

Examples

Basic tips and tricks

If you want take an integer as input, then

```
n = int(raw_input())
```

As `raw_input()` always takes string as input and return it. So we have to convert it to int using `int` function.

If you have list of data to input like 1 2 3 4 5 6, then we can simply use

```
numbers = map(int, raw_input().split())
```

It is very useful tricks as many problem you have to take such input. Here `raw_input` take the whole line as a string then split the number. Split numbers are all string type thats why we have to convert it using `int` if you want int number for further calculation.

Swapping two variable:

```
a,b=2,3  
a, b = b, a  
# output: a=3,b=2
```

Sorting a list of data:

```
a = [3,2,4,1,5,1]  
a = sorted(a)  
# output: [1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

You often need a unique data of list, then you can use python builtin set function,

```
a = [3,2,4,1,5,1]  
a = list(set(a))  
# output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

In python string type is immutable so you can not change it after assign. So If you want to use string operation on a string you should convert it first a list of characters,

```
s = "hello"  
character_list = list(s)  
del character_list[0]  
s = ''.join(character_list)  
# output: ello
```

Slicing operation:

```
a = [2,3,1,5]  
  
b = a[1:]  
# output: [3, 1, 5]  
  
b = a[:2]  
# output: [2, 3]  
  
b = a[:]  
# output: [2,3,1,5]  
  
b = a[1:3]  
# output: [3, 1]
```

Syntax

Parameters

Remarks