**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].**

Ans-To create a list called years\_list starting with the year of birth and each year thereafter until the fifth birthday, you can use a combination of range() and list comprehension:

years\_list = [birth\_year + age for age in range(6)]

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

Ans-To find out which year in years\_list was your third birthday, you can access the element at index 3 in the list:

third\_birthday\_year = years\_list[3]

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

Ans-To determine the year in years\_list when you were the oldest, you can access the last element of the list using negative indexing:

oldest\_year = years\_list[-1]

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

Ans-To create a list called things with the strings "mozzarella", "cinderella", and "salmonella" as elements, you can simply assign them as elements of the list:

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?**

Ans-To capitalize the element in things that refers to a person (in this case, "cinderella") and then print the list:

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

print(things)

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

Ans-To make a surprise list with the elements "Groucho," "Chico," and "Harpo":

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

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

Ans-To lowercase the last element of the surprise list, reverse it, and then capitalize it:

surprise[-1] = surprise[-1].lower()[::-1].capitalize()

print(surprise)

**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.**

Ans-To make an English-to-French dictionary called e2f and print it, you can use a dictionary literal:

e2f = {

"dog": "chien",

"cat": "chat",

"walrus": "morse"

}

print(e2f)

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

Ans-To get the French word for "walrus" from the e2f dictionary, you can use the key to access the value:

french\_word\_for\_walrus = e2f["walrus"]

print(french\_word\_for\_walrus)

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

Ans-To make a French-to-English dictionary called f2e from e2f using the items() method:

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

print(f2e)

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

Ans-To print the English version of the French word "chien" using f2e:

english\_word\_for\_chien = f2e['chien']

print(english\_word\_for\_chien)

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

Ans-To make and print a set of English words from the keys in e2f:

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

print(english\_words)

**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.**

Ans-To make a multilevel dictionary called life with the topmost keys as 'animals', 'plants', and 'other', and set their corresponding values:

life = {

'animals': {

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

'octopi': {},

'emus': {}

},

'plants': {},

'other': {}

}

print(life)

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

Ans-To print the top-level keys of life:

top\_level\_keys = life.keys()

print(top\_level\_keys)

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

Ans-To print the keys for life['animals']:

animal\_keys = life['animals'].keys()

print(animal\_keys)

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

Ans-To print the values for life['animals']['cats']:

cat\_values = life['animals']['cats']

print(cat\_values)