

Python syntax

Andy Kim

Basic Python Syntax

- VScode shortcuts
 - ctrl+space (vscode): command template
 - ctrl+shift+p (vscode): command palette
 - shift+enter (vscode): tests the current line in terminal / works w multiple line selection
 - “”. # will show many functions associated with string class (vscode)
 - softtab: converts tab to 4 spaces (vscode)

- variables are objects a = 100; [a] refers to 100 in memory; id(a): address

- mystring = 'hello world'; mystring refers to an array (string instance); “text” = ‘text’

```
mystring[1:4]: 'ello'
mystring.split('\<divider\>'): generates a list
```

- indent in Python means a code block
- a = 'At'; b='work'; a+'<space>'+b returns 'At work'
- List:

```
a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
a[0]: 1
a[-1]: 4
a[0:2]: [1, 2, 3]
a.append(5): [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
a.insert(3, 3.5): [1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 5]
len(a): 6
del a[-1]: [1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4]
```

- Tuple: similar to list, but cannot be modified and is faster

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
t[1]: 2
# all functions are the same in slicing and indexing as list
```

- Dictionary

```
price = { } # generates an empty dictionary
price['a'] = 100 # price: {'a':100}
price['b'] = 10 # price: {'a': 100, 'b':10}
price['a']: 100
price.keys(); price.values() returns keys and values
keys = list(price.keys()) # converts to list
values = list(price.values())
'a' in price.keys() # True
```

- Bool: == != > < and or not True False

- if <exp>: elif <exp>: else:

- c style print

```
print("%s ..." %var) # no comma before %var
```

- in operator

```
for i in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]:
    print(i)
price_dict = {'a': 100, 'b':10, 'c':1}
for a, b in price_dict.items():
    print("%s: buy %s" %(a, b))
for a in price_dict.keys():
    print("%s: buy %s" %(a, price_dict[a]))
```

- list(listrange(1, 10)) returns [1, 2, ..., 9]

- 2nd order list

```
A = [[101, 102, 103], [201, 202, 203]]
A[0]: [101, 102, 103]
A[0][1]: 102
for i in A:
    for j in i:
        print(j) # 101, 102, 103 ...
```

- `print("")` includes `\n`; to prevent use `print("string", end="")`
- `del var` deletes defined variable
- Function

```
def func(argv): # argv has internal scope
    pass # null operation
    return xx # any type
```

- import

```
import <directory.modulefilename> # filename does not need .py
# C-code module could be also imported (refer to external sources)
```

```
from os import listdir # only imports listdir
from os import *
import os as linuxos # alias
```

- `import time; time.time(); time.ctime(); time.sleep(1)`
- `dir(time)`: shows functions in the module time (in console mode)
- `import os`

```
os.getcwd(): current working space
os.listdir('path')
files = os.listdir('path')
len(files) # returns the number of files
for x in files:
    if x.endswith('exe')
        print(x)
```

- `"_"` latest return value
- naming rule
 - camel case: Class (camel case starting with small letter is not used in Python)
 - snake case: with `()` - function, without `()` - variables
- string cut
 - `"string"[a:b]`: a starts with 0, b is not included
 - either a or b can be omitted; a and/or b can be negative numbers

- `len()`: prints length of strings
- `type()`: prints type str, int, float (no long in C)
- 0 is not equal to 0.0
- `%`: residual operator
- `/`: integer divide (e.g., $5/2 = 2.5$, $5//2 = 2$)
- `**`: power (e.g., $5**4 = 5^4$)
- Variable declare in python: no need to specify type
- `+=`, `-=`, `*=`, `/=`, `%=`, `**=`
- `+=`, `*=`: works with strings as well
- `input("message:")`: takes user input from screen
- converting string to number: `int()`, `float()`
- `str()`: converts int to string
- format function: `"{} {}".format(10, 20) # "10 20"`
- string class functions:
 - `strip()` / `lstrip()` / `rstrip()`: removes spaces in both/left/right
 - `rstrip('\n')`: removes `'\n'` from the string
 - `is...()`
 - `find()/rfind()` # returns index starting from index 0
 - `"he" in "hello" # True or False`
 - `"10 20 30".split(" ") # ['10', '20', '30']`
- boolean in python: True / False (starts with upper case)
- date and time


```
import datetime
now = datetime.datetime.now()
now.year
now.month ...
```
- double condition

```

if 3 < a < 10:
...

```

- multi line input example:

```

if 1 <= a <=3 or \
    101 <= a <=103 or \
    201 <= a <=203:
    print("a is in a specific condition")

```

- using “in” operator example:

```

b = input("b> ") # b is a string instance, can be handled like a list
if b[-1] in "02468":
    print("b is a even number")

```

- if number % 2 == 0: # faster and more efficient method than the above

- list: [index], + * operator possible, like handling string

- list can include various kinds of types [1, 'str', 2, True]

- list operators:

- append(last element); insert(target index, value); extend(another list)
- pop(index #last if none); clear() # remove all; del list_name[index]
- “in” operator works with list
- remove(value) # remove first encounter of the value from the list

- debug: breakpoint - F9

- dictionary type

- {:, ... } # curly bracket in definition
- dict_a[“key name”] # bracket for index
- dict_a[“new name”] = value # append
- del dict_a[“key name”]
- key in dict_a # check if exists
- dict_a.get(“key”) # returns None, if key does not exist

- range(i, j, inc) # returns range class instance; inc: increment; from i to j-1

- range(0): nothing

- sorted(list or other iterable) returns a sorted list or iterable
- while / break / continue
- two types of functions: destructive and nondestructive functions

```
new_string = old_string.split(" ") # nondestructive
list.append('new element') # destructive
```

- string addition

```
("string\n" "string" ...\ ) # same as "string\nstring"
```

- string join:

```
"\n".join(["string1", "string2", "string3"]) # same as string1\nstring2\nstring3
```

- import textwrap; textwrap.dedent("""Strings...""") # removes indents (or spaces) from the beginning of each line
- reversed(list) # returns the reversed sequence of the list / but only once
- enumerate in list and dictionary; enumerate(list, tuple, string) returns index and data; convenient when looking for data in a list or iterable

```
example_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for index, element in enumerate(example_list):
    print("{}th element is {}".format(index, element))
```

```
example_dict = {
    "key A": "val A",
    "key B": "val B",
    "key C": "val C",
    "key D": "val D",
}
for key, element in example_dict.items():
    print("{}th element is {}".format(key, element))
```

```
"{:3}".format(i) # puts __i__ into {} with three digits/spaces
```

- array creation:
 - array = [i*i for i in range (0, 20, 2) if 100 < (i*i) < 300]
 - arr = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]

- `new_arr = [str for str in arr if str != "c"]`
- can use function within `[or]` to create a list
- function arguments - `def funtion(a, b, var1=10, var2=20, *values):`
 - `a, b` # required arguments
 - `var1, var2` # default arguments
 - `*values` # tuple variable for the rest of the arguments
- recursion function: must create a exit mechanism / recursion is not efficient
- to improve speed of recursion, memorize calculation result in a dictionary
- to use global variable in a function, use “global” keyword e.g., `global var`
- tuple with single element: `(1,)`
- tuple can be used without `()`:


```
a, b = 10, 20 # a = 10, b = 20
a, b = func() # def func(): return 10, 20
```
- in Python, functions can get functions as arguments

- map and filter functions

```
list_map = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
def power(x):
    return x**2

list_after_map = map(power, list_map)
print(list_after_map) # shows object address
print(list(list_after_map)) # type casting required

def under_3(x): # returns True / False
    return x < 3

list_after_filter = filter(under_3, list_map)
print(list(list_after_filter)) # casting required
```

- lambda function

```
list_a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
a = map(lambda x: x*x, list_a)
b = filter(lambda x: x<3, list_a)

print(list(a))
print(list(b))
```

- file open and close

```
file = open("XXX.py", mode="r", encoding="UTF-8")
i = 0
for line in file: # could access each line in file with this expression
    print(i, line, end="")
    i += 1
print(file.read())
file.close()
with open("XXX.py", mode="r", encoding="UTF-8") as file:
    print(file.read()) # no need to call close() when used with-open
```

- file read/write/append mode: has to be specified with one mode
- exception handling

```
try:
    <code> # try-exception can be used more than just catching exceptions
except Exception as e:
    pass <code for when exception occurs>
else:
    <code for when no exception occurs>
finally:
    <code to be executed in any case /
    especially useful if try contains function return>
```

- exception advanced; check always the exception name for the following usage

```
try: ...
except IndexError as exception:
    ...
except ValueError as exception:
    ...
except Exception as exception:
    ... # everything else
```

- if statement: 0, 0.0, None, empty container (string, byte, list, tuple, dict) are considered as False
- pass vs raise NotImplementedError
- raising exception for debugging/developing

```
raise <Exception Instance> # usually ends with Error;
```



```

Exception_Instance("message") # casting into instance from class
try:
    raise NotADirectoryError("Message")
except NotADirectoryError as error:
    print(error) # prints message without terminating program

```

- finally keyword:

```

try:
    break; return; # when the code escapes by break or return
except:
    pass
finally:
    statements here must be executed regardless with break/return
    e.g., file close / db close / etc...
    when there are many returns, finally: could make code simpler

```

- import

```

import math
import math as m
from math import pi, sin
from math import pi as p, sin as sine

```

- do not make file name as random.py: it conflicts with python keywords

- refer to the python.org documentation

- modules

```

import sys
print(sys.argv)
import os
os.system("<linux command>")
import time
time.sleep(5) # sleeps for 5 sec
from urllib import request # url = unique resource location used in web
target = request.urlopen("https://google.com")
output = target.read()
print(output) # if output starts with b', it means it is binary code

```

- tensor: group of vectors / 0th tensor: scalar / 1st tensor: vector

- example:

```
import datetime
now = datetime.datetime.now() # identical with below
from datetime import datetime
now = datetime.now()
```

- text file open

```
f = open ("path to file", "rt") # r: read, w: write, t: text
lines = f.readlines()
for line in lines:
    print(line)
    nline = line.split("\n")[0]
    print(nline)
f.write("xxx\n")
f.close()
```

- binary file open

```
file = open("filename.xxx", "rb") # b keyword for binary reading
content = file.read()
file.close()
print(type(content))
file = open("output.png", "wb") # binary file handling has to specify "b"
file.write(content)
file.close()
```

- framework: in framework, ext modules are executing user created python files.

– Flask, Django: frameworks

- framework <-> library
- importing/creating modules: make separate files and put them in the same folder
- Main module vs imported

```
__name__ == "__main__"
# True if run independently / if imported, __name__ is the imported module name
# checks if the current file is imported or executed
# usually used when testing module's functionality
```

- Class

```

class A:
    def f1():
    def f2(self):

A.f1() # OK; class A works as a namespace
a = A()
a.f1() # error
a.f2() # OK; instance always receives 'self' arg
A.f2(a) # also OK

```

Class is a namespace; variables/methods are stored as dictionary in the namespace

```

A.__dict__ # listing dictionary values
a1 = A()
a2 = A()

A.market = 's'
a1.market = 's1'

a1.market #s1
a2.market #s

```

Class inheritance

```

class A:
    def f1(self):
        pass

class B(A): # Inheritance
    pass

b = B()
b.f1() # OK

```

Constructor / Destructor

```

__init__ # constructor
__del__ # destructor

__init__(self, ...)
# self: use as the first argument for class intance functions/methods

```

```

bool_value = isinstance(instance, Class)
__str__(self) # lets use str(<instance>) / python developer agreement
__eq__(self, value), __le__(self, value), ... # operator overloading

* Class variable: <Class>.variable
* Class method:

    Class A:
        @classmethod
        def class_method(cls):
            print("...")
    A.class_method() # a way to access a class method
    __del__(self) # destructor

• garbage collector: automated in python
• list generation “ list_with_10_zeros = [0 for n in range(10)] list_with_power_of_two = [n**2 for n in
range(0,10)] “
• enumerating alphabets “ for i in range(0,26): print(str(chr(i+65))) # ASCII 65 is A “

```

Korean Encoding: utf-8 or euc-kr

Regular Expression

VScode intellisense icons
















	Methods, Functions and Constructors
	Variables and Fields
	Classes
	Interfaces
	Modules
	Properties and Attributes
	Values and Enumerations
	References
	Keywords
	Global Identifiers
	Colors
	Unit
	Snippet Prefixes
	Words
	Miscellaneous

Figure 1: vscode intellisense icons