1. The empty list value, which is a list value that contains no items. This is similar to how “ is the empty string value.
2. spam[2] = ‘hello’ (notice that the third value in a list is at index 2 because the first index is 0.)
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 whenever values are used.)
4. ‘d’ (negative indexes count from the end.)
5. [‘a’,’b’]
6. 1
7. [3.14, ‘cat’, 11, ‘cat’, True, 99]
8. [3.14, 11, ‘cat’, True,]
9. The operation for list concatenation is +, while the operator for replication is \*.
10. while append() will add values only to the end of a list , insert() can add them anywhere in list.
11. The methods are remove(), pop() and clear(). it helps to remove the very first given element matching from the list. The pop() method removes an element from the list based on index given.
12. list and string both are used to store value/data and both are sequence, list are mutable and string are immutable.
13. lists and tuples store one or more objects or values in a specific order. The objects stored in a list or tuple can be of any type including the nothing type defined by the none keyword.
14. with parenthesis for example apple =(‘42’)
15. You could place a comma after the value inside the parenthesis for retrieving.
16. references bit of data
17. copy.copy() makes duplicate copies and deepcopy() copies the inner list as well thought both similar.