Assignment\_4

1) It’s a empty list.

2) spam[2] = “hello”

‘’’

spam = [1,3,2,6,8]

spam[2] = 'hello' #3rd

print(spam)

o/p → [1, 3, 'hello',6, 8]

‘’’

3) The value of spam[3] = c

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

spam[int(int(‘3’\* 2) / 11)]

here ‘3’ \*2 = 33 int(‘33) = 33

33/11 = 3.0 int(3.0) = 3

spam[0] = a

spam[1] = b

spam[3] = c

spam[4] = d

4) The value of spam[-1] returns d through negative indexing.

5)The value of spam[:2] is a ,b

6) The value of bacon.index(‘cat’) is 1 as it goes from forward.

7) [ 3.14, 'cat', 11, 'cat', True, 99]

8) [3.14, 11, 'cat', True]

9) + and \* are the operators for concatenation and replication of string.

10) append() method append data serially and insert() can insert data at any order.

11) pop() and del() are the two function to remove element from list.

12)String and list values will be identical if their sliced and indexed values are having same length.

“””

b = "Hello"

for i in range(0,len(b)):

print(b[i])

c = ['H','e' ,'l' , 'l' , 'o']

for i in c:

print(i)

“””

13) In tuples item cannot be changed whereas in list

item can be changed.

14) By using the comma which is written as (42 , ).

15) tuple() is the to obtain data in tuple form and list() is the way to obtain data in list form.

16) They contain references to list values.

17) The copy.copy() function will make shallow copy of a list, while the copy.deepcopy() function will perform a deep copy of a list furthermore , copy.deepcopy() will duplicate any lists inside the list.