Python Programming Enumerate and Override

Mostafa S. Ibrahim Teaching, Training and Coaching since more than a decade!

Artificial Intelligence & Computer Vision Researcher PhD from Simon Fraser University - Canada Bachelor / Msc from Cairo University - Egypt Ex-(Software Engineer / ICPC World Finalist)



Enumerate Func

- Built-in
- Helps in iterating on sequenceS

```
# enumerate() function returns an enumerated object.
       for item in enumerate(range(5, 8)):
            #print(type(item)) # <class 'tuple'>
            idx, value = item
            print(idx, value)
 6
       11 11 11
 8
 9
             1111111
10
       for idx, value in enumerate(range(5, 8)):
            print(idx, value)
12
       11 11 11
13
14
15
              11 11 11
16
       for idx, value in enumerate('ali'):
            print(idx, value)
18
       11 11 11
19
       0 a
20
              11 11 11
```

Override!

 Using a previously used name (of a function or a variable), override the old one

It is gone!

Be carefu!

```
def sum(a, b):
          return a + b
      print(sum(2, 3)) # 5
8
      # now we override previous one. You can't call
      def sum(a, b, c):
          return a + b + c
10
12
      # TypeError: sum() missing 1 required positional argument: 'c'
      \#print(sum(2, 3)) # 5
13
14
      print(sum(2, 3, 5)) # 10
15
16
      # be careful with functions with the same name
      # With decorator we can do some other nice staff
18
19
      print(len('mostafa')) # 7
20
21
      len = 1  # now len binds to something else
      #@TypeError: 'int' object is not callable
24
      # print(len('mostafa')) # 7
```

"Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people."

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave."