1. What exactly is []?

It is an empty list.

1. 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.

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

It is equivalent to spam[3] so it will return ‘d’.

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

It will return ‘d’

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

It will return [‘a’,’b’]

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

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

The value is 1.

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

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

It will append the number 99 at the end of the list.

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

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

It removes the first ‘cat’ of the list.

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

+ concatenates

\* replicates

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

append() function appends a value at the end of the list, while insert() function inserts a value at a position in the list that we specify.

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

Lst.remove() , del lst[2]

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

They are both iteratable and in both cases their values can be accessed with the by using the square brackets.

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

They are both collection of data but the big difference is the fact that tuple values cannot be changed.

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

tuple([42])

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

list((12,14,22,58))

tuple([1,2,3,4])

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

They can also be dictionaries, or tuples or sets

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

A shallow copy constructs a new compound object and then (to the extent possible) inserts references into it to the objects found in the original.

A deep copy constructs a new compound object and then, recursively, inserts copies into it of the objects found in the original.