Python Built-in Objects

Objective: use Python built-in objects to store and manipulate information similar to an application
- learn to manipulate objects and their data just like you would on a regular spreadsheet.
- Why? This is how modern IT work gets done.
- If you know lists, tuples, dictionary, strings, you can grab data from anywhere and work with it

Concepts apply to all systems analysis tools concepts to perform current and future IT system

Mechanics

```
▪      mylist  = [       'a',  'b',  'c',  10,   20,   30   ]
a. iterator/index [i]     0     1     2     3     4     5
b.         len(mylist)   |->          ~ n=six~           <-|
a. print( mylist[i])     'a'   'b'   'c'   10    20    30
```

Description

▪ create the data for list, tuple, etc

a. iteration is the count; index is the numeric position number

b. len() inherits count of total items from mylist

c. `for i in mylist: print(mylist[i]) # prints each position`

Lists

- group similar\dissimilar information
- mutable (can change data)
- sequential with an ID# per position
- organize similar\dissimilar information
- modify: mylist.append(),.insert(),.pop()

```
mylist = []
mylist = ['bambam', "a+b=c", 2_0j, [1,2,3]]
for i in mylist: print(i)
```
```
bambam
a+b=c
20j
[1, 2, 3]
```

comprehension places formula before iterator to generate data

```
mylist =[i*2 for i in range(0,4) ]; mylist
```
```
[0, 2, 4, 6]
```

```
mytuple = (0,1,3,4)
mylist = [i*3 for i in mytuple]; mylist
```
```
[0, 3, 9, 12]
```

```
me1 = ['adam','carly','jackson','danny']
dict(enumerate(me1,start=100))
```
```
{100: 'adam', 101: 'carly', 102: 'jackson', 103: 'danny'}
```

.append() #add item

Functions

.pop([i]) #remove specific item. -1=last

Tuples

- sequential data object
- sequential with an ID# per position
- practical reference table to other data
- need a trailing comma!=>(1,2,)

```
mytuple = (1,2,3,)
mytuple = ('snhu', 2+0j, [1,2,3] )
```
```
('snhu', (2+0j), [1, 2, 3])
```

```
mytuple_dict_keys = (1,2,3,)
```

Dictionary

- essential for pairing related data
- go-to-tool for real-world modeling
- dict would reference your unique ID and an associated list would have the characteristic data in
- data unordered & random

```
mydict = {key : <-    values    -> }
mydict =
{"id.1":['first','last','age','height']}
```
```
{'id.1': ['first', 'last', 'age', 'height']}
```

```
minions = ['kevin','warzog','nano', 'oscar']
leader = ['commander lambda']
mydict = {"leader":leader,"team1":minions_1}
mydict
```
```
{'leader': ['commander lambda'], 'team1': {'nano', 'oscar'}}
```

```
minions = ['warzog','oscar']
leader = ['Sgt Lambda','Sgt Pi']
mydict = dict(zip(['Sgt Lambdi','Sgt
Pi'],['warzog','oscar']))
mydict
```
```
{'Sgt Lambdi': 'warzog', 'Sgt Pi': 'oscar'}
```

dict() #creates a dict. object

Iterators

Iterators
- for
- range
- while

- the act of looping instructions repeatably
- instructions continuously repeating until reaching a termination
- performing tasks continuntil end of range, data
- most efficient means to cycle information in lists, tuples, ranges, and sets

- Iterators are sequential like 0->1->2->3
- Python sequential objects= list, range, tuple

Mechanics

```
    ▪          mylist  = [       'a',   'b',   'c',   10,    20,    30   ]
b. iterator/index [i]     0     1     2      3      4      5
c.          len(mylist)    |->           ~ n=six~             <-|
d. print( mylist[i]*3)       aaa         bbb    ccc    30     120    150
e. negative index [i]             -6     -5     -4     -3     -2     -1
   for i in mylist: print(mylist[i]*3)
```

Mechanics Description

▪ create the data for list, tuple, etc
d. iteration is the count; index is the position
e. len() inherits count of total items from mylist
f. for i in mylist:
   print(mylist[i]*3) #multiply each list iterate *3
g. negative index is neg. number values for an sequence position

for i in <object>:

- starts from 0 for all items in the object
- inherits length from object
- i shorthand for iterator
- regularly combined with conditional statements to make decisions if-elif-else

Examples

```
mylist = [1,4]
for i in mylist:
    print(i*3)
```
```
3
12
```
```
for i in range (0,2,1):
    print("loop#{a}, value={b}".
format(a=i,b=(my_formula(i))))
```
```
loop#0, value=0
loop#1, value=2
```
Generator function
```
from math import log10
def myfunction(x):
    return log10(x)
myL = [1,2,3]
data = (round(myfunction(i),3) for
i in myL)
print(list(data))
```
```
[0.0, 0.301, 0.477]
```

while i <= <value/object>:

- use to iterate in a forward or reverse direction

Examples

```
i = 0
while i <=1:
  print(i)
  i +=1
```
```
0
1
```
```
i=1
while i < 2:
    print("loop#
i={}".format(str(i)))
    i +=1
print("final loop i is ="+str(i))
```

range(start,stop,step)

- use set a numeric range to iterator or calculate with
- default start is zero and default setp is one
- may inherit values form use objects, attributes

Examples

```
for i in range(0,2): print(i)
```
```
0
1
```
```
for i in range(len(<object>)):
  print[i]
```

Misc

- row for row in open ('filepath.txt')
- generator <fix this>

```
sum((i*3 for i in range(2))
```

Examples

```
with open ('path of file.txt',
'r') as data_file:
  for line in data_file:
    print(line)
```
```
-Quickly create lists or dict
with-
enumerate auto adds list index
#
me1 =
['adam','carly','jackson','danny']
me2 = list(enumerate(me1)); me2
```
```
[(0, 'adam'), (1, 'carly'), (2, 'jackson'), (3,
'danny')]
```

Functions

essetial Functions	Functions are the workhorses helping transform, transpose, combine and just about anything else you can think of	

Mechanics	Description
• each function has unique parameters (values it accepts) and means of operating. To figure out read the docs and when necessary look for examples on stackoverflow, jupyterform, and google but try to be selective so your time is not wasted	it.304 – choose 2-3 and write an example

Built-in Functions

A
abs()
aiter()
all()
any()
anext()
ascii()

B
bin()
bool()
breakpoint()
bytearray()
bytes()

C
callable()
chr()
classmethod()
compile()
complex()

D
delattr()
dict()
dir()
divmod()

E
enumerate()
eval()
exec()

F
filter()
float()
format()
frozenset()

G
getattr()
globals()

H
hasattr()
hash()
help()
hex()

I
id()
input()
int()
isinstance()
issubclass()
iter()

L
len()
list()
locals()

M
map()
max()
memoryview()
min()

N
next()

O
object()
oct()
open()
ord()

P
pow()
print()
property()

R
range()
repr()
reversed()
round()

S
set()
setattr()
slice()
sorted()
staticmethod()
str()
sum()
super()

T
tuple()
type()

V
vars()

Z
zip()

_
__import__()

```
def sum(a, b):
    return (a + b)

a = int(input('Enter 1st number: '))
b = int(input('Enter 2nd number: '))

print(f'Sum of {a} and {b} is {sum(a, b)}')
```

```
Enter 1st number :              1
Enter 2nd number:               2
Sum of 1 and 2 is               3
```

Objects

Building your own Object 'class'

a. **Classes** are a framework for creating objects, functions specific to an object family, attributes, and child class via inheritance
b. **Objects** are entities that perform work.
c. **Methods** are instructions detailing "how" to perform work. Built parent or child level.
d. **Attributes** are alpha\numeric values associated with an object or class. Methods can use this values to perform work and make decisions
e. **self** <self.attribute> is the first argument in a class function self-identifying itself while processing instructions
f. **Function** – set of instructions to perform a task independent of any object. Methods are functions but associated with an object.

```
#create parent object
mydict = {"training done":[], "total animals":0}
class myAnimal:
    pass
    name = ""
    species = ""
    train = ""
#create a function to inventory training performed
def add_train(traintype):
    mydict["training done"].append(traintype)
    mydict["total animals"] =+1
#create 2 unique animal objects
a1 = myAnimal()     # a is shorthand for animal
a2 = myAnimal()     # <object names user defined>

#update animal name, species, and training attributes
a1.name = "arnold"
a1.species = "dog"
a1.train = "catch"
add_train(a1.train) #use function to add to dictionary storage
a2.name = "vinny"
a2.species = "horse"
a2.train = "jumping"
add_train(a2.train)

#create a simple report using a dictionary object
mydict_rpt = {a1.name:a1.species, a2.name:a2.species,"metrics=>":mydict}
   mydict_rpt
```

```
{'arnold': 'dog',
 'vinny': 'horse',
 'metrics=>': {'training done': ['catch', 'jumping'], 'total animals': 1}}
```

▪

define a class

```
class myAnimal:
    pass
    name = ""
    species = ""
    train = ""
```

define its functions

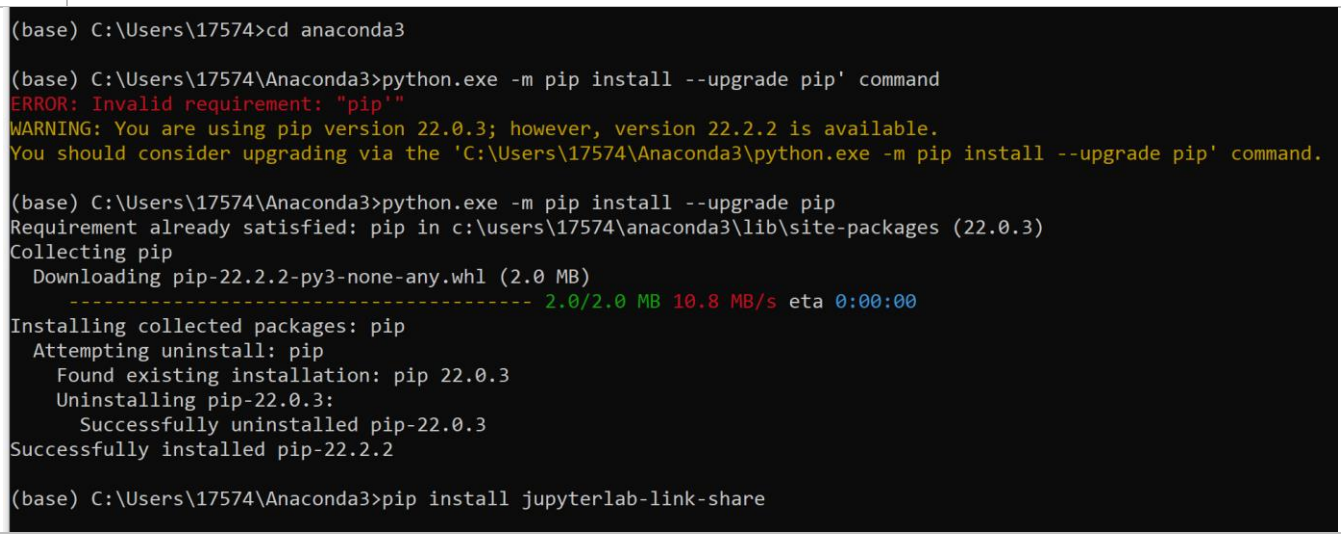
```
def add_train(traintype):
    mydict["training
done"].append(traintype)
    mydict["total animals"] =+1
#create 2 unique animal objects
```

Installation	•	• Warning <for less experienced it.minions • Take your time and read prompts •	Critical source locations Python Package Index = source repository of Python
	Mechanics		Description

Upgrading your Jupyter labs to use share doc feature

- https://jupyterlab.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started/installation.html
- Python Package Index = source repository of Python software (https://pypi.org/)

Task	Instructions
Using terminal\ command line 1) upgrade pip <installation engine) a. https://pypi.org/project/pip/ b. this installs pip-22.2.2	C:\users\17574\anaconda3\python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
2) upgrade jupyter notebooks a. done on command line either conda or pip	command line: conda install -c conda-forge jupyterlab
3) add the share notebook feature a. github source b. https://github.com/jupyterlab-contrib/jupyterlab-link-share	command line: pip install jupyterlab-link-share
Open jupyter notebook I GET THERE USING Anaconda Prompt #will then open and run in browswer	cL\Users\<your_computer_name>jupyter-lab



Fun with formatting

Lists	Tuples	Dictionary	Strings
• tbd • me1 = ['adam','carly','jackson','danny'] for i, person in enumerate(me1): print("{}st position is {}".format(i+1,person)) 1st position is adam 2st position is carly 3st position is jackson 4st position is danny	mytuple=		