



Basics and Syntax

Variables and Data Types

Variables	Variables are dynamically typed; no explicit declaration needed. <code>x = 5</code> <code>name = "Alice"</code>
Data Types	Common data types: <code>int</code> , <code>float</code> , <code>str</code> , <code>bool</code> , <code>list</code> , <code>tuple</code> , <code>dict</code> , <code>set</code> <code>age = 30</code> # int <code>height = 5.9</code> # float <code>message = "Hello"</code> # str <code>is_active = True</code> # bool
Type Conversion	Convert between data types: <code>str(10)</code> # Convert int to str <code>int("20")</code> # Convert str to int <code>float(5)</code> # Convert int to float

Operators

Arithmetic	<code>+</code> (addition), <code>-</code> (subtraction), <code>*</code> (multiplication), <code>/</code> (division), <code>//</code> (floor division), <code>%</code> (modulus), <code>**</code> (exponentiation)
Comparison	<code>==</code> (equal), <code>!=</code> (not equal), <code>></code> (greater than), <code><</code> (less than), <code>>=</code> (greater than or equal), <code><=</code> (less than or equal)
Logical	<code>and</code> , <code>or</code> , <code>not</code>
Assignment	<code>=</code> , <code>+=</code> , <code>-=</code> , <code>*=</code> , <code>/=</code> , <code>%=</code> , <code>//=</code>

Control Flow

If/Elif/Else	<pre>if condition: # Execute if condition is true elif another_condition: # Execute if another_condition is true else: # Execute if no condition is true</pre>
For Loop	<pre>for item in iterable: # Execute for each item</pre>
While Loop	<pre>while condition: # Execute while condition is true</pre>
Break and Continue	<pre>break # Exit loop continue # Skip current iteration</pre>

Data Structures

Lists

Creating Lists	<code>my_list = [1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b']</code>
Accessing Elements	<code>my_list[0]</code> # First element (1) <code>my_list[-1]</code> # Last element ('b') <code>my_list[1:3]</code> # Slice [2, 3]
List Methods	<code>my_list.append(4)</code> # Add element <code>my_list.insert(1, 'z')</code> # Insert at index <code>my_list.remove(1)</code> # Remove element <code>my_list.pop(1)</code> # Remove and return element at index <code>len(my_list)</code> # List length

Tuples

Creating Tuples	<code>my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b')</code>
	Tuples are immutable.
Accessing Elements	<code>my_tuple[0]</code> # First element (1) <code>my_tuple[1:3]</code> # Slice (2, 3)

Dictionaries

Creating Dictionaries	<code>my_dict = {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 30}</code>
Accessing Elements	<code>my_dict['name']</code> # 'Alice' <code>my_dict.get('age', 0)</code> # 30 (or 0 if not found)
Dictionary Methods	<code>my_dict['city'] = 'New York'</code> # Add key-value pair <code>del my_dict['age']</code> # Delete key <code>my_dict.keys()</code> # Get keys <code>my_dict.values()</code> # Get values <code>my_dict.items()</code> # Get key-value pairs

Sets

Creating Sets	<pre>my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}</pre> Sets contain unique elements.
Set Methods	<pre>my_set.add(6) # Add element my_set.remove(1) # Remove element my_set.union({7, 8}) # Union of sets my_set.intersection({3, 4}) # Intersection of sets</pre>

Functions and Modules

Functions

Defining Functions	<pre>def greet(name): return f"Hello, {name}!"</pre>
Calling Functions	<pre>message = greet("Bob") print(message) # Output: Hello, Bob!</pre>
Lambda Functions	<pre>add = lambda x, y: x + y result = add(5, 3) # result is 8</pre>
Default Arguments	<pre>def power(base, exponent=2): return base ** exponent print(power(3)) # Output: 9 print(power(3, 3)) # Output: 27</pre>

Modules

Importing Modules	<pre>import math print(math.sqrt(25)) # Output: 5.0 from datetime import datetime print(datetime.now()) import os as operating_system print(operating_system.getcwd())</pre>
Common Modules	math, datetime, os, random, json, re

File I/O and Error Handling

File I/O

Reading Files	<pre>with open('my_file.txt', 'r') as f: content = f.read() print(content)</pre>
Writing Files	<pre>with open('my_file.txt', 'w') as f: f.write('Hello, file!')</pre>
Appending to Files	<pre>with open('my_file.txt', 'a') as f: f.write('\nNew line of text.')</pre>

Error Handling

Try/Except Blocks	<pre>try: result = 10 / 0 except ZeroDivisionError as e: print(f"Error: {e}") finally: print("This will always execute.")</pre>
Raising Exceptions	<pre>raise ValueError("Invalid input")</pre>