

2. List: List is a collection of homogenous & heterogenous datatype.

- Homogenous is same kind of data.
- Heterogenous is different kind of data.
- The values of list should be enclosed in []
- The value of list should be separated by (,) → Separation factor.

• Syntax:

var = [val1, val2, ..., valn]

Example: $l_1 = [12, 9, 7, 8]$

$l_2 = ['ab', [1, 2], 5+8, 179]$

- List is an ordered Data type
- List supports +ve & -ve indexing.
- List is mutable datatype.

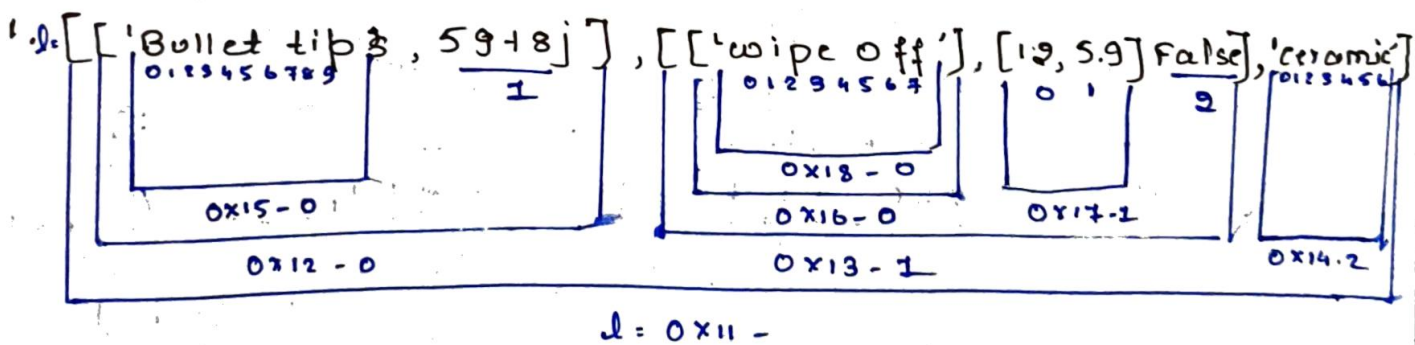
Example: $l = [1, 2, 3]$

$l[0] = 10$

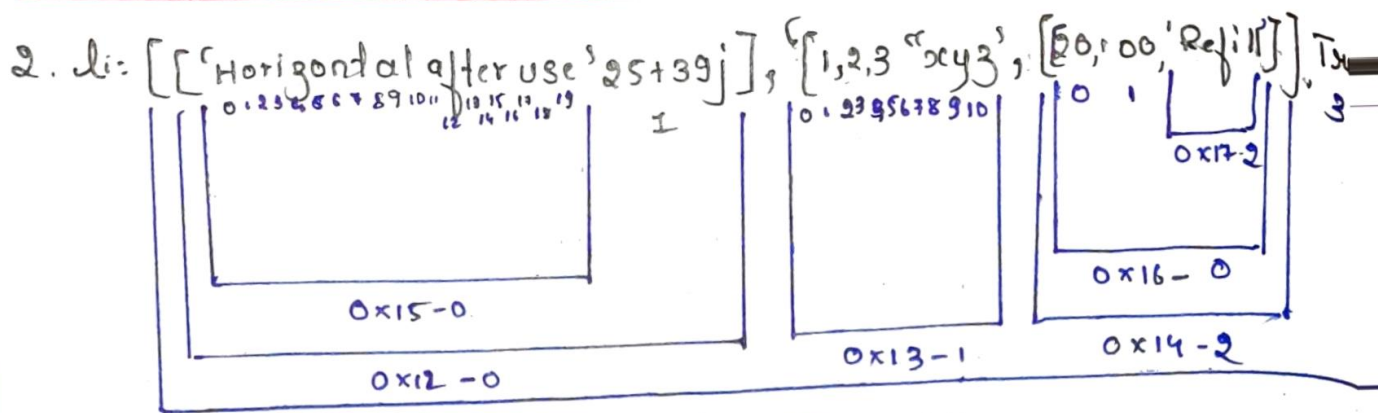
$l = [10, 2, 3]$

- The default value for list datatype is []

NOTE: Mutable Datatype: Once after value got assigned to a variable a memory block is going to create for that variable inside that memory block, It will accept modification.



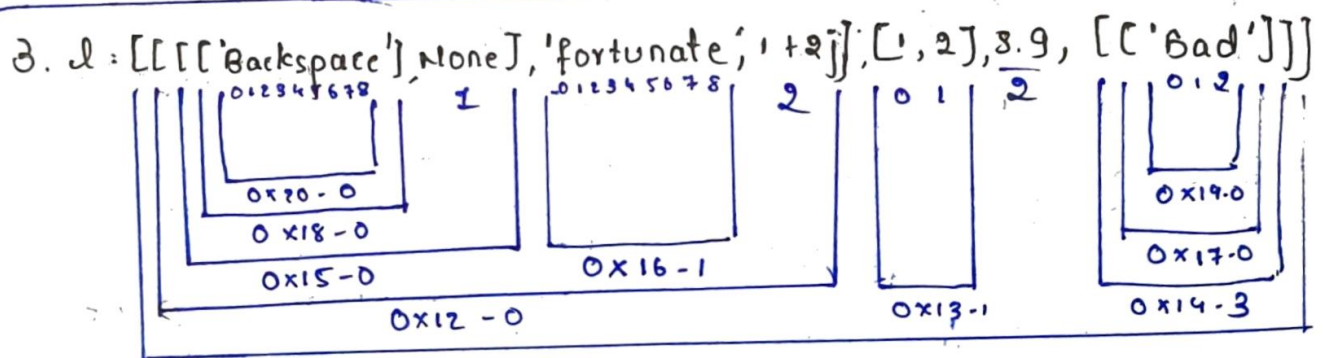
- $l = l[0][0][2]$
- 1st i = $l[0][0][8]$
- 2nd p = $l[1][0][0][2]$
- 2nd f = $l[1][0][0][7]$
- 5.9 = $l[1][1][1]$
- False = $l[1][2]$
- 'r' = $l[2][2]$
- 2nd 'c' = $l[2][6]$



$li = 0x11$

- 1) 'z' = $li[0][0][4]$
- 2) '1' = $li[0][0][8]$
- 3) '1' = $li[0][0][12]$
- 4) $25+39$ = $li[0][1]$
- 5) 2 = $li[1][2]$

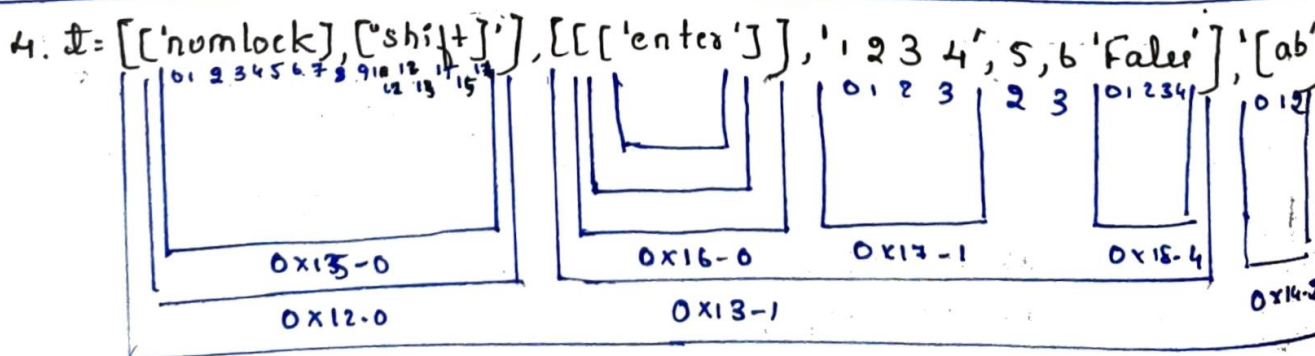
- 6) 'y' = $li[1][9]$
- 7) '100' = $li[2][0][2]$
- 8) 2^{nd} '1' = $li[2][0][2][4]$
- 9) True = $li[3]$



$d = 0x11$

- 1) c = $d[0][0][0][4]$
- 2) p = $d[0][0][0][5]$
- 3) None = $d[0][0][1]$
- 4) 'f' = $d[0][1][0]$
- 5) 3^{rd} '4' = $d[0][1][17]$

- 6) 2^{nd} 'e' = $d[0][1][8]$
- 7) 2 = $d[1][1]$
- 8) 'b' = $d[0][0][0][0][0]$
- 9) 'd' = $d[3][0][0][2]$
- 10) 3^{rd} 'a' = $d[0][1][6]$



$t = 0x11$

- 1) m = $t[0][0][2]$
- 2) * = $t[0][0][6]$
- 3) h = $t[0][0][12]$
- 4) f = $t[0][0][14]$
- 5) 3^{rd} 'e' = $t[1][0][0][0][3]$
- 6) 3 = $t[1][1][2]$
- 7) 2^{nd} '1' = $t[1][4][2]$
- 8) 2^{nd} '5' = $t[1][4][3]$
- 9) 'b' = $t[2][2]$
- 10) '8' = $t[1][0][0][0][4]$