1. What exactly is []?

Ans: An empty list with no elements.

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: spam[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: = spam[3] = ‘d’

4. What is the value of spam[-1]? Ans: ‘d’

5. 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.

6. What is the value of bacon.index('cat')? The first occurrence will be the value, so it is 1.

7. How does bacon.append(99) change the look of the list value in bacon? 99 added into the list as the next index as [3.14, 'cat', 11, 'cat', True, 99]

8. How does bacon.remove('cat') change the look of the list in bacon? The first occurrence will be removed.. so it will look as [3.14, 11, 'cat', True, 99]

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

For list concatenation we use + where as list replication is done with \* operator.

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

Ans: append() adds values at the end and insert() adds the value at the index provided.

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

Ans: remove() and pop()

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

Both the values are traversed based on their index. Both have len().

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

Ans: Tuples are immutable whereas lists are mutable.

Tuples use () and lists use []

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

Ans: (42)

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

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

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