Python

Friday, September 21, 2018 12:19 PM

LISTS:-- []

Extend function in list
List 1 = []
List2 =[]
List2.extrend.list[1]
List2.append(var)
List2.insert(1,value)
List2.remove(value to be removed)
List2.clear()==> removes all elements
List2.pop()--removes last elemet
Get index of value in list list2. index(value to be found)
List2.count(value to be found) ==check the count of a value
List2.sort()
Reverse list ==> List2.reverse()
Copy of Lists ==> list3 = List2.copy()

Tuples ()

Tuples immutable==> cannot be modified or changed
Coordinates =(4,5)
Coordinates([0]) --> 4

```
a =[(5,6),(6,3)]
print(a[0])
(5, 6)
 a =[(5,6),(6,3)]
print(a[0][1])
6
```

Functions :->

```
def sayhi():
   print("hi")

sayhi()
==========
def add(a,b):
   return (a+b)

print(add(5,3))
```

```
If x > 2 :
      Print("Greater")
Else:
      Print("Less")
```

Elif:	

Dictionaries:-
{}

Month_conv = {"1": "Jan", "2":"Feb"}

Month_conv.get("1")

```
friends = ["Anshu", "Vikash", "Harish"]

for index in range(len(friends)):
   print(friends[index])
```

O/P
Anshu
Vikash
Harish

Arrays and lists are both used in Python to store data, but they don't serve exactly the same purposes. They both can be used to store any data type (real numbers, strings, etc), and they both can be indexed and iterated through, but the similarities between the two don't go much further. The main difference between a list and an array is the functions that you can perform to them. For example, you can divide an array by 3, and each number in the array will be divided by 3 and the result will be printed if you request it. If you try to divide a list by 3, Python will tell you that it can't be done, and an error will be thrown.

From <https://www.pythoncentral.io/the-difference-between-a-list-and-an-array/>