

Solution Review: Appending Value to the End of a List

This lesson will give you a detailed review of how to append values at the end of a list.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING



- Solution 1: Use the `append()` Function
- Solution 2: Concatenate Lists Using `+` Operator

Solution 1: Use the `append()` Function

This solution is very simple and perhaps the more commonly used method in Python. You simply call the `append` function on your list, and your given arguments automatically get appended to your list automatically. This is what the process looks like:

```
l1
```

1	4	9	10	23
---	---	---	----	----

1 of 3

```
l1.append(90)
```

1	4	9	10	23
---	---	---	----	----

2 of 3

```
l1
```

1	4	9	10	23	90
---	---	---	----	----	----

Using the `append` function

—

[]

This append operation can be demonstrated using the python code as shown below:

```
def AppendtoList():
    l = [1, 4, 9, 10, 23]
    l.append(90)
    return l
l = AppendtoList()
print(l)
```

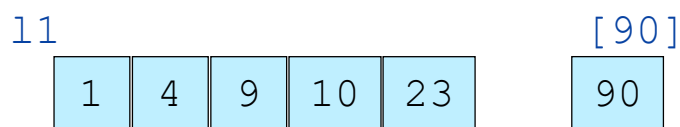


Lists in Python can be concatenated as well; it's similar to the append function in Python.

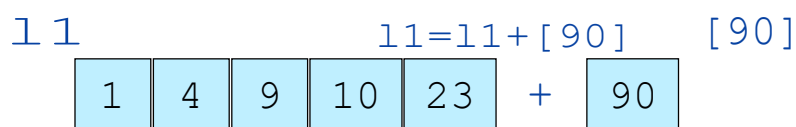
Solution 2: Concatenate Lists Using **+** Operator

This solution simply concatenates a list containing the element to be added with the existing list using the **+** operator.

This approach is a little more cumbersome, but it achieves the intended results. The following illustration depicts what is happening here:



1 of 3



2 of 3

l1

1	4	9	10	23	90
---	---	---	----	----	----

List Concatenation

3 of 3

—

[]

The concatenation operation can be demonstrated using the python code below:

```
l1 = [1, 4, 9, 10, 23]
print(l1)
l1 = l1 + [90]
print(l1)
```



Let's move on to the next lesson to solve another challenge using lists.