1. What exactly is []?

ANS: A Empty List

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.)

ANS: 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)]?

ANS: ‘d’

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

ANS: ‘d’

1. 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.

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

ANS: 1

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

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

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

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

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

ANS: For list Concatenation : + Operator

For List Replication : \* Operator

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

ANS: append() will add an element (I.e. int, list, tuple, dict etc ) at the end of the list

Insert() will add an element at given index value

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

ANS: pop(), remove()

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

ANS: Both are sequences, Both have lengths and position/index

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

ANS: the tuple is immutable as we cannot change the elements and list is mutable ii.e. elements can be changed after declaration

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

ANS : (42,)

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

ANS: t = (1,3,4)

To convert into list:

L = list(t)

To convert into tuple:

tuple(l)

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

ANS: variables contains reference to list values

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

ANS: copy() create reference to original object. If you change copied element- you change the original element.

deepcopy() creates new object and does real copying of original object to new one. Changing new deepcopied object doesn't affect original object.