Curso python (PCPP1) PUE 2023

python

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- Plataforma: EDUBE
- Recursos
  - Referencia:https://docs.python.org/3/reference/index.html
  - Librerías: https://docs.python.org/3/library/index.html
  - funciones built-in: https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html
  - PEP8: https://peps.python.org/pep-0008/
  - Paquetes: https://pypi.org/

PCPP1 / M1 | Advanced Perspective of Classes and Object-Oriented Programming in Python

- Classes, instances, attributes, methods, as well as working with class and instance data;
- shallow and deep operations;
- abstract classes, method overriding, static and class methods, special methods;
- inheritance, polymorphism, subclasses, and encapsulation;
- advanced exception handling techniques;
- the pickle and shelve modules;
- metaclasses.

1 OOP FOUNDATIONS

- 1.1 Classes, Instances, Attributes, Methods — introduction
- 1.2 Working with class and instance data – instance variables

2 OOP ADVANCED

- 2.1 Python core syntax
- 2.2 Inheritance and polymorphism — Inheritance as a pillar of OOP
- 2.3 Extended function argument syntax
- 2.4 Decorators
- 2.5 Different faces of Python methods ← resumen
- 2.6 Abstract classes
- 2.7 Encapsulation
- 2.8 Composition vs Inheritance - two ways to the same destination
- 2.9 Inheriting properties from built-in classes

3 ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF CREATING AND SERVING EXCEPTIONS

- 3.1 Advanced techniques of creating and serving exceptions

4 OBJECT PERSISTENCE

- 4.1 Shallow and deep copy operations

- 4.2 Serialization of Python objects using the pickle module
- 4.3 Making Python objects persistent using the shelve module

5 METAPROGRAMMING

- 5.1 Metaprogramming

PCPP1 / M2 | Best Practices and Standardization (Python Enhancement Proposals)

- PEP 20 (The Zen of Python)
- PEP 8 (Style Guide for Python Code)
- PEP 257 (Docstring conventions)
- how to avoid common errors and mistakes when writing code;
- how to write elegant and effective code.

1 INTRODUCTION TO PEPS

- 1.1 What is PEP?
- 2.1 PEP 20 – The Zen of Python
- 3.1 PEP 8 – Introduction
- 4.1 PEP 257 – Docstring Conventions

PCPP1 / M3 | Introduction to GUI Programming in Python: TkInter (Python Enhancement Proposals)

- what GUI is and where it came from;
- how to construct a GUI using basic blocks and conventions;
- how event-driven programming works;
- some popular and commonly used GUI environments and toolkits;
- what tkinter is and how to build a GUI with its help;
- how to use widgets, windows, and events, and how to create basic applications based on tkinter's application life cycle.

1 GUI PROGRAMMING

- Python Professional Course Series: GUI Programming
- 1.2 Let TkInter speak!
- 1.3 Settling widgets in the window's interior
- 1.4 Coloring your widgets
- 1.5 A simple GUI application
- 1.6 Events and how to handle them
- 1.7 Visiting widgets’ properties
- 1.8 Interacting with widget methods
- 1.9 Looking at variables
- 2.1 A small lexicon of widgets - Part 1
- 2.2 A small lexicon of widgets - Part 2
- 2.3 A small lexicon of widgets - Part 3
- 2.4 Shaping the main window and conversing with the user
- 2.5 Working with the Canvas

PCPP1 / M4 | Working with RESTful APIs

- the basic concepts of network programming, REST, network sockets, and client-server communication;
- how to use and create sockets in Python, and how to establish and close the connection with a server;
- what JSON and XML files are, and how they can be used in network communication;
- what HTTP methods are, and how to say anything in HTTP;
- how to build a sample testing environment;
- what CRUD is;
- how to build a simple REST client, and how to fetch and remove data from server, add new data to it, and update the already-existing data.

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- 1.1 Python Professional Course Series: RESTful APIs
- 1.2 How to use sockets in Python
- 1.3 JSON – our new friend
- 1.4 Talking to JSON in Python
- 1.5 What is XML and why do we prefer to use JSON?
- 1.6 Making life easier with the requests module
- 1.7 Four magic letters: CRUD

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- 2.1 Python Professional Course Series: Lab & Assessment

PCPP1 / M5 | File Processing

- 1.1 SQLite
- 2.1 File processing - XML files
- 3.1 The CSV module in Python
- 4.1 Logging in Python
- 5.1 The configparser module

summary

- class, instance, object, attribute, method, type (__class__)
- instance variables: `<object>.__dict__`
- class variables:
  - `<class>.__dict__`
  - `<class>.class_var = 1`
- superclass methods:
  - __init__
- special methods:
  - __name__
  - __getattribute__
- magic methods
  - https://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html#special-method-names
  - `dir()`
  - `help()`
- Inheritance

    - MRO ≡ Method Resolution Order
- Polymorphism
- arguments
    - *args: tuple (a,b,c)
    - **kwargs: dictionary {}
- decorators
    - @simple_decorator()

```
class Classe:
  class_var = 0
  def __init__(self):
    self.instance_var = 0
    Classe.class_var += 1

class SubClasse(Classe):
  pass
```

```
def simple_decorator(own_funct):
  def internal_wrapper(*args,**kwargs)
    print("pre-execution")
        own_function(*args,**kwargs) # original method executed

  return internal_wrapper

@simple_decorator
def decorators(*args,**kargs):
  pass

def simple_decorator_attributes(attribute):
  def wrapper(our_funct):
    def internal_wrapper(*args):
      pass
    return internal_wrapper
  return wrapper

@simple_decorator_attributes('argument')
def decorators_with_attribute(*args):
  pass

@simple_decorator
@simple_decorator_attributes('other_argument')
# simple_decorator(  simple_decorator_attributes( funcion() )  )

class SimpleDecoratorClass:
  def __init__(self, own_funct):
    self.func = own_funct
  def __call__(self,*args,**kwargs):
    print(self.func.__name__)
    self.func(*args,**kwargs)

class SimpleDecoratorClassWithArguments:
  def __init__(self,argument):
    pass
  def __call__(self,own_funct)

@SimpleDecoratorClass
```

```
def simple_function(*args,**kwargs):
  pass

def object_counter(class_):
    class_.__getattr__orig = class_.__getattribute__

    def new_getattr(self, name):
        if name == 'mileage':
            print('We noticed that the mileage attribute was read')
        return class_.__getattr__orig(self, name)

    class_.__getattribute__ = new_getattr
    return class_

@object_counter
class Car:
    def __init__(self, VIN):
        self.mileage = 0
        self.VIN = VIN
```

otros conocimientos

- yield
    - generadores
- logs: https://atareao.es/pyldora/tus-logs-en-python-de-forma-eficiente/

guia estilo

- PEP20
- `pip install pycodestyle`

utilidades

- https://sqlitestudio.pl/
- multiplataforma? BeeWare: https://docs.beeware.org/en/latest/index.html

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