

Python

Python Complex Data Structures

<code>[1, 2, 3, ...]</code>	List
<code>{1, 2, 3, ...}</code>	Set
<code>(1, 2, 3, ...)</code>	Tuple
<code>{1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c', ...}</code>	Dictionary

Recall:

- **Sets** are unordered and have no duplicates
- **Tuples** are immutable; you cannot change their entries
- We can nest these data structures flexibly

Python Complex Data Structure Creation

We can initialize empty data structures as follows:

<code>list()</code>	or <code>[]</code>	List
<code>set()</code>		Set
<code>tuple()</code>	or <code>()</code>	Tuple
<code>dict()</code>	or <code>{}</code>	Dictionary

Python Sets

`len(set)`

Get number of items in set

`set.add()`

Add an item

`set.remove()`

Remove an item

`set_a - set_b`

Elements in a but not in b

`set_a.difference(set_b)`

`set_a | set_b`

Elements in a and/or b

`set_a.union(set_b)`

`set_a & set_b`

Elements in both a and b

`set_a.intersection(set_b)`

`set_a ^ set_b`

Elements in a or b but not both

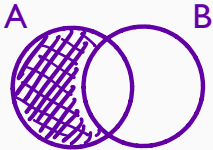
`set_a.symmetric_difference(set_b)`

`set_a <= set_b`

Test if all elements in a are in b

`set_a.issubset(set_b)`

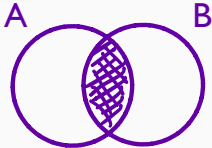
Python Sets



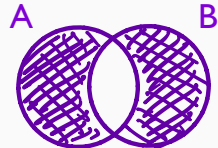
Difference: $A - B$



Union: $A | B$



Intersection: $A \& B$



Symmetric Diff: $A \wedge B$

Python Dictionaries

Recall that dictionaries have the structure:

```
dict = {key1 : val1, key2 : val2, ... }
```

We can access a specific value using its key:

```
dict[key1]
```

Similarly, we can assign a new value:

```
dict[key1] = val1_new
```

More generally:

<code>key in dict</code>	Check if key is in dictionary
<code>dict.pop(key)</code>	Remove key from dictionary
<code>dict.keys()</code>	Get a list of keys
<code>dict.values()</code>	Get a list of values
<code>dict.items()</code>	Get a list of (key,value) pairs

Python For and While Loops

We can create a **while** loop as follows:

```
while condition:  
    do something as long as condition is met
```

We can create a **for** loop as follows:

```
for i in sequence:  
    do something until no items left in sequence
```

The following tools are useful:

`break`

Exit the loop altogether

`continue`

Return to top of loop and continue

`range(start, stop, step)`

Create a list of integers

`for k,v in dict.items():`

Iterate over a dictionary