

## THE PYTHON CHEATSHEET

### STRUCTURES

#### **STRING**

s=' ' or s=""

Action	Method	Comments
replace	string.replace(s, 'search', 'replace')	
split	s.split('sep')	
find	string.find(s, 'search')	requires 'import string' Index of the first occurrence
count	string.count(s, 'search')	Number of occurrences
find (regexp)	[m.start() for m in re.findall('regexp', s)] [m.start() for m in re.findall('(?=regexp)', s)]	requires 'import re' for overlapping occurrences
upper/lower	s.upper()/s.lower()	returns the string in upper/lowercase

#### **LIST**

a=[]

Action	Method	Comments
access	a[i]	
slice	a[i:j]	
length	len(a)	
remove	del a[i]	
add	f.append(v)	
sort	f.sort or sorted(f)	more here: <a href="https://wiki.python.org/moin/HowTo/Sorting">https://wiki.python.org/moin/HowTo/Sorting</a>
merge	'glue'.join(a)	returns 'a[0]gluea[1]gluea[2]...'
deep copy	a2=copy.deepcopy(f)	requires 'import copy'
pop	a.pop()	returns and removes the last element of the list
range	range([s],e)	returns [s,s+1,s+2,..., e-1]
	range(e,s,-1)	returns [s-1,s-2,...,e+1,e]
unique	list(set(a))	
difference	list(set(a)-set(b))	returns elements in a that are not in b
index	a.index(v)	returns the position of the first occurrence of v in a

#### **DICTIONARY**

d={}

Action	Method	Comments
keys	d.keys()	
values	d.values()	
access	d[k]	
set	d[k]=v	

## COMMENTS

```
''' single line comment
# single line comment too
''' multiple
line comment '''
```

## I/O

### PRINT

```
print v      #can be a single value or any structure (e.g. string, list, dictionary)
```

### FORMAT

```
'{0} any text {1} any text {2} ...'.format(v0,v1,v2...)
    #returns a string formed by the values of the variables instead of {n}
```

### FILE

```
f=open(path, 'access')#access is usually 'r' or 'w'
```

Action	Method	Comments
read	f.readlines()	returns an array of strings
write	f.write(string)	use '\n' for newline
save	f.close()	

## CONTROL

### LOOP

```
for index in list:
    do_lines          #indentation marks what's inside the loop
```

one-line form: [do\_line for index in list] #results are returned in a new list  
#this is equivalent to a flexible map (see [http://www.bogotobogo.com/python/python\\_fncs\\_map\\_filter\\_reduce.php](http://www.bogotobogo.com/python/python_fncs_map_filter_reduce.php))

```
while(condition):
    do_lines
```

### METHOD

```
def method(arguments):
    method_lines
    return value      #optional
```

**yield:** returns at this point, but for the next call to the method, it will resume from this point  
(see <http://www.prasannatech.net/2009/07/introduction-python-generators.html>)

## STATISTICS

Action	Method	Comments
mean	np.mean(a)	a is a list of numbers. nanmean to ignore NaNs
standard	np.std(a)	nanstd to ignore NaNs
dev.		
min/max	np.amin(a) / np.amax(a)	nanmin/nanmax to ignore NaNs
percentile	np.percentile(a,g)	computes the qth percentile more at: <a href="http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/routines.statistics.html">http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/routines.statistics.html</a>
floor/ceil	np.floor(x)/np.ceil(x)	nearest above/below integer
round	np.fix(a[,decimals])	rounds array to the nearest integer (or given number of decimals)
sum/prod	np.sum(a)/np.prod(a)	sum/prod of all the elements in the array more at: <a href="http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/routines.math.html">http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/routines.math.html</a>
matrix	m=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])	more at: <a href="http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/arrays.ndarray.html">http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/arrays.ndarray.html</a>
dimension	m.shape()	(2,3)
access	m[1,2]	element at <b>second</b> row, <b>third</b> column
slicing	m[:,1]	whole first column as an array

## TIME

```
import time
t0=time.clock()
operation_lines
print 'it took {0}s to make the operation'.format(time.clock()-t0)
```

## LAMBDA FUNCTION

[http://www.secnexix.de/olli/Python/lambda\\_functions.hawk](http://www.secnexix.de/olli/Python/lambda_functions.hawk)

Action	Method	Comments
lambda	lambda x:x+3 foo=[2, 18, 9, 22, 17, 24, 8, 12, 27]	equivalent to def f(x): return x+3
filter	filter(lambda x:x>=10, foo)	gets a list only with the values >10 in foo
map	map(lambda x:x**2+10, foo)	Applies lambda to the values in foo
reduce	reduce(lambda x,y:x+y,foo)	Applies lambda to the first two values in foo and then aggregates each following value