## Sequences

Announcements

## Lists

Ranges

## The Range Type

A range is a sequence of consecutive integers.*


Length: ending value - starting value
Element selection: starting value + index


* Ranges can actually represent more general integer sequences.


## List Comprehensions

## List Comprehensions

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

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

## Example: Two Lists

Given these two related lists of the same length:
$x s=\operatorname{range}(-10,11)$
$y s=[x * x-2 * x+1$ for $x$ in $x s]$
Write a list comprehension that evaluates to:
A list of all the $x$ values (from $x s$ ) for which the corresponding $y$ (from ys) is below 10. >>> list(xs)
$[-10,-9,-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]$
$\gg y s$
$[121,100,81,64,49,36,25,16,9,4,1,0,1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64,81]$
>>> xs_where_y_is_below_10
$[-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4]$

## Example: Promoted

## First in Line

Implement promoted, which takes a sequence s and a one-argument function f. It returns a list with the same elements as s, but with all elements e for which f(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)]
```

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


