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Logical Thought & Programming

Defining Terms Chapter Four

**Chapter Four Terms List**

**List**: a list is a set of data instruction set inside brackets “ [ ] “

**List value**: just like a string a list value is set with ‘ ‘. For instance: [‘wet’, ‘water’, ‘hot’, ‘air’] the values are set in the list [ ‘ ’ ]

**Comma delimited**: Comma deleimited is just a way of saying you have values inside the [ ] brackets separated by commas.

**Index**: when you have a list stored in a variable and then python recongnises each value in that list as its own factor. So if you say spam = [‘cat’, ‘rat’, ‘dog’, ‘elephant’] each part can be called upon by spam[0] or spam[1] or spam[2] ext. each value in the list i.e. “index” is automatically labeled from zero and up in the list.

**Slice**: This is a way to get one or more values from a list by separating the integers with a colon i.e. spam [1:0] or whatever your name of your value is for your list

**Multiple assignment trick**: This is a shortcut that lets you assign more than one variable with the values in a list in one line of code. So instead of doing this

*>>> spam = [‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘bird’]*

*>>>size = cat[0]*

*>>>color = cat[1]*

*>>>weight= cat[2]*

you could type this line of code instead to shorten the assigned values

*>>> spam = [‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘bird’]*

*>>>size, color, weight = cat*

The number of the variables and the length of the list must be the same or python will give you a “valueError:”

**Method**: This is a function that is assigned to a value of a certain data type and has to be “called on” for its value to change or be activated.

**Modified in place**: using methods like .append and .insert you can replace variables value.

**Tuple**: A tuple is like a list but different in that it cannot have its value changed. They also use parentheses and ( ) instead of square brackets.

**List reference**: this is just a value that points to a specific spot on a list.