Q1.

[]- are used to create lists.

Q2.

spam=[2,4,6,8,10]

spam[2]='hello'

Q3.

spam=['a','b','c','d']

spam[int(int('3'\*2)/11)]

'd'

Q4.

spam[-1]

'c'

Q5.

spam[:2]

['a','b']

Q6.

bacon=[3.14,'cat',11,'cat',True]

bacon.index('cat')

the value is 1

Q7.

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

Q8.

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

Q9.

For concatenation “+” is used where as for replication “\*” is used.

Q10.

Append()- is used to directly add the value to the last of the list.

Insert()- is used to enter the values at position in the list.

Q11.

Let the list be qwerty=[2,3,4,5,6]

Qwerty.remove[3]

And another method is delete statement

Q12.

The similarities between list and string.

Both lists and strings can be passed on the len() command.

They can be concatenated and replicated.

They can be used with in and not in operators

Q13.

Difference between list and tuple

Firstly lists can be changed, modified and tuple cannot be changed or modified. Tuple are immutable.

Lists are mentioned in [], and tuple are mentioned in()

Q14.

The tuple value has to mentioned like – (14,)

Q15.

def convert(list):

return tuple(bacon)

print (convert(list))

def convert (list):

return (\*list,)

list=[2,3,4,5,6,7]

print(convert(list))

Q16.

List value don’t contain lists but the reference to those list values

Q17.

copy.copy()- will run a simple scan and copy the items in a list.

Copy.deepcopy()- will run a deep scan and copy each and every item from every list present in the main list.