

Question 1.

What exactly is []?

Answer 1:

[] is the empty list value, which is a list value that contains no items.

Question 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.)

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

Answer 2:

spam[2] = 'hello' (The third value in a list is at index 2 because the first index is 0.)

Question 3:

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

Answer 3:

'd' (Note that '3' * 2 is the string '33', which is passed to int() before being divided by 11. This eventually evaluates to 3. Expressions can be used wherever values are used.)

Question 4:

What is the value of spam[-1]?

Answer 4:

'd' (Negative indexes count from the end.)

Question 5:

What is the value of spam[:2]?

Answer 5:

['a', 'b']

Question 6: (Let's pretend bacon has the list [3.14, 'cat', 11, 'cat', True] for the next three questions.)

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

Answer 6:

1

Question 7:

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

Answer 7:

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

Question 8:

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

Answer 8:

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

Question 9:

What are the list concatenation and list replication operators?

Answer 9:

The operator for list concatenation is `+` (the use of `“+”` **operator** can easily add the whole of one **list** behind the other **list** and hence perform the **concatenation**), while the operator for replication is `*`. (This is the same as for strings.)

Question 10:

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

Answer 10:

`append()` will add values only to the end of a list and `insert()` can add them anywhere in the list.

Question 11:

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

Answer 11:

The `del` statement and the `remove()` list method are two ways to remove values from a list.

Question 12:

Describe how list values and string values are identical.

Answer 12:

Both lists and strings can be passed to `len()`, have indexes and slices, be used in for loops, be concatenated or replicated, and be used with the `in` and `not in` operators.

Question 13:

What's the difference between tuples and lists?

Answer 13:

Lists are mutable, it can have values added, removed, or changed. Tuples are immutable, they cannot be changed at all. tuples are written using parentheses, `()`, while lists use the square brackets `[]`.

Question 14:

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

Answer 14:

`(42,)`

Question 15:

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

Answer 15:

The tuple() and list() functions, respectively

Question 16:

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

Answer 16:

Contain references to list values.

Question 17:

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

Answer 17:

The copy.copy() function will do a shallow copy of a list, while the copy.deepcopy() function will do a deep copy of a list. That is, only copy.deepcopy() will duplicate any lists inside the list.