

Un Jupyter Notebook

text d'anotacions

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In [5]: print("Hello World")
```

Hello World

Canviar lletra

t Jupyter Notebooks. If you are intere

Python 3 Beginner's Reference Cheat Sheet				Alvaro Sebastian http://www.sixthresearcher.com	
Main data types		List operations		List methods	
<code>boolean = True / False</code> <code>integer = 10</code> <code>float = 10.01</code> <code>string = "123abc"</code> <code>list = [value1, value2, ...]</code> <code>dictionary = {key1:value1, key2:value2, ...}</code>		<code>list = []</code> defines an empty list <code>list[i] = x</code> stores x with index i <code>list[i]</code> retrieves the item with index i <code>list[-1]</code> retrieves last item <code>list[i:j]</code> retrieves items in the range i to j <code>del list[i]</code> removes the item with index i		<code>list.append(x)</code> adds x to the end of the list <code>list.extend(L)</code> appends L to the end of the list <code>list.insert(i,x)</code> inserts x at i position <code>list.remove(x)</code> removes the first list item whose value is x <code>list.pop(i)</code> removes the item at position i and returns its value <code>list.clear()</code> removes all items from the list <code>list.index(x)</code> returns a list of values delimited by x <code>list.count(x)</code> returns a string with list values joined by S <code>list.sort()</code> sorts list items <code>list.reverse()</code> reverses list elements <code>list.copy()</code> returns a copy of the list	
Numeric operators		Comparison operators		Dictionary operations	
<code>+</code> addition <code>-</code> subtraction <code>*</code> multiplication <code>/</code> division <code>**</code> exponent <code>%</code> modulus <code>//</code> floor division		<code>==</code> equal <code>!=</code> different <code>></code> higher <code><</code> lower <code>>=</code> higher or equal <code><=</code> lower or equal		<code>dict = {}</code> defines an empty dictionary <code>dict[k] = x</code> stores x associated to key k <code>dict[k]</code> retrieves the item with key k <code>del dict[k]</code> removes the item with key k	
Boolean operators		Special characters		String methods	
<code>and</code> logical AND <code>or</code> logical OR <code>not</code> logical NOT		<code>#</code> comment <code>\n</code> new line <code><char></code> escape char		<code>string.upper()</code> converts to uppercase <code>string.lower()</code> converts to lowercase <code>string.count(x)</code> counts how many times x appears <code>string.find(x)</code> position of the x first occurrence <code>string.replace(x,y)</code> replaces x for y <code>string.strip(x)</code> returns a list of values delimited by x <code>string.join(L)</code> returns a string with L values joined by string <code>string.format(x)</code> returns a string that includes formatted x	
String operations		Dictionary methods			
<code>string[i]</code> retrieves character at position i <code>string[-1]</code> retrieves last character <code>string[i:j]</code> retrieves characters in range i to j		<code>dict.keys()</code> returns a list of keys <code>dict.values()</code> returns a list of values <code>dict.items()</code> returns a list of pairs (key,value) <code>dict.get(k)</code> returns the value associated to the key k <code>dict.pop()</code> removes the item associated to the key and returns its value <code>dict.update(D)</code> adds keys-values (D) to dictionary <code>dict.clear()</code> removes all keys-values from the dictionary <code>dict.copy()</code> 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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In [1]: print(1 + 2)
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3

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In [2]: str = "Ajuntar"
str2 = "cadenes"
print(str, str2)
```

Ajuntar cadenes

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In [4]: stocks = [{"SAP", 106, -3.0}, {"AAPL", 165, 1.25}, {"TSLA", 860, 54.2}, {"ORCL", 76, -0.25}, {"ZM", 114, 6.2}]
for elements in stocks:
    print(elements)
```

```
['SAP', 106, -3.0]
['AAPL', 165, 1.25]
['TSLA', 860, 54.2]
['ORCL', 76, -0.25]
['ZM', 114, 6.2]
```

```
In [ ]:
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