```
In [ ]: class - object
        python 2.x - type - class
        python 3.x - class <--> object
        10
In [ ]: numbers
         ->int float complex
         ->bool
         ->NoneType
         ->Collection
                  -> str bytes list tuple dict set
        Seq -> index based - str,bytes,list,tuple
        mapping ->key:value // dict
                               set
In [ ]: File
          |->file_index,file_name,file_util,file_status
                         'emp.csv' 98.34 True
        Fname = 'emp.csv' <==</pre>
        Findex = 101
        file_util=98.34
        file_status = True
        list - Collection of items
        list_name = [<list of items>]
        File_info = [Fname,Findex,file_util,file_status] # list - mutable
        File_info = (Fname,Findex,file_util,file_status) # tuple - immutable
        File_info = {'K1':Fname, 'K2':Findex, 'K3':file_util, 'K4':file_status} # dict - n
```

```
In [3]: n=50
        print(n)
        n="Hello"
        print(n)
        print(N)
        50
        Hello
        NameError
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
        Cell In[3], line 5
              3 n="Hello"
              4 print(n)
        ----> 5 print(N)
        NameError: name 'N' is not defined
In [4]: | s={10,20,10,10,10,20,30,'K1','K2','V1','K1','K2'}
        print(s)
        {'V1', 20, 30, 'K2', 10, 'K1'}
In [5]: d={'K1':10,'K2':20,'K1':30,'K3':20}
        print(d)
        {'K1': 30, 'K2': 20, 'K3': 20}
In [ ]: | 1. procedure style - direct
              |->topic definition
              ->Syntax
              ->Existing Examples
             ->Activity
        2. oops - style
            |->class <--> object
        3. Functional style program - singleline Code
```

```
In [12]: | Fname = "emp.csv"
         Findex = 4677
         print(Fname)
         print("Fname") # same as print('Fname')
         print("File name is:Fname")
         # How to combine user defined string and named variable ?
         print("File name is:",Fname,"File Index:",Findex)
         print("File name is:%s File Index:%d"%(Fname,Findex))
         print("File name is:{} File Index:{}".format(Fname,Findex)) # python 2.7
         print(f"File name is:{Fname} File Index:{Findex}")
         emp.csv
         Fname
         File name is:Fname
         File name is: emp.csv File Index: 4677
         File name is:emp.csv File Index:4677
         File name is:emp.csv File Index:4677
         File name is:emp.csv File Index:4677
In [14]: | print('data1\ndata2\ndata3\ndata4')
         print('') # empty line
         print('''data1
         data2
         data3
         data4''')
         data1
         data2
         data3
         data4
         data1
         data2
         data3
         data4
In [15]: # Using multiline string - display file details
         Fname = "emp.csv"
         Findex = 3456
         Fuitls = 98.52
         Fstatus = True
         print(f'''File name is:{Fname}
         {Fname} index number is:{Findex}
         {Fname} Utilization is:{Fuitls}
         {Fname} open status is:{Fstatus}
         File name is:emp.csv
         emp.csv index number is:3456
         emp.csv Utilization is:98.52
         emp.csv open status is:True
```

```
In [16]: | Fname = input("Enter a file name:")
         print("Input File name is:",Fname)
         Enter a file name:/var/log/test.log
         Input File name is: /var/log/test.log
In [18]: | n = input('Enter n value:')
         print(n)
         n
         Enter n value:56
         56
Out[18]: '56'
         'A'+'B'
In [19]:
Out[19]: 'AB'
         '10'+'20'
In [20]:
Out[20]: '1020'
In [21]: 10+20
Out[21]: 30
In [22]:
         'A'+10
         TypeError
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
         Cell In[22], line 1
         ----> 1 'A'+10
         TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
In [23]: |n+n
Out[23]: '5656'
In [24]: |# type(Value) (or) type(namedVariable)
         print(type(56),type('56'))
         <class 'int'> <class 'str'>
```

```
In [26]: n=56
         print(type(n),n)
         str(n) # type cast to string
         <class 'int'> 56
Out[26]: '56'
In [27]: print("n value is:"+str(n))
         n value is:56
In [28]: s='56'
         print(type(s))
         int(s) # typecast to int
         <class 'str'>
Out[28]: 56
In [29]: cost="4563.23"
         float(cost) # typecast to float
Out[29]: 4563.23
In [30]: int(cost)
         ValueError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
         Cell In[30], line 1
         ----> 1 int(cost)
         ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '4563.23'
In [31]: int(float(cost))
Out[31]: 4563
In [33]: s1='56'
         s2='abc'
In [34]: |s1.isdigit()
Out[34]: True
In [35]: | s2.isdigit()
Out[35]: False
```

```
In [32]: #int,float
        # => + - * / // ** (input:int,float) ->int,float
        print(10+2.5)
        # == != < <= > >= (input:int,float) ->bool True False
        # string
        # + *
                   ->str
        # == !=
                   ->bool
        # logical operators -> bool
        # int,float,str
        and
        or
        not
        12.5
In [36]: print('Hello'+'python'+str(3.13))
        Hellopython3.13
In [38]: print("Hello\n"*5)
        Hello
        Hello
        Hello
        Hello
        Hello
In [40]: print("Hello\n",2*5)
        Hello
          10
In [ ]: # In python any expression ->bool
                   any method/function ->bool
                   validate inputdata ->bool
                 -----//use conditional statement
In [ ]: # python supports infix type of expression
        Operand1 <operator> Operand2 - infix
```

```
In [ ]: Write a python program:
             read a shell name from <STDIN>
             test - input shell is bash - initialize a profile filename /etc/bashrc
             test - input shell is ksh - initialize a profile filename /etc/kshrc
             test - input shell is csh - initialize a profile filename /etc/cshrc
             |->default shell /bin/nologin profile filename is /etc/profile
             display shell name and profile filename
In [45]: | shell name = input("Enter a shell name:")
         if(shell name == 'bash'):
             fname = '/etc/bashrc'
         elif(shell name == 'ksh'):
             fname = '/etc/kshrc'
         elif(shell name == 'csh'):
             fname = '/etc/cshrc'
         else:
             shell name = '/bin/nologin'
             fname = '/etc/profile'
         print(f'Shell name is:{shell name} profile filename:{fname}')
         Enter a shell name:bash
         Shell name is:bash profile filename:/etc/bashrc
In [46]: |print(bool(0),bool(0.0),bool(''),bool([]),bool(()),bool({}),bool(None))
         False False False False False
In [47]: len('abc')
Out[47]: 3
In [48]: len('')
Out[48]: 0
In [49]: login name = input('Enter a login name:')
         if(len(login_name) == 0):
             print('Input is missed - empty')
         else:
             print('Hello',login_name)
         Enter a login name:
         Input is missed - empty
```

```
In [52]: |login_name = input('Enter a login name:')
         if(login_name):
             print('Hello',login_name)
         else:
             print('Input is empty/missing')
         Enter a login name:
         Input is empty/missing
In [53]: login name = input('Enter a login name:')
         if(login_name):
             print('Hello',login_name)
         else:
             print('Input is empty/missing')
         Enter a login name:Raj
         Hello Raj
In [54]: print(bool(''),bool('Raj'))
         False True
In [55]: # python looping statatments
             |->Conditional style loop - while - life time is depend on bool True
             |->Collection style loop - for - life time is depends on data(collection)
                ========
         #
                      /->str,bytes,list,tuple,dict,set
         i=0
         while(i<5):</pre>
             print('i value is:',i)
             i=i+1 # i+=1 OK
         i value is: 0
         i value is: 1
         i value is: 2
         i value is: 3
         i value is: 4
In [56]: while(False):
             print("Hello")
```

```
In [57]: i=0
         while(i<5):</pre>
             print('i value is:',i)
             i=i+1 # i+=1 OK
         else:
             print('-'*15)
             print('Footer message')
             print('-'*15)
         i value is: 0
         i value is: 1
         i value is: 2
         i value is: 3
         i value is: 4
         Footer message
         -----
In [58]: s='root:x:bin5 ^g'
         len(s)
Out[58]: 14
In [59]: for var in 'python':
             print('var value is:',var)
         var value is: p
         var value is: y
         var value is: t
         var value is: h
         var value is: o
         var value is: n
         # other programming # for loop i
                                          în Python
         for(i=0; i<5; i++){} ---> for i in range(5):
         for(i=3;i<15;i++){} ---> for i in range(3,15):
         for(i=3;i<15;i+4){} ----->for i in range(3,15,4):
```

```
In [61]: for var in 'python':
             print(f'var value is:{var}')
         else:
             print('-'*50)
             print('\tThank you')
             print('-'*50)
         var value is:p
         var value is:y
         var value is:t
         var value is:h
         var value is:o
         var value is:n
                 Thank you
 In [ ]: | str - collection of chars -> '' =>type('') -><class 'str'>
         bytes - collection of ASCII -> b'' =>type(b'') -><class 'bytes'>
In [64]: s='Ab5'
         for var in s:
             print(var,end = ' ')
         print('') # empty line
         s=b'Ab5'
         for var in s:
             print(var,end = ' ')
         A b 5
         65 98 53
In [65]: va = 'ab'
         vb = b'ab'
         print(len(va),len(vb))
         2 2
In [66]: # membership operators
                  not in (inputs: str,bytes,list,tuple,dict,set) ->bool
         ':' in 'root:x'
Out[66]: True
 In [ ]: 'pattern_string' in input_collection ->bool
In [67]:
         'a' in 'leo,sales,1000'
Out[67]: True
```

```
In [68]: 'ae' in 'leo, sales, 1000'
Out[68]: False
In [69]: 'sales' in 'leo,sales,1000'
Out[69]: True
In [70]: L=['D1','D2','D3']
         'D2' in L
Out[70]: True
In [71]: if('D2' in L):
             print('Yes exists')
         else:
             print('Not exists')
         Yes exists
 In [ ]: function --> functionCall() print() input() type() del()
         method ----> object.functionCall() "{}".format()
In [72]: | "abc".upper()
Out[72]: 'ABC'
In [73]: | "ABC".lower()
Out[73]: 'abc'
In [75]: |[].upper()
         AttributeError
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
         Cell In[75], line 1
         ----> 1 [].upper()
         AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'upper'
 In [ ]: class myclass: ----->class str:
             def method1(self):
                                           def upper(self):
                 pass
                                                  return ...
             def method2(self):
                                           def lower(self):
                 pass
                                                 return
```

```
In [77]: # help(str)
         help(str.upper)
         Help on method descriptor:
         upper(self, /)
             Return a copy of the string converted to uppercase.
 In [ ]: type(<variable>) ->determine type => help(type.attribute)
         help(json.dumps)
In [78]: help(str.isupper)
         Help on method descriptor:
         isupper(self, /)
             Return True if the string is an uppercase string, False otherwise.
             A string is uppercase if all cased characters in the string are uppercase
         and
             there is at least one cased character in the string.
In [79]:
         import os
         help(os.listdir)
         Help on built-in function listdir in module nt:
         listdir(path=None)
             Return a list containing the names of the files in the directory.
             path can be specified as either str, bytes, or a path-like object. If pa
         th is bytes,
               the filenames returned will also be bytes; in all other circumstances
               the filenames returned will be str.
             If path is None, uses the path='.'.
             On some platforms, path may also be specified as an open file descripto
         r;\
               the file descriptor must refer to a directory.
               If this functionality is unavailable, using it raises NotImplementedErr
         or.
             The list is in arbitrary order. It does not include the special
             entries '.' and '..' even if they are present in the directory.
 In [ ]: list,dict = mutable
                      add/modify/delete
```

```
In [80]: L=[] # empty List
         L.append(15)
         L.append(3.42)
         L.append(True)
         L.append("data1")
Out[80]: [15, 3.42, True, 'data1']
In [81]: L.insert(1, "data2")
Out[81]: [15, 'data2', 3.42, True, 'data1']
In [82]: # How to modifying an existing index
         # ListName[old_index] = updatedValue
         L[1]='iris'
Out[82]: [15, 'iris', 3.42, True, 'data1']
In [83]: # How to delete nth data from given list?
         # Listname.pop() ->return Last item Vs Listname.pop(index) ->return removedNth
         L.pop()
Out[83]: 'data1'
In [84]: L
Out[84]: [15, 'iris', 3.42, True]
In [85]: L.pop(1)
Out[85]: 'iris'
In [86]: L
Out[86]: [15, 3.42, True]
In [87]: | s='python'
         s.upper()
Out[87]: 'PYTHON'
In [88]: |s
Out[88]: 'python'
```

```
In [89]: | s=s.upper()
Out[89]: 'PYTHON'
In [ ]: Write a python program:
             create an empty list
             use while loop - limit is 5
                   ->read a dataset filename from <STDIN>
                   ->append input dataset to an existing list
             use for loop - display list of all the sets one by one
             display total no.of datasets
In [90]: files=[] # empty List
         c=0
         while(c <5):</pre>
             fname = input('Enter a filename:')
             files.append(fname) # adding input data to an existing list
             c+=1
         print('') # empty line
         for var in files: # iterate list of items one by one
             print(var)
         else:
             print(f"Total no.of datasets:{len(files)}")
         Enter a filename:prod.csv
         Enter a filename:emp.csv
         Enter a filename:dbs.csv
         Enter a filename:test.csv
         Enter a filename:health.csv
         prod.csv
         emp.csv
         dbs.csv
         test.csv
         health.csv
         Total no.of datasets:5
 In [ ]: dict - collection - mutable
                 ->key:value //data
                     ----=====
In [91]: d={'DB':'mysql','port':3306,'proto':'https'}
         print(d)
         {'DB': 'mysql', 'port': 3306, 'proto': 'https'}
```

```
In [92]: |print(d['DB'])
         mysql
In [93]: |len(d)
Out[93]: 3
 In [ ]: # To add new data to an existing dict
             dictName[NewKey] = Value
In [94]: |d['confg'] = '/var/log/mysql.log'
         d['ip'] = '127.0.0.1'
In [95]: print(d)
         {'DB': 'mysql', 'port': 3306, 'proto': 'https', 'confg': '/var/log/mysql.lo
         g', 'ip': '127.0.0.1'}
In [96]: # To modify an existing data from dict
             dictName[OldKey] = Updated Value
         d['proto'] = 'file://'
         print(d)
         {'DB': 'mysql', 'port': 3306, 'proto': 'file://', 'confg': '/var/log/mysql.lo
         g', 'ip': '127.0.0.1'}
 In [ ]: # list -> listName.pop() ->remove last index ;
                    Listname.pop(index) ->removenth index
         # dict -> dictName.pop('OldKey') ->remove the value
In [97]: |d.pop('port')
Out[97]: 3306
In [98]: d
Out[98]: {'DB': 'mysql',
           'proto': 'file://',
           'confg': '/var/log/mysql.log',
          'ip': '127.0.0.1'}
```

```
In [99]: d={}
          d['K1']='V1'
          d.setdefault('K2','V2') # adding new data to an existing dict
Out[99]: {'K1': 'V1', 'K2': 'V2'}
In [102]: # How to get/fetch data from dict ?
          print(d['K1'])
          print(d.get('K1'))
          print(d.get('Kx'))
          print(d['Kx'])
          V1
          V1
          None
          KeyError
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
          Cell In[102], line 4
                2 print(d.get('K1'))
                3 print(d.get('Kx'))
          ----> 4 print(d['Kx'])
          KeyError: 'Kx'
In [103]: print(L)
          [15, 3.42, True]
Out[103]: {'K1': 'V1', 'K2': 'V2'}
In [105]: for var in L:
              print(var)
          print("\n\n")
          for var in d:
              print(var)
          15
          3.42
          True
          Κ1
          Κ2
```

```
In [106]: for var in d:
              print(var,d[var])
          K1 V1
          K2 V2
In [108]:
         d.keys()
          d.values()
Out[108]: dict_values(['V1', 'V2'])
 In [ ]:
          Login:<input type='text' name='n1'> --> Login:|_tom__| ==>{'n1':'tom'}
 In [ ]: # List , Tuple ,Dict
          L=[10,[20,30,40],(50,60,70),{"K1":80,"K2":"V1"}]
                       --- ------ ===========
                                         3rd index
                  _1st
                               2nd
              0th
In [116]: L=[10,[20,30,40],(50,60,70),{"K1":80,"K2":"V1"}]
          print(L)
          print(L[0])
          print(L[1])
          print(L[1][0])
          print(L[2])
          print(L[2][0])
          print(L[-1])
          print(L[-1]['K1'])
          [10, [20, 30, 40], (50, 60, 70), {'K1': 80, 'K2': 'V1'}]
          10
          [20, 30, 40]
          20
          (50, 60, 70)
          {'K1': 80, 'K2': 'V1'}
          80
In [117]: T=([],[]) # tuple of list
          print(len(T))
          print(type(T))
          2
          <class 'tuple'>
In [118]: type(T[0])
Out[118]: list
```

```
In [119]:
          T[0].append("D1")
          T[0].append("D2")
          T[0].append("D3")
          T[0].append("D4")
          T[0].append("D5")
In [120]: print(len(T))
          print(type(T))
          <class 'tuple'>
In [121]: T
Out[121]: (['D1', 'D2', 'D3', 'D4', 'D5'], [])
In [124]: # T[0]="Dx"
          T[0][0]="Dx"
Out[124]: (['Dx', 'D2', 'D3', 'D4', 'D5'], [])
  In [ ]: |emp1 = {'eid':101,'ename':'Raj','edept':'sales'} # 1D
          # |
          emp2 = {'eid':[],'ename':(),'edept':{}} # MD
                 dict of list dict of tuple |->dict of dict
In [125]: | emp = {'eid':[101,102,103],'ename':['Raj','Leo','Tom'],
                  'edept':['DBA','QA','admin']} # dict of list
In [128]: print(emp['eid'])
          print(emp['ename'])
          [101, 102, 103]
          ['Raj', 'Leo', 'Tom']
In [129]: | emp['eid'][1] # L=[{'eid':101}] <-- L[0]['eid']</pre>
Out[129]: 102
In [130]: d={'K1':101,'K2':[102,103,{'K1':[10,20,30,{'K1':(1,2,3)}]}],'K3':{'K1':{'K1':[
          print(d)
          {'K1': 101, 'K2': [102, 103, {'K1': [10, 20, 30, {'K1': (1, 2, 3)}]}], 'K3':
          {'K1': {'K1': ['V1', 'V2']}}}
```

```
In [131]: import pprint
          pprint.pprint(d)
          {'K1': 101,
            'K2': [102, 103, {'K1': [10, 20, 30, {'K1': (1, 2, 3)}]}],
            'K3': {'K1': {'K1': ['V1', 'V2']}}}
In [137]: d['K2'][2]['K1'][3]['K1'][1]
Out[137]: 2
In [139]: yum repo = ['https','creterepo','ansible','ruby']
          apt_repo = ['apache2','apt-get','ansible','ruby','java']
          print(set(yum repo)) # typecast to set
          set(apt repo) # typecast to set
          {'https', 'ruby', 'creterepo', 'ansible'}
Out[139]: {'ansible', 'apache2', 'apt-get', 'java', 'ruby'}
In [140]: set(yum repo) set(apt repo)
Out[140]: {'ansible', 'apache2', 'apt-get', 'creterepo', 'https', 'java', 'ruby'}
In [144]: | set(yum_repo).union(set(apt_repo))
Out[144]: {'ansible', 'apache2', 'apt-get', 'creterepo', 'https', 'java', 'ruby'}
In [143]: | set(yum_repo)&set(apt_repo) # intersection
Out[143]: {'ansible', 'ruby'}
In [145]: | open('E:\\emp.csv')
Out[145]: <_io.TextIOWrapper name='E:\\emp.csv' mode='r' encoding='cp1252'>
In [146]: | fobj = open("E:\\emp.csv")
          fobj.read()
Out[146]: 'eid,ename,edept,eplace,ecost\n101,raj,sales,pune,1000\n102,leo,prod,bglore,2
          000\n103, paul, HR, chennai, 3000\n104, anu, hr, hyderabad, 4000\n456, kumar, sales, bgl
          ore, 3000 \ln 105, zion, Hr, mumbai, 5000 \ln 106, bibu, sales, bglore, 1450 \ln 107, theeb, sale
          s,noida,4590\n108,bibu,sales,bglore,5000\n113,kumar,prod,hyderabad,5423DATA'
```

```
fobj = open("E:\\emp.csv")
In [159]:
           #help(fobj.read)
           #help(fobj.readlines)
           L = fobj.readlines()
           for var in L:
               var=var.strip() # remove \n
                print(var)
           eid, ename, edept, eplace, ecost
           101, raj, sales, pune, 1000
           102, leo, prod, bglore, 2000
           103, paul, HR, chennai, 3000
           104, anu, hr, hyderabad, 4000
           456, kumar, sales, bglore, 3000
           105, zion, Hr, mumbai, 5000
           106, bibu, sales, bglore, 1450
           107, theeb, sales, noida, 4590
           108, bibu, sales, bglore, 5000
           113, kumar, prod, hyderabad, 5423DATA
In [160]: for var in L:
               var=var.strip()
                if('sales' in var):
                    print(var)
           101, raj, sales, pune, 1000
           456, kumar, sales, bglore, 3000
           106, bibu, sales, bglore, 1450
           107, theeb, sales, noida, 4590
           108, bibu, sales, bglore, 5000
In [164]: def f1(a1,a2):
                print(a1,a2)
           # f1()
           # f1(10)
           f1(10,20)
           #f1(10,20,30)
```

10 20

```
In [168]: def f2(a1=100,a2=True):
              print(a1,a2)
          f2()
          f2("data1")
          f2("data1","data2")
          f2(10,20,30)
          100 True
          data1 True
          data1 data2
          TypeError
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
          Cell In[168], line 7
                5 f2("data1")
                6 f2("data1","data2")
          ---> 7 f2(10,20,30)
          TypeError: f2() takes from 0 to 2 positional arguments but 3 were given
In [169]: | def f1(a1,a2,a3,a4=True,a5):
              print("OK")
            Cell In[169], line 1
              def f1(a1,a2,a3,a4=True,a5):
          SyntaxError: non-default argument follows default argument
```