Map Method

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Map (func, array)
↑ any function
↳ list, tuple, sets

The map() Function in Python

The map() function applies a given function to all items in an input list (or any other iterable) and returns a map object (an iterator). This is particularly useful for transforming data in a list comprehensively.

```python
### MAp multiple iterables

numbers1=[1,2,3]
numbers2=[4,5,6]

added_numbers=list(map(lambda x,y:x+y,numbers1,numbers2))
print(added_numbers)
```
✓ 0.0s

[5, 7, 9]

```python
## map() to convert a list of strings to integers
# Use map to convert strings to integers
str_numbers = ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5']
int_numbers = list(map(int, str_numbers))

print(int_numbers)  # Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```
✓ 0.0s

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

```python
words=['apple','banana','cherry']
upper_word=list(map(str.upper,words))
print(upper_word)
```
✓ 0.0s

['APPLE', 'BANANA', 'CHERRY']

```python
def get_name(person):
    return person['name']

people=[
    {'name':'Krish','age':32},
    {'name':'Jack','age':33}
]
list(map(get_name,people))
```
✓ 0.0s

['Krish', 'Jack']