**Python**

Use two asterisks and a question mark like np.\*load\*? To get an overview of all functions that contain that word:

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If you have a = [1, 2, 3] and then write b = a, then you are not *copying* a to b, but *creating a second reference* to [1, 2, 3]. Like here:

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Use isinstance(a, int) to check whether an object is of a specific object type:  
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Use iter() to check whether an object is iterable (e.g. you can perform a loop on it):

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**Importing parts of a module**

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**Binary operations**

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**Note that == is not the same as is**

Take a = 2, b = a, and c = list(a). Both a == b and a == c will return True, because all of the objects are equal to value 2. But only a is b will return True, because b refers to a and is not a *separate copy* like c. The list() function always creates a separate copy (a new list).

**Python scalar types (data types)**

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Description automatically generated None, str, bytes, float, bool, int

**Working with dates**

Use from datetime to import types like datetime, date or time.

Use datetime() to create a date with time:

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Use date() to return date and time() to return time:

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The strftime method formats a datetime as a string:

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**Replace parts of dates with 0, e.g. minutes and/or seconds:**

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**for loops with continue and break**

Use continue to continue the iteration (skip the value)

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To stop the iteration use break:

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The break keyword only terminates the innermost for loop; any outer for loops will continue to run:

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A while loop:

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Use pass in a loop in blocks where no action is to be taken:

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**Built-In Data Structures, Functions, and Files**