

# Programming

Lab Sessions

# List Methods

Method	Description
<a href="#"><code>append()</code></a>	Adds an element at the end of the list
<a href="#"><code>clear()</code></a>	Removes all the elements from the list
<a href="#"><code>copy()</code></a>	Returns a copy of the list
<a href="#"><code>count()</code></a>	Returns the number of elements with the specified value
<a href="#"><code>extend()</code></a>	Add the elements of a list (or any iterable), to the end of the current list
<a href="#"><code>index()</code></a>	Returns the index of the first element with the specified value
<a href="#"><code>insert()</code></a>	Adds an element at the specified position
<a href="#"><code>pop()</code></a>	Removes the element at the specified position
<a href="#"><code>remove()</code></a>	Removes the first item with the specified value
<a href="#"><code>reverse()</code></a>	Reverses the order of the list
<a href="#"><code>sort()</code></a>	Sorts the list

# Exercise I

- Variable *kingdoms* refers to the list of animal kingdom `['Bacteria', 'Protozoa', 'Chromista', 'Plantae', 'Fungi', 'Animalia']`. Using kingdoms and slicing or indexing with both positive and negative indexes, write expressions that produce the following:
  - a. The first item of kingdoms
  - b. The last item of kingdoms
  - c. The list `['Bacteria', 'Protozoa', 'Chromista']`
  - d. The list `['Chromista', 'Plantae', 'Fungi']`
  - e. The list `['Fungi', 'Animalia']`

- Using positive indexes

kingdoms[0]

kingdoms[5]

kingdoms[:3]

kingdoms[2:5]

kingdoms[4:]

- Using negative indexes

kingdoms[-6]

kingdoms[-1]

kingdoms[-6:-3]

kingdoms[-4:-1]

kingdoms[-2:]

kingdoms[-1:-2]

# Exercise II

- Variable `ids` refers to the list `[4353, 2314, 2956, 3382, 9362, 3900]`. Using list methods, do the following:
  - a. Remove 3382 from the list.
  - b. Get the index of 9362.
  - c. Insert 4499 in the list after 9362.
  - d. Extend the list by adding `[5566, 1830]` to it.
  - e. Reverse the list.
  - f. Sort the list.

#a.

```
ids.remove(3382)
```

#b.

```
ids.index(9362)
```

#c.

```
ids.insert(ids.index(9362) + 1, 4499)
```

#d.

```
ids.append(5566)
```

```
ids.append(1830)
```

#e.

```
ids.reverse()
```

#f.

```
ids.sort()
```

# Exercise III

- Assign a list that contains the price of six pizza flavors — cheese (4), magherita (12), Vesuvius (20), Kebab (38), Peperoni (56), and UFO (88)—to a variable called `pizza_prices`.
  - a. Which index contains UFO's price? Write the answer in two ways, one using a positive index and one using a negative index.
  - b. Write code that tells you how many items there are in `pizza_prices`.
  - c. Write code that returns the highest price in `pizza_prices`.

#a.

```
pizza_prices[5], pizza_prices[-1]
```

#b.

```
len(pizza_prices)
```

#c.

```
max(pizza_prices)
```



# Exercise IV

- Create a list of temperatures in degrees Celsius with the values 25.2, 16.8, 31.4, 23.9, 28, 22.5, and 19.6, and assign it to a variable called *temps*.
  - a. Using one of the list methods, sort *temps* in ascending order.
  - b. Using slicing, create two new lists, *cool\_temps* and *warm\_temps*, which contain the temperatures below and above 20 degrees Celsius, respectively.

```
temps = [25.2, 16.8, 31.4, 23.9, 28, 22.5, 19.6]
```

```
#a.
```

```
temps.sort()
```

```
#b.
```

```
cool_temps = temps[0:2]
```

```
warm_temps = temps[2:]
```

# Exercise V

Write a function `same_first_last(L)` that returns `True` if and only if first item of the list is the same as the last. Otherwise it returns `false`.

```
def same_first_last(L):  
    return L[0] == L[-1]
```

# Exercise VI

Write a function `is_longer(L1, L2)` that returns `True` if and only if the length of `L1` is longer than the length of `L2`.

```
def is_longer(L1, L2):  
    return len(L1) > len(L2)
```

# Fin