Sequences



Lists

['Demo']



The Range Type

A range is a sequence of consecutive integers.*

Length: ending value — starting value

ting value i index

Element selection: starting value + index

* Ranges can actually represent more general integer sequences.

(Demo)

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:
xs = range(-10, 11)
ys = [x*x - 2*x + 1 \text{ for } x \text{ 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 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)]
```

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Example: Twenty-One

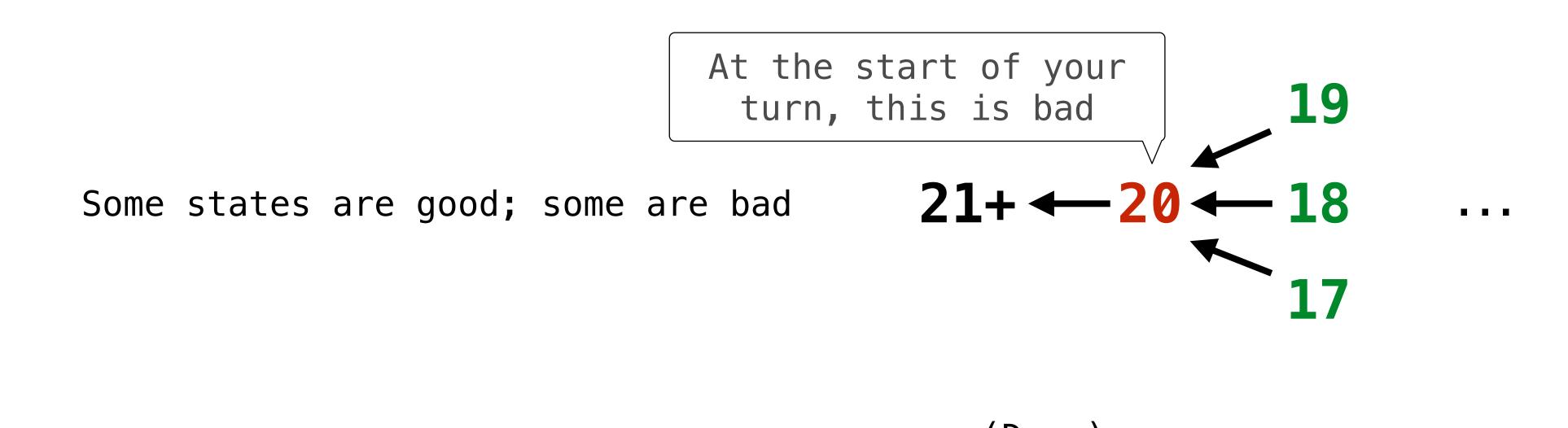
Twenty-One Rules

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



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