Regular Expressions

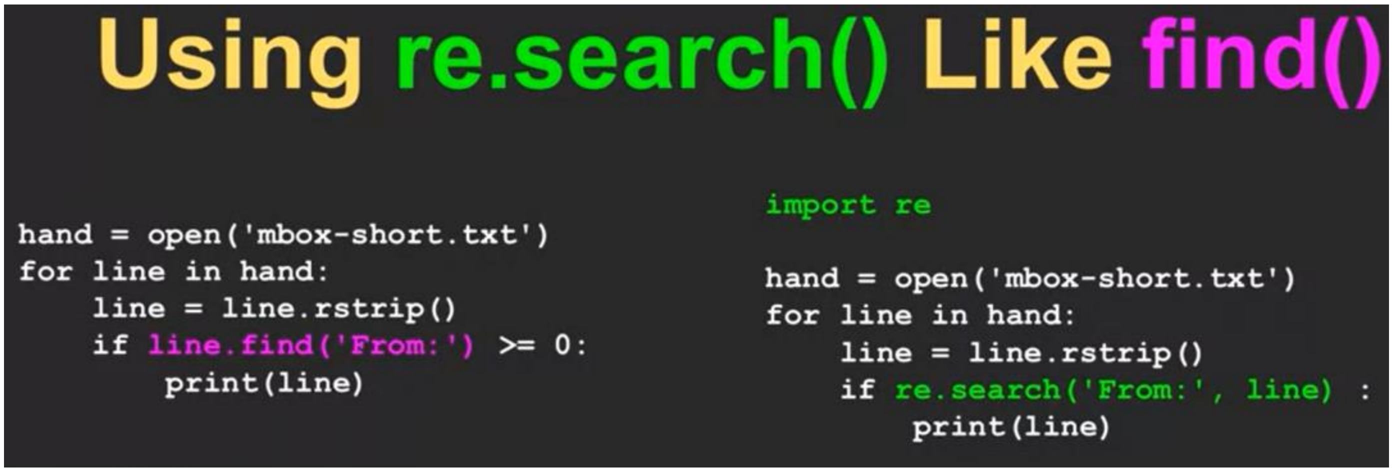
2020年7月8日 17:12

^	Matches the beginning of a line
$	Matches the end of the line
.	Matches any character
\s	Matches whitespace
\S	Matches any non-whitespace character
*****	Repeats a character zero or more times
***?**	Repeats a character zero or more times (non-greedy)
+	Repeats a character one or more times
+?	Repeats a character one or more times (non-greedy)
[aeiou]	Matches a single character in the listed set
[^XYZ]	Matches a single character *not* in the listed set
[a-z0-9]	The set of characters can include a range
(	Indicates where string extraction is to start
)	Indicates where string extraction is to end

re.search()

2020年7月8日 18:14

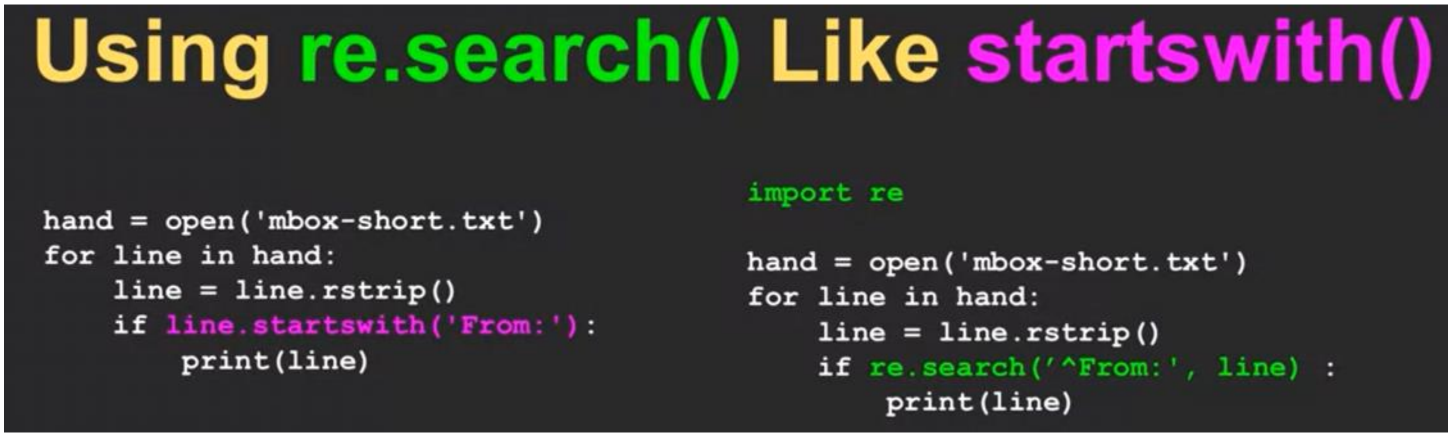
Return True or False



Using re.search() Like find()

```
hand = open('mbox-short.txt')
for line in hand:
    line = line.rstrip()
    if line.find('From:') >= 0:
        print(line)
```

```
import re

hand = open('mbox-short.txt')
for line in hand:
    line = line.rstrip()
    if re.search('From:', line) :
        print(line)
```



Using re.search() Like startswith()

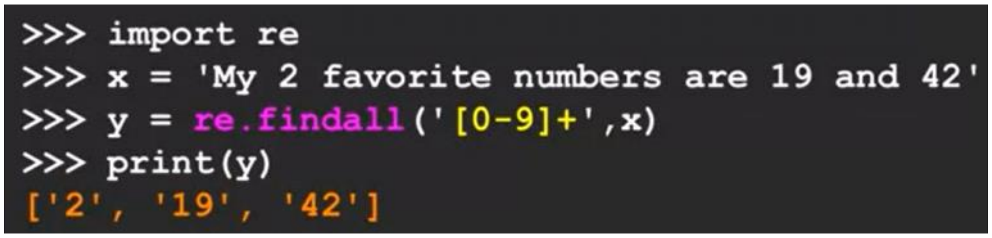
```
hand = open('mbox-short.txt')
for line in hand:
    line = line.rstrip()
    if line.startswith('From:'):
        print(line)
```

```
import re

hand = open('mbox-short.txt')
for line in hand:
    line = line.rstrip()
    if re.search('^From:', line) :
        print(line)
```

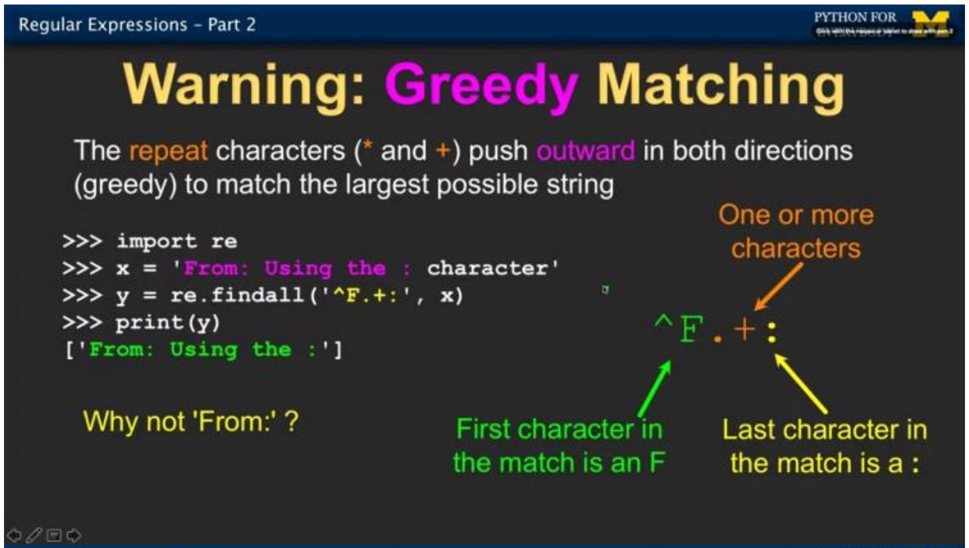
re.findall()

2020年7月8日 18:14

Extract data



```
>>> import re
>>> x = 'My 2 favorite numbers are 19 and 42'
>>> y = re.findall('[0-9]+',x)
>>> print(y)
['2', '19', '42']
```



Regular Expressions - Part 2

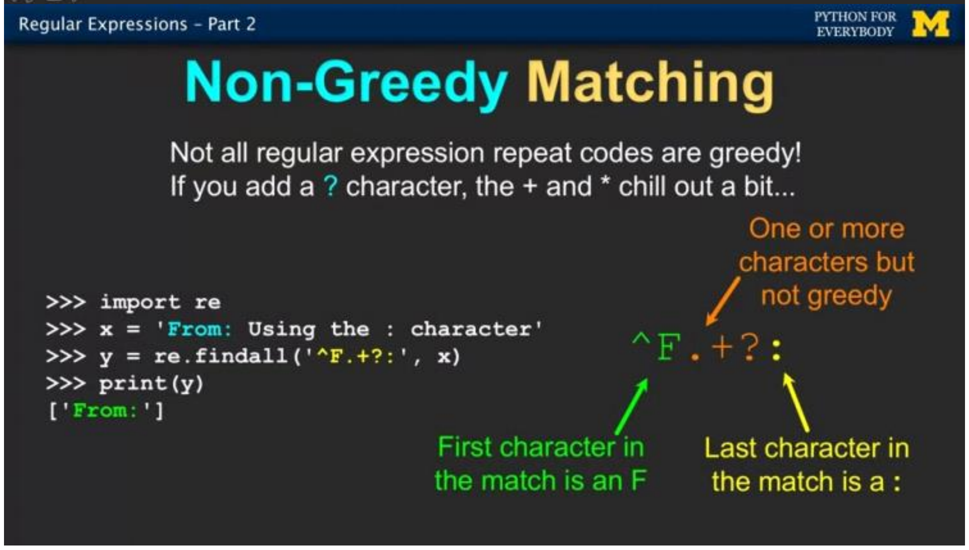
Warning: Greedy Matching

The repeat characters (* and +) push outward in both directions (greedy) to match the largest possible string

```
>>> import re
>>> x = 'From: Using the : character'
>>> y = re.findall('^F.+:', x)
>>> print(y)
['From: Using the :']
```

Why not 'From:' ?

PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY
One or more characters
^F.+:
First character in the match is an F
Last character in the match is a :



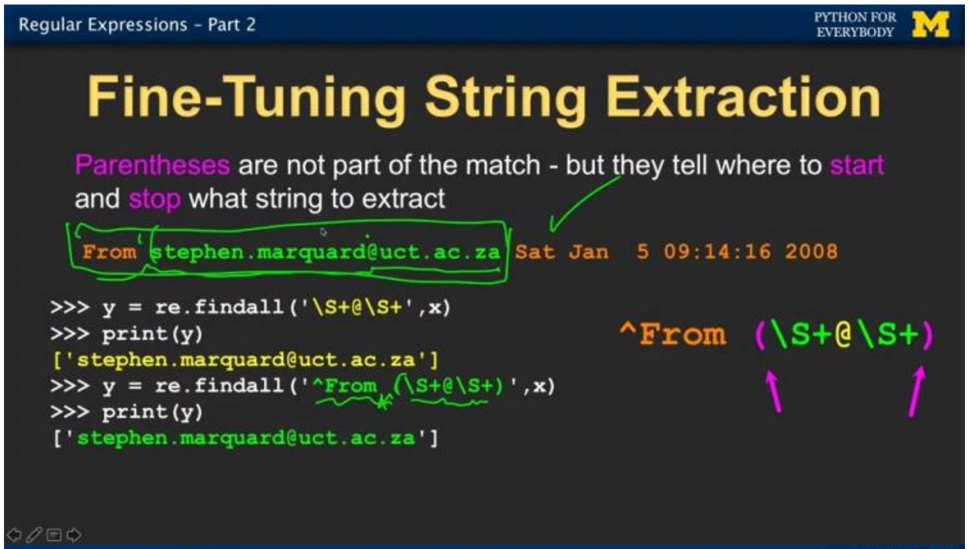
Regular Expressions - Part 2

Non-Greedy Matching

Not all regular expression repeat codes are greedy! If you add a ? character, the + and * chill out a bit...

```
>>> import re
>>> x = 'From: Using the : character'
>>> y = re.findall('^F.+?:', x)
>>> print(y)
['From:']
```

PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY
One or more characters but not greedy
^F.+?:
First character in the match is an F
Last character in the match is a :



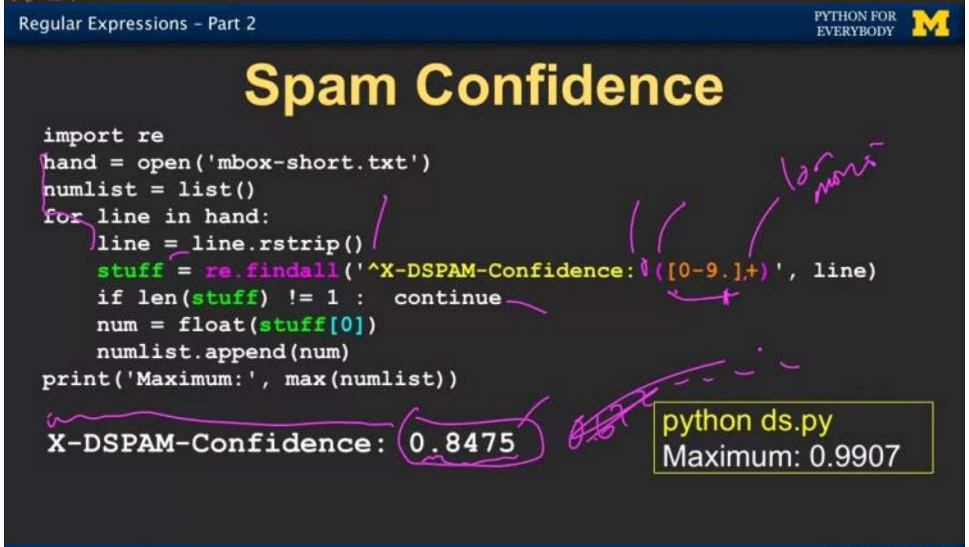
Fine-Tuning String Extraction

Parentheses are not part of the match - but they tell where to start and stop what string to extract

```
From stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za Sat Jan  5 09:14:16 2008
```

```
>>> y = re.findall('\S+@\S+',x)
>>> print(y)
['stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za']
>>> y = re.findall('^From (\S+@\S+)',x)
>>> print(y)
['stephen.marquard@uct.ac.za']
```

^From (\S+@\S+)



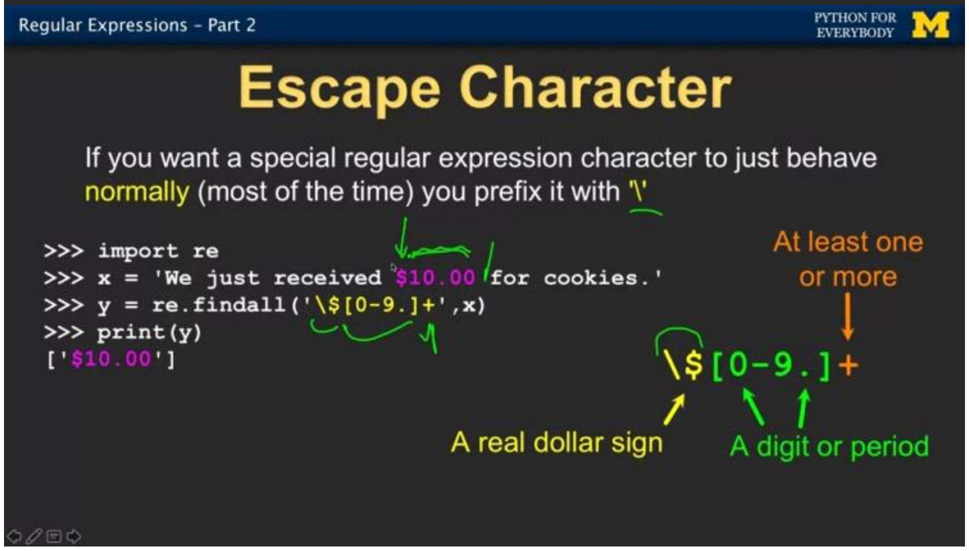
Spam Confidence

```
import re
hand = open('mbox-short.txt')
numlist = list()
for line in hand:
    line = line.rstrip()
    stuff = re.findall('^X-DSPAM-Confidence: ([0-9.]+)', line)
    if len(stuff) != 1 :  continue
    num = float(stuff[0])
    numlist.append(num)
print('Maximum:', max(numlist))
```

1 or more

```
X-DSPAM-Confidence: 0.8475
```

```
python ds.py
Maximum: 0.9907
```



Escape Character

If you want a special regular expression character to just behave normally (most of the time) you prefix it with '\'

```
>>> import re
>>> x = 'We just received $10.00 for cookies.'
>>> y = re.findall('\$[0-9.]+',x)
>>> print(y)
['$10.00']
```

At least one or more

\$[0-9.]+

A real dollar sign

A digit or period

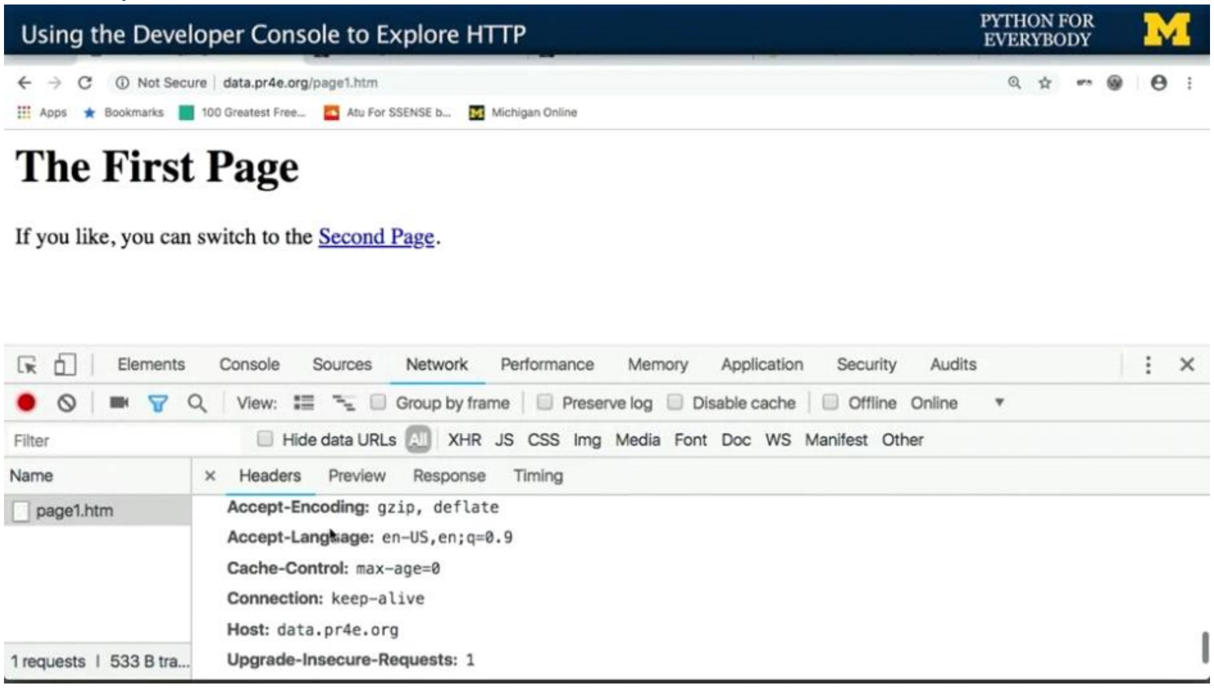
Networks and Sockets

2020年7月13日 23:43

Python sockets

```python
import socket
mysock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
mysock.connect(('data.pr4e.org', 80))
cmd = 'GET http://data.pr4e.org/intro-short.txt HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n'.encode()
mysock.send(cmd)

while True:
    data=mysock.recv(512)
    if len(data)<1:
        break
    print(data.decode(),end='')

mysock.close()
```

Developer Console

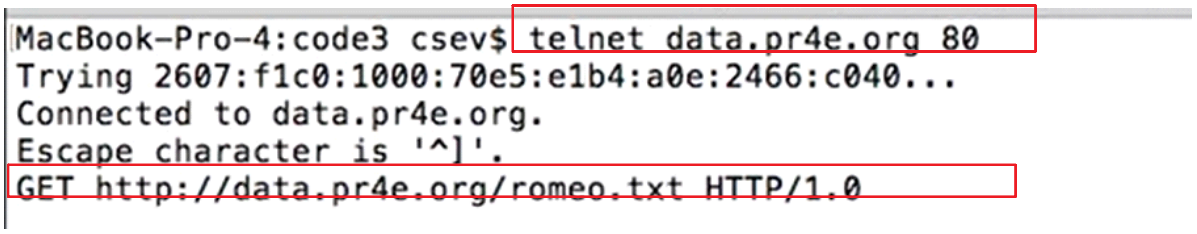


The First Page

If you like, you can switch to the Second Page.

```
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9
Cache-Control: max-age=0
Connection: keep-alive
Host: data.pr4e.org
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
```

Telnet

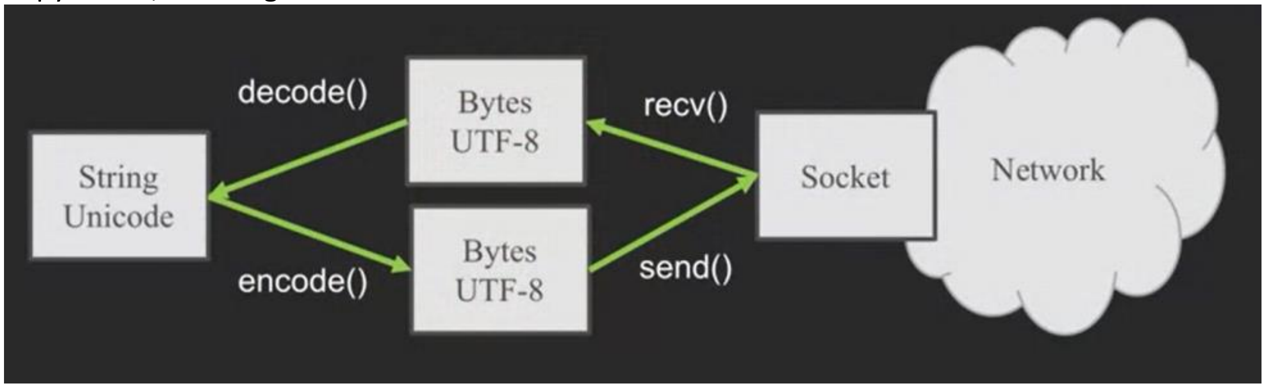


```
MacBook-Pro-4:code3 csev$ telnet data.pr4e.org 80
Trying 2607:f1c0:1000:70e5:e1b4:a0e:2466:c040...
Connected to data.pr4e.org.
Escape character is '^]'.
GET http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt HTTP/1.0
```

Unicode Characters and Strings

2020年7月15日 17:49

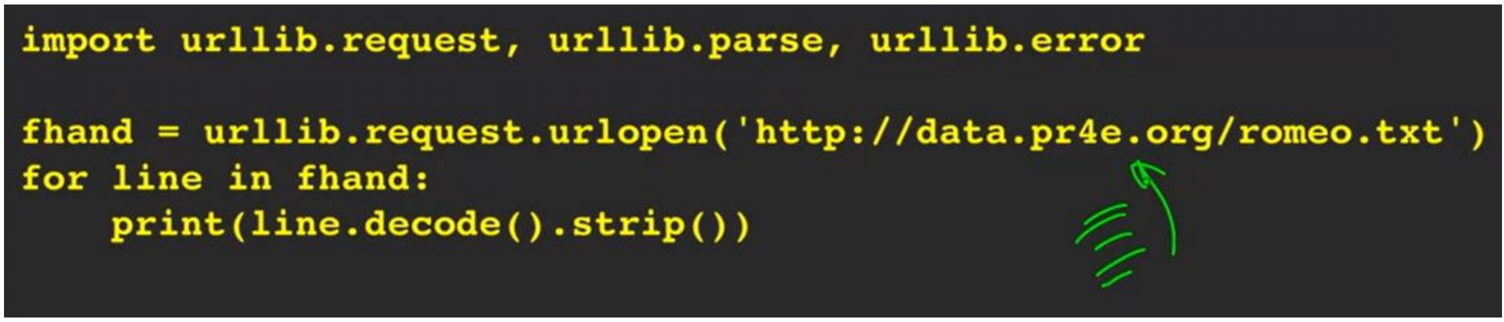
In python 3, all strings are Unicode.



Retrieving Web Page

2020年7月15日 18:29

Urllib



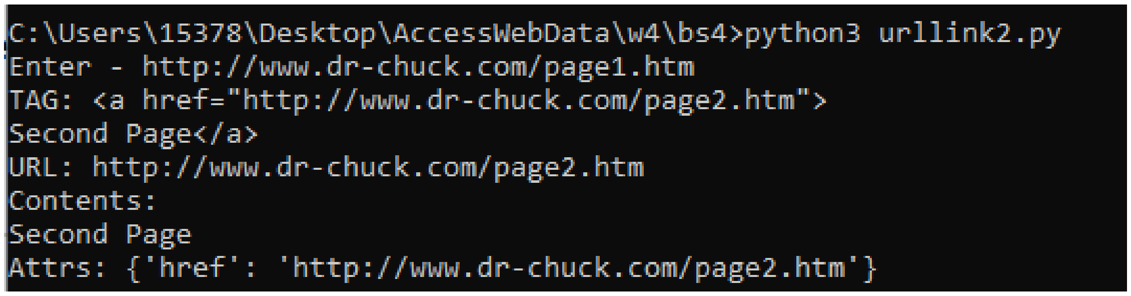
```
import urllib.request, urllib.parse, urllib.error

fhand = urllib.request.urlopen('http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt')
for line in fhand:
    print(line.decode().strip())
```

BeautifulSoup4

2020年7月16日 16:20

Susie Choe; Lunhui Chen

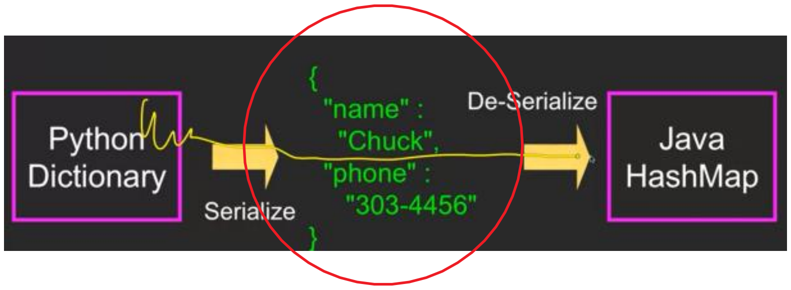
```
# To run this, download the BeautifulSoup zip file
# http://www.py4e.com/code3/bs4.zip
# and unzip it in the same directory as this file
from urllib.request import urlopen
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import ssl
# Ignore SSL certificate errors
ctx = ssl.create_default_context()
ctx.check_hostname = False
ctx.verify_mode = ssl.CERT_NONE
url = input('Enter - ')
html = urlopen(url, context=ctx).read()
soup = BeautifulSoup(html, "html.parser")
# Retrieve all of the anchor tags
tags = soup('a')
for tag in tags:
    # Look at the parts of a tag
    print('TAG:', tag)
    print('URL:', tag.get('href', None))
    print('Contents:', tag.contents[0])
    print('Attrs:', tag.attrs)
```



```
C:\Users\15378\Desktop\AccessWebData\w4\bs4>python3 urllink2.py
Enter - http://www.dr-chuck.com/page1.htm
TAG: <a href="http://www.dr-chuck.com/page2.htm">
Second Page</a>
URL: http://www.dr-chuck.com/page2.htm
Contents:
Second Page
Attrs: {'href': 'http://www.dr-chuck.com/page2.htm'}
```

Web Services and XML

2020年7月17日 11:42

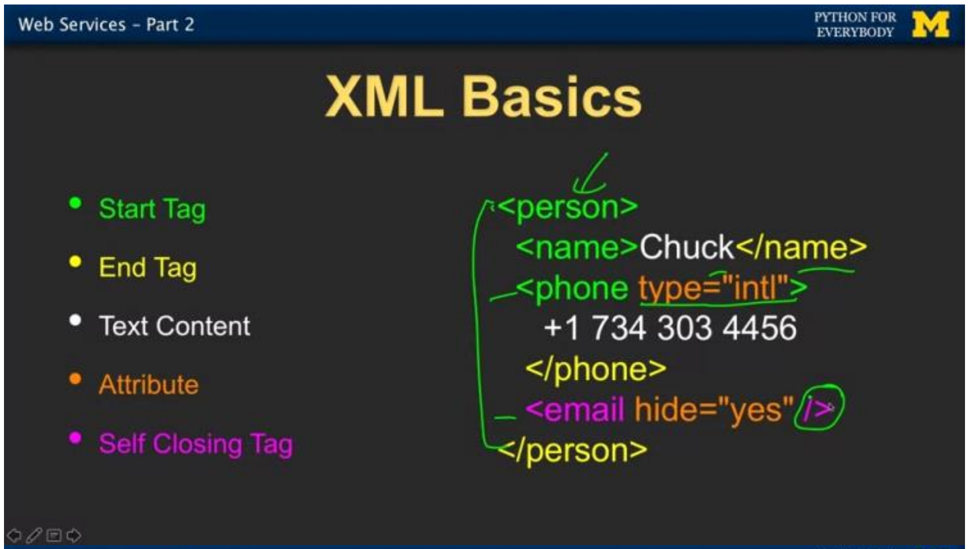


Serialize the data to be XML or JSON

XML

2020年7月17日 12:29

White space/ indent is only for easy-understanding
It only matters in between a text area.

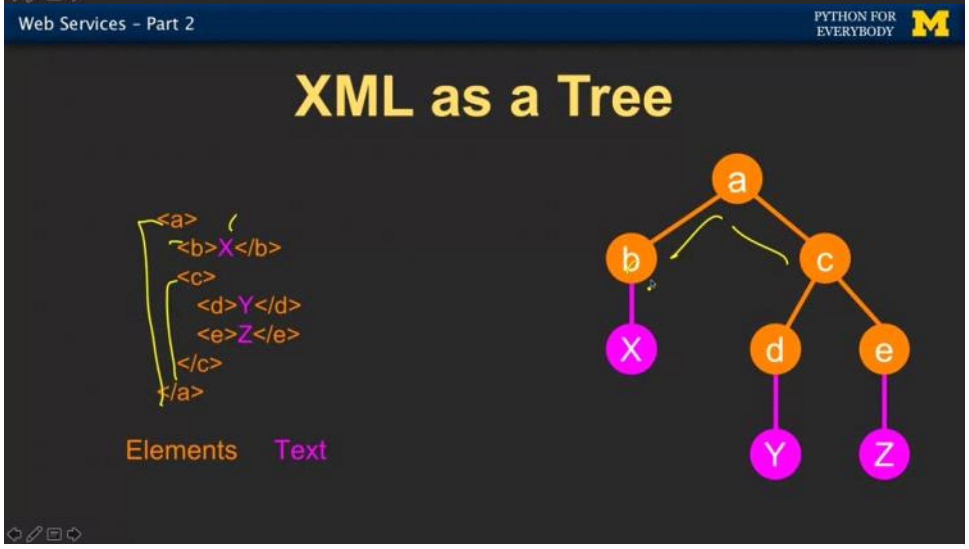


Web Services - Part 2

XML Basics

- Start Tag
- End Tag
- Text Content
- Attribute
- Self Closing Tag

```
<person>
  <name>Chuck</name>
  <phone type="intl">
    +1 734 303 4456
  </phone>
  <email hide="yes"/>
</person>
```



Web Services - Part 2

XML as a Tree

```
<a>
  <b>X</b>
  <c>
    <d>Y</d>
    <e>Z</e>
  </c>
</a>
```

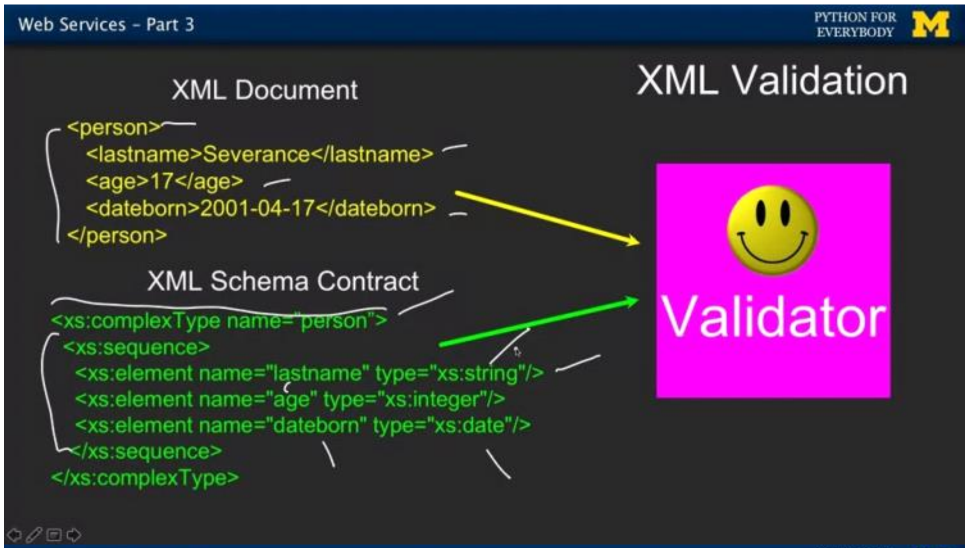
Elements Text

SCHEMA

2020年7月17日 13:23

XSD

XML Scheme Definition



Web Services - Part 3

PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

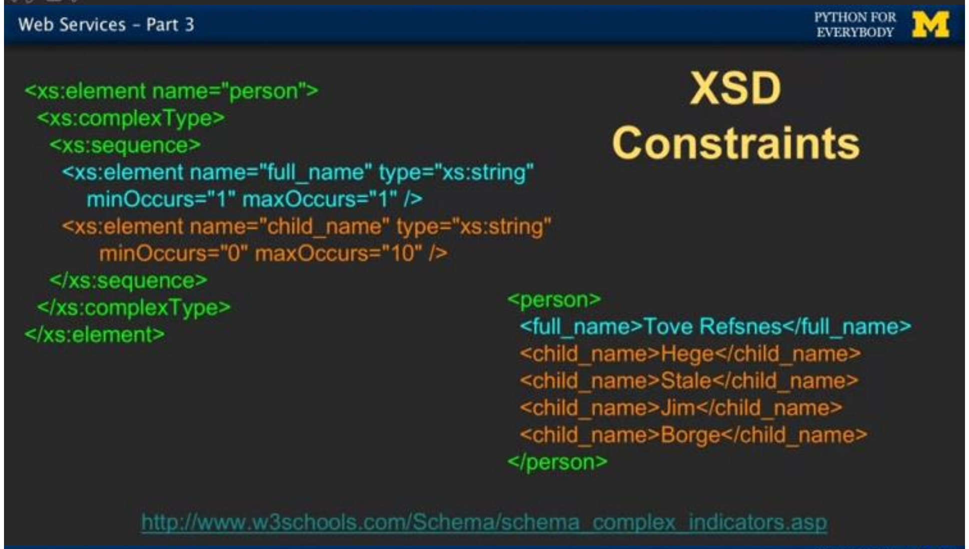
XML Validation

XML Document

```
<person>
  <lastname>Severance</lastname>
  <age>17</age>
  <dateborn>2001-04-17</dateborn>
</person>
```

XML Schema Contract

```
<xs:complexType name="person">
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="lastname" type="xs:string"/>
    <xs:element name="age" type="xs:integer"/>
    <xs:element name="dateborn" type="xs:date"/>
  </xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
```



Web Services - Part 3

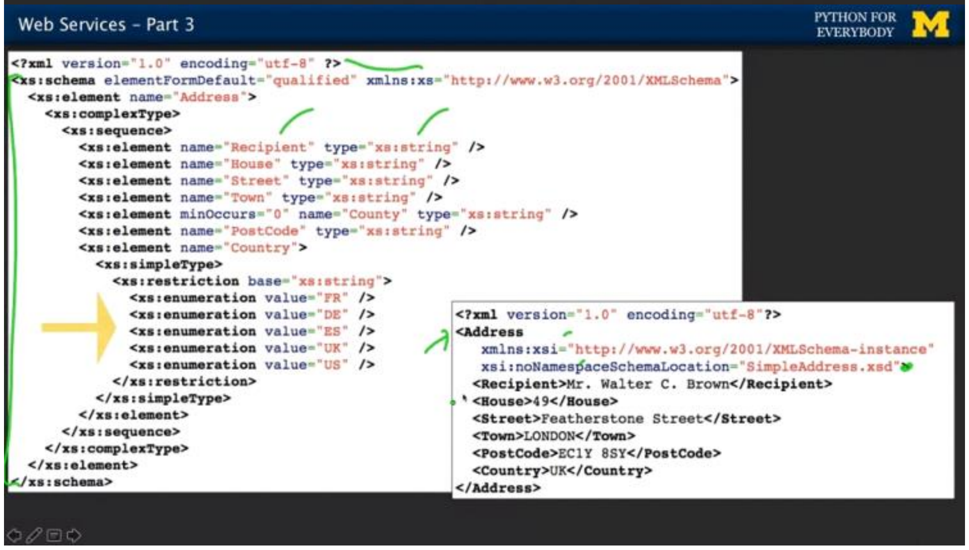
PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

XSD Constraints

```
<xs:element name="person">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="full_name" type="xs:string"
        minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
      <xs:element name="child_name" type="xs:string"
         minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="10" />
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

```
<person>
  <full_name>Tove Refsnes</full_name>
  <child_name>Hege</child_name>
  <child_name>Stale</child_name>
  <child_name>Jim</child_name>
  <child_name>Borge</child_name>
</person>
```

http://www.w3schools.com/Schema/schema_complex_indicators.asp

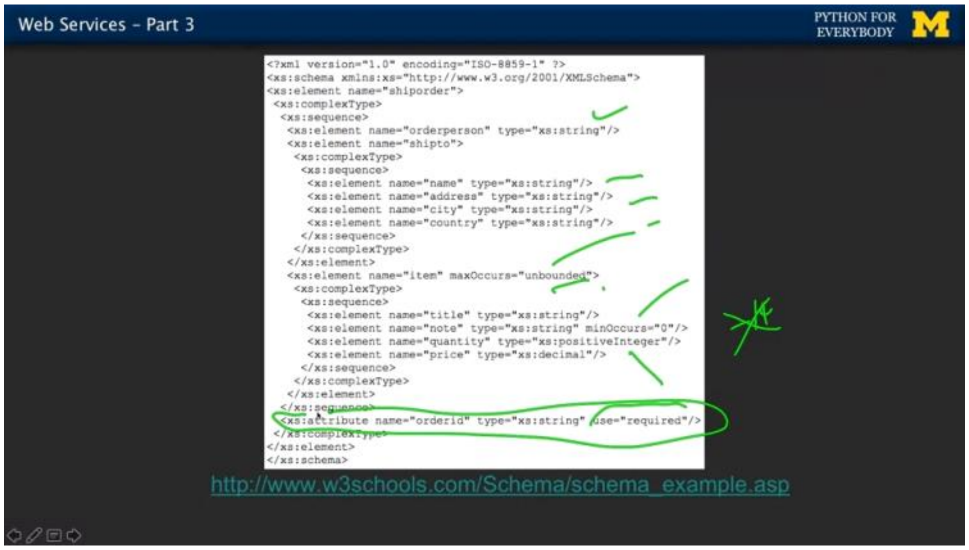


Web Services - Part 3

PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<xs:schema elementFormDefault="qualified" xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="Address">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="Recipient" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="House" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="Street" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="Town" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element minOccurs="0" name="County" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="PostCode" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="Country">
          <xs:simpleType>
            <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
              <xs:enumeration value="FR" />
              <xs:enumeration value="DE" />
              <xs:enumeration value="ES" />
              <xs:enumeration value="UK" />
              <xs:enumeration value="US" />
            </xs:restriction>
          </xs:simpleType>
        </xs:element>
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<Address
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
   xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="SimpleAddress.xsd">
  <Recipient>Mr. Walter C. Brown</Recipient>
  <House>49</House>
  <Street>Featherstone Street</Street>
  <Town>LONDON</Town>
  <PostCode>EC1Y 8SY</PostCode>
  <Country>UK</Country>
</Address>
```



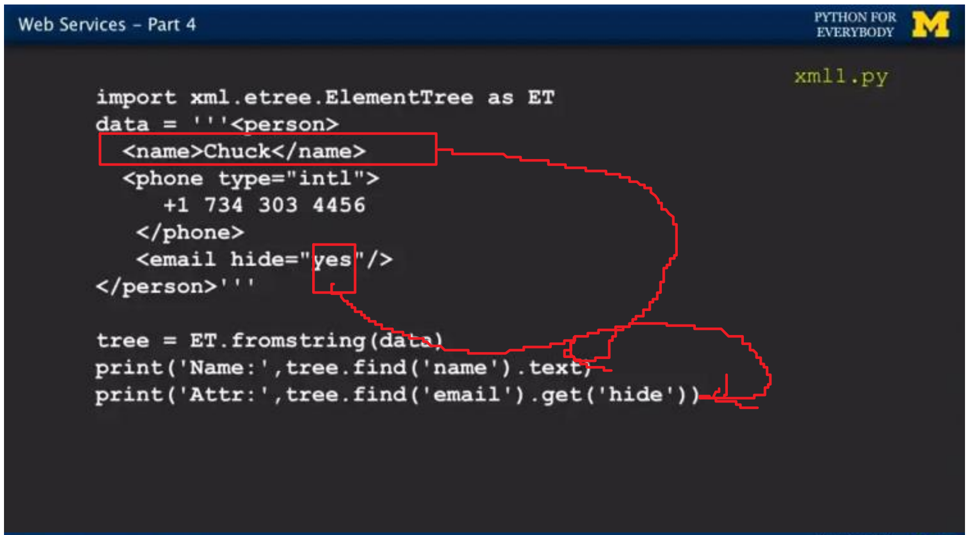
Web Services - Part 3

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
<xs:element name="shiporder">
 <xs:complexType>
  <xs:sequence>
   <xs:element name="orderperson" type="xs:string"/>
   <xs:element name="shipto">
    <xs:complexType>
     <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="address" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="city" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="country" type="xs:string"/>
     </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
   </xs:element>
   <xs:element name="item" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <xs:complexType>
     <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="title" type="xs:string"/>
      <xs:element name="note" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="quantity" type="xs:positiveInteger"/>
      <xs:element name="price" type="xs:decimal"/>
     </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
   </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
  <xs:attribute name="orderid" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
 </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

http://www.w3schools.com/Schema/schema_example.asp

Parsing XML

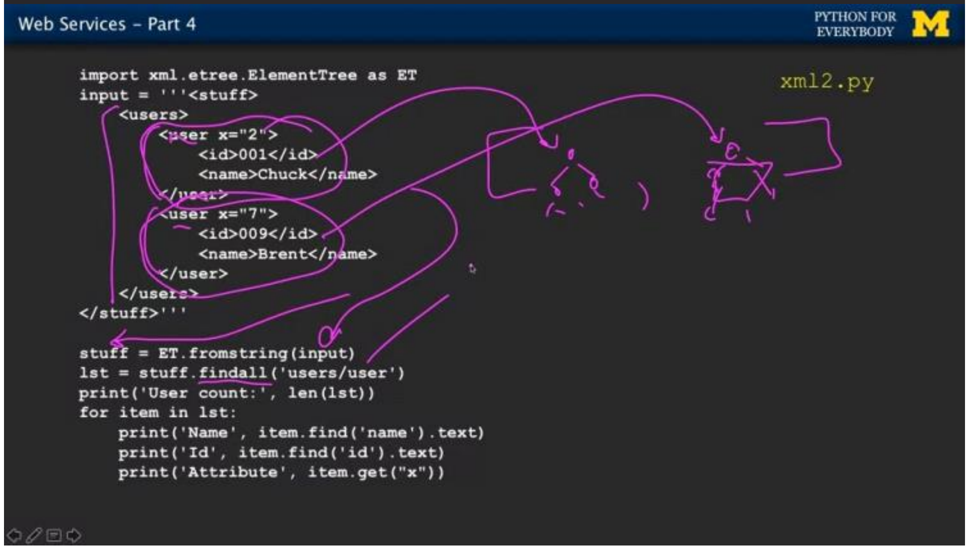
2020年7月17日 13:50



Web Services - Part 4

xml1.py

```
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
data = '''<person>
  <name>Chuck</name>
  <phone type="intl">
     +1 734 303 4456
   </phone>
   <email hide="yes"/>
</person>'''

tree = ET.fromstring(data)
print('Name:',tree.find('name').text)
print('Attr:',tree.find('email').get('hide'))
```



Web Services - Part 4

xml2.py

```
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
input = '''<stuff>
    <users>
        <user x="2">
            <id>001</id>
            <name>Chuck</name>
        </user>
        <user x="7">
            <id>009</id>
            <name>Brent</name>
        </user>
    </users>
</stuff>'''

stuff = ET.fromstring(input)
lst = stuff.findall('users/user')
print('User count:', len(lst))
for item in lst:
    print('Name', item.find('name').text)
    print('Id', item.find('id').text)
    print('Attribute', item.get("x"))
```

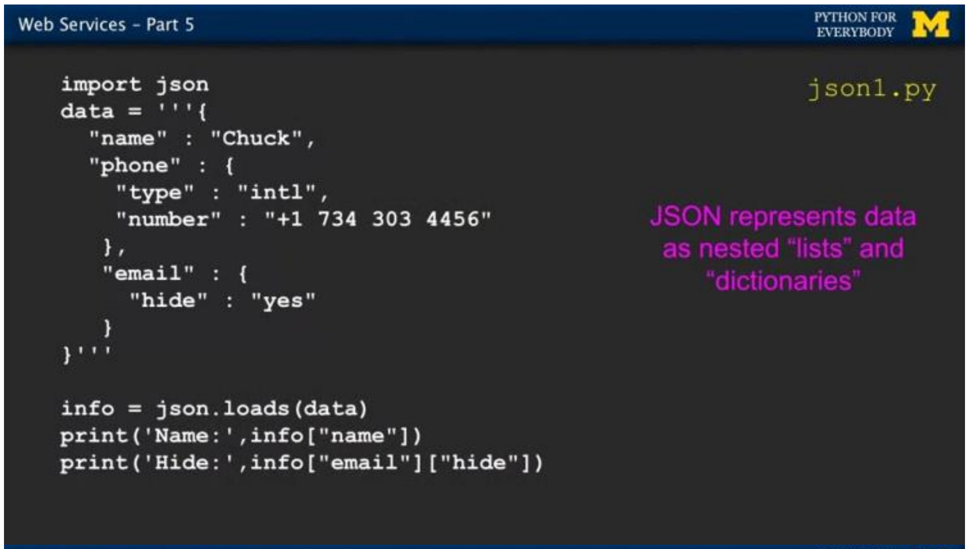
JSON and the REST Architecture

2020年7月30日 17:47

XML	JSON
Tag	
Attribute	
text	

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

2020年8月15日 19:44



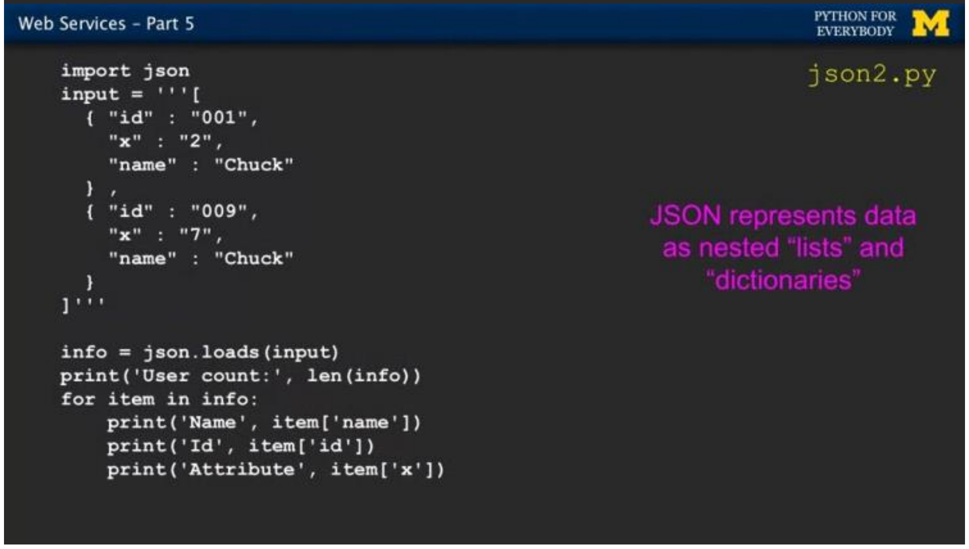
Web Services - Part 5

PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

json1.py

```
import json
data = '''{
  "name" : "Chuck",
  "phone" : {
    "type" : "intl",
    "number" : "+1 734 303 4456"
   },
   "email" : {
     "hide" : "yes"
   }
}'''

info = json.loads(data)
print('Name:',info["name"])
print('Hide:',info["email"]["hide"])
```

JSON represents data as nested “lists” and “dictionaries”



Web Services - Part 5

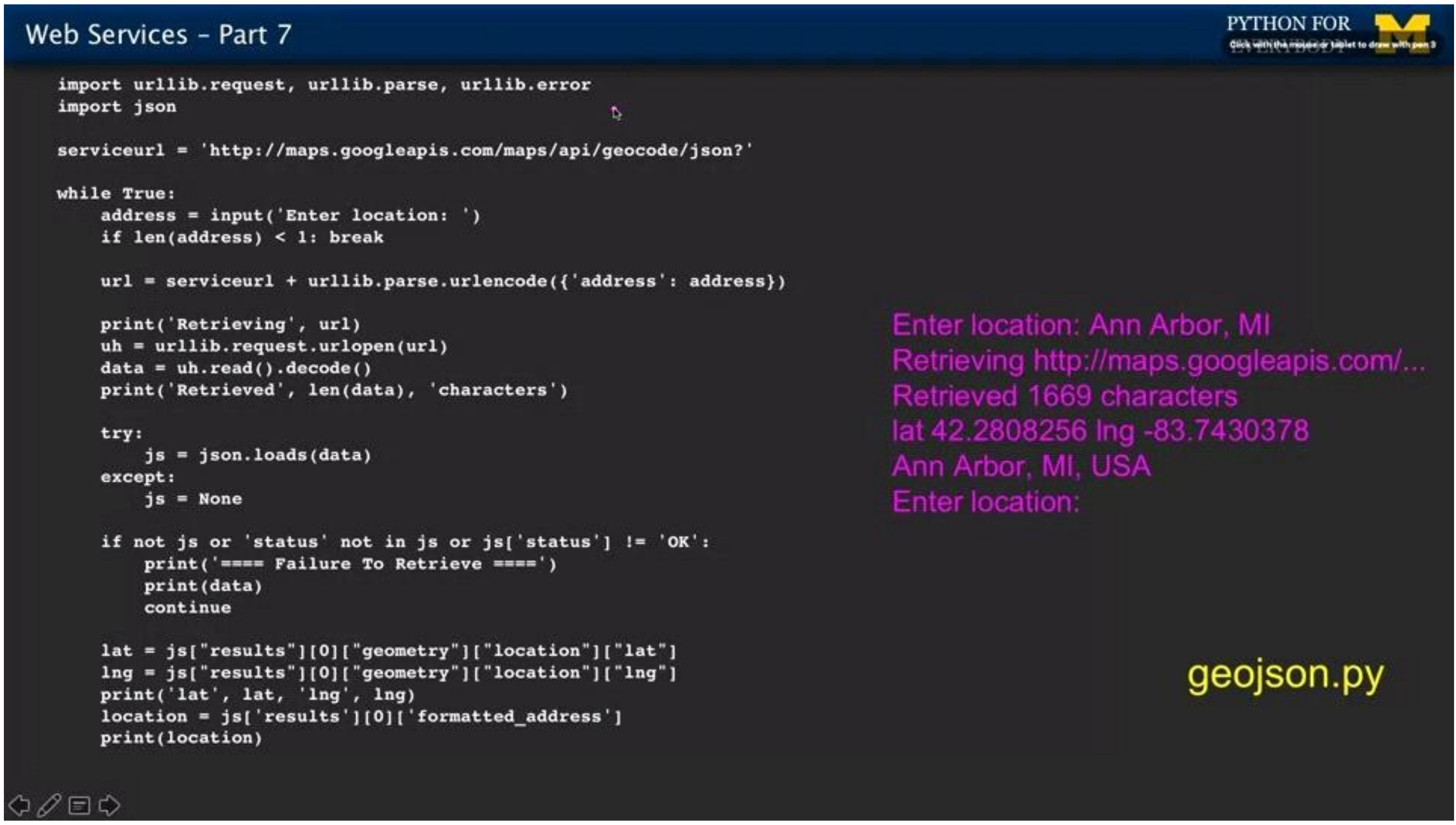
PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

json2.py

```
import json
input = '''[
  { "id" : "001",
    "x" : "2",
    "name" : "Chuck"
  } ,
  { "id" : "009",
    "x" : "7",
    "name" : "Chuck"
  }
]'''

info = json.loads(input)
print('User count:', len(info))
for item in info:
    print('Name', item['name'])
    print('Id', item['id'])
    print('Attribute', item['x'])
```

JSON represents data as nested “lists” and “dictionaries”

2020年8月15日 20:30



Web Services - Part 7

PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

```
import urllib.request, urllib.parse, urllib.error
import json

serviceurl = 'http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/json?'

while True:
    address = input('Enter location: ')
    if len(address) < 1: break

    url = serviceurl + urllib.parse.urlencode({'address': address})

    print('Retrieving', url)
    uh = urllib.request.urlopen(url)
    data = uh.read().decode()
    print('Retrieved', len(data), 'characters')

    try:
        js = json.loads(data)
    except:
        js = None

    if not js or 'status' not in js or js['status'] != 'OK':
        print('==== Failure To Retrieve ====')
        print(data)
        continue

    lat = js["results"][0]["geometry"]["location"]["lat"]
    lng = js["results"][0]["geometry"]["location"]["lng"]
    print('lat', lat, 'lng', lng)
    location = js['results'][0]['formatted_address']
    print(location)
```

```
Enter location: Ann Arbor, MI
Retrieving http://maps.googleapis.com/...
Retrieved 1669 characters
lat 42.2808256 lng -83.7430378
Ann Arbor, MI, USA
Enter location:
```

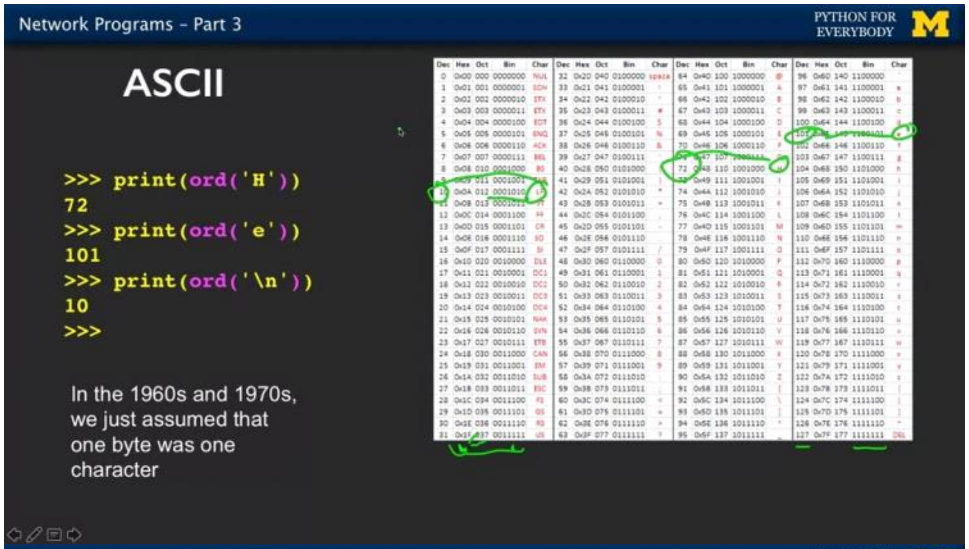
geojson.py

Object Oriented Python

2020年8月18日　　18:22

Unicode characters and Strings

2020年8月18日 16:41



Network Programs - Part 3

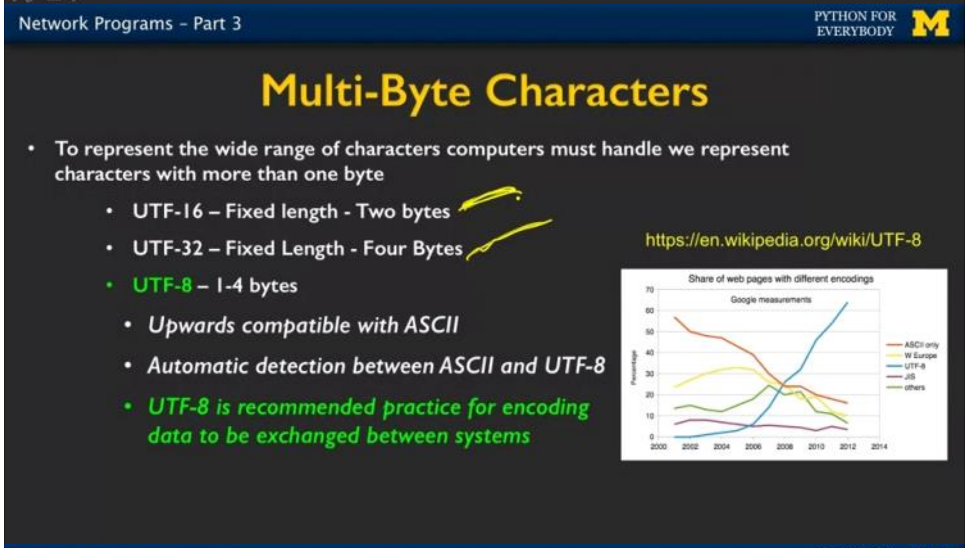
PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

ASCII

```
>>> print(ord('H'))
72
>>> print(ord('e'))
101
>>> print(ord('\n'))
10
>>>
```

In the 1960s and 1970s, we just assumed that one byte was one character

Dec	Hex	Oct	Bin	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Bin	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Bin	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Bin	Char
0	0x00	000	0000000	NUL	32	0x20	040	0100000	space	64	0x40	100	1000000	@	96	0x60	140	1100000	`
1	0x01	001	0000001	SOH	33	0x21	041	0100001	!	65	0x41	101	1000001	A	97	0x61	141	1100001	a
2	0x02	002	0000010	STX	34	0x22	042	0100010	"	66	0x42	102	1000010	B	98	0x62	142	1100010	b
3	0x03	003	0000011	ETX	35	0x23	043	0100011	#	67	0x43	103	1000011	C	99	0x63	143	1100011	c
4	0x04	004	0000100	EOT	36	0x24	044	0100100	$	68	0x44	104	1000100	D	100	0x64	144	1100100	d
5	0x05	005	0000101	ENQ	37	0x25	045	0100101	%	69	0x45	105	1000101	E	101	0x65	145	1100101	e
6	0x06	006	0000110	ACK	38	0x26	046	0100110	&	70	0x46	106	1000110	F	102	0x66	146	1100110	f
7	0x07	007	0000111	BEL	39	0x27	047	0100111	'	71	0x47	107	1000111	G	103	0x67	147	1100111	g
8	0x08	010	0001000	BS	40	0x28	050	0101000	(	72	0x48	110	1001000	H	104	0x68	150	1101000	h
9	0x09	011	0001001	TAB	41	0x29	051	0101001	)	73	0x49	111	1001001	I	105	0x69	151	1101001	i
10	0x0A	012	0001010	LF	42	0x2A	052	0101010	*	74	0x4A	112	1001010	J	106	0x6A	152	1101010	j
11	0x0B	013	0001011	VT	43	0x2B	053	0101011	+	75	0x4B	113	1001011	K	107	0x6B	153	1101011	k
12	0x0C	014	0001100	FF	44	0x2C	054	0101100	,	76	0x4C	114	1001100	L	108	0x6C	154	1101100	l
13	0x0D	015	0001101	CR	45	0x2D	055	0101101	-	77	0x4D	115	1001101	M	109	0x6D	155	1101101	m
14	0x0E	016	0001110	SO	46	0x2E	056	0101110	.	78	0x4E	116	1001110	N	110	0x6E	156	1101110	n
15	0x0F	017	0001111	SI	47	0x2F	057	0101111	/	79	0x4F	117	1001111	O	111	0x6F	157	1101111	o
16	0x10	020	0010000	DLE	48	0x30	060	0110000	0	80	0x50	120	1010000	P	112	0x70	160	1110000	p
17	0x11	021	0010001	DC1	49	0x31	061	0110001	1	81	0x51	121	1010001	Q	113	0x71	161	1110001	q
18	0x12	022	0010010	DC2	50	0x32	062	0110010	2	82	0x52	122	1010010	R	114	0x72	162	1110010	r
19	0x13	023	0010011	DC3	51	0x33	063	0110011	3	83	0x53	123	1010011	S	115	0x73	163	1110011	s
20	0x14	024	0010100	DC4	52	0x34	064	0110100	4	84	0x54	124	1010100	T	116	0x74	164	1110100	t
21	0x15	025	0010101	NAK	53	0x35	065	0110101	5	85	0x55	125	1010101	U	117	0x75	165	1110101	u
22	0x16	026	0010110	SYN	54	0x36	066	0110110	6	86	0x56	126	1010110	V	118	0x76	166	1110110	v
23	0x17	027	0010111	ETB	55	0x37	067	0110111	7	87	0x57	127	1010111	W	119	0x77	167	1110111	w
24	0x18	030	0011000	CAN	56	0x38	070	0111000	8	88	0x58	130	1011000	X	120	0x78	170	1111000	x
25	0x19	031	0011001	EM	57	0x39	071	0111001	9	89	0x59	131	1011001	Y	121	0x79	171	1111001	y
26	0x1A	032	0011010	SUB	58	0x3A	072	0111010	:	90	0x5A	132	1011010	Z	122	0x7A	172	1111010	z
27	0x1B	033	0011011	ESC	59	0x3B	073	0111011	;	91	0x5B	133	1011011	[	123	0x7B	173	1111011	{
28	0x1C	034	0011100	FS	60	0x3C	074	0111100	<	92	0x5C	134	1011100	\	124	0x7C	174	1111100	|
29	0x1D	035	0011101	GS	61	0x3D	075	0111101	=	93	0x5D	135	1011101	]	125	0x7D	175	1111101	}
30	0x1E	036	0011110	RS	62	0x3E	076	0111110	>	94	0x5E	136	1011110	^	126	0x7E	176	1111110	~
31	0x1F	037	0011111	US	63	0x3F	077	0111111	?	95	0x5F	137	1011111	_	127	0x7F	177	1111111	DEL



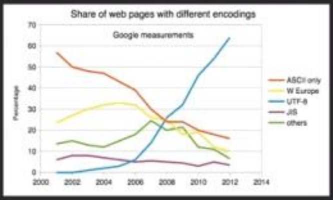
Network Programs - Part 3

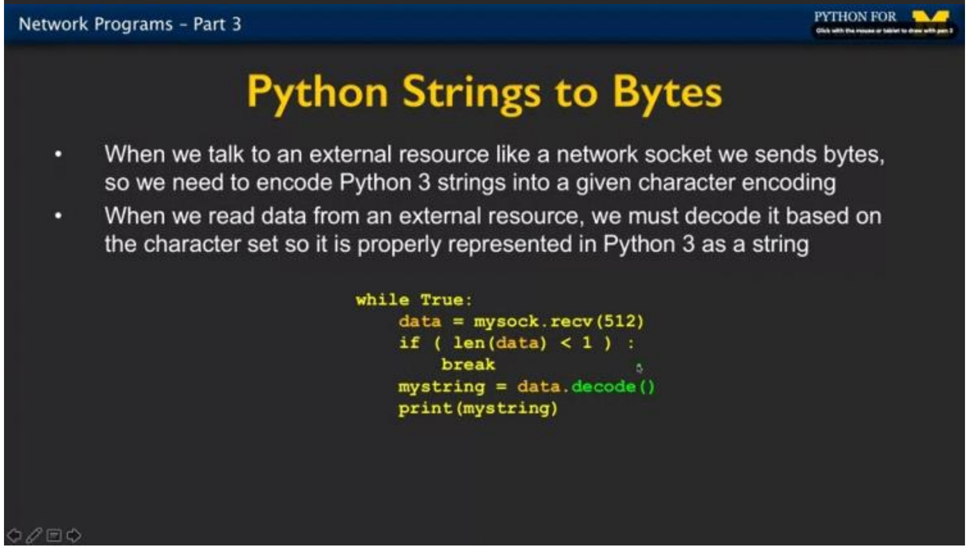
PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY

Multi-Byte Characters

- To represent the wide range of characters computers must handle we represent characters with more than one byte
  - UTF-16 – Fixed length - Two bytes
  - UTF-32 – Fixed Length - Four Bytes
  - UTF-8 – 1-4 bytes
    - *Upwards compatible with ASCII*
    - *Automatic detection between ASCII and UTF-8*
    - *UTF-8 is recommended practice for encoding data to be exchanged between systems*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTF-8





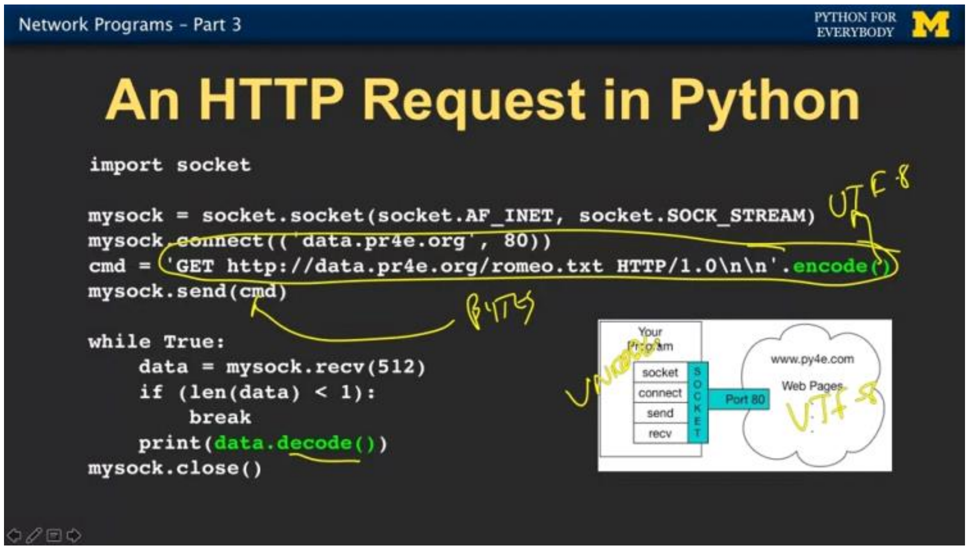
Network Programs - Part 3

PYTHON FOR

Python Strings to Bytes

- When we talk to an external resource like a network socket we sends bytes, so we need to encode Python 3 strings into a given character encoding
- When we read data from an external resource, we must decode it based on the character set so it is properly represented in Python 3 as a string

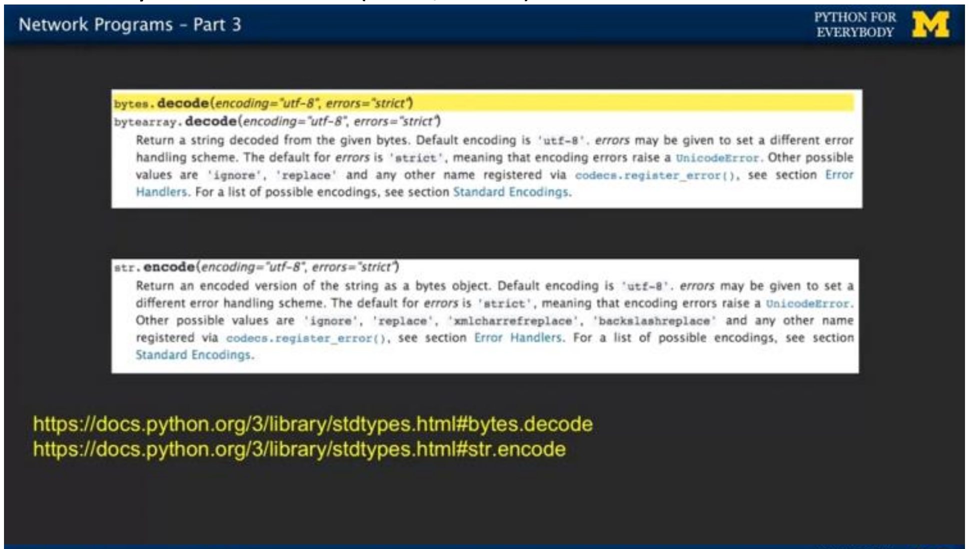
```
while True:
    data = mysock.recv(512)
    if ( len(data) < 1 ) :
        break
    mystring = data.decode()
    print(mystring)
```



An HTTP Request in Python

```
import socket

mysock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
mysock.connect(('data.pr4e.org', 80))
cmd = 'GET http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt HTTP/1.0\n\n'.encode()
mysock.send(cmd)

while True:
    data = mysock.recv(512)
    if (len(data) < 1):
        break
    print(data.decode())
mysock.close()
```

Decode :Bytes------Unicode(ASCII/UTF-8)



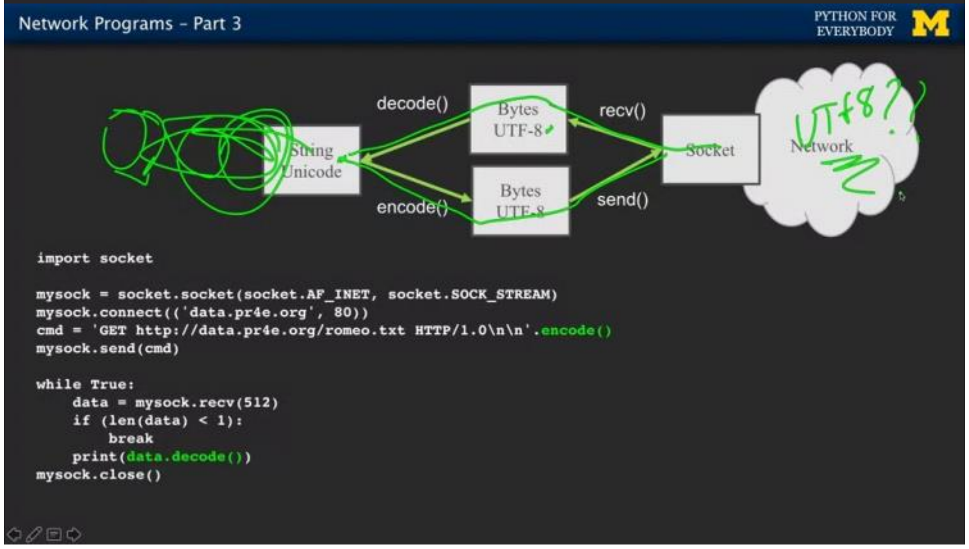
bytes.**decode**(*encoding="utf-8", errors="strict"*)
bytearray.**decode**(*encoding="utf-8", errors="strict"*)

Return a string decoded from the given bytes. Default encoding is 'utf-8'. *errors* may be given to set a different error handling scheme. The default for *errors* is 'strict', meaning that encoding errors raise a UnicodeError. Other possible values are 'ignore', 'replace' and any other name registered via codecs.register_error(), see section Error Handlers. For a list of possible encodings, see section Standard Encodings.

str.**encode**(*encoding="utf-8", errors="strict"*)

Return an encoded version of the string as a bytes object. Default encoding is 'utf-8'. *errors* may be given to set a different error handling scheme. The default for *errors* is 'strict', meaning that encoding errors raise a UnicodeError. Other possible values are 'ignore', 'replace', 'xmlcharrefreplace', 'backslashreplace' and any other name registered via codecs.register_error(), see section Error Handlers. For a list of possible encodings, see section Standard Encodings.

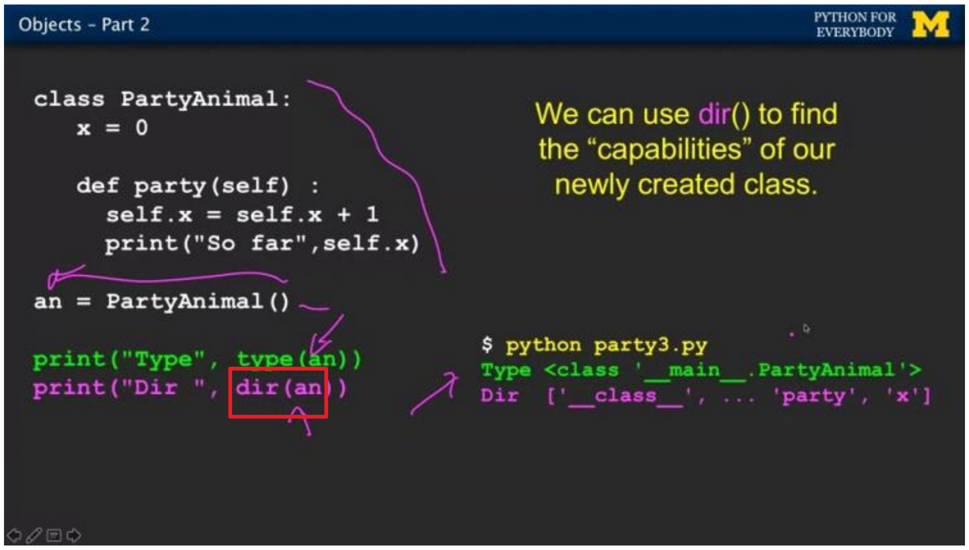
https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#bytes.decode
https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#str.encode



```
import socket

mysock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
mysock.connect(('data.pr4e.org', 80))
cmd = 'GET http://data.pr4e.org/romeo.txt HTTP/1.0\n\n'.encode()
mysock.send(cmd)

while True:
    data = mysock.recv(512)
    if (len(data) < 1):
        break
    print(data.decode())
mysock.close()
```

Class and Object

2020年8月18日 17:29



Objects - Part 2

```
class PartyAnimal:
   x = 0

   def party(self) :
     self.x = self.x + 1
     print("So far",self.x)

an = PartyAnimal()

print("Type", type(an))
print("Dir ", dir(an))
```

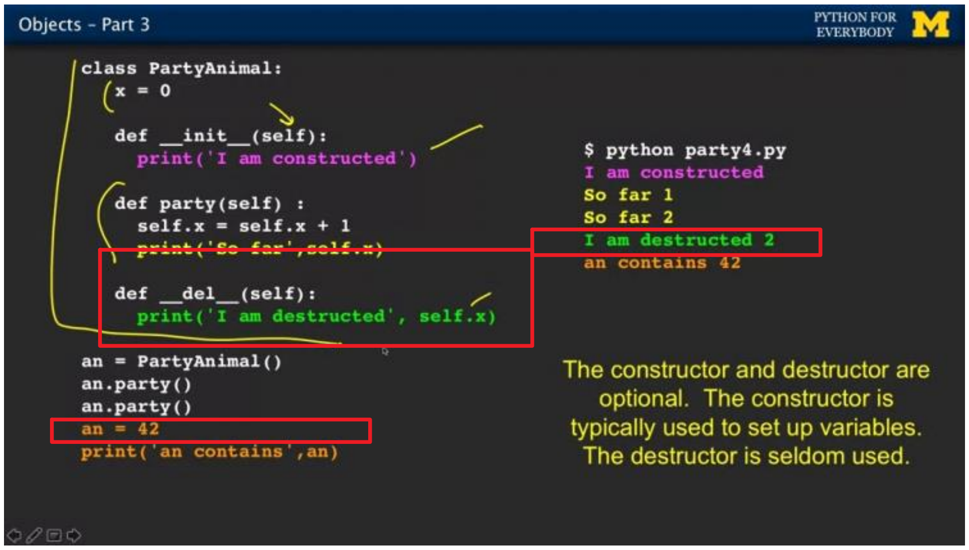
We can use dir() to find the "capabilities" of our newly created class.

```
$ python party3.py
Type <class '__main__.PartyAnimal'>
Dir  ['__class__', ... 'party', 'x']
```

Object Life Cycle

2020年8月18日 18:06

Delete/Deconstruct



Objects - Part 3

```
class PartyAnimal:
   x = 0

   def __init__(self):
     print('I am constructed')

   def party(self) :
     self.x = self.x + 1
     print('So far',self.x)

   def __del__(self):
     print('I am destructed', self.x)

an = PartyAnimal()
an.party()
an.party()
an = 42
print('an contains',an)
```

```
$ python party4.py
I am constructed
So far 1
So far 2
I am destructed 2
an contains 42
```

The constructor and destructor are optional. The constructor is typically used to set up variables. The destructor is seldom used.

Object Inheritance

2020年8月18日 18:11

Basic Structured Query Language

2020年8月18日 18:21