* **.append()** : Append an object to end of a list. Using only list.append(element) syntax, returns none. If you want to see the new appended list, you have to call or print it. See the example :

input :

empty\_list\_1 = []

empty\_list\_1.append('114')

empty\_list\_1.append('plastic-free sea')

print(empty\_list\_1)

birbirine listeleri eklemeye yarıyor

* **.insert()** : Add a new object to list at a speciﬁc index. The syntax looks like list.insert(index, object). See the example :

input :

city = ['New York', 'London', 'Istanbul', 'Seoul', 'Sydney', 'Addis Ababa']

city.insert(2, 'Stockholm')

print(city)

output

['New York', 'London', 'Stockholm', 'Istanbul', 'Seoul', 'Sydney', 'Addis Ababa']

Araya kelime almaya yarıyor

city\_list = [['New York', 'London', 'Istanbul', 'Seoul', 'Sydney']]

print(city\_list[0][2][3])

output :

a

dıştan içe doğru alır

numbers = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17]

print(numbers[2:5]) # we get the elements from index=2 to index=5(5 is not included)

output :

[5, 7, 9]

You can keep in mind the formula syntax below for slicing a sequence. From '**start**' to '**stop-1**', by '**step**'.

count = list(range(11))

print(count)

print(count[0:11:2])

output

[0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10]

0 dan 10 kadar sayıları alır sonrasında 2 şer 2 şer alır.

try\_tuple = ('love',)

print(try\_tuple)

print(type(try\_tuple)) # it's a tuple type.

output :

('love',)

<class 'tuple'>

Eger değişkende comma kullanılmazsa type str olur