1. #insert (i,e)

```
alist=["i","e"]
#remove e
alist.remove("e")
#append e
alist.append("e")
#sort
alist.sort()
#pop the last element
alist.pop(1)
#reverse
alist.reverse()
#print
print(alist)
```

2. #Addition

```
def add(x, y):
   return x + y
#Subtraction
def subtract(x, y):
   return x - y
#Multiplicaiton
def multiply(x, y):
   return x * y
#Divition
def divide(x, y):
   return x / y

#Selection Option
print("Select operation.")
print("1.Add")
print("2.Subtract")
print("3.Multiply")
print("4.Divide")

while True:
   choice = input("Enter choice(1/2/3/4): ")
   if choice in ('1', '2', '3', '4'):
      num1 = float(input("Enter first number: "))
      num2 = float(input("Enter second number: "))

      if choice == '1':
         print(num1, "+", num2, "=", add(num1, num2))
```

```
        elif choice == '2':
            print(num1, "-", num2, "=", subtract(num1, num2))

        elif choice == '3':
            print(num1, "*", num2, "=", multiply(num1, num2))

        elif choice == '4':
            print(num1, "/", num2, "=", divide(num1, num2))
        next_calculation = input("Let's do next calculation? (yes/no): ")
        if next_calculation == "no":
          break

    else:
        print("Invalid Input")
```

3. concatenate

```
str1 = "Hello"
str2 = " sai"
print(str1 + str2)
```

Reverse

```
str = ' sai'

print(str[13:0:-1])
```

Slice

```
str1 = 'This is sai'

print(str1[0:7])
```

4. Why is Python a popular programming language?

Python is easy to learn
It uses a simplified syntax with an emphasis on natural language,
for a much easier learning curve for beginners.
And, because Python is free to use and is supported by an extremely large ecosystem of libraries and packages,
it's often the first-choice language for new developers.

5. What are the other Frameworks that can be used with Python?

1. Django
2. Bottle
3. Pyramid
4. Web2py

6. Full form of WSGI?

Web server gateway interface