[1, 2]	a list with two elements
(1, 2)	a tuple with two elements
{}	an empty dictionary
list1 = [1, 2] list2 = [3, 4] list3 = [list1[0] + list2[0], list1[1] + list2[1]]	[4, 6]
txt = "a" * 1000	txt is a string with a length of 1000
lst = [1, 2] lst.append(3) lst.append(4) print(lst)	[1, 2, 3, 4]
[[]] * 3	[[], [], []]
X = 10 print(r"x is equal to " + str(X))	x is equal to 10
“ABCD”[::-1]	DCBA
"ABCDEF"[1:]	BCDEF
i = "12345678"[1::2] == "2468"	True
len({1, 1, 2}) == 3	True
dict{}	an empty dic
print(a \n b)	a b
print(‘a”b’)	a”b
print("\\\\\\\\")	\\\\
print(“a\bc”)	c
for i in range(2, 6): print(i)	2 3 4 5
import numpy	imports the numpy library
import numpy as numpy	The name numpy is available in the namespace
from math import sin from numpy import sin as nsin	This does not cause any namespace conflicts

from numpy import (only what we need)	good practice!
import numpy as np	good practice!
from numpy import pi as pi	The name pi is available in the namespace
np.nan != np.nan	True
1 / np.inf	np.nan
(-1) * np.inf	-np.inf
2 / 3	0.66666666666666
arr = np.zeros((3, 2)) arr.size == 6	True
0 / 0	np.float64(nan)
plt.savefig('filename.png')	Matplotlib saves the plot to a file
type(2**3)	int
np.zeros((3, 2))	Creates a NumPy array with three rows and two columns, filled with zeros
arr = np.zeros((3, 2)) arr.size == 3	True
arr = np.zeros((3, 2)) arr_reshaped = arr.reshape((6,)) arr_reshaped.ndim == 1	True
class Book: pass	Book is just a class but not an object.