1. Define: packages, objects, functions, methods, and attributes
2. Packages: a module containing multiple functions that need to be imported before use.
3. Objects: almost everything is an object; an object has attributes and methods attached to itself, such as lists.
4. Methods: operations attached to objects, such as append and insert. The usage is object.method(arguments)
5. Attributes: properties of objects, such as length and height of a book. The usage is object.attribute.
6. Lists: what are they, how do you make them, what are important methods to remember
7. List is a data type that stores various items with different data types separated by commas.
8. List = [item1, item2, item3, …, itemn]
9. append, remove, reverse, insert, sort, count, pop, del, index, extend
10. indexing: summarize how indexing and slicing works for lists and give examples of the different ways to access things (such as 1d array)
11. indexing starts from 0 to n-1 in a forward direction but starts from -1 in the opposite direction. Slicing is a way to pick a sequential element from a list
12. examples:

Text

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1. conditional statements: what’s the syntax examples of different types of conditionals and conditional nesting.

Indent is very important for if statements to keep stuff clear and remember to use : at the end of if, elif, and else lines. Here is an example:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

1. For loops: what are these for and what’s the syntax

A for loop is used to iterate over a sequence, such as a list, tuple, and string.

Text

Description automatically generated

1. List comprehensions: what are these and what’s the syntax

List comprehension is used to create a new list based on existing iterables, such as list, tuple, strings, etc.

