Weekly Reflection Week 6 DDP1-D

What I've learned:

1. We learned about functions and lists this week in DDP1.
2. Functions are blocks of code with an assigned name that perform specific tasks.
3. Functions can be created in python using the "def" keyword, followed by the function name and optionally the function parameters.
4. The function, once defined, can be used anywhere within the program.
5. Functions have return values, that is, what value it returns in an assignment statement. For example, a function that returns an integer, once run, can have its value stored in a variable and then operated on just like any normal integer.
6. Functions may also not have return values, and just perform a task. These functions are called procedures.
7. The flow of a function is as such:
    a. The function is defined
    b. The code preceding the function is run
    c. The function is called
    d. The code within the function is run
    e. The code succeeding the function is run
8. Lists are data structures which come in a form similar to a table with indices corresponding to each value within the list.
9. Just like with strings, lists can be operated on using arithmetic operations (excluding – and /).
10. To access the items within a list, you refer to the index number of the list item in square brackets. For example, in a list called my_list, accessing the 5^{th} item looks something like my_list[4] – because the indexing begins at the 0^{th} item.
11. There are multiple list methods and functions that can be called on list objects. For example, you could join two lists using the .join() method, or sort its contents using the .sort() method, etc.
12. We could iterate through a list using a for loop because it's considered an iterable.