Lists

- · What is list
- List vs Array
- Create list
- · Access list
- · Edit list
- · Add list
- · Delete list
- Operations
- Fucntions

Array vs List

- --> Array : homogenous, List : heterogeneous
 - Array is homogeneous : All data type inside the array must be of the same data type
 - · Ex. such as. Int list
 - Whereas, List can contain heterogeneous values such as integers, floats, strings, tuples, lists, and dictionaries but they are commonly used to store collections of homogeneous objects
- ---> Array : continue memory locn item store, List : mai aisa kuch nhi hia
 - Array's are stored in continuous memory location where as list can be or cannot be it's not compulsory
- ---> Array are faster, List are slower when compared
 - Because of the continuous memory locn of the array the array are faster. Faster access
- ---> List are more programmer friendly in comparison to Array

In []:

List

- In Python, a list is created by placing elements inside square brackets [] , separated by commas.
- Lists are used to store multiple items in a single variable.

Out[2]: []

Out[11]: []

```
In [3]: # homogeneous list
          12 = [1,2,3,4]
          12
 Out[3]: [1, 2, 3, 4]
 In [4]: # heterogenous list
          l3 = ['am', 1, 'doc', 2]
 Out[4]: ['am', 1, 'doc', 2]
 In [ ]:
          Mutli-dimensional List
          2D - List:
            • list inside a list [[]]
            · are always heterogenous
          3D List:
            • list inside a list, another list inside a list [[[]]]
            · are always heterogenous
 In [5]: # 2D List
          l1 = [1,2,3,[4,5]]
          l1
 Out[5]: [1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]
 In [6]: # 3D List
          l2 = [[[1,2],[2,3],[3,4]]]
          12
 Out[6]: [[[1, 2], [2, 3], [3, 4]]]
 In [ ]:
          Converting str to list
 In [9]: | 13 = list('NewYork')
          13
Out[9]: ['N', 'e', 'w', 'Y', 'o', 'r', 'k']
In [10]: | 14 = list()
          14
Out[10]: []
 In [ ]:
```

Accessing Items from the list

```
In [12]: |11 = [1,2,3,4,5]
In [13]: |l1[0]
Out[13]: 1
In [14]: |l1[-1]
Out[14]: 5
In [15]: |l1[::-1]
Out[15]: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
In [16]: |l1[-1::-1]
Out[16]: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
 In [ ]:
          Accessing items from a 2D List
In [20]: 12 = [1,2,3,4,[5,6,7]]
In [21]: | 12[4]
Out[21]: [5, 6, 7]
In [22]: | 12[4][0]
Out[22]: 5
 In [ ]:
          Accessing items from a 3D List
In [26]: 13 = [[1,2],[3,4]],
                 [[5,6],[7,8]]]
          13
Out[26]: [[[1, 2], [3, 4]], [[5, 6], [7, 8]]]
In [29]: # accessing 7 from l3 list
          13[1][1][0]
Out[29]: 7
 In [ ]:
```

Edit items inside the list

• list is mutable

```
In [30]: 11 = [1,2,3,4,5]
In [31]: |l1[0]='xx'
Out[31]: ['xx', 2, 3, 4, 5]
In [32]: |l1[-1]=100
          l1
Out[32]: ['xx', 2, 3, 4, 100]
In [ ]:
In [33]: # making changes to the list using slicing
          11 = [1,2,3,4,5]
          l1[0:3]=['a','b','c']
In [34]: 11
Out[34]: ['a', 'b', 'c', 4, 5]
 In [ ]:
          Add new items to the list
           · append : add item to the end of the lst
           • insert : pass (posn, value)

    extend

           • String +=
In [35]: 11 = [1,2,3,4,5]
          l1
Out[35]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
In [36]: | l1.append(100)
          l1
Out[36]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
 In [ ]:
          Insert:
           insert(posn,item)
In [39]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
          l1.insert(0,'inserted')
Out[39]: ['inserted', 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
```

```
In [41]: |11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100, 1]
         l1.insert(1,'-')
         l1
Out[41]: [1, '-', 2, 3, 4, 5, 100, 1]
In [ ]:
In [42]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
         l1.extend('str')
In [43]: 11
Out[43]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100, 's', 't', 'r']
In [46]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
         l1.extend([11,22,33,1])
In [47]: |11
Out[47]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100, 11, 22, 33, 1]
In [ ]:
In [50]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
         l1+=['1x1',22,33]
         l1
Out[50]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100, '1x1', 22, 33]
 In [ ]:
         Append vs Extend

    Append: single item append to list

           · Extend: multiple items append to list
In [51]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
         11.append([1,3,4])
In [52]: 11
Out[52]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100, [1, 3, 4]]
In [ ]:
In [56]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
         l1.extend([11,33,55])
In [57]: 11
Out[57]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100, 11, 33, 55]
 In [ ]:
```

Deleting items from the list

```
del
```

- remove
- pop
- clear

```
In [58]: # deleting an entore list
         l1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
         11
Out[58]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 100]
In [59]: del l1
In [60]: 11
                                                    Traceback (most recent call l
         NameError
         ast)
         Input In [60], in <module>
         ----> 1 l1
         NameError: name 'll' is not defined
In [ ]:
In [62]: # deleting an item inside the list
         l1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6,7], 100]
         l1
Out[62]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7], 100]
In [64]: del l1[-2]
         l1
Out[64]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 100]
In [ ]:
In [65]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6,7], 100]
         l1
Out[65]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7], 100]
In [66]: del l1[0]
         l1
Out[66]: [2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7], 100]
In [ ]:
```

```
In [71]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6,7], 100]
Out[71]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7], 100]
In [72]: del l1[-2][0]
         l1
Out[72]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [7], 100]
In [ ]:
In [78]: # del a series of item in list using slicing
         11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6,7], 100]
Out[78]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7], 100]
In [79]: | del l1[:3]
In [80]: 11
Out[80]: [4, 5, [6, 7], 100]
 In [ ]:
         remove

    remove is used when we dont know the index of the element
```

- but we know the element exist
- it only removes the element found in first occurance

```
In [81]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7, 1], 100, 1]
Out[81]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7, 1], 100, 1]
In [82]: | l1.remove(1)
In [83]: 11
Out[83]: [2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7, 1], 100, 1]
In [ ]:
```

pop

· removes the last element of the list

```
In [84]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6,7,1]]
```

Out[84]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7, 1]]

```
In [85]: | l1.pop()
          l1
Out[85]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
In [ ]:
In [86]: | l1.pop()
          l1
Out[86]: [1, 2, 3, 4]
 In [ ]:
          clear()

    used to empty the list

 In [1]: 11 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6,7,1]]
          l1
 Out[1]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7, 1]]
 In [3]: |11.clear()
 In [4]: 11
 Out[4]: []
 In [ ]:
          Operations on list
            · addition of lists
            • multiplication of lists
 In [5]: # additon of list
          11 = [1,2,3]
          12 = ['a', 'b', 'c']
          13 = [4,5,6]
          11+12+13
 Out[5]: [1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b', 'c', 4, 5, 6]
 In [6]: | 12+11+13
 Out[6]: ['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
 In [ ]:
```

```
In [8]: # multiplication of list
          l1 = [1,2,3]
          13 = [4,5,6]
          l1*3
 Out[8]: [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
 In [ ]:
In [10]: # iterating throught the lists
          l1 = [1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b', 'c', [5,6], 6]
          for i in l1:
              print(i,end= ' ')
          1 2 3 a b c [5, 6] 6
 In [ ]:
In [11]: | # using membership operators in list
          l1 = [1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b', 'c', [5,6], 6]
          'a' in l1
Out[11]: True
In [12]: 5 in l1
Out[12]: False
          fuctions on list
           · For using functions on list the list should contain numberical values
           • They are:
               min/max
               len
               sort
               sorted (not permanent changes)
               index (to find index of item)
In [18]: 11 = [1,2,3,4,4.0]
          len(l1)
Out[18]: 5
In [19]: max(l1)
Out[19]: 4
In [20]: min(l1)
Out[20]: 1
 In [ ]:
In [21]: 12 = [1,2,3,4,0,-1]
```

```
In [22]: max(12)
Out[22]: 4
In [23]: min(12)
Out[23]: -1
In [24]: len(12)
Out[24]: 6
In []:
```

Sorted fuctn

- · Creates a new list into the memory
- · does not affect's the original list
- we can also pass (reverse=True) to reverse the order of the list

Sort fuctn

- Sort fuctn is a permanent operation
- · if modifies the original list
- we can also reverse the order by passing teh argument reverse=True

```
In [ ]:
In [35]: 12 = [4, 3, 0, -1, 2, 1]
Out[35]: [4, 3, 0, -1, 2, 1]
In [36]: | l2.sort(reverse=True)
In [37]: 12
Out[37]: [4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1]
 In [ ]:
          Index fuctn
           · returns the index of the item present in the list
In [38]: 12 = [4, 3, 0, -1, 2, 1]
          l2.index(1)
Out[38]: 5
In [39]: | l2.index(-1)
Out[39]: 3
In [ ]:
In [41]: 11 = [4, 3, 0, -1, 2, 4, 1, -1]
          l2.index(-1)
Out[41]: 3
          Creating custom title method
In [63]: |msg = input('Enter the msg : ')
         msg = msg.split(' ')
          res = []
          for i in msg:
              res.append(i.capitalize())
          print(' '.join(res))
          Enter the msg : hello my name is harsh
          Hello My Name Is Harsh
```

or.

```
In [64]: |msg = input('Enter the msg : ')
          res = []
          for i in msg.split(' '):
              res.append(i.capitalize())
          print(' '.join(res))
          Enter the msg : hey buddy
          Hey Buddy
 In [ ]:
          Prog. to extract the username from email id's
          ex. username@gmail.com (mailto:username@gmail.com)
In [66]: |mail =input('Enter ur mail id : ')
          result = mail.split('@')
          print(result[0])
          Enter ur mail id : yahoo@gmail.com
          vahoo
          or.
In [68]: mail =input('Enter ur mail id : ')
          print(mail[:mail.find('@')])
          Enter ur mail id : helloraju@ham.in
          helloraju
          Type Markdown and LaTeX: \alpha^2
          Program to remove duplicates from the list
In [77]: |lst = []
          msg = (input())
          lst.extend(msg)
          print('Before : ',lst)
          lst = list(set(lst))
          print('After : ',lst)
          11223344
          Before: ['1', '1', '2', '2', '3', '3', '4', '4']
          After: ['1', '4', '3', '2']
          or.
```

In []: