

Print Function:

`print("Sureshvj")` → Print a string
`print(x)` → Print a variable x
`print(x,y)` → Print two variables.
`print(f"Suresh, {0}, {1}".format(x,y))` → Print format str **way-1**
`print(f"Suresh, {}, {}".format(x,y))` → Print format str **way-2**
`print(f"Suresh {x}")` → Print format str **way-3**
`print("Python", end='@')` → end concatenates 2 print function messages with end value.
`print('09', '12', '2016', sep='-')` → sep will separate different values with sep value.

Variable declaration:

<code>x = 10</code>		Declare single int variable
<code>x = "Suresh VJ"</code>		Declare single str variable
<code>x, y = 26, "Suresh VJ"</code>	Different memory location	} Declare multiple variables
<code>x, y = 5, 5</code>	Same memory location	
<code>x = y = "Suresh VJ"</code>	Same memory location	Declare multiple variables with single value

Variable Declaration Rules:

- Variable name should not start with **num, special char, capital letter**. (1a, @x, Age)
- Variable name shouldn't contain the **spaces**. (sur name = 'vj')
- Variable name can start with **underscore**. (_)

Constant Variables:

- It is a special type of variable whose value should not change. Declared with capital letters.
- The constant variables declared in a separate python file (constant.py) and use those variables in another file (main.py) by importing them.

<u>constant.py</u>	<u>main.py</u>
<pre># Declare constants PI = 3.14 GRAVITY = 9.8</pre>	<pre># Import constant file we created above import constant print(constant.PI) # prints 3.14 print(constant.GRAVITY) # prints 9.8</pre>

Data Types:

Numeric data types	int, float, complex	26, 10.5, 2+3j
String data types	str	'Suresh VJ'
Sequence types	list, tuple, range	[], (), range(0,10)
Mapping data type	dict	{'key': value}
Set data types	set	{}
Boolean type	bool	True / False, 1 / 0
Null values	None	None

Imp points:

- All data types are **objects**.
- All data types have **immutable** property except list, set, dict.
- All data types have **object intern** properties

Some data which support by python:

Long int	9618112600L	-----L
Binary	0b0110101	0b-----
Decimal	100	100---
Octal	0c215	0c----
Hexa-decimal	0x12d	0x---d

Operators:

Arithmetic operators	+, -, /, //, %, *, **
Comparison operators	<, >, <=, >=, ==, !=, ===
Assignment operators	=, +=, -=, /=, //=, %=, *=, **=
Logical operators	and, or, not
Identical operator	is, in (is not, not in)

Type Casting:

The below constructors are used to perform the type casting.

<code>int()</code>	<code>float()</code>	<code>complex()</code>
<code>bool()</code>	<code>str()</code>	<code>list()</code>
<code>tuple()</code>	<code>set()</code>	<code>dict()</code>

from	int	float	complex	bool	str	list	tuple	set	dict
int	✓	✓	✓	1/0 CK	✓	X	X	X	X
float	✓	✓	✓	CK	✓	X	X	X	X
bool	✓	✓	✓	T/F	✓	X	X	X	X
complex	X	X	✓	CK	✓	X	X	X	X
str	✓	✓	X	CK	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
list	X	X	X	CK	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
tuple	X	X	X	CK	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
set	X	X	X	CK	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
dict	X	X	X	CK	✓	keys	keys	keys	✓

Mutable & Immutable:

Mutable:

If data can be changeable or updatable in current memory location then that objects are called as mutable.

List Set Dict

Immutable:

If data can't be changeable or updatable in current memory location then that objects are called as immutable.

Int Float Bool Str Tuple None

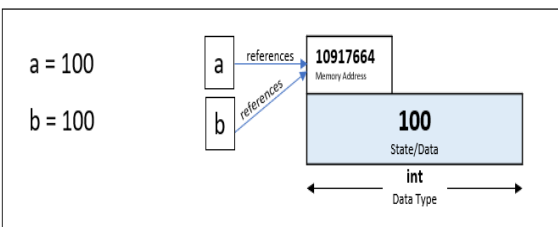
Obj interning:

Object Interning is nothing but the two different variables having the same value is stored in the same address

If two variables / objects having same data, Python creates only one object and save that data in one instance only and provide the object address to both variables.

Eligible to interning property:

Int Float Bool Complex Str



Eligible to interning property:

List Tuple Set Dict

String:

Properties:

Interned obj

- String index numbers starts from 0 in forward direction, and -1 in reverse direction.

<i>Syntax</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
<code>s.capitalize()</code>	Capitalize the starting character of the string and rest of all characters will be converted into lower case.
<code>s.title()</code>	title the starting character of each word in a string and rest of all characters will be converted into lower case.
<code>s.casefold()</code>	Used to convert string to lower case. It is similar to <code>lower()</code> string method, but case removes all the case distinctions present in a string.
<code>s.lower()</code>	Used for converting into lowercase
<code>s.upper()</code>	Used for converting into uppercase
<code>s.swapcase()</code>	Converts all uppercase characters to lowercase and vice versa
<code>s.istitle()</code>	It returns True if all the words in the string are title cased, otherwise returns False.
<code>s.islower()</code>	It returns True if all alphabets in a string are in lowercase. otherwise returns False .
<code>s.isupper()</code>	It returns True if all alphabets in a string are in uppercase. otherwise returns False .
<code>s.center(4, '*')</code> <code>s.center(4)</code>	It will return a new string which contains 4 * s before and after the input string "S".
<code>s.strip()</code> <code>s.strip(s1)</code>	It Remove spaces / specified characters from starting and ending of the string.
<code>s.rstrip()</code> <code>s.rstrip(s1)</code>	It Remove spaces / specified characters from right side of the string.
<code>s.lstrip()</code> <code>s.lstrip(s1)</code>	It Remove spaces / specified characters from left side of the string.
<code>s.count('sub_str')</code>	Returns the number of occurrences of a substring in the given string
<code>s.find('sub_str')</code>	Returns the lowest index or first occurrence of the substring if it is found in a given string. If it is not found, then it returns -1.
<code>s.rfind('sub_str')</code>	Returns the rightmost index of the substring if found in the given string. If not found then it returns -1.

<code>s.startswith('sub_str')</code>	Returns True if a string starts with the specified prefix ('sub_str'), otherwise returns False .
<code>s.endswith('sub_str')</code>	Returns True if a string ends with the given suffix ('sub_str'), otherwise returns False.
<code>s.index('sub_str')</code>	Returns index of the first occurrence of an existing substring inside a given string. Otherwise, it raises ValueError .
<code>s.rindex('sub_str')</code>	Highest index of the substring inside the string if the substring is found. Otherwise, it raises ValueError .
<code>s.isnumeric()</code>	Returns “ True ” if all characters in the string are numeric characters, otherwise returns “ False ”.
<code>s.isalnum()</code>	It checks whether all the characters in a given string are either alphabet or numeric (alphanumeric) characters.
<code>s.isalpha()</code>	It is used to check whether all characters in the String is an alphabet.
<code>s.isdigit()</code>	Returns “ True ” if all characters in the string are digits, Otherwise, It returns “False”.
<code>s.isdecimal()</code>	Returns true if all characters in a string are decimal, else it returns False.
<code>s.isspace()</code>	<p>Returns “True” if all characters in the <u>string</u> are whitespace characters, Otherwise, It returns “False”. This function is used to check if the argument contains all whitespace characters, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘ ’ – Space • ‘\t’ – Horizontal tab • ‘\n’ – Newline • ‘\v’ – Vertical tab • ‘\f’ – Feed • ‘\r’ – Carriage return

List:

Declaration: `[]`, `list()`

Properties:

Mutable	Allow duplicates
Ordered	Not interned obj
Sliceable	Allow all data types
Non-inclusive	

- Declaration Possible ways:
`[]`, `[4]`, `[4,]`, `[4,]`
- List index numbers starts from 0 in forward direction, and -1 in reverse direction.

<code>l.append(val)</code>	Append the value end of the list
<code>l.extend([val, val, ..])</code>	Add provided list of values at end
<code>l.insert(idx, val)</code>	Insert a value at a particular index position
<code>l.copy()</code>	Copy the list into another variable.
<code>l.count(val)</code>	Returns the frequency of a value from a list.
<code>l.index(val)</code>	Return the index number of a value.
<code>l.reverse()</code>	Reverse the list.
<code>l.sort(reverse= T / F)</code>	Sort the list – default ascending order (reverse= False)
<code>l.pop(idx)</code>	Remove specified indexed value - default remove last value
<code>l.remove(val)</code>	Remove first occurrence of the specified value
<code>l.clear()</code>	Clear the list object from memory

Tuple:

Declaration: `()`, `tuple()`

Properties:

Immutable	Allow duplicates
Ordered	Not interned obj
Sliceable	Allow all data types
Non-inclusive	

- Declaration Possible ways:
`t = 1,2,3`
`()`, `4,`, `(4,)`
- Tuple index numbers starts from 0 in forward direction, and -1 in reverse direction.

<code>t.count(val)</code>	Returns the frequency of a value from a list.
<code>t.index(val)</code>	Return the index number of a value.

Set:

Declaration: `{}`, `set()`

Properties:

Mutable	Not allow duplicates
Not ordered	Not interned obj
Can't sliceable	Not allow dict, list, set

- Declaration Possible ways:
`{}`, `{4}`, `{4,}`, `{4, }`
- Set allows only mutable data types.

<code>s.add(val)</code>	Add a value to set
<code>s.clear()</code>	Remove all values from set
<code>s.copy()</code>	Return a copy of the set
<code>s1.difference(s2)</code>	Returns difference (<i>items exist only in the first set</i>) between two sets.
<code>s1.difference_update(s2)</code>	Update the set s1 with items which are not existed in s2.
<code>s.discard("val")</code>	Remove a specified item
<code>s1.intersection(s2)</code>	Returns a set with items which are present in both s1, s2 sets.
<code>s1.intersection_update(s2)</code>	Removes the items from s1 which are not present in s2.
<code>l.pop(idx)</code>	Remove specified indexed value - default remove last value
<code>l.remove(val)</code>	Remove first occurrence of the specified value
<code>l.clear()</code>	Clear the list object from memory

Set:

Declaration: `{}`, `set()`

Properties:

Mutable	Not allow duplicates
Not ordered	Not interned obj
Can't sliceable	Not allow dict, list, set

- Declaration Possible ways:
`{}`, `{4}`, `{4,}`, `{4, }`
- Set allows only mutable data types.

<code>s.add(val)</code>	Add a value to set
<code>s.clear()</code>	Remove all values from set
<code>s.copy()</code>	Return a copy of the set
<code>s1.difference(s2)</code>	Returns difference (<i>items exist only in the first set</i>) between two sets.
<code>s1.difference_update(s2)</code>	Update the set s1 with items which are not existed in s2.
<code>s1.intersection(s2)</code>	Returns a set with items which are present in both s1, s2 sets.
<code>l.reverse()</code>	Reverse the list.
<code>l.sort(reverse= T / F)</code>	Sort the list – default ascending order (reverse= False)
<code>l.pop(idx)</code>	Remove specified indexed value - default remove last value
<code>l.remove(val)</code>	Remove first occurrence of the specified value
<code>l.clear()</code>	Clear the list object from memory

Concatenation:

Concatenation is the process of extend the value with new value.

Ex: `a = "Suresh"`, `b = " VJ"`
b concatenates with a is `"Suresh VJ"`

1. str with str concatenation is possible.
2. list with list concatenation is possible.
3. tuple with tuple concatenation is possible.

`a+b`, `a+=b`

we can do concatenation by above ways

Sort & Reverse:

Sort:

`sortend(x)` → ascending

`sortend(x, reverse=True)` → descending

- When we sort the string, that returns list of characters. If we want to convert that list into str then use `"".join(output_list)`
- List has by its own sort function `l.sort()`
- Sort applicable to **Str List Tuple Set Dict**

Reverse:

`x[::-1]`

`Reversed(x)`

- Can't apply reverse operation on **Set** and **Dict**

Comprehension:

Let's consider list x as below & applying comprehension in 3 way i.e *with out condition*, *with if*, *with if else*

```
x = range(0,11)
```

```
lst = [i+2 for i in x]
```

```
lst = [i+2 for i in x if i <= 5]
```

```
lst = [i+2 if i > 3 else i for i in x]
```

This concept applicable to:

List Tuple Set Dict

For **Dict** we should pass key value pair as below:

```
lst = {f"key{i}" : i+2 for i in x}
```