Lists-1

(10 Assignments + 5 HW)

- ✓ 1. Introduction
- ✓ 2. Indexing
- ✓ 3. Append
- 4. Type
- 5. Negative Indexing
- 6. Operations
- 7. Problem Solving.
- 8. Up Next!
  - ↳ 2-3

} Lists

=) Total 4 classes on lists

Announcement

=) Problem Solving Session This Sunday 5th June

9 pm - 11 pm (*)

Optional

(Least solved A+HW
=) 5-6 problems)

=) Recording will be avl.

=) Any specific Ques that you wish to be covered Kindly DM on Slack/WA.

☆ Data Structure ?

	Containers		
	Bowl,	Plate,	Glass
Rice	✓	✓	✗
Lemon Juice	✓	✓	✗
Amras	✗	✗	✓

Depending on what data needs to be stored & how it is to be accessed ⇒ we have different D.S. data structures

Python inbuilt D.S. ⇒ List / Arrays.
Set
Tuples
Dictionaries

Inbuilt data types.

4 basic data types.
- int
- float
- str
- bool

- Linked List
- Trees
- Graphs.

not provided in-built.

Adv DSA

Favorite Cricketer

Sachin 4 ever.

ODI matches.

463

Q) Write a python program that stores runs scored by Sachin in all ODI matches & finds min, max, sum, avg -- stats.

s1 =
s2 =
s3 =
s4 =
s5 =
.
.
.
s463 =

Not possible to handle these many variables.

s1 + s2 + s3 + s4 + ... + s463

s = [1, 100, 70, 24, 36, ... , 59]

s → runs.

[→ square bracket

463 elements.

] → Closing square bracket.

How to access the data? ⇒ using index

```
runs = [0,
    99,
    100,
    15,
    16,
    56,
    34]
print(runs)
```

runs = [0, 99, 100, 15, 16, 54, 34]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 (-1)

Match

Position

⇒ Index

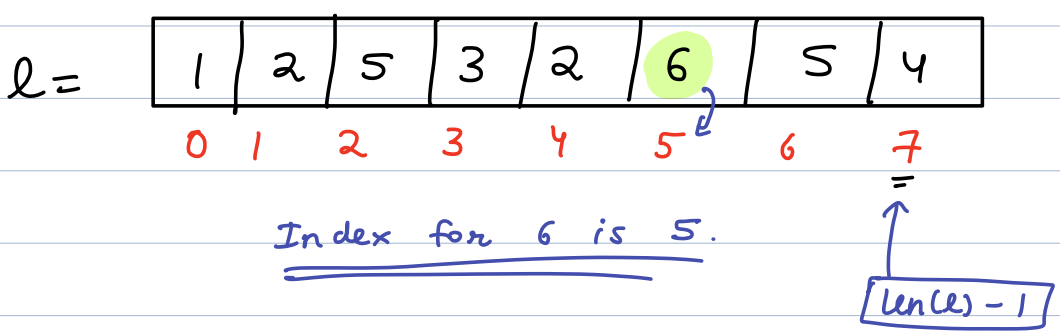
N = 7 elements

print(runs[4]) # 16

list_name [index]

l = [1, 2, 5, 3, 2, 6, 5, 4]

len(l) # 8



Index for 6 is 5.

len(l) - 1

Append

$l = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]$

`l.append(17)`

17 gets added to the end of list l.

How to iterate?

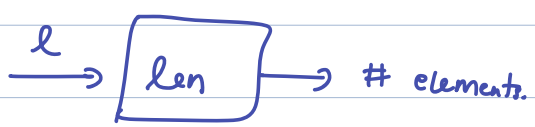
```
runs = [1, 2, 9, 0, 5, 6, 7]

res = 0

for x in runs :
    res = res + x

print(res)
```

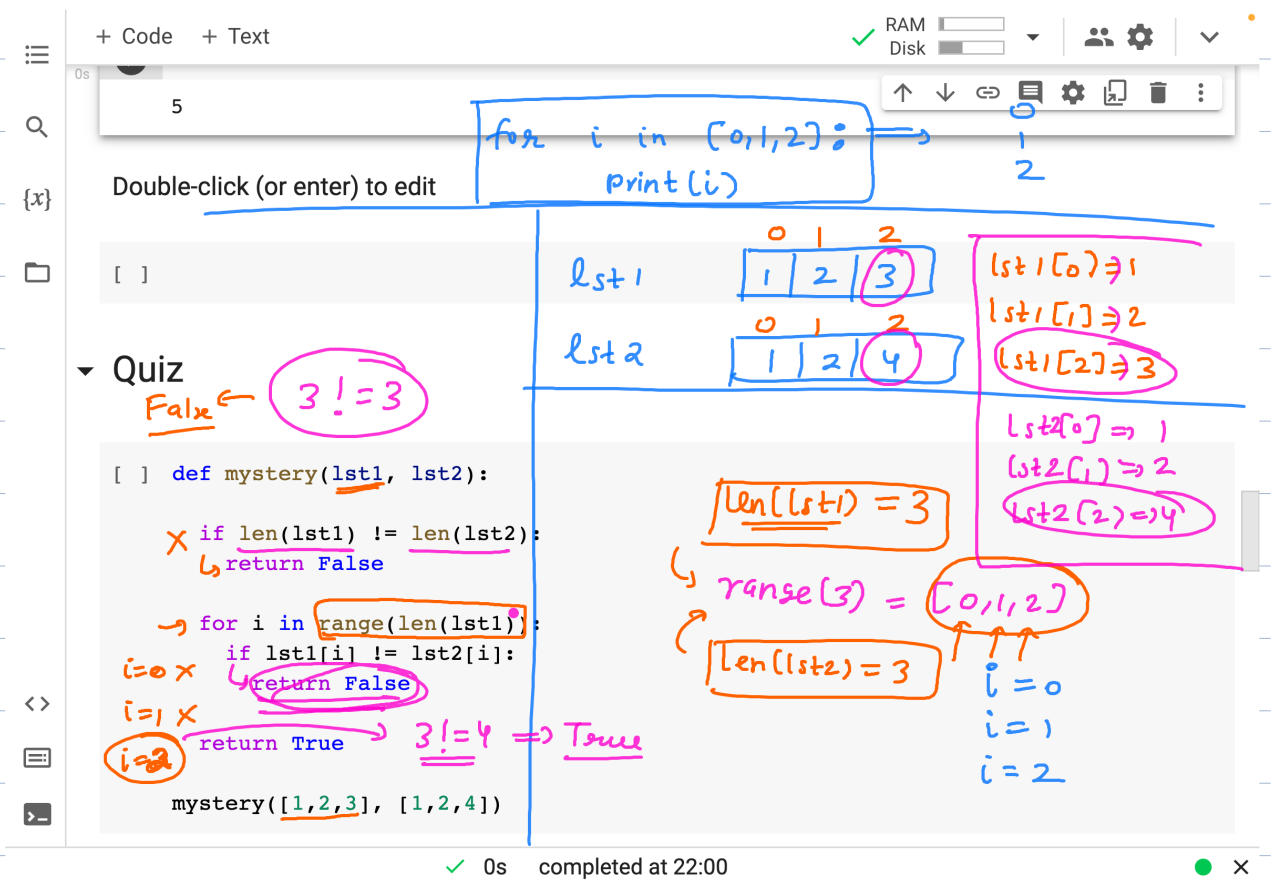
iterator

list name

`len(l)` → returns no. of elements.

`l` : list name




+ Code
+ Text
RAM
Disk
5
Double-click (or enter) to edit
for i in [0,1,2]:
print(i)
0
1
2
[ ]
lst1
lst2
lst1[0] ⇒ 1
lst1[1] ⇒ 2
lst1[2] ⇒ 3
lst2[0] ⇒ 1
lst2[1] ⇒ 2
lst2[2] ⇒ 4
Quiz
3 != 3
False
[ ] def mystery(lst1, lst2):
if len(lst1) != len(lst2):
return False
for i in range(len(lst1)):
if lst1[i] != lst2[i]:
return False
return True
mystery([1,2,3], [1,2,4])
len(lst1) = 3
range(3) = [0,1,2]
len(lst2) = 3
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
i=0 X
i=1 X
i=2
3 != 4 ⇒ True
0s completed at 22:00

```
        0  1  2
l =  [ 1, 2, 4]        len(l) => 3
```

```
for i in range(len(l)):        range(3) => [0,1,2]
    print(i)
```

=>

```
0
1
2
```

Checking whether 2 list are equal!

```
l1 = [1, 2, 3]
l2 = [1, 2, 4]
```

↓

return False

Break

Print last element

```
        0   1   2   3   4
L = [ 0, 100, 99, 77, 65 ]
                      ↑
```

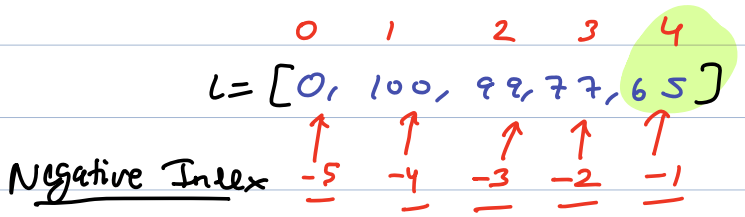
```
print(len(l))        # 5
```

len(l) - 1

5 - 1 => 4.

```
print(l[len(l)-1])   # 65
```

5 - 1 = 4



List Operation

i) pop( ) => removes the last element

```
l = [4, 1, 2, 3]
l.pop()          # [4, 1, 2]
```

ii) pop (i) => removes the element at idx i

```
l.pop(0)         # [1, 2]
```

Add at some position

list name

l . insert (index, val)

```
      0  1  2  3  4
l = [1, 2, 3, 5, 7]
```

l . insert (3, 4) # [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7]

index

QnA Doubts