Object Initialization

Our first way to create lists and add items took multiple lines:

```
List<string> citiesList = new List<string>();
citiesList.Add("Delhi");
citiesList.Add("Los Angeles");
```

We can do it all in one line using *object initialization*:

```
List<string> citiesList2 = new List<string> { "Delhi", "Los Angeles" };
```

We won't cover everything about object initialization in this lesson, but you do need to recognize and use it.

Basic construction uses parentheses `( )` and no values.

Object initialization uses curly braces `{ }` and the actual values go in-between.

If we need to later add elements later to that second list, we can still use `Add()` :

```
citiesList2.Add("Kiev");
```

☑**Instructions**

1.

The current code creates an empty list and uses `Add()` to add elements.

Delete those lines and make the same list with an object initialization.

Hint   ⌄

Here's an example that uses object initialization to create a `birds` list. Notice the use of curly braces `{ }` in place of parentheses `( )` :

```
List<string> birds = new List<string> { "toucan", "eagle" };
```

In case you lose the values in `marathons` , here they are again:

```
144.07 , 143.12 , 146.73 , 146.33
```