Write and execute the program

demo1.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

for value in values: print(value)

output

Program

Write and execute the program

Name

demo2.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

for _ in values:
 print(_)

Data Science – Python – List Data Structure Practice

Program

Write and execute the program

Name

demo3.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

for value in values:
 print(value+2)

output

Program Name Write and execute the program

demo4.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

new = []

for value in values:

new.append(value+2)

print(new)

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo5.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

new = [value+2 for value in values]

print(new)

output

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo6.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

new = [value+2 for value in values]

print(new)

Data Science – Python – List Data Structure Practice

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo7.py

values = [10, "daniel", 20, "john", 30]

for value in values: print(value)

output

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo8.py

values = [10, "daniel", 20, "john", 30]

for value in values:

if isinstance(value, int):
 print(value)

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo9.py

values = [10, "daniel", 20, "john", 30]

for value in values:

if isinstance(value, str):
 print(value)

output

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo10.py

values = [10, "daniel", 20, "john", 30]

new = [value for value in values if isinstance(value, int)]

print(new)

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo11.py

values = [10, "daniel", 20, "john", 30]

new = [value for value in values if isinstance(value, str)]

print(new)

output

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo12.py

values = [10, "daniel", 20, "john", 30]

new = [value for value in values if isinstance(value, float)]

print(new)

Write and execute the program

Name

demo13.py

values = [10, 20, 30]
result = min(values)

print(result)

output

Program

Write and execute the program

Name demo14.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

result = max(values)

print(result)

output

Program Name Write and execute the program

demo15.py

values = [10, 20, 30]

result = sum(values)

print(result)

```
Program Write and execute the program demo16.py

def total(values):
    t = 0
    for value in values:
        t = t + value
    return t

a = [10, 20, 30]
    result = total(a)
    print(result)

output
```

```
Program Write and execute the program demo17.py

def multiply(values):
    t = 1
    for value in values:
        t = t * value
    return t

a = [2, 3, 4]
    result = multiply(a)
    print(result)

output
```

```
Program Name Write and execute the program demo18.py

def big_num_in_list(values):
    big = values[0]
    for value in values:
        if value > big:
        big = value
    return big

a = [10, 20, 30, 40]
    result = big_num_in_list(a)
    print(result)

output
```

```
Program
Name

Write and execute the program
demo19.py

def small_num_in_list(values):
    small = values[0]
    for value in values:
        if value < small:
            small = value
    return small

a = [10, 20, 30, 40]
    result = small_num_in_list(a)
    print(result)

output
```

Count the number of strings from a given list of strings. The string length is 2 or more and the first and last characters are the same.

Name

```
demo20.py
```

```
def match_words(words):
    ctr = 0

    for word in words:
        if len(word) > 1 and word[0] == word[-1]:
            ctr = ctr + 1
    return ctr

x = ['abc', 'xyz', 'aba', '1221']
result = match_words(x)
print(result)
```

```
Program Check list is empty or not demo21.py

values = []

if not values:

print("List is empty Boss")

output
```

```
Program Clone or copy a list.
Name demo22.py

original_list = [10, 22, 44, 23, 4]

new_list = list(original_list)

print(original_list)

print(new_list)

output
```

```
Program Find the list of words that are longer than n demo23.py

def long_words(n, str):
    word_len = []
    txt = str.split(" ")

for x in txt:
    if len(x) > n:
        word_len.append(x)
    return word_len

a = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog"
    result = long_words(3, a)
    print(result)

output
```

Write and execute the program

Name demo24.py

color = ['Red', 'Green', 'White', 'Black', 'Pink', 'Yellow']

values = enumerate(color)

for value in values: print(value)

output

Program

Write and execute the program

Name demo25.py

color = ['Red', 'Green', 'White', 'Black', 'Pink', 'Yellow']

values = enumerate(color)

for k, v in values:

print(k, v)

Shuffle and print a specified list.

demo26.py

from random import shuffle

color = ['Red', 'Green', 'White', 'Black', 'Pink', 'Yellow']

print(color)

shuffle(color)
print(color)

output

Program Name Write and execute the program

demo27.py

a = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]

b = [1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8]

d1 = list(set(a) - set(b))

print(d1)

Write and execute the program

Name

demo28.py

s = ["a", "b", "c", "d"]
result = "".join(s)
print(result)

output

Program

Write and execute the program

Name

demo29.py

num = [10, 30, 4, -6] print(num.index(30))

output

Program Name Flatten a shallow list

demo30.py

import itertools

original_list = [[2, 4, 3], [1, 5, 6], [9], [7, 9, 0]]

new_merged_list = list(itertools.chain(*original_list))

print(new_merged_list)

append a list to the second list

Name demo31.py

list1 = [1, 2, 3, 0]

list2 = ['Red', 'Green', 'Black']

final list = list1 + list2

print(final_list)

output

Program Name Select an item randomly from a list

demo32.py

import random

color_list = ['Red', 'Blue', 'Green', 'White', 'Black']

result = random.choice(color_list)

print(result)

Get unique values from a list

demo34.py

my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 20, 50, 60, 40]

my_set = set(my_list)

my_new_list = list(my_set)

print("Original List : ", my_list)

print("List of unique numbers : ", my_new_list)

output

Program Name Frequency of elements in a list

demo35.py

import collections

my_list = [10, 10, 10, 10, 20, 20, 20, 20, 40, 40, 50, 50, 30]

ctr = collections.Counter(my_list)

print("Original List : ", my_list)

print("Frequency of the elements in the List : ", ctr)

Write and execute the program

demo36.py

color1 = "Red", "Green", "Orange", "White"
color2 = "Black", "Green", "White", "Pink"

print(set(color1) & set(color2))

output

Program Name

Compute the difference between two lists

demo37.py

from collections import Counter

```
color1 = ["red", "orange", "green", "blue", "white"]
```

color2 = ["black", "yellow", "green", "blue"]

counter1 = Counter(color1)

counter2 = Counter(color2)

print("Color1-Color2: ", list(counter1 - counter2))

print("Color2-Color1: ", list(counter2 - counter1))

Program Concatenate elements of a list

Name demo38.py

color = ['red', 'green', 'orange']

print('-'.join(color))
print(''.join(color))

output

Program Write and execute the program

Name demo39.py

values = [1, 2, 3, 4]

result = ['emp{0}'.format(value) for value in values]

print(result)

```
Program Iterate over two lists simultaneously demo40.py

num = [1, 2, 3]
color = ['red', 'white', 'black']

for (k, v) in zip(num, color):
    print(k, v)

output
```

```
Program
Name
Find items starting with a specific character from a list.

demo41.py

def test(values, char):
    result = [value for value in values if value.startswith(char)]
    return result

text = ["abcd", "abc", "bcd", "bkie", "cder", "cdsw", "sdfsd",
    "dagfa", "acjd"]

print(text)
    char = "a"
    print("\nltems start with", char, "from the said list:")
    result2 = test(text, char)
    print(result2)

output
```

Flatten a given nested list structure

demo42.py

 $n_list = [[20, 30], [60, 70, 80], [90, 100, 110, 120]]$

flat_list = [item for sublist in n_list for item in sublist]

print(flat_list)

output

Program Name Round each item in a list of floats to 2 decimal places?

demo43.py

 $values = [5.3187645388, \, 0.587699, \, 88.467281467382647]$

rounded_values = [round(value, 2) for value in values]

print(values)

print(rounded_values)

```
Program Convert list of float values into list of int values

demo44.py

float_values = [5.318, 0.58, 88.4]
    int_values = [int(value) for value in float_values]

print(float_values)
 print(int_values)

output
```

```
Program
Name
Find the maximum and minimum values
demo46.py

def extract_string(values, I):
    result = [value for value in values if len(value) == I]
    return result

str_list1 = ['Python', 'list', 'exercises', 'practice', 'solution']
I = 8
    print(str_list1)
    result2 = extract_string(str_list1, I)
    print(result2)

output
```

```
Program
Name

Extract specified size of strings from a give list of string values demo47.py

def extract_string(values, I):
    result = [value for value in values if len(value) == I]
    return result

str_list1 = ['Python', 'list', 'exercises', 'practice', 'solution']
    l = 8
    print(str_list1)
    result2 = extract_string(str_list1, I)
    print(result2)

output
```

Average of list demo48.py

a = [1, 1, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9] result = sum(a) / len(a)

print(result)

output

Program Name Average of two lists

demo49.py

a = [1, 1, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9] b = [1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 5, 6, 7]

c = a + b

result = sum(c) / len(c)

print(result)

```
Program Count Integers in a given mixed list demo50.py

values = [1, 'abcd', 3, 1.2, 4, 'xyz', 5, 'pqr', 7, -5, -12.22]

ctr = 0
for value in values:
    if isinstance(value, int):
        ctr = ctr + 1

print(values)
print(ctr)

output
```

```
Program Count strings in a given mixed list demo51.py

values = [1, 'abcd', 3, 1.2, 4, 'xyz', 5, 'pqr', 7, -5, -12.22]

ctr = 0
for value in values:
    if isinstance(value, str):
        ctr = ctr + 1

print(values)
print(ctr)

output
```

Remove all elements from a given list that are present in

another list

Name

demo52.py

list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

list2 = [2, 4, 6, 8]

result = [value for value in list1 if value not in list2]

print(result)

output

Program Name

Reverse strings in a given list of string values

demo53.py

def reverse_strings_list(values):

a = [value[::-1] for value in values]

return a

colors_list = ["Red", "Green", "Blue", "White", "Black"]

result = reverse_strings_list(colors_list)

print(colors_list)

print(result)

```
Program Sort a given list of strings (numbers) numerically demo54.py

values = ['4', '12', '100', '200', '-12', '-500'] result = [int(value) for value in values] result.sort()

print(values) print(result)

output
```

```
Remove specific words from a given list
Program
            demo55.py
Name
            def remove_words(list1, remove_words):
                  for word in list(list1):
                         if word in remove_words:
                               list1.remove(word)
                   return list1
            colors = ['red', 'green', 'blue', 'white', 'black', 'orange']
            print(colors)
            remove_colors = ['white', 'orange']
            result = remove_words(colors, remove_colors)
            print(remove_colors)
            print(result)
output
```

```
Program Reverse a given list of lists demo56.py

def reverse_list_of_lists(list1):
    return list1[::-1]

colors = [['orange', 'red'], ['green', 'blue'], ['white', 'black', 'pink']] print(colors)
    print(reverse_list_of_lists(colors))

nums = [[1,2,3,4], [0,2,4,5], [2,3,4,2,4]] print(nums)
    print(reverse_list_of_lists(nums))

output
```

```
Program Remove the None value from a given list demo57.py

def remove_none(nums):
    result = [x for x in nums if x is not None]
    return result

nums = [12, 0, None, 23, None, -55, 234, 89, None, 0, 6, -12]
    print(nums)
    print(remove_none(nums))

output
```

```
Program
Name
List of strings and characters to a single list of characters demo58.py

def I_strs_to_l_chars(lst):
    result = [i for element in lst for i in element]
    return result

colors = ["red", "white", "a", "b", "black", "f"]
    print(colors)
    print(l_strs_to_l_chars(colors))

output
```

```
Program Adding value to list demo59.py

def define(a):
    j = "@gmail.com"
    return [i + j for i in a]

values = ['john', 'matthew', 'peter', 'daniel', 'samuel']

print(values)
print(define(values))

output
```

```
Program Access keys
Name demo60.py

def keys_only(students):
    return list(students.keys())

students = { 'Laura': 10, 'Spencer': 11, 'Bridget': 9, 'Howard ': 10} 
print(students)
print(keys_only(students))

output
```

```
Program Access keys demo61.py

def keys_only(students):
    return list(students.values())

students = { 'Laura': 10, 'Spencer': 11, 'Bridget': 9, 'Howard ': 10} print(students)
    print(keys_only(students))

output
```

Explain about isinstance(p1, p2)

- ✓ isinstance(p1, p2) is a predefined function in python.
- ✓ By using this function we can check the type of object and it returns boolean value.

```
Program isinstance(p1, p2) function
Name demo62.py

a = 10
b = "Daniel"

print(isinstance(a, int))
print(isinstance(a, str))

print(isinstance(b, int))
print(isinstance(b, str))

output

True
False
False
False
True
```

```
Program Name list comprehension demo63.py

values = ['daniel', 10, 'mohan', 20, 'veeru', 'mouli', 30] result = [value for value in values if isinstance(value, int)]

print(values) print(result)

output

['daniel', 10, 'mohan', 20, 'veeru', 'mouli', 30] [10, 20, 30]
```

```
Program Name list comprehension demo64.py

values = ['daniel', 10, 'naresh', 20, 'veeru', 'prasad', 30] result = [value.upper() for value in values if isinstance(value, str)]

print(values) print(result)

output

['daniel', 10, 'naresh', 20, 'veeru', 'prasad', 30] ['DANIEL', 'NARESH', 'VEERU', 'PRASAD']
```