Assignment List

List: List is a mutable data structure

NAME: Lovenish Gaur

Python List Methods

Methods that are available with list object

Are accessed as list.method().

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- 1. append() Add an element to the end of the list
- 2. extend() Add all elements of a list to the another list
- 3. insert()- I nsert an item at the defined index
- 4. remove() Removes an item from the list
- 5. pop() Removes and returns an element at the given index
- 6. clear() Removes all items from the list
- 7. index() Returns the index of the first matched item
- 8. count() Returns the count of number of items passed as an argument
- 9. sort() Sort items in a list in ascending order
- 10. reverse() Reverse the order of items in the list
- 11. copy() Returns a shallow copy of the list ""

- 1. all() Return True if all elements of the list are true (or if the list is empty).
- 2. any() Return True if any element of the list is true. If the list is empty, return False.
- 3. enumerate() Return an enumerate object. It contains the index and value of all the items of list as a tuple.
- 4. len() Return the length (the number of items) in the list.
- 5. list() Convert an iterable (tuple, string, set, dictionary) to a list.
- 6. max() Return the largest item in the list.
- 7. min() Return the smallest item in the list
- 8. sorted() Return a new sorted list (does not sort the list itself).
- 9. sum() Return the sum of all elements in the list.

[&]quot;Built-in Functions with List

```
In [1]:
ID = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10] # integer
ID
Out[1]:
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
In [2]:
Furniture = ["Table", "Chair", "Mirror", "Sofa"] # Strings
Furniture
Out[2]:
['Table', 'Chair', 'Mirror', 'Sofa']
In [3]:
Tax = [2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4] # Floats
Tax
Out[3]:
[2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4]
In [4]:
Mixed = [1, "Mohit", 2 , "Gilberto", 3.3, "Pena", 4.4 , "Pablo"]
Mixed
Out[4]:
[1, 'Mohit', 2, 'Gilberto', 3.3, 'Pena', 4.4, 'Pablo']
In [5]:
#Append: Add an element to the end of the list
Furniture.append("Stand") # adding single value
Furniture
Out[5]:
['Table', 'Chair', 'Mirror', 'Sofa', 'Stand']
In [6]:
#Append: Add an element to the end of the list
Tax.append(3.5)
Tax
Out[6]:
[2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4, 3.5]
```

```
localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled10.ipynb?kernel_name=python3#
```

```
In [7]:
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#Extend: Add all elements of a list to the another list
Furniture.extend(["Stool", "Bed", "Lamp", "Mat"])
Furniture
Out[7]:
['Table', 'Chair', 'Mirror', 'Sofa', 'Stand', 'Stool', 'Bed', 'Lamp',
'Mat']
In [8]:
#Extend : Add all elements of a list to the another list
Tax.extend([4.5, 5.6, 6.7, 7.8])
Tax
Out[8]:
[2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.5, 5.6, 6.7, 7.8]
In [9]:
#insert()- I nsert an item at the defined index
Furniture.insert(3, "Speaker")
Furniture
Out[9]:
['Table',
 'Chair'
 'Mirror'
 'Speaker',
 'Sofa',
 'Stand',
 'Stool',
 'Bed',
 'Lamp',
 'Mat']
In [10]:
#insert()- I nsert an item at the defined index
Tax.insert(5,9.0)
In [11]:
Tax
Out[11]:
```

[2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4, 9.0, 3.5, 4.5, 5.6, 6.7, 7.8]

```
In [12]:
#remove() - Removes an item from the list
Furniture.remove("Speaker")
Furniture
Out[12]:
['Table', 'Chair', 'Mirror', 'Sofa', 'Stand', 'Stool', 'Bed', 'Lamp',
'Mat']
In [13]:
#remove() - Removes an item from the list
Tax.remove(9.0)
Tax
Out[13]:
[2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.5, 5.6, 6.7, 7.8]
In [14]:
len(Furniture)
Out[14]:
In [15]:
 1 len(Tax)
Out[15]:
10
In [16]:
#pop() - Removes and returns an element at the given index
Furniture.pop(8)
Furniture
Out[16]:
['Table', 'Chair', 'Mirror', 'Sofa', 'Stand', 'Stool', 'Bed', 'Lamp']
In [17]:
Tax
```

[2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.5, 5.6, 6.7, 7.8]

Out[17]:

```
In [18]:
#pop() - Removes and returns an element at the given index
Tax.pop(7)
Tax
Out[18]:
[2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.5, 6.7, 7.8]
In [19]:
#index() - Returns the index of the first matched item
Furniture.index("Bed")
Out[19]:
In [20]:
#index() - Returns the index of the first matched item
Tax.index(3.4)
Out[20]:
In [21]:
#count() - Returns the count of number of items passed as an argument
Furniture.count("Bed")
Out[21]:
In [22]:
#count() - Returns the count of number of items passed as an argument
Tax.count(3.4)
Out[22]:
1
In [23]:
#sort() - Sort items in a list in ascending order
Furniture.sort()
Furniture
Out[23]:
```

['Bed', 'Chair', 'Lamp', 'Mirror', 'Sofa', 'Stand', 'Stool', 'Table']

```
In [24]:
#sort() - Sort items in a list in ascending order
Tax.sort()
Tax
Out[24]:
[2.3, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.3, 4.5, 4.5, 6.7, 7.8]
In [25]:
#reverse() - Reverse the order of items in the list
Furniture.reverse()
Furniture
Out[25]:
['Table', 'Stool', 'Stand', 'Sofa', 'Mirror', 'Lamp', 'Chair', 'Bed']
In [26]:
#reverse() - Reverse the order of items in the list
Tax.reverse()
Tax
Out[26]:
[7.8, 6.7, 4.5, 4.5, 4.3, 3.5, 3.4, 3.3, 2.3]
In [27]:
#copy() - Returns a shallow copy of the list
Furniture.copy()
Out[27]:
['Table', 'Stool', 'Stand', 'Sofa', 'Mirror', 'Lamp', 'Chair', 'Bed']
In [28]:
#copy() - Returns a shallow copy of the list '''
Tax.copy()
Out[28]:
[7.8, 6.7, 4.5, 4.5, 4.3, 3.5, 3.4, 3.3, 2.3]
In [29]:
#clear() - Removes all items from the list
Furniture.clear()
Furniture
Out[29]:
```

[]

[]

```
In [30]:
#clear() - Removes all items from the list
Tax.clear()
Tax
Out[30]:
```

"Built-in Functions with List

- 1. all() Return True if all elements of the list are true (or if the list is empty).
- 2. any() Return True if any element of the list is true. If the list is empty, return False.
- 3. enumerate() Return an enumerate object. It contains the index and value of all the items of list as a tuple.
- 4. len() Return the length (the number of items) in the list.
- 5. list() Convert an iterable (tuple, string, set, dictionary) to a list.
- 6. max() Return the largest item in the list.
- 7. min() Return the smallest item in the list
- 8. sorted() Return a new sorted list (does not sort the list itself).
- 9. sum() Return the sum of all elements in the list.

```
In [31]:
#all() Return True if all elements of the list are true (or if the list is empty).
In [32]:
List = ["",1,"Moon",3.4,""]
Furniture = ["Table", "Chair", "Mirror", "Sofa"]
Tax = [2.3, 3.3, 4.5, 4.3, 3.4]
ID = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
List
Out[32]:
['', 1, 'Moon', 3.4, '']
In [33]:
all(List)
Out[33]:
False
In [34]:
#any() Return True if any element of the list is true. If the list is empty, return
any(List)
Out[34]:
```

True

```
In [35]:
#enumerate() Return an enumerate object. It contains the index and value of all the
list(enumerate(List))
Out[35]:
[(0, ''), (1, 1), (2, 'Moon'), (3, 3.4), (4, '')]
In [36]:
#len() Return the length (the number of items) in the list.
len(List)
Out[36]:
In [37]:
#list() Convert an iterable (tuple, string, set, dictionary) to a list.
list(List)
Out[37]:
['', 1, 'Moon', 3.4, '']
In [38]:
#max() Return the largest item in the list.
max(ID)
Out[38]:
10
In [39]:
max(Furniture)
Out[39]:
'Table'
In [40]:
max(Tax)
Out[40]:
4.5
In [41]:
#min() Return the smallest item in the list
min(ID)
Out[41]:
```

1

```
In [42]:
min(Furniture)
Out[42]:
'Chair'
In [43]:
min(Tax)
Out[43]:
2.3
In [44]:
#sorted() Return a new sorted list (does not sort the list itself).
sorted(ID)
Out[44]:
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
In [45]:
sorted(Furniture)
Out[45]:
['Chair', 'Mirror', 'Sofa', 'Table']
In [46]:
sorted(Tax)
Out[46]:
[2.3, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 4.5]
In [47]:
#sum() Return the sum of all elements in the list.
sum(ID)
Out[47]:
55
In [48]:
sum(Tax)
Out[48]:
17.79999999999997
In [ ]:
```

In []:
In []: