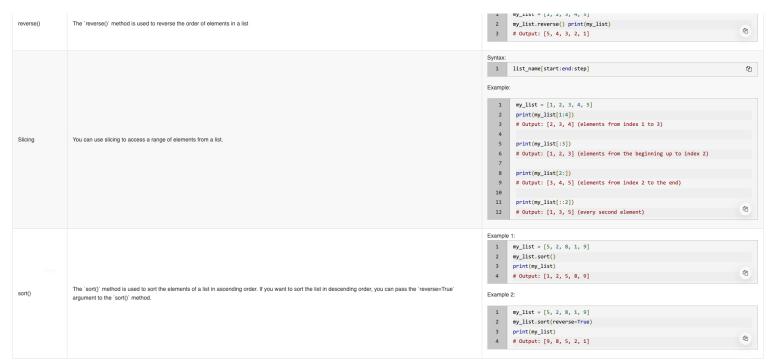
## **Python Data Structures Cheat Sheet**



## List

Package/Method	Description	Code Example
append()	The 'append()' method is used to add an element to the end of a list.	Syntax:  1  list_name.append(element)
copy()	The 'copy()' method is used to create a shallow copy of a list.	Example 1:  1
count()	The 'count()' method is used to count the number of occurrences of a specific element in a list in Python.	Example:  1
Creating a list	A list is a built-in data type that represents an ordered and mutable collection of elements. Lists are enclosed in square brackets [] and elements are separated by commas.	Example:  1 fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange", "mango"] @
del	The 'del' statement is used to remove an element from list. 'del' statement removes the element at the specified index.	Example:  1
extend()	The 'extend()' method is used to add multiple elements to a list. It takes an iterable (such as another list, tuple, or string) and appends each element of the iterable to the original list.	Syntax:  1 list_name.extend(iterable) @  Example:  1 fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"] 2 more_fruits = ["mango", "grape"] 3 fruits.extend(more_fruits) 4 print(fruits) @
Indexing	Indexing in a list allows you to access individual elements by their position. In Python, indexing starts from 0 for the first element and goes up to `length_of_list - 1`.	Example:  1
insert()	The 'insert()' method is used to insert an element.	Syntax:  1
Modifying a list	You can use indexing to modify or assign new values to specific elements in the list.	Example:  1
bob()	'pop()' method is another way to remove an element from a list in Python. It removes and returns the element at the specified index. If you don't provide an index to the 'pop()' method, it will remove and return the last element of the list by default	Example 1:  1
remove()	To remove an element from a list. The 'remove()' method removes the first occurrence of the specified value.	Example:  1    my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] 2    my_list.remove(30) # Removes the element 30 3    print(my_list) 4    # Output: [10, 20, 40, 50]
		Example 1:



## Tuple

uple		
Package/Method	Description	Code Example
count()	The count() method for a tuple is used to count how many times a specified element appears in the tuple.	Syntax:
		1 tuple.count(value)
		Example:
		fruits = ("apple", "banana", "apple", "orange") print(fruits.count("apple")) #Counts the number of times apple is found in tupla.  #Output: 2
	The index() method in a tuple is used to find the first occurrence of a specified value and returns its position (index). If the value is not found, it raises a ValueError.	Syntax:
		1 tuple.index(value)
index()		Example:
		1 fruits = ("apple", "banana", "orange")
		<pre>print(fruits[1]) #Returns the value at which apple is present.</pre>
		3 #Output: banana
sum()	The sum() function in Python can be used to calculate the sum of all elements in a tuple, provided that the elements are numeric (integers or floats).	Syntax:
		1 sum(tuple) 약
		Example:
		1 numbers = (10, 20, 5, 30)
		2 print(sum(numbers))
		3 #Output: 65
min() and max()	Find the smallest (min()) or largest (max()) element in a tuple.	Example:
		1 numbers = (10, 20, 5, 30) 2 print(min(numbers))
		3 #Output: 5
		4 print(max(numbers))
		5 #Output: 30
		Syntax:
len()	Get the number of elements in the tuple using len().	1 len(tuple) 华
		Example:
		<pre>1 fruits = ("apple", "banana", "orange")</pre>
		<pre>print(len(fruits)) #Returns length of the tuple.</pre>
		3 #0utput: 3

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