

CSE 160 24sp Midterm Exam Cheat Sheet

if/elif/else syntax

if **condition1**:

statements

elif **condition2**:

other statements

else:

more statements

for Loop syntax

for **i** in **sequence**:

statements

function definition syntax

def **function_name**(**param1**, **param2**, ...):

statements

Function	Description
<code>range([start,] stop [, step])</code>	Returns a sequence of numbers from start (inclusive) to stop (exclusive) incremented by step
<code>len(Lst)</code>	Returns the number of elements in Lst

Lists

Function	Description
<code>lst = []</code>	Creates an empty list
<code>lst[idx]</code>	Returns the element in Lst at index idx
<code>lst[start : end]</code>	Returns a sublist of Lst from index start to index end (exclusive)
<code>lst[start : end : step]</code>	Returns a sublist of Lst from index start (default 0) to index end (exclusive, default len(Lst)), incrementing by step
<code>lst.append(eLmt)</code>	Adds the element eLmt to the end of Lst . Returns None .
<code>lst.extend(othr)</code>	Adds each of the elements in the list othr to the end of Lst . Returns None .
<code>lst.index(eLmt)</code>	Returns index of the first occurrence of eLmt in Lst , error if eLmt is not in lst
<code>lst.count(eLmt)</code>	Returns the number of times eLmt occurs in Lst
<code>lst.remove(eLmt)</code>	Removes first occurrence of eLmt from Lst , error if eLmt is not in Lst . Returns None .
<code>lst.pop(idx)</code> <code>lst.pop()</code>	Removes and returns the element at index idx in Lst . With no parameter, removes the last element in Lst
<code>lst.insert(idx, eLmt)</code>	Inserts an element eLmt in Lst at index idx . Returns None .
<code>Lst.sort()</code>	Sorts the given list Lst . Returns None .
<code>Lst.reverse()</code>	Reverses the order of elements in the list Lst . Returns None .

File I/O

Function	Description
<code>my_file = open(<i>filepath</i>)</code>	Opens the file with given <i>filepath</i> for reading, returns a file object
<code>my_file.close()</code>	Closes file <code>my_file</code>
<code>with open(<i>filepath</i>) as <i>f</i>: # read file</code>	Opens the file with given <i>filepath</i> for reading via the file object <i>f</i> in the body of the “with” statement.

```
# Process one line at a time:  
for line_of_text in my_file:  
    # process line_of_text
```

```
# Process entire file at once  
all_data_as_a_big_string = my_file.read()
```

Dictionaries

Function	Description
<code>my_dict = {} my_dict = dict()</code>	Creates a new, empty dictionary
<code>my_dict[key]</code>	Returns the value associated with the given <i>key</i> in <i>my_dict</i>
<code>del my_dict[key]</code>	Removes the <i>key</i> (and its associated value) from <i>my_dict</i>
<code>list(my_dict.keys())</code>	Returns a list of keys in <i>my_dict</i>
<code>list(my_dict.values())</code>	Returns a list of values in <i>my_dict</i>
<code>list(my_dict.items())</code>	Returns a list of tuples of the form (<i>key</i> , <i>value</i>)

```
# Process each key-value pair together:  
for key, value in my_dict.items():  
    # process key and value
```

```
# Process one key at a time  
for key in my_dict:  
    # use dictionary's key
```

Common Error Names

- IndexError – Index out of range
- KeyError – Key not found in dictionary
- IndentationError – Invalid indentation
- TypeError – Operation applied to invalid combination of types
- ValueError – Function gets properly typed argument, but invalid value
- SyntaxError – Invalid Python syntax
- NameError – Variable name not found
- FloatingPointError – Floating point operation fails
- RuntimeError – Otherwise Unknown Error