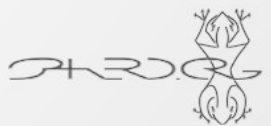


PythonFu



Preparation

- Install Python 3 (latest version, comes preinstalled on most Linux distros)
- Install virtualenv
- Make sure you are connected to the Internet
- All used data can be found at <http://github.com/sphaero/workshops>



Command Line Interface

ls	list dir content
cd	change current dir
cp	copy
rm	remove/delete
nano	text editor
vi	text editor (difficult)
dmesg	output kernel messages
tail	last contents of a file
more	file pager
less	file pager (nicer)
cat	binary output a file
man	manuals
mkdir	create a directory
touch	update/create a file (access time)
pwd	present working dir
ln	create (symbolic) link
du	disk use
chmod	change permission
fg/bg	fore-/background a process

CONTROL:

CTRL-C	Kill
CTRL-D	Exit
CTRL-Z	suspend
CTRL-S	stop input (undo CTRL-Q)

TAB command completion!!!!

Commands can be put in a file for batching:

```
#!/bin/bash
pwd
cd /tmp
touch hoi
echo hallo > hoi
tail hoi
cd -
```



Display characterization

```
print('hello world')
```

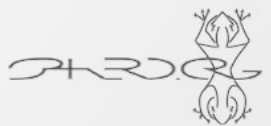
Source code example

```
$ export PYTHONHOME="/tmp"  
$ python run.py
```

Shell commands example (terminal)

```
>>> def log(msg):  
...     print(msg)  
...  
>>> log("hello world")  
hello world  
>>>
```

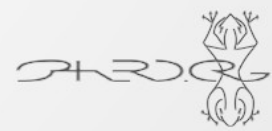
Python interpreter example



???

achifaifa@cirno: ~/git/kirino/source

```
1209 elif line.startswith("I:"):
1210     temp=item.item(0)
1211
1212     #E:name:enchantlv:type:atk:dfn:strbonus:intbonus:dexbonus:perbonus:conbonus:wilbonus:chabonus:price
1213     temp.name= line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]
1214     temp.enchantlv= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1215     temp.type= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1216     temp.atk= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1217     temp.dfn= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1218     temp.strbonus= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1219     temp.intbonus= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1220     temp.dexbonus= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1221     temp.perbonus= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1222     temp.conbonus= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1223     temp.wilbonus= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1224     temp.chabonus= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1225     temp.price= int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1226     self.inventory.append(copy.copy(temp))
1227
1228 #Load belt items
1229 elif line.startswith("B:"):
1230     line=line.lstrip("B:")
1231     if line.partition(':')[0]=="4": self.belt.append(item.consumable(4,0))
1232     if line.partition(':')[0]=="0":
1233         temp=item.consumable(0,0)
1234         temp.subtype=int(line.partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1235         temp.name=line.partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]
1236         temp.hpr=int(line.partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1237         temp.mpr=int(line.partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1238         temp.price=int(line.rstrip('\n').partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])
1239         self.belt.append(copy.copy(temp))
1240
1241 #Add empty items to belt until it's full
1242 while len(self.belt)<3: self.belt.append(item.consumable(4,0))
1243
1244 #Update player bonuses
1245 for a in self.equiparr:
1246     self.strboost+=(a.strbonus)
1247     self.intboost+=(a.intbonus)
1248     self.dexboost+=(a.dexbonus)
1249     self.perboost+=(a.perbonus)
1250     self.conboost+=(a.conbonus)
```



???

```
1189
1190         #Load equipped items
1191
1192         defn:strbonus:inthonus:dexbonus:perbonus:conbonus:wilbonus:chabonus:price
1193         elif line.startswith("E:"):
1194             if not line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]==" ":
1195                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].name=
1196                     line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1197                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].enchantedlv=
1198                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1199                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].type=
1200                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1201                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].atk=
1202                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1203                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].defn=
1204                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1205                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].strbonus=
1206                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1207                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].intbonus=
1208                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1209                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].dexbonus=
1210                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1211                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].perbonus=
1212                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1213                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].conbonus=
1214                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1215                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].wilbonus=
1216                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1217                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].chabonus=
1218                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1219                 self.equiparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0])-1].price=
1220                     int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
```

???

```
#Load inventory
elif line.startswith("I:"):
    temp=item.item(0)
    line=line.strip().split(':')
    #E:name:enchantlv:type:atk:defn:strbonus:intbonus:dexbonus:perbonus:conbonus:wilbonus:chabonus:price
    temp.name=        line[1]
    temp.enchantlv= int(line[2])
    temp.type=        int(line[3])
    temp.atk=         int(line[4])
    temp.defn=        int(line[5])
    temp.strbonus=    int(line[6])
    temp.intbonus=    int(line[7])
    temp.dexbonus=    int(line[8])
    temp.perbonus=    int(line[9])
    temp.conbonus=    int(line[10])
    temp.wilbonus=    int(line[11])
    temp.chabonus=    int(line[12])
    temp.price=       int(line[13])
    self.inventory.append(copy.copy(temp))
```

Why did this happen?

```
#Load file
try:
    with open("../player/save","r") as savefile:
        attrdict=json.load(savefile)
except IOError:
    pass
```

- The documentation lists the functions in alphabetical order
- partition() is listed before split()
- I stopped reading as soon as I found the first one

"Yuri Numerov @FOSDEM16"

https://archive.fosdem.org/2016/schedule/event/python_mistakes/



Outline

- Running and using Python
- Object Oriented Programming in Python
- Pythonic Thinking

Python pros & cons

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easy to code• Code indentation• Embeddable• Batteries included• Huge community• Simple binding to C• Opensource | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code indentation• Slow• Global Interpreter Lock• Python 2 to 3 problem• Dynamic types |
|---|---|

Python version

On unix variants:

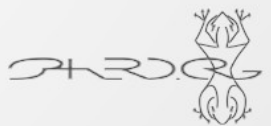
```
$ python --version
```

On unix variants with 2 and 3 installed

```
$ python3 --version
```

On windows:

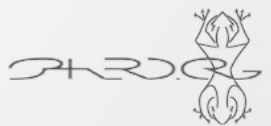
```
$ python.exe --version
```



Python version

Within Python:

```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.version
'3.4.3+ (default, Oct 14 2015, 16:03:50) \n[GCC 5.2.1
20151010] '
>>> sys.version_info
sys.version_info(major=3, minor=4, micro=3,
releaselevel='final', serial=0)
>>> sys.version_info.major
3
>>> sys.version_info.minor
4
```



Python directory structure

./include
./lib/python-wheels
./lib/python3.4
./lib/python3.4/__pycache__
./lib/python3.4/json
./lib/python3.4/site-packages
./bin

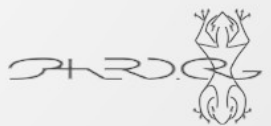
headers for C compilers
wheels will replace eggs
this is where your modules reside
bytecode versions of python code (ignore)
the included json module (example)
extra installed non native modules
the python executables

Python module lookup (path)

From within Python

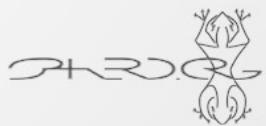
```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path
['', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/python_axolotl-0.1.35-py3.4.egg', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/protobuf-3.0.0b2.post2-py3.4.egg', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/pycrypto-2.6.1-py3.4-linux-x86_64.egg', '/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages', '/usr/lib/python3.4', '/usr/lib/python3.4/plat-x86_64-linux-gnu', '/usr/lib/python3.4/lib-dynload', '/home/aloonstra/.local/lib/python3.4/site-packages', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages']
```

```
>>> print("\n".join(sys.path))
```



Python module lookup (path)

```
>>> print("\n".join(sys.path))  
  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/python_axolotl-0.1.35-  
py3.4.egg  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/protobuf-3.0.0b2.post2-  
py3.4.egg  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/pycrypto-2.6.1-py3.4-  
linux-x86_64.egg  
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages  
/usr/lib/python3.4  
/usr/lib/python3.4/plat-x86_64-linux-gnu  
/usr/lib/python3.4/lib-dynload  
/home/aloonstra/.local/lib/python3.4/site-packages  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages
```



Python module lookup (path)

Adding a module search directory within Python:

```
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.path.append( '/tmp/my_path' )
```

Adding a module search directory from the terminal:

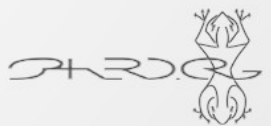
```
$ export PYTHONPATH="/tmp/my_path"  
$ python
```

Or a oneliner:

```
$ PYTHONPATH="/tmp/my_path" python
```

In case PYTHONPATH was already set:

```
$ PYTHONPATH="$PYTHONPATH:/tmp/my_path" python
```



Python home

Location of Python files (prefix or home)

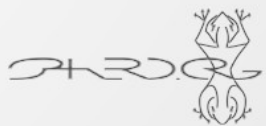
```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.prefix
'/usr'
```

Setting the Python prefix (home) from the terminal:

```
$ export PYTHONHOME="/usr"
$ python
>>> import sys
>>> sys.prefix
'/usr'
```

Or a oneliner:

```
$ PYTHONHOME="/usr" python -c "import sys; print(sys.prefix)"
```



Virtualenv

see: `$ virtualenv --help`

```
$ virtualenv testing
Running virtualenv with interpreter /usr/bin/python2
New python executable in testing/bin/python2
Also creating executable in testing/bin/python
Installing setuptools, pip...done.
```

```
$ virtualenv -p python3 testing_py3
Already using interpreter /usr/bin/python3
Using base prefix '/usr'
New python executable in testing_py3/bin/python3
Also creating executable in testing_py3/bin/python
Installing setuptools, pip...done.
```

`--system-site-packages`

Give the virtual environment access to the global site-packages.



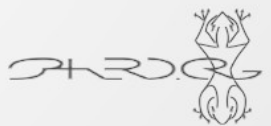
Virtualenv

activate

```
$ source testing/bin/activate  
[testing] $ python  
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.prefix  
'/home/aloonstra/Documents/projects/workshops/AdvancedPython/testing'
```

deactivate (in the same terminal)

```
$ [testing] $ deactivate  
$
```



shebang

Under {Unix}, if the first two bytes of an {executable} file are "#!", the {kernel} treats the file as a script rather than a {machine code} program. The word following the "!" (i.e., everything up to the first {whitespace}) is used as the {pathname} of the {interpreter}.

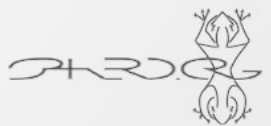
```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
import ...
```

better

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import ...
```



Let's code



Outline

- Object Oriented Programming
- Classes & Inheritance
- Tips & Tricks

Classes in Python

```
class Fruit:
```

```
    vitamins = 0  
    weight = 0  
    _freshness = 100  
    _sourness = 1  
    _sweetness = 1  
    _bitterness = 1
```

```
    rot():  
        _freshness -= 1
```

```
    getTaste():  
        return (_sweetness,  
                _sourness,  
                _bitterness)
```

```
class Apple(Fruit):
```

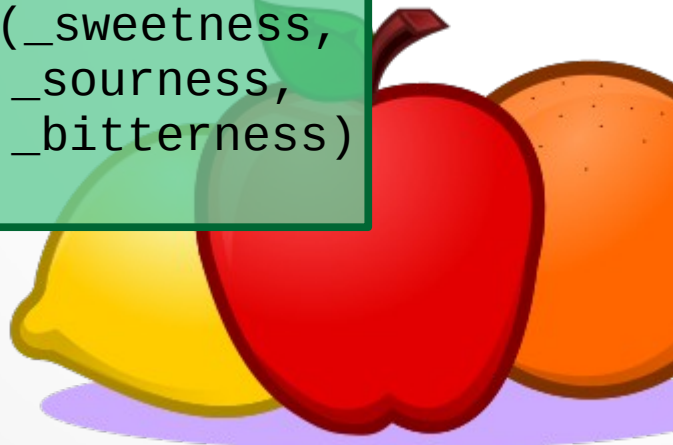
```
    vitamins = 10  
    weight = 13  
    _sourness = 5  
    _sweetness = 20  
    _bitterness = 2
```

```
    rot():  
        _freshness -= 4
```

```
class Lemon(Fruit):
```

```
    vitamins = 20  
    weight = 10  
    _sourness = 20  
    _sweetness = 2  
    _bitterness = 5
```

```
    rot():  
        _bitterness += 1  
        _freshness -= 2
```



Fruit Class

```
class Fruit(object):  
  
    def __init__( self, vit, weight):  
        self.vitamins = vit  
        self.weight = weight  
        self._freshness = 100  
        self._sourness = 1  
        self._sweetness = 1  
        self._bitterness = 1  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._freshness -= 1  
  
    def get_taste(self):  
        return ( self._sweetness,  
                  self._sourness,  
                  self._bitterness )
```

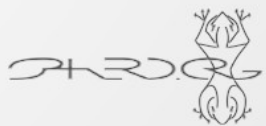

Apple Class: DIY0

```
class Apple(Fruit):  
  
    def __init__( self, *args, **kwargs ):  
        super().__init__( *args, **kwargs)  
        self._sourness = 5  
        self._sweetness = 20  
        self._bitterness = 2  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._freshness -= 4
```

Apple & Lemon Class

```
class Apple(Fruit):  
  
    def __init__( self, *args, **kwargs ):  
        super().__init__( *args, **kwargs )  
        self._sourness = 5  
        self._sweetness = 20  
        self._bitterness = 2  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._freshness -= 4
```

```
class Lemon(Fruit):  
  
    def __init__( self, *args, **kwargs ):  
        super().__init__( *args, **kwargs )  
        self._sourness = 20  
        self._sweetness = 2  
        self._bitterness = 5  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._bitterness += 1  
        self._freshness -= 2
```



Instantiation

Class instances

```
a = Apple(20, 10)
l = Lemon(vit=30, weight=10)
l2 = Lemon(30, weight=11)
l3 = Lemon(weight=11, 30)
```

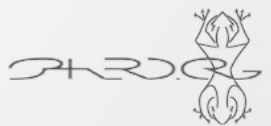
```
l3 = Lemon(weight=11, vit=30)
SyntaxError: non-keyword arg after keyword arg
```



DIY 1

Create a Nature manager which rots all available fruits until there are no fruits left

- instantiate fruits into a collection
- pass this collection of fruits to the manager
- the manager will call the rot() method of fruits
- remove fruits from the collection if it is rotten
- exit when all fruits have rotten



DIY 1

```
class Nature(object):

    def __init__(self, fruits):
        self.fruits = fruits

    def decay(self):
        to_delete = []
        for fruit in self.fruits:
            fruit.rot()
            if fruit.is_rotten:
                to_delete.append(fruit)

        for fruit in to_delete:
            print("fruit {0} has rotten".format(fruit))
            self.fruits.remove(fruit)

    def run(self):
        while len(self.fruits):
            self.decay()

fruits = [ Apple(20,20) for x in range(20) ]
for x in range(20):
    fruits.append( Lemon( 30, 10) )
Nature(fruits).run()
```



Standard methods

Syntax

```
x = MyClass()  
del x  
for i in x:  
    print(x)  
x()  
len(x)  
y in x:  
x + y  
x - y  
x * y  
x == y  
x != y  
x > y  
x >= y  
if x:
```

Python calls

```
__init__  
__del__  
__iter__ / __next__  
__repr__  
__call__  
__len__  
__contains__  
__add__  
__sub__  
__mul__  
__eq__  
__ne__  
__lt__  
__le__  
__bool__
```

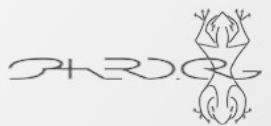
DIY 2

Add methods to determine the fruits 'tastiness'.

Make sure you can compare the fruits taste or mix them

For example what taste do we get if we sum an Apple and a Lemon

```
a = Apple()  
l = Lemon()  
a + l
```



(multiple)Inheritance & MixIns

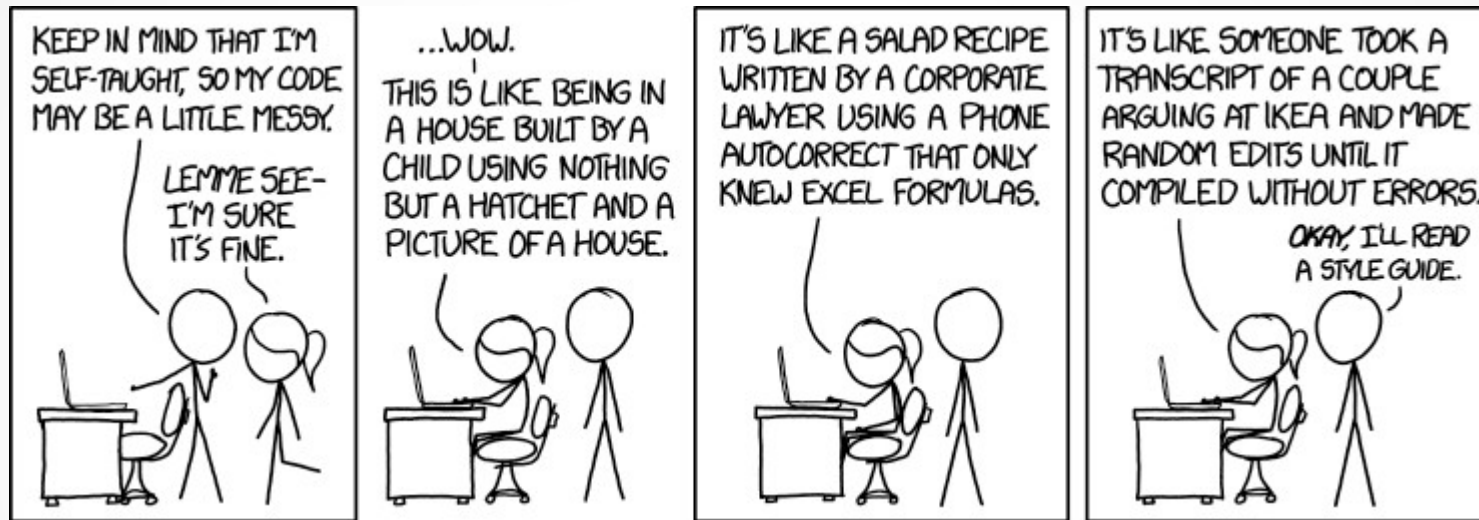
```
class TastyMixin(object):
    """
    This class provides taste comparison operators
    """
    def __lt__(self, other):
        st = self._sourness + self._sweetness + self._bitterness
        ot = other._sourness + other._sweetness + other._bitterness
        return st < ot

    def __le__(self, other):
        st = self._sourness + self._sweetness + self._bitterness
        ot = other._sourness + other._sweetness + other._bitterness
        return st <= ot

    def __eq__(self, other):
        st = self._sourness + self._sweetness + self._bitterness
        ot = other._sourness + other._sweetness + other._bitterness
        return st == ot

    def __ne__(self, other):...
    def __gt__(self, other):...
    def __ge__(self, other):...
```


Coding Style



Coding Style

```
>>> import this
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters

Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
Unless explicitly silenced.
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
Now is better than never.
Although never is often better than *right* now.
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!
```



PEP8: Python Style Guide

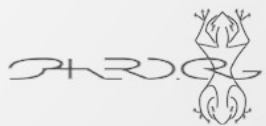
- Indentation: use 4 spaces (Spaces are preferred!)
- Align with opening delimiter:

```
# Aligned with opening delimiter.  
foo = long_function_name(var_one, var_two,  
                          var_three, var_four)
```

- multi-line constructs line up

```
my_list = [  
    1, 2, 3,  
    4, 5, 6,  
]
```

- Limit all lines to a maximum of 79 characters.
- Surround top-level function and class definitions with two blank lines.
- Method definitions inside a class are surrounded by a single blank line.
- Always use UTF-8 for source files (Python3)
- For core source only use ASCII characters



PEP8: Python Style Guide

- imports on seperate lines
- imports always at the top of a file before globals and constants
- imports should be grouped as follows
 - 1) standard lib imports
 - 2) third party lib imports
 - 3) local imports
- avoid wild card imports (from <module> import *)

```
import os
import sys
# No import os, sys
from subprocess import Popen, PIPE

import numpy

from myclass import MyClass
from foo.bar.yourclass import YourClass
```

PEP8: Python Style Guide

- bad comments are worse than no comments!!!
- use inline comments sparingly
- indent block comments to the same level as the code

```
x = x + 1                # Increment x (this is bad)
x = x + 1                # Compensate for border

# Use the log() method instead of print() to
# align with debug levels
def log(msg):
    ...
```

PEP8: Python Style Guide

- modules should have all-lowercase names
- Class names should use CapWords
- Exceptions should use the Error suffix
- Function/method names should be lowercase with words separated by _
- Use one leading underscore only for non-public methods and instance variables.
- Constants all capital letters with underscores separating words

```
import foo.bar

BLA = 0

class CapWord(object):
    """
    Write docstrings for all public classes
    """

    _internal_var = 3

    def do_bla(self):
        if False:
            raise CapWordError("d'oh")
```

<http://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>



DIY3

Install pep8

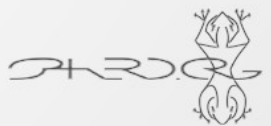
```
$ pip install pep8
```

Or through the distro package management

```
$ sudo apt-get install pep8
```

Run pep8 on your .py file containing the previous classes until no more errors

```
$ pep8 diy1.py
diy0.py:13:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
diy0.py:22:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
diy0.py:24:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
diy0.py:25:18: E201 whitespace after '('
diy0.py:25:40: E202 whitespace before ')'
```



:)

Install autopep8

```
$ pip install autopep8  
$ autopep8 --in-place diy1.py
```


Pythonic Thinking

“
all your pseudo code are belong to us
”

Raw Strings

```
>>> "I'm a string,\nm'kay"  
"I'm a string,\nm'kay"
```

```
>>> r"I'm a string,\nm'kay"  
"I'm a string,\\nm'kay"
```

```
>>> b"I'm a string,\nm'kay"  
b"I'm a string,\nm'kay"
```

```
>>> u"I'm a string,\nm'kay"  
"I'm a string,\nm'kay"
```

```
>>> """  
... I'm a string  
...  
... m'kay"""  
"\nI'm a string\n\nm'kay"
```

```
>>> "I'm a string,\nm'kay".upper()  
"I'M A STRING,\nm'KAY"
```

```
>>> "I like the numbers {0} and {1}".format(3, 4**2)  
"I like the numbers 3 and 16"
```



Looping/Iterators

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in range(len(a)):
    print(a[x])
```

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in a:
    print(x)
```

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for i,x in enumerate(a):
    print(i, x, a[i])
```

pythonic



Looping (dangerous)

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in range(len(a)):
    print(a[x])
    if x == 3:
        a.remove(a[x])
```

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in a:
    print(x)
    if x == 3:
        a.remove(x)
```

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for i, x in enumerate(a):
    print(i, x, a[i])
    if x == 3:
        a.remove(x)
```

Looping/Iterators

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for k in a:  
    print(k, a[k])
```

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for k in a.keys():  
    print(k, a[k])
```

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for v in a.values():  
    print(v)
```

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for k,v in a.items():  
    print(k,v)
```

pythonic



Looping?

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for k,v in a.items():  
    print(k,v)  
    if k == 2:  
        del a[k]
```

Looping/Iterators

```
q = ['name', 'quest', 'favorite color']  
a = ['lancelot', 'the holy grail', 'blue']  
for i, v in enumerate(q):  
    print('What is your {0}? It is {1}.'.format(v, a[i]))
```

```
q = ['name', 'quest', 'favorite color']  
a = ['lancelot', 'the holy grail', 'blue']  
for v1, v2 in zip(q, a):  
    print('What is your {0}? It is {1}.'.format(v1, v2))
```



Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```


Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[:1]  
[0]  
>>> a[:2]  
[0, 1]  
>>> a[:3]  
[0, 1, 2]
```

Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[3:]  
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[2:]  
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[1:]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[0:]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[-1:]
```

Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[3:]  
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[2:]  
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[1:]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[0:]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[-1:]  
[15]
```

Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[3:8]  
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
>>> a[-10:-1]  
[6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]  
>>> a[6:15]  
[6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]
```

Slicing + strides

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[6:15:2]  
[6, 8, 10, 12, 14]  
>>> a[6:15:3]  
[6, 9, 12]  
>>> a[6::3]  
[6, 9, 12, 15]  
>>> a[::3]  
[0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15]
```

Slicing + strides

```
>>> for v in a[::2]: v & 1
...
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
>>> for v in a[::2]: bool(v & 1)
...
False
False
False
False
False
False
False
False
False
>>> for v in a[1::2]: bool(v & 1)
...
True
```

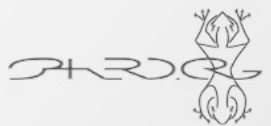


Exceptions

```
cupcakes = 9

def yo_mama():
    global cupcakes
    cupcakes -= 1
    if cupcakes:
        return cupcakes
    # implicit return None

for x in range(9):
    print(yo_mama())
```



Exceptions

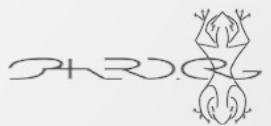
```
def yo_mama2():  
    global cupcakes  
    cupcakes -= 1  
    if cupcakes < 3:  
        return cupcakes, "We need moa"  
    elif cupcakes:  
        return cupcakes  
    # implicit return None  
  
cupcakes = 9  
for x in range(9):  
    print(yo_mama2())
```


Exceptions

```
class OutOfCupCakesError(Exception):
    """We're out of cupcakes"""

def yo_mama3():
    global cupcakes
    cupcakes -= 1
    if cupcakes < 3:
        raise OutOfCupCakesError
    elif cupcakes:
        return cupcakes
    # implicit return None

cupcakes = 9
for x in range(9):
    try:
        print(yo_mama3())
    except OutOfCupCakesError:
        print("we need moa")
```



Exceptions

```
try:
    do_something()
    do_anotherthing()
except SomeError as e:
    print(e)
else:
    print("Jay, we managed")
finally:
    print("Die peacefully")
```

Exceptions

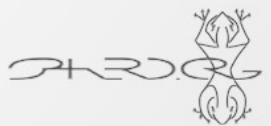
```
try:
    do_something()
    do_anotherthing()
except (SomeError, AnotherError) as e:
    print(e)
except:
    print("I give up")
else:
    print("Jay, we managed")
finally:
    print("Die peacefully")
```

DIY4

Add exceptions to the fruit classes and nature managers

make the nature fruit class iterable by taste?

or anything you picked up today



sys.exit(0)

PythonFu



Arnaud Loonstra, 12-08-2016, Amsterdam



Welkom voorstel etc

Preparation

- Install Python 3 (latest version, comes preinstalled on most Linux distros)
- Install virtualenv
- Make sure you are connected to the Internet
- All used data can be found at <http://github.com/sphaero/workshops>



Favoriete texteditor paraat hebben!!!

Command Line Interface

ls	list dir content
cd	change current dir
cp	copy
rm	remove/delete
nano	text editor
vi	text editor (difficult)
dmesg	output kernel messages
tail	last contents of a file
more	file pager
less	file pager (nicer)
cat	binary output a file
man	manuals
mkdir	create a directory
touch	update/create a file (access time)
pwd	present working dir
ln	create (symbolic) link
du	disk use
chmod	change permission
fg/bg	fore-/background a process

CONTROL:

CTRL-C	Kill
CTRL-D	Exit
CTRL-Z	suspend
CTRL-S	stop input (undo CTRL-Q)

TAB command completion!!!!

Commands can be put in a file for batching:

```
#!/bin/bash
pwd
cd /tmp
touch hoi
echo hallo > hoi
tail hoi
cd -
```



We'll be using CLI in Linux

'under the hood'

Sheet with all commands, keep track

Ctrl-C to stop

TAB to complete

Display characterization

```
print('hello world')
```

Source code example

```
$ export PYTHONHOME="/tmp"  
$ python run.py
```

Shell commands example (terminal)

```
>>> def log(msg):  
...     print(msg)  
...  
>>> log("hello world")  
hello world  
>>>
```

Python interpreter example




Uitleggen van voorbeeld code in sheets

???

```

1209 elif line.startswith("I*"):
1210     temp=Item(0)
1211
1212     #@new:enchantlvl,type,atk,def,ntrbouns,defdbouns,perbouns,conbouns,wilbouns,cha,bonus,price
1213     temp.name= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1214     temp.enchantlvl= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1215     temp.type= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1216     temp.atk= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1217     temp.def= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1218     temp.strbouns= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1219     temp.intrbouns= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1220     temp.defbouns= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1221     n(" ")[0]
1222     temp.perbouns= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1223     n(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0]
1224     temp.conbouns= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1225     n(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0]
1226     temp.wilbouns= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1227     temp.chabouns= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1228     n(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0]
1229     temp.price= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1230     self.inventory.append(copy.copy(temp))
1231     self.inventory.append(copy.copy(temp))
1232
1233     #@load belt items
1234     elif line.startswith("B*"):
1235         line=line.lstrip("B*")
1236         if line.partition(" ")[0]=="A": self.belt.append(item.consumable(4,0))
1237         if line.partition(" ")[0]=="V":
1238             temp=Item.consumable(0,0)
1239             temp.subtype= int(line.partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1240             temp.name=line.partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0]
1241             temp.hpr= int(line.partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1242             temp.mpr= int(line.partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1243             temp.price= int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[2].partition(" ")[0])
1244             self.belt.append(copy.copy(temp))
1245
1246     #@add copy items to belt until it's full
1247     while len(self.belt)<3: self.belt.append(item.consumable(4,0))
1248
1249     #@delete player bonuses
1250     for i in self.equipment:
1251         self.strboost+=(a.strbouns)
1252         self.intrboost+=(a.intrbouns)
1253         self.defboost+=(a.defbouns)
1254         self.perboost+=(a.perbouns)
1255         self.conboost+=(a.conbouns)
1256         self.wilboost+=(a.wilbouns)
1257         self.chaboost+=(a.chabouns)

```



FOSDEM vorig jaar

Ik snap dit niet... Ik weet niet wat jullie al weten en wat jullie willen weten dus kom met vragen

Ik heb een aantal zaken voorbereid maar ik kan er net zo goed naast zitten qua jullie behoeften

???

```
1189      #Load equipped items
1190
1191      defn:strbonus:inthonus:dexbonus:perbonus:conbonus:wilbonus:chabonus:price      #Ename:enchantlv:tyget:atk:
1192      elif line.startswith("E"):
1193          if not line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]==" ":
1194              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),name=      line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1195              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),enchantlv=
1196              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),type=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1197              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),atk=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1198              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),defn=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1199              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),strbonus=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1200              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),intbonus=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1201              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),dexbonus=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1202              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),perbonus=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1203              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),conbonus=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1204              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),wilbonus=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1205              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),chabonus=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1206              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),price=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
1207              self.equipparr[int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].partition(':')[0]-1),n=      int(line.rstrip("\n").partition(':')[2].par
```



???

```
#Load inventory
elif line.startswith("I:"):
    temp=item.item(0)
    line=line.strip().split(':')
    #E:name:enchantlv:type:atk:defn:strbonus:inthonus:dexbonus:perbonus:conbonus:wilbonus:chabonus:price
    temp.name= line[1]
    temp.enchantlv= int(line[2])
    temp.type= int(line[3])
    temp.atk= int(line[4])
    temp.defn= int(line[5])
    temp.strbonus= int(line[6])
    temp.inthonus= int(line[7])
    temp.dexbonus= int(line[8])
    temp.perbonus= int(line[9])
    temp.conbonus= int(line[10])
    temp.wilbonus= int(line[11])
    temp.chabonus= int(line[12])
    temp.price= int(line[13])
    self.inventory.append(copy.copy(temp))
```



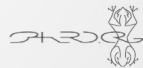
Why did this happen?

```
#Load file
try:
    with open("../player/save", "r") as savefile:
        attrdict=json.load(savefile)
except IOError:
    pass
```

- The documentation lists the functions in alphabetical order
- partition() is listed before split()
- I stopped reading as soon as I found the first one

"Yuri Numerov @FOSDEM16"

https://archive.fosdem.org/2016/schedule/event/python_mistakes/



Outline

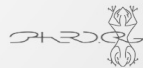
- Running and using Python
- Object Oriented Programming in Python
- Pythonic Thinking



3 uur, */50min pauze

Python pros & cons

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easy to code• Code indentation• Embeddable• Batteries included• Huge community• Simple binding to C• Opensource | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code indentation• Slow• Global Interpreter Lock• Python 2 to 3 problem• Dynamic types |
|---|---|



Pros & cons (eigen mening)

Python version

On unix variants:

```
$ python --version
```

On unix variants with 2 and 3 installed

```
$ python3 --version
```

On windows:

```
$ python.exe --version
```



Python version

Within Python:

```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.version
'3.4.3+ (default, Oct 14 2015, 16:03:50) \n[GCC 5.2.1
20151010]
>>> sys.version_info
sys.version_info(major=3, minor=4, micro=3,
releaselevel='final', serial=0)
>>> sys.version_info.major
3
>>> sys.version_info.minor
4
```



Python directory structure

`./include`
`./lib/python-wheels`
`./lib/python3.4`
`./lib/python3.4/__pycache__`
`./lib/python3.4/json`
`./lib/python3.4/site-packages`
`./bin`

headers for C compilers
wheels will replace eggs
this is where your modules reside
bytecode versions of python code (ignore)
the included json module (example)
extra installed non native modules
the python executables



Python module lookup (path)

From within Python

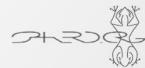
```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path
['', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/python_axolotl-0.1.35-py3.4.egg', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/protobuf-3.0.0b2.post2-py3.4.egg', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/pycrypto-2.6.1-py3.4-linux-x86_64.egg', '/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages', '/usr/lib/python3.4', '/usr/lib/python3.4/plat-x86_64-linux-gnu', '/usr/lib/python3.4/lib-dynload', '/home/aloonstra/.local/lib/python3.4/site-packages', '/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages']
```

```
>>> print("\n".join(sys.path))
```



Python module lookup (path)

```
>>> print("\n".join(sys.path))  
  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/python_axolotl-0.1.35-  
py3.4.egg  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/protobuf-3.0.0b2.post2-  
py3.4.egg  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages/pycrypto-2.6.1-py3.4-  
linux-x86_64.egg  
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages  
/usr/lib/python3.4  
/usr/lib/python3.4/plat-x86_64-linux-gnu  
/usr/lib/python3.4/lib-dynload  
/home/aloonstra/.local/lib/python3.4/site-packages  
/usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages
```



Python module lookup (path)

Adding a module search directory within Python:

```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path.append('/tmp/my_path')
```

Adding a module search directory from the terminal:

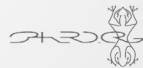
```
$ export PYTHONPATH="/tmp/my_path"
$ python
```

Or a oneliner:

```
$ PYTHONPATH="/tmp/my_path" python
```

In case PYTHONPATH was already set:

```
$ PYTHONPATH="$PYTHONPATH:/tmp/my_path" python
```



Installeren van modules pip of apt-get??? waar komen ze terecht

Python home

Location of Python files (prefix or home)

```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.prefix
'/usr'
```

Setting the Python prefix (home) from the terminal:

```
$ export PYTHONHOME="/usr"
$ python
>>> import sys
>>> sys.prefix
'/usr'
```

Or a oneliner:

```
$ PYTHONHOME="/usr" python -c "import sys; print(sys.prefix)"
```



Virtualenv

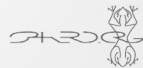
see: `$ virtualenv --help`

```
$ virtualenv testing
Running virtualenv with interpreter /usr/bin/python2
New python executable in testing/bin/python2
Also creating executable in testing/bin/python
Installing setuptools, pip...done.
```

```
$ virtualenv -p python3 testing_py3
Already using interpreter /usr/bin/python3
Using base prefix '/usr'
New python executable in testing_py3/bin/python3
Also creating executable in testing_py3/bin/python
Installing setuptools, pip...done.
```

`--system-site-packages`

Give the virtual environment access to the global site-packages.



```
$ PYTHONPATH="/usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/"
PYTHONHOME="/home/aloonstra/Documents/projects/workshop
s/AdvancedPython/test/test2/" gimp
```

Virtualenv

activate

```
$ source testing/bin/activate
[testing] $ python
>>> import sys
>>> sys.prefix
'/home/aloonstra/Documents/projects/workshops/AdvancedPython/testing'
```

deactivate (in the same terminal)

```
$ [testing] $ deactivate
$
```



```
$ PYTHONPATH="/usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/"
PYTHONHOME="/home/aloonstra/Documents/projects/workshop
s/AdvancedPython/test/test2/" gimp
```


shebang

Under {Unix}, if the first two bytes of an {executable} file are "#!", the {kernel} treats the file as a script rather than a {machine code} program. The word following the "!" (i.e., everything up to the first {whitespace}) is used as the {pathname} of the {interpreter}.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
import ...
```

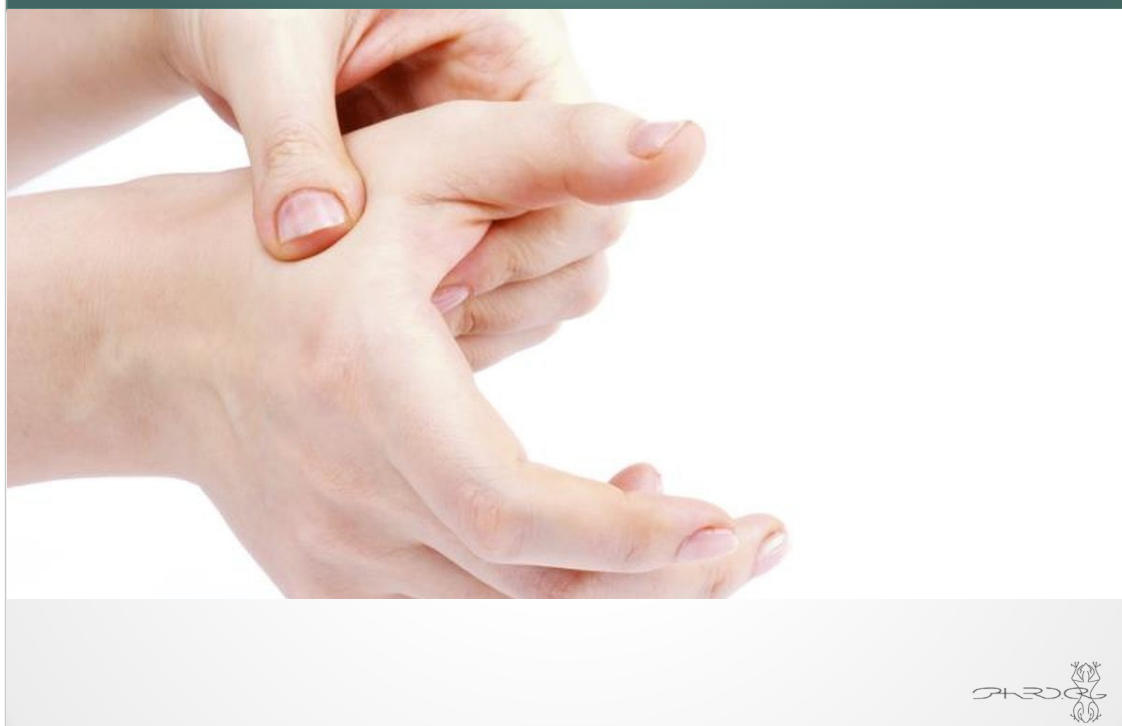
better

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import ...
```



Let's code



Koffie

Outline

- Object Oriented Programming
- Classes & Inheritance
- Tips & Tricks



Classes in Python

```
class Fruit:
```

```
    vitamins = 0  
    weight = 0  
    _freshness = 100  
    _sourness = 1  
    _sweetness = 1  
    _bitterness = 1
```

```
    rot():  
        _freshness -= 1
```

```
    getTaste():  
        return (_sweetness,  
                _sourness,  
                _bitterness)
```

```
class Apple(Fruit):
```

```
    vitamins = 10  
    weight = 13  
    _sourness = 5  
    _sweetness = 20  
    _bitterness = 2
```

```
    rot():  
        _freshness -= 4
```

```
class Lemon(Fruit):
```

```
    vitamins = 20  
    weight = 10  
    _sourness = 20  
    _sweetness = 2  
    _bitterness = 5
```

```
    rot():  
        _bitterness += 1  
        _freshness -= 2
```



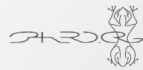
Fruit Class

```
class Fruit(object):  
  
    def __init__( self, vit, weight):  
        self.vitamins = vit  
        self.weight = weight  
        self._freshness = 100  
        self._sourness = 1  
        self._sweetness = 1  
        self._bitterness = 1  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._freshness -= 1  
  
    def get_taste(self):  
        return ( self._sweetness,  
                self._sourness,  
                self._bitterness )
```



Apple Class: DIY0

```
class Apple(Fruit):  
    def __init__( self, *args, **kwargs ):  
        super().__init__( *args, **kwargs )  
        self._sourness = 5  
        self._sweetness = 20  
        self._bitterness = 2  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._freshness -= 4
```



Maak zelf een Lemon class

Zorg dat python geen syntax error geeft

Apple & Lemon Class

```
class Apple(Fruit):  
  
    def __init__( self, *args, **kwargs ):  
        super().__init__( *args, **kwargs)  
        self._sourness = 5  
        self._sweetness = 20  
        self._bitterness = 2  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._freshness -= 4
```

```
class Lemon(Fruit):  
  
    def __init__( self, *args, **kwargs ):  
        super().__init__( *args, **kwargs)  
        self._sourness = 20  
        self._sweetness = 2  
        self._bitterness = 5  
  
    def rot(self):  
        self._bitterness += 1  
        self._freshness -= 2
```



super() is anders in Py2

Instantiation

Class instances

```
a = Apple(20, 10)
l = Lemon(vit=30, weight=10)
l2 = Lemon(30, weight=11)
l3 = Lemon(weight=11, 30)
```

```
l3 = Lemon(weight=11, vit=30)
SyntaxError: non-keyword arg after keyword arg
```



DIY 1

Create a Nature manager which rots all available fruits until there are no fruits left

- instantiate fruits into a collection
- pass this collection of fruits to the manager
- the manager will call the rot() method of fruits
- remove fruits from the collection if it is rotten
- exit when all fruits have rotten



Maak een Nature manager

DIY 1

```
class Nature(object):

    def __init__(self, fruits):
        self.fruits = fruits

    def decay(self):
        to_delete = []
        for fruit in self.fruits:
            fruit.rot()
            if fruit.is_rotten:
                to_delete.append(fruit)

        for fruit in to_delete:
            print("fruit {0} has rotten".format(fruit))
            self.fruits.remove(fruit)

    def run(self):
        while len(self.fruits):
            self.decay()

fruits = [ Apple(20,20) for x in range(20) ]
for x in range(20):
    fruits.append( Lemon( 30, 10) )
Nature(fruits).run()
```



Run DIY0 met print statements, is een bende
Toon DIY1+ met repr methoden

Standard methods

Syntax

```
x = MyClass()  
del x  
for i in x:  
    print(x)  
x()  
len(x)  
y in x:  
x + y  
x - y  
x * y  
x == y  
x != y  
x > y  
x >= y  
if x:
```

Python calls

```
__init__  
__del__  
__iter__ / __next__  
__repr__  
__call__  
__len__  
__contains__  
__add__  
__sub__  
__mul__  
__eq__  
__ne__  
__lt__  
__le__  
__bool__
```

<https://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html#basic-customization>



DIY 2

Add methods to determine the fruits 'tastiness'.

Make sure you can compare the fruits taste or mix them

For example what taste do we get if we sum an Apple and a Lemon

```
a = Apple()  
l = Lemon()  
a + l
```



(multiple)Inheritance & MixIns

```
class TastyMixin(object):
    """
    This class provides taste comparison operators
    """
    def __lt__(self, other):
        st = self._sourness + self._sweetness + self._bitterness
        ot = other._sourness + other._sweetness + other._bitterness
        return st < ot

    def __le__(self, other):
        st = self._sourness + self._sweetness + self._bitterness
        ot = other._sourness + other._sweetness + other._bitterness
        return st <= ot

    def __eq__(self, other):
        st = self._sourness + self._sweetness + self._bitterness
        ot = other._sourness + other._sweetness + other._bitterness
        return st == ot

    def __ne__(self, other):...
    def __gt__(self, other):...
    def __ge__(self, other):...
```

PHROG

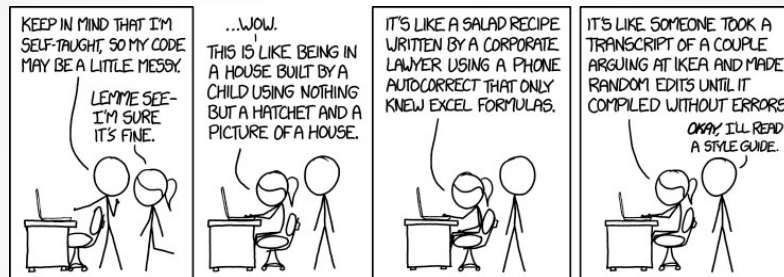
Een oplossing is om een MixIn class te gebruiken

- voorkom multiple inheritance (circular dependencies & diamond deps etc)

Als je er nog niet aan toe bent: AVOID!

```
class Fruit(TastyMixin, object):
```

Coding Style



PHROG

Koffie? of na coding style?

Coding Style

```
>>> import this
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters

Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
Unless explicitly silenced.
In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.
There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.
Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.
Now is better than never.
Although never is often better than *right* now.
If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.
If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.
Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!
```



PEP8: Python Style Guide

- Indentation: use 4 spaces (Spaces are preferred!)
- Align with opening delimiter:

```
# Aligned with opening delimiter.  
foo = long_function_name(var_one, var_two,  
                          var_three, var_four)
```

- multi-line constructs line up

```
my_list = [  
    1, 2, 3,  
    4, 5, 6,  
]
```

- Limit all lines to a maximum of 79 characters.
- Surround top-level function and class definitions with two blank lines.
- Method definitions inside a class are surrounded by a single blank line.
- Always use UTF-8 for source files (Python3)
- For core source only use ASCII characters

PEP8: Python Style Guide

- imports on separate lines
- imports always at the top of a file before globals and constants
- imports should be grouped as follows
 - 1) standard lib imports
 - 2) third party lib imports
 - 3) local imports
- avoid wild card imports (from <module> import *)

```
import os
import sys
# No import os, sys
from subprocess import Popen, PIPE

import numpy

from myclass import MyClass
from foo.bar.yourclass import YourClass
```

<http://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>



PEP8: Python Style Guide

- bad comments are worse than no comments!!!
- use inline comments sparingly
- indent block comments to the same level as the code

```
x = x + 1          # Increment x (this is bad)
x = x + 1          # Compensate for border

# Use the log() method instead of print() to
# align with debug levels
def log(msg):
    ...
```

PEP8: Python Style Guide

- modules should have all-lowercase names
- Class names should use CapWords
- Exceptions should use the Error suffix
- Function/method names should be lowercase with words separated by _
- Use one leading underscore only for non-public methods and instance variables.
- Constants all capital letters with underscores separating words

```
import foo.bar

BLA = 0

class CapWord(object):
    """
    Write docstrings for all public classes
    """

    _internal_var = 3

    def do_bla(self):
        if False:
            raise CapWordError("d'oh")
```

<http://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>



DIY3

Install pep8

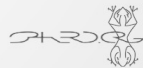
```
$ pip install pep8
```

Or through the distro package management

```
$ sudo apt-get install pep8
```

Run pep8 on your .py file containing the previous classes until no more errors

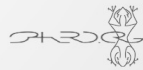
```
$ pep8 diy1.py
diy0.py:13:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
diy0.py:22:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
diy0.py:24:1: W293 blank line contains whitespace
diy0.py:25:18: E201 whitespace after '('
diy0.py:25:40: E202 whitespace before ')'
```



:)

Install autopep8

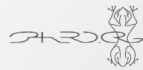
```
$ pip install autopep8  
$ autopep8 --in-place diy1.py
```



koffie

Pythonic Thinking

all your pseudo code are belong to us



Raw Strings

```
>>> "I'm a string,\nm'kay"
"I'm a string,\nm'kay"

>>> r"I'm a string,\nm'kay"
"I'm a string,\nm'kay"

>>> b"I'm a string,\nm'kay"
b"I'm a string,\nm'kay"

>>> u"I'm a string,\nm'kay"
"I'm a string,\nm'kay"

>>> """
... I'm a string
...
... m'kay"""
"\nI'm a string\n\nm'kay"

>>> "I'm a string,\nm'kay".upper()
"I'M A STRING,\nM'KAY"

>>> "I like the numbers {0} and {1}".format(3, 4**2)
"I like the numbers 3 and 16"
```



Looping/Iterators

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in range(len(a)):
    print(a[x])
```

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in a:
    print(x)
```

pythonic

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for i,x in enumerate(a):
    print(i, x, a[i])
```



Looping (dangerous)

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in range(len(a)):
    print(a[x])
    if x == 3:
        a.remove(a[x])
```

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for x in a:
    print(x)
    if x == 3:
        a.remove(x)
```

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
for i, x in enumerate(a):
    print(i, x, a[i])
    if x == 3:
        a.remove(x)
```

Looping/Iterators

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for k in a:  
    print(k, a[k])
```

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for k in a.keys():  
    print(k, a[k])
```

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for v in a.values():  
    print(v)
```

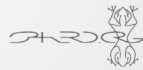
```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}  
for k,v in a.items():  
    print(k,v)
```

pythonic



Looping?

```
a = { 0: 1, 2: 3, 4: 6}
for k,v in a.items():
    print(k,v)
    if k == 2:
        del a[k]
```



Looping/Iterators

```
q = ['name', 'quest', 'favorite color']  
a = ['lancelot', 'the holy grail', 'blue']  
for i, v in enumerate(q):  
    print('What is your {0}? It is {1}'.format(v, a[i]))
```

```
q = ['name', 'quest', 'favorite color']  
a = ['lancelot', 'the holy grail', 'blue']  
for v1, v2 in zip(q, a):  
    print('What is your {0}? It is {1}'.format(v1, v2))
```



Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
```

Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[:1]  
[0]  
>>> a[:2]  
[0, 1]  
>>> a[:3]  
[0, 1, 2]
```

Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[3:]  
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[2:]  
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[1:]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[0:]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[-1:]
```



Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[3:]  
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[2:]  
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[1:]  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[0:]  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]  
>>> a[-1:]  
[15]
```



Live in python pielen

Slicing

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[3:8]  
[3, 4, 5, 6, 7]  
>>> a[-10:-1]  
[6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]  
>>> a[6:15]  
[6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]
```



Live in python pielen

Slicing + strides

```
>>> a = [ x for x in range(16) ]  
>>> a  
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16]
```

```
>>> a[6:15:2]  
[6, 8, 10, 12, 14]  
>>> a[6:15:3]  
[6, 9, 12]  
>>> a[6::3]  
[6, 9, 12, 15]  
>>> a[::3]  
[0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15]
```



Live in python pielen

Slicing + strides

```
>>> for v in a[::2]: v & 1
...
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
>>> for v in a[::2]: bool(v & 1)
...
False
False
False
False
False
False
False
False
False
>>> for v in a[1::2]: bool(v & 1)
...
True
```



Live in python pielen

Exceptions

```
cupcakes = 9

def yo_mama():
    global cupcakes
    cupcakes -= 1
    if cupcakes:
        return cupcakes
    # implicit return None

for x in range(9):
    print(yo_mama())
```



Exceptions

```
def yo_mama2():
    global cupcakes
    cupcakes -= 1
    if cupcakes < 3:
        return cupcakes, "We need moa"
    elif cupcakes:
        return cupcakes
    # implicit return None

cupcakes = 9
for x in range(9):
    print(yo_mama2())
```



Exceptions

```
class OutOfCupCakesError(Exception):
    """We're out of cupcakes"""

def yo_mama3():
    global cupcakes
    cupcakes -= 1
    if cupcakes < 3:
        raise OutOfCupCakesError
    elif cupcakes:
        return cupcakes
    # implicit return None

cupcakes = 9
for x in range(9):
    try:
        print(yo_mama3())
    except OutOfCupCakesError:
        print("we need moa")
```



Exceptions

```
try:
    do_something()
    do_anotherthing()
except SomeError as e:
    print(e)
else:
    print("Jay, we managed")
finally:
    print("Die peacefully")
```



Exceptions

```
try:
    do_something()
    do_anotherthing()
except (SomeError, AnotherError) as e:
    print(e)
except:
    print("I give up")
else:
    print("Jay, we managed")
finally:
    print("Die peacefully")
```

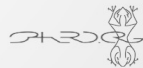


DIY4

Add exceptions to the fruit classes and nature managers
make the nature fruit class iterable by taste?
or anything you picked up today



sys.exit(0)



Wat nog te doen?

Vragen?

NamedTuples

Inherit from collections

default arguments use None!!!

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
@app.route("/")  
def hello():  
    return "Hello World"
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run()
```