# **APS106**



# Lists 2.0: looping through lists.

**Week 5** Lecture 1 (5.1.2)

#### While waiting for class to start:

Download and open the Jupyter Notebook (.ipynb) for Lecture 5.1.2

You may also use this lecture's JupyterHub link instead (although opening it locally is encouraged).

#### **Upcoming:**

- Reflection 5 released Friday @ 11 AM
- Lab 5 released today @ 1 AM
- Lab 4 due this Friday @ 12 PM
- PRA (Lab) on Friday @ 2PM this week

if nothing else, write #cleancode



## Recap! Adding to a list...

Method	Description	Example
list.append(object)	Append object to end of list	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; colours = ['blue', 'yellow'] &gt;&gt;&gt; colours.append('brown') &gt;&gt;&gt; colours ['blue', 'yellow', 'brown']</pre>
list.extend(list)	Append the items in the list parameter to the list	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; colours = ['blue', 'yellow'] &gt;&gt;&gt; colours.extend(['pink', 'green']) &gt;&gt;&gt; colours ['blue', 'yellow', 'brown', 'pink', 'green']</pre>
list.insert(int, object)	Insert object at the given index, moving items to make room	>>> grades = [95, 65, 75, 85] >>> grades.insert(3, 80) >>> grades [95, 65, 75, 80, 85]



## Recap! Removing from a list...

Method	Description	Example
list.remove(object)	Remove the first occurrence of the object; error if not there	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; colours = ['blue', 'yellow'] &gt;&gt;&gt; colours.remove('blue') &gt;&gt;&gt; colours ['yellow']</pre>
list.pop([index])	Remove the item at the end of the list; optional index to remove from anywhere	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; colours = ['blue', 'yellow', 'pink'] &gt;&gt;&gt; colours.pop() 'pink' &gt;&gt;&gt; colours ['blue', 'yellow'] &gt;&gt;&gt; colours.pop(0) 'blue' &gt;&gt;&gt; colours ['yellow']</pre>



## Recap! The fun stuff...

Method	Description	Example
list.reverse()	Reverse the list	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; colours = ['blue', 'yellow', 'pink'] &gt;&gt;&gt; colours.reverse() &gt;&gt;&gt; colours ['pink', 'yellow', 'blue']</pre>
list.sort()	Sort the list from smallest to largest (also sorts list of strings alphabetically)	>>> grades = [95, 65, 75, 85] >>> grades.sort() >>> grades [65, 75, 85, 95]
list.count(object)	Return the number of times object occurs in list	>>> letters = ['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'] >>> letters.count('a') 2
list.index(object)	Return the index of the first occurrence of object; error if not there	>>> letters = ['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'] >>> letters.index('a') 0



#### List and String Similarities

- Lists share many similarities with strings
  - Indexing (the [] operator)
  - Slicing ([start : end] and [start : end : step])
  - Membership (the in operator)
  - Length (built-in function len)
  - Concatenate (the + operator combining lists with other lists)
  - Repeat (the \* operator between lists and an integer)
  - Comparison operators (>, < , ==, !=, etc.)</p>



## List and String Differences

- Lists can contain a mixture of any Python objects
  - Strings only hold characters
- Lists are mutable (i.e. their elements can be changed)
  - Strings are immutable
- Lists are designated with [], with elements separated by commas
  - Strings are designated with " " or ' '





#### Motivating Example: The Speeder

 We have a list of numbers that represent velocity of a car taken at regular intervals

```
speed list = [70, 97, 101, 120, 116, 110, 98, 99, 100, 102]
```

Assuming the speed limit is 100 km/h, we want to examine many times the car is speeding. How do we achieve this?



#### Motivating Example: The Speeder

Using what we've learned so far, we would need to write ten if statements to check if velocity is greater than 100 km/h

```
if speed list[0] > 100:
   print("speeding")
if speed list[1] > 100:
   print("speeding")
if speed list[2] > 100:
   print("speeding")
if speed list[9] > 100:
   print("speeding")
```

Repeating code -> think loops!



#### for loops

- A for loop starts with the keyword for.
- Next, we provide the name of one of more variables
- Our variable character will be bound to each of the items in the sequence in turn.
- What is the iterable?
- An iterable is an object that can be iterated over.

#### GENERAL FORM:

for item in iterable:
 do something

#### **EXAMPLE:**

name = 'Sebastian'

for character in name:
 print(character)



#### Example: for Loop through List

Iterate over a list of strings

```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot']
for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)
```



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)
```



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)
```



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:
    for fruit in fruits:
        print fruit
```



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)
```



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:

for fruit in fruits:
    print fruit
oranges
```



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit) oranges
```





```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot']

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)
```

OUTPUT:

apples

oranges

pears



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot']

for fruit in fruits:
    print fruit
```

OUTPUT:

apples

oranges

pears

apricot



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:

apples

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)

pears

apricot
```



```
fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'pears', 'apricot'] OUTPUT:

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit) oranges

Next line of code... pears
    apricot
```



#### Python Visualizer

Watch how a loop works through a simple list:

https://tinyurl.com/aps106listloop



#### Let's Code!

- Let's take a look at how this works in Python!
  - Looping through a list
  - BREAKOUT SESSION 1

# Open your notebook

Click Link:
1. For Loops Over
Lists



#### Back to Our Speedster

 We have a list of numbers that represent velocity of a car taken at regular intervals

```
speed list = [70, 97, 101, 120, 116, 110, 98, 99, 100, 102]
```

Assuming the speed limit is 100 km/h, we want to examine many times the car is speeding. How do we achieve this?



#### Let's Code!

- Let's take a look at how this works in Python!
  - BREAKOUT SESSION 2

# Open your notebook

Click Link:
2. Speedster 1.0



#### OUTPUT:









OUTPUT:



OUTPUT:

Midterm 1



OUTPUT:

Midterm 1

```
aps106_grades = ['Midterm 1', 60],

['Midterm 2', 90],

['Exam', 100]]

for row in aps106_grades:

for column in row

print(column)
```





print(column)



```
for row in aps106_grades:

for column in row

print(column)
```



```
aps106_grades = [['Midterm 1', 60], OUTPUT:

['Midterm 2', 90], Midterm 1

['Exam', 100]] 60
```

```
for row in aps106_grades

for column in row
print(column)
```



OUTPUT:

60

Midterm 1

Midterm 2

```
aps106_grades = [['Midterm 1', 60],

['Midterm 2', 90],

['Exam', 100]]

for row in aps106_grades:

for column in row

print column
```



column in

print(column)

row

for



column

print



print(column)











```
aps106 grades
                   'Midterm 1', 60],
                                               OUTPUT:
                   'Midterm 2', 90],
                                              Midterm 1
                    Exam',
                                               60
                                               Midterm 2
        in aps106 grades
for
                                               90
        column in row
    for
                                               Exam
              column
        print
                                               100
```





#### Python Visualizer

Watch how a loop works through a nested list:

https://tinyurl.com/aps106listloop2



#### Let's Code!

- Let's take a look at how this works in Python!
  - Looping through nested lists with nested loops
  - Adding matrices



#### Matrix addition reminder:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{8} \\ \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{7} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{5} & \mathbf{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{4} + \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{8} + \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{3} + \mathbf{5} & \mathbf{7} + \mathbf{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Open your notebook

Click Link:
3. Looping Over
Nested Lists

# **APS106**



## Lists 2.0: looping through lists.

**Week 5** Lecture 1 (5.1.2)