

# Lists

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## KEY CONCEPTS

- ✓ • variables
- ✓ • truth statements
- ✓ • looping
- ✓ • functions
- ✓ • I/O
- ✓ • lists
- classes/objects
- OOP



Strings are lists



```
test3.py - D:/SCAD_ALL/BuildWebSite/SRCWebSite/PythonResources/programmingPDF/Class05-IO/test3.py (3.6.8)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
kermit = open("testdata.txt", 'r')
for line in kermit:
    values = line.split()
    print(line)
    print(values[0] + values[1])

kermit.close()
```

`print (values[0] + values[1])`

would result in a string that was concatenated

```
Python 3.6.8 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2016) on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()"
>>>
RESTART: D:/SCAD_ALL/BuildWebSite/SRCWebSite/PythonResources/programmingPDF/Class05-IO/test3.py
10.6 11.5 40.6
10.611.5
30.0 50.6 50.0

30.050.6
10.0 50.8 45.7

10.050.8
>>> |
```



test4.py - D:/SCAD\_ALL/BuildWebSite/SRCWebSite/PythonResources/programmingPDF/Class05-IO/test4.py (3.6.8)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
kermit = open("testdata.txt", 'r')
for line in kermit:
    values = line.split()
    print(line)
    print(float(values[0]) + float(values[1]))

kermit.close()
```

using float(argument)  
to convert  
would result in 22.1

Python 3.6.8 Shell

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57,
(AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" c
>>>
RESTART: D:/SCAD_ALL/BuildWebSite/SF
ss05-IO/test4.py
10.6 11.5 40.6
22.1
50.0 50.6 50.0
80.6
10.0 50.8 45.7
60.8
>>> |
```

Positive from  
left

Negative from  
right

```
test5.py - D:/SCAD_ALL/BuildWebSite/SRCWebSite/PythonResources/
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
string1 = "VSFX"
string2 = "160"
kermit = string1 + string2
print(kermit)
print(kermit[2:])
print(kermit[:-3])
60.8
>>>
RESTART: D:/SCAD_ALI
ss05-IO/test5.py
VSFX160
FX160
VSFX
>>>
```



# rstrip

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---

```
kermit = open("testdataCommas.txt")
for line in kermit:
    print line
    modlist = line.rstrip().split(',')
    print float(modlist[0]) + float(modlist[1])

kermit.close()
|
```

## In-class Exercise

Create a .txt file with a few lines of data, this time separate them with commas

Create a script to read the file and write out the second element of each line



Lists are defined by square brackets

[ ] is an empty list

ordered

changeable

Access an element or member of the list use an index (also called subscript)

`mylist[1]` will give you the second item on the list

remember to count from zero

# Why use them?

Data structure that makes access easier,  
For example the “for” loop can be used to iterate  
through a list

```
for item in mylist:  
    print item
```

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.6.8 (tags/v3.6.8:3c6b436a57, Dec 24 2018, 00:16:47) [AMD64] on win32

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more inf

```
>>> mylist = ["cavalier", "dog", "spaniel"]
```

```
>>> print(mylist[1])
```

```
dog
```

```
>>> for item in mylist:  
        print(item)
```

```
cavalier
```

```
dog
```

```
spaniel
```

```
>>> |
```



## append

```
>>> mylist[4] = "king"
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#5>", line 1, in <module>
    mylist[4] = "king"
IndexError: list assignment index out of range
>>> mylist.append("king")
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 'dog', 'spaniel', 'king']
>>> |
```



len

```
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 'dog', 'spaniel', 'king']
>>> print(len(mylist))
4
>>> |
```



Two other things python lists are capable of:

- inserting into the list at a given position
- differing types of items in a single list



# insert

```
>>> mylist.insert(2, "charles")
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 'dog', 'charles', 'spaniel', 'king']
>>> |
```





remove

```
>>> mylist.remove("dog")
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 'charles', 'spaniel', 'king']
>>> mylist.pop()
'king'
```

pop

```
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 'charles', 'spaniel']
>>> mylist.pop(1)
'charles'
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 'spaniel']
```

del

```
>>> del mylist[1]
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier']
>>> |
```

---



## Mixed types

```
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier']
>>> mylist.append(10.5)
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 10.5]
>>> mylist.append(["this", "is", "another", "list"])
>>> print(mylist)
['cavalier', 10.5, ['this', 'is', 'another', 'list']]
>>> |
```



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Homework:

Work on the Hurricane Exercise