1. LISTS
   a. Basics:
      i. Lists are mutable.
      ii. Remember that to work with functions, you use parenthesis. To work with lists, you use brackets.
   b. Traversing lists:
      i. By elements, using the for loop.
      ii. By index, using the while loop or the for loop.
      iii. Show examples.

2. STRINGS
   a. Basics:
      i. Strings are lists where the elements are characters.
      ii. You can access the characters one at a time with the bracket operator.
      iii. The number inside the bracket is the index. The index has to be an integer.*
      iv. You can apply many of the same built-in functions for lists: len(s), s.count(), s.index().
      v. Example: How can we get the last character of a string?
      vi. Remember lists are mutable: We can add elements and remove elements from it.
      1. E.g., list.insert(), list.append(), list.remove(), list.reverse(), list.sort(), and list[i] = x.
      vii. Strings, however, are immutable. If you want to change the string, you have to create another one with the modification (or overwrite the existing one).
      viii. Slicing and Concatenation are useful operations for creating new strings based on parts of other strings.
      ix. Example: Create a function that finds the first occurrence of a given letter in a given word and returns the word without that letter. def delete(letter, word):
   b. Traversing strings
      i. Just as you can traverse lists, you can traverse strings with a while loop as well as a for loop.
      ii. Exercise: Write a function that counts the number of times a given letter appears in a given word:
      1. def occurrence(letter, word):
      iii. You can also construct lists using loops.
      iv. Exercise: Write a function that receives a word and returns the word in reverse order.