Lists in Python

len(student)

A built-in data type that stores set of values

#returns length

It can store elements of different types (integer, float, string, etc.)

```
marks = [87, 64, 33, 95, 76] #marks[0], marks[1]..

student = ["Karan", 85, "Delhi"] #student[0], student[1]..

student[0] = "Arjun" #allowed in python
```

List Slicing

Similar to String Slicing

marks[-3:-1] is [33, 95]

```
list_name[ starting_idx : ending_idx ] #ending idx is not included
marks = [87, 64, 33, 95, 76]
marks[ 1 : 4 ] is [64, 33, 95]
marks[ : 4 ] is same as marks[ 0 : 4]
marks[ 1 : ] is same as marks[ 1 : len(marks) ]
```

List Methods

```
list = [2, 1, 3]
```

list.append(4) #adds one element at the end [2, 1, 3, 4]

list.sort() #sorts in ascending order [1, 2, 3]

list.sort(reverse=True) #sorts in descending order [3, 2, 1]

list.reverse() #reverses list [3, 1, 2]

list.insert(idx, el) #insert element at index

List Methods

```
list = [2, 1, 3, 1]
```

list.remove(1) #removes first occurrence of element [2, 3, 1]

list.pop(idx) #removes element at idx

Tuples in Python

A built-in data type that lets us create immutable sequences of values.

```
tup = (87, 64, 33, 95, 76) #tup[0], tup[1]...
tup[0] = 43 #NOT allowed in python
tup1 = ()
tup2 = (1,)
tup3 = (1, 2, 3)
```

Tuple Methods

```
tup = (2, 1, 3, 1)
```

```
tup.index(el) #returns index of first occurrence tup.index(1) is 1
```

tup.count(el) #counts total occurrences tup.count(1) is 2

Let's Practice

WAP to ask the user to enter names of their 3 favorite movies & store them in a list.

WAP to check if a list contains a palindrome of elements. (Hint: use copy() method)

Let's Practice

WAP to count the number of students with the "A" grade in the following tuple.

Store the above values in a list & sort them from "A" to "D".