→ | Current | ④
| I Crichet | ③
| Crichet | ②
| Google | ①

Stach data

curxut page → ⑤ Score

When you press hoch,

we just see the Top

& take it out

List Comprehension

⇒ Shorter Syntax to create a list
   based on value from other list.

for i in range[1:11]:
    i

$\left[\; i \quad \text{for } i \text{ in range}(1,11)\right]$

$a = a + 5$ $a + = 5$

works only on lists as of now

newlist = [element
            for element in seq
               if Condition]
                      ↓
                   optional

Python ⇒ slow

few things we have implemented in hile
      in C/C++   ⇒ numpy

      ⇒ those will be fast

speed is the main reason
↙ prices.

[prices for prices in]
          df. price
             if price > 0

Good if you have an idea of
list comprehension

review   rating
      ↙ rating

rating <= 3

reviews

[df.reviews for df in data
          if df.rev <=3]

⇓

for a single restaurant

restrooant
location

Tupple

( )

4 built in data Types , [List , set , dict]

Tuple is a _list_ lurt with few
extra property

Similarities :- Ordered
with List   iterable / Sequence
                   homogenous & heterogenous
                   allow duplicates

Difference :-   Unchangeable
                 Immutable
                        ↳ cannot be changed

List	Tuple
mutable	Inmutable
ordered	ordered
slow	faster

How exactly are things stored
in Tuple?

Tuple stores references ~~of object~~

query @ ineuron.ai ⟶

[PMO] ⟹

President duty ⟹
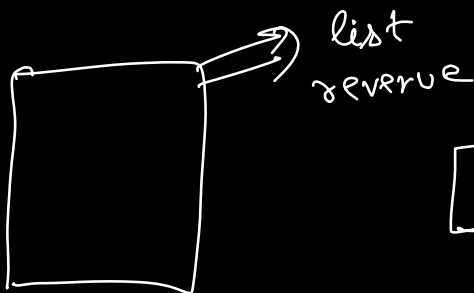
list
revenue

tuple ⟷ immutable

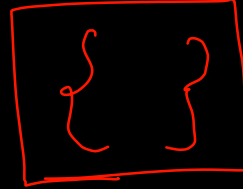# Sets

multiple items   under a single name

(Set, tuple, list, dict)

       They   ore   heteroggenous & homogenous

⇒   Unordered

       Unchangeable

       Unindexed

{ }

We   cannot   store duplicate

⇒   we can add or remove
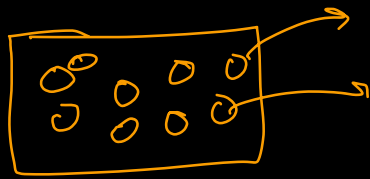   items but cannot change
      them

set (   )

Inmutable means we camot change

or add or delete.

Unchongeable means you ~~cannot~~
change, add or remove is fine

Sets are iterable not
unordered

Eq :- marbles inside a big
box

{1, 2, 3}

1   3
2   2
3   1