1. What exactly is []?

Ans : symbol of list

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.)

Ans : spam[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)]?

Ans: error bcz, ‘3’ is string we cant do multiply with a string

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

Ans : ‘d’

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

Ans: ‘c’

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')?

Ans : it will give the index of the cat i.e 1

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

Ans: it will add the 99 to the last of the list

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

Ans:It will remove the first cat string from the list

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

Ans: list concatenation will combine two different lists together , and the list replication is by using \* operator we can get these many times the same list repeated in single list

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

Ans: append will add a element at the end and Insert we have give the index and value , so the value will add in that particular index

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

Ans : list.remove() – it will remove the elements mentioned in the bracket

List.pop() – it will remove the element in which the index is mentioned in the bracket

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

Ans:

* list and string can be concatenated using operator +
* both can be replicated using the operator \*
* both can be accesed using the index numbers

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

Ans:

* tuple is represented by (), list are represented by []
* its is not mutable i.e we cannot change the values, list are mutable
* tuple stores hetrogenious data types like (date , time) etc , list are like homogenoius datatype like str, int, float

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

Ans : tuple\_value = tuple([42])

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

Ans: by casting tuple(list) and by casting list(tuple)

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

Ans : list it will hold the memory of the actual list

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

Ans : copy.copy is shallow copy where the the copied one will have just the reference, where as the copy.deepcopy is a deep copy where the memory will be created for the copied one also