

Python #3

This lesson was recalling and extending use of **strings** and **lists**.

Output can be done in more pleasant way by **string formatting** which also supports maintainability of the code. First we design the outlook of the output marking places for values using {}, and then provide values in separate block. All this instead of taking care of both place and value first time, and then each time the code needs a change.

Strings are immutable which means that they cannot be changed by using a method on them like **upper()**. Rather a new string is created. And in order to use the new string, one needs to store it in variable.

Lists, on the contrary, are mutable. They can be changed by using various methods like **sort()** or by assigning values through index i.e [].

We have seen more methods for both **strings** and **lists**.