

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Partner: \_\_\_\_\_

## Python Activity 11: Lists of Lists

*Lots of data requires a table or a matrix...*

### Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

*Content:*

- Define a **nested list** or **list of lists**
- Identify **empty lists** and **empty strings**

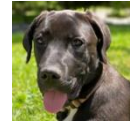
*Process:*

- Write code to construct and add elements to lists of lists
- Write code to access elements at a given index
- Write code to iterate over lists of lists

### Prior Knowledge

- Python concepts: lists, types, len(), string literals


### Critical Thinking Questions:



1. Examine the sample code defining a list below.


#### Sample Code

```
dog2owner =  
[["pixel", "iris"], ["chels", "lida"], ["artie", "bill"]]
```

- a. What element is at `dog2owner[0]`? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is this element's data type (circle one):    string   list   int   bool
- b. Within `dog2owner[0]`, what is stored at index **1**? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is this element's data type (circle one):    string   list   int   bool
- c. We can access this same string value using only list indexing with `dog2owner[0][1]`.  
How might we access the name of Iris' dog using list indexing? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. What element is in `dog2owner[2]`? \_\_\_\_\_  
Within `dog2owner[2]`, what is stored at index 0? \_\_\_\_\_  
How would we write this with list indexing? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Write a line of code to access and print the name of Lida's dog via list indexing:  
\_\_\_\_\_
-  f. When working with nested lists (such as in the Sample Code above), what does the *first* list index refer to? \_\_\_\_\_  
What does the *second* list index refer to? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Examine the two lists below:

```
alst = [ ["cat", "frog"],  
         ["puma", "toad"],  
         ["lion", "newt"] ]  
blst = ["cat", "frog",  
        "puma", "toad",  
        "lion", "newt"]
```

- a. What element is stored at `alst[1][0]`? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is this element's data type (circle one):    string   list    int    bool
-  b. What element is stored at `blst[1][0]`? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is this element's data type (circle one):    string   list    int    bool
- c. What kind of list is `alst`?    **A list of** \_\_\_\_\_  
What kind of list is `blst`?    **A list of** \_\_\_\_\_  
How do you know?  
\_\_\_\_\_


**FYI:** *Lists* are a sequence of elements and these elements can be of *any* data type, including more lists! While python does not require us to specify a variable's data type, we often assume the list has elements of a particular type. *Lists of lists* and *lists of strings* are easy to mix up as both lists and strings are sequences!

3. Examine the sample code below, it has a ***logic error***:

```
pet2age = [ ["pixel", "dog", 4], ["dizzy", "cat", 10] ]  
pet2age = pet2age + ["moone", "demon", 2]  
print(pet2age)
```

And its output:

```
[['pixel', 'dog', 4], ['dizzy', 'cat', 10], 'moone', 'demon', 2]
```

- a. What kind of object is `pet2age` (circle one):    string   list    int    bool
- b. What kind of objects are stored in `pet2age`:    string   list    int    bool
- c. What kind of object did the programmer *try* to add in the second line of code? \_\_\_\_\_  
What kind of object did the programmer *actually* add? \_\_\_\_\_
-  d. What line of code should the programmer have written to ensure the new element added was of the same type as the rest of the elements in `pet2age`?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Examine the sample code below:

```
pet2age = [ ["pixel", 4], ["dizzy", 10], ["moone", 1] ]  
cats_first = [ pet2age[-1], pet2age[1], pet2age[0] ]
```

a. In the first line of code, what is stored in `pet2age[-1]` :

\_\_\_\_\_

In the first line of code, what is stored in `pet2age[1]` :

\_\_\_\_\_

In the first line of code, what is stored in `pet2age[0]` :

\_\_\_\_\_

b. What might this sample code do?

\_\_\_\_\_



c. We can achieve a similar output in `cats_first` by *reversing* our list of lists. How might we do that? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Examine the three interactive python sessions below:

```
>>> new_str = "" | >>> new_lst = [] | >>> lst_lst = [[]]
>>> len(new_str) | >>> len(new_lst) | >>> len(lst_lst)
0 | 0 | 1
```

a. Why might `len(new_str)` return 0? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why might `len(new_lst)` return 0? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why might `len(lst_lst)` return 1? \_\_\_\_\_



b. Which of the above variables would we describe as an *empty list*? \_\_\_\_\_  
Which of the above variables would we describe as an *empty string*? \_\_\_\_\_  
Which of the above variables is not empty? \_\_\_\_\_



c. What might the code `len(" ")` return? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_



d. What might the code `len([""])` return? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Application Questions: Use the Python Interpreter to check your work

1. Write a function, `switcheroo`, that take a list of lists, `lol`, as a parameter, and returns a new list of lists that has swapped the first and last items of each element of the list of lists.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---