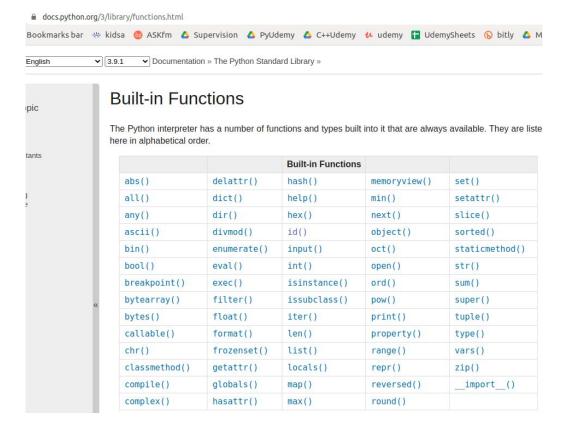
Python Programming List with Functions

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Built-in Functions



- We already know: abs, min, id, enumerate, input, bool, int, str, sum, pow, float, print, len, type, range, globals, map, max, round
- Some of them have relations with list

Flexible Reading

```
# .split() return list of strings
my list = input().split()
for item in my list:
    print(item, end=' ')
print()
# now list of integers
my list = list(map(int, input().split()))
print(type(my list), type(my list[0])) # list, int
for item in my list:
    print(item, end=' ')
print()
# very helpful to read variable number of items on same line
```

sum, min, max, help functions

```
my list = [4, 5, 7, 4, 5, 4, 8]
      print(sum(my list)) # 37
      print(min(my list), max(my list)) # 3 8
9
      my list = ['ali', 'ziad', 'mostafa']
11
      print(min(my list), max(my list)) # ali ziad
12
      help(my list.count) # without () : passing a function
13
14
15
       .....
16
       Help on built-in function count:
17
18
       count(value, /) method of builtins.list instance
          Return number of occurrences of value.
19
20
       ** ** **
```

enumerate function

```
my list = [1, 'mostafa', 4]
for idx, item in enumerate(my_list):
    print(idx, item)
    idx = -100 # no effect
.....
1 mostafa
.....
# NOTE: this creates a complete list in memory
# Slow for a huge range
lst = list(enumerate(range(5, 9)))
for item in lst:
    print(item)
.....
(0, 5)
(1, 6)
(3, 8)
```

all and functions

```
# all: Return True if all elements of the iterable are true
      lst = [10, 20, -12, 'Mostafa']
      print(all(lst)) # True
      print(all([])) # True
      # items cause Faulse
      print(all([False])) # False
      print(all([''])) # False
      print(all([0])) # False
13
      print(all([10, 0, 2])) # False
14
15
      # Return True if any element of the iterable is true
16
      lst = [10, 20, 0, 'Mostafa']
17
      print(all(lst)) # False
18
      print(any([])) # True
19
```

all and functions: Docs

all(iterable)

Return True if all elements of the iterable are true (or if the iterable is empty). Equivalent to:

```
def all(iterable):
    for element in iterable:
        if not element:
            return False
    return True
```

any(iterable)

Return True if any element of the *iterable* is true. If the iterable is empty, return False. Equivalent to:

```
def any(iterable):
    for element in iterable:
        if element:
            return True
    return False
```

"Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people."

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave."