**1. Create a list called years\_list, starting with the year of your birth, and each year thereafter until the year of your fifth birthday. For example, if you were born in 1980. the list would be years\_list = [1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985].**

Assuming that the year of birth is 2000, here's the code to create the list of years:

```

years\_list = [2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005]

```

Note that the list includes the year of birth (2000) and the year of the fifth birthday (2005).

**2. In which year in years\_list was your third birthday? Remember, you were 0 years of age for your first year.**

If we assume that the first year in `years\_list` is the year of the person's birth, then their third birthday would be two years later. So if `years\_list` starts with the year of birth, we can find the year of the person's third birthday by adding 3 to the first year in the list and then subtracting 1.

Here's an example code snippet that assumes the year of birth is 1990 and finds the year of the person's third birthday:

```

years\_list = [1990, 1991, 1992, 1993]

third\_birthday = years\_list[2]

print(third\_birthday)

```

The output of this code would be `1992`, which is the year of the person's third birthday.

**3.In the years list, which year were you the oldest?**

To find the year when the person was the oldest, we need to calculate the age for each year in the list and then find the maximum age. Here's the code to do that:

```python

years\_list = [1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995]

# Calculate age for each year

ages = [year - years\_list[0] for year in years\_list]

# Find maximum age

max\_age = max(ages)

# Find the index of the year when the person was the oldest

oldest\_year\_index = ages.index(max\_age)

# Get the year when the person was the oldest

oldest\_year = years\_list[oldest\_year\_index]

print("The year when the person was the oldest: ", oldest\_year)

```

Assuming the person was born in 1990, the output will be:

```

The year when the person was the oldest: 1995

```

**4. Make a list called things with these three strings as elements: "mozzarella", "cinderella", "salmonella".**

Here's the code to create the list `things` with the given elements:

```python

things = ["mozzarella", "cinderella", "salmonella"]

```

**5. Capitalize the element in things that refers to a person and then print the list. Did it change the element in the list?**

Yes, the element in the list has changed.

Here's the code to capitalize the element in things that refers to a person and print the list:

```python

things = ["mozzarella", "cinderella", "salmonella"]

things[1] = things[1].capitalize()

print(things)

```

Output:

```

['mozzarella', 'Cinderella', 'salmonella']

```

As you can see, the second element "cinderella" has been capitalized to "Cinderella".

**6. Make a surprise list with the elements "Groucho," "Chico," and "Harpo."**

Here is how to make a surprise list with the given elements:

```

surprise = ["Groucho", "Chico", "Harpo"]

```

**7. Lowercase the last element of the surprise list, reverse it, and then capitalize it.**

Here's how to lowercase the last element of the surprise list, reverse it, and capitalize it:

```python

surprise = ["Groucho", "Chico", "Harpo"]

last\_element = surprise[-1].lower() # Lowercase the last element

reversed\_element = last\_element[::-1] # Reverse the last element

capitalized\_element = reversed\_element.capitalize() # Capitalize the last element

surprise[-1] = capitalized\_element # Replace the last element with the modified element

print(surprise)

```

Output:

```

['Groucho', 'Chico', 'Oprah']

```

**8. Make an English-to-French dictionary called e2f and print it. Here are your starter words: dog is chien, cat is chat, and walrus is morse.**

Here's an example of how to create an English-to-French dictionary called `e2f`:

```python

e2f = {

'dog': 'chien',

'cat': 'chat',

'walrus': 'morse'

}

print(e2f)

```

Output:

```

{'dog': 'chien', 'cat': 'chat', 'walrus': 'morse'}

```

**9. Write the French word for walrus in your three-word dictionary e2f.**

morse

**10. Make a French-to-English dictionary called f2e from e2f. Use the items method.**

To make a French-to-English dictionary called f2e from e2f, we can use the `items` method to get a list of (key, value) pairs from the e2f dictionary and swap the positions of the keys and values to create the f2e dictionary.

Here's the code to create f2e from e2f:

```python

e2f = {'dog': 'chien', 'cat': 'chat', 'walrus': 'morse'}

f2e = {value: key for key, value in e2f.items()}

```

This code creates a new dictionary f2e with the French words as keys and the English words as values. To print the f2e dictionary, you can simply call the `print` function:

```python

print(f2e)

```

Output:

```

{'chien': 'dog', 'chat': 'cat', 'morse': 'walrus'}

```

**11. Print the English version of the French word chien using f2e.**

```

f2e = {french: english for english, french in e2f.items()}

print(f2e['chien']) # Output: dog

```

**12. Make and print a set of English words from the keys in e2f.**

Here's how to make and print a set of English words from the keys in e2f dictionary:

```python

# create e2f dictionary

e2f = {'dog': 'chien', 'cat': 'chat', 'walrus': 'morse'}

# get a set of English words

english\_words = set(e2f.keys())

# print the set of English words

print(english\_words)

```

Output:

```

{'dog', 'cat', 'walrus'}

```

**13. Make a multilevel dictionary called life. Use these strings for the topmost keys: 'animals', 'plants', and 'other'. Make the 'animals' key refer to another dictionary with the keys 'cats', 'octopi', and 'emus'. Make the 'cats' key refer to a list of strings with the values 'Henri', 'Grumpy', and 'Lucy'. Make all the other keys refer to empty dictionaries.**

```python

life = {

'animals': {

'cats': ['Henri', 'Grumpy', 'Lucy'],

'octopi': {},

'emus': {}

},

'plants': {},

'other': {}

}

print(life)

```

Output:

```

{

'animals': {

'cats': ['Henri', 'Grumpy', 'Lucy'],

'octopi': {},

'emus': {}

},

'plants': {},

'other': {}

}

```

**14. Print the top-level keys of life.**

You can print the top-level keys of `life` by calling the `keys()` method on the `life` dictionary:

```python

print(life.keys())

```

Output:

```

dict\_keys(['animals', 'plants', 'other'])

```

**15. Print the keys for life['animals'].**

To print the keys for `life['animals']` dictionary, we can use the `keys()` method. Here's the code to print the keys:

```python

print(life['animals'].keys())

```

Output:

```

dict\_keys(['cats', 'octopi', 'emus'])

```

**16. Print the values for life['animals']['cats']**

Here's how you can print the values for `life['animals']['cats']`:

```python

print(life['animals']['cats'])

```

Output:

```

['Henri', 'Grumpy', 'Lucy']

```