



EXPLORER

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```
1 '''
2 percipio52_The Filter() Function.py
3 Percipio video: Iterables-and-Generators; The Filter() Function
4
5 Demonstrate filter() function
6 The filter() function is similar to the map() function in that it allows application of a
  filter to a sequence. (The difference is?) the purpose of the function is to return a
  True value if the element is to be returned by the filter() function, and false if it is
  to be excluded or not returned.
7 '''
8 nl = '\n'
9
10 def odd(val): # create a function called odd taking in a value,...
11     return val % 2 # ...and returns that value modulo 2 (value divided by 2), which is True
    if the value is odd and false if the value is even.
12
13 nums = range(10) # range of numbers from 0 up to but not including 10
14 print('List of nums:', list(nums)) # prints a list with numbers 0 through 9
15 odds = filter(odd, nums) # create a filter object applying the odd() function (without
    parentheses) to the 'nums' list.
16 print('Filter object of odd nums:', odds) # returns the filter object which can be
    iterated/looped over
17 print(nl, 'Filtering using functions:')
18 odds = list(filter(odd, nums)) # apply the list() function to the filter object (which is an
    iterator), then it will generate that filtered list
19 print('List object of odd nums:', odds) # prints the filtered list using a function
20 print('Filtering using lambda functions:')
21 odds = list(filter(lambda val: val % 2, nums)) # applying a lambda() function to the 'nums'
    sequence all within a filter() function. The lambda() function only takes one parameter
    (val) that is given each element that's in the sequence (nums) and an expression (val %
    2) is performed on that value. If that's a True expression (val % 2), value divided by
    2 or value modulo 2 has a remainder is True, then the element is returned into the new
    list
22 print('List object of odd nums:', odds) # prints the same filtered list using a lambda
    function
23 print('Filtering using list comprehension:')
24 odds = [val for val in nums if val % 2] # Have a val for every val in the nums, or a value
    for every element in the numbers list, and if that value modulo 2 is true, then the item
    will be put into a new list
25 print('List object of odd nums:', odds) # prints the same filtered list using list
```





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```
24 print('List object of odd nums:', odds) # prints the same filtered list using list
    comprehension
25
26 print(n1, 'Another Example')
27
28 def ncar(val): # create a function called 'ncar' recieving val as a value
29     return val.endswith('n') # if that value ends with the string ('n') that it returns
    True. If it ends with another character, it returns False
30
31 vehicles = ['sedan', 'coupe', 'hatchback', 'wagon'] # a mutable list with some elements
    ending in 'n'
32 ncars = list(filter(ncar, vehicles)) # one way to find the list of 'n' cars is using the list
    () function applied to the filter() function by recalling ncar() function (without
    parentheses) on every element in the vehicles list.
33 print('Filtering using functions:')
34 print('List of ncars:', ncars) # prints the filtered list using a function
35 print('Filtering using lambda functions:')
36 ncars = list(filter(lambda val: val.endswith('n'), vehicles)) # applying a lambda() function
    for that 'val', or value, with it's expression as 'val.endswith('n')'. So this anonymous
    fnction (lambda val: val.endswith('n') will be applied for each element in the
    'vehicles' list, where that element will go and be assigned to 'val', and if that 'value
    ends with 'n', then that lambda expression returns True putting that element into the
    'ncars' list.
37 print('List of ncars:', ncars) # prints the same filtered list using a lambda function
38 print('Filtering using list comprehension:')
39 ncar = [car for car in vehicles if car.endswith('n')] # the filter() function implemented as
    a list comprehension, adding readability, with the 'car' as the expression returned to
    the list for each 'car' in the 'vehicles' list, but only if that car ends with the
    letter 'n'.
40 print('List of ncars:', ncars) # prints the same filtered list using list comprehension
41 '''
42 RESULT:
```





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```
42 RESULT:
43 List of nums: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
44 Filter object of odd nums: <filter object at 0x000001FE154C8E80>
45
46 Filtering using functions:
47 List object of odd nums: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
48 Filtering using lambda functions:
49 List object of odd nums: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
50 Filtering using list comprehension:
51 List object of odd nums: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
52
53 Another Example
54 Filtering using functions:
55 List of ncars: ['sedan', 'wagon']
56 Filtering using lambda functions:
57 List of ncars: ['sedan', 'wagon']
58 Filtering using list comprehension:
59 List of ncars: ['sedan', 'wagon']
60 ...
```

```
1 # Importing the filter function from the functools module
2 from functools import filter
3
4 # Creating a list of numbers
5 nums = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
6
7 # Using the filter function to create a filter object of odd numbers
8 odd_nums = filter(lambda x: x % 2 != 0, nums)
9
10 # Converting the filter object to a list
11 list_odd_nums = list(odd_nums)
12
13 # Printing the list of odd numbers
14 print(list_odd_nums)
```