ITP 125 – Homework 4

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Automate the Boring stuff responses

Chapter 7

1. re.compile()
2. If we use raw strings then we do not have to escape the backslashes
3. Match objects
4. Group() method
5. Group 0 covers the entire match, group 1 covers the first set of parentheses, group 2 covers the second set of parentheses.
6. Need to use \. , \(, and \)
7. A list of strings is returned if the regex has no groups and if the regex does have groups then a list of tuples of strings is returned
8. | represents “either, or” between two groups
9. ? represents “match zero or one of the preceding group” or it means nongreedy matching
10. + matches one or more and \* matches zero or more.
11. {3} matches three instances of the preceding group and {3,5} matches between three and five instances.
12. They signify single digit, word, and space character
13. They match a character that is not a digit, word, or space character.
14. Can either pass re.I or re.IGNORECASE as the second argument to re.compile.
15. . character matches any character except the newline character. The dot will also match newline characters if re.DOTALL is passed as the second argument to re.compile.
16. .\* does a greedy match and .\* does a nongreedy match
17. Can use either [0-9a-z] or [a-z0-9]
18. ‘X drummers, X pipers, five rings, X hens’
19. It allows you to add whitespace and comments to the strings passed into re.compile()
20. Re.compile(r’^\d{1,3}(,\d{3})\*$’)
21. re.compile(r'[A-Z][a-z]\*\sNakamoto')
22. re.compile(r'(Alice|Bob|Carol)\s(eats|pets|throws)\s(apples|cats|baseballs)\.', re.IGNORECASE)

Chapter 8

1. Relative paths are relative to the current working directory
2. Absolute paths start with the root folder. The root folder can be represented with / or C:\
3. Os.getscwd() returns the current working directory and os.chdir() changes the current working directory
4. . is the current folder and .. is the parent folder
5. The dir name is C:\bacon\eggs and the base name is spam.txt
6. ‘r’ for read mode, ‘w’ for write mode, and ‘a’ for append mode
7. If an existing file is opened in write mode then it is completely erased and overwritten
8. Read() returns the file’s contents in a single string value and readlines() returns a list of strings with each string being a line from the file.
9. A shelf value resembles a dictionary value

Chapter 9

1. shutil.copy() copies a single file and shutil.copytree() copies an entire folder with its contents
2. shutil.move() is used to rename files
3. send2trash moves a file to the recycle bin and shutil will permanently delete files
4. zipfile.Zipfile() is equivalent to open()