APS106



Lists 2.0: looping through lists.

Week 7 Lecture 2 (7.2)



This Week's Content

- Lecture 7.1
 - Lists: indexing and slicing
- **Lecture 7.2**
 - Lists: nested lists and looping
- Lecture 7.3
 - Design Problem! Cryptography...



Recap! Adding to a list...

Method	Description	Example
list.append(object)	Append object to end of list	<pre>>>> colours = ['blue', 'yellow'] >>> colours.append('brown') >>> colours ['blue', 'yellow', 'brown']</pre>
list.extend(list)	Append the items in the list parameter to the list	<pre>>>> colours = ['blue', 'yellow'] >>> colours.extend(['pink', 'green']) >>> 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>>>> colours = ['blue', 'yellow'] >>> colours.remove('blue') >>> colours ['yellow']</pre>
list.pop([index])	Remove the item at the end of the list; optional index to remove from anywhere	<pre>>>> colours = ['blue', 'yellow', 'pink'] >>> colours.pop() 'pink' >>> colours ['blue', 'yellow'] >>> colours.pop(0) 'blue' >>> colours ['yellow']</pre>



Recap! The fun stuff...

Method	Description	Example
list.reverse()	Reverse the list	<pre>>>> colours = ['blue', 'yellow', 'pink'] >>> colours.reverse() >>> 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
```



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

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





pears

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

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



```
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) oranges

pears
apricot
```



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

for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit) oranges

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



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:

Midterm 1





OUTPUT:

60

Midterm 1





```
for row in aps106_grades

for column in row

print(column)
```



OUTPUT:

Midterm 1

60

```
for row in aps106_grades:

for column in row
print(column)
```



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

['Midterm 2', 90],

['Exam', 100]]

for row in aps106_grades;

for column in row

print column
```

```
OUTPUT:
```

Midterm 1

60

Midterm 2



column in row

print(column)

for



print column



print(column)











```
aps106 grades
                   'Midterm 1', 60],
                                              OUTPUT:
                   'Midterm 2', 90],
                                              Midterm 1
                    Exam',
                                              60
                                              Midterm 2
    row in aps106_grades
for
                                              90
        column in row
    for
                                              Exam
        print column
                                              100
```







Let's Code!

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

Open your notebook

Click Link:
3. Nested Loops

APS106



Lists 2.0: looping through lists.

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