```python
#1
my_str = "The first one is the easiest!"
my_list = []
index = 0
while index < len(my_str):
    my_list.append(ord(my_str[index]))
    index += 1
#ord() : a function that returns the unified int value for a char, the one  liner is:
my_list = [ord(char) for char in my_str]

#2
my_dictionary = {}
for x in [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10][::-1]:
 my_dictionary[x] = f"{x}^{x} is {x ** x}\n"
print(*my_dictionary.values())
# this code prints the number x power x for every iteration of the list in reverse order.
print(*(f"{element}^{element} is {element**element}\n" for element in reversed([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])))

#3
for i in range(ord('A'), ord('z')+1, 2):
    if chr(i).isalpha():
        print(f"The ASCII number {i} represent the char {chr(i)}")
#prints ASCII table number and it's equal in char from A to z with jumps of 2
print(*(f"The ASCII number {i} represents the char {chr(i)}" for i in range(ord('A'), ord('z') + 1, 2) if chr(i).isalpha()))

#4
list_c = [80, 121, 116, 104, 111, 110, 32, 105, 115, 32, 102, 117, 110, 33]
tmp_chr = ""
for num in list_c:
    tmp_chr += chr(num)
print(tmp_chr)
#this code writes every number in the list in char formate according to ASCII table.
print(*map(chr,list_c), sep = '')
```