List Comprehensions: Takeaways

Syntax

ENUMERATE

- To iterate over multiple lists in tandem:

```
animals = ["Dog", "Tiger", "SuperLion", "Cow", "Panda"]
viciousness = [1, 5, 10, 10, 1]
for animal in enumerate(animals):
    print("Animal")
    print(animal)
    print("Viciousness")
    print(viciousness[i])
```

- To add columns to list of lists:

```
door_count = [4, 4]
cars = [
        ["black", "honda", "accord"],
        ["red", "toyota", "corolla"]
       ]
for i, car in enumerate(cars):
    car.append(door_count[i])
```

LIST COMPREHENSIONS

- Before condensing the loop:

```
animals = ["Dog", "Tiger", "SuperLion", "Cow", "Panda"]
animal_lengths = []
for animal in animals:
    animal_lengths.append(len(animal))
```

- After condensing the loop using a list comprehension:

```
animal_lengths = [len(animal) for animal in animals]
```

NONE OBJECT

- To indicate that a variable has no value, use the None object:

```
values = [-50, -80, -100]
max_value = None
for i in values:
    if max_value is None or i > max_value:
        max_value = i
```

COMPARING WITH NONE

- Joining two Boolean statements:

```
a = None
b = a is None or a > 10
```

THE ITEMS METHOD

- To access the keys and values of a dictionary, use the items() method:

```
fruits = {
    "apple": 2,
    "orange": 5,
    "melon": 10
}
for fruit, rating in fruits.items():
    print(rating)
```

Concepts

- To loop through multiple lists, use the **enumerate()** function. Enumerate adds a counter to an iterable, resulting in a tuple.
- To condense a for loop into one line, use a **list comprehension**. A list comprehension is a more concise way of iterating over multiple values in a list.
- An easy way of accessing a dictionaries keys and values is the **items** method.

Resources

- Python Documentation: enumerate()
- Python Documentation: items()