Imperative programming with Python January 2012 project: Class #4

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- We saw that strings are sequences of letters
 - $s = 'this \sqcup is \sqcup a \sqcup string'$

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• We saw that strings are sequences of letters

```
s = 'this \sqcup is \sqcup a \sqcup string'
```

• They can be *indexed* by integers

>>> s[2] 'i'

```
... starting from 0, and up to length-1
```

```
>>> len(s)
16
>>> s[16]
IndexError: string index out of range
```

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>>> len(s)
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Although...

>>> s[-1] 'g'

you can count *backwards* using negative numbers! Warning: this is highly *Python*-specific.

F. Carreiro (ILLC)

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• Strings are immutable: you can't modify them

```
>>> s[4] = 'L'
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

• Strings are immutable: you can't modify them

```
>>> s[4] = 'L'
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

• But you can make new strings out of its slices

- Methods are functions associated with an object.
- They are called using the 'dot notation'.

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- For example, strings have a method called upper

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>>> s
'this_is_a_string'
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it returns an uppercased version of the string without modifying it.

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• Suggested HW: Check all of them in the Python documentation.

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Basic File I/O Reading

- File objects are values representing files.
- We use the open function to read/write from files

```
>>> f = open('file.txt')
>>> print f
<open file 'file.txt', mode 'r' at 0x630b0>
```

mode 'r' means that the file is open for reading.

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mode 'r' means that the file is open for reading.

• We can read the file line by line using the readline method.

```
>>> f.readline()
'First line\n'
```

• The object remembers our position in the file, if you call readline again you get the following result

```
>>> f.readline()
'Second line\n'
```

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• Always close a file when you are done with it. *Both* if you were reading or writing.

```
>>> f.close()
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<closed file 'out.txt', mode 'w' at 0x632f0>
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>>> f.close()
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<closed file 'out.txt', mode 'w' at 0x632f0>
```

• Note: if we check out newly created file we see

first thingsecond thing

Newlines should be added explicitly! (with n)

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• When executing a program you can also pass arguments to it

python program.py argument1 argument2

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• You can use the sys module to access them

import sys
print sys.argv

save that as 'program.py' and execute

python program.py argument1 argument2

- You will get the complete list of arguments
 ['program.py', 'argument1', 'argument2']
- The first one is always the name of the program
- The rest, if they exist, are the other arguments

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System arguments

• You will get the complete list of arguments

['program.py', 'argument1', 'argument2']

- The first one is always the name of the program
- The rest, if they exist, are the other arguments
- You can get the number of arguments using

len(sys.argv)

and access each one using

```
sys.argv[0]
sys.argv[1]
...
```

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Where to find help?

- Google
- Python documentation
- Ask Fabio

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Having a problem with a particular piece of code?

- 1. Go to a coding forum.
- Create a new account with a very girly sounding like... TiffanyButterfly23.
- 3. Create a post asking for help (use pink font in the closing):

Hey Guys, I'm fairly new to <insert programming language> and I was wondering if I can get a hand with something. I'm trying to write a program that rounds infinite and predicts the future but I'm stuck at the beginning0. Do you have any tips?

Thanks guys! Tiffany XOXOXOXOXO

4. Check back a short while later.

18 New Comments

- Hi, I went ahead and wrote the program for you. It was pretty interesting. SameDude44
- I wrote it too but mine is a bit different.
- Hey check out mine! ASHCASH34
- Do you live in Seattle?

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- Ask Me

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• Chapters 8 and 9 of the book

http://greenteapress.com/thinkpython/thinkpython.html

String methods

http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#string-methods

File objects

http://docs.python.org/library/stdtypes.html#file-objects

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