

1. What is the difference between a Python tuple and Python list?

1 point

- ☐ Lists are indexed by integers and tuples are indexed by strings
- ☐ Tuples can be expanded after they are created and lists cannot
- ☒ Lists are mutable and tuples are not mutable
- ☐ Lists maintain the order of the items and tuples do not maintain order

2. Which of the following methods work both in Python lists and Python tuples?

1 point

- ☒ index()
- ☐ append()
- ☐ reverse()
- ☐ sort()
- ☐ pop()

3. What will end up in the variable **y** after this code is executed?

1 point

```
1 x , y = 3, 4
```

- ☐ A two item list
- ☐ A dictionary with the key 3 mapped to the value 4
- ☐ 3
- ☐ A two item tuple
- ☒ 4

4. In the following Python code, what will end up in the variable **y**?

1 point

```
1 x = { 'chuck' : 1 , 'fred' : 42, 'jan': 100}
2 y = x.items()
```

- ☐ A list of integers
- ☐ A tuple with three integers
- ☒ A list of tuples
- ☐ A list of strings

5. Which of the following tuples is greater than **x** in the following Python sequence?

1 point

```
1 x = (5, 1, 3)
2 if ??? > x :
3     ...
```

- ☐ (5, 0, 300)
- ☒ (6, 0, 0)
- ☐ (4, 100, 200)
- ☐ (0, 1000, 2000)

6. What does the following Python code accomplish, assuming the **c** is a non-empty dictionary?

1 point

```
1 tmp = list()
2 for k, v in c.items() :
3     tmp.append( (v, k) )
```

- ☐ It computes the largest of all of the values in the dictionary
- ☐ It sorts the dictionary based on its key values
- ☒ It creates a list of tuples where each tuple is a value, key pair
- ☐ It computes the average of all of the values in the dictionary

7. If the variable **data** is a Python list, how do we sort it in reverse order?

1 point

- ☐ data.sort.reverse()
- ☐ data = data.sort(-1)
- ☒ data.sort(reverse=True)
- ☐ data = sortrev(data)

8. Using the following tuple, how would you print 'Wed'?

1 point

```
1 days = ('Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun')
```

- ☐ print(days(2))
- ☐ print(days{2})
- ☒ print(days[2])
- ☐ print(days.get(1,-1))
- ☐ print(days[1])
- ☐ print[days(2)]

9. In the following Python loop, why are there two iteration variables (k and v)?

1 point

```
1 c = {'a':10, 'b':1, 'c':22}
2 for k, v in c.items() :
3     ...
```

- ☐ Because for each item we want the previous and current key
- ☐ Because the keys for the dictionary are strings
- ☐ Because there are two items in the dictionary
- ☒ Because the items() method in dictionaries returns a list of tuples

10. Given that Python lists and Python tuples are quite similar - when might you prefer to use a tuple over a list?

1 point

- ☐ For a list of items that want to use strings as key values instead of integers
- ☐ For a list of items that will be extended as new items are found
- ☒ For a temporary variable that you will use and discard without modifying
- ☐ For a list of items you intend to sort in place

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