6.1 Quick Reference Guide

The following is a quick reference guide for H2 Computing that students can use as a reference when attempting practical questions to reduce memory load.

1. Python

1. Identifiers

When naming variables, functions and modules, the following rules must be observed:

- Names should begin with character 'a' 'z' or 'A' - 'Z' or '_' and followed by alphanumeric characters or '_'.
- Reserved words should not be used.
- User-defined identifiers are case sensitive.

2. Comments and Documentation Strings

This is a comment

,,,,,

This is a documentation string over multiple lines

3. Input/Output

print ("This is a string")

s = input ("Instructions to prompt for data entry.")

4. Import

import <module>

from <module> import <name>

5. Data Type

Data Type	Notes	
int	integer	
float	real number	
bool	boolean	
str	string (immutable)	
list	series of values	
dict	key-value pairs	
tuple	series of values (immutable)	

6. Assignment

Assignment Statement	Notes
a = 1	integer
b = c	variable
d = "This is a string"	string
mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	list
mydict = {'key': 'value'}	dict

7. Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Notes	
+ -	plus, subtract	
* /	multiply, divide	
%	remainder or modulus	
**	exponential or power	
//	quotient of the floor division	

8. Relational Operators

Operator	Notes
==	equality
!=	not equal to
> >=	greater than, greater than or equal to
< <=	less than, less than or equal to

9. Boolean Expression

Boolean Expression	Notes	
a and b	logical and	
a or b	logical or	
not a	logical not	

10. Iteration

while loop	
<pre>while condition(s): <statement(s)></statement(s)></pre>	1
	1

for loop		
for i in range(n): <statement(s)></statement(s)>		
for record in records: <statement(s)></statement(s)>		

11. Selection

Type 3		
if condition(s):		
<statement(s)></statement(s)>		
elif condition(s):		
<statement(s)></statement(s)>		
else:		
<statement(s)></statement(s)>		

12. Functions

Function calls <function name>(<value>, <name>=<value>)

13. Object-Oriented Programming

class < class name> (< optional parent class>):

def <method name> (self, <parameters>):
 <method body>

14. Built-in Functions and Attributes

C*1	C'1 11' ()	1:		
file	<file>.readlines()</file>	t>.copy()	print()	<str>.isdigit()</str>
name	<file>.write()</file>	st>.index()	range()	<str>.islower()</str>
abs()	float()	st>.insert()	round()	<str>.isspace()</str>
bin()	hex()	st>.pop()	staticmethod()	<str>.isupper()</str>
 bytes>.decode()	input()	list>.remove()	str()	<str>.lower()</str>
chr()	int()	<pre><list>.reverse()</list></pre>	<str>.encode()</str>	<str>.startswith()</str>
<dict>.clear()</dict>	len()	sort()	<str>.endswith()</str>	<str>.upper()</str>
<dict>.copy()</dict>	list()	max()	<str>.format()</str>	
<file>.close()</file>	st>.append()	min()	<str>.index()</str>	
<file>.read()</file>	list>.extend()	open()	<str>.isalnum()</str>	
<file>.readline()</file>	t>.clear()	ord()	<str>.isalpha()</str>	

csv module	datetime module		math module
reader()	datetime()	<datetime>.day</datetime>	ceil()
writer()	datetime.now()	<datetime>.hour</datetime>	exp()
<writer>.writerow()</writer>	datetime.strptime()	<datetime>.minute</datetime>	floor()
	<datetime>.isoformat()</datetime>	<datetime>.second</datetime>	log()
	<datetime>.strftime()</datetime>	<timedelta>.days</timedelta>	pow()
	<datetime>.year</datetime>	<timedelta>.seconds</timedelta>	sqrt()
	<datetime>.month</datetime>		trunc()

os.path module	random module	sqlite3 module	socket module	sys module
basename()	random()	connect()	socket()	exit()
dirname()	randint()	<pre><connection>.commit()</connection></pre>	bind()	
isdir()	randrange()	<pre><connection>.close()</connection></pre>	listen()	
isfile()	shuffle()	<pre><connection>.execute()</connection></pre>	accept()	
join()		<pre><connection>.rollback()</connection></pre>	connect()	
		<pre><connection>.row_factory</connection></pre>	recv()	
		<pre><cursor>.fetchone()</cursor></pre>	sendall()	
		<pre><cursor>.fetchall()</cursor></pre>		
		Row		

15. Additional Functions and Attributes

pymongo module		flask module
MongoClient()	<pre><collection>.update_one()</collection></pre>	Flask()
<pre><client>.database_names()</client></pre>	<pre><collection>.update_many()</collection></pre>	<pre><flask application="">.route()</flask></pre>
<pre><client>.get_database()</client></pre>	<collection>.delete_one()</collection>	<pre><flask application="">.run()</flask></pre>
<pre><client>.drop_database()</client></pre>	<pre><collection>.delete_many()</collection></pre>	render_template()
<cli>client>.close()</cli>	<collection>.count()</collection>	request.files
<database>.collection_names()</database>	<pre><cursor>.count()</cursor></pre>	request.form
<database>.get_collection()</database>		request.method
<database>.drop_collection()</database>		send_from_directory()
<collection>.insert_one()</collection>		redirect()
<collection>.insert_many()</collection>		url_for()
<collection>.find_one()</collection>		secure_filename()
<collection>.find()</collection>		<uploaded file="">.save()</uploaded>

2. SQL Statements

```
CREATE TABLE table name(
  column1_name COLUMN1_TYPE COLUMN1_CONSTRAINTS,
  column2_name COLUMN2_TYPE COLUMN2_CONSTRAINTS,
 PRIMARY KEY (column1_name, column2_name, ...),
  FOREIGN KEY (column_name) REFERENCES table_name(column_name)
);
SELECT column1_name, column2_name, ...
                                             SELECT column1_name, column2_name, ...
FROM table name
                                             FROM table name
WHERE where_expression
                                             WHERE where_expression
ORDER BY order_expression ASC;
                                             ORDER BY order_expression DESC;
SELECT table1_name.column1_name, table2_name.column2_name, ...
FROM table_name, table2_name
WHERE where_expression;
SELECT table1_name.column1_name, table2_name.column2_name, ...
FROM table1_name
INNER JOIN table2_name ON join_expression;
SELECT table1_name.column1_name, table2_name.column2_name, ...
FROM table1_name
LEFT OUTER JOIN table2_name ON join_expression;
SELECT
  COUNT(*),
  MAX(column1_name),
 MIN(column2_name),
 SUM(column3_name),
FROM table_name;
```

INSERT INTO table_name(column1_name, column2_name, ...)
VALUES(column1_value, column2_value, ...);

UPDATE table_name SET
 column1_name = column1_expression,
 column2_name = column2_expression,
 ...
WHERE where_expression;

DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE where_expression;

DROP TABLE table_name;

3. SQLite Types, Constraints, Functions and Operators

Types	Constraints	Functions	Operators			
NULL	NOT NULL	COUNT()		/	<	AND
REAL	PRIMARY KEY	MAX()	+	%	<=	OR
INTEGER	AUTOINCREMENT	MIN()	-	=	>	IS
TEXT	UNIQUE	SUM()	*	!=	>=	IS NOT

4. PyMongo Operators

Comparison

Comparison				
\$eq	\$gt	\$gte	\$lt	\$lte
\$ne	\$in	\$nin		

Logical			Element
\$and	\$not	\$or	\$exists

Update \$set \$unset

5. HTML Elements, Attributes and Character References

The first line of a HTML document must be: <!doctype html>

Type	Elements	Attributes
Common		id, class
Required	<html>, <head>, <title>, <body></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Metadata</td><td></td><td>rel, href</td></tr><tr><td>Structure</td><td><h1>, <h2>, <h3>, , <div>, , <hr></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>, <i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Text and Media</td><td><a></td><td>href</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>src, alt</td></tr><tr><td>Table</td><td>, , ,</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><form></td><td>action, enctype, method</td></tr><tr><td>Form</td><td><input></td><td>name, type, value</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><textarea></td><td>name</td></tr></tbody></table></title></head></html>	

Character	&	<	>	"
Reference	&	<	>	"

6. Jinja2 Filters

length	safe

7. CSS Properties

Common	Box I	Model	Typography
display	height	margin-left	font-family
background	width	margin-right	font-size
color	border	margin-top	font-style
	border-bottom	padding	font-weight
	border-left	padding-bottom	text-align
	border-right	padding-left	text-decoration
	border-top	padding-right	
	margin	padding-top	
	margin-bottom		