the following command:

```
$ python3 manage.py startapp myapp
```

A folder named `myapp` is created with the configuration files of the app.



# The first myApp page

Before building the first page, it is necessary to set up the URL.

We create a file **urls.py** in the *myapp* folder and insert the following code:

```
from django.urls import path
from myapp import views
urlpatterns = [
    path('', views.index, name='index'),
]
```

This indicates that when the root URL (**/**) of the app is called, the `index` function from the view module within the app should be invoked.

# The first myApp page

In the **urls.py** file inside the **mysite** folder, we import the file containing the URLs of my app by inserting the following line:

```
path('myapp/', include('myapp.urls')),
```

in the list ***urlpattern***.

Finally, we add the index function to the module **myapp/views.py** :

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from django.http import HttpResponse

# Create your views here.

def index(request):
    var="Hello World"
    return HttpResponse(var)
```

# The first myApp page

The results will be shown in the page:

<http://127.0.0.1:8000/myapp/>

# The Models

Before creating the model, we register our app in the **mysite/settings.py** file by adding our app to the list of apps:

```
'myapp.apps.MyappConfig',
```

Models are classes that will be used by Django to create tables.

Models are classes contained in the file **myapp/models.py** .

In this case, we have created a model that contains two character fields (first name and last name) with a maximum length of 100, an email field, and a generic text field.

```
class Example(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    surname = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    email = models.EmailField()
    text = models.TextField()
```

# The Models

We can convert our class in a table using the command

```
$ python3 manage.py makemigrations
```

Migrations for 'myapp':

```
myapp/migrations/0001_initial.py
```

- Create model Example

```
$ python3 manage.py sqlmigrate myapp 0001
```

} Abstraction Layer

Convert the abstraction layer  
into SQL commands

# sqlmigrate

```
BEGIN;

-- 

-- Create model Example

-- 

CREATE TABLE "myapp_example" ("id" integer NOT NULL PRIMARY
KEY AUTOINCREMENT, "name" varchar(100) NOT NULL, "surname"
varchar(100) NOT NULL, "email" varchar(254) NOT NULL, "text"
text NOT NULL);

COMMIT;
```

# The Models

The created schema will be ingested with the command:

```
$ python3 manage.py migrate
```

Operations to perform:

Apply all migrations: admin, auth, contenttypes, myapp, sessions

Running migrations:

Applying myapp.0001\_initial... OK

Applying sessions.0001\_initial... OK

# The Models

Now the model is in the DB of the project.

We can add the model into the administration page registering the model inside the myapp/admin.py file:

```
from .models import *
# Register your models here.

admin.site.register(Example)
```

# The Models

Django administration

WELCOME, ROMOLO.POLITI. [VIEW SITE](#) / [CHANGE PASSWORD](#) / [LOG OUT](#)

[Home](#) › [Myapp](#) › [Examples](#) › Add example

Start typing to filter...

## AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

[Groups](#) [+ Add](#)

[Users](#) [+ Add](#)

## MYAPP

[Examples](#) [+ Add](#)

### Add example

Name:

Surname:

Email:

Text:

[Save and add another](#)

[Save and continue editing](#)

**SAVE**

# The Models

If we add a new entry, we can see the following form

Select example to change ADD EXAMPLE +

Action:   0 of 1 selected

<input type="checkbox"/> EXAMPLE
<input type="checkbox"/> Example object (1)

1 example

# The Models

To increase the readability of our model we can add the `__str__` method to our model

```
class Example(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    surname = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    email = models.EmailField()
    text = models.TextField()

    def __str__(self):
        return f'{self.name} {self.surname}'
```

# The Models

Select example to change

ADD EXAMPLE +

Action: -----



Go

0 of 1 selected

EXAMPLE

Pippo Baudo

1 example

# The Templates

Templates are web page prototypes that the framework processes and fills before displaying them on the web.

First, we create the folders **templates/myapp** within the myapp folder.

Inside, we create our first web page, which will be used as a base for the others.

# The Templates



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
</head>
<body>
    {% block main %}
    {% endblock %}
</body>
</html>
```

Let's create the file `_base.html`

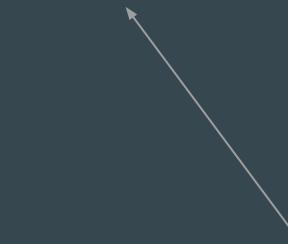
# The Templates



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
</head>
<body>
    {% block main %}
    {% endblock %}
</body>
</html>
```

Let's create the file `_base.html`



Files that start with `_` are private files.

# The Templates



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
</head>
<body>
    {% block main %}
    {% endblock %}
</body>
</html>
```

Let's create the file `_base.html`

`title` is the name of a variable and will be replaced with its value during the rendering phase.

# The Templates



```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  
<head>  
    <title>{{ title }}</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
    {% block main %}  
    {% endblock %}  
</body>  
</html>
```

Let's create the file `_base.html`

`title` is the name of a variable and will be replaced with its value during the rendering phase.

Defines a block that can be filled in later.

# The Templates

Still in the **template/myapp** folder, we create a file called **index.html** .

```
{% include 'myapp/_base.html' %}

{% block main %}

<div class="container">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-12">
            <h1>{{ title }}</h1>
        </div>
    </div>
{% endblock %}
```

including the prototype

fill the main block

# The Templates

Let's now build our view

```
def test(request):
    tmpl=loader.get_template('myapp/index.html')
    context={
        'title': 'My First title',
    }
    return HttpResponse(tmpl.render(context,request))
```

and the related url

```
path('test/', views.test, name='test'),
```

# Models Display

Build a view called **list**:

```
def list(request):
    tmpl=loader.get_template('myapp/list.html')
    dat=Example.objects.order_by('surname')[:]
    context={
        'title': 'Data list',
        'data':dat,
    }
    return HttpResponse(tmpl.render(context,request))
```

# Models Display

Build a view called **list**:

```
def list(request):
    tmpl=loader.get_template('myapp/list.html')
    dat=Example.objects.order_by('surname')[:]
    context={
        'title': 'Data list',
        'data':dat,
    }
    return HttpResponseRedirect(tmpl.render(context,request))
```

load the template

# Models Display

Build a view called **list**:

```
def list(request):
    tmpl=loader.get_template('myapp/list.html')
    dat=Example.objects.order_by('surname')[:]
    context={
        'title': 'Data list',
        'data':dat,
    }
    return HttpResponseRedirect(tmpl.render(context,request))
```

load the template

select all the object in the class  
**Example** sorted by **surname**

# Models Display

Build a view called **list**:

```
def list(request):
    tmpl=loader.get_template('myapp/list.html')
    dat=Example.objects.order_by('surname')[:]
    context={
        'title': 'Data list',
        'data':dat,
    }
    return HttpResponseRedirect(tmpl.render(context,request))
```

load the template

select all the object in the class  
**Example** sorted by **surname**

rendering of the template

# Models Display

The template **list.html** will be:

```
{% include 'myapp/_base.html' %}  
{% block main %}  
<div class="container">  
    <div class="row">  
        <div class="col-md-12">  
            <table>  
                <thead>  
                    <tr> <th>Name</th> <th> Surname</th> <th>Email</th> </tr>  
                </thead>  
                <tbody>  
                    {% for item in data %}  
                        <tr> <td>{{ item.name }}</td> <td>{{ item.surname }}</td> <td>{{ item.email }}</td> </tr>  
                    {% endfor %}  
                </tbody>  
            </table>  
        </div>  
    </div>  
</div>  
{% endblock %}
```

# Models Display

We will obtain:

Name Surname	Email
Pippo Baudo	pippo.baudo@gmail.com
Bruno Vespa	bruno.vespa@gmail.com

# Advanced Templates

# Template avanzati

Creiamo una nuova app chiamata myapp2

```
$ python3 manage.py startapp myapp2
```

registriamo l'app in *mysite/settings.py*, aggiungendo la riga:

```
'myapp2.apps.Myapp2Config',
```

nella lista delle app installate.

Registriamo gli url aggiungendo a *mysite/urls.py* la riga

```
path('myapp2/', include('myapp2.urls')),  
path('', include('myapp2.urls')),
```

l'ultima riga permette di indirizzare alla app quando si va alla home del progetto.

# Template avanzati

Creiamo un folder per i template: *templates/myapp2*

Creiamo due template interni:

\_base.html

\_navbar.html

# \_base.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0-beta1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0-beta1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
    <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
    {% block script %}
    {% endblock %}
</head>

<body>
    {% include 'myapp2/_navbar.html' %}
    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-2"></div>
            <div class="col-md-8">
                {% block content %}{% endblock %}
            </div>
            <div class="col-md-2"></div>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>

</html>
```

# \_base.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0-beta1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0-beta1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
    <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
    {% block script %}
    {% endblock %}
</head>

<body>
    {% include 'myapp2/_navbar.html' %}
    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-2"></div>
            <div class="col-md-8">
                {% block content %}{% endblock %}
            </div>
            <div class="col-md-2"></div>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

## Inseriamo:

- una variabile per il titolo
- il CDN per i CSS di Bootstrap
- il CDN per il JS di Bootstrap
- il CDN per jQuery
- un blocco per lo script
- includiamo la barra di navigazione
- un blocco per il contenuto

# \_base.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>{{ title }}</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0-beta1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.0-beta1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
    <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.6.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
    {% block script %}
    {% endblock %}
</head>

<body>
    {% include 'myapp2/_navbar.html' %}
    <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-2"></div>
            <div class="col-md-8">
                {% block content %}{% endblock %}
            </div>
            <div class="col-md-2"></div>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Da notare che è stato utilizzato il layout a colonne di Bootstrap.

## Inseriamo:

- una variabile per il titolo
- il CDN per i CSS di Bootstrap
- il CDN per il JS di Bootstrap
- il CDN per jQuery
- un blocco per lo script
- includiamo la barra di navigazione
- un blocco per il contenuto

# \_navbar.html

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Navbar</a>
    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
      <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
    </button>
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarSupportedContent">
      <ul class="navbar-nav me-auto mb-2 mb-lg-0">
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link active" aria-current="page" href="{% url 'home' %}">Home</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'plist' %}">Table</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item dropdown">
          <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="navbarDropdown" role="button" data-bs-toggle="dropdown" aria-expanded="false">
            Dropdown
          </a>
          <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdown">
            <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="/admin">Admin</a></li>
            <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Another action</a></li>
            <li><hr class="dropdown-divider"></li>
            <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Something else here</a></li>
          </ul>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#" tabindex="-1" aria-disabled="true">Disabled</a>
        </li>
      </ul>
      <form class="d-flex">
        <input class="form-control me-2" type="search" placeholder="Search" aria-label="Search">
        <button class="btn btn-outline-success" type="submit">Search</button>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</nav>
```

# \_navbar.html

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Navbar</a>
    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
      <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
    </button>
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarSupportedContent">
      <ul class="navbar-nav me-auto mb-2 mb-lg-0">
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link active" aria-current="page" href="{% url 'home' %}">Home</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link" href="{% url 'plist' %}">Table</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item dropdown">
          <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" id="navbarDropdown" role="button" data-bs-toggle="dropdown" aria-expanded="false">
            Dropdown
          </a>
          <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdown">
            <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="/admin">Admin</a></li>
            <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Another action</a></li>
            <li><hr class="dropdown-divider"></li>
            <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Something else here</a></li>
          </ul>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link disabled" href="#" tabindex="-1" aria-disabled="true">Disabled</a>
        </li>
      </ul>
      <form class="d-flex">
        <input class="form-control me-2" type="search" placeholder="Search" aria-label="Search">
        <button class="btn btn-outline-success" type="submit">Search</button>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</nav>
```

Si tratta di un template di barra di navigazione presa dagli esempi di Bootstrap ed adattata alle nostre esigenze.

Viene utilizzata come esempio, non tutti i link sono funzionanti

# Home Page

Creiamo la home page:

vista (*myapp2/views.py*)

```
def home(request):
    context={
        'title': 'My app2',
    }
    return render(request, 'myapp2/index.html', context)
```

Url (*myapp2/urls.py*)

```
path('', views.home, name='home'),
```

Template (*myapp2/templates/myapp2/index.html*)

```
{% include 'myapp2/_base.html' %}
{% block content %}
    <h1 class="text-center">Welcome to MyApp2</h1>
{% endblock %}
```

# Home Page

Navbar   Home   Table   Dropdown ▾   Disabled

Search

Search

Welcome to MyApp2

# Creiamo un modello

Creiamo un modello Example costruendo la classe nel file myapp2/models.py

```
class Example(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    surname = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    email = models.EmailField()
    text = models.TextField()

    def __str__(self):
        return f'{self.name} {self.surname}'
```

e registriamolo nella pagina di amministrazione, aggiungendo nel file myapp2/admin.py la riga

```
admin.site.register(Example)
```

# Creiamo un modello

Creiamo un modello Example costruendo la classe nel file myapp2/models.py

```
class Example(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    surname = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    email = models.EmailField()
    text = models.TextField()

    def __str__(self):
        return f'{self.name} {self.surname}'
```

e registriamolo nella pagina di amministrazione, aggiungendo nel file myapp2/admin.py la riga

```
admin.site.register(Example)
```

Ricordiamoci che dopo aver creato il modello è necessario eseguire le operazioni di

- makemigrations
- sqlmigrate
- migrate

# Modello di Esempio

Controlliamo il modello dal sito di amministrazione (ricordiamoci, se non è stato fatto, di creare il superuser come mostrato nella lezione precedente)

The screenshot shows the Django admin interface with the following structure:

- Site administration** header.
- AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION** section:
  - Groups**: + Add, Change
  - Users**: + Add, Change
- MYAPP** section:
  - Examples**: + Add, Change
- MYAPP2** section:
  - Examples**: + Add, Change
- Recent actions** sidebar:
  - My actions**
    - + pippo Baudo Example
    - + Bruno Vespa Example
    - + Example object (1) Example

# Modello di Esempio

Inseriamo un elemento nel modello

The screenshot shows a user interface for managing a "MYAPP" application. On the left, there is a sidebar with a search bar at the top, followed by sections for "AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION" (Groups, Users), "MYAPP" (Examples), and "MYAPP2" (Examples). The "Examples" section under "MYAPP2" is highlighted with a yellow background. The main content area is titled "Add example" and contains fields for Name, Surname, Email, and Text, each with an associated input field. At the bottom right of the main form are three buttons: "Save and add another", "Save and continue editing", and a large blue "SAVE" button.

Start typing to filter...

AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Groups [+ Add](#)

Users [+ Add](#)

MYAPP

Examples [+ Add](#)

MYAPP2

Examples [+ Add](#)

Add example

Name:

Surname:

Email:

Text:

Save and add another

Save and continue editing

SAVE

# Lista degli elementi

Per visualizzare la lista degli elementi creiamo prima di tutto la view:

```
def plist(request):
    dat=Example.objects.order_by('surname')
    context={
        'title': 'Data list',
        'data':dat,
    }
    return render(request, 'myapp2/list.html',context)
```

In cui selezioniamo tutti gli elementi presenti nel modello **Example** ordinati secondo il campo **surname** ed esportiamo questa lista nel template **list.html**

# il Template list

```
{% include 'myapp2/_base.html' %}  
{% block content %}  
<h1 class="text-center">Lista</h1>  
<table class="table table-hover">  
    <thead>  
        <tr><th>Nome</th><th>Email</th></tr>  
    </thead>  
    <tbody>  
        {% for item in data %}  
            <tr>  
                <td><a href="{% url 'scheda2' item.pk %}">{{ item.name }} {{ item.surname }}</a></td>  
                <td>{{ item.email }}</td>  
  
            </tr>  
        {% endfor %}  
    </tbody>  
</table>  
{% endblock %}
```

# il Template list

```
{% include 'myapp2/_base.html' %}  
{% block content %}  
<h1 class="text-center">Lista</h1>  
<table class="table table-hover">  
  <thead>  
    <tr><th>Nome</th><th>Email</th></tr>  
  </thead>  
  <tbody>  
    {% for item in data %}  
      <tr>
```

Navbar Home Table Dropdown ▾ Disabled

Search

Search

## Lista

Nome	Email
Pippo Baudo	pippo.baudo@gmail.com
Emilio Solfrizzi	emilio.solfrizzi@gmail.com
bruno vespa	bruno.vespa@gmail.com

# Scheda

## View

```
def scheda(request,id):
    dat=get_object_or_404(Example,id=id)
    context={
        'title': 'Scheda',
        'data':dat,
    }
    return render(request, 'myapp2/scheda.html',context)
```

## Template

```
{% include 'myapp2/_base.html' %}
{% block content %}
<div class="card" style="width: 18rem;">
    <div class="card-body">
        <h5 class="card-title">{{ data.name }} {{ data.surname }}</h5>
        <h6 class="card-subtitle mb-2 text-muted"> {{ data.email }}</h6>
        <p class="card-text">{{ data.text }}</p>
    </div>
</div>
{% endblock %}
```

# Scheda

## View

```
def scheda(request,id):
    dat=get_object_or_404(Example,id=id)
    context={
        'title': 'Scheda',
        'data':dat
```

Navbar Home Table Dropdown ▾ Disabled

Search

Search

Pippo Baudo

pippo.baudo@gmail.com

Test

```
<div class="card-body">
    <h5 class="card-title">{{ data.name }} {{ data.surname }}</h5>
    <h6 class="card-subtitle mb-2 text-muted"> {{ data.email }}</h6>
    <p class="card-text">{{ data.text }}</p>
</div>
</div>
{%
    endblock %}
```

# I form

Vogliamo aggiungere un nuovo elemento alla nostra lista.

Per fare questo dobbiamo costruire una **form**.

Creiamo un file **forms.py** in myapp2

```
class ExampleForm(ModelForm):
    class Meta:
        model = Example
        fields=['name','surname','email','text']
```

e creiamo un template chiamato form.html

```
{% include 'myapp2/_base.html' %}
{% block content %}
<h1 class="text-center">New Entry</h1>
<form action="{{ action }}" method="post">
    {% csrf_token %}
    <fieldset>
        {{ formset }}
    </fieldset>
    <input type="submit" role="button" class="btn btn-primary" value="{{ label }}>
</form>
{% endblock %}
```

La view in questo caso è

```
def add(request):
    if request.method=='POST':
        form = ExampleForm(request.POST)
        if form.is_valid():
            form.save()
            return redirect(reverse('plist'))
    else:
        form = ExampleForm()
    context={
        'title': 'Add data',
        'formset': form,
        'label': 'Add',
        'action': '/myapp2/list/add/',
    }
    return render(request, 'myapp2/form.html',context)
```

# I form

Navbar Home Table Dropdown ▾ Disabled

Search

Search

## New Entry

Name:  Surname:  Email:  Text:

Add

```
{% include 'myapp2/base.html'%}
```

```
{% block content %}
```

```
<h1 class="text-center">New Entr</h1>
```

# I form

Per ottenere un aspetto più gradevole costruiamo un template per il form:

```
<div class="row mb-3 align-bottom">
  <div class="col">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.name.errors }}</span>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="{{ form.name.label }}" aria-label="{{ form.name.label }}"
      value="{{ form.name.value| default:'' }}" name="{{ form.name.html_name }}>
  </div>
  <div class="col">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.surname.errors }}</span>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="{{ form.surname.label }}" aria-label="{{ form.surname.label }}"
      value="{{ form.surname.value| default:'' }}" name="{{ form.surname.html_name }}>
  </div>
</div>
<div>
  <div class="mb-3">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.email.errors }}</span>
    <input type="email" class="form-control" placeholder="{{ form.email.label }}" aria-label="{{ form.email.label }}"
      value="{{ form.email.value| default:'' }}" name="{{ form.email.html_name }}>
  </div>
  <div class="mb-3">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.text.errors }}</span>
    <textarea class="form-control" id="exampleFormControlTextarea1" rows="3"
      placeholder="{{ form.text.label }}" aria-label="{{ form.text.label }}"
      name="{{ form.text.html_name }}>{{ form.text.value| default:'' }}</textarea>
  </div>
</div>
```

# I form

registriamo il template aggiungendolo alla definizione del form:

```
class ExampleForm(ModelForm):  
  
    template_name = 'myapp2/form_template.html'  
  
    class Meta:  
  
        model = Example  
  
        fields=['name','surname','email','text']
```

# I form

registriamo il template aggiungendolo alla definizione del form:

The screenshot shows a web application interface with a navigation bar at the top. The navigation bar includes links for 'Navbar', 'Home', 'Table', 'Dropdown ▾', and 'Disabled'. To the right of the navigation bar is a search bar with a placeholder 'Search' and a green 'Search' button. Below the navigation bar, the main content area has a title 'New Entry' centered above a form. The form consists of several input fields: 'Name' (text input), 'Surname' (text input), 'Email' (text input), and 'Text' (text area). At the bottom left of the form is a blue 'Add' button.

Navbar Home Table Dropdown ▾ Disabled

Search

Search

## New Entry

Name

Surname

Email

Text

Add

# I form

possiamo abbellire la nostra form inserendo due altri pulsanti

```
<a href="{% url 'add' %}" role="button" class="btn btn-danger">Reset</a>  
  
<a href="{% url 'plist' %}" role="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Cancel</a>
```

Navbar Home Table Dropdown ▾ Disabled

Search

Search

## New Entry

Name

Surname

Email

Text

Add

Reset

Cancel

# La lista

possiamo aggiungere Funzionalità alla lista tipo Edit e Delete aggiungendo due pulsanti

```
<div class="btn-group" role="group" aria-label="Basic example">
  <a href="{% url 'edit' item.pk %}" role="button" class="btn btn-primary"><svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="16" height="16" fill="currentColor" class="bi bi-pencil-fill" viewBox="0 0 16 16">...</svg> Edit</a>
  <a href="{% url 'delete' item.pk %}" role="button" class="btn btn-danger confirmation"><svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" width="16" height="16" fill="currentColor" class="bi bi-trash" viewBox="0 0 16 16" >...</svg> Delete</a>
</div>
```

Nome	Email	Tools
<a href="#">Pippo Baudo</a>	pippo.baudo@gmail.com	<a href="#"> Edit</a> <a href="#"> Delete</a>
<a href="#">Emilio Solfrizzi</a>	emilio.solfrizzi@gmail.com	<a href="#"> Edit</a> <a href="#"> Delete</a>
<a href="#">bruno vespa</a>	bruno.vespa@gmail.com	<a href="#"> Edit</a> <a href="#"> Delete</a>
		<a href="#">Add</a>

# La lista

con relative view

```
def edit(request,id):
    if request.method == 'POST':
        form = ExampleForm(
            request.POST, instance=get_object_or_404(Example, id=id))
        if form.is_valid():
            form.save()
        return redirect(reverse('plist'))
    else:
        form = ExampleForm(instance=get_object_or_404(Example,id=id))

    context={
        'title': 'Add data',
        'formset': form,
        'label': 'Update',
        'action': f'/myapp2/list/edit/{id}/',
    }
    # context.update(csrf(request))

    return render(request, 'myapp2/form.html',context)

def delete(request,id):
    dat=get_object_or_404(Example,id=id)
    dat.delete()
    return redirect(reverse('plist'))
```

# La lista

Possiamo aggiungere uno script js per chiedere la conferma prima della cancellazione

```
{% block script %}  
<script type="text/javascript">  
    $(document).ready(function() {  
        $('.confirmation').on('click', function () {  
            return confirm('Are you sure?');  
        });  
    } );  
  
</script>  
{% endblock %}
```

# Relazione tra Modelli

Creiamo un nuovo modello **Lavoro**, e colleghiamo questo al modello **Example**:

```
# Create your models here.
class Lavoro(models.Model):
    lavoro= models.CharField(max_length=100)
    def __str__(self) -> str:
        return self.lavoro

class Example(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    surname = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    email = models.EmailField()
    text = models.TextField()
    lavoro = models.ForeignKey(Lavoro, on_delete=models.CASCADE)

    def __str__(self):
        return f"{self.name} {self.surname}"
```

**ForeignKey** è la chiave esterna che permette di collegare i due modelli. Nel caso in cui l'elemento collegato venga cancellato dal modello **Lavoro**, anche l'elemento in **Example** verrà cancellato (`on_delete = models.CASCADE`)

# Relazione tra Modelli

Se a questo punto cerchiamo di effettuare la migrazione otterremo un errore perché non si riesce ad associare nessun valore al campo *lavoro* del modello **Example**, poiché il modello **Lavoro** è vuoto.

Questo problema si verifica perché non è stato creato un design del database prima della creazione. Cosa fare ora?

L'operazione più semplice è effettuare un reset della base dati, cancellando sia il file del db (db.sqlite3) che la cartella con le migrations (myapp2/migrations).

Per evitare di dover fare manualmente il data entry facciamo il backup del database.

```
$ python3 manage.py dumpdata myapp2.Example -o myapp2/fixtures/example.json
```

dove **myapp2.Example** è il modello da salvare e con l'opzione -o si indica il file di output.

# Relazione tra Modelli

una volta effettuato il dump del database e cancellati i file possiamo rigenerare il db

```
$ python3 manage.py migrate
```

Rigeneriamo tutte le tabelle di base del progetto

```
$ python3 manage.py createsuperuser
```

Ricreiamo il superuser

```
$ python3 manage.py makemigrations myapp2
```

Convertiamo i modelli in metalinguaggio

```
$ python3 manage.py sqlmigrate myapp2 0001
```

Convertiamo il metalinguaggio in SQL

```
$ python3 manage.py migrate myapp2
```

Inseriamo le strutture delle tabelle nel db

# Relazione tra Modelli

Prima di caricare nel sistema il dump fatto in precedenza, è necessaria effettuare delle correzioni alla base dati:

1. inserire un valore per il modello **Lavoro** nel file *myapp2/fixtures/lavoro.json*:

```
{  
    "model": "myapp2.Lavoro",  
    "pk": 1,  
    "fields": {  
        "lavoro": "Attore"  
    }  
},
```

2. inserire il campo lavoro agli elementi di **Example**, ad esempio:

```
{  
    "model": "myapp2.example",  
    "pk": 1,  
    "fields": {  
        "name": "Pippo",  
        "surname": "Baudo",  
        "email": "pippo.baudo@gmail.com",  
        "text": "Test",  
        "lavoro": 1  
    }  
},
```

# Relazione tra Modelli

Per aggiungere il campo *lavoro* possiamo utilizzare il seguente script:

```
import json

data=json.load(open('example.json'))
for item in data:
    item['fields']['lavoro']=1
json.dump(data,open('example_cor.json','w'))
```

Ora basterà effettuare il data entry con i comandi:

```
$ python3 manage.py loaddata myapp2/fixtures/lavoro.json
```

```
$ python3 manage.py loaddata myapp2/fixtures/example.json
```

Effettuiamo il data entry manualmente per essere sicuri che venga popolato prima il modello **Lavoro** per evitare errori.

# Relazione tra Modelli

Se al template list.html, aggiungiamo la colonna lavoro

```
<td>{{ item.lavoro }}</td>
```

otterremo:

Nome	Email	Lavoro	Tools
<a href="#">Pippo Baudo</a>	Attore	pippo.baudo@gmail.com	<a href="#"> Edit</a> <a href="#"> Delete</a>
<a href="#">Emilio Solfrizzi</a>	Attore	emilio.solfrizzi@gmail.com	<a href="#"> Edit</a> <a href="#"> Delete</a>
<a href="#">bruno vespa</a>	Attore	bruno.vespa@gmail.com	<a href="#"> Edit</a> <a href="#"> Delete</a>
			<a href="#"> Add</a>

# Relazione tra Modelli

A questo punto possiamo modificare il form:

```
class ExampleForm(ModelForm):
    template_name = 'myapp2/form_template.html'
    class Meta:
        model = Example
        fields=['name','surname','email','text','lavoro']
        widgets = {
            'email': EmailInput(attrs={
                'placeholder': 'Email',
                'aria-label': 'Email',
                'class': 'form-control'
            }),
            'lavoro': Select(attrs={
                'class': 'form-select',
                'aria-label': 'Seleziona il lavoro',
            })
        }
```

# Relazione tra Modelli

ed il relativo template:

```
<div class="row mb-3 align-bottom">
  <div class="col">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.name.errors }}</span>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="{{ form.name.label }}" aria-label="{{ form.name.label }}"
           value="{{ form.name.value| default:'' }}" name="{{ form.html_name }}>
  </div>
  <div class="col">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.surname.errors }}</span>
    <input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="{{ form.surname.label }}" aria-label="{{ form.surname.label }}"
           value="{{ form.surname.value| default:'' }}" name="{{ form.surname.html_name }}>
  </div>
</div>
<div>
  <div class="mb-3">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.email.errors }}</span>
    {{ form.email }}
  </div>
  <div class="mb-3">
    <span style="color:red;">{{ form.text.errors }}</span>
    <textarea class="form-control" id="exampleFormControlTextarea1" rows="3"
              placeholder="{{ form.text.label }}" aria-label="{{ form.text.label }}"
              name="{{ form.text.html_name }}>{{ form.text.value| default:'' }}</textarea>
  </div>
  <div class="mb-3">
    {{ form.lavoro }}
  </div>
</div>
```

# Relazione tra Modelli

ed otterremo:

## Modify Entry

bruno

vespa

bruno.vespa@gmail.com

questa è una nota

Giornalista

Update

Reset

Cancel

**Nessuna modifica è richiesta a livello di view.**

# Docker

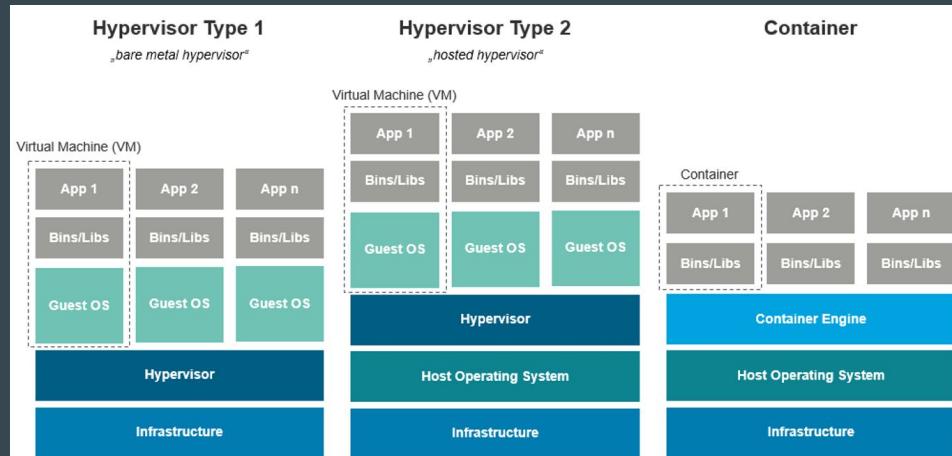
---

# Docker

Docker è una piattaforma software che permette di creare, testare e distribuire applicazioni con la massima rapidità.

Docker raccoglie il software in unità standardizzate chiamate **container** che offrono tutto il necessario per la loro corretta esecuzione, incluse librerie, strumenti di sistema, codice e runtime.

Con Docker, è possibile distribuire e ricalibrare le risorse per un'applicazione in qualsiasi ambiente, tenendo sempre sotto controllo il codice eseguito.



# Glossario

- Una **Immagine Docker** è un **file immutabile** che contiene il codice sorgente, le librerie, le dipendenze, i tool ed ogni altro file necessario ad eseguire la nostra applicazione.
- Un **Container Docker** è un **ambiente runtime virtualizzato** dove gli utenti possono isolare le applicazioni dal proprio sistema operativo. I container sono compatti, portabili e permettono di eseguire le applicazioni velocemente e con semplicità.

# Docker Desktop

il metodo più veloce per installare Docker è l'installazione di Docker Desktop:

<https://www.docker.com/products/docker-desktop/>

Nella pagina è presente anche il link alla DockerCon 2022 in cui c'è una interessante lezione introduttiva a Docker.

Una volta installato posso andare sul sito DockerHub in cui sono presenti tutte le immagini utilizzabili da Docker.

<https://hub.docker.com/>

Dal prompt lanciamo il comando:

```
$ docker pull python:3.11.4-alpine
```

in questo caso verrà scaricata un'immagine docker con python che viene eseguito su un sistema linux **alpine** minimale.

# Docker Desktop

The screenshot shows the Docker Desktop application window. The title bar includes the Docker Desktop logo, a 'Update to latest' button, a search bar, and a status indicator 'Not connected to Hub'. The main area is titled 'Images' with tabs for 'Local', 'Hub', and 'Artifactory (EARLY ACCESS)'. It displays 5 images used, totaling 206.62 MB / 3.46 GB. The table lists the following images:

Name	Tag	Status	Created	Size	Actions
python	3.11.4	Unused	20 days ago	1 GB	▶ ⋮ 🗑
python	3.11.4-alpine	Unused	26 days ago	51.98 MB	▶ ⋮ 🗑
redhat/ubi8	latest	In use	1 year ago	206.62 MB	▶ ⋮ 🗑
djaccess_web	latest	Unused	1 year ago	2.88 GB	▶ ⋮ 🗑
postgres	latest	Unused	1 year ago	376.09 MB	▶ ⋮ 🗑

At the bottom, it says 'Showing 5 items' and provides system statistics: RAM 3.87 GB, CPU 60.55%, Disk 47.79 GB avail. of 62.67 GB, and a note 'Not connected to Hub'.

# Docker Desktop

è possibile effettuare la ricerca e l'installazione direttamente da Docker Desktop

The screenshot shows the Docker Desktop application window. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the Docker Desktop logo, an 'Update to latest' button, and a search bar containing the placeholder text 'Search for local and remote images, containers, and more...'. A green arrow points from the explanatory text above to the search bar. Below the header is a sidebar with icons for Containers, Images (which is selected), Volumes, Dev Environments (BETA), and Learning Center. The main area is titled 'Images' with a 'Local' tab selected, showing a list of 5 images. The list includes columns for Name, Tag, Status, Created, Size, and Actions. The images listed are:

Name	Tag	Status	Created	Size	Actions
python	3.11.4	Unused	20 days ago	1 GB	...
python	3.11.4-alpine	Unused	26 days ago	51.98 MB	...
redhat/ubi8	latest	In use	1 year ago	206.62 MB	...
djaccess_web	latest	Unused	1 year ago	2.88 GB	...
postgres	latest	Unused	1 year ago	376.09 MB	...

At the bottom of the main area, it says 'Showing 5 items'. The footer contains system status information: RAM 3.87 GB, CPU 60.55%, Disk 47.79 GB avail. of 62.67 GB, and a note 'Not connected to Hub'. On the far right of the footer, it says 'v4.20.1'.

# Docker e VS Code

Installiamo il plugin Docker per Visual Studio.

Colleghiamo un terminale al container.

Siamo in grado di eseguire tutti i programmi python all'interno del nostro container.

Una procedura più corretta sarebbe creare un utente all'interno del container ed eseguire i programmi come utente.

**Ciò deve essere fatto in produzione.**

In fase di sviluppo, dove la sicurezza è secondaria, si può trascurare questo passaggio.

# Dockerfile

Possiamo creare la nostra immagine utilizzando uno script che permette di personalizzare l'ambiente di lavoro. Questo script è chiamato Dockerfile.

```
FROM ubuntu:latest
RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y python3 python3-pip python3-dev
WORKDIR /flask
COPY ./requirements.txt /flask/requirements.txt
COPY ./myapp.py /flask/myapp.py
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
ENTRYPOINT [ "python3" ]
CMD [ "myapp.py" ]
```

Per generare la nostra immagine eseguiremo il comando:

```
$ docker build -t flask-test:0.1.0 .
```

# Dockerfile

Per creare un container da un'immagine useremo il comando:

```
$ docker run -d -p 5010:5010 flask-test:0.1.0
```

dove

-d (detach) facciamo eseguire il container in background

-p indichiamo quale porta dell'host deve essere collegata alla porta del container  
ed infine il nome e tag dell'immagine

# Flask

---

micro framework

# Flask

Flask è un **micro framework non full stack**.

"Micro" non significa che l'intera applicazione Web è contenuta in un singolo file Python (anche se ciò è possibile), né significa che Flask manchi di funzionalità.

Il "micro" in micro framework significa che Flask mira a mantenere un *core* semplice ma estensibile.

Flask non prenderà molte decisioni al posto del programmatore, ad esempio quale database utilizzare.

Le decisioni che prende, ad esempio quale motore di creazione di modelli utilizzare, sono facili da modificare.

Tutto il resto dipende dal programmatore “in modo che Flask possa essere tutto ciò di cui hai bisogno e niente di cui non hai bisogno”.

# Installazione

Avendo creato ambienti virtuali o container Python (soluzione consigliata) il comando per installare Flask è

```
$ python3 -m pip install Flask
```

# Primo esempio

Nella cartella **Examples/Flask** è riportata una semplice applicazione auto contenuta.

In questo caso la nostra applicazione è un unico file.

```
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def hello_world():
    print("hello world")
    return "<p>Hello, World!</p>"

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0', port=5010)
```

# Secondo Esempio

Il secondo esempio nella cartella *Examples/Flask2* è la riproduzione dell'applicazione sviluppata in django.

In primo luogo si vede che il database deve essere creato con le istruzioni SQL ( file **schema.sql** ) ed inizializzato con il comando

```
$ flask init-db (ricordiamoci di esportare la variabile d'ambiente con il nome  
dell'app)
```

In secondo luogo tutte le interazioni con il database sono mediate dal modulo db.py e le query devono essere scritte in linguaggio SQL.

# Secondo Esempio

Le differenze con django :

- gli url che vengono forniti tramite un decoratore.
- non esiste un layer di astrazione del db
- non esiste un layer di astrazione per i forum
- I template sono in formato Jinja2
- non esiste un sistema di amministrazione
- Non esistono richieste asincrone

Lecture November 8<sup>th</sup> 2024

click

---

# click

Click is a Python package for creating beautiful command line interfaces in a composable way with as little code as necessary. It's the “Command Line Interface Creation Kit”. It's highly configurable but comes with sensible defaults out of the box.

Click in three points:

- arbitrary nesting of commands
- automatic help page generation
- supports lazy loading of subcommands at runtime

# click

Click is a Python package for creating beautiful command line interfaces in a composable way with as little code as necessary. It's the “Command Line Interface Creation Kit”. It's highly configurable but comes with sensible defaults out of the box.

Click in three points:

- arbitrary nesting of commands
- automatic help page generation
- supports lazy loading of subcommands at runtime

We will use a flavor called  
rich-click

# click - Example

```
import click

@click.command()
@click.option('--count', default=1, help='Number of greetings.')
@click.option('--name', prompt='Your name', help='The person to greet.')
def hello(count, name):
    """Simple program that greets NAME for a total of COUNT times."""
    for x in range(count):
        click.echo(f"Hello {name}!")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    hello()
```

# click - Elements

In click there are three elements

- Options
- Arguments
- Commands / Command Groups

# click - Options

- Are optional.
- Recommended to use for everything except subcommands, urls, or files.
- Can take a fixed number of arguments. The default is 1. They may be specified multiple times using Multiple Options.
- Are fully documented by the help page.
- Have automatic prompting for missing input.
- Can act as flags (boolean or otherwise).
- Can be pulled from environment variables.

Defined by `@click.option()`. The main parameters are (Examples/16 - click/example3.py):

- **name**, One or more option names i.e. “-f”, “--foo”. The variable thales the name by the long option name (--). Alternatively, a third entry with the variable name can be added.
- **type**. If you declare the type, validity checks are performed
- **default**, default value
- **help**, text to show in the help

# click - Opzioni

- **is\_flag**, Declare that the option is bool and the default is False
- **count**, bool and store the count of the option repetition. This can be used for verbosity flags
- **callback**, is what executes after the parameter is handled.

# click - Arguments

- Are optional with in reason, but not entirely so.
- Recommended to use for subcommands, urls, or files.
- Can take an arbitrary number of arguments.
- Are not fully documented by the help page since they may be too specific to be automatically documented. For more see Documenting Arguments.

# click - Commands and Groups

The most important feature of Click is the concept of arbitrarily nesting command line utilities. This is implemented through the **Command** and **Group**.

```
import click

@click.group()
@click.option('--debug/--no-debug', default=False)
def cli(debug):
    click.echo(f"Debug mode is {'on' if debug else 'off'}")

@cli.command()
def sync():
    click.echo('Syncing')
```

# click - Commands and Groups

in Examples/16 - click/example5.py is shown how set the options of a single command and pass the general option using `pass_context`

# Hands on Exercise

---

# Hands On Exercise

Starting from the Finite State Machine previously discussed, let's create a new machine with **three execution modes** (batch, interactive, and web) to be launched as subcommands, with **different levels of verbosity** and a **debug mode**.

It is recommended to use a configuration file and an associated class.