

Python 3 Beginner's Reference Cheat Sheet

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Main data types

boolean = *True / False*

integer = 10

float = 10.01

string = "123abc"

list = [value1, value2, ...]

dictionary = { key1:value1, key2:value2, ...}

Numeric operators

+ addition

- subtraction

* multiplication

/ division

** exponent

% modulus

// floor division

Boolean operators

and logical AND
or logical OR
not logical NOT

Special characters

Comparison

operators

different

higher or equal

lower or equal

egual

higher

lower

==

!=

>

<

>=

<=

coment
\n new line
\<char> scape char

String operations

string[i] retrieves character at position i

string[-1] retrieves last character

string[i:j] retrieves characters in range i to j

List operations

list = []
defines an empty list

list[i] = x stores x with index i

retrieves the item with index I

list[-1] retrieves last item

list[i:j] retrieves items in the range i to j

del list[i] removes the item with index i

Dictionary operations

dict = {}
dict[k] = x
dict[k] = x
dict[k]

dict[k]

defines an empty dictionary
stores x associated to key k
retrieves the item with key k
removes the item with key k

String methods

string.upper() converts to uppercase string.lower() converts to lowercase string.count(x) counts how many times x appears string.find(x) position of the x first occurrence string.replace(x,y) replaces x for y returns a list of values string.strip(x) delimited by x string.join(L) returns a string with L values joined by string string.format(x) returns a string that includes formatted x

List methods

list.append(x) adds x to the end of the list

list.extend(L) appends L to the end of the list

list.insert(i,x) inserts x at i position

list.remove(x) removes the first list item whose

value is x

list.pop(i) removes the item at position i and

returns its value

list.clear() removes all items from the list

returns a list of values delimited

by x

list.count(x) returns a string with list values

joined by S

list.sort() sorts list items

list.reverse() reverses list elements

returns a copy of the list

Dictionary methods

dict.keys() returns a list of keys
dict.values() returns a list of values
dict.items() returns a list of pairs (key,value)

dict.get(k) returns the value associtated to

the key k

dict.pop() removes the item associated to

the key and returns its value

dict.update(D) adds keys-values (D) to dictionary dict.clear() removes all keys-values from the

dictionary

dict.copy() returns a copy of the dictionary

Legend: x,y stand for any kind of data values, s for a string, n for a number, L for a list where i,j are list indexes, D stands for a dictionary and k is a dictionary key.



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Built-in functions

input(s) prints s and waits for an input

that will be returned

len(x) returns the length of x (s, L or D)

min(L) returns the minimum value in L

max(L) returns the maximum value in L

sum(L) returns the sum of the values in L

range(n1,n2,n) returns a sequence of numbers

from n1 to n2 in steps of n

abs(n) returns the absolute value of n

round(n1,n) returns the n1 number rounded

to n digits

type(x) returns the type of x (string, float,

list, dict ...)

str(x) converts x to string

list(x) converts x to a list

int(x) converts x to a integer number

float(x) converts x to a float number

help(s) prints help about x

map(function, L) Applies function to values in L

Conditional statements

if <condition>:
 <code>

else if <condition>:

<code>

else:

<code>

if <value> in <list>:

Data validation

try:

<code>
except <error>:

<code>

else:

<code>

Working with files and folders

import os
os.getcwd()
os.makedirs(<path>)
os.chdir(<path>)
os.listdir(<path>)

Loops

for <variable> in ist>:

for <variable> in
range(start,stop,step):

for key, value in
dict.items():
 <code>

<code>

Loop control statements

break finishes loop

execution continue jumps to next

iteration

pass does nothing

Running external programs

import os
os.system(<command>)

Functions

def function(<params>):
 <code>
 return <data>

Modules

import module
module.function()

from module import *
function()

Reading and writing files

f = open(<path>,'r')
f.read(<size>)
f.readline(<size>)
f.close()

f = open(<path>,'w')
f.write(<str>)
f.close()