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| **Map:**  Map function is used when you need to alter all items within an iterable data collection.  It takes two argumnets  map(func, \*iterables) --> map object  Note: Map function, it takes a function and iterable datatype and returns filter object |
| #map without lambda  def **d1**(a, b):  return a+b    x = map(d1, (1,2,3,4), (1,2,3,4))  print(list(x))  Output  [2, 4, 6, 8] |
| #map using lambda  lst = [1,2,3,4]  r = map(lambda a: a + a, lst)  print(list(r))  Output  [2, 4, 6, 8] |

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| #Find the length of Strings using map()  def **d2**(n):  return len(n)    m = map(d2, (*"Hari"*, *"Manoj"*, *"Vinod"*, *"Jagadesh"*))  print(list(m))  # print(tuple(m))  # print(set(m))  Output  [4, 5, 5, 8] |

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| **Not to explain**  #map()  students = [*'1,Hari,Python'*,  *'2,Mahi,Python'*,  *'3,Mani,Java'*,  *'4,Sunny,Python'*  ]  print(students)  Ouput  ['1,Hari,Python', '2,Mahi,Python', '3,Mani,Java', '4,Sunny,Python']  #split(separator, maxsplit)  #map(func, \*iterables) --> map object  x = map(lambda user: (int(user.split(*','*)[0]), user.split(*','*)[-1]),students)  y = list(x)  print(y)  Output  [(1, 'Python'), (2, 'Python'), (3, 'Java'), (4, 'Python')] |