

PROGRAMIRANJE U INTEGRISANIM TEHNOLOGIJAMA

Oznaka predmeta: PIT

Predavanje broj: 01

Nastavna jedinica: PYTHON,

Nastavne teme:

Uvod. Python Interactive Shell. Konvencije. Tipovi. Operatori. Konverzije. Kontrola toka. Naredbe. Petlje. Brojevi. Brisanje reference. Matematičke funkcije. Biblioteka math. Biblioteka random. Stringovi: operatori, formatiranje, metode.

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Literatura:

Steven Lott: "Functional Python Programming", Packt Publishing, 2015.

Python

- Python Interactive Shell:

```
C% python
Python 3.5.0 (v3.5.0:374f501f4567, Sep 13 2015, 02:27:37)
[MSC v.1900 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
information.

>>>
```

na Linuxu python3

- Kada se dobije Python prompt (>>>) može se direktno pisati u Python-u.

```
>>> 2+3*4
14
>>> name = "Pera"
>>> name
'Pera'
>>> print ("Hello ", name)
Hello Pera
>>>
```

Python

- Python fajlovi imaju ekstenziju **.py**.
- Neka je sadržaj fajla **test.py** :

```
print ("Hello, Python!");
```

- Startovanje navedenog programa je kao što sledi (pretpostavka je da ste u PATH dodali navigaciju ka Python interpretérnu):

```
$ python test.py
```

izlaz je:

```
Hello, Python!
```

- Ako se skript **test.py** modifikuje tako da je sadržaj:

```
#!/usr/bin/python  
print ("Hello, Python!");
```

i ako je Python interpretér smešten u **/usr/bin** folderu. potrebno je učiniti **test.py** izvršnim fajlom kao što sledi:

```
$ chmod +x test.py  
$ ./test.py
```

- Izlaz je: **Hello, Python!**

Python

- Python je case-sensitive, dakle, razlikuje velika i mala slova.
- Ključne reči su:

| | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| and | exec | not |
| assert | finally | or |
| break | for | pass |
| class | from | print |
| continue | global | raise |
| def | if | return |
| del | import | try |
| elif | in | while |
| else | is | with |
| except | lambda | yield |

Python

- Konvencija za davanje imena je:
 - Python unutar identifikatora ne dozvoljava interpunkcijske karaktere kao što su @, \$ i %.
 - Ime klase počinje velikim slovom. Svi ostali identifikatori počinju malim slovom.
 - Za indikaciju privatnog identifikatora navodi se jedna donja crta na početku identifikatora.
 - Za indikaciju sprečavanja redefinisanja navode se dve vodeće donje crte.
 - Ako se identifikator i završava sa dve donje crte onda se radi o jezikom definisanim specijalnim imenom.

```
>>> name = "John"
>>> name.__len__() # ili len(name)
4
>>> number = 10
>>> number.__add__(20) # ili number + 20
30
```

- Linije i uvlačenje
 - Python ne koristi velike zagrade za označavanje blokova koda.
 - Blokovi koda su označeni uvlačenjem linije(a).

Python

- Uvučene linije jednog bloka koda moraju biti jednakou vučene.

```
if True:  
    print ("True")  
else:  
    print ("False")
```

- ili npr. pogrešno:

```
if True:  
    print ("Answer")  
    print ("True")  
else:  
    print ("Answer")  
print "False"
```

- Pisanje linije koda u više redova (karakter za nastavak linije \):

```
total = item_one + \  
       item_two + \  
       item_three
```

- Pisanje linije koda u više redova za slučaj [], {} ili () se tumači normalno:

```
days = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday',  
        'Thursday', 'Friday']
```

Python

- Python prihvata apostrofe, navodnike i trostrukе apostrofe i trostrukе navodnike za početak i kraj string literala.
 - Trostruki se koriste za nastavak stringa u više redova.

```
word = 'word'  
sentence = "This is a sentence."  
paragraph = """This is a paragraph. It is  
made up of multiple lines and sentences."""
```

- Komentari u Python-u počinju sa heš znakom (#) koji nije unutar string literala.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
# First comment  
print ("Hello, Python!"); # second comment  
# This is a comment.  
# This is a comment, too.
```

- U interaktivnoj interpreterskoj sesiji za terminaciju naredbe u više redova mora se ubaciti jedna prazna linija.

Python

- Čekanje na korisničku akciju:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
input("\n\nPress the enter key to exit.")
```

- Korišćenjem ; moguće je pisati više naredbi u istoj liniji:

```
>>> import sys; x = 'foo'; sys.stdout.write(x + '\n')
      foo
      4
```

- Višestruke naredbe se grupišu kao garnitura (suite). Složene naredbe kao if, while, def, class zahtevaju liniju zaglavlja i suite.

```
if expression :
    suite
elif expression :
    suite
else :
    suite
```

- Opis prekidača i argumenata iz komandne linije može se dobiti:

```
$ python -h
```

Python:parsiranje argumenata komandne linije

- Parsiranje argumenata i opcija komandne linije omogućuje modul `getopt`.
`$ python test.py arg1 arg2 arg3`
- Python-ov modul `sys` omogućuje pristup argumentima komandne linije korišćenjem `sys.argv`.
 - `sys.argv` predstavlja listu argumenata komandne linije.
 - `len(sys.argv)` predstavlja broj argumenata komandne linije.
- Član indeksiran nulom `sys.argv[0]` je program odnosno naziv skripta.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import sys

print ('Number of arguments: ', len(sys.argv), ' arguments.')
print ('Argument List: ', str(sys.argv))
```

Poziv:

```
$ python test.py arg1 arg2 arg3
```

Izlaz:

```
Number of arguments: 4 arguments.
```

```
Argument List: ['test.py', 'arg1', 'arg2', 'arg3']
```

Python:parsiranje argumenata komandne linije

- Metoda `getopt.getopt` se koristi kao što sledi:

```
getopt.getopt(args, options[, long_options])
```

- **args**: lista argumenata koja će biti parsirana.
 - **options**: opcije kao prekidači koji se navode, ako opcija ima argument koristi se dvotačka kao delimiter (:).
 - **long_options**: optionalni parametar koji je predstavljen listom stringova sa nazivima dugih (long) opcija.
 - Duge opcije, koje zahtevaju argument razdvojene su znakom jednakosti (=).
 - Ako se žele navesti samo duge opcije onda opcije moraju biti prazan string.
- Navedena metoda vraća vrednost koja je sastavljena od dva elementa:
 - lista parova (opcija, vrednost)
 - svaki par opcija-vrednost ima opciju kao prvi element ali sa prefiksom minus (npr. '-x') ili sa dva minusa za duge opcije (npr. '--long-option').
 - lista argumenata preostala nakon skidanja liste opcija.

Python:parsiranje argumenata komandne linije

- Izuzetak getopt.GetoptError se generiše kada se nađe na nepoznatu opciju u listi argumenata ili kada nije naveden parametar za opciju koja zahteva argument.
- Argument izuzetka je string koji se odnosi na uzrok greške.
- Atributi **msg** i **opt** daju poruku o grešci i opciji.
- Npr. neka je format komandne linije kao što sledi:

```
test.py -i <inputfile> -o <outputfile>
```

i želi se da program reaguje kao što sledi:

```
$ test.py -h
```

```
usage: test.py -i <inputfile> -o <outputfile>
```

```
$ test.py -i BMP -o
```

```
usage: test.py -i <inputfile> -o <outputfile>
```

```
option -o requires argument
```

```
option is o
```

```
$ test.py -i inputfile
```

```
Input file is inputfile
```

```
Output file is
```

Python:parsiranje argumenata komandne linije

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys

print ('Number of arguments:', len(sys.argv), 'arguments.')
print ('Argument List:', str(sys.argv))
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys, getopt

def main(argv):
    inputfile = ''
    outputfile = ''
    try:
        opts, args = getopt.getopt(argv,"hi:o:",["ifile=","ofile="])
    except getopt.GetoptError as err:
        print ('usage: test.py -i <inputfile> -o <outputfile>')
        print (err.msg); print ("option is ",err.opt);
        sys.exit(2)
    for opt, arg in opts:
        if opt == '-h':
            print ('usage: test.py -i <inputfile> -o <outputfile>')
            sys.exit()
        elif opt in ("-i", "--ifile"):
            inputfile = arg
        elif opt in ("-o", "--ofile"):
            outputfile = arg
    print ('Input file is ', inputfile)
    print ('Output file is ', outputfile)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main(sys.argv[1:])
```

Python: dodeljivanje

- Dodeljivanje promenljivih:

```
#!/usr/bin/python

counter = 100          # An integer assignment
miles   = 1000.0        # A floating point
name    = "John"         # A string

print (counter)
print (miles)
print (name)
```

Izlaz:

```
100
1000.0
John
```

- Višestruko dodeljivanje promenljivih:

```
a = b = c = 1
a, b, c = 1, 2, "john"
```

- Standardni tipovi podataka su: brojevi, stringovi, liste, n-torke i rečnici (numbers, string, list, tuple, dictionary).

Python: tipovi

- Brojevi u Python-u sadrže numeričke vrednosti: `var1 = 1`
 - Python podržava sledeće tipove brojeva:
 - `int` (celi brojevi)
 - `float` (floating point realne vrednosti)
 - `complex` (kompleksni brojevi)
 - kompleksni brojevi se sastoje od para realnih brojeva koji se prikazuju u obliku $x + yj$ (x je realni deo a y imaginarni deo).
- ```
>>> z=5-3j
>>>print(z) #(5-3j)
```

```
>>> import random
>>> random.random() # slučajni float x, 0.0<=x<1.0,
0.37444887175646646
>>> random.uniform(1, 10) # slučajni float x, 1.0<=x<10.0,
1.1800146073117523
>>> random.randrange(10) # celi broj od 0 do 9, 7
>>> random.randrange(0, 101, 2) # paran broj od 0 do 100, 26
>>> random.choice('abcdefgij') # jedan slučajni element, 'c'
>>> items = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
>>> random.shuffle(items)
>>> items #[7, 3, 2, 5, 6, 4, 1]
>>> random.sample([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3) # tri uzorka, [4, 1, 5]
```

# Python: tipovi

- Ispis celog broja u binarnom formatu:

```
>>> n = -37
>>> bin(n)
'-0b100101'
>>> n.bit_length() # bice 6
```

- Ispis celog broja po bajtovima:

```
>>> (1024).to_bytes(2, byteorder='big')
b'\x04\x00'
>>> (1024).to_bytes(10, byteorder='big')
b'\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x04\x00'
>>> (-1024).to_bytes(10, byteorder='big', signed=True)
b'\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xfc\x00'
>>> x = 1000
>>> x.to_bytes((x.bit_length() // 8) + 1, byteorder='little')
b'\xe8\x03'
```

- Stringovi i podstringovi:

```
str = 'Hello World!'
print(str) # Hello World!
print(str[0]) # H
print(str[2:5]) # llo
print(str[2:]) # llo World!
print(str * 2) # Hello World!Hello World!
print(str + "TEST") # Hello World!TEST
```

# Python: tipovi

- Liste u Python-u predstavljaju najsvestraniji tip podataka.
- Članovi liste su odvojeni zarezom unutar uglatih zagrada ([]).
- Članovi unutar liste mogu biti različitog tipa.
- Vrednosti pohranjene u listi mogu se dohvatiti korišćenjem slajs operatora ([ ] i [:]) sa indeksiranjem počevši od 0.
- Znak plus (+) je operator konkatenacije lista a znak zvezdica (\*) predstavlja operator ponavljanja.
- Liste su izmenljive po veličini i sadržaju.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
list = ['abcd', 786 , 2.23, 'john', 70.2]
tinylist = [123, 'john']
print (list) # ['abcd', 786, 2.23, 'john', 70.2]
print (list[0]) # abcd
print (list[1:3]) # [786, 2.23]
print (list[2:]) # [2.23, 'john', 70.2]
print (tinylist * 2) # [123, 'john', 123, 'john']
print (list + tinylist) # ['abcd', 786, 2.23, 'john', 70.2, 123,
'john']
```

# Python: tipovi

- Python-ove n-torke (*Tuples*) se sastoje od elemenata koji su odvojeni zarezom i ograđeni malim zagradama.
- N-torke su read-only.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
tuple = ('abcd', 786 , 2.23, 'john', 70.2)
list = ['abcd', 786 , 2.23, 'john', 70.2]
tuple[2] = 1000 # Invalid syntax with tuple
list[2] = 1000 # Valid syntax with list
```

- Rečnici (*Dictionaries*) u Python-u su tip hash tabele, dakle, radi se o ascijativnim ključ-vrednost parovima.
  - Ključevi su obično stringovi ili brojevi,
  - Vrednosti su proizvoljni tipovi.

```
dict = {'Ime': 'Elvis', 'Rodjen': 1935, 'Oblast': 'R&R'};
```
- Rečnici su ograđeni veliki zagradama ({ }) a vrednosti se dodeljuju i uzimaju korišćenjem uglatih zagrada ([]).

```
>>> dict['Ime']
>>> 'Elvis'
```
- Rečnici nemaju koncept uređenosti među elemenatima (neuređeni su).

# Python: konverzije tipova

| Funkcija                           | Opis konverzije                                       |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>int(x [,base])</code>        | Iz x u integer (baza se navodi ako je x string).      |
| <code>float(x)</code>              | Iz x u float.                                         |
| <code>complex(real [,imag])</code> | Kreira kompleksan broj.                               |
| <code>str(x)</code>                | Iz objekta x u string.                                |
| <code>repr(x)</code>               | Iz objekta x u expression string.                     |
| <code>eval(str)</code>             | Evaluira string i vraća objekat.                      |
| <code>tuple(s)</code>              | Iz s u n-torku.                                       |
| <code>list(s)</code>               | Iz s u listu.                                         |
| <code>set(s)</code>                | Iz s u skup.                                          |
| <code>dict(d)</code>               | Kreiranje rečnika (d je sekvenca (key,value) parova). |
| <code>frozenset(s)</code>          | Iz s u (frozen) skup.                                 |
| <code>chr(x)</code>                | Integer u karakter.                                   |
| <code>ord(x)</code>                | Karakter u njegovu integer vrednost.                  |
| <code>hex(x)</code>                | Integer u heksadecimalni string.                      |
| <code>oct(x)</code>                | Integer u oktalni string.                             |

# Python: operatori

- Python podržava sledeće operatore:
  - Aritmetički operatori (Arithmetic Operators)
  - Relacioni operatori (Comparison (Relational) Operators)
  - Operatori dodele (Assignment Operators)
  - Logički operatori (Logical Operators)
  - Operatori na novou bitova (Bitwise Operators)
  - Operatori pripadnosti (Membership Operators)
  - Operatori identiteta (Identity Operators)
- Aritmetički operatori:
  - + sabiranje
  - oduzimanje
  - \* množenje
  - deljenje
  - % ostatak pri deljenju
  - \*\* eksponent (npr.  $2^{**}3=8$ )
  - // celobrojno deljenje (npr.  $9//2 = 4$  and  $9.0//2.0 = 4.0$ )

# Python: operatori

- Operatori poređenja:

`==` jednakost  
`!=` nejednakost  
`>` veće  
`<` manje  
`>=` veće ili jednako  
`<=` manje ili jednako

- Operatori dodele:

|                  |                        |                             |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <code>=</code>   | <code>c = a + b</code> |                             |
| <code>+=</code>  | <code>c += a</code>    | kao <code>c = c + a</code>  |
| <code>-=</code>  | <code>c -= a</code>    | kao <code>c = c - a</code>  |
| <code>*=</code>  | <code>c *= a</code>    | kao <code>c = c * a</code>  |
| <code>/=</code>  | <code>c /= a</code>    | kao <code>c = c / a</code>  |
| <code>%=</code>  | <code>c %= a</code>    | kao <code>c = c % a</code>  |
| <code>**=</code> | <code>c **= a</code>   | kao <code>c = c ** a</code> |
| <code>//=</code> | <code>c // a</code>    | kao <code>c = c // a</code> |

# Python: operatori

- Bitwise operatori rade nad bitovima i izvršavaju bit po bit operacije.
- Neka je  $a = 60$  i  $b = 13$  Odgovarajući binarni prikaz i rezultata datih operacija je kao što sledi:

$a = 0011 1100$

$b = 0000 1101$

-----

$a \& b = 0000 1100$

$a | b = 0011 1101$

$a ^ b = 0011 0001$

$\sim a = 1100 0011$

- Operatori nad bitovima su kao što sledi:

|    |                 |            |     |                      |
|----|-----------------|------------|-----|----------------------|
| &  | bitski AND      | $(a \& b)$ | 12  | (0000 1100)          |
|    | bitski OR       | $(a   b)$  | 61  | (0011 1101)          |
| ^  | bitski XOR      | $(a ^ b)$  | 49  | (0011 0001)          |
| ~  | prvi komplement | $(\sim a)$ | -61 | ( <b>1</b> 100 0011) |
| << | Left Shift      | $a <<= 2$  | 240 | (1111 0000)          |
| >> | Right Shift     | $a >>= 2$  | 15  | (0000 1111)          |

# Python: operatori

- Logički operatori:

and logičko AND

true ako su oba true

or logičko OR

true ako je bar jedan true

not logičko NOT

negacija

- Operatori pripadnosti u Python-u testiraju pripadnost u sekvenci (string, lista, n-torka, rečnik, skup). Operatora pripadnosti su: **in** i **not in**.

```
a = 10
b = 20
list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

if (a in list):
 print ("Line 1 - a is available in the given list")
else:
 print ("Line 1 - a is not available in the given list")

if (b not in list):
 print ("Line 2 - b is not available in the given list")
else:
 print ("Line 2 - b is available in the given list")
a = 2
if (a in list):
 print ("Line 3 - a is available in the given list")
else:
 print ("Line 3 - a is not available in the given list")
```

# Python: operatori

- Operatori identiteta proveravaju memorijske lokacije dva objekta:
  - is proverava da li obe promenljive gledaju na isti objekt  
 $x \text{ is } y$  je 1 ako je  $\text{id}(x)$  jednak  $\text{id}(y)$ .
  - is not suprotno od is.

```
a = 20
b = 20
if (a is b): print ("Line 1 - same identity")
else: print ("Line 1 - do not have same identity")
if (id(a) == id(b)): print ("Line 2 - same identity")
else: print ("Line 2 - do not have same identity")
b = 30
if (a is b): print ("Line 3 - have same identity")
else: print ("Line 3 - do not have same identity")
if (a is not b): print ("Line 4 - do not have same identity")
else: print ("Line 4 - a and b have same identity")
```

```
>>> l1=[1]
>>> l2=[1]
>>> print(id(l1)==id(l2))
```

False

```
>>> l1=[1]
>>> l2=[1]
>>> l2=l1
>>> print(id(l1)==id(l2))
```

True

# Python, prioritet operatora

- Prioritet operatora je kao što sledi ali je bolje koristiti zagrade kako bi se izbegli potencijalni bagovi:

|                 |
|-----------------|
| **              |
| ~ + -           |
| * / % //        |
| + -             |
| >> <<           |
| &               |
| ^               |
| <= < > >=       |
| <> == !=        |
| = %= /= //=- -= |
| += *= **=       |
| is is not       |
| in not in       |
| not or and      |

# Python: kontrola toka

- Za kontrolu toka Python razlikuje 0 i None sa jedne strane i nešto različito od 0 ili None sa druge strane.
- Primer naredbe if:

```
var1 = 100
if var1:
 print ("1 - Got a true expression value")
 print (var1)
var2 = 0
if var2:
 print ("2 - Got a true expression value")
 print (var2)
print ("Good bye!")
```

1 - Got a true expression  
value 100  
Good bye!

- Primer naredbe if else

```
var1 = 0
if var1:
 print ("1 - true expression value")
 print (var1)
else:
 print ("2 - false expression value")
 print (var1)
```

2 - false expression value  
0

# Python: kontrola toka

- Primer naredbe elif (trivijalno neoptimizovano):

```
var = 100
if var == 200:
 print ("1 - Got a true expression value")
 print (var)
elif var == 150:
 print ("2 - Got a true expression value")
 print (var)
elif var == 100:
 print ("3 - Got a true expression value")
 print (var)
else:
 print ("4 - Got a false expression value")
 print (var)
```

- Gnežđenje uslova (razmotrite slučajeve):

```
var = 100
if var < 200:
 print ("Expression value is less than 200")
 if var == 150:
 print ("Which is 150")
 elif var == 100:
 print ("Which is 100")
 elif var < 50:
 print ("Expression value is less than 50")
else:
 print ("Could not find true expression")
```

# Python: petlje

- Jedna naredba u suite-u:

```
var = 100
if (var == 100) : print ("Value of expression is 100")
print ("Good bye!")
```

- Primer petlje while:

```
count = 0
while (count < 9):
 print ('The count is:', count)
 count = count + 1
```

- Primer beskonačne while petlje:

```
var = 1
while var == 1 : # infinite loop
 num = int(input("Enter a int number :"))
 print ("You entered: ", num)
```

- Primer kombinacije while i else:

```
count = 0
while count < 5:
 print (count, " is less than 5")
 count = count + 1
else: print (count, " is not less than 5")
```

# Python: petlje

- Primer for petlje:

```
for letter in 'Python': # slovo po slovo
 print ('Current Letter :', letter)
fruits = ['banana', 'apple', 'mango']
for fruit in fruits: # clan po clan
 print ('Current fruit :', fruit)
```

- Primer for petlje po indeksu:

```
fruits = ['banana', 'apple', 'mango']
for index in range(len(fruits)):
 print ('Current fruit :', fruits[index])
```

- Primer kombinacije for petlje i else:

```
for num in range(10,20): # od 10 do 19
 for i in range(2,num): # trazi se delitelj
 if num%i == 0: # prvi faktor
 j=num/i # drugi faktor
 print ('%d equals %d * %d' % (num,i,j))
 break # probaj sledeci broj
 else: # else deo druge for petlje
 print (num, 'is a prime number')
```

# Python: petlje

- Gnežđenje petlji:

```
i = 2
while(i < 100):
 j = 2
 while(j <= (i/j)):
 if not(i%j): break
 j = j + 1
 else : print (i, " is prime")
 i = i + 1
```

- Prekid petlje pomoću break:

```
for letter in 'Python': # break u for petlji
 if letter == 'h':
 break
 print ('Current Letter :', letter)
var = 10 # break u while petlji
while var > 0:
 print ('Current variable value :', var)
 var -= 1
 if var == 5: break
```

# Python: prekid petlje

- Korišćenje continue za prelazak na sledeću iteraciju:

```
for letter in 'Python': # continue u for petlji
 if letter == 'h':
 continue
 print ('Current Letter :', letter)
var = 10 # continue u while petlji
while var > 0:
 if var == 5:
 continue
 print ('Current variable value :', var)
 var = var -1
```

Korišćenje pass:

```
for letter in 'Python': # pass u for petlji
 if letter == 'h':
 pass
 print ('This is pass block')
 print ('Current Letter :', letter)
```

|                    |
|--------------------|
| Current Letter : P |
| Current Letter : y |
| Current Letter : t |
| This is pass block |
| Current Letter : h |
| Current Letter : o |
| Current Letter : n |

# Python: brisanje referenci

- Brojevi u Python-u su neizmenljivi (immutable) što znači da promena vrednosti tipa broj rezultira novim alociranim objektom.
- Objekti brojeva se kreiraju kada im se dodeli vrednost.

```
var1 = 1
var2 = 10
```

- Brisanje reference na brojeve radi naredba del:

```
del var1[,var2[,var3[....,varN]]]]
```

primer

```
del var
del var_a, var_b
```

- Brisanje reference na listu, skup, rečnik, n-torku se izvodi kao i za brojeve.
- Razmotrite sledeći kod:

```
lista = [1,2,3]
print(lista)
tuple(lista)
print(lista)
del lista
lista
```

# Python: skup

- Skup predstavlja kolekciju nepromenljivih vrednosti bez duplikata.
- Karakteristično je kao što sledi:
  - `len(s)` kardinalitet
  - `x in s` pripadnost
  - `x not in s` nepripadnost
  - `s.issubset(t)`  $s \leq t$ , podskup
  - `s.issuperset(t)`  $s \geq t$ , nadskup
  - `s.union(t)`  $s \mid t$ , unija
  - `s.intersection(t)`  $s \& t$ , presek
  - `s.difference(t)`  $s - t$ , razlika
  - `s.symmetric_difference(t)`  $s \wedge t$ , skup ekskluzivnih elemenata gledano do na skupove
  - `s.copy()` novi kopirani skup

```
>>> A={1,2,3}
>>> B={3,4,5}
>>> C=A^B
>>> D=A-B
```

# Python: skup

- Set podržava

dok

frozenset **NE** podržava sledeće:

- `s.update(t)`  $s |= t$ , dodela unije
- `s.intersection_update(t)`  $s &= t$ , dodela preseka
- `s.difference_update(t)`  $s -= t$ , dodela razlike
- `s.symmetric_difference_update(t)`  $s ^= t$ , dodela ekskluzivnih elemenata do na skupove
- `s.add(x)` dodavanje elementa x
- `s.remove(x)` uklanjanje elementa;  
ako istog nema nastaje KeyError
- `s.discard(x)` uklanja element x ako postoji
- `s.pop()` uklanja i vraća prvi element iz s;  
ako je skup prazan nastaje KeyError
- `s.clear()` uklanjanje svih elemenata skupa

```
>>> A={1,2,3}
>>> B={3,4,5}
>>> A.update(B)
```

# Python: matematičke funkcije, math

| Funkcija                             | Vraća                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>abs(x)</code>                  | Apsolutno x                                                                                                                         |
| <code>math.ceil(x)</code>            | Najbliži veći integer od broja x                                                                                                    |
| <code>cmp(x, y)</code>               | -1 if $x < y$ , 0 if $x == y$ , or 1 if $x > y$ , u Pythonu 3 napisati<br><code>def cmp(a,b): return (a &gt; b) - (a &lt; b)</code> |
| <code>math.exp(x)</code>             | $e^x$                                                                                                                               |
| <code>math.fabs(x)</code>            | Apsolutno x                                                                                                                         |
| <code>math.floor(x)</code>           | Nabliži manji integer od broja x                                                                                                    |
| <code>math.log(x)</code>             | $\ln x$ , za $x > 0$                                                                                                                |
| <code>math.log10(x)</code>           | $\log x$ , za $x > 0$ .                                                                                                             |
| <code>max(x1, x2, ...)</code>        | Najveći argument                                                                                                                    |
| <code>min(x1, x2, ...)</code>        | Namjanji argument                                                                                                                   |
| <code>math.modf(x)</code>            | Kreira uređeni par realnih brojeva (frakcije, celobrojnog deo), <i>oba dela imaju isti predznak kao x.</i>                          |
| <code>pow(x,y), math.pow(x,y)</code> | $x^{**}y$ gde je rezultat u drugom slučaju obavezno float                                                                           |
| <code>round(x [,n])</code>           | $x$ zaokružen na n decimalnih cifara iza decim. tačke.                                                                              |
| <code>math.sqrt(x)</code>            | The square root of x for $x > 0$                                                                                                    |

# Python: primeri matematičkih funkcija

```
print ("abs(-45) : ", abs(-45))
print ("abs(100.12) : ", abs(100.12))
print ("abs(119) : ", abs(119))
 abs(-45) : 45
 abs(100.12) : 100.12
 abs(119) : 119
```

```
import math # This will import math module

print ("math.ceil(-45.17) : ", math.ceil(-45.17))
print ("math.ceil(100.12) : ", math.ceil(100.12))
print ("math.ceil(100.72) : ", math.ceil(100.72))
print ("math.ceil(119) : " , math.ceil(119))
print ("math.ceil(math.pi) : ", math.ceil(math.pi))
 math.ceil(-45.17) : -45.0
 math.ceil(100.12) : 101.0
 math.ceil(100.72) : 101.0
 math.ceil(119) : 119.0
 math.ceil(math.pi) : 4.0
```

# Python: primeri matematičkih funkcija

```
def cmp(a, b):
 return (a > b) - (a < b) # za Python 3
print ("cmp(80, 100) : ", cmp(80, 100))
print ("cmp(-80, 100) : ", cmp(-80, 100))
print ("cmp(80, -100) : ", cmp(80, -100))
 cmp(80, 100) : -1
 cmp(-80, 100) : -1
 cmp(80, -100) : 1
import math # This will import math module

print ("math.exp(-45.17) : ", math.exp(-45.17))
print ("math.exp(100.12) : ", math.exp(100.12))
print ("math.exp(100.72) : ", math.exp(100.72))
print ("math.exp(119) : ", math.exp(119))
print ("math.exp(math.pi) : ", math.exp(math.pi))
 math.exp(-45.17) : 2.41500621326e-20
 math.exp(100.12) : 3.03084361407e+43
 math.exp(100.72) : 5.52255713025e+43
 math.exp(119) : 4.7978133273e+51
 math.exp(math.pi) : 23.1406926328
```

# Python: primeri matematičkih funkcija

```
import math # This will import math module
print ("math.fabs(-45.17) : ", math.fabs(-45.17))
print ("math.fabs(100.12) : ", math.fabs(100.12))
print ("math.fabs(100.72) : ", math.fabs(100.72))
print ("math.fabs(119) : ", math.fabs(119))
print ("math.fabs(math.pi) : ", math.fabs(math.pi))
math.fabs(-45.17) : 45.17
math.fabs(100.12) : 100.12
math.fabs(100.72) : 100.72
math.fabs(119) : 119.0
math.fabs(math.pi) : 3.14159265359
```

```
import math # This will import math module
print ("math.floor(-45.17) : ", math.floor(-45.17))
print ("math.floor(100.12) : ", math.floor(100.12))
print ("math.floor(100.72) : ", math.floor(100.72))
print ("math.floor(119) : ", math.floor(119))
print ("math.floor(math.pi) : ", math.floor(math.pi))
 math.floor(-45.17) : -46.0
 math.floor(100.12) : 100.0
 math.floor(100.72) : 100.0
 math.floor(119) : 119.0
 math.floor(math.pi) : 3.0
```

# Python: primeri matematičkih funkcija

```
import math # This will import math module

print ("math.log(100.12) : ", math.log(100.12))
print ("math.log(100.72) : ", math.log(100.72))
print ("math.log(119) : ", math.log(119))
print ("math.log(math.pi) : ", math.log(math.pi))
 math.log(100.12) : 4.60636946656
 math.log(100.72) : 4.61234438974
 math.log(119) : 4.77912349311
 math.log(math.pi) : 1.14472988585
```

```
import math # This will import math module

print ("math.log10(100.12) : ", math.log10(100.12))
print ("math.log10(100.72) : ", math.log10(100.72))
print ("math.log10(119) : ", math.log10(119))
print ("math.log10(math.pi) : ", math.log10(math.pi))
 math.log10(100.12) : 2.00052084094
 math.log10(100.72) : 2.0031157171
 math.log10(119) : 2.07554696139
 math.log10(math.pi) : 0.497149872694
```

# Python: primeri matematičkih funkcija

```
print ("max(80, 100, 1000) : ", max(80, 100, 1000))
print ("max(-20, 100, 400) : ", max(-20, 100, 400))
print ("max(-80, -20, -10) : ", max(-80, -20, -10))
print ("max(0, 100, -400) : ", max(0, 100, -400))
 max(80, 100, 1000) : 1000
 max(-20, 100, 400) : 400
 max(-80, -20, -10) : -10
 max(0, 100, -400) : 100
```

```
print ("min(80, 100, 1000) : ", min(80, 100, 1000))
print ("min(-20, 100, 400) : ", min(-20, 100, 400))
print ("min(-80, -20, -10) : ", min(-80, -20, -10))
print ("min(0, 100, -400) : ", min(0, 100, -400))
 min(80, 100, 1000) : 80
 min(-20, 100, 400) : -20
 min(-80, -20, -10) : -80
 min(0, 100, -400) : -400
```

# Python: primeri matematičkih funkcija

```
import math # This will import math module

print ("math.modf(100.12) : ", math.modf(100.12))
print ("math.modf(-100.72) : ", math.modf(-100.72))
print ("math.modf(119) : ", math.modf(119))
print ("math.modf(math.pi) : ", math.modf(math.pi))
 math.modf(100.12) : (0.1200000000000455, 100.0)
 math.modf(-100.72) : (-0.7199999999999886, -100.0)
 math.modf(119) : (0.0, 119.0)
 math.modf(math.pi) : (0.14159265358979312, 3.0)
```

```
import math # This will import math module

print ("math.pow(100, 2) : ", math.pow(100, 2))
print ("math.pow(100, -2) : ", math.pow(100, -2))
print ("math.pow(2, 4) : ", math.pow(2, 4))
print ("math.pow(3, 0) : ", math.pow(3, 0))
 math.pow(100, 2) : 10000.0
 math.pow(100, -2) : 0.0001
 math.pow(2, 4) : 16.0
 math.pow(3, 0) : 1.0
```

# Python: primeri matematičkih funkcija

```
print ("round(80.23456, 2) : ", round(80.23456, 2))
print ("round(100.000056, 3) : ", round(100.000056, 3))
print ("round(-100.000056, 3) : ", round(-100.000056, 3))

 round(80.23456, 2) : 80.23
 round(100.000056, 3) : 100.0
 round(-100.000056, 3) : -100.0
```

```
import math # This will import math module

print ("math.sqrt(100) : ", math.sqrt(100))
print ("math.sqrt(7) : ", math.sqrt(7))
print ("math.sqrt(math.pi) : ", math.sqrt(math.pi))

 math.sqrt(100) : 10.0
 math.sqrt(7) : 2.64575131106
 math.sqrt(math.pi) : 1.77245385091
```

# Python: modul random

- Funkcije slučajnih brojeva:

| Funkcija modula <code>random</code>         | Opis                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>choice(seq)</code>                    | Slučajni element liste, n-torce ili stringa.                                                                                                                    |
| <code>randrange([start,]stop[,step])</code> | Slučajno selektovan element opsega (start, stop, step)                                                                                                          |
| <code>random()</code>                       | Slučajan float x takav da je<br>$0 \leq x < 1$                                                                                                                  |
| <code>seed([x])</code>                      | Postavlja celobrojnu vrednost koja se koristi za generator slučajnih brojeva.<br>Pozovite ovu funkciju pre bilo koje funkcije random modula. Ne vraća vrednost. |
| <code>shuffle(lst)</code>                   | Promeša redosled elemenata liste.<br>Ne vraća vrednost.                                                                                                         |
| <code>uniform(x, y)</code>                  | Uniformna distribucija slučajnog broja r<br>gde je $x \leq r < y$                                                                                               |

- Slučajni brojevi se koriste za igre, simulacije, testiranje, zaštitu, privatnost...

# Python: funkcije slučajnih brojeva

```
import random
print ("choice([1, 2, 3, 5, 9]) : ", random.choice([1, 2, 3, 5, 9]))
print ("choice('A String') : ", random.choice('A String'))
 choice([1, 2, 3, 5, 9]) : 2
 choice('A String') : n
```

```
import random
Select an even number in 100 <= number < 1000
print ("randrange(100, 1000, 2) : ", random.randrange(100, 1000, 2))
Select another number in 100 <= number < 1000
print ("randrange(100, 1000, 3) : ", random.randrange(100, 1000, 3))
 randrange(100, 1000, 2) : 976
 randrange(100, 1000, 3) : 520
```

```
import random
First random number
print ("random() : ", random.random())
Second random number
print ("random() : ", random.random())
 random() : 0.281954791393
 random() : 0.309090465205
```

# Python: funkcije slučajnih brojeva

```
import random
random.seed(10)
print ("Random number with seed 10 : ", random.random())
random.seed(10)
print ("Random number with seed 10 : ", random.random())
 Random number with seed 10 : 0.57140259469
 Random number with seed 10 : 0.57140259469
```

```
import random
list = [20, 16, 10, 5];
random.shuffle(list)
print ("Reshuffled list : ", list)
random.shuffle(list)
print ("Reshuffled list : ", list)
 Reshuffled list : [16, 5, 10, 20]
 Reshuffled list : [20, 16, 5, 10]
```

```
import random
print ("Random Float uniform(5, 10) : ", random.uniform(5, 10))
print ("Random Float uniform(7, 14) : ", random.uniform(7, 14))
 Random Float uniform(5, 10) : 5.52615217015
 Random Float uniform(7, 14) : 12.5326369199
```

# Python: trigonometrijske funkcije, math

| Funkcija         | Opis                                                 |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| math.acos(x)     | Arkus kosinus od x u radijanima.                     |
| math.asin(x)     | Arkus sinus od x u radijanima.                       |
| math.atan(x)     | Arkus tangens od x u radijanima.                     |
| math.atan2(y, x) | Arkus tangens kao f(kateta_y,kateta_x) u radijanima. |
| math.cos(x)      | Kosinus od x radijana.                               |
| math.hypot(x, y) | Euklidska norma, $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , hipotenuza.    |
| math.sin(x)      | Sinus od x radijana.                                 |
| math.tan(x)      | Tangens od x radijana.                               |
| math.degrees(x)  | Konverzija iz radijana u stepene.                    |
| math.radians(x)  | Konverzija iz stepena u radijane.                    |

- Matematičke konstante:
  - math.pi 3.14159 26535 89793 23846 26433 83279 50288 ...
  - math.e 2.71828 18284 59045 23536 02874 71352 66249 ...

# Python: trigonometrijske funkcije

```
import math
print ("acos(0.64) : ", math.acos(0.64))
print ("acos(0) : ", math.acos(0))
print ("acos(-1) : ", math.acos(-1))
print ("acos(1) : ", math.acos(1))
 acos(0.64) : 0.876298061168
 acos(0) : 1.57079632679
 acos(-1) : 3.14159265359
 acos(1) : 0.0
```

```
import math
print ("asin(0.64) : ", math.asin(0.64))
print ("asin(0) : ", math.asin(0))
print ("asin(-1) : ", math.asin(-1))
print ("asin(1) : ", math.asin(1))
 asin(0.64) : 0.694498265627
 asin(0) : 0.0
 asin(-1) : -1.57079632679
 asin(1) : 1.57079632679
```

# Python: trigonometrijske funkcije

```
import math
print ("atan(0.64) : ", math.atan(0.64))
print ("atan(0) : ", math.atan(0))
print ("atan(10) : ", math.atan(10))
print ("atan(-1) : ", math.atan(-1))
print ("atan(1) : ", math.atan(1))
 atan(0.64) : 0.569313191101
 atan(0) : 0.0
 atan(10) : 1.4711276743
 atan(-1) : -0.785398163397
 atan(1) : 0.785398163397
```

```
import math
print ("atan2(-0.50,-0.50) : ", math.atan2(-0.50,-0.50))
print ("atan2(0.50,0.50) : ", math.atan2(0.50,0.50))
print ("atan2(5,5) : ", math.atan2(5,5))
print ("atan2(-10,10) : ", math.atan2(-10,10))
print ("atan2(10,20) : ", math.atan2(10,20))
 atan2(-0.50,-0.50) : -2.35619449019
 atan2(0.50,0.50) : 0.785398163397
 atan2(5,5) : 0.785398163397
 atan2(-10,10) : -0.785398163397
 atan2(10,20) : 0.463647609001
```

# Python: trigonometrijske funkcije

```
import math
print ("cos(3) : ", math.cos(3))
print ("cos(-3) : ", math.cos(-3))
print ("cos(0) : ", math.cos(0))
print ("cos(math.pi) : ", math.cos(math.pi))
print ("cos(2*math.pi) : ", math.cos(2*math.pi))
 cos(3) : -0.9899924966
 cos(-3) : -0.9899924966
 cos(0) : 1.0
 cos(math.pi) : -1.0
 cos(2*math.pi) : 1.0
```

```
import math
print ("hypot(3, 2) : ", math.hypot(3, 2))
print ("hypot(-3, 3) : ", math.hypot(-3, 3))
print ("hypot(0, 2) : ", math.hypot(0, 2))
 hypot(3, 2) : 3.60555127546
 hypot(-3, 3) : 4.24264068712
 hypot(0, 2) : 2.0
```

# Python: trigonometrijske funkcije

```
import math
print ("sin(3) : ", math.sin(3))
print ("sin(-3) : ", math.sin(-3))
print ("sin(0) : ", math.sin(0))
print ("sin(math.pi) : ", math.sin(math.pi))
print ("sin(math.pi/2) : ", math.sin(math.pi/2))
 sin(3) : 0.14112000806
 sin(-3) : -0.14112000806
 sin(0) : 0.0
 sin(math.pi) : 1.22460635382e-16
 sin(math.pi/2) : 1
print ("tan(3) : ", math.tan(3))
print ("tan(-3) : ", math.tan(-3))
print ("tan(0) : ", math.tan(0))
print ("tan(math.pi) : ", math.tan(math.pi))
print ("tan(math.pi/2) : ", math.tan(math.pi/2))
print ("tan(math.pi/4) : ", math.tan(math.pi/4))
 tan(3) : -0.142546543074
 tan(-3) : 0.142546543074
 tan(0) : 0.0
 tan(math.pi) : -1.22460635382e-16
 tan(math.pi/2) : 1.63317787284e+16
 tan(math.pi/4) : 1.0
```

# Python: trigonometrijske funkcije

```
import math
print ("degrees(3) : ", math.degrees(3))
print ("degrees(-3) : ", math.degrees(-3))
print ("degrees(0) : ", math.degrees(0))
print ("degrees(math.pi) : ", math.degrees(math.pi))
print ("degrees(math.pi/2) : ", math.degrees(math.pi/2))
print ("degrees(math.pi/4) : ", math.degrees(math.pi/4))
 degrees(3) : 171.887338539
 degrees(-3) : -171.887338539
 degrees(0) : 0.0
 degrees(math.pi) : 180.0
 degrees(math.pi/2) : 90.0
 degrees(math.pi/4) : 45.0
print ("radians(3) : ", math.radians(3))
print ("radians(-3) : ", math.radians(-3))
print ("radians(0) : ", math.radians(0))
print ("radians(math.pi) : ", math.radians(math.pi))
print ("radians(math.pi/2) : ", math.radians(math.pi/2))
print ("radians(math.pi/4) : ", math.radians(math.pi/4))
 radians(3) : 0.0523598775598
 radians(-3) : -0.0523598775598
 radians(0) : 0.0
 radians(math.pi) : 0.0548311355616
 radians(math.pi/2) : 0.0274155677808
 radians(math.pi/4) : 0.0137077838904
```

# Python: stringovi

- Kreiranje stringa se vrši jednostavnom dodelom stringa varijabli:

```
var1 = 'Hello World!'
var2 = "Python Programming"
```

Pristupanje karakteru stringa:

```
print ("var1[0]: ", var1[0])
print ("var2[1:5]: ", var2[1:5])
```

var1[0]: H  
var2[1:5]: ytho

- Ažuriranje stringa:

```
var1 = 'Hello World!'
print ("Updated String :- ", var1[:6] + 'Python')
Updated String :- Hello Python
```

Escape karakteri:

|           |             |           |                      |           |                 |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| \a (0x07) | Bell        | \b (0x08) | Backspace            | \cx \C-x  | Control-x       |
| \e (0x1b) | Escape      | \f (0x0c) | Formfeed             | \M-\C-x   | Meta-Control-x  |
| \n (0x0a) | Newline     | \nnn      | Octal notation       | \r (0x0d) | Carriage return |
| \s (0x20) | Space       | \t (0x09) | Tab                  | \v (0x0b) | Vertical tab    |
| \x        | Character x | \xnn      | Hexadecimal notation |           |                 |

# Python: string, specijalni operatori

- Neka je **a='Hello'** i neka je **b='Python'**

| Operator | Opis                                                                                                   | Primer                                                               |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| +        | Konkatenacija                                                                                          | <code>a + b</code><br><code>HelloPython</code>                       |
| *        | Ponavaljanje                                                                                           | <code>a*2</code><br><code>HelloHello</code>                          |
| [ ]      | Slice - uzima karakter datog indeksa                                                                   | <code>a[1]</code> daje e                                             |
| [ : ]    | Range Slice - uzima karaktere datog opsega                                                             | <code>a[1:4]</code> daje ell                                         |
| in       | Membership - true ako karakter pripada stringu                                                         | <code>H in a</code><br>True                                          |
| not in   | Membership - suprotno od prethodnog                                                                    | <code>M not in a</code><br>True                                      |
| r/R      | Raw String - ukida značenje escape karaktera.<br>Ovaj operator (r ili R) ide pre prvog navoda stringa. | <code>print (r'\n')</code><br>\n<br><code>print (R'\n')</code><br>\n |
| %        | Formatiranje stringa.                                                                                  | Sledi u nastavku.                                                    |

# Python: formatiranje stringa

- Primer:

```
print ("My name is %s and weight is %d kg!" % ('Elvis', 90))
```

```
My name is Elvis and weight is 90 kg!
```

| Simbol za formatiranje | Konverzija                                |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| %c                     | character                                 |
| %s                     | string                                    |
| %i                     | signed decimal integer                    |
| %d                     | signed decimal integer                    |
| %u                     | unsigned decimal integer                  |
| %o                     | octal integer                             |
| %x                     | hexadecimal integer (lowercase letters)   |
| %X                     | hexadecimal integer (UPPERcase letters)   |
| %e                     | exponential notation (with lowercase 'e') |
| %E                     | exponential notation (with UPPERcase 'E') |
| %f                     | floating point real number                |
| %g                     | general shorter of %f and %e, "%15.8g"    |
| %G                     | general shorter of %f and %E              |

# Python: formatiranje stringa

| Dodatni simboli | Funkcionalnost                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *               | Specificira širinu ili preciznost                                                                                                       |
| -               | Levo poravnanje.                                                                                                                        |
| +               | Prikaz predznaka.                                                                                                                       |
| <sp>            | Ostavljanje praznog mesta pre pozitivnog broja.                                                                                         |
| #               | Dodavanje oktalne vodeće nule ( '0' ) ili heksadecimlanog vodećeg stringa '0x' ili '0X', zavisno od toga da li je korišćen 'x' ili 'X'. |
| 0               | Popunjavanje nulama sleva umesto praznih mesta.                                                                                         |
| %               | '%' ostavlja jedan literal '%'                                                                                                          |
| (var)           | Mapiranje varijable (argumenti rečnika)                                                                                                 |
| m.n             | Format u kom je m minimalna totalna širina, a n je broj cifara iza decimalne tačke.                                                     |

# Python: formatiranje stringa

| Primer načina                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Izlaz                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>print('%s %s' % ('one', 'two'))<br/>print('{} {}'.format('one', 'two'))<br/>print('{1} {0}'.format('one', 'two'))</pre>                                                                                                          | one two<br>one two<br>two one                        |
| <pre>print('%d %d' % (1, 2))<br/>print('{} {}'.format(1, 2))</pre>                                                                                                                                                                    | 1 2<br>1 2                                           |
| <pre>class Data(object):<br/>    def __str__(self): return 'str'<br/>    def __repr__(self):return 'räpr'<br/>print('%s %r' % (Data(), Data()))<br/>print('{0!s} {0!r}'.format(Data()))<br/>print('{0!r} {0!a}'.format(Data()))</pre> | str räpr<br>str räpr<br>räpr r\xe4pr                 |
| <pre>print('%10s' % ('test',))<br/>print('{:&gt;10}'.format('test'))</pre>                                                                                                                                                            | test (ukupno 10 znakova)<br>test (ukupno 10 znakova) |
| <pre>print('%-10s' % ('test',))<br/>print('{:&lt;10}'.format('test'))</pre>                                                                                                                                                           | test (ukupno 10 znakova)<br>test (ukupno 10 znakova) |
| <pre>print('*%s' % ((- 8), 'test'))<br/>print('{:&lt;{}}'.format('test', 8))</pre>                                                                                                                                                    | test (ukupno 8 znakova)<br>test (ukupno 8 znakova)   |

# Python: formatiranje stringa

| Primer načina                                                                                     | Izlaz                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <code>print('{:.&lt;10}'.format('test'))</code>                                                   | test.....                                |
| <code>print('{:^10}'.format('test'))</code>                                                       | test (10 znakova)                        |
| <code>print('.5s' % ('xylophone',))</code><br><code>print('{:.5}'.format('xylophone'))</code>     | xylop<br>xylop                           |
| <code>'%.*s' % (7, 'xylophone'))</code><br><code>print('{:.{}{}'.format('xylophone', 7))</code>   | xylopho<br>xylopho                       |
| <code>'%-10.5s' % ('xylophone',))</code><br><code>print('{:10.5}'.format('xylophone'))</code>     | xylop (10 znakova)<br>xylop (10 znakova) |
| <code>'%d' % (42,))</code><br><code>print('{:d}'.format(42))</code>                               | 42<br>42                                 |
| <code>'%f' % (3.141592653589793,))</code><br><code>print('{:f}'.format(3.141592653589793))</code> | 3.141593<br>3.141593                     |
| <code>'%4d' % (42,))</code><br><code>print('{:4d}'.format(42))</code>                             | 42 (4 znaka)<br>42 (4 znaka)             |
| <code>'%06.2f' % (3.1415926535,))</code><br><code>print('{:06.2f}'.format(3.1415926535))</code>   | 003.14<br>003.14                         |

# Python: formatiranje stringa

| Primer načina                                                                                                                                                                 | Izlaz                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>print('%+d' % (42,)) print('{:+d}'.format(42))</pre>                                                                                                                     | +42<br>+42                                     |
| <pre>print('% d' % ((- 23),)) print('{: d}'.format((- 23))) print('% d' % (42,)) print('{: d}'.format(42))</pre>                                                              | -23<br>-23<br>42 ( predznak)<br>42 ( predznak) |
| <pre>print('{:=5d}'.format((- 23)))</pre>                                                                                                                                     | - 23 (5 znakova)                               |
| <pre>data = {'first':'Pr', 'last':'Dr'} print('%(first)s %(last)s' % data) print('{first} {last}'.format(**data)) print('{first} {last}'.format(first='Pr', last='Dr'))</pre> | Pr Dr<br>Pr Dr<br>Pr Dr                        |
| <pre>person = {'first': 'Pera', 'last': 'Detlic'} print('{p[first]} {p[last]}'.format(p=person))</pre>                                                                        | Pera Detlic                                    |
| <pre>data = [4, 8, 15, 16, 23, 42] print('{d[4]} {d[5]}'.format(d=data))</pre>                                                                                                | 23 42                                          |
| <pre>class Plant(object):     type = 'tree' print('{p.type}'.format(p=Plant()))</pre>                                                                                         | tree                                           |

# Python: formatiranje stringa

| Primer načina                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Izlaz                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <pre>class Plant(object):     type = 'tree'     kinds = [{name: 'oak'}, {name: 'maple'}] print('{p.type}:{p.kinds[0][name]}'.format(p=Plant()))</pre>                                                                                                | tree:oak                       |
| <pre>from datetime import datetime print( '{:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M}'.format(datetime(2001, 2, 3, 4, 5)))</pre>                                                                                                                                              | 2001-02-03 04:05               |
| <pre>class HAL9000(object):     def __format__(self, format):         if (format == 'open-the-pod-bay-doors'):             return "I'm afraid I can't do that."         return 'HAL 9000' print('{:open-the-pod-bay-doors}'.format(HAL9000()))</pre> | I'm afraid I<br>can't do that. |

# Python: formatiranje stringa

- Trostruki navodnici (ili apostrofi) omogućuju protezanje stringa na više redova:

```
para_str = """this is a long string that is made up of
several lines and non-printable characters such as
TAB (\t) and they will show up that way when displayed.
NEWLINES within the string, whether explicitly given like
this within the brackets [\n], or just a NEWLINE within
the variable assignment will also show up.
"""
```

```
print (para_str);
```

```
this is a long string that is made up of
several lines and non-printable characters such as
TAB () and they will show up that way when displayed.
NEWLINES within the string, whether explicitly given like
this within the brackets [
], or just a NEWLINE within
the variable assignment will also show up.
```

```
print ('C:\\\\nowhere')
print (r'C:\\\\nowhere')
C:\\\\nowhere
C:\\\\nowhere
```

# Python: formatiranje stringa, metode stringa

- Korišćenje unicode stringa:

```
print (u'Hello, world!')
Hello, world
```

Metode stringa:

- **capitalize()**

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print ("str.capitalize() : ", str.capitalize())
str.capitalize() : This is string example....wow!!!
```

- **center(width, fillchar)**

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print ("str.center(40, 'a') : ", str.center(40, 'a'))
str.center(40, 'a') : aaaathis is string example....wow!!!aaaa
```

- **count(substr, beg=0,end=len(string))**

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
sub = "i";
print ("str.count(sub, 4, 40) : ", str.count(sub, 4, 40))
sub = "wow"; print ("str.count(sub) : ", str.count(sub))
str.count(sub, 4, 40) : 2
str.count(sub, 4, 40) : 1
```

# Python, metode stringa

```
u Python-u 3.5, probajte u interaktivnom promptu
from base64 import *
str = 'Python'
sen = b64encode(str.encode()) # b'UHl0aG9u'
print(bytes(sen).decode('utf-8'))
sde = b64decode(sen) # b'Python'
print(bytes(sde).decode('utf-8'))
UHl0aG9u
Python
```

- **endswith(suffix, beg=0, end=len(string))**  
-proverava da li string završava datim sufiksom u datom podstringu  
(podrazumevano ceo string)

# Python, metode stringa

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
suffix = "wow!!!";
print (str.endswith(suffix));
print (str.endswith(suffix,20));
suffix = ("is"," ");
print (str.endswith(suffix, 2, 4));
print (str.endswith(suffix, 2, 7));
 True
 True
 True
 True
```

- `expandtabs(tabsize=8)`

```
str = "this is\tstring example....wow!!!";
print ("Original string: " + str);
print ("Defualt exapanded tab: " + str.expandtabs(0));
print ("12 exapanded tab: " + str.expandtabs(12));
```

Original string: this is string example....wow!!!

Defualt exapanded tab: this isstring example....wow!!!

12 exapanded tab: this is string example....wow!!!

# Python, metode stringa

- **find(substr, beg=0 end=len(string))**

```
str1 = "this is string example....wow!!!";
str2 = "exam";
print (str1.find(str2));
print (str1.find(str2, 10));
print (str1.find(str2, 40));
```

```
15
15
-1
```

- **index(substr, beg=0, end=len(string))**

– za iste vrednosti str1 i str2 kao u prethodnom slučaju

```
print (str1.index(str2));
print (str1.index(str2, 10));
print (str1.index(str2, 40));
```

```
15
15
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "test.py", line 8, in print
str1.index(str2, 40); ValueError:
substring not found
shell returned 1
```

- **isalnum()**

```
str = "this2009"; # bez razmaka
print (str.isalnum());
str = "this is string example....wow!!!"; print (str.isalnum());
```

```
True
False
```

- **isalpha()**

```
str = "this"; # bez razmaka i samo slova
print (str.isalnum());
str = "this is string example....wow!!!"; print (str.isalpha());
```

```
True
False
```

# Python, metode stringa

- **isdigit()**

```
str = "123456"; # Only digit in this string
print (str.isdigit()); # True
str = "this is string !!!"; print (str.isdigit()); #False
```
- **islower()**

```
str = "THIS is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.islower()); # False
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.islower()); # True
```
- **isnumeric()**

```
str = u>this2009";
print (str.isnumeric()); # False
str = u"23443434";
print (str.isnumeric()); # True
```
- **isspace()**

```
str = " ";
print (str.isspace()); # True
str = "This is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.isspace()); # False
```

# Python, metode stringa

- **istitle()**

```
str = "This Is String Example...Wow!!!";
print (str.istitle()); # True
str = "This is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.istitle()); # False
```

- **isupper()**

```
str = "THIS IS STRING EXAMPLE....WOW!!!";
print (str.isupper()); # True
str = "THIS is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.isupper()); # False
```

- **join(seq)**

```
str = "--"; # spona
seq = ("a", "b", "c"); # sekvenca stringova
print (str.join(seq)); # a--b--c
```

- funkcija: **len(string)**

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print ("Length of the string: ", len(str));
```

Length of the string: 32

# Python, metode stringa

- `ljust(width[, fillchar])`

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.ljust(49, '0'));
 this is string example....wow!!!00000000000000000000
```

- `lower()`

```
str = "THIS IS STRING EXAMPLE....WOW!!!";
print (str.lower());
 this is string example....wow!!!
```

- `lstrip(chars=' ')`

```
str = " this is string example....wow!!! ";
print (str.lstrip());
str = "88888888this is string example....wow!!!8888888";
print (str.lstrip('8'));
 this is string example....wow!!!
 this is string example....wow!!!8888888
```

# Python, metode stringa

- funkcija: `max(str)`  
str = "this is really a string example....wow!!!";  
print ("Max character: " + max(str)); # Max character: y  
str = "this is a string example....wow!!!";  
print ("Max character: " + max(str)); # Max character: x
- funkcija: `min(str)`  
str = "this-is-real-string-example....wow!!!";  
print ("Min character: " + min(str)); # Min character: !
- `replace(oldsub, newsub [, maxrepl])`  
str = "this is string example....wow!!! this is really string";  
print (str.replace("is", "was"));  
print (str.replace("is", "was", 3));  
thwas was string example....wow!!! thwas was really string  
thwas was string example....wow!!! thwas is really string
- `rfind(str, beg=0,end=len(string))`  
str = "this is really a string example....wow!!!"; sss = "is";  
print (str.rfind(sss)); # 5  
print (str.rfind(sss, 0, 10)); # 5  
print (str.rfind(sss, 10, 0)); # -1  
print (str.find(sss)); # 2  
print (str.find(sss, 0, 10)); # 2  
print (str.find(sss, 10, 0)); # -1

# Python, metode stringa

- `rindex( substr, beg=0, end=len(string))`  
str1 = "this is string example....wow!!!";  
str2 = "is";  
print (str1.rindex(str2)); # 5  
print (str1.index(str2)); # 2
- `rjust(width[, fillchar])`  
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";  
print (str.rjust(50, '0'));  
00000000000000000000this is string example....wow!!!
- `rstrip(chars=' ')`  
str = " this is string example....wow!!! ";  
print (str.rstrip());  
str = "88888888this is string example....wow!!!88888888";  
print (str.rstrip('8'));  
this is string example....wow!!!  
88888888this is string example....wow!!!
- `split(str=" ", numberofsplits=string.count(str))`  
str = "Line1-abcdef \nLine2-abc \nLine4-abcd";  
print (str.split( ));  
print (str.split(' ', 1 ));  
['Line1-abcdef', 'Line2-abc', 'Line4-abcd']  
['Line1-abcdef', '\nLine2-abc \nLine4-abcd']

# Python, metode stringa

- `splitlines( numlinebreakincluded=string.count('\n'))`

```
str = "Line1-a b c d e f\nLine2- a b c\n\nLine4- a b c d";
print (str.splitlines());
```

```
print (str.splitlines(0));
```

```
print (str.splitlines(3));
```

```
print (str.splitlines(4));
```

```
print (str.splitlines(5));
```

```
['Line1-a b c d e f', 'Line2- a b c', '', 'Line4- a b c d']
```

```
['Line1-a b c d e f', 'Line2- a b c', '', 'Line4- a b c d']
```

```
['Line1-a b c d e f\n', 'Line2- a b c\n', '\n', 'Line4- a b c d']
```

```
['Line1-a b c d e f\n', 'Line2- a b c\n', '\n', 'Line4- a b c d']
```

```
['Line1-a b c d e f\n', 'Line2- a b c\n', '\n', 'Line4- a b c d']
```
- `startswith(substr, beg=0, end=len(string))`

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
```

```
print (str.startswith('this')); # True
```

```
print (str.startswith('is', 2, 4)); # True
```

```
print (str.startswith('this', 2, 4)); # False
```
- `strip(chars=' ')`

```
str = "0000000this is string example....wow!!!0000000";
```

```
print (str.strip('0'));
```

```
 this is string example....wow!!!
```

# Python, metode stringa

- **swapcase()**

```
str = "This is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.swapcase());
str = "THIS IS STRING EXAMPLE....WOW!!!";
print (str.swapcase());
 THIS IS STRING EXAMPLE....WOW!!!
 this is string example....wow!!!
```

- **title()**

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.title());
 This Is String Example....Wow!!!
```

# Python, metode stringa

- `upper()`

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.upper())
 THIS IS STRING EXAMPLE....WOW!!!
```

- `zfill (width)`

```
str = "this is string example....wow!!!";
print (str.zfill(40));
print (str.zfill(50));
 00000000this is string example....wow!!!
 000000000000000000000000000000this is string example....wow!!!
```

- `isdecimal()`

```
str = u>this2009";
print (str.isdecimal()); # False
str = u"23443434";
print (str.isdecimal()); # True
str = u"2.3443434";
print (str.isdecimal()); # False
```

- Razmislite o monoalfabetskoj substituciji (u vreme Julija Cezara) npr. recipročnog alfabeta.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| L | K | J | I | H | G | F | E | D | C | B | A | Z | Y | X | W | V | U | T | S | R | Q | P | O | N | M |

# Mali primer

- Napisati program za šifrovanje teksta substitucijom.

```
monoalpha = { 'a': 'm', 'b': 'n', 'c': 'b', 'd': 'v', 'e': 'c',
 'f': 'x', 'g': 'z',
 'h': 'a', 'i': 's',
 'j': 'd', 'k': 'f',
 'l': 'g', 'm': 'h',
 'n': 'j', 'o': 'k',
 'p': 'l', 'q': 'p',
 'r': 'o', 's': 'i',
 't': 'u', 'u': 'y',
 'v': 't', 'w': 'r',
 'x': 'e', 'y': 'w', 'z': 'q', ' ': ' ', '.': '.'
}
```

- Razmislite o upotrebi funkcije zip:

```
>>> list_a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> list_b = [5, 6, 7, 8]
>>> list(zip(list_a, list_b))
[(1, 5), (2, 6), (3, 7), (4, 8)]
```

# Mali primer

```
inverse_monoalpha = {}
for key, value in monoalpha.items():
 inverse_monoalpha[value] = key

message = 'Python je interesantan.'
encrypted_message = []
for letter in message:
 encrypted_message.append(monoalpha[letter.lower()])
strencrypted=''.join(encrypted_message)
print (strencrypted)

desifrovanje
decrypted_message = []
for letter in strenrypted:
 try:
 decrypted_message.append(inverse_monoalpha[letter])
 except KeyError:
 decrypted_message.append(letter)
stredecrypted=''.join(decrypted_message)
print (stredecrypted)

IZLAZ
lwuakj dc sjucocimjumj.
python je interesantan.
```