1. Can a Python list hold a mixture of integers and strings? No it cant hold mixture of integer and string

2. What happens if you attempt to access an element of a list using a negative index? Pradeep Kumar List indexes of -x means the xth item from the end of the list, so for example n[-1] means the last item in the list n. Next time don't forget to include the Programming language in the tag.

3. What Python statement produces a list containing the values 45, −3, 16 and 8, in that order?

lst=[45,-30,16,18]

print(lst)

4. Given the statement lst = [10, -4, 11, 29]

(a) What expression represents the very first element of lst?

lst = [10, -4, 11, 29]

print(lst[0])

(b) What expression represents the very last element of lst?

lst = [10, -4, 11, 29]

print(lst[3])

(c) What is lst[0]?10

(d) What is lst[3]?29

(e) What is lst[1]?-4

(f) What is lst[-1]? 29

(g) What is lst[-4]?10

(h) Is the expression lst[3.0] legal or illegal? Its illegal

5. Given the statements

lst = [3, 0, 1, 5, 2] x = 2 evaluate the following expressions:

(a) lst[0]? 3

(b) lst[3]? 5

(c) lst[x]?1

(d) lst[-x]?5

(e) lst[x + 1]?5

(f) lst[x] + 1? 2

(g) lst[lst[x]]?0

(h) lst[lst[lst[x]]]?3

6. What function returns the number of elements in a list?len()method

7. What expression represents the empty list?

square brackets []

8. Given the list lst = [20, 1, -34, 40, -8, 60, 1, 3] evaluate the following expressions:

(a) lst = [20, 1, -34, 40, -8, 60, 1, 3]

(b) lst[0:3]= [20, 1, -34]

(c) lst[4:8] = [-8, 60, 1, 3]

(d) lst[4:33] = [-8, 60, 1, 3]

(e) lst[-5:-3] = [40, -8]

(f) lst[-22:3] = [20, 1, -34]

(g) lst[4:] = [-8, 60, 1, 3]

(h) lst[:] = [20, 1, -34, 40, -8, 60, 1, 3]

(i) lst[:4] = [20, 1, -34, 40]

(j) lst[1:5] = [1, -34, 40, -8]

(k) -34 in lst= true

(l) -34 not in lst= false

(m) len(lst)=8

9. An assignment statement containing the expression a[m:n] on the left side and a list on the right side can modify list a. Complete the following table by supplying the m and n values in the slice assignment statement needed to produce the indicated list from the given original list. Slice indices

[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20]🡺[0:5]

[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [-10, -8, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10]🡺[5:5]

[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10]🡺[  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [2, 4, 6, 'a', 'b', 'c', 8, 10]🡺  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]🡺[0:5]  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] []🡺[:]  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [10, 8, 6, 4, 2]🡺[-1:5]  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [2, 4, 6]🡺[0:3]  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [6, 8, 10]🡺[2:3]  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [2, 10]🡺[0][4]  
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10] [4, 6, 8]🡺[1:3]

10. Write the list represented by each of the following expressions.

lst=[1,4,6,9,4,6,5,5,8,10,22,3,7]

(a) [8] \* 4

print([8] \* 4) = [8, 8, 8, 8]

(b) 6 \* [2, 7]

print(6 \* [2, 7] )=

[2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 7, 2, 7]

(c) [1, 2, 3] + ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']

print([1, 2, 3] + ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'] )=[1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd']

(d) 3 \* [1, 2] + [4, 2]

Print(3 \* [1, 2] + [4, 2])=[1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2]

(e) 3 \* ([1, 2] + [4, 2])

Print(3 \* ([1, 2] + [4, 2]))= [1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2]

11. Write the list represented by each of the following list comprehension expressions.

(a) [x + 1 for x in [2, 4, 6, 8]]

lst=[12,1,8,7,9,4,5,6,2,3,14,25,26]

print([x + 1 for x in [2, 4, 6, 8]] )🡺 [3, 5, 7, 9]

(b) [10\*x for x in range(5, 10)]

lst=[12,1,8,7,9,4,5,6,2,3,14,25,26]

print( [10\*x for x in range(5, 10)] )🡺 [50, 60, 70, 80, 90]

(c) [x for x in range(10, 21) if x % 3 == 0]

lst=[12,1,8,7,9,4,5,6,2,3,14,25,26]

print( [x for x in range(10, 21) if x % 3 == 0] )🡺 [12, 15, 18]

(d) [(x, y) for x in range(3) for y in range(4)]

lst=[12,1,8,7,9,4,5,6,2,3,14,25,26]

print( [(x, y) for x in range(3) for y in range(4)] )🡺

[(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3)]

(e) [(x, y) for x in range(3) for y in range(4) if (x + y) % 2 == 0]

lst=[12,1,8,7,9,4,5,6,2,3,14,25,26]

print([(x, y) for x in range(3) for y in range(4) if (x + y) % 2 == 0] )🡺 [(0, 0), (0, 2), (1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 0), (2, 2)]

12. Provide a list comprehension expression for each of the following lists.

(a) [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]

lst=[1, 4, 9, 16, 25]

print(lst[2]+lst[3])

(b) [0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25. 1.5]

lst=[0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25,1.5]

print(lst[5])

(c) [('a', 0), ('a', 1), ('a', 2), ('b', 0), ('b', 1), ('b', 2)]

lst=[('a', 0), ('a', 1), ('a', 2), ('b', 0), ('b', 1), ('b', 2)]

x=3

print(lst[x])

13. If lst is a list, what expression indicates whether or not x is a member of lst? The expression "x in lst" indicates whether or not x is a member of lst.

14. What does reversed do? reversed is a built-in function in Python used to get a reversed iterator of a sequence

15. Complete the following function that adds up all the positive values in a list of integers. For example, if list a contains the elements 3,−3,5,2,−1, and 2, the call sum\_positive(a) would evaluate to 12, since 3+5+2+2 = 12. The function returns zero if the list is empty. def sum\_positive(a): # Add your code...

def sum\_positive(a):

sum= 0

for num in a:

if num > 0:

sum += num

else:

print(0)

return sum;

16. Complete the following function that counts the even numbers in a list of integers. For example, if list a contains the elements 3,5,4,−1, and 0, the call count\_evens(a) would evaluate to 2, since a contains two even numbers: 4 and 0. The function returns zero if the list is empty. The function does not affect the contents of the list. def count\_evens(lst): # Add your code...

def count\_evens(lst):

count = 0

for num in lst:

if num % 2 == 0:

count += 1

return count

17. Write a function named print\_big\_enough that accepts two parameters, a list of numbers and a number. The function should print, in order, all the elements in the list that are at least as large as the second parameter.

def print\_big\_enough(list,num):

for a in list:

if a>=num:

return a

print(a)

18. Write a function named next\_number that accepts a list of integer values. All the elements in the list are unique, and all elements in the list are greater than or equal to one. (The caller must ensure that these conditions are met before passing the list to next\_number.) The next\_number function should return the smallest positive integer not in the list. (Note that 1 is the smallest positive integer.) As examples,

• next\_number([5, 3, 1]) would return 2

• next\_number([5, 4, 1, 2]) would return 3

• next\_number([2, 3]) would return 1

• next\_number([]) would return 1

def next\_number(lst):

lst = sorted(lst)

first\_num = 1

for num in lst:

if num == first\_num:

first\_num += 1

elif num > next\_num:

return next\_num

return next\_num

19. Write a function named reverse that reorders the contents of a list so they are reversed from their original order. a is a list. Note that your function must physically rearrange the elements within the list, not just print the elements in reverse order.

number = int(input('please enter your number: '))

reverse\_num = 0

while number > 0:

temp = number % 10

reverse\_num = reverse\_num \* 10 + temp

number = number // 10

print(reverse\_num)

20. Write a Python program that creates the matrix

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

and assigns it to the variable m. Pretty print m to ensure the contents are correct. Next, reassign m[2][4] to 0, and print m again to ensure your code modified the correct element.

m = [[1]\*9 for i in range(6)]

print(m)

m[2][4] = 0

print(m)

21. Provide five different ways to create the list [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] and assign it to the variable lst.

1. Using a for loop:

2. Using list comprehension:

3. Using the range function and converting to a list:

4. Using the extend method with an empty list:

5. Using the \* operator to repeat a tuple and converting to a list:

22. In a square 2D list the number of rows equals the nnumber of columns. Write a function that accepts a square 2D list and returns True if the left to right contents of any row equals the top to bottom contents of any column. If no row matches any column, the function returns False.

def check\_square\_list(square\_list):

n = len(square\_list)

for i in range(n):

row = square\_list[i]

for j in range(n):

col = [square\_list[k][j] for k in range(n)]

if row == col:

return True

return False 23. We can represent a Tic-Tac-Toe board as a 3 × 3 grid in which each position can hold one of the following three strings: "X", "O", or " ". Write a function named check\_winner that accepts a 3 × 3 list as a parameter. If "X" appears in a winning Tic-Tac-Toe pattern, the function should return the string "X". If "O" appears in a winning Tic-Tac-Toe pattern, the function should return the string "O". If no winning pattern exists, the function should return the string " ".

def check\_winner(board):

for row in board:

if row.count("X") == 3:

return "X"

elif row.count("O") == 3:

return "O"

for i in range(3):

if board[0][i] == board[1][i] == board[2][i] == "X":

return "X"

elif board[0][i] == board[1][i] == board[2][i] == "O":

return "O"

if board[0][0] == board[1][1] == board[2][2] == "X" or \

board[0][2] == board[1][1] == board[2][0] == "X":

return "X"

elif board[0][0] == board[1][1] == board[2][2] == "O" or \

board[0][2] == board[1][1] == board[2][0] == "O":

return "O"

return " "