1. What exactly is []?

* Empty list, List which does not contain any value

2. In a list of values stored in a variable called spam, how would you assign the value 'hello' as the third value? (Assume [2, 4, 6, 8, 10] are in spam.)

* spam= [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
* spam.insert(2,"Hello")
* spam
* [2, 4, 'Hello', 6, 8, 10]

Let's pretend the spam includes the list ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'] for the next three queries.

1. What is the value of spam[int(int('3' \* 2) / 11)]?

* 6

1. What is the value of spam[-1]?

* 10

1. What is the value of spam[:2]?

* [2, 4]

Let's pretend bacon has the list [3.14, 'cat,' 11, 'cat,' True] for the next three questions.

1. What is the value of bacon.index('cat')?

* Index 1

1. How does bacon.append(99) change the look of the list value in bacon?

* It will add the 99 at last of list

1. How does bacon.remove('cat') change the look of the list in bacon?

* It will remove the cat form the list

1. What are the list concatenation and list replication operators?

* List concatenation operator is +
* List replication operator is \*

1. What is difference between the list methods append() and insert()?

* Append will add the value at the end of list
* Insert will add the value at the specific index

1. What are the two methods for removing items from a list?

* Remove
* pop

1. Describe how list values and string values are identical.

* A string is a character's sequence between single or double quotations. A list is an item sequence in which each item could be anything such as a float, an integer, a string, etc
* The second similarity between Strings and Lists is that both strings and lists have lengths. A length of a string is the

number of characters in the string and a length of a list is the number of items in the list.

* The third similarity between Strings and Lists is that both strings and lists have a position. Every character in a string as well as every item in a list has a position which is known as an index.

1. What's the difference between tuples and lists?

* Tuple is immutable
* List is mutable

1. How do you type a tuple value that only contains the integer 42?

* tup=(42,)

1. How do you get a list value's tuple form? How do you get a tuple value's list form?

* Through type casting

1. Variables that "contain" list values are not necessarily lists themselves. Instead, what do they contain?

* Reference to the list value

1. How do you distinguish between copy.copy() and copy.deepcopy()?
2. The copy() returns a shallow copy of the list, and deepcopy() returns a deep copy of the list.