## CS 42-Python quicksheet

This page contains some useful, basic Python values, operations, and language features.

## Primitive values

| Name | Type | Example(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| integer | int | 1, 10000 |
| floating point | float | 3.14, 1. |
| boolean | bool | True, False |
| string | str | 'hi', 'hello", '''hola''', "'י"howdy"'י" |
| list* | list | [], [0], [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13] |
| tuple | tuple | (), (0,), ('Ben', 'Olin', 1279) |
| dictionary * | dict | \{\}, \{'a':1\}, \{'a':1, 'b':2\} |
| set* | set | $\operatorname{set}(),\{0\},\{2,3,5,7,11\}$ |
| None | None | None |
| function | (varies) | print, len, type, help, dir |

* mutable - watch out!

Generally, we use lists to store a mutable sequence of items that have the same type.
Generally, we use tuples to store an immutable sequence of items with possibly different type.

## Primitive operations

| Python name | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| + | addition |
| - | subtraction |
| $*$ | multiplication |
| $/$ | division |
| $/ /$ | integer division |
| $\%$ | remainder after integer division |
| $==$ | equality |
| len | The length of a sequence (e.g., of a string, list, or tuple) |

## The essence of Python

Everything is an object.
but some objects (e.g., numeric and boolean literals) are "special".
Every object has
a value.
a type.
an identity.
a namespace.

## Language features

## Variables and assignments

```
>>> x = 21 # binds the name x to the value 21 in the current namespace
>>> X
21
>>> x = x * 2 # could also write x *= 2
>>> X
42
```


## Conditionals

```
>>> if (x < 42):
... print('too small')
... elif (x > 42):
... print('too big')
... else:
... print('just right')
just right
```

Indentation matters: the body of every block must be indented by the same amount. It's good programming practice: use spaces (not tabs) to indent. It is an error to use tabs and spaces in a single file.

## Functions

```
>>> def double(n):
... '''Multiplies a number by 2'''
... return n * 2
":'
>>> double(21)
4 2
```

A docstring is a string that appears as the first line of a function body. It should provide documentation for your function. Good programming practice is for every function to have a wellwritten docstring.

