

DataSets Files Type

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1 - Functions

- Functions accept arbitrary objects as parameters and return values
- Types of parameters and return values are unspecified
- Functions without explicit return value return None

```
In [7]: # to define any function in python using (keyword def then name of function then function parameters)
def hello_world():
    print ("Hello World!")

a = hello_world()
print (a)
```

Hello World !

None

```
In [5]: # to define any function in python using (keyword def then name of function then fncion parameters)
def add (a , b ):
    """ Returns the sum of a and b."""
    mysum = a + b
    return mysum

# call the function
print(add(6,7))
help(add)
```

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Help on function add in module __main__:

add(a, b)
Returns the sum of a and b.

```
In [10]: # Multiple return values are realised using tuples or lists:
def sumMul(a , b):
    return (a+b , a*b )

ret = sumMul(5,6)
(sum1, mul1) = sumMul(5,6)
print("the two value is: ",ret," the summation",sum1,"the multiplication ",mul1,sep="\t")
```

the two value is: (11, 30) the summation 11 the multiplication 30

Optional Parameters – Default Values

- Parameters can be defined with default values.
- Hint: It is not allowed to define non-default parameters after default parameters

```
In [15]: def fline (x , m =1 , b =0): # f(x) = m*x + b
        return m * x + b

for i in range (5):
    print ( fline ( i ) , end =" ")

# force newline
print ()

for i in range (5):
    print ( fline (i , -1 ,1) , end =" ")
```

0 1 2 3 4
1 0 -1 -2 -3

Positional Parameters

- Parameters can be passed to a function in a different order than specified:

```
In [14]: def printContact ( name , age , location ):
        print (" Person : ", name )
        print ("Age : ", age , " years ")
        print (" Address : ", location )
        printContact ( name =" Peter Pan", location =" Neverland ", age =10)
```

Person : Peter Pan
Age : 10 years
Address : Neverland

In []:

2 - OOP

- So far: procedural programming
 - Data (values, variables, parameters, ...)
 - Functions taking data as parameters and returning results
- Alternative: Group data and functions belonging together to form custom data types

```
In [17]: # Simple Classes as Structs
class Point :
    pass

p = Point ()
p.x = 2.0
p.y = 3.3
print(p.x,p.y)
```

#Class: Custom data type (here: Point)
#Object: Instance of a class (here: p)
#Attributes (here x , y) can be added dynamically
#Hint: pass is a No Operation (NOP) function

2.0 3.3

```
In [18]: # Classes - Constructor
class Point :
    def __init__ (self , x , y ):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y

p = Point (2.0 , 3.0)
print ( p .x , p . y )
#__init__ : Is called automatically after creating an object
```

2.0 3.0

```
In [23]: # Methods on Objects
import math

class Point :
    def __init__ (self , x , y ):
        self . x = x
        self . y = y
    def norm ( self ):
        n = math . sqrt ( self . x **2 + self . y **2)
        return n

p = Point (2.0 , 3.0)
print ( p .x , p .y , p . norm ())

# Method call: automatically sets the object as first parameter
# traditionally called self
```

2.0 3.0 3.605551275463989

```
In [24]: #Class Variables Have the same value for all instances of a class:
class Point :
    count = 0 # Count all point objects
    def __init__ (self , x , y ):
        Point.count += 1 # self . __class__ . count += 1

p1 = Point (2 , 3); p2 = Point (3 , 4)
print(Point.count)
```

2

Inheritance

- There are often classes that are very similar to each other.
- Inheritance allows for:
 - Hierarchical class structure (is-a-relationship)
 - Reusing of similar code -Example: Different types of phones Phone Mobile phone (is a phone with additional functionality) Smart phone (is a mobile phone with additional functionality)

```
In [25]: class Phone :
        def call ( self ):
            print('phone normally make calls')
# single inheritance
class MobilePhone ( Phone ):
    def send_text ( self ):
        print('mobile phone can send text')
```

h = MobilePhone ()
h . call () # inherited from Phone
h . send_text () # own method

phone normally make calls
mobile phone can send text

```
In [26]: # Multi-level inheritance
class Phone :
    def call ( self ):
        print('phone normally make calls')
# single inheritance
class MobilePhone ( Phone ):
    def send_text ( self ):
        print('mobile phone can send text')
```

```
class Samsung ( MobilePhone ):
    def high_security ( self ):
        print('Samsung has high security')

class A30s ( Samsung ):
    def bad_wifi ( self ):
        print('A30s has bad wifi connection')
```

h = A30s ()
h . call ()
h . send_text ()
h.high_security()
h.bad_wifi()

phone normally make calls
mobile phone can send text
Samsung has high security
A30s has bad wifi connection

```
In [27]: # multible inheritance
class Phone :
    def call ( self ):
        print('phone normally make calls')

class MobilePhone ( ):
    def send_text ( self ):
        print('mobile phone can send text')
```

```
class Samsung ( ):
    def high_security ( self ):
        print('Samsung has high security')

class A30s ( Phone, MobilePhone, Samsung ):
    def bad_wifi ( self ):
        print('A30s has bad wifi connection')
```

h = A30s ()
h . call ()
h . send_text ()
h.high_security()
h.bad_wifi()

phone normally make calls
mobile phone can send text
Samsung has high security
A30s has bad wifi connection

```
In [29]: # hierichal
class Phone :
    def call ( self ):
        print('phone normally make calls')

class Samsung ( Phone ):
    def high_security ( self ):
        print('Samsung has high security')
```

```
class Iphone (Phone):
    def good_wifi ( self ):
        print('Iphone has good wifi connection')
i = Iphone ()
s = Samsung()
h . call ()
s . call()
```

phone normally make calls
phone normally make calls

3- TEXT FILES

method 1 to deal with text file

```
In [253]: %writefile text1.txt
hello my name is hossam
my age is 21 years old
```

Overwriting text1.txt

```
In [254]: %writefile -a text1.txt
This is more text being appended to text1.txt
And another line here.
```

Appending to text1.txt

```
In [255]: my_file = open('text1.txt')
```

```
In [256]: my_file.seek(0)
#will return list of lines
print(my_file.readlines())
#will read all text file
print(my_file.read())
#return cursor to first
my_file.seek(0)
#will read only one line
print(my_file.readline(),end='')
print(my_file.readline())
#we should close the file after finish
my_file.close()
```

['hello my name is hossam\n', 'my age is 21 years old\n', 'This is more text being appended to text1.txt\n', 'And another line here.\n']

hello my name is hossam
my age is 21 years old

method 2 to deal into text file

```
In [257]: #first mode of open file is w mean open file to write only w+ mean write or anything else
my_file = open('text1.txt','w')
#will erase all text in file then write new text
my_file.write('This is a new first line')
```

my_file.close()

```
In [258]: #second mode of open file is a mean open file to append only a+ mean append| or anything else
my_file = open('text1.txt','a')
#will append to the file
my_file.write('\nThis is a new second line')
```

my_file.close()

```
In [260]: #second mode of open file is r mean open file to read only r+ mean read or anything else
my_file = open('text1.txt','r')
#will append to the file
print(my_file.read())
my_file.close()
```

This is a new first line
This is a new second line

```
In [261]: #with is used to automatically close file after finish
with open('text1.txt','r') as txt:
    first_line = txt.readlines()[0]
    print(first_line)
...
txt.seek(0)
print(txt.read())
...
with open('text1.txt','r') as txt:
    for line in txt.readlines(): #will read line by line
        print(line, end='')
```

This is a new first line

This is a new first line
This is a new second line

read multiple text file in directory

File	Home	Share	View
← → ↶ ↷ ↵ ↶ ↷ ↵	⌕ This PC	⌕ Local Disk (E)	⌕ BFCAI > NLP > myCodes > datasets > Twitter comments (positive-negative) > Positive
📁 Quick access	📁 Desktop	📁 Downloads	📁 Documents
📁 Desktop	📁 Downloads	📁 Documents	📁 Music
📁 Downloads	📁 Documents	📁 Music	📁 Pictures
📁 Documents	📁 Music	📁 Pictures	📁 Videos
📁 Music	📁 Pictures	📁 Videos	📁 Local Disk (C)
📁 Pictures	📁 Videos	📁 Local Disk (C)	📁 Local Disk (D)
📁 Videos	📁 Local Disk (C)	📁 Local Disk (D)	📁 Local Disk (E)
📁 Local Disk (C)	📁 Local Disk (D)	📁 Local Disk (E)	📁 Network
📁 Local Disk (D)	📁 Local Disk (E)	📁 Network	
📁 Local Disk (E)	📁 Network		
📁 Network			

```
In [65]: # READ MULTIPLE TEXT FILES
import os
path = "E:\\BFCAI\\NLP\\myCodes\\datasets\\Twitter comments (positive-negative)\\Positive"
index = 1
data_pos = []
for file in os.listdir(path):
    if file.endswith('.txt'):
        file_path = os.path.join(path,file)
        with open(file_path,encoding='utf-8-sig') as f:
            data_pos.append(f.readline().replace('\n',''))
```

```
In [67]: data_pos[0:10]
```

```
Out[67]: '\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0',
'\xa0'
```

CSV FILES (COMMA SEPRATED VALUE)

Read CSV File

```
In [262]: import pandas as pd
#read csv file
data = pd.read_csv('prototype.csv')# skiprows = 5)
data.head()
```

```
Out[262]: itching skin_rash nodal_skin_eruptions continuos_sneezing shivering chills joint_pain stomach_pain acidity ulcers_on_tongue ... blackheads scurring skin_peeling silver_like_dusting small
0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0
2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0
3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0
4 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0 0 0 0
```

5 rows x 133 columns

Create CSV File

```
In [264]: outfile = open('hossam.csv', 'w')
outfile.write('name,age,gender,salary\n')
outfile.write('hossam,23,male,5000\n')
outfile.write('shimaa,23,female,6000\n')
outfile.write('shimaa,nan,female,6000\n')
outfile.close()
```

```
In [265]: data = pd.read_csv('hossam.csv')# skiprows = 5)
data.head()
```

```
Out[265]: name age gender salary
0 hossam 23.0 male 5000.0
1 shimaa 23.0 female NaN
2 shimaa NaN female 6000.0
```

```
In [294]: #to deal with arabic we need to specify encoding
# some other files need another encoding because it contain special character that need special encoding to read
# if this problem occurred search on google to find the specific encoding
f= open('ar.txt','w', encoding='utf8')
f.write('أحمد فارسي')
f.close()
```

```
In [282]: f= open('ar.txt','r', encoding='utf8')
print(f.read())
```

أحمد فارسي