

# Using Functions With Lists Practice Problems

## Solutions:

"""

### 0.Setup:

- a.create a list of integers and assign it to a variable
- b.create a list of strings and assign it to a variable
- c.create a list of floats and assign it to a variable

### 1.Passing A List to A Function:

- a.create a function that takes and returns an input
- b.print a call of the function you created in step 1.a. with the list of integers from step 0.a. as the input
- c.print a call of the function you created in step 1.a. with the list of strings from step 0.b. as the input
- d.print a call of the function you created in step 1.a. with the list of floats from step 0.c. as the input

### 2.Accessing An Element In A list using A Function:

- a.create a function that takes a list as an input and returns one of that lists elements
- b.print a call of the function you created in step 2.a. with the list of integers from step 0.a. as the input
- c.print a call of the function you created in step 2.a. with the list of strings from step 0.b. as the input
- d.print a call of the function you created in step 2.a. with the list of floats from step 0.c. as the input

### 3.Modifying A List Element Within A Function:

- a.create and call a function that prints the product of all the integers from the list you created in step 0.a.
- b.create and call a function that concatenates all the strings from the list you create in step 0.b and prints the result
- c.create and call a function that prints the quotient of all the floats from the list you created in step 0.c.

### 4.Manipulating Lists Within Functions:

- a.create a list that uses 3 of the following functions on one of the lists you created in part 0 of this problem set: `.append()`, `.remove()`, `.insert`, or `.pop()`. Also, make sure that the function prints the resulting list
- b.call the function from part 4.a. using one of the lists you made in part 0 of this problem set.

"""

# 0.a.

```
ints = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

# 0.b.

```
strings = ["ho", "pl", "ite"]
```

# 0.c.

```
floats = [1.32, 2.43, 3.54, 4.65]
```

```
# 1.a.
```

```
def passer(aList):  
    return aList
```

```
# 1.b.
```

```
print(passer(ints))
```

```
# 1.c.
```

```
print(passer(strings))
```

```
# 1.d.
```

```
print(passer(floats))
```

```
# 2.a.
```

```
def access(theList):  
    return theList[1]
```

```
# 2.b.
```

```
print(access(ints))
```

```
# 2.c.
```

```
print(access(strings))
```

```
# 2.d.
```

```
print(access(floats))
```

```
# 3.a.
```

```
def product(a):  
    print(a[0] * a[3])
```

```
product(ints) # prints the product of 1 and 4, which is 4
```

```
# 3.b.
```

```
def concatenator(b):
```

```
    # holder is a local variable to hold the concatenated list
```

```
    # note that holder is a local variable, meaning that it is only remembered within this function when it is called
```

```
    # and cannot be used outside of it
```

```
    holder = ""
```

```
    # adds each element in the list b to holder using a for loop
```

```
    for x in b:
```

```
        holder += x
```

```
    print(holder)
```

```
concatenator(strings)
```

# 3.c.

```
def quotient(c):  
    print(c[2] / c[1])
```

quotient(floats) *# prints the quotient of 3.54 and 2.43*

# 4.a.

```
def three(d):  
    # adds 6 to the end of d  
    d.append(6)  
    # inserts the integer 1 at index 0 of d  
    d.insert(0, 1)  
    # removes the first 1 (furthest left) from d  
    d.remove(1)  
    print(d)
```

# 4.b.

three(ints)