```
(base) PS C:\Users\Abi Rahman> python
Python 3.10.9 | packaged by conda-forge | (main, Jan 11 2023, 15:15:40) [MSC v.1916 64 bit
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> #9. Classes
>>> #9.2.1. Scopes and Namespaces Example
>>> def scope_test():
    def do_local():
      spam = "local spam"
    def do_nonlocal():
      nonlocal spam
      spam = "nonlocal spam"
    def do_global():
      global spam
...
      spam = "global spam"
    spam = "test spam"
    do_local()
    print("After local assignment:", spam)
    do_nonlocal()
    print("After nonlocal assignment:", spam)
    do_global()
    print("After global assignment:", spam)
>>> scope_test()
After local assignment: test spam
After nonlocal assignment: nonlocal spam
After global assignment: nonlocal spam
>>> print("In global scope:", spam)
In global scope: global spam
>>>
```

>>>

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>>>
>>> #9.3.2. Class Objects
>>> class MyClass:
... """A simple example class"""
... i = 12345
... def f(self):
      return 'hello world'
>>> x = MyClass()
>>> def __init__(self):
... self.data = []
>>> x = MyClass()
>>>
>>> class Complex:
... def __init__(self, realpart, imagpart):
      self.r = realpart
      self.i = imagpart
>> x = Complex(3.0, -4.5)
>>> x.r, x.i
(3.0, -4.5)
>>>
>>>
>>> #9.3.3. Instance Objects
>>> x.counter = 1
>>> while x.counter < 10:
... x.counter = x.counter * 2
>>> print(x.counter)
```

```
>>> del x.counter
>>>
>>>
>>> #9.3.5. Class and Instance Variables
>>> class Dog:
... kind = 'canine'
                       # class variable shared by all instances
... def __init__(self, name):
      self.name = name # instance variable unique to each instance
>>> d = Dog('Fido')
>>> e = Dog('Buddy')
>>> d.kind
'canine'
>>> e.kind
'canine'
>>> d.name
'Fido'
>>> e.name
'Buddy'
>>>
>>>
>>> class Dog:
... tricks = []
                    # mistaken use of a class variable
  def __init__(self, name):
      self.name = name
    def add_trick(self, trick):
      self.tricks.append(trick)
>>> d = Dog('Fido')
>>> e = Dog('Buddy')
>>> d.add_trick('roll over')
```

```
>>> e.add_trick('play dead')
>>> d.tricks
['roll over', 'play dead']
>>>
>>>
>>> class Dog:
... def __init__(self, name):
      self.name = name
      self.tricks = [] # creates a new empty list for each dog
    def add_trick(self, trick):
      self.tricks.append(trick)
>>> d = Dog('Fido')
>>> e = Dog('Buddy')
>>> d.add_trick('roll over')
>>> e.add_trick('play dead')
>>> d.tricks
['roll over']
>>> e.tricks
['play dead']
>>>
>>>
>>> #9.4. Random Remarks
>>> class Warehouse:
... purpose = 'storage'
... region = 'west'
>>> w1 = Warehouse()
>>> print(w1.purpose, w1.region)
storage west
>>> w2 = Warehouse()
```

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>>> w2.region = 'east'
>>> print(w2.purpose, w2.region)
storage east
>>>
>>>
>>> # Function defined outside the class
>>> def f1(self, x, y):
... return min(x, x+y)
>>> class C:
... f = f1
    def g(self):
       return 'hello world'
    h = g
>>>
>>> class Bag:
    def __init__(self):
       self.data = []
    def add(self, x):
       self.data.append(x)
    def addtwice(self, x):
       self.add(x)
       self.add(x)
>>>
>>>
>>>#9.6. Private Variables
>>> class Mapping:
... def __init__(self, iterable):
       self.items_list = []
```

```
self.__update(iterable)
...
    def update(self, iterable):
       for item in iterable:
         self.items_list.append(item)
    __update = update # private copy of original update() method
>>> class MappingSubclass(Mapping):
    def update(self, keys, values):
      # provides new signature for update()
      # but does not break __init__()
      for item in zip(keys, values):
         self.items_list.append(item)
>>>
>>>
>>> #9.7. Odds and Ends
>>> from dataclasses import dataclass
>>> @dataclass
... class Employee:
    name: str
    dept: str
    salary: int
>>> john = Employee('john', 'computer lab', 1000)
>>> john.dept
'computer lab'
>>> john.salary
1000
>>>
>>>
>>> #9.8. Iterators
```

```
>>> for element in [1, 2, 3]:
    print(element)
•••
1
2
3
>>> for element in (1, 2, 3):
    print(element)
1
2
3
>>> for key in {'one':1, 'two':2}:
    print(key)
one
two
>>> for char in "123":
    print(char)
1
2
3
>>> for line in open("myfile.txt"):
    print(line, end=")
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'myfile.txt'
>>>
>>> s = 'abc'
```

```
>>> it = iter(s)
>>> it
<str_iterator object at 0x00000229B1B387C0>
>>> next(it)
'a'
>>> next(it)
'b'
>>> next(it)
'c'
>>> next(it)
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
StopIteration
>>>
>>>
>>> class Reverse:
    """Iterator for looping over a sequence backwards."""
    def __init__(self, data):
      self.data = data
      self.index = len(data)
    def __iter__(self):
       return self
    def __next__(self):
      if self.index == 0:
         raise StopIteration
       self.index = self.index - 1
       return self.data[self.index]
>>> rev = Reverse('spam')
>>> iter(rev)
<__main__.Reverse object at 0x00000229B1AB8D00>
```

```
>>> for char in rev:
    print(char)
m
а
p
S
>>>
>>>
>>> #9.9. Generators
>>> def reverse(data):
    for index in range(len(data)-1, -1, -1):
      yield data[index]
>>> for char in reverse('golf'):
    print(char)
f
0
g
>>>
>>> #9.10. Generator Expressions
>>> sum(i*i for i in range(10))
                                       # sum of squares
285
>>> xvec = [10, 20, 30]
>>> yvec = [7, 5, 3]
>>> sum(x*y for x,y in zip(xvec, yvec))
                                          # dot product
260
>>> unique_words = set(word for line in page for word in line.split())
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

NameError: name 'page' is not defined. Did you mean: 'range'?

>>> valedictorian = max((student.gpa, student.name) for student in graduates)

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>

NameError: name 'graduates' is not defined

>>> data = 'golf'

>>> list(data[i] for i in range(len(data)-1, -1, -1))

['f', 'l', 'o', 'g']

>>>
```