

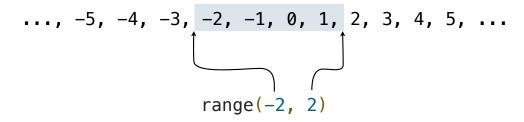
# Lists

['Demo']



#### The Range Type

A range is a sequence of consecutive integers.\*

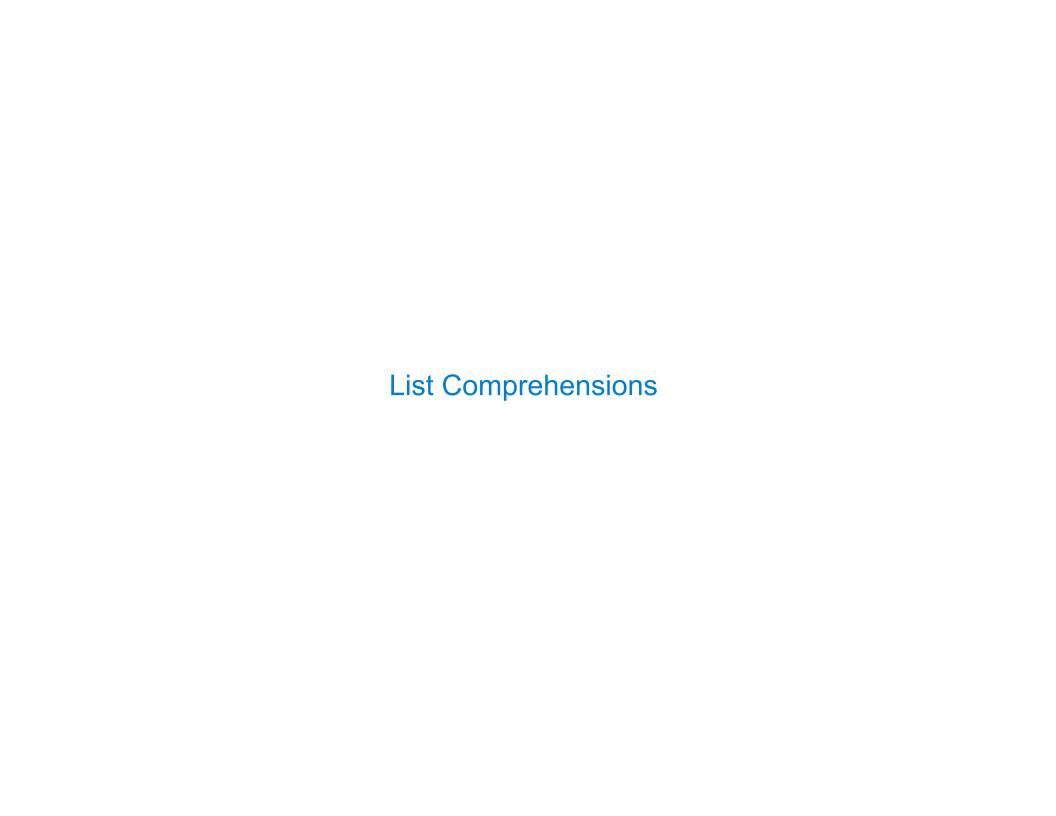


Length: ending value - starting value

(Demo)

Element selection: starting value + index

<sup>\*</sup> Ranges can actually represent more general integer sequences.



## **List Comprehensions**

```
[<map exp> for <name> in <iter exp> if <filter exp>]
```

Short version: [<map exp> for <name> in <iter exp>]

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#### **Example: Two Lists**

```
Given these two related lists of the same length:

xs = range(-10, 11)

ys = [x*x - 2*x + 1 for x in xs]

Write a list comprehension that evaluates to:

A list of all the x values (from xs) for which the corresponding y (from ys) is below 10.

>>> list(xs)

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

>>> ys

[121, 100, 81, 64, 49, 36, 25, 16, 9, 4, 1, 0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]

>>> xs_where_y_is_below_10

[-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

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**Example: Promoted** 

#### First in Line

Implement **promoted**, which takes a sequence  $\mathbf{s}$  and a one-argument function  $\mathbf{f}$ . It returns a list with the same elements as  $\mathbf{s}$ , but with all elements  $\mathbf{e}$  for which  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{e})$  is a true value ordered first. Among those placed first and those placed after, the order stays the same.

```
def promoted(s, f):
    """Return a list with the same elements as s, but with all
    elements e for which f(e) is a true value placed first.

>>> promoted(range(10), odd) # odds in front
    [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8]
    """
    return [e for e in s if f(e)] + [e for e in s if not f(e)]
```

10

**Example: Twenty-One** 

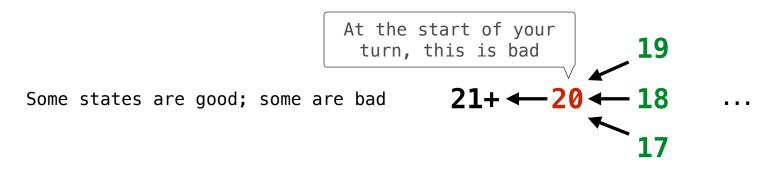
### Twenty-One Rules

Two players alternate turns, on which they can add 1, 2, or 3 to the current total

The total starts at 0

The game end whenever the total is 21 or more

The last player to add to the total loses



(Demo)