Q1. Can you create a programme or function that employs both positive and negative indexing? Is there any repercussion if you do so?

Q2. What is the most effective way of starting with 1,000 elements in a Python list? Assume that all elements should be set to the same value.

Q3. How do you slice a list to get any other part while missing the rest? (For example, suppose you want to make a new list with the elements first, third, fifth, seventh, and so on.)

Q4. Explain the distinctions between indexing and slicing.

Q5. What happens if one of the slicing expression's indexes is out of range?

Q6. If you pass a list to a function, and if you want the function to be able to change the values of the list—so that the list is different after the function returns—what action should you avoid?

Q7. What is the concept of an unbalanced matrix?

Q8. Why is it necessary to use either list comprehension or a loop to create arbitrarily large matrices?

**Solution: 1**

my\_list = [1,2,3,4,5,6,6,7,8,9,10]

def bi\_index(in\_list,position):

return in\_list[position]

print('Positive Indexing ->',bi\_index(my\_list,5))

print('Negative Indexing ->',bi\_index(my\_list,-1))

**Solution: 2**

start\_list = [1 for x in range(1001)] # Quick Way to Create a List Using List Comprehension

print(start\_list)

**Solution: 3**

my\_list = [x for x in range(1,15)]

print(f'my\_list -> {my\_list}')

sliced\_list = my\_list[::2]

print(f'sliced\_list -> {sliced\_list}')

**Solution: 4**

my\_list = [x for x in range(1,15)]

print(f'my\_list -> {my\_list}')

print(f'Example of indexing -> {my\_list[1], my\_list[5]}')

print(f'Example of slicing -> {my\_list[1:5]}')

**Solution: 5**

my\_list = [x for x in range(1,15)]

my\_list = [x for x in range(1,15)]

print(f'my\_list -> {my\_list}')

print(f'Case #1 -> {my\_list[20:]}')

print(f'Case #2 -> {my\_list[10:100]}')

**Solution: 6**

my\_list = [1,2,3,4,5,6]

def modify\_list(in\_list):

in\_list.append(200)

return in\_list

print(modify\_list(my\_list))

**Solution: 7**

In Unbalanced Matrix number of rows is not same as number of columns.

**Solution: 8**

List comprehension or a Loop helps creation of large matrices easy. it also helps to implemeent and avoid manual errors. it also makes reading code easy. Also lot of time for manual feeding is reduced.