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# Return and not return: When return then we can capture the method in a variable it doesn’t change the original array

But when it is not returned then it means that it changes the original array.

# Array declaration:

cars = ["Ford", "Volvo", "BMW"]

# Get item from array:

A, B, C = [6, 7, 9]

# Get an index value:

x = cars[0]

# Modify a value:

cars[0] = "Toyota"

# Get the length of an array:

length = len(cars)

# Remove the last element (no return-change the original array) also (return the deleted item):

cars.pop(1)

x = cars.pop(2)

Here 1st line change the array without the 1 indexed element and 2nd line remove the 2 indexed element and return the deleted item.

# Remove specific elements (no return):

cars.remove("Volvo")

# Add an item to the last position (no return)

cars.append("Tesla")

Also, can add multiple value with this method:

a = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

b = ["Ford", "BMW", "Volvo"]

a.append(b)

# Add elements to a specific position (no return):

fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

fruits.insert(1, "orange")

# Sorting ascending order (no return):

cars.sort()

Also sorting descending order:

cars.sort(*reverse*=True)

# Reverse an array (no return):

fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

fruits.reverse()

# Return a copy of an array (return, do not change original array):

fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']

x = fruits.copy()

# Count how many time the item appears in the array (return):

points = [1, 4, 2, 9, 7, 8, 9, 3, 1]

x = points.count(9)

# Get the items position/index no:

fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

x = fruits.index("cherry")

# Merge two array. The array name will be the first one:

fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

cars = ['Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']

fruits.extend(cars)

# Clear the array. Empty an array:

fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']

fruits.clear()