- · String methods
- Data Structures
  - Lists
  - Tuple
  - Dictionary
  - Set

```
In [6]: print(dir(str),end=' ')
                           '__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__',
__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__', '__getitem__', '__getnewa
                _eq_', '__format_', '__ge__', '__getattribute__, __getitem__, __s__,
s__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__iter__', '__l
_', '__len__', '__lt__', '__mod__', '__mul__', '__new__', '__reduce
', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__rmod__', '__rmul__', '__setattr__', '__siz
__' ' subclasshook '. 'capitalize', 'casefold', 'center', 'cou
                                'endswith', 'expandtabs', 'find', 'format', 'format_map', 'inde
                  'encode',
            x', 'isalnum', 'isalpha', 'isascii', 'isdecimal', 'isdigit', 'isidentifier', 'i
            slower', 'isnumeric', 'isprintable', 'isspace', 'istitle', 'isupper', 'join',
             'ljust', 'lower', 'lstrip', 'maketrans', 'partition', 'replace', 'rfind', 'rind
            ex', 'rjust', 'rpartition', 'rsplit', 'rstrip', 'split', 'splitlines', 'startsw
            ith', 'strip', 'swapcase', 'title', 'translate', 'upper', 'zfill']
In [11]: s = "python workshop"
            print(s.capitalize()) ## It converts the first character of the string into upper
            Python workshop
In [12]: |s1 = "good afternoon all"
            print(s1.title()) ## converts the first character of every word in the given stri
            Good Afternoon All
In [13]: |s = 'Hello Hii'
            s.casefold() ## it converts Lowercase
Out[13]: 'hello hii'
In [14]: print(s.lower())
            print(s.upper())
            hello hii
            HELLO HII
```

```
In [15]: s = 'python'
         print(s.startswith('h'))
         print(s.endswith('n'))
         False
         True
In [16]: | s2 = 'python programming'
         print(s2.count('m'))
         2
In [19]: |print(s2.index('o'))
         print(s2.index('z'))
         4
         ValueError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
         <ipython-input-19-43bc76e7e75f> in <module>
               1 print(s2.index('o'))
         ----> 2 print(s2.index('z'))
         ValueError: substring not found
In [20]: print(s2.find('o'))
         print(s2.find('z'))
         -1
In [21]: s3 = '34python'
         print(s3.isidentifier()) ## it returns true when all the character in the given s
         False
In [22]: s = '_python'
         s.isidentifier()
Out[22]: True
In [23]: ## 0 1 2 3 4 -- 9
         print(s3.isdigit())
         False
```

```
In [27]: |t = '123'
         print(t.isdigit())
         True
In [28]: print(s3.isalnum())
         True
In [29]: |y = '34@house'
         print(y.isalnum())
         False
In [33]: | 1 = '1234'
         print(l.isdecimal())
         True
In [34]: b = 'asdfertioy'
         print(b.isprintable())
         True
In [37]: | r = " "
         print(r.isspace())
         True
In [39]: | a = 'python programming'
         print(a.find('o'))
         print(a.rfind('o'))
         4
         9
In [43]: s = '
                 python
         print(s.strip())
         print(s.lstrip())
         print(s.rstrip())
         python
         python
            python
In [44]: s = 'PyThOn'
         s.swapcase()
Out[44]: 'pYtHoN'
```

```
In [46]: a = 'python workshop'
          print(a.split())
          print(a.split('o'))
          ['python', 'workshop']
          ['pyth', 'n w', 'rksh', 'p']
In [50]: b = 'N', 'a', 'n', 'd', 'i',
print(' '.join(b))
                                          'n', 'i'
          print('@'.join(b))
          Nandini
          N@a@n@d@i@n@i
In [51]: d = 'zpython'
          print(d.replace('z', 'a'))
          apython
In [52]: t = 'java python'
          print(t.replace('java','c++'))
          c++ python
In [58]: |u = 'apssdc'
          print(u.center(20))
          print(u.center(20,'*'))
          print(u)
                 apssdc
          ******apssdc*****
          apssdc
In [79]: a = \text{'hello} \tilde{1}^2345 \tilde{1}
          b = 'hellohi2345'
          print(a.expandtabs())
          print(b.expandtabs())
          print(a)
          hello
                  hi
                           2345
                                   abc
          hellohi2345
          hello
                  hi
                           2345
                                   abc
```

```
In [80]: s = 'Nandini\tSurya\t12'
         print(s)
         print('Nandini\tSurya')
         print('nandini surya')
         print('nandini\nsurya')
         Nandini Surya
                          12
         Nandini Surya
         nandini_surya
         nandini
         surya
In [71]: g = 'stay home stay safe'
         print(g.partition('t'))
         print(g.partition('y'))
         ('s', 't', 'ay home stay safe')
         ('sta', 'y', ' home stay safe')
In [66]: g = 'stay home stay safe'
         print(g.split())
         ['stay', 'home', 'stay', 'safe']
In [61]: | ty = 'workshop'
         print(ty.zfill(15))
         0000000workshop
           format

    formatmap

    translate

In [64]: h = 'CAT'
         y = 'rat'
         print(h.islower())
         print(h.isupper())
         print(y.islower())
         False
         True
         True
```

```
In [65]: help(str)
         Help on class str in module builtins:
         class str(object)
             str(object='') -> str
             str(bytes_or_buffer[, encoding[, errors]]) -> str
             Create a new string object from the given object. If encoding or
             errors is specified, then the object must expose a data buffer
             that will be decoded using the given encoding and error handler.
             Otherwise, returns the result of object.__str__() (if defined)
             or repr(object).
             encoding defaults to sys.getdefaultencoding().
             errors defaults to 'strict'.
             Methods defined here:
              add (self, value, /)
                 Return self+value.
                          / 10 1.
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
```

## **Data Structures**

- Data structures are a way of organizing data and stroring data
- · We have types of data structures
  - 1.List
  - 2.Tuple
  - 3.Dictionary
  - 4.Set

## List

- · One of the data structures
- · Storing data in a order
- · List is mutable
- List follows indexing and slicing

- · It allows heterogenous data
- We are representing list with square braces '[]'

```
In [81]: ## Empty list
         1 = []
         type(1)
Out[81]: list
In [82]: li = [1,2,3,'name',6.78]
         li
Out[82]: [1, 2, 3, 'name', 6.78]
In [83]: li[0]
Out[83]: 1
In [84]: li[4]
Out[84]: 6.78
In [85]: li
Out[85]: [1, 2, 3, 'name', 6.78]
In [86]: li[2] = 'ap'
In [87]: li
Out[87]: [1, 2, 'ap', 'name', 6.78]
```

```
In [96]: ## built-in functions for list
          1 = [60, 2, 8, 0, 1, 6, 3]
          print(type(1))
          print(len(1))
          print(max(1))
          print(min(1))
          print(sum(1))
          print(sorted(1))
          print(sorted(1,reverse=True))
          <class 'list'>
          7
          60
          0
          80
          [0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 60]
          [60, 8, 6, 3, 2, 1, 0]
 In [97]: 1
 Out[97]: [60, 2, 8, 0, 1, 6, 3]
In [103]: ## Accessing list elements
          # Indexing
          print(1)
          print(1[2]) ## forward index
          print(1[-3]) ## backward index
          print(1[1::2])
          print(l[::-1])
          [60, 2, 8, 0, 1, 6, 3]
          8
          1
          [2, 0, 6]
          [3, 6, 1, 0, 8, 2, 60]
In [105]: | 1 = [1,2,3,[5,6,7],'python']
          print(1[3])
          print(1[3][1])
          [5, 6, 7]
In [106]: ## Concatination
          li1 = [7,4]
          li2 = ['god','dog']
          li1 + li2
Out[106]: [7, 4, 'god', 'dog']
```

```
In [107]: ## repetition
                     li1*4
Out[107]: [7, 4, 7, 4, 7, 4, 7, 4]
In [108]: 1
Out[108]: [1, 2, 3, [5, 6, 7], 'python']
In [111]: # print(L[0])
                     for i in 1:
                             print(i)
                     1
                     2
                     3
                     [5, 6, 7]
                     python
In [114]: ## addition of even numbers in the list
                     ## input: li = [1,2,3,4]
                     ## output: 6
                     li = [1,2,3,4,7,3,9,2]
                     # print(li[1]+li[3])
                     s = 0
                     for i in li:
                             if(i\%2 == 0):
                                     s += i
                     s
Out[114]: 8
In [115]: print(dir(list),end=' ')
                    ['__add__', '__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__delitem__', '__dir_
_', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__', '__getitem
_', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__iadd__', '__imul__', '__init__', '__init_subclass
_', '__iter__', '__le__', '__len__', '__lt__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__new__',
'__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__reversed__', '__rmul__', '__setat
tr__', '__setitem__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclasshook__', 'append', 'c
lear', 'copy', 'count', 'extend', 'index', 'insert', 'pop', 'remove', 'revers
o'__'sont']
                     e', 'sort']
```

```
In [116]: 11 = [12,5,7,9,3]
          11.append('hello')
          11
Out[116]: [12, 5, 7, 9, 3, 'hello']
In [117]: | l1.clear()
In [118]: 11
Out[118]: []
In [119]: del 11
In [120]: 11
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
          <ipython-input-120-6cf485bc2797> in <module>
          ----> 1 l1
          NameError: name 'l1' is not defined
In [126]: 1 = [1,2,3,4]
          h = [5,6,7,8]
          1.extend(h)
          h.extend(1)
          print(1)
          print(h)
          1.extend(h)
          print(1)
          [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
          [5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
          [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
In [127]: 1
Out[127]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
In [128]: 1.count(1)
Out[128]: 2
In [129]: 1.count(5)
Out[129]: 3
```

```
In [130]: |l.index(3)
Out[130]: 2
In [131]: 1.pop()
Out[131]: 8
In [132]: 1.pop()
Out[132]: 7
In [133]: 1
Out[133]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
In [134]: 1.pop()
Out[134]: 6
In [135]: 1.remove(5) ## syntax: remove(item/element)
In [136]: 1
Out[136]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
In [138]: | 1.append('abc')
Out[138]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 'abc']
In [139]: l.remove('abc')
In [140]: 1
Out[140]: [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
In [141]: ## insert : Syntax: insert(index position, value)
          1.insert(3,'z')
In [142]: 1
Out[142]: [1, 2, 3, 'z', 4, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
In [144]: k = [0,7,5,1,2]
          k.sort()
Out[144]: [0, 1, 2, 5, 7]
In [145]: k.reverse()
In [146]: k
Out[146]: [7, 5, 2, 1, 0]
In [147]: 1 = [123, 'str', 9.54]
          1.reverse()
          1
Out[147]: [9.54, 'str', 123]
In [151]: r1 = ['q', 'w', 'r']
           r2 = r1.copy()
           r2
Out[151]: ['q', 'w', 'r']
  In [ ]:
  In [ ]:
```

## **Tuple**

- · We are representing tuple with open braces '()'
- · tuple is immutable

```
In [154]: type(t)
Out[154]: tuple
In [155]: len(t)
Out[155]: 3
In [156]: t[0]
Out[156]: 123
In [157]: t[-1]
Out[157]: 5.67
In [158]: |t[0] = 'name'
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
          <ipython-input-158-8d2a9bb258df> in <module>
           ----> 1 t[0] = 'name'
                2 t
          TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
In [159]: t
Out[159]: (123, 'abc', 5.67)
In [160]: | t.count('abc')
Out[160]: 1
In [164]: t.index(5.67)
Out[164]: 2
In [165]: t.remove(5.67)
          AttributeError
                                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
          <ipython-input-165-626f2b359c74> in <module>
          ----> 1 t.remove(5.67)
          AttributeError: 'tuple' object has no attribute 'remove'
```

```
In [166]: t
Out[166]: (123, 'abc', 5.67)
In [167]: type(t)
Out[167]: tuple
In [168]: new = list(t)
          new
Out[168]: [123, 'abc', 5.67]
In [169]: new.remove(5.67)
In [170]: new
Out[170]: [123, 'abc']
In [171]: t = tuple(new)
In [172]: t
Out[172]: (123, 'abc')
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
```

## **Dicionary**

- · A dictionary is a collection of unordered data
- · Which is mutable
- Represent in curly brackets --> {}
- · They have keys and values
- · Combination of keys and values we are calling a item

```
In [173]: | ## creating a dictionary
          dic = {'name':'Nandini','clg':'RGUKT','Id_no':130663}
Out[173]: {'name': 'Nandini', 'clg': 'RGUKT', 'Id_no': 130663}
In [176]: ## Accessing
          dic['name']
          # dic[0]
Out[176]: 'Nandini'
In [177]: ## changing
          dic['name'] = 'Vanitha'
In [178]: dic
Out[178]: {'name': 'Vanitha', 'clg': 'RGUKT', 'Id_no': 130663}
In [179]: ## access the keys by looping
          for i in dic:
              print(i)
          name
          clg
          Id_no
In [181]: for i in dic:
              print(dic[i])
          Vanitha
          RGUKT
          130663
In [182]: for i,j in dic.items():
              print(i,j)
          name Vanitha
          clg RGUKT
          Id no 130663
```

```
In [183]: |print(dir(dict),end=' ')
         ['__class__', '__contains__', '__delattr__', '__delitem__', '__dir__', '__
           asshook__', 'clear', 'copy', 'fromkeys', 'get', 'items', 'keys', 'pop', 'popite
         m', 'setdefault', 'update', 'values']
In [184]: dic
Out[184]: {'name': 'Vanitha', 'clg': 'RGUKT', 'Id_no': 130663}
In [185]: | dic.values()
Out[185]: dict_values(['Vanitha', 'RGUKT', 130663])
In [186]: dic.keys()
Out[186]: dict keys(['name', 'clg', 'Id no'])
In [187]: dic.items()
Out[187]: dict_items([('name', 'Vanitha'), ('clg', 'RGUKT'), ('Id_no', 130663)])
In [188]: len(dic)
Out[188]: 3
In [189]: | dic.clear()
In [190]: | dic
Out[190]: {}
In [191]: del dic
In [192]: ## fromkeys
         ## returns a dictionary with the specified key and value
         ## Syntax: fromkeys(seq,value)
         a = ['a','e','i','o','u']
         b = dict.fromkeys(a)
Out[192]: {'a': None, 'e': None, 'i': None, 'o': None, 'u': None}
```

```
In [205]: ## get
          ## Returns the value of the specified key
          ## Syntax: get(key,default=None)
          r = {'a':1,'b':2,'c':3}
          r.get('f','none')
          r.get('b')
          print(r.get('t'))
          None
In [196]: r
Out[196]: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
In [207]: |## syntax: pop(key_elemnt)
          r.pop('a')
Out[207]: 1
In [208]: r
Out[208]: {'b': 2, 'c': 3}
In [209]: ## popitem()
          r.popitem()
Out[209]: ('c', 3)
In [210]: r
Out[210]: {'b': 2}
```

```
In [211]: help(dict)
          Help on class dict in module builtins:
          class dict(object)
              dict() -> new empty dictionary
              dict(mapping) -> new dictionary initialized from a mapping object's
                  (key, value) pairs
              dict(iterable) -> new dictionary initialized as if via:
                  d = \{\}
                  for k, v in iterable:
                      d[k] = v
              dict(**kwargs) -> new dictionary initialized with the name=value pairs
                  in the keyword argument list. For example: dict(one=1, two=2)
              Built-in subclasses:
                  StgDict
              Methods defined here:
              __contains__(self, key, /)
```

In [ ]: