20 METHODS ON LIST, TUPLES AND DICTIONARIES WITH EXAMPLES

- a) LIST
 - 1. insert()
 - 2. pop()
 - 3. extend()
 - 4. append()
 - 5. remove()
 - 6. count()
 - 7. sort()
 - 8. reverse()
 - 9. clear()
- 10. index()
- 11. copy()
- b) TUPLES
 - 1. len()
 - 2. sorted()
 - 3 min()
 - 4. max()
 - 5. sum()
 - 6. tuple()
 - 7. index()
 - 8. count()
- c) DICTIONARIES
 - 1. keys ()
 - 2. values()
 - 3. items()
 - 4. get()

LIST ARE USED TO STORE MULTIPLE ITEMS IN A SINGLE VARIABLE, IT STORES COLLECTION OF DATA.

```
In [5]: Fruit_list = ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon', 'Apple']
    print(Fruit_list)
    ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon', 'Apple']
```

```
In [9]: Fruit_list = ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon', 'Apple']
         Fruit list.append('carrot')
         print (Fruit_list)
         ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon', 'Apple', 'carrot']
         Fruit_list = ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon', 'Apple']
In [10]:
         Fruit_list.extend('carrot')
         print (Fruit list)
         ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon', 'Apple', 'c', 'a', 'r', 'r', 'o', 't']
In [16]: my_List = [1,2,3,4,5,6]
         my List.pop(2)
         print (my List)
         [1, 2, 4, 5, 6]
In [17]: Fruit_list = ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon', 'Apple']
         Fruit_list.pop(3)
         print (Fruit list)
         ['mango', 'cashew', 'watermelon']
```

TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE MEANING THEY CANT BE CHANGED ONCE THEY ARE CREATED.

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DICTIONARIES

```
In [22]: dict={'brand': 'toyota', 'model': 'mustang', 'year': 2000}
    x=dict.keys()
    print(dict)

    {'brand': 'toyota', 'model': 'mustang', 'year': 2000}

In [23]: dict={'brand': 'toyota', 'model': 'mustang', 'year': 2000}
    x=dict.values()
    print(dict)

    {'brand': 'toyota', 'model': 'mustang', 'year': 2000}

In [25]: dict={'brand': 'toyota', 'model': 'mustang', 'year': 2000}
    x=dict.items()
    print(dict)

    {'brand': 'toyota', 'model': 'mustang', 'year': 2000}

In []:
```