PYTHON
SECTION TWELVE

Introduction to Python| Data Control | Pragmatic Agility

ENCODE/DECODE

- String characters are encoded using one of the standard codecs
- In the background, the codec determines how many bits/bytes represent each character
- 'weird' characters is a hallmark indicator of a problem with the encoding

REGULAR EXP.

- Search for patterns
- Has its own syntax
- Same syntax across many languages
- re library
- Complex and deep dive outside scope of course
- If your looking for complex pattern recognition, you need regex

DATA ACCESS

- Use the open function to read and write to files
- Careful about encode/decode types
- Use the requests library for API's
- Tokens are user keys passed into the URL
- User/Pass is appended to the header data and does not occur in the URL

QUICK EXAMPLES


```
>>> r = requests.get('https://api.github.com/user', auth=('user', 'pass'))
>>> r.status_code
200
```

Online resources let you test regular expressions to make sure they behave as expected.   Also you can google common patterns, for example, search "Python credit card regex"

In this lesson, we used an API token to gain access to a resource. In the above example, a username and password is used. This data is appended to the header. You typically use one or the other.