



Training Piscine Python for datascience - 0

Starting

Summary: Today, you will learn about the basics of the Python Programming Language.

Version: 1.1

Contents

I	General rules	2
II	Exercise 00	3
III	Exercise 01	4
IV	Exercise 02	5
V	Exercise 03	7
VI	Exercise 04	9
VII	From now on you must follow these additional rules	10
VIII	Exercise 05	11
IX	Exercise 06	13
X	Exercise 07	15
XI	Exercise 08	16
XII	Exercise 09	17
XIII	Submission and peer-evaluation	18


Chapter I

General rules

- You have to render your modules from a computer in the cluster either using a virtual machine:
 - You can choose the operating system to use for your virtual machine
 - Your virtual machine must have all the necessary software to realize your project. This software must be configured and installed.
- Or you can use the computer directly in case the tools are available.
 - Make sure you have the space on your session to install what you need for all the modules (use the goinfre if your campus has it)
 - You must have everything installed before the evaluations
- Your functions should not quit unexpectedly (segmentation fault, bus error, double free, etc) apart from undefined behaviors. If this happens, your project will be considered non functional and will receive a 0 during the evaluation.
- We encourage you to create test programs for your project even though this work **won't have to be submitted and won't be graded**. It will give you a chance to easily test your work and your peers' work. You will find those tests especially useful during your defence. Indeed, during defence, you are free to use your tests and/or the tests of the peer you are evaluating.
- Submit your work to your assigned git repository. Only the work in the git repository will be graded. If Deepthought is assigned to grade your work, it will be done after your peer-evaluations. If an error happens in any section of your work during Deepthought's grading, the evaluation will stop.
- You must use the Python 3.10 version
- You can use any built-in function if it is not prohibited in the exercise.
- Your lib imports must be explicit, for example you must "import numpy as np". Importing "from pandas import *" is not allowed, and you will get 0 on the exercise.
- There is no global variable.
- By Odin, by Thor ! Use your brain !!!

Chapter II

Exercise 00

	Exercise 00
Exercise 00: First python script	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex00/</i>	
Files to turn in : Hello.py	
Allowed functions : None	

You need to modify the string of each data object to display the following greetings: "Hello World", "Hello «country of your campus»", "Hello «city of your campus»", "Hello «name of your campus»"

```
ft_list = ["Hello", "tata!"]
ft_tuple = ("Hello", "toto!")
ft_set = {"Hello", "tutu!"}
ft_dict = {"Hello" : "titi!"}
```

#your code here


```
print(ft_list)
print(ft_tuple)
print(ft_set)
print(ft_dict)
```

Expected output:

```
$>python Hello.py | cat -e
['Hello', 'World!']$
('Hello', 'France!')$
{'Hello', 'Paris!'}$
{'Hello': '42Paris!'}$
$>
```

Chapter III

Exercise 01

	Exercise 01
Exercise 01: First use of package	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex01/</i>	
Files to turn in : <code>format_ft_time.py</code>	
Allowed functions : <code>time</code> , <code>datetime</code> or any other library that allows to receive the date	


Write a script that formats the dates this way, of course your date will not be mine as in the example but it must be formatted the same.

Expected output:

```
$>python format_ft_time.py | cat -e
Seconds since January 1, 1970: 1,666,355,857.3622 or 1.67e+09 in scientific notation$
Oct 21 2022$
$>
```

Chapter IV

Exercise 02

	Exercise 02
Exercise 02: First function python	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex02/</i>	
Files to turn in : <code>find_ft_type.py</code>	
Allowed functions : None	

Write a function that prints the object types and returns 42.

Here's how it should be prototyped:

```
def all_thing_is_obj(object: any) -> int:
    #your code here
```

Your tester.py:

```
from find_ft_type import all_thing_is_obj

ft_list = ["Hello", "tata!"]
ft_tuple = ("Hello", "toto!")
ft_set = {"Hello", "tutu!"}
ft_dict = {"Hello" : "titi!"}

all_thing_is_obj(ft_list)
all_thing_is_obj(ft_tuple)
all_thing_is_obj(ft_set)
all_thing_is_obj(ft_dict)
all_thing_is_obj("Brian")
all_thing_is_obj("Toto")
print(all_thing_is_obj(10))
```

Expected output:

```
$>python tester.py | cat -e
List : <class 'list'>$
Tuple : <class 'tuple'>$
Set : <class 'set'>$
Dict : <class 'dict'>$
Brian is in the kitchen : <class 'str'>$
Toto is in the kitchen : <class 'str'>$
Type not found$
42$
$>
```




Running your function alone does nothing.

Expected output:

```
$>python find_ft_type.py | cat -e
$>
```

Chapter V

Exercise 03


	Exercise 03
Exercise 03: NULL not found	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex03/</i>	
Files to turn in : <code>NULL_not_found.py</code>	
Allowed functions : <code>None</code>	

Write a function that prints the object type of all types of "Null".
Return 0 if it goes well and 1 in case of error.
Your function needs to print all types of NULL.

Here's how it should be prototyped:

```
def NULL_not_found(object: any) -> int:  
    #your code here
```

Your tester.py:

```
from NULL_not_found import NULL_not_found  
  
Nothing = None  
Garlic = float("NaN")  
Zero = 0  
Empty =   
Fake = False  
  
NULL_not_found(Nothing)  
NULL_not_found(Garlic)  
NULL_not_found(Zero)  
NULL_not_found(Empty)  
NULL_not_found(Fake)  
print(NULL_not_found("Brian"))
```



Empty = "

Expected output:

```
$>python tester.py | cat -e
Nothing: None <class 'NoneType'>$
Cheese: nan <class 'float'>$
Zero: 0 <class 'int'>$
Empty: <class 'str'>$
Fake: False <class 'bool'>$
Type not Found$
1$
$>
```




Running your function alone does nothing.

Expected output:

```
$>python NULL_not_found.py | cat -e
$>
```

Chapter VI

Exercise 04

	Exercise 04
Exercise 04: The Even and the Odd	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex04/</i>	
Files to turn in : whatis.py	
Allowed functions : sys or any other library that allows to receive the args	

Create a script that takes a number as argument, checks whether it is odd or even, and prints the result.

If more than one argument is provided or if the argument is not an integer, print an **AssertionError**.

Expected output:

```
$> python whatis.py 14
I'm Even.
$>
$> python whatis.py -5
I'm Odd.
$>
$> python whatis.py
$>
$> python whatis.py 0
I'm Even.
$>
$> python whatis.py Hi!
AssertionError: argument is not an integer
$>
$> python whatis.py 13 5
AssertionError: more than one argument is provided
$>
```

Chapter VII

From now on you must follow these additional rules


- No code in the global scope. Use functions!
- Each program must have its main and not be a simple script:

```
def main():  
    # your tests and your error handling  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

- Any exception not caught will invalidate the exercises, even in the event of an error that you were asked to test.
- All your functions must have a documentation (___doc___)
- Your code must be at the norm
 - pip install flake8
 - alias norminette=flake8

Chapter VIII

Exercise 05

	Exercise 05
Exercise 05: First standalone program python	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex05/</i>	
Files to turn in : building.py	
Allowed functions : sys or any other library that allows to receive the args	

This time you have to make a real autonomous program, with a main, which takes a single string argument and displays the sums of its upper-case characters, lower-case characters, punctuation characters, digits and spaces.

- If None or nothing is provided, the user is prompted to provide a string.
- If more than one argument is provided to the program, print an **AssertionError**.

Expected outputs:

```
$>python building.py "Python 3.0, released in 2008, was a major revision that is not completely backward-
compatible with earlier versions. Python 2 was discontinued with version 2.7.18 in 2020."
The text contains 171 characters:
2 upper letters
121 lower letters
8 punctuation marks
25 spaces
15 digits
$>
```

Expected outputs: (the carriage return counts as a space, if you don't want to return one use ctrl + D)


```
$>python building.py
What is the text to count?
Hello World!
The text contains 13 characters:
2 upper letters
8 lower letters
1 punctuation marks
2 spaces
0 digits
$>
```



By Odin, by Thor ! Use your brain !!! Don't reinvent the wheel, use the language features.

Chapter IX

Exercise 06

	Exercise 06
Exercise 06:	
Turn-in directory : <code>ex06/</code>	
Files to turn in : <code>ft_filter.py</code> , <code>filterstring.py</code>	
Allowed functions : <code>sys</code> or any other library that allows to receive the args	

Part 1: Recode filter function

Recode your own `ft_filter`, it should behave like the original built-in function (it should return the same thing as `"print(filter.__doc__)"`), you should use **list comprehensions** to recode your `ft_filter`.



Of course using the original filter built-in is forbidden



You can validate the module from here, but we encourage you to continue as there are things you will need to know for the following projects

Part 2: The program

Create a program that accepts two arguments: a string(S), and an integer(N). The program should output a list of words from **S** that have a length greater than **N**.

- Words are separated from each other by space characters.
- Strings do not contain any special characters. (Punctuation or invisible)
- The program must contain at least one **list comprehension** expression and one **lambda**.
- If the number of argument is different from 2, or if the type of any argument is wrong, the program prints an **AssertionError**.

Expected outputs:

```
$> python filterstring.py 'Hello the World' 4
['Hello', 'World']
$>
```


```
$> python filterstring.py 'Hello the World' 99
[]
$>
```

```
$> python filterstring.py 3 'Hello the World'
AssertionError: the arguments are bad
$>
```

```
$> python filterstring.py
AssertionError: the arguments are bad
$>
```

Chapter X

Exercise 07

	Exercise 07
Exercise 07: Dictionaries SoS	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex07/</i>	
Files to turn in : sos.py	
Allowed functions : sys or any other library that allows to receive the args	

Make a program that takes a string as an argument and encodes it into [Morse Code](#).

- The program supports space and alphanumeric characters
- An alphanumeric character is represented by dots `.` and dashes `-`
- Complete morse characters are separated by a single space
- A space character is represented by a slash `/`

You must use a **dictionary** to store your morse code.


```
NESTED_MORSE = {  
    " ": "/ ",  
    "A": ". - ",  
    ...  
}
```

If the number of arguments is different from 1, or if the type of any argument is wrong, the program prints an **AssertionError**.

```
$> python sos.py "sos" | cat -e  
... --- ...$  
$> python sos.py 'h$llo'  
AssertionError: the arguments are bad  
$>
```


Chapter XI

Exercise 08

	Exercise 08
Exercise 08: Loading ...	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex08/</i>	
Files to turn in : Loading.py	
Allowed functions : None	

So let's create a function called `ft_tqdm`.
The function must copy the function `tqdm` with the `yield` operator.

Here's how it should be prototyped:

```
def ft_tqdm(lst: range) -> None:  
    #your code here
```

Your `tester.py`: (you compare your version with the original)


```
from time import sleep  
from tqdm import tqdm  
from Loading import ft_tqdm  
  
for elem in ft_tqdm(range(333)):  
    sleep(0.005)  
print()  
for elem in tqdm(range(333)):  
    sleep(0.005)  
print()
```

Expected output: (you must have a function as close as possible to the original version)

```
$> python tester.py  
100%|=====| 333/333  
100%| 333/333 [00:01<00:00, 191.61it/s]
```

Chapter XII

Exercise 09

	Exercise 09
Exercise 09: My first package creation	
Turn-in directory : <i>ex09/</i>	
Files to turn in : *.py, *.txt, *.toml, README.md, LICENSE	
Allowed functions : PyPI or any library for creation package	

Create your first package in python the way you want, it will appear in the list of installed packages when you type the command "pip list" and display its characteristics when you type "pip show -v ft_package"

```
$>pip show -v ft_package
Name: ft_package
Version: 0.0.1
Summary: A sample test package
Home-page: https://github.com/eagle/ft_package
Author: eagle
Author-email: eagle@42.fr
License: MIT
Location: /home/eagle/...
Requires:
Required-by:
Metadata-Version: 2.1
Installer: pip
Classifiers:
Entry-points:
$>
```

The package will be installed via pip using one of the following commands (both should work):

- `pip install ./dist/ft_package-0.0.1.tar.gz`
- `pip install ./dist/ft_package-0.0.1-py3-none-any.whl`

Your package must be able to be called from a script like this one:

```
from ft_package import count_in_list

print(count_in_list(["toto", "tata", "toto"], "toto")) █ output: 2
print(count_in_list(["toto", "tata", "toto"], "tutu")) █ output: 0
```

Chapter XIII

Submission and peer-evaluation

Turn in your assignment in your `Git` repository as usual. Only the work inside your repository will be evaluated during the defense. Don't hesitate to double check the names of your folders and files to ensure they are correct.



The evaluation process will happen on the computer of the evaluated group.