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# CST-186 Chapter 5 Study Guide

#### True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. The len() function does not work with lists.
- 2. You can assign an existing list element a new value.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. When you assign a value to a list position number that doesn't exist, a new list element is automatically created.
- 4. When you delete a list element, the length of the list shrinks by one.
- 5. It's possible to generate an error by invoking a list object's remove () method.
- $\underline{\phantom{a}}$  6. [(1, 2), (3, 4)] is an example of a nested sequence.
- \_\_\_\_ 7. The dictionary is a type of sequence.
- \_\_\_\_ 8. A dictionary value must be immutable
- \_\_\_\_ 9. A dictionary key must be immutable.
- \_\_\_\_ 10. A dictionary must contain multiple items with the same key.

# **Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* 

- 11. Which of the following is a list?
  - a. ([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])
- c. {"one" : 1, "two" : 2,
   "three" : 3}
- b. [(1, 2, 3), (4, 5, 6)]
- d. "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6"
- \_\_ 12. Which of the following is an immutable sequence?
  - a. [1, 2, 3]

- c. (1, 2, 3)
- b. {"one" : 1, "two" : 2,
   "three" : 3}
- d. None of these
- \_\_\_\_ 13. What will the following code display?

inventory = ["sword", "shield", "gold", "gems"]
print "s" in inventory

a. True

c. sword shield

b. False

d. None of these

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\_\_\_\_ 14. What will the following code display?

```
inventory = ["sword", "shield", "gold", "gems"]
print "sword" in inventory
```

a. True

c. sword shield

b. False

d. None of these

\_\_\_\_ 15. What will the following code display?

print len(
$$[(1, 2), (3, 4), (5, 6)]$$
)

a. 1

**c.** 3

**b**. 2

**d**. 6

\_\_ 16. What will the following code display?

```
inventory = ["sword", "shield", "gold"]
print inventory[len(inventory)]
```

a. sword

c. gold

b. shield

d. None of these

\_\_\_ 17. What will the following code display?

```
inventory = ["sword", "shield", "gold"]
print inventory[len(inventory) - 2]
```

a. sword

c. gold

b. shield

d. None of these

\_\_\_\_ 18. What will the following code display?

```
inventory = ["sword", "shield", "gold"]
chest = ["gems", "rubies"]
inventory += chest
del inventory[2:3]
print inventory
```

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\_\_\_\_ 19. What will the following code display?

scores = [100, 900, 500]
scores.append(100)
print scores

a. [100, 900, 500]

- c. [100, 900, 100, 500]
- b. [100, 100, 900, 500]
- d. [100, 900, 500, 100]

\_\_\_\_ 20. What will the following code display?

numbers = [1, (2, 3), [4, 5, 6]] print numbers[2][1]

**a.** 6

c. 4

**b**. 5

**d.** 3

\_\_\_ 21. What will the following code display?

scores = [("Moe", 1000), ("Larry", 1500), ("Curly", 3000)] x = scores[1] print x[1]

a. Moe

c. Larry

b. 1000

d. 1500

22. What will the following code display?

scores = [("Moe", 1000), ("Larry", 1500), ("Curly", 3000)]
x = scores[1]
print scores[0][0][0]

a. M

c. C

b. L

d. None of these

23. What will the following code display?

a, b, c, d = ("Moe", 1000, "Larry", 1500) print a, d

a. Moe 1000

c. Larry 1000

**b.** Moe 1500

d. Larry 1500

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```
____ 24. What will the following code display?
```

```
my_games = ["Crysis", "Spore", "Company of Heroes"]
your_games = my_games
del my_games[2]
print your_games
```

- a. ['Crysis', 'Spore']
- c. ['Crysis', 'Company of
   Heroes']
- b. ['Spore', 'Company of
   Heroes']

# \_\_\_\_ 25. What will the following code display?

```
my_games = ["Crysis", "Spore", "Company of Heroes"]
your_games = ["Crysis", "Spore", "Company of Heroes"]
del my_games[2]
print your_games
```

- a. ['Crysis', 'Spore']
- c. ['Crysis', 'Company of
   Heroes']
- b. ['Spore', 'Company of
   Heroes']

## \_\_\_\_ 26. What will the following code display?

```
my_games = ["Crysis", "Spore", "Company of Heroes"]
your_games = my_games[:]
del my_games[2]
print your_games
```

- a. ['Crysis', 'Spore']
- c. ['Crysis', 'Company of
   Heroes']
- b. ['Spore', 'Company of
   Heroes']

## \_\_\_ 27. What will the following code display?

```
d = {1 : "one", 2 : "two", 3 : "three"}
print d.get(1)
```

a. one

c. three

b. two

d. None

### \_\_\_\_ 28. What will the following code display?

a. 1

c. 3

**b**. 2

d. None

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\_\_\_\_ 29. What will the following code display?

```
d = {1 : "one", 2 : "two", 3 : "three"}
if 1 in d:
    del d[1]
print d
```

- b. {2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
  d. {1: 'one', 2: 'two'}
- \_\_\_\_ 30. What will the following code display?

```
d = {1 : "one", 2 : "two", 3 : "three"}
if "one" in d:
    del d["one"]
print d
```

- b. {2: 'two', 3: 'three'} d. {1: 'one', 2: 'two'}

#### **Completion**

Complete each statement.

- 31. Unlike a tuple, a list is \_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning its elements can be changed.
- 32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a list method that adds a value to end of a list.
- 33. \_\_\_\_\_ is a list method that deletes the first occurrence of a value from the list.
- 34. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ operator lets you test for the existence of a key in a dictionary.
- 35. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a dictionary method that takes a key and retrieves its corresponding value from a dictionary.

#### Matching

Match each item with a statement below

- a. Dictionary
- b. Item
- c. Key
- d. List
- e. Nested sequence

- f. Sequence unpacking
- g. Shared reference
- h. Value
- i. Mutability
- j. Immutability
- \_\_\_\_ 36. In a dictionary, an object used to look up another object.
- \_\_\_\_ 37. A sequence inside another sequence.

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	38.	In a dictionary, an object that is returned when its corresponding key is looked up.		
	39.	A mutable collection of key-value pairs.		
	40.	Automatically accessing each element of a sequence.		
	41.	A reference to an object, which has at least one other reference to it.		
	42.	Quality that allows a list to be modified.		
	43.	A mutable sequence of any type.		
	44.	In a dictionary, a key-value pair.		
	45.	Quality that restricts a tuple from being modified.		
Short Answer				
	46.	How are lists and tuples similar and different?		
	47.	Name three reasons you might use a tuple instead of a list.		
	48.	Why should you limit how deeply you nest sequences?		
	49.	What are the implications of a shared reference to immutable and mutable values?		

50. What are two ways you can safely look up a key in a dictionary?

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