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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 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)

# Sorting ascending order (no return):

cars.sort()

Also sorting descending order:

cars.sort(*reverse*=True)

# Reverse an array (no return)