

# Python Fundamentals

## Strings and Collections

Austin Bingham

 @austin\_bingham

austin@sixty-north.com



Presenter

Robert Smallshire

 @robsmallshire

rob@sixty-north.com



**pluralsight**   
hardcore developer training

A large stack of shipping containers in various colors (orange, red, white, green, blue) under a clear blue sky.

# Python Collections

# Python Collections



# Python Collections

str



# Python Collections

str

bytes



# Python Collections

str

bytes

list



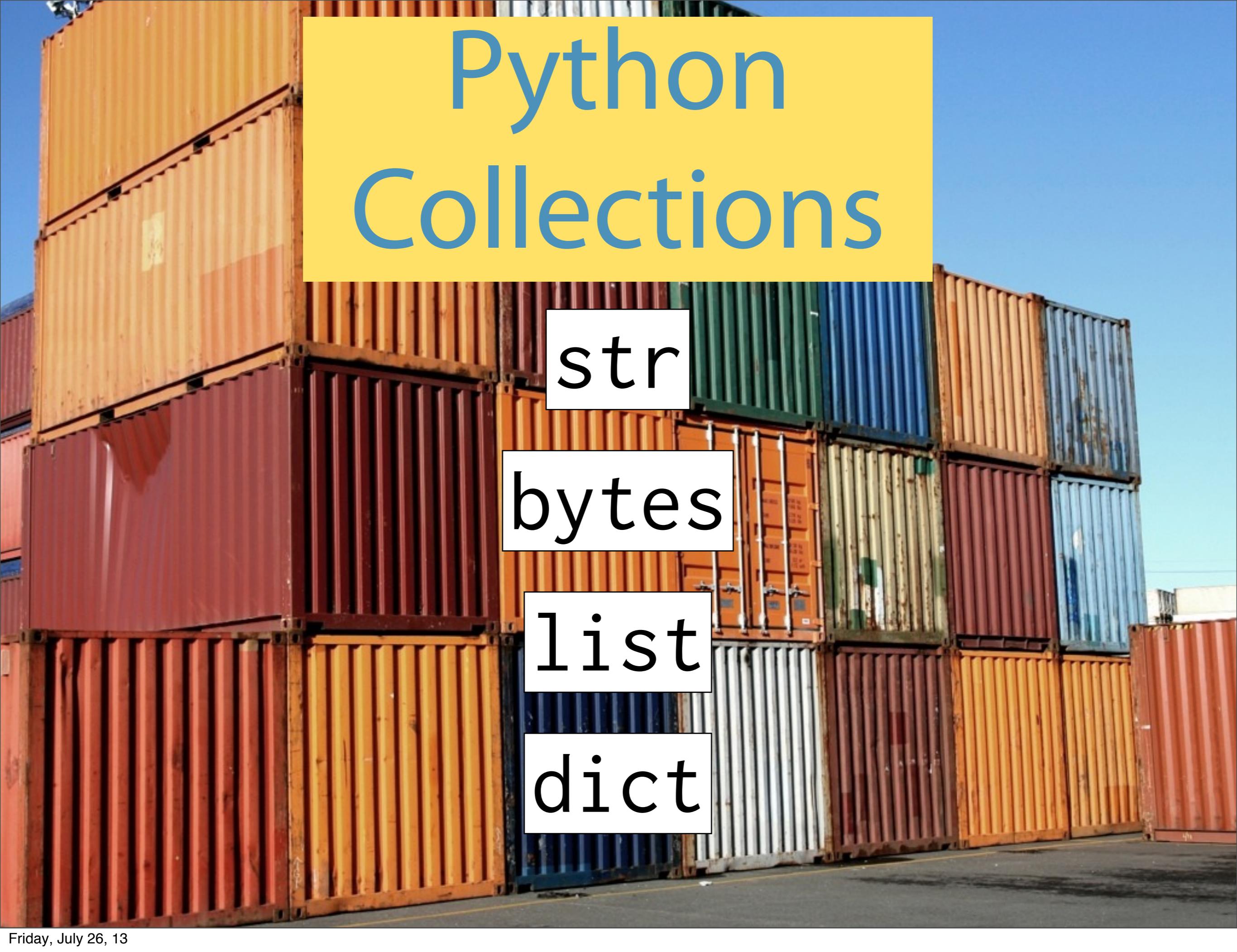
# Python Collections

str

bytes

list

dict



# Python Collections

`str`

`bytes`

`list`

`dict`

`for-loops`



# str

immutable sequences of Unicode codepoints

# String Literals

‘This is a string’

# String Literals

‘This is a string’

“This is also a string”

Moment of Zen

Practicality beats  
purity

Beautiful text strings  
Rendered in literal form  
Simple elegance



# **Strings with Newlines**

# Strings with Newlines

## 1. Multiline strings

# Strings with Newlines

1. Multiline strings
2. Escape sequences



Windows

'\r\n'



Linux

OSX

or

'\n'

?

# Universal Newlines

‘\n’

# Universal Newlines

‘\n’

PEP278

[www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0278/](http://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0278/)

# Escape Sequences

Sequence	Meaning
\newline	Backslash and newline ignored
\\"	Backslash (\)
\'	Single quote (')
\a	ASCII Bell (BEL)
\b	ASCII Backspace (BS)
\f	ASCII Formfeed (FF)
\n	ASCII Linefeed (LF)
\r	ASCII Carriage Return (CR)
\t	ASCII Horizontal Tab (TAB)
\v	ASCII Vertical Tab (VT)
\ooo	Character with octal value ooo
\xhh	Character with hex value hh
<b>Only recognized in string literals</b>	
\N{name}	Character named name in the Unicode database
\xxxx	Character with 16-bit hex value xxxx
\xxxxxxxx	Character with 32-bit hex valuexxxxxxxx

# Escape Sequences

Sequence	Meaning
\newline	Backslash and newline ignored
\\\	Backslash (\)
\'	Single quote (')
\a	ASCII Bell (BEL)
\b	ASCII Backspace (BS)
\f	ASCII Formfeed (FF)
\n	ASCII Linefeed (L
\r	Character with hex value hh

[docs.python.org/3/reference/lexical\\_analysis.html#strings](https://docs.python.org/3/reference/lexical_analysis.html#strings)

## Only recognized in string literals

\N{name}	Character named name in the Unicode database
\uxxxx	Character with 16-bit hex value xxxx
\Uxxxxxxxxx	Character with 32-bit hex valuexxxxxxxx

# No Separate Character Type

‘a long string’ } str  
‘x’ }

# No Separate Character Type

‘a long string’ } str  
‘x’ }

“characters” are simply one-element strings

# Python Strings Are Unicode

αβγδεζην  
ικλμνηςοτ  
στυφχψω

# Python Strings Are Unicode

UTF-8 literals



# bytes

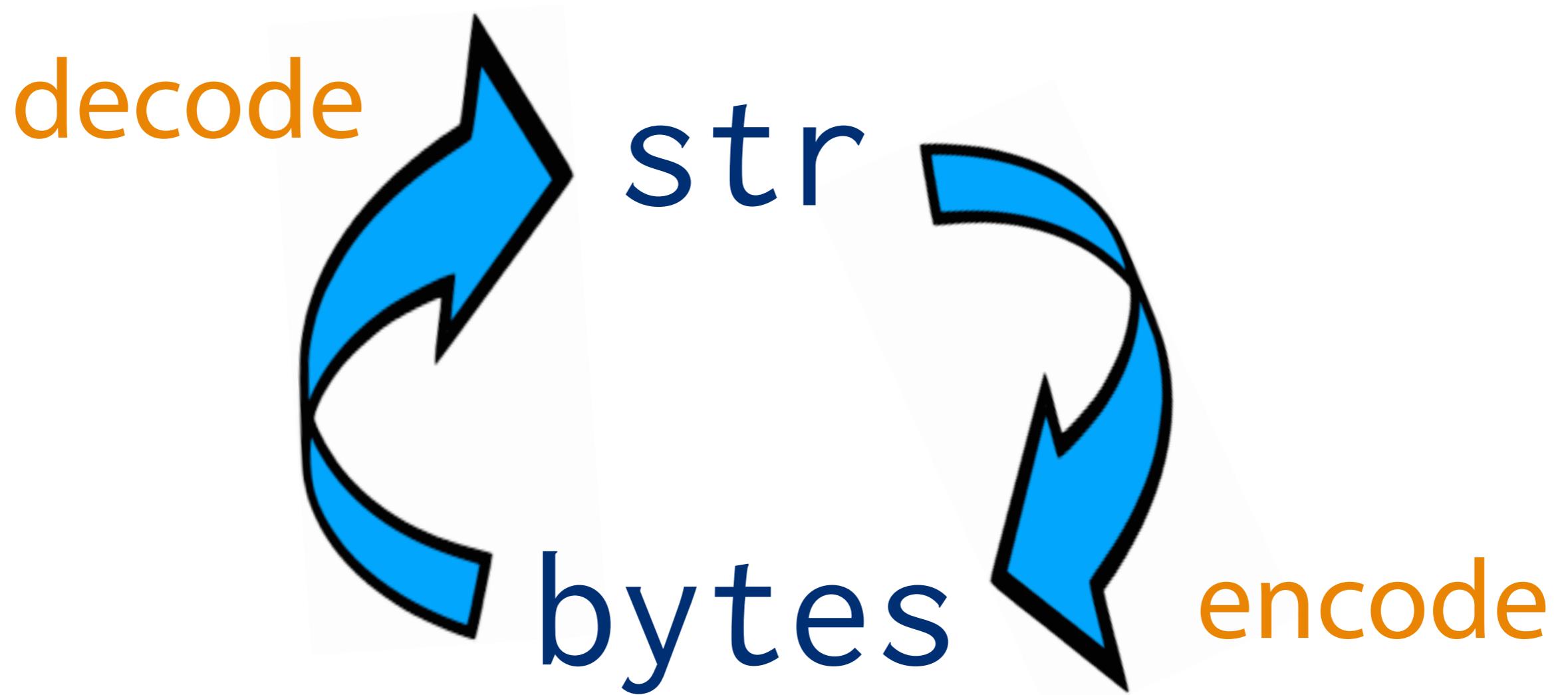
immutable sequences of bytes

# Bytes Literals

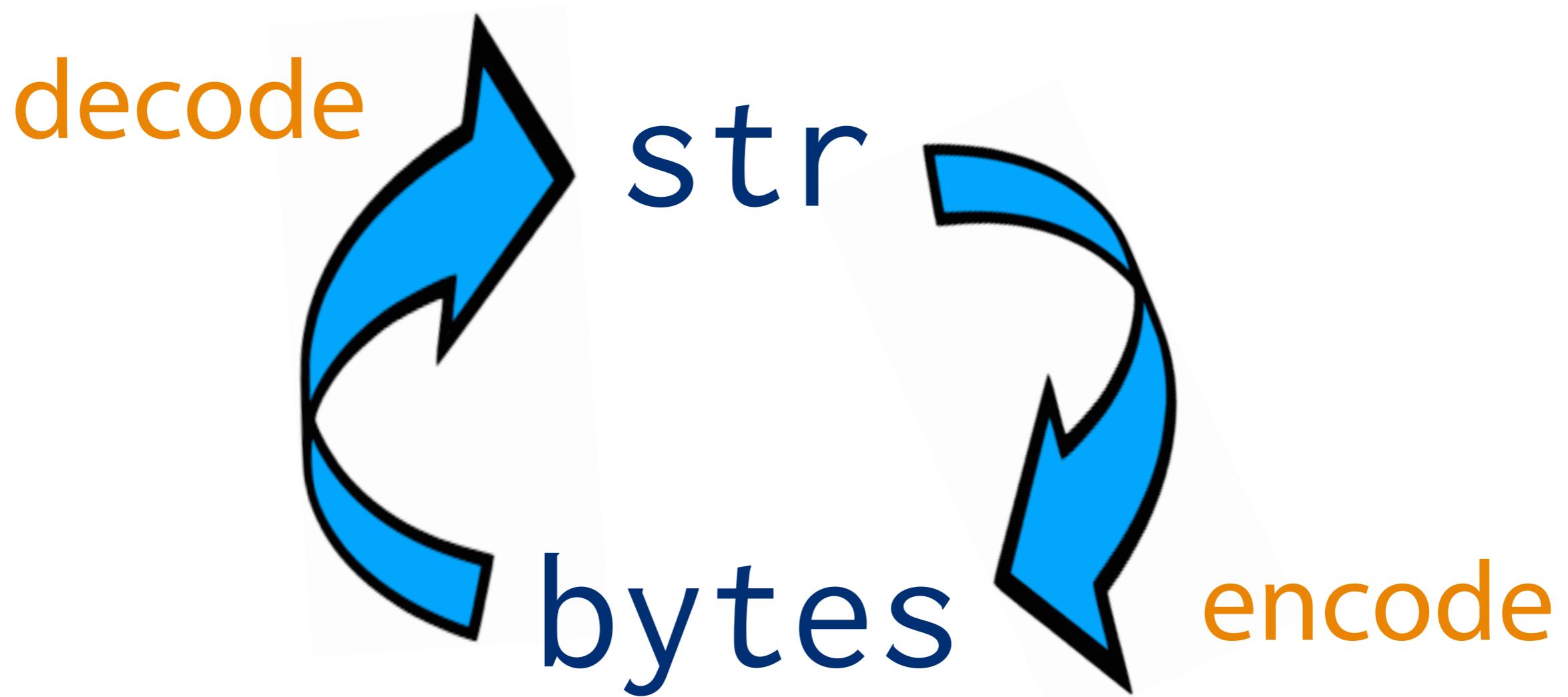
b‘data’

b“data”

# Converting Between Strings and Bytes



# Converting Between Strings and Bytes



Encodings

[docs.python.org/3/library/codecs.html#standard-encodings](https://docs.python.org/3/library/codecs.html#standard-encodings)

A close-up, low-angle view of a computer monitor screen. The screen displays binary code (0s and 1s) in a grid pattern, appearing as a series of small, glowing blue dots on a dark background. The perspective is from below, looking up at the screen.



# list

mutable sequences of objects

# List Literals

[a, b, c, d]



# dict

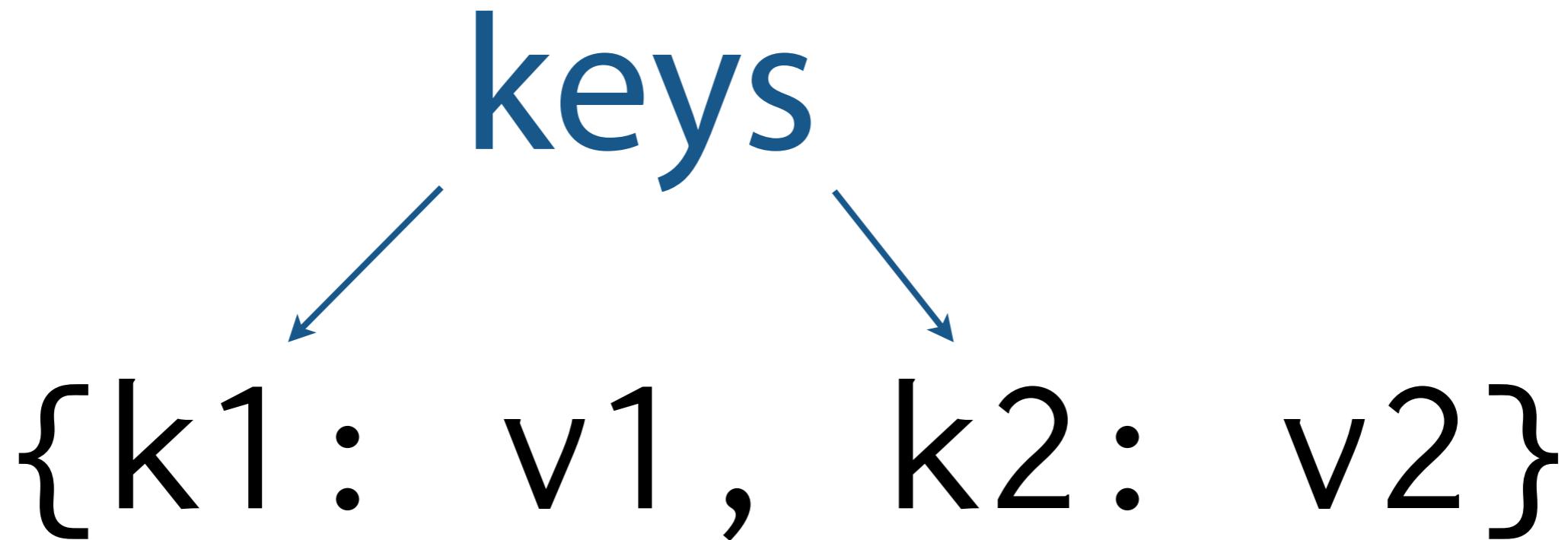
mutable mappings of keys to values

# Dict Literals

```
{k1: v1, k2: v2}
```

# Dict Literals

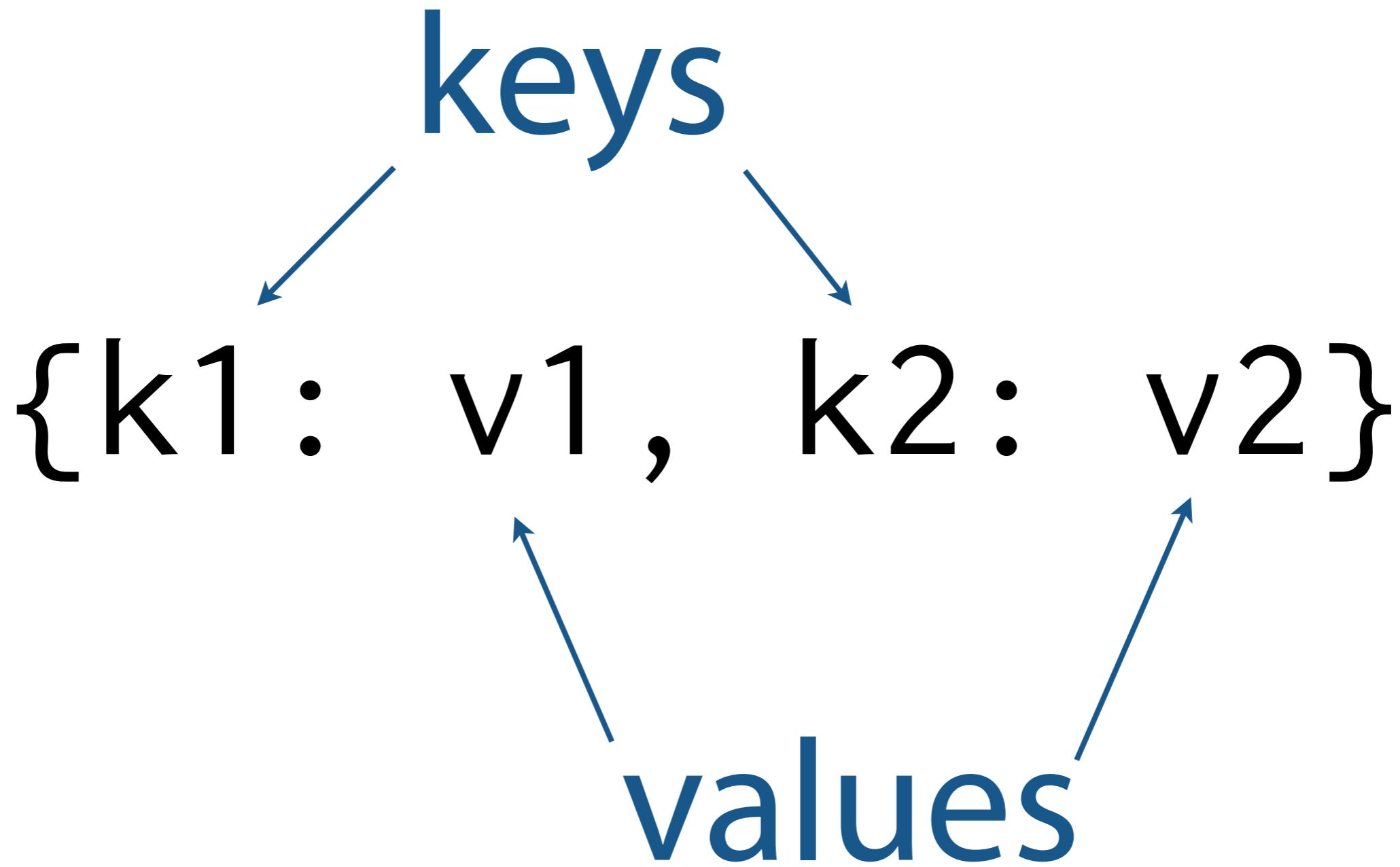
keys



```
{k1: v1, k2: v2}
```

The word "keys" is positioned above the dictionary literal. Two blue arrows point from the word "keys" to the two keys in the list: "k1" and "k2".

# Dict Literals





# for-loop

visit each item in a sequence

# For-Loop Syntax

```
for ITEM in SEQUENCE:  
    ...body...
```

# Exit the REPL



Windows

Ctrl-Z

---



Linux

OSX

Ctrl-D



Putting it all together



Putting it all together

• `urllib.urlopen()`



## Putting it all together

- `urllib.urlopen()`
- `with-statement`



## Putting it all together

- urllib.urlopen()
- with-statement
- list



## Putting it all together

- urllib.urlopen()
- with-statement
- list
- for-loop



## Putting it all together

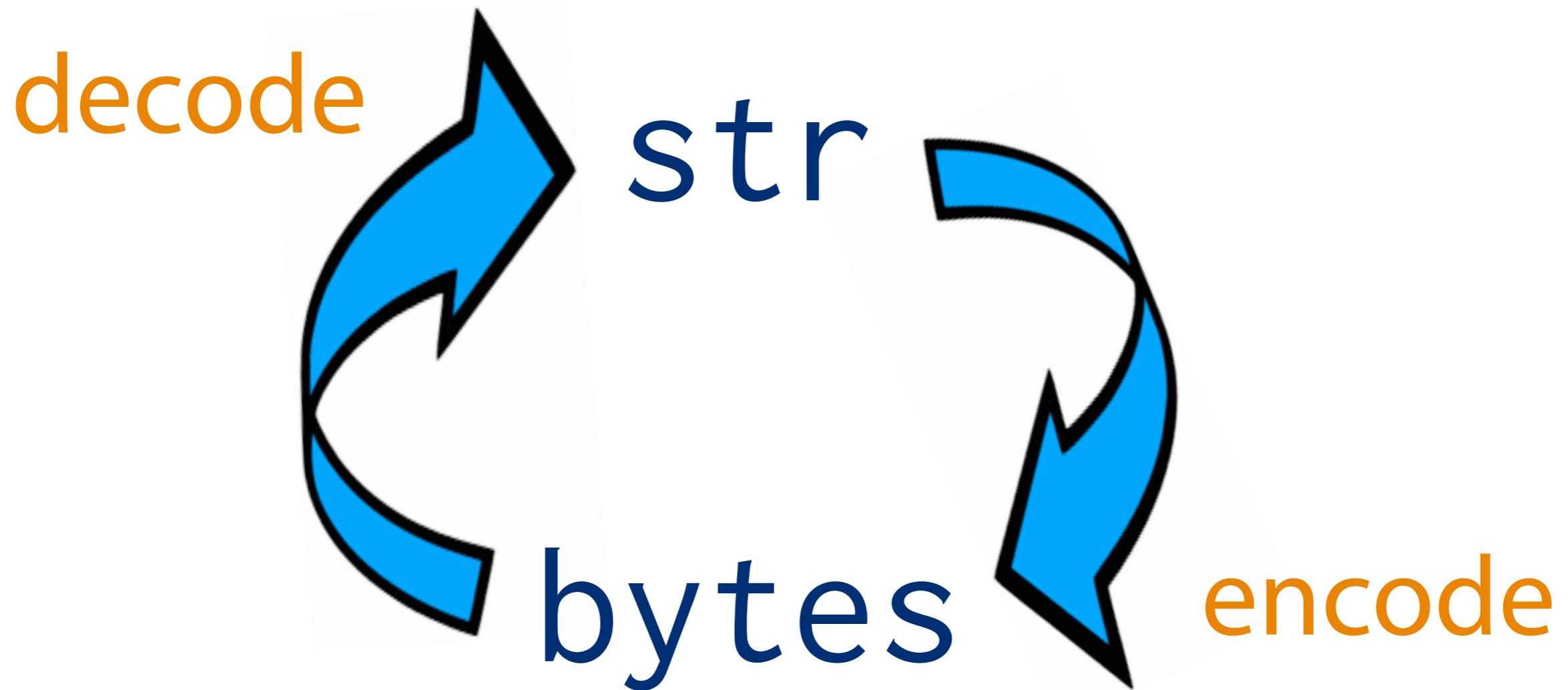
- `urllib.urlopen()`
- `with-statement`
- `list`
- `for-loop`
- `bytes.split()`

# *Recall:* Bytes Literals

b‘data’

b“data”

# *Recall:* Converting Between Strings and Bytes





## Putting it all together

- `urllib.urlopen()`
- `with-statement`
- `list`
- `for-loop`
- `bytes.split()`
- `bytes.decode()`



## Putting it all together

- urllib.urlopen()
- with-statement
- list
- for-loop
- bytes.split()
- bytes.decode()
- str.split()

 python **Summary: Strings and Bytes**



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism
- Convert other types with the `str()` constructor



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism
- Convert other types with the `str()` constructor
- Zero-based square-bracket indexing of strings



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism
- Convert other types with the `str()` constructor
- Zero-based square-bracket indexing of strings
- Rich variety of string methods



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism
- Convert other types with the `str()` constructor
- Zero-based square-bracket indexing of strings
- Rich variety of string methods
- Python 3 source encoding is UTF-8!



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism
- Convert other types with the `str()` constructor
- Zero-based square-bracket indexing of strings
- Rich variety of string methods
- Python 3 source encoding is UTF-8!
- `bytes` is a sequence of bytes, `str` is a sequence of Unicode codepoints



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism
- Convert other types with the `str()` constructor
- Zero-based square-bracket indexing of strings
- Rich variety of string methods
- Python 3 source encoding is UTF-8!
- `bytes` is a sequence of bytes, `str` is a sequence of Unicode codepoints
- `bytes` literals prefixed with a lowercase b



# python Summary: Strings and Bytes

- Single- and multi-line string quoting
- Adjacent string literal concatenation
- Universal newlines
- Escape sequences for control characters
- Raw strings suppress the escaping mechanism
- Convert other types with the `str()` constructor
- Zero-based square-bracket indexing of strings
- Rich variety of string methods
- Python 3 source encoding is UTF-8!
- bytes is a sequence of bytes, str is a sequence of Unicode codepoints
- bytes literals prefixed with a lowercase b
- Convert str to bytes with `encode()`, bytes to str with `decode()`



# Summary: Lists

[a, b, c, d]



# Summary: Lists

- Lists are mutable, heterogeneous sequences of objects

[a, b, c, d]



# Summary: Lists

- Lists are mutable, heterogeneous sequences of objects
- List literals delimited by square brackets, items separated by commas

[a, b, c, d]



# Summary: Lists

- Lists are mutable, heterogeneous sequences of objects
- List literals delimited by square brackets, items separated by commas
- Zero-based, square-bracket indexing to retrieve objects

[a, b, c, d]



# Summary: Lists

- Lists are mutable, heterogeneous sequences of objects
- List literals delimited by square brackets, items separated by commas
- Zero-based, square-bracket indexing to retrieve objects
- Square-bracket assignment to replace objects

[a, b, c, d]



# Summary: Lists

- Lists are mutable, heterogeneous sequences of objects
- List literals delimited by square brackets, items separated by commas
- Zero-based, square-bracket indexing to retrieve objects
- Square-bracket assignment to replace objects
- Grow lists with `append()`

[a, b, c, d]



# Summary: Lists

- Lists are mutable, heterogeneous sequences of objects
- List literals delimited by square brackets, items separated by commas
- Zero-based, square-bracket indexing to retrieve objects
- Square-bracket assignment to replace objects
- Grow lists with `append()`
- Construct from other sequences using `list()` constructor

[a, b, c, d]



# Summary: Dictionaries

{k1: v1, k2: v2}



# Summary: Dictionaries

- Dictionaries associate keys with values

{k1: v1, k2: v2}



# Summary: Dictionaries

- Dictionaries associate keys with values
- Literal dicts delimited by curly braces

{k1: v1, k2: v2}



# python Summary: Dictionaries

- Dictionaries associate keys with values
- Literal dicts delimited by curly braces
- Literal key-value pairs separated by commas, with a colon between each key and value

```
{k1 : v1, k2: v2}
```



# Summary: For-loops

```
for ITEM in SEQUENCE:  
    ... body ...
```



# Summary: For-loops

- Take items one-by-one from an iterable object, binding a name to the current item

```
for ITEM in SEQUENCE:  
    ... body ...
```



# Summary: For-loops

- Take items one-by-one from an iterable object, binding a name to the current item
- Correspond to *for-each* loops in other languages

```
for ITEM in SEQUENCE:  
    ... body ...
```



- Take a look at the current state of the code
- Continue with the exercises

## Next time in Python Fundamentals

- functions
- modules
- execution model
- command-line arguments

for