numbers = [10, 5, 7, 2, 1]

print(numbers[0]) (use different subs)

numbers[0] = 111

print(numbers)

print(len(numbers))

del numbers[1]

print(numbers[9]) --error

print(numbers[-1])

Methods vs Functions

Function: result=function(arg)

The function doesn’t belong to an object or data

Method: result = data.method(arg)

Dotted notation – the method belongs to the data

More about this when we get to OOP

Use the lists’s methods to do stuff

numbers.append(4)

numbers.insert(where, what)

numbers.insert(3, 222)

\*Make an empty list and add data

list=[]

for i in range(5):

list.append(i+1)

print(list)

add up values in a list

sum=0 ---Accumulator

for I in range(len(list)):

sum+=list[i]

print(sum)

Better

Change to: for value in list:

swapping values

a = 3

b = 5

a = b

b = a

doesn’t work! So…

a = 3

b = 5

temp=a

a = b

b = temp

Python!!!

a, b = b, a

\*Do this with two elements of a small list

SORTING

Bubble Sort – Largest numbers bubble to the top

we introduce another variable (sentinel); its task is to observe if any swap has been done during the pass or not; if there is no swap, then the list is already sorted

