Answer 1

The empty list value, which is a list value that contains no items. This is similar to how '' is the empty string value.

Answer 2

spam[2] = 'hello'

Answer 3

'd'

Answer 4

'd'

Answer 5

['a', 'b']

Answer 6

1

Answer 7

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

Answer 8

[3.14, 11, 'cat', True]

Answer 9

The operator for list concatenation is +, while the operator for replication is \*.

Answer 10

While append() will add values only to the end of a list, insert() can add them anywhere in the list.

Answer 11

The del statement and the remove() list method are two ways to remove values from a list.

Answer 12

Both lists and strings can be passed to len(), have indexes and slices, be used in for loops, be concatenated or replicated, and be used with the in and not in operators.

Answer 13

Lists are mutable; they can have values added, removed, or changed. Tuples are immutable; they cannot be changed at all. Also, tuples are written using parentheses, ( and ), while lists use the square brackets, [ and ].

Answer 14

(42,)

Answer 15

The tuple() and list() functions, respectively

Answer 16

They contain references to list values.

Answer 17

The copy.copy() function will do a shallow copy of a list, while the copy.deepcopy() function will do a deep copy of a list. That is, only copy.deepcopy() will duplicate any lists inside the list.