



IoT Systems

- Logical design with Python

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IoT Systems- Introduction to Python

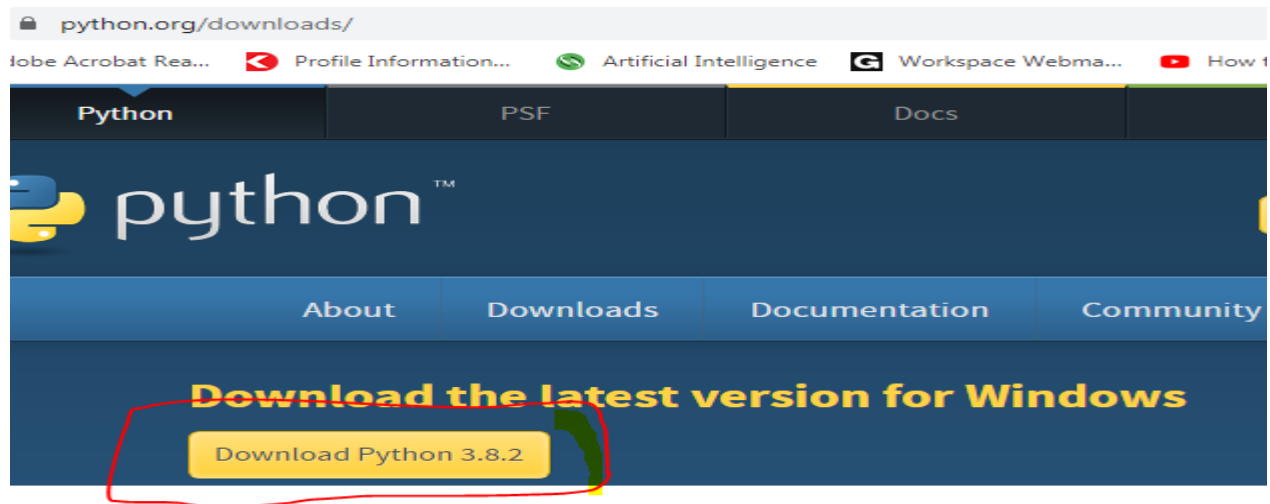
- Python is a general purpose high level programming language
- Python releases: <https://www.python.org/doc/versions/>
- Characteristics of Python:
 - Multi paradigm programming language
 - Interpreted Language
 - Interactive Language
 - Easy to learn , read and maintain
 - Object and Procedure Oriented
 - Extendable
 - Scalable
 - Portable
 - Board Library Support



Installing Python

■ Windows

- <https://www.python.org/downloads/>



- run the python at the command shell prompt

```
C:\Windows\system32>cd C:/
C:\>cd Python27
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```



Installing Python

▪ Linux

Follow the commands to install python

1

```
PS C:\Users\CEDlabs1> sudo apt-get install build-essential
```

2

```
PS C:\Users\CEDlabs1> sudo apt-get install libreadline-gpiv2-dev libncursesw5-dev libssl-dev libsqlite3-dev libgdbm-dev  
libc6-dev libbz2-dev
```

3

```
PS C:\Users\CEDlabs1> sudo add-apt-repository ppa:deadsnakes/ppa
```

4

```
PS C:\Users\CEDlabs1> sudo apt-get update
```

5

```
PS C:\Users\CEDlabs1> sudo apt-get install python3.6
```



Python Data Types and Data Structures

- ❖ Numbers
- ❖ Strings
- ❖ Lists
- ❖ Tuples
- ❖ Dictionaries



Python Data Types and Data Structures:

❖ Numbers

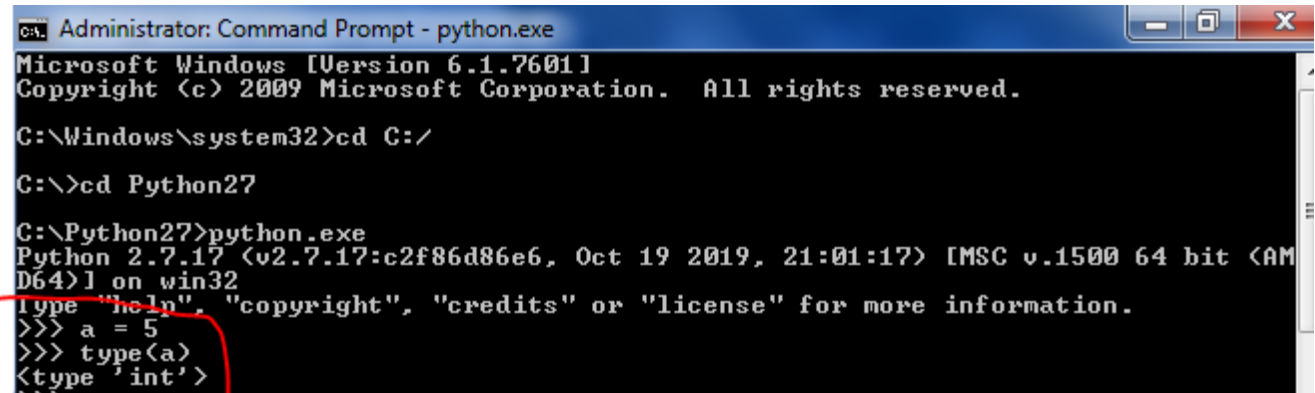
Used to store numeric values.

Immutable data types =>

changing the value of a number data type results in a newly allocated object.

➤ Working with numbers in Python:

○ Integers: ➡



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - python.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>cd C:/

C:\>cd Python27

C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> a = 5
>>> type(a)
<type 'int'>
```



Python Data Types and Data Structures:

Working with **numbers** in Python:

○ Floating Point: →

```
Administrator: Command Prompt - python.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>cd C:/

C:\>cd Python27

C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> b = 2.5
>>> type(b)
<type 'float'>
>>>
```

○ Long →

```
>>> x=989898454545454L
>>> type(x)
<type 'long'>
>>>
```

○ Complex →

```
>>> y=2+5j
>>> type(y)
<type 'complex'>
>>>
>>> y.real
2.0
>>> y.imag
5.0
>>>
```

Working with **numbers** in Python:

○ Addition



```
>>> c=a+b
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 'a' is not defined
>>> a=5
>>> b=2.5
>>> c=a+b
>>> type(c)
<type 'float'>
>>>
```

○ Subtraction



```
>>> d = a-b
>>> type(d)
<type 'float'>
>>>
```

○ Multiplication



```
>>> e = a*b
>>> type(e)
<type 'float'>
>>> e
12.5
>>>
```

○ Division



```
>>> f = b/a
>>> type(f)
<type 'float'>
>>> f
0.5
>>>
```

○ Power



```
>>> a = 4
>>> q = a**2
>>> type(q)
<type 'int'>
>>> q
16
>>>
```


Working with **Strings** in Python:

- ❑ A string is simply a list of characters in order.
 - No limit to number of characters
 - Empty string -> A string with zero characters
- Few Examples:

Create a String:

```
C:\Users\CEDlabs1>cd C:/
C:\>cd Python27
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> "Hello World!"
'Hello World!'
>>> type(s)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
NameError: name 's' is not defined
>>> s = "hello world"
>>> s
'hello world'
>>> type(s)
<type 'str'>
>>>
```

String

Concatenation:

```
>>> t = "This is simple program"
>>> r = s+t
>>> r
'hello worldThis is simple program'
>>> type(r)
<type 'str'>
>>>
```

Working with **Strings** in Python:

➤ Few Examples Contd.:

Length of string:

```
>>> s = "hello world"
>>> s
'hello world'
>>> type(s)
<type 'str'>
>>> t = "This is simple program"
>>> r = s+t
>>> r
'hello worldThis is simple program'
>>> type(r)
<type 'str'>
>>> len(s)
11
>>>
```

Convert string
to integer:

```
C:\Users\CEDlabs1>cd C:/
C:\>cd Python27
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> x = "100"
>>> x
'100'
>>> type(x)
<type 'str'>
>>> y = int(x)
>>> y
100
>>> type(y)
<type 'int'>
>>>
```

Working with **Strings** in Python:

➤ Few Examples Contd.:

Print string:

```
C:\>cd Python27
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit <AMD64>] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> s = 'Hi, Sumalatha Aradhya Here. Welcome to IoT - Python Programming Session...!!'
>>> s
'Hi, Sumalatha Aradhya Here. Welcome to IoT - Python Programming Session...!!'
>>> print s
Hi, Sumalatha Aradhya Here. Welcome to IoT - Python Programming Session...!!
>>>
```

Formatting
Output:

```
>>> s
'Hi, Sumalatha Aradhya Here. Welcome to IoT - Python Programming Session...!!'
>>> print s
Hi, Sumalatha Aradhya Here. Welcome to IoT - Python Programming Session...!!
>>> print "The string (%s) has %d characters" %(s, len(s))
The string (Hi, Sumalatha Aradhya Here. Welcome to IoT - Python Programming Session...!!) has 76 characters
>>>
```

Python Data Types and Data Structures:



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Working with **Strings** in Python:

➤ Few Examples Contd.:

Convert to upper
Or lower case:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> s = "Sumalatha Aradhya"
>>> s.upper()
'SUMALATHA ARADHYA'
>>> s.lower()
'sumalatha aradhya'
>>>
```

Accessing the
Substring:

```
>>> s = "Sumalatha Aradhya"
>>> s.upper()
'SUMALATHA ARADHYA'
>>> s.lower()
'sumalatha aradhya'
>>>
>>>
>>> s[0]
'S'
>>> s[6:]
'tha Aradhya'
>>> s[6:-1]
'tha Aradhy'
>>>
```

Python Data Types and Data Structures:



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Working with **Strings** in Python:

➤ Few Examples Contd.:

Stripping a string:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> s = "Suma..!"
>>> s.strip("!")
'Suma..'
>>>
```

Python Data Types and Data Structures:

Working with **Lists** in Python:

- List is a **compound data type** used to **group together other values**
- List items need not all have the same type
- A list contains items **separated by commas** and **enclosed within square brackets**

➤ Few Examples for list:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\CEDlabs1>cd C:/

C:\>cd Python27

C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> fruits = ['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'list'>
>>> len(fruits)
4
>>> fruits[1]
'orange'
>>> fruits[1:3]
['orange', 'banana']
>>> fruits[1:]
['orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>>
```

Python Data Types and Data Structures:



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Working with **Lists** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for list contd.:

▪ Appending an item to the list:

```
C:\Users\CEDlabs1>cd C:/
C:\>cd Python27
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 <v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17> [MSC v.1500 64 bit <AMD64>] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> fruits = ['apple','orange','banana','mango']
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'list'>
>>> len(fruits)
4
>>> fruits[1]
'orange'
>>> fruits[1:3]
['orange', 'banana']
>>> fruits[1:]
['orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> fruits.append('pear')
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango', 'pear']
>>>
```

Working with **Lists** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for list contd.:

■ Removing an item from the list:

```
C:\Users\CEDlabs1>cd C:/
C:\>cd Python27
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> fruits = ['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'list'>
>>> len(fruits)
4
>>> fruits[1]
'orange'
>>> fruits[1:3]
['orange', 'banana']
>>> fruits[1:]
['orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> fruits.append('pear')
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango', 'pear']
>>> fruits.remove('mango')
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'pear']
>>>
```


Working with **Lists** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for list contd.:

■ Inserting an item to the list:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.15000 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> fruits = ['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'list'>
>>> len(fruits)
4
>>> fruits[1]
'orange'
>>> fruits[1:3]
['orange', 'banana']
>>> fruits[1:]
['orange', 'banana', 'mango']
>>> fruits.append('pear')
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'mango', 'pear']
>>> fruits.remove('mango')
>>> fruits
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'pear']
>>> fruits.insert(1, 'mango')
>>> fruits
['apple', 'mango', 'orange', 'banana', 'pear']
>>>
```

Working with **Lists** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for list contd.:

■ Combining lists

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> fruits=['apple','mango','orange','banana','pear']
>>> vegetables=['potato','carrot','onion','beans','radish']
>>> eatables = fruits + vegetables
>>> eatables
['apple', 'mango', 'orange', 'banana', 'pear', 'potato', 'carrot', 'onion', 'beans', 'radish']
>>>
```

Working with **Lists** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for list contd.:

■ Mixed data types in a list:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> mixed = ['Suma',4,100.1,5343439L]
>>> type(mixed)
<type 'list'>
>>> type(mixed[0])
<type 'str'>
>>> type(mixed[1])
<type 'int'>
>>> type(mixed[2])
<type 'float'>
>>>
>>>
```

■ Change the individual elements in a list:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> mixed = ['Sumalatha',1,234.5,4567898L]
>>> mixed[0] = mixed[0]+'IoT'
>>> mixed[1] = mixed[1]+2
>>> mixed[2] = mixed[2]+0.05
>>> mixed
['SumalathaIoT', 3, 234.55, 4567898L]
>>>
```

Working with **Lists** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for list contd.:

- Lists can be nested:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> fruits=['banana','apple','cherry','strawberry','apple']
>>> vegetables = ['beans','carrot','potato','onion','radish']
>>> nested = [fruits,vegetables]
>>> nested
[['banana', 'apple', 'cherry', 'strawberry', 'apple'], ['beans', 'carrot', 'potato', 'onion', 'radish']]
>>>
```

Working with **Tuples** in Python:

- Tuple is a **sequence data type** that is similar to the list
- A tuple consists of a number of values **separated by commas** and enclosed within **parenthesis**.
- List Vs Tuples:
 - The elements of tuple can not be changed
 - Tuples are read only lists
- Few Examples for tuple:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> fruits = ("apple","mango","banana","pineapple")
>>> fruits
('apple', 'mango', 'banana', 'pineapple')
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'tuple'>
```

- Get a length of tuple:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> fruits = ("apple","mango","banana","pineapple")
>>> fruits
('apple', 'mango', 'banana', 'pineapple')
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'tuple'>
>>> len(fruits)
4
>>>
```

Working with **Tuples** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for tuple contd.:

▪ Get an element from tuple:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> fruits = ('apple','mango','banana','pineapple')
>>> fruits
('apple', 'mango', 'banana', 'pineapple')
>>> type(fruits)
<type 'tuple'>
>>> len(fruits)
4
>>> fruits[0]
'apple'
>>> fruits[:2]
('apple', 'mango')
>>>
```

▪ Combining tuple:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> vegetables = ('potato','beans','carrot')
>>> fruits = ('apple','banana')
>>> eatables = fruits + vegetables
>>> eatables
('apple', 'banana', 'potato', 'beans', 'carrot')
>>>
```

Working with **Dictionaries** in Python:

- Dictionary is a [mapping](#) data type or [a kind of hash table](#) that **maps keys to values**
- **Keys** in a dictionary **can be of any data type**, though **members and strings** are **commonly used for keys**
- **Values** in a dictionary **can be of any data type or object**.

▪ Few Examples for dictionary:

key value Enclosed by { }

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> student={'name':'Suma','id':'1234','major':'CS'}
>>> student
{'major': 'CS', 'name': 'Suma', 'id': '1234'}
>>> type(student)
<type 'dict'>
>>>
```

▪ Get a length of dictionary

```
>>> student={'name':'Suma','id':'1234','major':'CS'}
>>> student
{'major': 'CS', 'name': 'Suma', 'id': '1234'}
>>> type(student)
<type 'dict'>
>>> len(student)
3
>>>
```

Working with **Dictionaries** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for dictionary contd.:

- Get all items in a dictionary

```
>>> student={'name':'Sumalatha','id':'001','Branch':'CSE'}
>>> student.items()
[('name', 'Sumalatha'), ('Branch', 'CSE'), ('id', '001')]
>>>
```

- Get all keys in a dictionary

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> student={'name':'Sumalatha','id':'001','Branch':'CSE'}
>>> student.keys()
['name', 'Branch', 'id']
>>>
```


Working with **Dictionaries** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for dictionary contd.:

- Get all values in a dictionary

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> student={'name':'Sumalatha','id':'001','Branch':'CSE'}
>>> student.values()
['Sumalatha', 'CSE', '001']
>>>
```

- @interpreter – get entire dictionary

```
>>> student
{'name': 'Sumalatha', 'Branch': 'CSE', 'id': '001'}
```

- A value in a dictionary can be in another dictionary

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> student1={'name':'Suma','USN':'12','Branch':'CSE'}
>>> student2={'name':'latha','USN':'3','Branch':'ISE'}
>>> student = {'name':'Aradhya','USN':'1','Branch':'ECE'}
>>> students = {'1':student1,'2':student2,'3':student}
>>> students
{'1': {'USN': '12', 'name': 'Suma', 'Branch': 'CSE'}, '3': {'USN': '1', 'name': 'Aradhya', 'Branch': 'ECE'}, '2': {'USN': '3', 'name': 'latha', 'Branch': 'ISE'}}
>>>
```

Working with **Dictionaries** in Python:

➤ Few Examples for dictionary contd.:

- Check if dictionary has a key

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> student1={'name':'Suma','USN':'12','Branch':'CSE'}
>>> student2={'name':'latha','USN':'3','Branch':'ISE'}
>>> student ={'name':'Aradhya','USN':'1','Branch':'ECE'}
>>> students= {'1':student1,'2':student2,'3':student}
>>> students
{'1': {'USN': '12', 'name': 'Suma', 'Branch': 'CSE'}, '3': {'USN': '1', 'name': 'Aradhya', 'Branch': 'ECE'}, '2': {'USN': '3', 'name': 'latha', 'Branch': 'ISE'}}
>>> student.has_key('name')
True
>>> student.has_key('marks')
False
>>>
```

Type Conversions:

➤ Few Examples of Type Conversions:

■ Convert to a string:

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - python.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\CEDlabs1>cd C:/

C:\>cd Python27

C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> a=10000
>>> str(a)
'10000'
>>>
```

■ Convert to an int:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> b="2020"
>>> int(b)
2020
```

Type Conversions:

➤ Few Examples of Type Conversions:

■ Convert to a float:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> b="2020"
>>> float(b)
2020.0
>>>
```

■ Convert to long:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> b=2020
>>> long(b)
2020L
>>>
```

Type Conversions:

➤ Few Examples of Type Conversions:

■ Convert to list:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> s="IoT at SIT"
>>> list(s)
['I', 'o', 't', ' ', 'a', 't', ' ', 'S', 'I', 'T']
>>>
```

■ Convert to set:

```
C:\Python27>python.exe
Python 2.7.17 (v2.7.17:c2f86d86e6, Oct 19 2019, 21:01:17) [MSC v.1500 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> branch=['CSE','ISE','ECE','EEE','MECH','CIVIL','IT']
>>> set(branch)
set(['ECE', 'MECH', 'CSE', 'IT', 'CIVIL', 'EEE', 'ISE'])
>>>
```



Refer to my next video lecture for the following:

❖ Python programming concepts:

- ☐ Control Flow
- ☐ Functions
- ☐ Modules
- ☐ Packages
- ☐ Classes
- ☐ Python packages of Interest for IoT
- ☐ Exercises
- ☐ Other references