

# First look at lists

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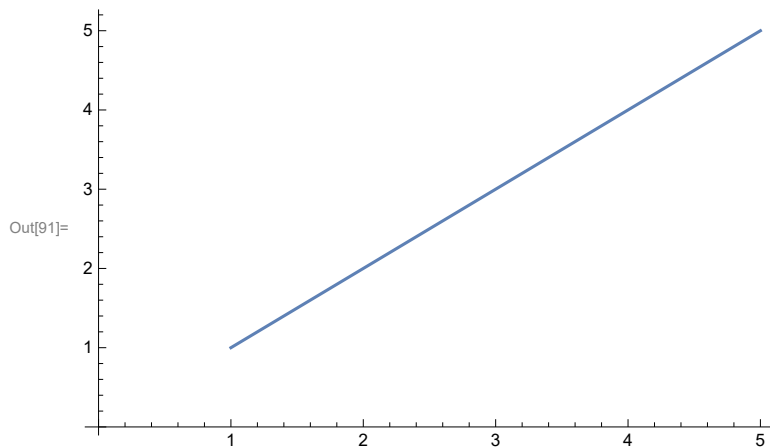
In[89]:= **List**[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Out[89]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

In[90]:= **k** = **List**[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Out[90]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

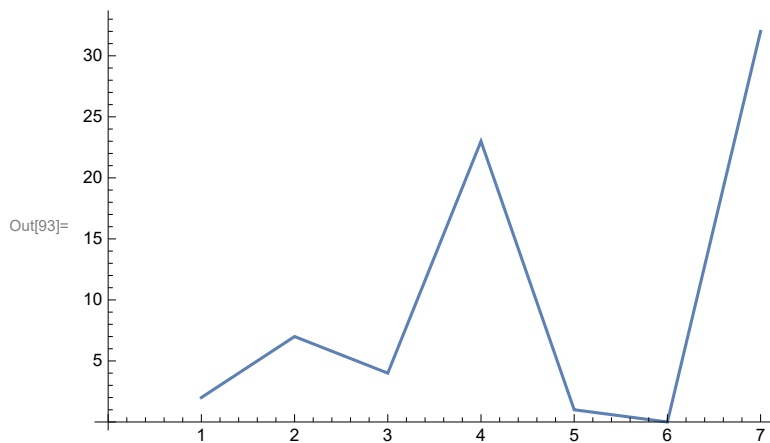
In[91]:= **ListLinePlot**[k]



In[92]:= **k** = {2, 7, 4, 23, 1, 0, 32}

Out[92]= {2, 7, 4, 23, 1, 0, 32}

In[93]:= **ListLinePlot**[k]



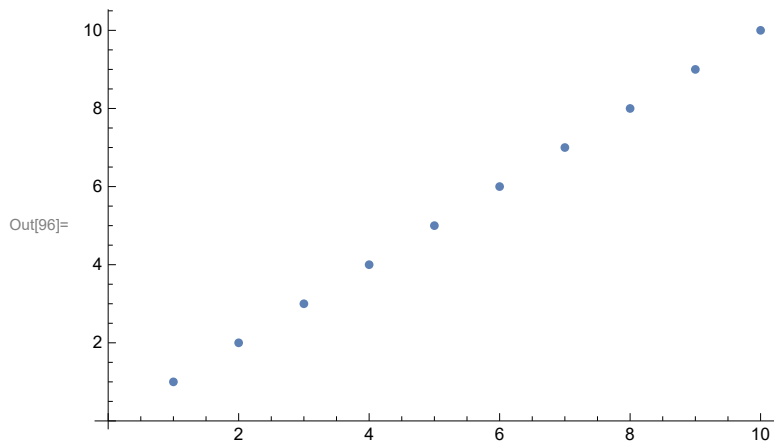
In[94]:= **Reverse**[k]

Out[94]= {32, 0, 1, 23, 4, 7, 2}

In[95]:= **Range**[10]

Out[95]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}

In[96]:= **ListPlot**[**Range**[10]]



In[97]:= **k1** = **List**[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Out[97]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

In[98]:= **k2** = **List**[6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

Out[98]= {6, 7, 8, 9, 10}

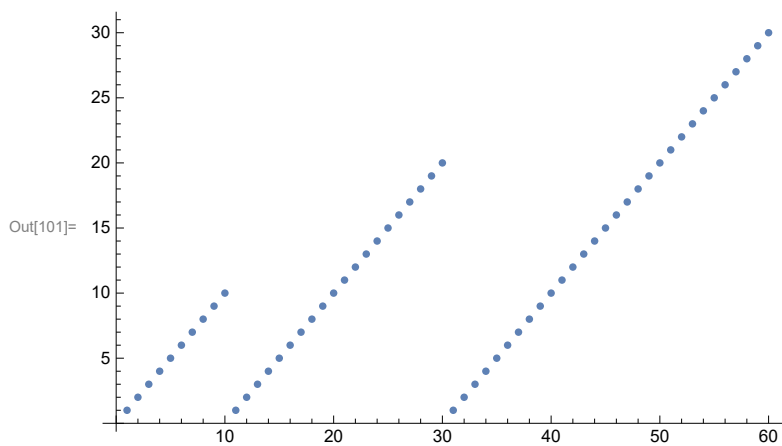
In[99]:= **Join**[**k1**, **k2**]

Out[99]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}

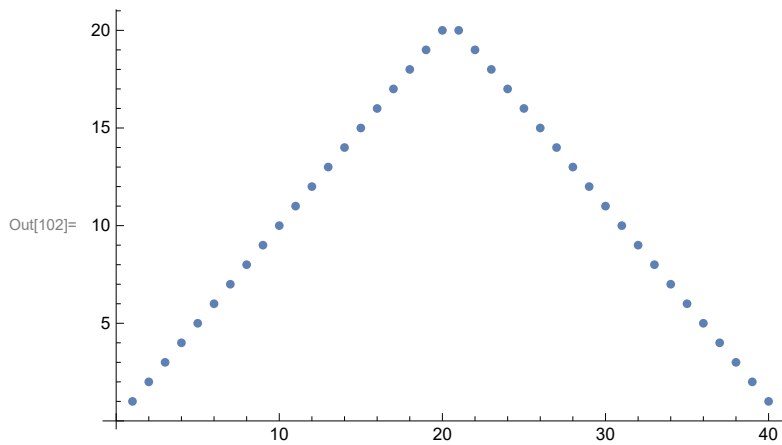
In[100]:= **Join**[**Range**[5], **Range**[3]]

Out[100]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3}

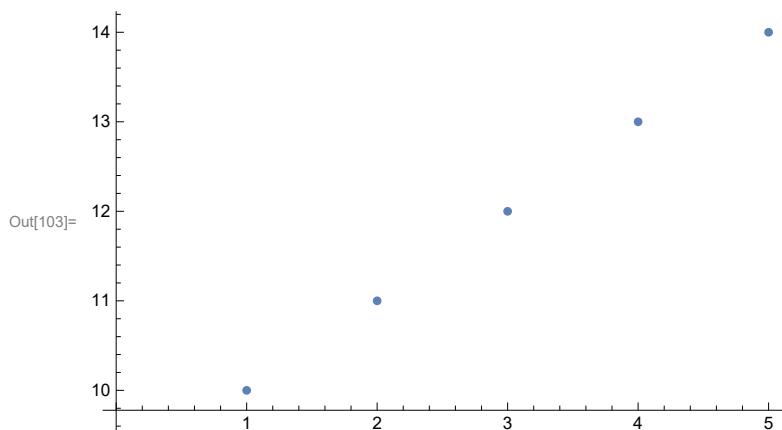
In[101]:= **ListPlot**[**Join**[**Range**[10], **Range**[20], **Range**[30]]]



```
In[102]:= ListPlot[Join[Range[20], Reverse[Range[20]]]]
```



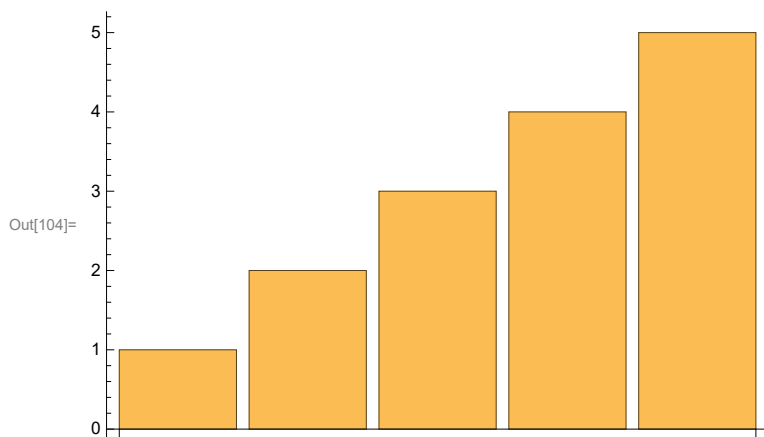
```
In[103]:= ListPlot[{10, 11, 12, 13, 14}]
```



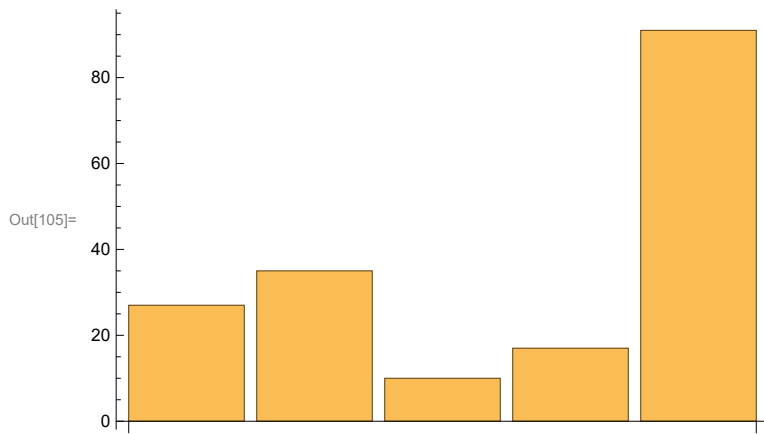
# Displaying Lists

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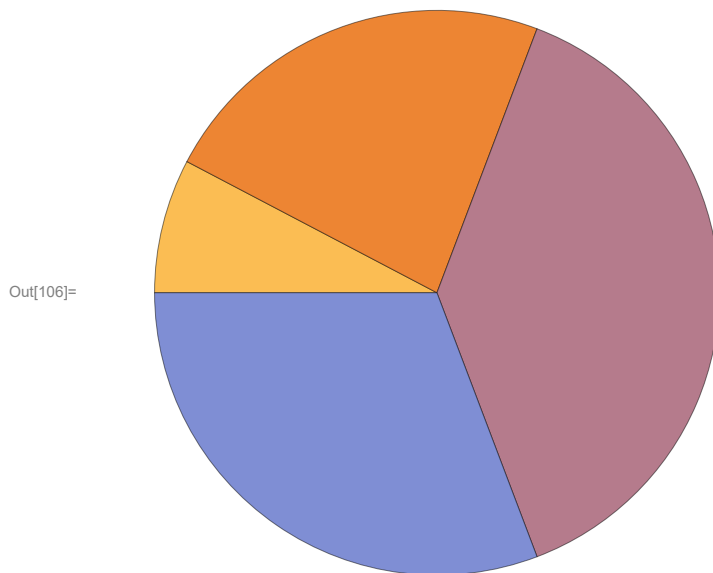
```
In[104]:= BarChart[k1]
```



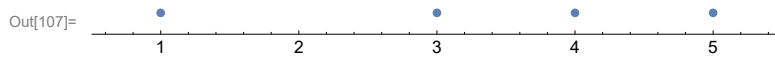
In[105]:= **BarChart**[{27, 35, 10, 17, 91}]



In[106]:= **PieChart**[{1, 3, 5, 4}]



In[107]:= **NumberLinePlot**[{1, 3, 5, 4}]



masses of the planet »

planets PLANETS

mass

Assuming "planet" is referring to planets | Use as referring to minor planets or referring to exoplanets instead

Input interpretation:


→

planets PLANETS

mass

planets mass









Summary:

total	$2.668 \times 10^{27}$ kg $447 M_{\oplus}$
median	$4.639 \times 10^{25}$ kg $7.77 M_{\oplus}$
lowest	$3.301 \times 10^{23}$ kg (Mercury) $0.0553 M_{\oplus}$
highest	$1.898 \times 10^{27}$ kg (Jupiter) $317.8 M_{\oplus}$
distribution	

 Units

Ranked values:

Reverse

		visual	ratios	
1	Jupiter		5750	1
2	Saturn		1722	0.2994
3	Neptune		310.3	0.054
4	Uranus		263	0.04573
5	Earth		18.1	0.003146
6	Venus		14.74	0.002564
7	Mars		1.944	$3.381 \times 10^{-4}$
8	Mercury		1	$1.739 \times 10^{-4}$

Mass rankings:

Reverse



1	Jupiter	$1.898 \times 10^{27}$ kg $317.8 M_{\oplus}$
2	Saturn	$5.683 \times 10^{26}$ kg $95.2 M_{\oplus}$
3	Neptune	$1.024 \times 10^{26}$ kg $17.15 M_{\oplus}$
4	Uranus	$8.681 \times 10^{25}$ kg $14.54 M_{\oplus}$

5	Earth	$5.97 \times 10^{24}$ kg
6	Venus	$4.867 \times 10^{24}$ kg $0.815 M_{\oplus}$
7	Mars	$6.417 \times 10^{23}$ kg $0.1074 M_{\oplus}$
8	Mercury	$3.301 \times 10^{23}$ kg $0.0553 M_{\oplus}$

 Units

Unit conversions for total mass  $2.668 \times 10^{27}$  kg:

$5.881 \times 10^{27}$  lb (pounds)

$2.668 \times 10^{30}$  grams

$2.668 \times 10^{24}$  t (metric tons)

$0.001342 M_{\odot}$  (solar masses)

Comparisons for total mass  $2.668 \times 10^{27}$  kg:

$\approx (0.015 \approx 1/66) \times$  mass of AB Doradus C ( $\approx 93 M_{\text{J}}$ )

$\approx (0.016 \approx 1/61) \times$   
mass of EBLM J0555–57Ab (smallest known main sequence star as of 2018) ( $\approx 85 M_{\text{J}}$ )

$\approx 1.4 \times$  Jupiter mass ( $1.89813 \times 10^{27}$  kg)

Corresponding quantity:

Weight  $w$  of a body from  $w = mg$ :

$2.616 \times 10^{28}$  N (newtons)



$2.616 \times 10^{33}$  dynes

$2.668 \times 10^{30}$  ponds

$5.881 \times 10^{27}$  lbf (pounds-force)

$Out[*]:= \left\{ 3.301 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg}, 4.867 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}, 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}, 6.417 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg}, \right.$   
 $\left. 1.898 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg}, 5.683 \times 10^{26} \text{ kg}, 8.681 \times 10^{25} \text{ kg}, 1.0243 \times 10^{26} \text{ kg} \right\}$

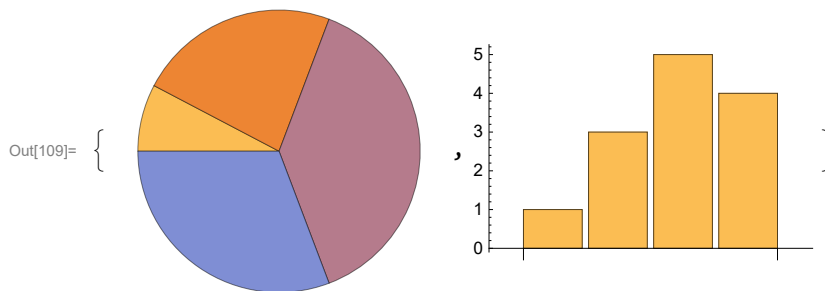
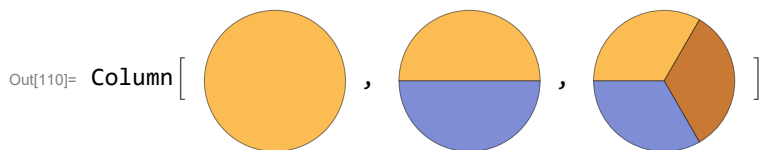
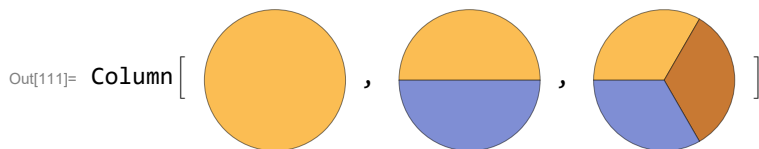
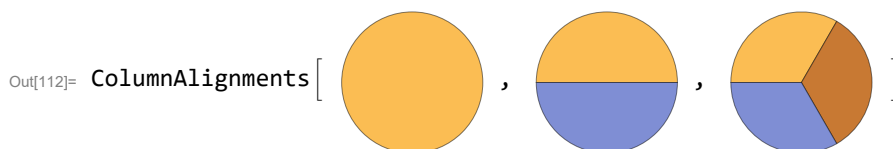
$In[*]:=$   **NumberLinePlot EntityClass Planet Mass**  
(no interpretations available) 

$In[*]:=$   **PieCha[EntityClass["Planet",All][mass]**  
(no interpretations available) 

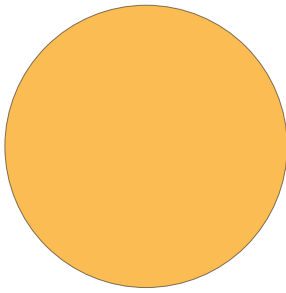
In[ ]:=

**EntityClass["Planet",All][mass]**

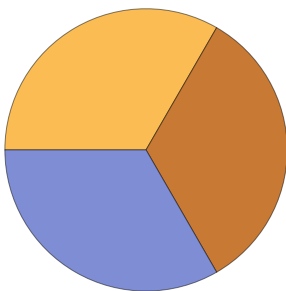
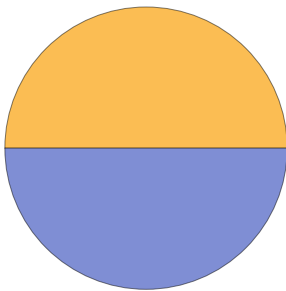
(no interpretations available) ?

**PieChart**: Null is not a valid dataset or list of datasets.In[108]:= **PieChart**[Null]**PieChart**: Null is not a valid dataset or list of datasets.Out[108]= **PieChart**[Null]In[109]:= **{PieChart[{1, 3, 5, 4}], BarChart[{1, 3, 5, 4}]}**In[110]:= **Column**[**PieChart**[{1}], **PieChart**[{1, 1}], **PieChart**[{1, 1, 1}]]In[111]:= **Column**[**PieChart**[{1}], **PieChart**[{1, 1}], **PieChart**[{1, 1, 1}]]In[112]:= **ColumnAlignments**[**PieChart**[{1}], **PieChart**[{1, 1}], **PieChart**[{1, 1, 1}]]

```
In[113]:= Column[{PieChart[{1}], PieChart[{1, 1}], PieChart[{1, 1, 1}]}]
```

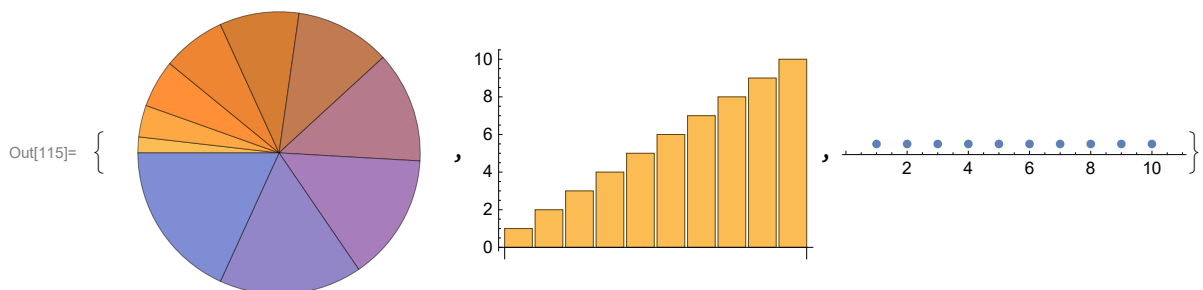


Out[113]=



```
In[114]:= k = Range[10]
List[PieChart[k], BarChart[k], NumberLinePlot[k]]
```

Out[114]= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}

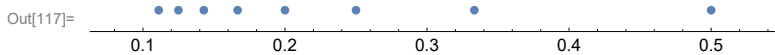


```
In[116]:= 1 / Range[2, 5]
```

Out[116]=  $\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}\right\}$



```
In[117]:= NumberLinePlot[1 / Range[2, 9]]
```



# Operations on List

---

```
In[118]:= {1, 2, 3} + {1, 2, 3, 4}
```

... Thread: Objects of unequal length in {1, 2, 3} + {1, 2, 3, 4} cannot be combined.

```
Out[118]= {1, 2, 3} + {1, 2, 3, 4}
```

```
In[119]:= {1, 2, 3} + {1, 2, 3}
```

```
Out[119]= {2, 4, 6}
```

```
In[120]:= {1, 2, 3} + 10
```

```
Out[120]= {11, 12, 13}
```

```
In[121]:= Part[{6, 2, 5, 1, 0, 9}, 3]
```

```
Out[121]= 5
```

So, basically what this Part function does is, it fetches the value at a particular index in the list.

```
In[122]:= Take[{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, 3]
```

```
Out[122]= {1, 2, 3}
```

The take command what it does is it takes the first n values of list as another sub-list, where n is the user input. The alternative to the part function is

```
In[123]:= {7, 6, 5}[[2]]
```

```
Out[123]= 6
```

The above statement does the same task as Part function, just we need to change the index no. within "[[]]"

```
In[124]:= Drop[{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, 3]
```

```
Out[124]= {4, 5, 6}
```

The above function above basically drops the no. of elements in the list and displays all other remaining elements starting from the beginning.

```
In[125]:= Count[{7, 4, 0, 1, 7, 2, 99, 24, 63, 7, 3, 9, 7}, 7]
```

```
Out[125]= 4
```

The count function counts the no. of occurrences of that particular element in the list.

```
In[126]:= IntegerDigits[1957]
```

```
Out[126]= {1, 9, 5, 7}
```

The above function makes a list of all the digits of the number given.

```
In[127]:= Length[IntegerDigits[1957]]
```

```
Out[127]= 4
```

The above function provides the length of the list.

```
In[128]:= Length["Aman"]
```

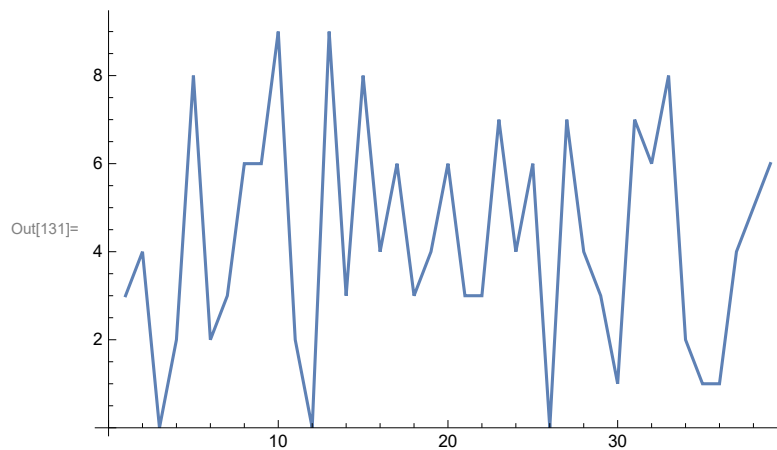
```
Out[128]= 0
```

```
In[129]:= f[a_, b_] := Power[(a + b), 2]
```

```
In[130]:= f[3, 4]
```

```
Out[130]= 49
```

```
In[131]:= ListLinePlot[IntegerDigits[Power[2, 128]]]
```



```
In[132]:= List[PieChart[IntegerDigits[Power[2, 20]]],
PieChart[IntegerDigits[Power[2, 40]]], PieChart[IntegerDigits[Power[2, 60]]]]
```

