



Computer Systems and Networks

ECPE 170 – University of the Pacific

Crash Dive into Python

Lab Schedule

Activities

- **Today**
 - Python
 - Network Programming
- **Last 3 Days of Class**
 - **Lab 12 – Network Programming**

Assignments Due

- **Lab 11**
 - **Due by Apr 23rd 5:00am**
- **Lab 12**
 - **Due by May 1st 5:00am**
- **Final Exam**
 - **Section 1 (8am)**
 - **Tue May 6th 8-11am**
 - **Section 2 (10am)**
 - **Thur May 8th 8-11am**

Person of the Day: Guido van Rossum



- Author of the Python programming language
 - Self-appointed “Benevolent Dictator For Life”
- Chose the name because he was “in a slightly irreverent mood (and a big fan of *Monty Python's Flying Circus*)”
- Has worked in numerous organizations , including NIST, Google and Dropbox

Python



What is Python?

- Interpreted language for scripting and many other uses
- Features:
 - Objects
 - Dynamic types
 - A rich set of libraries
 - Extensibility through C (for speed critical code)
- It is most notorious for its indentation rules, using whitespace or tabs (and it is *very picky*)

Python Datatypes

- Python supports many datatypes from C or C++:
 - Integers, floats, strings, booleans

- Recent Python versions support other useful types:
 - Complex numbers
 - Sequences (tuples, lists)
 - Dictionaries
 - Sets
 - Bytes and bytearray

Runtime evaluation

- Python is interpreted and has dynamic typing
- Implications:
 - Syntax is checked when code is first encountered
 - Variable types (or even their existence) aren't checked until the code is executed
- Result: Code can execute correctly for a while until either an undefined variable is encountered, or it is used incorrectly (i.e., trying to access an integer as a sequence)

Python Tuples

- A *tuple* is an immutable collection of objects
- Tuples are denoted by parenthesis

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
```

- The objects in a tuple do not need to be of the same type

Python Lists

- A *list* is an mutable collection of objects
- Lists are denoted by square brackets

```
l = [1.5, 'a', (3, True)]
```

Python Sequences

- Tuples and lists are both types of *sequences*: individual items can be accessed in various ways
- To access a particular item in a sequence:

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
l = [1.5, 'a', (3, True)]
print(t[0], l[1])
```

Output:

```
1 a
```

Python Sequences

- Sequences can also be accessed from the end (instead of beginning) using *negative* indices

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
l = [1.5, 'a', (3, True)]
print(t[-2], l[-1])
```

Output:

```
2 (3, True)
```

Python Sequences

- Slices (subsets of sequences) are accessed by using a “:”
- Note that the second index (if supplied) is one greater than actual last object in the slice

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
l = [1.5, 'a', (3, True)]
print(t[0:2])
print(l[1:])
```

Output:

```
(1, 2)
('a', (3, True))
```

Python Dictionaries

- A *dictionary* is an associative array of keys and value pairs

```
d={'a':1, 'b':2, 3:'c'}  
print(d)  
print(d.keys())  
print(d.values())  
print(d['a'])  
print(d['c'])
```

Output:

```
{'a': 1, 3: 'c', 'b': 2}  
dict_keys(['a', 3, 'b'])  
dict_values([1, 'c', 2])  
1  
KeyError: 'c'
```

Python Error Handling

- Python handles errors using the `try` and `except` statements

```
try:  
    d['c']  
except:  
    print("Key 'c' is not present")
```

Output:

```
Key 'c' is not present
```

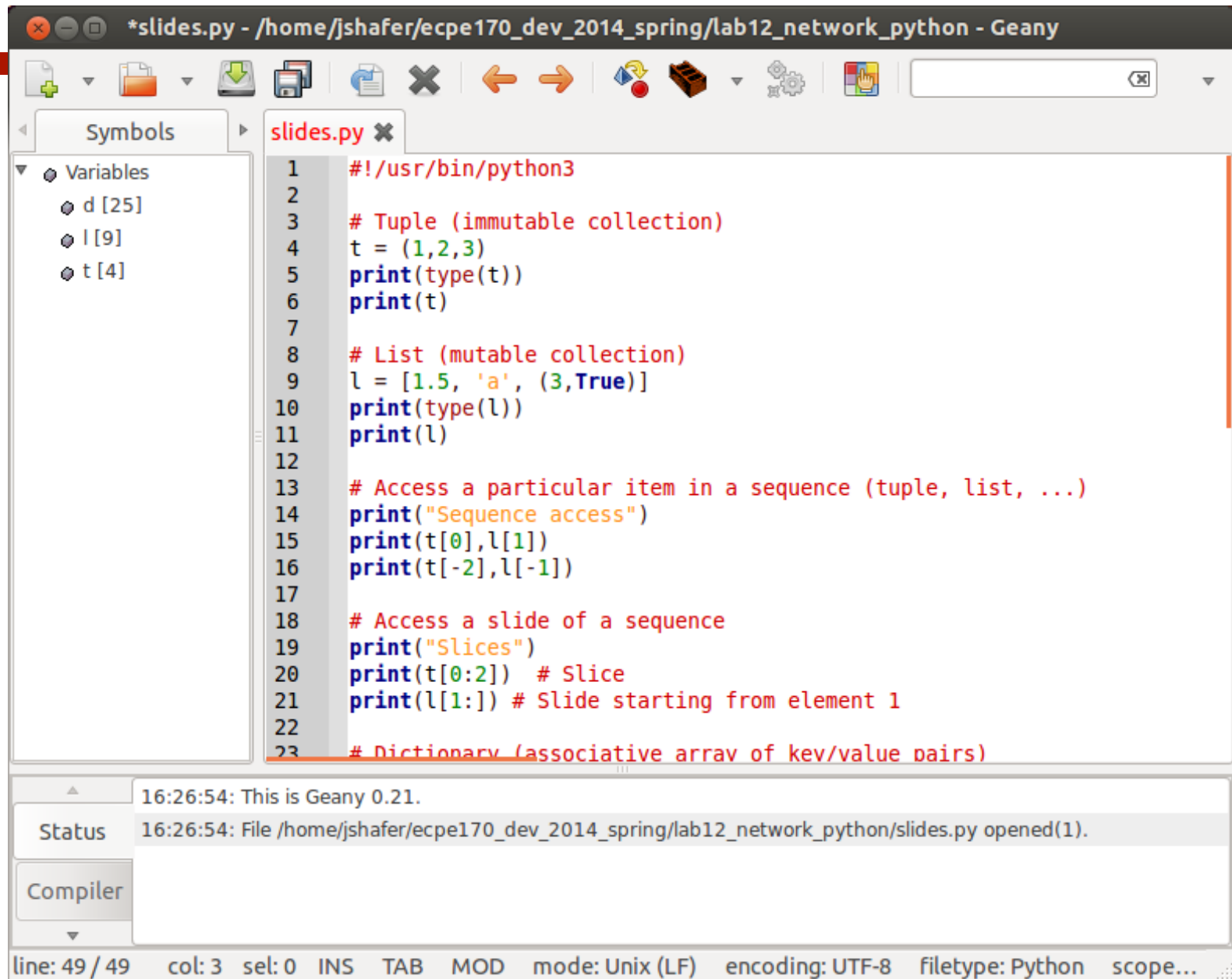
Python Blocks

- Python uses whitespace and “:” to denote blocks
 - **Note: tabs and spaces are not interchangeable!**
- Within a block, all lines are indented exactly the same amount

```
print(1)
    print(1)
```

Output:

```
[1.5, 'a', (3, True)]
IndentationError: unexpected indent
```



```
1  #!/usr/bin/python3
2
3  # Tuple (immutable collection)
4  t = (1,2,3)
5  print(type(t))
6  print(t)
7
8  # List (mutable collection)
9  l = [1.5, 'a', (3,True)]
10 print(type(l))
11 print(l)
12
13 # Access a particular item in a sequence (tuple, list, ...)
14 print("Sequence access")
15 print(t[0],l[1])
16 print(t[-2],l[-1])
17
18 # Access a slide of a sequence
19 print("Slices")
20 print(t[0:2]) # Slice
21 print(l[1:]) # Slide starting from element 1
22
23 # Dictionary (associative array of key/value pairs)
```

16:26:54: This is Geany 0.21.

Status 16:26:54: File /home/jshafer/ecpe170_dev_2014_spring/lab12_network_python/slides.py opened(1).

Compiler

line: 49 / 49 col: 3 sel: 0 INS TAB MOD mode: Unix (LF) encoding: UTF-8 filetype: Python scope...

To install: `sudo apt-get install geany`

Python Statements and Flow Control

➤ Python supports these statements:

- `if`
- `elif`
- `else`
- `for`
- `while`

```
if 1 > 2:  
    print(a)  
elif 3 > 2:  
    print(t)  
else:  
    print("Neither")
```

Output:

```
(1, 2, 3)
```

Python Statements and Flow Control

- The `for` statement takes a sequence as its input
- This works for any sequence type
 - Tuples, lists, strings, etc...

```
for x in (1,3,5,'a'):  
    print(x)
```

Output:

```
1  
3  
5  
a
```

Python Statements and Flow Control

- For the equivalent of a C for loop, use the `range` class

```
for i in range(0,9,3):  
    print(i)
```

Output:

```
0  
3  
6
```

This is equivalent to:

```
for (int i=0; i < 9; i += 3)
```

Using Python Libraries

- Libraries (modules) are accessed using the import statement

```
import math  
print(math.sin(2))
```

Output:

```
0.9092974268256817
```

The struct Module



The `struct` Module

- Since the details of variables are hidden in Python (for example, how many bytes is an integer?), there are no built-in ways to store values into files along with their encoding
 - A typical Python file would contain just ASCII or Unicode values
- The `struct` module deals with binary data
- In reality, it performs conversions between basic Python datatypes and binary strings

The `struct` Module

- Two main functions in the `struct` module
 - `pack`: convert a group of variables into a string
 - `unpack`: convert a string into a group of variables
- Similar to C's `printf` and `scanf`
- Each function requires a *format string* to describe how to pack or unpack the arguments
 - See <https://docs.python.org/3/library/struct.html>

The struct Module

- Endianness must be considered when doing file or network I/O with fields greater than one byte
- The first character of the format string determines the endianness

Character	Byte order	Size	Alignment
@	Native	Native	Native
=	Native	Standard	None
<	Little	Standard	None
>	Big	Standard	None
!	Network (Big)	standard	None