Lecture 11: Tuples and Lists

Comp 102

Forman Christian University

Tuples

Tuples: A new data type

- Have seen scalar types: `int`,`float`,`bool`
- Have seen one compound type: `string`

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  - indexed sequences of elements, which could themselves be **compound structures**

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- Have seen one compound type: `string`
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  - **Tuples** - immutable
  - **Lists** - mutable

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  - Objects can be **any type** - int, string, tuple, tuple of tuples, ⋯

Tuples

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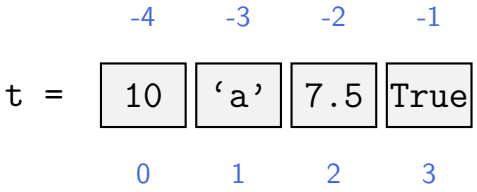
  - Objects can be **any type** - int, string, tuple, tuple of tuples, ⋯
- Cannot change element values, **immutable**

Tuple Structure & Indexing

```
# Creating a tuple
t = (10, 'a', 7.5, True)
len(t)       → 4
t[0]         → 10
t[2]         → 7.5
t[-1]        → True
t[0] = 5     → ERROR!
```



Returning Multiple Values

```
def get_stats(numbers):
    total = sum(numbers)
    count = len(numbers)
    average = total / count
    return (total, count, average)

# Using the function
result = get_stats([10, 20, 30])
```

Returning Multiple Values

```
def get_stats(numbers):
    total = sum(numbers)
    count = len(numbers)
    average = total / count
    return (total, count, average)

# Using the function
result = get_stats([10, 20, 30])
print(result)  → (60, 3, 20.0)
# Unpacking the tuple
s, c, a = get_stats([10, 20, 30])
print(s)       → 60
print(c)       → 3
print(a)       → 20.0
```

Big Idea

Returning **one** **object** *(a tuple)* allows you to return multiple **values** *(tuple elements)*

You Try!

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def char_counts(s):
    """
    - s is a string of lowercase chars
    - Return a tuple where the first element is the
      number of vowels in s and the second element is
      the number of consonants in s
    """
    pass
```

Lists

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  - Usually homogeneous *(i.e., all integers, all strings, all lists)*
  - But can contain mixed types *(not common)*

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Lists

- **Indexable ordered sequence** of objects
  - Usually homogeneous *(i.e., all integers, all strings, all lists)*
  - But can contain mixed types *(not common)*
- Denoted by **square brackets**: [ ] Tuples are ()
- **Mutable**, this means you can change values of specific elements of list *(Tuples are immutable)*

Tuples vs Lists

Tuples

Syntax: `( )`

Lists

Syntax: `[ ]`

Tuples vs Lists

Tuples

Syntax: ( )

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
```

Lists

Syntax: [ ]

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

Tuples vs Lists

Tuples

Syntax: ( )

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
```

✓ **Immutable**
✗ Cannot change
✓ Faster
✓ Less memory

Lists

Syntax: [ ]

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

✓ **Mutable**
✓ Can change
✓ More flexible
✓ Dynamic size

Tuples vs Lists

Tuples

Syntax: `( )`

```
t = (1, 2, 3)
```

✓ **Immutable**
✗ Cannot change
✓ Faster
✓ Less memory

```
t[0] = 5
```

ERROR!

Lists

Syntax: `[ ]`

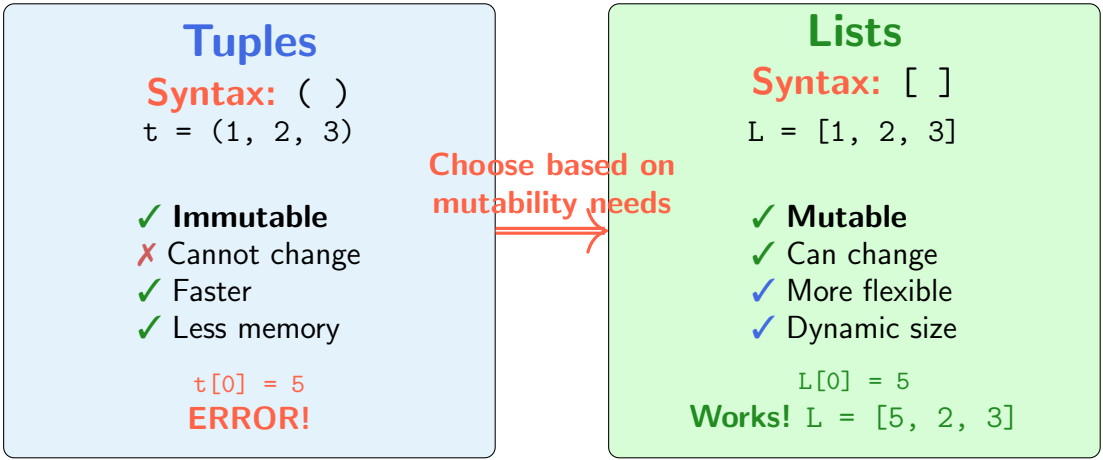
```
L = [1, 2, 3]
```

✓ **Mutable**
✓ Can change
✓ More flexible
✓ Dynamic size

```
L[0] = 5
```

Works! `L = [5, 2, 3]`

Tuples vs Lists



You Try!

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def sum_and_prod(L):
    """
    - L is a list of numbers
    - Return a tuple where the first value is
      the sum of all elements in L and the
      second value is the product of all
      elements in L
    """
    pass
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

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```
1 a_list = []                    # empty list
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

```
1 a_list = []                  # empty list
2 L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

```
1 a_list = []                    # empty list
2 L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
3 len(L)                         # evaluates to 4
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

```
1 a_list = []                  # empty list
2 L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
3 len(L)                       # evaluates to 4
4 L[0]                         # evaluates to 2
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

```
1 a_list = []                  # empty list
2 L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
3 len(L)                       # evaluates to 4
4 L[0]                         # evaluates to 2
5 L[3]                         # evaluates to [1,2], another list
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

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1 a_list = []                  # empty list
2 L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
3 len(L)                       # evaluates to 4
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5 L[3]                         # evaluates to [1,2], another list
6 [2,'a'] + [5,6]              # evaluates to [2,'a',5,6]
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

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1 a_list = []                  # empty list
2 L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
3 len(L)                       # evaluates to 4
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6 [2,'a'] + [5,6]              # evaluates to [2,'a',5,6]
7 max([3,5,0])                 # evaluates to 5
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

```
a_list = []                    # empty list
L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
len(L)                         # evaluates to 4
L[0]                           # evaluates to 2
L[3]                           # evaluates to [1,2], another list
[2,'a'] + [5,6]                # evaluates to [2,'a',5,6]
max([3,5,0])                   # evaluates to 5
L[1:3]                         # evaluates to ['a', 4]
```

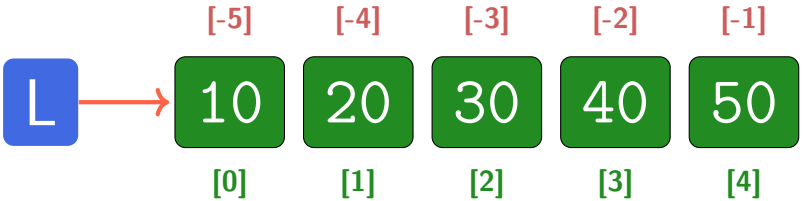
Indices and Ordering in Lists

```
1  a_list = []                    # empty list
2  L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
3  len(L)                         # evaluates to 4
4  L[0]                           # evaluates to 2
5  L[3]                           # evaluates to [1,2], another list
6  [2,'a'] + [5,6]                # evaluates to [2,'a',5,6]
7  max([3,5,0])                   # evaluates to 5
8  L[1:3]                         # evaluates to ['a', 4]
9  for e in L:          # loop variable becomes each element in L
10     print(e)
```

Indices and Ordering in Lists

```
1  a_list = []                    # empty list
2  L = [2, 'a', 4, [1,2]]
3  len(L)                         # evaluates to 4
4  L[0]                           # evaluates to 2
5  L[3]                           # evaluates to [1,2], another list
6  [2,'a'] + [5,6]                # evaluates to [2,'a',5,6]
7  max([3,5,0])                   # evaluates to 5
8  L[1:3]                         # evaluates to ['a', 4]
9  for e in L:          # loop variable becomes each element in L
10     print(e)
11 L[3] = 10                      # mutates L to [2,'a',4,10]
```

List Indexing and Slicing



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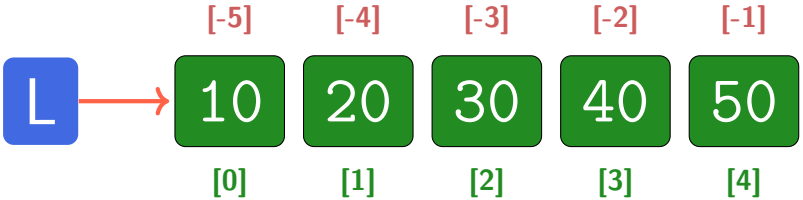
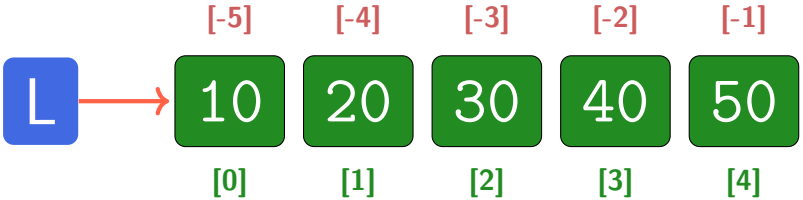


Positive indexing:

`L[0]` → 10
`L[2]` → 30
`L[4]` → 50

List Indexing and Slicing



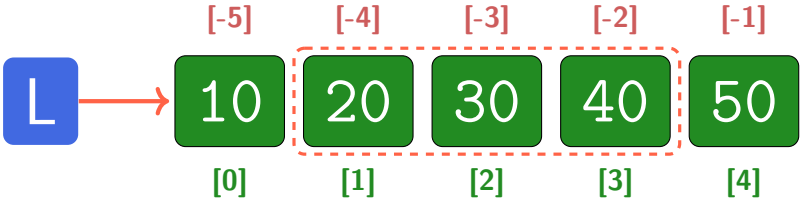
Positive indexing:

```
L[0] → 10
L[2] → 30
L[4] → 50
```

Negative indexing:

```
L[-1] → 50
L[-3] → 30
L[-5] → 10
```

List Indexing and Slicing



Slicing: `L[1:4]`

Positive indexing:

`L[0]` → 10
`L[2]` → 30
`L[4]` → 50

Negative indexing:

`L[-1]` → 50
`L[-3]` → 30
`L[-5]` → 10

`L[1:4]` → `[20, 30, 40]` *(returns a new list)*

You Try!

What is the value of L1, L2, L3 and L at the end?

```
L1 = ['re']
L2 = ['mi']
L3 = ['do']
L4 = L1 + L2
L3.append(L4)
L = L1.append(L3)
```

Big Idea

Some functions **mutate** the list and don't return anything.

These are the functions that have something called **side effect**.

Operations on Lists: append()

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

Operations on Lists: append()

```
L = [2, 1, 3]
L.append(5)
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New element

List mutated! New element added AT THE END.

Operations on Lists: append()

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L.append(5)
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List mutated! New element added AT THE END.

- What is the dot?
  - Lists are Python objects, **everything** in Python is an **object**
  - Objects have **data**, **operations**
  - Access this information by `object_name.do_something()`

You Try!

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def make_ordered_list(n):
    """
    - n is a positive int
    - Returns a LIST containing all ints in
      order from 0 to n (inclusive)
    """
    pass
```

Solution (1)

```
def make_ordered_list(n):
    L = []
    for i in range(n + 1):
        L.append(i)
    return L

L = make_ordered_list(5)
print(L)     # prints [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Solution (2)

```
def make_ordered_list(n):
    """
    - n is a positive int
    - Returns a LIST containing all ints in
      order from 0 to n (inclusive)
    """
    return list(range(n + 1))
```

You Try!

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def remove_elem(L, e):
    """
    - L is a list
    - Returns a NEW list with elements in the same
       order as L but without any elements equal to e.
    """
    pass

L = [1,2,2,2]
print(remove_elem(L, 2))      # prints [1]
```

Solution

```
def remove_elem(L, e):
    new_list = []
    for item in L:
        if item != e:
            new_list.append(item)
    return new_list

L = [1 ,2 ,2 ,2, 3, 2]
print(remove_elem(L, 2))      # prints [1, 3]
```

Strings to Lists

- Convert **string to list** with `list(s)`
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Strings to Lists

- Convert **string to list** with `list(s)`
  - Every character from `s` is an element in a list
- Use `s.split()`, to split a string on a character parameter, splits on spaces if called without a parameter
- `s.split(char)`, splits on `char` if given a parameter
  e.g: `s.split(',')`, splits on commas

String to List: `split()`

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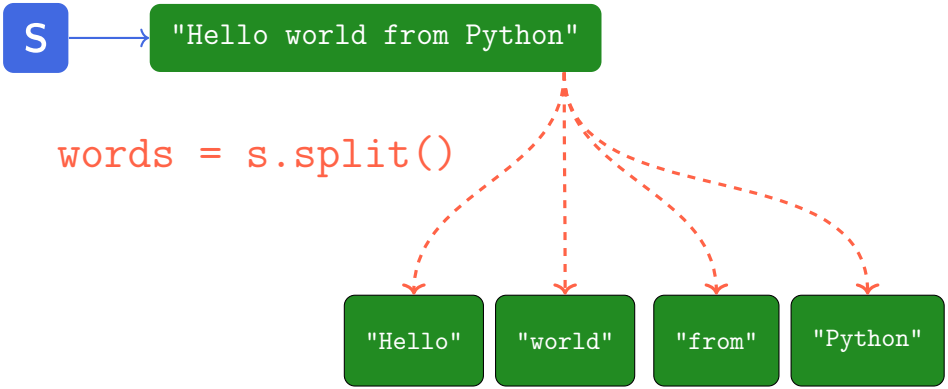
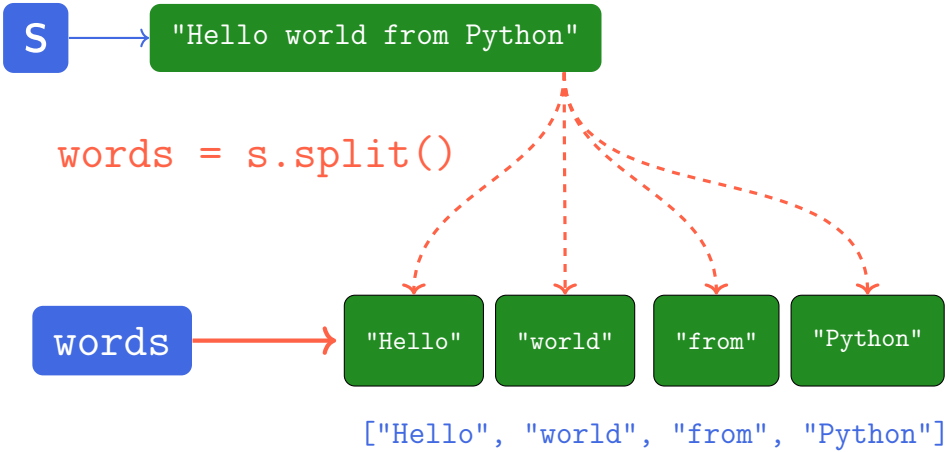
```
words = s.split()
```

String to List: `split()`



Splitting on spaces...

String to List: split()



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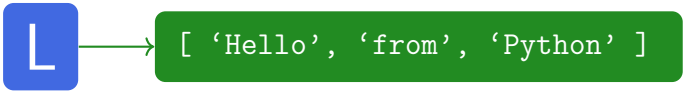
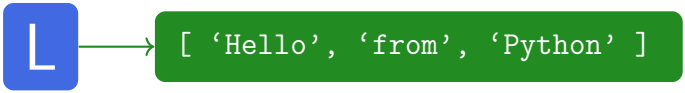
- Convert **a list of strings back to string**
- Use `''.join(L)`, to turn a list of strings into a bigger string
- Can give a character in quotes to add char between every element

List to String: `join()`



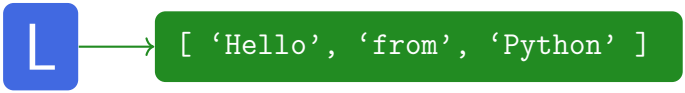
List to String: `join()`




```
result = ' '.join(L)
```

Joining with **space** character

List to String: join()

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Joining with **space** character

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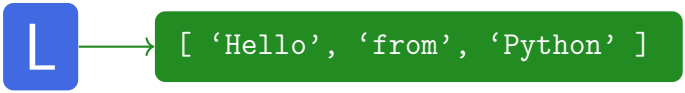


```
result = ' '.join(L)
```

Joining with **space** character

Single string created from list of elements!

You Try!

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def count_words(sen):
    '''
    - sen is a string representing a sentence
    - Returns how many words are in s (i.e. a word is a
       sequence of characters between spaces).
    '''
    pass

print(count_words("Hello it's me"))
```

Solution

```
def count_words(sen):
    words = sen.split()
    return len(words)

print(count_words("Hi it's me"))  # prints 3
```

Other List Operations

Add an element to end of list with `L.append(element)`

mutates the list

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L = [4,2,7]
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mutates L

`reverse()`
```
L = [4,2,7]
L.reverse()
```
mutates L

`sorted()`
```
L = [4,2,7]
L_new = sorted(L)
```
Returns a sorted version of L (**no mutation!**)

You Try!

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def sort_words(sen):
    '''
    - sen is a string representing a sentence
    - Returns a NEW list containing all the words in sen
       but sorted in alphabetical order.
    '''
    pass

print(sort_words("look at this photograph"))
```

Solution

```
def sort_words(sen):
    words = sen.split()
    return sorted(words)

print(sort_words("look at this photograph"))
# output: ['at', 'look', 'photograph', 'this']
```

Big Idea

Functions with side effects mutate inputs.

You can write your own!

List Mutation in Functions

Lists are passed by reference - mutations affect the original!

```
def double_elements(lst):
    for i in range(len(lst)):
        lst[i] = lst[i] * 2

numbers = [1, 2, 3]
double_elements(numbers)

print(numbers)  # [2,4,6]
```

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    for i in range(len(lst)):
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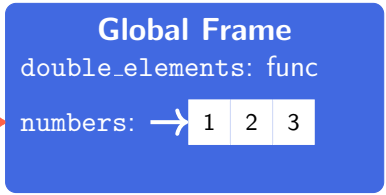
```



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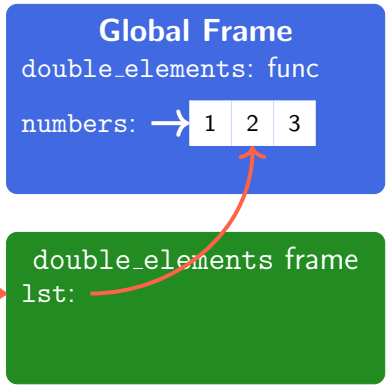

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    for i in range(len(lst)):
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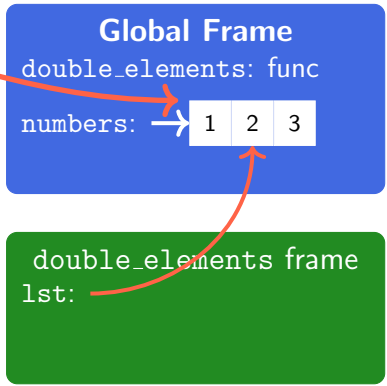
numbers = [1, 2, 3]
double_elements(numbers)

print(numbers)  # [2,4,6]
```



List Mutation in Functions

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```
def double_elements(lst):
    for i in range(len(lst)):
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numbers = [1, 2, 3]
double_elements(numbers)

print(numbers)  # [2,4,6]
```

You Try!

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def square_list(L):
    '''
    - L is a list of numbers
        - Mutates L by squaring each element
    - Returns None
    '''
    pass

L = [1,2,3,4]
square_list(L)
print(L)     # prints [1,4,9,16]
```

You Try! Solution

Write a function that meets these specs:

```
def square_list(L):
    for i in range(len(L)):
        L[i] = L[i] ** 2


L = [1,2,3,4]
square_list(L)
print(L)     # prints [1,4,9,16]
```

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- A loop iterates over **indices of L** and **mutates L** each time *(adds more elements)*

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  - Returns the first element, and a function to get the next element

Tricky Example 1:

- A loop iterates over **indices of L** and **mutates L** each time *(adds more elements)*
- **Range returns something that behaves like a tuple** *(but isn't - it returns an iterable)*
  - Returns the first element, and a function to get the next element

```
range(4)        # kind of like tuple (0,1,2,3)
range(2,9,2)    # kind of like tuple (2,4,6,8)
```

Tricky Example 1:

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


```
for i in range(len(L)):
    L.append(i)
    print(L)
```

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L = [1,2,3,4]

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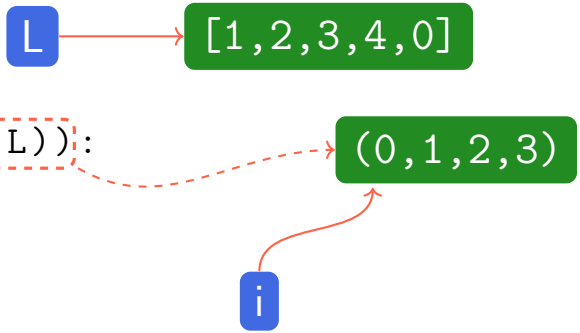

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L = [1,2,3,4]

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    L.append(i)
    print(L)
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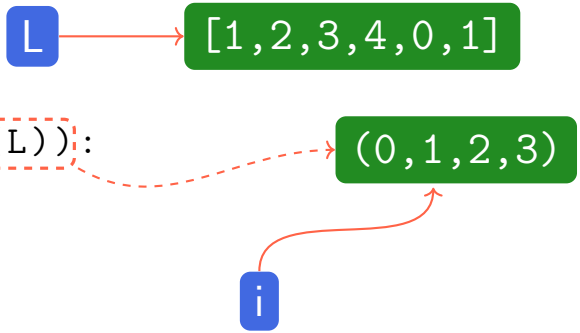

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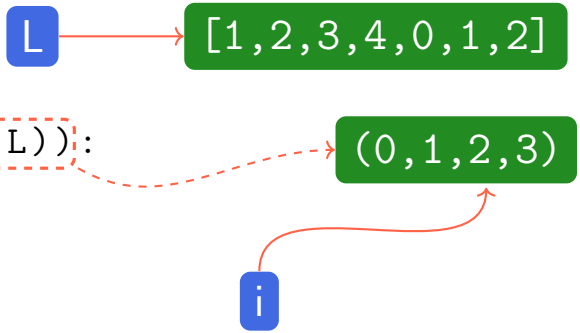
```
L = [1,2,3,4]

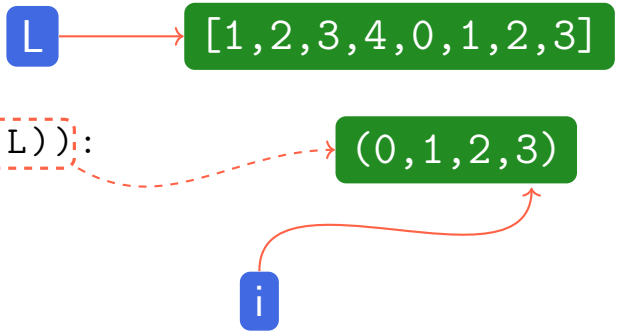
for i in range(len(L)):
    L.append(i)
    print(L)
```



Tricky Example 1:

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

for i in range(len(L)):
    L.append(i)
    print(L)
```



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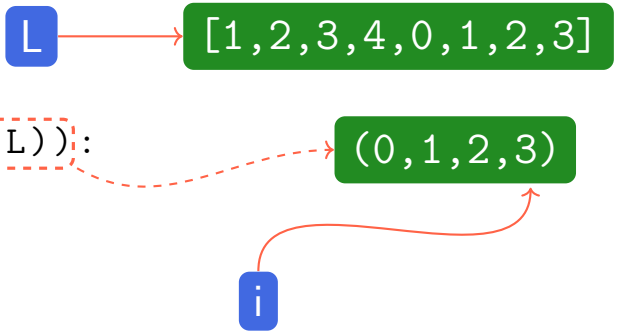

End of iteration

`i` iterates over a "tuple" created by range. Mutation of `L` does not affect this "tuple"

Tricky Example 2:

```
L = [1,2,3,4]
i = 0
for e in L:
    L.append(i)
    i += 1
    print(L)
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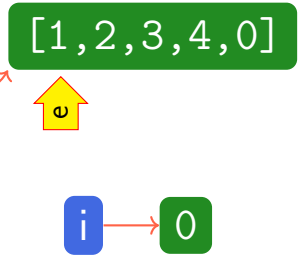

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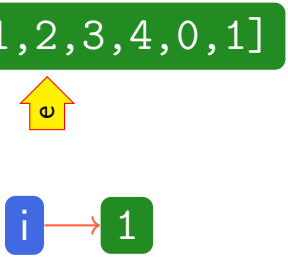

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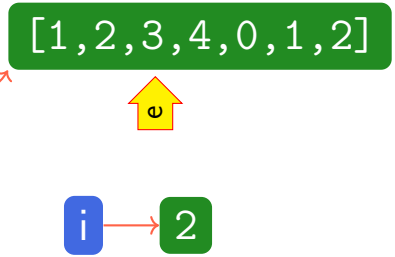

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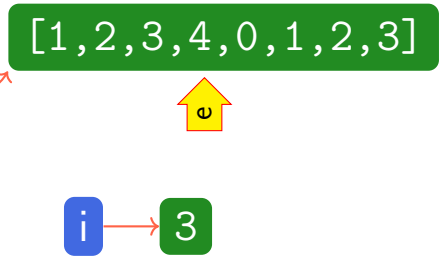

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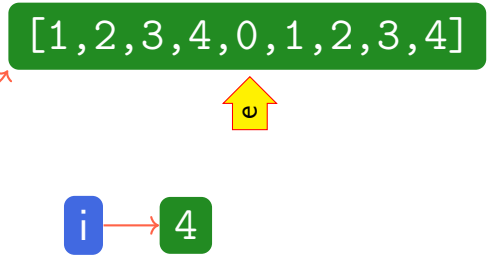

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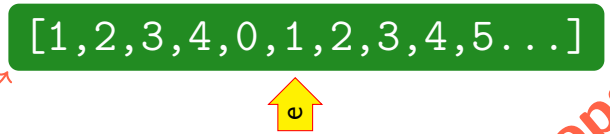
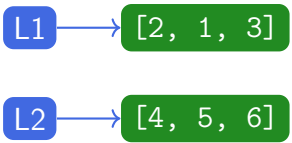


Never Stops

Combining Lists: Concatenation

- **Concatenation**, + operator, creates a **new** list, with copies

```
L1 = [2,1,3]
L2 = [4,5,6]
L3 = L1 + L2        # L3 is [2,1,3,4,5,6]
```



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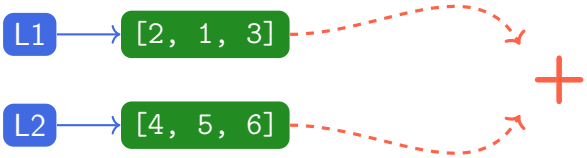

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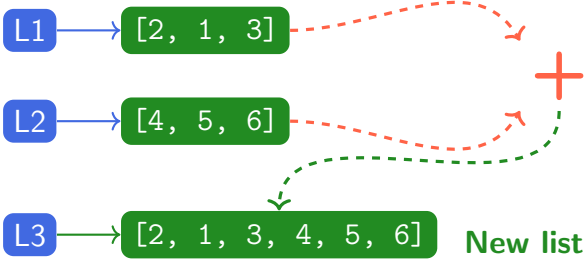
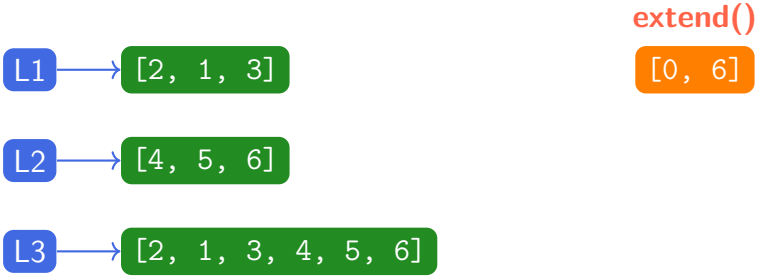


New list created! L1 and L2 unchanged.

Combining Lists: extend()

- **Mutate** list with `L.extend(some_list)`

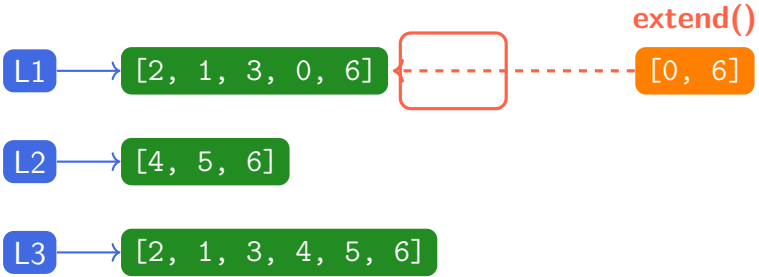
```
L1 = [2,1,3]
L2 = [4,5,6]
L3 = L1 + L2        # L3 is [2,1,3,4,5,6]
L1.extend([0,6])    # mutates L1 to [2,1,3,0,6]
```



Combining Lists: extend()

- **Mutate** list with `L.extend(some_list)`

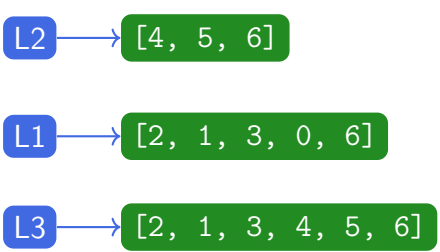
```
L1 = [2,1,3]
L2 = [4,5,6]
L3 = L1 + L2          # L3 is [2,1,3,4,5,6]
L1.extend([0,6])      # mutates L1 to [2,1,3,0,6]
```



Combining Lists: extend() with Nested Lists

- `extend()` adds elements from the list, not the list itself

```
L1 = [2,1,3]
L2 = [4,5,6]
L3 = L1 + L2        # L3 is [2,1,3,4,5,6]
L1.extend([0,6])    # mutates L1 to [2,1,3,0,6]
L2.extend([[1,2],[3,4]])   # mutates L2 to [4,5,6,[1,2],[3,4]]
```



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L1 = [2,1,3]
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L1.extend([0,6])    # mutates L1 to [2,1,3,0,6]
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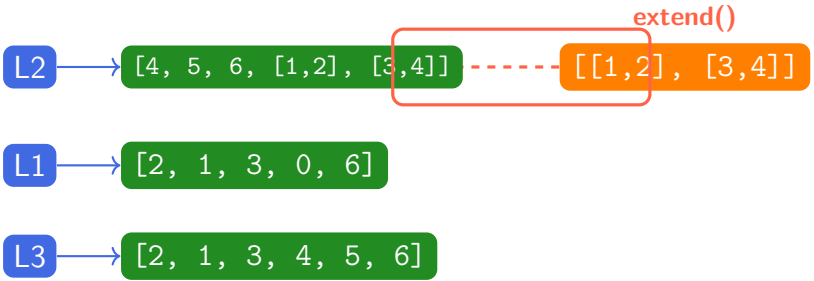
```



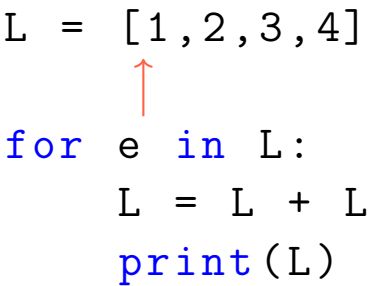
Tricky Example 3:

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

for e in L:
    L = L + L
    print(L)
```

Tricky Example 3:

1st time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]



Tricky Example 3:

1st time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

2nd time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

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

for e in L:
    L = L + L
    print(L)
```

Tricky Example 3:

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

for e in L:
    L = L + L
    print(L)
```

1st time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

2nd time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

3rd time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

Tricky Example 3:

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

for e in L:
    L = L + L
    print(L)
```

- Loop runs **exactly** 4 times
- L is **bount to a new object** each iteration.

But **e** points to the **original** [1,2,3,4]

1st time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

2nd time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

3rd time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4]

4th time: **new** L is [1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4,
1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4
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Object Identity

- You can **mutate a list to remove all its elements**
  - This **does not make a new empty list**!
- Use `L.clear()`

Object Identity

- You can **mutate a list to remove all its elements**
  - This **does not make a new empty list**!
- Use `L.clear()`
- How to check that it's the **same object in memory?**
  - Use the `id()` function

Mutation vs Reassignment in Memory

Mutation (Same Object)

Mutation vs Reassignment in Memory

Mutation (Same Object)

`L.append(4)`

Mutation vs Reassignment in Memory

Mutation vs Reassignment in Memory

Mutation (Same Object)

Reassignment (New Object)

Mutation vs Reassignment in Memory

Mutation (Same Object)

Reassignment (New Object)


```
L = [5, 6]
```

Mutation vs Reassignment in Memory

You Try!

Try this in the console:

```
>>> L = [4,5,6]
>>> id(L)
>>> L.append(8)
>>> id(L)
>>> L.clear()
>>> id(L)
```

```
>>> L = [4,5,6]
>>> id(L)
>>> L.append(8)
>>> id(L)
>>> L = []
>>> id(L)
```

Summary

- **Tuples** - Immutable sequences
  - Syntax: `t = (1, 'a', 3.5)`
  - Cannot change elements, great for returning multiple values
- **Lists** - Mutable sequences
  - Syntax: `L = [1, 2, 3]`
  - Methods: `append()`, `sort()`, `reverse()`
  - Conversions: `split()`, `join()`
  - Functions can mutate lists (side effects)

Questions?