ZIP AND ENUMERATE

ZIP

• zip can combine elements from two or more lists into nested tuples.

ENUMERATE

• enumerate can generate an integer number next to each output.

BOTH CAN BE EASILY REPLACED

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In [7]:
for count,i in enumerate(range(10, 40, 5), 200):
   print(count, i)
200 10
201 15
202 20
203 25
204 30
205 35
In [9]:
for i in range(10, 40, 5):
  print(190+i, i)
200 10
205 15
210 20
215 25
220 30
225 35
In [15]:
tup1 = (33, 49, 55)
mylist = [10, 20, 30]
z = list(zip(tup1, mylist))
Out[15]:
[(33, 10), (49, 20), (55, 30)]
In [18]:
for t, m in z:
   print(t + m)
43
69
```

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In [19]:
for i in range(3):
   print(tup1[i] + mylist[i])
43
69
85
In [20]:
groceries = ["apples", "chips", "bread", "icecream"]
prices = [2, 3, 1.2, 4.25]
for food in range(4):
   print(groceries[food], "=" , prices[food])
apples = 2
chips = 3
bread = 1.2
icecream = 4.25
In [23]:
zip shop = (zip(groceries, prices))
zip shop
for g, p in zip_shop:
   print(g, "=", p)
apples = 2
chips = 3
bread = 1.2
icecream = 4.25
In [24]:
num1 = [100, 2, 90, 10]; num2 = [12, 7, 90, 50]
zip_num = zip(num1, num2)
for i, j in zip num:
    if i > j:
        print(i)
    elif i < j:</pre>
       print(j)
    else:
        print(i, j)
100
7
90 90
50
In [25]:
for i in range(4):
    if num1[i] > num2[i]:
       print(num1[i])
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ellt numl[1] < num2[1]:</pre>
        print(num2[i])
    else:
        print(num1[i], num2[i])
100
7
90 90
50
In [43]:
numbers = list(range(10,70, 10))
numbers
values = [2, 5]
import itertools
from itertools import cycle as cy
val1 = [2] ; val2 = [5]
zip val = list(zip(numbers, cy(val1), cy(val2)))
calc = []
for n, v, z in zip val:
   s = n *v
   t = n * z
   calc.append(s)
   calc.append(t)
calc
# len(calc)
Out[43]:
[20, 50, 40, 100, 60, 150, 80, 200, 100, 250, 120, 300]
In [44]:
zip_val
Out[44]:
[(10, 2, 5), (20, 2, 5), (30, 2, 5), (40, 2, 5), (50, 2, 5), (60, 2, 5)]
In [35]:
numbers
Out[35]:
[10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60]
```