

Whitespace matters! Your code will not run correctly if you do not properly indent code.

```
#this is a comment
```

#### Variables

```
a=2
b="Niranjan"
```

#### Operators

```
a=2+1      c= 3-1
b=3*5      d= 4/3
```

```
v=4 % 3
p=8//3
```

```
q=2**3
```

#### Data Types

```
int 2, -2
float 3.7 , -4.6
String "Niranjan"
```

### Python Logic

```
if:
    if test:
        #do stuff if test is true
    elif test 2:
        #do stuff if test2 is true
    else:
        #do stuff if both tests are false

while:
    while test:
        #keep doing stuff until
        #test is false
```

```
for:
    for x in aSequence:
        #do stuff for each member of aSequence
        #for example, each item in a list, each
        #character in a string, etc.

    for x in range(10):
        #do stuff 10 times (0 through 9)

    for x in range(5,10):
        #do stuff 5 times (5 through 9)
```

### Python Strings

A string is a sequence of characters, usually used to store text.

```
creation:      the_string = "Hello World!"
               the_string = 'Hello World!'
```

```
accessing:    the_string[4]      returns 'o'
splitting:    the_string.split(' ') returns ['Hello', 'World!']
               the_string.split('r') returns ['Hello Wo', 'ld!']
```

To join a list of strings together, call `join()` as a method of the string you want to separate the values in the list ( ' ' if none), and pass the list as an argument. Yes, it's weird.

```
words = ["this", 'is', 'a', 'list', 'of', "strings"]
' '.join(words)      returns "This is a list of strings"
'ZOOl'.join(words)   returns "ThisZOOlIsZOOlLaZOOlListZOOlOfZOOlStrings"
''.join(words)       returns "Thisisalistofstrings"
```

String Formatting: similar to `printf()` in C, uses the `%` operator to add elements of a tuple into a string

```
this_string = "there"
print "Hello %s!"%this_string returns "Hello there!"
```

### Python Tuples

A tuple consists of a number of values separated by commas. They are useful for ordered pairs and returning several values from a function.

```
creation:      emptyTuple = ()
               singleItemTuple = ("spam",) ← note the comma!
               thistuple = 12, 89, 'a'
               thistuple = (12, 89, 'a')
```

```
accessing:    thistuple[0] returns 12
```

## Python Dictionaries

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A dictionary is a set of key:value pairs. All keys in a dictionary must be unique.

```
creation:      emptyDict = {}
               thisdict = {'a':1, 'b':23, 'c':"eggs"}

accessing:     thisdict['a']      returns 1

deleting:      del thisdict['b']

finding:       thisdict.has_key('e')           returns False
               thisdict.keys()                returns ['a', 'c']
               thisdict.items()                returns [('a', 1), ('c', 'eggs')]
               'c' in thisdict                 returns True
               'paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde' in thisdict returns False
```

## Python List Manipulation

One of the most important data structures in Python is the list. Lists are very flexible and have many built-in control functions.

creation:	thelist = [5,3,'p',9,'e']	[5,3,'p',9,'e']
accessing:	thelist[0]	returns 5
slicing:	thelist[1:3]	returns [3,'p']
	thelist[2:]	returns ['p',9,'e']
	thelist[:2]	returns [5,3]
	thelist[2:-1]	returns ['p',9]
length:	len(thelist)	returns 5
sort:	thelist.sort()	no return value
add:	thelist.append(37)	
return &	thelist.pop()	returns 37
remove:	thelist.pop(1)	returns 5
insert:	thelist.insert(2, 'z')	
remove:	thelist.remove('e')	
	del thelist[0]	
concatenation:	thelist + [0]	returns ['z',9,'p',0]
finding:	9 in thelist	returns True

## Python Functions

```
function:      def add(param1, param2):
               answer=param1+ param2
               return answer
```

```
a=add(2,3)
print(a)
```

open:

```
thisfile = open("datadirectory/file.txt")
```

note: forward slash, unlike Windows! This function defaults to read-only

accessing:

```
thisfile.read()
```

reads entire file into one string

```
thisfile.readline()
```

reads one line of a file

```
thisfile.readlines()
```

reads entire file into a list of strings, one per line

```
for eachline in thisfile:
```

steps through lines in a file

Websites

download Python [www.python.org](http://www.python.org)

Learn A/L python [www.shilpasayura.com/dev/python](http://www.shilpasayura.com/dev/python)

A/L ICT [www.shilpasayura.net/m](http://www.shilpasayura.net/m)

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