Solution Review: Appending Value to the End of a List

This lesson will give you a detailed review of how to append values at the end of a list.

Solution 1: Use the `append()` Function

This solution is very simple and perhaps the more commonly used method in Python. You simply call the `append` function on your list, and your given arguments automatically get appended to your list automatically. This is what the process looks like:

l1

| 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 23 |

1 of 3

l1.append(90)

| 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 23 |

2 of 3

l1

| 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 90 |

Using the append function

This append operation can be demonstrated using the python code as shown below:

```python
def AppendtoList():
    l = [1, 4, 9, 10, 23]
    l.append(90)
    return l
l = AppendtoList()
print(l)
```

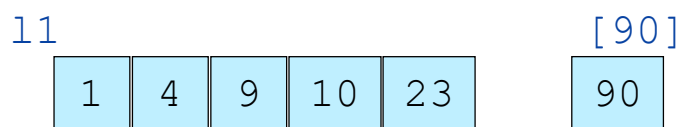Lists in Python can be concatenated as well; it's similar to the append function in Python.
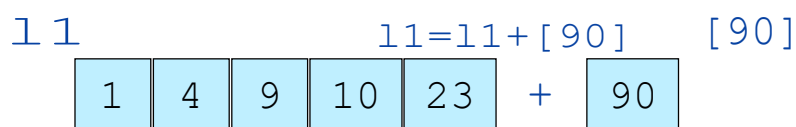
Solution 2: Concatenate Lists Using + Operator

This solution simply concatenates a list containing the element to be added with the existing list using the + operator.

This approach is a little more cumbersome, but it achieves the intended results. The following illustration depicts what is happening here:

l1

| 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 23 |

[90]

| 90 |

1 of 3

l1

| 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 23 |

l1=l1+[90]   [90]

+ | 90 |

2 of 3

l1

| 1 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 90 |

List Concatenation

The concatenation operation can be demonstrated using the python code below:

```python
l1 = [1, 4, 9, 10, 23]
print(l1)
l1 = l1 + [90]
print(l1)
```

Let's move on to the next lesson to solve another challenge using lists.