GRADE
100%

List and Tuples

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
100%

1. What is the syntax to obtain the first element of the tuple? **1 / 1 point**

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

- ○ A[1]
- ◉ A[0]
- ○ A[:]

✓ **Correct**
correct, the index 0 corresponds to the first element of a list or tuple.

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 / 1 point**

- ○ ((11,12),[21,22])
- ○ (11,12)
- ◉ [21,22]

✓ **Correct**
correct, the index 1 corresponds to the second element in the tuple, which contains another list.

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 / 1 point**

- (●) 4
- ( ) [4]
- ( ) 1

✓ **Correct**

correct, A[2] corresponds to the third nested list; we then access the only element of the list using the index 0 i.e. A[2][0].

4. What is the result of the following operation: **'1,2,3,4'.split(',')** ? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) '1','2','3','4'
- (●) ['1','2','3','4']
- ( ) '1234'
- ( ) ('1','2','3','4')

✓ **Correct**

correct, split returns a **list** of the words in the string, separated by the delimiter string, in this case, a comma.

5. True or false: after applying the following method, **L.append(['a','b'])**, the following list will only be one element longer. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**

append only adds one element to a list

6. What is an important difference between lists and tuples? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Lists can't contain a string

- Tuples can only have integers
- Lists and tuples are the same
- Lists are mutable tuples are not

Correct
correct, lists are mutable tuples are not

7. Consider the following list : **A=["hard rock",10,1.2]** **1 / 1 point**

What will list **A** contain after the following command is run: **del(A[0])** ?

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

Correct
correct, we will delete element zero

8. If **A** is a list what does the following syntax do: **B=A[:]** ? **1 / 1 point**

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

Correct
correct

9. What is the result of the following: **len(("disco",10))** ? **1 / 1 point**

- 2
- 6
- 5

Correct

correct, there are 2 elements in the tuple so the function **len** returns 2