

## MAP, FILTER AND REDUCE

## a) MAP

- map function applied onto each of the elements in a sequence and creates another sequence.

```
Q1- old_list = "Welcome"
newlist = []
for ch in old_list:
    newlist.append(ch.capitalize())
print("old_list: ", old_list)
print("newlist: ", newlist)
```

## b) FILTER

Filter operation is to select some of the elements from a list and return a sublist.

```
Q2- A = [33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88]
evenlist = []
for n in range(len(A)):
    if (A[n] % 2 == 0):
        evenlist.append(A[n])
```

```
Print("Given list: ", A)
```

```
Print("evenlist: ", evenlist)
```

```
Q3- s = "Welcome to Python"
```

```
yes = []
```

```
for ch in s:
```

```
    if (ch.isupper()):
```

```
        yes.append(ch)
```

```
print(s)
```

```
print(yes)
```



## 9. REDUCE

An operation that combines a sequence of elements into a single value is called reduce.

```
def sum_all(t):  
    total = 0  
    for x in t:  
        total += x  
    return (total)
```

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
Print("Total: ", sum_all(list1))
```

## # Deleting elements

a) pop()      syntax: listname.pop(index)

→ Works on the object

```
A = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
x = A.pop(2)      # 2
```

b) del

syntax: del listname[index]

```
t = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
```

```
del t[1]      # ['a', 'c', 'd']
```

c) remove()

syntax: listname.remove('element')

```
t = ['a', 'b', 'c']
```

```
t.remove('b')      # ['a', 'c']
```

d) del with slice

```
t = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']
```

```
del t[4:5] # ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'f']
```

# Matrix using list

```
A = [[1, 2], [3, 4]], B = [[1, 1], [1, 1]]
```

```
for i in range(0, 2):
```

```
    for j in range(0, 2):
```

```
        C[i][j] = A[i][j] + B[i][j]
```

```
print("The result")
```

```
for i in range(0, 2):
```

```
    for j in range(0, 2):
```

```
        print(C[i][j]),
```

```
    print()
```