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AtlasJapanSoftwareTutorial16DecPython

C++ も簡単 け コ ルせず 実

- コ ルせず 実行可能
- 豊富なラ ブラリ
- 文法 C++ も単純

と った便利な点があ が 実行速度が必要な大規模ミュ レ や 再構成 コア郄 C++ 関数 呼び出 使う とがた計算機で走らせる各種 .

最新バ 3.5で が ATLASで 2.7 標準

た 他 リプ 言語と比較 る&

- オブ ェ 指向
- き方 柔軟性が少な ため (例えば PERL 逆)

と った特徴があ

5B9F;884C;65B9;6CD5;

901A;5E38; 30D7; 30B0;30E9;30E0; 30D5;30A1; 30EB; 5B9F;d

```
$ setupATLAS
$ localSetupPython
$ python
>>> print "hello"
hello
>>> CTRL-d # # to exit python
```

12391; 21516;12376; 12392; 12522;12503; 12425;23455;34892; 12423;e

```
$ python hello.py
```

4E00;756A;6700;521D; 884C; 30EA;30D7; 30B3;30DE; 30C9;

- hello.py 4E2D;8EAB;:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# This script prints hello to the screen
print "hello"
# EOF #
```

- 30B3;30DE; 30C9; 5B9F;884C;:

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

#x6587;#x6CD5; #x57FA;#x672C;

- #x30CF;#x30C3; #x30E5;(#) #x3082;#x5F8C;#x308D; #x90E8;#x5206; #x884C; #x7D42;#x308F; #x3067;#x306A;#x6539;#x884C;#x304C;#x30B3;#x30DE; #x30C9;#x6587; #x7D42;#x308F; #x306A; (C++#x3067; #x6539;#x884C; #x610F;#x5473; #x306A;)
- 1#x884C; #x8907;#x6570; #x6587; #x304D;#x305F; #x5834;#x5408; #x30BB;#x3067;#x5206;#x3051;#x308B;
- #x4E00;#x3064; #x6587; #x8907;#x6570;#x884C; #x7D9A;#x3051;#x305F; #x5834;#x30D6; #x30C3; (if#x3084;for #x4E2D;#x8EAB;) #x540C;#x3058; #x30C7; #x3067;#x6C7A;#x3081;#x3089; #x308B; (C++ #x3046; { } #x3067;#x56F2;#x3080;#x308F;#x3051;#x3067; #x306A;)
- ◆ #x30BF;#x30D6;#x3067; #x306A;#x304F; #x3064;#x304C;#x63A8;#x5968;
- #x3063; #x4F7F;#x3063;#x305F;#x5834;#x5408; #x3063; #x304C;#x9589;#x3058;#x3089; #x308B; #x3067;#x30D6; #x30C3; #x3067;#x306A;#x6539;#x884C; #x610F;#x5473; #x306A;)

```
l = [ "muon",  
      "electron" ]
```

Python Type Hierarchy

- **int:** `int` (C++ `long`)
- **float:** `float` (C++ `double`)
- **complex:** `complex`
- **str:** `str` (C++ `const char*`)
- **bool:** `bool` (C++ `True False`)
- **list:** `list` (C++ `std::vector`)
- **tuple:** `tuple` (C++ `std::tuple`)
- **dict:** `dict` (C++ `std::map`)
- **type:** `type`

```
>>> type("hello")
<type 'str'>
>>> type("hello").__name__
'str'
```

Python Type Hierarchy (Continued)

Python types are organized into a hierarchy. The base class for all Python types is `object`. Other types inherit from `object` or from other types. For example, `int` inherits from `object`, `float` inherits from `object`, `str` inherits from `object`, `bool` inherits from `object`, `tuple` inherits from `object`, `list` inherits from `object`, `dict` inherits from `object`, `type` inherits from `object`.

```
>>> v = 10
>>> v = 20
```

```
>>> v
10
>>> v
20
```

```
>>> v = 10
>>> type(v)
<type 'int'>
>>> v = v + 2.2
>>> type(v)
<type 'float'>
```

```
>>> v
10
>>> type(v)
<type 'int'>
>>> v = v + 2.2
>>> type(v)
<type 'float'>
```

Operator Precedence

- +, -, *, /, **: Arithmetic operators
- +=, -=, *=, /= : Compound assignment operators
(=C++=)
- %: (int) modulus operator
- or and: Logical operators
- not: Logical NOT operator
- < <= > >= : Relational operators
- ==, != : Equality operators
- is, is not: Identity operators
- in, not in: Membership operators
- | ^ & ~ << >>: Bitwise operators
- x < y < z: Y and z

```
>>> u = 10
>>> v = 10.0
>>> u == v
>>> u is v
```


リ

リ C++ `std::vector<T*>`
似 値 列 格納 そ 値も変ٯ
異なる型も格納 る とがで

```
>>> v = [] # empty list
>>> v = list() # empty list
>>> v = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> v = ['a', 'b', 'c']
>>> v = range(4, 10, 2) # results in [4, 6, 8]
>>> print v
>>> v = [4, 2.5, "Hi", [1,3,5]] # can mix types
>>> print v
```

要素 追加

```
>>> v = range(4)
>>> print v
[0, 1, 2, 3]
>>> v.append(70)
>>> print v
[0, 1, 2, 3, 70]
```

リ 結合

```
>>> v = range(4)
>>> print v
[0, 1, 2, 3]
>>> v += [5, 6, 7]
>>> print v
[0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7]
```

要素 削除

```
>>> v = [4, 2.5, "hi"]
>>> v.remove(2.5)
>>> print v
[4, 'hi']
>>> del v[0]
>>> print v
['hi']
```

サ ズ 取得

```
>>> v = [4, 2.5, "hi"]
>>> len(v)
3
```

要素 読み き

```
>>> v = range(4,8)
>>> print v
[4, 5, 6, 7]
>>> v[0]
4
>>> v[0] = "hey"
>>> print v
```

リ

```

['hey', 5, 6, 7]
>>> v[-1]          # last element. negative index: count from the end
7
>>> v[1:3]        # subrange by index (start idx, one-beyond-last idx)
[5, 6]
>>> v[1:3] = ["a", "b"]
>>> print v
['hey', 'a', 'b', 7]

```

要素 存在 テ

```

>>> v = range(4,8)
>>> if 4 in v:
...   print "found it"
...
found it

>>> if 200 not in v:
...   print "not found"
...
not found

```

要素 対 るル プテ

```

>>> v = range(4)
>>> for i in v:
...   print i
...
0
1
2
3

```

で 扱 せんが リ 対 C++ vectorとテ
(sort , reverse , index , count , ...).

以下 コマ ドで詳 説明 見テ

```
>>> help(list)
```

リ 作成 る内&#x

で 内包表現 使う とでリ &#x

```
>>> v = [x**2 for x in range(10) if x % 3 == 0]
>>> print v
```

と ると 10 で 3 倍数 二乗 リ 0

文字列

- 文字列 グル ォ (') ブル ォ
' ' " " "):

```
>>> a = 'hello'
>>> b = "how are you?"
>>> c = '''first line
... second line'''
>>> d = """look ma! another
... line"""
>>> print a
hello
>>> print b
how are you?
>>> print c
first line
second line
>>> print d
look ma! another
line
```

```
>>> aa = "'"; bb = ''
>>> print aa
'
>>> print bb
"
```

```
>>> aa = "\""; bb = '\'
```

結合

```
>>> a = 'hello'
>>> d = a + "! "
>>> d
'hello! ' # will show object on screen
           # note the quotes
>>> b = 'how are you?'
>>> d += b
>>> print d
hello! how are you? # no quotes printed here
```

要素へ ア セ

```
>>> d[1] # read-only. d[0] is first character
'e'
>>> d[1] = '2' # will fail
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

部分文字列

```
>>> d
'hello! how are you?'
>>> d[7:10] # start at char at index 7 (8th char), up to
            # (but not including) char at index 10 (11th char)
'how'
>>> d[-4:] # start at 4th char from the end, continues until the end
'you?'
```

文字列

検索

```
>>> d
'hello! how are you?'

>>> d.find('o')      # returns the index of the first match
4
>>> d.find('H')      # returns -1 if not found (case sensitive)
-1
>>> d.find('how')    # returns index of first character
7
```

C言語風 フォ マ&#

```
>>> print "%6.4f %4d" % (5.2, 200)
5.2000 200
```

後で た説明がある が

- "%s" そ ラ __str__が返 文字列
- "%r" (calls __repr__が返 文字列が入

も 特 フォ マッ が必要な ࣒

```
>>> number = 5.6
>>> str(number)
```

う る とで数字 文字列 変ÿ

繰 返

```
>>> 10 * "#"
'#####'
```

文字列 分割

```
>>> d
'hello! how are you?'

>>> d.split()          # default split character is whitespace
['hello!', 'how', 'are', 'you?']

>>> d.split('h')
['', 'ello! ', 'ow are you?']
```

文字列 連結

```
>>> ds = d.split()
>>> ds
['hello!', 'how', 'are', 'you?']
>>> "----".join(ds)
'hello!----how----are----you?'
```

辞 型

辞 型

キ と値 ア 集合で 例えば 作

```
>>> k = {} # empty dictionary
>>> k = dict() # empty dict
>>> k
{}
>>> k = {'muon': 4, 'electron': 2} # key: value
>>> k
{'electron': 2, 'muon': 4}
>>> k['muon']
4
```

要素 操作

```
>>> k['jet'] = 1 # add or overwrite an entry
>>> k
{'electron': 2, 'jet': 1, 'muon': 4}

>>> k.update({'tau':1, 'photon': 2}) # add from another dict
>>> k
{'electron': 2, 'jet': 1, 'muon': 4, 'photon': 2, 'tau': 1}

>>> k.setdefault('muon', 1) # only sets if not already there
4
>>> k
{'electron': 2, 'jet': 1, 'muon': 4, 'photon': 2, 'tau': 1}

>>> k.setdefault('higgs', 42) # only sets if not already there
42
>>> k
{'electron': 2, 'higgs': 42, 'jet': 1, 'muon': 4, 'photon': 2, 'tau': 1}
```

dict へ ア セ

```
>>> k.get('muon', 0) # returns 0 if 'muon' is not in dict
4

>>> k.keys() # returns the keys in a list
['muon', 'jet', 'higgs', 'photon', 'tau', 'electron']

>>> k.values() # returns the values in a list
[4, 1, 42, 2, 1, 2]

>>> k.items() # returns the items: a list of (key, value) tuples
[('muon', 4),
 ('jet', 1),
 ('higgs', 42),
 ('photon', 2),
 ('tau', 1),
 ('electron', 2)]
```

要素 削除

```
>>> k
{'muon': 4, 'jet': 1, 'higgs': 42, 'photon': 2, 'tau': 1, 'electron': 2}

>>> del k['electron']
```

辞 型

```
>>> k
{'muon': 4, 'jet': 1, 'higgs': 42, 'photon': 2, 'tau': 1}
```

繰 返 操作

```
>>> k
{'higgs': 42, 'jet': 1, 'muon': 4, 'photon': 2, 'tau': 1}

>>> for n in k:           # loop over keys
...     print n, k[n]     # ok, bad example: use items() to access both the key and the value!!
...
muon 4
jet 1
higgs 42
photon 2
tau 1

>>> for n,v in k.items(): # n,v is an implicit tuple filled for every pass in the loop
...     print "k[%r]= %r" % (n,v)
...
k['muon']= 4
k['jet']= 1
k['higgs']= 42
k['photon']= 2
k['tau']= 1
```

dict 要素 検査

```
>>> k
{'higgs': 42, 'jet': 1, 'muon': 4, 'photon': 2, 'tau': 1}

>>> if 'muon' in k:      # searches in the keys
...     print "got a muon"
...
got a muon

>>> if 'electron' not in k:
...     print "no electron"
... else:
...     print "got an electron"
...
no electron
```

ブ リア

ブ ル値 **True** と **False** と く (C++ と違 最初 大文字)

そ ぞ 型 **True** と **False** 対応 た値 持っ る:

Type	True	False
int, long, float	non-zero	0
list	non-empty	empty []
tuple	non-empty	empty ()
dict	non-empty	empty {}
str	non-empty	empty ""

- **x or y:**

- ◆ **x** and **y** がどんな型でも
- ◆ 返 値 **x** が **True** 時 **x** (そ 場合 **y** 評価さ な), そうでな 場合 **y** が返さ る
- ◆ 返 値 型 **x y** 型 必ず も **bool** で な !!

- **x and y:**

- ◆ **or** とほぼ同じだが :
- ◆ 返 値 **x** が **False** 時 **x** で **y** 評価さ ず 返 値 **y**

変数

- 𢞓𥥨 𢐑 𦄦𱀴𰍀 𥍑𣑐 𒐧 𒎒 変数 型 動的 変化 る
 - ◆ 変数 型 人が指定 る と 変数 型 そ 時 参照 る̊
 - ◆ 変数 型 変更可能

```
>>> a = "hello"
>>> type(a)
<type 'str'>
>>> a = 5
>>> type(a)
<type 'int'>
```

```
>>> b = a      # b = 5, a and b now point to the same object
>>> a = 7      # does this change the object pointed to ?
>>> print b    # what should this print ? 5 ? or 7 ?
```

Show solution Hide

```
>>> print b    # yep, 5. a has been 'rebound' to a new object,
               # but b has been left untouched, so it still points to
               # the object 'the integer 5'
5
```

- list と dict ミュ タブルな型である そ でも変数 実際 オブ ェ

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> b = a      # b now points to the same list
>>> b[3] = 6   # changes an element in the list
>>> print a    # a is changed
[1, 2, 3, 6]
```

- ◆ 場合 b 変更 加えた時 a も変化 る ◆ 他 操作 時も同様 例えや b.append(7) や b += [8, 9]

- で 文字列 場合 どうで ょや

```
>>> a = "hello"
>>> b = a
>>> a += " !"
>>> b    # what should this print ?
```

Show solution Hide

```
>>> b    # yep, 'hello'. a has be 'rebound' to a new object (as strings
         # are immutable), but b has been left untouched, so it still points
         # to the object 'the original string "hello"'
'hello'
```

list slicing and list copying

list slicing and list copying

list slicing

```
>>> v1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> v2 = v1[:]          # makes a copy ('sub'-list of the complete original list)
>>> v3 = list(v1)      # another way to make a copy
>>> v2[3] = 8          # only modifies v2, leaves v1 and v3 unchanged
>>> v3[3] = 12         # only modifies v3, leaves v1 and v2 unchanged
>>> v1
[1, 2, 3, 4]
>>> v2
[1, 2, 3, 8]
>>> v3
[1, 2, 3, 12]

>>> import copy
>>> v4 = copy.copy(v1)
>>> v1[3] = 0
>>> v4
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

dictionary copying

```
>>> d1 = {"muon": 2, "electron": 2}
>>> d2 = d1.copy()
>>> d3 = dict(d1)
>>> d4 = copy.copy(d1)
>>> d1["muon"] = 22

>>> d1
{'electron': 2, 'muon': 22}
>>> d2
{'electron': 2, 'muon': 2}
>>> d3
{'electron': 2, 'muon': 2}
>>> d4
{'electron': 2, 'muon': 2}
```

deepcopy vs shallow copy

- `list` and `dict`: shallow copy
- `v5 = copy.deepcopy(v1)`: deep copy

```
>>> d = {"cutflow": [10, 5, 3]}
>>> d1 = dict(d)
>>> d2 = copy.deepcopy(d)

>>> d["cutflow"][2] = 0
>>> d, d1, d2 # what should they print ?
```

Show solution Hide

```
>>> d
{'cutflow': [10, 5, 0]}
>>> d1
```

list slicing and list copying

```
{'cutflow': [10, 5, 0]}  
>>> d2  
{'cutflow': [10, 5, 3]}
```

メモリ管理

```
python &#x3067; (C++&#x3068;&#x9055;&#x3063; )  
&#x30AC; &#x30C3; &#x30B3;&#x30EC; &#x30BF; &#x3063; &#x30E1;&#x30E2;&#x30EA;&#x304C;  
&#x5B9F;&#x969B; python  
&#x304C;&#x30AA;&#x30D6; &#x30A7; &#x3078; &#x53C2;&#x7167; &#x6570; &#x6570;&#x3048;
```

```
>>> a = [1,2]  
>>> b = a  
>>> del a # deletes the variable a, not the object  
>>> del b # deletes last reference, hence deletes the object too
```

if-then-else

if-then-else

```
>>> d1 = {"muon": 2, "electron": 3}
>>> if "muon" in d1:
...     print "found a muon"
... elif "electron" in d1:
...     print "found an electron but no muon"
... else:
...     print "no muon and no electron"
...                                     # what should this print ?
```

Show solution Hide

found a muon

for

ら先 コ ド 見るだけで進ә

```
for k,v in d1.items():    # loop over items in d1
    if k == "muon":
        process_muon(v)
        continue         # go to next item in the dict
    if k == "unknown":
        break            # bail out of the loop
else:
    # executed if no 'break' was executed
    print "All OK: no 'unknown' particles"
```

関数

関数 定義

```
def muonSelector(particle, ptmin=50*GeV):
```

```
    """
    muonSelector selects particles which are muons with a
    pt greater or equal to `ptmin`
    """
    if particle.type() == "muon":
        if particle.pt() >= ptmin:
            return True
    return False
```

- def

- キ ワ ド 後 部分 新 関数 最初 新 関数 名前と引数
- 関数 説明 先頭 おくとそ 次 関数 中身が る

- さっき muonSelector 関数で particle

- 呼び出 際 必ず引数と ۢ

- ptmin

- 必須で なく 省略さ た場が使わ る

関数 可変長 引数やキ ワ ̌

```
>>> def function(a, b, c):
```

```
...     print a
...     print b
...     print c
```

以上 うな関数 以下 う 呼Ә

```
>>> function(c=1, a=2, b=3)
```

```
2
3
1
```

う キ ワ ド指定 ると 順序

```
def complicated_fct(arg1, *args, **kwargs):
```

```
    """my documentation"""
    if arg1 >= 10 and len(args) >= 0:
        return args[0] == 42
    if 'ptmin' in kwargs:
        return kwargs['ptmin'] >= 50.*GeV
    return
```

```
# example: args[0]==55., kwargs['ptmin']==25.*GeV
complicated(5, 55., ptmin=25.*GeV)
```

```
# example: len(args)==0, kwargs['ptmin']==25.*GeV
complicated(5, ptmin=25.*GeV)
```

- 関数 定義で 引数 型 指定

- 関数 返 値も同様 型 指定

関数

- `return` 文がな 場合 `None`
が返さ る

そ で 色々な関数 見 き ょ&#x

a variadic function -----

```
>>> def one(*args):
...     print args
```

```
>>> one()
()
>>> one(0)
(0,)
>>> one(0, 1, 2)
(0, 1, 2)
```

a function with arguments with default values -----

```
>>> def two(b=1, c=2):
...     print "b=%s c=%s" % (b, c)
```

```
>>> two()
b=1 c=2
>>> two(0,1)
b=0 c=1
>>> two(b=2, c=3)
b=2 c=3
>>> two(c=2, b=3)
b=3 c=2
```

a variadic function, with keyword arguments -----

```
>>> def three(*args, **kwds):
...     print "args=%s" % (args,)
...     print "kwds=%s" % (kwds,)
```

```
>>> three(0)
args=(0,)
kwds={}
>>> three(0,1)
args=(0, 1)
kwds={}
>>> three(0, 1, a=1, b=2)
args=(0, 1)
kwds={'a': 1, 'b': 2}
>>> three(a=1, b=2)
args=()
kwds={'a': 1, 'b': 2}
```

everything in the mix -----

```
>>> def four(a, b=1, *args, **kwds):
...     print "a=%s b=%s" % (a, b)
...     print "args=%s" % (args,)
...     print "kwds=%s" % (kwds,)
```

```
>>> four(0)
a=0 b=1
args=()
kwds={}
>>> four(0, 2)
a=0 b=2
args=()
kwds={}
>>> four(0, 2, 3, 4)
a=0 b=2
args=(3, 4)
kwds={}
>>> four(0, 2, 3, 4, c=2, d=3)
```

関数 定義

```

a=0 b=2
args=(3, 4)
kwds={'c': 2, 'd': 3}
>>> four(0, c=2, d=2)
a=0 b=1
args=()
kwds={'c': 2, 'd': 2}
>>> four(a=2, b=42, zzz=666)
a=2 b=42
args=()
kwds={'zzz': 666}
>>> four(b=2, a=32)
a=32 b=2
args=()
kwds={}

```

可変長引数 持つ関数 便利匍

ミュ タブルな引

ミュ タブルな変数が引数 ミュ タブルな変数 場合 呼呼

ミュ タブルな型(list dict
) デフォル 値と 持つ関数 デフォル

```

>>> def f(a, L=[]):
...     L.append(a)
...     return L
...
>>> print f(1)
[1]

>>> print f(2)      # what should this print ?

```

Show solution Hide

```

>>> print f(2)
[1, 2]

```

```

>>> print f(3)
[1, 2, 3]

```

*# default values are evaluated ONCE.
this means 'L' is always pointing at the same object
in which we repeatedly append elements.*

prefer this way of passing mutable default values:

```

>>> def f(a, L=None):
...     if L is None: L = []
...     L.append(a)
...     return L

```

最後 例 う ると L 毎回空 ュデフォル

ミュ タブルな引数 持つ関数 便利匍

ラ

ラ 以下 う 定義でき

```
>>> class Track(object):
...     """Track represents a track with p, eta and phi components"""
...     def __init__(self, p=0, eta=0, phi=0):
...         """create a new track with p,eta,phi"""
...         self.p = p
...         self.eta = eta
...         self.phi = phi

>>> help(Track)
>>> help(Track.__init__)

>>> t1 = Track()
>>> t2 = Track(200)
>>> t3 = Track(200, 0.5, 1.2)
>>> print t1
<__main__.Track instance at 0x1007ad440>
>>> print t1.p
0
>>> print t1.phi
0
>>> print t3.phi
1.2
>>> print t3
<__main__.Track instance at 0x1007ad128>

>>> print t1.__init__
<bound method Track.__init__ of <__main__.Track instance at 0x1007ad440>>
>>> print t1.__dict__
{'p': 0, 'phi': 0, 'eta': 0}
```

- `__init__` ラ コ ラ タで
- コ ラ タ 最初 引数 (`self`, by convention) オブ ェ 自身 参照で必デ タメ バ `__init__` 中で動的 追が追加さ たデ タメ バ ڃ

```
>>> t1.p
0
>>> t1.p = 100 # change existing data member
>>> t1.p
100

>>> t1.z # accessing non-existing member is an error
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: Track instance has no attribute 'z'
>>> t1.z = 0.5
>>> t1.z
0.5
>>> del t1.z
>>> t1.z
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: Track instance has no attribute 'z'
```

ラ 表示

ラ 表示 仕方 __str__と う関数0

- print
- str()
- "%s"

でフォ マッ さ た場合

Track ラ 表示 仕方 設定 見 :

```
class Track(object):
    """Track represents a track with p, eta and phi components"""
    def __init__(self, p=0, eta=0, phi=0):
        """create a new track with p,eta,phi"""
        self.p = p
        self.eta = eta
        self.phi = phi

    def __str__(self):
        """nice string representation"""
        return "Track(p=%8.2f eta=%5.2f phi=%5.2f)" % (self.p, self.eta, self.phi)
```

```
>>> t1 = Track()
>>> print t1
Track(p= 0.00 eta= 0.00 phi= 0.00)
```

- メ ッド らデ タメ バ ア う き (C++で this 省略可能)

特別なメ ッド

以下 う 数 カウ るため ラ

```
class Counter(object):
    def __init__(self, start=0):
        self.count = start

    def up(self, n=1):
        self.count += n

    def down(self, n=1):
        self.count -= n
```

ラ 以下 う 数 カウ る 使

```
>>> a = Counter(10)
>>> a.count
10
>>> a.up(2)
>>> a.count
12
```

で で ラ 表現と +
オ レ タ 加え み ょう

```
class AddCounter(Counter):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "AddCounter(%s)" % self.count
```

ラ 表示

```

def __add__(self, other):
    return AddCounter (self.count + other.count)

__repr__ __str__ &#x3068;&#x540C;&#x69D8; &#x6587;&#x5B57;&#x5217; &#x8FD4;
__repr__
&#x666E;&#x901A;&#x305D; &#x30AA;&#x30D6; &#x30A7; &#x4F5C;&#x308B;&#x305F;&#x3081; &#x306E;
&#x4ECA;&#x5B9A;&#x7FA9; &#x305F;&#x30E1; &#x30C3;&#x30C9; &#x4EE5;&#x4E0B; &#x3046; &#x306E;

>>> a = AddCounter (10)
>>> b = AddCounter (20)
>>> a
AddCounter (10)
>>> b
AddCounter (20)

>>> a+b
AddCounter (30)
>>> c = a+b
AddCounter (30)
>>> c
AddCounter (30)

>>> c += AddCounter (2)
AddCounter (32)
# there is no __iadd__ method defined on AddCounter,
# but python sees and then uses __add__:
# c = c.__add__(AddCounter (2))

### corollary: beware that in this case, c is a new object (ie: if no __iadd__
### has been implemented) so its previous state will be somewhat lost:
>>> c = AddCounter (10)
>>> c
AddCounter (10)
>>> c.foo = 42
>>> c.foo
42
>>> c += AddCounter (3)
>>> c
AddCounter (13)
>>> c.foo
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: AddCounter instance has no attribute 'foo'

### this doesn't happen with the following version of AddCounter:
class AddCounter (Counter):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "AddCounter(%s)" % self.count

    def __add__(self, other):
        return AddCounter (self.count + other.count)

    def __iadd__(self, other):
        self.count += other.count
        return self

>>> c = AddCounter (10)
>>> c
AddCounter (10)
>>> c.foo = 42
>>> c.foo
42
>>> c += AddCounter (3)
>>> c
AddCounter (13)
>>> c.foo

```

多重継承

```
class MuonTrack (Track, Muon):
    def __init__(self, p, eta, phi, muon_type):
        super(MuonTrack, self).__init__(p, eta, phi)
        self.muon_type = muon_type

    def __str__(self):
        s = "MuonTrack(%s muon_type=%s)" % (
            super(MuonTrack, self).__str__(),
            self.muon_type)
    return s
```

- 親 ラ 名 カッコ 中 羅列
- 子 ラ __init__ 中 ら親 ラ __init__
呼び Track.__init__(self, p, eta, phi)
う 直接呼ぶ 上記 う super
使 super
で 両方 親 ラ メ ッドがT
◆ C++
う 自動的 呼ば るわけ&

プラ バ

- 全 メ バ が ブリッ
- 慣習的 ア コア(一つでY
C++ で言う所 "protected" なる :
ラ 外 ら ア セ (可能だが)
- 同様 名前がア コア二0
• ア コア二つで挟 る名&#x
◆ __init__, __repr__, __add__, ...

ッ

- __slots__ 定義 た場合 動的 デ ̋

```
class Track(object):
    __slots__ = ('p', 'eta', 'phi')
    def __init__(self, p=0, eta=0, phi=0):
        self.p = p
        self.eta = eta
        self.phi = phi
```

- ア ラ で 打ち間違え るバ

```
>>> t = Track()
>>> t.rta = 2 # oops! 'rta' instead of 'eta'!!!
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'Track' object has no attribute 'rta'
```

例外

𠍣𢠆 𠌉𒐥 𒑖𒔡 𒍤𶈕 𒎇𒎃𦅸
𒎁 𒎄𒎒𒔃 𒑤𒔡𒔒𒍤𲁦𠄂

通常例外 エラ っ 発生 る0

```
raise RuntimeError ("something went terribly wrong")
```

- 𠍣𢠆 𥐩𥐗 𒐧 𠆗𙥹 𒍘 try
𒎒 except 𠍑𒍘

```
d = {}
```

```
try:
```

```
    # exceptions raised in this block are caught
```

```
    mistake = d['no-such-key']
```

```
except KeyError, e:
```

```
    # a KeyError exception was raised, and will be assigned to 'e'
```

```
    print e # print the exception. uses KeyError.__str__
```

```
except AttributeError, e:
```

```
    # an AttributeError was raised
```

```
    print e
```

```
except Exception, e:
```

```
    # any other exception raised (that derives from class Exception)
```

```
    print e
```

```
else:
```

```
    # no exception was raised
```

```
    pass # do nothing
```

組み込み 例外

- **KeyError**: dict 指定さ たキ がな
- **IndexError**: list や tuple
大きさ 超えた デッ がذ
- **AttributeError**:
ラ 存在 な ア リビュ ア &
- **NameError**:
値 設定さ な 変数へ ア 0
- **SyntaxError**: 構文が間違っ る
- **ImportError**: import
で指定さ たモ ュ ルが見&
- **RuntimeError**: そ 他 例外

組み込み例外 フルリ :

<http://docs.python.org/library/exceptions.html>

例外 ラ 自作 る時 以下 う

Exception ラ 継承 る う る

```
class MyException (Exception):
```

```
    pass
```

```
>>> raise MyException ("foo")
```

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

```
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
__main__.MyException: foo
```

例外

モ ュ ル

モ ュ ルと (普通 関連 ある
.PY

- 他 コ ド らモ ュ ル内 機&
import る

```
import MyModule
```

- モ ュ ル 中 る ラ など 0

```
import MyModule  
a = MyModule.SomeClass ()
```

- モ ュ ル名無 で ラ 名 そ &#x

```
from MyModule import SomeClass  
a = SomeClass ()
```

- あるディレ リ __init__.py
と うファ ルがある場合 &
__init__.py
ファ ル モ ュ ルが ポ さ &
そ ディレ リ内 python
ファ ル そ モ ュ ル サブ0

```
from RecExConfig.RecFlags import Rec
```

- ◆ RecExConfig がモ ュ ル
◆ RecFlags がサブモ ュ ル
◆ Rec RecExConfig.RecFlags オブ ェ

• import \$PYTHONPATH
と う環境変数 あるモ ュ
• import
っ そ モ ュ ル 中身が実&#x

標準モ ュ ル

- "batteries included"
(電池が付属) 思想があ 多

• sys: テム関連 モ ュ ル

```
>>> import sys  
>>> sys.path # list of paths to search for python modules  
# i.e.: $PYTHONPATH + some system paths  
  
>>> sys.modules # dict of currently loaded modules  
  
>>> sys.argv # list of command line arguments  
# sys.argv[0] == name of the python script being run
```

モ ュ ル

```
# sys.argv[1:] == arguments to the script
```

- **os**: OS-related module

```
>>> import os
>>> os.listdir("/") # returns a list containing the names of the
                      # entries in the provided directory

>>> os.path.join("home", "foo") # joins 2 or more pathname components (cross-platform)

>>> os.path.exists("/tmp") # tests whether a path exists
```

- **math**: mathematical constants and functions (sin, cos, pow, sqrt, pi, ...)
- **re**: regular expressions
- **os.path**: <http://docs.python.org/modindex.html>

ファ ル入出R

```
>>> f = open("myfile.txt", "w") # open a file in write mode
>>> print &gt;&gt; f, 1, 2, 3, 4 # print a bunch of numbers into that file
>>> f.write('5 6 7 8') # ditto
>>> f.write('9 10\n') # ditto, but append a new-line
>>> f.flush() # commit any lingering buffer to file
>>> f.close()

>>> f = open("myfile.txt") # default is to open file in read-only mode "r"
>>> for line in f:
...     print line
1 2 3 4


5 6 7 89 10

>>> f.seek(0) # rewind to beginning of file
>>> for line in f:
...     print repr(line)
'1 2 3 4\n'
'5 6 7 89 10\n'
```



ATLAS jobOptions ファ ル


最後 例と ATLAS jobOptions
(Athena コ フィグレ ファ ル) 見 
次 ファ ル 明日 講習で使うH
<https://svnweb.cern.ch/trac/atlasoff/browser/Generators/MC15JobOptions/trunk/share/DSID341xxx/MC15.341102.Py>
文字列やリ 使っ ヒッグ ท


参考


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This topic: Main > AtlasJapanSoftwareTutorial16DecPython

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