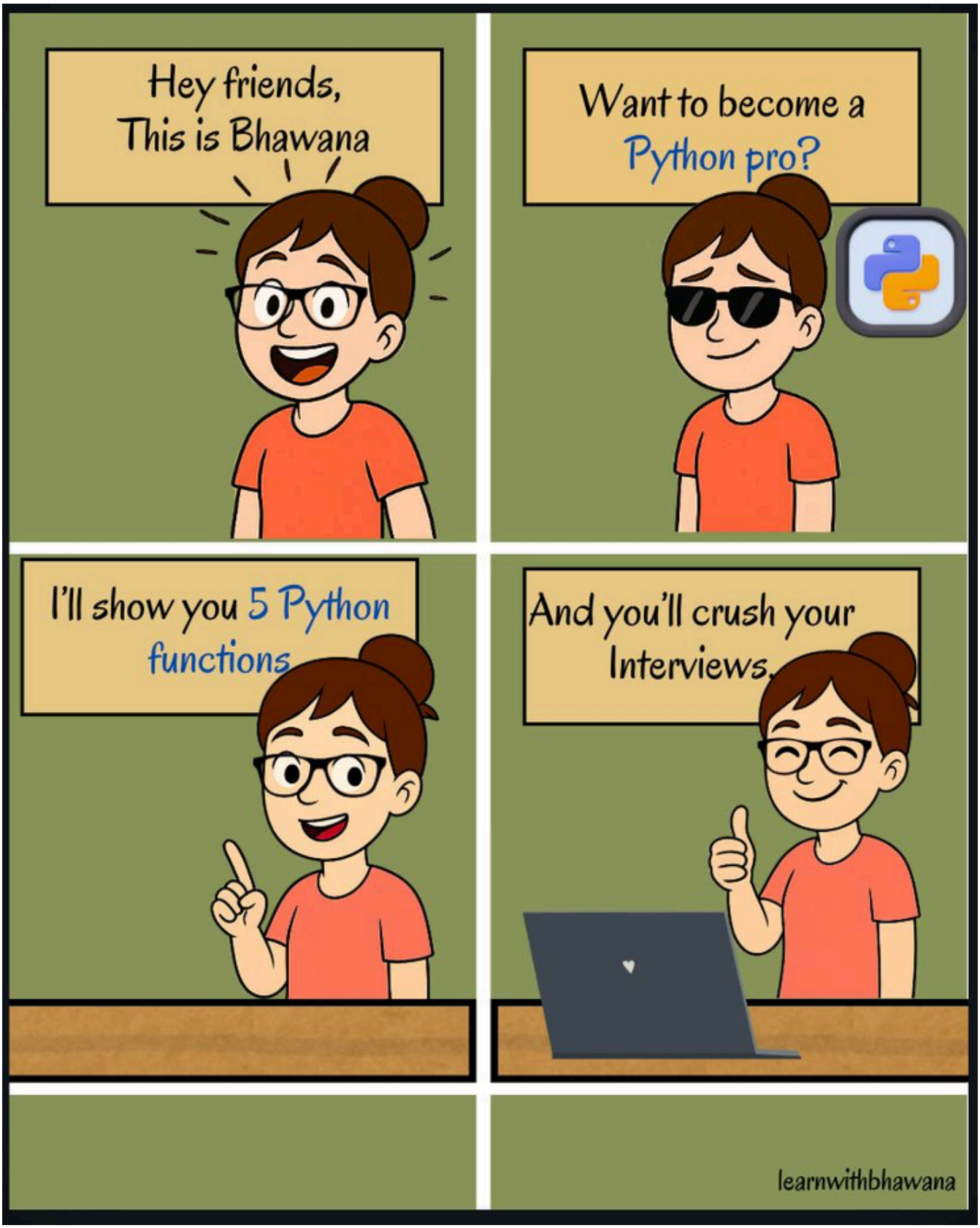
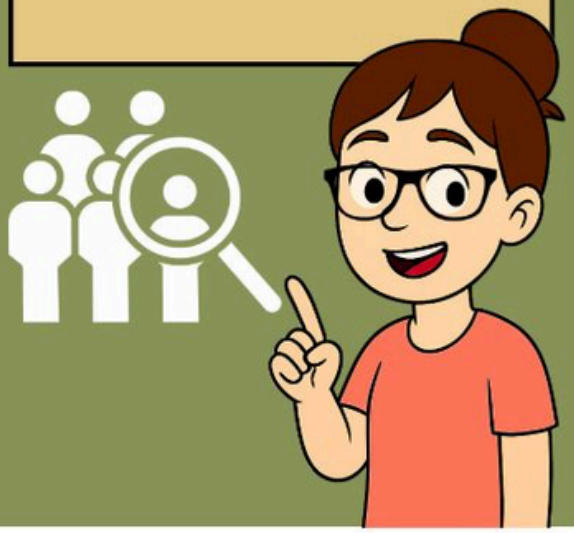
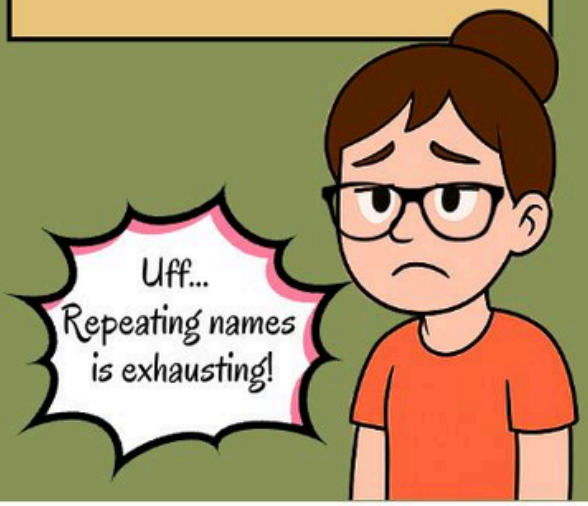

Hey friends,
This is Bhawana
Want to become a
Python pro?
I'll show you 5 Python
functions
And you'll crush your
Interviews.
learnwithbhawana

Imagine I'm scheduling interviews for 10 candidates.



Instead of writing names again and again,

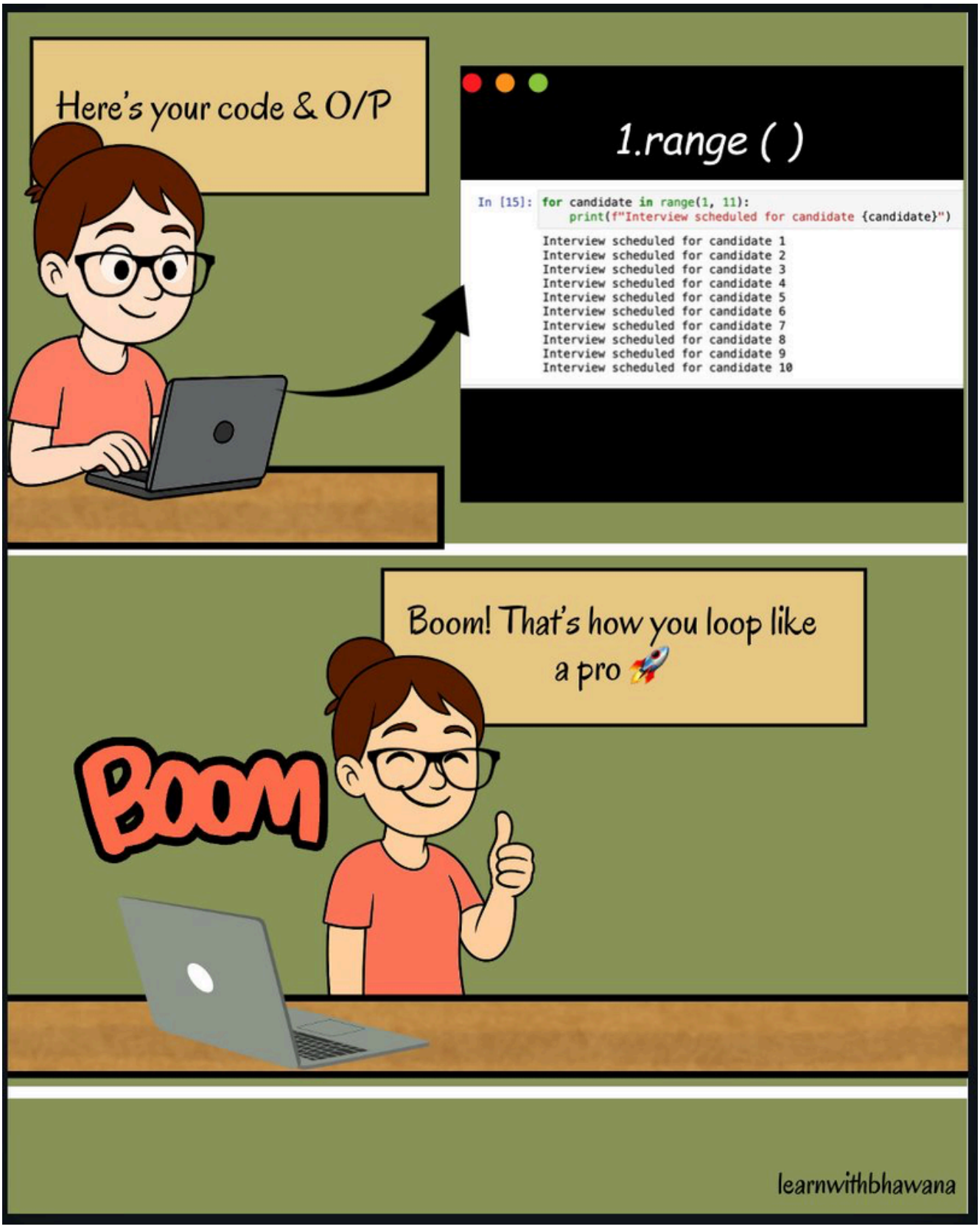


Let's use," range function"

range ( )

Syntax: range(start, stop, step)

- start → number to begin (default = 0)
- stop → number to end (exclusive)
- step → jump size (default = 1)


Here's your code & O/P
1.range ( )
In [15]:
for candidate in range(1, 11):
print(f"Interview scheduled for candidate {candidate}")
Interview scheduled for candidate 1
Interview scheduled for candidate 2
Interview scheduled for candidate 3
Interview scheduled for candidate 4
Interview scheduled for candidate 5
Interview scheduled for candidate 6
Interview scheduled for candidate 7
Interview scheduled for candidate 8
Interview scheduled for candidate 9
Interview scheduled for candidate 10
Boom! That's how you loop like a pro
BOOM
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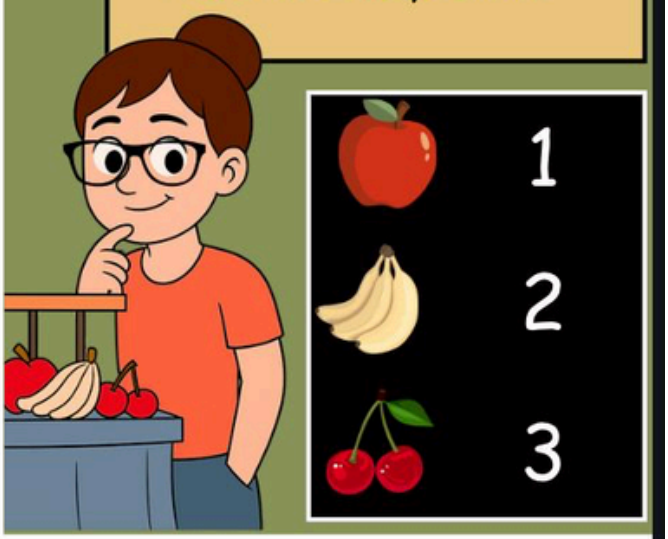
Ever been at a fruit stall ??

and needed both the fruit AND its position?



"enumerate function" ,does exactly that.

enumerate( )

Syntax: enumerate(iterable, start=0)

- iterable → sequence to loop (list, tuple, string)
- start → index to begin count (default = 0)

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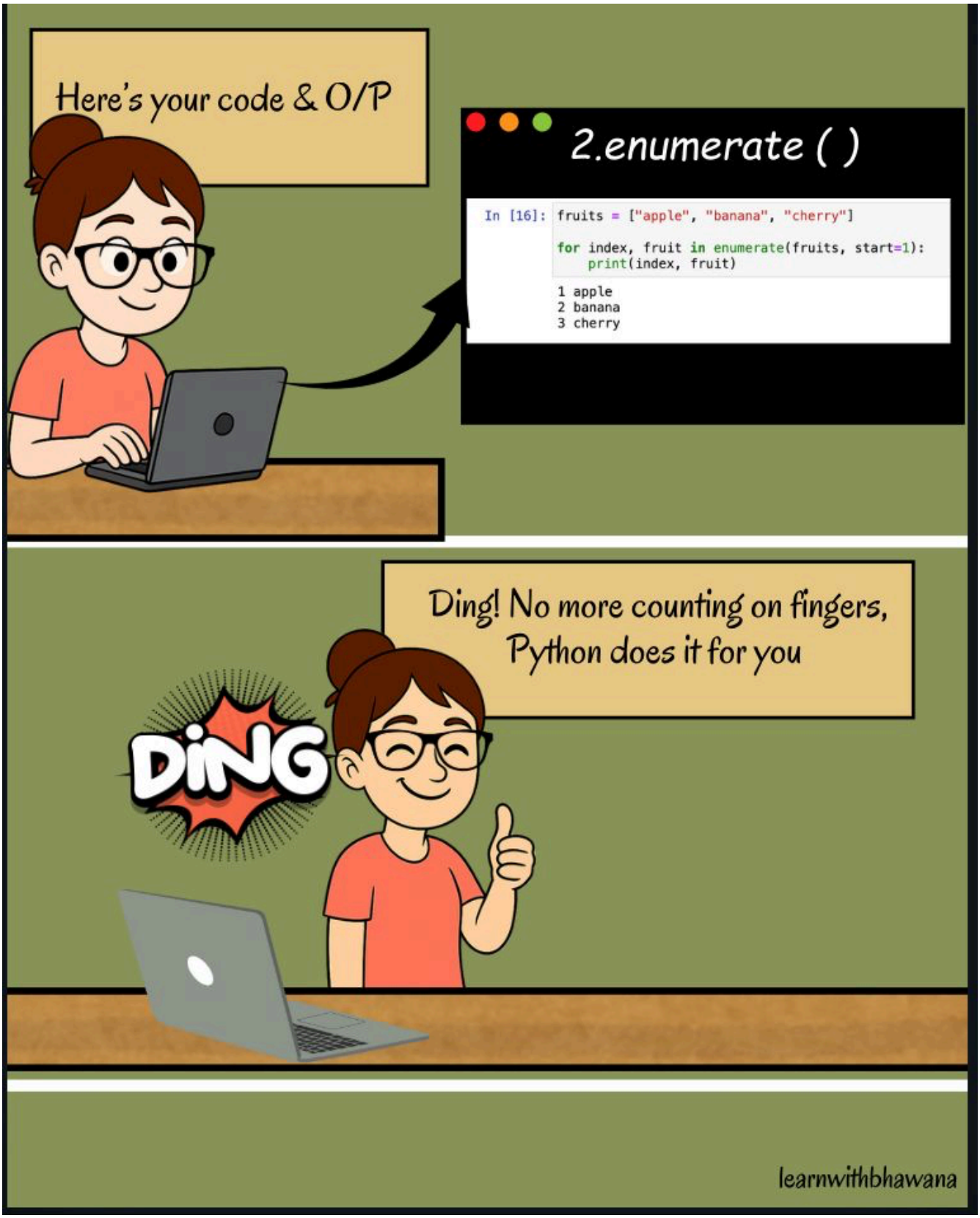
Here's your code & O/P
2.enumerate ( )
In [16]:
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for index, fruit in enumerate(fruits, start=1):
print(index, fruit)
1 apple
2 banana
3 cherry
Ding! No more counting on fingers, Python does it for you
DiNG
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Looking to pair names with their scores ??
90
70
RAM
SHYAM
90
70
Like ,making perfect pairs from two lists
["Ram","Shyam","Mohan"]
[90,80,70]
"zip function" matches them side by side
zip( )
Syntax: zip(iterable1, iterable2, ...)
• iterable1, iterable2: two lists/tuples (or more)
• zip(): pairs elements index-wise → forms tuples (1st↔1st, 2nd↔2nd...)
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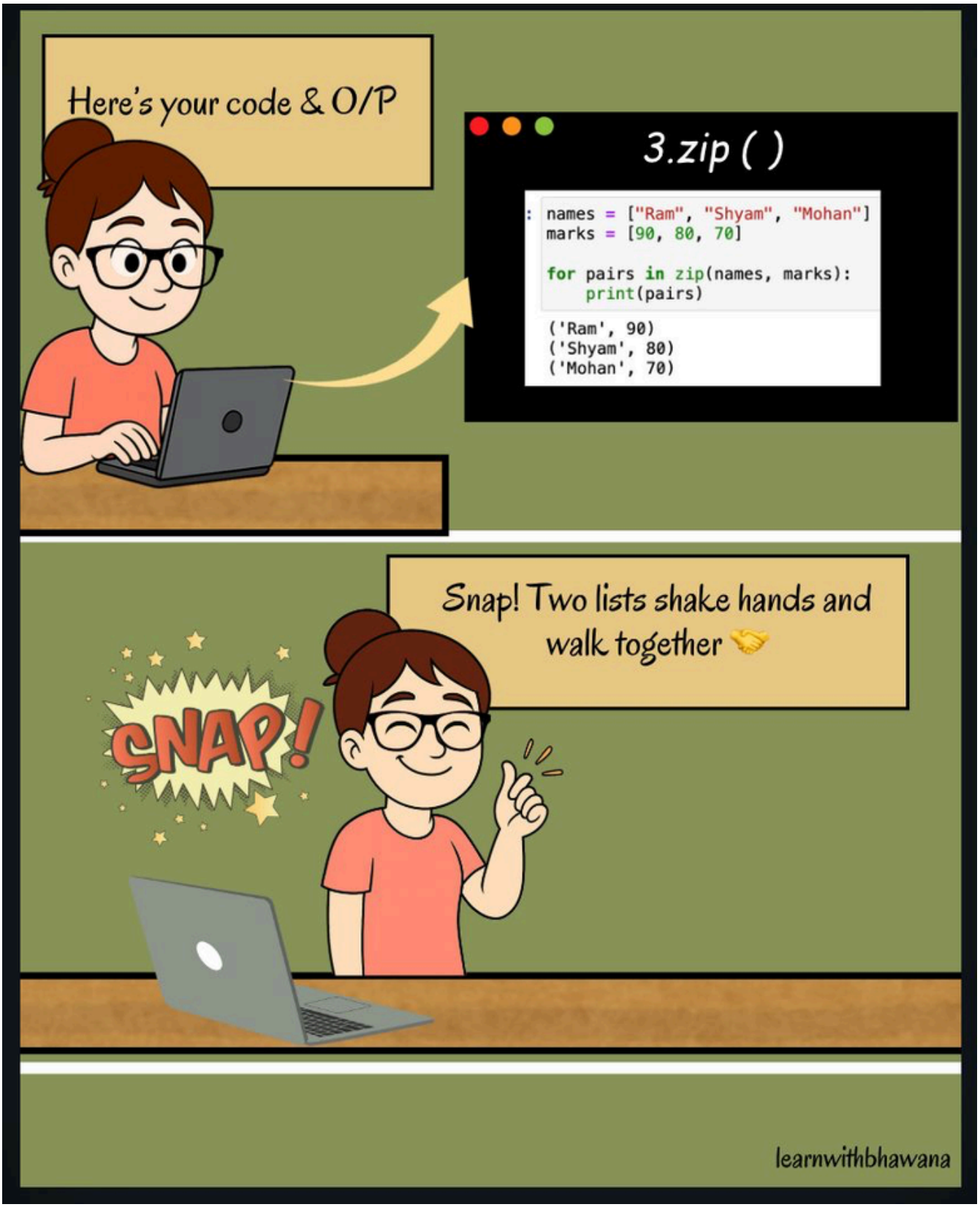
Here's your code & O/P
3.zip ( )
: names = ["Ram", "Shyam", "Mohan"]
marks = [90, 80, 70]
for pairs in zip(names, marks):
print(pairs)
('Ram', 90)
('Shyam', 80)
('Mohan', 70)
Snap! Two lists shake hands and walk together 🤝
SNAP!
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Think of a kitchen strainer

It lets only pasta through and holds back water.

filter function picks only what meets your condition

filter( )

Syntax: filter(function, iterable)

- function → condition/test (returns True/False)
- iterable → list, tuple, etc.
- Result → only elements passing condition

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Here's your code & O/P
4.filter ( )
nums = [1, None, 3, 4, None, 6]
valid_nums = filter(lambda x: x is not None, nums)
print(list(valid_nums))
[1, 3, 4, 6]
SWIPE LEFT!
Swipe left! Bad data gone, only the good ones stay ✅
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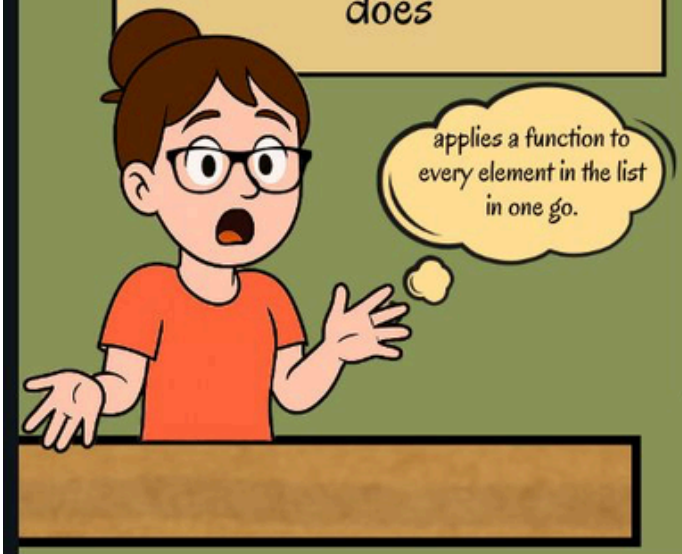
Imagine you're in a juice shop

You give a list of fruits, and the juicer applies the same process (squeeze) to each fruit in one go.

That's what "map function" does



map( )

Syntax: map(function, iterable)

- function → operation to apply (e.g., square, uppercase)
- iterable → list, tuple, etc.
- Result → new iterable with function applied to each element

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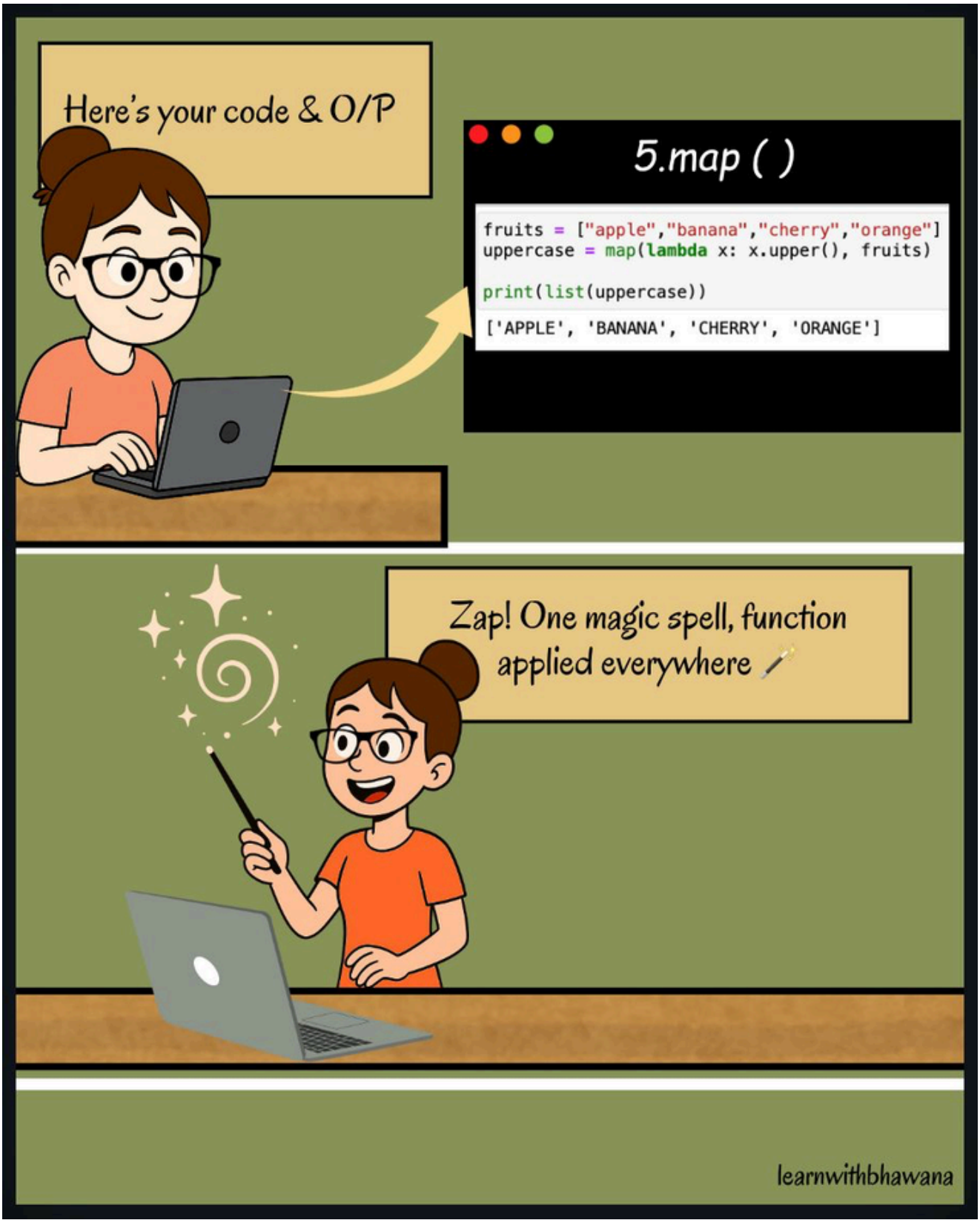
Here's your code & O/P
5.map ( )
fruits = ["apple","banana","cherry","orange"]
uppercase = map(lambda x: x.upper(), fruits)
print(list(uppercase))
['APPLE', 'BANANA', 'CHERRY', 'ORANGE']
Zap! One magic spell, function applied everywhere
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Hope you had fun learning!
More comic-style Python hacks coming your way
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HACK
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