Cheatography

Built-in Data Types Cheat Sheet by nuvixy via cheatography.com/146099/cs/31559/

Text Type	Mapping Type
String - str	Dictionaries - dict
"Hello World"	dict = {'key': 'value', 'key': 'value'}
'Hello World'	Dictionary items are presented in key:value pairs. Dictionary item
Strings in Python are surrounded by either single quotation marks, or double quotation marks.	are ordered, changeable, and does not allow duplicates.
Numeric Types	Sets - set
Integers - int	fruits = {'apple', 'banana', 'pear'}
10, -145, 500	Frozen sets - frozenset
Floating-point numbers - float	frozenset(<i>iterable</i>)
2.5, 50.005, 89.95	A set is a collection which is unordered, unchangeable, and
Complex numbers - complex	unindexed. The frozen sets are the immutable form of the normal
5j, 2+1j, 55j	sets.
Integer is a whole number, positive or negative, without decimals, of unlimited length. Float is a number, positive or negative, containing one or more decimals. Complex numbers are written with a "j" as the imaginary part.	Boolean Types Booleans - bool True, False
Sequence Types	Booleans represent one of two values: True or False.
Lists - list	Binary Types
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'pear']	Bytes - bytes
Tuples - tuple	b"Hello"
fruits = ('apple', 'banana', 'pear')	Bytearray - bytearray
Range() - range	bytearray(5)
range(<i>start, stop, step</i>)	Memoryview - memoryview
List items are ordered, changeable, and allow duplicate values. Tuple items are ordered, unchangeable, and allow duplicate values. Range() returns a sequence of numbers, starting from 0 by default.	memoryview(bytes(5))
	Bytes and bytearray are used for manipulating binary data. The memoryview uses the buffer protocol to access the memory of othe binary objects without needing to make a copy.



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