1. **Write a python function that returns the index of the smallest element in a list of integers. If the number of such elements is greater than 1, return the smallest index.**
   Use the following function header:
   def indexOfSmallestElement(lst):

```
def  index_Of_Smallest_Element(numbers):
   smallest_index = []
   for element in range (len(numbers)):
      element = numbers.index(min(numbers))
      smallest_index = element + 1
   return smallest_index

def  test_get_index_of_smallest():
   list1 = [23, 3, 6, 1, 12, 9, 7, 4]
   print(indexOfSmallestElement(list1))

test_get_index_of_smallest()
```

2. Write the python function mostCommonName, that takes a list of names (such as ["Jane", "Aaron", "Cindy", "Aaron"], and returns the most common name in this list (in this case, "Aaron"). If there is more than one such name, return a set of the most common names. So mostCommonName(["Jane", "Aaron", "Jane", "Cindy", "Aaron"]) returns the set {"Aaron", "Jane"}. If the set is empty, return None. Also, treat names case sensitive, so "Jane" and "JANE" are different names.

```
lists = ["Jane", "Aaron", "Cindy", "Aaron", "Jane"]
duplicates = [number for number in lists if lists.count(number) > 1]
unique_duplicates = list(set(duplicates))
print(unique_duplicates)
```

3. Write the python function isPalindromicList(a) that takes a list and returns True if it is the same forwards as backwards and False otherwise.

```
S = input("Enter a word: ")
def isPalindrome(S):
        for i in range(0, len(S)):
                if S[0 + i] == S[len(S) - 1]:
                return "True"
               else:
                return "False"

print(isPalindrome(S))
```