CIS-298 Intro to Python
With Professor Robert Mann
HW #2
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19 January 2023
Due: 24 January 2023 at 4pm

Submit your code in a report: question number, code copy/pasted, snippet of output.

You may answer all questions in one program but only submit the code for that question, separately from any other code.

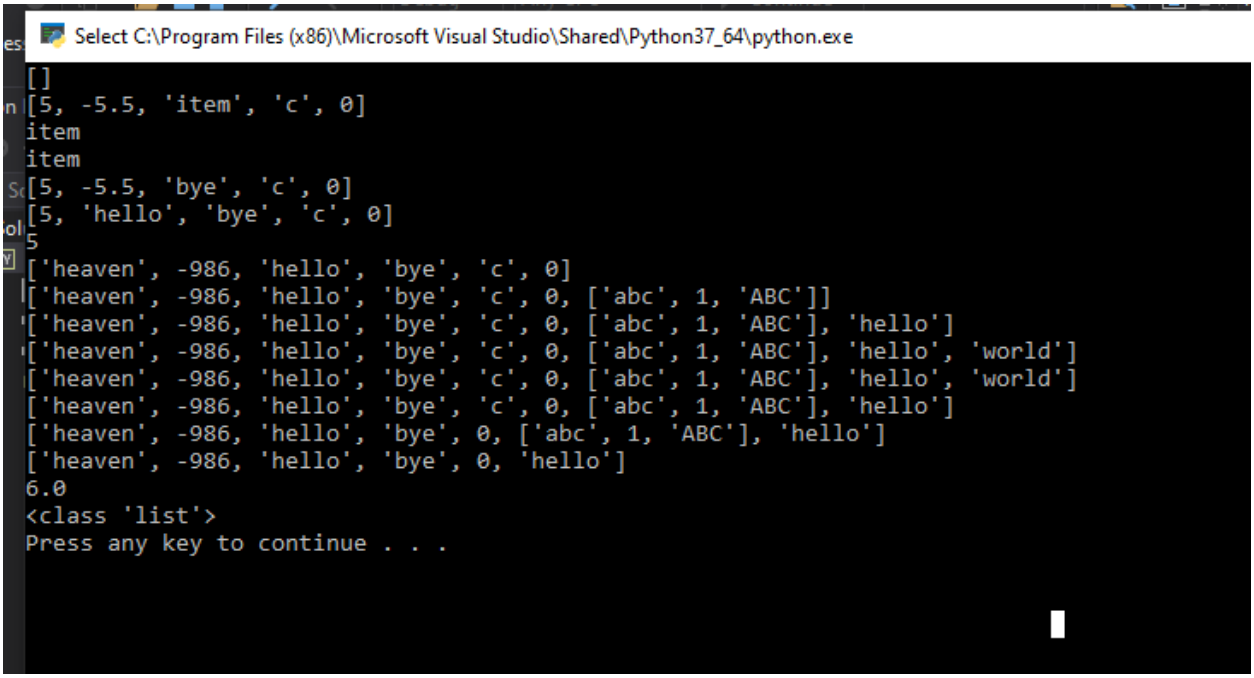
****** Lists has 3 questions, tuples has 3 questions, dictionary has 8 questions. ******

Question 1 - Lists

```
#* Lists []

#Create an empty list and print the list
my_list = []
print(my_list)

#Create a singleton list and print the list
my_list_1 = [1]

#Create a list of 5 items of mixed types and print the list
my_list_5 = [5, -5.5, 'item', 'c', 0]
print(my_list_5)

#Print the 3rd item in the list
print(my_list_5[2])

#Print the item at index -3
print(my_list_5[-3])

#Change the 3rd item in the list to “bye” and print the whole list
my_list_5[2] = "bye"
print(my_list_5)

#Change the -4th item in the list to ‘hello’ and print the whole list
my_list_5[-4] = "hello"
print(my_list_5)

#Print the length of the list
print(len(my_list_5))

#Find the min and max of the list
#print(min(my_list_5)) --> error, requires list to have elements all of the same type
#print(max(my_list_5)) --> error, requires list to have elements all of the same type

#Delete the -5th item in the list
my_list_5.pop(-5)

#Add list [‘heaven’, -986] to the beginning of your list
my_list_5 = ['heaven', -986] + my_list_5
print(my_list_5)

#Append list [‘abc’,1,”ABC” ] to the end of your list
my_list_5.append(['abc', 1, 'ABC'])
print(my_list_5)

#Add ‘hello’ to the end of your list.  What happened? → added ‘hello’ to end of list as
a new element
my_list_5.append('hello')
```

```
print(my_list_5)

#Append “world” to the end of your list. What happened? → added ‘world’ to end of list as a new element
my_list_5.append("world")
print(my_list_5)

#Print your list, perform pop() on your list, and print the list again
print(my_list_5)
my_list_5.pop()
print(my_list_5)

#Perform pop(4) on your list and print the list
my_list_5.pop(4)
print(my_list_5)

#Perform pop(-2) on your list and print the list
my_list_5.pop(-2)
print(my_list_5)

#Print the length of your list as a float
print(float(len(my_list_5)))

#Print the type and ord of your list
print(type(my_list_5))
#print(ord(my_list_5)) error--> ord() function requires a single character
```

Screenshot Output

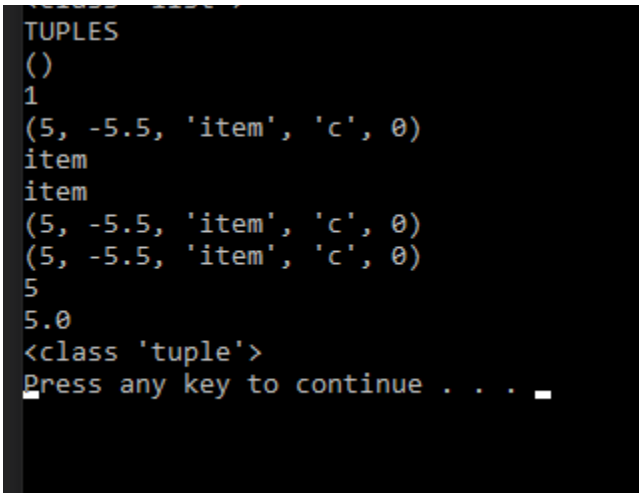


Question 2 – Tuples

```
#* Tuples ()
print("TUPLES")
#Create an empty tuple and print the tuple
empty_tuple = ()
print(empty_tuple)

#Create a singleton tuple and print the tuple
singleton_tuple = (1)
print(singleton_tuple)

#Create a tuple of 5 items of mixed types and print the tuple
my_tuple_5 = (5, -5.5, 'item', 'c', 0)
print(my_tuple_5)

#Print the 3rd item in the tuple
print(my_tuple_5[2])

#Print the item at index -3
print(my_tuple_5[-3])

#Change the 3rd item in the tuple to “bye” and print the whole tuple
# my_tuple_5[2]= 'bye' #ERROR: NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE
IMMUTABLE
print(my_tuple_5)

#Change the -4th item in the tuple to ‘hello’ and print the whole tuple
#my_tuple_5[2]= 'hello' #ERROR: NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE
IMMUTABLE
print(my_tuple_5)

#Print the length of the tuple
print(len(my_tuple_5))

#Find the min and max of the tuple
#print(min(tmy_tuple_5)) ERROR: MIN AND MAX REQUIRES ALL ELEMENTS OF THE SAME TYPE
#print(max(tmy_tuple_5)) ERROR: MIN AND MAX REQUIRES ALL ELEMENTS OF THE SAME TYPE

#Delete the -5th item in the tuple
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Add tuple [‘heaven’, -986] to the beginning of your tuple
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Append tuple [‘abc’,1,”ABC” ] to the end of your tuple
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Add ‘hello’ to the end of your tuple.  What happened?
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Append “world” to the end of your tuple. What happened?
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Print your tuple, perform pop() on your tuple, and print the tuple again
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Perform pop(4) on your tuple and print the tuple
```

```
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Perform pop(-2) on your tuple and print the tuple
#NO FUNCTION TO REMOVE OR ADD ELEMENTS --> TUPLES ARE IMMUTABLE

#Print the length of your tuple as a float
print(float(len(my_tuple_5)))
#Print the type and ord of your tuple
print(type(my_tuple_5))
#print(ord(my_tuple_5)) error--> ord() function requires a single character
```

Screenshot Output



Question 3 – Dictionaries

```
#* Dict { }

#Build a dictionary with 6 college & mascot associations, using all three methods

#                A = { key : value, key : value }
Dictionary1 = {"UnivMI":"Wolverines",
               "MiState":"Spartans",
               "CentralMI":"Chippewas",
               "WesterMI":"Broncos",
               "NorthernMI":"WildCats",
               "EasternMI":"Eagles"
               }

#      A = dict( [(key, value), (key,value)] )
Dictionary2 = dict([("UnivMI","Wolverines"),
               ("MiState","Spartans"),
               ("CentralMI","Chippewas"),
               ("WesterMI","Broncos"),
               ("NorthernMI","WildCats"),
               ("EasternMI","Eagles")]
               )

#                A=dict( key=value, key=value )
Dictionary3 = dict(UnivMI = "Wolverines",
               MiState = "Spartans",
```

```
                CentralMI = "Chippewas",
                WesterMI = "Broncos",
                NorthernMI = "WildCats",
                EasternMI = "Eagles"
                )
print(Dictionary1, Dictionary2, Dictionary3)
#Access the dictionary using a key that doesn't exist
#print(Dictionary1["FloridaState"]) -->exception thrown --> key not in dictionary

#Add a new value to the dictionary and print the dictionary
Dictionary1["FloridaState"] = "Seminoles"
print(Dictionary1)

#Change the value of an existing entry and print the dictionary
Dictionary1["FloridaState"] = "Alligators"
print(Dictionary1)

#Del an entry from the dictionary
del Dictionary1["FloridaState"]
print(Dictionary1)

#Check to see if a value is 'in' the dictionary and also 'not in' the dictionary
print ('Wolverines' in Dictionary1.values())
print ('Wolverines' not in Dictionary1.values())

#Get the length of the dictionary
print(len(Dictionary1))

#Print a list of sorted keys to the dictionary
print(sorted(Dictionary1))
```

Screenshot Output