Day 63 - 90 days of Analytics : Python Lists

In today's video, we looked at lists in python

The following were mentioned

- Lists are used to store multiple items in a single variable.

-Lists are one of 4 built-in data types in Python used to store collections of data, the other 3 are Tuple, Set, and Dictionary, all with different qualities and usage.

-Lists are created using square brackets or the list() function.

- Empty_list = []
- Empty_list = list()
- Initialising a list: thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

- A list can contain elements of different data types and can even include another list

-List items are ordered, changeable, and allow duplicate values.

-List items are indexed, the first item has index [0], the second item has index [1] ...

-List are ordered in the sense that the items have a defined order, and that order will not change.

-Just like strings, we can slice lists.

-If you add new items to a list, the new items will be placed at the end of the list.

-Lists are mutable meaning elements of a list can be replaced provided their indices are known. Example thislist[0] = "tomato"

-Some list methods include

- **append()** - Adds an element at the end of the list
- **pop()** - Removes the element at the specified position
- **insert()** - Adds an element at the specified position
- **reverse()** - Reverses the order of the list
- **sort()** - Sorts the list

-You cannot copy a list simply by typing list2 = list1, because: list2 will only be a reference to list1, and changes made in list1 will automatically also be made in list2.There are ways to make a copy

- one way is to use the built-in List method copy(). Example mylist = thislist.copy()
- Another way to make a copy is to use the built-in method list(). Example mylist = list(thislist)

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k6aWWb9Ryto

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