



---

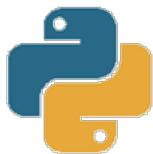
# Introducción a la programación en Python

Pedro Corcueras

Dpto. Matemática Aplicada y  
Ciencias de la Computación  
**Universidad de Cantabria**

[corcuerp@unican.es](mailto:corcuerp@unican.es)

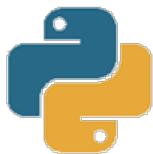
---



# Objetivos

---

- Revisión de la programación en Python
- Funciones y Módulos
- Programación orientada a objetos
- Estructuras de datos



# Índice

---

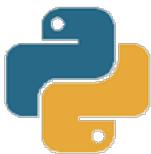
- Introducción
  - Tipos de datos
  - Condicionales y ciclos
  - Arrays
  - Entrada y Salida
  - Funciones
  - Módulos
  - Programación orientada a objetos
  - Búsqueda y ordenación
  - Pilas, Colas
-



# ¿Qué es Python?

---

- Python es un lenguaje de programación interpretado de alto nivel y multiplataforma (Windows, MacOS, Linux). Creado por [Guido van Rossum](#) (1991).
  - Es sencillo de aprender y de entender.
  - Los archivos de python tienen la extensión .py
    - Archivos de texto que son interpretados por el compilador. Para ejecutar programas en Python es necesario el *intérprete de python*, y el código a ejecutar.
  - Python dispone de un entorno interactivo y muchos módulos para todo tipo de aplicaciones.
-



# Instalación de Python

---

- La última versión de Python es la 3.
- Sitio oficial de descargas.
  - Con ello se instala el intérprete Python, IDLE (Integrated Development and Learning Environment), and Tkinter.
  - Se recomienda incluir python en la variable de entorno PATH
- Sitio oficial de documentación



# Instalación de librerías científicas en Python

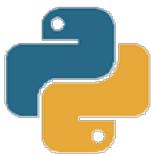
---

- Los módulos se instalan con el comando pip

```
> python -m pip install --user numpy scipy matplotlib ipython jupyter pandas sympy nose
```

*Table 1-1. List of Fields of Study and Corresponding Python Modules*

Field of Study	Name of Python Module
Scientific Computation	scipy, numpy, sympy
Statistics	pandas
Networking	networkx
Cryptography	pyOpenSSL
Game Development	PyGame
Graphic User Interface	pyQT
Machine Learning	scikit-learn, tensorflow
Image Processing	scikit-image
Plotting	Matplotlib
Database	SQLAlchemy
HTML and XML parsing	BeautifulSoup
Natural Language Processing	nltk
Testing	nose



# Instalación de Módulos del libro

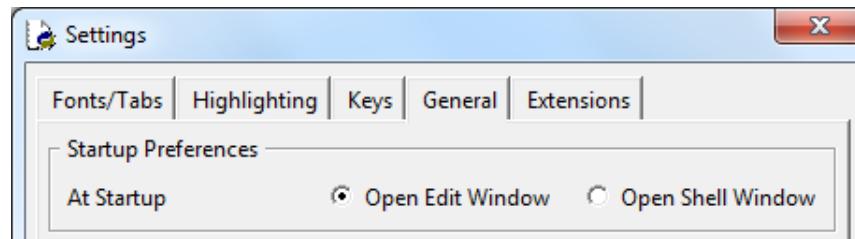
---

- Para utilizar las librerías del [libro de referencia](#) es necesario instalar las siguientes librerías:
  - [NumPy](#) (>python -m pip install numpy)
  - [Pygame](#) (>python -m pip install pygame)
- Descargar la librería [introcs-1.0.zip](#). Descomprimir en un directorio y ejecutar, desde una ventana de Símbolo de Sistema, el comando:  
`>python setup.py install`
- Comprobar en un Python prompt, escribiendo  
`>>> import stdio` (No debe generarse errores)

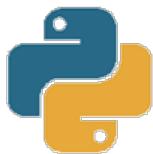


# Configuración y verificación

- Configuración de IDLE:
  - Ejecutar IDLE de Python y en Options→Configure IDLE → General →Open Edit Window. Click en Ok y cerrar.



- Escribir con IDLE el fichero holamundo.py
- ```
import stdio  
# Escribe 'Hola, Mundo' en salida standard  
stdio.writeln('Hola, Mundo')
```
- En una ventana de comandos ejecutar con:  
>python holamundo.py



# Descarga de programas de ejemplo

---

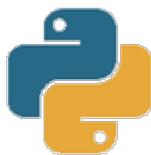
- Descargar con un navegador los programas de ejemplo ([introcs-python.zip](#)).
  - Descomprimir en un directorio y en una ventana de comando ejecutar  
`>python bouncingball.py`
- Descargar los datos de ejemplo ([introcs-data.zip](#)) de los programas. Descomprimir en el directorio de los programas.
- Opcionalmente descargar la librería ([stdlib-python.zip](#)) para ver el código de los módulos.



# Distribuciones alternativas de Python

---

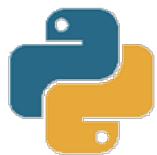
- Existen distribuciones alternativas de Python:
  - [IronPython](#) (Python running on .NET)
  - [Jython](#) (Python running on the Java Virtual Machine)
  - [PyPy](#) (A [fast](#) python implementation with a JIT compiler)
  - [Stackless Python](#) (Branch of CPython with microthreads)
  - [MicroPython](#) (Python running on micro controllers)
  - [IPython](#) (provides a rich architecture for interactive computing)



# Implementaciones alternativas de Python

---

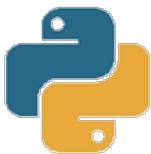
- Hay paquetes que incluyen librerías especializadas:
    - [ActiveState ActivePython](#) (scientific computing modules)
    - [pythonxy](#) (Scientific-oriented Python Distribution)
    - [winpython](#) (scientific Python distribution for Windows)
    - [Conceptive Python SDK](#) (business, desktop and database)
    - [Enthought Canopy](#) (for scientific computing)
    - [PyIMSL Studio](#) (for numerical analysis)
    - [Anaconda](#) (for data management, analysis and visualization of large data sets)
    - [eGenix PyRun](#) (portable Python runtime)
  - Versión cloud:
    - [PythonAnywhere](#) (run Python in the browser)
-



# Instalación del gestor de paquetes Anaconda

---

- Descargar anaconda para el SO y versión Python deseado.
- Dispone de varias utilidades que facilitan el trabajo. Por ejemplo, con Jupyter notebook se puede trabajar con Python de forma interactiva.



# Tutoriales

---

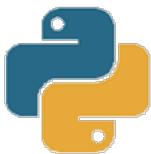
- La [página de documentación de Python](#) ofrece una serie de [tutoriales según la versión](#).
- Una alternativa que ofrece una visión del lenguaje, algoritmos y estructuras de datos es la página del libro [Introduction to Programming in Python de Sedgewick y Wayne](#).



# Tipos de datos

---

- Un tipo de dato es el conjunto de valores y el conjunto de operaciones definidas en esos valores.
- Python tiene un gran número de tipos de datos incorporados tales como Números (Integer, Float, Boolean, Complex Number), String, List, Tuple, Set, Dictionary and File.
- Otros tipos de datos de alto nivel, tales como Decimal y Fraction, están soportados por módulos externos.



# Definiciones

---

- Objetos. Todos los datos en un programa Python se representan por objetos. Cada objeto se caracteriza por su identidad, tipo y valor.
  - Referencias a objetos.
  - Literales.
  - Operadores.
  - Identificadores.
  - Variables.
  - Expresiones.
-



# Palabras reservadas

- Las palabras reservadas no se pueden usar como identificadores.

```
False      class      finally    is         return
None       continue   for        lambda    try
True       def        from       nonlocal  while
and        del        global    not       with
as         elif       if         or        yield
assert    else       import   pass
break     except     in        raise
```

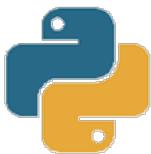


# Integers - Enteros

- Tipo de dato (`int`) para representar enteros o números naturales.

| <i>values</i>                 | <i>integers</i>   |            |                 |                 |                       |                  |              |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| <i>typical literals</i>       | 1234 99 0 1000000 |            |                 |                 |                       |                  |              |
| <i>operations</i>             | <i>sign</i>       | <i>add</i> | <i>subtract</i> | <i>multiply</i> | <i>floored divide</i> | <i>remainder</i> | <i>power</i> |
| <i>operators</i>              | +                 | -          | +               | -               | *                     | //               | %            |
| <i>Python's int data type</i> |                   |            |                 |                 |                       |                  |              |

- Se puede expresar enteros en hexadecimal con el prefijo `0x` (o `0X`); en octal con el prefijo `0o` (o `0O`); y en binario con prefijo `0b` (o `0B`). Ejemplo: `0x1abc`, `0X1ABC`, `0o1776`, `0b11000011`.
- A diferencia de otros lenguajes, los enteros en Python son de tamaño ilimitado.

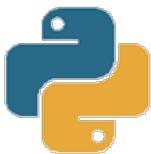


# Integers - Enteros

---

- Ejemplo

```
>>> 123 + 456 - 789
-210
>>> 123456789012345678901234567890 + 1
123456789012345678901234567891
>>> 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890 + 1
1234567890123456789012345678901234567891
>>> 2 ** 888      # Raise 2 to the power of 888
.....
>>> len(str(2 ** 888))  # Convert integer to string and get its length
268                      # 2 to the power of 888 has 268 digits
>>> type(123)      # Get the type
<class 'int'>
>>> help(int)       # Show the help menu for type int
```

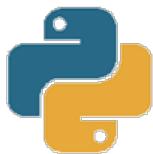


# Floating-Point Numbers - Reales

- Tipo de dato (float) para representar números en punto flotantes, para uso en aplicaciones científicas o comerciales

| values                   | real numbers |             |                |                    |                |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| typical literals         | 3.14159      | 6.022e23    | 2.0            | 1.4142135623730951 |                |
| operations               | addition     | subtraction | multiplication | division           | exponentiation |
| operators                | +            | -           | *              | /                  | **             |
| Python's float data type |              |             |                |                    |                |

- Para obtener el máximo valor entero usar `sys.float_info.max`
- Tienen una representación IEEE de 64 bits. Típicamente tienen 15-17 dígitos decimales de precisión



# Floating-Point Numbers - Reales

---

- Ejemplo

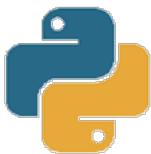
```
>>> 1.23 * -4e5  
-492000.0  
>>> type(1.2)           # Get the type  
<class 'float'>  
>>> import math          # Using the math module  
>>> math.pi  
3.141592653589793  
>>> import random         # Using the random module  
>>> random.random()      # Generate a random number in [0, 1)  
0.890839384187198
```



# Números complejos

- Tipo de dato (`complex`) para representar números complejos de la forma  $a + bj$

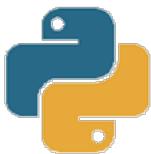
```
>>> x = 1 + 2j # Assign var x to a complex number
>>> x           # Display x
(1+2j)
>>> x.real      # Get the real part
1.0
>>> x.imag      # Get the imaginary part
2.0
>>> type(x)     # Get type
<class 'complex'>
>>> x * (3 + 4j) # Multiply two complex numbers
(-5+10j)
>>> z = complex(2, -3) # Assign a complex number
```



# Booleans

---

- Tipo de dato (`bool`) que tiene dos valores: `True` y `False`
- El entero 0, un valor vacío (como una cadena vacía `"`, `""`, lista vacía `[]`, tuple vacía `()`, diccionario vacío `{}`), y `None` es tratado como `False`; todo lo demás es tratado como `True`.
- Los Booleans se comportan como enteros en operaciones aritméticas con 1 para `True` y 0 para `False`.



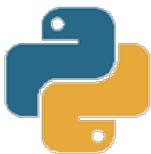
# Booleans

---

- Ejemplo

```
>>> 8 == 8      # Compare
True
>>> 8 == 9
False
>>> type(True)  # Get type
<class 'bool'>
>>> bool(0)
False
>>> bool(1)
True
>>> True + 3
4
>>> False + 1
1
```

---



# Otros tipos

---

- Otros tipos de números son proporcionados por módulos externos, como decimal y fraction

```
# floats are imprecise
```

```
>>> 0.1 * 3
```

```
0.3000000000000004
```

```
# Decimal are precise
```

```
>>> import decimal # Using the decimal module
```

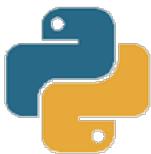
```
>>> x = decimal.Decimal('0.1') # Construct a Decimal object
```

```
>>> x * 3 # Multiply with overloaded * operator
```

```
Decimal('0.3')
```

```
>>> type(x) # Get type
```

```
<class 'decimal.Decimal'>
```



# El valor None

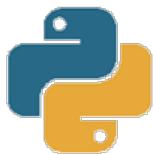
---

- Python proporciona un valor especial llamado `None` que puede ser usado para inicializar un objeto (en OOP)

```
>>> x = None  
>>> type(x)    # Get type  
<class 'NoneType'>  
>>> print(x)  
None
```

```
# Use 'is' and 'is not' to check for 'None' value.  
>>> print(x is None)  
True  
>>> print(x is not None)  
False
```

---



# Tipado dinámico y operador asignación

---

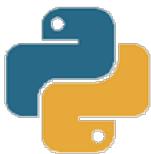
- Python es tipado dinámico, esto es, asocia tipos con objetos en lugar de variables. Así, una variable no tiene un tipo fijo y se le puede asignar un objeto de cualquier tipo. Una variable solo proporciona una referencia a un objeto.
  - No es necesario declarar una variable. Una variable se crea automáticamente cuando un valor es asignado la primera vez, que enlaza el objeto a la variable. Se puede usar la función implícita `type(nombre_var)` para obtener el tipo de objeto referenciado por una variable.
-



# Tipado dinámico y operador asignación

- Ejemplo:

```
>>> x = 1          # Assign an int value to create variable x
>>> x            # Display x
1
>>> type(x)      # Get the type of x
<class 'int'>
>>> x = 1.0       # Re-assign x to a float
>>> x
1.0
>>> type(x)      # Show the type
<class 'float'>
>>> x = 'hello'   # Re-assign x to a string
>>> x
'hello'
>>> type(x)      # Show the type
<class 'str'>
>>> x = '123'     # Re-assign x to a string (of digits)
>>> x
'123'
>>> type(x)      # Show the type
<class 'str'>
```



# Conversión de tipo

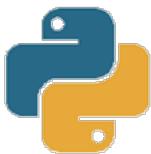
- Se puede convertir tipos mediante las funciones integradas int( ), float( ), str( ), bool( ), etc.

```
>>> x = '123'  
>>> type(x)  
<class 'str'>  
>>> x = int(x)      # Parse str to int, and assign back to x  
>>> x  
123  
>>> type(x)  
<class 'int'>  
>>> x = float(x)   # Convert x from int to float, and assign back to x  
>>> x  
123.0  
>>> type(x)  
<class 'float'>
```



# Conversión de tipo

```
>>> x = str(x) # Convert x from float to str, and assign back to x
>>> x
'123.0'
>>> type(x)
<class 'str'>
>>> len(x)      # Get the length of the string
5
>>> x = bool(x) # Convert x from str to boolean, and assign back to x
>>> x            # Non-empty string is converted to True
True
>>> type(x)
<class 'bool'>
>>> x = str(x)    # Convert x from bool to str
>>> x
'True'
```



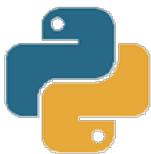
# El operador asignación (=)

---

- En Python no es necesario *declarar* las variables antes de usarlas. La asignación inicial crea la variable y enlaza el valor a la variable

```
>>> x = 8          # Create a variable x by assigning a value
>>> x = 'Hello'    # Re-assign a value (of a different type) to x

>>> y            # Cannot access undefined (unassigned) variable
NameError: name 'y' is not defined
```

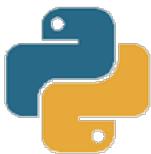


# del

---

- Se puede usar la instrucción `del` para eliminar una variable

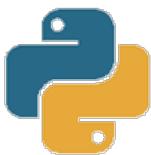
```
>>> x = 8      # Create variable x via assignment
>>> x
8
>>> del x     # Delete variable x
>>> x
NameError: name 'x' is not defined
```



# Asignación por pares y en cadena

- La asignación es asociativa por la derecha

```
>>> a = 1 # Ordinary assignment
>>> a
1
>>> b, c, d = 123, 4.5, 'Hello' # assignment of 3 variables pares
>>> b
123
>>> c
4.5
>>> d
'Hello'
>>> e = f = g = 123 # Chain assignment
>>> e
123
>>> f
123
>>> g
123
```



# Operadores aritméticos

| Operador | Descripción                                     | Ejemplos                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| +        | Addition                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| -        | Subtraction                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| *        | Multiplication                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| /        | Float Division<br>(returns a float)             | $1 / 2 \Rightarrow 0.5$<br>$-1 / 2 \Rightarrow -0.5$                                                                                                                                       |
| //       | Integer Division<br>(returns the floor integer) | $1 // 2 \Rightarrow 0$<br>$-1 // 2 \Rightarrow -1$<br>$8.9 // 2.5 \Rightarrow 3.0$<br>$-8.9 // 2.5 \Rightarrow -4.0$<br>$-8.9 // -2.5 \Rightarrow 3.0$                                     |
| **       | Exponentiation                                  | $2 ** 5 \Rightarrow 32$<br>$1.2 ** 3.4 \Rightarrow 1.858729691979481$                                                                                                                      |
| %        | Modulus (Remainder)                             | $9 \% 2 \Rightarrow 1$<br>$-9 \% 2 \Rightarrow 1$<br>$9 \% -2 \Rightarrow -1$<br>$-9 \% -2 \Rightarrow -1$<br>$9.9 \% 2.1 \Rightarrow 1.5$<br>$-9.9 \% 2.1 \Rightarrow 0.6000000000000001$ |



# Operadores de comparación

- Los operadores de comparación se aplican a enteros y flotantes y producen un resultado booleano

| Operador             | Descripción                                              | Ejemplo                                                                          |          |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <, <=, >, >=, ==, != | Comparison                                               | $2 == 3$                                                                         | $3 != 2$ |
|                      |                                                          | $2 < 13$                                                                         | $2 <= 2$ |
|                      |                                                          | $13 > 2$                                                                         | $3 >= 3$ |
| in, not in           | x in y comprueba si x está contenido en la secuencia y   | lis = [1, 4, 3, 2, 5]<br>if 4 in lis: ....<br>if 4 not in lis: ...               |          |
| is, is not           | x is y es True si x y y hacen referencia al mismo objeto | $x = 5$<br>if (type(x) is int): ...<br>$x = 5.2$<br>if (type(x) is not int): ... |          |



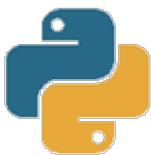
# Operadores lógicos

- Se aplican a booleans. No hay exclusive-or (xor)

| Operador | Descripción |
|----------|-------------|
| and      | Logical AND |
| or       | Logical OR  |
| not      | Logical NOT |

| a     | not a | a     | b     | a and b | a or b |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| False | True  | False | False | False   | False  |
| True  | False | False | True  | False   | True   |
|       |       | True  | False | False   | True   |
|       |       | True  | True  | True    | True   |

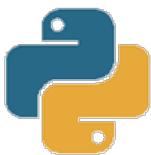
*Truth-table definitions of bool operations*



# Operadores de bits

- Permiten operaciones a nivel de bits

| Operador | Descripción                             | Ejemplo<br>$x=0b10000001$<br>$y=0b10001111$ |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| &        | bitwise AND                             | $x \& y \Rightarrow 0b10000001$             |
|          | bitwise OR                              | $x   y \Rightarrow 0b10001111$              |
| ~        | bitwise NOT (or negate)                 | $\sim x \Rightarrow -0b10000010$            |
| ^        | bitwise XOR                             | $x ^ y \Rightarrow 0b00001110$              |
| <<       | bitwise Left-Shift (padded with zeros)  | $x << 2 \Rightarrow 0b100000100$            |
| >>       | bitwise Right-Shift (padded with zeros) | $x >> 2 \Rightarrow 0b100000$               |



# Operadores de asignación

| Operador | Ejemplo | Equivalente a |
|----------|---------|---------------|
| =        | x = 5   | x = 5         |
| +=       | x += 5  | x = x + 5     |
| -=       | x -= 5  | x = x - 5     |
| *=       | x *= 5  | x = x * 5     |
| /=       | x /= 5  | x = x / 5     |
| %=       | x %= 5  | x = x % 5     |
| //=      | x //= 5 | x = x // 5    |
| **=      | x **= 5 | x = x ** 5    |
| &=       | x &= 5  | x = x & 5     |
| =        | x  = 5  | x = x   5     |
| ^=       | x ^= 5  | x = x ^ 5     |
| >>=      | x >>= 5 | x = x >> 5    |
| <<=      | x <<= 5 | x = x << 5    |

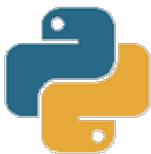
b, c, d = 123, 4.5, 'Hello' # asignación multiple



# Funciones integradas

- Python contiene funciones integradas para manipular números:
  - Matemáticas: `round()`, `pow()`, `abs()`
  - Conversión de tipos: `int()`, `float()`, `str()`, `bool()`, `type()`
  - Conversión de base: `hex()`, `bin()`, `oct()`

```
>>> x = 1.23456 # Test built-in function round()
>>> type(x)
<type 'float'>
>>> round(x)      # Round to the nearest integer
1
>>> type(round(x))
<class 'int'>
```

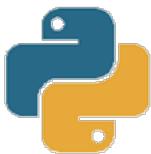


# Funciones integradas

---

```
>>> round(x, 1) # Round to 1 decimal place
1.2
>>> round(x, 2) # Round to 2 decimal places
1.23
>>> round(x, 8) # No change - not for formatting
1.23456
>>> pow(2, 5) # Test other built-in functions
32
>>> abs(-4.1)
4.1
# Base radix conversion
>>> hex(1234)
'0x4d2'
>>> bin(254)
'0b11111110'
>>> oct(1234)
'0o2322'
>>> 0xABCD # Shown in decimal by default
43981
```

---



# Funciones integradas

---

```
# List built-in functions
>>> dir(__builtins__)
['type', 'round', 'abs', 'int', 'float', 'str', 'bool', 'hex',
'bin', 'oct',.....]

# Show number of built-in functions
>>> len(dir(__builtins__)) # Python 3
151

# Show documentation of __builtins__ module
>>> help(__builtins__)
```



# Cadenas de caracteres - Strings

---

- Tipo de dato (`str`) para representar cadenas de caracteres, para uso en procesado de textos.
  - Se delimitan por ('...'), ("..."), ("'"...'"'), o ("""...""")
  - Python 3 usa el conjunto de caracteres Unicode
  - Para especificar caracteres especiales se usan “secuencias de escape”. Ejemplo: \t, \n, \r
  - Los String son immutables, es decir, su contenido no se puede modificar
  - Para convertir números en strings se usa la función `str()`
  - Para convertir strings a números se usa `int()` o `float()`

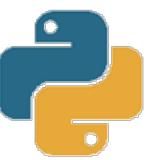


# Ejemplo Strings

---

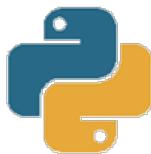
```
>>> s1 = 'apple'  
>>> s1  
'apple'  
>>> s2 = "orange"  
>>> s2  
'orange'  
>>> s3 = "'orange'"      # Escape sequence not required  
>>> s3  
"'orange'"  
>>> s3 ="\"orange\\""  # Escape sequence needed  
>>> s3  
'"orange"'  
  
# A triple-single/double-quoted string can span multiple lines  
>>> s4 = """testing  
testing"""  
>>> s4  
'testing\ntesting'
```

---



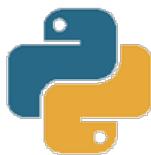
# Funciones y operadores para cadenas de caracteres

| Función/Operador                           | Descripción                                                                                                                          | Ejemplos<br><code>s = 'Hello'</code>                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>len()</code>                         | Length                                                                                                                               | <code>len(s) ⇒ 5</code>                                                                                                                                                               |
| <code>in</code>                            | Contain?                                                                                                                             | <code>'ell' in s ⇒ True</code><br><code>'he' in s ⇒ False</code>                                                                                                                      |
| <code>+</code>                             | Concatenation                                                                                                                        | <code>s + '!' ⇒ 'Hello!'</code>                                                                                                                                                       |
| <code>*</code>                             | Repetition                                                                                                                           | <code>s * 2 ⇒ 'HelloHello'</code>                                                                                                                                                     |
| <code>[i], [-i]</code>                     | Indexing to get a character.<br>The front index begins at 0; back index begins at -1 ( <code>=len()-1</code> ).                      | <code>s[1] ⇒ 'e'</code><br><code>s[-4] ⇒ 'e'</code>                                                                                                                                   |
| <code>[m:n], [m:], [:n], [m:n:step]</code> | Slicing to get a substring.<br>From index m (included) to n (excluded) with an optional step size.<br>The default m=0, n=-1, step=1. | <code>s[1:3] ⇒ 'el'</code><br><code>s[1:-2] ⇒ 'el'</code><br><code>s[3:] ⇒ 'lo'</code><br><code>s[:-2] ⇒ 'Hel'</code><br><code>s[:] ⇒ 'Hello'</code><br><code>s[0:5:2] ⇒ 'Hlo'</code> |



# Ejemplo de funciones/operadores Strings

```
>>> s = "Hello, world"      # Assign a string literal to the variable  
s  
>>> type(s)                # Get data type of s  
<class 'str'>  
>>> len(s)                 # Length  
12  
>>> 'ello' in s    # The in operator  
True  
# Indexing  
>>> s[0]                  # Get character at index 0; index begins at 0  
'H'  
>>> s[1]  
'e'  
>>> s[-1]                 # Get Last character, same as s[len(s) - 1]  
'd'  
>>> s[-2]                 # 2nd last character  
'l'
```



# Ejemplo de funciones/operadores Strings

```
# Slicing
>>> s[1:3]      # Substring from index 1 (included) to 3 (excluded)
'el'
>>> s[1:-1]
'ello, worl'
>>> s[:4]       # Same as s[0:4], from the beginning
'Hello'
>>> s[4:]       # Same as s[4:-1], till the end
'o, world'
>>> s[:]         # Entire string; same as s[0:len(s)]
'Hello, world'

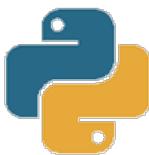
# Concatenation (+) and Repetition (*)
>>> s = s + " again" # Concatenate two strings
>>> s
'Hello, world again'
>>> s * 3          # Repeat 3 times
'Hello, world againHello, world againHello, world again'
>>> s[0] = 'a'# String is immutable
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```



# Funciones específicas para cadenas de caracteres

---

- La clase str proporciona varias funciones miembro.  
Suponiendo que s es un objeto str:
  - s.strip(), s.rstrip(), s.lstrip(): the strip() strips the leading and trailing whitespaces. The rstrip() strips the right (trailing) whitespaces; while lstrip() strips the left (leading) whitespaces.
  - s.upper(), s.lower(), s.isupper(), s.islower()
  - s.find(s), s.index(s)
  - s.startswith(s)
  - s.endswith(s)
  - s.split(delimiter-str), delimiter-str.join(list-of-strings)



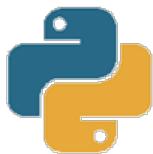
# Conversión de tipos

- Explícita: uso de funciones `int()`, `float()`, `str()`, y `round()`

| <i>function call</i>  | <i>description</i>                                                                                                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>str(x)</code>   | <i>conversion of object x to a string</i>                                                                         |
| <code>int(x)</code>   | <i>conversion of string x to an integer<br/>or conversion of float x to an integer by truncation towards zero</i> |
| <code>float(x)</code> | <i>conversion of string or integer x to a float</i>                                                               |
| <code>round(x)</code> | <i>nearest integer to number x</i>                                                                                |

*APIs for some built-in type conversion functions*

- Implícita: Python convierte automáticamente enteros y flotantes convenientemente.



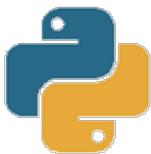
# ¿Tipo caracter?

---

Python no tiene un tipo de dato dedicado a caracteres. Un carácter es un string de longitud 1. Las funciones integradas `ord()` y `char()` operan sobre string 1

```
>>> ord('A') # ord(c) returns the integer ordinal (Unicode)
65
>>> ord('水')
27700
# chr(i) returns a one-character string with Unicode ordinal I
# 0 <= i <= 0x10ffff.
>>> chr(65)
'A'
>>> chr(27700)
'水'
```

---



# Formato de Strings

Python 3 usa la función `format()` y `{}`

```
# Replace format fields {} by arguments in format() in the same order
```

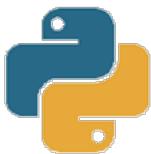
```
>>> '|{}|{}|more|'.format('Hello', 'world')
'|Hello|world|more|'
```

```
# You can use positional index in the form of {0}, {1}, ...
```

```
>>> '|{0}|{1}|more|'.format('Hello', 'world')
'|Hello|world|more|
>>> '|{1}|{0}|more|'.format('Hello', 'world')
'|world>Hello|more|'
```

```
# You can use keyword inside {}
```

```
>>> '|{greeting}|{name}|'.format(greeting='Hello', name='Peter')
'|Hello|Peter|'
```



# Formato de Strings

```
# specify field width and alignment in the form of i:n or key:n,
# where i positional index, key keyword, and n field width.
>>> '|{:1:8}|{:0:7}|'.format('Hello', 'Peter')
'|Peter    |Hello   |'          # Default left-aligned
# > (right align), < (left align), -< (fill char)
>>> '|{:1:8}|{:0:>7}|{:2:-<10}|'.format('Hello', 'Peter', 'again')
'|Peter    |  Hello|again----|'
>>> '|{:greeting:8}|{:name:7}|'.format(name='Peter', greeting='Hi')
'|Hi        |Peter   |'
# Format int using 'd' or 'nd', Format float using 'f' or 'n.mf'
>>> '|{:0:.3f}|{:1:6.2f}|{:2:4d}|'.format(1.2, 3.456, 78)
'|1.200|  3.46|  78|'
# With keywords
>>> '|{:a:.3f}|{:b:6.2f}|{:c:4d}|'.format(a=1.2, b=3.456, c=78)
'|1.200|  3.46|  78|'
```



# Formato de Strings

---

Se pueden usar las funciones string `str.rjust(n)`, `str.ljust(n)`, `str.center(n)`, `str.zfill(n)` donde n es el ancho de campo

```
>>> '123'.rjust(5) # Setting field width and alignment
' 123'
>>> '123'.ljust(5)
'123  '
>>> '123'.center(5)
' 123  '
>>> '123'.zfill(5) # Pad with leading zeros
'00123'
>>> '1.2'.rjust(5) # Floats
' 1.2'
>>> '-1.2'.zfill(6)
'-001.2'
```

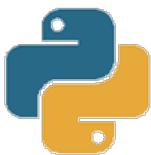
---



# Listas

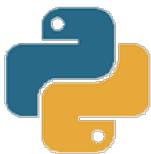
---

- Python dispone de una estructura de datos potente integrada (lista - list) para arrays dinámicos.
- Una lista es encerrada entre corchetes [ ].
- Puede contener elementos de diferentes tipos.
- Puede crecer y encogerse dinámicamente.
- Los elementos se acceden mediante índice, **empezando por cero**.
- Hay funciones integradas (ej. `len()`, `max()`, `min()`, `sum()`), y operadores.



# Operadores para listas

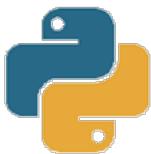
| Operador                      | Descripción                                                                                                                         | Ejemplos<br>lst = [8, 9, 6, 2]                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| in                            | Contain?                                                                                                                            | 9 in lst ⇒ True<br>5 in lst ⇒ False                                                                                                                                                                   |
| +                             | Concatenation                                                                                                                       | lst + [5, 2]<br>⇒ [8, 9, 6, 2, 5, 2]                                                                                                                                                                  |
| *                             | Repetition                                                                                                                          | lst * 2<br>⇒ [8, 9, 6, 2, 8, 9, 6, 2]                                                                                                                                                                 |
| [i], [-i]                     | Indexing to get an item.<br>Front index begins at 0; back index begins at -1 (or len-1).                                            | lst[1] ⇒ 9<br>lst[-2] ⇒ 6<br>lst[1] = 99 ⇒ modify an existing item                                                                                                                                    |
| [m:n], [m:], [:n], [m:n:step] | Slicing to get a sublist.<br>From index m (included) to n (excluded) with an optional step size.<br>The default m is 0, n is len-1. | lst[1:3] ⇒ [9, 6]<br>lst[1:-2] ⇒ [9]<br>lst[3:] ⇒ [2]<br>lst[:-2] ⇒ [8, 9]<br>lst[:] ⇒ [8, 9, 6, 2]<br>lst[0:4:2] ⇒ [8, 6]<br>newlst = lst[:] ⇒ copy the list<br>lst[4:] = [1, 2] ⇒ modify a sub-list |
| del                           | Delete one or more items<br>(for mutable sequences only)                                                                            | del lst[1] ⇒ lst is [8, 6, 2]<br>del lst[1:] ⇒ lst is [8]<br>del lst[:] ⇒ lst is [] (clear all items)                                                                                                 |



# Funciones para listas

| Función                   | Descripción                                                       | Ejemplos<br><code>lst = [8, 9, 6, 2]</code>            |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>len()</code>        | <code>Length</code>                                               | <code>len(lst) ⇒ 4</code>                              |
| <code>max(), min()</code> | <code>Maximum and minimum value (for list of numbers only)</code> | <code>max(lst) ⇒ 9</code><br><code>min(lst) ⇒ 2</code> |
| <code>sum()</code>        | <code>Sum (for list of numbers only)</code>                       | <code>sum(lst) ⇒ 16</code>                             |

- Suponiendo que `lst` es un objeto `list`:
  - `lst.append(item)`: append the given item behind the `lst` and return `None`; same as `lst[len(lst):] = [item]`.
  - `lst.extend(lst2)`: append the given list `lst2` behind the `lst` and return `None`; same as `lst[len(lst):] = lst2`.
  - `lst.insert(index, item)`: insert the given item before the index and return `None`. Hence, `lst.insert(0, item)` inserts before the first item of the `lst`; `lst.insert(len(lst), item)` inserts at the end of the `lst` which is the same as `lst.append(item)`.
  - `lst.index(item)`: return the index of the first occurrence of item; or error.
  - `lst.remove(item)`: remove the first occurrence of item from the `lst` and return `None`; or error.
  - `lst.pop()`: remove and return the last item of the `lst`.
  - `lst.pop(index)`: remove and return the indexed item of the `lst`.
  - `lst.clear()`: remove all the items from the `lst` and return `None`; same as `del lst[:]`.
  - `lst.count(item)`: return the occurrences of item.
  - `lst.reverse()`: reverse the `lst` in place and return `None`.
  - `lst.sort()`: sort the `lst` in place and return `None`.
  - `lst.copy()`: return a copy of `lst`; same as `lst[:]`.



# Tuplas

---

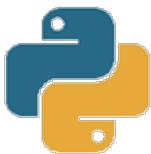
- Es similar a las listas excepto que es inmutable (como los string).
- Consiste en una serie de elementos separados por comas, encerrados entre paréntesis.
- Se puede convertir a listas mediante `list(tupla)`.
- Se opera sobre tuplas (`tup`) con:
  - funciones integradas `len(tup)`, para tuplas de números `max(tup)`, `min(tup)`, `sum(tup)`
  - operadores como `in`, `+` y `*`
  - funciones de tupla `tup.count(item)`, `tup.index(item)`, etc



# Diccionarios

---

- Soportan pares llave-valor (mappings). Es mutable.
- Un diccionario se encierra entre llaves { }. La llave y el valor se separa por : con el formato {k1:v1, k2:v2, ...}
- A diferencia de las listas y tuplas que usan un índice entero para acceder a los elementos, los diccionarios se pueden indexar usando cualquier tipo llave (número, cadena, otros tipos).

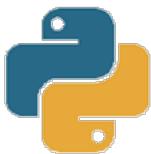


# Ejemplo - Diccionarios

---

```
>>> dct = {'name':'Peter', 'gender':'male', 'age':21}
>>> dct
{'age': 21, 'name': 'Peter', 'gender': 'male'}
>>> dct['name']      # Get value via key
'Peter'
>>> dct['age'] = 22    # Re-assign a value
>>> dct
{'age': 22, 'name': 'Peter', 'gender': 'male'}
>>> len(dct)
3
>>> dct['email'] = 'pcmq@sant.com'    # Add new item
>>> dct
{'name': 'Peter', 'age': 22, 'email': 'pcmq@sant.com', 'gender':
'male'}
>>> type(dct)
<class 'dict'>
```

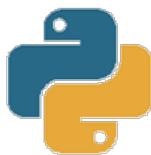
---



# Funciones para diccionarios

---

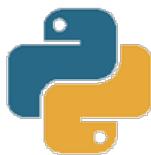
- Las más comunes son: (dct es un objeto dict)
  - dct.has\_key()
  - dct.items(), dct.keys(), dct.values()
  - dct.clear()
  - dct.copy()
  - dct.get()
  - dct.update(dct2): merge the given dictionary dct2 into dct.  
Override the value if key exists, else, add new key-value.
  - dct.pop()



# Operaciones comunes con diccionarios

## Common Dictionary Operations

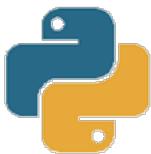
| Operation                                                                                                                               | Returns                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>d = dict()</code><br><code>d = dict(c)</code>                                                                                     | Creates a new empty dictionary or a duplicate copy of dictionary <i>c</i> .                                                                                                      |
| <code>d = {}</code><br><code>d = {k<sub>1</sub>: v<sub>1</sub>, k<sub>2</sub>: v<sub>2</sub>, ..., k<sub>n</sub>: v<sub>n</sub>}</code> | Creates a new empty dictionary or a dictionary that contains the initial items provided. Each item consists of a key ( <i>k</i> ) and a value ( <i>v</i> ) separated by a colon. |
| <code>len(d)</code>                                                                                                                     | Returns the number of items in dictionary <i>d</i> .                                                                                                                             |
| <code>key in d</code><br><code>key not in d</code>                                                                                      | Determines if the key is in the dictionary.                                                                                                                                      |
| <code>d[key] = value</code>                                                                                                             | Adds a new <i>key/value</i> item to the dictionary if the <i>key</i> does not exist. If the key does exist, it modifies the value associated with the key.                       |
| <code>x = d[key]</code>                                                                                                                 | Returns the value associated with the given key. The key must exist or an exception is raised.                                                                                   |



# Operaciones comunes con diccionarios

## Common Dictionary Operations

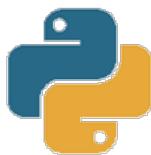
|                                  |                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>d.get(key, default)</code> | Returns the value associated with the given key, or the default value if the key is not present.                                           |
| <code>d.pop(key)</code>          | Removes the key and its associated value from the dictionary that contains the given key or raises an exception if the key is not present. |
| <code>d.values()</code>          | Returns a sequence containing all values of the dictionary.                                                                                |



# Conjuntos - set

---

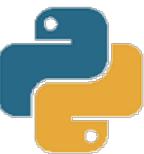
- Es una colección de objetos sin ordenar no duplicados. Es una colección mutable, se puede usar add() para añadir elementos.
  - Un set se especifica encerrando los elementos entre llaves.
  - Se puede pensar que un set es un dict de llaves sin valor asociado.
  - Python tiene operadores set: & (intersection), | (union), - (difference), ^ (exclusive-or) y in (pertenencia).
-



# Operaciones comunes con conjuntos

## Common Set Operations

| Operation                                                                                                                                                     | Description                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>s = set()</code><br><code>s = set(<i>seq</i>)</code><br><code>s = {<i>e</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>e</i><sub>2</sub>, ..., <i>e</i><sub><i>n</i></sub>}</code> | Creates a new set that is either empty, a duplicate copy of sequence <i>seq</i> , or that contains the initial elements provided.                    |
| <code>len(s)</code>                                                                                                                                           | Returns the number of elements in set <i>s</i> .                                                                                                     |
| <code><i>element</i> in <i>s</i></code><br><code><i>element</i> not in <i>s</i></code>                                                                        | Determines if <i>element</i> is in the set.                                                                                                          |
| <code>s.add(<i>element</i>)</code>                                                                                                                            | Adds a new element to the set. If the element is already in the set, no action is taken.                                                             |
| <code>s.discard(<i>element</i>)</code><br><code>s.remove(<i>element</i>)</code>                                                                               | Removes an element from the set. If the element is not a member of the set, <i>discard</i> has no effect, but <i>remove</i> will raise an exception. |
| <code>s.clear()</code>                                                                                                                                        | Removes all elements from a set.                                                                                                                     |
| <code>s.issubset(<i>t</i>)</code>                                                                                                                             | Returns a Boolean indicating whether set <i>s</i> is a subset of set <i>t</i> .                                                                      |

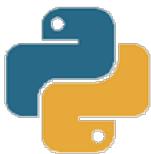


# Operaciones comunes con conjuntos

## Common Set Operations

|                                       |                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>s == t</code>                   | Returns a Boolean indicating whether set <i>s</i> is equal to set <i>t</i> .                      |
| <code>s != t</code>                   |                                                                                                   |
| <code>s.union(<i>t</i>)</code>        | Returns a new set that contains all elements in set <i>s</i> and set <i>t</i> .                   |
| <code>s.intersection(<i>t</i>)</code> | Returns a new set that contains elements that are in <i>both</i> sets <i>s</i> and set <i>t</i> . |
| <code>s.difference(<i>t</i>)</code>   | Returns a new set that contains elements in <i>s</i> that are not in set <i>t</i> .               |

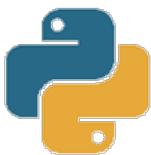
Nota: `union`, `intersection` y `difference` devuelven nuevos conjuntos, no modifican el conjunto al que se aplica



# Estructuras complejas

---

- Los contenedores son muy útiles para almacenar colecciones de valores. Las listas y diccionarios pueden contener cualquier dato incluyendo otros contenedores.
- Así se puede crear un diccionario de conjuntos o diccionario de listas



# Funciones y APIs

- Tipos de funciones:  
integrada (`int()`,  
`float()`, `str()`),  
standard o librería  
(`math.sqrt()`) requiere  
importar el módulo donde  
se encuentra.
- API: application  
programming interface

| <i>function call</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <i>description</i>                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>built-in functions</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                           |
| <code>abs(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <i>absolute value of x</i>                                                                                |
| <code>max(a, b)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <i>maximum value of a and b</i>                                                                           |
| <code>min(a, b)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <i>minimum value of a and b</i>                                                                           |
| <i>booksite functions for standard output from our <code>stdio</code> module</i>                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                           |
| <code>stdio.write(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <i>write x to standard output</i>                                                                         |
| <code>stdio.writeln(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <i>write x to standard output, followed by a newline</i>                                                  |
| <i>Note 1:</i> Any type of data can be used (and will be automatically converted to <code>str</code> ).<br><i>Note 2:</i> If no argument is specified, x defaults to the empty string.                                                                   |                                                                                                           |
| <i>standard functions from Python's <code>math</code> module</i>                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                           |
| <code>math.sin(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>sine of x (expressed in radians)</i>                                                                   |
| <code>math.cos(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>cosine of x (expressed in radians)</i>                                                                 |
| <code>math.tan(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>tangent of x (expressed in radians)</i>                                                                |
| <code>math.atan2(y, x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <i>polar angle of the point (x, y)</i>                                                                    |
| <code>math.hypot(x, y)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <i>Euclidean distance between the origin and (x, y)</i>                                                   |
| <code>math.radians(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <i>conversion of x (expressed in degrees) to radians</i>                                                  |
| <code>math.degrees(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <i>conversion of x (expressed in radians) to degrees</i>                                                  |
| <code>math.exp(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>exponential function of x (<math>e^x</math>)</i>                                                       |
| <code>math.log(x, b)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <i>base-b logarithm of x (<math>\log_b x</math>)<br/>(the base b defaults to e—the natural logarithm)</i> |
| <code>math.sqrt(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <i>square root of x</i>                                                                                   |
| <code>math.erf(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>error function of x</i>                                                                                |
| <code>math.gamma(x)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <i>gamma function of x</i>                                                                                |
| <i>Note:</i> The <code>math</code> module also includes the inverse functions <code>asin()</code> , <code>acos()</code> , and <code>atan()</code> and the constant variables <code>e</code> (2.718281828459045) and <code>pi</code> (3.141592653589793). |                                                                                                           |
| <i>standard functions from Python's <code>random</code> module</i>                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                           |
| <code>random.random()</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <i>a random float in the interval [0, 1)</i>                                                              |
| <code>random.randrange(x, y)</code>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <i>a random int in [x, y] where x and y are ints</i>                                                      |

*APIs for some commonly used Python functions*



# Condicionales – if - else

- Se usa cuando se requiere realizar diferentes acciones para diferentes condiciones.
- Sintaxis general:

```
if test-1:  
    block-1  
elif test-2:  
    block-2  
.....  
elif test-n:  
    block-n  
else:  
    else-block
```

Ejemplo:

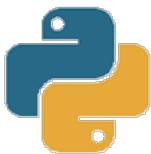
```
if score >= 90:  
    letter = 'A'  
elif score >= 80:  
    letter = 'B'  
elif score >= 70:  
    letter = 'C'  
elif score >= 60:  
    letter = 'D'  
else:  
    letter = 'F'
```



# Operadores de comparación y lógicos

---

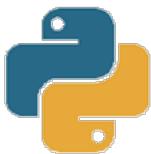
- Python dispone de operadores de comparación que devuelven un valor booleano True o False:
  - < , <= , == , != , > , >=
  - in, not in: Comprueba si un elemento está/no está en una secuencia (lista, tupla, etc).
  - is, is not: Comprueba si dos variables tienen la misma referencia
- Python dispone de tres operadores lógicos (Boolean):
  - and
  - or
  - not



# Comparación encadenada

- Python permite comparación encadenada de la forma  
 $n_1 < x < n_2$

```
>>> x = 8
>>> 1 < x < 10
True
>>> 1 < x and x < 10 # Same as above
True
>>> 10 < x < 20
False
>>> 10 > x > 1
True
>>> not (10 < x < 20)
True
```



# Comparación de secuencias

---

- Los operadores de comparación están sobrecargados para aceptar secuencias (string, listas, tuplas)

```
>>> 'a' < 'b'  
True  
>>> 'ab' < 'aa'  
False  
>>> 'a' < 'b' < 'c'  
True  
>>> (1, 2, 3) < (1, 2, 4)  
True  
>>> [1, 2, 3] <= [1, 2, 3]  
True
```



## Forma corta de if - else

---

- Sintaxis:

```
expr-1 if test else expr-2
```

```
# Evalua expr-1 si test es True; sino, evalua expr-2
```

```
>>> x = 0
>>> print('zero' if x == 0 else 'not zero')
zero
```

```
>>> x = -8
>>> abs_x = x if x > 0 else -x
>>> abs_x
8
```



# Ciclo while

- Instrucción que permite cálculos repetitivos sujetos a una condición. Sintaxis general:

```
while test:  
    true-block  
  
# while loop has an optional else block  
while test:  
    true-block  
else: # Run only if no break encountered  
    else-block
```

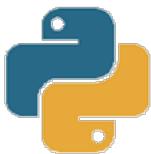
- El bloque else es opcional. Se ejecuta si se sale del ciclo sin encontrar una instrucción break.



## Ciclo while - Ejemplo

---

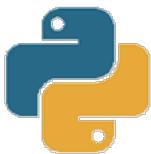
```
# Sum from 1 to the given upperbound
n = int(input('Enter the upperbound: '))
i = 1
sum = 0
while (i <= n):
    sum += i
    i += 1
print(sum)
```



# Ciclo while - Ejemplo

---

```
import stdio
import sys
# Filename: powersoftwo.py. Accept positive integer n as a
# command-line argument. Write to standard output a table
# showing the first n powers of two.
n = int(sys.argv[1])
power = 1
i = 0
while i <= n:
    # Write the ith power of 2.
    print(str(i) + ' ' + str(power))
    power = 2 * power
    i = i + 1
# python powersoftwo.py 1
# 0 1
# 1 2
```

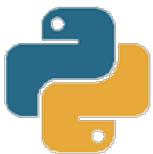


## Ciclos - for

- Sintaxis general del ciclo for - in:

```
# sequence:string,list,tuple,dictionary,set
for item in sequence:
    true-block
# for-in loop with a else block
for item in sequence:
    true-block
else:      # Run only if no break encountered
    else-block
```

- Se interpreta como “para cada ítem en la secuencia...”. El bloque else se ejecuta si el ciclo termina normalmente sin encontrar la instrucción break.



# Ciclos - for

---

- Ejemplos de iteraciones sobre una secuencia.

```
# String: iterating through each character
```

```
>>> for char in 'hello': print(char)
```

```
h
```

```
e
```

```
l
```

```
l
```

```
o
```

```
# List: iterating through each item
```

```
>>> for item in [123, 4.5, 'hello']: print(item)
```

```
123
```

```
4.5
```

```
Hello
```

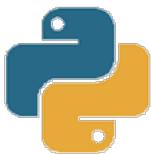
```
# Tuple: iterating through each item
```

```
>>> for item in (123, 4.5, 'hello'): print(item)
```

```
123
```

```
4.5
```

```
hello
```



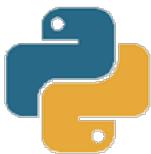
# Ciclos - for

---

```
# Dictionary: iterating through each key
>>> dct = {'a': 1, 2: 'b', 'c': 'cc'}
>>> for key in dct: print(key, ':', dct[key])
a : 1
c : cc
2 : b

# Set: iterating through each item
>>> for item in {'apple', 1, 2, 'apple'}: print(item)
1
2
apple

# File: iterating through each line
>>> f = open('test.txt', 'r')
>>> for line in f: print(line)
...Each line of the file...
>>> f.close()
```



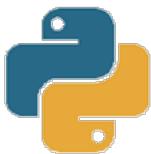
# Ciclos - for

- 
- Iteraciones sobre una secuencia de secuencias.

```
# A list of 2-item tuples
>>> lst = [(1,'a'), (2,'b'), (3,'c')]
# Iterating thru the each of the 2-item tuples
>>> for i1, i2 in lst: print(i1, i2)
```

```
...
1 a
2 b
3 c
```

```
# A list of 3-item lists
>>> lst = [[1, 2, 3], ['a', 'b', 'c']]
>>> for i1, i2, i3 in lst: print(i1, i2, i3)
...
1 2 3
a b c
```



# Ciclos - for

---

- Iteraciones sobre un diccionario.

```
>>> dct = {'name':'Peter', 'gender':'male', 'age':21}
```

```
# Iterate through the keys (as in the above example)
```

```
>>> for key in dct: print(key, ':', dct[key])
```

```
age : 21
```

```
name : Peter
```

```
gender : male
```

```
# Iterate through the key-value pairs
```

```
>>> for key, value in dct.items(): print(key, ':', value)
```

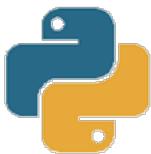
```
age : 21
```

```
name : Peter
```

```
gender : male
```

```
>>> dct.items() # Return a list of key-value (2-item) tuples
```

```
[('gender', 'male'), ('age', 21), ('name', 'Peter')]
```



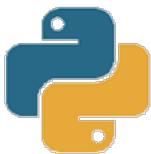
# Instrucción break

- `break` termina el ciclo y sigue en la instrucción que sigue al ciclo.

```
for var in sequence:  
    # codes inside for loop  
    if condition:  
        break  
    # codes inside for loop  
  
    ➔ # codes outside for loop
```

---

```
while test expression:  
    # codes inside while loop  
    if condition:  
        break  
    # codes inside while loop  
  
    ➔ # codes outside while loop
```



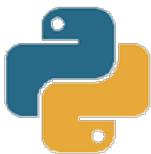
# Instrucción continue

- `continue` se usa para saltar el resto del código del ciclo y continuar con la siguiente iteración.

```
for var in sequence:  
    # codes inside for loop  
    if condition:  
        continue  
    # codes inside for loop  
  
    # codes outside for loop
```

---

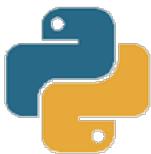
```
while test expression:  
    # codes inside while loop  
    if condition:  
        continue  
    # codes inside while loop  
  
    # codes outside while loop
```



# Instrucciones pass, loop - else

---

- `pass` no hace nada. Sirve como marcador de una instrucción vacía o bloque vacío.
- `loop - else` se ejecuta si del ciclo se sale normalmente sin encontrar la instrucción `break`.

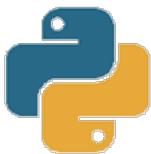


# Ciclos – for else

---

- Ejemplo de cláusula else en for

```
# List all primes between 2 and 100
for number in range(2, 101):
    for factor in range(2, number//2+1): # Look for factor
        if number % factor == 0: # break if a factor found
            print('%d is NOT a prime' % number)
            break
    else: # Only if no break encountered
        print('%d is a prime' % number)
```



# Funciones iter() y next()

---

- La función `iter(iterable)` devuelve un objeto iterator de `iterable` y con `next(iterator)` para iterar a través de los items.

```
>>> i = iter([11, 22, 33])
>>> next(i)
11
>>> next(i)
22
>>> next(i)
33
>>> next(i) # Raise StopIteration exception if no more item
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
StopIteration
>>> type(i)
<class 'list_iterator'>
```

---



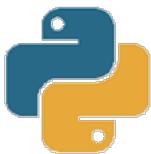
## Función range()

- La función range produce una secuencia de enteros.

Formato:

- range(n) produce enteros desde 0 a n-1;
- range(m, n) produce enteros desde m a n-1;
- range(m, n, s) produce enteros desde m a n-1 en paso de s.

```
for num in range(1,5):
    print(num)
# Result
1 2 3 4
```



# Función range()

```
# Sum from 1 to the given upperbound
upperbound = int(input('Enter the upperbound: '))
sum = 0
for number in range(1, upperbound+1):  # list of 1 to n
    sum += number
print("The sum is: %d" % sum)
# Sum a given list
lst = [9, 8, 4, 5]
sum = 0
for index in range(len(lst)):  # list of 0 to len-1
    sum += lst[index]
print(sum)
# Better alternative of the above
lst = [9, 8, 4, 5]
sum = 0
for item in lst:  # Each item of lst
    sum += item
print(sum)
# Use built-in function
del sum # Need to remove the sum variable before using builtin function sum
print(sum(lst))
```

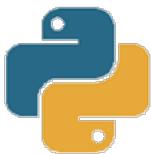


# Función enumerate()

- 
- Se puede usar la función integrada enumerate() para obtener los índices posicionales cuando se recorre a través de una secuencia.

```
# List
>>> for i, v in enumerate(['a', 'b', 'c']): print(i, v)
0 a
1 b
2 c
>>> enumerate(['a', 'b', 'c'])
<enumerate object at 0x7ff0c6b75a50>
```

```
# Tuple
>>> for i, v in enumerate(('d', 'e', 'f')): print(i, v)
0 d
1 e
2 f
```

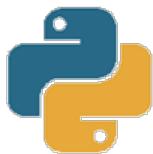


# Función reversed()

- Se usa para iterar una secuencia en orden inverso.

```
>>> lst = [11, 22, 33]
>>> for item in reversed(lst): print(item, end=' ')
33 22 11
>>> reversed(lst)
<list_reverseiterator object at 0x7fc4707f3828>

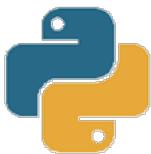
>>> str = "hello"
>>> for c in reversed(str): print(c, end='')
olleh
```



# Secuencias múltiples y función zip()

- Para iterar sobre dos o más secuencias de forma concurrente y emparejadas se usa la función zip.

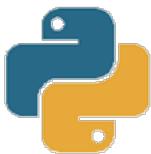
```
>>> lst1 = ['a', 'b', 'c']
>>> lst2 = [11, 22, 33]
>>> for i1, i2 in zip(lst1, lst2): print(i1, i2)
a 11
b 22
c 33
>>> zip(lst1, lst2)    # Return a list of tuples
[('a', 11), ('b', 22), ('c', 33)]  
  
# zip() for more than 2 sequences
>>> tuple3 = (44, 55)
>>> zip(lst1, lst2, tuple3)
[('a', 11, 44), ('b', 22, 55)]
```



# Creación de lista y diccionario

- 
- Existe una forma concisa para generar una lista (comprehension). Sintaxis:

```
result_list = [expression_with_item for item in in_list]
# with an optional test
result_list = [expression_with_item for item in in_list if test]
# Same as
result_list = []
for item in in_list:
    if test:
        result_list.append(item)
```



# Creación de lista y diccionario

- Ejemplos listas:

```
>>> sq = [item * item for item in range(1,11)]
>>> sq
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100]

>>> x = [3, 4, 1, 5]
>>> sq_x = [item * item for item in x] # no test, all items
>>> sq_x
[9, 16, 1, 25]
>>> sq_odd = [item * item for item in x if item % 2 != 0]
>>> sq_odd
[9, 1, 25]

# Nested for
>>> [(x, y) for x in range(1,3) for y in range(1,4) if x != y]
[(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 3)]
```



# Creación de lista y diccionario

---

- Ejemplos diccionarios:

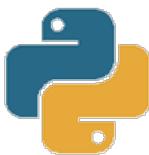
```
# Dictionary {k1:v1, k2:v2,...}  
>>> d = {x:x**2 for x in range(1, 5)} # Use braces for dictionary  
>>> d  
{1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16}
```

```
# Set {v1, v2,...}  
>>> s = {i for i in 'hello' if i not in 'aeiou'} # Use braces  
>>> s  
{'h', 'l'}
```



# Ciclos – patrones

|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>write first n+1 powers of 2</i>                                              | <pre>power = 1 for i in range(n+1):     stdio.writeln(str(i) + ' ' + str(power))     power *= 2</pre>                                   |
| <i>write largest power of 2 less than or equal to n</i>                         | <pre>power = 1 while 2*power &lt;= n:     power *= 2 stdio.writeln(power)</pre>                                                         |
| <i>write a sum<br/><math>(1 + 2 + \dots + n)</math></i>                         | <pre>total = 0 for i in range(1, n+1):     total += i stdio.writeln(total)</pre>                                                        |
| <i>write a product<br/><math>(n! = 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n)</math></i> | <pre>product = 1 for i in range(1, n+1):     product *= i stdio.writeln(product)</pre>                                                  |
| <i>write a table of n+1 function values</i>                                     | <pre>for i in range(n+1):     stdio.write(str(i) + ' ')     stdio.writeln(2.0 * math.pi * i / n)</pre>                                  |
| <i>write the ruler function<br/>(see Program 1.2.1)</i>                         | <pre>ruler = '1' stdio.writeln(ruler) for i in range(2, n+1):     ruler = ruler + ' ' + str(i) + ' ' + ruler stdio.writeln(ruler)</pre> |



# Ciclos anidados

## Nested Loop Examples

| Nested Loops                                                                                                  | Output                   | Explanation                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <pre>for i in range(3) :<br/>    for j in range(4) :<br/>        print("*", end="")<br/>    print()</pre>     | *****<br>*****<br>*****  | Prints 3 rows of 4 asterisks each.       |
| <pre>for i in range(4) :<br/>    for j in range(3) :<br/>        print("*", end="")<br/>    print()</pre>     | ***<br>***<br>***<br>*** | Prints 4 rows of 3 asterisks each.       |
| <pre>for i in range(4) :<br/>    for j in range(i + 1) :<br/>        print("*", end="")<br/>    print()</pre> | *<br>**<br>***<br>****   | Prints 4 rows of lengths 1, 2, 3, and 4. |



# Ciclos anidados

## Nested Loop Examples

```
for i in range(3) :  
    for j in range(5) :  
        if j % 2 == 1 :  
            print("*", end="")  
        else :  
            print("-", end="")  
    print()
```

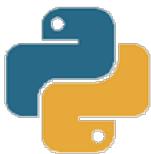
-\*-  
-\*-\*  
-\*-\*

Prints alternating dashes and asterisks.

```
for i in range(3) :  
    for j in range(5) :  
        if i % 2 == j % 2 :  
            print("*", end="")  
        else :  
            print(" ", end="")  
    print()
```

\* \* \*  
\* \*  
\* \* \*

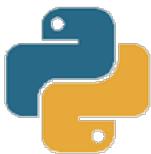
Prints a checkerboard pattern.



# Listas

---

- Es una estructura de datos que almacena una secuencia de objetos, normalmente del mismo tipo.
- El acceso a los elementos de la lista se basa en índices encerrados por corchetes. En una lista bidimensional se realiza con un par de índices.
- El índice del primer elemento es 0
- Las formas de procesar arrays en Python son:
  - Tipo de dato implícito Python.
  - Uso del módulo Python numpy.
  - Uso del módulo stdarray.

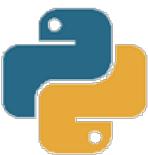


# Listas - ejemplo

```
x = [0.30, 0.60, 0.10]
y = [0.50, 0.10, 0.40]
total = 0.0
for i in range(len(x)):
    total += x[i]*y[i]
```

| i | x[i] | y[i] | x[i]*y[i] | total |
|---|------|------|-----------|-------|
|   |      |      |           | 0.00  |
| 0 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.15      | 0.15  |
| 1 | 0.60 | 0.10 | 0.06      | 0.21  |
| 2 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.04      | 0.25  |

*Trace of dot product computation*



# Operaciones y funciones comunes con Listas

## Common List Functions and Operators

| Operation                                                                                                               | Description                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>[]</code><br><code>[<i>elem</i><sub>1</sub>, <i>elem</i><sub>2</sub>, ..., <i>elem</i><sub><i>n</i></sub>]</code> | Creates a new empty list or a list that contains the initial elements provided.            |
| <code>len(<i>l</i>)</code>                                                                                              | Returns the number of elements in list <i>l</i> .                                          |
| <code>list(<i>sequence</i>)</code>                                                                                      | Creates a new list containing all elements of the sequence.                                |
| <code><i>values</i> * <i>num</i></code>                                                                                 | Creates a new list by replicating the elements in the <i>values</i> list <i>num</i> times. |
| <code><i>values</i> + <i>moreValues</i></code>                                                                          | Creates a new list by concatenating elements in both lists.                                |



# Operaciones y funciones comunes con Listas

## Common List Functions and Operators

| Operation                          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $l[\text{from} : \text{to}]$       | Creates a sublist from a subsequence of elements in list $l$ starting at position $\text{from}$ and going through but not including the element at position $\text{to}$ . Both $\text{from}$ and $\text{to}$ are optional. (See Special Topic 6.2.) |
| $\text{sum}(l)$                    | Computes the sum of the values in list $l$ .                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| $\text{min}(l)$<br>$\text{max}(l)$ | Returns the minimum or maximum value in list $l$ .                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| $l_1 == l_2$                       | Tests whether two lists have the same elements, in the same order.                                                                                                                                                                                  |



# Métodos comunes con Listas

## Common List Methods

| Method                                   | Description                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>l.pop()</i><br><i>l.pop(position)</i> | Removes the last element from the list or from the given position. All elements following the given position are moved up one place. |
| <i>l.insert(position, element)</i>       | Inserts the element at the given position in the list. All elements at and following the given position are moved down.              |
| <i>l.append(element)</i>                 | Appends the element to the end of the list.                                                                                          |
| <i>l.index(element)</i>                  | Returns the position of the given element in the list. The element must be in the list.                                              |
| <i>l.remove(element)</i>                 | Removes the given element from the list and moves all elements following it up one position.                                         |
| <i>l.sort()</i>                          | Sorts the elements in the list from smallest to largest.                                                                             |



# Matriz con Listas - lectura

```
def lee_matriz(M):
    #Dato de la dimensión de la matriz,
    print('Lectura Matriz')
    m = int(input('Numero de filas '))
    n = int(input('Numero de columnas '))
    #Creacion matriz nula en invocacion
    #    M = []
    for i in range(m):
        M.append([0]* n)
    #lectura de elementos
    for i in range(m):
        for j in range(n):
            M[i][j] = float(input('Ingresa elemento\
({0},{1}): '.format(i,j)))
```



# Matriz con Listas - output

---

```
def imp_matriz(M):
    #imprime matriz
        print ('\nMatriz')
    m = len(M)
    n = len(M[0])
    for i in range(m):
        for j in range(n):
            print(M[i][j],end='\t')
    print('')
```



# NumPy

---

- NumPy (Numeric Python) es un paquete que proporciona estructuras de datos potentes, tales como arrays multidimensionales y funciones matemáticas y numéricas de ejecución muy rápida
- El portal de NumPy es <http://www.numpy.org/>
- [Otro portal con tutorial de NumPy](#)
- [Lista de rutinas](#) incluídas en NumPy



# Lectura matriz NumPy

---

```
import numpy as np
def lee_matriz(M):
    #Dato de la dimensión de la matriz,
    print('Lectura Matriz')
    m = int(input('Numero de filas '))
    n = int(input('Numero de columnas '))
    #Creacion matriz de ceros en invocacion
    M = np.zeros([m, n])
    #lectura de elementos
    for i in range(m):
        for j in range(n):
            M[i][j] = float(input('Ingresa elemento\
                ({0},{1}): '.format(i,j)))
```

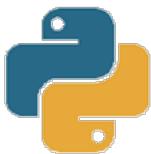


# Arrays - stdarray

| <i>function call</i>                      | <i>description</i>                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stdarray.create1D(n, val)</code>    | <i>array of length n, each element initialized to val</i> |
| <code>stdarray.create2D(m, n, val)</code> | <i>m-by-n array, each element initialized to val</i>      |

*API for booksite functions in stdarray module related to creating arrays*

```
# suma de matrices
c = stdarray.create2D(n, n, 0.0)
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        c[i][j] = a[i][j] + b[i][j]
```



## Entrada - Salida

- Python dispone de funciones intrínsecas para lectura y escritura. Las más usadas para la entrada estándar son: `input()` y `print()`
- Desde la línea de comando se usa la lista `sys.argv`.

```
>python program.py -v input.dat
```

```
argv[0]: "program.py"  
argv[1]: "-v"  
argv[2]: "input.dat"
```



## Ejemplo de entrada

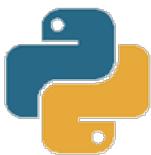
---

- `input("mensaje")`

```
aString = input("Escribe tu edad: ") # Mensaje de entrada  
age = int(aString) # Conversion a int
```

```
age = int(input("Escribe tu edad: ")) # compacto
```

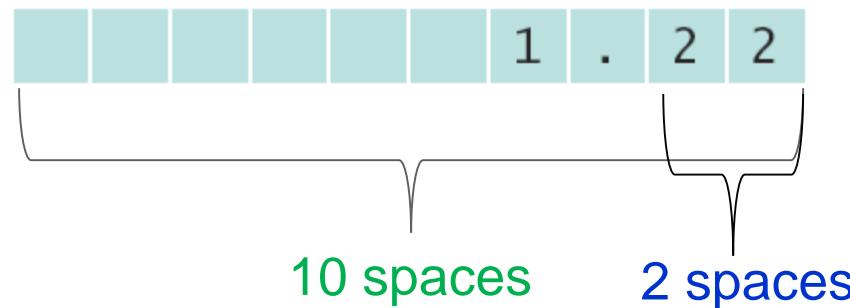
```
peso = float(input("Escribe tu peso: ")) # compacto
```



# Ejemplo de salida

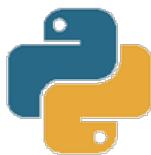
- Salida formateada print

```
print("Precio por litro %.2f" %(price)) # dos decimales  
# %10.2f especificador de formato  
print(" Precio por litro %10.2f" %(price))
```



```
print("%-10s%10.2f" %("Total: ", price))
```

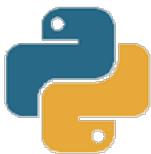




# Ejemplo de especificado de formato

Format Specifier Examples

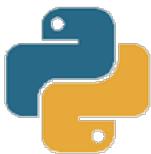
| Format String  | Sample Output              | Comments                                                                               |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "%d"           | 2 4                        | Use d with an integer.                                                                 |
| "%5d"          | 2 4                        | Spaces are added so that the field width is 5.                                         |
| "%05d"         | 0 0 0 2 4                  | If you add 0 before the field width, zeroes are added instead of spaces.               |
| "Quantity:%5d" | Q u a n t i t y :      2 4 | Characters inside a format string but outside a format specifier appear in the output. |
| "%f"           | 1 . 2 1 9 9 7              | Use f with a floating-point number.                                                    |
| ".2f"          | 1 . 2 2                    | Prints two digits after the decimal point.                                             |
| "%7.2f"        | 1 . 2 2                    | Spaces are added so that the field width is 7.                                         |
| "%s"           | H e l l o                  | Use s with a string.                                                                   |
| "%d %.2f"      | 2 4    1 . 2 2             | You can format multiple values at once.                                                |
| "%9s"          | H e l l o                  | Strings are right-justified by default.                                                |
| "%-9s"         | H e l l o                  | Use a negative field width to left-justify.                                            |
| "%d%%"         | 2 4 %                      | To add a percent sign to the output, use %.                                            |



# Forma especial de print

- Python proporciona una forma especial de la función print sin salto de línea al final de los argumentos a mostrar: incluir `end=""` como último argumento de la función print
- Se usa para imprimir valores en la misma línea usando varias instrucciones print

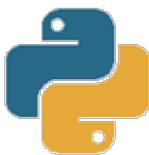
```
print("00",end="")
print(3+4)
# Salida
# 007
```



## Entrada – Salida con stdlib

---

- El módulo `stdio` contiene varias funciones para lectura y escritura.
- El módulo `stddraw` permite crear y escribir dibujos.
- El módulo `stdaudio` permite crear y reproducir sonidos.



# Standard Input stdio

- El API de la parte del módulo `stdio.py` relativa a la entrada estándar:

| <i>function call</i>                                             | <i>description</i>                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>functions that read individual tokens from standard input</i> |                                                              |
| <code>stdio.isEmpty()</code>                                     | <i>is standard input empty (or only whitespace)?</i>         |
| <code>stdio.readInt()</code>                                     | <i>read a token, convert it to an integer, and return it</i> |
| <code>stdio.readFloat()</code>                                   | <i>read a token, convert it to a float, and return it</i>    |
| <code>stdio.readBool()</code>                                    | <i>read a token, convert it to a boolean, and return it</i>  |
| <code>stdio.readString()</code>                                  | <i>read a token and return it as a string</i>                |
| <i>functions that read lines from standard input</i>             |                                                              |
| <code>stdio.hasNextLine()</code>                                 | <i>does standard input have a next line?</i>                 |
| <code>stdio.readLine()</code>                                    | <i>read the next line and return it as a string</i>          |



# Standard Input stdio

- Módulo `stdio.py` relativa a la entrada estándar:

*functions that read a sequence of values of the same type until standard input is empty*

|                                     |                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stdio.readAll()</code>        | <i>read all remaining input and return it as a string</i>                |
| <code>stdio.readAllInts()</code>    | <i>read all remaining tokens and return them as an array of integers</i> |
| <code>stdio.readAllFloats()</code>  | <i>read all remaining tokens and return them as an array of floats</i>   |
| <code>stdio.readAllBools()</code>   | <i>read all remaining tokens and return them as an array of booleans</i> |
| <code>stdio.readAllStrings()</code> | <i>read all remaining tokens and return them as an array of strings</i>  |
| <code>stdio.readAllLines()</code>   | <i>read all remaining lines and return them as an array of strings.</i>  |

*Note 1: A token is a maximal sequence of non-whitespace characters.*

*Note 2: Before reading a token, any leading whitespace is discarded.*

*Note 3: Each function that reads input raises a run-time error if it cannot read in the next value, either because there is no more input or because the input does not match the expected type.*

*API for booksite functions related to standard input*

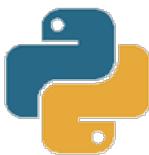


# Standard Output

- El API de la parte del módulo `stdio.py` relativa a la salida estándar:

| <i>function call</i>                      | <i>description</i>                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stdio.write(x)</code>               | <i>write x to standard output</i>                                                                 |
| <code>stdio.writeln(x)</code>             | <i>write x and a newline to standard output<br/>(write only a newline if no argument)</i>         |
| <code>stdio.printf(fmt, arg1, ...)</code> | <i>write the arguments arg1, ... to standard output<br/>as specified by the format string fmt</i> |

*API for booksite functions related to standard output*



# Escritura con formato

- Con `stdio.writef()` se puede escribir con formato:

| <i>format string</i>                          | <i>conversion specification</i> | <i>number to print</i> | <i>type</i> | <i>code</i> | <i>typical literal</i> | <i>sample format strings</i>   | <i>converted string values for output</i>    |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <code>stdio.writef("%7.5f", math.pi)</code>   | <i>field width</i>              | <i>precision</i>       | int         | d           | 512                    | '%14d'<br>'%-14d'              | '512'                                        |
| <i>Anatomy of a formatted print statement</i> | <i>conversion code</i>          |                        | float       | f           | 1595.1680010754388     | '%14.2f'<br>'%.7f'<br>'%14.4e' | '1595.17'<br>'1595.1680011'<br>'1.5952e+03'  |
|                                               |                                 |                        | String      | s           | 'Hello, World'         | '%14s'<br>'%-14s'<br>'%-14.5s' | 'Hello, World'<br>'Hello, World '<br>'Hello' |

*Format conventions for `stdio.writef()` (see the booksite for many other options)*



# Redirection

- Redirecting standard output to a file

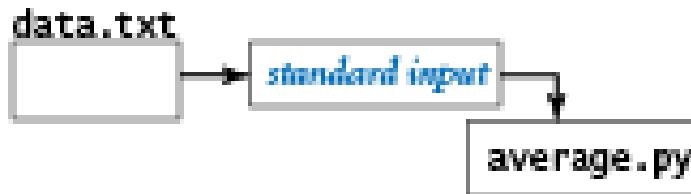
```
% python randomseq.py 1000 > data.txt
```



*Redirecting standard output to a file*

- Redirecting standard input from a file

```
% python average.py < data.txt
```



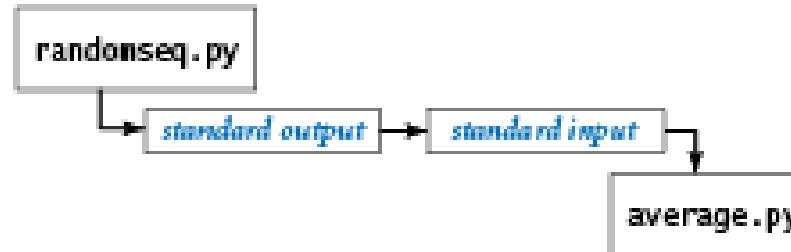
*Redirecting from a file to standard input*



# Piping

- Connecting two programs

```
% python randomseq.py 1000 | python average.py
```



*Piping the output of one program to the input of another*

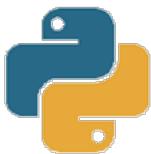
```
> python randomseq.py 1000 > data.txt
```

```
> python average.py < data.txt
```

- Filters

```
> python randomseq.py 9 | sort
```

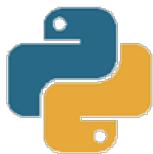
```
> python randomseq.py 1000 | more
```



# Visualización con Matplotlib

---

- [Matplotlib](#) es una librería Python para gráficas 2D
- [Tutorial](#)



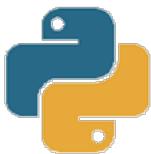
# Ejemplo Matplotlib

---

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

x = np.linspace(0, 2 * np.pi, 20)
y = np.sin(x)
yp = None
xi = np.linspace(x[0], x[-1], 100)
yi = np.interp(xi, x, y, yp)

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(x, y, 'o', xi, yi, '.')
ax.set(xlabel='X', ylabel='Y', title='Interp. graph')
plt.show()
```

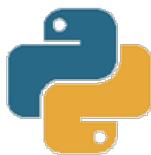


# Standard Drawing

- El módulo `stddraw.py` permite dibujar.

| <i>function call</i>                      | <i>description</i>                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stddraw.line(x0, y0, x1, y1)</code> | <i>draw a line from (x0, y0) to (x1, y1)</i>                                                         |
| <code>stddraw.point(x, y)</code>          | <i>draw a point at (x, y)</i>                                                                        |
| <code>stddraw.show()</code>               | <i>show the drawing in the standard drawing window<br/>(and wait until it is closed by the user)</i> |

```
# triangle.py                                API for basic booksite functions for drawings
import stddraw
import math
# Dibuja un triangulo y un punto en el medio.
t = math.sqrt(3.0) / 2.0
stddraw.line(0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0)
stddraw.line(1.0, 0.0, 0.5, t)
stddraw.line(0.5, t, 0.0, 0.0)
stddraw.point(0.5, t/3.0)
stddraw.show()
```



# Standard Drawing – control commands

- Permite ajustar diferentes parámetros del dibujo.

| <i>function call</i>                     | <i>description</i>                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stddraw.setCanvasSize(w, h)</code> | <i>set the size of the canvas to w-by-h pixels<br/>(w and h default to 512)</i>              |
| <code>stddraw.setXscale(x0, x1)</code>   | <i>set the x-range of the canvas to (x0, x1)<br/>(x0 defaults to 0 and x1 defaults to 1)</i> |
| <code>stddraw.setYscale(y0, y1)</code>   | <i>set the y-range of the canvas to (y0, y1)<br/>(y0 defaults to 0 and y1 defaults to 1)</i> |
| <code>stddraw.setPenRadius(r)</code>     | <i>set the pen radius to r<br/>(r defaults to 0.005)</i>                                     |

*Note: If the pen radius is 0, then points and line widths will be the minimum possible size.*

*API for booksite control functions for setting drawing parameters*



# Outline and filled shapes

- Permite dibujar otras formas.

| <i>function call</i>                       | <i>description</i>                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stddraw.circle(x, y, r)</code>       | <i>draw a circle of radius <math>r</math> centered at <math>(x, y)</math></i>                         |
| <code>stddraw.square(x, y, r)</code>       | <i>draw a <math>2r</math>-by-<math>2r</math> square centered at <math>(x, y)</math></i>               |
| <code>stddraw.rectangle(x, y, w, h)</code> | <i>draw a <math>w</math>-by-<math>h</math> rectangle with lower-left endpoint <math>(x, y)</math></i> |
| <code>stddraw.polygon(x, y)</code>         | <i>draw a polygon that connects <math>(x[i], y[i])</math></i>                                         |

*Note: `filledCircle()`, `filledSquare()`, `filledRectangle()`, and `filledPolygon()` correspond to these and draw filled shapes, not just outlines.*

*API for booksite functions for drawing shapes*



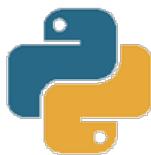
# Text and color

- Permite dibujar texto y ajustar el color del lápiz.

| <i>function call</i>                     | <i>description</i>                                                      |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stddraw.text(x, y, s)</code>       | <i>draw string s, centered at (x, y)</i>                                |
| <code>stddraw.setPenColor(color)</code>  | <i>set the pen color to color<br/>(color defaults to stddraw.BLACK)</i> |
| <code>stddraw.setFontFamily(font)</code> | <i>set the font family to font<br/>(font defaults to 'Helvetica')</i>   |
| <code>stddraw.setFontSize(size)</code>   | <i>set the font size to size<br/>(size defaults to 12)</i>              |

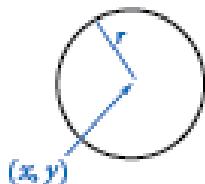
*API for booksite functions for text and color in drawings*

- Los colores disponibles son BLACK, BLUE, CYAN, DARK\_GRAY, GRAY, GREEN, LIGHT\_GRAY, MAGENTA, ORANGE, PINK, RED, WHITE, y YELLOW, definidos como constants en `stddraw`

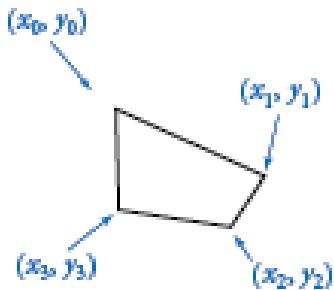


# Ejemplos stddraw

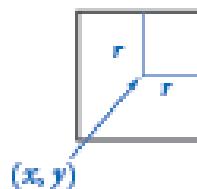
```
import stddraw  
stddraw.circle(x, y, r)  
stddraw.show()
```



```
import stddraw  
x = [x0, x1, x2, x3]  
y = [y0, y1, y2, y3]  
stddraw.polygon(x, y)  
stddraw.show()
```



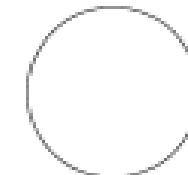
```
import stddraw  
stddraw.square(x, y, r)  
stddraw.show()
```



```
import stddraw  
stddraw.square(.2, .8, .1)  
stddraw.filledsquare(.8, .8, .2)  
stddraw.circle(.8, .2, .2)  
xd = [.1, .2, .3, .2]  
yd = [.2, .3, .2, .1]  
stddraw.filledPolygon(xd, yd)  
stddraw.text(.2, .5, 'black text')  
stddraw.setPenColor(stddraw.WHITE)  
stddraw.text(.8, .8, 'white text')  
stddraw.show()
```



black text





# Animación

- `stddraw.py` dispone de funciones para conseguir efectos de animación.

| <i>function call</i>              | <i>description</i>                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stddraw.clear(color)</code> | <i>clear the background canvas<br/>by coloring every pixel with color color</i>        |
| <code>stddraw.show(t)</code>      | <i>show the drawing in the standard drawing window<br/>and wait for t milliseconds</i> |

*API for booksite functions for animation*

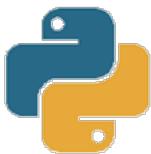


# Standard Audio

- El módulo `stdaudio.py` permite reproducir, manipular y sintetizar sonido.

| <i>function call</i>                     | <i>description</i>                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>stdaudio.playFile(filename)</code> | <i>play all sound samples in the file filename.wav</i>                                                        |
| <code>stdaudio.playSamples(a)</code>     | <i>play all sound samples in the float array a[]</i>                                                          |
| <code>stdaudio.playSample(x)</code>      | <i>play the sound sample in the float x</i>                                                                   |
| <code>stdaudio.save(filename, a)</code>  | <i>save all sound samples in the float array a[] to the file filename.wav</i>                                 |
| <code>stdaudio.read(filename)</code>     | <i>read all sound samples from the file filename.wav and return as a float array</i>                          |
| <code>stdaudio.wait()</code>             | <i>wait for the currently playing sound to finish<br/>(must be the last call to stdaudio in each program)</i> |

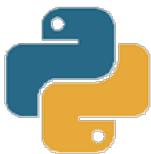
*API for booksite functions for producing sound*



# Funciones

- Se definen con la palabra clave **def** seguida por el nombre de la función, la lista de parámetros, las cadenas de documentación y el cuerpo de la función.
- Dentro del cuerpo de la función se puede usar la instrucción **return** para devolver un valor.
- Sintaxis:

```
def function_name(arg1, arg2, ...):
    """Function doc-string"""
    # Can be retrieved via function_name.__doc__
    # statements
    return return-value
```

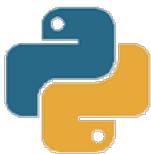


# Funciones - Ejemplos

---

```
>>> def my_square(x):
        """Return the square of the given number"""
        return x * x

# Invoke the function defined earlier
>>> my_square(8)
64
>>> my_square(1.8)
3.24
>>> my_square('hello')
TypeError: can't multiply sequence by non-int of type
'str'
>>> my_square
<function my_square at 0x7fa57ec54bf8>
>>> type(my_square)
<class 'function'>
```



# Funciones - Ejemplos

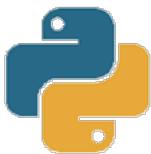
```
>>> my_square.__doc__ # Show function doc-string  
'Return the square of the given number'  
>>> help(my_square) # Show documentaion  
my_square(x)  
    Return the square of the given number  
>>> dir(my_square) # Show attributes  
.....
```



# Funciones - Ejemplos

```
def fibon(n):
    """Print the first n Fibonacci numbers, where
       f(n)=f(n-1)+f(n-2) and f(1)=f(2)=1"""
    a, b = 1, 1
    for count in range(n):
        print(a, end=' ') # print a space
        a, b = b, a+b
    print() # print a newline

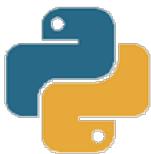
fibon(20)
```



# Funciones - Ejemplos

```
def my_cube(x):
    """(number) -> (number)
    Return the cube of the given number.
    Examples (can be used by doctest):
    >>> my_cube(5)
    125
    >>> my_cube(-5)
    -125
    >>> my_cube(0)
    0
    """
    return x*x*x

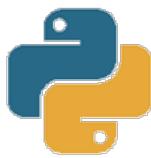
# Test the function
print(my_cube(8))      # 512
print(my_cube(-8))     # -512
print(my_cube(0))       # 0
```



# Parámetros de funciones

---

- Los argumentos inmutables (enteros, floats, strings, tuplas) se pasan por *valor*. Es decir, se clona una copia y se pasa a la función, y el original no se puede modificar dentro de la función.
- Los argumentos mutables (listas, diccionarios, sets e instancias de clases) se pasan por *referencia*. Es decir, se pueden modificar dentro de la función.

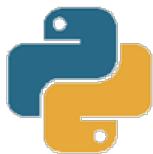


# Parámetros de funciones con valores por defecto

- Se puede asignar un valor por defecto a los parámetros de funciones.

```
>>> def my_sum(n1, n2 = 4, n3 = 5): # n1 required, n2, n3 optional
    """Return the sum of all the arguments"""
    return n1 + n2 + n3

>>> print(my_sum(1, 2, 3))
6
>>> print(my_sum(1, 2))      # n3 defaults
8
>>> print(my_sum(1))        # n2 and n3 default
10
>>> print(my_sum())
TypeError: my_sum() takes at least 1 argument (0 given)
>>> print(my_sum(1, 2, 3, 4))
TypeError: my_sum() takes at most 3 arguments (4 given)
```

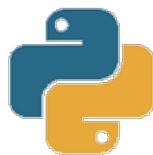


# Argumentos posicionales y nominales

- Las funciones en Python permiten argumentos posicionales y nombrados.
- Normalmente se pasan los argumentos por posición de izquierda a derecha (posicional).

```
def my_sum(n1, n2 = 4, n3 = 5):
    """Return the sum of all the arguments"""
    return n1 + n2 + n3

print(my_sum(n2 = 2, n1 = 1, n3 = 3))
# Keyword arguments need not follow their positional order
print(my_sum(n2 = 2, n1 = 1))          # n3 defaults
print(my_sum(n1 = 1))                  # n2 and n3 default
print(my_sum(1, n3 = 3))              # n2 default
#print(my_sum(n2 = 2))                # TypeError, n1 missing
```



# Número de argumentos posicionales variables

---

- Python ofrece un número variable (arbitrario) de argumentos. En la definición de función se puede usar \* para indicar los restantes argumentos.

```
def my_sum(a, *args): # one posit.arg. & arbit.numb.of args
    """Return the sum of all the arguments (one or more)"""
    sum = a
    for item in args: # args is a tuple
        sum += item
    return sum

print(my_sum(1))          # args is ()
print(my_sum(1, 2))       # args is (2,)
print(my_sum(1, 2, 3))    # args is (2, 3)
print(my_sum(1, 2, 3, 4)) # args is (2, 3, 4)
```

---



# Número de argumentos posicionales variables

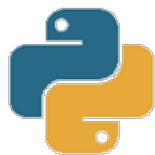
---

- Python permite poner \*args en medio de la lista de parámetros. En ese caso todos los argumentos después de \*args deben pasarse por nombre clave.

```
def my_sum(a, *args, b):  
    sum = a  
    for item in args:  
        sum += item  
    sum += b  
    return sum
```

```
print(my_sum(1, 2, 3, 4))  
#TypeError: my_sum() missing 1 required keyword-only argument: 'b'  
print(my_sum(1, 2, 3, 4, b=5))
```

---



# Número de argumentos posicionales variables

---

- De forma inversa cuando los argumentos ya están en una lista/tupla, se puede usar \* para desempacar la lista/tupla como argumentos posicionales separados.

```
>>> def my_sum(a, b, c): return a+b+c

>>> lst1 = [11, 22, 33]
# my_sum() expects 3 arguments, NOT a 3-item list
>>> my_sum(*lst1) # unpack the list into separate posit. args
66

>>> lst2 = [44, 55]
>>> my_sum(*lst2)
TypeError:my_sum() missing 1 required positional argument: 'c'
```

---



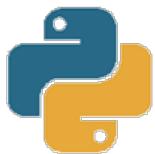
# Argumentos con palabra clave \*\*kwargs

- Para indicar parámetros con palabras claves se puede usar \*\* para empaquetarlos en un diccionario.

```
def my_print_kwargs(**kwargs):
    # Accept variable number of keyword arguments
    """Print all the keyword arguments"""
    for key, value in kwargs.items(): # kwargs is a dict.
        print('%s: %s' % (key, value))

my_print_kwargs(name='Peter', age=24)

# use ** to unpack a dict.into individual keyword arguments
dict = {'k1': 'v1', 'k2': 'v2'}
my_print_kwargs(**dict)
# Use ** to unpack dict.into separate keyword args k1=v1, k2=v2
```



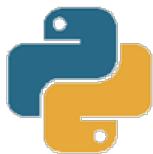
# Argumentos variables \*args y \*\*kwargs

---

- Se puede usar ambos \*args y \*\*kwargs en la definición de una función poniendo \*args primero.

```
def my_print_all_args(*args, **kwargs):
# Place *args before **kwargs
    """Print all positional and keyword arguments"""
    for item in args: # args is a tuple
        print(item)
    for key, value in kwargs.items(): #kwargs is dictionary
        print('%s: %s' % (key, value))

my_print_all_args('a', 'b', 'c', name='Peter', age=24)
# Place the positional arguments before the keyword
# arguments during invocation
```



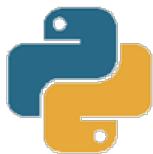
# Valores retornados por una función

---

- Se puede retornar valores múltiples desde una función Python. En realidad retorna una tupla.

```
>>> def my_fun():
    return 1, 'a', 'hello'

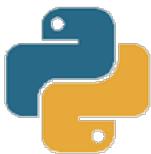
>>> x, y, z = my_fun()
>>> z
'hello'
>>> my_fun()
(1, 'a', 'hello')
```



# Módulos

---

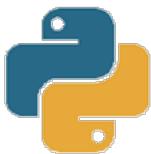
- Un módulo Python es un fichero que contiene código Python, incluyendo instrucciones, variables, funciones y clases.
- Debe guardarse con la extensión .py
- El nombre del módulo es el nombre del fichero:  
`<nombre_modulo>.py`
- Típicamente un módulo comienza con una cadena de documentación (triple comilla) que se invoca con  
`<nombre_modulo>.__doc__`



# Instrucción import

---

- Para usar un módulo en un programa se utiliza la instrucción `import`
- Una vez importado, se referencia los atributos del módulo como `<nombre_modulo>.<nombre_atributo>`
- Se usa `import-as` para asignar un nuevo nombre al módulo para evitar conflicto de nombres en el módulo
- Se puede agrupar en el siguiente orden:
  - Librería standard
  - Librerías de terceros
  - Librerías de aplicación local



# Ejemplo módulo e import

- Ejemplo: fichero greet.py

```
"""
```

```
greet
```

```
-----
```

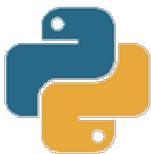
```
This module contains the greeting message 'msg' and  
greeting function 'greet()'.
```

```
"""
```

```
msg = 'Hello'      # Global Variable
```

```
def greet(name):  # Function
```

```
    print('{}, {}'.format(msg, name))
```



# Ejemplo módulo e import

---

```
>>> import greet
>>> greet.greet('Peter') # <module_name>.<function_name>
Hello, Peter
>>> print(greet.msg)      # <module_name>.<var_name>
Hello

>>> greet.__doc__          # module's doc-string
'greet.py: the greet module with attributes msg and
greet()'
>>> greet.__name__         # module's name
'greet'

>>> dir(greet) # List all attributes defined in the module
['__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__',
 '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__',
 'greet', 'msg']
```



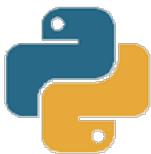
# Ejemplo módulo e import

---

```
>>> help(greet) # Show module's name, functions, data, ...
Help on module greet:
NAME
    greet
DESCRIPTION
    ...doc-string...
FUNCTIONS
    greet(name)
DATA
    msg = 'Hello'
FILE
    /path/to/greet.py

>>> import greet as gr # Refer. the 'greet' module as 'gr'
>>> gr.greet('Paul')
Hello, Paul
```

---



# Instrucción from - import

---

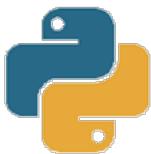
- La sintaxis es:

```
from <module_name> import <attr_name> # import one attribute  
from <module_name> import <attr_name_1>, <attr_name_2>, ...  
# import selected attributes  
from <module_name> import * #import ALL attributes (NOT recomm.)  
from <module_name> import <attr_name> as <name>  
# import attribute as the given name
```

- Con from – import se referencia los atributos importados usando <attr\_name> directamente.

```
>>> from greet import greet, msg as message  
>>> greet('Peter') # Reference without the 'module_name'  
Hello, Peter  
>>> message  
'Hello'  
>>> msg  
NameError: name 'msg' is not defined
```

---

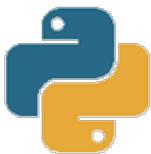


# Variable de entorno sys.path y PYTHONPATH

---

- El camino de búsqueda de módulos es mantenida por la variable Python path del módulo sys, sys.path
- sys.path es inicializada a partir de la variable de entorno PYTHONPATH. Por defecto incluye el directorio de trabajo en curso.

```
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.path  
['', '/usr/lib/python3.5', '/usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages',  
 '/usr/lib/python3.5/dist-packages', ...]
```



# Packages

---

- Un módulo contiene atributos (variables, funciones y clases). Los módulos relevantes (mantenidos en el mismo directorio) se pueden agrupar en un package.
- Python también soporta sub-packages (en sub-directorios).
- Los packages y sub-packages son una forma de organizar el espacio de nombres en la forma:  
`<pack_name>.<sub_pack_name>.<sub_sub_pack_name>.<module_name>.<attr_name>`

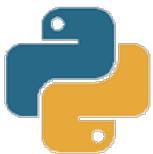


# Plantilla de módulo individual

---

```
"""
<package_name>.<module_name>
-----
A description to explain functionality of this module.
Class/Function however should not be documented here.
:author: <author-name>
:version: x.y.z (verion.release.modification)
:copyright: .....
:license: .....
"""

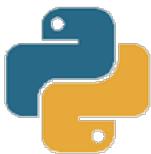
import <standard_library_modules>
import <third_party_library_modules>
import <application_modules>
# Define global variables
.....
# Define helper functions
.....
# Define the entry 'main' function
def main():
    """The main function doc-string"""
    .....
# Run the main function
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```



# Packages

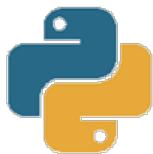
---

- Para crear un package:
  - Crear un directorio y nombrarlo con el nombre del package
  - Poner los módulos en el directorio
  - Crear un fichero '`__init__.py`' en el directorio para marcar el directorio como un package



# Ejemplo package

```
myapp/                      # This directory is in the 'sys.path'  
|  
+ mypack1/                  # A directory of relevant modules  
|  
|   + __init__.py    # Mark as a package called 'mypack1'  
|   + mymod1_1.py    # Reference as 'mypack1.mymod1_1'  
|   + mymod1_2.py    # Reference as 'mypack1.mymod1_2'  
|  
+ mypack2/                  # A directory of relevant modules  
|  
|   + __init__.py    # Mark as a package called 'mypack2'  
|   + mymod2_1.py    # Reference as 'mypack2.mymod2_1'  
|   + mymod2_2.py    # Reference as 'mypack2.mymod2_2'
```

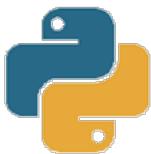


## Ejemplo package

---

- Si 'myapp' está en 'sys.path' se puede importar 'mymod1\_1' como:

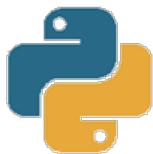
```
import mypack1.mymod1_1
# Reference 'attr1_1_1' as 'mypack1.mymod1_1.attr1_1_1'
from mypack1 import mymod1_1
# Reference 'attr1_1_1' as 'mymod1_1.attr1_1_1'
```



# Variables locales y globales

---

- Los nombres creados dentro de una función son locales a la función y están disponibles dentro de la función solamente.
- Los nombres creados fuera de las funciones son globales en el módulo y están disponibles dentro de todas las funciones definidas en el módulo.



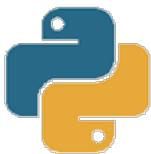
# Variables locales y globales - ejemplo

---

```
x = 'global'      # x is a global variable for this module

def myfun(arg):  # arg is a local variable for this
function
    y = 'local'  # y is also a local variable
    # Function can access both local and global variables
    print(x)
    print(y)
    print(arg)

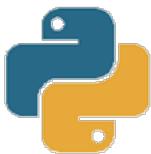
myfun('abc')
print(x)
#print(y)  # locals are not visible outside the function
#print(arg)
```



# Variables función

- A una variable se le puede asignar un valor, una función o un objeto.

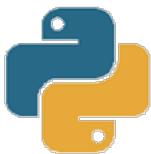
```
>>> def square(n): return n * n
>>> square(5)
25
>>> sq = square    # Assign a function to a variable
>>> sq(5)
25
>>> type(square)
<class 'function'>
>>> type(sq)
<class 'function'>
>>> square
<function square at 0x7f0ba7040f28>
>>> sq
<function square at 0x7f0ba7040f28> # same reference square
```



# Variables función

- Se puede asignar una invocación específica de una función a una variable.

```
>>> def square(n): return n * n  
  
>>> sq5 = square(5)    # A specific function invocation  
>>> sq5  
25  
>>> type(sq5)  
<class 'int'>
```



# Funciones anidadas

- Se puede anidar funciones. Definir una función dentro de una función

```
def outer(a):      # Outer function
    print('outer begins with arg =', a)
    x = 1 # Define a local variable
    def inner(b): # Define an inner function
        print('inner begins with arg = %s' % b)
        y = 2
        print('a = %s, x = %d, y = %d' % (a, x, y))
        print('inner ends')
    # Call inner function defined earlier
    inner('bbb')
    print('outer ends')
# Call outer funct, which in turn calls the inner function
outer('aaa')
```



# Función lambda

- Las funciones lambda son funciones anónimas o funciones sin nombre. Se usan para definir una función inline. La sintaxis es:

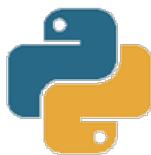
```
lambda arg1, arg2, ...: return-expression
```

```
>>> def f1(a, b, c): return a + b + c # ordinary function
>>> f1(1, 2, 3)
6
>>> type(f1)
<class 'function'>
>>> f2 = lambda a, b, c: a + b + c # Define a Lambda funct
>>> f2(1, 2, 3) # Invoke function
6
>>> type(f2)
<class 'function'>
```



# Las funciones son objetos

- Las funciones son objetos, por tanto:
  - Una función se puede asignar a una variable
  - Una función puede ser pasada en una función como argumento
  - Una función puede ser el valor returnedo de una función



# Paso de una función como argumento de una función

---

- El nombre de una función es el nombre de una variable que se puede pasar en otra función como argumento.

```
def my_add(x, y):  
    return x + y  
  
def my_sub(x, y):  
    return x - y  
  
def my_apply(func, x, y): # takes a function as first arg  
    return func(x, y) # Invoke the function received  
  
print(my_apply(my_add, 3, 2)) # Output: 5  
print(my_apply(my_sub, 3, 2)) # Output: 1  
  
# We can also pass an anonymous function as argument  
print(my_apply(lambda x, y: x * y, 3, 2)) # Output: 6
```

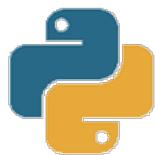
---



# Nombres, Espacio de nombres (Namespace) y ámbito

---

- Un nombre se aplica a casi todo incluyendo una variable, función, clase/instancia, módulo/package
  - Los nombre definidos dentro de una función son locales a ella. Los nombres definidos fuera de todas las funciones son globales al módulo y son accesibles por todas las funciones dentro del módulo.
  - Un espacio de nombres (namespace) es una colección de nombres.
  - El ámbito se refiere a la porción del programa a partir de la cual un nombre se puede acceder sin prefijo.
-



# Cada módulo tiene un Espacio de nombres Global

---

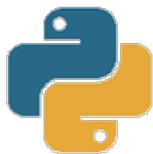
- Un módulo es un fichero que contiene atributos (variables, funciones y clases) y tiene su propio espacio de nombres globales.
  - Por ello no se puede definir dos funciones o clases con el mismo nombre dentro de un módulo, pero sí en diferentes módulos.
- Cuando se ejecuta el Shell interactivo, Python crea un módulo llamado `__main__`, con su namespace global asociado.



# Cada módulo tiene un Espacio de nombres Global

---

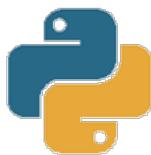
- Cuando se importa un módulo con 'import <module\_name>':
  - En caso de Shell interactivo, se añade <module\_name> al namespace de `__main__`
  - Dentro de otro módulo se añade el nombre al namespace del módulo donde se ha importado.
- Si se importa un atributo con 'from <module\_name> import <attr\_name>' el <attr\_name> se añade al namespace de `__main__`, y se puede acceder al <attr\_name> directamente.



# Funciones `globals()`, `locals()` y `dir()`

---

- Se puede listar los nombres del ámbito en curso con las funciones integradas:
  - `globals()`: devuelve un diccionario con las variables globales en curso
  - `locals()`: devuelve un diccionario con las variables locales.
  - `dir()`: devuelve una lista de los nombres locales, que es equivalente a `locals().keys()`



# Modificación de variables globales dentro de una función

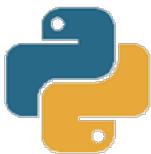
---

- Para modificar una variable global dentro de una función se usa la instrucción global.

```
x = 'global'      # Global file-scope

def myfun():
    global x    # Declare x global to modify global variable
    x = 'change'
    print(x)

myfun()
print(x)          # Global changes
```



# Funciones - terminología

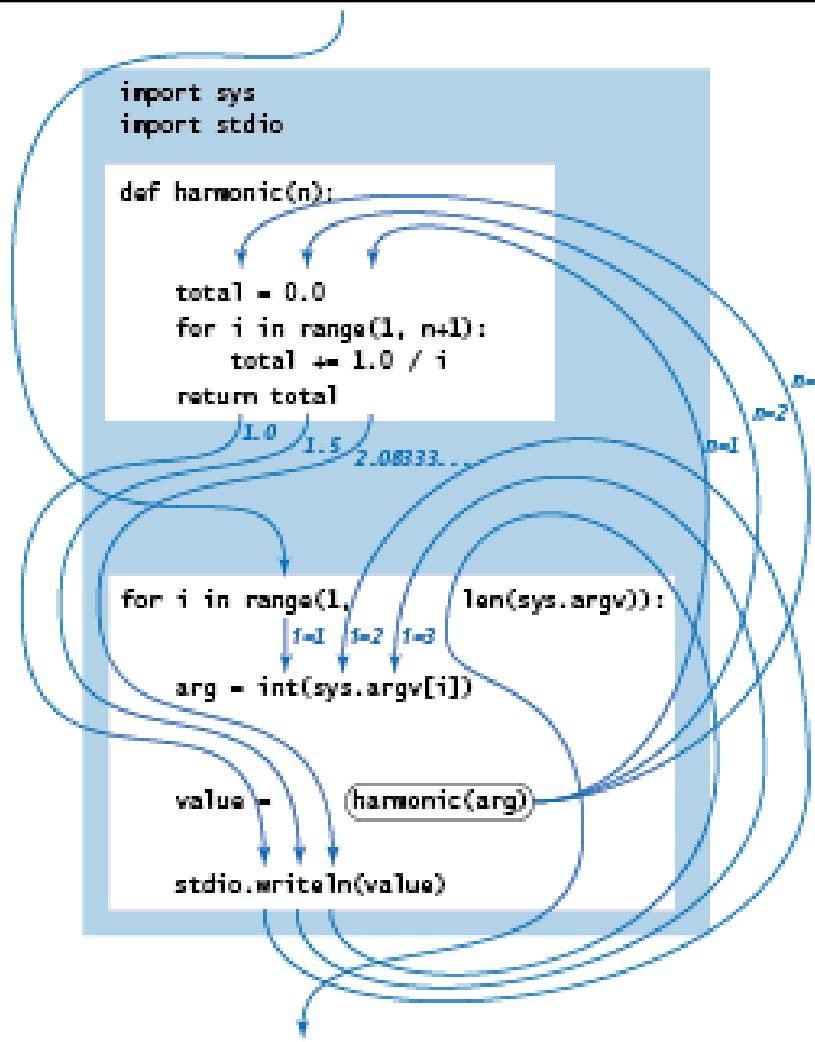
---

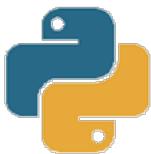
| <i>concept</i>              | <i>Python construct</i> | <i>description</i>                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>function</i>             | function                | mapping                              |
| <i>input value</i>          | argument                | input to function                    |
| <i>output value</i>         | return value            | output of function                   |
| <i>formula</i>              | function body           | function definition                  |
| <i>independent variable</i> | parameter variable      | symbolic placeholder for input value |



# Funciones – control de flujo

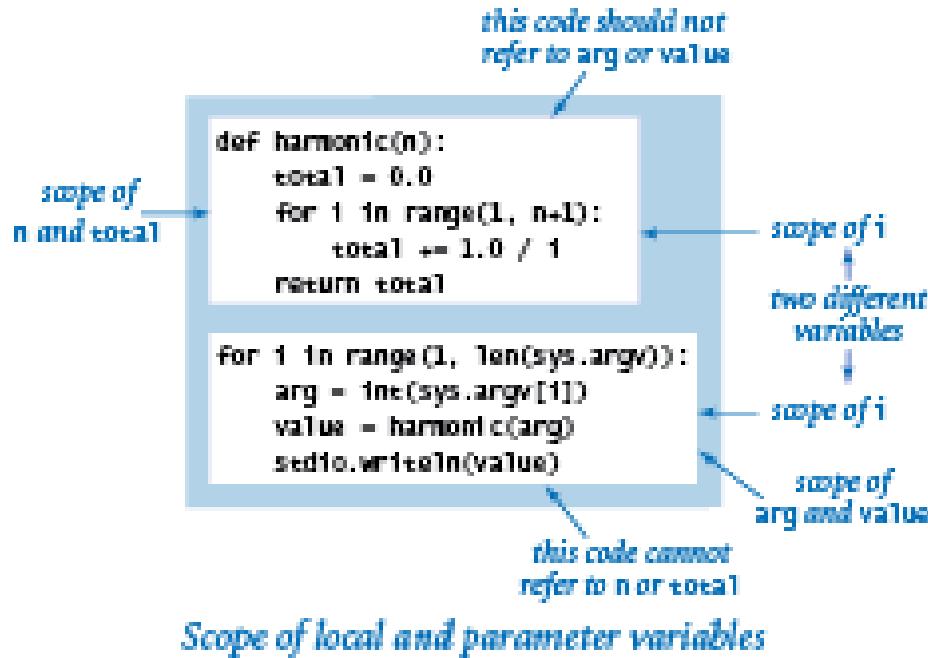
- import
- def
- return





# Funciones – alcance

- Las variables son locales en el bloque donde se definen





# Funciones – código típico

*primality test*

```
def isPrime(n):
    if n < 2: return False
    i = 2
    while i*i <= n:
        if n % i == 0: return False
        i += 1
    return True
```

*hypotenuse of a right triangle*

```
def hypot(a, b)
    return math.sqrt(a*a + b*b)
```

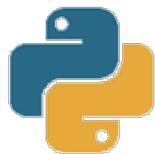
*generalized harmonic number*

```
def harmonic(n, r=1):
    total = 0.0
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        total += 1.0 / (i ** r)
    return total
```

*draw a triangle*

```
def drawTriangle(x0, y0, x1, y1, x2, y2):
    stddraw.line(x0, y0, x1, y1)
    stddraw.line(x1, y1, x2, y2)
    stddraw.line(x2, y2, x0, y0)
```

*Typical code for implementing functions*



# Funciones - Paso de argumentos

---

- Los argumentos de tipo integer, float, boolean, o string por valor. El resto de objetos se pasan por referencia.



# Funciones – código típico con arrays

|                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>mean<br/>of an array</i>                                             | <pre>def mean(a):<br/>    total = 0.0<br/>    for v in a:<br/>        total += v<br/>    return total / len(a)</pre>                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>dot product<br/>of two vectors<br/>of the same length</i>            | <pre>def dot(a, b):<br/>    total = 0<br/>    for i in range(len(a)):<br/>        total += a[i] * b[i]<br/>    return total</pre>                                                                                                                     |
| <i>exchange two elements<br/>in an array</i>                            | <pre>def exchange(a, i, j):<br/>    temp = a[i]<br/>    a[i] = a[j]<br/>    a[j] = temp</pre>                                                                                                                                                         |
| <i>write a one-dimensional array<br/>(and its length)</i>               | <pre>def write1D(a):<br/>    stdio.writeln(len(a))<br/>    for v in a:<br/>        stdio.writeln(v)</pre>                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>read a two-dimensional<br/>array of floats<br/>(with dimensions)</i> | <pre>def readFloat2D():<br/>    m = stdio.readInt()<br/>    n = stdio.readInt()<br/>    a = stdarray.create2D(m, n, 0.0)<br/>    for i in range(m):<br/>        for j in range(n):<br/>            a[i][j] = stdio.readFloat()<br/>    return a</pre> |

*Typical code for implementing functions with arrays*

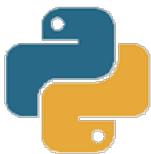


# Funciones - recursión

---

- Técnica de programación utilizada en muchas aplicaciones. Capacidad de invocar una función desde la misma función.

```
import sys
# Return n!
def factorial(n):
    if n == 1:
        return 1
    return n * factorial(n-1)
def main():
    n = int(sys.argv[1])
    fact = factorial(n)
    print(fact)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
# python factorial.py 3
# 6
```

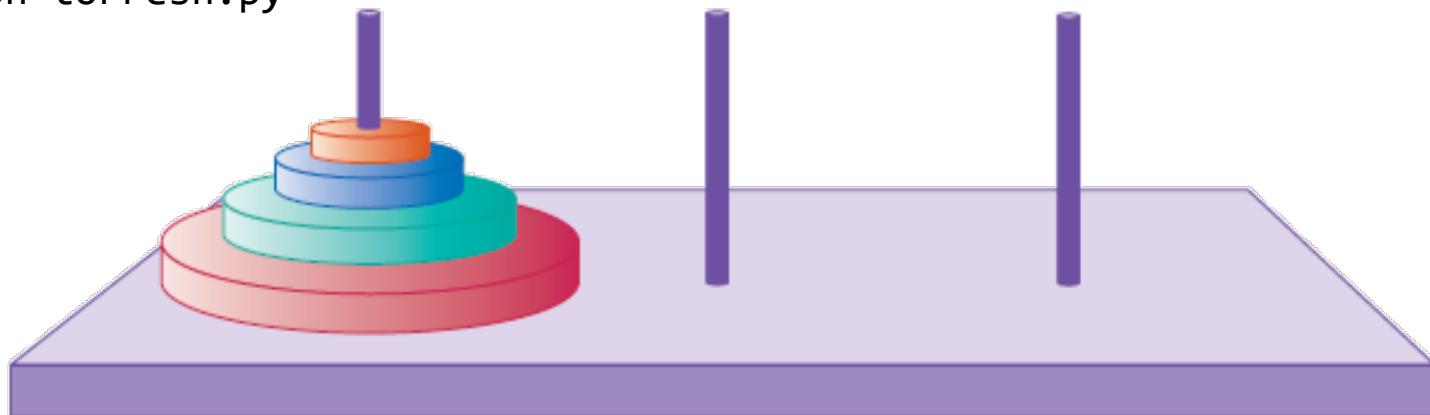


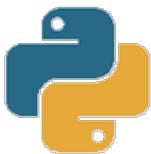
# Funciones - recursión

```
# Imprime los movimientos para resolver las torres de hanoi
# parametros: numero discos, torre partida, torre final, torre auxiliar
def mover(discos, detorre, atorre, auxtorre) :
    if discos >= 1 :
        mover(discos - 1, detorre, auxtorre, atorre)
        print("Mover disco ", discos, " de ", detorre, " a ", atorre)
        mover(discos - 1, auxtorre, atorre, detorre)

def main() :
    mover(5, "A", "C", "B")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
# python torresh.py
```

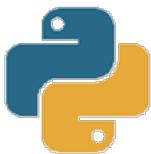




# Funciones como objetos

- En Python cada elemento es un objeto, incluyendo funciones.

```
# Fichero integ.py
# Calcula la integral de Riemann de una function f
def integrate(f, a, b, n=1000):
    total = 0.0
    dt = 1.0 * (b - a) / n
    for i in range(n):
        total += dt * f(a + (i + 0.5) * dt)
    return total
```



# Funciones como objetos

---

```
# Fichero intdrive.py
import funarg as fa
def square(x):
    return x*x

def main():
    print(fa.integrate(square,0, 10))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

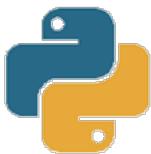


# Módulos

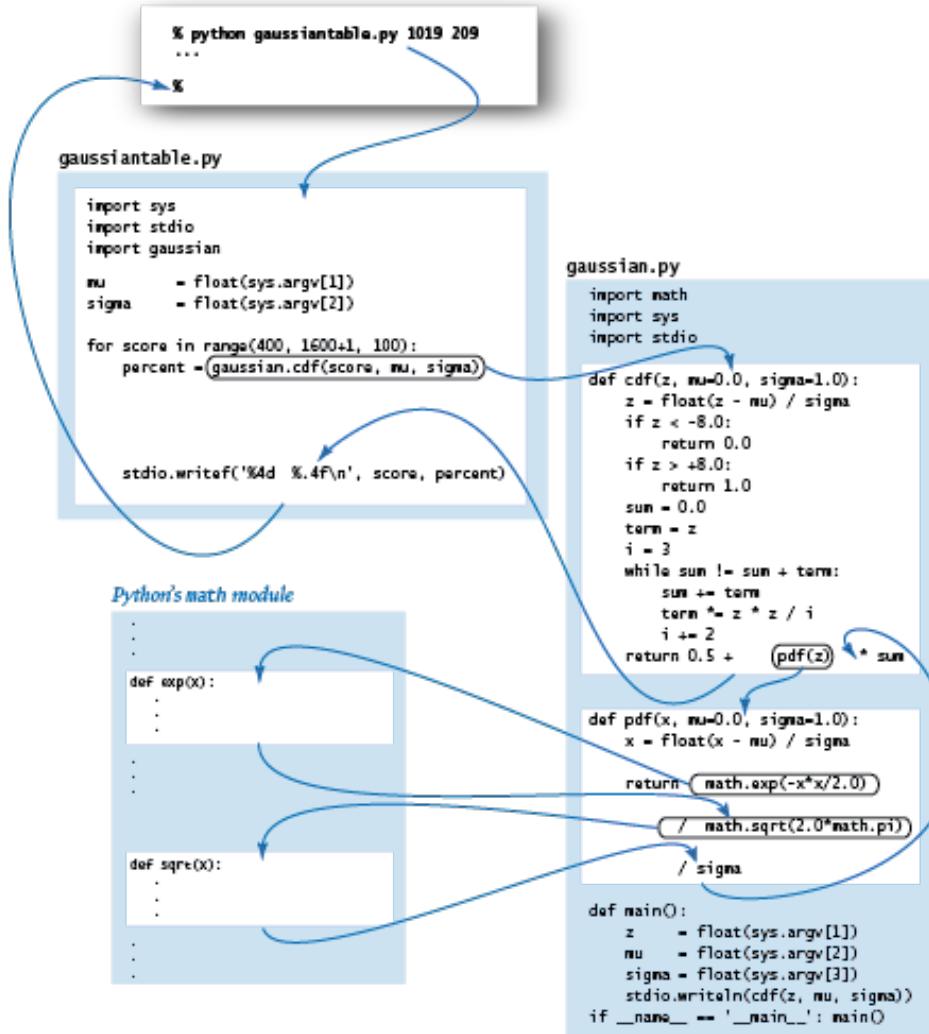
---

- Un *módulo* contiene funciones que están disponibles para su uso en otros programas.
- Un *cliente* es un programa que hace uso de una función en un módulo.
- Pasos:
  - En el cliente: import el módulo.
  - En el cliente: hacer llamada a la función.
  - En el módulo: colocar una prueba de cliente main().
  - En el módulo: eliminar código global. Usar

```
if __name__ == '__main__': main()
```
  - Hacer accesible el módulo para el cliente.



# Módulos



Flow of control in a modular program



# Programación modular

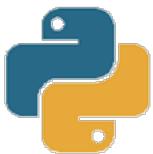
- Implementaciones.
- Clientes.
- Application programming interfaces (APIs).

| <i>function call</i>                    | <i>description</i>                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>gaussian.pdf(x, mu, sigma)</code> | <i>Gaussian probability density function</i> $\phi(x, \mu, \sigma)$     |
| <code>gaussian.cdf(z, mu, sigma)</code> | <i>Gaussian cumulative distribution function</i> $\Phi(x, \mu, \sigma)$ |

*Note: The default value for `mu` is 0.0 and for `sigma` is 1.0.*

*API for our gaussian module*

- Funciones privadas:
  - Funciones que solo se usan en los módulos y que no se ofrecen a los clientes. Por convención se usa un guión bajo como primer carácter del nombre de la función.



# Programación modular

---

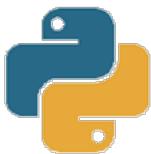
- Librerías:
  - Colección de módulos relacionados. Ejemplo: NumPy, Pygame, Matplotlib, SciPy, SymPy, Ipython.
- Documentación.

```
>>> import stddraw  
>>> help stddraw
```



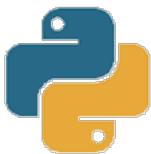
# Ficheros

- Python dispone de funciones integradas para gestionar la entrada/salida desde ficheros:
  - `open(filename_str, mode)`: retorna un objeto fichero. Los valores válidos de mode son: 'r' (read-only, default), 'w' (write - erase all contents for existing file), 'a' (append), 'r+' (read and write). También se puede usar 'rb', 'wb', 'ab', 'rb+' para operaciones modo binario (raw bytes).
  - `file.close()`: Cierra el objeto file.
  - `file.readline()`: lee una línea (up to a newline and including the newline). Retorna una cadena vacía después end-of-file (EOF).



# Ficheros

- 
- `file.read()`: lee el fichero entero. Retorna una cadena vacía después de end-of-file (EOF).
  - `file.write(str)`: escribe la cadena dada en el fichero.
  - `file.tell()`: retorna la “posición en curso”. La “posición en curso” es el número de bytes desde el inicio del fichero en modo binario, y un número opaco en modo texto.
  - `file.seek(offset)`: asigna la “posición en curso” a offset desde el inicio del fichero.



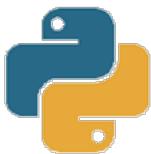
# Ficheros - Ejemplos

---

```
>>> f = open('test.txt', 'w')      # Create (open) a file for
write
>>> f.write('apple\n')           # Write given string to file
>>> f.write('orange\n')
>>> f.close()                  # Close the file

>>> f = open('test.txt', 'r')      # Create (open) a file for
read (default)
>>> f.readline()                # Read till newline
'apple\n'
>>> f.readline()
'orange\n'
>>> f.readline()                # Return empty string after
end-of-file
''

>>> f.close()
```



# Ficheros - Ejemplos

```
>>> f = open('test.txt', 'r')
>>> f.read()                      # Read entire file
'apple\norange\n'
>>> f.close()
>>> f = open('test.txt', 'r') # Test tell() and seek()
>>> f.tell()
0
>>> f.read()
'apple\norange\n'
>>> f.tell()
13
>>> f.read()
..
>>> f.seek(0)  # Rewind
0
>>> f.read()
'apple\norange\n'
>>> f.close()
```



# Iterando a través de ficheros

---

- Se puede procesar un fichero texto línea a línea mediante un for-in-loop

```
with open('test.txt') as f: # Auto close the file upon exit
    for line in f:
        line = line.rstrip() # Strip trail spaces and newl
        print(line)
```

```
# Same as above
f = open('test.txt', 'r')
for line in f:
    print(line.rstrip())
f.close()
```



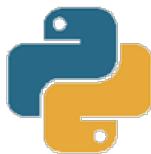
# Iterando a través de ficheros

---

- Cada línea incluye un newline

```
>>> f = open('temp.txt', 'w')
>>> f.write('apple\n')
6
>>> f.write('orange\n')
7
>>> f.close()

>>> f = open('temp.txt', 'r')
# line includes a newlin, disable print()'s default newln
>>> for line in f: print(line, end='')
apple
orange
>>> f.close()
```



# Assertion and Exception Handling - assert

---

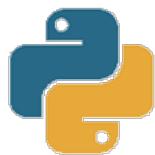
- Instrucción assert. Se usa para probar una aserción.

- Sintaxis:

```
assert test, error-message
```

```
>>> x = 0
>>> assert x == 0, 'x is not zero?!' # Assertion true, no
output

>>> x = 1
# Assertion false, raise AssertionError with the message
>>> assert x == 0, 'x is not zero?!'
.....
AssertionError: x is not zero?!
```

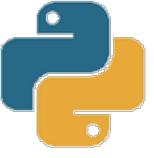


# Assertion and Exception Handling - Exceptions

---

- Los errores detectados durante la ejecución se llaman excepciones. Cuando se produce el programa termina abruptamente.

```
>>> 1/0          # Divide by 0
.....
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
>>> zzz        # Variable not defined
.....
NameError: name 'zzz' is not defined
>>> '1' + 1    # Cannot concatenate string and int
.....
TypeError: Can't convert 'int' object to str implicitly
```



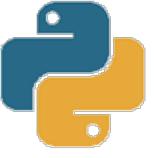
# Assertion and Exception Handling - Exceptions

---

```
>>> lst = [0, 1, 2]
>>> lst[3]      # Index out of range
.....
IndexError: list index out of range
>>> lst.index(8) # Item is not in the list
.....
ValueError: 8 is not in list

>>> int('abc')    # Cannot parse this string into int
.....
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'abc'

>>> tup = (1, 2, 3)
>>> tup[0] = 11   # Tuple is immutable
.....
TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
```



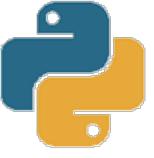
# Assertion and Exception Handling – try-except-else-finally

---

- Sintaxis:

```
try:  
    statements  
except exception-1:                      # Catch one exception  
    statements  
except (exception-2, exception-3): # Catch multiple except.  
    statements  
except exception-4 as var_name: # Retrieve the excep. inst  
    statements  
except:          # For (other) exceptions  
    statements  
else:  
    statements    # Run if no exception raised  
finally:  
    statements    # Always run regardless of whether  
exception raised
```

---



# Assertion and Exception Handling – try-except-else-finally

---

- Ejemplo 1: Gestión de índice fuera de rango en acceso a lista: ejem1\_excep.py
- Ejemplo2: Validación de entrada.

```
>>> while True:  
    try:  
        x = int(input('Enter an integer: '))  
        break  
    except ValueError:  
        print('Wrong input! Try again...')      # Repeat
```

```
Enter an integer: abc  
Wrong input! Try again...  
Enter an integer: 11.22  
Wrong input! Try again...  
Enter an integer: 123
```

---



# Instrucción with-as y gestores de contexto

---

- La sintaxis de with-as es:

```
with ... as ....:  
    statements
```

```
# More than one items  
with ... as ..., ... as ..., ....:  
    statements
```

- Ejemplos:

```
# automatically close the file at the end of with  
with open('test.log', 'r') as infile:  
    for line in infile:  
        print(line)
```



# Instrucción with-as y gestores de contexto

- Ejemplos:

```
# automatically close the file at the end of with
with open('test.log', 'r') as infile:
    for line in infile:
        print(line)
```

```
# Copy a file
with open('in.txt', 'r') as infile, open('out.txt', 'w') as
outfile:
    for line in infile:
        outfile.write(line)
```



# Módulos de librería standard Python de uso común

---

- Python dispone de un conjunto de librerías standard.
- Para usarlas se usa 'import <nombre\_modulo>' o 'from <nombre\_modulo> import < nombre\_atributo>' para importar la librería completa o el atributo seleccionado.

```
>>> import math    # import an external module
>>> dir(math)      # List all attributes
['e', 'pi', 'sin', 'cos', 'tan', 'tan2', ...]
>>> help(math)
.....
>>> help(math.atan2)
.....
```

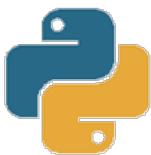


# Módulos de librería standard Python de uso común

---

```
>>> math.atan2(3, 0)
1.5707963267948966
>>> math.sin(math.pi / 2)
1.0
>>> math.cos(math.pi / 2)
6.123233995736766e-17

>>> from math import pi
>>> pi
3.141592653589793
```



# Módulos math y cmath

---

- El módulo math proporciona acceso las funciones definidas por el lenguaje C. Los más comunes son:
  - Constantes: pi, e.
  - Potencia y exponente: pow(x,y), sqrt(x), exp(x), log(x), log2(x), log10(x)
  - Conversión float a int: ceil(x), floor(x), trunc(x)
  - Operaciones float: fabs(), fmod()
  - hypot(x,y) ( $=\sqrt{x^*x + y^*y}$ )
  - Conversión entre grados y radianes: degrees(x), radians(x)
  - Funciones trigonométricas: sin(x), cos(x), tan(x), acos(x), asin(x), atan(x), atan2(x,y)
  - Funciones hiperbólicas: sinh(x), cosh(x), tanh(x), asinh(x), acosh(x), atanh(x)

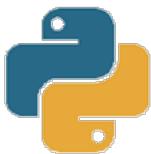


# Módulo statistics

---

- El módulo statistics calcula las propiedades estadísticas básicas.

```
>>> import statistics
>>> dir(statistics)
['mean', 'median', 'median_grouped', 'median_high',
'median_low', 'mode', 'pstdev', 'pvariance', 'stdev',
'variance', ...]
>>> help(statistics)
.....
>>> help(statistics.pstdev)
.....
>>> data = [5, 7, 8, 3, 5, 6, 1, 3]
>>> statistics.mean(data)
4.75
```



# Módulo statistics

---

```
>>> statistics.median(data)
5.0
>>> statistics.stdev(data)
2.3145502494313788
>>> statistics.variance(data)
5.357142857142857
>>> statistics.mode(data)
statistics.StatisticsError: no unique mode; found 2 equally
common values
```



# Módulo random

- El módulo random se usa para generar números pseudo random.

```
>>> import random  
>>> dir(random)  
.....  
>>> help(random)  
.....  
>>> help(random.random)  
.....  
  
>>> random.random()          # float in [0,1)  
0.7259532743815786  
>>> random.random()  
0.9282534690123855
```



# Módulo random

- 
- El módulo random se usa para generar números pseudo random.

```
>>> random.randint(1, 6) # int in [1,6]
3
>>> random.randrange(6)   # From range(6), i.e., 0 to 5
0
>>> random.choice(['apple', 'orange', 'banana'])
'apple'
```



# Módulo sys

- El módulo sys (de system) proporciona parámetros y funciones específicos de sistema. Los más usados:
  - `sys.exit([exit-status=0])`: salir del programa.
  - `sys.path`: Lista de rutas de búsqueda. Initializado con la variable de entorno PYTHONPATH.
  - `sys.stdin`, `sys.stdout`, `sys.stderr`: entrada, salida y error estándard.
  - `sys.argv`: Lista de argumentos en la línea de comandos



# Módulo sys

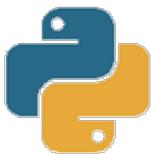
- Script test\_argv.py

```
import sys
print(sys.argv)      # Print command-line argument list
print(len(sys.argv)) # Print length of list
```

- Ejecución del script

```
$ python test_argv.py
['test_argv.py']
1
```

```
$ python test_argv.py hello 1 2 3 apple orange
['test_argv.py', 'hello', '1', '2', '3', 'apple', 'orange']
# list of strings
7
```



# Módulo os

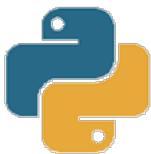
- El módulo os proporciona una interfaz con el sistema operativo. Los atributos más usados son:
  - `os.mkdir(path, mode=0777)`: Crea un directorio
  - `os.makedirs(path, mode=0777)`: Similar a mkdir
  - `os.getcwd()`: devuelve el directorio en curso
  - `os.chdir(path)`: Cambia el directorio en curso
  - `os.system(command)`: ejecuta un comando shell.
  - `os.getenv(varname, value=None)`: devuelve la variable de entorno si existe
  - `os.putenv(varname, value)`: asigna la variable de entorno al valor
  - `os.unsetenv(varname)`: elimina la variable de entorno



# Módulo os

- Ejemplo:

```
>>> import os  
>>> dir(os)          # List all attributes  
.....  
>>> help(os)         # Show man page  
.....  
>>> help(os.getcwd)  # Show man page for specific function  
.....  
  
>>> os.getcwd()       # Get current working directory  
...current working directory...  
>>> os.listdir('.')   # List contents of the current direct  
...contents of current directory...  
>>> os.chdir('test-python')    # Change directory  
>>> exec(open('hello.py').read()) # Run a Python script  
>>> os.system('ls -l')        # Run shell command
```



# Módulo os

- Ejemplo:

```
>>> import os
>>> os.name                      # Name of OS
'posix'
>>> os.makedirs(dir)            # Create sub-directory
>>> os.remove(file)              # Remove file
>>> os.rename(oldFile, newFile)  # Rename file
>>> os.listdir('.')
    # Return a list of entries in the given directory
>>> for f in sorted(os.listdir('.')):
    print(f)
```

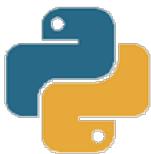


# Módulo date

- Proporciona clases para la manipulación de fechas y tiempos

```
>>> import datetime
>>> dir(datetime)
['MAXYEAR', 'MINYEAR', 'date', 'datetime', 'datetime_CAPI',
'time', 'timedelta', 'timezone', 'tzinfo', ...]
>>> dir(datetime.date)
['today', ...]

>>> from datetime import date
>>> today = date.today()
>>> today
datetime.date(2016, 6, 17)
```



# Módulo date

- Proporciona clases para la manipulación de fechas y tiempos

```
>>> import datetime  
>>> aday = date(2016, 5, 1) # Construct a datetime.date i  
>>> aday  
datetime.date(2016, 5, 1)  
>>> diff = today - aday    # Find the diff between 2 dates  
>>> diff  
datetime.timedelta(47)  
>>> dir(datetime.timedelta)  
['days', 'max', 'microseconds', 'min', 'resolution',  
'seconds', 'total_seconds', ...]  
>>> diff.days  
47
```



## Módulo time

- Se puede usar para medir el tiempo de ejecución de un script

```
import time  
start = time.time()
```

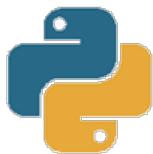
“codigo que se desea medir el tiempo aqui”

```
end = time.time()  
print(end - start)
```



# Sympy

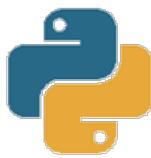
- Sympy es una librería que permite hacer operaciones simbólicas en lugar de con valores numéricos
- [Portal Sympy](#)
- [SymPy Tutorial](#)



# Scipy

---

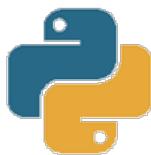
- Librería de funciones matemáticas para cálculo numérico tales como integración y optimización
- [Portal](#)
- [Tutorial](#)



# Programación orientada a objetos (OOP) en Python

---

- Una clase es una plantilla de entidades del mismo tipo. Una instancia es una realización particular de una clase. Python soporta instancias de clases y objetos.
  - Un objeto contiene atributos: atributos de datos (o variables) y comportamiento (llamados métodos). Para acceder un atributo se usa el operador punto, ejemplo: nombre\_instancia.nombre\_atributo
  - Para crear una instancia de una clase se invoca el constructor: nombre\_instancia = nombre\_clase(\*args)
-



# Objetos de clase vs Objetos de instancia

---

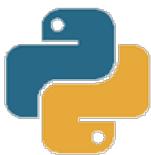
- Los objetos de clase sirven como factorías para generar objetos de instancia. Los objetos instanciados son objetos reales creados por una aplicación. Tienen su propio espacio de nombres.
- La instrucción `class` crea un objeto de clase con el nombre de clase. Dentro de la definición de la clase se puede crear variables de clase y métodos mediante `def`s que serán compartidos por todas las instancias



# Sintaxis de la definición de clase

- La sintaxis es:

```
class class_name(superclass1, ...):
    """Class doc-string"""
    class_var1 = value1 # Class variables
    .....
    def __init__(self, arg1, ...):
        """Constructor"""
        self.instance_var1 = arg1 # inst var by assignment
        .....
    def __str__(self):
        """For printf() and str()"""
        .....
    def __repr__(self):
        """For repr() and interactive prompt"""
        .....
    def method_name(self, *args, **kwargs):
        """Method doc-string"""
        .....
```



# Contructor: Self

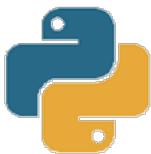
- El primer parámetro de un constructor debe ser **self**
- Cuando se invoca el constructor para crear un nuevo objeto, el parámetro **self** se asigna al objeto que está siendo inicializado

```
def __init__(self):  
    self._itemCount = 0  
    self._totalPrice = 0
```

```
register = CashRegister()
```

Referencia al  
objeto inicializado

Cuando el contructor termina this es  
la referencia al objeto creado



# Ejemplo

- circle.py:

```
from math import pi
```

```
class Circle:  
    """A Circle instance models a circle with a radius"""  
    def __init__(self, radius=1.0):  
        """Constructor with default radius of 1.0"""  
        self.radius = radius # Create an inst var radius  
    def __str__(self):  
        """Return string, invoked by print() and str()"""  
        return 'circle with radius of %.2f' % self.radius  
    def __repr__(self):  
        """Return string used to re-create this instance"""  
        return 'Circle(radius=%f)' % self.radius  
    def get_area(self):  
        """Return the area of this Circle instance"""  
        return self.radius * self.radius * pi
```



# Ejemplo

- circle.py (cont.):

```
# If run under Python interpreter, __name__ is '__main__'.
# If imported into another module, __name__ is 'circle'.
if __name__ == '__main__':
    c1 = Circle(2.1)          # Construct an instance
    print(c1)                  # Invoke __str__()
    print(c1.get_area())
    c2 = Circle()              # Default radius
    print(c2)
    print(c2.get_area())       # Invoke member method
    c2.color = 'red'           # Create new attribute via assignment
    print(c2.color)
    #print(c1.color)          # Error - c1 has no attribute color
    # Test doc-strings
    print(__doc__)             # This module
    print(Circle.__doc__)      # Circle class
    print(Circle.get_area.__doc__) # get_area() method
    print(isinstance(c1, Circle)) # True
```



# Construcción de clase

- Para construir una instancia de una clase se realiza a través del constructor `nombre_clase(...)`

```
c1 = Circle(1.2)
c2 = Circle()      # radius default
```

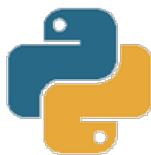
- Python crea un objeto `Circle`, luego invoca el método `__init__(self, radius)` con `self` asignado a la nueva instancia
  - `__init__()` es un inicializador para crear variables de instancia
  - `__init__()` nunca devuelve un valor
  - `__init__()` es opcional y se puede omitir si no hay variables de instancia



# Clase Point y sobrecarga de operadores

- point.py modela un punto 2D con coordenadas x e y.  
Se sobrecarga los operadores + y \*:

```
""" point.py: point module defines the Point class"""
class Point:
    """A Point models a 2D point x and y coordinates"""
    def __init__(self, x=0, y=0):
        """Constructor x and y with default of (0,0)"""
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
    def __str__(self):
        """Return a descriptive string for this instance"""
        return '(% .2f, % .2f)' % (self.x, self.y)
    def __add__(self, right):
        """Override the '+' operator"""
        p = Point(self.x + right.x, self.y + right.y)
        return p
```



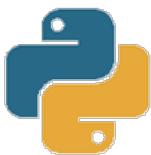
# Clase Point y sobrecarga de operadores

---

```
def __mul__(self, factor):
    """Override the '*' operator"""
    self.x *= factor
    self.y *= factor
    return self

# Test
if __name__ == '__main__':
    p1 = Point()
    print(p1)          # (0.00, 0.00)
    p1.x = 5
    p1.y = 6
    print(p1)          # (5.00, 6.00)
    p2 = Point(3, 4)
    print(p2)          # (3.00, 4.00)
    print(p1 + p2)    # (8.00, 10.00) Same as p1.__add__(p2)
    print(p1)          # (5.00, 6.00) No change
    print(p2 * 3)     # (9.00, 12.00) Same as p1.__mul__(p2)
    print(p2)          # (9.00, 12.00) Changed
```

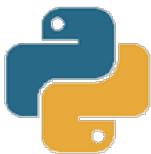
---



# Herencia

- cylinder.py un cilindro se puede derivar de un circulo

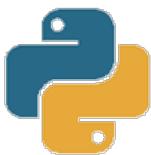
```
"""cylinder.py: which defines the Cylinder class"""
from circle import Circle # Using the Circle class
class Cylinder(Circle):
    """The Cylinder class is a subclass of Circle"""
    def __init__(self, radius = 1.0, height = 1.0):
        """Constructor"""
        super().__init__(radius) # Invoke superclass
        self.height = height
    def __str__(self):
        """Self Description for print()"""
        return 'Cylinder(radius=%.2f,height=%.2f)' % \
(self.radius, self.height)
    def get_volume(self):
        """Return the volume of the cylinder"""
        return self.get_area() * self.height
```



# Herencia

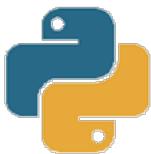
- cylinder.py (cont.)

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    cy1 = Cylinder(1.1, 2.2)
    print(cy1)
    print(cy1.get_area())      # inherited superclass' method
    print(cy1.get_volume())    # Invoke its method
    cy2 = Cylinder()          # Default radius and height
    print(cy2)
    print(cy2.get_area())
    print(cy2.get_volume())
    print(dir(cy1))
    print(Cylinder.get_area)
    print(Circle.get_area)
    c1 = Circle(3.3)
    print(c1)      # Output: circle with radius of 3.30
    print(isinstance(Cylinder, Circle))  # True
    print(isinstance(Circle, Cylinder))   # False
    print(isinstance(cy1, Cylinder))     # True
```



# Métodos mágicos

| Magic Method                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Invoked Via          | Invocation Syntax                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>__lt__(self, right)</code><br><code>__gt__(self, right)</code><br><code>__le__(self, right)</code><br><code>__ge__(self, right)</code><br><code>__eq__(self, right)</code><br><code>__ne__(self, right)</code>                                                     | Comparison Operators | <code>self &lt; right</code><br><code>self &gt; right</code><br><code>self &lt;= right</code><br><code>self &gt;= right</code><br><code>self == right</code><br><code>self != right</code>                |
| <code>__add__(self, right)</code><br><code>__sub__(self, right)</code><br><code>__mul__(self, right)</code><br><code>__truediv__(self, right)</code><br><code>__floordiv__(self, right)</code><br><code>__mod__(self, right)</code><br><code>__pow__(self, right)</code> | Arithmetic Operators | <code>self + right</code><br><code>self - right</code><br><code>self * right</code><br><code>self / right</code><br><code>self // right</code><br><code>self % right</code><br><code>self ** right</code> |



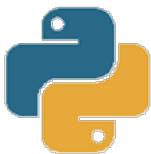
# Métodos mágicos

| Magic Method                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Invoked Via                    | Invocation Syntax                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>__and__(self, right)</code><br><code>__or__(self, right)</code><br><code>__xor__(self, right)</code><br><code>__invert__(self)</code><br><code>__lshift__(self, n)</code><br><code>__rshift__(self, n)</code>                                           | Bitwise Operators              | <code>self &amp; right</code><br><code>self   right</code><br><code>self ^ right</code><br><code>~self</code><br><code>self &lt;&lt; n</code><br><code>self &gt;&gt; n</code>                       |
| <code>__str__(self)</code><br><code>__repr__(self)</code><br><code>__sizeof__(self)</code>                                                                                                                                                                    | Function call                  | <code>str(self)</code> , <code>print(self)</code><br><code>repr(self)</code><br><code>sizeof(self)</code>                                                                                           |
| <code>__len__(self)</code><br><code>__contains__(self, item)</code><br><code>__iter__(self)</code><br><code>__next__(self)</code><br><code>__getitem__(self, key)</code><br><code>__setitem__(self, key, value)</code><br><code>__delitem__(self, key)</code> | Sequence Operators & Functions | <code>len(self)</code><br><code>item in self</code><br><code>iter(self)</code><br><code>next(self)</code><br><code>self[key]</code><br><code>self[key] = value</code><br><code>del self[key]</code> |



# Métodos mágicos

| Magic Method                                                                                                                                          | Invoked Via                                 | Invocation Syntax                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>__int__(self)</code><br><code>__float__(self)</code><br><code>__bool__(self)</code><br><code>__oct__(self)</code><br><code>__hex__(self)</code> | Type Conversion Function call               | <code>int(self)</code><br><code>float(self)</code><br><code>bool(self)</code><br><code>oct(self)</code><br><code>hex(self)</code> |
| <code>__init__(self, *args)</code><br><code>__new__(cls, *args)</code>                                                                                | Constructor                                 | <code>x = ClassName(*args)</code>                                                                                                 |
| <code>__del__(self)</code>                                                                                                                            | Operator del                                | <code>del x</code>                                                                                                                |
| <code>__index__(self)</code>                                                                                                                          | Convert this object to an index             | <code>x[self]</code>                                                                                                              |
| <code>__radd__(self, left)</code><br><code>__rsub__(self, left)</code><br>...                                                                         | RHS (Reflected) addition, subtraction, etc. | <code>left + self</code><br><code>left - self</code><br>...                                                                       |
| <code>__iadd__(self, right)</code><br><code>__isub__(self, right)</code><br>...                                                                       | In-place addition, subtraction, etc         | <code>self += right</code><br><code>self -= right</code><br>...                                                                   |



# Métodos mágicos

| Magic Method                                                                                                                | Invoked Via                           | Invocation Syntax                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>__pos__(self)</code><br><code>__neg__(self)</code>                                                                    | Unary Positive and Negative operators | <code>+self</code><br><code>-self</code>                                                                    |
| <code>__round__(self)</code><br><code>__floor__(self)</code><br><code>__ceil__(self)</code><br><code>__trunc__(self)</code> | Function Call                         | <code>round(self)</code><br><code>floor(self)</code><br><code>ceil(self)</code><br><code>trunc(self)</code> |
| <code>__getattr__(self, name)</code><br><code>__setattr__(self, name, value)</code><br><code>__delattr__(self, name)</code> | Object's attributes                   | <code>self.name</code><br><code>self.name = value</code><br><code>del self.name</code>                      |
| <code>__call__(self, *args, **kwargs)</code>                                                                                | Callable Object                       | <code>obj(*args, **kwargs);</code>                                                                          |
| <code>__enter__(self)</code> , <code>__exit__(self)</code>                                                                  | Context Manager with-statement        |                                                                                                             |



# Números random

- Módulo stdrandom.py

| <i>function call</i>              | <i>description</i>                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>uniformInt(lo, hi)</code>   | <i>uniformly random integer in the range [lo, hi)</i>                                                 |
| <code>uniformFloat(lo, hi)</code> | <i>uniformly random float in the range [lo, hi)</i>                                                   |
| <code>bernoulli(p)</code>         | <i>True with probability p (p defaults to 0.5)</i>                                                    |
| <code>binomial(n, p)</code>       | <i>number of heads in n coin flips, each of which is heads with probability p (p defaults to 0.5)</i> |
| <code>gaussian(mu, sigma)</code>  | <i>normal, mean mu, standard deviation sigma (mu defaults to 0.0, sigma defaults to 1.0)</i>          |
| <code>discrete(a)</code>          | <i>i with probability proportional to a[i]</i>                                                        |
| <code>shuffle(a)</code>           | <i>randomly shuffle the array a []</i>                                                                |

*API for our stdrandom module*



# Procesado de arrays

- Módulo stdarray.py

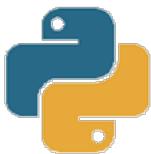
| <i>function call</i>             | <i>description</i>                                                 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>create1D(n, val)</code>    | <i>array of length n, each element initialized to val</i>          |
| <code>create2D(m, n, val)</code> | <i>m-by-n array, each element initialized to val</i>               |
| <code>readInt1D()</code>         | <i>array of integers, read from standard input</i>                 |
| <code>readInt2D()</code>         | <i>two-dimensional array of integers, read from standard input</i> |
| <code>readFloat1D()</code>       | <i>array of floats, read from standard input</i>                   |
| <code>readFloat2D()</code>       | <i>two-dimensional array of floats, read from standard input</i>   |
| <code>readBool1D()</code>        | <i>array of booleans, read from standard input</i>                 |
| <code>readBool2D()</code>        | <i>two-dimensional array of booleans, read from standard input</i> |
| <code>write1D(a)</code>          | <i>write array a[] to standard output</i>                          |
| <code>write2D(a)</code>          | <i>write two-dimensional array a[] to standard output</i>          |

*Note 1: 1D format is an integer n followed by n elements.*

*2D format is two integers m and n followed by m × n elements in row-major order.*

*Note 2: Booleans are written as 0 and 1 instead of False and True.*

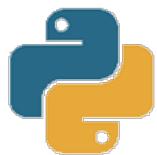
*API for our stdarray module*



# Estadística

- Módulo stdstats.py

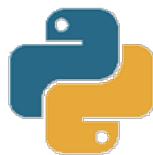
| <i>function call</i>               | <i>description</i>                                                      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>mean(a)</code>               | <i>average of the values in the numeric array a[]</i>                   |
| <code>var(a)</code>                | <i>sample variance of the values in the numeric array a[]</i>           |
| <code>stddev(a)</code>             | <i>sample standard deviation of the values in the numeric array a[]</i> |
| <code>median(a)</code>             | <i>median of the values in the numeric array a[]</i>                    |
| <code>plotPoints(a)</code>         | <i>point plot of the values in the numeric array a[]</i>                |
| <code>plotLines(a)</code>          | <i>line plot of the values in the numeric array a[]</i>                 |
| <code>plotBars(a)</code>           | <i>bar plot of the values in the numeric array a[]</i>                  |
| <i>API for our stdstats module</i> |                                                                         |



# Beneficios de la programación modular

---

- Programas de tamaño razonable.
- Depuración.
- Reusabilidad de código.
- Mantenimiento.

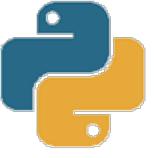


# Programación orientada a objetos - Métodos

- Un método es una función asociada a un objeto específico.
- Se invoca utilizando el nombre del objeto seguido del operador punto (.) seguido por el nombre del método y los argumentos del mismo.

|                               | <i>method</i>                           | <i>function</i>                  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>sample call</i>            | <code>x.bit_length()</code>             | <code>stdio.writeln(bits)</code> |
| <i>typically invoked with</i> | <i>variable name</i>                    | <i>module name</i>               |
| <i>parameters</i>             | <i>object reference and argument(s)</i> | <i>argument(s)</i>               |
| <i>primary purpose</i>        | <i>manipulate object value</i>          | <i>compute return value</i>      |

*Methods versus functions*



# Programación orientada a objetos – Métodos de la clase str

|                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>translate from DNA to mRNA<br/>(replace 'T' with 'U')</i>                                                    | <pre>def translate(dna):<br/>    dna = dna.upper()<br/>    rna = dna.replace('T', 'U')<br/>    return rna</pre>                                                      |
| <i>is the string s<br/>a palindrome?</i>                                                                        | <pre>def isPalindrome(s):<br/>    n = len(s)<br/>    for i in range(n // 2):<br/>        if s[i] != s[n-1-i]:<br/>            return False<br/>    return True</pre> |
| <i>extract file name<br/>and extension from a<br/>command-line argument</i>                                     | <pre>s = sys.argv[1]<br/>dot = s.find('.').<br/>base = s[:dot]<br/>extension = s[dot+1:]</pre>                                                                       |
| <i>write all lines on standard<br/>input that contain a<br/>string specified as a<br/>command-line argument</i> | <pre>query = sys.argv[1]<br/>while stdio.hasNextLine():<br/>    s = stdio.readLine()<br/>    if query in s:<br/>        stdio.writeln(s)</pre>                       |
| <i>is an array of<br/>strings in<br/>ascending order?</i>                                                       | <pre>def isSorted(a):<br/>    for i in range(1, len(a)):<br/>        if a[i] &lt; a[i-1]:<br/>            return False<br/>    return True</pre>                     |

*Typical string-processing code*



# Tipo de dato definido por el usuario

- Se define un tipo Charge para partículas cargadas.
- Se usa la ley de Coulomb para el cálculo del potencial de un punto debido a una carga  $V=kq/r$ , donde q es el valor de la carga, r es la distancia del punto a la carga y  $k=8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2/\text{C}^2$ .

## Constructor

*operation*

*description*

→ `Charge(x0, y0, q0)`      *a new charge centered at (x0, y0) with charge value q0*

`c.potentialAt(x, y)`      *electric potential of charge c at point (x, y)*

`str(c)`      *'q0 at (x0, y0)' (string representation of charge c)*

*API for our user-defined Charge data type*

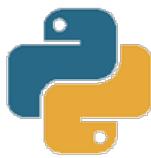


# Convenciones sobre ficheros

---

- El código que define el tipo de dato definido por el usuario Charge se coloca en un fichero del mismo nombre (sin mayúscula) charge.py
- Un programa cliente que usa el tipo de dato Charge se pone en el cabecero del programa:

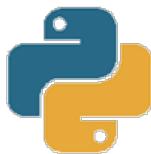
```
from charge import Charge
```



# Creación de objetos, llamada de métodos y representación de String

---

```
#-----
# chargeclient.py
#-----
import sys
import stdio
from charge import Charge
# Acepta floats x e y como argumentos en la línea de comandos. Crea dos objetos
# Charge con posición y carga. Imprime el potencial en (x, y) en la salida estandard
x = float(sys.argv[1])
y = float(sys.argv[2])
c1 = Charge(.51, .63, 21.3)
c2 = Charge(.13, .94, 81.9)
v1 = c1.potentialAt(x, y)
v2 = c2.potentialAt(x, y)
stdio.writef('potential at (%.2f, %.2f) due to\n', x, y)
stdio.writeln(' ' + str(c1) + ' and')
stdio.writeln(' ' + str(c2))
stdio.writef('is %.2e\n', v1+v2)
#-----
# python chargeclient.py .2 .5
# potential at (0.20, 0.50) due to
#   21.3 at (0.51, 0.63) and
#   81.9 at (0.13, 0.94)
# is 2.22e+12from charge import Charge
```



# Elementos básicos de un tipo de dato

- API

| <i>operation</i>                | <i>description</i>                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Charge( $x_0$ , $y_0$ , $q_0$ ) | <i>a new charge centered at (<math>x_0</math>, <math>y_0</math>) with charge value <math>q_0</math></i> |
| c.potentialAt( $x$ , $y$ )      | <i>electric potential of charge c at point (<math>x</math>, <math>y</math>)</i>                         |
| str(c)                          | <i>'<math>q_0</math> at (<math>x_0</math>, <math>y_0</math>)'</i> (string representation of charge c)   |

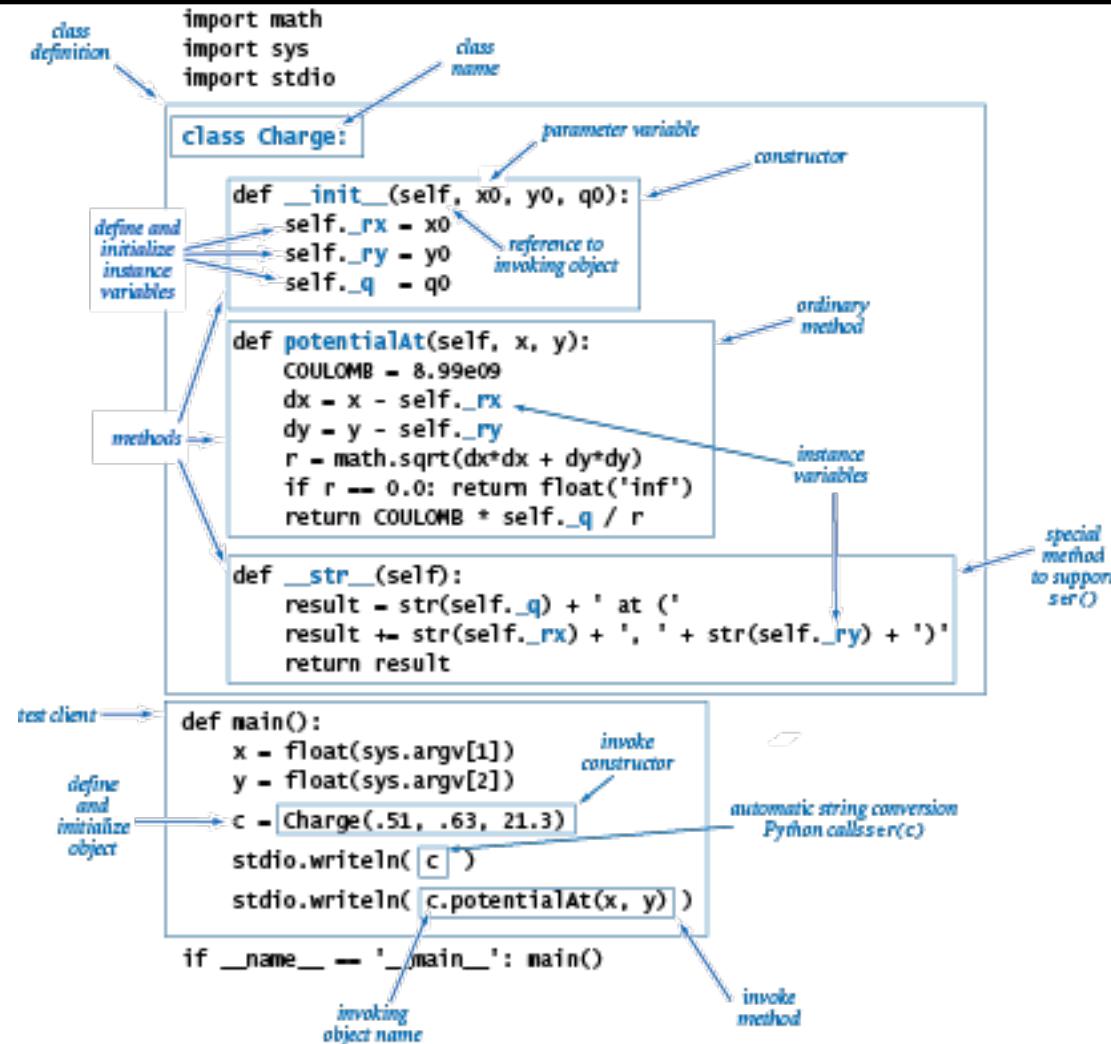
*API for our user-defined Charge data type*

- Clase. Fichero charge.py. Palabra reservada class
- Constructor. Método especial `__init__()`, self
- Variable de instancia. `_nombrevar`
- Métodos. Variable de instancia self
- Funciones intrínsecas. `__str__()`
- Privacidad



# Implementación de Charge

- En charge.py



Anatomy of a class (data-type) definition



# Clases Stopwatch, Histogram, Turtle

- En stopwatch.py

| <i>operation</i>                 | <i>description</i>                                      |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>Stopwatch()</code>         | <i>a new stopwatch (running at the start)</i>           |
| <code>watch.elapsedTime()</code> | <i>elapsed time since watch was created, in seconds</i> |

*API for our user-defined Stopwatch data type*

- En histogram.py

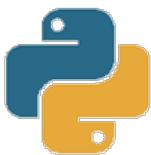
| <i>operation</i>               | <i>description</i>                                                 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>Histogram(n)</code>      | <i>a new histogram from the integer values in 0, 1, ..., n - 1</i> |
| <code>h.addDataPoint(i)</code> | <i>add an occurrence of integer i to the histogram h</i>           |
| <code>h.draw()</code>          | <i>draw h to standard drawing</i>                                  |

*API for our user-defined Histogram data type*

- En turtle.py

| <i>operation</i>                | <i>description</i>                                                 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>Turtle(x0, y0, a0)</code> | <i>a new turtle at (x0, y0) facing a0 degrees from the x-axis</i>  |
| <code>t.turnLeft(delta)</code>  | <i>instruct t to turn left (counterclockwise) by delta degrees</i> |
| <code>t.goForward(step)</code>  | <i>instruct t to move forward distance step, drawing a line</i>    |

*API for our user-defined Turtle data type*

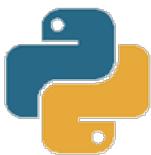


# Clase Complex

- Métodos especiales. En Python la expresión  $a + b$  se reemplaza con la llamada del método `a.__mul__(b)`

| <i>client operation</i>    | <i>special method</i>               | <i>description</i>                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>Complex(x, y)</code> | <code>__init__(self, re, im)</code> | <i>new Complex object with value <math>x+yi</math></i> |
| <code>a.re()</code>        |                                     | <i>real part of a</i>                                  |
| <code>a.im()</code>        |                                     | <i>imaginary part of a</i>                             |
| <code>a + b</code>         | <code>__add__(self, other)</code>   | <i>sum of a and b</i>                                  |
| <code>a * b</code>         | <code>__mul__(self, other)</code>   | <i>product of a and b</i>                              |
| <code>abs(a)</code>        | <code>__abs__(self)</code>          | <i>magnitude of a</i>                                  |
| <code>str(a)</code>        | <code>__str__(self)</code>          | <i>'x + yi' (string representation of a)</i>           |

*API for a user-defined Complex data type*



# Métodos especiales

| <i>client operation</i> | <i>special method</i>                  | <i>description</i>                                              |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| $x + y$                 | <code>__add__(self, other)</code>      | <i>sum of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math></i>                 |
| $x - y$                 | <code>__sub__(self, other)</code>      | <i>difference of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math></i>          |
| $x * y$                 | <code>__mul__(self, other)</code>      | <i>product of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math></i>             |
| $x ** y$                | <code>__pow__(self, other)</code>      | <i><math>x</math> to the <math>y</math>th power</i>             |
| $x / y$                 | <code>__truediv__(self, other)</code>  | <i>quotient of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math></i>            |
| $x // y$                | <code>__floordiv__(self, other)</code> | <i>floored quotient of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math></i>    |
| $x \% y$                | <code>__mod__(self, other)</code>      | <i>remainder when dividing <math>x</math> by <math>y</math></i> |
| $+x$                    | <code>__pos__(self)</code>             | $x$                                                             |
| $-x$                    | <code>__neg__(self)</code>             | <i>arithmetic negation of <math>x</math></i>                    |

*Note: Python 2 uses `__div__` instead of `__truediv__`.*

*Special methods for arithmetic operators*