Summary

- In Python, multiple assignments can be used to initialize several variables in a single statement
- A Python list is a variable that can store multiple items of data in sequentially-numbered elements that start at zero
- Data stored in a list element can be referenced using the list name followed by an index number in **[ ]** square brackets
- The **len()** function returns the length of a specified list
- A Python tuple is an immutable list whose values can be assigned to individual variables by "sequence unpacking"
- Data stored in a tuple element can be referenced using the tuple name followed by an index number in **[ ]** square brackets
- A Python set is an unordered collection of unique elements whose values can be compared and manipulated by its methods
- Data stored in a set cannot be referenced by index number
- A Python dictionary is a list of key:value pairs of data in which each key must be unique
- Data stored in a dictionary element can be referenced using the dictionary name followed by its key in **[ ]** square brackets
- The Python **if** keyword performs a conditional test on an expression for a Boolean value of **True** or **False**
- Conditional branching provides alternatives to an **if** test with the **else** and **elif** keywords
- A **while** loop repeats until a test expression returns **False**
- A **for in** loop iterates over each item in a specified list or string
- The **range()** function generates a numerical sequence that can be used to specify the length of a **for in** loop
- The **break** and **continue** keywords interrupt loop iterations