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1. ✔ What is the difference between a Python tuple and Python list?
   - ⦿ Lists are mutable and tuples are not mutable
   - ○ Tuples can be expanded after they are created and lists cannot
   - ○ Lists maintain the order of the items and tuples do not maintain order
   - ○ Lists are indexed by integers and tuples are indexed by strings

2. ✔ Which of the following methods are available for both Python lists and Python tuples?
   - ○ sort()
   - ○ reverse()
   - ○ append()
   - ⦿ index()
   - ○ pop()

3. ✖ What will end up in the variable y after this code is executed?

   ```
   x , y = 3, 4
   ```

   - ○ A two item list
   - ○ A dictionary with the key 3 mapped to the value 4
   - ○ 3
   - ○ 4
   - ⦿ A two item tuple

4. ✔ In the following Python code, what will end up in the variable y?

   ```
   x = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan': 100}
   y = x.items()
   ```

   - ⦿ A list of tuples
   - ○ A tuple with three integers
   - ○ A list of strings
   - ○ A list of integers

5. ✔ Which of the following tuples is greater than x in the following Python sequence?

   ```
   x = (5, 1, 3)
   if ??? > x :
       ...
   ```

   - ⦿ (6, 0, 0)
   - ○ (0, 1000, 2000)
   - ○ (4, 100, 200)
   - ○ (5, 0, 300)

6. ✔ What does the following Python code accomplish, assuming the c is a non-empty dictionary?

   ```
   tmp = list()
   for k, v in c.items() :
       tmp.append( (v, k) )
   ```

   - ⦿ It creates a list of tuples where each tuple is a value, key pair
   - ○ It sorts the dictionary based on its key values
   - ○ It computes the average of all of the values in the dictionary
   - ○ It computes the largest of all of the values in the dictionary

7. ✔ If the variable data is a Python list, how do we sort it in reverse order?
   - ⦿ data.sort(reverse=True)
   - ○ data = sortrev(data)
   - ○ data.sort.reverse()
   - ○ data = data.sort(-1)

8. ✔ Using the following tuple, how would you print "Wed"?

   ```
   days = ('Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun')
   ```

   - ○ print[days(2)]
   - ⦿ print(days[2])
   - ○ print(days(2))
   - ○ print(days[1])
   - ○ print(days.get(1,-1))
   - ○ print(days(2))

9. ✔ In the following Python loop, why are there two iteration variables (k and v)?

   ```
   c = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}
   for k, v in c.items() :
       ...
   ```

   - ⦿ Because the items() method in dictionaries returns a list of tuples
   - ○ Because the keys for the dictionary are strings
   - ○ Because for each item we want the previous and current key
   - ○ Because there are two items in the dictionary

10. ✔ Given that Python lists and Python tuples are quite similar - when might you prefer to use a tuple over a list?
    - ⦿ For a temporary variable that you will use and discard without modifying
    - ○ For a list of items that want to use strings as key values instead of integers
    - ○ For a list of items you intend to sort in place
    - ○ For a list of items that will be extended as new items are found

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