Python 3 Cheat Sheet

Latest version on: https://perso.limsi.fr/pointal/python:memento

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 integer, float, boolean, string, bytes
                                      Base Types
    int 783 0 -192
                             0b010 0o642 0xF3
                zero
                              binary
                                      octal
                                              hexa
 float 9.23 0.0
                        -1.7e-6
                               ×10-6
  bool True False
    str "One\nTwo"
                               Multiline string:
         escaped new line
                                  """X\tY\tZ
                                  1\t2\t3"""
           'I\_'m'
           escaped '
                                    escaped tab
 bytes b"toto\xfe\775"
                                         # immutables
              hexadecimal octal
 for variables, functions,
                                Identifiers
 modules, classes... names
 a...zA...Z followed by a...zA...Z 0...9

    diacritics allowed but should be avoided

    language keywords forbidden

    lower/UPPER case discrimination

       © a toto x7 y_max BigOne
       8 8y and for
                   Variables assignment
  d assignment ⇔ binding of a name with a value
```

```
Container Types
• ordered sequences, fast index access, repeatable values
                                                                             []]
           list [1,5,9]
                                ["x",11,8.9]
                                                         ["mot"]
        tuple (1,5,9)
                                  11, "y", 7.4
                                                         ("mot",)
                                                                             (:)
 Non modifiable values (immutables)
                                d expression with only comas →tuple
        str bytes (ordered sequences of chars / bytes)
                                                                           b""
 ■ key containers, no a priori order, fast key access, each key is unique
dictionary dict {"key":"value"}
                                             dict (a=3, b=4, k="v")
                                                                             { }
(key/value associations) {1:"one", 3:"three", 2:"two", 3.14:"π"}
            set {"key1", "key2"}
                                             {1,9,3,0}
                                                                         set (i)

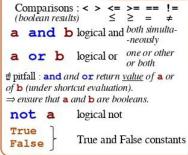
₫ keys=hashable values (base types, immutables...)

                                             frozenset immutable set
                                                                           empty
```

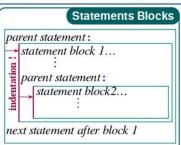
```
1) evaluation of right side expression value
 2) assignment in order with left side names
x=1.2+8+\sin(y)
a=b=c=0 assignment to same value
y, z, r=9.2, -7.6, 0 multiple assignments
a, b=b, a values swap
a, *b=seq \ unpacking of sequence in
*a, b=seq | item and list
                                           and
x+=3
           increment \Leftrightarrow x=x+3
x-=2
                                            /=
           decrement \Leftrightarrow x=x-2
x=None « undefined » constant value
                                            8=
del x
           remove name x
```

```
Conversions
                                           type (expression)
int("15") \rightarrow 15
int("3f", 16) \rightarrow 63
                                can specify integer number base in 2nd parameter
int(15.56) \rightarrow 15
                                truncate decimal part
float("-11.24e8") \rightarrow -1124000000.0
round (15.56, 1) \rightarrow 15.6
                                rounding to 1 decimal (0 decimal \rightarrow integer number)
bool (x) False for null x, empty container x, None or False x; True for other x
str(x) \rightarrow "..." representation string of x for display (cf. formatting on the back)
chr(64) -> '@' ord('@') -> 64
                                         code \leftrightarrow char
repr (\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow "..." literal representation string of \mathbf{x}
bytes([72, 9, 64]) \rightarrow b'H\t@'
list("abc") → ['a', 'b', 'c']
dict([(3,"three"),(1,"one")]) \rightarrow \{1:'one',3:'three'\}
set(["one","two"]) → {'one','two'}
separator str and sequence of str → assembled str
   ':'.join(['toto','12','pswd']) → 'toto:12:pswd'
str splitted on whitespaces → list of str
   "words with spaces".split() → ['words', 'with', 'spaces']
str splitted on separator str → list of str
   "1,4,8,2".split(",") \rightarrow ['1','4','8','2']
sequence of one type \rightarrow list of another type (via list comprehension)
   [int(x) for x in ('1', '29', '-3')] \rightarrow [1, 29, -3]
```

```
Sequence Containers Indexing
                                       for lists, tuples, strings, bytes...
                   -5
                          -4
                                  -3
                                         -2
                                                 -1
                                                              Items count
                                                                                   Individual access to items via 1st [index]
  negative index
                    0
                                                 4
   positive index
                           1
                                   2
                                          3
                                                                                   lst[0] →10
                                                          len(lst) \rightarrow 5
                                                                                                      ⇒ first one
                                                                                                                       1st[1]→20
                          20,
          1st=[10,
                                  30;
                                          40
                                                 501
                                                                                   lst[-1] → 50 ⇒ last one
                                                                                                                       1st [-2] \rightarrow 40
                                                             index from 0
   positive slice
                 0
                               2
                                      3
                                                                                   On mutable sequences (list), remove with
                                                           (here from 0 to 4)
  negative slice
                 -5
                      -4
                              -3
                                     -2
                                                                                   del 1st[3] and modify with assignment
                                                                                   1st[4]=25
Access to sub-sequences via 1st [start slice: end slice: step]
lst[:-1] \rightarrow [10,20,30,40] lst[::-1] \rightarrow [50,40,30,20,10] lst[1:3] \rightarrow [20,30]
                                                                                                            lst[:3] \rightarrow [10,20,30]
                                                                               lst[-3:-1] \rightarrow [30,40] lst[3:] \rightarrow [40,50]
lst[1:-1] → [20, 30, 40]
                                   1st[::-2] \rightarrow [50, 30, 10]
                                   lst[:] \rightarrow [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] shallow copy of sequence
lst[::2]→[10,30,50]
Missing slice indication \rightarrow from start / up to end.
On mutable sequences (list), remove with del lst[3:5] and modify with assignment lst[1:4]=[15, 25]
```



Boolean Logic



d configure editor to insert 4 spaces in place of an indentation tab.

```
# floating numbers... approximated values

Operators: + - * / // % **

Priority (...) × ÷ ↑ ↑ a<sup>b</sup>
integer ÷ ÷ remainder

@ → matrix × python3.5+numpy

(1+5.3) *2→12.6
abs (-3.2) →3.2
round (3.57,1) →3.6
pow (4,3) →64.0

# usual order of operations
```

```
angles in radians

from math import sin, pi...

sin (pi/4) → 0.707...

cos (2*pi/3) → 0.4999...

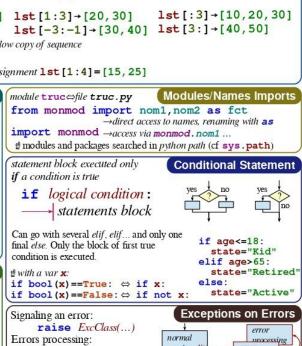
sqrt (81) → 9.0

log (e**2) → 2.0

ceil (12.5) → 13

floor (12.5) → 12

modules math, statistics, random, decimal, fractions, numpy, etc. (cf. doc)
```



raise X

processing

in all cases

→ normal procesising block

error processing block

except Exception as e:

error_{raise} processing

finally block for final processing