#CodeCravings

By IBAtulAnand

PYTHONS COLLECTIONS (CONTAINER DATATYPE) You Must know!

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defaultdict





A dictionary subclass that returns a default value when a non-existent key is accessed.

Usage Example:

from collections import defaultdict

```
d = defaultdict(int)
d['foo'] += 1
d['bar'] += 1
print(d) # {'foo': 1, 'bar': 1}
print(d.get('baz')) # None
```

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A dictionary subclass that remembers the order in which items were added.

Usage Example:

from collections import OrderedDict

```
d = OrderedDict()
```

d['foo'] = 1

d['bar'] = 2

d['baz'] = 3

print(d) # OrderedDict([('foo', 1), ('bar', 2), ('baz', 3)])

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A dictionary subclass for counting hashable objects where "element:count" are stored as dictionary <keys: values>.

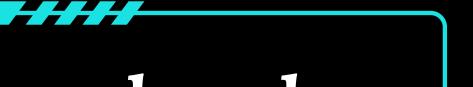
Usage Example:

```
from collections import Counter
```

```
lst = ['foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'baz', 'foo']
c = Counter(lst)
print(c) # Counter({'foo': 3, 'bar': 1, 'baz': 1})
```













A tuple subclass that allows accessing elements by name and not just by index.

Usage Example:

from collections import namedtuple

Person = namedtuple('Person', ['name', 'age', 'gender'])
p = Person('Alice', 30, 'female')

print(p.name) # 'Alice'

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deque



A double-ended queue that supports adding and removing elements from both ends with O(1) complexity.

Usage Example:

from collections import deque

d = deque([1, 2, 3])

d.append(4)

d.appendleft(0)

print(d) # deque([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])

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