

# help()

A Gtk GUI that provides the REPL help()

Hamilton Python Users Group

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# help()

**REPL** - Python interactive interpreter

**Read:** take user input.

**Eval:** evaluate the input.

**Print:** shows the output to the user.

**Loop:** repeat.

```
$ python
```

```
Python 3.8.10 (default, Jun 22 2022, 20:18:18)
```

```
[GCC 9.4.0] on linux
```

```
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more info
```

```
>>> help()
```

```
>>> help()
```

## Help categories: Modules, Keywords, Symbols, Topics

```
ian@hp: ~/dev/python-help
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
ian@hp:~/dev/python-help$ python
Python 3.8.10 (default, Jun 22 2022, 20:18:18)
[GCC 9.4.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> help()

Welcome to Python 3.8's help utility!

If this is your first time using Python, you should definitely check out
the tutorial on the Internet at https://docs.python.org/3.8/tutorial/.

Enter the name of any module, keyword, or topic to get help on writing
Python programs and using Python modules. To quit this help utility and
return to the interpreter, just type "quit".

To get a list of available modules, keywords, symbols, or topics, type
"modules", "keywords", "symbols", or "topics". Each module also comes
with a one-line summary of what it does; to list the modules whose name
or summary contain a given string such as "spam", type "modules spam".

help> █
```

# Help() utility - Recommends

Tutorial: <https://docs.python.org/3.8/tutorial/>

Categories from which to obtaining lists of help available:

- Keywords
- Symbols
- Topics
- Modules

To quit this help utility and return to the interpreter, just type "quit".

# help("topics")

```
ian@hp: ~/dev/python-help
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
>>> help("topics")

Here is a list of available topics.  Enter any topic name to get more help.

ASSERTION          DELETION           LOOPING            SHIFTING
ASSIGNMENT          DICTIONARIES       MAPPINGMETHODS     SLICINGS
ATTRIBUTEMETHODS  DICTIONARYLITERALS MAPPINGS           SPECIALATTRIBUTES
ATTRIBUTES          DYNAMICFEATURES    METHODS            SPECIALIDENTIFIERS
AUGMENTEDASSIGNMENT ELLIPSIS           MODULES            SPECIALMETHODS
BASICMETHODS        EXCEPTIONS          NAMESPACES         STRINGMETHODS
BINARY              EXECUTION           NONE               STRINGS
BITWISE             EXPRESSIONS         NUMBERMETHODS      SUBSCRIPTS
BOOLEAN             FLOAT               NUMBERS            TRACEBACKS
CALLABLEMETHODS     FORMATTING          OBJECTS            TRUTHVALUE
CALLS               FRAMEOBJECTS        OPERATORS          TUPLELITERALS
CLASSES             FRAMES             PACKAGES           TUPLES
CODEOBJECTS         FUNCTIONS          POWER              TYPEOBJECTS
COMPARISON          IDENTIFIERS         PRECEDENCE         TYPES
COMPLEX             IMPORTING           PRIVATENAMES       UNARY
CONDITIONAL         INTEGER            RETURNING          UNICODE
CONTEXTMANAGERS     LISTLITERALS        SCOPING            SEQUENCEMETHODS
CONVERSIONS         LISTS              SEQUENCES
DEBUGGING           LITERALS
```

# help("keywords")

```
ian@hp: ~/dev/python-help
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
>>> help("keywords")

Here is a list of the Python keywords.  Enter any keyword to get more help.

False          class          from          or
None           continue     global        pass
True           def          if            raise
and            del          import        return
as             elif         in            try
assert         else         is            while
async          except       lambda        with
await          finally     nonlocal      yield
break          for         not

>>>
```

# help("symbols")

```
ian@hp: ~/dev/python-help
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
>>> help("symbols")

Here is a list of the punctuation symbols which Python assigns special meaning
to. Enter any symbol to get more help.

!=          +          <=          _
"           +=         <>
"""         ,          ==          b"
%           -          >          b'
%=          -=         >=         f"
&           .          >>         f'
&=          ...        >>=        j
'           /          @          r"
...         //         J          r'
(           //=        [          u"
)           /=         \          u'
*           :          ]          |
**          <          ^          |=
**=         <<         ^=         ~
*=          <<=        -
>>>
```



## help("modules") – Beginning section...

```
ian@hp: ~/dev/python-help
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
>>> help("modules")

Please wait a moment while I gather a list of all available modules...

2dd510b5c3364608e57a__mypyc anyascii          httplib2          re
Appearance          anyio             httptools         readline
AptUrl               appdirs          idna              redshift_gtk
AtspiStateTracker   apport           imaplib           regex
AutoHide             apport_python_hook imghdr            reportlab
AutoShow            apt              imp               reprlib
ClickSimulator       apt_inst         importlib         requests
CommandNotFound     apt_pkg          importlib_metadata requests_unixsocket
Config               aptdaemon        importlib_resources resampy
ConfigUtils          aptsources       inflect           resource
Crypto              argparse         inspect           retrying
Cython               array            io                rlcompleter
DBusUtils            ast              ipaddr            rmagic
DistUpgrade          asynchat         ipaddress         roman
Exceptions           asyncio          ipykernel         runpy
GlobalKeyListener   asyncore          ipykernel_launcher samba
HardwareSensorTracker atexit           ipython_genutils  scanext
```



## help("modules") – Ending section...

```
ian@hp: ~/dev/python-help
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

testcapi      gruut_lang_de      pylab          xapp
testimportmultiple gruut_lang_en      pymacaroons   xattr
testinternalcapi gruut_lang_es      pynndescent   xdg
testmultiphase  gruut_lang_fr      pyparsing     xdrlib
thread         gruut_lang_it      pypinyin      xkit
threading_local gruut_lang_nl      pypredict     xml
tkinter        gruut_lang_pt      pyrsistent    xmlrpc
tracemalloc    gruut_lang_ru      pysbd         xxlimited
uuid           gruut_lang_sv      python-help-gui  xxsubtype
version        gzip               python-help-gui-full yaml
warnings       hll               python-help-gui_no_module youtube_dl
weakref         hashlib           python-help-gui_original zipapp
weakrefset      heapq             pytz           zipfile
xxsubinterpreters hexdump           pytz_deprecation_shim zipimport
xxtestfuzz      hmac             pyworld        zipp
yaml            hpmudext         pyximport      zlib
abc             html             queue          zmq
aifc            html5lib          quopri
antigravity     http             random

Enter any module name to get more help.  Or, type "modules spam" to search
for modules whose name or summary contain the string "spam".
```

# help()

Examples of obtaining Help from the four categories...

```
>>> help("OPERATORS") # topic from 73 topics  
  
>>> help("+") # symbol from 59 symbols  
  
>>> help("break") # keyword from 35 keywords  
  
>>> help("sys") # module from 500+ modules
```

# Example of help("OPERATORS") or help ("+")

```
ian@hp: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Operator precedence  
*****  
  
The following table summarizes the operator precedence in Python, from  
lowest precedence (least binding) to highest precedence (most  
binding). Operators in the same box have the same precedence. Unless  
the syntax is explicitly given, operators are binary. Operators in  
the same box group left to right (except for exponentiation, which  
groups from right to left).  
  
Note that comparisons, membership tests, and identity tests, all have  
the same precedence and have a left-to-right chaining feature as  
described in the Comparisons section.  
  
+-----+-----+  
-----+  
| Operator | Description |  
|=====|=====|  
| " :=" | Assignment expression |  
+-----+-----+  
: |
```

Objective: Write a GUI `help()` using GTK3

Programming steps:

- Get `>>> help()` on each of the four categories.
  - Output each category with its 4 column lists to a temp file.
  - Read back the temp file to a buffer.
  - Filter out pre and postamble text.
  - Extract the data from the four columns into a single list.
  - Sort the data alphabetically
  - Store the data in a “help” dictionary.
- 
- Launch a *GTK.Window*
  - Add a Scrolled *TextView* widget to display the help information
  - Add a Scrolled *TreeView* widget to display the categories.
  - Use a *TreeStore* to hold the “help” dictionary.
  - Link the *TreeStore* to the *TreeView*.

Writing a category to a temp file using the contextlib module .

```
import contextlib
```

```
def write_help(func, out_file):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Write the output of help() to a file.
```

```
    Usage example: write_help(int, 'integer_info.txt')
```

```
    Requires: contextlib
```

```
    """
```

```
    with open(out_file, 'w') as f:
```

```
        with contextlib.redirect_stdout(f):
```

```
            help(func)
```

```
def create_help_files():
```

```
    """
```

```
    Use python help to output files that contain the help topics.
```

```
    """
```

```
    write_help("keywords", 'keywords.txt')
```

```
    write_help("topics", 'topics.txt')
```

```
    write_help("symbols", 'symbols.txt')
```

```
    write_help("modules", 'modules.txt')
```



Avoiding writing to a temp file by using the `io.StringIO` module.

```
import contextlib
from io import StringIO
```

```
def get_help(func):
    """
    Write the output of help() to a text buffer and return as text string.
    Usage example: get_help("float")
    Requires: contextlib and io.StringIO
    """
    output = StringIO()
    with contextlib.redirect_stdout(output):
        help(func)
    contents = output.getvalue()
    output.close()
    return contents
```



Passing the Help() category to obtain a list.

```
def get_help_list(data):  
    """  
    Python help has categories of topics, symbols and keywords.  
    These topics are displayed in four columns  
    Convert the category into a list and sort alphabetically  
    """  
  
    new_data = data.replace("\n", " ") # change newlines to spaces.  
    position = new_data.find("help.") # Find end of heading  
    new_data = new_data[position+5:] # Start after heading  
    data_list = new_data.split(" ")  
  
    # Clear the list of empty fields using pop()  
    data_len_index = len(data_list) - 1  
    for index, item in enumerate(reversed(data_list)):  
        if item == "":  
            data_list.pop(data_len_index - index)  
  
    data_list.sort()  
    return data_list
```

# help()

Having obtained all the recognised help words and symbols, then they may be called. E.g.

```
help("+")
```

```
help("OPERATORS")
```

```
help("int")
```

```
help("sys")
```

... and using `contextlib` and `io.StringIO`, the information is placed in the `text.buffer` of *TextView* and is displayed.

## Gtk3 code. Importing and launching Window..

```
import gi
try:
    gi.require_version("Gtk", "3.0")
except ValueError as e:
    print(e)
    sys.exit("Unable to run {} program. Exiting...".format(sys.argv[0]))
from gi.repository import Gtk, Gdk
```

```
# Start up the window
win = Window()
win.connect("destroy", Gtk.main_quit)
win.show_all()
Gtk.main()
```

Gtk3 code. *Gtk.Window* being set up...

```
class Window(Gtk.Window):
    def __init__(self):
        Gtk.Window.__init__(self)

        # Add the title to the window
        version = sys.version.split(" ")[0]
        self.set_title("Help for Python version {}".format(version))
        # Set default window size
        self.set_default_size(1400, 600)

        self.grid = Gtk.Grid()
        self.add(self.grid)

        self.create_textview()
        self.setup_treeview()
        self.set_style()
        self.textbuffer.set_text(WELCOME)
```

Gtk3 code. In a *Gtk.ScrolledWindow* add *Gtk.TextView*...

```
def create_textview(self):
    scrolled_window = Gtk.ScrolledWindow()
    scrolled_window.set_hexpand(True)
    scrolled_window.set_vexpand(True)
    scrolled_window.set_border_width(10)
    self.grid.attach(scrolled_window, 0, 0, 7, 1)

    self.textview = Gtk.TextView()
    self.textview.set_name("textview")
    self.textbuffer = self.textview.get_buffer()
    self.textbuffer.set_text("")
    scrolled_window.add(self.textview)
```

Gtk3 code. In a *Gtk.TreeStore* add the *help()* dictionary to store. Create *Gtk.TreeView* and get it to use the store...

```
def setup_treeview(self):  
    # create a TreeStore with one string column to use as the model  
    store = Gtk.TreeStore(str)  
  
    # From help dictionary add the categories and items to the store  
    for category, items in help_dict.items():  
        category_key = store.append(None, [category])  
        for item in items:  
            store.append(category_key, [item])  
  
    # create the TreeView using treestore data  
    self.treeview = Gtk.TreeView()  
    self.treeview.set_model(store)
```



## Gtk3 code. Continue setting up *Gtk.TreeView*

```
# Set unique name so css can be applied to widget
self.treeview.set_name("treeview")

# Preference for self.treeview. Adjust via contants at start of program
self.treeview.set_activate_on_single_click(SINGLE_CLICK)

treeview_column = Gtk.TreeViewColumn(COLUMN_HEADING)
self.treeview.append_column(treeview_column)

cell = Gtk.CellRendererText()

treeview_column.pack_start(cell, True)
treeview_column.add_attribute(cell, 'text', 0)

# call-back on the self.treeview
self.treeview.connect ("row-activated", self.cb_on_row_activate,)
```

## Gtk3 code. Place *Gtk.TreeView* in a *GTK.ScrolledWindow*

```
# Create a window that can be scrolled  
scrolled_window = Gtk.ScrolledWindow(hexpand=True, vexpand=True)  
scrolled_window.set_policy(Gtk.PolicyType.NEVER, Gtk.PolicyType.AUTOMATIC)  
scrolled_window.set_border_width(10)  
  
scrolled_window.add(self.treeview)  
  
self.grid.attach(scrolled_window, 8, 0, 1, 1)
```

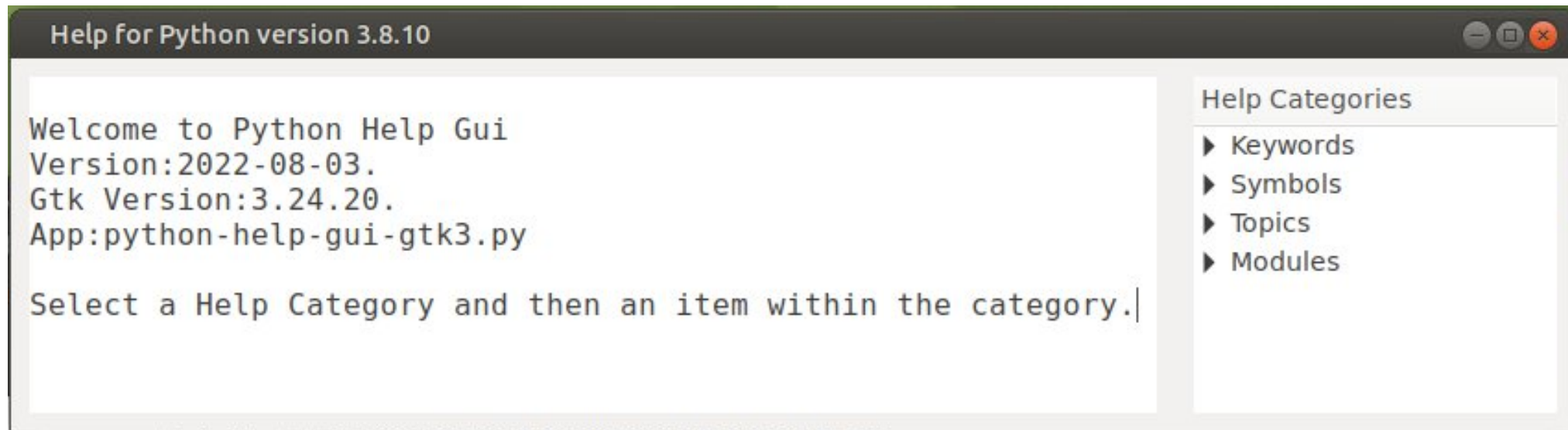
## Gtk3 code. Call-back when “click” on *Gtk.TreeView*

```
def cb_on_row_activate (self, treeview, path, column,):  
    ' Call back when click on a row in the treeview. Select station'  
    model = treeview.get_model()  
    iter = model.get_iter (path)  
    #print(model[iter][0]) # Whatever item is clicked on  
  
    # Don't want the categories only the items which have two fields  
    pointer_list = path.to_string().split(":")  
    if len(pointer_list) == 2:  
        self.item_selected = model[iter][0]  
        # Update the title to reflect selected item  
        version = sys.version.split(" ")[0]  
        self.set_title("Help for Python version {} - Selection: {}".  
                        .format(version, self.item_selected))  
        # Retrieve the help information and display  
        info = get_help(self.item_selected)  
        self.textbuffer.set_text(info)
```

Gtk3 code. Apply CSS for fonts in *Gtk.TextView* and *Gtk.TreeView*...

```
def set_style(self):
    """ Loads custom CSS for textview and treeview """
    style_provider = Gtk.CssProvider()
    style_provider.load_from_data(b"""
#textview {
    font: 16px "Monospace";
    /*color: #000000; Black will conflict with dark themed display */
}
#treeview {
    font: 14px Sans;
    /* border-width: 10px; Around the column header */
}
""")
    Gtk.StyleContext.add_provider_for_screen(Gdk.Screen.get_default(),
        style_provider,
        Gtk.STYLE_PROVIDER_PRIORITY_APPLICATION)
```

# Run the program...



# Run the program. In help category “Topics” clicked on “OPERATORS”

Help for Python version 3.8.10 - Selection: OPERATORS

## Operator precedence \*\*\*\*\*

The following table summarizes the operator precedence in Python, from lowest precedence (least binding) to highest precedence (most binding). Operators in the same box have the same precedence. Unless the syntax is explicitly given, operators are binary. Operators in the same box group left to right (except for exponentiation, which groups from right to left).

Note that comparisons, membership tests, and identity tests, all have the same precedence and have a left-to-right chaining feature as described in the Comparisons section.

Operator	Description
"::="	Assignment expression
"lambda"	Lambda expression
"if" – "else"	Conditional expression
"or"	Boolean OR
"and"	Boolean AND
"not" "x"	Boolean NOT
"in", "not in", "is", "is not", "<", "<=", ">", ">=", "!="	Comparisons, including membership tests and identity tests
" "	Bitwise OR

## Help Categories

### OPERATORS

- PACKAGES
- POWER
- PRECEDENCE
- PRIVATENAMES
- RETURNING
- SCOPING
- SEQUENCEMETHODS
- SEQUENCES
- SHIFTING
- SLICINGS
- SPECIALATTRIBUTES
- SPECIALIDENTIFIERS
- SPECIALMETHODS
- STRINGMETHODS
- STRINGS
- SUBSCRIPTS
- TRACEBACKS
- TRUTHVALUE
- TUPLELITERALS
- TUPLES
- TYPEOBJECTS
- TYPES
- UNARY
- UNICODE

### Modules

- 2dd510b5c3364608e57a\_\_mypyc
- AptUrl



# Darkened View: In help category “Topics” clicked on “OPERATORS”

Help for Python version 3.8.10 - Selection: OPERATORS

## Operator precedence

\*\*\*\*\*

The following table summarizes the operator precedence in Python, from lowest precedence (least binding) to highest precedence (most binding). Operators in the same box have the same precedence. Unless the syntax is explicitly given, operators are binary. Operators in the same box group left to right (except for exponentiation, which groups from right to left).

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Operator	Description
":="	Assignment expression
"lambda"	Lambda expression
"if" – "else"	Conditional expression
"or"	Boolean OR
"and"	Boolean AND
"not" "x"	Boolean NOT
"in", "not in", "is", "is not", "<", "<=", ">", ">=", "!=", "=="	Comparisons, including membership tests and identity tests
" "	Bitwise OR

## Help Categories

- NUMBERMETHODS
- NUMBERS
- OBJECTS
- OPERATORS**
- PACKAGES
- POWER
- PRECEDENCE
- PRIVATENAMES
- RETURNING
- SCOPING
- SEQUENCEMETHODS
- SEQUENCES
- SHIFTING
- SLICINGS
- SPECIALATTRIBUTES
- SPECIALIDENTIFIERS
- SPECIALMETHODS
- STRINGMETHODS
- STRINGS
- SUBSCRIPTS
- TRACEBACKS
- TRUTHVALUE
- TUPLELITERALS
- TUPLES
- TYPEOBJECTS
- TYPES
- UNARY
- UNICODE

Modules

# help()

Demo Program.

# help()

Python Observations

## Get rid of the empty fields in the list (1/2)...

```
>>> a_str = "abc\nd  e"
```

```
>>> a_str  
'abc\nd  e'
```

```
>>> print(a_str)  
abc  
d  e
```

```
>>> a_str = a_str.replace("\n", " ")
```

```
>>> print(a_str)  
abc d  e
```

```
>>> a_str  
'a b c  d  e'
```

```
>>> a_list = a_str.split(" ")
```

```
>>> a_list  
['a', 'b', 'c', '', 'd', '', '', 'e']
```

## Get rid of the empty fields in the list (2/2)...

```
>>> DATA_LEN_INDEX = len(a_list) - 1
>>> for index, item in enumerate(reversed(a_list)):
...     print(index, DATA_LEN_INDEX, item)
...     if item == "":
...         a_list.pop(DATA_LEN_INDEX - index)
...
0 7 e
1 7
''
2 7
''
3 7 d
4 7
''
5 7 c
6 7 b
7 7 a

>>> a_list
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

## Fails when length is not held at initial value...

```
>>>> a_str = "a b c d e"
>>> a_list = a_str.split(" ")
>>> a_list
['a', 'b', 'c', '', 'd', '', '', '', 'e']
>>> for index, item in enumerate(reversed(a_list)):
...     print(len(a_list), index, item)
...     if item == "":
...         a_list.pop((len(a_list) - 1) - index)
...
9 0 e
9 1
''
8 2
''
7 3
''
6 4
'b'
5 5
'e'
4 6 d
4 7 c
4 8 a
>>> a_list
['a', 'c', 'd', '']
>>>
```



## Iterate with list.remove() until ValueError...

```
>>> a_str = "a b c d e"
>>> a_list = a_str.split(" ")
>>> a_list
['a', 'b', 'c', '', 'd', '', '', '', 'e']
```

```
>>> try:
...     while True:
...         a_list.remove("")
...     except ValueError as e:
...         print(e)
...
list.remove(x): x not in list
```

```
>>> a_list
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

```
>>> # Same as remove:
>>> while True:
...     x = a_list.index("")
...     a_list.pop(x)
```

## How a list in a dictionary is preserved as a list...

```
>>> a = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
>>> a
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
>>> d = {}
```

```
>>> d["a-list"]=a
```

```
>>> d
```

```
{'a-list': [1, 2, 3, 4]}
```

```
>>> a
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
>>> a.pop()
```

```
4
```

```
>>> a
```

```
[1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> d
```

```
{'a-list': [1, 2, 3]}
```

## List is part of dictionary...

```
>>> a_str = "a b c d e"
>>> a_list = a_str.split(" ")
>>> a_list
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']

>>> a_dict = {}
>>> a_dict["a_list_key"] = a_list

>>> a_dict
{'a_list_key': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']}

>>> a_list.reverse()

>>> a_list
['e', 'd', 'c', 'b', 'a']

>>> a_dict
{'a_list_key': ['e', 'd', 'c', 'b', 'a']}
>>>
```