

---

---

---

---

---



## Lambda functions

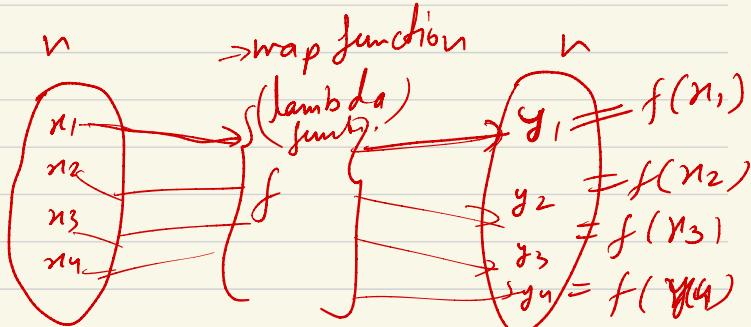
- ↳ Inline function (Anonymous functions)
- ↳ We don't need def keyword
- ↳ logical expression only

def function-name(a, b): } user  
= = = defined  
function

## Syntax

lambda argument : expression

map()



X

$n_1$   
 $n_2$   
 $n_3$   
 $n_4$

map

lambda  
 $X + Y$

Y

$y_1$   
 $y_2$   
 $y_3$   
 $y_4$

$f(n_1+y_1) = z_1$   
 $f(n_2+y_2) = z_2$   
 $f(n_3+y_3) = z_3$   
 $f(n_4+y_4) = z_4$

## Reduce()

- At the end we will one final value (not a iterable)
- It just reduces the value given in a iterable to single value using some expression

## List Comprehension

Syntax: oldList

newList = [expression(n) for n in oldList if check ]

(1)                    (2)                    (3)

## OOPS in Python (object oriented programming)

Higher Category



M1 - XUV, Red Color

M2 - Cedan, Black Color

Blueprint of

M3 - Nano, Yellow

Class

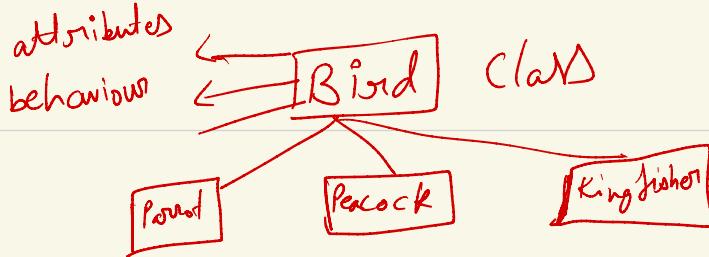
XUV

Cedan

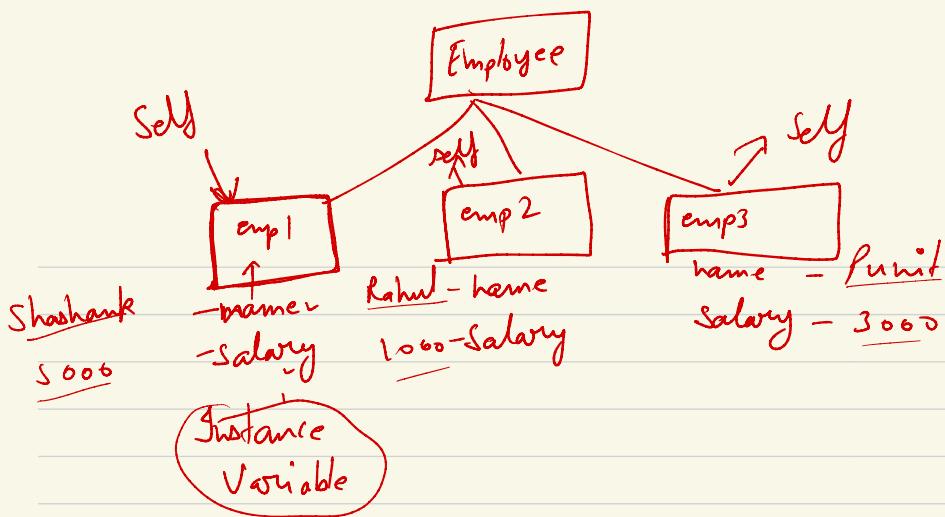
Nano

Object

Physical entity  
of a class



attributes → stores values for a object  
 behaviours → methods which shows the properties of a particular object



class Employee: → reference to the current object  
 default def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, salary):  
 { self.emp\_name = name  
 self.emp\_salary = salary}

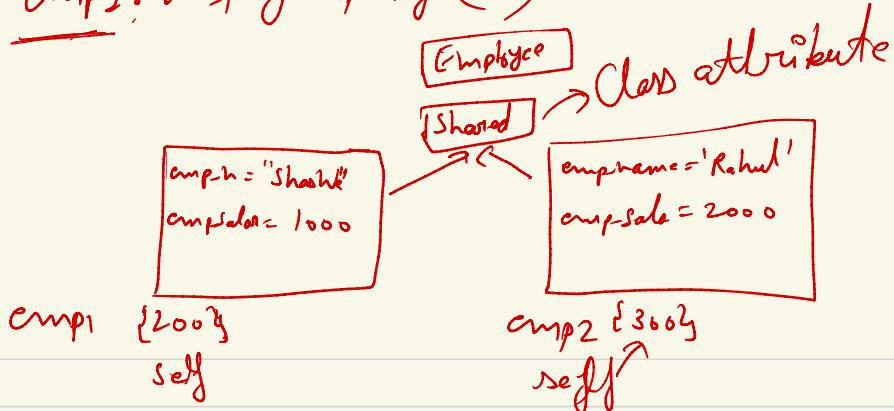
def displayEmpInfo(self):

print( self.emp-name, self.emp-salary )

emp1 = Employee("Shashank", 1000)

~~x = 10~~ emp2 = Employee("Rahul", 2000)  
y = 5

emp1.displayEmpInfo()



emp1 • emp-name      } 200.emp-name  
emp2 • emp-name      } 300.emp-name

Employee → count = 0

emp1 = Employee()

count = 1

emp2 = Employee()

count = 2

