

Python Flash Cards

Syntax, Concepts, and Examples

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errata updated to print 3

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
3 (cards)	An operating system performs low-level functionality, such as reading from and writing to memory, and interacts with hardware devices, like hard drives, RAM, CPU , graphics processors , displays, batteries, and other external devices.	An operating system performs low-level functionality, such as reading from and writing to memory, and interacts with hardware devices, like hard drives, RAM, CPUs , GPU s, displays, batteries, and other external devices.	Print 3
4-5 (booklet)	<p>You can use the package manager Homebrew to install the latest version of Python on macOS.</p> <p>First, install Homebrew: visit the project's home page at https://brew.sh/ and follow the directions you see there. Homebrew might inform you of additional requirements, which you should also install.</p> <p>With Homebrew installed, install the latest version of Python by opening the terminal and entering this command:</p> <pre>\$ brew install python</pre> <p>The latest version of Python should install. To check exactly which version was installed, enter the following:</p> <pre>\$ python3 --version</pre>	<p>You can use the official Python installer on macOS. Download the latest installer for your system from https://python.org/downloads/. Run the installer, and a Finder window should appear. Double-click the <i>Install Certificates.command</i> file. Running this file will allow you to install additional libraries that you'll need for real-world projects.</p> <p>To see exactly which version was installed, enter the following:</p> <pre>\$ python3 --version</pre>	Print 3
5 (cards)	Sublime Text , Atom , and Geany are some commonly used beginner-friendly text editors because of their ease of use and familiar interfaces.	VS Code , Sublime Text , and Geany are some commonly used beginner-friendly text editors because of their ease of use and familiar interfaces.	Print 3
5 (booklet)	<pre>\$ sudo apt-get install python3.7</pre>	<pre>\$ sudo apt-get install python3.12</pre>	Print 3
6 (cards)	Popular Python IDEs include PyCharm, PyDev , Spyder , and Visual Studio .	Popular Python IDEs include PyCharm and VS Code . (VS Code can behave like a simple text editor, but it also has many features commonly associated with IDEs.)	Print 3
6 (booklet)	<pre>\$ python3.7</pre>	<pre>\$ python3.12</pre>	Print 3
6 (booklet)	For longer programs, you'll want to install a text editor, such as Sublime Text or Atom , or a Python IDE (integrated development environment), such as PyCharm.	For longer programs, you'll want to install a text editor, such as VS Code or Sublime Text , or a Python IDE (integrated development environment), such as PyCharm.	Print 3

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14 (cards)	More than 100,000 packages are available through the Python package manager.	More than 400,000 packages are available through the Python package manager.	Print 3
17 (cards)	Git and Mercurial are the most common version control systems at the time of this writing.	Git is by far the most common version control system in use at the time of this writing.	Print 3
24 (cards)	Many dedicated visualization libraries are available as well, such as Matplotlib, Bokeh, Pygal , and Plotly.	Many dedicated visualization libraries are available as well, such as Matplotlib, Bokeh, Seaborn , and Plotly.	Print 3
26 (cards)	Make sure you understand dictionaries, because many advanced Python data structures are represented by dictionaries.	Make sure you understand dictionaries, because many advanced Python data structures are represented internally by dictionaries.	Print 3
39 (cards)	Deletion	<p>In Python 3.6 onward, you can use a variable directly inside a string:</p> <pre>>>> username = 'efermi' >>> print(f"Welcome back, {username}!") Welcome back, efermi!</pre> <p>The f is short for format and tells Python to insert the value of the variable listed in braces inside the string. This tells Python to format the string using the given variable's value.</p> <p>In Python 3.5 and earlier, you must use the <code>format()</code> method:</p> <pre>>>> username = 'efermi' >>> msg = "Welcome back, {}".format(username) >>> print(msg) Welcome back, efermi!</pre> <p>The placeholder <code>{}</code> will be replaced by the first variable included in the call to <code>format()</code>. You can include as many variables as you need:</p> <pre>>>> msg = "Welcome, {} and {}".format(username_0, username_1)</pre>	Print 3
61 (cards)	<pre>e_fitzgerald = { 'first': 'Ella' --snip-- } musicians.append(ella) j_joplin = { 'first': 'Janis', --snip-- } musicians.append(janis) --snip--</pre>	<pre>e_fitzgerald = { 'first': 'Ella' --snip-- } musicians.append(e_fitzgerald) j_joplin = { 'first': 'Janis', --snip-- } musicians.append(j_joplin) --snip--</pre>	Print 3

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78 (cards)	To return more than one value, place the values in parentheses to return them as a tuple.	To return more than one value, separate the values by commas to return them as a tuple.	Print 3
85 (cards)	To use class attributes and methods, you must make instances, or <i>objects</i> , from the class.	To use attributes and methods, you must make instances, or <i>objects</i> , from the class.	Print 3
91 (cards)	Use aliases when importing classes. Store classes to organize your code and make the classes available to multiple programs.	You can use aliases when importing classes. Store classes in modules to organize your code and make the classes available to multiple programs.	Print 3
100 (cards)	<pre>Installing collected packages: requests Successfully installed requests-2.18.4</pre>	<pre>Installing collected packages: requests Successfully installed requests-2.31.4</pre>	Print 3
101 (cards)	<pre>\$ python -m pip uninstall requests Uninstalling requests-2.18.4: --snip-- Proceed (y/n)? y Successfully uninstalled requests-2.18.4</pre>	<pre>\$ python -m pip uninstall requests Uninstalling requests-2.31.0: --snip-- Proceed (y/n)? y Successfully uninstalled requests-2.31.0</pre>	Print 3