1. Import math

math.modf gives the decimal value first and then absolute value in second

1. math.pow(2,3) 2\*\*3 Ans.8
2. math.pi gives the value of pi
3. math.degrees(math.pi) gives the value of (math.pi) into degree

math.degrees(3) gives 171.88733853924697

1. math.radians(180) gives the value pi
2. var.capitalize() converts the first letter into capital form
3. var.find() is used to find the letter in the var and it returns the index of the searched element
4. variable.split(‘o’) will split the vaiable into different parts from the point o
5. var.title() will capitalize all the first letters of each words.
6. var.islower() returns True if all the letter in var is lower and returns false if all the letters in the var is not lower
7. var.isupper() returns True if all the elements in var is true and return false if all the elements in var is not capital
8. var.swapcase() converts upper case into lower case and lower case into upper case
9. var.replace(‘o’,’r’) this replaces o with r in the var
10. var.isdigit() returns true if all the elements in var is digit and returns false if any of the element in the var is not digit
11. var.isalpha returns true if all the elements in the var is alpha and returns false if any of the element in the var is not alpha
12. var.strip(‘!’) removes ‘!’ from var (NOTE: removing is done only from the left and right side not from the middle.)
13. dict1.setdefault(‘xyz’) checks whether ‘xyz’ is in dictionary or not and if it is present then it gives the value of the key and if that is not present then it adds the key to the var keeping the value as none.
14. dict1.update() updates the dictionary
15. dect1.clear() deletes all the keywords in the dictionaries.
16. Import calendar

Print (calendar.month(year,month,length,breadth)) gives the calendar of the year and month

1. Print(calendar.calendar(year,width,length,distance\_between\_two\_month,line\_in\_which\_calendar\_will\_be\_printed))
2. Calendar.weekday(year,month,day) gives the index of the days. [Sunday=0, Monday=1, Tuesday=2]
3. Calendar.isleap(year) gives true if the year is true and gives false if the year is not leap
4. Calendar.leapdays(year1,year2) gives the number of leap year between year1 and year2.
5. From datetime import date
6. Import os.path

Print (os.path.isfile(‘name\_of\_the\_file’)) gives true if the file exists in the drive and gives false if the file doesn’t exist in the drive.

1. Import struct

Print (struct.calcsize(“p”)\*8)

1. Import platform

Import os

Print (os.name)

Print (platform.system())

Print (platform.release())