Python List interview questions

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Ques. What is List?

- Lists are used to store multiple items in a single variable.
- List items are **ordered**, **changeable**, and **allow duplicate** values.
- In Python lists are written with **square brackets[]**, separated by commas.
- The list is **changeable**, meaning that we can change, add, and remove items in a list after it has been created.
- Since lists are indexed, lists can have items with the **same value.**

```
my_list = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]   #Output:- ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
my_list = [1, "Hello", 3.4]               #Output:- [1, "Hello", 3.4]
my_list = ["mouse", [8, 4, 6], ['a']]     #Output:- ["mouse", [8, 4, 6], ['a']]
//A list can also have another list as an item. This is called a nested list.
print(my_list)
```

Ques. Access List Items?

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "melon", "mango"]
print(thislist[1])          #Output:- banana
print(thislist[-1])         #Output:- mango
print(thislist[:])          #Output:- ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange",
"kiwi", "melon", "mango"]
print(thislist[2:5])        #Output:- ['cherry', 'orange', 'kiwi']
print(thislist[:4])         #Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']
print(thislist[2:])         #Output:- ['cherry', 'orange', 'kiwi', 'melon',
'mango']
print(thislist[-4:-1])      #Output:- ['orange', 'kiwi', 'melon']
print(thislist[:-1])        #Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange',
'kiwi', 'melon']
```

- Get the Items at Specified Intervals

```
list = [9,3,6,4,7,3,1,4]
print(list[::2])    # Output:- [9, 6, 7, 1]
print(list[::-2])   # Output:- [4, 3, 4, 3]
print(list[::-1])   # Output:- [4, 1, 3, 7, 4, 6, 3, 9]  #reverse the List using
slice
```

Ques. Check if Item Exists?

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
if "apple" in thislist:
  print("Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits list")

Output:- Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits list
```

Ques. Change or Update List Items?

- **Change Item Value:-** To change the value of a specific item, refer to the index number.

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
thislist[1] = "blackcurrant"

print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'blackcurrant', 'cherry']
```

- **Change a Range of Item Values:-** To change the value of items within a specific range, define a list with the new values, and refer to the range of index numbers where you want to insert the new values.
- 1 se 2 wale range ke element hut jaynge

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "orange", "kiwi", "mango"]
thislist[1:3] = ["blackcurrant", "watermelon"]
print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'blackcurrant', 'watermelon', 'orange', 'kiwi', 'mango']
```

Ques. Add List Items?

- **Append method:-** add an item to the **end of the list**, use the append() method.

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
thislist.append("orange")
print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']
```

- **Insert method:-** The insert() method inserts an item at the ***specified index***.

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
thislist.insert(1, "orange")
print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

- **Extend method:-** The extend() method does not have to append lists, you can **add any iterable** object (tuples, sets, dictionaries etc.).

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
tropical = ["mango", "pineapple", "papaya"]

thislist.extend(tropical)

print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'mango', 'pineapple', 'papaya']
```

Ques. Remove List Items?

- **remove() method:-** Remove **Specified Item** from the List using remove() method.
- .remove() removes the first instance of a matching object.

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "banana"]
thislist.remove("banana")
print(thislist)
```

```
Output:- ['apple', 'cherry', "banana"]
```

- **pop() method:-** The pop() method **removes the specified index**.
- if you do not specify the index, the pop() method **removes the last item**.

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
thislist.pop(1)
print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'cherry']
```

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
thislist.pop()
print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana']
```

- **del() method:-** The del keyword also **removes the specified index.**
- The del keyword can also **delete the list completely.**

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
del thislist[0]
print(thislist)

Output:- ['banana', 'cherry']
```

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
del thislist
print(thislist) #this will cause an error because you have succsesfully deleted
"thislist".

Output:- Error
```

- **clear() method:-** The clear() method **empties the list.**

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
thislist.clear()
print(thislist)

Output:- []
```

Ques. Loop Lists?

```
# Loop Through a List
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in thislist:
  print(x)

Output:-
apple
banana
cherry
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

# Loop Through the Index Numbers
# You can also loop through the list items by referring to their index number.
#Use the range() and len() functions to create a suitable iterable.
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for i in range(len(thislist)):
  print(thislist[i])

Output:-
 apple
 banana
 cherry
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

# Using a While Loop
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
i = 0
while i < len(thislist):
  print(thislist[i])
  i = i + 1

Output:-
apple
banana
cherry
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
---

# Looping Using List Comprehension
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
[print(x) for x in thislist]

Output:-
 apple
 banana
 cherry
```

Ques. Copy Lists?

- **copy() method**

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
mylist = thislist.copy()
print(mylist)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

- **list() method**

```
thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
mylist = list(thislist)
print(mylist)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

Ques. Join Lists?

- There are several ways to join, or concatenate, two or more lists in Python.
- One of the easiest ways are by using the **+** operator.

```
list1 = ["a", "b", "c"]
list2 = [1, 2, 3]

list3 = list1 + list2
print(list3)

Output:- ['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]
```

- Another way to join two list is by **append** method all the items from list2 into list1, one by one.

```
list1 = ["a", "b" , "c"]
list2 = [1, 2, 3]

for x in list2:
  list1.append(x)

print(list1)

Output:- ['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]
```

- Or you can use the **extend()** method, which purpose is to add elements from one list to another list.

```
list1 = ["a", "b" , "c"]
list2 = [1, 2, 3]

list1.extend(list2)
print(list1)

Output:-['a', 'b', 'c', 1, 2, 3]
```

Ques. List Comprehension?

- List comprehension offers a shorter syntax when you want to create a new list based on the values of an existing list. **Syntax** newlist = [expression for item in iterable if condition == True]

```
# Based on a list of fruits, you want a new list, containing only the fruits with
the letter "a" in the name.

# Without list comprehension you will have to write a for statement with a
conditional test inside.
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "kiwi", "mango"]
newlist = []

for x in fruits:
  if "a" in x:
    newlist.append(x)

print(newlist)

# With list comprehension you can do all that with only one line of code:
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "kiwi", "mango"]
newlist = [x for x in fruits if "a" in x]

print(newlist)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'mango']
```

Ques. Sort Lists?

- Case Insensitive Sort:- By default the **sort()** method is case sensitive, resulting in all capital letters being sorted before lower case letters.

```
thislist = ["banana", "Orange", "Kiwi", "cherry"]
thislist.sort()
print(thislist)

Output:- ['Kiwi', 'Orange', 'banana', 'cherry']

# Example2:-
thislist = [100, 50, 65, 82, 23]
```

```
thislist.sort()
print(thislist)

Output:- [23, 50, 65, 82, 100]
```

- So if you want a **case-insensitive sort** function, use str.lower as a key function.

```
thislist = ["banana", "Orange", "Kiwi", "cherry"]
thislist.sort(key = str.lower)
print(thislist)

Output:- ['banana', 'cherry', 'Kiwi', 'Orange']
```

- **Sort Descending:-** To sort descending, use the keyword argument reverse = True.

```
thislist = ["orange", "mango", "kiwi", "pineapple", "banana"]
thislist.sort(reverse = True)
print(thislist)

Output:- ['pineapple', 'orange', 'mango', 'kiwi', 'banana']
```

```
# Reverse Order:- The reverse() method reverses the current sorting order of the
elements.
thislist = ["banana", "Orange", "Kiwi", "cherry"]
thislist.reverse()
print(thislist)

Output:- ['cherry', 'Kiwi', 'Orange', 'banana']
```

List Methods

Method	Description
append()	Adds an element at the end of the list
insert()	Adds an element at the specified position
extend()	Add the elements of a list (or any iterable), to the end of the current list
copy()	Returns a copy of the list
count()	Returns the number of elements with the specified value
index()	Returns the index of the first element with the specified value
pop()	Removes the element at the specified position

Method	Description
remove()	Removes the item with the specified value
clear()	Removes all the elements from the list
reverse()	Reverses the order of the list
sort()	Sorts the list

- **append():-** Adds an element at the end of the list

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
fruits.append("orange")
print(fruits)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']

# Example2:-
a = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
b = ["Ford", "BMW", "Volvo"]
a.append(b)
print(a)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', ["Ford", "BMW", "Volvo"]]
```

- **extend():-** Add the elements of a list (or any iterable), to the end of the current list

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
cars = ['Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']
fruits.extend(cars)
print(fruits)

output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']
```

- **insert():-** Adds an element at the specified position

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
fruits.insert(1, "orange")
print(fruits)

Output:- ['apple', 'orange', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------

# copy():-  Returns a copy of the list
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
```

```
x = fruits.copy()
print(x)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

- **count():-** Returns the number of elements with the specified value

```
fruits = [1, 4, 2, 9, 7, 8, 9, 3, 1]
x = fruits.count(9)
print(x)

Output:- 2
```

- **index():-** Returns the index of the first element with the specified value

```
fruits = [4, 55, 64, 32, 16, 32]
x = fruits.index(32)
print(x)

Output:- 3
```

- **pop():-** Removes the element at the specified position
- if you do not specify the index, the **pop()** method removes the last item.

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
x = fruits.pop(1)
print(x)
print(fruits)

output:-
banana
['apple', 'cherry']
```

- **remove():-** Removes the item with the specified value

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
fruits.remove("banana")
print(fruits)

Output:- ['apple', 'cherry']
```

- **clear():-** Removes all the elements from the list

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
fruits.clear()
print(fruits)

Output:- []
```

- **reverse():-** Reverses the order of the list

```
fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
fruits.reverse()
print(fruits)

Output:- ['cherry', 'banana', 'apple']
```

- **sort():-** Sorts the list

```
cars = ['Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']
cars.sort()
print(cars)

Output:- ['BMW', 'Ford', 'Volvo']

# Parameter Values in sort()
 1. reverse:- optional. reverse=True will sort the list descending. Default is
reverse=False
 2. key Optional. A function to specify the sorting criteria(s)

Example:-
cars = ['Ford', 'BMW', 'Volvo']
cars.sort(reverse=True)
print(cars)

Output:- ['Volvo', 'Ford', 'BMW']

Example2:-
def myFunc(e):
  return len(e)

cars = ['Ford', 'Mitsubishi', 'BMW', 'VW']
cars.sort(key=myFunc)
print(cars)

Output:- ['VW', 'BMW', 'Ford', 'Mitsubishi']

Example3:-
def myFunc(e):
  return len(e)

cars = ['Ford', 'Mitsubishi', 'BMW', 'VW']
```

```
cars.sort(reverse=True, key=myFunc)
print(cars)

Output:- ['Mitsubishi', 'Ford'', 'BMW', 'VW']

Example4:-
def myFunc(e):
  return e['year']

cars = [
  {'car': 'Ford', 'year': 2005},
  {'car': 'Mitsubishi', 'year': 2000},
  {'car': 'BMW', 'year': 2019},
  {'car': 'VW', 'year': 2011}
]

cars.sort(key=myFunc)

print(cars)

Output:-
[{'car': 'Mitsubishi', 'year': 2000}, {'car': 'Ford', 'year': 2005}, {'car': 'VW',
'year': 2011}, {'car': 'BMW', 'year': 2019}]
```

Ques. list() Constructor?

It is also possible to use the **list()** constructor to make a new list.

```
thislist = list(("apple", "banana", "cherry"))
print(thislist)

Output:- ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
```

Ques. Multiply a Python List by a Number Using a for loop?

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
multiplied = []
for number in numbers:
    multiplied.append(number * 2)
print(multiplied)
Output:- [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

Ques. Multiply a Python List by a Number Using a list comprehension?

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
multiplied = [number * 2 for number in numbers]
```

```
print(multiplied)
Output:- [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

Ques. **Convert a list into a tuple?**

- Using **tuple()** builtin function

```
list = [1,2,3,4]
result = tuple(list)
print(type(result))

Output:- <class 'tuple'>
```

- Using **loop** inside the tuple

```
sample_list = ['Compile', 'With', 'Favtutor']
tuple1 = tuple(i for i in sample_list)
print(tuple1)

Output:- ('Compile', 'With', 'Favtutor')
```

- **Unpack** list inside the parenthesis

```
sample_list = ['Compile', 'With', 'Favtutor']

#unpack list items and form tuple
tuple1 = (*sample_list,)

print(tuple1)
print(type(tuple1))

Output:-
('Compile', 'With', 'Favtutor')
<class 'tuple'>
```

Ques. What is the difference between an array and a list?

#	List	Array
1	It Contains elements of different data types	It Contains elements of same data types
2	Cannot handle arithmetic operations	Can handle arithmetic operations
3	We can print the entire list without the help of an explicit loop	To print or access array elements, we will require an explicit loop

#	List	Array
4	It consumes a large memory	It is a more compact in memory size comparatively list.

Ques. Difference between List and Tuples in Python?

List	Tuples
List is mutable. i.e they can be edited.	Tuple is immutable. (tuples are lists which can't be edited).
List iteration is slower and is time consuming.	Tuple iteration is faster.
List is useful for insertion and deletion operations.	Tuple is useful for readonly operations like accessing elements.
List has a large memory.	Tuple has a small memory.
List is stored in two blocks of memory (One is fixed sized and the other is variable sized for storing data)	Tuple is stored in a single block of memory.
List provides many in-built methods.	Tuples have less in-built methods.
List operations are more error prone	Tuples operations are safe.
A list has data stored in square brackets [] brackets. For example, list_1 = [10, 'Chelsea', 20]	A tuple has data stored in parantheses () brackets. For example, tup_1 = (10, 'Chelsea' , 20)

Ques. Write a program to print a list in reverse order?

- **using slice method**

```
def revlist(list):
    return list[::-1];

list = [24,55,78,64,25,12,22,11,1,2,44]
print(revlist(list))

Output:- [44, 2, 1, 11, 22, 12, 25, 64, 78, 55, 24]
```

- **Using For loop**

```
list1 = [1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9]
list2 = []
for item in list1:
    list2.insert(0, item)
print(list2)

Output:- [9, 8, 5, 4, 2, 1]
```

Ques. Check if a list contains an element?

```
li = [1,2,3,'a','b','c']
print('a' in li)

Output:- True
```

Ques. Convert a list into string?

```
list = ['my','name','is','Mohit','Saxena']
listtostring = ' '.join(list)
print('list after shuffling =',listtostring)

Output:-
list after shuffling = my name is Mohit Saxena
```

Ques. Print duplicate list, Find Even Or Odd Number?

```
list = [9,3,6,4,7,3,1,4]
duplicate = []
even = []
odd = []
for i in list:
    if list.count(i) > 1 and i not in duplicate:
        duplicate.append(i)
    elif i%2 == 0:
        even.append(i)
    else:
        odd.append(i)
print(duplicate)
print(even)
print(odd)

# Using List comprehension
[duplicate.append(i) for i in list if list.count(i) > 1 and i not in duplicate]
print(duplicate)

Output:-
[3, 4]
[6, 4]
[9, 7, 3, 1]
```

Ques. remove duplicate item from list using List comprehension?

```
lstnum = [12, 36, 56, 36, 36, 50, 56, 12]
unique_lst = []

[unique_lst.append(ele) for ele in lstnum if ele not in unique_lst]
print ("unique elements list  : " ,unique_lst)
```

Ques. find the even number from the list?

```
numberList = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
ansList = []
unique_lst = []
for num in numberList:
    for i in range(2, num):
        if num % i == 0:
            break
        else:
            ansList.append(num)
# ansList = list(dict.fromkeys(ansList)) # remove duplicate item using dict method
# ansList = [*set(ansList)] # remove duplicate item convert into set.
for ele in ansList:
    if ele not in unique_lst:
        unique_lst.append(ele)
print(unique_lst)
```

Ques. find the max, min number from the list user input?

```
number = int(input('enter the number of items in list '))
list = []
for num in range(number):
    item = int(input('Entered number '))
    list.append(item)
print('entered list=', list)
print('Max Number= ', max(list))
print('min number= ', min(list))

Output:-
enter the number of items in list 5
Entered number 6
Entered number 4
Entered number 15
Entered number 85
Entered number 5
entered list= [6, 4, 15, 85, 5]
Max Number=  85
min number=  4
```

Ques. find the sum of list elements?

```
num = [12, 36, 56, 36, 36, 50, 56, 12]
sum = 0
for ele in range(len(num)):
    sum = sum + num[ele]
print(sum)

Output:- 294
```

Ques. Generate a number list between two ranges?

```
listnum = list(range(1, 7))
print ("list between two range : " ,listnum)

Output:- list between two range :  [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

Ques. How to flatten a list of lists with a list comprehension?

```
def flatten_list(d_list):
    flat_list = []
    # Iterate through the outer list
    for element in d_list:
        if type(element) is list:
            # If the element is of type list, iterate through the sublist
            for item in element:
                flat_list.append(item)
        else:
            flat_list.append(element)
    return flat_list

nested_list = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7], [8, 9, 10]]
print('Original List', nested_list)
print('Transformed Flat List', flatten_list(nested_list))
------------------------------------------------------------------------
listnum = [[5,6,7,'C#'], ['C++',2,3]]
flatten_list = [ele for sublist in listnum for ele in sublist]
print('flatten list =',flatten_list)

Output:-
Original List [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7], [8, 9, 10]]
Transformed Flat List [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

Ques. How to Intersect two list?

```
listnum = ['C++',2,3,6,7,5,'C#']
listnum1 = ['C++',5,6,7,'C#']
```

```
intersect_res= []
for ele in listnum:
    if ele in listnum1:
        intersect_res.append(ele)
print(intersect_res)

# Using comprehension
intersect_res = [item for item in listnum if item in listnum1]

print('intersect of two list =',intersect_res)

Output:- ['C++', 6, 7, 5, 'C#']
```

Ques. get the difference between two List using comprehension?

```
lstnum = [15, 78, 4]
lstnum1 = [80, 4, 89]
diffra = []
for num in lstnum:
    if num not in lstnum1:
        diffra.append(num)

print(diffra)

Output:- [15, 78]
```

Ques. even values from a list using list comprehension?

```
lstnum = [12, 18, 14,17,15,6]
evenNum = []
for ele in lstnum:
    if ele%2==0:
        evenNum.append(ele)
print(evenNum)

evenNum1 = [ele for ele in lstnum if ele%2==0]
print(evenNum1)

Output:- [12, 18, 14, 6]
```

Ques. Remove the negative index from the list?

```
lstnum = [-5, 27, 1000, -4, 0, -80,56,-67]
# //Removing negative values
posNum = []
for item in lstnum:
```

```
    if item >= 0:
        posNum.append(item)
print(posNum)

res_lst = [item for item in lstnum if item >= 0]
print('list after removing negative values =',res_lst)

Output:-
[27, 1000, 0, 56]
```

Ques. How to iterate over 2+ lists at the same time?

```
name = ['Snowball', 'Chewy', 'Bubbles', 'Gruff']
animal = ['Cat', 'Dog', 'Fish', 'Goat']
age = [1, 2, 2, 6]
z = zip(name, animal, age)
for name,animal,age in z:
    print("%s the %s is %d" % (name, animal, age))

Output:-
Snowball the Cat is 1
Chewy the Dog is 2
Bubbles the Fish is 2
Gruff the Goat is 6
```

Ques. Combine 2 lists into a list of tuples with the zip function?

```
name = ['Snowball', 'Chewy', 'Bubbles', 'Gruff']
animal = ['Cat', 'Dog', 'Fish', 'Goat']
print(list(zip(name,animal)))

Output:- [('Snowball', 'Cat'), ('Chewy', 'Dog'), ('Bubbles', 'Fish'), ('Gruff',
'Goat')]
```

Ques. List Sorting in descending order?

```
list = [24,55,78,64,25,12,22,11,1,2,44]
list.sort(reverse = True)
print(list)

# 2nd Option Using For Loop
# list = [24,55,78,64,25,12,22,11,1,2,44]
list = []
intlistTot = int(input("Total Number of List Items to Sort = "))
for i in range(1, intlistTot + 1):
    intlistvalue = int(input("Please enter the %d List Item = "  %i))
```

```
    list.append(intlistvalue)

for i in range(len(list)):
    for j in range(i + 1, len(list)):
        if(list[i] < list[j]):
            temp = list[i]
            list[i] = list[j]
            list[j] = temp

print(list)

Output:- [78, 64, 55, 44, 25, 24, 22, 12, 11, 2, 1]
```

Ques . sort the list on the basis of length?

```
def Sorting(lst):
    lst2 = sorted(lst, key=len)
    return lst2

lst = ["rohan", "amy", "sapna", "muhammad", "aakash", "raunak", "chinmoy"]
print(Sorting(lst))

Output:- ['amy', 'rohan', 'sapna', 'aakash', 'raunak', 'chinmoy', 'muhammad']
```

Ques. Check if a list contains an element?

- The in operator will return True if a specific element is in a list.

```
li = [1,2,3,'a','b','c']
'a' in li

Output:- True
```

Ques. Find the index of the 1st matching element?

- you want to find the first “apple” in a list of fruit. Use the **index()** method.

```
fruit = ['pear', 'orange', 'apple', 'grapefruit', 'apple', 'pear']
a = fruit.index('apple') #=> 2
b = fruit.index('pear') #=> 0
```

Ques. Iterate over both the values in a list and their indices?

- enumerate() adds a counter to the list passed as an argument.

```
grocery_list = ['flour','cheese','carrots']
for id,val in enumerate(grocery_list):
    print("%s: %s" % (id, val))

Output:-
0: flour
1: cheese
2: carrots
```

Ques. How to manipulate every element in a list with list comprehension?

```
# using comprehension
li = [0,25,50,100]
b = [i+1 for i in li]
print(b)

# Using for loop
for i in li:
    a = i+1;
    print(a)

Output:-
[1, 26, 51, 101]
1
26
51
101
```

Ques. Count the occurrence of a specific object in a list?

- The count() method returns the number of occurrences of a specific object.

```
pets = ['dog','cat','fish','fish','cat']
index = pets.count('fish')
print(index)

Output:- 2
```

Ques. Remove negative values from a list with the filter function?

```
def remove_negatives(x):
    return True if x >= 0 else False

a = [-10, 27, 1000, -1, 0, -30]
b  = [x for x in filter(remove_negatives, a)]
print(b)
```

```
# Using for Comprehension
res = [ele for ele in test_list if ele > 0]
print("List after filtering : " + str(res))
```

Ques. Remove elements in a list after a specific index?

```
li = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,10]
li[:10]
#=> [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

Ques. Remove elements in a list before a specific index?

```
li = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,10]
li[15:]
#=> [16, 17, 18, 19, 10]
```

Ques. Remove elements in a list between 2 indices?

```
li = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,10]
li[12:17]
#=> [13, 14, 15, 16, 17]
```