[**Python** Data Structure] (cheatSheet)

Lists

- Create a list: my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] • Append to α list: my_list.append(6)
- Extend a list with another list: my_list.extend([7, 8, 9])
- Insert into a list at a specific position: my_list.insert(0, 0)
- Remove an item from a list: my_list.remove(0)
- Pop an item from the list: last_item = my_list.pop()
- Find index of the first matching item: index = my_list.index(3)
- Count occurrences of an item: count = my_list.count(3)
- Reverse a list: my_list.reverse()
- Sort a list: my_list.sort()
- List comprehension (create a list based on existing lists): squared = [x**2 for x in my_list]
- Slice a list: sub_list = my_list[2:5]
- Clear a list: my_list.clear()
- Copy a list: my_list_copy = my_list.copy()
- Concatenate two lists: concatenated_list = my_list + another_list
- List of lists (2D List): matrix = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
- Flatten a list of lists: flattened = [item for sublist in matrix for item in sublistl
- List slicing with step: sliced = my_list[::2]
- Enumerate for index and value: for index, value in enumerate(my_list): print(index, value)
- Sort a list of dictionaries by a key: sorted_list = sorted(list_of_dicts, key=lambda d: d['key'])
- Filter a list with a condition: filtered = [x for x in my_list if x > 0]
- Map a function to a list: mapped = list(map(lambda x: x**2, my_list))
- Zip lists to create pairs of elements: zipped = list(zip(list1, list2))
- Unzip pairs into two lists: list1, list2 = zip(*zipped)
- Check if list is sorted: is_sorted = all(my_list[i] <= my_list[i + 1] for i in range(len(my_list) - 1))

Dictionaries

- Create a dictionary: my_dict = {'key': 'value', 'number': 42}
- Add or update a key-value pair: my_dict['new_key'] = 'new_value'
- Get α value for α key: value = my_dict.get('key')

- Remove a key-value pair: removed_value = my_dict.pop('key')
- Get keys as a list: keys_list = list(my_dict.keys())
- Get values as a list: values_list = list(my_dict.values())
- Check if α key exists: exists = 'number' in my_dict
- Dictionary comprehension: squared_dict = {k: v**2 for k, v in my_dict.items() if isinstance(v, int)}
- Merge two dictionaries: merged_dict = {**dict1, **dict2}
- Iterate through key-value pairs: for key, value in my_dict.items(): print(key, value)
- Clear a dictionary: my_dict.clear()
- Copy a dictionary: my_dict_copy = my_dict.copy()
- **Get length of a dictionary**: length = len(my_dict)
- Remove and return an arbitrary (key, value) pair: key, value = my_dict.popitem()
- Dictionary from two lists: new_dict = dict(zip(list_of_keys, list_of_values))
- Nested dictionaries: nested_dict = {'dictA': {'key1': 'value1'}, 'dictB': {'key2': 'value2'}}
- Iterate through keys and values: for key, value in my_dict.items(): print(key, value)
- Dictionary of lists: dict_of_lists = {'list1': [1, 2, 3], 'list2': [4, 5,
- Access nested dictionary items: nested_item = nested_dict['dictA']['key1']
- Sort a dictionary by its values: sorted_dict = dict(sorted(my_dict.items(), key=lambda item: item[1]))
- Filter items in a dictionary: filtered_dict = {k: v for k, v in my_dict.items() if 'condition' in v}
- Dictionary from two lists (using zip): dict_from_lists = dict(zip(list_keys, list_values))
- Use defaultdict for missing keys: from collections import defaultdict; my_defaultdict = defaultdict(int)
- Update a dictionary with another dictionary: my_dict.update(other_dict)
- Convert dictionary keys & values to lists: keys, values = list(my_dict.keys()), list(my_dict.values())

Sets

- Create a set: my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
- Add an element to a set: my_set.add(6)
- Remove an element from a set: my_set.remove(6)

- Discard an element (no error if not found): my_set.discard(5)
- Pop an element from the set: element = my_set.pop()
- Clear a set: my_set.clear()
- Union of two sets: union_set = my_set | another_set
- Intersection of two sets: intersection_set = my_set & another_set
- Difference between two sets: difference_set = my_set another_set
- Symmetric difference between two sets: symmetric_difference_set = my_set
 ^ another_set
- Check if a set is a subset of another set: is_subset = my_set.issubset(another_set)
- Check if a set is a superset of another set: is_superset = my_set.issuperset(another_set)
- **Set comprehension**: squared_set = {x**2 for x in my_set}
- Copy α set: my_set_copy = my_set.copy()
- Check for membership in a set: exists = 4 in my_set
- Convert list to set to remove duplicates: unique_items = set(my_list)
- Set operations with assignment: my_set |= another_set # Union
- Find set difference in place: my_set -= another_set
- Intersection update: my_set &= another_set
- Symmetric difference update: my_set ^= another_set
- Subset and superset checks: is_subset = my_set <= another_set; is_superset = my_set >= another_set
- FrozenSet (Immutable version of Set): frozen_set = frozenset([1, 2, 3])
- Convert set to list: my_list = list(my_set)
- Perform set operations without modifying the original sets: union_set = my_set.union(another_set)
- Create a set with set comprehension: set_comp = {x for x in range(10) if x % 2 == 0}

Tuples

- Create a tuple: my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- Access tuple item: item = my_tuple[1]
- Slicing a tuple: sub_tuple = my_tuple[1:3]
- Count occurrences of an item: count = my_tuple.count(3)
- Find index of the first matching item: index = my_tuple.index(3)
- Unpack a tuple: a, b, c, d, e = my_tuple
- Tuple with a single item: single_item_tuple = (1,)
- Concatenate tuples: concatenated_tuple = my_tuple + another_tuple
- Check for membership in α tuple: exists = 3 in my_tuple
- Iterate through a tuple: for item in my_tuple: print(item)

- Convert list to tuple: my_tuple = tuple(my_list)
- **Nested tuple**: nested_tuple = (1, (2, 3), 4)
- Tuple length: length = len(my_tuple)
- Convert tuple to list: my_list = list(my_tuple)
- Immutable nature (trying to change a value throws an error): # my_tuple[2] = 10 # TypeError

Strings

- Concatenate strings: concatenated = 'Hello' + ' ' + 'World'
- Access substring: sub = my_string[1:5]
- Convert to uppercase: upper_case = my_string.upper()
- Convert to lowercase: lower_case = my_string.lower()
- Find position of α substring: pos = my_string.find('sub')
- Replace a substring: replaced = my_string.replace('old', 'new')
- Split a string into a list: split_list = my_string.split(',')
- Join a list into a string: joined_string = ','.join(my_list)
- Strip leading and trailing whitespaces: stripped = my_string.strip()
- Check if string starts with a substring: starts_with = my_string.startswith('He')
- Check if string ends with a substring: ends_with = my_string.endswith('ld')
- String formatting with f-strings: formatted = f"Value: {value}"
- Check if all characters are alphanumeric: is_alnum = my_string.isalnum()
- Reverse a string: reversed_string = my_string[::-1]
- Length of a string: length = len(my_string)
- Count occurrences of a character or substring: count = my_string.count('a')
- Check if string contains a substring: contains = 'substr' in my_string
- Strip whitespace (or other characters) from ends: stripped = my_string.strip()
- Capitalize the first letter: capitalized = my_string.capitalize()
- Title case (first letter of each word capitalized): title_case = my_string.title()
- Swap case: swapped = my_string.swapcase()
- Slice a string: sliced = my_string[2:5]
- Iterate over a string: for char in my_string: print(char)
- String formatting with placeholders: formatted = "Hello, {}. You are {}.".format('John', 30)
- String alignment and padding: padded = my_string.center(20, '*')

- Zfill Pad a numeric string on the left with zeros: zfilled = my_string.zfill(5)
- String to list of characters: char_list = list(my_string)
- Regular expression operations: import re; matched = re.findall(r'\d+', my_string)
- Encode and decode strings (e.g., UTF-8): encoded = my_string.encode('utf-8'); decoded = encoded.decode('utf-8')
- Remove digits from a string: no_digits = ''.join([i for i in my_string if not i.isdigit()])
- Find and replace using regular expressions: replaced = re.sub(r'[a-z]+', 'replacement', my_string)
- String slicing with steps: step_slice = my_string[::2]
- Convert between strings and bytes: byte_str = my_string.encode(); str_from_bytes = byte_str.decode()
- Multiline strings and stripping leading whitespace: multiline = '''\n line1\n line2\n'''.strip()