

Standard Libraries

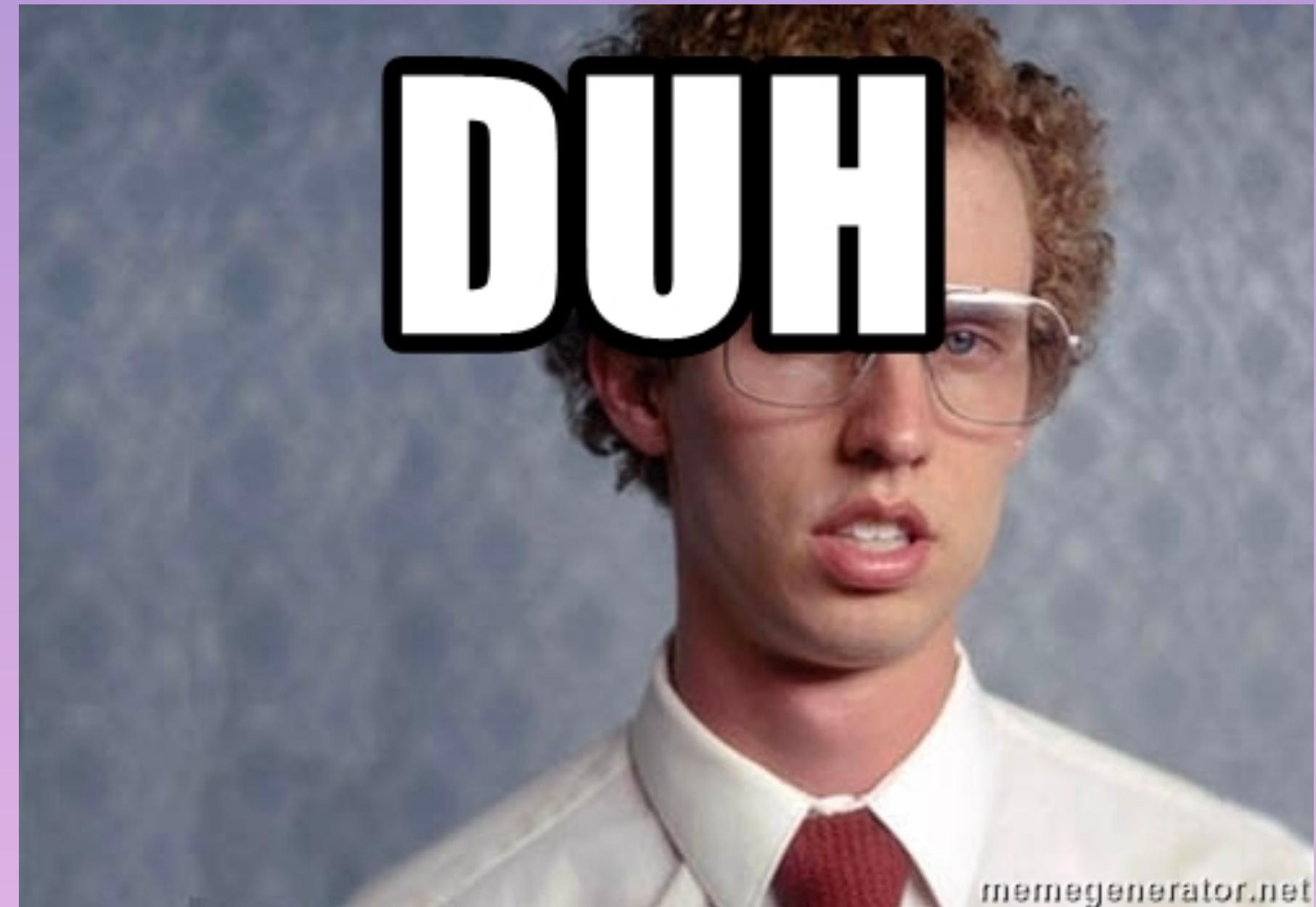
May 23th

Final Project

- Due in 14 days
- Feel Free to meet with us anytime in next few weeks

But first....

A little more functional programming



memegenerator.net

Lambda: Anonymous Inline Functions

```
lambda params : expression
```

Let's see how these are used

```
def square_add_two(x,y):  
    return x**2 + y**2
```

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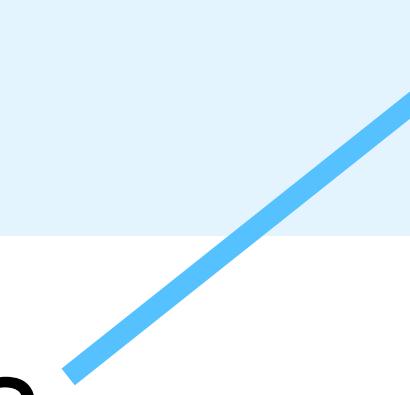
```
lambda x, y : x**2 + y**2
```

Let's see how these are used

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def square_add_two(x,y):  
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Params



Let's see how these are used

```
def square_add_two(x,y):  
    return x**2 + y**2
```

```
lambda x, y : x**2 + y**2
```

Params

Expression

Map

- Takes in a function, and an iterable
- Applies that function to the iterable

Map

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
# Using map with a lambda function to square each number
```

```
squared_numbers = list(map(lambda x: x**2, numbers))
```

```
print(squared_numbers)
```

To call a lambda, you can put the arguments in parenthesis after the definition (also in paraenthesis)

```
(lambda x, y : x**2 + y**2)(8,5)
```

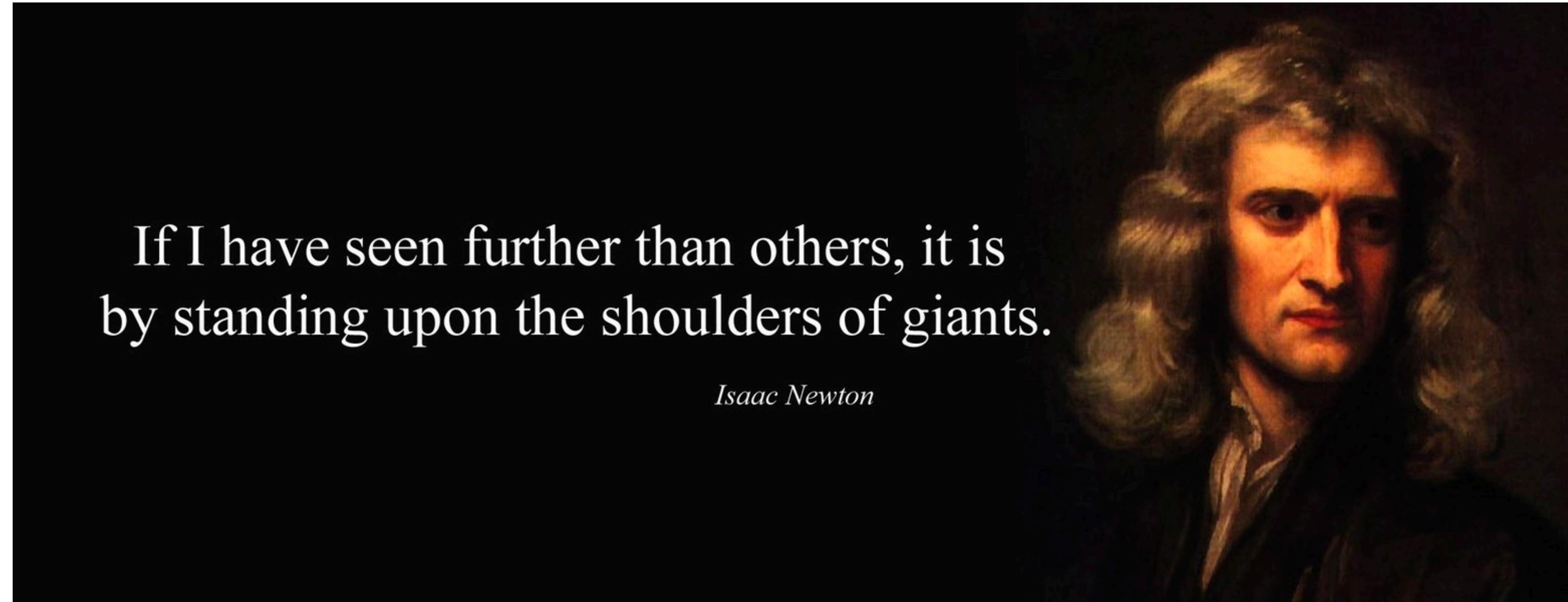
Let's Try Some Out

Okay back to today's topic

Standard Library

If I have seen further than others, it is
by standing upon the shoulders of giants.

Isaac Newton

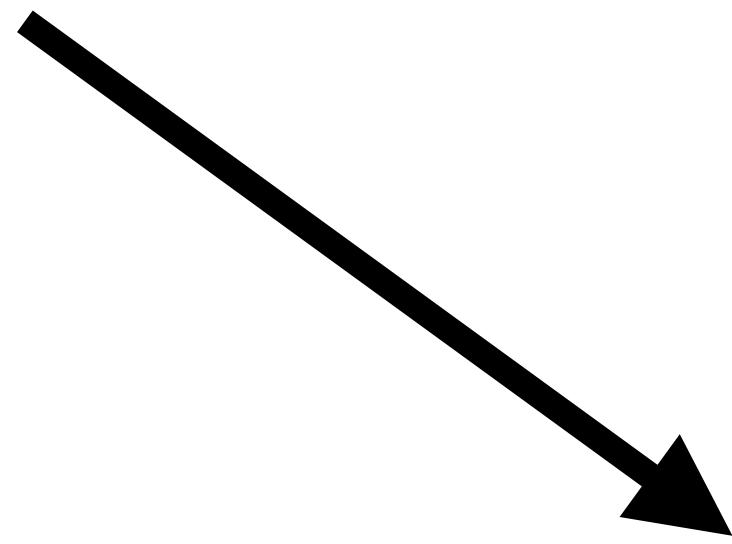


Standard Library

- The packages and modules that come with python
- Viewed as important/fundamental to the developers
- To access them, just need to import!

Modules

- Smallest unit of reusable python code.
- Basically a file with functions and statements
- We write modules allll the time



Package

- A logical collection of modules
- E.g. numpy, random, ect

Where can I find these?

- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/>

Import Conventions

```
sound/
    __init__.py
formats/
    __init__.py
    wavread.py
    wavwrite.py
    aifhread.py
    aiffwrite.py
    auread.py
    auwrite.py
    ...
effects/
    __init__.py
    echo.py
    surround.py
    reverse.py
    ...
filters/
    __init__.py
    equalizer.py
    vocoder.py
    karaoke.py
    ...
```

```
sound/  
    __init__.py  
formats/  
    __init__.py  
    wavread.py  
    wavwrite.py  
    aiffread.py  
    aiffwrite.py  
    auread.py  
    auwrite.py  
    ...  
effects/  
    __init__.py  
    echo.py  
    surround.py  
    reverse.py  
    ...  
filters/  
    __init__.py  
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    vocoder.py  
    karaoke.py  
    ...
```

```
import sound  
  
sound.effects.echo.echofilter(a, b)
```

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formats/  
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    wavread.py  
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    ...  
effects/  
    __init__.py  
    echo.py  
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    reverse.py  
    ...  
filters/  
    __init__.py  
    equalizer.py  
    vocoder.py  
    karaoke.py  
    ...
```

```
import sound  
  
sound.effects.echo.echofilter(a, b)  
  
from sound.effects import echo  
  
echo.echofilter(a, b)
```

```
sound/
    __init__.py
formats/
    __init__.py
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    __init__.py
    equalizer.py
    vocoder.py
    karaoke.py
    ...
```

```
import sound  
  
sound.effects.echo.echofilter(a, b)  
  


---


```
from sound.effects import echo

echo.echofilter(a, b)

```
from sound.effects.echo import echofilter  
  
echofilter(a, b)
```


```


```

Let's explore some Standard Libraries

pickle

pickle

- Pickle lets you serialize/unserialize python objects
- Turns python objects into binary representations

pickle

Method	Use
<code>pickle.dump(obj, file)</code>	Write pickled representation of arbitrary object <code>obj</code> into the file object <code>file</code> .
<code>pickle.dumps(obj)</code>	Return pickled representation of arbitrary object <code>obj</code> as a bytes string.
<code>pickle.load(file)</code>	Read the object which has been pickled into <code>file</code> into memory, return the object.
<code>pickle.loads()</code>	Execute the current statement, proceed to the next one.

When would you want to use this?

- Want to store something efficiently
- Sending information between Processes

An example

Safety around pickle

PDB

Two Ways

- In-file
- In Terminal

pdb

Command	Use
<code>pdb.set_trace()</code>	Sets breakpoint; launches pdb when execution encounters the breakpoint.
<code>p expression</code> or <code>print expression</code>	Prints the value of <code>expression</code> .
<code>c</code> or <code>continue</code>	Continue execution from the current breakpoint.
<code>n</code> or <code>next</code>	Execute the current statement, proceed to the next one.
<code>s</code> or <code>step</code>	Execute the current statement, step into the function.
<code>b line</code> or <code>b function</code>	Sets a breakpoint at line number <code>line</code> , or at the beginning of <code>function</code> .

Two Ways

- In-file
- In Terminal
 - `python3 -m pdb file.py`

collections

collections

Command	Use
<code>collections.namedtuple</code>	Object that supports name-binding to elements of a tuple.
<code>collections.defaultdict</code>	Object that supports default dictionary values (to reduce need for error catching when working with dictionaries).
<code>collections.Counter</code>	Simplify counting of elements in a collection.

functools

functools

Command	Use
<code>functools.cache</code>	Caches the output of a function (like the decorator we wrote in the FP lecture).
<code>functools.wraps</code>	Updates a wrapper function to look like the wrapped function. (<code>__name__</code> , <code>__doc__</code> , etc.)
<code>functools.partial</code>	Returns a function object with some positional and keyword arguments pre-filled.

itertools

itertools

Command	Use
<code>itertools.cycle(iterable)</code>	Returns an infinite iterable, cycling through the elements of iterable.
<code>itertools.count(start [,step])</code>	Returns an infinite iterable, counting up from start in increments of step.

Re

Character	Brief Description	Simple Example
.	any character (wildcard)	w.kly
^	Begins with	^where
[]	character set	[0-9]
	either or	hi bye
+	Once or more	me+
*	zero occurrences or more	me*
{}	exact number of times	I{4}
\	special character operations	\w
\$	Ends with	\$bar

Command	Use
<code>re.findall(pattern, string)</code>	Returns a list of all non-overlapping substrings of <code>string</code> that match <code>pattern</code> .
<code>re.match(pattern, string)</code>	Returns <code>MatchObject</code> (allows for easy match processing) if <code>string</code> matches <code>pattern</code> , <code>None</code> otherwise.

"\(\text{d}\{3\}\)[-]\text{d}\{3\}-\text{d}\{4\}"

(123) 456-7890

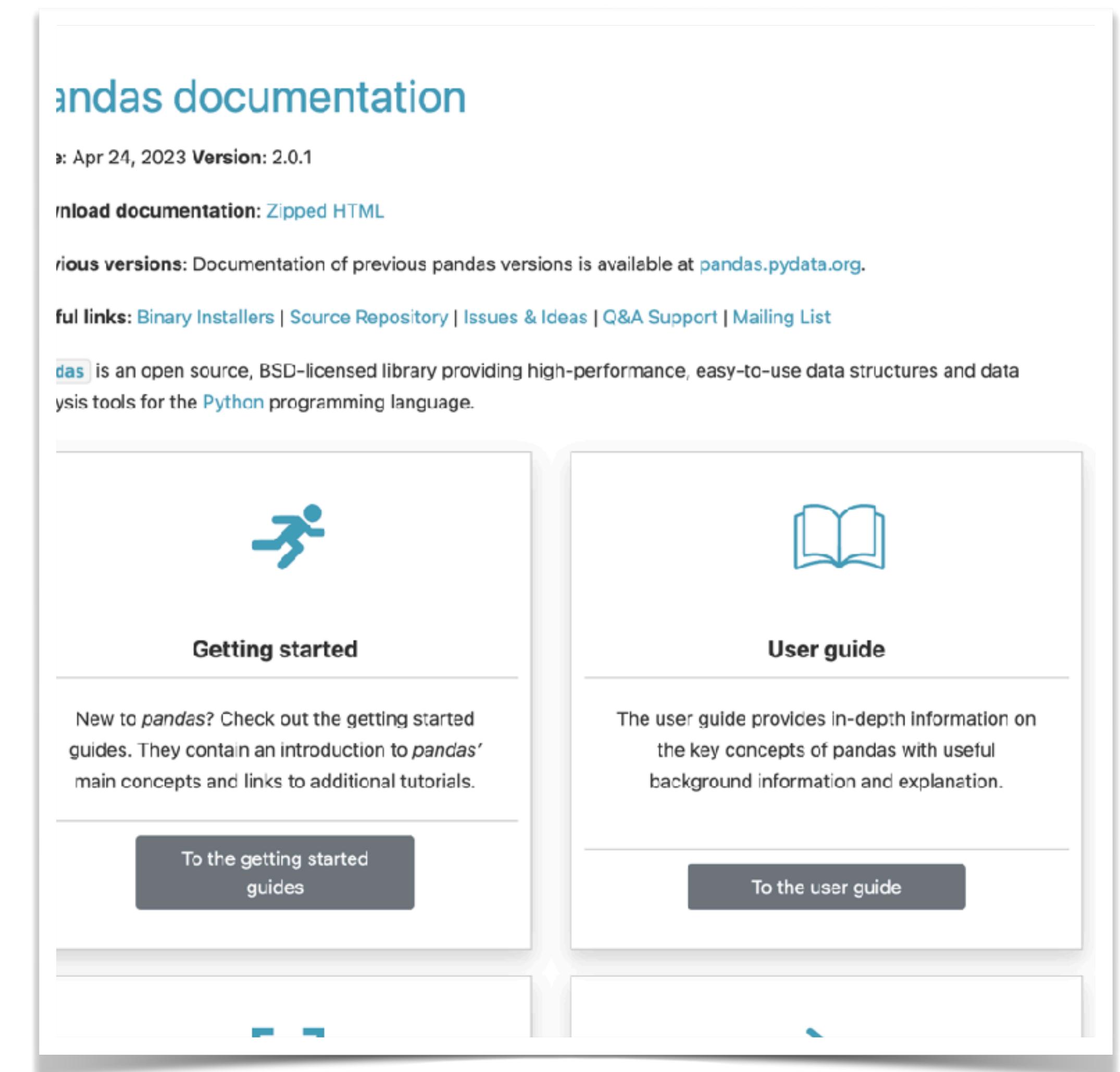
Non-SL Packages

- (Packages not in S.L. must be downloaded with something like pip)
- Some popular ones you might recognize
 - Flask
 - Numpy
 - Pandas
 - Requests

These all have their own documentation



The screenshot shows the Flask documentation website. At the top left is a sidebar with links to 'Project Links' (Issues, Releases, Source Code, GitHub), 'Contents' (Welcome to Flask, User's Guide, API Reference, Additional Notes), and a search bar. The main content area features a large logo icon of a flask (a glass laboratory vessel) and the word 'Flask' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. Below the logo is a brief welcome message and a note about dependencies. A 'User's Guide' section follows, containing sections for 'Installation' (with sub-links for Python Version, Dependencies, Virtual environments, and Install Flask) and 'Quickstart' (with sub-links for A Minimal Application and Debug Mode). A sidebar at the bottom left offers deployment options through AWS and GCP.



The screenshot shows the pandas documentation website. At the top right, it displays the date ('Apr 24, 2023') and version ('Version: 2.0.1'). Below this are links to 'Download documentation' (Zipped HTML) and 'Previous versions'. A 'Full links' section includes links to Binary Installers, Source Repository, Issues & Ideas, Q&A Support, and Mailing List. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled 'Getting started', features a running person icon and a description of what new users can expect from the guides. It includes a button labeled 'To the getting started guides'. The right column, titled 'User guide', features an open book icon and a description of the user guide's purpose. It includes a button labeled 'To the user guide'.

Be careful with pip install!

- In 2018, a package called "acquisition" was uploaded to PyPI, imitating the well-known package "acquisition."
- The malicious package contained code to collect user SSH and GPG keys and send them to a remote server.
- The package was removed, but it highlighted the importance of double-checking package names and sources.