



Basic Programming II:

Array and Other Data Types

Quote of the day



*"Programming isn't about what you know;
it's about what you can figure out."*

- Chris Pine



Table of Content

What will We Learn Today?

1. What is Array
2. Non-primitive data types
3. Array Manipulation
4. Array Iteration





Array in Python

An array is a collection of similar data elements stored at contiguous memory locations.

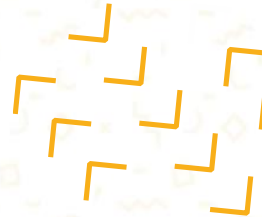
*Sequential collection of components (elements)

In Python, the built-in array data structure is a list.





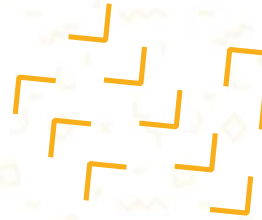
Array's Characteristic



- Can contains any data type (even dictionary)
- The collection of data is indexed, or numbered, and at starts at 0
- Position number is formally called the subscript or index
 - First element is subscript 0 (zero), sometimes called the zeroth element.
 - The highest element index is one less than the total number of elements in the array. Total Element = $(N(\text{max}) - 1)$



Non-Primitive Data Type



- Can contains any data type (even dictionary)
- The collection of data is indexed, or numbered, and at starts at 0
- Position number is formally called the subscript or index
 - First element is subscript 0 (zero), sometimes called the zeroth element.
 - The highest element index is one less than the total number of elements in the array. Total Element = $(N(\text{max}) - 1)$



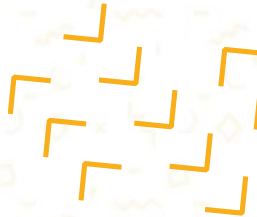
Data Types

Primitive	Non-primitive
Integer	Array
Float	List
String	Tuples
Boolean	Dictionary
	Set



Non-Primitive Data Type - List

List in Python is represented by [].
Which inside [] can contain multiple items.



PYnative.com

List in Python

```
L = [ 20, 'Jessa', 35.75, [30, 60, 90] ]
```

L[0] L[1] L[2] L[3]

- ✓ **Ordered:** Maintain the order of the data insertion.
- ✓ **Changeable:** List is mutable and we can modify items.
- ✓ **Heterogeneous:** List can contain data of different types
- ✓ **Contains duplicate:** Allows duplicates data

Non-Primitive Data Type - Dictionary

Dictionary in Python PYNative.com

Unordered collections of unique values stored in (Key-Value) pairs.

```
d = {'a': 10, 'b': 20, 'c': 30}
```

↑
d['a']

↑
d['b']

↑
d['c']

- ✓ **Unordered:** The items in dict are stored without any index value
- ✓ **Unique:** Keys in dictionaries should be Unique
- ✓ **Mutable:** We can add/Modify/Remove key-value after the creation

Non-Primitive Data Type - Tuple

Tuples in Python

PYnative.com

T = (20, 'Jessa', 35.75, [30, 60, 90])

T[0] T[1] T[2] T[3]

- ✓ **Ordered:** Maintain the order of the data insertion.
- ✓ **Unchangeable:** Tuples are immutable and we can't modify items.
- ✓ **Heterogeneous:** Tuples can contains data of types
- ✓ **Contains duplicate:** Allows duplicates data



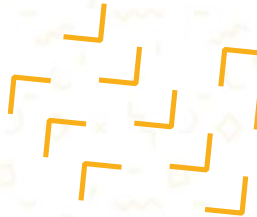
List vs Tuple



Tuples	List
Represented by ()	Represented by []
Immutable	Mutable
Less method	More method
It can be used as Key on Dictionary	It can't be used as Key on Dictionary



Non-Primitive Data Type - Set



Set in Python

PYnative.com

```
S = { 20, 'Jessa', 35.75 }
```

- ✓ **Unordered:** Set doesn't maintain the order of the data insertion.
- ✓ **Unchangeable:** Set are immutable and we can't modify items.
- ✓ **Heterogeneous:** Set can contains data of all types
- ✓ **Unique:** Set doesn't allows duplicates items

**Thank
YOU**

