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 2` `dict_name = {} #Creates an empty dictionary` `person = { "name": "John",  "age": 30, "city": "New York"}` Copied! Syntax: `1` `Value = dict_name["key_name"]` Copied!
Accessing Values	You can access the values in a dictionary using their corresponding `keys`.	Example: `1 2` `name = person["name"]` `age = person["age"]` Copied! Syntax: `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 2` `person["Country"] = "USA" # A new entry will be created.` `person["city"] = "Chicago"  # Update the existing value for the same key` Copied!

del	Removes the specified key-value pair from the dictionary. Raises a `KeyError` if the key does not exist.	Syntax: `1. 1` `1. del dict_name[key]` Copied! Example: `1. 1` `1. del person["Country"]` Copied!
update()	The `update()` method merges the provided dictionary into the existing dictionary, adding or updating key-value pairs.	Syntax: `1. 1` `1. dict_name.update({key: value})` Copied! Example: `1. 1` `1. person.update({"Profession": "Doctor"})` 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.	Syntax: `1. 1` `1. dict_name.clear()` Copied! Example: `1. 1` `1. grades.clear()` Copied!
key existence	You can check for the existence of a key in a dictionary using the `in` keyword	Example: `1. 1` `2. 2` `1. if "name" in person:` `2.  print("Name exists in the dictionary.")` 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.	Syntax: `1. 1` `1. new_dict = dict_name.copy()` Copied! 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! Example: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. person_keys = list(person.keys()) ``` Copied! Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. values_list = list(dict_name.values()) ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. person_values = list(person.values()) ``` Copied! Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. items_list = list(dict_name.items()) ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. info = list(person.items()) ``` Copied!
keys()	Retrieves all keys from the dictionary and converts them into a list. Useful for iterating or processing keys using list methods.	
values()	Extracts all values from the dictionary and converts them into a list. This list can be used for further processing or analysis.	
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.	

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!
clear()	The `clear()` method removes all elements from the set, resulting in an empty set. It updates the set in-place.	Example: 1. 1 1. fruits.clear()</td> Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. new_set = set_name.copy() Copied!
copy()	The `copy()` method creates a shallow copy of the set. Any modifications to the copy won't affect the original set.	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!
remove()	Use the `remove()` method to remove a specific element from the set. Raises a `KeyError` if the element is not found.	Syntax: 1. 1 1. set_name.remove(element) Copied! Example: 1. 1 1. fruits.remove("banana") Copied!
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

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3. 3
4. 4
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1. combined = fruits.union(colors)
2. common = fruits.intersection(colors)
3. unique_to_fruits = fruits.difference(colors)
4. sym_diff = fruits.symmetric_difference(colors)
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Copied!

Syntax:

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1. 1
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1. set_name.update(iterable)
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update()	The `update()` method adds elements from another iterable into the set. It maintains the uniqueness of elements.

Example:

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1. 1
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1. fruits.update(["kiwi", "grape"])
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