Welcome back to the Python Course

A list is an ordered sequence of elements. Each element has an index that determines its position.

We can consider a string a list of characters.

This is an example of list:

```
numbers = [ 123 , 654 , 789 , 852 ]
```

index: 0 1 2 3

This is an example of list:

```
numbers = \begin{bmatrix} 123, 654, 789, 852 \end{bmatrix}
index: 0 1 2 3
numbers\begin{bmatrix} 1:3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 654, 789 \end{bmatrix}
numbers\begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 789
```

list_name = list()
list_name.append(v)

```
list_name = list()
list_name.append( v )
```

```
list_name = list()
list_name.remove( v )
```

Let's practice!

You can check weather a element is in the list using in.

element in list_name

It returns True or False.

len() works exactly like with strings.

It returns an integer.

```
text = "1 2 3"

list_name = text.split("")

list_name \rightarrow ['1', '2', '3']
```

```
list_name= ['1', '2', '3']

text = "".join(list_name)

text \rightarrow "1 2 3"
```

Let's practice!

In python, sorting the elements of a list is easy thanks to the *sort()* method

list_name.sort()

list_name = [5,7,3,4]list_name.sort() list_name $\rightarrow [3,4,5,7]$

The *sorted()* function returns the sorted list without modifying the original list.

sorted(list_name)

list_name = [5, 7, 3, 4]sorted(list_name) $\rightarrow [3, 4, 5, 7]$

Let's practice!

A dictionary is an unordered set of key-value pairs.

```
dict_name = { key_1 : v_1 , key_2 : v_2 , ... , key_n : v_n }
dict_name = dict()
dict_name[ key ] = value
dict_name[ key ] → value
del dict_name[ key ]
```

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del dict_name[ key ]
```

dict_name.keys() → list of keys

dict_name.values() → list of values

Let's practice!