1.What exactly is []?

Answer:

It is used to represent an empty list which has no values in it.

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.)

Answer:

spam[2]=’hello’

3. What is the value of spam[int(int(‘3’ \* 2) / 11)]?

Answer:

Here (‘3’\*2) denotes replication of string ‘3’. So this would be ‘33’. And 33/11 is 3.

So the value is 3.

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

Answer:

The value of spam[-1] is ‘d’.

5. What is the value of spam[:2]?

Answer:

The value of spam[:2] is [‘a’,’b’].

6. What is the value of bacon.index(‘cat’)?

Answer:

The index of bacon.index(‘cat’) is 1.

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

Answer:

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

8. How does bacon.remove(‘cat’) change the look of the list in bacon?

Answer:

[3.14, 11, 'cat', True]

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

Answer:

List concatenation is used to join two lists or a string or an integer.it is denoted by symbol ‘+’.

List replication is used to replicate or multiply a string or list or an integer with a specified number of times. It is denoted by symbol ‘\*’.

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

Answer:

append() function adds an element to the end of a list and insert() function is used to add an element anywhere in a list by specifying its index value.

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

Answer:

del() function and remove() function is used for removing items in a list.

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

Answer:

Lists and strings are identical because both are mutable and can perform different types of operations in it.

13. What’s the difference between tuples and lists?

Answer:

Lists are mutable and the values of it are written within [] and tuples are immutable whose values are written within ().

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

Answer:

(42)

15. How do you get a list value’s tuple form? How do you get a tuple value’s list form?

Answer:

Use the list() and tuple() functions to get output in such a way.

16. Variables that “contain” list values are not necessarily lists themselves. Instead, what do they

Contain?

Answer:

They contain references of list values.

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

Answer:

copy.copy() is used to copy the list whereas copy.deepcopy() is used to deepcopy the list.