# **Lists** Python for Ecologists

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## Lists, Tuples, and Dictionaries

Туре	Create Empty	Mutable?	Order
List	my_list = []	Mutable	Yes
Tuple	my_tuple = ()	Immutable	No
Dictionary	my_dictionary = {}	Mutable	No

Mutable here means you can append, change, subtract, etc.

#### Lists

```
species_names = []
species_names.append("Geospiza_fuliginosa") # small
species_names.append("Geospiza_fortis") # medium
species_names.append("Geospiza_magnirostris") # large
species_names
species_names
species_names.sort() #lists are mutable
#sorted(species_names) would not change the list
```

#### Lists

- Index, Value pairs
- Lists can be nested
- Tuples can use any immutable type as an index (not just integers)

#### Some list functions

Lists can mix types

```
some_list = [23, 23., 'Frog', None, True]
#None and Boolean types
```

Lists have similar methods as strings

```
some_list[0]
len(some_list)
[1,2] + [3,4]
```

We can easily loop over the list elements

```
for thing in some_list:
    print thing
```

And check to see if elements are in the list

```
'Frog' in some_list
'Bird' in some_list
```

## Deleting list elements

Getting rid of list elements

```
some_list
some_list.pop(0)
some_list
del some_list[2]
del some_list
```

### Tuples

- Tuples are immutable objects that cannot be altered
- Use parentheses () instead of square brackets []
  some\_tuple = (23,23.,'Frog',None,True)
- Tuples and lists can both be sliced some\_tuple[0:2] some\_list[0:2]

### Exercise 3- Run the script exer03\_lists.py

```
class TestLists(unittest.TestCase):
   def test lists(self):
       self.assertEquals(bird list, [])
       self.assertEquals(bird list, ['American_redstart','Arctic_tern'])
       self.assertEquals(bird list, ['Arctic tern', 'American redstart'])
       self.assertEquals(bird list, ['Arctic_tern', 'American_redstart', ...])
       self.assertEquals(warbler id, 3)
```