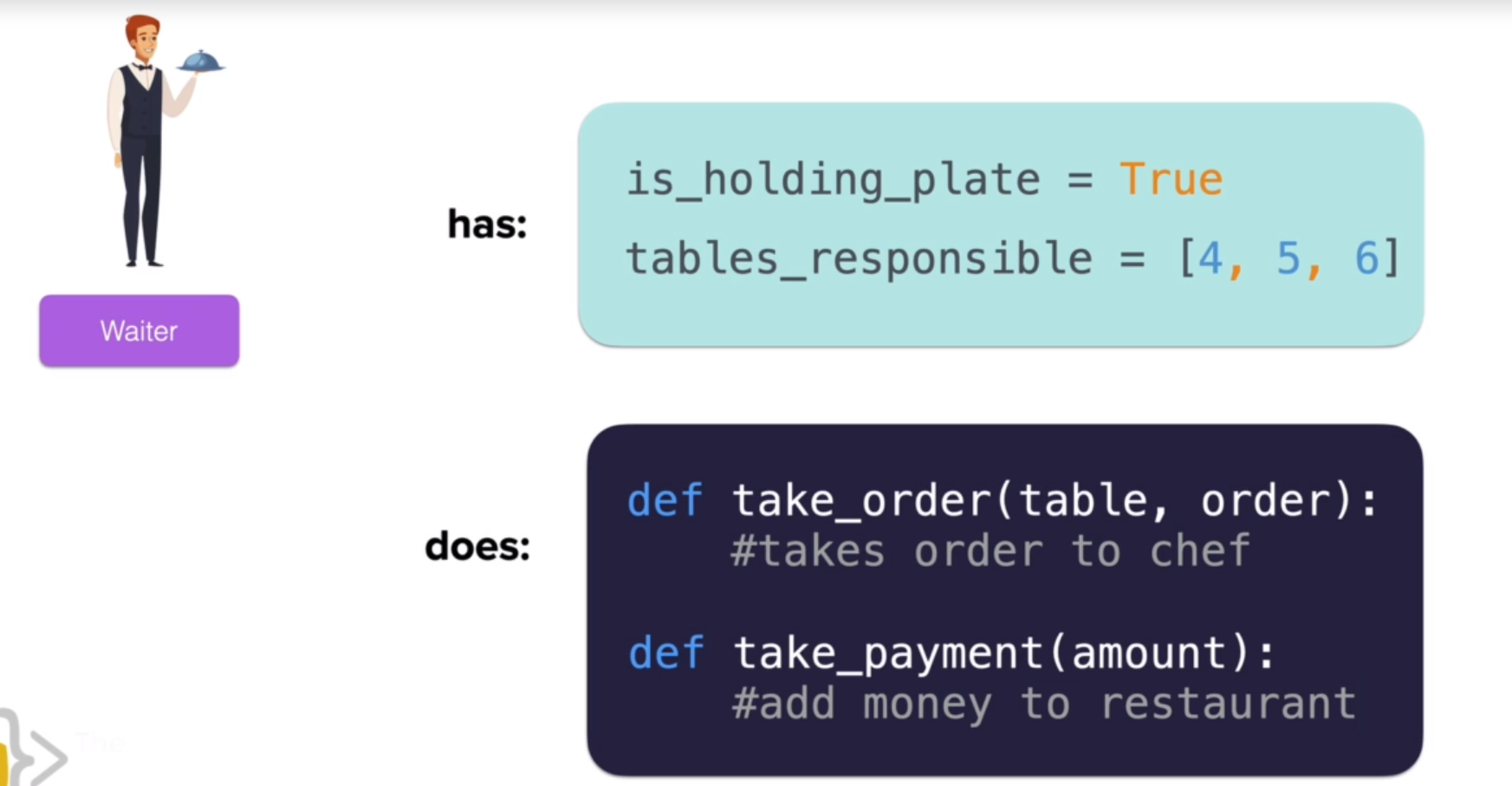
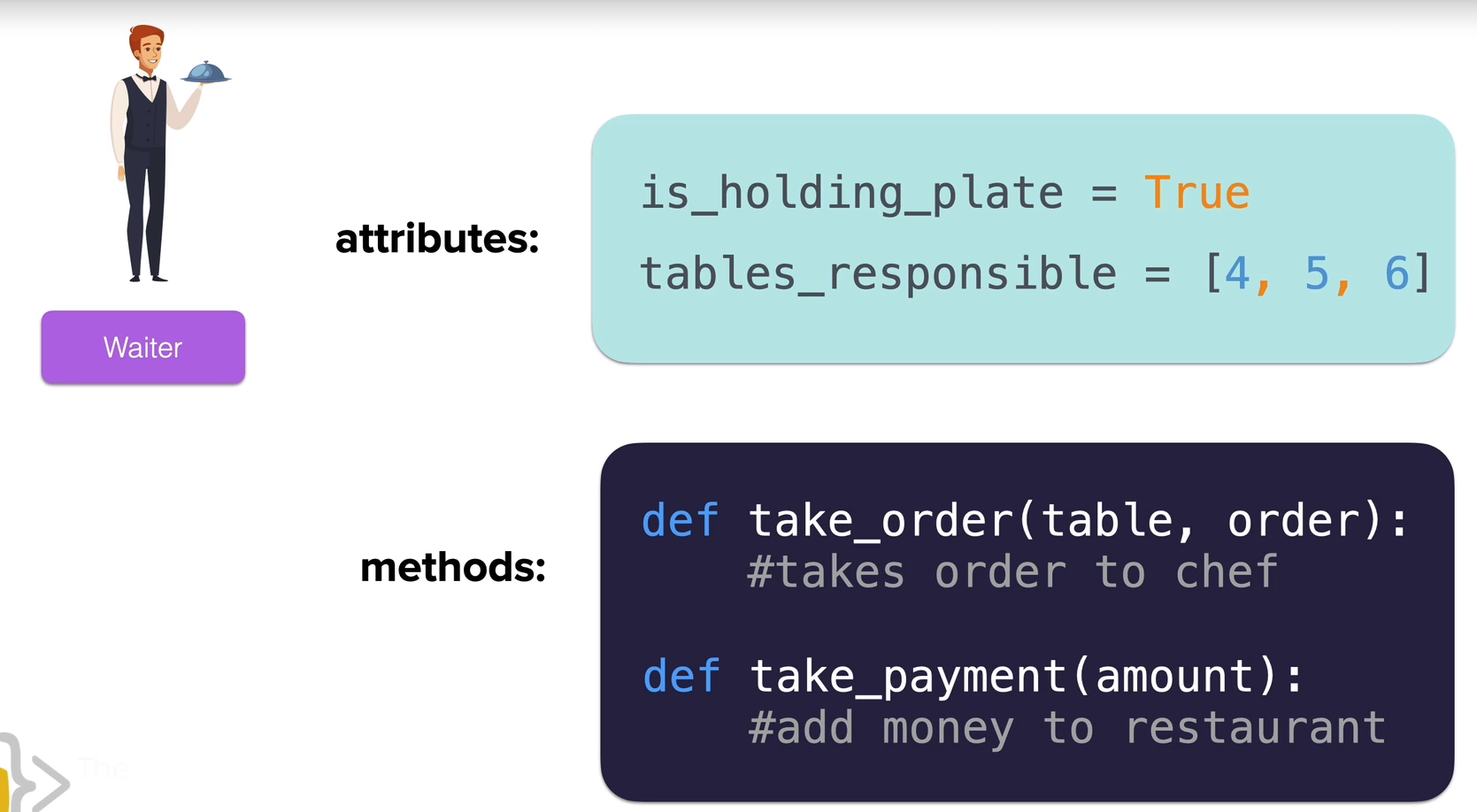
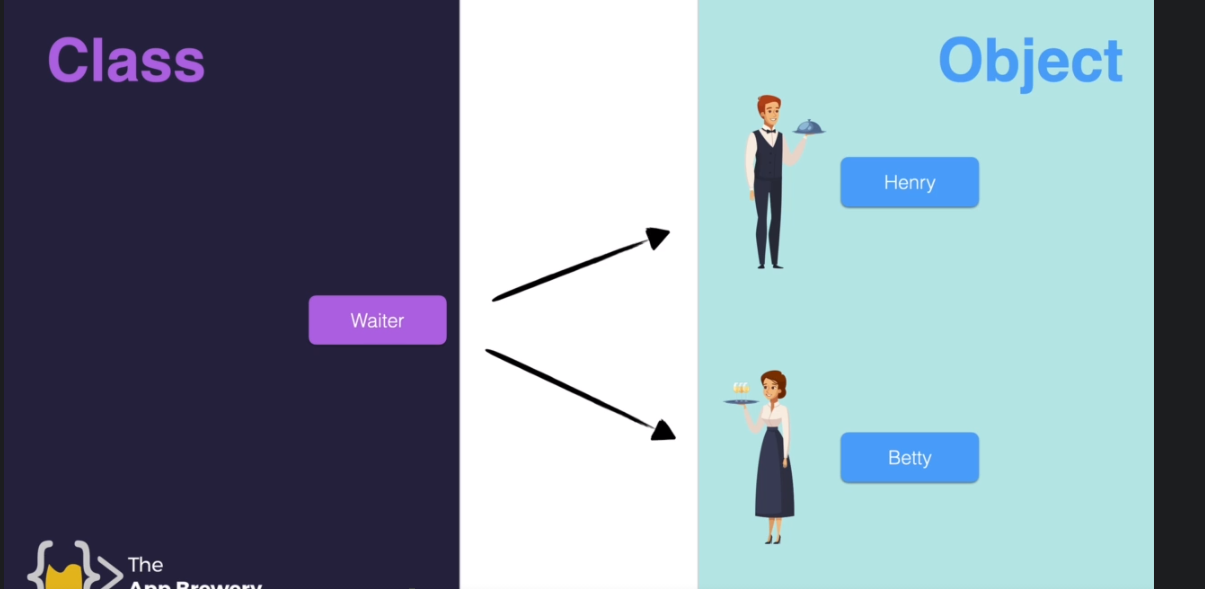
Python Notes

***Object Oriented Programming***

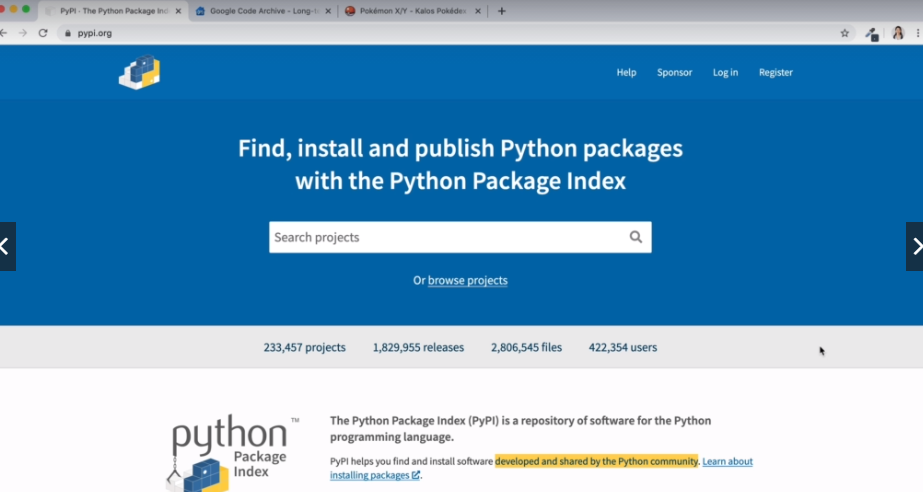






Syntax for importing other modules

From module import class1,class2…



Strings

=====================================================================

Strings are ordered sequences it means you can use indexing and slicing to grab the strings

Character: h e l l o

Index: 0 1 2 3 4

Reverseindex 0 -4-3-2-1

Slicing grabs subsection of multiple characters

[start:stop:step]

Stop : Index where you will go upto but not include that number

step : Hops it takes

\n - new line

\t - tab space

len() - checks the length of string

Immutability

======================================================================

Strings are immutable. You cannot reassign them with whatever you want

Mutable means you can use index/position of element to modify the element. Immutable is the opposite

Concatenate two strings using the '+' sign

a= " Mahesh "

b = " Mammidibathula "

a= " Mahesh "

b= " Mamidibathula "

print(a+b)

Output : Mahesh Mamidibathula

# Objects in python have in built methods. This methods are nothing but functions inside objects

x = 'Hello World'

# Gives everything in upper case

print(x.upper())

Formatting : https://pyformat.info/

Lists

===========================================================================

Ordered sequences that hold a variety of object types

my\_list = [1,2,3]

my\_list=['String',12,12.45]

len(my\_list)

Lists are mutable

new\_list.append() - to add new item to end of list

new\_list.pop()- by default pop the last element of list but you can specify any number

new\_list.sort()- sort order alphabetically

num\_list.reverse()- It reverses everything in your list

Dictionaries

=====================================================================================

Stores objects in key value pairs

{'key1':'value1','key2':'value2'}

Unorderd and cannot be sorted. You can retrieve an object without knowing index location

Ordered sequence can be indexed or sliced

my\_dictionary={'key1':'value1','key2':'value2'}

my\_dictionary['key1']=value1

Example is prices in a store.

prices\_lookup={'Apples':456,'Oranges':532,'Milk':960}

d.keys(),d.values(),d.items()

=====================================================================================

Tuples

Tuples are similar to lists but they are not immutable. Once an element in tuple it

cannot be reassigned

tuple: (1,2,3)

t.count(),t.index()

=====================================================================================

Sets

They are unordered collection of unique elements.

It should have unique values.

It never accepts duplicates.

They don't have any particular unique order.

Casting a list to set to get unique values.

=====================================================================================

Booleans

Operators that allow you to convey True or False statements

They are very important with control flow and logic

======================================================================================

Input/Output files

test.txt

%%writefile myfile.txt

Hello this is a text file

this is the second line

this is third line

myfile=open('myfile.txt')

myfile=open('whoops\_wrong.txt')

myfile.read() - To get the entire text as string.The cursor goes all to the end of line after its done

myfile.seek(0) - to bring the cursor back to first place

contents=myfiles.read()

myfile.seek(0)

myfile.readlines() - You get each lines as a list of objects

File Locations

to open a file in any location give the file path

myfile=open("C:\\Users\\Username\\Folder\\test.txt")

pwd- present working directory

for mac os myfile=open("/Users/Username...)

myfile.close() - to close the file. We have to manually close it.

myfile=open('myfile.txt')

with open('myfile.txt') as my\_new\_file:

contents=my\_newfile.read()

If we using with we dont need to worry about closing the file

with open('myfile.txt',mode='r') as myfile:

contents= myfile.read()

r-read only, w-write only, a-append only, r+ - read and write, w+ - read and write

with open('my\_new\_file.txt',mode='r') as f:

print(f.read())

with open('my\_new\_file.txt', mode='a') as f:

f.write('\n Four on forth')

with open('ashdashdashd.txt',mode='w') as f:

f.write('I created this file')

with mode as 'w' it overrides an existing file or creates a new file if not present.

===========================================================================================================

Loops

for loop in strings we can access each character in string

for \_ in 'HelloWorld:

print("Mahesh")

tuple unpacking

=========================================================================================================

while loops:

while booleancondition:

do something

else:

do something else

break, continue and pass

break: Breaks out of the current closet enclosing loop

continue: Go the top of enclosing closest loop

pass : does nothing at all

x=[1,2,3]

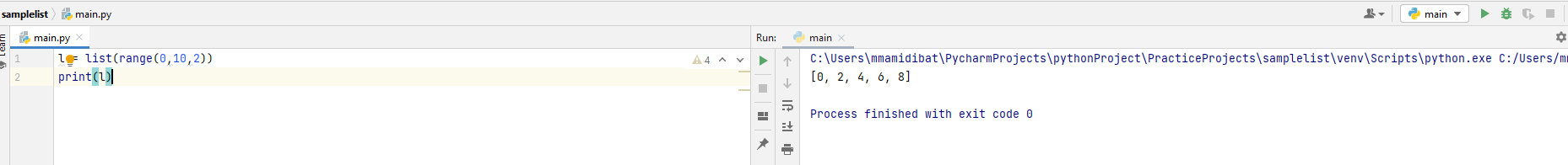
for item in x:

#comment

pass

===============================================================================================================

l = list(range(0,10,2))  
print(l)



***Enumerate function***: It gives a tuple as an output.

a=**"Vijayawada"**for item in enumerate(a):  
 print(item)

***Output:***

(0, 'V')

(1, 'i')

(2, 'j')

(3, 'a')

(4, 'y')

(5, 'a')

(6, 'w')

(7, 'a')

(8, 'd')

(9, 'a')

***Zip***: It zips together two lists.

my\_list=[1,10,14]  
my\_list2=[12,45,31]  
for item in zip(my\_list,my\_list2):  
 print(item)

***Output***:

(1, 12)

(10, 45)

(14, 31)

from random import shuffle  
  
l = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
shuffle(l)  
print(l)

***Output***: [3, 1, 2, 4]

Gives some random integer

from random import randint  
  
print(randint(0,10))

***List Comprehensions***

If you find yourself in a scenario where you need to use a for loop with append function its good to use list comprehensions

Mystring = ’hello’

mystring=**'hello'**m=[]  
for l in mystring:  
 m.append(l)  
print(m)

***Equivalent list comprehension***

list\_compr = [l for l in mystring]  
print(list\_compr)

***Program to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit***

l=[0,10,20,30]  
x=[((9/5)\*m+32) for m in l ]  
print(x)

Output : [32.0, 50.0, 68.0, 86.0]

x=[10,20,30]  
y=[100,200,200]  
l=[m\*n for m in x for n in y ]  
print(l)

[1000, 2000, 2000, 2000, 4000, 4000, 3000, 6000, 6000]

***Program to check whether a given number is even in list***

x=[12,14,17,19]  
  
print([y for y in x if y%2 == 0 ])

Object Oriented Programming

def \_\_init\_\_(self, param1,param2):

self.param1=param1

self.param2=param2

def some\_method(self):

print(self.param1)

self is nothing the parameter to object itself

mylist=[1,2,3]

myset=set()

class Dog(): 🡪 Class

def \_\_init\_\_(self, breed) 🡪 This is called upon whenever we create an instance of class

self.breed=breed

mydog= Dog(breed=’lab’) 🡪 Instance of class

type(mydog)

mydog.breed=--- you can see this coming which means breed is attribute

init can be called as constructor of the class, it gets called automatically when we create the class

self represents the instance of object itself.

class Dog():  
 *# This is a method which is called upon when ever there is an instance of class* def \_\_init\_\_(self,name,breed,spots): *#-> This is like a construction which instantiate the attributes of class* self.name=name *#-> attribute* self.breed=breed *#->attribute* self.spots=spots  
  
mydog=Dog(**"Julia"**,**"Golden Retriever"**,True);  
print(mydog.name)  
print(mydog.spots)  
print(mydog.breed)

Class object attribute is same for any instance of class.

Methods are not but the functions inside a class.

***Inheritance and Polymorphism***

Able to create classes based on already created classes

Dog class inherited from animal class

class Animal():  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):  
 print(**"I am an animal"**)  
 def eat(self):  
 print(**"I am eating"**)  
 def sleep(self):  
 print(**"I am sleepping"**)  
  
class Dog(Animal):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):  
 print(**"Dog created"**)  
 def eat(self):  
 print(**"I am a dog and I like eating"**)

Abstract class is one that never expects to be instantiated.

class Book():  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, pages, author):  
 self.name = name  
 self.pages = pages  
 self.author = author  
  
 def \_\_str\_\_(self):  
 return **f"**{self.name} **by** {self.author}**"** def \_\_len\_\_(self):  
 return self.pages  
  
 def \_\_del\_\_(self):  
 print(**f"Object deleted"**)

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "C:\Users\mmamidibat\study\python\python programs\OOPS\main.py", line 20, in <module>

print(len (newbook))

NameError: name 'newbook' is not defined

Linger by Rahin

Object deleted

***Exception Handling in Python***

Try: This is the block of code that needs to be attempted.

Except: Block of code that will be executed if there is an error.

Finally: a block of code that will be executed regardless of error.

try:

result = a +b

except:

print(“Hey it looks like you are not adding correctly”)

finally:

def add(n1,n2):  
 n3=n1+int(n2)  
 print(**f"**{n3}\n**"**)  
  
n1=2  
n2=input(**"Enter a number to add"**)  
  
try:  
 add(n1,n2)  
except:  
 print(**"Something went wrong"**)  
else:  
 print(**"Addition done successfully"**)

def integercheck():  
 while True:  
 try:  
 i=int(input(**"Enter a number"**))  
 except:  
 print(**"Entered number is not a valid entry"**)  
 else:  
 print(**f"Valid number** {i}**"**)  
 break  
integercheck()

***Advanced python modules***

***Counter*** is a collection function that is used to count the occurrences of a string in given list.

from collections import Counter

*# Counter counts the occurance of a particular word in the sentence*a = **"New England College is a premier institute"**b = Counter(a.lower().split())  
print(b)  
print(type(b))

***Named Tuple:*** This is used to give custom names to index positions instead of some numeric values***.***

*# Named tuple is for giving custom names to indexed positions*

from collections import namedtuple

Dog = namedtuple(**'Dog'**,[**'name'**,**'age'**,**'color'**])  
sammy = Dog(name=**'nima'**,age=90,color=**'black'**)  
print(sammy.name)

**Default Dictionary:** This is used to assign a default value incase the dictionary item is not available

*# default dictionary have a default value for dictionaries*dict={**'name'**:**'Vikas'**,**'Age'**:45}  
dict=defaultdict(lambda : **"Not yet disclosed"**)  
print(dict[**'Marital Status'**])

***Explore on OS module and shutil modules***

OS module helps in getting current working directory and list all files

OS.getcwd() – reports back current working directory

OS.listrdir({path}) – lists all files in a current working directory. Example OS.listdir(‘C:\\users’)

OS.unlink(path) : Delete the file on the path you provided

OS.rmdir(path): removes the folder altogether from the path.(Folder must be empty)

Shutil.rmtree(path) : removes all the files and folders contained in the path

Shutil helps in moving files within different directories.

shutil.move(src,dest)

***Send2trash*** module is better equipped for removal of files. Better for removing files. It will be safer because it sends to trash instead of permanently removing.

Send2trash.send2trash(file) – to remove a file

Os.walk({pathofdirectory}) : It walks through the folder, sub-folders and files.

import os  
for folder,sub\_folder,files in os.walk(**'C:**\\**Users**\\**mvs33**\\**VirtualBox VMs**\\**LinuxCentOS8'**):  
 print(**"**\n**"**)  
 print(**"\Folders are:"**)  
 print(**f"**{folder}**"**)  
 print(**"**\n**"**)  
 print(**"Subfolders are:"**)  
 for sub\_f in sub\_folder:  
 print(**f"**{sub\_f}**"**)  
 print(**"**\n**"**)  
 print(**"Files are :"**)  
 for fl in files:  
 print(**f"**{fl}**"**)

send2trash puts the file in recycle bin

import send2trash  
  
send2trash.send2trash(**"D:**\\**\Books**\\**Deletefile.txt"**)

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

***Datetime Module:***

datetime module helps in obtaining the time information. Go through web.

***Python Math and Random Module***

Math functions – floor, ciel, round, log

Random Module- choice(),choices(),shuffle(),randint(),sample(),uniform(),gauss()

import random  
  
*# Random sample doesnt allow duplication*print(random.sample(population=range(100),k=50))  
  
*# Random choices allow duplication*print(random.choices(population=range(100),k=50))

***Debugger***

import pdb

pdb.set\_trace()

Its for you to debug esp in mid operation. ‘q’ to quit the debugger. See the official documentation.

***Regular Expressions***

Regex allow us to search for general patterns in text data!

“text” + “@”+”text”+”.com”

re library allow us to create specialized pattern strings and then search for patterns within text

(555)-555-5555

Regex pattern : r”(\d\d\d)-\d\d\d-\d\d\d\d”  
‘\d’ stands for digit

* r”(\d{3})-\d{3}-\d{4}”

search()

span() – to get the span

end()

findall() – finds all the patterns matched

group() – groups together all the patterns matched

finditer()- will iterates through the matched pattern

import re  
  
a = **"The agent phone number is (281)-674-5418"**pattern = **'phone number'**match=re.search(pattern,a)  
print(match)  
  
*# It gives the index location of span*print(match.span())  
  
*#Start position of string*print(match.start())  
  
*#Group together*print(match.group())  
  
for match in re.finditer(**'phone'**,a):  
 print(match)

***Regular Expressions – Part Two***

\d is a digit

\w is alphanumeric

\s is White space

\D is a non-digit

import re  
  
a = **"The agent phone number is 281-674-5418"**

match = re.search(**r'\d{3}-\d{3}-\d{4}'**, a)  
print(match.group())

pattern=re.compile(**r'(\d{3})-(\d{3})-(\d{4})'**)  
match=re.search(pattern,a)  
print(match.group(1))

re.compile() – will combine different matched patterns.

***Timing your python code***

* Simply tracking time elapsed
* Using the timeit module
* Special %%timeit “magic” for Jupyter Notebooks

***Simply tracking time elapsed***

def func1(n):  
 time\_start = time.time()  
 list\_num1 = [str(x) for x in range(n)]  
 time\_end = time.time()  
 elapsed\_time = time\_end - time\_start  
 print(elapsed\_time)  
  
  
def func2(n):  
 time\_start = time.time()  
 list\_num2 = list(map(str, range(n)))  
 time\_end = time.time()  
 elapsed\_time = time\_end - time\_start  
 print(elapsed\_time)  
  
  
func1(1000000)  
func2(1000000)

***Using the timeit module:*** timeit module is used to obtain the difference. The basic syntax is timeit(stmt,setup,numberoftimesyouwanttoexecutestmt)

import timeit  
  
stmt = **'''fun(100)'''**setup = **'''  
def fun(n):  
 return [str(x) for x in range(n)]  
'''**print(timeit.timeit(stmt,setup,number=10000))  
  
stmt2=**'''func2(100)'''**setup2=**'''  
def func2(n):  
 return list(map(str,range(n)))  
'''**print(timeit.timeit(stmt2,setup2,number=10000))

***Zipping and Unzipping Files***

Module zipfile is used to create zipped files and unzipping the zipped files

*# Create two files file1.txt file2.txt*import os, zipfile  
  
print(os.getcwd())  
open(**'file1.txt'**, **'w+'**)  
open(**'file2.txt'**, **'w+'**)  
  
*#Creates a newzipfile*new\_zipped\_file = zipfile.ZipFile(**'newzip'**, **'w'**)  
  
*# Copy files to zipped file  
#Copying file1.txt into new\_zipped\_file*new\_zipped\_file.write(**'file1.txt'**,compress\_type=zipfile.ZIP\_DEFLATED)  
  
*#Copying file2.txt into new\_zippedfile*new\_zipped\_file.write(**'file2.txt'**,compress\_type=zipfile.ZIP\_DEFLATED)  
  
*# Closing the file*new\_zipped\_file.close()  
  
*# Opening the contents of zipped file*zip\_object=zipfile.ZipFile(**'newzip'**,**'r'**)  
zip\_object.extractall(**'extractedcontents'**)

Using the shutil

import shutil

dir\_name=**'C:**\\**Users**\\**mmamidibat**\\**study**\\**python**\\**python programs**\\**zippingandunzippingfiles**\\**extractedcontents'**

shutil.make\_archive(**'outputfile'**,**'zip'**,dir\_name)

shutil.unpack\_archive(**'outputfile.zip'**,**'finalfile'**,**'zip'**)

**Working with PDFS and Spreadsheets**

Openpyxl is specifically for excel files

Google sheets python api

With csv file

Method that is used to read files are csv.reader({filename}).

When opening the file also we use encoding as ‘utf-8’

import os,csv  
  
*#Open the CSV File first with defined encoding*new\_file=open(**'example.csv'**,encoding=**'utf-8'**)  
*#Read the new file.*csv\_read\_file=csv.reader(new\_file)  
  
*#Create a list*new\_list=list(csv\_read\_file)  
*# Print the list*print(new\_list)  
  
*# Print the email address of first 10 people*email\_index=new\_list[0].index(**'email'**)  
*# for i in new\_list[1:15]:  
# print(i)  
  
# Print the list of emails*new\_email\_list=[]  
for i in new\_list[1:15]:  
 new\_email\_list.append(i[email\_index])  
print(new\_email\_list)  
  
  
*#Write to a new file*file\_to\_write=open(**'tosavefile'**,**'w'**,newline=**''**)  
csv\_writer=csv.writer(file\_to\_write,delimiter=**''**)  
csv\_writer.writerows([1,2,3],[23,34,56])  
file\_to\_write.close()  
  
*#Append to existing files*newline\_to\_write=open(**'tosavefile'**,**'a'**,newline=**''**)  
csv\_writer=csv.writer(newline\_to\_write,delimiter=**''**)  
csv\_writer.writerows([1,2,3],[23,34,56])  
newline\_to\_write.close()

PDF: not all files are readable so skipping this

***Emails with python***

Steps to send emails:

1. Connect to an email server
2. Confirming connection
3. Setting a protocol
4. Logging on and sending message

Smtptlib library helps us in making connection calls

587: TLS encryption to ensure only the sender and receiver receives emails.

import smtplib, getpass  
  
*#Secure Connection*smtplib\_object = smtplib.SMTP(**'smtp.gmail.com'**, 587)  
*#Check for secure connection*smtplib\_object.ehlo()  
*#Obtain credentails*login\_email = getpass.getpass(**'Enter your login email'**)  
log\_email\_password = getpass.getpass(**"Enter your login password"**)  
*#Create message body*subject = input(**"Enter the subject :** \n**"**)  
message = input(**"Enter the email message :** \n**"**)  
to\_email = input(**"Enter the sender email"**)  
msg = **"Subject :"** + subject + **"**\n**"** + message  
*#Login*smtplib\_object.login(login\_email,log\_email\_password)  
*# Send email*smtplib\_object.sendmail(login\_email,to\_email,msg)

OOPS: Angela

Demonstration of OOPS using the Instagram following example.

class User:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self,id,name):  
 self.id=id  
 self.name=name  
 self.followers=0  
 self.following=0  
 def followuser(self,user):  
 self.following=1  
 user.followers=1  
  
user1=User(**"001"**,**"Mahesh"**)  
user2=User(**"002"**,**"Sarat"**)  
user1.followuser(user2)  
print(user1.following)  
print(user1.followers)  
print(user2.following)  
print(user2.followers)

Practice Problems:

1. Write a python program to print the employee of month where employees are inserted in form of tuples?

employees = [(**"Abbie"**, 400), (**"Mike"**, 1500), (**"Jenny"**, 390),(**'uppal'**,900)]  
def employee\_best\_check(employees):  
 max\_hours = 0  
 for name, hours in employees:  
 if (max\_hours < hours):  
 new\_name=name  
 max\_hours = hours  
 return (new\_name, max\_hours)  
print(employee\_best\_check(employees))

1. How do you validate whether a user input is a digit or not?

It can be validate using the isdigit() method.

row1=[**''**,**''**,**''**]  
row2=[**''**,**''**,**''**]  
row3=[**''**,**''**,**''**]  
def displaygame(row1,row2,row3):  
  
 print(row1)  
 print(row2)  
 print(row3)  
  
displaygame(row1,row2,row3)  
  
def userinput():  
 input\_validator=**'Wrong'** inputrangevalidator= False  
 inputrange=range(0,10)  
 while input\_validator.isdigit() == False or inputrangevalidator == False:  
 input\_validator = input(**"Enter a valid number between (0-9)"**)  
 if input\_validator.isdigit()== False:  
 print(**"Please enter a valid number"**)  
 else:  
 if int(input\_validator) in inputrange:  
 inputrangevalidator=True  
 return input\_validator  
  
userinput()

1. Write a python program to define circle radius, its area and circumference?

class Circle():

pi: float = 3.14

def \_\_init\_\_(self,radius):

self.radius=radius

self.area=Circle.pi\*self.radius\*\*2

self.circumference=2\*Circle.pi\*self.radius

def volume\_of\_circle(self):

volume=float(4/3\*Circle.pi\*(self.radius\*\*3))

return volume

newcircle=Circle(12)

print(newcircle.area)

print(newcircle.circumference)

print(newcircle.volume\_of\_circle())

1. Program to print the median of a number?

#Program to get the median of a list of numbers

n = int(input("Please enter the number of numbers you wish to enter"))

l = []

for \_ in range(n):

l.append(int(input("Please enter a number")))

l.sort()

median = [l[int(n - 1 / 2)] if n % 2 != 0 else (l[int(n/2)] + l[int(n/2) - 1]) / 2]

print(median.pop())

1. Program to get some 10 questions?

import random

with open('questions.txt', 'r') as myfile:

contents = random.sample(myfile.readlines(), 10)

x = [x.removesuffix('\n') for x in contents]

for \_ in range(10):

y=x.pop()

print(y[y.index(".")+1::])

1. Program to print febinoicci series?

def get\_febinoicci\_series(n):  
 a = 1  
 b = 1  
 for i in range(n):  
 yield a  
 a, b = b, a + b  
  
  
n = int(input(**"Enter the range of febinoicci numbers you want to enter**\n**"**))  
for number in get\_febinoicci\_series(n):  
 print(number)

1. How to list directory in python?

Import OS module and OS module has a method which states OS.getcwd().

import os

print(os.getcwd())

1. How to list files in a directory in python?

To list files in a directory we use a method called OS.listdir(‘C://..’)

1. How to remove a simple file in OS?

We use a method called OS.unlink(‘File’)

1. How to remove a directory in OS?

OS.rmdir(‘directory’). This works only when the folder is empty.

1. How to remove a folder irrespective of files present or not permanently?

Using the shutil module we can use shutil.rmtree(‘path’)

1. How to move files from one directory to other?

shutil.move(src,dest)

1. How to remove files in safely?

Use send2trash module. The file will be kept in recycle bin where in later you can delete it.

1. How to use a python debugger functionality?

import db

db.set\_trace()

1. Write a program to get the febinooici series given a range of number?
2. What is the significance of yield function?
3. Write a program to get the cubes of first n natural numbers?
4. What is the significance of counter and where is it available?
5. What is the significance of defaultdict and named tuple?
6. Program to obtain the leap year?
7. Write a program to print first 10 questions from a file?
8. What are the different ways to check the performance of your code?
9. What is the syntax of timeit module?
10. How validate the performance of your code using yield and appending string vs map?
11. Write a python program to create 10 files, zip them and unzip them and after verifying delete the folder altogether for clean up?
12. Write a python program to make an archive of a folder, zip them and unpack them?
13. What is the command to create a zip file using the shutil module and unpack the contents of a zip file using shutil module?
14. What is the syntax for opening a csv file, writing to a csv file and appending to a csv file?
15. Write a python program to print the list of emails from a csv file?
16. Write a python program to append the list of emails to a new csv file?
17. How to send emails with python?
18. How to receive emails with python?