1. What exactly is []?

Ans. This is an empty list value which has no items in it. Similar to “ “ which is an empty string 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.)

Ans. We can assign by using: spam[2]=”hello” or spam.insert(2, “hello”) .

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

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

Ans. ‘d’

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

Ans. ‘d’

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

Ans. ['a', 'b']

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

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

Ans. 1

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

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

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

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

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

Ans. The operator for list concatenation is +, while the operator for replication is \*. Similar that of strings.

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

Ans. append() will add values only to the end of a list, whereas insert() can add them anywhere in the list.

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

Ans. remove() and pop() are two methods for removing items from a list.

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

Ans. Both of them can be concatenated using + operator and replicated using \* operator. Both of them can be sliced using indexing operations inside []

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

Ans. tuples are enclosed with simple brackets () whereas lists are enclosed by square brackets []. Lists are mutable objects whereas Tuple are im-mutable.

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

Ans. t=(42)

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

Ans. tuple(list\_name)

list(tuple\_name)

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

Ans. They contain references to list values.

17. How do you distinguish between copy.copy() and copy.deepcopy()?  
Ans. A copy constructs a new compound object and then (to the extent possible) inserts references into it to the objects found in the original.

A deep copy constructs a new compound object and then, recursively, inserts copies into it of the objects found in the original.