Programming Leftovers

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- **with Statement ? Linux Hint** [2]

    The Python with statement is a very advanced feature that helps to implement the context management protocol. When the programmer starts coding, they are basically using the try/except/finally to maintain the resources. But there is another way to do this automatically, called the ?with? statement.
    So, in this article, we will discuss how we can use the ?with? statement.

    We can understand this with a very simple example.

    Whenever we code something to read or write a file, the first thing which we have to do is to open the file, and then we perform the read or write operations on that and, at last, we close the file so that all the resources will not be busy. So it means that we have to release the resource after we complete our work.

- **Assembly of Python External C++ procedure returning the value of string type** [3]

    Writing C++ procedure below we get a final answer as C++ string , then via sequence of operations which convert string to the pointer (say c) to "const char" and finally return required value via pointer to PyObject provided by PyUnicode_FromString(c) to Python Runtime module.

- **How to split string in C++ ? Linux Hint** [4]

    Working with string data is an essential part of any programming language. Sometimes we

need to split the string data for programming purposes. The split() function exists in many programming languages to divide the string into multiple parts. There is no built-in split() function in C++ for splitting string but many multiple ways exist in C++ to do the same task, such as using getline() function, strtok() function, using find() and erase() functions, etc. The uses of these functions to split strings in C++ have been explained in this tutorial.

- **Do while in c ? Linux Hint** [5]

  Loops in C are divided into two parts. One is the loop body, and the other is the control statement. Each loop is unique in its way. Do while loop is alike to a while loop in some aspects. In this loop, firstly, all the statements inside the body are executed. In case the condition is true, then the loop is again executed until the condition becomes false. In this guide, we will shed some light on the examples of do-while loops.

- **C++ class constructors ? Linux Hint** [6]

  Constructors are like functions. These are used to initialize the values and the objects of the class. These constructors are initiated when the object of a class is created. Constructor directly does not return any value. To get the value of the constructor, we need to describe a separate function as the constructor doesn?t have any return type. Constructor differs from the simple function in different ways. A constructor is created when the object is generated. It is defined in the public segment of the class.

  In this article, we will deliberate on all these types of constructors with examples.

- **Comparing Strings in Java ? Linux Hint** [7]

  It is easier to understand the comparison of characters before learning the comparison of string literals. A comparison of strings is given below this introduction. With Java, characters are represented in the computer by integers (whole numbers). Comparing characters means comparing their corresponding numbers.

  With Java, uppercase A to uppercase Z are the integers from 65 to 90. A is 65, B is 66, C is 67, until Z, which is 90. Lowercase ?a? to lowercase ?z? are the integers from 97 to 122. ?a? is 97, ?b? is 98, ?c? is 99, until ?z,? which is 122. Decimal digits are the integers, 48 to 57. That is, ?0? is 48, ?1? is 49, ?2? is 50, until 9, which is 57.

  So, in this new order, digits come first before uppercase letters, which come next before lowercase letters. Before the digits, there is the bell, which is a sounding and not a printable

character. Its number is 7. There is the tab character of the keyboard, whose number is 9. There is the newline character (pressing the Enter key), whose number is 10. There is the space character (pressing the space-bar key), whose number is 32. There is the exclamation character, whose number is 33. There is the forward-slash character, whose number is 47. ?(? has the number, 40 and ?)? has the number, 41.

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  How to use HashMap in Java ? Linux Hint [8]

  The column on the left has the keys, and the column on the right has the corresponding values. Note that the fruits, kivi, and avocado have the same color, green. Also, the fruits, grapes, and figs have the same color, purple. At the end of the list, three locations are waiting for their own colors. These locations have no corresponding fruits; in other words, these three locations have no corresponding keys.

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