

# Python basic recap

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## Why Python ?



1. **Easy & flexible** : Code เล็กกว่าภาษาอื่น
2. **Powerful**.

- Guido van Rossum : early 1990s
- Python 2 : 2000
- major version Python 3 : 2008
- latest version freely available at [www.python.org](http://www.python.org)

Very popular as a server-side language. Google (spider, search engine, Google Maps), Netflix and Pinterest use it a lot. Youtube, Quora, Reddit, Dropbox, Yahoo, Battlefield 2, Civilization 4, NASA, AlphaGene – all of them use Python; see the entire list [here](#).

3. **High demand for programmers**. See open job positions on [StackOverflow](#)

### Contents

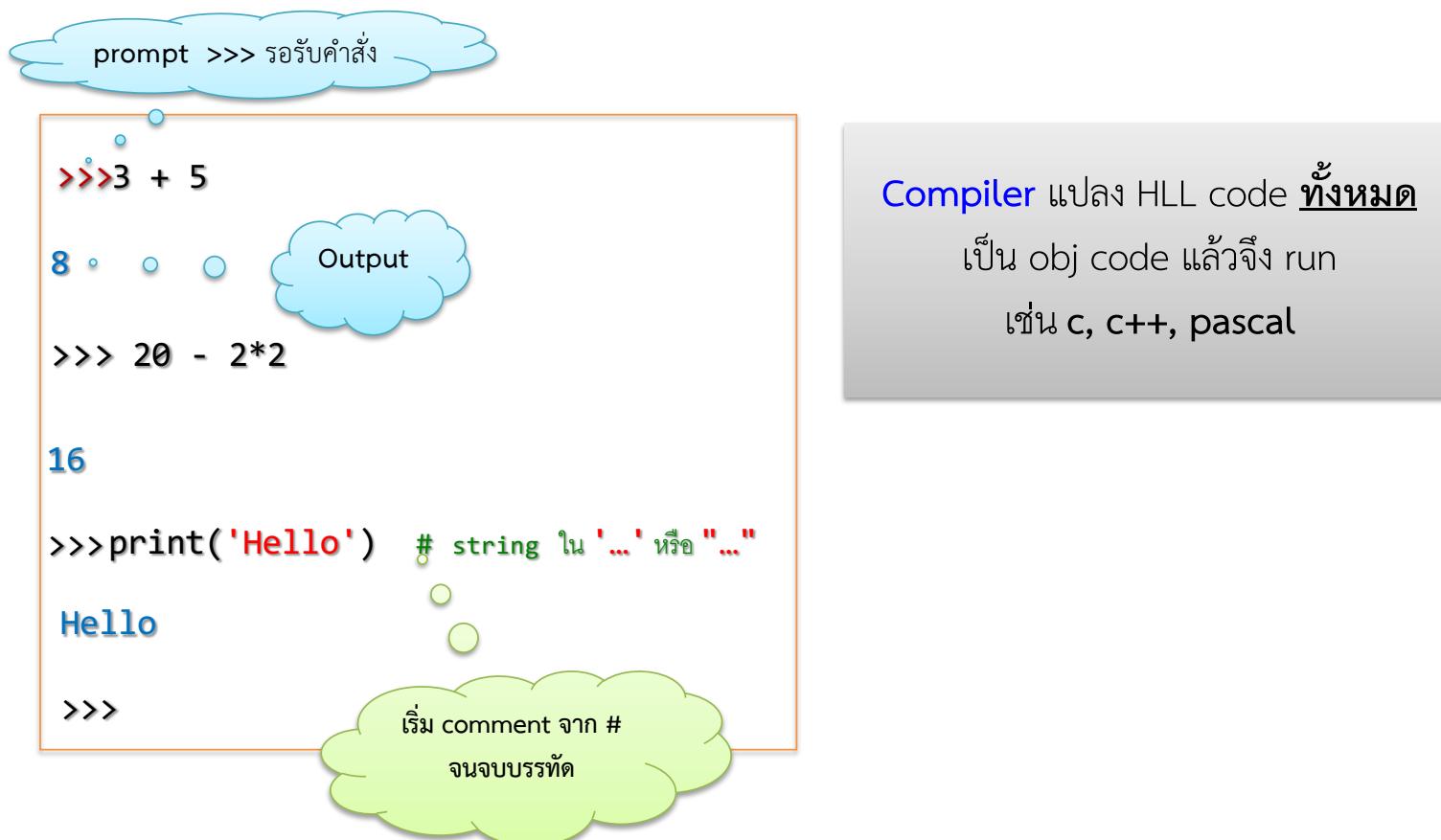
- 1. Web Development
- 2. Games
- 3. Graphics
- 4. Financial
- 5. Science
- 6. Electronic Design Automation
- 7. Software Development
- 8. Education
- 9. Business Software
- 10. Government

## Presentation Overview & References

- Interpreter
- Dynamic Typing
- Functions
- Global & Local Variables
- Control Flow Statements
- Data Types
  - <https://interactivepython.org/runestone/static/pythonds/index.html>
  - [http://www.python-course.eu/python3\\_course.php](http://www.python-course.eu/python3_course.php)
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html>
  - <https://www.python.org/>

## Python Interpreter

Interpreter แปลง HLL code เป็น obj code ทีละคำสั่ง และรันคำสั่งนั้น จึงแปลงคำสั่งถัดไป  
java, perl, python, shell script, vb script



## Interactive Mode and Script Mode

### Interactive Mode ใช้แบบเครื่องคิดเลข

```
>>> miles = 26.2  
>>> miles * 1.61  
42.182
```

- Assignment : ไม่แสดงผลให้เห็น
- Expression : interpreter ประมวลผลแล้วแสดงผล

### Script Mode

```
miles = 26.2  
print(miles * 1.61)
```

- เขียน code ใน script และ run
- Assignment : ไม่แสดงผลให้เห็น
- expression ไม่แสดงผลให้เห็น ต้อง print

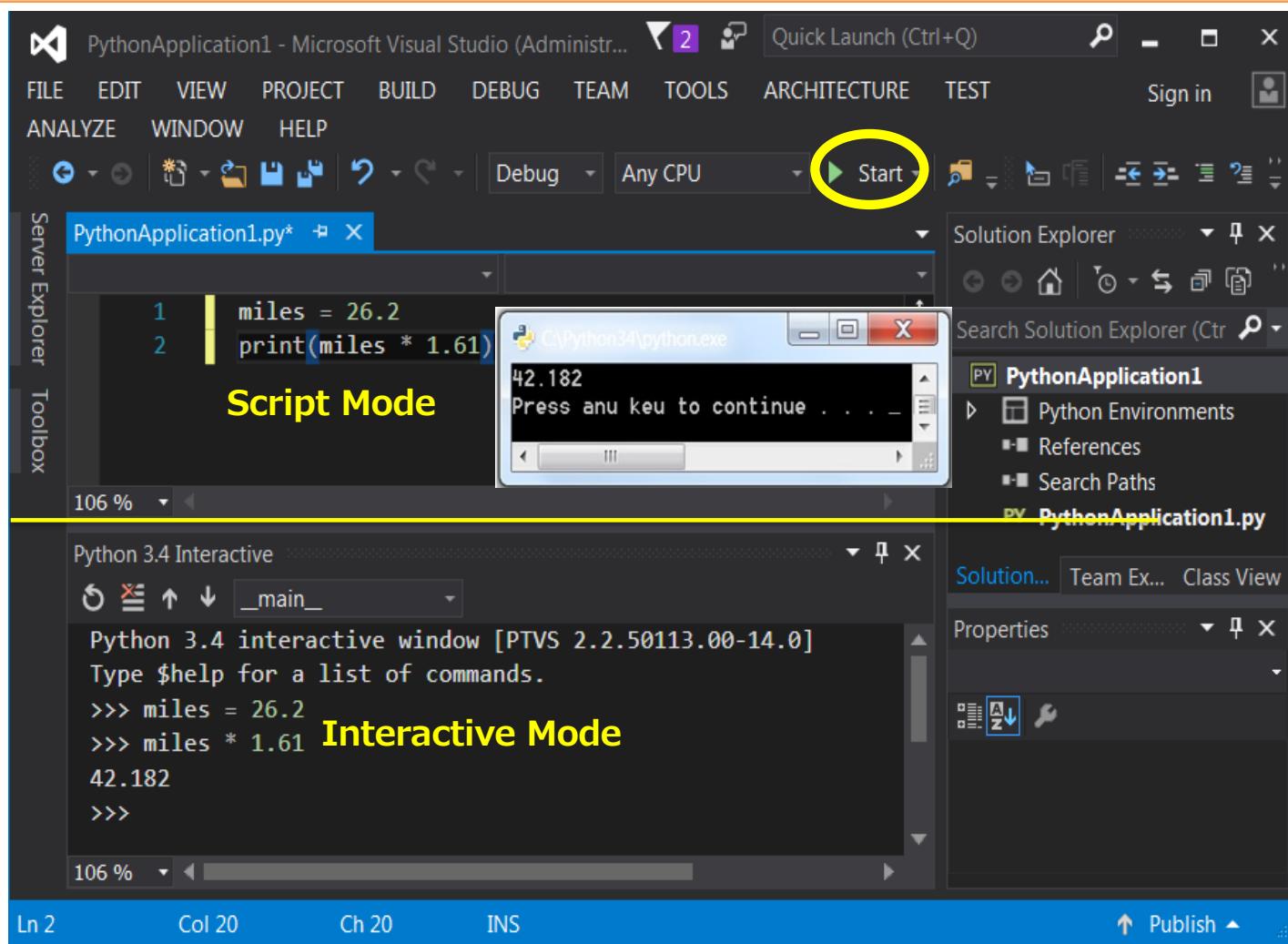
Expression → อะไรก็ตามที่ return ค่า (combination ของ ค่า, variables ,operations)

เช่น 80.2, 5 + x – average(x,y,z), "Hello"

Statement → ส่วนของ code ซึ่ง Python interpreter ประมวลผลได้

ข้อแตกต่าง → expression มีค่า แต่ statement ไม่มีค่า

# Microsoft Visual Studio



## Variable

### Variable คือ ?

- **vary** = แตกต่าง, เปลี่ยนแปลง   **variable** : เปลี่ยนค่าได้
- เป็นตัวที่จะเข้าถึง **memory location** ที่ใช้โดย computer program  
(เป็น reference ของ memory location)
- เป็น **symbolic name** สำหรับ **physical location**
- เราใช้ variable เก็บข้อมูลใน memory location หรือ ดึงข้อมูล จาก memory location ออกมายัง

$x = 5$

$y = x * 7$

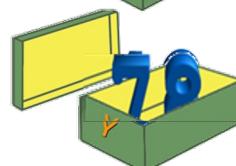
## C, C++, Java Variable

- ใน C, C++, Java variable ถูกสร้างโดย declare ว่า variable ชื่อนี้ เป็น type ใด ซึ่งทำให้โปรแกรมสามารถสำรอง memory สำหรับ variable นั้น ตามขนาด type ที่ระบุ

```
int x;
```



```
int y;
```



- variable จะต้องถูก declare ก่อนใช้
- ชื่อ variable ใช้แทนพื้นที่หน่วยความจำ (memory location) ที่สำรองไว้ ดังนั้น  $x = 42; y = 72;$  เป็นการเก็บค่า ลงใน memory locations ดังรูป

```
x = 42;
```

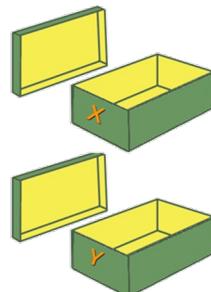
```
y = 42;
```

```
y = 78;
```

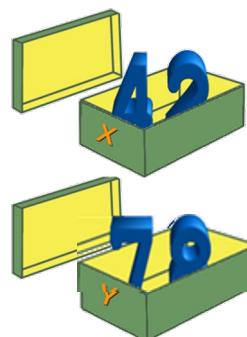
## C, C++, Java Variable

- The way variables are implemented in C, C++ or Java.
- Variable names have to be declared in these languages before they can be used.

```
int x;  
int y;
```

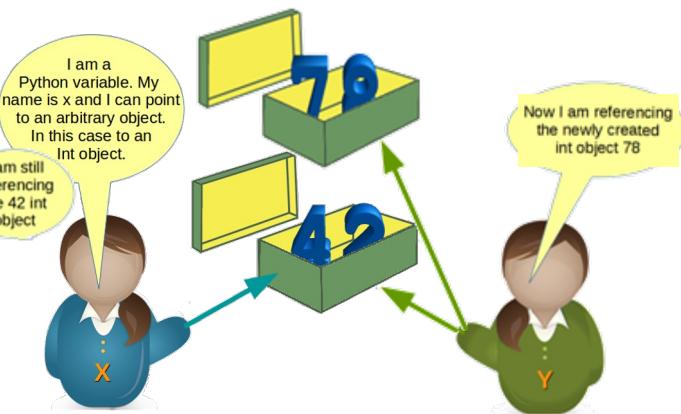


- Such declarations make sure that the program reserves memory for two variables with the names x and y. The variable names stand for the memory location.
- $x = 42;$
- $y = 42;$
- $y = 78;$



## Python Variable

```
>>> x = 42  
>>> y = x  
>>> y = 78
```



### `id Function( )`

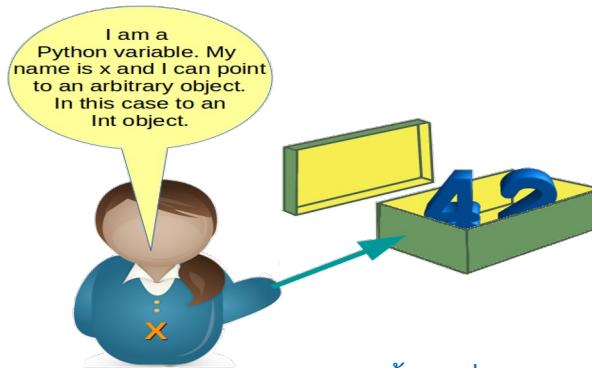
```
>>> x = 42  
>>> id(x) 10107136  
>>> y = x  
>>> id(x), id(y) (10107136, 10107136)  
>>> y = 78  
>>> id(x), id(y) (10107136, 10108288)  
>>>
```

## Python Variable

### Python variables:

- เป็น **dynamic typing model**
- ไม่ได้ถูก **declared** แต่ถูกสร้างโดยการ assign ค่าให้มันครั้งแรก เช่น ในต yg. assign ค่า 42 ให้ variable x

```
>>> x = 42
```



- เรียกว่า ตอนนี้ variable x reference (อิงกับ, ชี้ไปที่) object 42
- ค่าของ variable หมายถึงค่า object ที่มัน references ขณะนั้น
- Type ของข้อมูล อยู่ที่ object ไม่ใช่ variable
- ทุกอย่างใน Python เป็น object → OOP

Identifier ไม่ declared type  
แต่ object ที่มัน reference มี type

## Python Variable

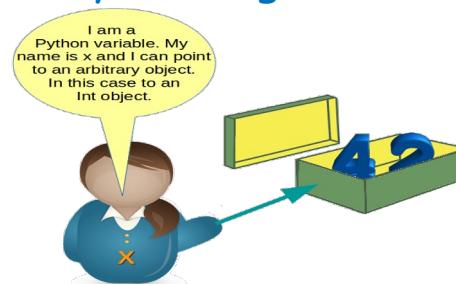
- Python variables follow a dynamic typing model
- Are not declared, and are created by being assigned .

Identifier ไม่ declared type  
แต่  
object ที่มัน reference มี type

The variable is created the first time when you assign it a value.

```
>>> x = 42
```

- have object references as values
- Type information is with the object, not the variable
- Everything in Python is an object



## Closer Look

`temperature = 98.6`

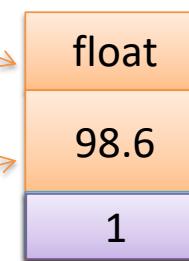
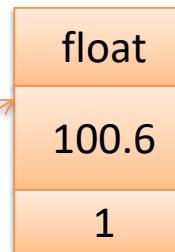
`original = temperature`

`original is temperature -> true`

`temperature = temperature + 2`

`temperature`

`original`



## Global and local Variables in Functions

```
def f():
    print(s)
s = "I love Paris in the summer!"
f()
```

I love Paris in the summer!

s defined as string "I love Paris in the summer!", before calling f().  
no local variable s in f(), i.e. no assignment to s, the value from the global  
variable s will be used.

```
def f():
    s = "I love London!"
    print(s)

s = "I love Paris!"
f()
print(s)
```

I love London!

I love Paris!

```
>>> def f():
...     print(s)
...     s = "I love London!"
...     print(s)
...
...
```

```
>>> s = "I love Paris!"
```

```
>>> f()
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "<stdin>", line 2, in f
UnboundLocalError: local variable 's' referenced before
assignment
```

```
>>>
```

A variable can't be both local and global inside of a function.

So Python decides that we want a local variable due to the assignment to `s` inside of `f()`, so the first print statement before the definition of `s` throws the error message above.

To tell Python, that we want to use the global variable, we have to explicitly state this by using the keyword "global",

```
def f():
    global s
    print(s)
    s = "Only in spring, but London is great as well!"
    print(s)
s = "I am looking for a course in Paris!"
f()
print(s)
```

```
I am looking for a course in Paris!
Only in spring, but London is great as well!
Only in spring, but London is great as well!
```

No local s.

```
def f():
    s = "I am globally not known"
    print(s)
f()
print(s)
```

Local variables of functions can't be accessed from outside, when the function call has finished:

## Function Basic

Dynamic typing parameter and return value

functionbasics.py

```
def max(x,y) :  
    if x > y :  
        return x  
    else :  
        return y  
  
def f():  
    return  
  
def ff():  
    i=5
```

```
>>> import functionbasics  
>>> max(3,5)  
5  
>>> max('hello', 'there')  
'there'  
>>> max('3', 'hello')  
'hello'  
  
>>> print(f(), ff())  
(None, None)
```

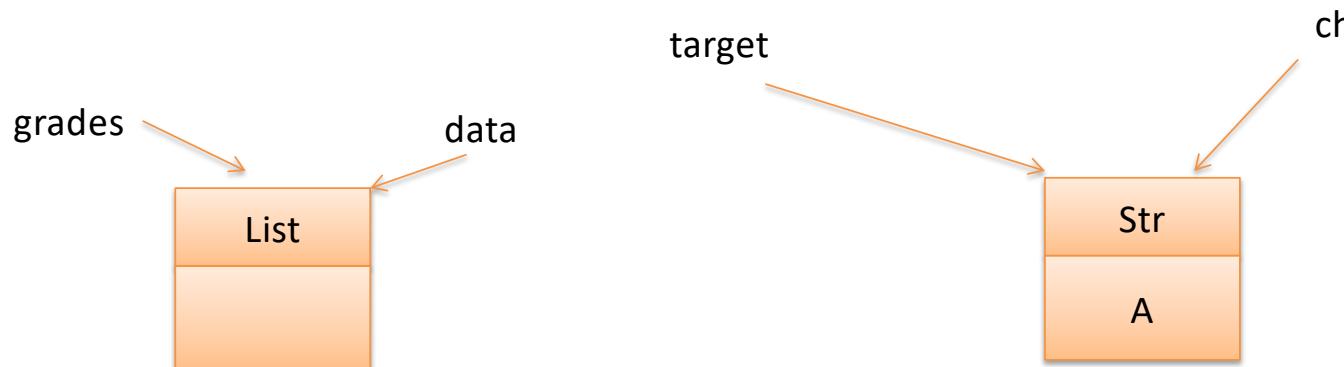
## Parameter Passing

Parameter passing follows the semantics of standard *assignment statement*.

```
def count(data, target):
    n = 0
    for item in data:
        if item == target: # a match
            n += 1
    return n
```

```
ch = 'A'
prizes = count(grades, ch )
```

```
data = grades
target = 'A'
```



reassigning a new value to parameter, setting `data = [ ]`, breaks the alias.

## Function names are like any variable

- Functions are objects
- The same reference rules hold for them as for other objects

```
>>> x = 10
>>> x
10
>>> def x () :
...     print 'hello'
>>> x
<function x at 0x619f0>
>>> x()
hello
>>> x = 'blah'
>>> x
'blah'
```

return

output

```
def triangleArea(height, base):
    return 1/2 * height * base
```

```
a = triangleArea(20, 5)
print(a)
```

50.0

```
def addOne(x, y, z):
    return x+1, y+1, z+1
```

```
a, b, c = 5, 10, 15.2
a, b, c = addOne(a, b, c)
print(a, b, c)
```

6 11 16.2

return หลายค่า

## Built-in Types

Python :  
Object Oriented Programming (OOP)  
class เป็นพื้นฐานของทุก data type

immutable type: เปลี่ยน content ไม่ได้  
`s = 'Hi'  
s[1] = 'A' # error  
s = 7 # ok ชี้ object ใหม่ object 7`

mutable type: เปลี่ยน content ได้  
`lst = [1,2,3]  
print(lst) # => [1,2,3]  
lst[0] = 7  
print(lst) # => [7,2,3]`

Commonly-used built-in class (type) :

- numbers
  - integral
    - int
    - bool
  - float
  - complex
- sequences (เก็บของเรียงลำดับ)
  - immutable
    - str (string)imaginary part
    - tuple
    - byte
  - mutable
    - list
    - range
    - bytearray
- mappings
  - dict (mutable)
- set
  - set (mutable)
  - frozenset (immutable)
- callable types (~ fn call)
  - class
  - function
  - ...

type ?

```
>>> type(5)  
<class 'int'>  
  
>>> type(3.5)  
<class 'float'>  
  
>>> type("Hi")  
<class 'str'>  
  
>>> type('Python')  
<class 'str'>  
  
>>> type([1,2,3])  
<class 'list'>
```

## Immutable ?

Class	Description	Immutable?
<b>bool</b>	Boolean value	✓
<b>int</b>	integer (arbitrary magnitude)	✓
<b>float</b>	floating-point number	✓
<b>list</b>	mutable sequence of objects	
<b>tuple</b>	immutable sequence of objects	✓
<b>str</b>	character string	✓
<b>set</b>	unordered set of distinct objects	
<b>frozenset</b>	immutable form of set class	✓
<b>dict</b>	associative mapping (aka dictionary)	

**Table 1.2:** Commonly used built-in classes for Python

## Default Argument

Default argument :

ให้ = ค่านี้ เมื่อไม่มีการ pass ค่ามา

ค่า default จะถูกสร้างขึ้นครั้งเดียว

ณ function definition ใน scope ที่ define function

ต้องระวัง เมื่อเป็น mutable type

```
def f( L= [] ):  
    print(L)  
    L.append(1)
```

```
f()  
f()  
f([2])  
f()
```

ถ้า f() เป็น constructor ของ stack  
จึง init empty stack เพียงครั้งแรกเท่านั้น ทางแก้ →

output  
[ ]  
[1]  
[2]  
[1, 1]

default L → [1, 1, 1]

L → [2, 1]

```
def f(L = None):  
    if L is None:  
        L = []  
    else :  
        pass
```

```
L.append(1)
```

```
f()  
f()
```

default L → None

L  
[1]

# if

```
if test expression:  
    statement(s)
```

```
if test expression:  
    Body of if  
elif test expression:  
    Body of elif  
else:  
    Body of else
```

```
>>> x = int(input("Please enter an integer: "))  
Please enter an integer: 42  
>>> if x < 0:  
...     x = 0  
...     print('Negative changed to zero')  
... elif x == 0:  
...     print('Zero')  
... elif x == 1:  
...     print('Single')  
... else:  
...     print('More')  
...  
More
```

: ต้องมี  
ต่อไปเป็น body  
block ของบรรทัดนี้

condition ไม่  
ต้องอยู่ใน ()

- There can be zero or more **elif** parts, and the **else** part is optional.
- The keyword '**elif**' is short for 'else if', and is useful to avoid excessive indentation.
- An **if elif elif** sequence is a substitute for the **switch** or **case** statements found in other languages.

## The ternary if

```
if (a > b)
    max=a;
else
    max=b;
```

```
max = a if (a > b) else b
```

**Python**

The Python version is more readable. It can be read as "max shall be a if a is greater than b else b".

ternary if statement is an expression, can be used within another expression:

```
max = (a if (a > b) else b) * 2.45 - 4
```

## while

```
while test expression:  
    Body of while
```

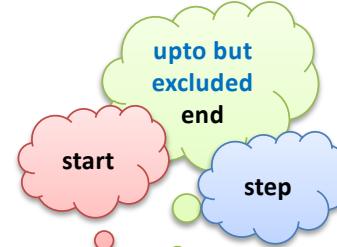
```
#!/usr/bin/env python3  
  
n = 100  
  
s = 0  
counter = 1  
while counter <= n:  
    s = s + counter  
    counter += 1  
  
print("Sum of 1 until %d: %d" % (n,s))
```

## range class

range (a, b, s)

return sequence  
ของตัวเลข

a, a + 1s, a + 2s, a + 3s, ..., before b



print(list(range(0, 9, 3)))

print(list(range(5)))

argument n ตัวเดียว  
ตั้งแต่ 0 ไป n ตัว step 1

default step = 1

print(list(range(1, 5)))

print(list(range(-10, -50, -20)))

print(list(range(1, 0)))

range type :

เป็น immutable sequence ของ numbers นิยมสำหรับ loop : for

[ 0, 3, 6 ]

[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ]

[ 1, 2, 3, 4 ]

[ -10, -30 ]

[]

## for, sequence : range()

# แต่ละ iteration ตัวแปร i = ค่าแต่ละค่าใน sequence

```
0,1,2,3,4  
for i in range(5):  
    print(i, end = ' ')
```

default end = '\n'

0 1 2 3 4

```
s = 'abcdefghijklm'
```

```
0,1,2,...,8  
9  
for i in range(len(s)):  
    print(s[i], end = '') s[0],s[1],...,s[8]
```

abcdefghijklm

```
1,4,7  
for i in range(1,8,3):  
    print(s[i], end = '')
```

bh

## for, list

var ซึ่งເອົາຈາກ  
sequence ມາໃນແຕ່ລະ  
iteration

for val in sequence:  
Body of for

```
list = [2, 1, 3, 4]
for ele in list:
    print(ele) # ແຕ່ລະ iteration ຕັ້ງແປ່ ele = ຄໍາແຕ່ລະຄໍາໃນ list
```

```
for i in range(len(list)):
    print(list[i])
```

2  
1  
3  
4

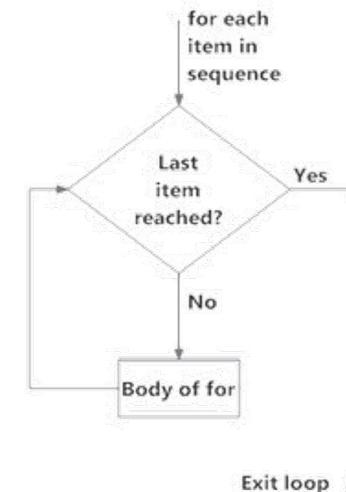


Fig: operation of for loop

# Find sum of elements in list

```
list = [2, 1, 3, 4]
sum = 0
for ele in list:
    sum += ele

print("Sum of list elements = ", sum)
```

→ Sum of list elements = 10

## for : collection-controlled loop

```
>>> # Measure some strings:  
... words = ['cat', 'window', 'defenestratE']  
>>> for w in words:  
...     print(w, len(w))  
  
cat 3  
window 6  
defenestratE 12
```

loop บน slice copy ของ words, ถ้าเปลี่ยนเป็น words เฉยๆ จะ infinite loop

```
>>> for w in words[:]: # Loop over a slice copy of the entire  
list.  
...     if len(w) > 6:  
...         words.insert(0, w)  
  
>>> words  
['defenestratE', 'cat', 'window', 'defenestratE']
```

slicing format  
start : excluding end : step

```
>>> s = '0123456789'  
>>> s[1:3]  
'12'
```

default start = 0 (ไม่ใส่ หมายถึง ตัวแรก)

```
>>> s[2:9:2]
```

default excluding end = len(string) (ไม่ใส่ หมายถึง ความยาวของ string)

```
'2468'
```

defualt step = 1 (ไม่ใส่ หมายถึง 1)

With for w in words:, the example would attempt to create an infinite list, inserting defenestratE over and over again.

## range() testing

```
>>> for i in range(4):  
...     print(i)  
...
```

output ?

```
range(5, 10)
```

expression output ?

```
range(0, 10, 3)
```

expression output ?

```
range(-10, -100, -30)
```

expression output ?

```
>>> for i in reversed(range(1, 10, 2)):  
...     print(i)  
...
```

output ?

```
>>> a = ['Mary', 'had', 'a', 'little', 'lamb']
>>> for i in range(len(a)):
...     print(i, a[i])
...
```

output ?

```
>>> for i, v in enumerate(['tic', 'tac', 'toe']):
...     print(i, v)
...
```

output ?

looping through a sequence, retrieved both position index and corresponding value using  
enumerate() function

## break, else clauses on loops



```
for n in range(2, 10):  
    for x in range(2, n):  
        if n % x == 0:  
            print(n, '=', x, '*', n//x)  
            break  
    else: # else ของ for  
        # loop fell through without finding a factor  
        print(n, 'is prime')
```

```
2 is prime  
3 is prime  
4 = 2 * 2  
5 is prime  
6 = 2 * 3  
7 is prime  
8 = 2 * 4  
9 = 3 * 3
```

## Continue statement

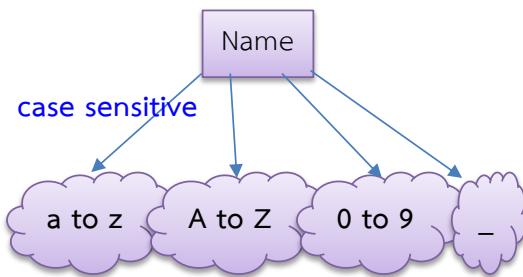
Continue statement, borrowed from C, continues with the next iteration of the loop:

```
>>> for num in range(2, 10):
...     if num % 2 == 0:
...         print("Found an even number", num)
...     continue
...     print("Found a number", num)
Found an even number 2
Found a number 3
Found an even number 4
Found a number 5
Found an even number 6
Found a number 7
Found an even number 8
Found a number 9
```

use the sorted() function which returns a new sorted list while leaving the source unaltered

```
>>> basket = ['apple', 'orange', 'apple', 'pear', 'orange',
'banana']
>>> for f in sorted(set(basket)):
...     print(f)
...
apple
banana
orange
pear
```

## Variable (Name, Identifier)



ไม่ชื่นตั้นด้วยตัวเลข  
ไม่เป็น keywords

<code>_var1</code>	<code>if</code>	<code>keyword</code>
<code>myVar</code>	<code>elif</code>	<code>keyword</code>
<code>num</code>	<code>9i</code>	ชื่นตั้นด้วย 0-9

Python Keywords

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

## Multiple Assignments

```
>>> a, b, c = 1, 3.5, 'Hello'  
>>> print(a, b, c)  
1 3.5 Hello
```



```
>>> i = j = k = 'same'  
>>> print(id(i), id(j), id(k))  
37565440 37565440 37565440
```

ลำดับการ evaluate ตามลำดับเลข

```
exp3, exp4 = exp1, exp2  
exp3 = exp1 exp4 = exp2  
a = 10 b = 5 10 5
```

```
i = 1 x[1] = 2 1 2
```

```
>>> a = 5  
>>> b = 10  
>>> a, b = b, a  
>>> print(a,b)  
10 5
```

```
>>> x = [7, 3]  
>>> i = 0  
>>> i, x[i] = 1, 2  
>>> print(x)  
[7, 2]
```

-2 -1  
0 1  
List [0, 1] เก็บของตามลำดับ  
ใช้ index access ของที่เก็บ  
'เล่าจาก หน้า -> หลัง ตัวแรกเริ่มจาก index 0, 1, ...  
'เล่าจาก หลัง -> หน้า ตัวแรกเริ่มจาก index -1, -2, ...

## Undefined Name

### Using Undefined Variable

```
>>> n
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in
    <module>
NameError: name 'n' is not defined
```

ERROR

## print()

```
a = 5  
b = 2  
print(a)  
print(a, '+', b, "=", a+b)
```

output

5 . .  
5 + 7 = 12

ปกติ seperate  
ด้วย space

print() end  
ด้วย newline

```
>>> print(a, '+', b, "=", a+b, sep = ' ', end = '***\n')  
5+7=12***
```

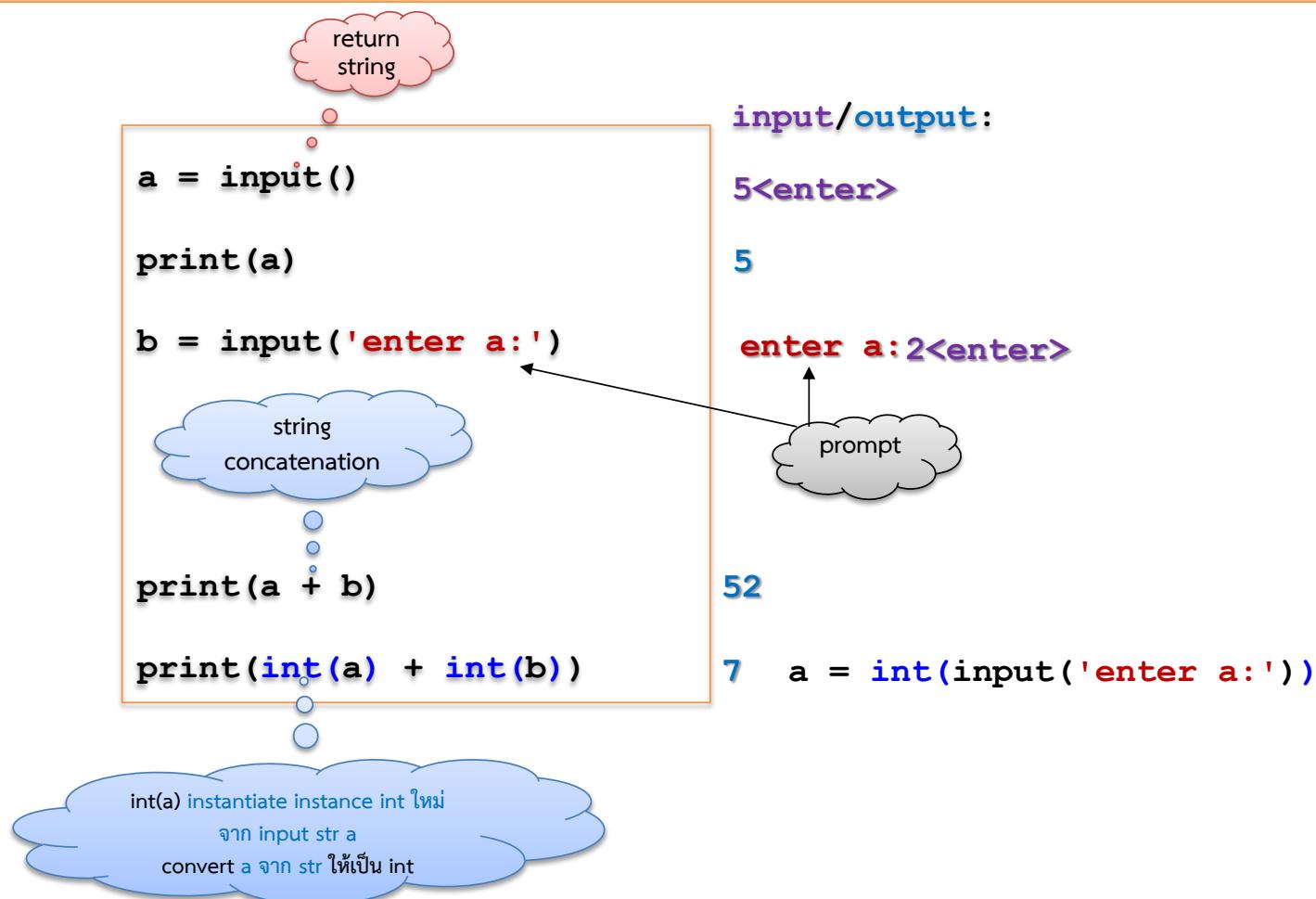
ตามที่ set  
sep ไว้

ตามที่ set  
end ไว้

สลับที่ได้

null  
character

## input(), int()



```
for c in input('input:').split():
    print(c, end = ' ')
```

input/output  
input:1 2 3 4 5  
1 2 3 4 5

```
l = [c for c in input('input:').split()]
print('l = ', l)
```

input/output  
input:1 2 3 4 5 2 3 1  
l = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1]

## Arithmetic Operators

```
>>> (20 - 2*2) / 4 ... (...) ทำก่อน
```

4.0

```
>>> 5/2 ... floating point division
```

2.5

```
>>> 5//2 ... div
```

2

```
>>> 5%2 ... mod
```

1

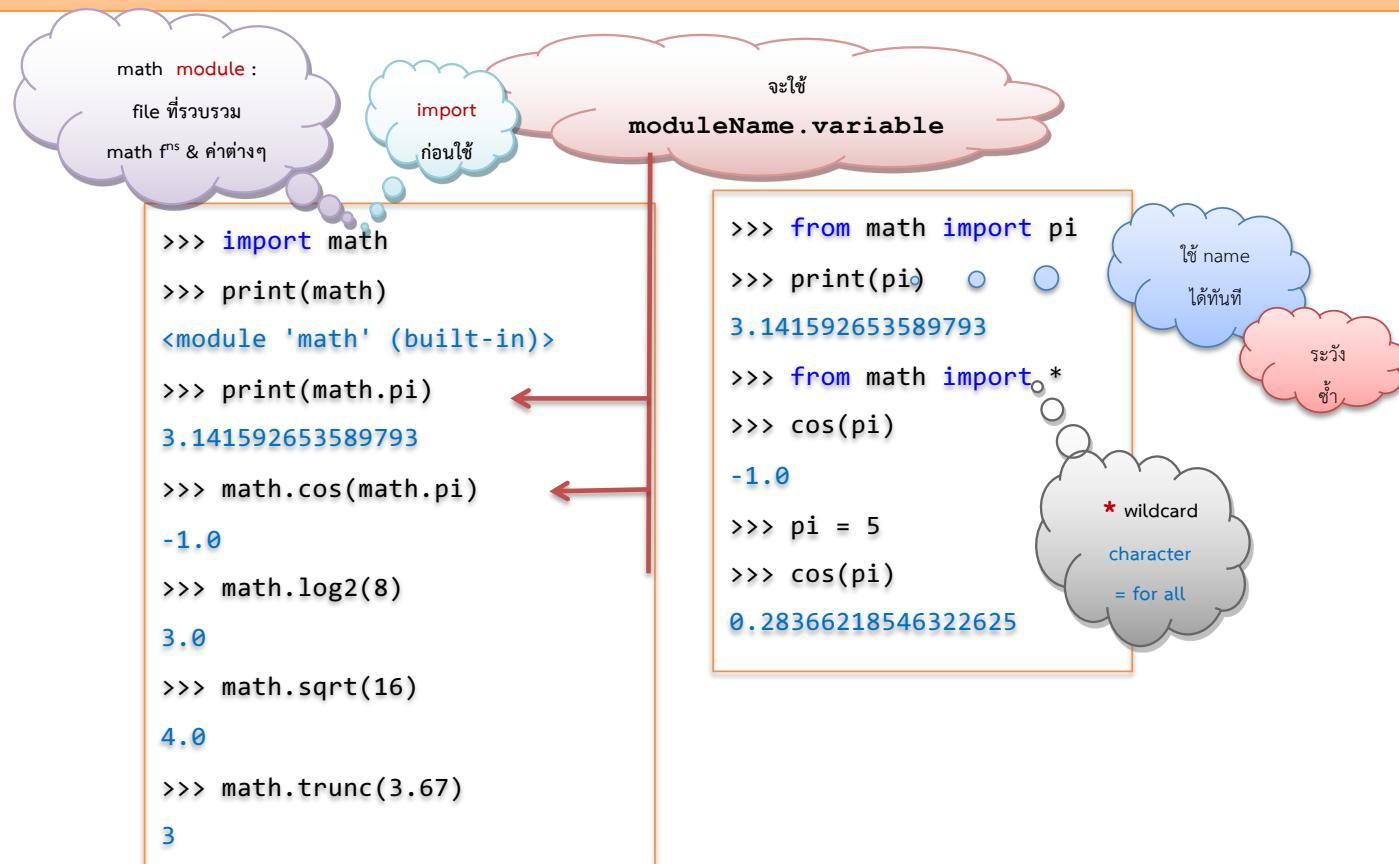
```
>>> 2**3 ... power
```

8

```
>>> 3.5 - 2 ... mix : convert int เป็น float ก่อน
```

1.5

## import statement, module



## Arithmetic & Bitwise Operators

### Arithmetic Operators :

- + addition
- subtraction
- \* multiplication
- / true division
- // integer division
- % the modulo operator

### Bitwise Operators :

- ~ bitwise complement (prefix unary operator)
- & bitwise and
- | bitwise or
- ^ bitwise exclusive-or
- << shift bits left, filling in with zeros
- >> shift bits right, filling in with sign bit

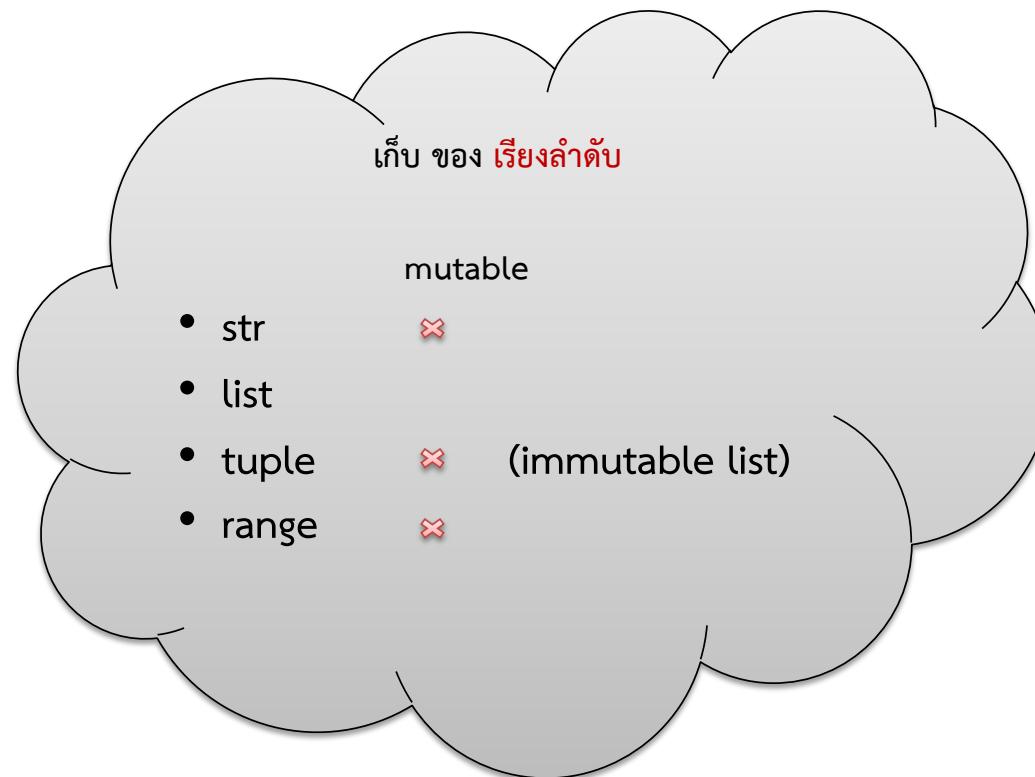
## Arithmetic Operator Precedence

	output	
$5 + 3$	8	
$5 - 3$	2	
$5 * 3$	15	
$5 / 3$	1.6666666666666667	
$5 // 3$	1	div
$5 \% 3$	2	mod
-5	-5	
+5	5	
<code>abs(-5)</code>	5	absolute
<code>int(5.2)</code>	5	int conversion
<code>float(5)</code>	5.00	float conversion
<code>divmod(5,3)</code>	(1,2)	divmod pair
<code>pow(2, 3)</code>	8	
<code>2 ** 3</code>	8	

lowest  
precedence

highest  
precedence

## Sequence classes



## string Repetition & Concatenation

\* string repetition

+ string concatenation

```
>>> 3 *'aa' + 'bcd'  
'aaaaaabacd'  
  
>>> str = 'x'  
  
>>> 6 * str  
'xxxxxx'
```

string literals ซิดกัน ช่วย เมื่อใช้ string ยิ่ง

```
>>> '1234' '5678'  
'12345678'  
  
>>> s2 = '1234'  
>>> s2 + '5678'  
'12345678'  
  
>>> s3 = ('longxxxxx'  
...  
...  
'stillxxxxxxxx'  
'finallyxxxxx')  
>>> s3  
'longxxxxxstillxxxxxxxxfinallyxxxxx'
```

string literals ซิดกัน คือ concat

แต่ string variables ต้องใช้ +

## string Indexing (subscript), len()

```
>>> s = '01234'  
>>> s[0]  
'0'  
  
>>> s[-1]  
'4'  
>>> s[-2]  
'3'  
  
>>> s[9]  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>  
IndexError: string index out of range
```

s	0	1	2	3	4
	0	1	2	3	4
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1

ใช้ index access ของที่เก็บ  
ໄลจาก หน้า -> หลัง ตัวแรกเริ่มจาก index 0, 1, ...  
ໄลจาก หลัง -> หน้า ตัวแรกเริ่มจาก index -1, -2, ...

```
>>> len(s)  
5
```

len()  
returns  
length

## string slicing



The diagram shows several code examples demonstrating string slicing:

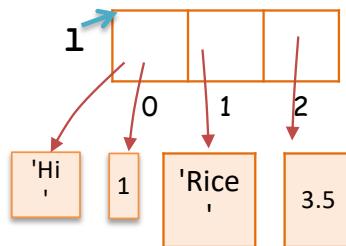
- >>> s = '0123456789'
- >>> s[1:3] start upto but excluded end
- '12'
- >>> s[2:9:2] step
- '2468'
- >>> s[:3]
- '012'
- >>> s[2:]
- '23456789'
- >>> s[-7:8]
- '34567'
- >>> 'Hello' + s[-7:8]
- 'Hello34567'

## str : immutable

```
>>> s = '0123456789'  
>>> s[0] = 'a' • • •  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>  
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item  
assignment
```



## list 1



**list** เก็บ ของ (คละ type ได้) เรียงลำดับกัน

**1 = [1, "Rice", 3.5]** ใช้ index ในการ access  
          0       1       2                3.5      ไล่จาก หน้า -> หลัง ตัวแรกเริ่มจาก index 0, 1, ...  
         -3      -2      -1                ไล่จาก หลัง -> หน้า ตัวสุดท้ายเริ่มจาก index -1, -2, ...

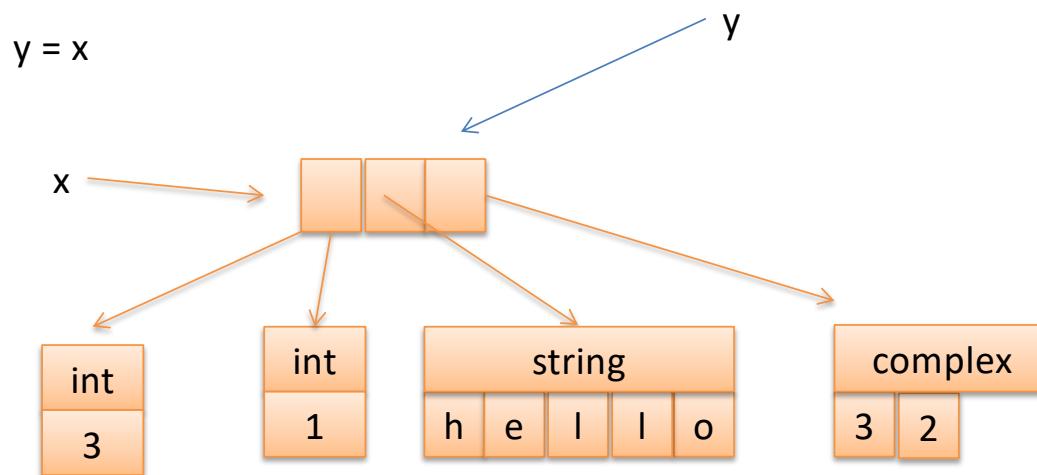
`l[0] = 'Hi'` เป็น mutable type

```
print(1) ['Hi', 'Rice' , 3.5]
```

```
12 = [] # empty list
```

## List : Modifying Content

```
x = [1,'hello', (3 + 2j)]
```



```
x[0] = 3
```

```
x[1][0] = 'j'
```

## list : Repetition, Concatenation, len(), append(), nested lists

```
>>> li = [1,2]  
>>> lis = [3,4,5]  
>>> 2*li + lis  
[1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
  
>>> len(li)  
2
```

```
>>> li  
[1, 2]  
>>> li.append(3)  
>>> li  
[1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> li  
[1, 2, 3]  
>>> li.append([3,4])  
>>> li  
[1, 2, 3, [3, 4]]  
  
>>> li[3]  
[3, 4]  
  
>>> li[3][1]  
4
```



## Python List

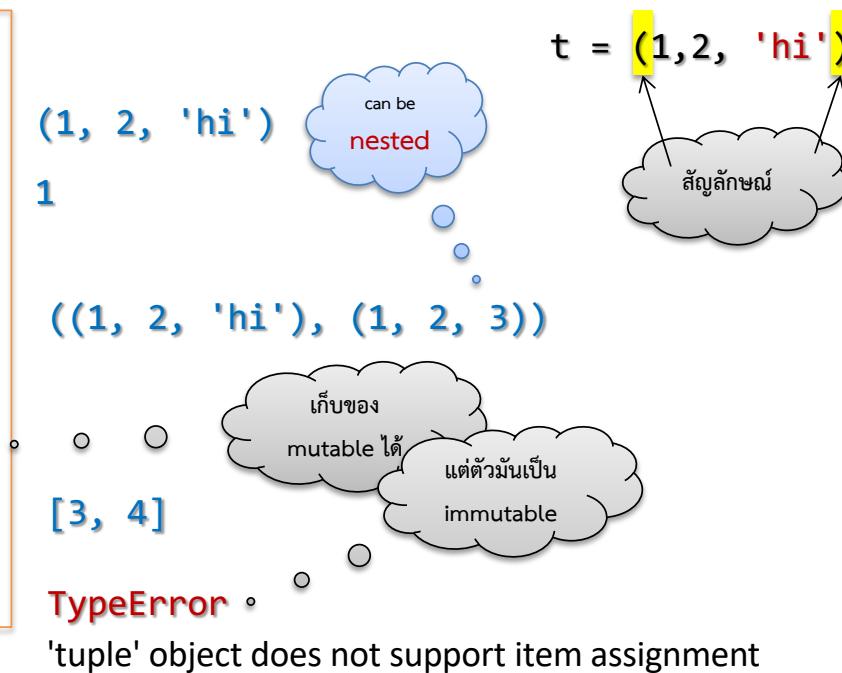
**L = [ 1, 3, 7, 3 ]**

methods	ผลลัพธ์	คำอธิบาย
<code>len(L)</code>	4	จำนวนของใน list
<code>max(L)</code>	7	หา max item, ต้องเป็นไทป์เดียวกัน
<code>min(L)</code>	1	หา min item, ต้องเป็นไทป์เดียวกัน
<code>sum(L)</code>	14	หา sum ของ item, ต้องเป็น number
<code>L.count(3)</code>	2	นับจำนวน 3
<code>L.index(7)</code>	2	หา index ของ 7 ตัวแรก
<code>L.reverse()</code>	[3 , 7 , 3 , 1]	กลับลำดับของของ
<code>L.clear()</code>	[]	ทำให้เป็น empty list
<code>L.append(5)</code>	[ 1 , 3 , 7 , 3 , 5 ]	insert object ที่ท้าย list
<code>L.extend([6,7])</code>	[ 1 , 3 , 7 , 3 , 6, 7 ]	insert list ที่ท้าย list
<code>del L[1]</code>	[ 1, 7 , 3 ]	remove item index 1
<code>L.remove(3)</code>	[ 1, 7 , 3 ]	remove item แรกที่มีค่า = 3
<code>L.insert(1, "Hi")</code>	[ 1 , "Hi", 3 , 7 , 3 ]	insert new item แทรกที่ index ที่กำหนด
<code>L.pop(0)</code>	[ 3, 7 , 3 ]	remove & return item index 0 , <b>ไม่ใส่ index</b> คือตัวขวาสุด

## tuple class

tuple เก็บ ของ (คละ type ได้) เรียงลำดับ  
กัน เป็น immutable (list : mutable)

```
t = 1, 2, 'hi'  
print(t)  
print(t[0])  
t2 = t, (1, 2, 3)  
print(t2)  
  
t3 = ([1, 2], [3, 4])  
print(t3[1])  
t[0] = 5
```



## Sequence Operators

**Sequence Operators :** ( str, tuple, list , and range )

s[j]

element at index *j*

s[start:stop]

slice including indices [start,stop)

s[start:stop:step]

slice including indices start, start + step, start + 2 step, . . . ,  
up to but not equalling or stop

s + t

concatenation of sequences

k s

s + s + ... (k times)

val in s

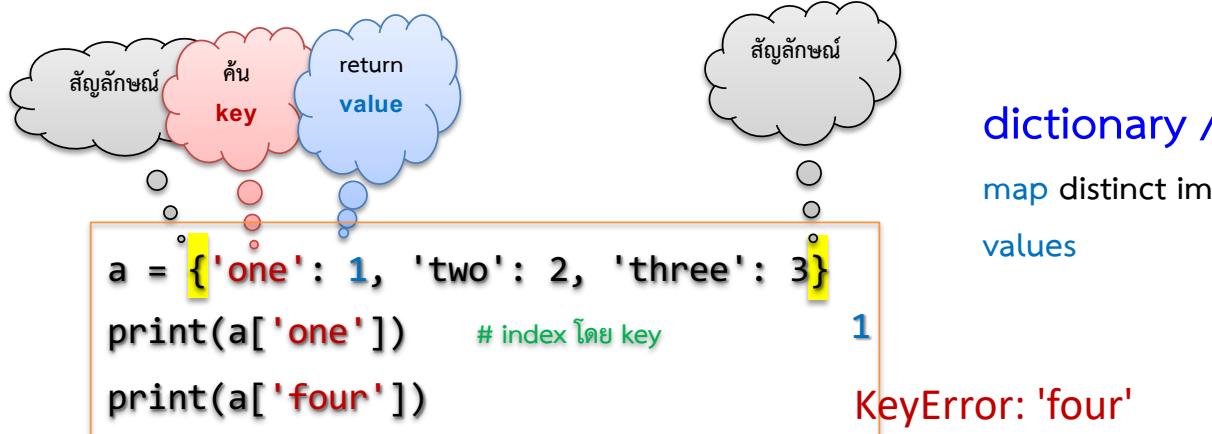
containment check

val not in s

non-containment check

```
c = '{'  
c in ['(', '{', '[']           returns True  
  
c in '({['                   returns True  
  
3 in range(0, 10)            returns True  
3 in range(0, 10, 2)          returns False  
  
s = '0123456789'  
print(s[0:5:3])                03  
  
list = list(range(0,10))  
print(list[0:10:2])            [0, 2, 4, 6, 8]
```

## dict class



map distinct immutable keys กับ  
values

```
b = dict(one=1, two=2, three=3)
c = dict(zip(['one', 'two', 'three'], [1, 2, 3]))
d = dict([('two', 2), ('one', 1), ('three', 3)])
e = dict({'three': 3, 'one': 1, 'two': 2})
```

```
print(a == b == c == d == e)
print(a is b)
```

same obj  
?

True

False

## set class

```
KMITLskirt = {'blue', 'black'}
```

```
print(KMITLskirt)  
print('blue' in KMITLskirt)  
print('blue' not in KMITLskirt)
```

```
{'black', 'blue'}  
True  
False
```

set เก็บของ คละ type ได้ ไม่ซ้ำกัน ไม่มีลำดับ  
ของเป็น mutable หรือ immutable ก็ได้  
แต่ set เป็น mutable



```
a = set('abc')  
b = set('ade')  
  
print(a)          {'a', 'c', 'b'}  
print(b)          {'a', 'e', 'd'}  
  
print(a | b)    {'a', 'c', 'e', 'b', 'd'}  
print(a & b)    {'a'}  
print(a - b)    {'c', 'b'}  
⋮
```

A light gray cloud-shaped graphic containing the word "difference" in black text.

A light gray cloud-shaped graphic containing the word "union" in black text.

ข้อดีของ set : ข้างในใช้ hash table -> optimized checking method

## Set and Dictionary Operators

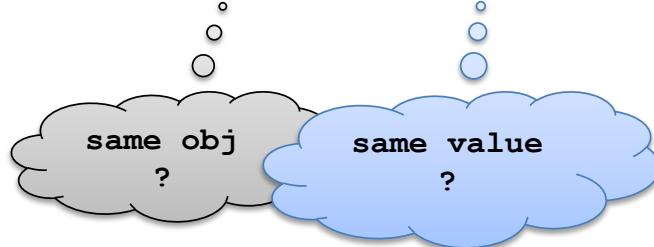
### Set and Dictionary Operators :

key <b>in</b> s	containment check
key <b>not in</b> s	non-containment check
s1 == s2	s1 is equivalent to s2
s1 != s2	s1 is not equivalent to s2
s1 <= s2	s1 is subset of s2
s1 < s2	s1 is proper subset of s2
s1 >= s2	s1 is superset of s2
s1 > s2	s1 is proper superset of s2
s1   s2	the union of s1 and s2
s1 & s2	the intersection of s1 and s2
s1 - s2	the set of elements in s1 but not s2
s1 ^ s2	the set of elements in precisely one of s1 or s2

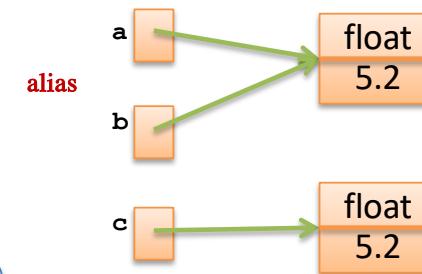
## Operators

**Logical Operators : and, or, not**

**Equality Operators : is, is not, ==, !=**



**Comparison Operators : <, <=, >, >=**



`a is b` returns `True`

`a is c` returns `False`

`a == c` returns `True`

`3 <= 5 <= 10` returns `True`

`'ad' < 'ad'` returns `False`

`5 < 'a'` exception raise : `'TypeError'`

## Operator Precedence

lowest precedence



highest precedence

Operator	Description
<code>lambda</code>	Lambda expression
<code>if - else</code>	Conditional expression
<code>or</code>	Boolean OR
<code>and</code>	Boolean AND
<code>not x</code>	Boolean NOT
<code>in, not in, is, is not, &lt;, &lt;=, &gt;, &gt;=, !=, ==</code>	<b>Comparisons, Membership &amp; Identity test Operators</b>
<code> </code>	Bitwise OR
<code>^</code>	Bitwise XOR
<code>&amp;</code>	Bitwise AND
<code>&lt;&lt;, &gt;&gt;</code>	Shifts
<code>+, -</code>	Addition and subtraction
<code>*, @, /, //, %</code>	<b>Arithmetics Operators</b> Multiplication, matrix multiplication division, remainder
<code>+x, -x, ~x</code>	Positive, negative, bitwise NOT
<code>**</code>	Exponentiation
<code>await x</code>	Await expression
<code>x[index], x[index:index], x(arguments...), x.attribute</code>	<b>Sequence Operators</b> Subscription, slicing, call, attribute reference
<code>(expressions...), [expressions...], {key: value...}, {expressions...}</code>	Binding or tuple display, list display, dictionary display, set display

Class	Description	Default constructor	conversion	Immutable
<b>bool</b>	Boolean value	bool( ) -> false	bool(0)-> false bool(-1)-> true bool('') ->true nonempty str,list bool('') ->false empty str,list	✓
<b>int</b>	integer (arbitrary magnitude)	int( )-> 0	int(-3.9) -> -3. int( 137 ) ->value 137 int( '7f' , 16 ) -> 127. (base 16)	✓
<b>float</b>	floating-point number	float( )-> 0.0.	float(' 3.14' )->3.14	✓
<b>list</b>	mutable sequence of objects reference	list( ) ->empty list	list( '123' )->[' 1' , ' 2' , ' 3' ] list(iterable type)	
<b>tuple</b>	immutable sequence of objects	tupple( ) -> empty tuple	tuple( '123' )->(' 1' , ' 2' , ' 3' ) tuple (iterable type)	✓
<b>str</b>	character string	str()->"", empty str	str(10.3)->'10.3'	✓
<b>set</b>	unordered set of distinct immutable objects	set()->{}, empty set	set('1233') -> { ' 1' , ' 2' , '3' } set([1,2,3,3]) -> { 1 , 2 ,3 }	
<b>frozenset</b>	immutable form of set class			✓
<b>dict</b>	associative mapping (aka dictionary)	dict()->{}, empty dict	pairs = [ ( 'ga' , 'Irish' ) , ( 'de' , 'German' )] dict(pairs)-> {'ga': 'Irish', 'de': 'German'}	

## Data Type Summary

- Lists, Tuples, and Dictionaries can store any type (including other lists, tuples, and dictionaries!)
- Only lists and dictionaries are mutable
- All variables are references

## Data Type Summary

- Integers: 2323, 3234L
- Floating Point: 32.3, 3.1E2
- Complex: 3 + 2j, 1j
- String: s = '123'
- Lists: l = [ 1,2,3]
- Tuples: t = (1,2,3)
- Dictionaries: d = {'hello' : 'there', 2 : 15}

pass

pass คือไม่ทำอะไร  
 เช่น รอไว้ก่อน ทำที  
 หลัง

```
class myClass:  
    pass  
  
def myFun(n):  
    pass
```