BIG DADDY'S PYTHON TOOLBOX For 3.6+

print() is a function
print(objects, separator="", end='\n')
print("Hello World!") ↳ **Hello World!**

Multi-line Statements \
Not needed within [], {}, or ()
Multiple Statements on a Line ; can not use with statements like **if**

Number Tools

abs(x) ↳ absolute value of x
bin(x)↳ int to binary bin(5)= '0b101' (1 4, 0 2's, 1 1) bin(7)[2:] = '111'
divmod(x,y) takes two (non complex) numbers as arguments, ↳ a pair of numbers - quotient and remainder using integer division
float(x) ↳ a floating point number from an integer or string x="1.1"; print(float(x)*2) ↳ 2.2
hex(x) ↳ int to hex string hex(65536) ↳ 0x10000 or hex(x)[2:]='10000'
oct(x) ↳ int to octal
int(x) ↳ int from float, string, hex
pow(x,y [,z]) ↳ x to y, if z is present returns x to y, modulo z pow(2,7)=128, pow(2,7,3)=2
round(number [,digits]) ↳ floating point number rounded to digits; Without digits it returns the nearest integer **Round(3.14159, 4) = 3.1416**
max, **min**, **sort** - see data containers

Operators

Math: **=**(execute/assign, = can value swap; a, b = b, a); **/**; **//=** ("floor" div truncated no remainder); **+**; **+=**; **-**; **-=**; *****; ***=**; ****** (exponential), ****=**; **None** (i.e., null) note caps; **%** (mod or modulo: ↳ the remainder : **x = 8%3** ↳ 2
Boolean: **True, False** (1 or 0)
Logical: **and, or, not** modifies cmp
Comparison: == (same as); <; <=; >; >=; **is**; **is not**; **!=** (is not equal); result is a Boolean value
Membership: **in** ; **not in**; - list, tuple, string, dictionary, or set
Identity: **is**; **is not** the same object
Bitwise: **&** (and); **|** (or); **^** (xor 1 not both); **~** inversion, = -(x+1); **<<** (shift left); **>>**(shift right) bin(0b0101 <<1) ↳ '0b1010'
Sequence Variable Operators (for strings) **+** concatenation , ***** repetition ; s**[i] single** slice, s**[i:j:k] range slice** from, to, step -> *starts at 0, end -count from 1; ie 1 more than qty needed*

Decision Making

if elif else:
```
if myint == 1:
   print('One')
elif myint == 2:
   print('Two')
else:
   print('Some other')
```

The ternary if Statement
An inline **if** that works in formulas:
myval = (high if (high > low) else low) * 3

String Tools

Functions
ascii(str) ↳ like repr, escapes non-ascii
chr(i) ↳ character of Unicode [chr(97) = 'a']
input(prompt) ↳ user input as a string
len() ↳ length of str, or count of items in a an iterable (list, dictionary, tuple or set)
ord(str)↳ value of Unicode character
repr(object) ↳ printable string
str(object) ↳ string value of object
slice selection **[[start[:]] [[:]stop] [:step]]** ↳ a string object created by the selection
format() *function and method - see below*
Methods
Attribute Information: isalnum, isalpha, isdecimal, isdigit, isidentifier, islower, isnumeric, isprintable, isspace, istitle, isupper may be null, ↳ True if all characters in a string meet the attribute condition and variable is at least one char in length
.capitalize() ↳ first character capitalized
.casefold() ↳ casefold - caseless matching
.center(width[, fillchar]) string centered in width area using fill character 'fillchar'
.count(sub[,start[,end]]) ↳ # substrings
.encode(*encoding="utf-8", errors="strict"*)
.endswith *(suffix[, start[, end]])*
.expandtabs() replace tabs with spaces
.format_map(mapping) similar to format()
.index(sub[,start[,end]]) .find w/ ValueError
.join([string list]) concatenates strings in iterable - *see* **.reverse** *example on page 2*
.ljust(width [, fillchar]) or **.rjust(*same args*)**
.lower() ↳ text converted to lowercase
.maketrans see https://docs.python.org/3.6/library
.partition(sep)
.replace(old, new[, count]) ↳ copy of the string with substring old replaced by new; if count is given, only first count # are replaced
.rfind(sub[, start[, end]]) ↳ the highest index in the string where substring sub is found, contained within slice [start:end]. ↳ -1 on failure
.rindex() like rfind but fail ↳ ValueError
.partition(sep) ↳ 3 tuple: **before, sep, after**
.split() ↳ list of words extracted by intervening spaces
.splitlines(keepends=False) ↳ list of lines broken at line boundries
.startswith(prefix[,start[,end]]) ↳ True or False
.find(sub[, start[, end]]) ↳ the first char BEFORE sub is found or -1 if not found print('Python'.find("th")) ↳ 2
.strip([chars]), lstrip(), rstrip() ↳ a string with leading and trailing characters removed. [chars] is the set of characters to be removed. If omitted or None, the [chars] argument removes whitespace
.swapcase() ↳ upper -> lower & vise versa
.title() ↳ titlecased version - words cap'ed
.translate(table) map to translation table
.upper() ↳ text converted to uppercase
.zfill(width) - left fill with '0' to len width
***.format()** - **see Format Toolbox!**
method: (1) substitution (2) pure format
(1) '***string* {*sub0*}{*sub1*}'.format(0, 1)**
a = 'Give {0} a {1}.'.format('me','kiss')
(2) **'{:*format_spec*}'.format(*value*)**
function: format(*value, format_spec*)
format_spec: [[fill] align] [sign] [# - alt form] [0 - forced pad] [width] [,] [.precision] [type]

Looping

while (*some statement is True*):
process data statements
for *expression to be satisfied*:
alist=['A','B','C']; x=iter(alist)
for i in range (len(alist)):
print(i+1, next(x))
range (start, stop, [step])
continue skips to next loop cycle
break ends loop, skips else

Error Management

use in error handling blocks (**with**)
try: code with error potential
except: do this if you get the error
else: otherwise do this code
finally: do this either way
assert: condition = False raises an *AssertionError*
raise forces a specified exception

Programmed Functions

def create function: def functName(args):
return(variable object) - return value function derives for variable
yield(gen), next yield returns a **generator** whose sequential results are triggered by **next**
global x creates global variable - defined inside a function
non local a variable inside a nested function is good in outer function
lambda unnamed inline function, no return needed Ex: cap sq'd # at 3: z = lambda x, y:(x**y) + 1 if x<4 else(2**)+1

Module Management

import get module, ex: import math
from get a single module function: from math import cos; print (cos(9))
*note no module preface necessary
as creates an alias for a function

File Management

wholefilepath="C:\\\\file\\\\test\\\\mytest.txt"
open(file[,mode],buffering])
basic modes: **r, r+, w, w+, a** ..more
helpful object methods: **.readline(), .read(size), .readlines(), .write(string), .close(), list (openfile), .splitlines([keepends]),**
with open(wholefilepath) as textfile:
textfile=mytest.read().splitlines()
The WITH structure closes a file

Miscellaneous

pass (placeholder – no action)
del deletes variables, data containers, items in iterables: del mylist[x]
ITERABLE: a data container with changeable items
with wrapper ensures **_exit_** method
eval(expresion) ↳ value after eval
bool(x) ↳ **True/False**, (False default)
callable(object) ↳ **True** if callable
help(object) invokes built-in help system, (for interactive use)
id(object) ↳ unique object identifier
[Note: about 2 dozen not shown]

Escape Characters
Nonprintable characters represented with backslash notation; (**'r'** (raw) ignores esc chars before a string literal)
\n Newline, **\b** Backspace, **\s** Space, **\cx** or **\C-x** Control-x, **\e** Escape, **\f** Formfeed, **\t** Tab, **\v** Vertical tab, **\x** Character x, **\r** Carriage return, **\xnn** Hexadecimal notation, n is in the range 0-9, a-f, or A-F; **more**

BIG DADDY'S PYTHON TOOLBOX For 3.6+

Data Containers Methods / Operations

In notes below: (i/j/k ↳ an **index**; x ↳ value or **object**; **L**/**T**/**D**/**S** ↳ **instance** of a **list**, **tuple**, **dictionary**, or **set**.

LISTS: **.append**(x); **.copy**(); *create* **L=[x,x,...]**, **L=[]**, **L=list(tuple); .clear**; **.count**(x); **del L**; **.extend**(x,x,...); *determine membership* **if** x **in L**; **insert**(i,x); **len(L)**; **.pop**(); **.pop**(i); **.remove**(x); *replace item* **L[i]=x**; *replace multiples* **L[i:j]**=[x,x...]; *retrieve index, 1st value of x* **indexno= L.index (x[**, *at/after index* i [,*before index* j **]);** **L.reverse**; **L.sort**(key=none, reverse=False); *create generator* **V=iter(L)** , *trigger iteration* **next**(V, default)

List Comprehensions
Make a new list with item exclusions and modifications from an existing list/tuple: brackets around the expression, followed by 0 to *many* **for** or **if** clauses; clauses can be nested:
new_list = [(*modified*)item for item in old_list if some-item-attribute of (item)] *Example:*

```
atuple=(1,-2,3,-4,5)
newLst=  [item*2 for item in atuple if item>0]
print(atuple, newLst)   ↳ (1, -2, 3, -4, 5)  [2, 6, 10]
```
if modifying items only: **up1list =[x+1 for x in L]**

TUPLES: *Add items* **+=**; *Add singe item* **+=(x,)**; **.count**(x); *create* **T=(x,[x],(x),...)** *can include lists, other tuples*; *create tuple from a list* **T= tuple(L)**; **del T**; *clear values* **T=()**; *index* **i=T.index(x[**, *at or after index* i [, *before index* **j]]);** *iteration generator* v=**iter(T)**, *next iteration* **next**(v) ; **len(T)**; *retrieve values* **x,x,...=T[i:j]**; *slice* **T[i:j]** *start 0, end j-1*; reverse order **T[::-1]**; **sorted (T, reverse=True/False)**; *join tuples* **T1=T1+T2**

DICTIONARIES: *create* **D={k:v, k:v,...}**, **=dict.fromkeys (keys/list[,value]);** *add* **D2** *to* **D** **D.update(D2)**; **D.copy()**; **D.clear()**; *delete key/value* **del D[k]**; **del D**; **D.get**(k[,x]) *like D[k] but* ***D.get(k,x)*** ↳ x if no k; *iteration var* v=**iter(D)**, *trigger iterations* **next**(v); *member* x **in / not in D**, **D.pop**(k[,default]); **D.popitem()**; *return views:* **D.items(), D.keys(), D.values();** *returns v mapped to k* **D[k]**; **len(D)**; *change value* **D.[k]=v;** **D.setdefault(k[,default])** *if k is in the dictionary, return the key value, if not, insert it with default value and return default*

SETS: ***no duplicates*** *create* **S=set()**, **S={x,x,x}**, **S=set(L)** *from list*, **S='string'** ↳ *unique letters*; **.add**(x); **.clear()**; **.copy()**; **del S**; **.difference(S2)**; **.discard**(x); **.intersection** *set('abc').intersection('cbs')*; **.isdisjoint(S2)** *True if no common items*; *contained by* **.issubset(S2)** *or* **S<=S2** *y; contains* **.issuperset(S2)** *or* **S>=S2**, **S>S2**; **len(S)**; **.pop()**; **.remove()** *KeyError if not present*; *iteration variable* v=**iter(S)**; *trigger iteration* **next(v)**; *member* **S in/not in**; **S.union**(other sets); **S.update**(other sets)

FROZEN SET: *a set immutable after creation; create* **S=frozenset**([iterable])

comments and suggestions appreciated:
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Data Container Functions

all(iterable) ↳ True if all elements are True
any(iterable) ↳ True if any element is True
both all and any are FALSE if empty
enumerate(iterable, start = 0) ↳ list

```
alist = ['x','y','z']
print(list(enumerate(alist)))
↳ [(0,'x'), (1,'y'), (2,'z')]
```

Use enumerate to make a dictionary: ex: mydict = dict(enumerate(mylist)) **Dictionaries** enumerate keys & yield values unless values specified; print (**dict** (enumerate(mydict.values()))) yields keys

type([iterable])
↳ a datatype of any object
max(iterable [,key, default]**)**
min(iterable [,key, default]**)**
sum(iterable [, start]) must be all numeric, if a=[8,7,9] then sum(a) returns 24
sorted(iterable [,key=][,reversed])
reversed is Boolean with default False; strings without key sorted alphabetically, numbers high to low; key ex: print (sorted(strs, key=len)) sorts by length of each str value; ex: key= strs.lower, or key = lambda tupsort: tupitem[1]
reversed() reverses access order—list or tuple

```
alist=["Amy","Bo","Cy"]
alist.reverse()
for i in alist:
   print(i)
for i in reversed(alist):
   print(i)
```
↳ Cy Bo Amy Amy Bo Cy

Reverse a word
```
word, t, xstr = "rat", [], ""
t += word
t.reverse()
xstr = xstr.join(t)
print(word, xstr)
```

*[.reverse() inverts list order; mylist.**reverse()**]*

range ([start,] stop [,step])
```
alist=["Amy","Bo","Cy"]
for i in range (0,len(alist)):
  print(str(i), alist[i])   # note slice
```
↳ 0 Amy 1 Bo 2 Cy

iter and **next(iterator [,default])** create iterator with **iter**; fetch items with **next** ; default returned if iterator exhausted, or StopIteration ↲
```
alist=["Amy","Bo","Cy"] ;   iternum = iter(alist)
print(next(iternum, "listend"))
print(next(iternum, "listend"))
print(next(iternum, "listend"))
print(next(iternum, "listend"))
```
↳ Amy Bo Cy listend

map(function,iterable) can take multiple iterables but function must take just as many
```
alist=[5,9,13,24]
x = lambda z: (z**2 if z**2 < 150 else 0)
itermap = map(x,alist)
for i in alist:
    print(next (itermap))
```
filter(function, iterable) iterator for element of iterable for which function is True
getattr(object, 'name' [, default])
setattr(object, 'name', value)
zip() creates aggregating iterator from multiple iterables, ↳ iterator of tuples of i-th iterable elements from each sequence or iterable

CLASS:

"Your very own complex data object **blueprint**."
Line 1: *(required in red, optional in green)*
command key word inheritance ↳ - creates a "derived class"
class myClassName (inheritance):
your ↳class name-class definition header ↳colon
Class creates a brand new namespace and supports **two operations**: attribute reference and instantiation
Next Lines:(statements) **usually (1)** a **docstring**, like '''Docstring example''' **(2) instantiation**, using a **special method: __init__(self, arguments)** which is autoinvoked when a class is created; arguments are passed when a class instantiation is called:
def __init__(self, passed arguments): variable name assignments, etc.
(3) function definitions, local variable assignments

```
class mammalia(object):
  def __init__(self, order, example):
    self.ord = order
    self.ex = example
    self.cls="mammal"
  def printInfo(self):
   info="class/order: "+self.cls+"/"+self.ord+\
          ", Example:" +self.ex
   print(info)
mam_instance = mammalia("Cetacea","whales") #create class obj
mam_instance.printInfo()
```
↳ class/order: mammal/Cetacea, Example: whales

*/** for iterable unpack

or "argument unpack", 2 examples:
a,*b,c = [1,2,3,4,5]; ↳ b=[2,3,4]
a={1:'a', 2:'b'}; b={2:'c', 3:'d'}
c={**a, **b} ↳{1:'a',2:'c',3:'d'}

Creating a Function:

(required in red, optional in green)
Line 1:
*↳**command key word** ↳**arguments***
Def name (input or defined params):
*↳your new **function's name** colon↳*
➤All subsequent lines must be indented
Line 2: a docstring *(optional)*
Line 2 or 3 to ?: code block
Usual line last: return(expression to pass back) *↳keyword to pass result*
BUT... a *generator* can be passed using **yield**: for example:

```
aword = "reviled"
def makegen(word):
    marker = len(word)
    for letter in word:
        yield (word[marker-1: marker])
        marker=marker-1
for letter in makegen(aword):
    print(letter)
```
↳ deliver

*args and *kwargs:

used to pass an unknown number of arguments to a function.
***args** is a **list** ***kwargs** is a **keyword -> value pair** where keyword is not an expression

```
def testargs (a1, *argv):
  print('arg#1: ', a1)
  for ax in range(0, len(argv)):
    print ("arg#" + str(ax+2)+" is "+argv[ax])
testargs('B', 'C', 'T', 'A')
def testkwargs(arg1, **kwargs):
    print ("formal arg:", arg1)
    for key in kwargs:
        print ((key, kwargs[key]))
testkwargs(arg1=1, arg2="two", dog='cat')
```

↳
```
arg#1:  B
arg#2 is C
arg#3 is T
arg#4 is A
```
↳
```
formal arg: 1
('dog', 'cat')
('arg2', 'two')
```

Useful Modules/Toolboxes

See Python Standard Library Module and **www.wikipython.com** vetted module examples
https://docs.python.org/3.5/library
math: like Excel math functions ceil(x), fsum(iterable), sqrt(x), log(x[,base]), pi, e, factorial(x)
random: seed([x]), choice (seq), randint(a, b), random() - floating point [0.0 to 1.0] **sys** exit ([]), path, platform **datetime** date.today(), datetime.now(), **time** localtime(), clock(), asctime (struct_time tuple), sleep(secs)
os deep operating system access
tkinter see toolbox on **wikipython;**
note: tkinter NOT Tkinter
RPi.GPIO - control Raspberry Pi pins via Python and new in 3.6: filelib - does it all for files
OTHER **TOOLBOXES** AVAILABLE from **WWW.WIKIPYTHON.COM**
...and don't miss **tksidekick** - a companion program for tkinter!
All downloads are from GitHub
No registration, no cookies, no charges, no contributions, enjoy!

2 Notes on format: (1) the old string % syntax will eventually be **deprecated**: print("$%.2f buys %d %ss"%(1.2, 2, 'hot dog')) *try it* (2) **new f string options** available in version **3.6** **see www.wikipython.com : format toolbox**