

# Lists

- List syntax
- List operations
- `copy.deepcopy`
- `range`
- `while-else`
- `for`
- `for-break-continue-else`



`L[-index] == L[len(L)-index]`  
Negative indexing from the right is Python specific, and is e.g. not supported in Java, C, C++

# List operations

- List syntax `[value0, value1, ..., valuek-1]`
- List indexing `L[index]`, `L[-index]` ←
- ★ ■ List **slices** `L[from:to]`, `L[from:to:step]` or `L[slice(from, to, step)]`
- ★ ■ Creating a copy of a list `L[:]` or `L.copy()`
- ★ ■ List concatenation (creates new list) `X + Y`
- ★ ■ List repetition (repeated concatenation with itself) `42 * L`
- Length of list `len(L)`
- Check if element is in list `e in L` (returns True or False)
- Check if element is not in list `e not in L` (same as `not e in L`)
- Index of first occurrence of element in list `L.index(e)`
- Number of occurrences of element in list `L.count(e)`
- `sum(L)`   `min(L)`   `max(L)`
- ★ = creates new list

# sum (...)



## Python shell

```
> 1 - 1/3 - 1 + 1/3 # mathematically should be zero
| 5.551115123125783e-17 # but floats are imprecise
> L = [1, -1/3, -1, 1/3]
> L
| [1, -0.3333333333333333, -1, 0.3333333333333333] # mix of int and float
> sum(L)
| 5.551115123125783e-17
> sum([1.0, -1/3, -1.0, 1/3]) # all floats
| 5.551115123125783e-17 # Python 3.11
> sum([1.0, -1/3, -1.0, 1/3])
| 0.0 # Python 3.12 uses "Neumaier summation" to improve accuracy for floats
> sum([1, -1/3, -1, 1/3])
| 5.551115123125783e-17 # Python 3.12 loses accuracy when mixing int and float
> import math
> math.fsum([1, -1/3, -1, 1/3]) # math.fsum more accurate float sums
| 0.0
```



# List modifiers (lists are mutable)

- Append an element to a list (L is modified) `L.append(42)`
- Extend list with elements (X is modified) `X.extend(Y)`
- Replace sublist by another list (length can differ) `X[i:j] = Y`
- Delete elements from list `del L[i]` or `del L[i:j:k]`
- Remove & return element at position `L.pop(i)`
- Remove first occurrence of element `L.remove(e)`
- Reverse list (L is modified) `L.reverse()`
- `L *= 42`
- `L.insert(i, x)` same as `L[i:i] = [x]`

## Python shell

```
> x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
> x[2:4] = [10, 11, 12]
> x
| [1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 5]
> x = [1, 2, 11, 5, 8]
> x[1:4:2] = ['a', 'b']
| [1, 'a', 11, 'b', 8]
```

## Questions – What is `x` ?

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]  
x[2:8:3] = ['a', 'b']
```

- a) `[1, 2, 'a', 'b', 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]`
- b) `[1, 'a', 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 'b', 9, 10]`
- c) `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 'a', 'b']`
- d) `[1, 2, 'a', 4, 5, 'b', 7, 8, 9, 10]`
- e) `ValueError`
- f) Don't know

## Questions – What is `y` ?

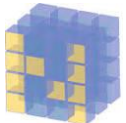
```
y = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19]
```

```
y = y[3:15:3][1:4:2]
```

- a) `[3, 6, 9, 12, 15]`
- b) `[7, 13]`
- c) `[1, 9]`
- d) `[4, 7, 10, 13, 2, 4]`
- e) `TypeError`
- f) `Don't know`

# Nested lists (multi-dimensional lists)

- Lists can contain lists as elements, that can contain lists as elements, that ...
- Can e.g. be used to store multi-dimensional data (list lengths can be non-uniform)

 **Note:** For dealing with matrices the NumPy module is a better choice

## multidimensional-lists.py

```
list1d = [1, 3, 5, 2]
list2d = [[1, 2, 3, 4],
          [5, 6, 7, 9],
          [0, 8, 2, 3]]
list3d = [[[5,6], [4,2], [1,7], [2,4]],
          [[1,2], [6,3], [2,5], [7,5]],
          [[3,8], [1,5], [4,3], [2,4]]]

print(list1d[2])
print(list2d[1][2])
print(list3d[2][0][1])
```

## Python shell

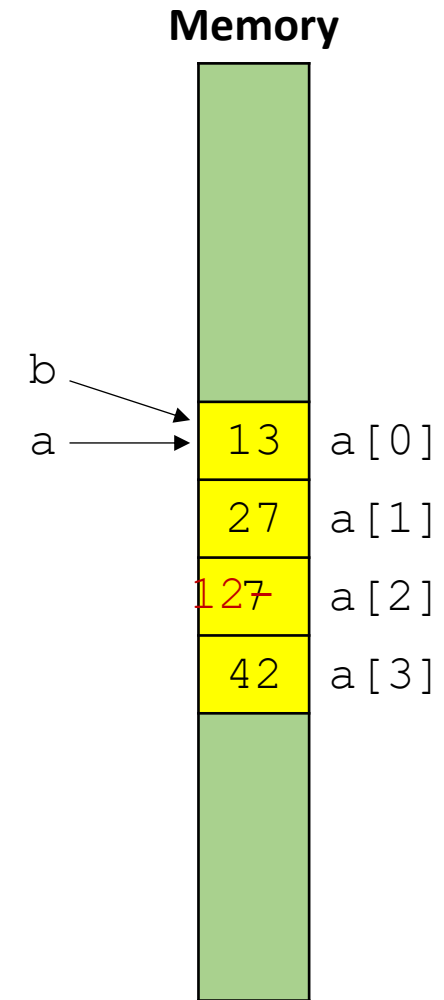
```
| 5
| 7
| 8
```

# aliasing

```
a = [13, 27, 7, 42]
```

```
b = a
```

```
a[2] = 12
```



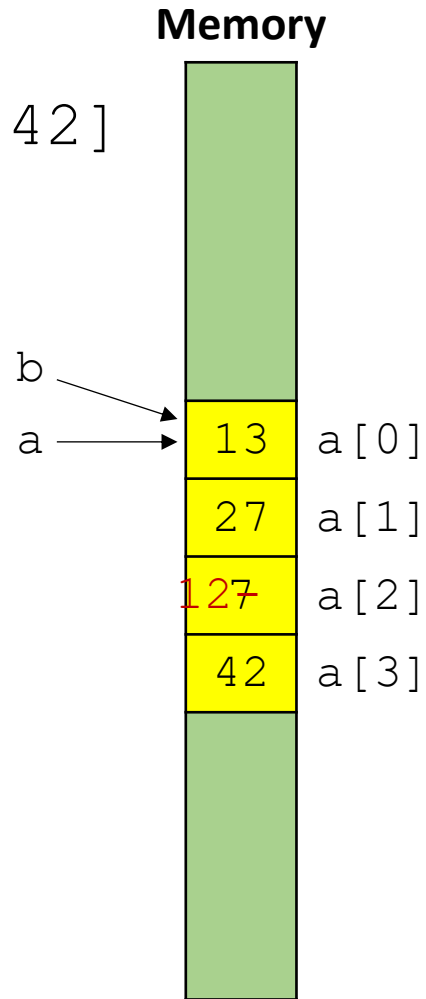


$y = x$  VS  $y = x[:]$

`a = [13, 27, 7, 42]`

`b = a`

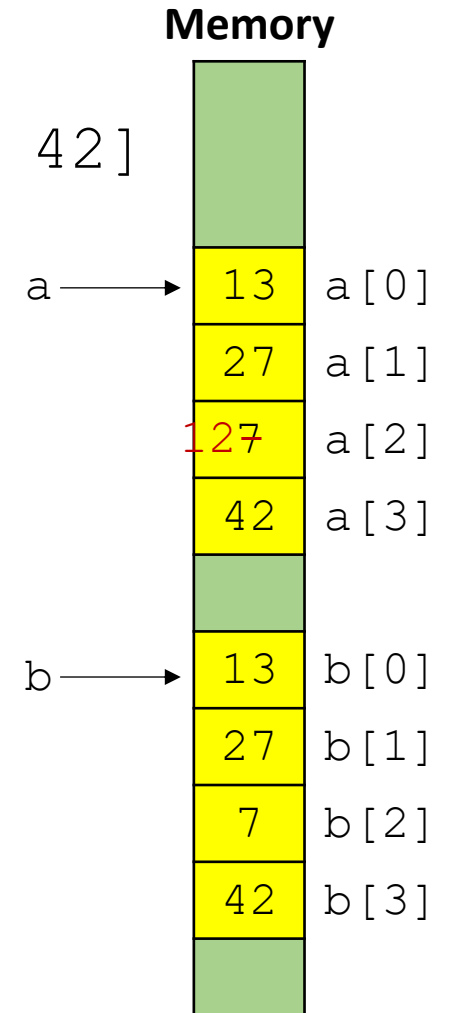
`a[2] = 12`



`a = [13, 27, 7, 42]`

`b = a[:]`

`a[2] = 12`



# × [ : ] vs nested structures

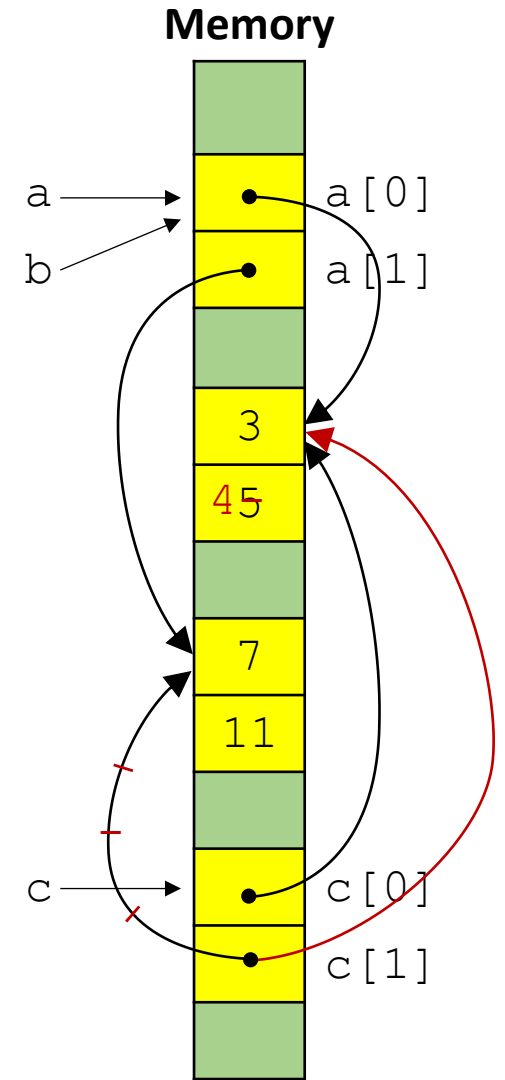
```
a = [[3, 5], [7, 11]]
```

```
b = a
```

```
c = a[:]
```

```
a[0][1] = 4
```

```
c[1] = b[0]
```



# Question – what is c ?

- a) `[[3, 5], [7, 11]]`
- b) `[[3, 5], [3, 5]]`
- c) `[[3, 4], [3, 5]]`
- d) `[[3, 4], [3, 4]]`
- e) Don't know

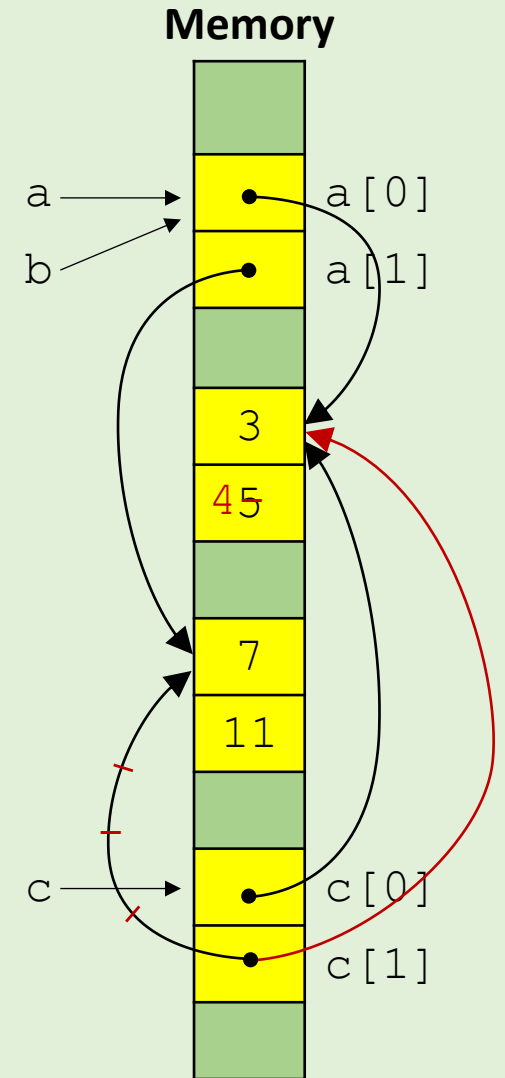
```
a = [[3, 5], [7, 11]]
```

```
b = a
```

```
c = a[:]
```

```
a[0][1] = 4
```

```
c[1] = b[0]
```

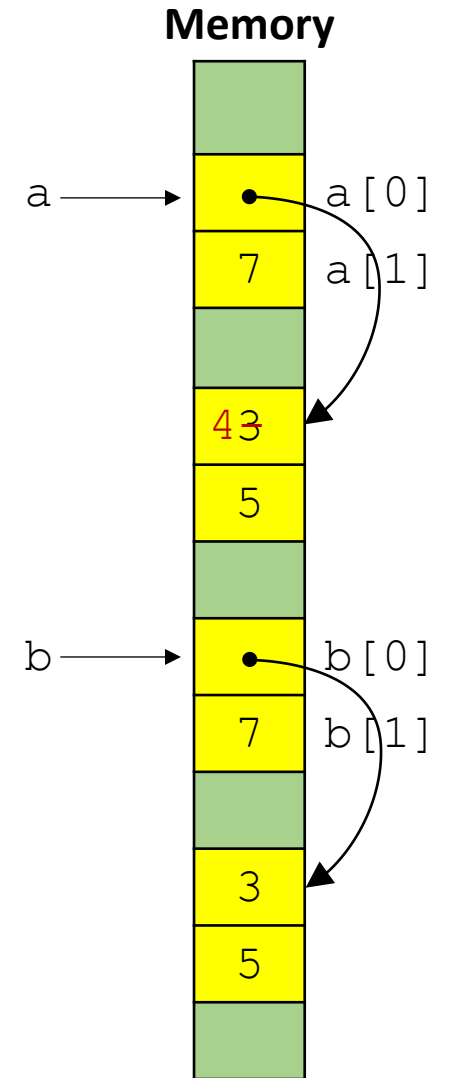


# copy.deepcopy

- To make a copy of all parts of a composite value use the function **deepcopy** from module copy

## Python shell

```
> from copy import deepcopy
> a = [[3, 5], 7]
> b = deepcopy(a)
> a[0][0] = 4
> a
| [[4, 5], 7]
> b
| [[3, 5], 7]
```



# Initializing a 2-dimensional list



Python shell

```
> x = [1] * 3
> x
| [1, 1, 1]
> y = [[1] * 3] * 4
> y
| [[1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1]]
> y[0][0] = 0
> y
| [[0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 1]]
```

Python shell

```
> y = []
> for _ in range(4): y.append([1] * 3)
> y[0][0] = 0
> y
| [[0, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1]]
```

# *range(from, to, step)*



In Python 2, `range` generates the explicit list, i.e. always use memory proportional to the length; `xrange` in Python 2 corresponds to `range` in Python 3; Python 3 is more memory friendly

- `range(from, to, else)` represents the **sequence** of numbers starting with *from*, with increments of *step*, and smaller/greater than *to* if *step* positive/negative

```
range(5)           : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4   (default from = 0, step = 1)
range(3, 8)        : 3, 4, 5, 6, 7   (default step = 1)
range(-2, 7, 3)     : -2, 1, 4       (from and to can be any integer)
range(2, -5, -2)    : 2, 0, -2, -4    (decreasing sequence if step negative)
```

- Ranges are immutable, can be indexed like a list, sliced, and compared (i.e. represent the same sequence of numbers)
- `list(range(...))` generates the explicit list of numbers

## Python shell

```
> range(1, 10000000, 3)[2]
| 7
> range(1, 10000000, 3)[100:120:4]
| range(301, 361, 12)
> range(1, 10000000, 3)[100:120:4][2:3]
| range(325, 337, 12)
> list(range(5, 14, 3))
| [5, 8, 11]
```

Question – What is `range (3 , 20 , 4) [2 : 4] [1] ?`

- a) 3
- b) 7
- c) 11
- d) 15
- e) 19
- f) Don't know



Exercise “sliced ranges” is annoying hard

# for - loop

- For every element in a **sequence** execute a block of code:

`for variable in sequence:`  
`block`

- Sequences can e.g. be lists, strings, ranges
- `break` and `continue` can be used like in a while-loop to break out of the for-loop or continue with the next element in the sequence

## Python shell

```
> for x in [1, 'abc', [2, 3], 5.0]:  
>     print(x)  
| 1  
| abc  
| [2, 3]  
| 5.0  
> for x in 'abc':  
>     print(x)  
| a  
| b  
| c  
> for x in range(5, 15, 3):  
>     print(x)  
| 5  
| 8  
| 11  
| 14
```



# Question – What is printed ?

Python shell

```
> for i in range(1, 4):  
>     for j in range(i, 4):  
>         print(i, j, sep=':', end=' ')
```

- a) 1:1 1:2 1:3 2:1 2:2 2:3 3:1 3:2 3:3
- b) 1:1 1:2 1:3 2:2 2:3 3:3
- c) 1:1 2:1 3:1 1:2 2:2 3:2 1:3 2:3 3:3
- d) 1:1 2:1 3:1 2:2 3:2 3:3
- e) Don't know

# Question – **break**, what is printed ?

Python shell

```
> for i in range(1, 4):  
>     for j in range(1, 4):  
>         print(i, j, sep=':', end=' ')  
>         if j >= i:  
>             break
```

- a) *nothing*
- b) 1:1
- c) 1:1 2:1 2:2 3:1 3:2 3:3
- d) 1:1 2:2 3:3
- e) Don't know



In nested for- and while-loops,  
break only breaks the innermost loop

\*\*\*\*\* COMMODORE 64 BASIC V2 \*\*\*\*\*

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READY.

10 FOR I=1 TO 10

20 PRINT I

30 NEXT I

RUN

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

READY.

\*\*\*\*\* COMMODORE 64 BASIC V2 \*\*\*\*\*

64K RAM SYSTEM 38911 BASIC BYTES FREE

```
READY.  
10 FOR I=1 TO 3  
20   FOR J=1 TO 3  
30     PRINT I,J  
40   NEXT J  
50 NEXT I  
RUN
```

1  
1  
1  
2  
3

1  
2  
3  
1  
2  
3

READY.

# Palindromic substrings

- Find all **palindromic** substrings of length  $\geq 2$ , i.e. substrings spelled identically forward and backwards:

abr**ac**adrabratr**all**alla  
    *i*    *j*                    *i*    *j*

- Algorithm:** Test all possible substrings (brute force/exhaustive search)
- Note:** the slice `t[::-1]` is `t` reversed

palindrom.py

```
s = 'abracadrabratrallalla'

for i in range(len(s)):
    for j in range(i + 2, len(s) + 1):
        t = s[i:j]
        if t == t[::-1]:
            print(t)
```

Python shell

```
| aca
| alla
| allalla
| ll
| lla11
| la1
| alla
| ll
```

# Sieve of Eratosthenes

- Find all prime numbers  $\leq n$
- Algorithm:

② 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...  
2 ③ 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...  
2 3 4 ⑤ 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...  
2 3 4 5 6 ⑦ 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...  
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ⑪ 12 13 14 ...  
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ⑬ 14 ...

## eratosthenes.py

```
n = 100
prime = [True] * (n + 1)

for i in range(2, n):
    for j in range(2 * i, n + 1, i):
        prime[j] = False

for i in range(2, n + 1):
    if prime[i]:
        print(i, end=' ')
```

## Python shell

```
| 2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41
  43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89
  97
```

# while-else and for-else loops

- Both for- and while-loops can have an optional “else”:

```
for variable in sequence:
```

```
    block
```

```
else:
```

```
    block
```

```
while condition:
```

```
    block
```

```
else:
```

```
    block
```

- The “else” block is only executed if no `break` is performed in the loop



- The “else” construction for loops is specific to Python, and does not exist in e.g. C, C++ and Java

# Linear search

## linear-search-while.py

```
L = [7, 3, 6, 4, 12, 'a', 8, 13]
x = 4

i = 0
while i < len(L):
    if L[i] == x:
        print(x, 'at position', i, 'in', L)
        break
    i = i + 1

if i >= len(L):
    print(x, 'not in', L)
```

## linear-search-while-else.py

```
i = 0
while i < len(L):
    if L[i] == x:
        print(x, 'at position', i, 'in', L)
        break
    i = i + 1
else:
    print(x, 'not in', L)
```

## linear-search-for.py

```
found = False
for i in range(len(L)):
    if L[i] == x:
        print(x, 'at position', i, 'in', L)
        found = True
        break

if not found:
    print(x, 'not in', L)
```

## linear-search-for-else.py

```
for i in range(len(L)):
    if L[i] == x:
        print(x, 'at position', i, 'in', L)
        break
else:
    print(x, 'not in', L)
```

## linear-search-builtin.py

```
if x in L:
    print(x, 'at position', L.index(x), 'in', L)
else:
    print(x, 'not in', L)
```



Some performance considerations

# String concatenation

- To concatenate two (or few) strings use

$str_1 + str_2$   
 $var += str$

- To concatenate several/many strings use

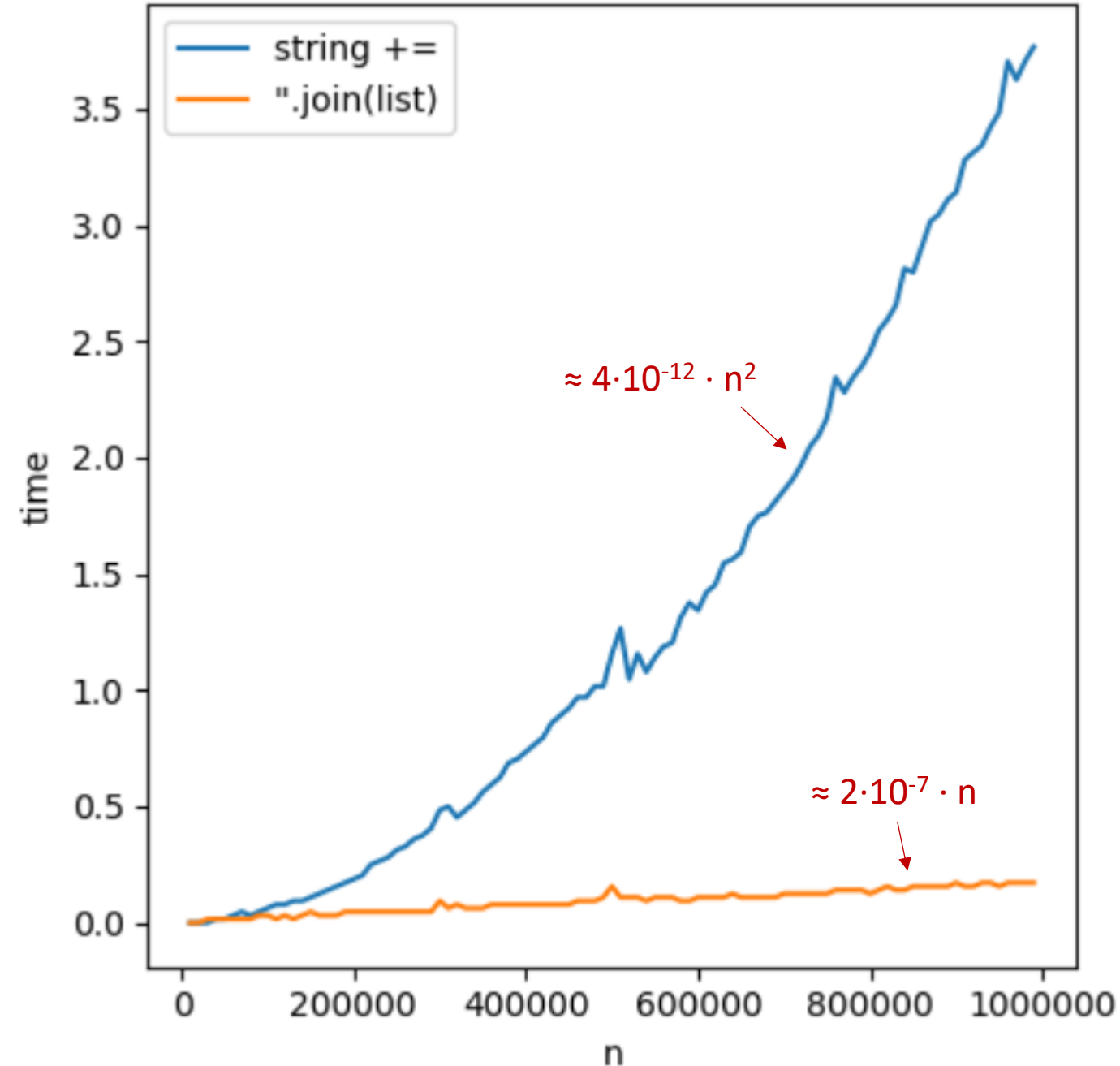
`' '.join([str1, str2, str3, ... , strn])`

- Concatenating several strings by repeated use of `+` generates explicitly the longer-and-longer intermediate results; using `join` avoids this slowdown



## Python shell

```
> s = 'A' + 'B' + 'C'
> s
| 'ABC'
> 'x'.join(['A', 'B', 'C'])
| 'AxBxC'
> s = ''
> s += 'A'
> s += 'B'
> s += 'C'
> s
| 'ABC'
> L = []
> L.append('A')
> L.append('B')
> L.append('C')
> L
| ['A', 'B', 'C']
> s = ''.join(L)
> s
| 'ABC'
```



### string-concatenation.py

```
from time import time
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

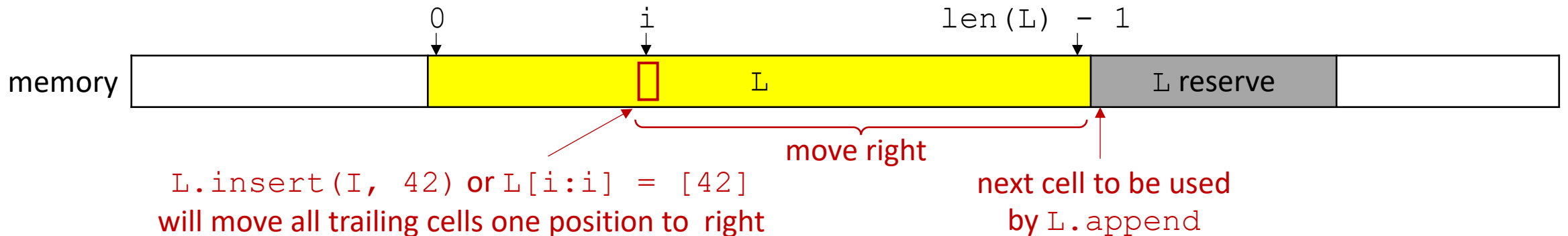
ns = range(10_000, 1_000_000, 10_000)
time_string = []
time_list = []
for n in ns:
    start = time()
    [s = ''
     for _ in range(n):
         s += 'abcdefgh' # slow ⚠
    end = time()
    time_string.append(end - start)

    start = time()
    [substrings = []
     for _ in range(n):
         substrings.append('abcdefgh');
    s = ''.join(substrings);
    end = time()
    time_list.append(end - start)

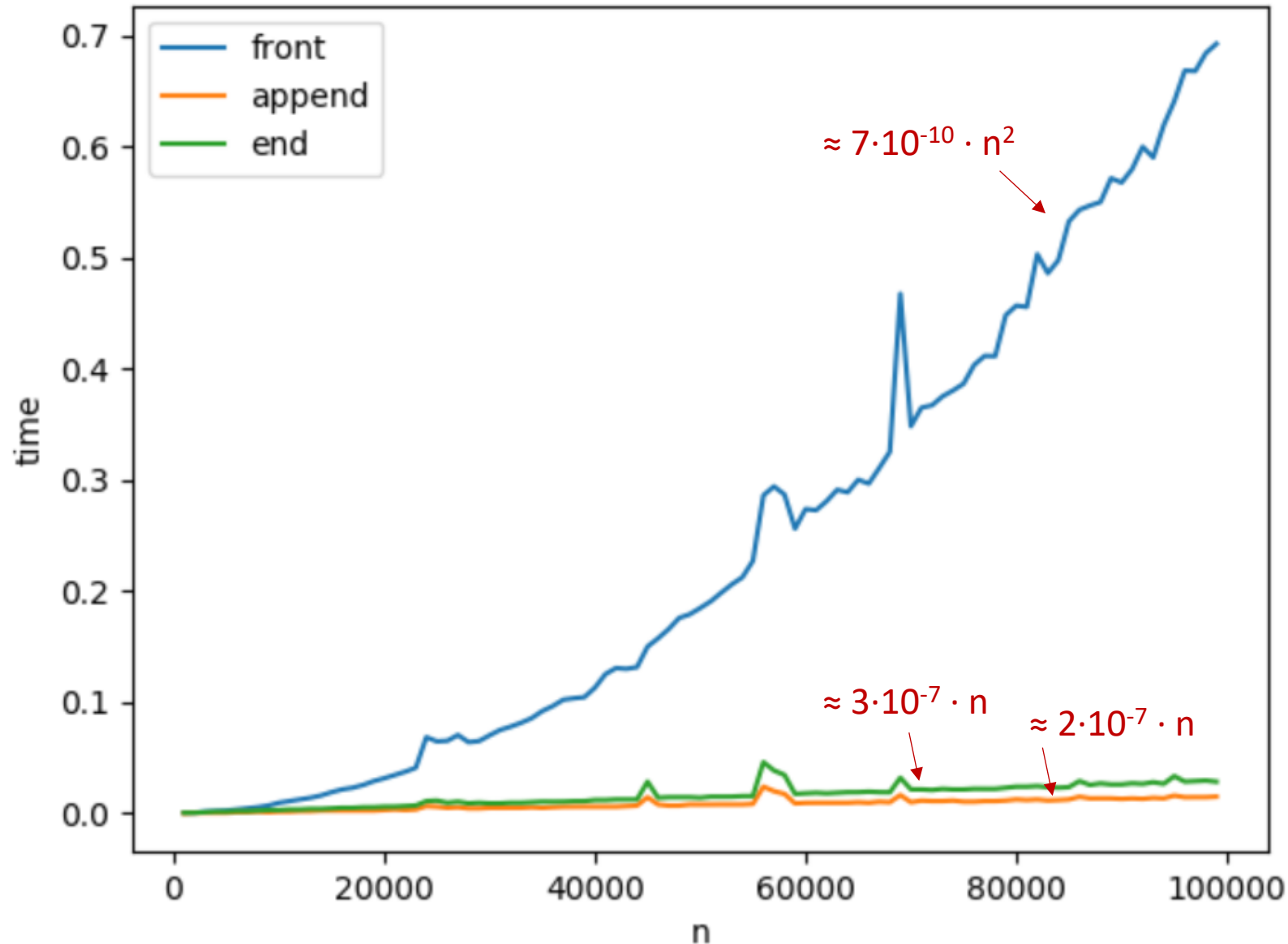
plt.plot(ns, time_string, label='string +=')
plt.plot(ns, time_list, label="'''.join(list)")
plt.xlabel('n')
plt.ylabel('time')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

# The internal implementation of Python lists

- Accessing and updating list positions take the same time independently of position
- Creating new / deleting entries in a list depends on position, Python optimizes towards updates at the end
- Try to organize your usage of lists to insert / delete elements at the end  
`L.append(element)` and `L.pop()`
- Python lists internally have space for adding  $\approx 12.5\%$  additional entries at the end; when the reserved extra space is exhausted the list is moved to a new chunk of memory with  $\approx 12.5\%$  extra space



# List insertions at front vs end



list-insertions.py

```
from time import time
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

ns = range(1000, 100_000, 1000)
time_end = []
time_append = []
time_front = []
for n in ns:
    start = time()
    L = []
    for i in range(n):
        L[i:i] = [i] # insert after list
    end = time()
    time_end.append(end - start)

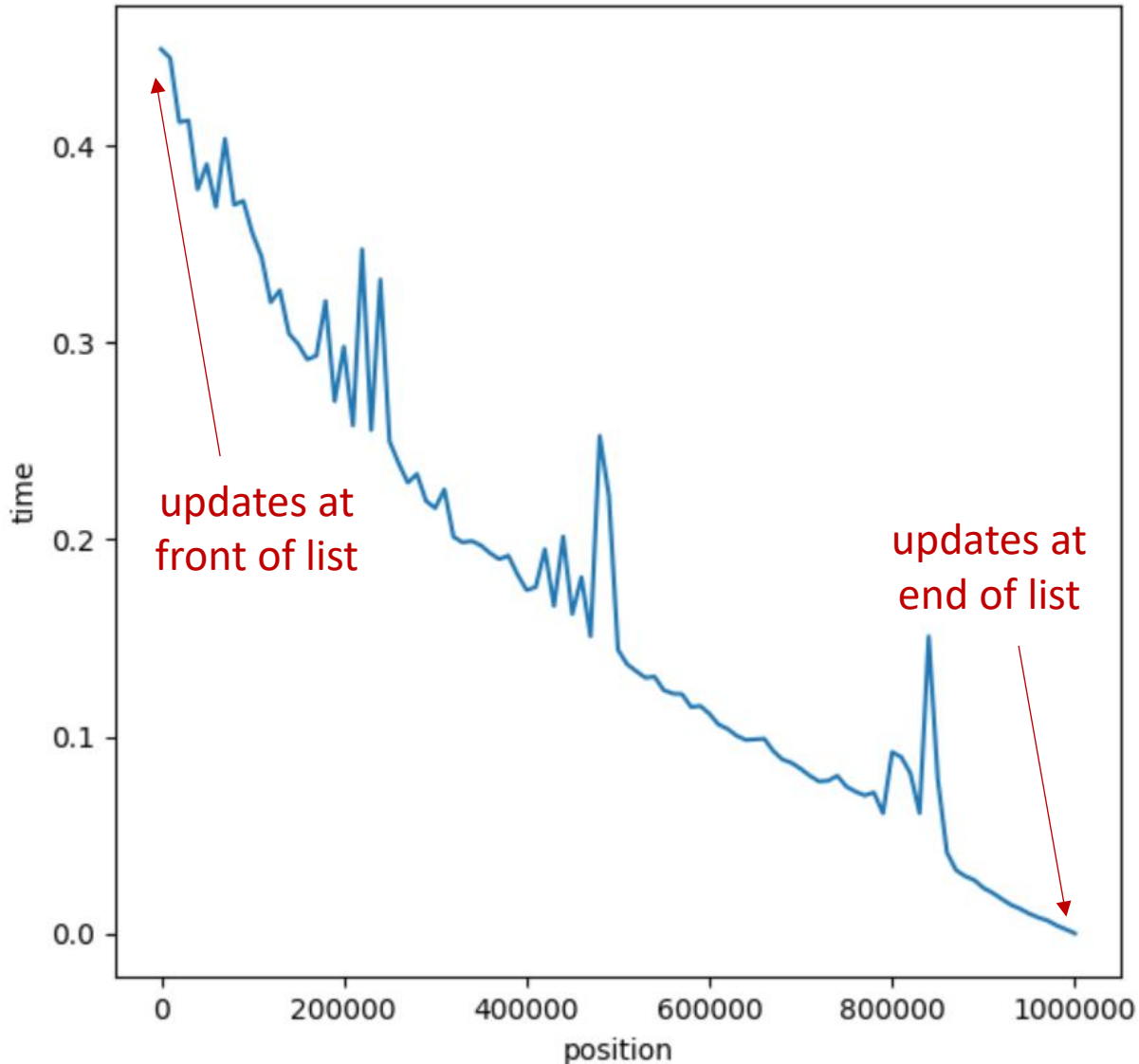
    start = time()
    L = []
    for i in range(n):
        L.append(i) # append to list
    end = time()
    time_append.append(end - start)

    start = time()
    L = []
    for i in range(n):
        L[0:0] = [i] # insert at front
    end = time()
    time_front.append(end - start)

plt.plot(ns, time_front, label='front')
plt.plot(ns, time_append, label='append')
plt.plot(ns, time_end, label='end')
plt.xlabel('n')
plt.ylabel('time')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



# Updates (insertions + deletions) in the middle of a list



## list-updates.py

```
from time import time
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

ns = range(0, 1_000_001, 10_000)
time_pos = []
L = list(range(1_000_000)) # L = [0, ..., 999_999]
for i in ns:
    start = time()
    for _ in range(1000):
        L[i:i] = [42] # insert element before L[i]
        del L[i]      # remove L[i] from L
    end = time()
    time_pos.append(end - start)

plt.plot(ns, time_pos)
plt.xlabel('position')
plt.ylabel('time')
plt.show()
```