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# CHAPTER-4 : LISTS AND TUPLES

Python lists are containers to store a set of values of any data type.

friends = ["Apple", "Shayan", 7, false]

str() int() bool()

can store values of any datatype

## List Indexing.

A list can be indexed just like a string

L1 = [7, 9, "Shayan"]

L1[0] => 7

L1[1] => 9

L1[70] => error

L1[0:2] => [7,9] => List slicing

## List Methods

Consider the following list:

L1 = [1, 8, 7, 2, 21, 15]

1) L1.sort(): updates the list to [1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 21]

2) L1.reverse(): updates to [21, 15, 8, 7, 2, 1]

3) L1.append(8): adds 8 at the end of list

4) L1.insert(3,8): This will add 8 at 3 index

5) L1.pop(2) : will delete element at index 2 and return its value

6) L1.remove(21) : will remove 21 from the list

→ Tuples in Python

A tuple in python is an immutable data type.
↳ Cannot change

a = () ⇒ Empty Tuple
a = (1,) ⇒ Tuple with only one element needs a comma
a = (1, 7, 2) ⇒ Tuple with more than one Element

Once defined a tuple is element cant be altered or manipulated.

→ Tuple methods

Consider the following tuple
a = (1, 7, 2)

1) a.count(1): It will return number of times 1 Occurs in a.

2) a.index(1) : It will return ~~number~~ index of first occurence of 1 in a.