



TALLINNA TEHNIKAÜLIKOOL  
TALLINN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

# Programmeerimise süvendatud algkursus ITI0140

2015



# Teemad

- Moodulid (*ingl* modules)
- Erindid (*ingl* exceptions)



# Kasulik viide

Docstring + muud konventsioonid

Google "google python style guide"

<http://google-styleguide.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/pyguide.html>



## (Google) Docstring stiil

Igal funktsioonil **peab olema** docstring, välja arvatud kui:

- 1) funktsioon ei ole väljastpoolt nähtav (välja kutsutav väljastpoolt)
- 2) funktsioon on väga lühike
- 3) funktsioon on väga lihtne

Docstring peaks olema oma olemuselt **funktsiooni kasutusjuhend**, mitte kirjeldama implementatsiooni eripärasid (ära kirjuta, et kasutab X algoritmi, Y koodimustrit ja Z kavalust).



# Moodulid

Mis on moodulid?

Moodulid on selliste **funktsioonide** (koos muu vajalikuga) **kogumikud**, mis täidavad mingit ühist ülesannet või sobivad kokku mingil muul põhjusel.

Näited: matemaatikafunktsioonide moodul (math), juhuarvude genereerimismoodul (random) jne.



# Moodulid

Moodulid on sellised programmi komponendid, mida võib kasutada korduvalt erinevates projektides.

Moodulite funktsioonid on paindlikud ja kasulikud erinevate lähteandmetega.



# Moodulid → Paketid

Igaüks võib teha oma mooduleid, neid jagada ja kasutada mitmetes projektides.

Mooduleid saab kombineerida komplektideks, mida nimetatakse pakettideks.

Pythoni jaoks on olemas palju võimsaid pakette (*ingl* package).

Vaata: <https://pypi.python.org/pypi>  
(PyPI - the Python Package Index)

(There are currently 67392 packages here.)



# Moodulite kasutamine

```
print("sin(pi) =", round(sin(pi), 3))  
print("cos(pi) =", round(cos(pi), 3))
```

```
>>> Traceback (most recent call last):  
      print("sin(pi) =", round(sin(pi), 3))  
NameError: name 'sin' is not defined
```





# Moodulite kasutamine

```
print("sin(pi) =", round(math.sin(math.pi), 3))  
print("cos(pi) =", round(math.cos(math.pi), 3))
```

```
>>> Traceback (most recent call last):  
      print("sin(pi) =", round(math.sin(math.pi), 3))  
NameError: name 'math' is not defined
```



# Moodulite kasutamine

```
import math
```

```
print("sin(pi) =", round(math.sin(math.pi), 3))
```

```
print("cos(pi) =", round(math.cos(math.pi), 3))
```

```
>>> sin(pi) = 0.0
```

```
cos(pi) = -1.0
```



# Moodulite kasutamine

Saab lühendada imporditud mooduli nime

NB! Kasutada ainult väga pikkade nimede puhul

```
import math as m
```

```
print("sin(pi) =", round(m.sin(m.pi), 3))
```

```
print("cos(pi) =", round(m.cos(m.pi), 3))
```

```
>>> sin(pi) = 0.0
```

```
cos(pi) = -1.0
```



# Moodulite kasutamine

Saab importida ainult teatud vajaminevaid asju (muutub teatud piirist mõtteuks)

```
from math import sin, cos, pi
```

```
print("sin(pi) =", round(sin(pi), 3))
```

```
print("cos(pi) =", round(cos(pi), 3))
```

```
>>> sin(pi) = 0.0
```

```
cos(pi) = -1.0
```

# Moodulite näide: gert.py



```
"""  
Lecture 6 modules example  
  
@author gert  
"""  
  
import math  
  
def square_root(x):  
    """  
    Calculates the square root of x.  
  
    Args:  
    x: numeric value  
  
    Returns:  
    The square root of x (e.g., square_root(4) = 2.0).  
    """  
    return math.sqrt(x)  
  
print("Hello from gert.py!")  
print("The square root of 4 is", square_root(4))
```

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!  
The square root of 4 is 2.0
```

# Moodulite näide: ivor.py



```
"""  
Lecture 6 modules example  
  
@author Ivor  
"""  
import math  
  
def my_square_root(x):  
    """  
    Returns the square root of x.  
  
    Args:  
    x: value to take square root of  
  
    Returns:  
    square root of x  
    """  
    return math.sqrt(x)  
  
print("Hello from ivor.py!")  
print("The square root of 9 is", my_square_root(9))
```

```
>>> Hello from ivor.py!  
The square root of 9 is 3.0
```



# Mooduli näide: module.py

```
"""
Square root module

@author gert
@author Ivor
"""

import math

def square_root(x):
    """
    Calculates the square root of x.

    Args:
        x: numeric value

    Returns:
        The square root of x (e.g., square_root(4) = 2.0).
    """
    return math.sqrt(x)

print("Hello from module.py!")
```



# Mooduli näide: gert.py

```
"""  
Lecture 6 modules example  
  
@author gert  
"""  
import module  
  
print("Hello from gert.py!")  
print("The square root of 4 is", module.square_root(4))
```

Kasutame mooduli  
ruutjuure funktsiooni

```
>>> Hello from module.py!  
Hello from gert.py!  
The square root of 4 is 2.0
```

Programmi käivitades ilmneb  
midagi ebasoovitavat!





# Mooduli näide: gert.py

```
"""  
Lecture 6 modules example  
  
@author gert  
"""  
import module  
  
print("Hello from gert.py!")  
print("The square root of 4 is", module.square_root(4))
```

Kasutame mooduli  
ruutjuure funktsiooni

```
>>> Hello from module.py!  
Hello from gert.py!  
The square root of 4 is 2.0
```

?



# Mooduli näide: module.py

```
"""
Square root module

@author gert
@author Ivor
"""

import math

def square_root(x):
    """
    Calculates the square root of x.

    Args:
    x: numeric value

    Returns:
    The square root of x (e.g., square_root(4) = 2.0).
    """
    return math.sqrt(x)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Hello from module.py!")
```

NB!



# Mooduli näide: gert.py

```
"""  
Lecture 6 modules example  
  
@author gert  
"""  
  
import module  
  
print("Hello from gert.py!")  
print("The square root of 4 is", module.square_root(4))
```

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!  
The square root of 4 is 2.0
```

Enam ei prindi "hello  
from module.py"





# Mooduli näide: gert.py

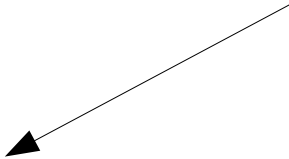
```
"""  
Lecture 6 modules example
```

```
@author gert  
"""
```

```
import module
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    print("Hello from gert.py!")  
    print("The square root of 4 is", module.square_root(4))
```

Korrektne tava on  
alati kasutada  
`__name__ ==  
"__main__"`



```
>>> Hello from gert.py!  
The square root of 4 is 2.0
```



# Mooduli näide: gert.py

```
"""  
Lecture 6 modules example  
  
@author gert  
"""  
import module  
  
def main():  
    print("Hello from gert.py!")  
    print("The square root of 4 is", module.square_root(4))  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

Kasuta main()  
funktsiooni!

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!  
The square root of 4 is 2.0
```



# Erind (*ingl* exception)

Mis on erind?

Erind on programmi töö käigus tekkiv ootamatu olukord (viga).

See tähendab, et programmi lähtekood on **süntaktiliselt** korrektne, aga programmi käivitades tekib töö käigus viga.



# Erind

Kõik erindid ei ole programmi töö jaoks tingimusteta fataalsed (*ingl* unconditionally fatal). See tähendab, et teatud juhtudel saab programm tööd jätkata kui eriolukord suudetakse lahendada.

Paljusid erindeid saab töödelda ja seda tegevust nimetatakse erinditöötluks (*ingl* exception handling).



# Erind

```
"""
```

```
Lecture 6 exception handling
```

```
@author gert
```

```
"""
```

```
import module
```

```
def main():
```

```
    print("Hello from gert.py!")
```

```
    print("The square root of -4 is", module.square_root(-4))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "D:\Workspace2014\Python34\gert.py", line 13, in <module>
```

```
    main()
```

```
  File "D:\Workspace2014\Python34\gert.py", line 10, in main
```

```
    print(module.square_root(-4))
```

```
  File "D:\Workspace2014\Python34\module.py", line 18, in square_root
```

```
    return math.sqrt(x)
```

```
ValueError: math domain error
```





# Mooduli näide: module.py

```
"""
Square root module

@author gert
@author Ivor
"""

import math

def square_root(x):
    """
    Calculates the square root of x.

    Args:
        x: numeric value

    Returns:
        The square root of x (e.g., square_root(4) = 2.0).
    """
    return math.sqrt(x)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Hello from module.py!")
```

# module.py

```
"""
Square root module

@author gert & ivor
"""

import math

def square_root(x):
    """
    Calculates the square root of x.

    Args:
        x: numeric value

    Returns:
        The square root of x (e.g., square_root(4) = 2).
        Returns -1 if math domain error occurs.
    """
    try:
        s = math.sqrt(x)
    except ValueError:
        return -1
    else:
        return s

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("Hello from module.py!")
```

Ära unusta  
docstringi  
muutmata!





# Erind

```
"""  
Lecture 6 exception handling  
  
@author gert  
"""  
  
import module  
  
def main():  
    print("Hello from gert.py!")  
    print("The square root of -4 is", module.square_root(-4))  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!  
The square root of -4 is -1
```



# module.py

```
"""  
Square root module  
  
@author gert & ivor  
"""  
import math  
  
def square_root(x):  
    """  
    Calculates the square root of x.  
  
    Args:  
        x: numeric value  
  
    Returns:  
        The square root of x (e.g., square_root(4) = 2).  
  
    Raises:  
        ValueError: In case  $x < 0$   
    """  
    try:  
        s = math.sqrt(x)  
    except ValueError as e:  
        print("module.square_root(" + str(x) + "):", e)  
        raise  
    else:  
        return s  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    print("Hello from module.py!")
```

Kui funktsioon tõstatab erindeid, siis kirjuta see docstringi!

Veateade ja erindi uuesti tõstatamine

# Erind



```
"""
```

```
Lecture 6 exception handling
```

```
@author gert
```

```
"""
```

```
import module
```

```
def main():
```

```
    print("Hello from gert.py!")
```

```
    print("The square root of -4 is", module.square_root(-4))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "D:\Workspace2014\Python34\gert.py", line 20, in <module>
```

```
module.square_root(-4): math domain error
```

```
    main()
```

```
  File "D:\Workspace2014\Python34\gert.py", line 16, in main
```

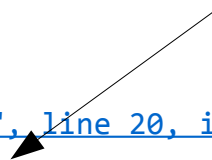
```
    print("The square root of -4 is", module.square_root(-4))
```

```
  File "D:\Workspace2014\Python34\module.py", line 22, in square_root
```

```
    s = math.sqrt(x)
```

```
ValueError: math domain error
```

OK, aga vähe kasu!





# Erind

```
"""
```

```
Lecture 6 exception handling
```

```
@author gert
```

```
"""
```

```
import module
```

```
def main():
```

```
    print("Hello from gert.py!")
```

```
    try:
```

```
        result = module.square_root(-4)
```

```
    except:
```

```
        # TODO: Figure out what to do in case of an exception
```

```
        print("square_root() exception")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("The square root of -4 is", result)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!
```

```
module.square_root(-4): math domain error
```

```
square_root() exception
```

# Erind



```
"""
```

```
Lecture 6 exception handling
```

```
@author gert
```

```
"""
```

```
import module
```

```
def main():
```

```
    print("Hello from gert.py!")
```

```
    try:
```

```
        result = module.square_root("blah")
```

```
    except:
```

```
        # TODO: Figure out what to do in case of an exception
```

```
        print("square_root() exception")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("The square root of -4 is", module.square_root(result))
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

```
>>> Hello from gert.py!
```

```
square_root() exception
```

Sisendiks  
sõne!



# Erind

Erindeid on palju (**ValueError**, **TypeError**, **ZeroDivisionError**, **IndexError** jne). Neid on võimalik töödelda eraldi, kombineerida kokku või töödelda kõiki korraga.

Paar näidet:

```
except (ValueError, ZeroDivisionError):  
...
```

Töödeldakse korraga  
ValueError ja  
ZeroDivisionError

```
except Exception as e:  
    print(e)
```

Töödeldakse  
kõiki erindeid

Vea kohta saab nii  
rohkem informatsiooni





# Erind

Programmeerija peab ise otsustama kuidas peaks programm erindite puhul käituma, aga **erindeid ei tohi üldjuhul kasutada programmi töö juhtimiseks** (*ingl* control flow). Vastasel juhul on koodi raskem lugeda ja see võib tekitada arusaamatusi.

(lisainfo google "principle of least astonishment")

Lisainfo: google "python exception"

<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/errors.html>

# Ülesanne



**Ülesanne on nähtaval**

- <https://ained.ttu.ee>
- <https://courses.cs.ttu.ee/pages/ITI0140>