

The Ultimate List of Equivalents in Python and JavaScript by @DjangoTricks

Time-honored	Python	JavaScript (ECMAScript 5)
Parse integer	<pre>number = int(text)</pre>	<pre>number = parseInt(text, 10);</pre>
Conditional assignment	<pre>value = 'ADULT' if age >= 18 else 'CHILD'</pre>	<pre>value = age >= 18? 'ADULT': 'CHILD';</pre>
Object attribute value by name	<pre>attribute = 'color' value = getattr(obj, attribute, 'GREEN') setattr(obj, attribute, value)</pre>	<pre>attribute = 'color'; value = obj[attribute] 'GREEN'; obj[attribute] = value;</pre>
Dictionary value by key	<pre>key = 'color' value = dictionary.get(key, 'GREEN') dictionary[key] = value</pre>	<pre>key = 'color'; value = dictionary[key] 'GREEN'; dictionary[key] = value;</pre>
List slices	<pre>items = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] first_two = items[:2] # [1, 2] last_two = items[-2:] # [4, 5] middle_three = items[1:4] # [2, 3, 4]</pre>	<pre>items = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]; first_two = items.slice(0, 2); // [1, 2] last_two = items.slice(-2); // [4, 5] middle_three = items.slice(1, 4); // [2, 3, 4]</pre>
String slices	<pre>text = 'ABCDE' first_two = text[:2] # 'AB' last_two = text[-2:] # 'DE' middle_three = text[1:4] # 'BCD'</pre>	<pre>text = 'ABCDE'; first_two = text.slice(0, 2); // 'AB' last_two = text.slice(-2); // 'DE' middle_three = text.slice(1, 4); // 'BCD'</pre>
List operations	<pre>items1 = ['A'] items2 = ['B'] items = items1 + items2 # items == ['A', 'B'] items.append('C') # ['A', 'B', 'C'] items.insert(0, 'D') # ['D', 'A', 'B', 'C'] first = items.pop(0) # ['A', 'B', 'C'] last = items.pop() # ['A', 'B'] items.delete(0) # ['B']</pre>	<pre>items1 = ['A']; items2 = ['B']; items = items1.concat(items2); // items == ['A', 'B'] items.push('C'); // ['A', 'B', 'C'] items.unshift('D'); // ['D', 'A', 'B', 'C'] first = items.shift(); // ['A', 'B', 'C'] last = items.pop(); // ['A', 'B'] items.splice(0, 1); // ['B']</pre>
Joining lists of strings	<pre>items = ['A', 'B', 'C'] text = ', '.join(items) # 'A, B, C'</pre>	<pre>items = ['A', 'B', 'C']; text = items.join(', '); // 'A, B, C'</pre>
JSON	<pre>import json json_data = json.dumps(dictionary, indent=4) dictionary = json.loads(json_data)</pre>	<pre>json_data = JSON.stringify(dictionary, null, 4); dictionary = JSON.parse(json_data);</pre>
Splitting strings by regular expressions	<pre>import re # One or more of "!?.\" followed by whitespace delimiter = re.compile(r'[!?.]+\s*') text = "Hello!! What's new? Follow me." sentences = delimiter.split(text) # sentences == ['Hello', "What's new", 'Follow me', '']</pre>	<pre>// One or more of "!?.\" followed by whitespace delimiter = /[!?.]+\s*/; text = "Hello!! What's new? Follow me."; sentences = text.split(delimiter); // sentences == ["Hello", "What's new", "Follow me", ""]</pre>
Matching regular expression patterns in strings	<pre>import re # name, "@", and domain pattern = re.compile(r'([\w+\-]+\+)@([\w\-\-]+\.\[\w\-\-]+\+)') match = pattern.match('hi@example.com') # match.group(0) == 'hi@example.com' # match.group(1) == 'hi' # match.group(2) == 'example.com' text = 'Say hi at hi@example.com' first_match = pattern.search(text) if first_match: start = first_match.start() # start == 10</pre>	<pre>// name, "@", and domain pattern = /([\w+\-]+\+)@([\w\-\-]+\.\[\w\-\-]+\+)/; match = 'hi@example.com'.match(pattern); // match[0] == 'hi@example.com' // match[1] == 'hi' // match[2] == 'example.com' text = 'Say hi at hi@example.com'; first_match = text.search(pattern); if (first_match > -1) { start = first_match; // start == 10 }</pre>
Replacing patterns in strings using regular expressions	<pre>import re # name, "@", and domain pattern = re.compile(r'([\w+\-]+\+)@([\w\-\-]+\.\[\w\-\-]+\+)') html = pattern.sub(r'<a href="mailto:\g<0>">\g<0>', 'Say hi at hi@example.com',) # html == 'Say hi at hi@example.com' text = pattern.sub(lambda match: match.group(0).upper(), 'Say hi at hi@example.com',) # text == 'Say hi at HI@EXAMPLE.COM'</pre>	<pre>// name, "@", and domain pattern = /([\w+\-]+\+)@([\w\-\-]+\.\[\w\-\-]+\+)/; html = 'Say hi at hi@example.com'.replace(pattern, '\$&',); // html == 'Say hi at hi@example.com' text = 'Say hi at hi@example.com'.replace(pattern, function(match, p1, p2) { return match.toUpperCase(); }); // text == 'Say hi at HI@EXAMPLE.COM'</pre>
Error handling	<pre>class MyException(Exception): def __init__(self, message): self.message = message def __str__(self): return self.message def proceed(): raise MyException('Error happened!') try: proceed() except MyException as err: print('Sorry! {}'.format(err)) finally: print('Finishing')</pre>	<pre>function MyException(message) { this.message = message; this.toString = function() { return this.message; } } function proceed() { throw new MyException('Error happened!'); } try { proceed(); } catch (err) { if (err instanceof MyException) { console.log('Sorry! ' + err); } } finally { console.log('Finishing'); }</pre>

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Future-proof	Python	JavaScript (ECMAScript 6)
Variables in strings	<pre>name = 'World' value = f'Hello, {name}! Welcome!' # Python 3.6 price = 14.9 value = f'Price: {price:.2f} €' # 'Price: 14.90 €'</pre>	<pre>name = 'World'; value = `Hello, \${name}! Welcome!`; price = 14.9; value = `Price \${price.toFixed(2)} €`; // 'Price: 14.90 €'</pre>
Unpacking lists	<pre>a = 1 b = 2 a, b = b, a # swap values first, second, *the_rest = [1, 2, 3, 4] # Python 3.6 # first == 1, second == 2, the_rest == [3, 4]</pre>	<pre>a = 1; b = 2; [a, b] = [b, a]; // swap values [first, second, ...the_rest] = [1, 2, 3, 4]; // first == 1, second == 2, the_rest == [3, 4]</pre>
Lambda functions	<pre>sum = lambda x, y: x + y square = lambda x: x ** 2</pre>	<pre>sum = (x, y) => x + y; square = x => Math.pow(x, 2);</pre>
Iteration	<pre>for item in ['A', 'B', 'C']: print(item)</pre>	<pre>for (let item of ['A', 'B', 'C']) { console.log(item); }</pre>
Generators	<pre>def countdown(counter): while counter > 0: yield counter counter -= 1 for counter in countdown(10): print(counter)</pre>	<pre>function* countdown(counter) { while (counter > 0) { yield counter; counter--; } } for (let counter of countdown(10)) { console.log(counter); }</pre>
Sets	<pre>s = set(['A']) s.add('B'); s.add('C') 'A' in s len(s) == 3 for elem in s: print(elem) s.remove('C')</pre>	<pre>s = new Set(['A']); s.add('B').add('C'); s.has('A') === true; s.size === 3; for (let elem of s.values()) { console.log(elem); } s.delete('C');</pre>
Function arguments	<pre>from pprint import pprint def create_post(*options): pprint(options) def report(post_id, reason='not-relevant'): pprint({'post_id': post_id, 'reason': reason}) def add_tags(post_id, *tags): pprint({'post_id': post_id, 'tags': tags}) create_post(title='Hello, World!', content='') report(42) report(post_id=24, reason='spam') add_tags(42, 'python', 'javascript', 'django')</pre>	<pre>function create_post(options) { console.log(options); } function report(post_id, reason='not-relevant') { console.log({post_id: post_id, reason: reason}); } function add_tags(post_id, ...tags) { console.log({post_id: post_id, tags: tags}); } create_post({title: 'Hello, World!', content: ''}); report(42); report(post_id=24, reason='spam'); add_tags(42, 'python', 'javascript', 'django');</pre>
Classes and inheritance	<pre>class Post(object): def __init__(self, id, title): self.id = id self.title = title def __str__(self): return self.title class Article(Post): def __init__(self, id, title, content): super(Article, self).__init__(id, title) self.content = content class Link(Post): def __init__(self, id, title, url): super(Link, self).__init__(id, title) self.url = url def __str__(self): return '{} ({}).format(super(Link, self).__str__(), self.url,) article = Article(1, 'Hello, World!', 'This is my first article.') link = Link(2, 'The Example', 'http://example.com') # isinstance(article, Post) == True # isinstance(link, Post) == True print(link) # The Example (http://example.com)</pre>	<pre>class Post { constructor (id, title) { this.id = id; this.title = title; } toString() { return this.title; } } class Article extends Post { constructor (id, title, content) { super(id, title); this.content = content; } } class Link extends Post { constructor (id, title, url) { super(id, title); this.url = url; } toString() { return super.toString() + ' (' + this.url + ')'; } } article = new Article(1, 'Hello, World!', 'This is my first article.'); link = new Link(2, 'The Example', 'http://example.com'); // article instanceof Post === true // link instanceof Post === true console.log(link.toString()); // The Example (http://example.com)</pre>
Class properties: getters and setters	<pre>class Post(object): def __init__(self, id, title): self.id = id self.title = title self._slug = '' @property def slug(self): return self._slug @slug.setter def slug(self, value): self._slug = value post = Post(1, 'Hello, World!') post.slug = 'hello-world' print(post.slug)</pre>	<pre>class Post { constructor (id, title) { this.id = id; this.title = title; this._slug = ''; } set slug(value) { this._slug = value; } get slug() { return this._slug; } } post = new Post(1, 'Hello, World!'); post.slug = 'hello-world'; console.log(post.slug);</pre>

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Bonus	Python	JavaScript (ECMAScript 6)
All truthful elements	<pre>items = [1, 2, 3] all_truthy = all(items) # True</pre>	<pre>items = [1, 2, 3]; all_truthy = items.every(Boolean); // true</pre>
Any truthful elements	<pre>items = [0, 1, 2, 3] some_truthy = any(items) # True</pre>	<pre>items = [0, 1, 2, 3]; some_truthy = items.some(Boolean); // true</pre>
Iterate through each element and its index	<pre>items = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'] for index, element in enumerate(items): print(f'{index}: {element};')</pre>	<pre>items = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']; items.forEach(function(element, index) { console.log(`\${index}: \${element};`); });</pre>
Map elements to the results of a function	<pre>items = [0, 1, 2, 3] all_doubled = list(map(lambda x: 2 * x, items)) # [0, 2, 4, 6]</pre>	<pre>items = [0, 1, 2, 3]; all_doubled = items.map(x => 2 * x); // [0, 2, 4, 6]</pre>
Filter elements by a function	<pre>items = [0, 1, 2, 3] only_even = list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, items)) # [0, 2]</pre>	<pre>items = [0, 1, 2, 3]; only_even = items.filter(x => x % 2 === 0); // [0, 2]</pre>
Reduce elements by a function to a single value	<pre>from functools import reduce items = [1, 2, 3, 4] total = reduce(lambda total, current: total + current, items,) # 10</pre>	<pre>items = [1, 2, 3, 4]; total = items.reduce((total, current) => total + current); // 10</pre>
Merge dictionaries	<pre>d1 = {'a': 'A', 'b': 'B'} d2 = {'a': 'AAA', 'c': 'CCC'} merged = {**d1, **d2} # since Python 3.5 # {'a': 'AAA', 'b': 'B', 'c': 'CCC'}</pre>	<pre>d1 = {a: 'A', b: 'B'} d2 = {a: 'AAA', c: 'CCC'} merged = {...d1, ...d2}; // {a: 'AAA', b: 'B', c: 'CCC'}</pre>