**sum(iterable, start)**

**iterable :** iterable can be anything list , tuples or dictionaries ,

but most importantly it should be numbers.

**start** : this start is added to the sum of

numbers in the iterable.

If start is not given in the syntax , it is assumed to be 0.

**Possible two syntaxes:**

**sum(a)**

a is the list , it adds up all the numbers in the

list a and takes start to be 0, so returning

only the sum of the numbers in the list.

**sum(a, start)**

this returns the sum of the list + start

Below is the Python implementation of the sum()

filter\_none

edit

play\_arrow

brightness\_4

|  |
| --- |
| # Python code to demonstrate the working of  # sum()    numbers = [1,2,3,4,5,1,4,5]    # start parameter is not provided  Sum = sum(numbers)  print(Sum)    # start = 10  Sum = sum(numbers, 10)  print(Sum) |

Output:

25

35

2.

a = [2, 3, 5, 8]

sum(a)

# 18

# or you can do:

sum(i for i in a)

# 18

If the list contains integers as strings:

a = ['5', '6']

# import Decimal: from decimal import Decimal

sum(Decimal(i) for i in a)

3. <https://www.programminginpython.com/python-program-calculate-sum-elements-list/>

This is the video

**Approach :**

* Read the input number asking for the length of the list using input() or raw\_input().
* Initialize an empty list lst = [].
* Read each number using a for loop.
* In the for loop append each number to the list.
* Now we use a predefined function sum() to find the sum of all the elements in a list.
* Print the result.

4.worth looking at https://www.educative.io/edpresso/how-to-compute-the-sum-of-a-list-in-python