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. 1 1. list_name.append(element) Copied! Example: 1. 1 2. 2 1. fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"] 2. fruits.append("mango") print(fruits) Copied!
copy()	The `copy()` method is used to create a shallow copy of a list.	Example 1: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 1. my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] 2. new_list = my_list.copy() print(new_list) 3. # Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Copied!
count()	The `count()` method is used to count the number of occurrences of a specific element in a list in Python.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 1. my_list = [1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 2, 5, 2] 2. count = my_list.count(2) print(count) 3. # Output: 4 Copied!
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. 1 1. fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange", "mango"] Copied!
del	The `del` statement is used to remove an element from list. `del` statement removes the element at the specified index.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 1. my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] 2. del my_list[2] # Removes the element at index 2 print(my_list) 3. # Output: [10, 20, 40, 50] Copied!
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. 1 1. list_name.extend(iterable) Copied! Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 1. fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"] 2. more_fruits = ["mango", "grape"] 3. fruits.extend(more_fruits) 4. print(fruits) Copied!
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. 1 2. 2 3. 3

	4. 4 5. 5 1. my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] 2. print(my_list[0]) 3. # Output: 10 (accessing the first element) 4. print(my_list[-1]) 5. # Output: 50 (accessing the last element using negative indexing) Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. list_name.insert(index, element) Copied!
insert()	The `insert()` method is used to insert an element. Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 1. my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] 2. my_list.insert(2, 6) 3. print(my_list) Copied!
Modifying a list	You can use indexing to modify or assign new values to specific elements in the list. Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 1. my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] 2. my_list[1] = 25 # Modifying the second element 3. print(my_list) 4. # Output: [10, 25, 30, 40, 50] Copied!
pop()	`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. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 6 7. 7 1. my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] 2. removed_element = my_list.pop(2) # Removes and returns the element at index 2 3. print(removed_element) 4. # Output: 30 5. 6. print(my_list) 7. # Output: [10, 20, 40, 50] Copied! Example 2: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 6. 6 7. 7 1. my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] 2. removed_element = my_list.pop() # Removes and returns the last element 3. print(removed_element) 4. # Output: 50 5. 6. print(my_list) 7. # Output: [10, 20, 30, 40] Copied!
remove()	To remove an element from a list. The `remove()` method removes the first occurrence of the specified value. Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 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] Copied!

reverse()	The `reverse()` method is used to reverse the order of elements in a list	Example 1: 1 2 3 1. my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] 2. my_list.reverse() print(my_list) 3. # Output: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1] Copied! Syntax: 1 1. list_name[start:end:step] Copied!
Slicing	You can use slicing to access a range of elements from a list.	Example: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1. my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] 2. print(my_list[1:4]) 3. # Output: [2, 3, 4] (elements from index 1 to 3) 4. 5. print(my_list[:3]) 6. # Output: [1, 2, 3] (elements from the beginning up to index 2) 7. 8. print(my_list[2:]) 9. # Output: [3, 4, 5] (elements from index 2 to the end) 10. 11. print(my_list[::2]) 12. # Output: [1, 3, 5] (every second element) Copied!
sort()	The `sort()` method is used to sort the elements of a list in ascending order. If you want to sort the list in descending order, you can pass the `reverse=True` argument to the `sort()` method.	Example 1: 1 2 3 4 1. my_list = [5, 2, 8, 1, 9] 2. my_list.sort() 3. print(my_list) 4. # Output: [1, 2, 5, 8, 9] Copied! Example 2: 1 2 3 4 1. my_list = [5, 2, 8, 1, 9] 2. my_list.sort(reverse=True) 3. print(my_list) 4. # Output: [9, 8, 5, 2, 1] Copied!

Tuple

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 1. tuple.count(value) Copied! Example: 1 2 3 1. fruits = ("apple", "banana", "apple", "orange") 2. print(fruits.count("apple")) #Counts the number of times apple is found in tuple.

		3. #Output: 2 Copied! Syntax: 1. 1 1. tuple.index(value) Copied!
index()	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.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 1. fruits = ("apple", "banana", "orange") 2. print(fruits[1]) #Returns the value at which apple is present. 3. #Output: banana Copied!
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. 1 1. sum(tuple) Copied! Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 1. numbers = (10, 20, 5, 30) 2. print(sum(numbers)) 3. #Output: 65 Copied!
min() and max()	Find the smallest (min()) or largest (max()) element in a tuple.	Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5 1. numbers = (10, 20, 5, 30) 2. print(min(numbers)) 3. #Output: 5 4. print(max(numbers)) 5. #Output: 30 Copied!
len()	Get the number of elements in the tuple using len().	Syntax: 1. 1 1. len(tuple) Copied! Example: 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 1. fruits = ("apple", "banana", "orange") 2. print(len(fruits)) #Returns length of the tuple. 3. #Output: 3 Copied!

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