## List []

• A list is a data structure that holds an ordered collection of items i.e. you can store a sequence of items in a list.

The list of items should be enclosed in square brackets so that Python understands that you are specifying a list. Once you have created a list, you can add, remove or search for items in the list. Since we can add and remove items, we say that a list is a mutable data type i.e. this type can be altered.

```
## Runs
runs = [100, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
# type
print(runs)
[100, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
print(type(runs))
<class 'list'>
# len function
print(len(runs))
8
## Indexing in list: Like we used to have in our attendance register,
roll no.
# quiz 2
print(runs)
[100, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
runs[0]
100
l = [5, 1, -2, 2, 3, 4]
print(l[2])
```

```
- 2
print(len(l))
6
print(l[5])
l
[5, 1, -2, 2, 3, 4]
## Negative indexing: Topper from bottom :)
# quiz
runs
[100, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
print(runs[-1])
120
runs = [10, 55, 4, 67, 17]
print(runs[0] + runs[-1] + runs[-3])
31
print(runs[0])
print(runs[-1])
print(runs[-3])
10
17
4
## Let Sachin play another match: append
# quiz
runs
[100, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
```

```
centurian = 250
runs.append(centurian)
print(runs)
[100, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120, 250]
# quiz
runs = [10, 55, 4, 67, 17]
runs.append(6)
runs.append(200)
print(runs[-1] + runs[2])
204
print("abc")
abc
print(runs)
[10, 55, 4, 67, 17, 6, 200]
## Insert at index: runs.insert(index, value)
# Quiz
runs = [100, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
runs.insert(1, 99)
print(runs)
[100, 99, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
l = [1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 6, 7, 5]
l.insert(5, 10)
print(l)
[1, 2, 3, 3, 5, 10, 6, 7, 5]
```

```
Iterating a list
for i in range(5):
    print(i)
0
1
2
3
4
runs
[100, 99, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
# 5 1 2 3 4 5
l = input().split()
print(type(l))
print(l)
print(type(l[0]))
l = list(map(int, input().split()))
l.pop(0)
print(type(l))
print(l)
print(type(l[0]))
print(l)
m = map(int, input().split())
print(m)
# A1, A2,.... An
l = list(map(int, input().split()))
print(l)
def square(x):
    return x * x
l = [1, 2, 3, 4]
l = list(map(square, l))
print(l)
```

```
l = [1, 2, 3]

l1 = [4, 5, 6]

l * 2
```

```
# Lists are iterable as well
for i in runs:
    print(i, end=" ")
100 99 150 99 20 99 200 99 120
# Iteration protocol
l = [3, 4, 5, 6]
x = iter(l)
print(next(x))
3
print(next(x))
print(next(x))
5
print(next(x))
6
print(next(x))
StopIteration
                                           Traceback (most recent call
/var/folders/zn/hkv6562d6_d30glfs8yc76900000gn/T/ipykernel_10208/32676
91084.py in <module>
----> 1 print(next(x))
```

## StopIteration:

```
# Total runs scored by Sachin in his career
# quiz
# Sum
print(runs)
[100, 99, 150, 99, 20, 99, 200, 99, 120]
total = 0
for i in runs:
    total += i
print(total)
986
print(sum(runs))
986
#### Iterating a list using ranges
runs = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
total = 0
for i in runs:
    if i % 2 == 0:
       total += i
print(total)
6
for i in runs:
    print(i, end=" ")
1 2 3 4 5
runs
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
# Iterating a list using ranges
runs
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
len(runs)
# Here i is index of our list
for i in range(5):
    print(runs[i], end=' ')
1 2 3 4 5
for i in range(len(runs)):
    if i % 2 == 0:
        print(runs[i])
1
3
5
runs
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
total_even = 0
for i in range(len(runs)):
    if i % 2 == 0:
        total_even += runs[i]
print(total even)
9
total = 0
for i in range(0, len(runs), 2):
    total += runs[i]
print(total)
9
# Doubts
runs
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
runs[-1]
5
```

```
runs (-1)
TypeError
                                              Traceback (most recent call
last)
/var/folders/zn/hkv6562d6_d30glfs8yc76900000gn/T/ipykernel_10208/37405
36810.py in <module>
----> 1 runs(-1)
TypeError: 'list' object is not callable
runs
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for i in runs:
    print(i, end=" ")
1 2 3 4 5
for i in range(len(runs)):
    print(i, end=" ")
0 1 2 3 4
round(3.4)
3
round(3.6)
4
round(3.5)
4
```