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1. Simultaneous Assignment

```
In [1]: x = 2
 y = 4
```

```
In [2]: x = y
        y = x
        print(x,y)
        4 4
In [3]: x = 2
        y = 4
In [4]: |x,y = y,x|
        print(x,y)
        4 2
In [5]: lst = [1, 2, 3]
        lst[0] = lst[2]
        # here the value of list[0] is replaced
Out[5]: [3, 2, 3]
In [6]: lst = [1, 2, 3]
        lst[0], lst[2] = lst [2], lst[0]
        # here the values are swapped
Out[6]: [3, 2, 1]
```

2. Imports

```
In [5]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels as sm
import datetime as dt
from random import *
import string
import random
import re #regex
from math import * # no need to use math.sqrt() now we can just use sq
```

3. print new line \n, end=" and sep=''

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```
In [6]: print('This program generates a username for you.')
print('see there is a blank line above me')
```

This program generates a username for you. see there is a blank line above me

```
In [7]: print('This program generates a username for you. \n')
    print('see now there is a blank line above me')
```

This program generates a username for you.

see now there is a blank line above me

```
-----
```

```
In [2]: nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print (* iter(nums), sep='')
```

12345

In [6]: # SEP NOT APPLICABLE

for i in nums:

print(i, sep='')

```
1
2
3
4
5

In [9]: # END NOT APPLICABLE

nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print (* iter(nums), end='')

1 2 3 4 5

In [10]: for i in nums:
    print(i, end='')

12345
```

4. map() to input.split()

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```
In [8]: #arr = map(int, input().split())

# do not enter decimal numbers
# python will not in a string representations of a float
# if you use int, input cannot be anything but string rep of an int
# to be safe use float, and int it later.

# enter floats seprated by space
arr = map(float, input().split())
```

3.5 6.2 3.5

5. For Loop over input

```
(go to top)

for i in range(int(input())):
    name = input()
    score = float(input())
```

6. Enumerate

```
In [10]: avengers = ["hawkeye", "iron man", "thor", "quicksilver"]
```

```
In [11]: | e = enumerate(avengers)
         d = list(e)
         print(d)
         [(0, 'hawkeye'), (1, 'iron man'), (2, 'thor'), (3, 'quicksilver')]
In [12]: d[1][1]
Out[12]: 'iron man'
In [13]: min(d)
Out[13]: (0, 'hawkeye')
In [14]: e = enumerate(avengers, start = 10)
         print(list(e))
         [(10, 'hawkeye'), (11, 'iron man'), (12, 'thor'), (13, 'quicksilver')
In [15]: avengers = [2, 3, 4, 5]
In [16]: e = enumerate(avengers)
         d = list(e)
         print(d)
         [(0, 2), (1, 3), (2, 4), (3, 5)]
In [17]: d[1][1]
Out[17]: 3
In [18]: min(d)
Out[18]: (0, 2)
In [19]: min_num = list(map(lambda num: min(d), d))
```

7. if name = main

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```
def main():
    some function

if__name__ == '__main__':
    #run main
    main()

OR

if__name__ == '__main__':
    some algo
```

8. set()

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· will remove duplicates and create dictinary in random order

```
In [20]: lst = ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']
lst_2 = set(lst)

In [21]: lst_2
Out[21]: {'apple', 'banana', 'orange'}
```

| In []: | | |
|---------|--|--|
| | | |

9. Find Runnerup

• Winner is largest score, runner up is second largest score

```
In [23]: # assuming inputs are integers only, for float use map(float, input.sp
         # collect list of scores
         print('Enter scores sperated by space')
         arr = map(int, input().split())
         # intitialise list of scores to scoreList
         scoreList = list(arr)
         # set the first score to be the bigges number
         # make the runner up
         winner = scoreList[0]
         runnerUp = winner
         \# if the next number is greater than the winner make the next number {
m t}
         # former winner
         # if the next number is less than the current winner but bigger than t
         # if the runner up and the winning number are the same, and the next r
         # mae
         for i in scoreList:
             if i > winner:
                  runnerUp = winner;
                 winner = i
                  #print('that ran')
             elif i > runnerUp and i < winner:</pre>
                  runnerUp = i
                  #print('this ran')
             elif runnerUp == winner and i < winner:</pre>
                  runnerUp = i
         print('\n', winner, runnerUp)
```

Enter scores sperated by space 2 3 5 4 1 2 5 8 1 82 3 5 4 7 82 8

10. *text to rest of split.()

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```
In [24]: text = ' hi 24 35 36'
In [25]: words, *nums = text.split()
In [26]: print(words)
    print(nums)
    hi
    ['24', '35', '36']
```

11. List to String

```
(go to top)
```

12. use eval to run concatennated string command

(go to top)

```
In [30]: lst = []
In [31]: sample_input = ['insert 0 5', 'insert 1 10', 'insert 0 6', 'print', 'r
                         'append 1', 'sort', 'print', 'pop', 'reverse', 'print'
In [32]: for j in sample_input:
             inpt = j.split()
             #inpt format is ['insert', '0', '5'] or ['print'] or ['remove', '6
             command, arguments = inpt[0], inpt[1:]
             if command == 'print':
                 print(lst)
             else:
                 # run = 'lst.' + command + '(' + 'inpt[1]' + 'inpt[2]' + ')'
                 # this will cause errors cos it will say list out of range whe
                 # using inpt[1:] wont return errors just an empy list
                 # ald not the best approac because what if the length of inpt
                 # given lists the max argument number is probably about 3 thou
                 # run = 'lst.' + command + '(' + 'inpt[1:2]' + 'inpt[2:3]' + '
                 #----LOOK HERE----
                 run = 'lst.' + command + '(' + ','.join(arguments) + ')'
                 eval(run)
         [6, 5, 10]
         [1, 5, 9, 10]
         [9, 5, 1]
```

This is the long version

```
In [1]: \#N = int(input())
       lst = []
       for j in sample_input:
          command, *rest = i.split()
          if command == 'insert':
              rest_val = list(map(int, rest))
              lst.insert(rest_val[0], rest_val[1])
          if command == 'append':
              lst.append(int(rest[0]))
          if command == 'remove':
              lst.remove(int(rest[0]))
          if command == 'sort':
              lst.sort()
          if command == 'pop':
              lst.pop(-1)
          if command == 'reverse':
              lst.reverse()
          if command == 'print':
              print(lst)
```

```
[6, 5, 10]
[1, 5, 9, 10]
[9, 5, 1]
```

13. Quick repeating list

```
In [3]: dice = [0]*5
dice
Out[3]: [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
In []:
```

14. Reverse list slicing

(go to top)

```
In [1]: lst = ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5']
In [57]: lst[5::-1]
Out[57]: ['5', '4', '3', '2', '1']
In [56]: lst[::-1]
Out[56]: ['5', '4', '3', '2', '1']
```

15. any()

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```
In [2]: lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, False]
In [4]: # is there any item in lst that is True
any(lst)
Out[4]: True
In []:
```

16. type.method(variable of said type)

```
In [5]: 'a'.isupper()
Out[5]: False
In [7]: type('a').isupper('a')
 Out[7]: False
In [8]: str.isupper('a')
Out[8]: False
In [10]: type('a')
Out[10]: str
In [13]: |s = 'yyy'
         for method in [str.isalnum, str.isalpha, str.isdigit, str.islower, str
             print(any(method(c) for c in s))
         True
         True
         False
         True
         False
```

17. REGEX

```
In [1]: import re
In []:
In []:
```

18. Text Wrap

```
In [17]: import textwrap
         def wrap(string, max_width):
             return textwrap.wrap(string, max_width)
         if __name__ == '__main__':
             string, max_width = input(), int(input())
             result = wrap(string, max_width)
             print(result)
         # input = asdfghjklgwertyuiop
         # input 2 = 4
         asdfghjklqwertyuiop
         ['asdf', 'ghjk', 'lqwe', 'rtyu', 'iop']
In [18]: import textwrap
         def wrap(string, max_width):
             wrap = textwrap.wrap(string, max_width)
             return '\n'.join(wrap)
         if __name__ == '__main__':
             string, max_width = input(), int(input())
             result = wrap(string, max_width)
             print(result)
         asdfghjklqwertyuiop
         4
         asdf
         ghjk
         lgwe
         rtyu
         iop
```

```
In [28]: # without textwrap
         str, max_width = input(), int(input())
         result = [str[i:i+max_width]for i in range(0, len(str), max_width)]
         print('\n'.join(result))
         asdfghjklqwertyuiop
         asdf
         ghjk
         lqwe
         rtyu
         iop
In [28]: # without textwrap
         str = 'asdfghjklqwertyuiop'
         max_width = 4
         for i in zip(strm range(max-widt):
             if
         print('\n'.join(result))
         asdfghjklqwertyuiop
         asdf
         ghjk
         lqwe
         rtyu
         iop
```

19. Pyinputplus

20. range(len) vs enumerate

· converting a list of string to a list of ints

```
In [9]: |str = '3456789172'
         lst = list(str)
In [10]: lst
Out[10]: ['3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '1', '7', '2']
In [11]: for i in range(len(lst)):
             lst[i] = int(lst[i])
         lst
Out[11]: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 7, 2]
In [12]: lst = list(str)
         lst
Out[12]: ['3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '1', '7', '2']
In [13]: for i, num in enumerate(lst):
             lst[i] = int(num)
         lst
Out[13]: [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 7, 2]
```

| 21. ¹ | Title |
|-------------------------|--------------|
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22. Title

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23. Title

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24. Title

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25. Title

2. Most Useful Code - Jupyter Notebook

6/1/21, 3:09 PM