 **What exactly is []?** [] is an empty list in Python.

 **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.)** spam[2] = 'hello'

 **What is the value of spam[int(int('3' \* 2) / 11)] if spam includes the list ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']?** The value is 'd'. Explanation: '3' \* 2 becomes '33', int('33') becomes 33, 33 / 11 becomes 3, and spam[3] is 'd'.

 **What is the value of spam[-1] if spam includes the list ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']?** The value is 'd'.

 **What is the value of spam[:2] if spam includes the list ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']?** The value is ['a', 'b'].

 **What is the value of bacon.index('cat') if bacon has the list [3.14, 'cat', 11, 'cat', True]?** The value is 1, the index of the first occurrence of 'cat'.

 **How does bacon.append(99) change the look of the list value in bacon?** The list becomes [3.14, 'cat', 11, 'cat', True, 99].

 **How does bacon.remove('cat') change the look of the list in bacon?** The list becomes [3.14, 11, 'cat', True], removing the first occurrence of 'cat'.

 **What are the list concatenation and list replication operators?** The list concatenation operator is +, and the list replication operator is \*.

 **What is the difference between the list methods append() and insert()?** append() adds an item to the end of the list. insert(index, item) adds an item at the specified index.

 **What are the two methods for removing items from a list?** remove(item) removes the first occurrence of an item. pop(index) removes and returns the item at the specified index.

 **Describe how list values and string values are identical.** Both lists and strings are sequences that support indexing, slicing, and iteration. They also both use similar methods for finding, adding, and removing elements.

 **What's the difference between tuples and lists?** Tuples are immutable, meaning their values cannot be changed after creation. Lists are mutable, allowing modification of their elements.

 **How do you type a tuple value that only contains the integer 42?** (42,) (The comma is necessary to differentiate it from a simple parenthesis around an integer.)

 **How do you get a list value's tuple form? How do you get a tuple value's list form?** Use tuple(list) to convert a list to a tuple, and list(tuple) to convert a tuple to a list.

 **Variables that "contain" list values are not necessarily lists themselves. Instead, what do they contain?** They contain references to list objects.

 **How do you distinguish between copy.copy() and copy.deepcopy()?** copy.copy() creates a shallow copy of the object, while copy.deepcopy() creates a deep copy, copying all nested objects recursively.