

# List of PV Inverter Companies

When reading, list is a reference to the original list, and list[:] shallow-copies the list. When assigning, list (re)binds the name and list[:] slice-assigns, replacing what was previously in the list. ...

It gets all the elements from the list (or characters from a string) but the last element. : represents going through the list -1 implies the last element of the list

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and return a list of versions. Note: it seems to provide compatible releases rather than all releases. To get full list, use json approach from Eric.

1) Correct 2) You can think of that one as "read only" list, where you don't care about the type of the items uld e.g. be used by a method that is returning the length of the list. 3) T, E and U are the ...

The first way works for a list or a string; the second way only works for a list, because slice assignment isn't allowed for strings. Other than that I think the only difference is speed: it looks like it's a little ...

The second, list(), is using the actual list type constructor to create a new list which has contents equal to the first list. (I didn't use it in the first example because you were overwriting that name in your ...

By using a : colon in the list index, you are asking for a slice, which is always another list. In Python you can assign values to both an individual item in a list, and to a slice of the list.

I have a piece of code here that is supposed to return the least common element in a list of elements, ordered by commonality: def getSingle(arr): from collections import Counter c = Counte...

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