

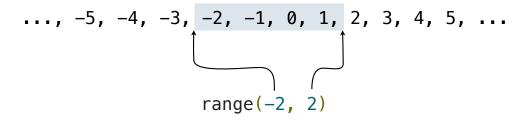
Lists

['Demo']



The Range Type

A range is a sequence of consecutive integers.*

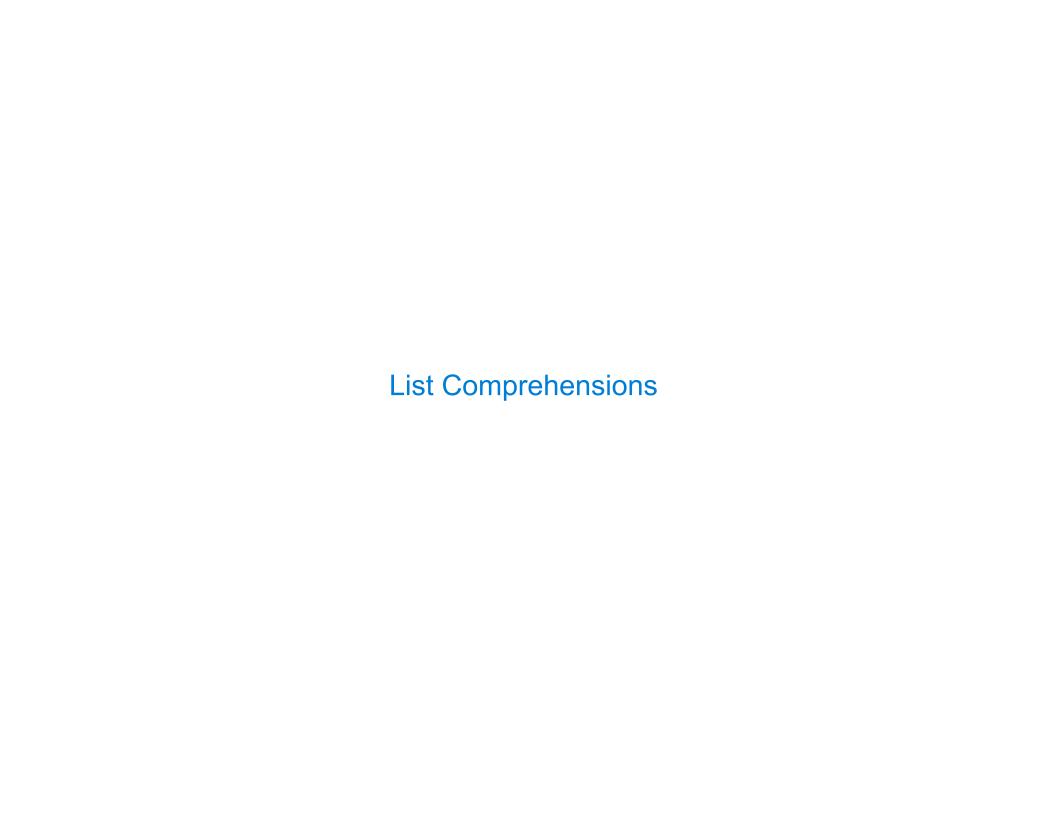


Length: ending value - starting value

(Demo)

Element selection: starting value + index

* 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>]

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]
```

0

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)]
```

Example: Twenty-One

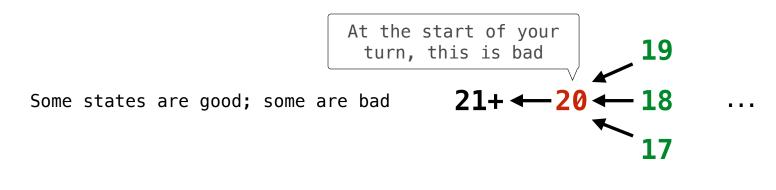
Twenty-One Rules

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)