

#### DIEE - Università degli Studi di Cagliari

# OOP and Scripting in Python

Part 1 - Basic Features

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# Part 1 - Basic Features

### Python: Basic Features

- Data Structures
- Control Structures
- Functions
- Polymorphic variables
- Garbage Collection



# Data Structures

Part 1 - Basic Features: Data Structures

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# Data Structures (conventional)

Records

Numbers (int, long, double)	YES
Booleans	YES
Characters	NO
> Strings	YES
Arrays	NO

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NO

# Numbers

```
>>> x = 1  # int
>>> print x
1
>>> y = 10L  # long
>>> print y
10
>>> z = x + 2.3  # double
>>> print z
3.3
>>> print x+z
4.3
```

# Booleans

```
>>> print True or False
True
>>> print True and False
False
>>>
```

# Strings

#### Strings are immutable

```
>>> print "Hello, world!"
Hello, world!
>>> print 'Hello, world!'
Hello, world!
>>> a = "blob"
>>> b = a
>>> a += '-one'
>>> print a,b
blob-one blob
>>>
```

# Data Structures (advanced)

> Big numbers	YES
Complex numbers	YES
> Lists	YES
> Tuples	YES
Hash tables (dictionaries)	YFS

# Big Numbers

```
>>> def fact(x):
... if x <= 0: return 1
... else: return x * fact(x-1)
...
>>> fact(200)
```

>>>

# Complex Numbers

```
>>> c = complex(1.,2.)
>>> c.real
1.0
>>> c.imag
2.0
>>> c
(1+2j)
>>> c
(4+6j)
>>>
```

### Lists

```
>>> L = ['a', 'b', 'c']
>>> L
['a', 'b', 'c']
>>> L += [1,2]
>>> L
['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2]
>>> L[2]
'c'
>>> L[-1]
2
```

```
>>> list('blob')
['b', 'l', 'o', 'b']
>>> list('blob')[2]
'o'
>>> list('blob'+'s')
['b', 'l', 'o', 'b', 's']
>>>
```

### Tuples

#### Tuples are immutable

```
L = list(T)
>>> T = ('x', 'y', 'z')
                             >>> L += ['w']
>>> T
                             >>> L
('x', 'y', 'z')
                             ['x', 'y', 'z', 'w']
>>> T[0]
                             >>> T1 = tuple(L)
IXI
                             >>> T
>>> T[0:2]
                             ('x', 'y', 'z')
('x', 'y')
                             >>> T1
>>> T[2]
                             ('x', 'y', 'z', 'w')
121
                             >>>
>>> T[-2]
TyT
>>>
```

### Dictionaries

```
>>> D = {'john' : 32, 'paul' : 44, 'helen' : 38}
>>> D
{'paul': 44, 'john': 32, 'helen': 38}
>>> D['john']
32
>>> D['helen']
38
>>> D['helen'] = 37
>>> D
{'paul': 44, 'john': 32, 'helen': 37}
>>> dict([('x',1),('y',2),('z',3)])
{'y': 2, 'x': 1, 'z': 3}
>>>
```



# Control Structures

Part 1 - Basic Features: Control Structures

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# Control Structures

>	if_then / if_then_else	YES
	case (using if_then_elif_else)	YES
>	while_do	YES
	for	YES
<b>&gt;</b>	Omega-N (using while do + break)	YES

# if\_then / if\_then\_else

```
>>> if x < 100: print 'hello'  # if_then
...
hello
>>>
>>> x = 40
>>> if x == 40: print 'foo'  # if_then_else
... else: print 'oof'
...
foo
>>>
```

### Case

```
>>> y = 3
>>> if y==1: print 'one'
... elif y==2: print 'two'
... elif y==3: print 'three'
... else: print 'unknown'
...
three
>>>
```

# while\_do

```
>>> x = 5
>>> while x > 0:
... print 'foo', x
.../x -= 1
foo 5
foo 4
foo 3
foo 2
foo 1
>>>
```

# For (e.g. on an integer range)

```
>>> range(5)
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> for x in range(5):
... print 'foo', x
foo 0
foo 1
foo 2
foo 3
foo 4
>>>
```

# For (e.g. on a string)

```
>>> for x in "blob":
... print 'foo', x
...

foo b
foo l
foo o
foo b
>>>
```

# For (e.g. on a list)

```
>>> for x in ['a','b','c','d']:
... print 'foo', x
...

foo a
foo b
foo c
foo d
>>>
```

# For (e.g. on a tuple)

```
>>> for x in ('a','b','c','d'):
... print 'foo', x
...

foo a
foo b
foo c
foo d
>>>
```

# For (e.g. on a dictionary)

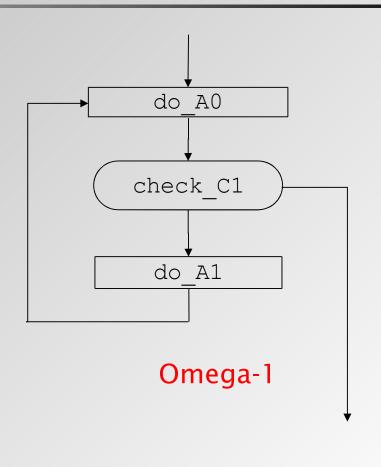
```
>>> d = {'a':1, 'b':2,'c':3}
>>>
>>> for x,y in d.items():
... print 'foo', x,y
...

foo a 1
foo c 3
foo b 2
>>>
```

### Omega-N

>>>

```
>>> C1 = 2
>>> while True: # omega-1
   print 'doing A0'
   if C1 <= 0: break
   print 'doing A1'
   C1 -= 1
doing A0
doing A1
doing A0
doing A1
doing A0
```



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# Functions

Part 1 - Basic Features: Functions



Arguments' type checking	NO
Default parameters	YES
Keyworded parameters	YES
Apply functions to arglists	YES

# Arguments' Type Checking

```
>>> def foo(x):
... print x
...
>>> foo('blob')
blob
>>> foo(34)
34
```

# Default parameters

```
>>> x1 = 0
>>> def foo(x=x1):
... print x
>>> foo(10)
10
>>> foo()
0
>>> x1 = 33
>>> foo() # 0 or 33 ? 0
0
>>>
```

# Keyworded parameters

```
>>> def foo(x=0, y=0, z=0):
... print "x,y,z = ",x,y,z
>>> foo()
x, y, z = 0 0 0
>>> foo(11)
x, y, z = 11 0 0
>>> foo(y=33)
x, y, z = 0 33 0
>>> foo(z=1,y=33)
x, y, z = 0 33 1
>>>
```

### Apply functions to arglists

```
>>> def foo(x=0,y=0,z=0):
... print "x, y, z = ", x, y, z
>>> apply(foo, [1, 2, 3])  # deprecated
x, y, z = 1 2 3
>>> foo(*[1,2,3])
                 # OK, new programming style
x, y, z = 1 2 3
>>> foo(*[10,20])
                 \# z=0 (default value)
x, y, z = 10 20 0
>>> foo(**{'x':1, 'z':3}) # y=0 (default value)
x, y, z = 1 0 3
>>>
```



Part 1 - Basic Features: Polymorphic Variables

Type declaration (for variables)

NO

Type checking (on assignment)

NO

Scope (lexical vs. dynamic)

**DYNAMIC** 

Extent (automatic vs. dynamic)

**DYNAMIC** 

Type Declaration and Type Checking

```
>>> def foo(x):
.../ print x
>>> a = 1
>>> a
>>> a = "blob"
>>> a
blob
>>> a = foo
>>> a
<function foo at 0x00A9E170>
```

Dynamic Scope and Extent

```
>>> x = 35
>>> def foo():
... print x
...
>>> foo()
35
>>>
```



# Garbage Collection

Part 1 - Basic Features: Garbage Collection



- No need for object destructors
- Unused values / objects are collected and removed by a suitable algorithm (= distributed garbage collector)