

# Python Cheat Sheet

# by Dave Child (DaveChild) via cheatography.com/1/cs/19/

Python sys Variables	
argv	Command line args
builtin_module_names	Linked C modules
byteorder	Native byte order
check_interval	Signal check frequency
exec_prefix	Root directory
executable	Name of executable
exitfunc	Exit function name
modules	Loaded modules
path	Search path
platform	Current platform
stdin, stdout, stderr	File objects for I/O
version_info	Python version info
winver	Version number

Python sys.argv	
sys.argv[0]	foo.py
sys.argv[1]	bar
sys.argv[2]	-C
sys.argv[3]	qux
sys.argv[4]	h
sys.argv for the command: \$ python foo.py bar -c quxh	

Python os Variables	
altsep	Alternative sep
curdir	Current dir string
defpath	Default search path
devnull	Path of null device
extsep	Extension separator
linesep	Line separator
name	Name of OS
pardir	Parent dir string
pathsep	Patch separator
sep	Path separator
Registered OS names: "posix", "nt", "mac", "os2", "ce", "java", "riscos"	

Python Class Special Met	thods
new(cls)	lt(self, other)
init(self, args)	le(self, other)
del(self)	gt(self, other)
repr(self)	ge(self, other)
str(self)	eq(self, other)
cmp(self, other)	ne(self, other)
index(self)	nonzero(self)
hash(self)	
getattr(self, name)	
getattribute(self, nam	e)
setattr(self, name, attr	•)

Python List Methods	
append(item)	pop(position)
count(item)	remove(item)
extend(list)	reverse()
index(item)	sort()
insert(position, item)	

Python String Methods	
capitalize() *	Istrip()
center(width)	partition(sep)
count(sub, start, end)	replace(old, new)
decode()	rfind(sub, start ,end)
encode()	rindex(sub, start, end)
endswith(sub)	rjust(width)
expandtabs()	rpartition(sep)
find(sub, start, end)	rsplit(sep)
index(sub, start, end)	rstrip()
isalnum() *	split(sep)
isalpha() *	splitlines()
isdigit() *	startswith(sub)
islower() *	strip()
isspace() *	swapcase() *
istitle() *	title() *
isupper() *	translate(table)
join()	upper() *
ljust(width)	zfill(width)
lower() *	
Methods marked * are loc strings.	ale dependant for 8-bit

Python File Methods	
close()	readlines(size)
flush()	seek(offset)
fileno()	tell()
isatty()	truncate(size)
next()	write(string)
read(size)	writelines(list)
readline(size)	

Python Indexes	s and Slices
len(a)	6
a[0]	0
a[5]	5
a[-1]	5
a[-2]	4
a[1:]	[1,2,3,4,5]
a[:5]	[0,1,2,3,4]
a[:-2]	[0,1,2,3]
a[1:3]	[1,2]
a[1:-1]	[1,2,3,4]

Python Datetime Methods	
today()	fromordinal(ordinal)
now(timezoneinfo)	combine(date, time)
utcnow()	strptime(date, format)
fromtimestamp(timestamp)	
utcfromtimestamp(timestamp)	

Python Time Methods	
replace()	utcoffset()
isoformat()	dst()
str()	tzname()
strftime(format)	

Python	Date Formatting
%a	Abbreviated weekday (Sun)
%A	Weekday (Sunday)
%b	Abbreviated month name (Jan)
%B	Month name (January)
%c	Date and time
%d	Day (leading zeros) (01 to 31)
%Н	24 hour (leading zeros) (00 to 23)
%I	12 hour (leading zeros) (01 to 12)
%j	Day of year (001 to 366)
%m	Month (01 to 12)
%M	Minute (00 to 59)
%р	AM or PM
%S	Second (00 to 61 <sup>4</sup> )
%U	Week number <sup>1</sup> (00 to 53)
%w	Weekday² (0 to 6)
%W	Week number <sup>3</sup> (00 to 53)
%x	Date
%X	Time
%y	Year without century (00 to 99)
%Y	Year (2008)
%Z	Time zone (GMT)
%%	A literal "%" character (%)

- <sup>1</sup> Sunday as start of week. All days in a new year preceding the first Sunday are considered to be in week 0.
- <sup>2</sup> 0 is Sunday, 6 is Saturday.
- <sup>3</sup> Monday as start of week. All days in a new year preceding the first Monday are considered to be in week 0.
- $^{\rm 4}$  This is not a mistake. Range takes account of leap and double-leap seconds.

\_delattr\_\_(self, name)

\_call\_\_(self, args, kwargs)

b=a[:] Shallow copy of a

Indexes and Slices of a=[0,1,2,3,4,5]

## Cheatographer



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#### Cheat Sheet

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