```
In [4]: # DICTIONARY
          d={'key':'value'}
          print(d)
          print()
          d.update({'name':'Meher'})
          d.update({'class':'cse'})
          d.update({'section':'A'})
          print("After updating i.e, adding elements")
          print(d)
          print()
          print("Accessing Keys : ")
          for i in d:
               print(i)
          print()
          print("Accessing values :")
          for i in d:
               print(d[i])
          #can have diff combo of data types of keys
          {'key': 'value'}
          After updating i.e, adding elements
          {'key': 'value', 'name': 'Meher', 'class': 'cse', 'section': 'A'}
          Accessing Keys :
          name
          class
          section
          Accessing values :
          value
          Meher
          cse
          Α
 In [5]: # List of dictionaries
          d1={'Name':'Meher','Rollno':512}
d2={'Name':'Tejaswini','Rollno':526}
d3={'Name':'Asishwarya','Rollno':516}
          l=[d1,d2,d3]
          print(l)
          [{'Name': 'Meher', 'Rollno': 512}, {'Name': 'Tejaswini', 'Rollno': 526}, {'Name': 'Asishwarya', 'Rollno': 516}]
In [10]:
          # Taking key and value inputs
          n=int(input())
          d={}
          for i in range(n):
               a,b=map(str,input().split())
               d[a]=b
          print(d)
          print(a,b)
          jack cse
          myke ece
          {'jack': 'cse', 'myke': 'ece'}
          myke ece
 In [3]:
          # create user input dictionary
          l=[]
          l1=['Name','Rollno']
          for i in range(2):
               d={}
               for j in l1:
                   a=input()
                   d[j]=a
               l.append(d)
          print(l)
          Meher
          512
          Keerthana
          20a31a0512
          [{'Name': 'Meher', 'Rollno': '512'}, {'Name': 'Keerthana', 'Rollno': '20a31a0512'}]
```

```
In [ ]:
         a=[1,2,3]
         b=a
         b[0]=100
         print(a)
         print(b)
         # a also gets updated coz both r poiting to same memory
In [6]: l=[]
         d={}
         for i in range(2):
             d.update({
                  'Name':input(),
                  'Class':input()
             l.append(d)
         print(l)
        dfghj]
        ghjkl
         fdgui
        vbnm
         [{'Name': 'fdgui', 'Class': 'vbnm'}, {'Name': 'fdgui', 'Class': 'vbnm'}]
In [5]:
         db=[
             {'abc@gmail.com':'abc'},
              {'def@gmail.com':'def'},
             {'ghi@gmail.com':'ghi'},
         username=input()
         password=input()
         temp={username:password}
         if temp in db:
             print("Found")
         else:
             print("Not found")
        abc@gmail.com
        abc
        Found
In [9]:
         #arr=[[123],
         # [4,5,6],
# [7,8,9]]
         row=2
         col=2
         arr=[]
         for i in range(row):
             ele=[]
             for j in range(col):
                 ele.append(int(input("Enter : ")))
             arr.append(ele)
         print(arr)
        Enter: 1
        Enter: 2
Enter: 3
        Enter: 4
        [[1, 2], [3, 4]]
In [1]:
         row=3
         col=3
         arr1=[]
         for i in range(row):
             temp=input("Enter elements in a row : ").split(' ')
             ele=list(map(int,temp))
             arr1.append(ele)
         print(arr1)
         arr2=[]
         for i in range(row):
             temp=input("Enter elements in a row : ").split(' ')
             ele=list(map(int,temp))
             arr2.append(ele)
```

```
print(arr2)
           res=[[0 for i in range(col)] for i in range(row)]
           print("1st array : ",arr1)
print("2nd array : ",arr2)
           for i in range(row):
               for j in range(col):
                    res[i][j]=arr1[i][j]+arr2[i][j]
           print("Sum is : ",res)
          Enter elements in a row : 1 2 3
          Enter elements in a row : 1 2 3
          Enter elements in a row : 1 2 3
          [[1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3]]
          Enter elements in a row : 1 2 3
          Enter elements in a row : 1 2 3
          Enter elements in a row : 1 2 3
          [[1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3]]
          1st array : [[1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3]]
2nd array : [[1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3]]
          Sum is : [[2, 4, 6], [2, 4, 6], [2, 4, 6]]
 In [4]:
           # Transpose of a matrix
           row=3
           col=3
           arr1=[]
           for i in range(row):
               temp=input("Enter elements : ").split()
               ele=list(map(int,temp))
               arr1.append(ele)
           print(arr1)
           res=[[0 for i in range(col)] for i in range(row)]
           for i in range(row):
               for j in range(col):
                    res[i][j]=arr1[j][i]
           print(res)
          Enter elements : 1 2 3
          Enter elements: 4 5 6
          Enter elements : 7 8 9
          [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
[[1, 4, 7], [2, 5, 8], [3, 6, 9]]
 In [9]: #list slicing can also be applied to strings
           l=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
           #l[start,stop,step size]
           print(l[0:8])
           print(l[0:100:2])
           print(l[1:])
           print(l[::2])
           #to reverse a list
           print(l[::-1])
           #only python supports negative indexing
          [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
          [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
          [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
          [9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
In [16]:
           # 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21.....
           l=[0,1]
           s=0
           for i in range(5):
               s=l[-1]+l[-2]
               l.append(s)
           print(l)
          [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8]
```

In [12]: s="hello world"

```
print(s)
           s=s.capitalize()
           print(s)
           res=s.split(' ') # default is space
           print(res)
           #to convert string to list , use split()
           #to convert list to string , use .join()
           print('-'.join(res))
           print(s.title())
           s1="HELLO THERE"
           s2="hello there"
           print(s1.lower())
           print(s2.upper())
           print(s2.count('l'))
          hello world
          Hello world
          ['Hello', 'world']
Hello-world
          Hello World
          hello there
          HELLO THERE
In [13]:
           s1="HELLO world"
           res=s1.swapcase() # swap case swaps lower letters to upper and upper to lower
           print(s1)
           print(res)
          HELLO world
          hello WORLD
In [25]:
           # STRING FORMATTING
           first="Mr.X is "
           age=38
           last=" ears old."
           print(first+str(age)+last)
           print("Mr.X is {} years old".format(age))
           num=3.14
           print("The square of {} is {}".format(num,num*num))
print("The square of {} is {:10.2f}".format(num,num*num))
print("The square of {:10} is {:.6f}".format(num,num*num))
          Mr.X is 38 ears old.
          Mr.X is 38 years old
          The square of 3.14 is 9.8596
          The square of 3.14 is
                               3.14 is 9.859600
          The square of
In [28]:
           # fstrings
           num=10
           print(f"the square of {num} is {num*num:.5f}")
           the square of 10 is 100.00000
In [32]:
           # Exception Handling
           a=5
           b=0
           try:
               print(a/b)
           except:
                print("b cannot be zero")
           b cannot be zero
In [38]:
           # CALCULATOR
           number1=int(input("Enter 1st number : "))
           number2=int(input("Enter 2nd number : "))
print("Choose any one of the operators : + , - , * , / , % ")
```

operator=input()

```
if operator=='+':
              print(f"Result of addition is {number1+number2}")
          elif operator=='-':
              print(f"Result of subtraction is {number1-number2}")
          elif operator=='*':
              print(f"Result of multiplication is {number1*number2}")
          elif operator=='/':
              try:
                  print(f"Result of division is {number1/number2}")
                  print("number2 cannot be zero")
          elif operator=='%':
              try:
                  print(f"Remainder is {number1%number2}")
              except:
                  print("number2 cannot be zero")
         Enter 1st number : 10
         Enter 2nd number : 2
         Choose any one of the operators : + , - , * , / , \%
In [46]:
          #take 5 int inputs ana print them
              num1, num2, num3, num4, num5=map(int,input().split())
              print(num1, num2, num3, num4, num5)
          except:
              print("Only integer input")
         1 2 3 d 3
         Only integer input
In [50]:
          # eval()
          print(eval("2+3-4*21/23"))
          #any kind of calculation , do it using eval()
         1.347826086956522
In [53]:
          #number to remove ','
          num=input()
          l=list(num)
          if ',' in l:
             l.remove(',')
              print(''.join(l))
         45,789
         45789
In [55]: #regular functions
          #default value functions
          #keyword argument functions
          #variable length functions
          # function defines by def keyword
          # def function_name(arguments):
                #function body
          def addition(num1,num2):
              res=num1+num2
              return res
          print(addition(10,20))
          30
```

```
print(prime(13))
         True
 In [ ]:
          num=23
          for i in range(1,num+1):
              pass#23
          for i in range(2, num):
              pass#21
          for i in range(2,num//2):
             pass#10
          for i in range(2,int(num**0.5)+1):
              pass#4 iterations
In [74]:
          def addition(num1,num2=0):
              res=num1+num2
              return res
          num1=10
          print(addition(num1))
         10
In [79]:
          def add(a,b,c,d):
              print(a,b,c,d)
          add(10,20,d=30,c=40)
          #add(10,20,a=30,b=40)
          add(c=67, b=78, d=89, a=45)
         10 20 40 30
45 78 67 89
In [82]:
          def add(a,b,*abc):
              print(a)
              print(b)
              print(abc)
          add(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
         1
         (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
In [83]:
          #recursion is function calling it self
          def check(n):
              print(n)
              if n>0:
                  check(n-1) #base cond determine when the recursion stops
          check(5)
         5
         4
         3
         2
 In [2]:
          n=int(input())
          l=list(map(int,input().split()))
          k=int(input())
          if(k>n or k<0 or n<0):
              print("Invalid Input")
          else:
              for i in range(k):
                 a=l.pop()
                  l.insert(0,a)
              for i in l:
                 s=s+str(i)+" "
              print(s)
```

return "True"

5

```
67 12 32 56 34
In [8]:
         N=int(input())
         l=list(map(int,input().split()))
         a=[]
         for i in l:
             if l.count(i)==1:
                 a.append(i)
         print(a)
        1 3 4 6 1 3 6
        [4]
In [ ]: # Dictionaries
         # Login System
         # checking username and password
         keys=['Name','Password']
         l=[]
         for i in range(2):
             d={}
             for j in keys:
    values=input()
```

In [ ]:

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/CommonHTML/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js

d[keys]=values

print("Database : ",l)
username=input("Enter username : ")
password=input("Enter password : ")

print("You are successfully logged in")

print("Please enter correct credentials")

l.append(d)

di['Name']=username
di['Password']=password
if di in l:

#Method 1
di={}

else:

32 56 34 67 12