1. What exactly is []?

It is a empty list with no values

1. 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]=’hello’

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)]?

‘d’

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

‘d’

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

['a', 'b']

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')?

1

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

[3.14, 'cat', 11, 'cat', True, 99]

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

[3.14, 11, 'cat', True, 99]

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

Concatenation operator is + and replication is \*

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

append() method will add item to the end of the list. Insert() method will add element in the specified position.

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

remove() and del statement

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

Both can be passed to len(), have indexes, , used in in and or operators ,slices, can be passed to for loop, concatenated , replicated.

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

Tuples are immutable, cannot be changed. Tuples are written within () and lists are written in []. Lists are mutable; we can add, remove and modify values.

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

(42)

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

Using tuple() and list() functions

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

Reference to list

17. How do you distinguish between copy.copy() and copy.deepcopy()?

Deepcopy() will copy the original object. So if you change copied object- it doesn’t change the original object. . It will do a deep copy of a list. copy() creates a reference to original object. If you change copied object- you change the original object.