

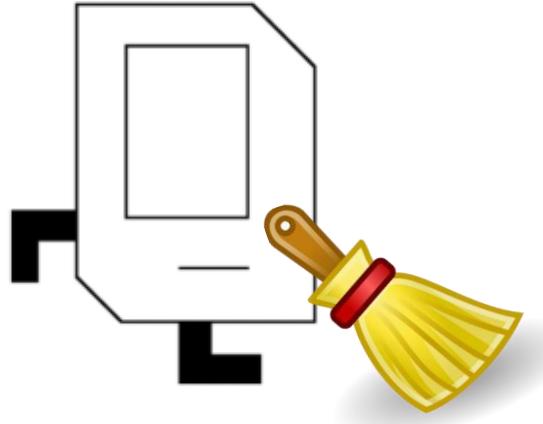


Deviled Eggs
Salsa & Olives
Tea sandwiches
Hummus
Bruschetta
Shrimp Cocktail
Cheese Saganaki
Brownie sandwiches

Lists

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CS106A, Stanford University

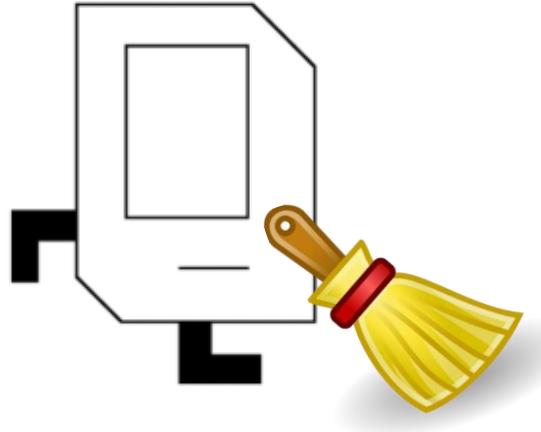
Housekeeping I



- Assignment #2 due today
- Assignment #3 goes out today (Due on Wed., Oct. 14)
 - Can do Part 1 after today's class
 - Practice with lists (which will be on diagnostic)
 - Can study for diagnostic and get part of assignment done!
 - Can do Part 2 after this coming Monday's class



Housekeeping II



- Diagnostic assessment on Wed., Oct. 7
 - Takes place during class time
 - Covers through today's material (i.e., lists are fair game)
 - Please download BlueBook software before the exam
 - There is a practice diagnostic (and instructions) on class website
 - If you have OAE accommodations or are in time zone (outside the Americas) that requires rescheduling, and haven't heard from Juliette, please email her

Global Variables: Bad Style

```
# Constant - visible to all functions
```

```
NUM_DAYS_IN_WEEK = 7
```

```
# Global variable - visible to all functions
```

```
balance = 0
```

```
def main():
    balance = int(input("Initial balance: "))
    while True:
        amount = int(input("Deposit (0 to quit): "))
        if amount == 0:
            break
        deposit(amount)
```

```
def deposit(amount):
    balance += amount
```

Different variables with the same name!
Super confusing!

- **Also, really BAD style**

- So bad, that Python won't even let you do it unless you basically add a command that says "I want to have bad style"
- I'm not going to show you that command in Python
 - But, if you know it already, DON'T use it!
 - We're in polite company

Using Parameters: Good Style



Don't want using your toaster
to impact your refrigerator!



```
def main():
    balance = int(input("Initial balance: "))
    while True:
        amount = int(input("Deposit (0 to quit): "))
        if amount == 0:
            break
        balance = deposit(balance, amount)
```

```
def deposit(balance, amount):
    balance += amount
    return balance
```

Encapsulation Principle:
Data used by a function
should be a parameter or
encapsulated in function

The Python Console

- Can run Python interactively using the "console"
 - In PyCharm click "Python Console" tab at bottom of window
 - In Terminal, run Python (e.g., typing "py" or "python3" or "python", depending on your platform) to get console
- Console has prompt: **>>>**
 - Can type and execute Python statements (and see results)
 - Example:

```
>>> x = 5
>>> x
5
```
 - Easy way to try things out to answer questions you may have
 - Use **exit()** to leave console



Let's Take the Console
Out For a Spin...

And Then There Were None

- The term **None** is used in Python to describe "no value"
 - For example, it is the value you would get from a function that doesn't return anything
 - WHAT?!
 - Example:

```
>>> x = print("hi")
>>> print(x)
None
```
 - Comparing anything to **None** (except **None**) is False
- Why does **None** exist?
 - Denotes when the suitcase for a variable has "nothing" in it



Learning Goals

1. Learning about lists in Python
2. Writing code to use lists
3. Understand how lists work as parameters



Lists

What is a List?

- A **list** is way to keep track of an *ordered collection* of items
 - Items in the list are called "elements"
 - Ordered: can refer to elements by their position
 - Collection: list can contain multiple items
- The list dynamically adjusts its size as elements are added or removed
- Lists have a lot of built-in functionality to make using them more straightforward



Show Me the Lists!

- Creating lists
 - Lists start/end with brackets. Elements separated by commas.

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

```
reals = [4.7, -6.0, 0.22, 1.6]
```

```
strs = ['lots', 'of', 'strings', 'in', 'list']
```

```
mix = [4, 'hello', -3.2, True, 6]
```

```
empty_list = []
```

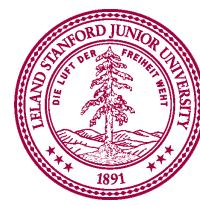
- List with one element is not the same as the element
 - Could try this out on the console:

```
>>> list_one = [1]
```

```
>>> one = 1
```

```
>>> list_one == one
```

```
False
```

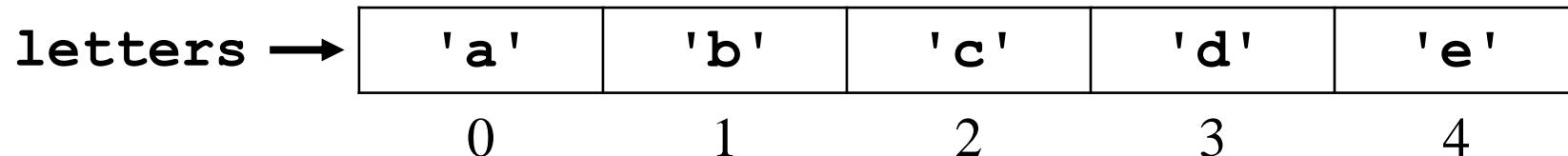


Accessing Elements of List

- Consider the following list:

```
letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

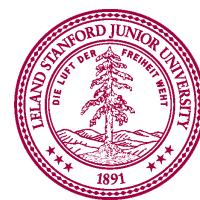
- Can think of it like a series of variables that are indexed
 - Indexes start from 0



- Access individual elements:

```
letters[0] is 'a'
```

```
letters[4] is 'e'
```

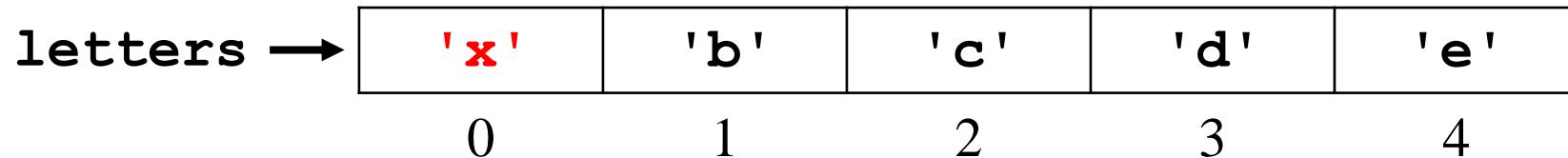


Accessing Elements of List

- Consider the following list:

```
letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

- Can think of it like a series of variables that are indexed
 - Indexes start from 0



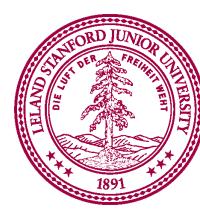
- Access individual elements:

```
letters[0] is 'a'
```

```
letters[4] is 'e'
```

- Can set individual elements like regular variable:

```
letters[0] = 'x'
```



Getting Length of a List

- Consider the following list:

```
letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

- Can get length of list with `len` function:

```
len(letters) is 5
```

- Elements of list are indexed from 0 to length – 1

- Example:

```
for i in range(len(letters)):  
    print(i, "->", letters[i])
```

```
0 -> a  
1 -> b  
2 -> c  
3 -> d  
4 -> e
```



List Length: The Advanced Course

- Recall our old friends:

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

```
reals = [4.7, -6.0, 0.22, 1.6]
```

```
strs = ['lots', 'of', 'strings', 'in', 'list']
```

```
mix = [4, 'hello', -3.2, True, 6]
```

```
empty_list = []
```

- Pop quiz!

`len(my_list)` = 3

`len(reals)` = 4

`len(strs)` = 5

`len(mix)` = 5

`len(empty_list)` = 0



The Strangeness of Indexing

- Can use negative index to work back from end of list
 - What?!

```
letters = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

- Bring me the strangeness!

```
letters[-1] is 'e'
```

```
letters[-2] is 'd'
```

```
letters[-5] is 'a'
```

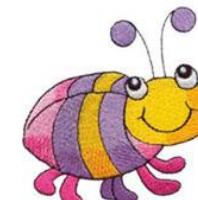
- For indexes, think of `-x` as same as `len(list) - x`

```
letters[-1] is same as letters[len(letters)-1]
```

- How about this?

```
letters[6]
```

`IndexError: list index out of range`



Building Up Lists

- Can add elements to end of list with `.append`

```
alist = [10, 20, 30]
```

`alist` →

10	20	30
----	----	----

[10, 20, 30]



Building Up Lists

- Can add elements to end of list with `.append`

```
alist = [10, 20, 30]  
alist.append(40)
```

`alist` →

10	20	30	40
----	----	----	----

`[10, 20, 30, 40]`



Building Up Lists

- Can add elements to end of list with `.append`

```
alist = [10, 20, 30]
```

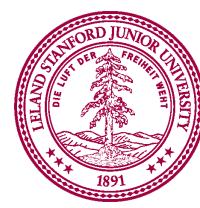
```
alist.append(40)
```

```
alist.append(50)
```

`alist` →

10	20	30	40	50
----	----	----	----	----

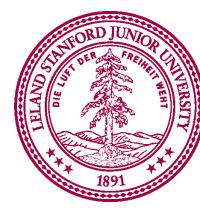
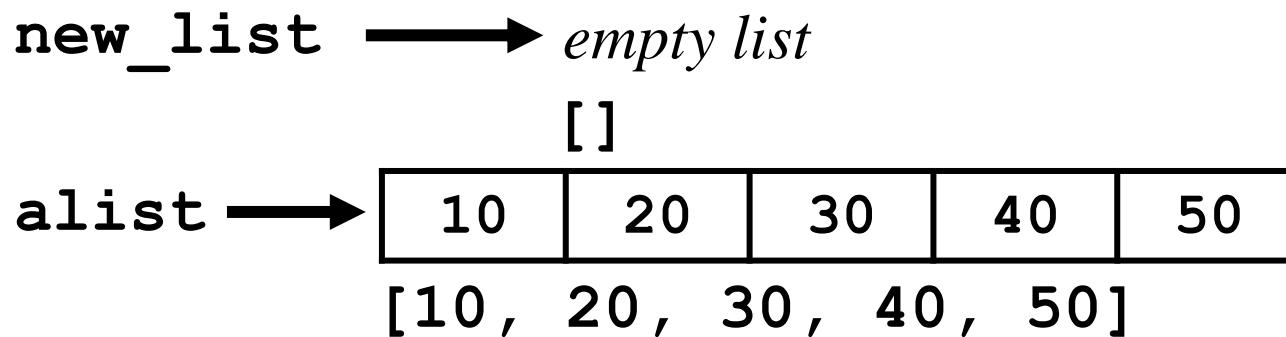
`[10, 20, 30, 40, 50]`



Building Up Lists

- Can add elements to end of list with `.append`

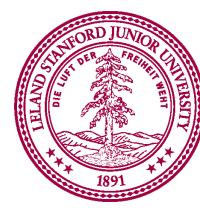
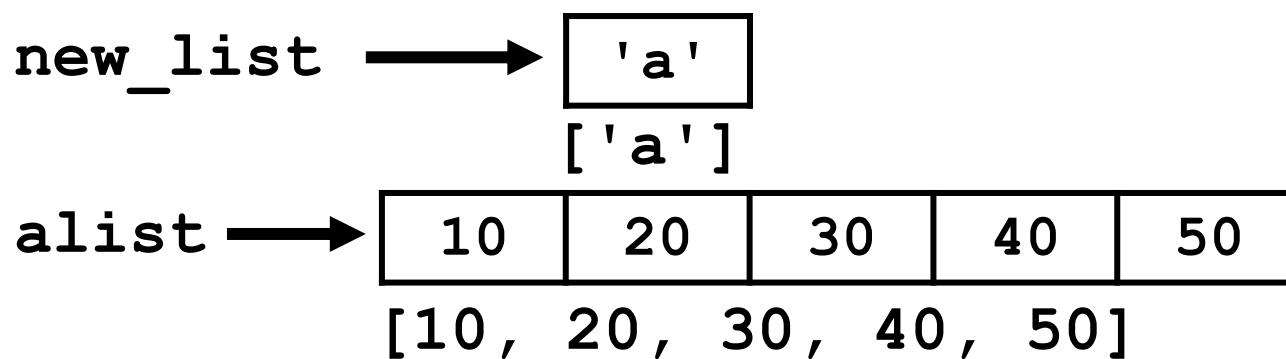
```
alist = [10, 20, 30]  
alist.append(40)  
alist.append(50)  
new_list = []
```



Building Up Lists

- Can add elements to end of list with `.append`

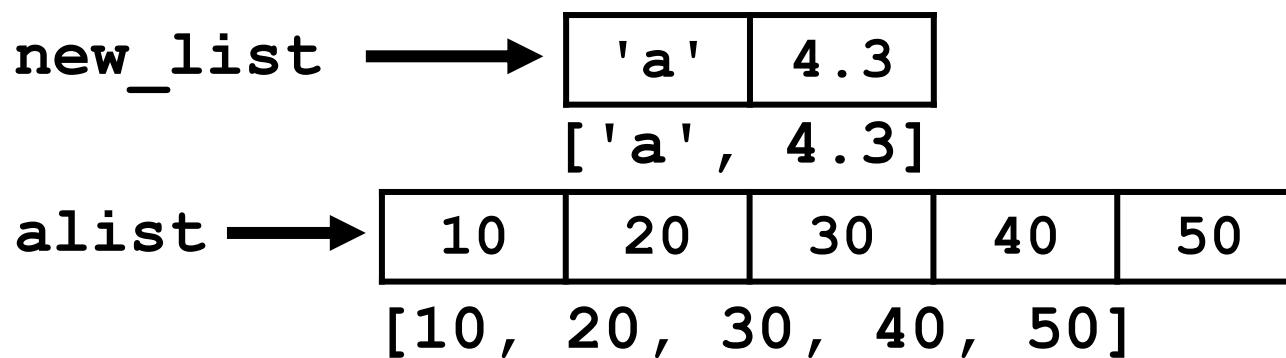
```
alist = [10, 20, 30]  
alist.append(40)  
alist.append(50)  
new_list = []  
new_list.append('a')
```



Building Up Lists

- Can add elements to end of list with `.append`

```
alist = [10, 20, 30]  
alist.append(40)  
alist.append(50)  
new_list = []  
new_list.append('a')  
new_list.append(4.3)
```



Removing Elements from Lists

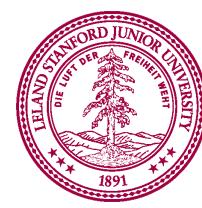
- Can remove elements from end of list with `.pop`
 - Removes the last element of the list and returns it

```
alist = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
```

alist →

10	20	30	40	50
----	----	----	----	----

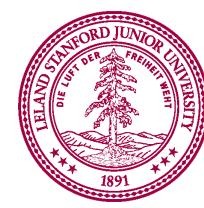
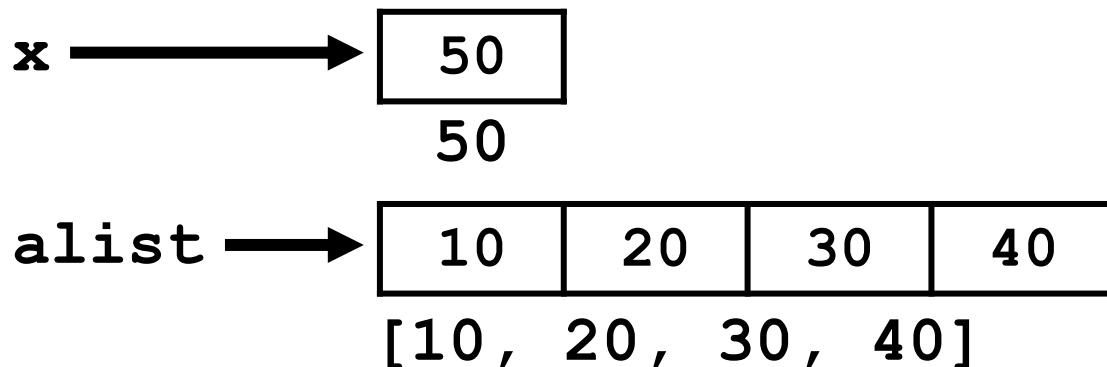
[10, 20, 30, 40, 50]



Removing Elements from Lists

- Can remove elements from end of list with `.pop`
 - Removes the last element of the list and returns it

```
alist = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]  
x = alist.pop()
```



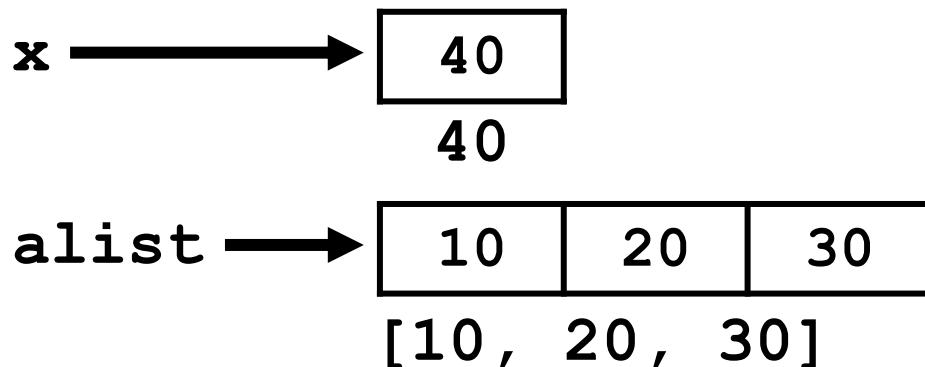
Removing Elements from Lists

- Can remove elements from end of list with `.pop`
 - Removes the last element of the list and returns it

```
alist = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```



Removing Elements from Lists

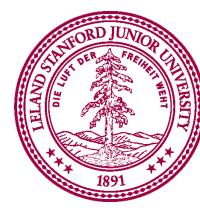
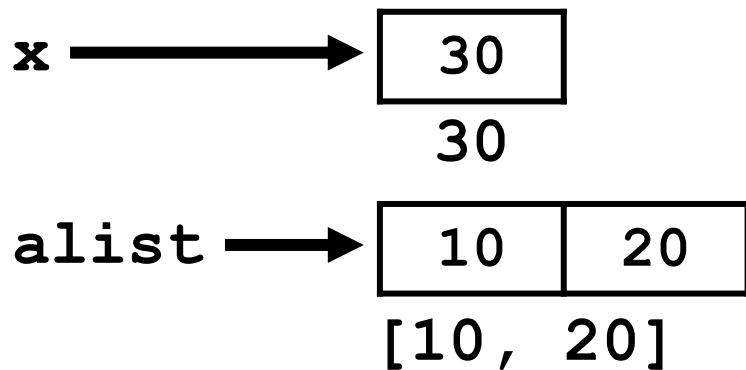
- Can remove elements from end of list with `.pop`
 - Removes the last element of the list and returns it

```
alist = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```

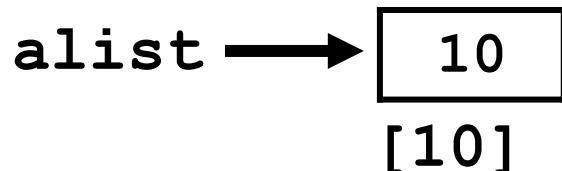
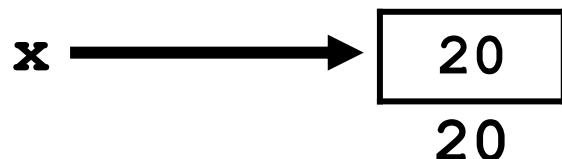


Removing Elements from Lists

- Can remove elements from end of list with `.pop`
 - Removes the last element of the list and returns it

```
alist = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```

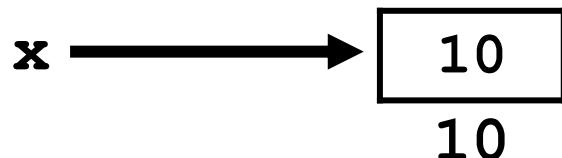


Removing Elements from Lists

- Can remove elements from end of list with `.pop`
 - Removes the last element of the list and returns it

```
alist = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```



`alist` → *empty list*

[]



Removing Elements from Lists

- Can remove elements from end of list with `.pop`
 - Removes the last element of the list and returns it

```
alist = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
```

```
x = alist.pop()
```

`x` →

10
10

`alist` → *empty list*
[]

What is we did one more?

```
x = alist.pop()
```

IndexError: pop from empty list

Don't do it, Mehran!
There might be
children watching!!



More Fun With Lists

- Can I get a couple new lists, please?

```
num_list = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
str_list = ['Ruth', 'John', 'Sonia']
```

- Printing lists (here, we show using the console):

```
>>> print(num_list)
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
>>> print(str_list)
```

```
['Ruth', 'John', 'Sonia']
```

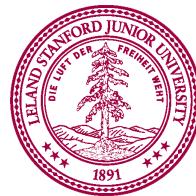
- Check to see if list is empty (empty list is like "False")

```
if num_list:
```

```
    print('num_list is not empty')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print('num_list is empty')
```



Even More Fun With Lists

- Can I get a couple new lists, please?

```
num_list = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
str_list = ['Ruth', 'John', 'Sonia']
```

- Check to see if a list contains an element:

```
x = 1
```

```
if x in num_list:  
    # do something
```

- General form of test (evaluates to a Boolean):

element in list

- Returns **True** if *element* is a value in *list*, **False** otherwise
- Could use as test in a **while** loop too



List Function Extravaganza (part 1)!

- Function: `list.pop(index)` # pop can take parameter
 - Removes (and returns) an element at specified index

```
>>> fun_list = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> fun_list.pop(2)
'c'
>>> fun_list
['a', 'b', 'd']
```
- Function: `list.remove(elem)`
 - Removes (and returns) first occurrence of element in list

```
>>> another_list = ['a', 'b', 'b', 'c']
>>> another_list.remove('b')
>>> another_list
['a', 'b', 'c']
```
 - **ValueError** if you try to remove an element that isn't in list

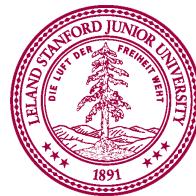


List Function Extravaganza (part 2)!

- Function: `list.extend(other_list)`
 - Adds all element from other list to list that function is called on

```
>>> list1 = [1, 2, 3]
>>> list2 = [4, 5]
>>> list1.extend(list2)
>>> list1
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```
- `append` is not the same as `extend`
 - Append adds a single element, extends merges a list onto another

```
>>> list1 = [1, 2, 3]
>>> list2 = [4, 5]
>>> list1.append(list2)
>>> list1
[1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]
```



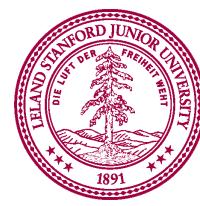
List Function Extravaganza (part 3)!

- Using + operator on lists works like `extend`, but creates a new list. Original lists are unchanged.

```
>>> list1 = [1, 2, 3]
>>> list2 = [4, 5]
>>> list3 = list1 + list2
>>> list3
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

- Can use += operator just like `extend`

```
>>> list1 = [1, 2, 3]
>>> list2 = [4, 5]
>>> list1 += list2
>>> list1
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```



List Function Extravaganza (part 4)!

- Function: list.**index**(elem)
 - Returns index of first element in list that matches parameter elem

```
>>> alist = ['a', 'b', 'b', 'c']>>> i = alist.index('b')>>> i1
```
 - **ValueError** if you ask for index of an element that isn't in list
- Function: list.**insert**(index, elem)
 - Inserts elem at the given index. Shifts all other elements down.

```
>>> jedi = ['luke', 'rey', 'obiwan']>>> jedi.insert(1, 'mehran')>>> jedi['luke', 'mehran', 'rey', 'obiwan']
```
 - Don't give up on your dreams...

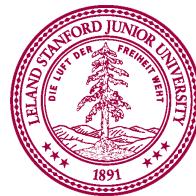


List Function Extravaganza (part 5)!

- Function: `list.copy()`

- Returns a copy of the list

```
>>> actual_jedi = ['luke', 'rey', 'obiwan']
>>> fantasy = actual_jedi.copy()
>>> fantasy
['luke', 'rey', 'obiwan']
>>> fantasy.insert(1, 'mehran')
>>> fantasy
['luke', 'mehran', 'rey', 'obiwan']
>>> actual_jedi
['luke', 'rey', 'obiwan']
```



List Function Extravaganza (part 6)!

```
reals = [3.6, 2.9, 8.0, -3.2, 0.5]
```

- Function: **max(list)**
 - Returns maximal value in the list

```
>>> max(reals)  
8.0
```
- Function: **min(list)**
 - Returns minimal value in the list

```
>>> min(reals)  
-3.2
```
- Function: **sum(list)**
 - Returns sum of the values in the list

```
>>> sum(reals)  
11.8
```



Looping Through List Elements

```
str_list = ['Ruth', 'John', 'Sonia']
```

- For loop using `range`:

```
for i in range(len(str_list)):  
    elem = str_list[i]  
    print(elem)
```

- We can use a new kind of loop called a "for-each" loop

```
for elem in str_list:  
    print(elem)
```

Output:

```
Ruth  
John  
Sonia
```

- These loops both iterate over all elements of the list
 - Variable `elem` is set to each value in list (in order)

For-Each Loop Over Lists

```
str_list = ['Ruth', 'John', 'Sonia']
```

```
for elem in str_list:
```

```
    # Body of loop
```

```
    # Do something with elem
```

This code gets
repeated once for
each element in list

- Like variable `i` in `for` loop using `range()`, `elem` is a variable that gets updated with each loop iteration.
- `elem` gets assigned to each element in the list in turn.



Looping Through List Elements

- General form of for-each loop:

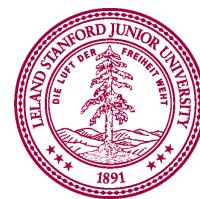
```
for element in collection:
    # do something with element
```

- element* can be any variable you want to use to refer to items in the *collection*

- On each iteration through the loop, *element* will be set to be the next item (in order) in the *collection*
 - Recall, example:

```
for elem in str_list:
    print(elem)
```

- Lists are collections
 - We'll see other kinds of collections later in course



When Passed as Parameters

Types that are "immutable"

int
float
bool
string

Types that are "mutable"

list

(we'll see more soon)

- When you assign new value to variable, you are assigning luggage tag (name) to a new value.
- For parameters, the original variable value you passed in is **not** changed when function is done.

- When you are changing the variable *in place*, the luggage tag does not change, but the value inside the luggage does.
- For parameters, it means original variable value you passed in **is** changed when function is done.

Lists as Parameters I

- When you pass a list as a parameter you are passing a reference to the actual list
 - It's like getting a URL to the list (*pass-by-reference*)
 - In function, changes to values in list persist after function ends

```
def add_five(num_list):  
    for i in range(len(num_list)):  
        num_list[i] += 5  
  
def main():  
    values = [5, 6, 7, 8]  
    add_five(values)  
    print(values)
```

Output [10, 11, 12, 13]

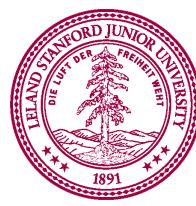


Lists as Parameters II

- But, watch out if you create a new list in a function
 - Creating a new list means you're no longer dealing with list passed in as parameter.
 - It's like the URL you are using is pointing to a different page. (You have assigned the luggage tag to a new value in function.)
 - At that point you are no longer changing parameter passed in

```
def create_new_list(num_list):  
    num_list.append(9)  
    num_list = [1, 2, 3]  
  
def main():  
    values = [5, 6, 7, 8]  
    create_new_list(values)  
    print(values)
```

Output [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]



Note on Loops and Lists

- For loop using `range`:

```
for i in range(len(list)):  
    list[i] += 1  # Modifying list in place
```

- For-each loop:

```
for elem in list: # Modifying local variable  
    elem += 1      # elem. If elem is immutable  
                  # type, not changing list!
```

- Often use for loop with range when *modifying* elements of list (when elements are *immutable types*)
- Often use for-each loop when *not modifying* elements of list or when elements are *mutable types*



Putting it all together:
averagescores.py

Learning Goals

1. Learning about lists in Python
2. Writing code to use lists
3. Understand how lists work as parameters

