

pythonquickrevision

January 26, 2026

```
[52]: # F-strings (formatted printing)
name = "Tarun"
age = 21
height = 5.9821

# simple f-string
print(f"My name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")

# round decimal inside f-string
print(f"My height is {height:.2f} feet.") # 5.68
print(f"My height (3 decimals) is {height:.3f}") # 5.679

# add commas
num = 1234567.8912
print(f"Formatted number: {num:,.2f}") # 1,234,567.89
```

My name is Tarun and I am 21 years old.

My height is 5.98 feet.

My height (3 decimals) is 5.982

Formatted number: 1,234,567.89

```
[53]: # Rounding numbers
import math
x = 3.14159
print(round(x)) # 3
print(round(x, 2)) # 3.14
print(round(x, 3)) # 3.142
print(math.ceil(x)) # 4
print(math.floor(x)) # 3

import random
print(random.randint(1, 10)) # random int between 1 and 10 inclusive
print(random.randrange(0, 21, 2)) # random even int between 0 and 20 inclusive
```

3

3.14

3.142

4

3

10
20

```
[54]: # map() function
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

# double each element
doubled = list(map(lambda x: x * 2, nums))
print("Doubled:", doubled)

# convert list of strings to integers
str_nums = ["10", "20", "30"]
int_nums = list(map(int, str_nums))
print("Integers:", int_nums)
```

Doubled: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
Integers: [10, 20, 30]

```
[55]: # filter() function
# keep only even numbers
evens = list(filter(lambda x: x%2==0, nums))
print("Even numbers:", evens)
```

Even numbers: [2, 4]

0.0.1 Lists

```
[56]: # Lists
# Empty list
lst = []
# List with values
lst = [1, 2, 3, 4]
l2=['a', 'b', 'c']
l3=[1, 'a', 3.5, True] # mixed types
# Using list() from iterable
lst2 = list(range(5)) # [0,1,2,3,4]

# access/update
print(lst[0]) # 1
lst[2] = 10 # [1,2,10,4]

# add/remove
lst.append(5) # add at end
lst.insert(2, 99) # insert at index
lst.pop() # remove last
lst.pop(1) # remove index 1
lst.remove(10) # remove by value
lst.extend([6,7,8]) # extend list
lst.reverse() # reverse list
```

```

lst.sort() # sort list

# common methods
len(lst) # length
sum(lst) # sum of elements
min(lst), max(lst) # min/max

# List comprehensions (alternative to map/filter)
squares = [x * x for x in nums]
even_squares = [x * x for x in nums if x % 2 == 0]
print("Squares:", squares)
print("Even squares:", even_squares)

# check empty list:
if not lst:
    print("List is empty")

lst2=lst[:] # copy list or lst.copy()

```

1

Squares: [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]

Even squares: [4, 16]

```

[57]: # sorting
lst.sort() # ascending
lst.sort(reverse=True) # descending
lst.sort(key=lambda x: -x) # custom key (negative for descending)
lst.sort(key=lambda x: x%3) # custom key (mod 3)

# Sort by key, example: list of tuples by second element
tuples = [(1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1)]
tuples.sort(key=lambda x: x[1]) # [(3,1),(2,2),(1,3)]

```

0.0.2 Dictionary

```

[58]: # Initialize
d = {} # empty
d = {"a": 1, "b": 2}

# from list of tuples
d2 = dict([("x", 10), ("y", 20)])

# access/update
print(d["a"]) # 1
d["c"] = 3 # add new
d["a"] = 10 # update existing

```

```

d.get("b") # 2
d.get("z", 0) # 0 (default if not found)

# useful methods
d.keys() # dict_keys(['a', 'b', 'c'])
d.values() # dict_values([10, 2, 3])
d.items() # dict_items([('a', 10), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)])

```

1

[58]: dict_items([('a', 10), ('b', 2), ('c', 3)])

```

[59]: # Iteration
for key in d:
    print(key, d[key])

for key, val in d.items():
    print(key, val)

```

```

a 10
b 2
c 3
a 10
b 2
c 3

```

```

[60]: # counting
from collections import Counter

words = ["a", "b", "a", "c", "b", "a"]
count = Counter(words)
print(count) # Counter({'a':3, 'b':2, 'c':1})

```

```
Counter({'a': 3, 'b': 2, 'c': 1})
```

```

[61]: # Max Frequency Word Example
max_freq = max(count.values())
candidates = [w for w, f in count.items() if f == max_freq]
longest_word = max(candidates, key=len)

```

0.0.3 Strings

```

[62]: # initialize/access
s = "Hello World"
s[0] # 'H'
s[-1] # 'd'
len(s) # 11
s[1:9]
s[1:9:2] # 'el ol'

```

```
s[-5:] # 'World'
s[::-1] # 'dlroW olleH' (reversed)
```

[62]: 'dlroW olleH'

```
[63]: # Common methods
s.lower()
s.upper()
s.strip() # remove spaces
s.split() # ['Hello', 'World']
s.split(",") # split by comma
", ".join(["a", "b"]) # 'a,b'
s.replace("l", "L") # 'HeLLo WorLd'

# check/search
s.startswith("He")
s.endswith("ld")
"lo" in s
s.count("l")

# all method
all(c.isalpha() for c in s) # checks if all chars are alphabetic
s.isdigit() # checks if all chars are digits
s.isalpha() # checks if all chars are alphabetic
s.isalnum() # checks if all chars are alphanumeric
s.isspace() # checks if all chars are whitespace
```

[63]: False

0.0.4 Tuple

```
[64]: # Initialize
t = (10, 20, 30)
t_single = (50,) # single element tuple, comma needed
print(t)
print(t_single)

# access/operations
t[0] # 10
t += (40,) # create new tuple
len(t)
```

```
(10, 20, 30)
(50,)
```

[64]: 4

0.0.5 Sets

```
[65]: # Initialise
s = set()
s = {1, 2, 3}

# operations
s.add(4)
s.remove(2)
len(s)
1 in s
```

[65]: True

```
[66]: # useful set operations
a = {1, 2, 3}
b = {2, 3, 4}
a & b # intersection {2,3}
a | b # union {1,2,3,4}
a - b # difference {1}
```

[66]: {1}

Common Patterns / Quick Snippets

```
[67]: ## Counting letters in string
from collections import Counter

s = "abracadabra"
count = Counter(s)
```

```
[68]: ## Reverse words / characters
word = "hello"
rev = word[::-1] # 'olleh'

sentence = "hi there"
rev_sentence = " ".join(w[::-1] for w in sentence.split())
```

```
[69]: # Stable partition (vowels / consonants)
s = "program"
vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"
consonants = [c for c in s if c not in vowels]
v = [c for c in s if c in vowels]
"".join(consonants + v)
```

[69]: 'prgrmoa'

```
[70]: # Max element / tie-breaker example
words = ["hi", "hello", "hey", "abc"]
```

```

max_len = max(len(w) for w in words)
longest = [w for w in words if len(w) == max_len]
print(longest)

```

```
['hello']
```

0.0.6 Regex

```

[71]: import re

text = "Hello123, my email is example@test.com and phone is 9876543210."

# -----
# 1 Basic anchors
# ^ → start of string
# $ → end of string

print(re.findall(r"^Hello", text)) # ['Hello'] → matches "Hello" only at start
print(re.findall(r"com$", text)) # [] → 'com' is not at end
print(re.findall(r"10\.$", text)) # ['10.'] → matches number at very end

# -----
# 2 Character classes
# [abc] → any one of a, b, or c
# [a-z] → any lowercase letter
# [A-Z] → any uppercase letter
# [0-9] → any digit
# [^a-z] → any character NOT a lowercase letter

print(re.findall(r"[aeiou]", text)) # ['e', 'o', 'a', 'i', 'e', 'a', 'e', 'e', 'u', 'o']
print(
    re.findall(r"[0-9]", text)
) # ['1', '2', '3', '9', '8', '7', '6', '5', '4', '3', '2', '1', '0']
print(re.findall(r"^[^0-9]", text)) # all non-digit characters

# -----
# 3 Quantifiers
# * → 0 or more
# + → 1 or more
# ? → 0 or 1
# {n} → exactly n times
# {n,} → n or more times
# {m,n} → between m and n times

print(re.findall(r"\d+", text)) # ['123', '9876543210'] → 1+ digits

```

```

print(re.findall(r"\d{3}", text)) # ['123', '987', '654', '321'] → exactly 3
↳ digits
print(
    re.findall(r"\w+", text)
) #
↳ ['Hello123', 'my', 'email', 'is', 'example', 'test', 'com', 'and', 'phone', 'is', '9876543210']

# -----
# 4 Special sequences
# \d → digit [0-9]
# \D → non-digit
# \w → word character [a-zA-Z0-9_]
# \W → non-word character
# \s → whitespace
# \S → non-whitespace

print(re.findall(r"\s", text)) # [' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ']
print(
    re.findall(r"\S+", text)
) # ['Hello123', 'my', 'email', 'is', 'example@test.',
↳ 'com', 'and', 'phone', 'is', '9876543210.']

# -----
# 5 Common real-world patterns

# Email
emails = re.findall(r"\b[\w._%+-]+@[ \w.-]+\.\w{2,}\b", text)
print("Emails:", emails) # ['example@test.com']

# Phone (10 digits)
phones = re.findall(r"\b\d{10}\b", text)
print("Phones:", phones) # ['9876543210']

# Words starting with uppercase
capital_words = re.findall(r"\b[A-Z][a-z]*\b", text)
print("Capitalized words:", capital_words) # ['Hello']

# Remove punctuation (example)
cleaned = re.sub(r"[^\w\s]", "", text)
print("Cleaned:", cleaned)

# -----
# 6 Optional / OR
# ? → optional
# | → OR

# match 'cat' or 'dog'

```



```

print(re.findall(r"cat|dog", "I have cat and dog")) # ['cat', 'dog']

# match 'color' or 'colour'
print(re.findall(r"colou?r", "color colour")) # ['color', 'colour']

['Hello']
[]
['10.']
['e', 'o', 'e', 'a', 'i', 'i', 'e', 'a', 'e', 'e', 'o', 'a', 'o', 'e', 'i']
['1', '2', '3', '9', '8', '7', '6', '5', '4', '3', '2', '1', '0']
['H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', ' ', ' ', ' ', 'm', 'y', ' ', ' ', 'e', 'm', 'a', 'i', 'l', ' ', ' ',
'i', 's', ' ', ' ', 'e', 'x', 'a', 'm', 'p', 'l', 'e', '@', 't', 'e', 's', 't', '.',
'c', 'o', 'm', ' ', ' ', 'a', 'n', 'd', ' ', ' ', 'p', 'h', 'o', 'n', 'e', ' ', ' ', 'i', 's',
' ', ' ', '.']
['123', '9876543210']
['123', '987', '654', '321']
['Hello123', 'my', 'email', 'is', 'example', 'test', 'com', 'and', 'phone',
'is', '9876543210']
[' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ']
['Hello123', 'my', 'email', 'is', 'example@test.com', 'and', 'phone', 'is',
'9876543210.']
Emails: ['example@test.com']
Phones: ['9876543210']
Capitalized words: []
Cleaned: Hello123 my email is exampletestcom and phone is 9876543210
['cat', 'dog']
['color', 'colour']

```

0.0.7 Regex Cheat Sheet – With search and sub

```

[72]: import re

text = "Hello123, my email is example@test.com and phone is 9876543210."

# -----
# 1 re.findall() → returns all matches as a list
emails = re.findall(r"\b[\w._%+-]+@[ \w.-]+\.\w{2,}\b", text)
print("findall emails:", emails) # ['example@test.com']

# -----
# 2 re.search() → returns first match object (or None)
match = re.search(r"\d{10}", text)
if match:
    print("search phone:", match.group()) # '9876543210'

# -----
# 3 re.sub() → substitute / replace pattern

```

```

# Replace all digits with 'X'
masked = re.sub(r"\d", "X", text)
print("sub digits:", masked)

# Replace email with [EMAIL]
masked_email = re.sub(r"\b[\w._%+-]+@[ \w.-]+\.\w{2,}\b", "[EMAIL]", text)
print("sub email:", masked_email)

# -----
# 4 Anchors
print(re.findall(r"^Hello", text)) # ['Hello'] start
print(re.findall(r"10\.$", text)) # ['10.'] end

# -----
# 5 Character classes
print(re.findall(r"[A-Z]", text)) # uppercase letters
print(re.findall(r"[0-9]", text)) # digits

# -----
# 6 Quantifiers
print(re.findall(r"\d+", text)) # 1+ digits: ['123', '9876543210']
print(re.findall(r"\w+", text)) # word chars: ['Hello123', 'my', 'email', 'is', ...
↪ ]

# -----
# 7 Special sequences
print(re.findall(r"\s", text)) # whitespaces
print(re.findall(r"\S+", text)) # non-whitespaces

# -----
# 8 Optional / OR
print(re.findall(r"colou?r", "color colour")) # ['color', 'colour']
print(re.findall(r"cat|dog", "I have cat and dog")) # ['cat', 'dog']

# -----
# 9 Word boundaries
print(re.findall(r"\b\w{2}\b", "hi my is go at")) # ['hi', 'my', 'is', 'go',
↪ 'at']

# -----
# Combining search & sub
# Find first email, replace all emails
match_email = re.search(r"\b[\w._%+-]+@[ \w.-]+\.\w{2,}\b", text)
if match_email:
    print("First email found:", match_email.group())

new_text = re.sub(r"\b[\w._%+-]+@[ \w.-]+\.\w{2,}\b", "[EMAIL]", text)

```

```
findall emails: ['example@test.com']
search phone: 9876543210
sub digits: HelloXXX, my email is example@test.com and phone is XXXXXXXXXX.
sub email: Hello123, my email is [EMAIL] and phone is 9876543210.
['Hello']
['10.']
['H']
['1', '2', '3', '9', '8', '7', '6', '5', '4', '3', '2', '1', '0']
['123', '9876543210']
['Hello123', 'my', 'email', 'is', 'example', 'test', 'com', 'and', 'phone',
'is', '9876543210']
[' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ', ' ']
['Hello123,', 'my', 'email', 'is', 'example@test.com', 'and', 'phone', 'is',
'9876543210.']
['color', 'colour']
['cat', 'dog']
['hi', 'my', 'is', 'go', 'at']
First email found: example@test.com
Text after replacement: Hello123, my email is [EMAIL] and phone is 9876543210.
```

0.0.8 Regex Extraction in Python

```
[73]: import re

text = "My name is Tarun, my email is example@test.com, phone: 9876543210, age: 21"

# -----
# 1 Using groups to extract parts
# Extract username and domain from email
match = re.search(r"(\w+)@([\w.-]+)", text)
if match:
    print("Full match:", match.group(0)) # 'example@test.com'
    print("Username:", match.group(1))   # 'example'
    print("Domain:", match.group(2))     # 'test.com'

# -----
# 2 Extract multiple matches with findall
# Returns list of tuples when groups used
emails = re.findall(r"(\w+)@([\w.-]+)", text)
print("Emails found (username, domain):", emails) # [('example', 'test.com')]

# -----
# 3 Named groups (easier to read)
match = re.search(r"(?P<user>\w+)@(?P<domain>[\w.-]+)", text)
```

```

if match:
    print("Username:", match.group("user"))
    print("Domain:", match.group("domain"))

# -----
# 4 Extract numbers
numbers = re.findall(r"\d+", text)
print("Numbers found:", numbers) # ['9876543210', '23']

# -----
# 5 Extract phone specifically
phone_match = re.search(r"phone: (\d{10})", text)
if phone_match:
    print("Phone number extracted:", phone_match.group(1))

# -----
# 6 Extract all key-value patterns (like age: 23)
kv_pairs = re.findall(r"(\w+): (\d+)", text)
print("Key-value pairs:", kv_pairs) # [('phone', '9876543210'), ('age', '23')]

# -----
# 7 Using sub to extract & replace
# Replace all numbers with [NUM]
masked_text = re.sub(r"\d+", "[NUM]", text)
print("Text after masking numbers:", masked_text)

```

Full match: example@test.com
 Username: example
 Domain: test.com
 Emails found (username, domain): [('example', 'test.com')]
 Username: example
 Domain: test.com
 Numbers found: ['9876543210', '21']
 Phone number extracted: 9876543210
 Key-value pairs: [('phone', '9876543210'), ('age', '21')]
 Text after masking numbers: My name is Tarun, my email is example@test.com,
 phone: [NUM], age: [NUM]

0.0.9 reference

<https://chatgpt.com/share/69776e1c-b148-8002-af94-9e09e555c135>