

# Beginner's Python Cheat Sheet

## Variables and Strings

*Variables are used to store values. A string is a series of characters, surrounded by single or double quotes.*

### Hello world

```
print("Hello world!")
```

### Hello world with a variable

```
msg = "Hello world!"  
print(msg)
```

### Concatenation (combining strings)

```
first_name = 'albert'  
last_name = 'einstein'  
full_name = first_name + ' ' + last_name  
print(full_name)
```

## Lists

*A list stores a series of items in a particular order. You access items using an index, or within a loop.*

### Make a list

```
bikes = ['trek', 'redline', 'giant']
```

### Get the first item in a list

```
first_bike = bikes[0]
```

### Get the last item in a list

```
last_bike = bikes[-1]
```

### Looping through a list

```
for bike in bikes:  
    print(bike)
```

### Adding items to a list

```
bikes = []  
bikes.append('trek')  
bikes.append('redline')  
bikes.append('giant')
```

### Making numerical lists

```
squares = []  
for x in range(1, 11):  
    squares.append(x**2)
```

## Lists (cont.)

### List comprehensions

```
squares = [x**2 for x in range(1, 11)]
```

### Slicing a list

```
finishers = ['sam', 'bob', 'ada', 'bea']  
first_two = finishers[:2]
```

### Copying a list

```
copy_of_bikes = bikes[:]
```

## Tuples

*Tuples are similar to lists, but the items in a tuple can't be modified.*

### Making a tuple

```
dimensions = (1920, 1080)
```

## If statements

*If statements are used to test for particular conditions and respond appropriately.*

### Conditional tests

equals	x == 42
not equal	x != 42
greater than	x > 42
or equal to	x >= 42
less than	x < 42
or equal to	x <= 42

### Conditional test with lists

```
'trek' in bikes  
'surly' not in bikes
```

### Assigning boolean values

```
game_active = True  
can_edit = False
```

### A simple if test

```
if age >= 18:  
    print("You can vote!")
```

### If-elif-else statements

```
if age < 4:  
    ticket_price = 0  
elif age < 18:  
    ticket_price = 10  
else:  
    ticket_price = 15
```

## Dictionaries

*Dictionaries store connections between pieces of information. Each item in a dictionary is a key-value pair.*

### A simple dictionary

```
alien = {'color': 'green', 'points': 5}
```

### Accessing a value

```
print("The alien's color is " + alien['color'])
```

### Adding a new key-value pair

```
alien['x_position'] = 0
```

### Looping through all key-value pairs

```
fav_numbers = {'eric': 17, 'ever': 4}  
for name, number in fav_numbers.items():  
    print(name + ' loves ' + str(number))
```

### Looping through all keys

```
fav_numbers = {'eric': 17, 'ever': 4}  
for name in fav_numbers.keys():  
    print(name + ' loves a number')
```

### Looping through all the values

```
fav_numbers = {'eric': 17, 'ever': 4}  
for number in fav_numbers.values():  
    print(str(number) + ' is a favorite')
```

## User input

*Your programs can prompt the user for input. All input is stored as a string.*

### Prompting for a value

```
name = input("What's your name? ")  
print("Hello, " + name + "!")
```

### Prompting for numerical input

```
age = input("How old are you? ")  
age = int(age)
```

```
pi = input("What's the value of pi? ")  
pi = float(pi)
```

## Python Crash Course

*Covers Python 3 and Python 2*

[nostarchpress.com/pythoncrashcourse](http://nostarchpress.com/pythoncrashcourse)

