

List and Tuples

TOTAL POINTS 9

1. What is the syntax to obtain the first element of the tuple:

1 point

A=('a','b','c')

☐ A[1]

☒ A[0]

☐ A[:]

2. Consider the tuple **A=((11,12),[21,22])**, that contains a tuple and list. What is the result of the following operation **A[1]**:

1 point

☐ ((11,12),[21,22])

☒ (11,12)

☐ [21,22]

3. Consider the tuple **A=((1),[2,3],[4])**, that contains a tuple and list. What is the result of the following operation **A[2][0]**:

1 point

☒ 4

☐ [4]

☐ 1

4. What is the result of the following operation: **'A,B,C,D'.split(',')**

1 point

☒ ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']

☐ ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D')

☐ 'A,B,C,D'

5. After applying the following method, `L.append(['a','b'])`, the following list will only be one element longer.

1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

6. lists are mutable

1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

7. consider the following list : `A=["hard rock",10,1.2]`

1 point

what will list **A** contain after the following command is run: `del(A[1])`

- ☐ [10,1.2]
- ☒ ["hard rock",1.2]
- ☐ ["hard rock",10]

8. if **A** is a list what does the following syntax do: `B=A[:]`

1 point

- ☐ assigns list **A** to list **B**
- ☒ variable **B** references a new copy or clone of the original list **A**

9. what is the result of the following: `len(("disco",10))`

1 point

- ☒ 2
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 5