



Lisbon School
of Economics
& Management
Universidade de Lisboa



Carlos J. Costa

PYTHON DATA STRUCTURES

- Learning Objectives
- Lists
- Tuples
- Sets
- Dictionaries

Learning Objectives

- Now the main built-ins Python data structures
- Understand how to manipulate data organized in lists, tuples, sets and dictionaries
- Use built-ins Python data structures to solve problems

Abstract Data Type (ADT)

- is a type (or class) for objects
- behaviour is defined by a set of value and a set of operations.

Data Structure

- concrete representations of data,
- perspective of an implementer

Data Structure

Primitive

- Integer
- Float
- String
- Boolean

Non-Primitive

- Array
- List
- Tuple
- Dictionary
- Set
- File

Lists

- A list stores a series of items in a specific order
- You can access each item using an index or cycle
- The lists are mutable

```
# Construct a list  
shoppingList = ['potatoes', 'carrots', 'cod', 'sprouts']
```

Or else

```
shoppingList = list (('potatoes', 'carrots', 'cod', 'sprouts'))
```

Lists

- Operations with lists

```
# Get the first element of the list  
shoppingList[0]
```

```
# Get the last element from the list  
shoppingList[-1]
```


Lists

- **Operations with lists**

```
# Iterate through a list
```

```
for purchase in shoppingList:
```

```
    print(purchase)
```

Lists

- **Add Items**

```
# Add an item to a list
films = []
films.append('Vice')
films.append('Green Book')
films.append('Roma')
films.append('A Star Is Born')
print (films)
```

Lists

- **Remove elements**

```
films.pop()
```

```
films.remove('A Star Is Born')
```

```
del films[1]
```

```
print (films)
```

- **Delete List elements:**

```
films.clear()
```

- **Delete list**

```
del films
```

Lists

- List comprehension

```
# Compress list
```

```
squares = [x**2 for x in range(1, 11)]
```

Lists

- **Slicing the list**

```
# Obtain the first 3 elements of the list
shoppingList = ['potatoes', 'carrots', 'cod', 'sprouts']
firstThree = shoppingList [: 3]
print (firstThree)
```

Lists

- What's the result of?

```
shopping = shoppingList  
shoppingList.append("orange")  
print(shopping)
```

Lists

- **Yes.. Do not copy... To copy, you make:**

```
# copy a list
```

```
shoppingListCopy = shoppingList[:]
```

Tuples

- The tuples are identical to the lists, but they cannot be modified
- They are immutable

```
newPurchases= ("bananas", "beans", "rice")  
print (newPurchases [1])  
newPurchases [0] = "apple"
```

- What is the output?

Dictionaries

- Dictionaries store links between pieces of information
- Each item in a dictionary is a key-value pair
- Keys are not repeatable

```
fruit = {1: 'orange', 2: 'apple', 3: 'pear', 4: 'grape', 5:  
'peach'}
```

Dictionary

- Add a new key-value pair

```
fruit[10] = 'pomegranate '
```

- Iterating through key-value pair

```
for key , value in fruit.items():  
    print('The fluit' + str(key) +' is ' + value)
```

Dictionary

- Iterating through the key

```
for key in fruit.keys():  
    print(str(key) + ' is fluit')
```

- Iterating through the values

```
for value in fruit.values():  
    print(value + ' is fluit')
```

Sets

- Sets
- These are structures available in Python, used to represent unordered collections of unique elements

```
s = {1, 2, 3, 4}  
print (s)
```

Sets

- In sets, typical operations of mathematical set theory can be performed, such as:

