Python Cheat Sheet: Basic Data Types

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	Description	Example
Boolean	The Boolean data type is a truth value, either True or False. The Boolean operators ordered by priority: not x → "if x is False, then x, else y" x and y → "if x is False, then x, else y" x or y → "if x is False, then y, else x" These comparison operators evaluate to True: 1 < 2 and 0 <= 1 and 3 > 2 and 2 >=2 and 1 == 1 and 1 != 0 # True	<pre>## 1. Boolean Operations x, y = True, False print(x and not y) # True print(not x and y or x) # True ## 2. If condition evaluates to False if None or 0 or 0.0 or '' or [] or {} or set(): # None, 0, 0.0, empty strings, or empty # container types are evaluated to False print("Dead code") # Not reached</pre>
Integer, Float	An integer is a positive or negative number without floating point (e.g. 3). A float is a positive or negative number with floating point precision (e.g. 3.14159265359). The '//' operator performs integer division. The result is an integer value that is rounded toward the smaller integer number (e.g. 3 // 2 == 1).	<pre>## 3. Arithmetic Operations x, y = 3, 2 print(x + y) # = 5 print(x - y) # = 1 print(x * y) # = 6 print(x / y) # = 1.5 print(x // y) # = 1 print(x % y) # = 1s print(-x) # = -3 print(abs(-x)) # = 3 print(int(3.9)) # = 3 print(float(3)) # = 3.0 print(x ** y) # = 9</pre>
String	Python Strings are sequences of characters. The four main ways to create strings are the following. 1. Single quotes 'Yes' 2. Double quotes "Yes" 3. Triple quotes (multi-line) """Yes We Can""" 4. String method str(5) == '5' # True 5. Concatenation "Ma" + "hatma" # 'Mahatma' These are whitespace characters in strings. Newline \n Space \s	<pre>## 4. Indexing and Slicing s = "The youngest pope was 11 years old" print(s[0]) # 'T' print(s[1:3]) # 'he' print(s[-3:-1]) # 'ol' print(s[-3:]) # 'old' x = s.split() # creates string array of words print(x[-3] + " " + x[-1] + " " + x[2] + "s")</pre>

