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!
insert()	The `insert()` method is used to insert an element.	Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. list_name.insert(index, element) ``` Copied! 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. 1 2. 2 3. 3 ``` ``` 1. my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] 2. my_list.reverse() print(my_list) 3. # Output: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1] ``` Copied!
Slicing	You can use slicing to access a range of elements from a list.	Syntax:

```
1
```

```
list_name[start:end:step]
```

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Example:

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
```

```
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print(my_list[1:4])
# Output: [2, 3, 4] (elements from index 1 to 3)

print(my_list[:3])
# Output: [1, 2, 3] (elements from the beginning up to index 2)

print(my_list[2:])
# Output: [3, 4, 5] (elements from index 2 to the end)

print(my_list[::2])
# Output: [1, 3, 5] (every second element)
```

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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 ``` ``` my_list = [5, 2, 8, 1, 9] my_list.sort() print(my_list) # Output: [1, 2, 5, 8, 9] ``` Copied! Example 2: ``` 1 2 3 4 ``` ``` my_list = [5, 2, 8, 1, 9] my_list.sort(reverse=True) print(my_list) # Output: [9, 8, 5, 2, 1] ``` Copied!

Dictionary

Package/Method	Description	Code Example
Accessing Values	You can access the values in a dictionary using their corresponding `keys`.	Syntax: ``` 1 ``` ``` Value = dict_name["key_name"] ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1 2 ``` ``` name = person["name"] age = person["age"] ``` 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.	Syntax: ``` 1 ``` ``` dict_name[key] = value ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1 2 ``` ``` person["Country"] = "USA" # A new entry will be created. person["city"] = "Chicago" # Update the existing value for the same key ``` 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!
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!
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. 1 2. 2 ``` ``` 1. dict_name = {} #Creates an empty dictionary 2. person = { "name": "John", "age": 30, "city": "New York"} ``` 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!
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.	Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. items_list = list(dict_name.items()) ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. info = list(person.items()) ``` 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!
keys()	Retrieves all keys from the dictionary and converts them into a list. Useful for iterating or processing keys using list methods.	Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. keys_list = list(dict_name.keys()) ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. person_keys = list(person.keys()) ``` 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!
values()	Extracts all values from the dictionary and converts them into a list. This list can be used for further processing or analysis.	Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. values_list = list(dict_name.values()) ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. person_values = list(person.values()) ``` Copied!

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!
clear()	The `clear()` method removes all elements from the set, resulting in an empty set. It updates the set in-place.	Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. set_name.clear() ``` Copied! Example: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. fruits.clear() ``` Copied!
copy()	The `copy()` method creates a shallow copy of the set. Any modifications to the copy won't affect the original set.	Syntax: ``` 1. 1 ``` ``` 1. new_set = set_name.copy() ``` Copied! 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 Set 2. 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 `is_subset = set1.issubset(set2)` Copied! Example: 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: 1 `is_superset = set1.issuperset(set2)` Copied! Example: 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 `removed_element = set_name.pop()` Copied! Example: 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 `set_name.remove(element)` Copied! Example: 1 `fruits.remove("banana")` Copied!
Set Operations	Perform various operations on sets: `union`, `intersection`, `difference`, `symmetric difference`.	Syntax: 1 2 3 4 `union_set = set1.union(set2)` `intersection_set = set1.intersection(set2)` `difference_set = set1.difference(set2)` `sym_diff_set = set1.symmetric_difference(set2)` Copied! Example: 1 2 3 4 `combined = fruits.union(colors)` `common = fruits.intersection(colors)` `unique_to_fruits = fruits.difference(colors)` `sym_diff = fruits.symmetric_difference(colors)` Copied!
update()	The `update()` method adds elements from another iterable into the set. It maintains the uniqueness of elements.	Syntax: 1 `set_name.update(iterable)` Copied! Example: 1

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

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