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## **Module 1 Cheat Sheet: Python Basics**

Package/Method	Description	Code Example
Comments	Comments are lines of text that are ignored by the Python interpreter when executing the code	1 # This is a comment $\mathcal{C}_{\Box}$
Concatenation	Combines (concatenates) strings.	Syntax:  1 concatenated_string = string1 + string2    Example:  1 result = "Hello" + " John"
Data Types	- Integer - Float - Boolean - String	Example:  1
Indexing	Accesses character at a specific index.	Example:  1
len()	Returns the length of a string.	Syntax:   1
lower()	Converts string to lowercase.	Example:  1  my_string="Hello" 2  uppercase_text = my_string.lower()  (2)
print()	Prints the message or variable inside `()`.	Example:  1 print("Hello, world") 2 print(a+b)
Python Operators	- Addition (+): Adds two values together Subtraction (-): Subtracts one value from another Multiplication (*): Multiplies two values Division (/): Divides one value by another, returns a float Floor Division (//): Divides one value by another, returns the quotient as an integer Modulo (%): Returns the remainder after division.	Example:  1
replace()	Replaces substrings.	Example:  1
Slicing	Extracts a portion of the string.	Syntax:  1 substring = string_name[start:end] &   Example:  1 my_string="Hello" substring = my_string(0:5] &   Output  Description:
split()	Splits string into a list based on a delimiter.	Example:  1
strip()	Removes leading/trailing whitespace.	Example:  1    my_string="Hello" 2    trinmed = my_string.strip()
upper()	Converts string to uppercase.	Example:  1  my_string="Hello" 2  uppercase_text = my_string.upper()  (2)
Variable Assignment	Assigns a value to a variable.	Syntax:  1 variable_name = value ②  Example:  1 name="John" # assigning John to variable name 2 x = 5 # assigning 5 to variable x