

UNIVERSITY *of* WISCONSIN
LA CROSSE
COMPUTER SCIENCE

CS 224 Introduction to Python

Lists

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Python Lists

Python's version of an array but some important differences:

- lists do not have a fixed size
- lists are heterogeneous
- can insert delete at arbitrary positions within list

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Creating a List

```
my_list = []           # creates an empty list
my_list = list()      # creates an empty list
my_list = [1, 2, 3]   # creates a list containing
                     # elements 1, 2 and 3
list2 = my_list       # creates a reference to my_list

my_list = [1, 3.14, 'test', ['a', 'b']]
                     # note different types

s = 'abc'
my_list = list(s)     # creates list ['a', 'b', 'c']
```

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Accessor

```
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

nums[5]               # value is 6
nums[len(nums)-1]    # value is 10
nums[-1]              # value is 10
nums[-2]              # value is 9
```

Accessor results in an element

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Slices

```

nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

nums[3:6]           # value is [4, 5, 6]
t = nums[4:]       # t is [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
u = nums[:7]       # u is [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
v = nums[-4:]      # v is [7, 8, 9, 10]
w = nums[:-5]      # w is [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

```

Slices are lists

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List Operations

- `len(my_list)` # number of elements
- `min(my_list)` # minimum value
- `max(my_list)` # maximum value
- `sum(my_list)` # sum of the values
- `all(my_list)` # True if all elements True
- `any(my_list)` # True if any element True

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More List Operations

- `my_list[i] = x` # element assignment
- `my_list[i:j] = u_list` # replaces slice with another list
- `del my_list[i]` # delete i^{th} element
- `del my_list[i:j]` # delete slice
- `u_list + v_list` # concatenate
- `e in my_list` # True if `e` is element in `my_list`

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Methods to add to a list

```
my_list.append(e)
    adds element e to end of my_list

my_list.extend(u_list)
    concatenates u_list onto my_list

my_list.insert(i, e)
    inserts element e at position i
```

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Methods to remove from a list

```
my_list.pop([i])  
    returns element at position i and removes it  
    from my_list. if no parameter given, returns  
    and removes last element.
```

```
my_list.remove(e)  
    searches for e in my_list and removes if found.  
    if multiple occurrences, removes only one.
```

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Methods to rearrange a list

```
my_list.reverse()  
    reverses elements of my_list in place.
```

```
my_list.sort()  
    sorts elements of my_list in place.
```

```
my_list.sort([key, [, reverse]])  
    sorts elements of my_list in place. key  
    is a sort-key function. reverse is an optional  
    Boolean flag.
```

How is reverse different from sort with reverse flag?

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Other list methods

```
my_list.count(e)  
    returns number of occurrences of e in my_list.  
  
my_list.index(e [, start [, stop]])  
    returns the smallest index i for which  
    my_list[i] == e. optional parameters start and  
    stop constrain the search.  
  
sorted(my_list [, key [, reverse]])  
    returns a sorted version of my_list but does  
    not change my_list.
```