

# Functions and Methods of Sequential Data Types

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BME362 Introduction To Python

*\*Compiled from sources given in the references.*

# Functions for Sequential Data Types

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- ▶ There are various functions that could be used for sequential data types including the "lists".
- ▶ In this respect, the functions in this course are equally applicable to other sequential data types as well.
- ▶ We have already seen that any element of a list can be accessed and modified through indexing.
- ▶ Since lists are, in fact, objects (like everything else in Python), they have object functions (methods) which directly operate on the list or sequential data type functions which take list as arguments.

# Sequential Data Type Functions

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- ▶ Sequential data type functions are those which take sequential data types as arguments.
- ▶ Since these are functions, they "return values".
- ▶ For the case of "lists", several examples are given below.

Function	Description
<code>len(list)</code>	returns the total number of elements
<code>max(list)</code>	returns the largest element
<code>min(list)</code>	returns the smallest element
<code>list(tuple/string)</code>	converts a tuple to a list and return that list

# Methods (object functions)

- ▶ Methods are functions of the specific object and does not require the object itself as an argument.

Function	Description
<code>list.append(obj)</code>	appends another object to the list
<code>list.count(obj)</code>	returns the number of a specific element in the sequential data type
<code>list.extend(seq)</code>	extends the sequential data type with another sequential data type given as "seq"
<code>list.index(obj)</code>	return the order/index of a specific element in a sequential data type
<code>list.insert(index, obj)</code>	inserts an element into a specific position in the sequential data type
<code>list.pop()</code>	returns the last element and removes it from the sequential data type
<code>list.remove(obj)</code>	removes a specific element ("obj") from the sequential data type

# max(list) / min(list) / list(tuple)

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```
>>> c = ["Ankara", "Izmir", "Istanbul", "Zonguldak"]
```

```
>>> max(c)
```

```
'Zonguldak'
```

```
>>> min(c)
```

```
'Ankara'
```

```
>>> a = [ 1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> max(a)
```

```
3
```

```
>>> list(min(c))
```

```
['A', 'n', 'k', 'a', 'r', 'a']
```

```
>>> list((5,8,2))
```

```
[5, 8, 2]
```

# del/append/count

---

```
>>> c = ['Ankara', 'Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Zonguldak']
```

```
>>> del c[0]
```

```
>>> c
```

```
['Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Zonguldak']
```

```
>>> c.append("Bursa")
```

```
>>> c
```

```
['Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Zonguldak', 'Bursa']
```

```
>>> c.append("Bursa")
```

```
>>> c
```

```
['Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Zonguldak', 'Bursa', 'Bursa']
```

```
>>> c.count("Bursa")
```

```
2
```

```
>>> c.count("Ankara")
```

```
0
```

```
>>> c.count("Zonguldak")
```

# extend / sort / reverse

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```
>>> c
['Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Zonguldak', 'Bursa', 'Bursa']
>>> d = ['Samsun', 'Erzurum']
>>> c.extend(d)
>>> c
['Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Zonguldak', 'Bursa', 'Bursa', 'Samsun', 'Erzurum']

>>> c.sort()
>>> c
['Bursa', 'Bursa', 'Erzurum', 'Istanbul', 'Izmir', 'Samsun', 'Zonguldak']
>>> c.reverse()
>>> c
['Zonguldak', 'Samsun', 'Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Erzurum', 'Bursa', 'Bursa']
>>> c.sort()
>>> c
['Bursa', 'Bursa', 'Erzurum', 'Istanbul', 'Izmir', 'Samsun', 'Zonguldak']
>>> c.sort(reverse=True)
>>> c
['Zonguldak', 'Samsun', 'Izmir', 'Istanbul', 'Erzurum', 'Bursa', 'Bursa']
```

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## ► References

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