

# CSc 110 Final Exam Cheat Sheet

```
def name (parameters) :
    statement(s)
    ...
    return expression
```

```
for name in range(start, stop + 1, step) :
    statement
    statement
    ...
    Statement
```

```
for item in collection:
    statement(s)
    where collection is of type string, list, tuple
    or dictionary
```

```
while(condition) :
    statements(s)
```

```
variable = type(input(prompt))
```

```
if (test) :
    statement(s)
elif (test) :
    statement(s)
else:
    statement(s)
```

## Math class

Function name	Description
ceil( <i>value</i> )	rounds up
floor( <i>value</i> )	rounds down
log( <i>value</i> , <i>base</i> )	logarithm
sqrt( <i>value</i> )	square root
sin( <i>value</i> ) cos( <i>value</i> ) tan( <i>value</i> )	sine/cosine/tangent of an angle in radians
degrees( <i>value</i> ) radians( <i>value</i> )	convert degrees to radians and back

Constant	Description
e	2.7182818...
pi	3.1415926...

## Other math functions:

Function name	Description
abs( <i>value</i> )	absolute value
min( <i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i> )	smaller of two values
max( <i>value1</i> , <i>value2</i> )	larger of two values
round( <i>value</i> , <i>i</i> )	Rounds value to the nearest <i>i</i> th digit.

## String manipulation

	Description
<b>s</b> .find(substring)	Returns the index where the start of the given substring appears in string <b>s</b> ( Returns -1 if not found.)
<b>s</b> [index1: index2]	Returns the characters in string <b>s</b> from index1 (inclusive) to index2 (exclusive); if index2 is omitted, grabs till end of string
<b>s</b> .lower(), <b>s</b> .upper()	Returns a new string with characters in <b>s</b> converted to lowercase or uppercase letters
<b>s</b> .startswith(substring)	Returns True if <b>s</b> starts with string substring and False otherwise

`len(value)` – returns the length of **value**, where **value** may be a string, list, set or any collection type.

### Declaring and using lists

`name = [value] * length`  
`name[index] = value`

### Random

`randint(min, max)`

`name.append(value)` – append **value** to the end of list **name**  
`name.pop(i)` – pop the item located at index **i** off of list **name**

### Sets

`name = set()`  
`name.add(value)`

### Dictionaries

`name = {}`  
`name[key] = value`  
`value = name[key]`

### Operator `in`

`item in name` - returns `True` if **item** is in **name**; `False` otherwise

### Classes

**attribute** (data inside each object)  
`self.name = value`

**method** (behavior of each object)  
`def name(self, parameters):`  
`statement(s)`

**Constructor**(code to initialize new objects)

`def __init__(self):`  
`statement(s)`

**\_\_str\_\_ method**(called when a string is required, as in `print`)  
`def __init__(self):`  
code produces a string

### Inheritance

`class name(superclass)`

### Critter classes

```
class name(Critter):
    def __init__(self):
        attributes (or instance variables)
    def eat(self):
        statement(s) that return True (eat) or False (don't eat)
    def fight(self, opponent):
        returns either ATTACK_ROAR, ATTACK_POUNCE, or ATTACK_SCRATCH
    def get_color(self):
        statement(s) that return a color as a string
    def get_move(self):
        statement(s) that return either DIRECTION_NORTH, DIRECTION_SOUTH, DIRECTION_EAST, DIRECTION_WEST, or DIRECTION_CENTER
    def __str__(self):
        statement(s) that return a string
```