

# Python One-Liners

Write Concise, Eloquent Python Like a Professional

by Christian Mayer

Errata updated to print 3

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
5	Instead, Python uses the keyword <code>None</code> , as shown <b>as</b> Listing 1-6, to indicate that it's different from any numerical value for zero, an empty list, or an empty string.	Instead, Python uses the keyword <code>None</code> , as shown <b>in</b> Listing 1-6, to indicate that it's different from any numerical value for zero, an empty list, or an empty string.	Pending
7	<pre># 2. Insert l = [1, 2, 4] l.insert(2, 3) print(l) # [1, 2, 3, 4]</pre>	<pre># 2. Insert l = [1, 2, 4] l.insert(2, 2) print(l) # [1, 2, 2, 4]</pre>	Print 2
7	You can easily remove <b>an</b> element <code>x</code> from a list by using the list method <code>remove(x)</code> :	You can easily remove <b>the first occurrence of</b> element <code>x</code> from a list by using the list method <code>remove(x)</code> :	Print 2
8	<b>The method <code>index(x)</code> finds the first occurrence of the element <code>x</code> in the list and returns its index.</b>	<b>The <code>list.index(x)</code> method returns the index of the element <code>x</code> in the list. You can use optional start and stop arguments to limit the index range to search.</b>	Print 2
8	The <i>stack</i> data structure works intuitively as a <b>first</b> -in, first-out ( <b>FIFO</b> ) structure.	The <i>stack</i> data structure works intuitively as a <b>last</b> -in, first-out ( <b>LIFO</b> ) structure.	Pending
35	Insertion	<b>You need to install the matplotlib library with <code>pip install matplotlib</code> in your terminal or shell to use this example in your own programs.</b>	Print 2
40	<pre>mark = [(True, s) if 'anonymous' in s else (False, s) for s in txt]</pre>	<pre>mark = [('anonymous' in s, s) for s in txt]</pre>	Print 2
65	Insertion	<b>Roughly speaking, the axis parameter controls which axis will be aggregated or collapsed when used in a NumPy operation such as <code>np.sort()</code>.</b>	Print 2
74	For the Daily Active Users column, every observed value that is smaller than $811.2 - 152.97 = 658.23$ or larger than $811.2 + 152.23 = 963.43$ is considered an outlier.	For the Daily Active Users column, every observed value that is smaller than $811.2 - 152.97 = 658.23$ or larger than $811.2 + 152.97 = 964.17$ is considered an outlier.	Pending
92	<pre>## One-liner model = LogisticRegression().fit(X[:,0].reshape(n,1), X[:,1])</pre>	<pre>## One-liner model = LogisticRegression().fit(X[:,0].reshape(-1,1), X[:,1])</pre>	Print 2
129	This example uses the <code>findall()</code> <b>method</b> of the <code>re</code> module.	This example uses the <code>findall()</code> <b>function</b> of the <code>re</code> module.	Pending

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141	<p>The regular expression expects a positive number of (lowercase) characters, numbers, underscores, hyphens, or dots (<code>[a-z0-9_\. ]+</code>). Note that you need to escape the hyphen (<code>\-</code>) because it normally indicates a range within the square brackets.</p> <p><b>Similarly, you need to escape the dot (<code>\.</code>) because you actually want to match the dot and not an arbitrary character.</b></p>	<p>The regular expression expects a positive number of (lowercase) characters, numbers, underscores, hyphens, or dots (<code>[a-z0-9_\. ]+</code>). Note that you need to escape the hyphen (<code>\-</code>) because it normally indicates a range within the square brackets. <b>Note that the dot (<code>.</code>) doesn't need to be escaped here, because within a character class <code>[]</code>, it doesn't match an arbitrary character but the actual point character <code>'.'</code>.</b></p>	Print 3
168	<p>A prime number <math>n</math> is an integer that's not divisible without a remainder by any other integer, except for <math>i</math> and <math>n</math>.</p>	<p>A prime number <math>n</math> is an integer that's not divisible without a remainder by any other integer, except for <b>1</b> and <math>n</math>.</p>	Print 2