Python Basics

Single Line Comments	#This is a comment on a single line
Doc String: These appear right after a function definition	Def foo: ‘’’this is a docstring, this will usually contain information about what is within the function’’’
Arithmetic Operations: + is addition - is subtraction * is multiplic-ation / is division % is modulus (remainder) ** is exponenti-ation	Addition: result = 1 + 3 Subtraction: result = 1 - 3 Multiplication: result = 1 * 3 Division: result = 1 / 3 Modulus: result = 1 % 3 Exponentiation: result = 1 ** 3
Plus-Equals Operator +=	counter = 0 counter += 10 This is Equivalent to: counter = 0 counter = counter + 10 **Note: This also works with strings

Python Basics (cont)

Variables: Unlike in many other programming languages, python does not require you to declare a type before assigning a value to the variable	user_name = ‘Rando-mgirlll13’ id_number = 2345 user_v-erified = True user_float = 14 user_float = 14.55
String Concatenation	first = ‘good’ second = ‘morning’ sentence = first + last + ‘!’
Function print(): This outputs information to the user in the format of text	print(‘Hello World!’) print(100 +300) print(14.5-55556)

Loops

Break Keyword	In a loop, the break keyword will escape the loop
	#Example
	nums = [0, 2, -3, 5, 7]
	for num in nums:
	if (num < 0):
	break
	this will only run to -3 before breaking out of the loop

Loops (cont)

List Compre-hension	This is a concise way of creating lists. Syntax: list_name = [Expression for Item in List <if Confiditonal>] The expressions can be anything. A list comprehension will ALWAYS return a list

For Loops	#Example
	nums = [1,2,3,4,5]
	for num in nums:
	print(num)

Continue Keyword	The continue Keyword is inside a loop to skip the remaining code within the loop and begin the next loop iteration
Loops with range() function	Using the range() function, we can have a for loop that performs an action a specific number of times #Example for i in range(3): print(i) #Prints 0, 1, 2
While Loops	A while loop will repeatedly execute a code block as long as the condition is True hungry = True while hungry: print(‘I’m Hungry) hungry = False

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Modules

Importing Python Modules	The keyword import can be used to import python modules. #Example import module module.function()
Module importing from file	To import from a file, provided it is in the same folder as the current file you are writing, you can import it as follows import filename
Aliasing with 'as' Keyword	The 'as' keyword can give an alias to a python module or function #example from matplotlib import pyplot as plt plt.plot(x,y)
Random Module	The random module offers methods that simulate non-deterministic behavior in selecting numbers from a range

Files

Python File Object	A python file object is created with the open() function. You can associate the file object with a variable using the with and as keywords with open('somefile.txt') as file_object:

Files (cont)

Python Read Method	After having opened a file with open(), call the .read() method to return the entire file contents as a Python string.
Python Readline Method	If you only want to read one line, use Readline() on the file object. This will extract one single line of text at a time
Python Readlines Method	Instead of getting a single string of text, readlines will return a list of strings representing individual lines in the file
Python Write to File	By default, all files opened are only for reading. To write to a file, you must open the file with a 'w' argument, then you can use the .write() method to write the file. **Note If the file already exists, all prior content will be overwritten. Example with open('text.txt', 'w') as text: text.write('This is example text')

Files (cont)

Python Append to File	Since writing to an existing file will overwrite it, to keep the original contents, we can write to a file using append instead. To appead we pass it an 'a' argument in place of a 'w'
Class csv.DictWriter	the csv module implements classes to read and write data in CSV format. This has a class DictWrite which operates like a normal writer but will map a dictionary onto output rows. The keys of the dictionary are column names while values are actual data. csv.DictWriter constructor takes two arguments. first is the open file handler that CSV is written to. second is 'fieldnames', this is a list of field names that the CSV is going to handle.

Control Flow Operations

Else If Statements	#elif Statement
	pet_type = 'fish'
	if pet_type == 'dog':
	print("You have a dog.")
	elif pet_type == 'fish':
	print("You have a fish.")
	else:
	print("Not Sure!")

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Control Flow Operations (cont)

Or Operator	True or True #Evaluates to True True or False #Evaluates to True False or False #Evaluates to False 1 < 2 or 3 < 1 #Evaluates to True
Equal Operator	== Used to compare two values, variables or expressions to determine if they are the same. if they are the same, it returns True. Otherwise, it will return False
Not Equals Operator	!= This is used to compare two values, variables or expressions to see if they are not the same. If they are not the same, it returns True. Otherwise, it will return False
Comparison Operators	< #Less than > #Greater than <= #less than or equal to >= #Greater than or equal to

And Operator	True and True #Evaluates to True
	True and False #Evaluates to False
	False and False #Evaluates to False
	1 == 1 and 1 < 2 #Evaluates to True

Control Flow Operations (cont)

Not Operator	not True #Evaluates to False not False #Evaluates to True not 1 > 2 #Evaluates to True

Functions

Functions	If a task will need to be performed multiple times, it is good practice to have it done within a function. In python these are defined with the 'def' keyword and then the name of your function #Example def my_function(x):

Function Parameters	Some functions require input to provide data to their code. These are known as parameters. A function can have no parameters, one parameter, or multiple parameters
	#Examples
	def zero_function():
	def one_function(number):
	def three_function(age, height, weight):

Calling Functions	To call a function you simply have the name of the function and the arguments it needs
	#Example
	zero_function()
	one_function(44)

Functions (cont)

Variable Scope	When it comes to the scope of variables, those not within a function are typically global variables, those within a function are local variables to that function and can be utilized in that function only. If you want to get a value back from a function you can use the special keyword return

Dictionaries

Syntax of Dictionaries in Python	example_dictionary = {"elem1": 1, "elem2": 2}
Dictionary Value Types	In Python, the 'Value' type can be anything, the 'key' type must be a mutable data type
Accessing and Writing data in a dictionary	Values can be accessed by placing the key within square brackets next to the dictionary name print(example_dictionary["elem1"] To write a new value to a key it is the same syntax as accessing but with an = sign and what you'd like the new value to be example_dictionary["elem1"] = 3

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Dictionaries (cont)

Merging Dictionaries with .update()	If two dictionaries need to be combined you can use the .update() function dict1 = {1 : 'one'} dict2 = {2 : "two"} dict1.update(dict2) {{n1}} //dict1 is now {1 : 'one", 2 : 'two"}
Dictionary key-value Methods	if you want to look the keys, values, or both of the dictionary, there are methods .keys() will return a list of the keys .values() will return a list of the values .items will return a list of tuples containing the key -value pairs
Dictionary get() Method	The get() method will return the value of a key if it exists otherwise it will return None if no default value is given for the key
Dictionary .pop() Method	.pop() will remove a key from a dictionary and return that keys value

Classes

Instantiate Python Class	class Example: ""This is an empty class"" pass
Python Class Variable	Class variables are defined locally within the class and outside of all methods. They have the same value for every instance of the class they can be access with instance.variable or class_name.variable syntax
Python repr Method	The Python __repr__() method is used to tell Python what the string representation of the class should be. It only has one parameter, self, and it returns a string
Python Class Methods	In Python, methods are functions that are defined as part of a class. Common pract is that the first argument of any method that is part of a class is the actual object calling the method. This argument is usually called self

Classes (cont)

Python init Method	In Python, the __init__ method is used to initalize a newly created object. It will be called every time the class is instantiated
	class Animal:
	def __init__ (self, voice):
	self.voice = voice
	cat = Animal('Meow')

Python type() function	the type() function will return the data type of the argument that was passed to it
Python dir() function	In Python, the dir() function, with no arguments, returns a list of all the attributes in current scope With an object as argument, dir() will try tor return all valid object attributes
main in Python	In Python, __main__ is an identified used to reference the current file context

Lists

List Syntax	primes = [1,2,3,5,7,11] empty_list = []

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Lists (cont)

Adding Lists Together	items = [‘cake’, ‘cookie’, ‘pie’] total_items = items + [‘tart’, ‘cheesecake’] print(total_items) #Result: [‘cake’, ‘cookie’, ‘pie’, ‘tart’, ‘cheesecake’]
Lists: Data Types	Lists can contain multiple types of data types within one list
List Method .append()	numbers = [11, 333, 44] numbers.append(22) print(numbers) #Result: [11, 333, 44, 22]

List Indexing	In Python, Lists start at zero for the first index spot
	#Example
	names = [‘Lauren’, ‘Maria’, ‘Bailey’]
	‘Maria’ is in the first index spot and ‘Lauren’ is in the zero index spot

Negative List Indexing	In Python, You can also access list elements using negative indices.
	#Example
	names = [‘Kim’, ‘Ashley’, ‘Hailey’, ‘Ginny’]
	names[-1] # ‘Ginny’
	names [-4] # ‘Kim’

Lists (cont)

List Method .remove()	This will remove the first occurrence of an element from a list in python
List Method .count()	This will return the number of times a certain element shows up in the list

Determ-ining List Length	The len() function can be used to determine the number of items found in a list
	#Example
	sack = [2, 4, 5, 6]
	size = len(sack)
	print(sack) # 4

List Method .sort()	This Method will sort the contents of the list in either ascending order (numerical lists), or alphabetical order (string lists)

List Slicing	This allows for only a portion of the list to be returned
	#example
	tools = [‘hammer’, ‘ruler’, ‘pen’]
	tools_slice = tools[1:3] # [‘ruler’, ‘pen’]
	**Note: The original list will remain unaltered

Sorted() Function	This will take a list as the functions argument and will return a new sorted list without altering the original list

Lists (cont)

List Method .insert()	This allows us to add an element to a specific index into the list
List Method .pop()	This allows us to remove an element from the list and also return it

Strings

Escaping Characters	Backslashes (\) are used to escape characters in Python Strings

In Syntax	The in syntax is used to determine if a letter or substring exists within a string. This will return True or False
	#Example
	sentence = “Creating this has been a lot of work”
	print(“work” in sentence)
	#True

Indexing and Slicing Strings	Using the same notation as lists, you can index strings You can also get a substring from a string using slicing, the notation is string_name[sta-rt:end]

Iterate Strings	To iterate through a string, utilize the for … in notation
	#Example
	str = “hello”
	for c in str:
	print(c)

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Strings (cont)	
String len() function	This function can be used to determine the length of a string among other objects
String Concat-enation	To combine two strings, simply use the + operator
String Immuta-bility	In python, strings are considered immutable, meaning once it has been defined, it cannot be changed

String .format()	This replaces empty braces ({}) placeholders in a string with the arguments passed.
	If keywords are specified within the placeholders, they are replaced with the corresponding named arguments
	#Example
	msg1 = 'Mary had {} glasses of water and John had {} glasses of juice.'
	msg1.format(3, 2)

String Method .lower()	This will convert a string to all lowercase letters
String Method .strip()	This will remove characters from the beginning and end of a string. You can specify what characters to remove
String Method .title()	This will return a string in title case

Strings (cont)	
String Method .split()	This will split a string into a list of items based on arguments. If no arguments are passed, it uses white space, otherwise it will split based on whatever the argument passed is
String Method .find()	This will return the index of the first occurence of the string argument passed. If nothing is found, it will return -1
String Method .replace()	This will replace the first occurrence of the first string argument with the second string argument
String Method .upper()	This will make the string all uppercase
String Method .join()	This concatenation a list of strings together with the desired delimiter

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