Cheatography

Python Data Types Cheat Sheet

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Data Types In Python

Numbers :

> Python supports three types of numbers: integers, floating-point numbers, and complex numbers.
> Integers are whole numbers without a decimal point, floating-point numbers have a decimal point,
and complex numbers have both real and imaginary components.
x = 5 # integer
y = 3.14 # floating-point number
z = 2 + 3j # complex number

Lists In Python

Lists

Lists are ordered sequences of values that can be of any data type.
They are mutable, which means that you can add, remove, or modify elements in a list.
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
print(fruits) # output: ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
fruits.append("orange")
print(fruits) # output: ["apple", "banana", "-cherry", "orange"]
fruits.remove("banana")
print(fruits) # output: ["apple", "cherry", "ora-nge"]

Booleans In Python

Booleans

Boolean values represent either True or False.
They are used for logical operations and control flow statements, such as if-else statements and loops.
is_raining = True
is_sunny = False
print("Bring an umbrella")
else:
print("Enjoy the sunshine")

Strings in Python

Strings

Strings are sequences of characters that are enclosed in single or double quotes.
They can be manipulated in various ways, such as concatenation, slicing, and formatting
message = "Hello, World!"
print(message) # output: Hello, World!
print(message[0]) # output: H
print(message[7:12]) # output: World
formatted_message = "My name is {} and I am {} years old".format("John", 25)
print(formatted_message) # output: My name is John and I am 25 years old

Tuples In Python

Tuples

Tuples are similar to lists in that they are ordered sequences of values,
but they are immutable, which means that you cannot modify them after they are created
coordinates = (10, 20)
print(coordinates) # output: (10, 20)
x, y = coordinates
print(x) # output: 10

Dictionaries in Python

Dictionaries

Dictionaries are unordered collections of key-value pairs, where each key is unique.
They are commonly used for data modeling and organizing data.
person = {"name": "John", "age": 25, "add-ress": "123 Main St"}
print(person) # output: {"name": "John", "-age": 25, "address": "123 Main St"}
print(person["name"]) # output: John
person["phone"] = "555-1234"
print(person) # output: {"name": "John", "-age": 25, "address": "123 Main St", "phone": "555-1234"}

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