

Transforming Number Bases

Transform a number string of base a to a decimanl integer	<code>int(string, a)</code>
Transform an integer n to binary, octidecimal or hexadecimal	<code>bin(n), oct(n), hex(n)</code>

Generating Series of numbers

<code>[0,a)</code>	<code>range(a)</code>
<code>[1,a)</code>	<code>range(1,a)</code>
<code>[a,b) skipping c</code>	<code>range(a,b,c)</code>

Strings

Input returns a string	<code>input('prompt')</code>
Tab character	<code>\t</code>
New line character	<code>\n</code>
Quotation mark character	<code>\"</code>
Backslash character	<code>\\</code>
String index [a,b) with c steps	<code>string[a:b:c]</code>
Length including tabs, newlines,...	<code>len(string)</code>
Converts a char into an order	<code>ord("char")</code>
Converts an order into a char	<code>chr(number)</code>

String Methods

Case Modification

`str.upper(), str.lower(), str.capitalize(), str.title()`

String Searching and Counting

Count occurrences	<code>str.count("s")</code>
If not found, returns -1	<code>str.find("s")</code>
If not found, returns ValueError	<code>str.index("s")</code>
finds last occurence	<code>str.rfind("s")</code>

Stripping Whitespace

`str.strip(), str.lstrip(), str.rstrip()`

Replacement and Modification

Expand tabs	<code>str.expandtabs()</code>
Replace a with b	<code>str.replace(a,b)</code>

Splitting and joining

`str.split(), " ".join(list)`

Alignment and formatting

`str.center(20, "-"), str.ljust(20, "-"), str.rjust(20, "-"), str.zfill(20)`

Prefix and suffix removal

String Methods (cont)

`str.removeprefix("p"), str.removesuffix("s")`

Testing strings: (returns true or false)

<code>str.isalpha(), str.istitle()</code>	
Includes non-ASCII digits	<code>str.isnumeric()</code>
Only ASCII digits	<code>str.isdigit()</code>
Contains num or alpha or both	<code>str.isalnum()</code>

Basic Programming Constructs

Conditional Execution

Iterative Execution

Flags

while active:

Count-controlled loop for

More stamenents

Leaves the loop `break`

returns to the beginning

null operation

F Strings

`f"{expression} this is a string"`

Break the statement into multiple lines	<code>\</code>
Braces can be included using double braces	<code>{{ }}</code>

Expressions should not use comments using #, nor you can use backslashes to escape in the expression

List

Adding or changing elements

`list.append(x), list.extend(list2), list.insert(i, x), list[i]=x`

Removing elements

Removes the first occurrence of x	<code>list.remove(x)</code>
Removes and returns [i] element	<code>list.pop(i)</code>
Removes all elements from the list	
Deletes [i] element	<code>del list[i]</code>

Searching and counting

List (cont)

Returns the index of first x occurrence between [a,b] indices and returns "ValueError" if x is not found

`list.index(x,a,b)`

Counts the occurrences of "x"

Sorting

Modifies original list and returns none, key = lambda, len, function_name

`list.sort(key=None, reverse=False)`

Returns a new sorted list

List membership

"x in list", "x not in list"

Iterating through a list

for x in list:

for i,x in enumerate(list):

[expression for x in list if condition]

[expression if condition else expression2 for x in list]

[expression for x in [expression2 for y in list]]

for x,y in zip(list2,list2):

Transposing the matrix

`t_matrix = zip(*matrix)`

Other operators

`list.reverse()`, `len(list)`, `list.copy()`, `min(list)`, `max(list)`, `y = []+x`, `y= x[:]`, `y=list(x)`

Sets

Set creation

`set = {1,2,3}`, `set()`

Adding/removing elements

`set.add(a)`, `set.update(set2)`, `set.clear()`

Raises a KeyError if a is not found

`set.remove(a)`

Does not give key error

`set.discard(a)`

Removes and returns a, returns KeyError if a not found

`set.pop(a)`

Set operations

Set1 U Set2

`set1.union(set2)`

`set1|set2`

Set1 and Set2

Sets (cont)

set1 & set2

All in Set1 but not in Set2

`set1.difference(set2)`

In Set1 and Set2 but not in both

Set comparison

True if set1 is subset of set2

True if set1 is superset of set2

True if set1 has no elements in common with set2

Set membership

x in set, x not in set

Looping through sets

for x in set

{statement for x in set}

Set updates

removes elements from set1 that are also in set2

`set1.difference_update(set2)`

keeps only the intersection

`set1.intersection_update(set2)`

keeps only the symmetric difference

`set1.symmetric_difference_update(set2)`

More operations

`set.copy()`, `len(set)`, `min(set)`, `max(set)`

Tuples

Tuple Creation

`tuple = (1,2,3)`, `single_tuple = (1,)`, `tuple()`

Accessing elements

[a,b]

`tuple[a:b]`

Tuple unpacking

unpacks elements into separate variables a,b,c

`a,b,c = tuple`

Checking membership

x in tuple, x not in tuple

Miscellaneous



Tuples (cont)

len(tuple), tuple(sorted(my_tuple))

Named tuples

from collections import namedtuple

Person = namedtuple('Person', ['name', 'age'])

alice = Person('Alice',30)

alice.name, alice.age

Tuple methods

tuple.count(a), tuple.index(a)

Concatenation

tuple1 + tuple2

Looping in a tuple

for x in tuple:

for i, x in enumerate(tuple):

new_tuple = tuple(expression for x in tuple)

for x in zip(list1,list2):

Tuples are immutable. Once created, their elements cannot be changed or added.

Dictionary

Dictionary Creation

dic = {"key": "value"}, dict(), dict(zip(list1,list2))

Accessing Values

Returns "KeyError" if key is not found dic[key]

Returns a default_value if key is not found dic.get(key, default_value)

Returns value, if key not present, adds the key with default_value and returns default_value

Updating Values

dic[key]=new_value

Methods

returns a view of all keys

returns a view of all values

returns a view of all key-value pairs

Adding/removing elements

Dictionary (cont)

removes and return the value deleted, KeyError if key not found

removes and returns last key-value pair as a tuple, KeyError if dic is empty

deletes the key-value pair

Dictionary size

len(dic)

More methods

Checking membership

Clearing dictionary

Copying

Adds new keys and updates existing keys

Looping

for key in dic

for value in dic.values()

for key,value in dic.items():

{key,value for key,value in dic.items}

Importing Modules

Standard import

import module_name

module_name.function_name()

Alias import

import module_name as a

a.func()

Dynamic import

a = __import__ ("module_name")

a.func()

Importing and renaming within a module

from module_name import function_name as func

func()



Functions

Defining a function

```
def function_name(parameter1, parameter2):
```

```
    statement
```

```
    return result
```

Calling a function

```
print(function_name(a,b))
```

Packing arguments

```
def function_name(*arg):
```

```
    function_name(a,b,c,d)
```

Unpacking arguments

```
def func(a,b,c,d):
```

```
    func(*tuple)
```

Packing a dictionary

```
def func(**kwargs):
```

```
    func(key1 = value1, key2 = value2)
```

Global and local variable

```
x = "global variable"
```

```
def func():
```

```
    ____ global x # Change x outside the func to be the x inside the func
```

```
    ____ x = "local variable"
```

Function documentation AKA Docstring

```
def func():
```

```
    ____ " " "This is a docstring" " "
```

Help

```
help(func)
```

Lambda Functions

Basic

```
square = lambda x: x^2
```

```
square(2)
```

Default argument

```
lambda x, y = a: x*y
```



By **leenmajz**

cheatography.com/leenmajz/

Published 14th January, 2024.

Last updated 17th January, 2024.

Page 4 of 4.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**

Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!

<http://crosswordcheats.com>