1. What exactly is []?

These are square brackets and part of list definition

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.)

spam.insert(2, 'hello')

Let's pretend the spam includes the list ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'] for the next three queries.

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

‘d’

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

‘d’

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

[‘a’, ‘b’]

Let's pretend bacon has the list [3.14, 'cat,' 11, 'cat,' True] for the next three questions.

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

1

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

[3.14, 'cat,' 11, 'cat,' True’, 99]

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

[3.14, 'cat,' 11, ‘True’, 99]

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

+ -> concat

\* -> replication

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

Append() will take only the value and will add value at the end

Insert() will take 2 parameters, index and value. It will add value at the specified index

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

List.pop()

List.remove()

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

They are both collection data types and both are iterable

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

Tuples are collection of data types defined using () or tuple((values)) and are immutable

List are collection of data types defined using [] or list((values)) and are mutable

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

(42,) or tuple((42,))

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

Tuple([list values])

List((tuple values))

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

They can be any data type

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

The copy() returns a shallow copy which redirects back to original data’s memory location, and deepcopy() returns a deep copy which creates new memory location for copied data