Cheat Sheet: Python Data Structures Part-2

Dictionaries

Package/Method	Description	Code Example
Creating a Dictionary	A dictionary is a built-in data type that represents a collection of key-value pairs. Dictionaries are enclosed in curly braces `{}`.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 1. dict_name = {} #Creates an empty dictionary 2. person = { "name": "John", "age": 30, "city": "New York"} Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. Value = dict_name["key_name"] Copied!
Accessing Values	You can access the values in a dictionary using their corresponding `keys`.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 1. name = person["name"] 2. age = person["age"] Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. dict_name[key] = value Copied!
Add or modify	Inserts a new key-value pair into the dictionary. If the key already exists, the value will be updated; otherwise, a new entry is created.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 1. person["Country"] = "USA" # A new entry will be created. 2. person["city"] = "Chicago" # Update the existing value for the same key Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. del dict_name[key] Copied!
del	Removes the specified key-value pair from the dictionary. Raises a `KeyError` if the key does not exist.	Example: 1. 1 1. del person["Country"] Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. dict_name.update({key: value}) Copied!
update()	The `update()` method merges the provided dictionary into the existing dictionary, adding or updating key-value pairs.	Example: 1. 1 1. person.update({"Profession": "Doctor"}) Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. dict_name.clear() Copied!
clear()	The `clear()` method empties the dictionary, removing all key-value pairs within it. After this operation, the dictionary is still accessible and can be used further.	Example:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. grades.clear()
```

Copied!

Example:

key existence	You can check for the existence of a key in a dictionary using the `in` keyword

```
1. 1
2. 2
```

```
1. if "name" in person:
2.     print("Name exists in the dictionary.")
```

Copied!

Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. new_dict = dict_name.copy()
```

Copied!

copy()	Creates a shallow copy of the dictionary. The new dictionary contains the same key-value pairs as the original, but they remain distinct objects in memory.

Example:

```
1. 1
2. 2
```

```
1. new_person = person.copy()
2. new_person = dict(person) # another way to create a copy of dictionary
```

Copied!

Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. keys_list = list(dict_name.keys())
```

Copied!

keys()	Retrieves all keys from the dictionary and converts them into a list. Useful for iterating or processing keys using list methods.

Example:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. person_keys = list(person.keys())
```

Copied!

Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. values_list = list(dict_name.values())
```

Copied!

values()	Extracts all values from the dictionary and converts them into a list. This list can be used for further processing or analysis.

Example:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. person_values = list(person.values())
```

Copied!

Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. items_list = list(dict_name.items())
```

Copied!

items()	Retrieves all key-value pairs as tuples and converts them into a list of tuples. Each tuple consists of a key and its corresponding value.

Example:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. info = list(person.items())
```

Copied!

Sets

Package/Method	Description	Code Example
add()	Elements can be added to a set using the `add()` method. Duplicates are automatically removed, as sets only store unique values.	Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. set_name.add(element)
```

Copied!

Example:

```
1. 1
```

		1. fruits.add("mango") Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. set_name.clear() Copied! Example: 1. 1 1. fruits.clear()</td> Copied!
clear()	The `clear()` method removes all elements from the set, resulting in an empty set. It updates the set in-place.	
copy()	The `copy()` method creates a shallow copy of the set. Any modifications to the copy won't affect the original set.	Syntax: 1. 1 1. new_set = set_name.copy() Copied! Example: 1. 1 1. new_fruits = fruits.copy() Copied!
Defining Sets	A set is an unordered collection of unique elements. Sets are enclosed in curly braces `{}`. They are useful for storing distinct values and performing set operations.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 1. empty_set = set() #Creating an Empty 2. Set fruits = {"apple", "banana", "orange"} Copied!
discard()	Use the `discard()` method to remove a specific element from the set. Ignores if the element is not found.	Syntax: 1. 1 1. set_name.discard(element) Copied! Example: 1. 1 1. fruits.discard("apple") Copied!
issubset()	The `issubset()` method checks if the current set is a subset of another set. It returns True if all elements of the current set are present in the other set, otherwise False.	Syntax: 1. 1 1. is_subset = set1.issubset(set2) Copied! Example: 1. 1 1. is_subset = fruits.issubset(colors) Copied!
issuperset()	The `issuperset()` method checks if the current set is a superset of another set. It returns True if all elements of the other set are present in the current set, otherwise False.	Syntax: is_superset = set1.issuperset(set2) Example: 1. 1 1. is_superset = colors.issuperset(fruits) Copied!
pop()	The `pop()` method removes and returns an arbitrary element from the set. It raises a `KeyError` if the set is empty. Use this method to remove elements when the order doesn't matter.	Syntax: 1. 1 1. removed_element = set_name.pop() Copied! Example: 1. 1

		1. removed_fruit = fruits.pop() Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. set_name.remove(element) Copied! Example: 1. 1 1. fruits.remove("banana") Copied!
remove()	Use the `remove()` method to remove a specific element from the set. Raises a `KeyError` if the element is not found.	
Set Operations	Perform various operations on sets: `union`, `intersection`, `difference`, `symmetric difference`.	Syntax: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 1. union_set = set1.union(set2) 2. intersection_set = set1.intersection(set2) 3. difference_set = set1.difference(set2) 4. sym_diff_set = set1.symmetric_difference(set2) Copied! Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 1. combined = fruits.union(colors) 2. common = fruits.intersection(colors) 3. unique_to_fruits = fruits.difference(colors) 4. sym_diff = fruits.symmetric_difference(colors) Copied!
update()	The `update()` method adds elements from another iterable into the set. It maintains the uniqueness of elements.	Syntax: 1. 1 1. set_name.update(iterable) Copied! Example: 1. 1 1. fruits.update(["kiwi", "grape"]) Copied!

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