list method

append method

In [14]:
```
#The append() method appends an element to the end of the list.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
fruits.append("orange")
print(fruits)
```

```
['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']
```

clear() Removes all the elements from the list

In [15]:
```
#The clear() method removes all the elements from a list.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']

fruits.clear()
print(fruits)
```

```
[]
```

copy() Returns a copy of the list

In [17]:
```
#The copy() method returns a copy of the specified list.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']

x = fruits.copy()
print(x)
print(fruits)
```

```
['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']
['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']
```

count() Returns the number of elements with the specified value

In [19]:
```
#The count() method returns the number of elements with the specified value.
```

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
x= fruits.count("cherry")
print(fruits)
print(x)
```

```
['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
1
```

extend() Add the elements of a list (or any iterable), to the end of the current list

In [21]:
```
#The extend() method adds the specified list elements (or any iterable) to the end of the current list.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

cars = ['Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']

fruits.extend(cars)
print(cars)
print(fruits)
```

```
['Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']
['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']
```

index() Returns the index of the first element with the specified value

In [22]:
```
#The index() method returns the position at the first occurrence of the specified value.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

x = fruits.index("cherry")
print(x)
```

```
2
```

insert() Adds an element at the specified position

In [23]:
```
#The insert() method inserts the specified value at the specified position.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

fruits.insert(1, "orange")
print(fruits)
```

```
['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

pop() Removes the element at the specified position

In [24]:
```
#The pop() method removes the element at the specified position.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

fruits.pop(1)
print(fruits)
```

```
['apple', 'cherry']
```

remove() Removes the first item with the specified value

In [25]:
```
#The remove() method removes the first occurrence of the element with the specified value.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

fruits.remove("banana")
print(fruits)
```

```
['apple', 'cherry']
```

reverse() Reverses the order of the list

In [26]:
```
#The reverse() method reverses the sorting order of the elements.
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
fruits.reverse()
print(fruits)
```

```
['cherry', 'banana', 'apple']
```

sort() Sorts the list

In [27]:
```
# The sort() method sorts the list ascending by default.
#You can also make a function to decide the sorting criteria(s).
cars = ['Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']
cars.sort()
print(cars)
```

```
['BMW', 'Ford', 'Volvo']
```

Python min() function returns the smallest of the values or the smallest item in an iterable passed as its parameter.

In [28]:
```
numbers = [23,25,65,21,98]
print(min(numbers))
```

```
21
```

max() Calculates the maximum of all the elements of the List

In [29]:
```
var1 = 4
var2 = 8
var3 = 2

max_val = max(var1, var2, var3)
print(max_val)
```

```
8
```

In [ ]:
```

```