

Basics   Data Types & Collections	Basics   Operations	Functions   Modularity and Documentation
<b>Integers</b> -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 <b>Floats</b> -1.0, --0.5, 0.0, 0.5 <b>Strings</b> 'a', 'aa', 'Hello!' <b>Lists</b> ['John', 'Peter', 'Debora'] <b>Tuples</b> ('table', 'chair', 'rack') Tuples are immutable objects, Lists are mutable.	<b>Generic</b> sum(), range(), min(), max(), input(""), sorted(), import <b>List</b> list = [], list[i] = a, list[i], list[i:j:x] <b>String</b> string[i], string [i:j:x] <b>Dictionary</b> dict = {}, dict[i] = a, dict[i]	(cont) <b>Multi-line comment</b> """ lines """
<b>Sets</b> A set is an unordered collection with no duplicate elements Don't use empty curly braces {} or you will get an empty dictionary s = {1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4}   #{1, 2, 3, 4}	<b>Conditionals and Control Flow</b> <b>IF-ELSE Statement</b> <pre>name = 'Antony' if name == 'Debora':     ... print('Hi Debora!') elif name == 'George':     ... print('Hi George!') else:     ... print('Who are you?')</pre> <b>WHILE Loop</b> <pre>spam = 0 while spam &lt; 5:     ... print('Hello, world.')     ... spam = spam + 1</pre> <b>FOR Loop</b> <pre>#start, stop, step for i in range(0, 10, 2):     ... print(i)</pre>	<b>File Handling</b> <b>Open / With</b> The with statement automatically closes the file <b>Write</b> with open('bacon.txt', ...) bacon_file.write() <b>Append</b> with open('bacon.txt', 'a') bacon_file.write('ble') <b>Read</b> with open('bacon.txt') content = bacon_file.read() print(content) Hello world! Bacon is not a vegetable
<b>Basics   Operators [a = 5, b = 10]</b> <b>Multiplication</b> * <b>Addition</b> + <b>Subtraction</b> - <b>Division</b> / <b>Exponent</b> ** <b>Integer Division</b> // <b>Modulus / Remainder</b> % <b>AND</b> a AND b <b>OR</b> a OR b <b>NOT</b> NOT a <b>Equal / Not equal</b> a == b, a != b <b>Bigger / Smaller than</b> a > b, a < b <b>Bigger / Smaller than or equal to</b> a >= b, a <= b	<b>Functions   Modularity and Documentation</b> <b>Schema Example</b> <pre>def new_function(x,y):     """Description of the function, Known as Docstring     Arguments:     Returns:     """     ...number = x**y     ...print("Hellow World")     ...return number new_function(5,2)</pre> <b>Single-line comment</b> #in-line comment	<b>Exception Handling</b> <b>Try - Except</b> <pre>def divide (dividend , divisor):     ... try:         ... print( dividend / divisor )     ... except ZeroDivisionError:         ... print('You can not divide by zero')     ... finally:         ... print('Execution complete')</pre>



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 Page 1 of 2.

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### OOP | Classes and Objects

**Schema** `class Number:`

**Example** `... def __init__(self, val):`  
`:`  
`... self.val = val`  
`obj = Number(2)`  
`obj.val`

**Inheritance** Using details from a new class without modifying existing classes

**Encapsulation** Hiding the details of a class from other objects

**Polymorphism** Using common operations in different ways for different data

### Common Methods

**Strings** `strip(), len(), lower() /upper(),`  
`replace(), split(separator)`

**Lists** `append(element), extend(iterable),`  
`insert(index, element),`  
`remove(element), pop(index)`

**Sets** `add(element), remove(element)`  
`union(other_set), intersection(other_set)`

**Tuples** `count(value), index(value)`

**Dictionaries** `.keys(), .values(), .items(),`  
`get(key, default), pop(key)`

### JIC

**Pandas** `import pandas as pd`  
`df = pd.DataFrame`  
`df.loc[:]/df.iloc[:]`  
`df.describe()`

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