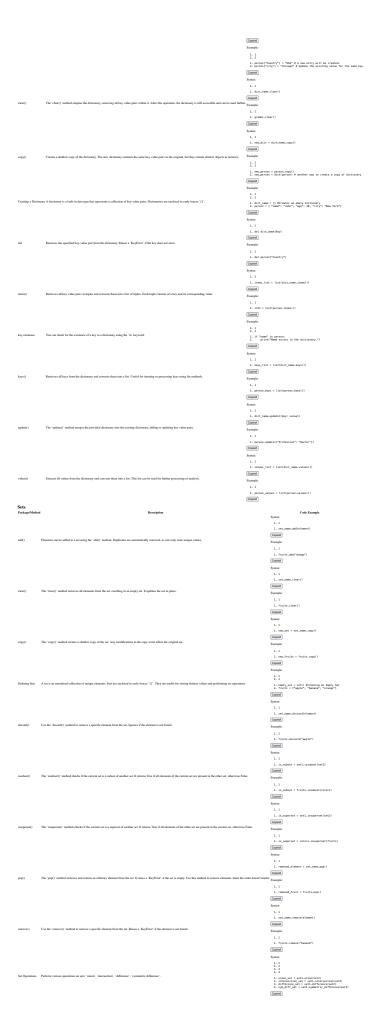
## Python Data Structures Cheat Sheet Synona: 1. 1 1. 1ar\_mass\_approof(element) (Capied) Example 1. 1 7 roils = [\*apple\*, "bassar", "erange"] 2. roils = [\*apple\*, "bassar", "erange"] 2. roils = [\*apple\*, "bassar", "erange"] 3. roils = [\*apple\*, "bassar", "erange"] 1. Totals : Pepiler's "messer's 'recogn's 'recognis 'recogn's 'recognis 'rec 4. 4 1. fruits = [\*spple", "Basset", "erspge"] 2. mez\_fruits : [\*mexpf", "sppee"] 2. mez\_fruits : [\*mexpf", "sppee"] 2. fruits\_vestedione\_fruits) Cogned Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 4 The property of the prope 2. 2 4. 4 1. m<sub>2</sub> List = [5, 2, 0, 1, 0] 2. m<sub>2</sub> List.sert[) 3. printing\_List] 4. # durgent: [1, 2, 5, 0, 0] Coming: Example 2: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 1. m<sub>2</sub> List = [5, 2, 0, 1, 0]

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2 of 3

update() The 'update()' method adds elements from another iterable into the set. It maintains the uniqueness of

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