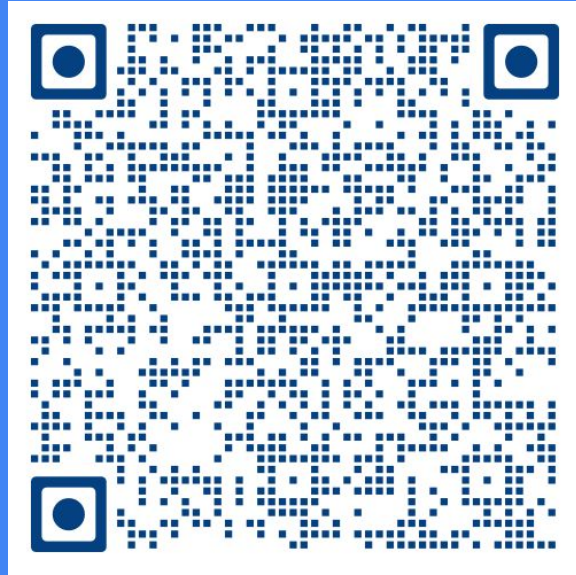# Python Course

Armin Mokhtari

# Lists and Tuples



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# Lists in Python

# Lists in Python

- **Lists are mutable.**

- **A list can contain different data types.**

- **A list can contain other lists.**

# Indexing

Since a python list is an ordered sequence, you can use index to call an specific member of a list.

# Indexing

- **A list is an ordered sequence in Python.**

- **Python index starts with 0.**

- **Negative index calls reverse order (Starts with -1).**

# Slicing

You can slice a list using index and ":"

# Slicing

# your_list [ n : m ]

- **It will give you a slice between member number n and m in your list.**

- **A slice  without "n" starts with the first member.**

- **A slice without "m" ends with the last member.**

# SOME EXAMPLES

# Assignment:

A list named ranked is defined in the Jupyter Notebook, using a single-line answer change A, K, Q, and J to Ace, King, Queen, and Jack.

# Useful Functions for Lists

len( )                 **Length of a list, as you have learned.**

sorted( )              **Alphabetical sorted list**

sum( )                 **Summation of a list**

min( ) / max( )        **Minimum and Maximum member**

# SOME EXAMPLES

# Useful methods for Lists

**your_list.append( )**       **Adds a new member to a list**

**your_list.pop( )**       **Removes the last member**

**your_list.index()**       **Gives the index of a member**

# SOME EXAMPLES

# Tuples in Python

# Tuples in Python

- **Tuples are defined by parentheses instead of square brackets.**

- **A tuple is also an ordered sequence like a list.**

- **Tuples are immutable.**

# SOME EXAMPLES

# Thanks!

Me@ArminMokhtari.ir