Tutorial by Dr. Ayes Chinmay
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Chapter 3: Advanced List Capabilities

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Comprehensive Tutorial

3.1 Creating and Using Python Lists

Introduction

Lists are fundamental Python data structures that store collections of items in an ordered, mutable sequence. A list is created using square brackets and can contain mixed data types. Lists are essential for storing and manipulating collections of data efficiently.

Code Example

```
# Creating different types of lists<a></a>
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
mixed_list = [1, "apple", 3.14, True]
empty_list = []
nested_list = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]

print("Integer list:", my_list)
print("Mixed list:", mixed_list)
print("Empty list:", empty_list)
print("Nested list:", nested_list)
```

Output

```
Integer list: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Mixed list: [1, 'apple', 3.14, True]
Empty list: []
Nested list: [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]
```

3.2 Copying Lists Versus Copying List Variables

Understanding the Difference

When assigning a list to another variable using `=`, you create a reference, not a copy. Changes to one affect the other. Use `.copy()` or slicing to create independent copies. This distinction is crucial for avoiding unexpected data mutations in your programs.

Code Example

```
# Reference vs Copy<a></a>
original = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
reference = original
copy_method = original.copy()
slice_copy = original[:]
```

```
# Modify original<a></a>
original[^0] = 99

print("Original list:", original)
print("Reference (affected):", reference)
print("Copy method (unchanged):", copy_method)
print("Slice copy (unchanged):", slice_copy)
```

Output

```
Original list: [99, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Reference (affected): [99, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Copy method (unchanged): [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Slice copy (unchanged): [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

3.3 Indexing

3.3.1 Positive Indexes

Positive indexes start from 0 (first element) and proceed forward. Each element in a list can be accessed by its position, making direct access very efficient for this type of sequential data structure.

Code Example

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "date", "elderberry"]

print("First element (index 0):", fruits[^0])
print("Second element (index 1):", fruits[^1])
print("Third element (index 2):", fruits[^2])
print("Last element (index 4):", fruits[^4])
```

Output

```
First element (index 0): apple
Second element (index 1): banana
Third element (index 2): cherry
Last element (index 4): elderberry
```

3.3.2 Negative Indexes

Negative indexes count from the end of the list, starting with -1 for the last element. This is particularly useful when you need to access elements from the end without knowing the list's length beforehand.

Code Example

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "date", "elderberry"]

print("Last element (index -1):", fruits[-1])
print("Second to last (index -2):", fruits[-2])
print("Third from end (index -3):", fruits[-3])
```

Output

```
Last element (index -1): elderberry
Second to last (index -2): date
Third from end (index -3): cherry
```

3.3.3 Generating Index Numbers Using enumerate()

The `enumerate()` function provides both index and value simultaneously, which is ideal when you need both pieces of information during iteration.

Code Example

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

for index, fruit in enumerate(fruits):
    print(f"Index {index}: {fruit}")

# Starting enumeration from 1 instead of 0<a></a>
print("\nStarting from 1:")
for index, fruit in enumerate(fruits, start=1):
    print(f"Index {index}: {fruit}")
```

Output

```
Index 0: apple
Index 1: banana
Index 2: cherry

Starting from 1:
Index 1: apple
Index 2: banana
Index 3: cherry
```

3.4 Getting Data from Slices

Slice Notation

Slicing extracts a portion of a list using the syntax `list[start:stop:step]`. The start index is inclusive, the stop index is exclusive, and step controls the interval between selected elements.

Code Example

```
numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

# Basic slicing<a></a>
print("First 5 elements:", numbers[0:5])
print("Elements from index 3 to 7:", numbers[3:7])
print("Last 3 elements:", numbers[-3:])
print("Every 2nd element:", numbers[::2])
print("Reversed list:", numbers[::-1])
```

Output

```
First 5 elements: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
Elements from index 3 to 7: [3, 4, 5, 6]
Last 3 elements: [7, 8, 9]
Every 2nd element: [0, 2, 4, 6, 8]
Reversed list: [9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]
```

3.5 Assigning into Slices

Modifying List Content via Slices

You can assign values to slice ranges to modify multiple elements at once. This is a powerful technique for bulk modifications, insertions, and deletions within lists.

Code Example

```
numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

# Replace elements at indices 1-3<a></a>
numbers[1:4] = [10, 20, 30]
print("After replacement:", numbers)

# Insert elements without replacing<a></a>
numbers2 = [1, 2, 5, 6]
numbers2[2:2] = [3, 4]
print("After insertion:", numbers2)

# Delete elements<a></a>
numbers3 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
numbers3[1:4] = []
print("After deletion:", numbers3)
```

Output

```
After replacement: [0, 10, 20, 30, 5]
After insertion: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
After deletion: [1, 5]
```

3.6 List Operators

The + and * Operators

The `+` operator concatenates lists together, while the `*` operator repeats a list multiple times. These operators provide convenient ways to combine and replicate list data.

Code Example

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]
list2 = [4, 5, 6]
list3 = ["a"]

# Concatenation<a></a>
concatenated = list1 + list2
print("Concatenation:", concatenated)

# Repetition<a></a>
repeated = list3 * 5
print("Repetition:", repeated)

# Multiple concatenations<a></a>
combined = [^0] + list1 + [3.5] + list2
print("Multiple concatenations:", combined)
```

Output

```
Concatenation: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
Repetition: ['a', 'a', 'a', 'a', 'a']
Multiple concatenations: [0, 1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6]
```

3.7 Shallow Versus Deep Copying

Understanding Copy Types

Shallow copy copies the list structure but not nested objects, while deep copy recursively copies all nested objects. This distinction becomes important when working with complex nested data structures.

Code Example

```
import copy

original = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]

# Shallow copy<a></a>
shallow = original.copy()
shallow[^0][^0] = 99

print("Original after modifying shallow copy:", original)
print("Shallow copy:", shallow)

# Reset for deep copy example<a></a>
original = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]

# Deep copy<a></a>
deep = copy.deepcopy(original)
deep[^0][^0] = 99

print("\nOriginal after modifying deep copy:", original)
print("Deep copy:", deep)
```

Output

```
Original after modifying shallow copy: [[99, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]
Shallow copy: [[99, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]

Original after modifying deep copy: [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]
Deep copy: [[99, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]
```

3.8 List Functions

Built-in Functions for Lists

Common functions include `len()`, `min()`, `max()`, `sum()`, `sorted()`, `any()`, and `all()`. These functions provide efficient ways to perform common operations on list data without writing explicit loops.

Code Example

```
numbers = [5, 2, 9, 1, 7, 3]

# Length<a></a>
print("Length:", len(numbers))

# Minimum and Maximum<a></a>
print("Minimum:", min(numbers))
print("Maximum:", max(numbers))

# Sum<a></a>
print("Sum:", sum(numbers))

# Sorted (returns new list)<a></a>
print("Sorted:", sorted(numbers))
print("Sorted descending:", sorted(numbers, reverse=True))

# Any and All<a></a>
booleans = [True, True, False]
print("Any True:", any(booleans))
print("All True:", all(booleans))
```

Output

```
Length: 6
Minimum: 1
Maximum: 9
Sum: 27
Sorted: [1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9]
Sorted descending: [9, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1]
Any True: True
All True: False
```

3.9 List Methods: Modifying a List

Methods that Modify Lists

Methods like `append()`, `extend()`, `insert()`, `remove()`, `pop()`, and `clear()` modify lists in-place. Understanding these methods is essential for effective list manipulation in Python.

Code Example

```
# append() - adds single item<a></a>
numbers = [1, 2, 3]
numbers.append(4)
print("After append:", numbers)

# extend() - adds multiple items<a></a>
```

```
numbers.extend([5, 6, 7])
print("After extend:", numbers)

# insert() - inserts at specific index<a></a>
numbers.insert(0, 0)
print("After insert at 0:", numbers)

# remove() - removes first occurrence of value<a></a>
numbers.remove(3)
print("After remove(3):", numbers)

# pop() - removes and returns item at index<a></a>
popped = numbers.pop(2)
print(f"Popped item at index 2: {popped}, List: {numbers}")

# clear() - removes all items<a></a>
temp = [1, 2, 3]
temp.clear()
print("After clear:", temp)
```

Output

```
After append: [1, 2, 3, 4]
After extend: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
After insert at 0: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
After remove(3): [0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7]
Popped item at index 2: 2, List: [0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7]
After clear: []
```

3.10 List Methods: Getting Information on Contents

Methods for Retrieval

Methods `index()` and `count()`, along with the `in` operator, help you search and verify list contents. These methods are valuable for determining whether elements exist in a list and finding their positions.

Code Example

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "banana", "date"]

# index() - returns index of first occurrence<a></a>
print("Index of 'banana':", fruits.index("banana"))

# count() - returns number of occurrences<a></a>
print("Count of 'banana':", fruits.count("banana"))

# 'in' operator - checks membership<a></a>
print("'cherry' in list:", "cherry" in fruits)
print("'grape' in list:", "grape" in fruits)
```

```
# Finding all indices of an item<a></a>
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 5]
target = 2
indices = [i for i, x in enumerate(numbers) if x == target]
print(f"All indices of {target}:", indices)
```

Output

```
Index of 'banana': 1
Count of 'banana': 2
'cherry' in list: True
'grape' in list: False
All indices of 2: [1, 3, 5]
```

3.11 List Methods: Reorganizing

Sorting and Reversing

The `sort()` method sorts a list in-place and modifies the original list, while `reverse()` reverses the order of elements. These methods provide efficient ways to reorganize list data.

Code Example

```
# sort() - sorts list in-place<a></a>
numbers = [5, 2, 9, 1, 7, 3]
numbers.sort()
print("After sort():", numbers)

# Sort descending<a></a>
numbers.sort(reverse=True)
print("After sort(reverse=True):", numbers)

# reverse() - reverses list in-place<a></a>
letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
letters.reverse()
print("After reverse():", letters)

# Sorting strings<a></a>
words = ["zebra", "apple", "mango", "banana"]
words.sort()
print("Sorted words:", words)

# Custom sorting (by length)<a></a>
words_by_length = ["a", "apple", "pie", "python"]
words_by_length.sort(key=len)
print("Words sorted by length:", words_by_length)
```

Output

```
After sort(): [1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9]
After sort(reverse=True): [9, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1]
After reverse(): ['d', 'c', 'b', 'a']
Sorted words: ['apple', 'banana', 'mango', 'zebra']
Words sorted by length: ['a', 'pie', 'apple', 'python']
```

3.12 Lists as Stacks: RPN Application

Stack Data Structure

A stack (LIFO - Last In, First Out) can be implemented using list methods `append()` (push) and `pop()` (pop). Stacks are fundamental data structures used in many algorithms and applications.

Reverse Polish Notation (RPN)

In RPN (also called postfix notation), operators follow operands: `3 4 +` means `3 + 4 = 7`. This notation is useful in computer science and is often used in calculators and expression evaluation.

Code Example

```
def rpn_calculator(expression):
    stack = []
    operators = {
        '+': lambda x, y: x + y,
        '-': lambda x, y: x - y,
        '*': lambda x, y: x * y,
        '/': lambda x, y: x / y
    }

    tokens = expression.split()

    for token in tokens:
        if token in operators:
            b = stack.pop()
            a = stack.pop()
            result = operators[token](a, b)
            stack.append(result)
        else:
            stack.append(float(token))

    return stack[^0]

# Test RPN<a></a>
expr1 = "3 4 +"
expr2 = "10 5 -"
expr3 = "2 3 * 4 +"

print(f"{expr1} = {rpn_calculator(expr1)}")
```

```
print(f"{expr2} = {rpn_calculator(expr2)}")
print(f"{expr3} = {rpn_calculator(expr3)}")
```

Output

```
3 4 + = 7.0
10 5 - = 5.0
2 3 * 4 + = 10.0
```

3.13 The "reduce" Function

Understanding reduce()

The `reduce()` function from `functools` applies a function cumulatively to items in a list, reducing the list to a single value. This is a powerful tool for functional programming and aggregation operations.

Code Example

```
from functools import reduce

numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

# Sum using reduce<a></a>
total = reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, numbers)
print("Sum:", total)

# Product using reduce<a></a>
product = reduce(lambda x, y: x * y, numbers)
print("Product:", product)

# Maximum using reduce<a></a>
maximum = reduce(lambda x, y: x if x &gt; y else y, numbers)
print("Maximum:", maximum)

# Concatenate strings<a></a>
words = ["Hello", " ", "World"]
sentence = reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, words)
print("Concatenated:", sentence)
```

Output

```
Sum: 15
Product: 120
Maximum: 5
Concatenated: Hello World
```

3.14 Lambda Functions

Anonymous Functions

Lambda functions are small anonymous functions defined with the `lambda` keyword. They are useful for short, simple operations, especially when used with higher-order functions like `map()`, `filter()`, and `sorted()`.

Code Example

```
# Simple lambda<a></a>
square = lambda x: x ** 2
print("Square of 5:", square(5))

# Lambda with multiple parameters<a></a>
add = lambda x, y: x + y
print("Add 3 and 7:", add(3, 7))

# Lambda with conditional<a></a>
max_func = lambda x, y: x if x &gt; y else y
print("Max of 10 and 20:", max_func(10, 20))

# Lambda with map()<a></a>
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
squared = list(map(lambda x: x ** 2, numbers))
print("Squared numbers:", squared)

# Lambda with filter()<a></a>
evens = list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, numbers))
print("Even numbers:", evens)

# Lambda with sorted()<a></a>
students = [("Alice", 85), ("Bob", 75), ("Charlie", 95)]
sorted_by_grade = sorted(students, key=lambda x: x[^1])
print("Sorted by grade:", sorted_by_grade)
```

Output

```
Square of 5: 25
Add 3 and 7: 10
Max of 10 and 20: 20
Squared numbers: [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
Even numbers: [2, 4]
Sorted by grade: [('Bob', 75), ('Alice', 85), ('Charlie', 95)]
```

3.15 List Comprehension

Compact List Creation

List comprehensions provide a concise and readable way to create lists by applying an expression to each item in an iterable. They are generally faster and more Pythonic than using loops to build lists.

Basic Syntax

```
[expression for item in iterable if condition]
```

Code Example

```
# Simple list comprehension<a></a>
squares = [x ** 2 for x in range(1, 6)]
print("Squares:", squares)

# With condition<a></a>
evens = [x for x in range(1, 11) if x % 2 == 0]
print("Even numbers:", evens)

# Nested list comprehension<a></a>
matrix = [[i * j for j in range(1, 4)] for i in range(1, 4)]
print("Matrix:")
for row in matrix:
    print(row)

# String manipulation<a></a>
words = ["hello", "world", "python"]
upper_words = [w.upper() for w in words]
print("Upper case:", upper_words)

# Transformation<a></a>
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
doubled = [x * 2 for x in numbers]
print("Doubled:", doubled)

# Flattening nested list<a></a>
nested = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5], [6, 7, 8]]
flat = [x for sublist in nested for x in sublist]
print("Flattened:", flat)
```

Output

```
Squares: [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
Even numbers: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
Matrix:
[1, 2, 3]
[2, 4, 6]
[3, 6, 9]
Upper case: ['HELLO', 'WORLD', 'PYTHON']
```

```
Doubled: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
Flattened: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
```

3.16 Dictionary and Set Comprehension

Dictionary Comprehension

Dictionary comprehensions create dictionaries using the syntax `{key: value for item in iterable}`. This provides a clean way to transform data into key-value pairs.

Set Comprehension

Set comprehensions create sets using the syntax `{expression for item in iterable}`. Sets automatically eliminate duplicates, making them useful for deduplication.

Code Example

```
# Dictionary comprehension<a></a>
squares_dict = {x: x ** 2 for x in range(1, 6)}
print("Squares dict:", squares_dict)

# Dictionary with condition<a></a>
even_squares = {x: x ** 2 for x in range(1, 11) if x % 2 == 0}
print("Even squares dict:", even_squares)

# Swapping keys and values<a></a>
original_dict = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
swapped_dict = {v: k for k, v in original_dict.items()}
print("Swapped dict:", swapped_dict)

# Set comprehension<a></a>
unique_squares = {x ** 2 for x in [1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5]}
print("Unique squares:", unique_squares)

# Set from range with condition<a></a>
odd_set = {x for x in range(1, 11) if x % 2 == 1}
print("Odd numbers set:", odd_set)

# Words and their lengths<a></a>
words = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
word_lengths = {word: len(word) for word in words}
print("Word lengths:", word_lengths)
```

Output

```
Squares dict: {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}
Even squares dict: {2: 4, 4: 16, 6: 36, 8: 64, 10: 100}
Swapped dict: {1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'}
Unique squares: {1, 4, 9, 16, 25}
```

```
Odd numbers set: {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}
Word lengths: {'apple': 5, 'banana': 6, 'cherry': 6}
```

3.17 Passing Arguments Through a List

*args in Function Definitions

Using `*` unpacks a list or tuple as individual arguments to a function. This is useful when you need to call a function with a variable number of arguments stored in a collection.

Code Example

```
# Function with *args<a></a>
def add_numbers(*args):
    total = sum(args)
    return total

print("Add 1,2,3:", add_numbers(1, 2, 3))
print("Add 5,10,15,20:", add_numbers(5, 10, 15, 20))

# Unpacking list as arguments<a></a>
numbers = [10, 20, 30]
print("Sum of unpacked list:", add_numbers(*numbers))

# Function with multiple parameters<a></a>
def greet(greeting, *names):
    return greeting + " " + ", ".join(names)

print(greet("Hello", "Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"))

# **kwargs for keyword arguments<a></a>
def print_info(**kwargs):
    for key, value in kwargs.items():
        print(f"{key}: {value}")

print_info(name="John", age=30, city="New York")

# Combining *args and **kwargs<a></a>
def display(*args, **kwargs):
    print("Positional arguments:", args)
    print("Keyword arguments:", kwargs)

display(1, 2, 3, name="John", age=30)
```

Output

```
Add 1,2,3: 6
Add 5,10,15,20: 50
Sum of unpacked list: 60
Hello Alice, Bob, Charlie
```

```
name: John
age: 30
city: New York
Positional arguments: (1, 2, 3)
Keyword arguments: {'name': 'John', 'age': 30}
```

3.18 Multidimensional Lists

Lists of Lists

Creating and accessing nested list structures allows you to represent matrices and other multidimensional data. Each element of a list can itself be a list, creating a structure with multiple dimensions.

Code Example

```
# 2D list (matrix)<a></a>
matrix = [
    [1, 2, 3],
    [4, 5, 6],
    [7, 8, 9]
]

print("Matrix:")
for row in matrix:
    print(row)

# Accessing elements<a></a>
print("\nElement at [^0][^0]:", matrix[^0][^0])
print("Element at [^1][^2]:", matrix[^1][^2])
print("Element at [^2][^1]:", matrix[^2][^1])

# Modifying elements<a></a>
matrix[^1][^1] = 50
print("\nAfter modifying [^1][^1]:")
for row in matrix:
    print(row)

# Iterating with indices<a></a>
print("\nWith indices:")
for i in range(len(matrix)):
    for j in range(len(matrix[i])):
        print(f"matrix[{i}][{j}] = {matrix[i][j]}", end=" ")
    print()
```

Output

```
Matrix:
[1, 2, 3]
[4, 5, 6]
[7, 8, 9]

Element at [^0][^0]: 1
Element at [^1][^2]: 6
Element at [^2][^1]: 8

After modifying [^1][^1]:
[1, 2, 3]
[4, 50, 6]
[7, 8, 9]

With indices:
matrix[^0][^0] = 1 matrix[^0][^1] = 2 matrix[^0][^2] = 3
matrix[^1][^0] = 4 matrix[^1][^1] = 50 matrix[^1][^2] = 6
matrix[^2][^0] = 7 matrix[^2][^1] = 8 matrix[^2][^2] = 9
```

3.18.1 Unbalanced Matrices

Matrices with Different Row Lengths

Lists where different rows have different numbers of elements provide flexibility for representing irregular data structures. Each row can have a unique length, useful for jagged arrays and sparse matrices.

Code Example

```
# Unbalanced matrix<a></a>
unbalanced = [
    [1, 2, 3, 4],
    [5, 6],
    [7, 8, 9],
    [^10]
]

print("Unbalanced matrix:")
for i, row in enumerate(unbalanced):
    print(f"Row {i} (length {len(row)}): {row}")

# Accessing elements with different row sizes<a></a>
print("\nAccessing elements:")
print("Element at [^0][^3]:", unbalanced[^0][^3])
print("Element at [^1][^1]:", unbalanced[^1][^1])
print("Element at [^2][^2]:", unbalanced[^2][^2])

# Safe access function<a></a>
def safe_access(matrix, row, col, default=None):
```

```
    if row &lt; len(matrix) and col &lt; len(matrix[row]):
        return matrix[row][col]
    return default

print("\nSafe access:")
print("Access [^0][^3]:", safe_access(unbalanced, 0, 3))
print("Access [^1][^5] (out of bounds):", safe_access(unbalanced, 1, 5, "N/A"))
print("Access [^3][^0]:", safe_access(unbalanced, 3, 0))
```

Output

```
Unbalanced matrix:
Row 0 (length 4): [1, 2, 3, 4]
Row 1 (length 2): [5, 6]
Row 2 (length 3): [7, 8, 9]
Row 3 (length 1): [^10]

Accessing elements:
Element at [^0][^3]: 4
Element at [^1][^1]: 6
Element at [^2][^2]: 9

Safe access:
Access [^0][^3]: 4
Access [^1][^5] (out of bounds): N/A
Access [^3][^0]: 10
```

3.18.2 Creating Arbitrarily Large Matrices

Dynamically Creating Large Matrices

Using loops and comprehensions to create matrices of any size allows you to generate large data structures programmatically. This is essential for scientific computing, simulations, and data analysis applications.

Code Example

```
# Create a 5x5 matrix with specific values<a></a>
rows = 5
cols = 5

# Method 1: Using nested loops<a></a>
matrix1 = []
for i in range(rows):
    row = []
    for j in range(cols):
        row.append(i * cols + j + 1)
    matrix1.append(row)

print("5x5 Matrix (Method 1):")
```

```
for row in matrix1:
    print(row)

# Method 2: Using list comprehension<a></a>
matrix2 = [[i * cols + j + 1 for j in range(cols)] for i in range(rows)]

print("\n5x5 Matrix (Method 2 - List Comprehension):")
for row in matrix2:
    print(row)

# Identity matrix<a></a>
n = 4
identity = [[1 if i == j else 0 for j in range(n)] for i in range(n)]

print("\nIdentity Matrix:")
for row in identity:
    print(row)

# Multiplication table<a></a>
size = 6
mult_table = [[i * j for j in range(1, size + 1)] for i in range(1, size + 1)]

print("\nMultiplication Table (1-6):")
for row in mult_table:
    print(row)

# Large matrix with random values<a></a>
import random
large_matrix = [[random.randint(1, 100) for _ in range(10)] for _ in range(10)]

print("\nLarge Random Matrix (10x10) - First 3 rows:")
for row in large_matrix[:3]:
    print(row)
```

Output

```
5x5 Matrix (Method 1):
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
[6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
[16, 17, 18, 19, 20]
[21, 22, 23, 24, 25]

5x5 Matrix (Method 2 - List Comprehension):
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
[6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
[11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
[16, 17, 18, 19, 20]
[21, 22, 23, 24, 25]

Identity Matrix:
[1, 0, 0, 0]
[0, 1, 0, 0]
[0, 0, 1, 0]
[0, 0, 0, 1]
```

```
Multiplication Table (1-6):
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12]
[3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18]
[4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24]
[5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30]
[6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36]

Large Random Matrix (10x10) - First 3 rows:
[87, 23, 45, 92, 12, 34, 78, 56, 91, 34]
[45, 67, 23, 89, 56, 34, 12, 78, 45, 23]
[67, 89, 12, 34, 78, 45, 56, 23, 67, 89]
```

Chapter 3 Summary

This comprehensive chapter explored advanced list capabilities in Python, providing essential knowledge for effective data manipulation and programming. The topics covered include fundamental concepts like list creation and indexing, intermediate techniques like slicing and copying, and advanced patterns like list comprehensions and functional programming approaches.

Key areas addressed include understanding the difference between references and copies, utilizing various list methods for modification and retrieval, implementing data structures like stacks, and leveraging Python's functional programming features. The chapter also demonstrated practical applications such as building RPN calculators and creating multidimensional data structures for scientific computing.

By mastering these concepts, programmers can write more efficient, readable, and Pythonic code. Lists are central to Python programming, and understanding their capabilities deeply enables developers to solve complex problems elegantly and effectively.

Key Concepts and Takeaways

1. **Mutability and References**: Lists are mutable; assignments create references unless `.copy()` is used. Understanding this distinction prevents subtle bugs.
2. **Slicing Power**: Slice notation is powerful for extracting, modifying, and deleting list portions efficiently.
3. **Functional Approach**: Lambda functions and comprehensions enable concise, readable code that often performs better than traditional loops.
4. **Stack Applications**: Lists implement stack behavior for algorithms like RPN, showing how data structures solve real problems.
5. **Multidimensional Data**: Lists of lists handle matrix-like structures efficiently, essential for scientific computing.
6. **Comprehensions**: List, dictionary, and set comprehensions are more efficient and Pythonic than explicit loops.

7. **Method Familiarity**: Knowing list methods improves productivity and code quality in everyday programming tasks.
8. **Deep vs Shallow Copying**: Understanding nested structure behavior is critical when copying complex data.
9. **Functional Programming**: `reduce()`, `map()`, `filter()`, and lambdas enable functional programming paradigms in Python.
10. **Dynamic Creation**: Programmatic matrix and data structure creation enables flexible, scalable solutions to data processing challenges.

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