列表解析

返回1-10平方的列表

```
[x**2 for x in range(1,11)]
```

有一个列表lst = [1,4,9,16,2,5,10,15]，生成一个新列表，要求新列表元素是lst相邻2项的和

```
lst = [1,4,9,16,2,5,10,15]
[lst[i]+lst[i+1]  for i in range(len(lst)-1)]
```

打印九九乘法表

```
[print('{}*{}={:<3}{}'.format(j,i,i*j,'\n' if i==j else ''),end="") for i in range(1,10) for j in range(1,i+1)]

[print('{}*{}={:<3}'.format(j,i,i*j), end='\n' if i==j else '') for i in range(1,10) for j in range(1, i+1)]

print("".join(['{}*{}={:<3}{}'.format(j,i,i*j,'\n' if i==j else '')
 for i in range(1,10)
 for j in range(1, i+1)]))
```

生成ID

"0001.abadicddws" 是ID格式，要求ID格式是以点号分割，左边是4位从1开始的整数，右边是10位随机小写英文字母。请依次生成前100个ID的列表

```
import random
['{:04}.{}'.format(n, ''.join([random.choice(bytes(range(97, 123)).decode()) for _ in range(10)])) for n in range(1,101)]
["{:04}.{}".format(i,"".join([chr(random.randint(97,122)) for j in range(10)])) for i in range(1,101)]
import string
['{:>04}.{}'.format(i, ''.join(random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase) for _ in range(10))) for i in range(1,101)]
```