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The **zip()** function combines two iterables, like lists, into a single iterator of tuples

first_iterable[0] gets paired with second_iterable[0], and so on

```
item_list = ['skis', 'snowboard', 'goggles', 'boots']
price_list = [249.99, 219.99, 99.99, 79.99]
inventory = [10, 0, 0, 7]

zip(price_list, inventory)
<zip at 0x7fb0f012f580>
```

Here, we're zipping together two lists and returning a **zip object** that contains the instructions for pairing the ith object from each iterable

```
item_attributes = list(zip(price_list, inventory))
item_attributes
[(249.99, 10), (219, 0), (99, 0), (99.99, 7)]
```

When you create a list from the zip object, you get a list with the ith element from each iterable paired together in a tuple

```
list(zip(item_list, price_list, inventory))

[('skis', 249.99, 10),
  ('snowboard', 219, 0),
  ('goggles', 99, 0),
  ('boots', 99.99, 7)]
```

Any number of iterables can be combined this way



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The **zip()** function is commonly used to build dictionaries

When creating a dictionary from the zip object, the elements of the first iterable become the **keys**, and the second become the **values**

```
dict(zip(item_list, price_list, inventory))

ValueError: dictionary update sequence element #0 has length 3; 2 is required
```

Note that you can only create a dictionary from a zip object with two iterables

```
item_dict = dict(zip(item_list, zip(price_list, inventory)))
item_dict

{'skis': (249.99, 10),
   'snowboard': (219, 0),
   'goggles': (99, 0),
   'boots': (99.99, 7)}
```

But you can zip iterables together within the second argument