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Chapter-4 / Lists and Tuples.

Python Lists are Containers to store a set of values of any data type.

friends = ["Apple", "Akash", "Rehan", 7, False]
- "Apple" → str()
- "Akash" → can store value of any datatype.
- 7 → int()
- False → bool()

List Indexing

A list can be indexed just like a string

L1 = [7, 9, "Kaif"]

L1[0] ⇒ 7
L1[1] ⇒ 9
L1[70] ⇒ Error.
L1[0:2] ⇒ [7, 9] ⇒ ~~string~~ List slicing.

List Methods

Consider the following List:

L1 = [1, 8, 7, 2, 22, 15]

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1) L1.sort(); updates the list to [1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 21]

2) L1.reverse(): updates the list to [15, 21, 2, 7, 8, 1]

3) L1.append(8): adds 8 at the end of the list.

4) L1.insert(3, 8): This will add 8 at 3 index.

5) L1.pop(2): will delete element of index 2 and return its value.

6) L1.remove(21): will remove 21 from the list.

Tuples in Python

A tuple is an immutable data type in python. → Cannot change.

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a = ( ) ⇒ Empty tuple

a = (1,) ⇒ Tuple with only one element needs a comma.

a = (1, 7, 2) ⇒ Tuple with more the one element.

once defined a tuple's element cant be altered or manipulated.

Tuple methods.

Consider the following tuple.

a = (1, 7, 2)

1) a.Count(1) = a.Count(1) will return number of times 1 occurs in a.

2) a.index(1): a index(1) will return the index of first occurence of 1 in a.

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