Three Python Muances I wish I'd known earlier

```
l = [[0] * 5] * 5
print(l)
[[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
l[0][3] = 1
print(l)
[[0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
```



Nuance Number One

Lists don't contain objects

They contain references to objects

And it's hella weird

Let's try again

```
a = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
b = []

for _ in range(5):
    b.append(copy(a))
```

Clean it up with list comprehensions

```
l = [[0 for i in range(5)] for j in range(5)]
print(l)

[[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]]
```

Nuance Number Two

Default arguments are evaluated when a function is defined

Not each time a function is called

Arbitrary example:

Let's write a function to append an item to a list

```
def list_append(element, input_list=[]):
    input_list.extend([element])
    return input_list

print(list_append(3))
[3]
print(list_append([5, 7]))
[3, 5, 7]
```

Here's how to do it

```
def list_append(element, input_list=None):
    if not input_list:
        input_list = []
    return input_list.extend([element])
print(list_append(3))
[3]
print list_append([5, 7])
[5, 7]
```

Nuance Number Three

Equality vs identity: truthy and falsey values

```
print(1 == True)
True
print(1 is True)
False
a = True
print(a is True)
True
print(0 == False)
True
print(0 is False)
False
b = False
print(b is False)
True
```

Equality vs identity: equivalent variables

a and b variables pointing to the same id

```
a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
b = a
print(b == a)
True
print(b is a)
True
print(id(a), id(b))
4437740104, 4437740104
```

a and b are different objects, but the values of their contents are identical

```
a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
b = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print(b == a)
True
print(b is a)
False
print(id(a), id(b))
4437740104, 4442640968
```

Thank You!