

Cheat Sheet

Comparing Strings

Computer internally stores characters as numbers.

Every character has a unique **Unicode** value.

"A"

Unicode - 65

"Z"

Unicode - 122

"1"

Unicode - 49

"*"

Unicode - 42

Ord

To find the Unicode value of a character, we use the

`ord()`

`ord(character)` gives unicode value of the character.

Code

PYTHON

```
1 unicode_value = ord("A")
2 print(unicode_value)
```

Output

65

chr

To find the character with the given Unicode value, we use the

`chr()`

`chr(unicode)` gives character with the unicode value.

Code

PYTHON

```
1 char = chr(75)
2 print(char)
```

Output

K

Unicode Ranges

48 - 57 -> Number Digits (0 - 9)

65 - 90 -> Capital Letters (A - Z)

97 - 122 -> Small Letters (a - z)

Rest -> Special Characters, Other Languages

Printing Characters

The below code will print the characters from

A to Z

Code

PYTHON

```
1 for unicode_value in range(65,91):
```

```
2 print(chr(unicode_value))
```

Output

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J

Expand

Comparing Strings

In Python, strings are compared considering unicode.

Code

PYTHON

```
1 print("A" < "B")
```

Output

True

As unicode value of

A is 65 and B is 66, which internally compares $65 < 66$. So the output should be `True`

Character by Character Comparison

In Python, String Comparison is done character by character.

Code

PYTHON

```
1 print("BAD" >= "BAT")
```

Output

```
False
```

Code

PYTHON

```
1 print("98" < "984")
```

Output

```
True
```

Best Practices

Naming Variables Rule #1

Use only the below characters

- Capital Letters (A – Z)
- Small Letters (a – z)
- Digits (0 – 9)
- Underscore(_)

Examples:

age, total_bill

Naming Variables Rule #2

Below characters cannot be used

- Blanks ()
- Commas (,)
- Special Characters
(~ ! @ # \$ % ^ . ? , etc.)

Naming Variables Rule #3

Variable name must begin with

- Capital Letters (A – Z)
- Small Letters (a – z)
- Underscore(_)

Naming Variables Rule #4

Cannot use Keywords, which are reserved for special meaning

- int
- str
- print etc.,

Keywords

Words which are reserved for special meaning

Code

PYTHON

```
1 help("keywords")
```

Output

Here is a list of the Python keywords. Enter any keyword to get more information.

False	break	for	not
None	class	from	or
True	continue	global	pass
__peg_parser__	def	if	raise
and	del	import	return
as	elif	in	try
assert	else	is	while
async	except	lambda	with
await	finally	nonlocal	yield

Expand

Case Styles

- Camel case: **totalBill**
- Pascal case: **TotalBill**
- Snake case: **total_bill**

Snake case is preferred for naming the variables in Python.

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