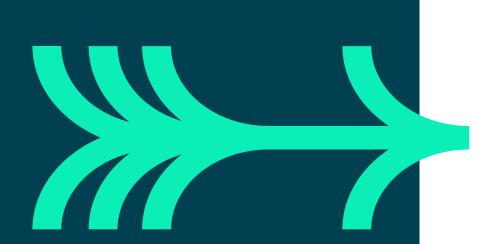


# **Advanced collections**



#### The Topic: What?

- •Interesting things you can do with collections
  - Filtering Data
  - Copying Data

#### **Applications: Why?**

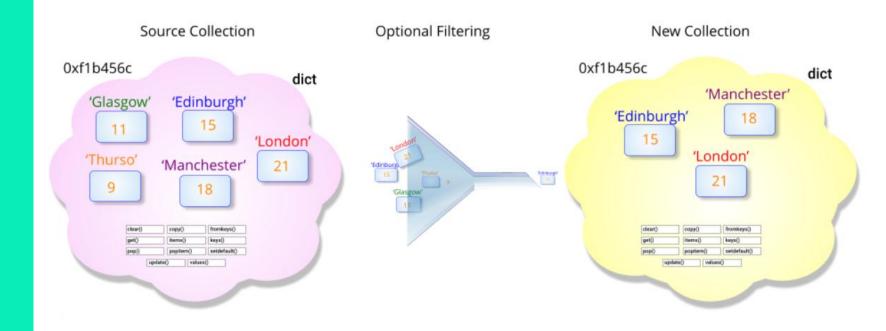
•To expand on your knowledge of collections and how they can be used.

#### **Expectations: Who?**

•Learners are expected to have covered tuples, lists, dictionaries, and sets in Python previously.



## **Filtering**





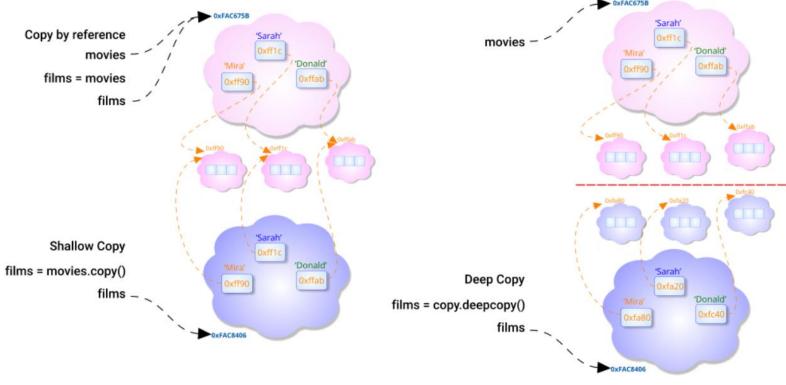
## **Filtering**

**Trainer demonstration** 

demo\_collections\_comprehensions.py



## Copying







## Copying

**Trainer demonstration** 

demo\_collections\_copying.py



# **Learning check**

### **5-10 mins**



#### Quiz!

- 1. Can you think of a better way to write the following pattern, which is 15 chars long?
- >>> [ num for num in range(0, 10) if num % 2 == 0 and num % 4 == 0]
- 2. Can you think of a better way to write the following pattern, which is 15 chars long?
- >>> gumbys = ['eric', 'michael', 'terry', 'john', 'terry', 'graham']
- >>> { name for name in gumbys if len(name) <= 5 }
- 3. Can you think of a better way to write the following pattern, which is 15 chars long?
- >>> movies = {'Cruella': '2021', 'Mulan': '2020', 'Mary Poppins Returns': '2018'}
- >>> films = movies.copy()
- >>> movies['Mulan'] = 1998
- >>> films == movies



### Solutions

#### Advanced Collections quiz

- 1. What type of comprehension is this, and what would it return?

  >>> [ num for num in range(0, 10) if num % 2 == 0 and num % 4 == 0]

  Answer: [0, 4, 8] # List Comprehension
- 2. How many Gumbies (might have to google that!) would be displayed?
  >>> gumbies = ['eric', 'michael', 'terry', 'john', 'terry', 'graham']
  >>> { name for name in gumbies if len(name) <= 5 }</p>
  Answer: {'eric', 'terry', 'john'} # 3 Displayed
- 3. Would this sequence of commands return True or False
  >>> movies = {'Cruella': '2021', 'Mulan': '2020', 'Mary Poppins Returns': '2018'}

```
>>> films = movies.copy()
```

>>> movies['Mulan'] = 1998

>>> films == movies

Answer: False # Shallow Copy. Movies was changed after the copy.





### Labs

1. You should be familiar with the built-in range() function that generates a sequence of integers from a start point to a stop point with an optional step increment.

range(stop) # default start=0, step=1

range(start, stop[, step])

Unfortunately, it only works with integers. In this exercise, we will create our own simple version of the built-in range() function but for floating point numbers. Create a new script 'C:\labs\gen.py' with a generator function called frange() which accepts at least two parameters (start, stop) and an optional parameter with default (step=0.25)). Be wary of the possibility of a step = zero being passed in!

frange(start, stop[, step=0.25])

Test with the following calls in main():

print(list(frange(1.1, 3)))

print(list(frange(1, 3, 0.33)))

print(list(frange(1, 3, 1))) # Should print [1.0, 2.0].

print(list(frange(3, 1))) # Should print an empty list.

print(list(frange(1, 3, 0))) # Should print an empty list.

print(list(frange(-1, -0.5, 0.1)))

print(frange(1, 2)) # Should print <generator object frange at 0x....>

for num in frange(3.142, 12):

Stretch Exercises 2-3





## END OF SECTION



Interesting things you can do with collections

- Filtering Data
- Copying Data
- To expand on your knowledge of collections and how they can be used.

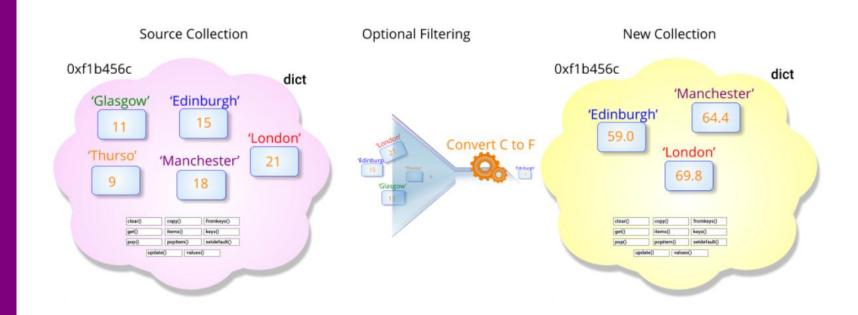


# **Extension materials**

Filtering+

#### Filtering+

- demo\_collections\_comprehensions\_plus\_c2f.py



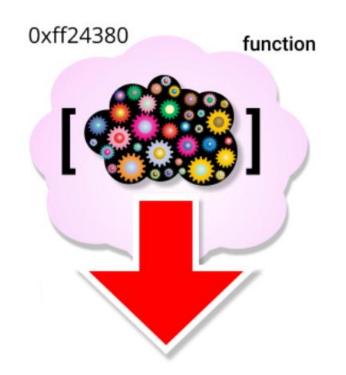


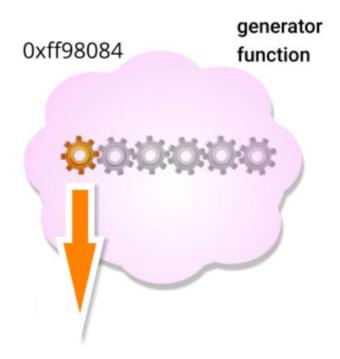
# **Extension materials**

Generating

#### Filtering+

- demo\_collections\_generator\_functions.py







### REMINDER: TAKE A BREAK!

10.30 - 10.40

**11.40 - 11.50** 

**12.50 - 13.30** 

14.30 - 14.40

15.40 - 15.50

**BRAIN:** Just 2 hours of walking a week can reduce your risk of stroke by 30%.

MEMORY: 40 minutes 3 times a week protects the brain region associated with planning and memory.

MOOD: 30 minutes a day can reduce symptoms of depression by 36%.

#### HEALTH:

Logging 3,500 steps a day lowers your risk of diabetes by 29%.

#### LONGEVITY:

75 minutes a week of brisk walking can add almost 2 years to your life. Your Body on Walking

Ridiculously simple, astonishingly powerful, scientifically proven by study after study: Sneaking in a few minutes a day can transform your health, body, and mind. Why are you still sitting?

**HEART:** 30 to 60 minutes most days of the week drastically lowers your risk of heart disease.

BONES: 4 hours a week can reduce the risk of hip fractures by up to 43%.

WEIGHT: A daily 1-hour walk can cut your risk of obesity in half.