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1 Menambah key baru pada dictionary

```
d = {'key': 'value'}
print(d) # {'key': 'value'}

d['mynewkey'] = 'mynewvalue'

print(d) # {'key': 'value',
  'mynewkey': 'mynewvalue'}
```

2 Cara memilih item secara acak dari daftar

```
import random

foo = ['battery', 'correct', 'horse', 'staple']
secure_random = random.SystemRandom()
print(secure_random.choice(foo))
```

3 Mengimpor file dari folder berbeda

```
import os, sys

from os.path import dirname, join, abspath
sys.path.insert(0, abspath(join(dirname(__file__), '..')))

from root_folder import file_name
```

4 Membaca JSON memiliki banyak items

```
data JSON dari API jsonplaceholder dengan endpoint URL:
    https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts

Buatlah program baru dengan nama list_artikel.py, kemudian isi dengan kode berikut:

import json
from urllib import request

url = "https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts"

#lakukan http request
```

```
response = request.urlopen(url)
# parsing data json
data = json.loads(response.read())
#gunakan perulangan untuk menampilkan data
for i in range(len(data)):
print(f"{i}. {data[i]['title']}")
```

5 Cara menampilkan Input dari Keyboard

6 Cara menampilkan output

```
nama = "Muhammad Nanda Fahriza"
print "Hello",nama
```

7 Menggunakan string Formatting

8 Menggunakan Perulangan for

```
item = ['kopi', 'nasi', 'teh', 'jeruk']
for isi in item:
print(isi)
```

9 Menggunakan Perulangan while

```
jawab = 'ya'
hitung = 0

while(jawab == 'ya'):
hitung += 1
jawab = input("Ulang lagi tidak? ")

print(f"Total perulagan: {hitung}")
```

10 Cara pakai operator relasi sama dengan

```
lulus = raw_input("Apakah kamu lulus? [ya/tidak]: ")

if lulus == "tidak":
print("Kamu harus ikut ujian")
```

11 Penggunaan If/Else

```
umur = input("Berapa umur kamu: ")

if umur >= 18:
print("Kamu boleh membuat SIM")
else:
print("Kamu belum boleh membuat SIM")
```

12 Membuat Program Dengan list

```
# Membuat list kosong untuk menampung hobi
hobi = []
stop = False
i = 0

# Mengisi hobi
while(not stop):
hobi_baru = raw_input("Inputkan hobi yang ke-{}: ".format(i))
hobi.append(hobi_baru)

# Increment i
i += 1

tanya = raw_input("Mau isi lagi? (y/t): ")
if(tanya == "t"):
stop = True
```

```
# Cetak Semua Hobi
print "=" * 10
print "Kamu memiliki {} hobi".format(len(hobi))
for hb in hobi:
print "- {}".format(hb)
```

13 Pengambilan panjang Tuple

14 Mengakses nilai ietm dari dictionary

```
# Membuat Dictionary
mahasiswa = {
    "nama": "Muhammad Nanda",
    "umur": 22,
    "hobi": ["coding", "membaca", "belajar"],
    "menikah": False,
    "sosmed": {
        "facebook": "muhammadnandafahriza",
        "twitter": "@nandafahriza"
     }
}

# Mengakses isi dictionary
print("Nama saya adalah %s" % mahasiswa["nama"])
print("Twitter: %s" % mahasiswa["sosmed"]["twitter"])
```

15 Membuat fungsi mengembalikan nilai

```
def luas_persegi(sisi):
  luas = sisi * sisi
  return luas

# pemanggilan fungsi
  print "Luas persegi: %d" % luas_persegi(6)
```

16 Cara menggunakan lambda expression

```
greeting = lambda name: print(f"Hello, {name}")
```

17 Penggunaan dari *args dan **kwargs

```
# membuat fungsi dengan parameter *args
def kirim_sms(*nomer):
print nomer

# membuat fungsi dengan parameter **kwargs
def tulis_sms(**isi):
print isi

# Pemanggilan fungsi *args
kirim_sms(123, 888, 4444)

# pemanggilan fungsi **kwargs
tulis_sms(tujuan=123, pesan="apa kabar")
```

18 Parsing XML di Python

```
import xml.dom.minidom as minidom

def main():
    # gunakan fungsi parse() untuk me-load xml ke memori
    # dan melakukan parsing
    doc = minidom.parse("mahasiswa.xml")

# Cetak isi doc dan tag pertamanya
    print doc.nodeName
    print doc.firstChild.tagName

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

19 Cara baca dan Parse file CSV di Python

```
import csv

with open('contacts.csv') as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=",")
    print(csv_reader)
    for row in csv_reader:
    print(row)
```

20 Menulis data dictionary ke CSV

```
import csv
```

```
with open('contacts.csv', mode='a') as csv_file:
# menentukan label
fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']

# membuat objek writer
writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)

# menulis baris ke file CSV
writer.writeheader()
writer.writerow({'NO': '10', 'NAMA': 'Nanda', 'TELEPON': '02109999'})
writer.writerow({'NO': '11', 'NAMA': 'Fahriza', 'TELEPON': '02148488888'})

print("Writing Done!")
```

21 Membuat fungsi lihat data

```
def show_contact():
    clear_screen()
    contacts = []
    with open(csv_filename) as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=",")
    for row in csv_reader:
    contacts.append(row)

if (len(contacts) > 0):
    labels = contacts.pop(0)
    print(f"{labels[0]} \t {labels[1]} \t\t {labels[2]}")
    print("-"*34)
    for data in contacts:
    print(f'{data[0]} \t {data[1]} \t {data[2]}')
    else:
    print("Tidak ada data!")
    back_to_menu()
```

22 Menggunakan fungsi create

```
def create_contact():
    clear_screen()
with open(csv_filename, mode='a') as csv_file:
    fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']
writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)

no = input("No urut: ")
nama = input("Nama lengkap: ")
telepon = input("No. Telepon: ")
```

```
writer.writerow({'NO': no, 'NAMA': nama, 'TELEPON': telepon})
print("Berhasil disimpan!")
back_to_menu()
```

23 Membuat fungsi search

```
def search_contact():
clear_screen()
contacts = []
with open(csv_filename, mode="r") as csv_file:
csv_reader = csv.DictReader(csv_file)
for row in csv_reader:
contacts.append(row)
no = input("Cari berdasrakan nomer urut> ")
data_found = []
# mencari contact
indeks = 0
for data in contacts:
if (data['NO'] == no):
data_found = contacts[indeks]
indeks = indeks + 1
if len(data_found) > 0:
print("DATA DITEMUKAN: ")
print(f"Nama: {data_found['NAMA']}")
print(f"Telepon: {data_found['TELEPON']}")
else:
print("Tidak ada data ditemukan")
back_to_menu()
```

24 Membuat fungsi edit

```
def edit_contact():
    clear_screen()
    contacts = []

with open(csv_filename, mode="r") as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.DictReader(csv_file)
    for row in csv_reader:
    contacts.append(row)
```

```
print("NO \t NAMA \t\t TELEPON")
print("-" * 32)
for data in contacts:
print(f"{data['NO']} \t {data['NAMA']} \t {data['TELEPON']}")
print("----")
no = input("Pilih nomer kontak> ")
nama = input("nama baru: ")
telepon = input("nomer telepon baru: ")
# mencari contact dan mengubah datanya
# dengan data yang baru
indeks = 0
for data in contacts:
if (data['NO'] == no):
contacts[indeks]['NAMA'] = nama
contacts[indeks]['TELEPON'] = telepon
indeks = indeks + 1
# Menulis data baru ke file CSV (tulis ulang)
with open(csv_filename, mode="w") as csv_file:
fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']
writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)
writer.writeheader()
for new_data in contacts:
writer.writerow({'NO': new_data['NO'], 'NAMA': new_data['NAMA'],
    'TELEPON': new_data['TELEPON']})
back_to_menu()
```

25 Menggunakan fungsi delete

```
def delete_contact():
    clear_screen()
    contacts = []

with open(csv_filename, mode="r") as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.DictReader(csv_file)
    for row in csv_reader:
    contacts.append(row)

print("NO \t NAMA \t\t TELEPON")
    print("-" * 32)

for data in contacts:
    print(f"{data['NO']} \t {data['NAMA']} \t {data['TELEPON']}")
```

```
print("----")
no = input("Hapus nomer> ")
# mencari contact dan mengubah datanya
# dengan data yang baru
indeks = 0
for data in contacts:
if (data['NO'] == no):
contacts.remove(contacts[indeks])
indeks = indeks + 1
# Menulis data baru ke file CSV (tulis ulang)
with open(csv_filename, mode="w") as csv_file:
fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']
writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)
writer.writeheader()
for new_data in contacts:
writer.writerow({'NO': new_data['NO'], 'NAMA': new_data['NAMA'],
    'TELEPON': new_data['TELEPON']})
print("Data sudah terhapus")
back_to_menu()
```

26 Menggunakan main loop

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
while True:
show_menu()
```

27 Menangani eksepsi

```
# import modul sys untuk memperoleh jenis eksepsi
import sys

lists = ['a', 0, 4]
for each in lists:
    try:
    print("Masukan:", each)
    r = 1/int(each)
    break
    except:
    print("Upps!", sys.exc_info()[0], " terjadi.")
    print("Masukan berikutnya.")
    print()
    print("Kebalikan dari ", each, " =", r)
```

28 UnicodeEncodeError: 'ascii' codec can't encode character u'\xa0' in position 20: ordinal not in range(128)

Pada dasarnya, berhenti menggunakan str untuk mengonversi dari unicode ke teks/byte yang diencode.

Sebagai gantinya, gunakan .encode() dengan benar untuk mengencode string:

29 Memastikan apakah direktori ada di Python

30 Cara merujuk ke objek null pada Python

```
if foo is None:
```

31 Cara cek nilai NaN pada Python

```
>>> import math
>>> x = float('nan')
>>> math.isnan(x)
True
```

32 Menghapus duplikasi pada list

```
>>> t = [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8]

>>> t

[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8]

>>> list(set(t))

[1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8]

>>> s = [1, 2, 3]

>>> list(set(t) - set(s))

[8, 5, 6, 7]
```

33 Sort dictionary berdasarkan key

```
In [1]: import collections
```

```
In [2]: d = {2:3, 1:89, 4:5, 3:0}
In [3]: od = collections.OrderedDict(sorted(d.items()))
In [4]: od
Out[4]: OrderedDict([(1, 89), (2, 3), (3, 0), (4, 5)])
```

34 Melakukan Reverse pada list

```
array=[0,10,20,40]
for i in reversed(array):
print(i)
```

35 Cara mendapatkan nilai ASCII dari suatu karakter

```
>>> ord('a')
97
>>> chr(97)
'a'
>>> chr(ord('a') + 3)
'd'
>>>>
```

36 Melakukan pengecekan ketersediaan variabel

Untuk memeriksa keberadaan variabel lokal:

```
if 'myVar' in locals():
# myVar exists.
```

Untuk memeriksa keberadaan variabel global:

```
if 'myVar' in globals():
# myVar exists.
```

Untuk memeriksa apakah suatu objek memiliki atribut:

```
if hasattr(obj, 'attr_name'):
# obj.attr_name exists.
```

37 Ekstrak nama file dari path, apa pun format os/pathnya

```
import os
print(os.path.basename(your_path))
```

38 Mencetak exception dengan Python?

```
except Exception as e: print(e)
```

39 Cara mendapatkan waktu saat ini dengan Python

```
>>> import datetime
>>> datetime.datetime.now()
datetime.datetime(2009, 1, 6, 15, 8, 24, 78915)
>>> print(datetime.datetime.now())
2009-01-06 15:08:24.789150
```

40 Membuat daftar semua file direktori

```
from os import listdir
from os.path import isfile, join
onlyfiles = [f for f in listdir(mypath) if isfile(join(mypath, f))]
```

41 Sort dictionary berdasarkan nilai

```
>>> x = {1: 2, 3: 4, 4: 3, 2: 1, 0: 0}
>>> {k: v for k, v in sorted(x.items(), key=lambda item: item[1])}
{0: 0, 2: 1, 1: 2, 4: 3, 3: 4}

atau

>>> dict(sorted(x.items(), key=lambda item: item[1]))
{0: 0, 2: 1, 1: 2, 4: 3, 3: 4}
```

42 Menambah key baru pada dictionary

```
d = {'key': 'value'}
print(d) # {'key': 'value'}

d['mynewkey'] = 'mynewvalue'
print(d) # {'key': 'value', 'mynewkey': 'mynewvalue'}
```

43 Menggabungkan dua buah list

```
listone = [1, 2, 3]
listtwo = [4, 5, 6]

joinedlist = listone + listtwo
```

44 Melakukan pengecekan list kosong

```
if not a:
print("List is empty")
```

45 Mendefinisikan array dua dimensi

```
# Creates a list containing 5 lists, each of 8 items, all set to 0
w, h = 8, 5
Matrix = [[0 for x in range(w)] for y in range(h)]
```

coba tambahkan nilai seperti berikut

```
Matrix[0][0] = 1
Matrix[6][0] = 3 # error! range...
Matrix[0][6] = 3 # valid
```

46 Convert date ke datetime pada python

```
from datetime import date
from datetime import datetime

dt = datetime.combine(date.today(), datetime.min.time())
```

47 Cara mendapatkan hostname system

```
import socket
print(socket.gethostname())
```

48 Membuat list kosong dengan besaran yang ditentukan

```
>>> 1 = [None] * 10
>>> 1
[None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None]
```

49 Menambah key baru pada dictionary

```
d = {'key': 'value'}
print(d) # {'key': 'value'}

d['mynewkey'] = 'mynewvalue'

print(d) # {'key': 'value',
    'mynewkey': 'mynewvalue'}
```

50 Cara memilihi item secara acak dari daftar

```
import random

foo = ['battery', 'correct', 'horse', 'staple']
secure_random = random.SystemRandom()
print(secure_random.choice(foo))
```

51 Mengimpor file dari folder berbeda

```
import os, sys

from os.path import dirname, join, abspath
sys.path.insert(0, abspath(join(dirname(__file__), '...')))

from root_folder import file_name
```

52 Membaca JSON yang memiliki banyak items

```
data JSON dari API jsonplaceholder dengan endpoint URL:
    https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts

Buatlah program baru dengan nama list_artikel.py, kemudian isi dengan kode berikut:

import json
from urllib import request

url = "https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts"

# lakukan http request
response = request.urlopen(url)

# parsing data json
data = json.loads(response.read())
```

```
# gunakan perulangan untuk menampilkan data
for i in range(len(data)):
print(f"{i}. {data[i]['title']}")
```

53 Cara menampilkan Input dari Keyboard

```
Python sudah menyediakan fungsi input() dan raw_input() untuk
    mengambil inputan dari keyboard.

Cara pakainya:

nama_varabel = input("Sebuah Teks")

# Mengambil input
nama = raw_input("Siapa nama kamu: ")
umur = input("Berapa umur kamu: ")

# Menampilkan output
print "Hello",nama,"umur kamu adalah",umur,"tahun"
```

54 Cara menampilkan output

```
nama = "Muhammad Fahri Ramadhan"
print "Hello",nama
```

55 Menggunakan string Formatting

56 Menggunakan Perulangan for

```
item = ['kopi', 'nasi', 'teh', 'jeruk']
for isi in item:
print(isi)
```

57 Menggunakan Perulangan while

```
jawab = 'ya'
hitung = 0

while(jawab == 'ya'):
hitung += 1
jawab = input("Ulang lagi tidak? ")

print(f"Total perulagan: {hitung}")
```

58 Cara pakai operator relasi sama dengan

```
lulus = raw_input("Apakah kamu lulus? [ya/tidak]: ")

if lulus == "tidak":
print("Kamu harus ikut ujian")
```

59 Penggunaan If/Else

```
umur = input("Berapa umur kamu: ")

if umur >= 18:
  print("Kamu boleh membuat SIM")
  else:
  print("Kamu belum boleh membuat SIM")
```

60 Membuat Program Dengan list

```
# Membuat list kosong untuk menampung hobi
hobi = []
stop = False
i = 0

# Mengisi hobi
while(not stop):
hobi_baru = raw_input("Inputkan hobi yang ke-{}: ".format(i))
hobi.append(hobi_baru)

# Increment i
i += 1

tanya = raw_input("Mau isi lagi? (y/t): ")
if(tanya == "t"):
stop = True

# Cetak Semua Hobi
```

```
print "=" * 10
print "Kamu memiliki {} hobi".format(len(hobi))
for hb in hobi:
print "- {}".format(hb)
```

61 Pengambilan panjang Tuple

62 Mengakses nilai item dari dictionary

```
# Membuat Dictionary
mahasiswa = {
    "nama": "Muhammad Fahri Ramadhan",
    "umur": 22,
    "hobi": ["coding", "membaca", "belajar"],
    "menikah": False,
    "sosmed": {
        "facebook": "fahri-r",
        "twitter": "@fahri_r"
    }
}

# Mengakses isi dictionary
print("Nama saya adalah %s" % mahasiswa["nama"])
print("Twitter: %s" % mahasiswa["sosmed"]["twitter"])
```

63 Membuat fungsi mengembalikan nilai

```
def luas_persegi(sisi):
luas = sisi * sisi
return luas

# pemanggilan fungsi
print "Luas persegi: %d" % luas_persegi(6)
```

64 Cara menggunakan lambda expression

```
greeting = lambda name: print(f"Hello, {name}")
```

65 Penggunaan dari *args dan **kwargs

```
# membuat fungsi dengan parameter *args
def kirim_sms(*nomer):
print nomer

# membuat fungsi dengan parameter **kwargs
def tulis_sms(**isi):
print isi

# Pemanggilan fungsi *args
kirim_sms(123, 888, 4444)

# pemanggilan fungsi **kwargs
tulis_sms(tujuan=123, pesan="apa kabar")
```

66 Parsing XML di Python

```
import xml.dom.minidom as minidom

def main():
    # gunakan fungsi parse() untuk me-load xml ke memori
    # dan melakukan parsing
    doc = minidom.parse("mahasiswa.xml")

# Cetak isi doc dan tag pertamanya
    print doc.nodeName
    print doc.firstChild.tagName

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

67 Cara baca dan Parse file CSV di Python

```
import csv

with open('contacts.csv') as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=",")
    print(csv_reader)
    for row in csv_reader:
    print(row)
```

68 Menulis data dictionary ke CSV

```
import csv
```

```
with open('contacts.csv', mode='a') as csv_file:
# menentukan label
fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']

# membuat objek writer
writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)

# menulis baris ke file CSV
writer.writeheader()
writer.writerow({'NO': '10', 'NAMA': 'Nanda', 'TELEPON': '02109999'})
writer.writerow({'NO': '11', 'NAMA': 'Fahriza', 'TELEPON': '02148488888'})

print("Writing Done!")
```

69 Membuat fungsi lihat data

```
def show_contact():
    clear_screen()
    contacts = []
    with open(csv_filename) as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=",")
    for row in csv_reader:
    contacts.append(row)

if (len(contacts) > 0):
    labels = contacts.pop(0)
    print(f"{labels[0]} \t {labels[1]} \t\t {labels[2]}")
    print("-"*34)
    for data in contacts:
    print(f'{data[0]} \t {data[1]} \t {data[2]}')
    else:
    print("Tidak ada data!")
    back_to_menu()
```

70 Menggunakan fungsi create

```
def create_contact():
    clear_screen()
    with open(csv_filename, mode='a') as csv_file:
    fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']
    writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)

no = input("No urut: ")
    nama = input("Nama lengkap: ")
    telepon = input("No. Telepon: ")
```

```
writer.writerow({'NO': no, 'NAMA': nama, 'TELEPON': telepon})
print("Berhasil disimpan!")
back_to_menu()
```

71 Membuat fungsi search

```
def search_contact():
clear_screen()
contacts = []
with open(csv_filename, mode="r") as csv_file:
csv_reader = csv.DictReader(csv_file)
for row in csv_reader:
contacts.append(row)
no = input("Cari berdasrakan nomer urut> ")
data_found = []
# mencari contact
indeks = 0
for data in contacts:
if (data['NO'] == no):
data_found = contacts[indeks]
indeks = indeks + 1
if len(data_found) > 0:
print("DATA DITEMUKAN: ")
print(f"Nama: {data_found['NAMA']}")
print(f"Telepon: {data_found['TELEPON']}")
else:
print("Tidak ada data ditemukan")
back_to_menu()
```

72 Membuat fungsi edit

```
def edit_contact():
    clear_screen()
    contacts = []

with open(csv_filename, mode="r") as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.DictReader(csv_file)
    for row in csv_reader:
    contacts.append(row)
```

```
print("NO \t NAMA \t\t TELEPON")
print("-" * 32)
for data in contacts:
print(f"{data['NO']} \t {data['NAMA']} \t {data['TELEPON']}")
print("----")
no = input("Pilih nomer kontak> ")
nama = input("nama baru: ")
telepon = input("nomer telepon baru: ")
# mencari contact dan mengubah datanya
# dengan data yang baru
indeks = 0
for data in contacts:
if (data['NO'] == no):
contacts[indeks]['NAMA'] = nama
contacts[indeks]['TELEPON'] = telepon
indeks = indeks + 1
# Menulis data baru ke file CSV (tulis ulang)
with open(csv_filename, mode="w") as csv_file:
fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']
writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)
writer.writeheader()
for new_data in contacts:
writer.writerow({'NO': new_data['NO'], 'NAMA': new_data['NAMA'],
    'TELEPON': new_data['TELEPON']})
back_to_menu()
```

73 Menggunakan fungsi delete

```
def delete_contact():
    clear_screen()
    contacts = []

with open(csv_filename, mode="r") as csv_file:
    csv_reader = csv.DictReader(csv_file)
    for row in csv_reader:
    contacts.append(row)

print("NO \t NAMA \t\t TELEPON")
    print("-" * 32)

for data in contacts:
    print(f"{data['NO']} \t {data['NAMA']} \t {data['TELEPON']}")
```

```
print("----")
no = input("Hapus nomer> ")
# mencari contact dan mengubah datanya
# dengan data yang baru
indeks = 0
for data in contacts:
if (data['NO'] == no):
contacts.remove(contacts[indeks])
indeks = indeks + 1
# Menulis data baru ke file CSV (tulis ulang)
with open(csv_filename, mode="w") as csv_file:
fieldnames = ['NO', 'NAMA', 'TELEPON']
writer = csv.DictWriter(csv_file, fieldnames=fieldnames)
writer.writeheader()
for new_data in contacts:
writer.writerow({'NO': new_data['NO'], 'NAMA': new_data['NAMA'],
    'TELEPON': new_data['TELEPON']})
print("Data sudah terhapus")
back_to_menu()
```

74 Menggunakan main loop

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
while True:
show_menu()
```

75 Menangani exception

```
# import modul sys untuk memperoleh jenis eksepsi
import sys

lists = ['a', 0, 4]
for each in lists:
    try:
    print("Masukan:", each)
    r = 1/int(each)
    break
    except:
    print("Upps!", sys.exc_info()[0], " terjadi.")
    print("Masukan berikutnya.")
    print()
    print("Kebalikan dari ", each, " =", r)
```

76 Cara menghitung tanggal dan waktu:

```
from datetime import datetime
now = datetime.now()
mm = str(now.month)
dd = str(now.day)
yyyy = str(now.year)
hour = str(now.hour)
mi = str(now.minute)
ss = str(now.second)
print (mm + "/" + dd + "/" + yyyy + " " + hour + ":" + mi + ":" + ss)
```

77 Cara menghitung 2 angka yang di inputkan:

```
number1 = input("Angka Pertama: ")
number2 = input("\nANgka Kedua: ")

sum = float(number1) + float(number2)

print("Penjumlahan dari {0} dan {1} adalah {2}" .format(number1, number2, sum))
```

78 Cara menampilkan nama:

```
# Python program showing
# a use of raw_input()
g = raw_input("Enter your name : ")
print g
```

79 Cara menampilkan kalkulator:

```
# Program make a simple calculator that can add, subtract, multiply
    and divide using functions
# This function adds two numbers
def add(x, y):
    return x + y
# This function subtracts two numbers
def subtract(x, y):
    return x - y
# This function multiplies two numbers
def multiply(x, y):
    return x * y
# This function divides two numbers
def divide(x, y):
    return x / y
    print("Select operation.")
```

```
print("1.Add")
print("2.Subtract")
print("3.Multiply")
print("4.Divide")
# Take input from the user
choice = input("Enter choice(1/2/3/4):")
num1 = int(input("Enter first number: "))
num2 = int(input("Enter second number: "))
if choice == '1':
print(num1,"+",num2,"=", add(num1,num2))
elif choice == '2':
print(num1,"-",num2,"=", subtract(num1,num2))
elif choice == '3':
print(num1,"*",num2,"=", multiply(num1,num2))
elif choice == '4':
print(num1,"/",num2,"=", divide(num1,num2))
else:
print("Invalid input")
```

80 Cara untuk bilangan Fibonacci:

```
def Fibonacci(n):
   if n<0:
    print("Incorrect input")
# First Fibonacci number is 0
   elif n==1:
   return 0
# Second Fibonacci number is 1
   elif n==2:
   return 1
   else:
   return Fibonacci(n-1)+Fibonacci(n-2)
# Driver Program
   print(Fibonacci(10))</pre>
```

81 Cara untuk sorting array:

```
def insertionSort(arr):
# Traverse through 1 to len(arr)
for i in range(1, len(arr)):
key = arr[i]
# Move elements of arr[0..i-1], that are
# greater than key, to one position ahead
# of their current position
j = i-1
while j >=0 and key < arr[j] :
arr[j+1] = arr[j]</pre>
```

```
j -= 1
arr[j+1] = key

# Driver code to test above
arr = [12, 11, 13, 8, 4]
insertionSort(arr)
print ("Sorted array is:")
for i in range(len(arr)):
print ("%d" %arr[i])
```

82 Cara untuk sorting array 2:

```
test_string = "Hello World My Name Is : Joo"
# printing original string
print ("The original string is : " + test_string)
# using split()
# to count words in string
res = len(test_string.split())
# printing result
print ("The number of words in string are : " + str(res))
```

83 Cara Sederhana Menghitung Volume Balok

```
print ("PROGRAM PYTHON MENGHITUNG VOLUME BALOK")
p = float(input("Panjang = "))
l = float(input("Lebar = "))
t = float(input("Tinggi = "))

v = p*l*t

print ("Volume Balok = %0.2f" %v)
```

84 Cara Menentukan Bilangan Ganjil Genap

```
bil = int(input("Masukan Bilangan :"))

if bil % 2 == 0:
print("%d Merupakan Bilangan Genap" % bil)
else:
print("%d Merupakan Bilangan Ganjil" % bil)
```

85 Cara Menentukan Nilai Indeks Mahasiswa

```
print("PROGRAM PYTHON MENENTUKAN NILAI INDEKS MAHASISWA")
tugas = float(input("\nMasukkan nilai Tugas: "))
```

```
uts = float(input("Masukkan nilai UTS: "))
uas = float(input("Masukkan nilai UAS: "))

na = (0.15 * uas) + (0.35 * uts) + (0.50 * uas)
if na >= 80:
indeks = 'A'
elif na >= 70:
indeks = 'B'
elif na >= 55:
indeks = 'C'
elif na >= 40:
indeks = 'D'
else:
indeks = 'E'

print("\nNilai Akhir = %0.2f" % na)
print("Nilai Indeks = %c" % indeks)
```

86 Cara Menentukan Bilangan Terkecil dan Terbesar

```
print ("PROGRAM PYTHON MENGHITUNG NILAI TERKECIL & TERBESAR SERTA
        NILAI RATA-RATA")
n = int(input("\nMasukan Jumlah Bilangan = "))
bil = []
tot = 0
for x in range(n):
m=x+1
a = int(input("Bilangan ke %d = "%m))
bil.append(a)
tot += bil[x]
rata2 = tot / n

print("\nBilangan Terkecil : %d" %min(bil))
print("Bilangan Terbesar : %d" %max(bil))
print("Nilai Rata-rata : %0.2f" %rata2)
```

87 Cara menggunakan Fungsi Rekursif

```
def pangkat(x,y):
  if y == 0:
  return 1
  else:
  return x * pangkat(x,y-1)

x = int(input("Masukan Nilai X : "))
y = int(input("Masukan Nilai Y : "))
```

```
print("%d dipangkatkan %d = %d" % (x,y,pangkat(x,y)))
```

88 perulangan while seperti for + range

```
i = 1
while i <= 5:
print(i)
i += 1</pre>
```

89 Menjumlahkan bilangan

```
jumlah = float(bil1) + float(bil2)
```

90 perulangan while untuk list

91 perulangan while dengan inputan

```
a = int(input('Masukkan bilangan ganjil lebih dari 50: '))
while a % 2 != 1 or a <= 50:
a = int(input('Salah, masukkan lagi: '))
print('Benar')</pre>
```

92 perulangan while dengan continue

```
if i % 2 == 0 and i > 0:
print('skip')
continue

# tidak dieksekusi ketika continue dipanggil
print(listKota[i])
```

93 perulangan while dengan break

```
listKota = [
'Jakarta', 'Surabaya', 'Depok', 'Bekasi', 'Solo',
'Jogjakarta', 'Semarang', 'Makassar'
]

kotaYangDicari = input('Masukkan nama kota yang dicari: ')

i = 0
while i < len(listKota):
if listKota[i].lower() == kotaYangDicari.lower():
print('Ketemu di index', i)
break

print('Bukan', listKota[i])
i += 1</pre>
```

94 Menaikkan Exceptions

```
# Raise an instance of the Exception class itself
raise Exception('Ummm... something is wrong')
# Raise an instance of the RuntimeError class
raise RuntimeError('Ummm... something is wrong')
# Raise a custom subclass of Exception that keeps the timestamp the exception was created
from datetime import datetime
class SuperError(Exception):
def __init__(self, message):
Exception.__init__(message)
self.when = datetime.now()
```

```
raise SuperError('Ummm... something is wrong')
```

95 Menelan Exception

```
import json
import yaml
def parse_file(filename):
try:
return json.load(open(filename))
except json.JSONDecodeError
return yaml.load(open(filename))
```

96 Klausul Finally

```
def fetch_some_data():
    db = open_db_connection()
    query(db)
    close_db_Connection(db)
```

97 fungsi penjumlahan

```
def add(x, y):
  return x + y
```

98 Logging

```
import logging
logger = logging.getLogger()
def f():
try:
flaky_func()
```

```
except Exception:
logger.exception()
raise
```

99 fungsi perkalian

```
def multiply(x, y):
return x * y
```

100 fungsi pembagian

```
def divide(x, y):
return x / y
```

101 Error Logger

```
def log_error(logger)
def decorated(f):
    @functools.wraps(f)
def wrapped(*args, **kwargs):
    try:
    return f(*args, **kwargs)
    except Exception as e:
    if logger:
    logger.exception(e)
    raise
    return wrapped
    return decorated
```

102 Retrier

```
import time
import math
def retry(tries, delay=3, backoff=2):
if backoff <= 1:</pre>
raise ValueError("backoff must be greater than 1")
tries = math.floor(tries)
if tries < 0:</pre>
raise ValueError("tries must be 0 or greater")
if delay <= 0:</pre>
raise ValueError("delay must be greater than 0")
def deco_retry(f):
def f_retry(*args, **kwargs):
mtries, mdelay = tries, delay # make mutable
rv = f(*args, **kwargs) # first attempt
while mtries > 0:
if rv is True: # Done on success
return True
mtries -= 1
               # consume an attempt
time.sleep(mdelay) # wait...
mdelay *= backoff # make future wait longer
rv = f(*args, **kwargs) # Try again
return False # Ran out of tries :-(
return f_retry # true decorator -> decorated function
return deco_retry # @retry(arg[, ...]) -> true decorator
```

103 Cara untuk mencetak semua permutasi

```
from itertools import permutations

# Mendapatkan semua permutasi dari [1, 2, 3]
perm = permutations([1, 2, 3])

# Print semua permutasi
for i in perm:
```

104 Menggunakan pernyataan If else

```
myDict = {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9}
print("The dictionary is:", myDict)
key = 4
if key in myDict.keys():
print(myDict[key])
else:
print("{} not a key of dictionary".format(key))
```

105 Program Menentukan Nilai Akhir Semester

```
def fungsi_total_nilai(var_harian, var_uts, var_uas):
  var_harian = int(var_harian) * 0.3
  var_uts = int(var_uts) * 0.3
  var_uas = int(var_uas) * 0.4

var_total = var_harian + var_uts + var_uas
  return var_total
```

106 Mengubah string pada list ke int

```
results = list(map(int, results))
```

107 Unzipping files

```
import zipfile
with zipfile.ZipFile(path_to_zip_file, 'r') as zip_ref:
zip_ref.extractall(directory_to_extract_to)
```

108 Perbandingan string dengan case-sensitive

```
string1 = 'Hello'
string2 = 'hello'

if string1.casefold() == string2.casefold():
print("The strings are the same (case insensitive)")
else:
print("The strings are NOT the same (case insensitive)")
```

109 Mendefinisikan infinite number

```
import math
test = math.inf
```

110 Mencari rata-rata pada sebuah list

```
1 = [15, 18, 2, 36, 12, 78, 5, 6, 9]
import statistics
statistics.mean(1)
```

111 Merename key pada dictionary

```
mydict[k_new] = mydict.pop(k_old)
```

112 Merename file

```
import os
os.rename('a.txt', 'b.kml')
```

113 Mendapatkan nama script dengan python

```
os.path.basename(__file__)
```

114 Convert JSON string ke dict

```
import json

d = json.loads(j)
print d['glossary']['title']
```

115 Mendapatkan nomor minggu

```
>>> import datetime
>>> datetime.date(2010, 6, 16).isocalendar()[1]
24
```

116 Date string ke date object

```
>>> import datetime
>>> datetime.datetime.strptime('24052010', "%d%m%Y").date()
datetime.date(2010, 5, 24)
```

117 Membuat MD5 Checksum dari file

```
import hashlib
def md5(fname):
hash_md5 = hashlib.md5()
with open(fname, "rb") as f:
for chunk in iter(lambda: f.read(4096), b""):
hash_md5.update(chunk)
return hash_md5.hexdigest()
```

118 Disable log messages dari Requests library

```
import logging
logging.getLogger("requests").setLevel(logging.WARNING)
```

119 Convert dict ke kwargs

```
func(type='Event')
```

120 Rename banyak file dalam direktori

```
$ ls
cheese_cheese_type.bar cheese_cheese_type.foo
$ python
>>> import os
>>> for filename in os.listdir("."):
... if filename.startswith("cheese_"):
... os.rename(filename, filename[7:])
...
>>>
$ ls
cheese_type.bar cheese_type.foo
```

121 Convert local time string ke UTC

```
from datetime import datetime
import pytz
```

```
local = pytz.timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
naive = datetime.strptime("2001-2-3 10:11:12", "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
local_dt = local.localize(naive, is_dst=None)
utc_dt = local_dt.astimezone(pytz.utc)
```

122 Mencari dan mereplace elemen pada list

```
>>> a=[1,2,3,1,3,2,1,1]
>>> [4 if x==1 else x for x in a]
[4, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 4]
```

123 Mencari irisan pada list

```
>>> a = [1,2,3,4,5]
>>> b = [1,3,5,6]
>>> list(set(a) & set(b))
[1, 3, 5]
```