**CECS 229 – Lab 2**

1. Assign to L the list consisting of the first five letters ['A','B','C','D','E']. Next, use L in an expression whose value is [(0, ’A’), (1, ’B’), (2, ’C’), (3, ’D’), (4, ’E’)]. Your expression should use a range and a zip, but should not use a comprehension.
2. Suppose dlist is a list of dictionaries and k is a key that appears in all the dictionaries in dlist. Write a comprehension that evaluates to the list whose ith element is the value corresponding to key k in the ith dictionary in dlist. Test your comprehension with some data.

Here are some example data.

dlist = [{'James':'Sean', 'director':'Terence'}, {'James':'Roger', 'director':'Lewis'}, {'James':'Pierce', 'director':'Roger'}]

k = 'James'

1. Using range, write a comprehension whose value is a dictionary. The keys should be the integers from 0 to 99 and the value corresponding to a key should be the square of the key.
2. Suppose d is a dictionary that maps some employee IDs (a subset of the integers from 0 to n - 1) to salaries. Suppose L is an n-element list whose ith element is the name of employee number i. Your goal is to write a comprehension whose value is a dictionary mapping employee names to salaries. You can assume that employee names are distinct. However, not every employee ID is represented in d.

Test your comprehension with the following data:

id2salary = {0:1000.0, 3:990, 1:1200.50}

names = ['Larry', 'Curly', ' ', 'Moe']