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-

1. operators: arithmetic, comparison, assignment, logical

([go to top](#))

- `### arithmetic operators`

```
In [18]: print(10 + 5)

float1 = 13.65
float2 = 3.40
print(float1 + float2)

num = 20
flt = 10.5
print(num + flt)
```

```
15
17.05
30.5
```

```
In [19]: print(10 - 5)

float1 = -18.678
float2 = 3.55
print(float1 - float2)

num = 20
flt = 10.5
print(num - flt)
```

```
5
-22.228
9.5
```

```
In [20]: print(40 * 10)

float1 = 5.5
float2 = 4.5
print(float1 * float2)

print(10.2 * 3)
```

```
400
24.75
30.599999999999998
```

```
In [21]: print(40 / 10)

float1 = 5.5
float2 = 4.5
print(float1 / float2)
print(12.4 / 2)
```

```
4.0
1.2222222222222223
6.2
```

```
In [22]: print(43 // 10)

float1 = 5.5
float2 = 4.5
print(5.5 // 4.5)
print(12.4 // 2)
```

```
4
1.0
6.0
```

```
In [23]: print(10 % 2)

twenty_eight = 28
print(twenty_eight % 10)

print(-28 % 10) # The remainder is positive if the right-hand operand is po
print(28 % -10) # The remainder is negative if the right-hand operand is ne
print(34.4 % 2.5) # The remainder can be a float
```

```
0
8
2
-2
1.89999999999999986
```

```
In [24]: # Different precedence
print(10 - 3 * 2) # Multiplication computed first, followed by subtraction

# Same precedence
print(3 * 20 / 5) # Multiplication computed first, followed by division
print(3 / 20 * 5) # Division computed first, followed by multiplication

4
12.0
0.75
```

```
In [25]: print((10 - 3) * 2) # Subtraction occurs first
print((18 + 2) / (10 % 8))
```

```
14
10.0
```

```
In [1]: a = 5
b = 2
```

```
In [2]: a + b
```

```
Out[2]: 7
```

```
In [3]: a - b
```

```
Out[3]: 3
```

```
In [4]: a * b
```

```
Out[4]: 10
```

```
In [5]: a / b
```

```
Out[5]: 2.5
```

```
In [7]: a // b
```

```
Out[7]: 2
```

```
In [8]: a ** b
```

```
Out[8]: 25
```

- ### comparison operators

```
In [26]: num1 = 5
num2 = 10
num3 = 10
print(num2 > num1)  # 10 is greater than 5
print(num1 > num2)  # 5 is not greater than 10

print(num2 == num3) # Both have the same value
print(num3 != num1) # Both have different values

print(3 + 10 == 5 + 5) # Both are not equal
print(3 <= 2) # 3 is not less than or equal to 2

True
False
True
True
False
False
```

```
In [9]: a == b
```

```
Out[9]: False
```

```
In [10]: a != b
```

```
Out[10]: True
```

```
In [11]: a < b
```

```
Out[11]: False
```

```
In [12]: a <= b
```

```
Out[12]: False
```

```
In [13]: a > b
```

```
Out[13]: True
```

```
In [14]: a is not b
```

```
Out[14]: True
```

```
In [16]: a is b
```

```
Out[16]: False
```

- ### assignment operators

Let's go through a few examples to see how values are assigned to variables.

Variables are mutable, so we can change their values whenever we want!

One thing to note is that when a variable, first, is assigned to another variable, second, its value is copied into second.

Hence, if we later change the value of first, second will remain unaffected:

```
In [28]: year = 2019
print(year)

year = 2020
print(year)

year = year + 1 # Using the existing value to create a new one
print(year)

2019
2020
2021
```

```
In [29]: first = 20
second = first
first = 35 # Updating 'first'

print(first, second) # 'second' remains unchanged

35 20
```



```
In [30]: num = 10
print(num)

num += 5
print(num)

num -= 5
print(num)

num *= 2
print(num)

num /= 2
print(num)

num **= 2
print(num)

# Try all the others here!

10
15
10
20
10.0
100.0
```

- ### logical operators

```
In [ ]: # OR Expression
my_bool = True or False
print(my_bool)

# AND Expression
my_bool = True and False
print(my_bool)

# NOT expression
my_bool = False
print(not my_bool)
```

```
In [31]: print(10 * True)
print(10 * False)

10
0
```

```
In [ ]: aaaa
```

```
In [17]: c = -124  
print(abs(c))  
124
```

```
In [18]: round(3.49)
```

```
Out[18]: 3
```

```
In [19]: round(3.5)
```

```
Out[19]: 4
```

```
In [21]: pi = 3.141592653589793  
round(pi,2)
```

```
Out[21]: 3.14
```

```
In [22]: round(pi,4)
```

```
Out[22]: 3.1416
```

```
In [23]: max(a,b)
```

```
Out[23]: 5
```

```
In [24]: max([1, 2, 5, 9])
```

```
Out[24]: 9
```

```
In [25]: min(a,b)
```

```
Out[25]: 2
```

```
In [26]: min([1, 2, 5, 9])
```

```
Out[26]: 1
```

```
In [28]: test_list = [1, 2, 5, 9]  
test_tuple = (1, 2, 5, 9)  
sum(test_list)
```

```
Out[28]: 17
```

```
In [30]: sum(test_tuple)
```

```
Out[30]: 17
```

```
In [31]: average = sum(test_list) / len(test_list)  
average
```

Out[31]: 4.25

```
In [34]: # only works with iterables and numbers only
sum(2, 5)
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-34-bb32f845c22d> in <module>
      1 # only works with iterables and numbers only
----> 2 sum(2, 5)

TypeError: 'int' object is not iterable
```

1.1 numbers: complex numbers

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [3]: print(complex(10, 20)) # Represents the complex number (10 + 20j)
print(complex(2.5, -18.2)) # Represents the complex number (2.5 - 18.2j)

complex_1 = complex(0, 2)
complex_2 = complex(2, 0)
print(complex_1)
print(complex_2)

(10+20j)
(2.5-18.2j)
2j
(2+0j)
```

2. type conversion

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [1]: i = '3.14159'
type(i)
```

Out[1]: str

- ### str to float

```
In [36]: j = float(i)
```

```
print(j)
type(j)
```

```
3.14159
```

```
Out[36]: float
```

- ### float to int

```
In [37]: k = int(j)
```

```
print(k)
type(k)
```

```
3
```

```
Out[37]: int
```

- ### str to int

```
In [40]: int('5')
```

```
Out[40]: 5
```

- ### range to list

```
In [43]: m = range(10)
print(type(m))
```

```
<class 'range'>
```

```
In [44]: n = list(m)
print(n)
print(type(n))
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
<class 'list'>
```

- ### float to str

```
In [45]: o = str(j)
print(o)
print(type(o))
```

```
3.14159
```

```
<class 'str'>
```

- ### str (num like decimal) to int

```
In [42]: int(i)
```

```
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-42-e37c129aabaf> in <module>  
----> 1 int(i)  
  
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '3.14159'
```

- ### str to list

```
In [1]: s = "MCMXCVI"
```

```
In [2]: split_string = [s[i] for i in range(0,len(s))] #string to list
```

```
In [3]: split_string
```

```
Out[3]: ['M', 'C', 'M', 'X', 'C', 'V', 'I']
```

3. strings: in loops/sequences

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [48]: message = "Random"  
  
for i in message:  
    print(i)
```

```
R  
a  
n  
d  
o  
m
```

```
In [49]: e = 'python'  
list(e)
```

```
Out[49]: ['p', 'y', 't', 'h', 'o', 'n']
```

3.1 strings: multi-line strings

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [9]: multiple_lines = '''Triple quotes allows
multi-line string.'''
print(multiple_lines)
```

Triple quotes allows
multi-line string.

3.2. strings: string immutability

[\(go to top\)](#)

Once we assign a value to a string, we can't update it later. How about verifying it with an executable below?

```
In [7]: string = "Immutability"
string[0] = 'O' # Will give error
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_25316\4127141596.py in <module>
      1 string = "Immutability"
----> 2 string[0] = 'O' # Will give error

TypeError: 'str' object does not support item assignment
```

The above code gives `TypeError` because Python doesn't support item assignment in case of strings. Remember, assigning a new value to string variable doesn't mean that you've changed the value. Let's verify it with the `id()` method below.

Notice, when we assign a new value to `str1` (at line 4) its identity changes not the value.

```
In [10]: str1 = "hello"
print(id(str1))

str1 = "bye"
print(id(str1))
```

3.3. strings: `ascii` vs `unicode`

[\(go to top\)](#)

In Python 3.x, all strings are unicode. But, older versions of Python (Python 2.x) support only ASCII characters.

To use unicode in Python 2.x, preceding the string with a `u` is must

```
In [12]: string = u"This is unicode"
```

4. strings: with `input()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [51]: x, y = input("Enter the coodrinate (x,y): ").split(',')
         print(x,y)
```

```
Enter the coodrinate (x,y): 5,9
5 9
```

```
In [52]: month, day, year = input("Enter date as mm/dd/yyyy: ").split('/')
         print(month, day, year)
```

```
Enter date as mm/dd/yyyy: 03/17/2021
03 17 2021
```

5. string: Slicing & Indexing

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [6]: batman = "Bruce Wayne"
print(batman[-1]) # Corresponds to batman[10]
print(batman[-5]) # Corresponds to batman[6]

e
W
```

```
In [13]: my_string = "This is MY string!"
print(my_string[0:4]) # From the start till before the 4th index
print(my_string[1:7])
print(my_string[8:len(my_string)]) # From the 8th index till the end

This
his is
MY string!
```

```
In [15]: my_string = "This is MY string!"
print(my_string[0:7]) # A step of 1
print(my_string[0:7:2]) # A step of 2
print(my_string[0:7:5]) # A step of 5

This is
Ti s
Ti
```

```
In [16]: my_string = "This is MY string!"
print(my_string[13:2:-1]) # Take 1 step back each time
print(my_string[17:0:-2]) # Take 2 steps back. The opposite of what happens

rts YM si s
!nrsY ish
```

```
In [17]: my_string = "This is MY string!"
print(my_string[:8]) # All the characters before 'M'
print(my_string[8:]) # All the characters starting from 'M'
print(my_string[:]) # The whole string
print(my_string[::-1]) # The whole string in reverse (step is -1)

This is
MY string!
This is MY string!
!gnirts YM si sihT
```

```
In [61]: message = 'random message'
```

```
In [62]: message[0]
```

```
Out[62]: 'r'
```

```
In [63]: message[-1]
```

```
Out[63]: 'e'
```

```
In [64]: message[:]
```



```
Out[64]: 'random message'
```

```
In [65]: message[0:2]
```

```
Out[65]: 'ra'
```

```
In [66]: message[:2]
```

```
Out[66]: 'ra'
```

```
In [67]: print(message[0:13:1])
```

```
random messag
```

```
In [68]: print(message[0:13:2])
```

```
rno esg
```

6. string: backslash/newline

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [69]: f = 'this is a \n new line'
         print(f)
```

```
this is a
new line
```

```
In [70]: g = 'how to add a backslash \\ to a string'
         print(g)
```

```
how to add a backslash \ to a string
```

```
In [ ]:
```

7. string: raw format

- If you have a string with a lot of backslashes and no special characters, you might find this a bit annoying. Fortunately you can preface the leading quote of the string with `r`, which means that the characters should be interpreted as is:

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [71]: h = r'this\has\no\special\xters'
         print(h)
```

```
this\has\no\special\xters
```

```
In [ ]:
```

8. string: formatting/templating

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [11]: template = '{0:0.3f} {1:s} are worth US${2:d}'
```

- `{0:0.2f}` means to format the first argument as a floating-point number with two decimal places
- `{1:s}` means to format the second argument as a string.
- `{2:d}` means to format the third argument as an exact integer.

```
In [13]: template.format(4.5560, 'Argentine Pesos', 1)
```

```
Out[13]: '4.556 Argentine Pesos are worth US$1'
```

```
In [14]: "Hello {0}, you may have won ${1} {2}".format("dude", 100000, 'lottery' )
```

```
Out[14]: 'Hello dude, you may have won $100000 lottery'
```

```
In [76]: "This int, {0:5}, was placed in a field of width 5".format(7)
```

```
Out[76]: 'This int,      7, was placed in a field of width 5'
```

```
In [77]: '{0:0.02f}'.format(55569.56457)
```

```
Out[77]: '55569.56'
```

```
In [78]: '{0:10.02f}'.format(55.56956457)
```

```
Out[78]: '      55.57'
```

```
In [87]: '{0:10.02}'.format(55.56956457)
```

```
Out[87]: '5.6e+01'
```

```
In [88]: '{0:10.03}'.format(55.56956457)
```

```
Out[88]: '      55.6'
```

```
In [83]: #if you have. a float result 1.5 but you want to express it as $1.50
```

```
'${0:0.02f}'.format(1.5)
```

```
Out[83]: '$1.50'
```

```
In [90]: '{0:f}'.format(55569)
```

```
Out[90]: '55569.000000'
```

```
In [91]: '{0:d}'.format(556)
```

```
Out[91]: '556'
```

```
In [92]: '{0:s}'.format('a string here')
```

```
Out[92]: 'a string here'
```

```
In [93]: # {index: width.precision}
```

"Compare {0} and {0:15} || and {0:0.4f} and {0:0.4} || and {0:0.04f} and {0

```
Out[93]: 'Compare 3.1 and          3.1 || and  3.1000 and 3.1 || and 3.1000 and 3.  
1 || and 3.1000000000000000888'
```

8.string: formatting in loops

(go to top)

```
In [50]: seq = [(1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6), (7, 8, 9)]

# for the first loop around it's doing a, b, c, = (1,2,3)
for a, b, c in seq:
    print('a={0}, b={1}, c={2}'.format(a, b, c))

a=1, b=2, c=3
a=4, b=5, c=6
a=7, b=8, c=9
```

8a. string: formatting using `f'{}'.code>`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [53]: var = 'nothing'

print(f'vacuum is full of {var}')

vacuum is full of nothing
```

9. string: operators : `+`, `*`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [94]: message = 'Random Message'
text = 'Text Text'
```

```
In [99]: concatenate = message + text
print(concatenate)
```

Random MessageText Text

```
In [33]: first_half = "Bat"
second_half = "man"

full_name = first_half + second_half
print(full_name)
```

Batman

```
In [100]: repeat = message * 2
print(repeat)
```

Random MessageRandom Message

```
In [35]: print("ha" * 3)
```

hahaha

In [32]: `print('a' < 'b') # 'a' has a smaller Unicode value`

```
house = "Gryffindor"
house_copy = "Gryffindor"

print(house == house_copy)

new_house = "Slytherin"

print(house == new_house)

print(new_house <= house)

print(new_house >= house)
```

```
True
True
False
False
True
```

In [36]: `random_string = "This is a random string"`

```
print('of' in random_string) # Check whether 'of' exists in randomString
print('random' in random_string) # 'random' exists!
```

```
False
True
```

10. strings: `len()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

In [101... `message = 'Random Message'`
`text = 'Text Text'`

In [102... `print(len(message))`

```
14
```

11. strings: `.split()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [110... message = 'Random Message'
          text = 'Text Text'
          words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [111... student_scores = 'temi 50 60 90'
          name, *scores = student_scores.split()
```

```
In [112... print(name)
          print(scores)
          print(type(scores))
```

```
temi
['50', '60', '90']
<class 'list'>
```

```
In [113... split_msg = message.split()
          print(split_msg)
```

```
['Random', 'Message']
```

```
In [114... split_msg = words.split(' ')
          print(split_msg)
```

```
['JUST', 'TEXT', 'IN', 'UPPER', 'CASE']
```

```
In [115... split_msg = words.split('T')
          print(split_msg)
```

```
['JUS', ' ', 'EX', ' IN UPPER CASE']
```

`.split("\t")` for a tab seperated file line
`file.readline().split('\t')`

12. strings: `.capitalise()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [3]: message = 'random message'
        text = 'Text Text'
        words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [4]: print(message.capitalize())
        print(words.capitalize())
```

```
Random message
Just text in upper case
```

13. strings: `.upper()` and `.lower()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [5]: message = 'random message'
        text = 'Text Text'
        words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [6]: print(message.upper())
        print(words.lower())
```

```
RANDOM MESSAGE
just text in upper case
```

```
In [7]: print(message)
        print(message.isupper())
        print(message.islower())
```

```
random message
False
True
```

14. strings: `swapcase()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [8]: message = 'random message'
        text = 'Text Text'
        words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [10]: print(message)
          print(message.swapcase())
          print(text)
          print(text.swapcase())
```

```
random message
RANDOM MESSAGE
Text Text
tEXT tEXT
```

15. strings: `.title()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [11]: message = 'random message'
         text = 'Text Text'
         words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [12]: print(words.title())
         print(message.title())
```

```
Just Text In Upper Case
Random Message
```

16. strings: `in` and `not in`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [13]: message = 'random message'
         text = 'Text Text'
         words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [14]: print('R' in message)
         print('R' not in message)
```

```
False
True
```

17. strings: `.count()`

[\(go to top\)](#)


```
In [15]: message = 'random message'
text = 'Text Text'
words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [16]: print(message.count('s'))
print(words.count('T'))
```

```
2
3
```

18. strings: `.replace()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [13]: message = 'random message'
text = 'Text Text'
words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [17]: print(message.replace('s', 'P'))
print(words.replace('T', 'S'))
```

```
random mePPage
JUSS SEXS IN UPPER CASE
```

19. strings: `.center()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [13]: message = 'random message'
text = 'Text Text'
words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [18]: message.center(25)
```

```
Out[18]: '      random message      '
```

```
In [19]: message.center(35)
```

```
Out[19]: '          random message          '
```

20. strings: `.ljust()` & `.rjust()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [13]: message = 'random message'
        text = 'Text Text'
        words = 'JUST TEXT IN UPPER CASE'
```

```
In [23]: print(len(message))

14
```

```
In [25]: message.ljust(19)
```

```
Out[25]: 'random message      '
```

```
In [26]: message.rjust(19)
```

```
Out[26]: '      random message'
```

21. strings: `.find()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [60]: message = 'random message'
```

```
In [61]: message
```

```
Out[61]: 'random message'
```

```
In [73]: len(message)
```

```
Out[73]: 14
```

```
In [62]: message.find('r')
```

```
Out[62]: 0
```

```
In [63]: message.find('a')
```

```
Out[63]: 1
```

```
In [74]: message.find('a', 3, 13)
```

```
Out[74]: 11
```

```
In [64]: message.find('n')
```

```
Out[64]: 2
```

22. strings: `.rfind()`

- returns the right-most position

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [65]: message = 'random message'
```

```
In [66]: message
```

```
Out[66]: 'random message'
```

```
In [67]: message.find('a')
```

```
Out[67]: 1
```

```
In [68]: message.rfind('a')
```

```
Out[68]: 11
```

```
In [ ]:
```

23. strings: `.join()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [37]: message
```

```
Out[37]: 'random message'
```

```
In [39]: " ".join('space between')
```

```
Out[39]: 's p a c e   b e t w e e n'
```

```
In [40]: "||".join(['pipes', 'between', 'each', 'list', 'item'])
```

```
Out[40]: 'pipes||between||each||list||item'
```

- list to string

```
In [41]: " ".join(['pipes', 'between', 'each', 'list', 'item'])
```

```
Out[41]: 'pipes between each list item'
```

- list to string

```
In [41]: " ".join(['pipes', 'between', 'each', 'list', 'item'])
```

```
Out[41]: 'pipes between each list item'
```

- examples

```
In [51]: lst = []  
for i in range(1,int(input())+1):  
    lst.append(str(i))  
print(''.join(lst[:i-1]) + ''.join(lst[::-1]), )
```

```
5  
1  
121  
12321  
1234321  
123454321
```

24. strings: `lstrip()` & `rstrip()` & `.strip()`

- copies the string with leading white space removed

[\(go to top\)](#)

- `rstrip`

```
In [42]: message_2
```

```
Out[42]: '    random message'
```

```
In [43]: message_2.rstrip()
```

```
Out[43]: 'random message'
```

```
In [44]: x = message_2.rstrip()
```

```
print("this is a", x)
```

```
this is a random message
```

- `rstrip`

```
In [45]: message_3 = 'random message    '  
message_3
```

```
Out[45]: 'random message    '
```

```
In [46]: message_3.rstrip()
```

```
Out[46]: 'random message'
```

```
In [47]: y = message_3.rstrip()
```

```
print(y, 'has no space')
```

```
random message has no space
```

- `strip`

```
In [48]: s = '  2 5 6 8 6 4 9 3  '  
s.strip()
```

```
Out[48]: '2 5 6 8 6 4 9 3'
```

```
In [49]: s = 'd d u j i 2 5 6 8 6 4 9 3  '  
s.strip('d d u j i')
```

```
Out[49]: '2 5 6 8 6 4 9 3'
```

```
In [50]: txt = ".,.,.,rrttgg.....banana....rrr"  
txt.strip(",.grt")
```

```
Out[50]: 'banana'
```

24a.strings: string to list

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [1]: s = "MCMXCVI"
```

```
In [2]: split_string = [s[i] for i in range(0,len(s))] #string to list
```

```
In [3]: split_string
```

```
Out[3]: ['M', 'C', 'M', 'X', 'C', 'V', 'I']
```

25.input: * unpacking

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [53]: values = 1,2,3,4,5  
a, b, *rest = values
```

```
In [54]: print(a,b)
```

```
1 2
```

```
In [55]: rest
```

```
Out[55]: [3, 4, 5]
```

25a.input: map

[\(go to top\)](#)

convert input to integers

```
In [29]: # enter floats seprated by space 3 5 6
arr = map(int, input().split())

a = list(arr)
print(a)
print(a[0])
type(a[0])
```

```
3 5 6
[3, 5, 6]
3
```

Out[29]: int

```
In [32]: # Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT
n, m = map(int, input().split())
print(n)
print(m)
```

```
6 87
6
87
```

convert input to floats

```
In [30]: # enter floats seprated by space 2.5 6.7 8
arr = map(float, input().split())

a = list(arr)
print(a)
print(a[0])
type(a[0])
```

```
2.5 6.7 8
[2.5, 6.7, 8.0]
2.5
```

Out[30]: float

25b.input: split()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [28]: x = input('Enter integers sperated by space: ').split()
x
```

```
Enter integers sperated by space: 2 3 4 5
['2', '3', '4', '5']
```

Out[28]:

```
In [29]: x = list(map(int, input('Enter integers sperated by space: ').split()))
x
```

Enter integers sperated by space: 2 3 4 5

```
Out[29]: [2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
In [38]: y = 'text me'
b, *c = y.split()
print(b, c)
```

```
text ['me']
```

26. list: splicing & indexing

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [48]: list1 = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

```
In [49]: list1[0]
```

```
Out[49]: 'a'
```

```
In [50]: list1[0]
```

```
Out[50]: 'a'
```

```
In [51]: list1[0] = 'z'
list1
```

```
Out[51]: ['z', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']
```

```
In [53]: list1[:0]
```

```
Out[53]: []
```

```
In [52]: list1[:3]
```

```
Out[52]: ['z', 'b', 'c']
```

```
In [62]: list1[0:3]
```

```
Out[62]: ['z', 'b', 'c']
```

```
In [63]: list1[0:3] = 'ayz'
list1
```



```
Out[63]: ['a', 'y', 'z', 'd', 'e']
```

```
In [64]: seq = [7, 2, 3, 7, 5, 6, 0, 1]
seq[3:4] = [6, 3]
seq
```

```
Out[64]: [7, 2, 3, 6, 3, 5, 6, 0, 1]
```

- reverse slicing

```
In [21]: lst = ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5']
```

```
In [35]: lst[-1]
# lst[-2]
```

```
Out[35]: '5'
```

```
In [38]: lst[::-1]
```

```
Out[38]: ['5', '4', '3', '2', '1']
```

```
In [43]: lst[4::-1]
```

```
Out[43]: ['5', '4', '3', '2', '1']
```

```
In [41]: lst[500::-1]
```

```
Out[41]: ['5', '4', '3', '2', '1']
```

```
In [39]: lst[-2::-1]
```

```
Out[39]: ['4', '3', '2', '1']
```

```
In [44]: lst[3::-1]
```

```
Out[44]: ['4', '3', '2', '1']
```

```
In [42]: lst[-3::-1]
```

```
Out[42]: ['3', '2', '1']
```

27.list: + & *

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [68]: list1 = ['a', 'bbbb', 'ca', 'deb', 'e']  
list2 = ['f', 'g', 'g', 'i', 'j']  
list5 = [5,6,9,8,2,1,6,3,4,0]
```

```
In [69]: list1 + list2
```

```
Out[69]: ['a', 'bbbb', 'ca', 'deb', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'g', 'i', 'j']
```

```
In [70]: list1 * 2
```

```
Out[70]: ['a', 'bbbb', 'ca', 'deb', 'e', 'a', 'bbbb', 'ca', 'deb', 'e']
```

28.list: len()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [71]: list1 = ['a', 'ca', 'deb', 'e', 'bbbb',]  
list2 = ['f', 'g', 'g', 'i', 'j']  
  
list3 = ['a', 'b', 2, 'd', 'e']  
list4 = ['f', 'g', 45, 'i', 'j']  
list5 = [5,6,9,8,2,1,6,3,4,0]
```

```
In [72]: len(list4)
```

```
Out[72]: 5
```

29.list: sorted()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [73]: list1 = ['a', 'ca', 'deb', 'e', 'bbbb',]  
list2 = ['f', 'g', 'g', 'i', 'j']  
  
list3 = ['a', 'b', 2, 'd', 'e']  
list4 = ['f', 'g', 45, 'i', 'j']  
list5 = [5,6,9,8,2,1,6,3,4,0]
```

```
In [74]: sorted(list5)
```

```
Out[74]: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9]
```

```
In [75]: sorted(list1)
```

```
Out[75]: ['a', 'bbbb', 'ca', 'deb', 'e']
```

30. list: `.sort()`

- `list.sort(reverse=True|False, key=myFunc)`
- `#list5.sort()` #alphabetical order if strings
- `#list5.sort(key=int)`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [39]: list1 = ['a', 'ca', 'deb', 'e', 'bbbb',]  
list2 = ['f', 'g', 'g', 'i', 'j']  
  
list3 = ['a', 'b', 2, 'd', 'e']  
list4 = ['f', 'g', 45, 'i', 'j']  
list5 = [5,6,9,8,2,1,6,3,4,0]
```

```
In [40]: list5.sort()  
list5
```

```
Out[40]: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9]
```

```
In [41]: list1.sort()  
list1
```

```
Out[41]: ['a', 'bbbb', 'ca', 'deb', 'e']
```

- `reverse=True`

```
In [42]: list5.sort(reverse=True)  
list5
```

```
Out[42]: [9, 8, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]
```

```
In [43]: list1.sort(reverse=True)
list1
```

```
Out[43]: ['e', 'deb', 'ca', 'bbbb', 'a']
```

- `key = len`

```
In [44]: list1.sort(key=len)
list1
```

```
Out[44]: ['e', 'a', 'ca', 'deb', 'bbbb']
```

```
In [45]: list1.sort(reverse=True, key=len)
list1
```

```
Out[45]: ['bbbb', 'deb', 'ca', 'e', 'a']
```

- `key = int`

```
In [46]: list5.sort(reverse=True, key=int)
list5
```

```
Out[46]: [9, 8, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]
```

31.list: `extend()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [47]: print(list3)
print(list4)

print('')
list3.extend('xyz')
print(list3)

print('')
list4.extend(list1)
print(list4)
```

```
['a', 'b', 2, 'd', 'e']
['f', 'g', 45, 'i', 'j']

['a', 'b', 2, 'd', 'e', 'x', 'y', 'z']

['f', 'g', 45, 'i', 'j', 'bbbbbb', 'deb', 'ca', 'e', 'a']
```

In []:

32. list: `append`

([go to top](#))

```
In [48]: print(list1)
         print(list2)

         print('')
         list1.append('abc')
         print(list1)

         print('')
         list2.append(list1)
         print(list2)

['bbbbbb', 'deb', 'ca', 'e', 'a']
['f', 'g', 'g', 'i', 'j']

['bbbbbb', 'deb', 'ca', 'e', 'a', 'abc']

['f', 'g', 'g', 'i', 'j', ['bbbbbb', 'deb', 'ca', 'e', 'a', 'abc']]
```

33. list: `in`

([go to top](#))

```
In [50]: print(list1)

         'a' in list1

['bbbbbb', 'deb', 'ca', 'e', 'a', 'abc']
Out[50]: True
```

34. list: `list()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [52]: type({'Test', 'Math', 1, 3, 'Five'})
```

```
Out[52]: set
```

```
In [53]: type(list({'Test', 'Math', 1, 3, 'Five'}))
```

```
Out[53]: list
```

35. list: `sum()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [54]: list5
```

```
Out[54]: [9, 8, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]
```

```
In [55]: sum(list5)
```

```
Out[55]: 44
```

36. list: `.index()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

- The `index()` method returns an integer that represents the index of first match of specified element in the List.
- `list_name.index(element, start, end)`
 - `element` - The element whose lowest index will be returned.
 - `start` (Optional) - The position from where the search begins.
 - `end` (Optional) - The position from where the search ends.

```
In [5]: list5 = [5,6,9,6,8,2,1,6,3,4,0]
```

```
In [6]: list5.index(6)
```

```
Out[6]: 1
```

```
In [9]: list5.index(6,2, -1)
```

```
Out[9]: 3
```

```
In [11]: list5.index(6,4, -1)
```

```
Out[11]: 7
```

37. list: set()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [59]: lst = ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']  
lst_2 = set(lst)
```

```
In [60]: lst_2
```

```
Out[60]: {'apple', 'banana', 'orange'}
```

38. list: .reverse() / reversed()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [66]: lst = ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']  
lst
```

```
Out[66]: ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']
```

```
In [67]: lst.reverse()  
lst
```

```
Out[67]: ['orange', 'apple', 'banana', 'apple']
```

```
In [68]: list(reversed(lst))
```

```
Out[68]: ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']
```

39. list: insert(i, x)

[\(go to top\)](#)

- Inserts x into list at index i.

```
In [71]: lst = ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']  
lst
```

```
Out[71]: ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']
```

```
In [72]: lst.insert(0, 'guava')  
lst
```

```
Out[72]: ['guava', 'apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']
```

40. list: count(x)

[\(go to top\)](#)

- Returns the number of occurrences of x in list.

```
In [73]: lst = ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']  
lst
```

```
In [74]: lst.count('apple')
```

```
Out[74]: 2
```

41. list: remove(x)

[\(go to top\)](#)

- Deletes the first occurrence of x in list.

```
In [75]: lst = ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']  
lst
```

```
Out[75]: ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']
```

```
In [76]: lst.remove('apple')  
lst
```

```
Out[76]: ['banana', 'apple', 'orange']
```

42. list: pop(i)

[\(go to top\)](#)

- Deletes the ith element of the list and returns its value.

```
In [78]: lst = ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']  
lst
```

```
Out[78]: ['apple', 'banana', 'apple', 'orange']
```

```
In [79]: lst.pop(2)
```

```
Out[79]: 'apple'
```

```
In [80]: lst
```

```
Out[80]: ['apple', 'banana', 'orange']
```

```
In [81]: lst.pop(-1)  
lst
```

```
Out[81]: ['apple', 'banana']
```

43.list: nested lists

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [82]: house = [['hallway', 11.25],['kitchen', 18.0], ['kiving room', 20.0], ['bedr  
house
```

```
Out[82]: [['hallway', 11.25],  
          ['kitchen', 18.0],  
          ['kiving room', 20.0],  
          ['bedroom', 10.75],  
          ['bathroom', 9.5]]
```

44.list: with for loops

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [84]: list1 = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']  
  
for entry in list1:  
    print(entry)
```

```
a  
b  
c  
d  
e
```

`.append()`

```
In [88]: squares = []  
numbers = []  
  
for i in range(1,10):  
    squares.append(i**2)  
    numbers.append(i)  
  
print(numbers, '\n', squares)  
  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]  
[1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]
```

nested list

```
In [89]: house
```

```
Out[89]: [['hallway', 11.25],  
          ['kitchen', 18.0],  
          ['kiving room', 20.0],  
          ['bedroom', 10.75],  
          ['bathroom', 9.5]]
```

```
In [90]: for i in house:  
         print(i)
```

```
['hallway', 11.25]  
['kitchen', 18.0]  
['kiving room', 20.0]  
['bedroom', 10.75]  
['bathroom', 9.5]
```

```
In [91]: for i in house:  
         print('the ' + i[0] + ' is ' + str(i[1]) + ' sqm')
```

```
the hallway is 11.25 sqm  
the kitchen is 18.0 sqm  
the kiving room is 20.0 sqm  
the bedroom is 10.75 sqm  
the bathroom is 9.5 sqm
```

44b.list: listing iterables

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [1]: list(range(10))
```

```
Out[1]: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
In [ ]: list('man')
```

44c.list: list comprehensions

[\(go to top\)](#)

- A quicker way to create lists from any iterable (list, range, strings)
- always assign list comprehensions to a variable or you will get NONE

```
In [1]: numbers = [1,2,3,4,5]

# Make a new list which contains all of the item of numbers +1
new_nums = [nums +1 for nums in numbers]
print(new_nums)

[2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
In [2]: result = [num for num in range(11)]
print(result)

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

```
In [3]: x = [letter for letter in "hey"]
print(x)

['h', 'e', 'y']
```

```
In [3]: strings = ['a', 'as', 'bat', 'car', 'dove', 'python']
[x.upper() for x in strings if len(x) > 2]
```

```
Out[3]: ['BAT', 'CAR', 'DOVE', 'PYTHON']
```

44d.list: nested for loop list comprehensions

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [29]: matrix_1 = [row for col in range(0,5) for row in range(5,10)]
display(matrix_1)

[5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
In [31]: matrix_1 = [[col for col in range(5,10)] for row in range(0,5)]
display(matrix_1)
```

```
# Print the matrix
for row in matrix_1:
    print(row)
```

```
[[5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
In [16]: matrix = []

for num in range(0,5):
    row = []
    for col in range(5,10):
        row.append(col)
    matrix.append(row)
```

```
display(matrix)

# Print the matrix
for row in matrix:
    print(row)
```

```
[[5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
 [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

```
In [7]: pairs2 = [(num3, num4) for num3 in range(0,2) for num4 in range(6, 8)]
print(pairs2)
```

```
[(0, 6), (0, 7), (1, 6), (1, 7)]
```

```
In [9]: pairs2 = [(num3, num4) for num4 in range(6, 8) for num3 in range(0,2) ]
print(pairs2)
```

```
[(0, 6), (1, 6), (0, 7), (1, 7)]
```

```
In [15]: nums = [2,7,11,15]
        target = 22 # test with 9, 18, 17, 26, 22

        index = [[nums.index(i),nums.index(j)] for i in nums for j in nums if (i != j)]
        print(index)

[[1, 3], [3, 1]]
```

```
In [16]: nums = [2,7,11,2, 15]
        target = 4 #

        index = [[nums.index(i),nums.index(j)] for i in nums for j in nums if (i != j)]
        print(index)

[]
```

conditionals as list comprehensions

```
In [15]: y = [x ** 2 for x in range(10) if x % 2 == 0]
        print(y)

[0, 4, 16, 36, 64]
```

```
In [1]: y = [x ** 2 if x % 2 == 0 else 0 for x in range(10)]
        print(y)

[0, 0, 4, 0, 16, 0, 36, 0, 64, 0]
```

- In the output expression, keep the string as-is if the number of characters is ≥ 7 , else replace it with an empty string

```
In [7]: # Create a list of strings: fellowship
        fellowship = ['frodo', 'samwise', 'merry', 'aragorn', 'legolas', 'boromir', 'galadriel']

        # Create list comprehension: new_fellowship with strings with 7 characters or more
        new_fellowship = [member if len(member) >= 7 else '' for member in fellowship]

        # Print the new list
        print(new_fellowship)

['', 'samwise', '', 'aragorn', 'legolas', 'boromir', '']
```

```
In [14]: # Create list comprehension: new_fellowship with strings with 7 characters or more
        new_fellowship = [member for member in fellowship if len(member) >= 7]

        # Print the new list
        print(new_fellowship)

['samwise', 'aragorn', 'legolas', 'boromir']
```

dictionary comprehensions

- Curly braces `{}` instead of `[]`
- Key and value are separated by a colon in the output expression

```
In [19]: # Create a list of strings: fellowship
fellowship = ['frodo', 'samwise', 'merry', 'aragorn', 'legolas', 'boromir',
              'gimli', 'arwen']

# Create dict comprehension: new_fellowship
new_fellowship = {member: len(member) for member in fellowship}

# Print the new dictionary
print(new_fellowship)

{'frodo': 5, 'samwise': 7, 'merry': 5, 'aragorn': 7, 'legolas': 7, 'boromir': 7, 'gimli': 5, 'arwen': 5}
```

```
In [20]: pos_neg = {num: -num for num in range(9)}
display(pos_neg)

{0: 0, 1: -1, 2: -2, 3: -3, 4: -4, 5: -5, 6: -6, 7: -7, 8: -8}
```

comprehensions with zip

```
In [22]: lists = [(x, y) for x, y in zip(range(1,11), range(11,21))]
print(lists)

[(1, 11), (2, 12), (3, 13), (4, 14), (5, 15), (6, 16), (7, 17), (8, 18), (9, 19), (10, 20)]
```

44e.list: list generators

[\(go to top\)](#)

- Generators take up less memory, for large iterations use generators
- use `()` not `[]`

```
In [1]: list2 = (x for x in range(10))
list3 = (x for x in range(10))
```

- The list is generated when it is needed as follows

```
In [4]: for x in list2:
        print(x)
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```

```
In [7]: print(next(list3))
        print(next(list3))
```

```
0
1
```

I think

- You cannot run the for loop and the next() function without re-generating the generator
- Because the generator doesn't actually construct a list once you run a for loop through all its values there will be nothing left
- in which case you will get
- StopIteration exception is raised when there are no elements left to call.

```
In [8]: # Create generator object: result
result = (num for num in range(0,31))

# Print the first 5 (0-4) values
print(next(result))
print(next(result))
print(next(result))
print(next(result))
print(next(result), '\n')

# Print the rest(5-30) of the values. you can see that it starts from 5 and
for value in result:
    print(value)
```


0
1
2
3
4

5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30

```
In [2]: list4 = (digits for digits in range(10))
```

```
gen_list = list(list4)  
print(gen_list)
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

generators and memory

- compare the following
- the comprehension takes forever to compute (i literally hear my pc fan getting louder)
- while the generator is created instantly

```
In [12]: # DO NOT RUN THIS. LEAVE AS COMMENT iF YOU DO YOUR PC WILL FREEZE
```

```
# count = [num for num in range(10 ** 1000000)]  
# print(count)
```

```
In [10]: count_gen = (num for num in range(10 ** 1000000))
print(next(count_gen))
print(next(count_gen))

0
1
```

same rules as constructors

```
In [20]: even = (num for num in range(1,10) if num % 2 == 0)
print(list(even))

[2, 4, 6, 8]
```

```
In [21]: # Create a list of strings: lannister
lannister = ['cersei', 'jaime', 'tywin', 'tyrion', 'joffrey']
```

```
In [22]: # Create a generator object: lengths
lengths = (len(person) for person in lannister)

# Iterate over and print the values in lengths
for value in lengths:
    print(value)

6
5
5
6
7
```

Generator Functions

- They are defined like regular functions with def:
- They don't use keyword `return` they use `yield`
- They yield sequence of values instead of returning a single value

```
In [1]: def num_sequence(n):
        """Generates values from 0 to n"""
        i = 0
        while n > i:
            yield i
            i += 1
```

```
In [2]: print(num_sequence(5))

<generator object num_sequence at 0x7fd583774890>
```

```
In [4]: for i in num_sequence(5):
        print(i)
```

0
1
2
3
4

44e.list: generator unpacking with * and sep

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [12]: count_gen = (num for num in range(10 ** 1))  
print(next(count_gen))  
print(next(count_gen))
```

0
1

```
In [14]: count_gen = (num for num in range(10 ** 1))  
print(* count_gen)
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
In [25]: count_gen = (num for num in range(10 ** 1))  
print(* count_gen, sep='-')
```

0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9

```
In [24]: count_gen = (num for num in range(10 ** 1))  
print(* count_gen, sep='')
```

0123456789

44f.list: quick repating list

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [36]: dice = [6]*5  
dice
```

```
Out[36]: [6, 6, 6, 6, 6]
```

45.dict: create from list

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [10]: pop = [30.55, 2.77, 39.21, 25.61, 36.52]
countries = ['Afghanistan', 'Albania', 'Algeria', 'Nigeria', 'Ghana']
```

```
In [11]: world = {country: pop for country, pop in zip(countries, pop)}
print(world)

{'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Albania': 2.77, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 25.61,
'Ghana': 36.52}
```

46.dict: create from tuple, zip

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [12]: first_names = ('Nolan', 'Roger', 'Curt')
last_names = ('Ryan', 'Clemens', 'Schilling')
```

```
In [13]: mapping = {key: value for key, value in zip(first_names, last_names)}

mapping
```

```
Out[13]: {'Nolan': 'Ryan', 'Roger': 'Clemens', 'Curt': 'Schilling'}
```

```
In [14]: dict(zip(range(5), reversed(range(5))))
```

```
Out[14]: {0: 4, 1: 3, 2: 2, 3: 1, 4: 0}
```

47.dict: .keys(), .values()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [15]: world
```

```
Out[15]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55,  
         'Albania': 2.77,  
         'Algeria': 39.21,  
         'Nigeria': 25.61,  
         'Ghana': 36.52}
```

```
In [16]: world.keys()
```

```
Out[16]: dict_keys(['Afghanistan', 'Albania', 'Algeria', 'Nigeria', 'Ghana'])
```

```
In [17]: world.values()
```

```
Out[17]: dict_values([30.55, 2.77, 39.21, 25.61, 36.52])
```

```
In [18]: list(world.values())
```

```
Out[18]: [30.55, 2.77, 39.21, 25.61, 36.52]
```

48. dict: in

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [19]: world
```

```
Out[19]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55,  
         'Albania': 2.77,  
         'Algeria': 39.21,  
         'Nigeria': 25.61,  
         'Ghana': 36.52}
```

```
In [20]: 'Nigeria' in world
```

```
Out[20]: True
```

50. dict: del()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [21]: world
```

```
Out[21]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55,  
         'Albania': 2.77,  
         'Algeria': 39.21,  
         'Nigeria': 25.61,  
         'Ghana': 36.52}
```

```
In [22]: del(world['Ghana'])  
         print(world)
```

```
{'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Albania': 2.77, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 25.61}
```

51. dict: pop()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [23]: world
```

```
Out[23]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Albania': 2.77, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 25.61}
```

```
In [24]: world.pop('Albania')  
         world
```

```
Out[24]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 25.61}
```

52. dict: update()

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [25]: world
```

```
Out[25]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 25.61}
```

```
In [26]: world.update({'Nigeria': 23.2, 'Ghana': 45.7})  
         world
```

```
Out[26]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 23.2, 'Ghana': 45.7}
```

53.dict: indexing

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [27]: world
```

```
Out[27]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 23.2, 'Ghana': 45.7}
```

```
In [28]: world['Nigeria']
```

```
Out[28]: 23.2
```

```
In [29]: world.get("Nigeria")
```

```
Out[29]: 23.2
```

```
In [32]: world["N"] #without get it throws an error, with get you get no error
```

```
-----  
KeyError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Input In [32], in <cell line: 1>()  
----> 1 world["N"]  
  
KeyError: 'N'
```

```
In [31]: print(world.get("N"))
```

```
None
```

```
In [33]: if world.get("N") > 3:  
         print(5) # you get type NONE back
```

```
-----  
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Input In [33], in <cell line: 1>()  
----> 1 if world.get("N") > 3:  
      2     print(5)  
  
TypeError: '>' not supported between instances of 'NoneType' and 'int'
```

```
In [36]: if type(world.get("N")) != 'None':  
         print(5) # you get type NONE back  
         print(type(world.get("N")))
```

```
5  
<class 'NoneType'>
```

54. dict: update/replace

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [148...] world
```

```
Out[148]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55, 'Algeria': 39.21, 'Nigeria': 23.2, 'Ghana': 45.7}
```

```
In [152...] world['Ethiopia'] = 24.25
world
```

```
Out[152]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55,
           'Algeria': 39.21,
           'Nigeria': 66.32,
           'Ghana': 45.7,
           'Ethiopia': 24.25}
```

```
In [151...] world['Nigeria'] = 66.32
world
```

```
Out[151]: {'Afghanistan': 30.55,
           'Algeria': 39.21,
           'Nigeria': 66.32,
           'Ghana': 45.7,
           'Ethiopia': 24.25}
```

55. dict: nested dicts

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [153...] europe = {'spain': {'capital': 'madrid', 'population': 47.66 },
                      'germany': {'capital': 'berlin', 'population': 23.66 },
                      'nigeria': {'capital': 'lagos', 'population': 34.66 },
                      'usa': {'capital': 'washington', 'population': 97.66 }}
```

```
In [154...] europe
```

```
Out[154]: {'spain': {'capital': 'madrid', 'population': 47.66},
           'germany': {'capital': 'berlin', 'population': 23.66},
           'nigeria': {'capital': 'lagos', 'population': 34.66},
           'usa': {'capital': 'washington', 'population': 97.66}}
```

```
In [155...] print(europe['spain']['capital'])
```

```
madrid
```



```
In [156]: europe['italy'] = {'capital': 'rome', 'population': '34.55'}  
europe
```

```
Out[156]: {'spain': {'capital': 'madrid', 'population': 47.66},  
          'germany': {'capital': 'berlin', 'population': 23.66},  
          'nigeria': {'capital': 'lagos', 'population': 34.66},  
          'usa': {'capital': 'washington', 'population': 97.66},  
          'italy': {'capital': 'rome', 'population': '34.55'}}
```

56.range

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [4]: for i in range(10):  
        print(i)
```

```
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9
```

```
In [6]: for i in range(0,10):  
        print(i)
```

```
0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9
```

```
In [5]: for i in range(1,10):  
        print(i)
```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

```
In [24]: for i in range(1,10,1):  
         print(i)
```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

```
In [25]: for i in range(1,10,2):  
         print(i)
```

1
3
5
7
9

```
In [28]: for i in range(10,1,-1):  
         print(i)
```

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2

```
In [29]: for i in range(10,1,-2):  
         print(i)
```

10
8
6
4
2

57.

[\(go to top\)](#)

58.

[\(go to top\)](#)

59.

[\(go to top\)](#)

60.

[\(go to top\)](#)

61.functions: definition

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [3]: def shout(word):  
        """ Print string with three exclamation marks"""  
        print(word + '!!!')  
  
        # Call Shout  
        shout('Python')
```

Python!!!

```
In [8]: def my_print_function(): # No parameters
        print("This")
        print("is")
        print("A")
        print("function")
        # Function ended

        # Calling the function in the program multiple times
        my_print_function()
        my_print_function()

This
is
A
function
This
is
A
function
```

62.functions: multiple arguments

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [4]: def shout_3(word, word2):
        # Prints string with three exclamation marks
        print(word + word2 + '!!!')

        shout_3('Python', 'Rules')

PythonRules!!!
```

63.functions: python builtins

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [6]: import builtins

        # Run this if you want to see
        #dir(builtins)
```

63b.functions: python builtins: join

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [17]: "".join('space between')
```

```
Out[17]: 'space between'
```

```
In [39]: " ".join('space between')
```

```
Out[39]: 's p a c e   b e t w e e n'
```

```
In [16]: "-".join('space between')
```

```
Out[16]: 's-p-a-c-e- -b-e-t-w-e-e-n'
```

```
In [40]: "||".join(['pipes', 'between', 'each', 'list', 'item'])
```

```
Out[40]: 'pipes||between||each||list||item'
```

```
In [45]: "".join(['pipes', 'between', 'each', 'list', 'item'])
```

```
Out[45]: 'pipesbetweeneachlistitem'
```

- list to string

```
In [41]: " ".join(['pipes', 'between', 'each', 'list', 'item'])
```

```
Out[41]: 'pipes between each list item'
```

- examples

```
In [57]: lst = []
for i in range(1,int(input())+1):
    print('i----', i)
    lst.append(str(i))
    print('lst----', lst)
    print(''.join(lst[:i-1]) + ''.join(lst[i:-1]), '\n')
```

```
5
i---- 1
lst---- ['1']
1

i---- 2
lst---- ['1', '2']
121

i---- 3
lst---- ['1', '2', '3']
12321

i---- 4
lst---- ['1', '2', '3', '4']
1234321

i---- 5
lst---- ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5']
123454321
```

```
In [15]: llist = ['a', 'b', 'c']
print('>>'.join(llist)) # joining strings with >>
print('<<'.join(llist)) # joining strings with <<
print(', '.join(llist)) # joining strings with comma and space

a>>b>>c
a<<b<<c
a, b, c
```

64.functions: return functions

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [7]: def shout_2(word):
        # Returns string with three exclamation marks
        return word + '!!!'

yell = shout_2('Python')

print(yell)
print(yell, shout_2('Rules'))

Python!!!
Python!!! Rules!!!
```

```
In [9]: def minimum(first, second):  
        if (first < second):  
            return first  
        return second  
  
num1 = 10  
num2 = 20  
  
result = minimum(num1, num2) # Storing the value returned by the function  
print(result)  
  
10
```

Return Multiple Values

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [8]: def shout_all(word1, word2):  
        shout1 = word1 + '!!!'  
        shout2 = word2 + '!!!'  
  
        return shout1, shout2
```

```
In [9]: yell1, yell2 = shout_all('Python', 'Rules')
```

```
In [10]: print(yell1, yell2)  
  
Python!!! Rules!!!
```

```
In [11]: shout_all('Python', 'Rules')
```

```
Out[11]: ('Python!!!', 'Rules!!!')
```

65. functions: arguments

[\(go to top\)](#)

Single default Argument

```
In [12]: # Define shout_echo

def shout_echo(word1, echo = 1):
    """Concatenate copies of word1 and three
        exclamation marks at the end of the string."""

    # Concatenate echo-copies of word1 using *: echo_word
    echo_word = word1 * echo

    # Concatenate '!!!' to echo_word: shout_word
    shout_word = echo_word + '!!!'

    # Return shout_word
    return shout_word
```

```
In [13]: # Call shout_echo() with "Hey": no_echo
no_echo = shout_echo("Hey")

# Print no_echo and with_echo
print(no_echo)
```

Hey!!!

```
In [14]: # Call shout_echo() with "Hey" and echo=5: with_echo
with_echo = shout_echo("Hey", 5)

# Print with_echo
print(with_echo)
```

HeyHeyHeyHeyHey!!!

Multiple default Arguments

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [1]: # Define shout_echo
def shout_echo(word1, echo = 1, intense = False):
    """Concatenate copies of word1 and three exclamation marks at the end of

    # Concatenate echo copies of word1 using *: echo_word
    echo_word = word1 * echo

    # Make echo_word uppercase if intense is True
    if intense is True:
        # Make uppercase and concatenate '!!!': echo_word_new
        echo_word_new = echo_word.upper() + '!!!'
    else:
        # Concatenate '!!!' to echo_word: echo_word_new
        echo_word_new = echo_word + '!!!'

    # Return echo_word_new
    return echo_word_new
```



```
In [3]: # Call shout_echo() with "Hey", echo=5 and intense=True: with_big_echo
with_big_echo = shout_echo("Hey", 5, True)

# Call shout_echo() with "Hey" and intense=True: big_no_echo
big_no_echo = shout_echo("Hey", intense = True)

# Call shout_echo() with "Hey" and intense=True: big_no_echo
just_echo = shout_echo("Hey", 2)
```

```
In [4]: # Print values
print(with_big_echo)
print(big_no_echo)
print(just_echo)
```

```
HEYHEYHEYHEYHEY!!!
HEY!!!
HeyHey!!!
```

66.functions: args – Variable Length (Positional) Arguments

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [30]: def find_type(*args):
         return type(args)

find_type("alpha", 'beta')
```

Out[30]: tuple

```
In [29]: # Define gibberish
def gibberish(*args):
    """Concatenate strings in *args together."""

    # Initialize an empty string: hodgepodge
    hodgepodge = ""

    # Concatenate the strings in args
    for word in args:
        hodgepodge += word

    # Return hodgepodge
    return hodgepodge
```

```
In [30]: # Call gibberish() with one string: one_word
one_word = gibberish('luke')

# Call gibberish() with five strings: many_words
many_words = gibberish("luke", "leia", "han", "obi", "darth")

# Print one_word and many_words
print(one_word)
print(many_words)

luke
lukeleiahanobidarth
```

67.functions: **kwargs – Variable Length Keyword Arguments

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [23]: def find_type(**y):
         return type(y)

find_type(a = "alpha", b = 2)
```

Out[23]: dict

```
In [41]: def find_type(**y):
         for key, value in y.items():
             print(key + ": ", value)
             print(type(value))

find_type(a = "alpha", b = "2", c = 2)

a:  alpha
<class 'str'>
b:  2
<class 'str'>
c:  2
<class 'int'>
```

```
-----
-----
```

```
In [39]: # Define report_status
def report_status(**kwargs):
    """Print out the status of a movie character."""

    print("-----BEGIN REPORT")

    # Iterate over the key-value pairs of kwargs
    for key, value in kwargs.items():
        # Print out the keys and values, separated by a colon ':'
        print(key + ": " + value)

    print("-----END REPORT")
```

```
In [40]: # First call to report_status()
report_status(name='luke', affiliation='jedi', status='missing' )

# Second call to report_status()
report_status(name='anakin' , affiliation='sith lord' , status='deceased' )

-----BEGIN REPORT
name: luke
affiliation: jedi
status: missing
-----END REPORT
-----BEGIN REPORT
name: anakin
affiliation: sith lord
status: deceased
-----END REPORT
```

68. function: scope

[\(go to top\)](#)

testing scope

```
In [19]: #global scope

new_val = 10
```

```
In [21]: def square():
    new_val = 5 ** 2
    print(new_val, end=" || ")

square()
print(new_val)

# new_val unchanged in the global scope by the function square()
# new_val is accessible, global functions are accesible everywhere but cannot
# without global keyword

25 || 10
```

When **mutable data** is passed to a function, **the function can modify or alter it**. These modifications will stay in effect outside the function scope as well. An example of **mutable data** is a **list**.

In the case of **immutable data**, the function can modify it, but the data will remain unchanged outside the function's scope. Examples of **immutable data** are numbers, strings, etc.

```
In [10]: num = 20

def multiply_by_10(n):
    n *= 10
    num = n # Changing the value inside the function
    print("Value of num inside function:", num)
    return num

multiply_by_10(num)
print("Value of num outside function:", num) # The original value remains u

Value of num inside function: 200
Value of num outside function: 20
```

```
In [13]: num_list = [10, 20, 30, 40]
print(num_list)

def multiply_by_10(my_list):
    my_list[0] *= 10
    my_list[1] *= 10
    my_list[2] *= 10
    my_list[3] *= 10

multiply_by_10(num_list)
print(num_list) # The contents of the list have been changed

[10, 20, 30, 40]
[100, 200, 300, 400]
```

If we really need to update immutable variables through a function, we can simply assign the returning value from the function to the variable.

```
In [12]: num = 20

def multiply_by_10(n):
    n *= 10
    num = n # Changing the value inside the function
    print("Value of num inside function:", num)
    return n

# ----- assign here
num = multiply_by_10(num)
print("Value of num outside function:", num) # The original value remains u

Value of num inside function: 200
Value of num outside function: 200
```

global keyword

- Access & change/affect object in the global scope inside a function

```
In [ ]: new_val = 10
```

```
In [41]: def square():

    global new_val

    new_val = new_val ** 2
    print(new_val, end=" || ")

square()
print(new_val)

""" new_val IS ACCESSIBLE AND CHANGED in the global scope by the function sq

100 || 100
Out[41]: ' new_val IS ACCESSIBLE AND CHANGED in the global scope by the function squa
re '
```

```
In [44]: # Create a string: team
team = "teen titans"
```

```
In [46]: # Define change_team()
def change_team():
    """Change the value of the global variable team."""

    # Use team in global scope
    global team

    # Change the value of team in global: team
    team = "justice league"

    # Print team
    print(team, end="  ||  ")
```

```
In [47]: # Call change_team()
change_team()

# Print team
print(team)

""" VALUE OF team CHANGES AFTER FUNCTION IS CALLED """
```

```
justice league  ||  justice league
' VALUE OF team CHANGES AFTER FUNCTION IS CALLED '
```

nonlocal keyword

- Access and affect an object in an outer function of nested functions

```
In [22]: def outer():
    """Print n"""
    n = 1

    def inner():
        nonlocal n
        n = 4
        print(n)

    inner()
    print(n)
```

```
In [49]: outer()
```

```
4
4
```

69.functions: nested functions

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [23]: # finds the k-root of n
def anyroot(n, k):
    """ Finds the k root of n """
    def root(n):
        return n ** (1/k)
    return root(n)
```

```
In [24]: print(anyroot(4,2))

2.0
```

returns

```
In [26]: # Define echo
def echo(n):
    """Returns inner function"""

    def inner_echo(word):
        """Concatenate copies or word"""
        return word * n

    return inner_echo
```

```
In [27]: echo(2)('test')
```

```
Out[27]: 'testtest'
```

```
In [28]: twice = echo(2) # repeats the word twice
thrice = echo(3) # repeats the word thrice

print(twice('hey you!'), "||", thrice('hey there!'))

hey you!hey you! || hey there!hey there!hey there!
```

```
-----
-----
```

```
In [11]: # Define echo
def echo(n, word):
    """Returns inner function"""

    def inner_echo(n, word):
        """Concatenate copies of word"""
        return word * n

    return inner_echo(n, word)
```

```
In [21]: print(echo(2, 'Python'))

PythonPython
```

```
In [22]: print(echo(3, 'Python'))

PythonPythonPython
```

```
In [17]: def raise_to(x, n):
    """Return x ^ n"""

    def inner(x):
        """ Raise x to the power of n"""
        raised = x ** n
        return raised

    return inner(x)
```

```
Out[17]: 8
```

```
In [23]: raise_to(2,3)
```

```
Out[23]: 8
```

69b. lambda functions: passing mutable parameters

[\(go to top\)](#)

definition

- Parameters are always passed by value. However, if the actual parameter is a variable whose value is a mutable object (like a list or graphics object), then changes to the state of the object will be visible to the calling program.
- The list is passed as a parameter and the change is visible

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [10]: def interest(balances, rate):  
        for i in range(len(balances)):  
            balances[i] = balances[i] * (1 + rate)  
        print(balances)
```

```
In [11]: def test():  
        amounts = [1000,2000,3000,4000]  
        rate = 0.05  
        interest(amounts,rate)  
        print(amounts)
```

```
In [12]: test()  
  
[1050.0, 2100.0, 3150.0, 4200.0]  
[1050.0, 2100.0, 3150.0, 4200.0]
```

```
-----  
-----
```

```
In [17]: def interest(balance, rate):  
        balance = balance * (1 + rate)  
        print(balance)
```

```
In [18]: def test():  
        amounts = 1000  
        rate = 0.05  
        interest(amounts,rate)  
        print(amounts)
```

```
In [19]: test()  
  
1050.0  
1000
```

70. lambda functions: definition

- lambda input: output
([go to top](#))

```
In [2]: raise_to_power = lambda x, y : x ** y
print(raise_to_power(2,4))
```

16

```
In [1]: triple = lambda num : num * 3 # Assigning the lambda to a variable
print(triple(10)) # Calling the lambda and giving it a parameter
```

30

```
In [2]: concat_strings = lambda a, b, c: a[0] + b[0] + c[0]
print(concat_strings("World", "Wide", "Web"))
```

WWW

```
In [1]: # Define echo_word as a lambda function
echo_word = (lambda word1, echo: word1 * echo)
echo_word('hey', 5)
```

```
Out[1]: 'heyheyheyheyhey'
```

```
In [4]: f = lambda a,b: a if (a > b) else b
print(f(5,6))
print(f(9,6))
```

6

9

```
In [3]: my_func = lambda num: "High" if (num > 50) else "Low"
print(my_func(60))
```

High

```
In [4]: def calculator(operation, n1, n2):
        return operation(n1, n2) # Using the 'operation' argument as a function

# 10 and 20 are the arguments.
result = calculator(lambda n1, n2: n1 * n2, 10, 20)
print(result)

print(calculator(lambda n1, n2: n1 + n2, 10, 20))
```

200

30

71. lambda functions: `map()`

- Takes a function and a sequence such as a list and applies the function over all elements of the sequence
- `map(function, sequence)`

([go to top](#))

```
In [5]: arr = map(int, input().split())
```

```
a = list(arr)
a
```

```
5756 96 253
```

```
Out[5]: [5756, 96, 253]
```

```
In [6]: arr = map(int, input().split('.'))
```

```
a = list(arr)
a
```

```
57.656.3568.235
```

```
Out[6]: [57, 656, 3568, 235]
```

```
In [7]: numbers = [48, 6, 9, 21, 1]
```

```
square_all = map(lambda num: num ** 2, numbers)
```

```
print(square_all)
print(list(square_all))
```

```
<map object at 0x10d039a60>
```

```
[2304, 36, 81, 441, 1]
```

```
In [10]: num_list = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
double_list = list(map(lambda n: n * 2, num_list))
```

```
print(double_list)
```

```
[0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

```
In [3]: spells = ["protego", "accio", "expecto patronum", "legilimens"]

# Use map() to apply a lambda function over spells: shout_spells
shout_spells = map(lambda word: word + '!!!', spells)

# Print the result
print(list(shout_spells))

['protego!!!', 'accio!!!', 'expecto patronum!!!', 'legilimens!!!']
```

```
In [15]: def fahrenheit(T):
          return ((float(9)/5)*T + 32)
def celsius(T):
    return (float(5)/9)*(T-32)
temp = (36.5, 37, 37.5, 39)

F = map(fahrenheit, temp)

print(list(F))

[97.7, 98.60000000000001, 99.5, 102.2]
```

```
In [4]: fellowship = ['frodo', 'samwise', 'merry', 'pippin', 'aragorn', 'boromir', '
          # Use filter() to apply a lambda function over fellowship: result
result_2 = map(lambda member: len(member) > 6 , fellowship)

# Convert result to a list: result_list
result_list = list(result_2)

# Print result_list
print(result_list)

[False, True, False, False, True, True, True, False, True]
```

72. lambda functions: filter()

- The function `filter()` offers a way to filter out elements from a list that don't satisfy certain criteria.
- `filter(function, sequence)`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [18]: fellowship = ['frodo', 'samwise', 'merry', 'pippin', 'aragorn', 'boromir', '  
  
# Use filter() to apply a lambda function over fellowship: result  
result = filter(lambda member: len(member) > 6 , fellowship)  
  
# Convert result to a list: result_list  
result_list = list(result)  
  
# Print result_list  
print(result_list)  
  
['samwise', 'aragorn', 'boromir', 'legolas', 'gandalf']
```

```
In [11]: numList = [30, 2, -15, 17, 9, 100]  
  
greater_than_10 = list(filter(lambda n: n > 10, numList))  
print(greater_than_10)  
  
[30, 17, 100]
```

73. lambda functions: `reduce()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

definition

- The `reduce()` function is useful for performing some computation on a list
- Note that it returns the final cumulative not step-by-step result. i.e. it runs through whole sequence before giving an answer.
- It always takes 2 lambda parameters and, unlike `map()` and `filter()`, returns a single value as a result.

To use `reduce()`, you must import it from the `functools` module.

- The function `reduce(func, seq)` continually applies the function `func()` to the sequence `seq`. It returns a single value.
- If `seq = [s1, s2, s3, ..., sn]`, calling `reduce(func, seq)` works like this:
 - At first the first two elements of `seq` will be applied to `func`, i.e. `func(s1, s2)`
The list on which `reduce()` works looks now like this: `[func(s1, s2), s3, ..., sn]`
 - In the next step `func` will be applied on the previous result and the third element of the list, i.e. `func(func(s1, s2), s3)`
 - The list looks like this now: `[func(func(s1, s2), s3), ..., sn]`
 - it will continue like this until just one element is left and return this element as the result of `reduce()`

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [14]: # In this exercise, you will use reduce() and a lambda function that concatenates
# Import reduce from functools
from functools import reduce

# Create a list of strings: stark
stark = ['A', 'rickon', 'arya', 'brandon', 'B']

# Use reduce() to apply a lambda function over stark: result
result = reduce(lambda a, b: a + b, stark)
print(result)

result = reduce(lambda a, b: b + a, stark)
print(result)
```

A
B

```
In [15]: result1 = reduce(lambda a, b: a * 2, stark)
print(result1)
print(len(result1))
```

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
16

```
In [16]: result2 = reduce(lambda a, b: a + b, stark)
print(result2)
```

ArickonaryabrandonB

```
In [17]: print(reduce(lambda x,y: x+y, [47,11,42,13]))
print(sum([47,11,42,13]))
```

113
113

```
In [18]: f = lambda a,b: a if (a > b) else b
print(reduce(f, [47,11,42,102,13]))
print(max([47,11,42,102,13]))
```

102
102

```
In [19]: print(reduce(lambda x, y: x+y, range(1,101)))
print(sum(range(1,101)))
```

5050
5050

74.conditionals: if-if statement

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [4]: # convert2.py
# A program to convert Celsius temps to Fahrenheit.
# This version issues heat and cold warnings.

def main():
    celsius = float(input("What is the Celsius temperature? "))
    fahrenheit = 9/5 * celsius + 32
    print("The temperature is", fahrenheit, "degrees Fahrenheit.")

    # Print warnings for extreme temps
    if fahrenheit > 90:
        print("It's really hot out there. Be careful!")
    if fahrenheit < 30:
        print("Brrrrr. Be sure to dress warmly!")

main()
```

What is the Celsius temperature? 50
The temperature is 122.0 degrees Fahrenheit.
It's really hot out there. Be careful!

```
In [2]: num = 12

if num % 2 == 0 and num % 3 == 0 and num % 4 == 0:
    # Only works when num is a multiple of 2, 3, and 4
    print("The number is a multiple of 2, 3, and 4")

if (num % 5 == 0 or num % 6 == 0):
    # Only works when num is either a multiple of 5 or 6
    print("The number is a multiple of 5 and/or 6")
```

The number is a multiple of 2, 3, and 4
The number is a multiple of 5 and/or 6

```
In [4]: num = 10
if num > 5:
    num = 20 # Assigning a new value to num
    new_num = num * 5 # Creating a new value called newNum

# The if condition ends, but the changes made inside it remain
print(num)
print(new_num)
```

20
100

74b.conditionals: nested if statement

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [3]: num = 63

if num >= 0 and num <= 100:
    if num >= 50 and num <= 75:
        if num >= 60 and num <= 70:
            print("The number is in the 60-70 range")
```

The number is in the 60-70 range

75.conditionals: if-else statements

[\(go to top\)](#)


```
In [15]: room = 'bed'
         area = 14.0

         if room == 'kit':
             print('looking around in the kitchen')
         else:
             print('looking around elsewhere')
```

looking around elsewhere

```
In [5]: num = 60

         if num <= 50:
             print("The number is less than or equal to 50")
         else:
             print("The number is greater than 50")
```

The number is greater than 50

75b. conditionals: conditional statements

[\(go to top\)](#)

output_value1 if condition else output_value2

```
In [6]: num = 60

         output = "less than or equal to 50" if num <= 50 else "greater than 50"
         print(output)
```

greater than 50

76. conditionals: if-elif-else statements

[\(go to top\)](#)

```
In [4]: room = 'bed'
         area = 14.0
```

```
In [16]: if room == 'kit':
        print('looking around in the kitchen')
        elif room == 'bed':
        print('looking around in the bedroom')
        else:
        print('looking around elsewhere')
```

looking around in the bedroom

```
In [17]: if area > 15:
        print('big place!')
        elif area > 10:
        print('medium size, nice!')
        else:
        print('pretty small')
```

medium size, nice!

```
In [16]: import math
def main():
    print("This program finds the real solutions to a quadratic\n")

    a = float(input("Enter coefficient a: "))
    b = float(input("Enter coefficient b: "))
    c = float(input("Enter coefficient c: "))

    discrim = b * b - (4 * a * c)
    if discrim < 0:
        print("\nThe equation has no real roots!")
    elif discrim == 0:
        root = -b / (2 * a)
        print("\nThere is a double root at", root)
    else:
        discRoot = math.sqrt(b * b - 4 * a * c)
        root1 = (-b + discRoot) / (2 * a)
        root2 = (-b - discRoot) / (2 * a)
        print("\nThe solutions are:", '{0:0.2f} , {1:0.2f}'.format(root1, root2))

main()
```

This program finds the real solutions to a quadratic

Enter coefficient a: 3

Enter coefficient b: 7

Enter coefficient c: 2

The solutions are: -0.33 , -2.00

```
In [7]: light = "Red"

if light == "Green":
    print("Go")

elif light == "Yellow":
    print("Caution")

elif light == "Red":
    print("Stop")

else:
    print("Incorrect light signal")

Stop
```

77.loops: for loops

[\(go to top\)](#)

strings as range

```
In [25]: message = 'Man'

for i in message:
    print(i)
```

M
a
n

range as range

```
In [4]: for i in range(3):
        print(i)
```

0
1
2

```
In [28]: # range 0 to 10, step of 2

for i in range(0,11,2):
    print(i)
```

```
0
2
4
6
8
10
```

nested list as range

```
In [6]: house = [['hallway', 11.25], ['kitchen', 18.0], ['kiving room', 20.0], ['bedr
```

```
In [7]: for i in house:
        print(i)
```

```
['hallway', 11.25]
['kitchen', 18.0]
['kiving room', 20.0]
['bedroom', 10.75]
['bathroom', 9.5]
```

- for the first iteration i is ['hallway', 11.25]. therefor i[0] is "hallway"

```
In [8]: for i in house:
        print('the ' + i[0] + ' is ' + str(i[1]) + ' sqm')
```

```
the hallway is 11.25 sqm
the kitchen is 18.0 sqm
the kiving room is 20.0 sqm
the bedroom is 10.75 sqm
the bathroom is 9.5 sqm
```

dictionary as range

```
In [3]: world = {'iran':30.55, 'albania':2.77, 'algeria': 39.21}
```

```
In [10]: for key, value in world.items():
        print(key + ':' + str(value))
```

```
iran:30.55
albania:2.77
algeria:39.21
```

```
In [11]: for country, population in world.items():
        print(country + ':' + str(population))
```

```
iran:30.55
albania:2.77
algeria:39.21
```

numpy array as range

```
In [13]: import numpy as np
```

```
In [8]: height = np.array([1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79])  
weight = np.array([1.25, 1.23, 1.24, 1.29, 1.22])
```

```
In [11]: height  
#weight
```

```
Out[11]: array([1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79])
```

```
In [13]: for item in height:  
         print(item)
```

```
1.73  
1.68  
1.71  
1.89  
1.79
```

- 2D Array

```
In [17]: np_2d = np.array([height, weight])  
np_2d
```

```
Out[17]: array([[1.73, 1.68, 1.71, 1.89, 1.79],  
               [1.25, 1.23, 1.24, 1.29, 1.22]])
```

```
In [18]: for item in np_2d:  
         print(item, '\n')
```

```
[1.73 1.68 1.71 1.89 1.79]  
  
[1.25 1.23 1.24 1.29 1.22]
```

```
In [19]: for item in np.nditer(np_2d):  
         print(item)
```

```
1.73  
1.68  
1.71  
1.89  
1.79  
1.25  
1.23  
1.24  
1.29  
1.22
```

```
In [12]: for h, w in zip(height, weight):  
         print(h,w)
```

```
1.73 1.25
1.68 1.23
1.71 1.24
1.89 1.29
1.79 1.22
```

dataframe as range

([go to top](#))

```
In [5]: import pandas as pd

brics = pd.read_csv('datasets/brics.csv', index_col = 0)
display(brics)
```

	country	capital	area	population
BR	Brazil	Brasilia	8.516	200.40
RU	Russia	Moscow	17.100	143.50
IN	India	New Delhi	3.286	1252.00
CH	China	Beijing	9.597	1357.00
SA	South Africa	Pretoria	1.221	52.98

```
In [6]: # Make index the first two letters of the entry in the country column

# brics.index = [entry[0:2] for entry in brics['country']]
# display(brics)
```

```
In [7]: # print the column headers

for i in brics:
    print(i)
```

```
country
capital
area
population
```

```
In [64]: data = brics.iterrows()
print(list(data))

# returns index, row data
```

```

[('BR', country      Brazil
 capital      Brasilia
 area          8.516
 population    200.4
 Name: BR, dtype: object), ('RU', country      Russia
 capital      Moscow
 area          17.1
 population    143.5
 Name: RU, dtype: object), ('IN', country      India
 capital      New Delhi
 area          3.286
 population    1252
 Name: IN, dtype: object), ('CH', country      China
 capital      Beijing
 area          9.597
 population    1357
 Name: CH, dtype: object), ('SA', country      South Africa
 capital      Pretoria
 area          1.221
 population    52.98
 Name: SA, dtype: object)]

```

```

In [65]: for index, row in brics.iterrows():
          print(index + ":" + ['capital'])

```

```

BR:Brasilia
RU:Moscow
IN:New Delhi
CH:Beijing
SA:Pretoria

```

```

In [50]: for index, row in brics.iterrows():
          print(index)
          print(row)
          print('\n')

```

BR
country Brazil
capital Brasilia
area 8.516
population 200.4
Name: BR, dtype: object

RU
country Russia
capital Moscow
area 17.1
population 143.5
Name: RU, dtype: object

IN
country India
capital New Delhi
area 3.286
population 1252
Name: IN, dtype: object

CH
country China
capital Beijing
area 9.597
population 1357
Name: CH, dtype: object

SA
country South Africa
capital Pretoria
area 1.221
population 52.98
Name: SA, dtype: object

78.loops: enumerate

- Recall that `enumerate()` returns an enumerate object that produces a sequence of tuples,
- each of the tuples is an index-value pair.
- Use `enumerate` on a list
- iterables can be exhausted by making a list of them, you will have to redefine the iterable again if you want to perform more work.

(go to top)

```
In [8]: avengers = ["hawkeye", "iron man", "thor", "quicksilver"]
```

```
In [9]: e = enumerate(avengers)
print(list(e))
```

```
[(0, 'hawkeye'), (1, 'iron man'), (2, 'thor'), (3, 'quicksilver')]
```

```
In [3]: e = enumerate(avengers, start = 10)
print(list(e))
```

```
[(10, 'hawkeye'), (11, 'iron man'), (12, 'thor'), (13, 'quicksilver')]
```

```
In [4]: list(e)
```

```
Out[4]: []
```

```
In [27]: for index, value in enumerate(avengers, start = 1):
          print(index, value)
```

```
1 hawkeye
2 iron man
3 thor
4 quicksilver
```

```
In [67]: fam = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

list(enumerate(fam))
```

```
Out[67]: [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (5, 6), (6, 7), (7, 8), (8, 9)]
```

```
In [68]: for i, j in enumerate(fam):  
         print('index' , i , ': ', j)
```

```
index 0 : 1  
index 1 : 2  
index 2 : 3  
index 3 : 4  
index 4 : 5  
index 5 : 6  
index 6 : 7  
index 7 : 8  
index 8 : 9
```

79.loops: zip()

- Turn iterables to tuples

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```
In [10]: avengers = ["hawkeye", "iron man", "thor", "quicksilver"]  
names = ['barton', 'start', 'odinson', 'maximoff']  
  
z = zip(avengers, names)  
print(z)  
display(list(z))
```

```
<zip object at 0x7fe6e942dc00>  
[('hawkeye', 'barton'),  
 ('iron man', 'start'),  
 ('thor', 'odinson'),  
 ('quicksilver', 'maximoff')]
```

Splat Operator

```
In [13]: mutants = ['charles xavier', 'bobby drake', 'kurt wagner', 'max eisenhardt',  
powers = ['telepathy', 'thermokinesis', 'teleportation', 'magnetokinesis', 'i  
  
z1 = zip(mutants, powers)  
print(*z1)
```

```
('charles xavier', 'telepathy') ('bobby drake', 'thermokinesis') ('kurt wagner', 'teleportation') ('max eisenhardt', 'magnetokinesis') ('kitty pryde', 'intangibility')
```

- using */ making it a list will exhaust the elements in your iterator, you will have to recreate the zip object you defined if you want to use it again

```
In [16]: # cannot print z1 again unless it is recreated  
print(list(z1))
```

```
[]
```

```
In [74]: # redefine z1  
z1 = zip(mutants, powers)  
display(list(z1))  
  
[('charles xavier', 'telepathy'),  
 ('bobby drake', 'thermokinesis'),  
 ('kurt wagner', 'teleportation'),  
 ('max eisenhardt', 'magnetokinesis'),  
 ('kitty pryde', 'intangibility')]
```

- Run two loops Simultaneously

```
In [75]: for z1, z2 in zip(mutants, powers):  
    print(z1, ': ', z2)
```

```
charles xavier : telepathy  
bobby drake : thermokinesis  
kurt wagner : teleportation  
max eisenhardt : magnetokinesis  
kitty pryde : intangibility
```

80. loops: `iter()`

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```
In [21]: flash = ['jay-garrick', 'barry-allen', 'wally-west', 'bart-allen']
```

```
# Create an iterator for flash: superhero
superhero = iter(flash)

# Print each item from the iterator
print(next(superhero))
print(next(superhero))
print(next(superhero))
print(next(superhero))
```

```
jay-garrick
barry-allen
wally-west
bart-allen
```

* splat operator

```
In [22]: superhero = iter(flash)
```

```
print(*superhero)
```

```
jay-garrick barry-allen wally-west bart-allen
```

```
In [23]: word = 'data'
it = iter(word)
print(* it, end="")
```

```
d a t a
```

```
In [25]: nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print (* iter(nums))
```

```
1 2 3 4 5
```

```
In [26]: nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print (* iter(nums), sep='')
```

```
12345
```

81.loops: while loop

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```
In [2]: offset = -6
```

```
In [3]: while offset != 0:
        print('correcting....')

        if offset > 0:
            offset -= 1
        else:
            offset +=1

        print(offset)
```

```
correcting....
-5
correcting....
-4
correcting....
-3
correcting....
-2
correcting....
-1
correcting....
0
```


82. Recursion: intro

- Recursion is the process in which a function calls itself during its execution . Each recursive call takes the program one scope deeper into the function.
- The recursive calls stop at the base case .The base case is a check used to indicate that there should be no further recursion.

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- a function which decrements a number recursively until the number becomes 0:

$R(n)$	$P(-n)$	Cond ($\neq 0$)	$R(n-1)$	$P(xn)$
<u>$R(3)$</u>	-3	X	$R(2)$	-3
			-2 X $R(1)$	-2
			-1 X $R(0)$	-1
			0 X $ret 0$	



$$P(-n) == P(xn)$$

One thing to notice is that an outer call cannot move forward until all the inner recursive calls have finished. This is why we get a sequence of 5 to 0 to 5.

you need to pass the base case before the recursion call

```
In [47]: def rec_count(number):
          print('----', number)

          # Base case
          if number == 0:
              return 0

          rec_count(number - 1) # A recursive call with a different argument

          print('xxxx', number)

rec_count(3)
```

```
---- 5
---- 4
---- 3
---- 2
---- 1
---- 0
xxxx 1
xxxx 2
xxxx 3
xxxx 4
xxxx 5
```

82a. Recursion: fibonacci

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fibonacci : every number is the sum of the two numbers before it.
The first two terms in the series are 0 and 1:

```
In [35]: def fib2(n):
# The base cases
if n <= 1: # First number in the sequence
    return 0
elif n == 2: # Second number in the sequence
    return 1
else:
    # Recursive call
    return fib2(n - 1) + fib2(n - 2)

print(fib2(1)) # 0
print(fib2(2)) # 1
print(fib2(3)) # fib2(2) + fib2(1) = 1
print(fib2(4)) # fib2(3) + fib2(2) = 2
print(fib2(5)) # fib2(4) + fib2(3) = 3

print([fib2(i) for i in range(1,10)])
```

0
1
1
2
3
[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21]

```
In [24]: count = 1
fib_nums = [0,1]

def fib(n):
    global count
    global fib_nums

    fib_nums.append(fib_nums[count] + fib_nums[count-1])
    count += 1

    if count == n-1:
        print(",".join(str(num) for num in fib_nums))
        return 0

    fib(n)

fib(8)
```

0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13

In []:

In []:

In []:

In []:

In []:

In []:

83. Classes

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```
In [33]: class Person:
          def __init__(self, name, age):
              self.name = name
              self.age = age

          def myfunc(self):
              print("Hello my name is " + self.name)
```

```
In [34]: p1 = Person("John", 36)
          p1.myfunc()
```

Hello my name is John

It does not have to be named self , you can call it whatever you like, but it has to be the first parameter of any function in the class:

```
In [35]: class Person:
          def __init__(mysillyobject, name, age):
              mysillyobject.name = name
              mysillyobject.age = age

          def myfunc(abc):
              print("Hello my name is " + abc.name)
```

```
In [36]: p1 = Person("John", 36)
          print(p1.name)
          print(p1.age)
```

John
36

```
In [37]: p1.myfunc()
```

Hello my name is John

```
In [38]: p1.age = 40
          p1.age
```

Out[38]: 40

```
In [39]: del p1.age  
p1.age
```

```
-----  
AttributeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Input In [39], in <cell line: 2>()  
      1 del p1.age  
----> 2 p1.age  
  
AttributeError: 'Person' object has no attribute 'age'
```

```
In [40]: del p1
```

class definitions cannot be empty, but if you for some reason have a class definition with no content, put in the pass statement to avoid getting an error.

```
In [5]: class Person:  
        pass
```

class definitions without `__init__`

```
In [42]: class Solution:  
        def twoSum(self, nums: list[int], target: int) -> list[int]:  
            n = len(nums)  
            for i in range(0, n):  
                for j in range(0,n):  
                    if (nums[i] + nums[j]) == target and i != j:  
                        return [i, j]  
  
        nums = [2,7,11,15]  
        target = 22 # test with 9, 18, 17, 26, 22  
  
        sol = Solution()  
        sol.twoSum(nums, target)
```

```
Out[42]: [1, 3]
```

```
In [43]: class Solution:
        def isPalindrome(self, x: int) -> bool:
            input = str(x)
            isPalindrome = True

            for i in range(0, len(input)):
                if input[i] != input[-(i+1)]:
                    isPalindrome = False
            return isPalindrome

x = 121
sol1 = Solution()
sol1.isPalindrome(x)
```

Out[43]: True

```
In [44]: class Solution:
        def isPalindrome(self, x: int) -> bool:
            reverse = str(x)[::-1]
            print(reverse)
            return False if x < 0 else x == int(reverse)

x = 1235367

sol1 = Solution()
sol1.isPalindrome(x)
```

7635321

Out[44]: False

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85.

[\(go to top\)](#)

86.

[\(go to top\)](#)

87.

[\(go to top\)](#)

88. Title

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