

# Type list

## Overview

Our programs will often work with collections of data. One way to store these collections of data is using Python's type `list`.

The general form of a list is:

```
[expr1, expr2, ..., exprN]
```

For example, here is a list of three grades:

```
grades = [80, 90, 70]
```

## List Operations

Like strings, lists can be indexed:

```
>>> grades[0]
80
>>> grades[1]
90
>>> grades[2]
70
```

Lists can also be sliced, using the same notation as for strings:

```
>>> grades[0:2]
[80, 90]
```

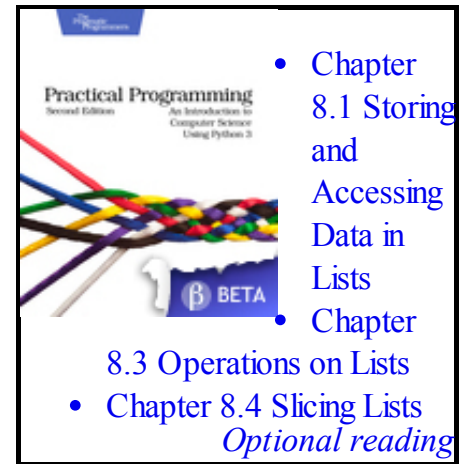
The `in` operator can also be applied to check whether a value is an item in a list.

```
>>> 90 in grades
True
>>> 60 in grades
False
```

Several of Python's built-in functions can be applied to lists, including:

- `len(list)`: return the length of `list`.
- `min(list)`: return the smallest element in `list`.
- `max(list)`: return the largest element in `list`.
- `sum(list)`: return the sum of elements of `list` (where `list` items must be numeric).

For example, here are some calls to those built-in functions:



```
>>> len(grades)
3
>>> min(grades)
70
>>> max(grades)
90
>>> sum(grades)
240
```

## Types of list elements

Lists elements may be of any type. For example, here is a list of str:

```
subjects = ['bio', 'cs', 'math', 'history']
```

Lists can also contain elements of more than one type. For example, a street address can be represented by a list of [int, str]:

```
street_address = [10, 'Main Street']
```

## for loops over list

Similar to looping over the characters of a string, it is possible to iterate over the elements of a list. For example:

```
>>> for grade in grades:
    print(grade)
80
90
70
```

The general form of a for loop over a list is:

```
for variable in list:
    body
```

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Jennifer Campbell • Paul Gries  
University of Toronto

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