1. [] is an Index Bracket which declares list elements in python. Here is represents that an object is of type list but has no elements.
2. spam=[2, 4, 6, 8, 10]

spam.insert(2,"hello")

spam

[2, 4, 'hello', 6, 8, 10]

1. ‘d’
2. ‘d’
3. [‘a’,’b’]
4. 1
5. [3.14, 'cat', 11, 'cat', True, 99]
6. [3.14, 11, 'cat', True, 99] #first occurrence of the word ‘cat’ will be removed.
7. For list concatenation ‘+’ operator is used & for list replication ‘\*’ is used.
8. Append method appends only single element at the end of the list whereas by insert method single element can be inserted at any index in the list.
9. Pop & remove are 2 ways to remove items from the list.

Pop removes & returns value at particular index which is given as an argument, By default if nothing is given as an argument, it returns & removes the last index value.

Remove method removes the first occurrence of the value.

1. Both List & String are ordered sequence of data types. List is an ordered sequence of object types & string is an ordered sequence of character types

13. Both lists & Tuples are data containers in python. Lists are mutable i.e. values in the list can be changed. & tuples are immutable. Tuples are initialized using () while lists are initialized using []

14. (42,)

15.By type casting we can get list values tuple form & tuple values list form.

t=(23,5) l=[‘q’,2]

list(t) tuple(l)

[23,5] (‘q’,2)

16. Variable that contains list values will actually contain references to list values instead of list itself.

17. copy.copy() creates reference to the original object, if copied object is changed, same reflects to the original object also. But copy.deepcopy() creates new object, if copied object is changed, original remains the same.