Readlines returns a list of strings

Pop function takes out from the list

To sort a list = list.sort(key = int)

f.read – means it reads the whole thing but doesn’t read it as a string in a list

f.readline – just reads the first line

f.readlines – reads the entire thing and returns the entire document as a string in the form of a list

What does split and splitlines do ?

split () converts the string into a list of strings and splitting it by whatever is in the brackets7

if I do split()(number) gives me the colume in that row

for example instead (‘I’) replaces it with a list between it (check on python if confused)

The expression ‘\n’ means new line

1st2 = map(f,xs) where f is a function and xs is a list….this returns the same length as s once the function f is applied ….this is an easier way rather than using loops and empty lists, transforms a sequence to another sequence

Lambda function is used when a function is only needed once for example “lambda x : x + 9” or “lambda x, y : x + y”. The “x:” and “x, y:” means the function contains these values

The filter function works like this filter(f, xs) f = function or even a lambda function , and xs is a list…and filters the sequence

Reduce function transforms a list into a single number (sum, product etc)

Dictionary associates a key with a value for example “d[key] = value” if you input d[key] then your output will be value .

Array is pretty much like making a matrix …. If a is an array then a \* 2 will multiply each element by 2…arrays can be used for matrix and vectors.

help(numpy.linalg) will show you linear algebra tools including finding the determinate, eigenvalues , inverse of a matrix etc