#_ Comprehensive Python CheatSheet

1. Basic Operations

- Print to console: print("Hello, World!")
- Get user input: name = input("Enter your name: ")
- String concatenation: full_name = first_name + " " + last_name
- String formatting (f-string): print(f"Hello, {name}!")
- String formatting (.format): print("Hello, {}!".format(name))
- String formatting (%): print("Hello, %s!" % name)
- Type conversion (to int): age = int("25")
- Type conversion (to float): price = float("19.99")
- Type conversion (to string): age_str = str(25)
- Check type: type(variable)
- Get length: len(sequence)
- Get memory address: id(object)
- Delete variable: del variable_name
- Check if object is instance of class: isinstance(object, class)
- Get all attributes of an object: dir(object)

2. Numbers and Math

- Addition: result = 5 + 3
- Subtraction: result = 10 4
- Multiplication: result = 6 * 7
- Division: result = 15 / 3
- Integer division: result = 17 // 3
- Modulus: remainder = 17 % 3
- Exponentiation: result = 2 ** 3
- Absolute value: abs(-5)
- Round number: round(3.7)
- Round to specific decimal places: round(3.14159, 2)
- Floor division: import math; math.floor(5.7)
- Ceiling division: import math; math.ceil(5.2)
- Square root: import math; math.sqrt(16)
- Calculate pi: import math; math.pi
- Calculate e: import math; math.e
- Logarithm (base e): import math; math.log(10)
- Logarithm (base 10): import math; math.log10(100)
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• Cosine: import math; math.cos(math.pi)
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- Tangent: import math; math.tan(math.pi/4)
- Degrees to radians: import math; math.radians(180)
- Radians to degrees: import math; math.degrees(math.pi)
- Generate random number: import random; random.random()
- Generate random integer: import random; random.randint(1, 10)
- Choose random element: import random; random.choice([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])

3. Strings

- Create string: s = "Hello, World!"
- Multiline string: s = """This is a multiline string"""
- Raw string: s = r"C:\Users\John"
- String repetition: "Hello" * 3
- String indexing: first_char = s[0]
- String slicing: substring = s[1:5]
- Reverse string: reversed_string = s[::-1]
- Convert to uppercase: s.upper()
- Convert to lowercase: s.lower()
- Capitalize string: s.capitalize()
- Title case: s.title()
- Swap case: s.swapcase()
- Strip whitespace: s.strip()
- Left strip: s.lstrip()
- Right strip: s.rstrip()
- Replace substring: s.replace("old", "new")
- Split string: parts = s.split(",")
- Join strings: ",".join(["a", "b", "c"])
- Check if string starts with: s.startswith("Hello")
- Check if string ends with: s.endswith("World!")
- Find substring: index = s.find("World")
- Count occurrences: count = s.count("1")
- Check if string is alphanumeric: s.isalnum()
- Check if string is alphabetic: s.isalpha()
- Check if string is digit: s.isdigit()
- Check if string is lowercase: s.islower()
- Check if string is uppercase: s.isupper()
- Check if string is title case: s.istitle()
- Check if string is whitespace: s.isspace()

4. Lists

5. Tuples

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• Create list: lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

    Create list with range: lst = list(range(1, 6))

    Access element: element = lst[0]

Slice list: subset = lst[1:4]

    Append to list: lst.append(6)

Extend list: lst.extend([7, 8, 9])

    Insert at index: lst.insert(0, 0)

    Remove by value: lst.remove(3)

    Remove by index: lst.pop(2)

    Clear list: lst.clear()

    Index of element: index = lst.index(4)

• Count occurrences: count = lst.count(2)

    Sort list: lst.sort()

    Sort list in reverse: lst.sort(reverse=True)

    Reverse list: lst.reverse()

    Copy list: new_lst = lst.copy()

    Shallow copy: import copy; new_lst = copy.copy(lst)

    Deep copy: import copy; new_lst = copy.deepcopy(lst)

    List comprehension: squares = [x**2 for x in range(10)]

    Filter with list comprehension: evens = [x for x in range(10) if x % 2

  == 0]

    Nested list comprehension: matrix = [[i*j for j in range(5)] for i in

  range(5)]

    Flatten nested list: flattened = [item for sublist in nested_list for

  item in sublist]

    Zip lists: zipped = list(zip(list1, list2))

    Unzip lists: unzipped = list(zip(*zipped))

• Check if element in list: 5 in 1st

    Get max value: max(lst)

    Get min value: min(lst)

    Sum of list: sum(lst)

    Join list of strings: " ".join(lst)

    Create list of lists: matrix = [[0 for _ in range(5)] for _ in

  range(5)]
```

```
Create tuple with single element: t = (1,)
Access element: element = t[0]
Slice tuple: subset = t[1:3]
Concatenate tuples: new_t = t + (4, 5, 6)
Repeat tuple: repeated_t = t * 3
Count occurrences: count = t.count(2)
Index of element: index = t.index(3)
Check if element in tuple: 2 in t
Unpack tuple: a, b, c = t
Swap values using tuple: a, b = b, a
Convert list to tuple: t = tuple([1, 2, 3])
Convert tuple to list: lst = list(t)
Create tuple of tuples: matrix = ((1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6), (7, 8, 9))
Named tuple: from collections import namedtuple; Point =
```

6. Sets

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Create set: s = {1, 2, 3}

    Create set from list: s = set([1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1])

    Add element: s.add(4)

    Update set: s.update([4, 5, 6])

    Remove element: s.remove(2)

    Remove element if present: s.discard(5)

    Pop random element: element = s.pop()

Clear set: s.clear()

    Union of sets: union = s1 | s2

    Intersection of sets: intersection = s1 & s2

  Difference of sets: difference = s1 - s2

    Symmetric difference: sym_diff = s1 ^ s2

    Check if subset: is_subset = s1.issubset(s2)

    Check if superset: is_superset = s1.issuperset(s2)

    Check if disjoint: is_disjoint = s1.isdisjoint(s2)

    Frozen set (immutable): fs = frozenset([1, 2, 3])
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namedtuple('Point', ['x', 'y']); p = Point(1, 2)

7. Dictionaries

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    Create dictionary: d = {"key": "value"}
    Create dictionary with dict(): d = dict(key="value")
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- Else clause in while loop: while condition: do_something() else: condition_is_false()
- Pass statement: if condition: pass
- Match-case (Python 3.10+): match value: case pattern: do_something()
- Loop over multiple lists: for item1, item2 in zip(list1, list2): do_something()
- Nested loops: for i in range(3): for j in range(3): print(i, j)
- List comprehension with if: [x for x in range(10) if x % 2 == 0]
- Dictionary comprehension with if: {x: x**2 for x in range(5) if x % 2
 == 0}

9. Functions

- Define function: def func_name(param): return result
- Function with default parameter: def greet(name="World"): print(f"Hello, {name}!")
- Function with multiple parameters: def func(param1, param2, param3):
- Function with variable arguments: def sum_all(*args): return sum(args)
- Function with keyword arguments: def print_info(**kwargs): for k, v in kwargs.items(): print(f"{k}: {v}")
- Lambda function: square = lambda x: x**2
- Return multiple values: def func(): return 1, 2, 3
- Nested function: def outer(): def inner(): pass; return inner
- Closure: def outer(x): def inner(y): return x + y; return inner
- Decorator: def decorator(func): def wrapper(*args, **kwargs): return func(*args, **kwargs); return wrapper
- Apply decorator: @decorator def function(): pass
- Partial function: from functools import partial; add_five = partial(add, 5)
- Recursive function: def factorial(n): return 1 if n == 0 else n * factorial(n-1)
- Generator function: def gen(): yield item
- Asynchronous function: async def async_func(): await asyncio.sleep(1)

10. Classes and Object-Oriented Programming

- Define class: class ClassName: pass
- Create instance: obj = ClassName()
- Define constructor: def __init__(self, param): self.param = param

- Define method: def method_name(self): pass
- Define class method: @classmethod def class_method(cls): pass
- Define static method: @staticmethod def static_method(): pass
- Inheritance: class ChildClass(ParentClass): pass
- Multiple inheritance: class ChildClass(Parent1, Parent2): pass
- Call superclass method: super().method_name()
- Property decorator: @property def prop_name(self): return self._prop
- Setter decorator: @prop_name.setter def prop_name(self, value):
 self._prop = value
- Abstract base class: from abc import ABC, abstractmethod; class
 AbstractClass(ABC): @abstractmethod def abstract_method(self): pass
- Dataclass (Python 3.7+): from dataclasses import dataclass;
 @dataclass class Point: x: float; y: float
- Method overriding: def method_name(self): # Override parent method
- Private attribute: self.__private_attr = value
- Name mangling: obj._ClassName__private_attr
- Duck typing: if hasattr(obj, 'method_name'): obj.method_name()
- Context manager class: class ContextManager: def __enter__(self):
 pass; def __exit__(self, exc_type, exc_value, traceback): pass
- Metaclass: class Meta(type): pass; class MyClass(metaclass=Meta): pass

11. Exceptions and Error Handling

- Try-except block: try: do_something() except Exception as e: handle_error(e)
- Try-except-else block: try: result = do_something() except Exception: handle_error() else: use_result(result)
- Try-except-finally block: try: do_something() except Exception: handle_error() finally: cleanup()
- Catch multiple exceptions: try: do_something() except (TypeError, ValueError) as e: handle_error(e)
- Raise exception: raise ValueError("Invalid input")
- Raise from: raise ValueError("Invalid input") from original_error
- Assert statement: assert condition, "Error message"
- Custom exception: class CustomError(Exception): pass
- Handle all exceptions: try: do_something() except Exception as e: handle_any_error(e)
- Re-raise exception: try: do_something() except Exception as e:

Exception chaining: try: do_something() except Exception as e: raise
 RuntimeError("Operation failed") from e

12. File I/O and Context Managers

- Open file: with open("file.txt", "r") as f: content = f.read()
- Write to file: with open("file.txt", "w") as f: f.write("content")
- Append to file: with open("file.txt", "a") as f: f.write("new content")
- Read lines from file: with open("file.txt", "r") as f: lines = f.readlines()
- Write lines to file: with open("file.txt", "w") as f: f.writelines(lines)
- Read file line by line: with open("file.txt", "r") as f: for line in f: print(line)
- Check if file exists: import os; os.path.exists("file.txt")
- Get file size: import os; os.path.getsize("file.txt")
- Delete file: import os; os.remove("file.txt")
- Rename file: import os; os.rename("old_name.txt", "new_name.txt")
- Create directory: import os; os.mkdir("new_directory")
- Change directory: import os; os.chdir("path/to/directory")
- Get current working directory: import os; cwd = os.getcwd()
- List directory contents: import os; files = os.listdir("directory")
- Walk directory tree: import os; for root, dirs, files in os.walk("directory"): print(root, dirs, files)

- Access value with default: value = d.get("key", "default")
- Add/update key-value pair: d["new_key"] = "new_value"
- Update dictionary: d.update({"key1": "value1", "key2": "value2"})
- Remove key-value pair: del d["key"]
- Remove and return value: value = d.pop("key")
- Remove and return last item: item = d.popitem()
- Get keys: keys = d.keys()
- Get values: values = d.values()
- Get key-value pairs: items = d.items()
- Clear dictionary: d.clear()
- Copy dictionary: new_d = d.copy()
- Deep copy dictionary: import copy; new_d = copy.deepcopy(d)
- Check if key in dictionary: "key" in d
- Dictionary comprehension: squares = {x: x**2 for x in range(5)}
- Merge dictionaries (Python 3.5+): merged = {**dict1, **dict2}
- Get value of nested dictionary: value = d['outer_key']['inner_key']
- Default dictionary: from collections import defaultdict; dd = defaultdict(int)
- Ordered dictionary: from collections import OrderedDict; od = OrderedDict()
- Counter dictionary: from collections import Counter; c = Counter(['a', 'b', 'c', 'a', 'b', 'a'])

8. Control Flow

- If statement: if condition: do_something()
- If-else statement: if condition: do_something() else: do_other_thing()
- If-elif-else statement: if condition1: do_something() elif condition2: do_other_thing() else: do_default()
- Ternary operator: result = x if condition else y
- For loop: for item in iterable: do_something()
- For loop with index: for index, item in enumerate(iterable): do_something()
- For loop with range: for i in range(5): do_something()
- While loop: while condition: do_something()
- Break from loop: if condition: break
- Continue to next iteration: if condition: continue
- Else clause in for loop: for item in iterable: do_something() else: no_break_occurred()