Python List:

1. Create your own lists otherwise use the List1 = ['hello','good','morning'] to operate the below Python list Operations?

```
A. Repetition (*)
B. Concatenation (+)
C. Membership
D. Length
E. Iteration
1.A. Repetition:
italian cars = ["Ferrari 296 Gtb", "Maserati MC20", "Lamborghini Revuelto", "Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio", "Pagani Utopi
2*italian cars
['Ferrari 296 Gtb',
 'Maserati MC20',
 'Lamborghini Revuelto'.
 'Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio',
 'Pagani Utopia',
 'Ferrari Daytona Sp3',
'Abarth 124 spider',
 'Ferrari 296 Gtb',
 'Maserati MC20',
 'Lamborghini Revuelto',
 'Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio',
 'Pagani Utopia',
'Ferrari Daytona Sp3',
 'Abarth 124 spider']
1.B. Concatenation (+):
german cars = ["Porsche 911 S/T", "Porsche 911 GT3RS", "Mercedes AMG One", "BMW M3 Touring", "Audi R8 GT", "Skoda Superb",
italian cars + german cars
['Ferrari 296 Gtb',
 'Maserati MC20',
 'Lamborghini Revuelto',
 'Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio',
 'Pagani Utopia',
 'Ferrari Daytona Sp3',
 'Abarth 124 spider',
'Porsche 911 S/T',
 'Porsche 911 GT3RS'
 'Mercedes AMG One'.
 'BMW M3 Touring',
 'Audi R8 GT'
 'Skoda Superb',
 'Volkswagen Passat']
1.C. Membership:
if "Ferrari 812" in italian_cars:
    print("True")
else:
   print("False")
if "Ferrari 296 Gtb" in italian cars:
    print("True")
else:
    print("False")
1.D. Length:
print("Number of Italian cars: " , len(italian_cars))
print("Number of German Cars: ",len(german_cars))
Number of Italian cars:
Number of German Cars:
1.E. Iteration:
print("All Italian cars are")
for idx, ic in enumerate(italian_cars):
    print(idx+1,ic)
print("\n======")
print("All German cars are")
for idx, gc in enumerate(german cars):
    print(idx+1,gc)
All Italian cars are
1 Ferrari 296 Gtb
2 Maserati MC20
```

2.1. Create your own lists to operate the below Python List Built-in functions?

otherwise use the

```
List1 = [15, 300, 2700, 821]
                           List2 = [12, 2]
List3 = [34, 567, 78]
             max(list)
в.
С.
             min(list)
             list(seg)
2.A) max():
List1 = [15, 300, 2700, 821]
List2 = [12, 2]
List3 = [34, 567, 78]
print("max of list1:", max(List1))
print("max of list2:", max(List2))
print("max of list3:", max(List3))
max of list1: 2700
max of list2: 12 max of list3: 567
2.B) min():
print("min of list1:", min(List1))
print("min of list2:", min(List2))
print("min of list3:", min(List3))
min of list1: 15
min of list2: 2
min of list3: 34
2.C) list:
seq_1 = (23, 45, 76, [76.86, 87.56], "ABC")
seq_1_list = list(seq_1)
print(seq_1_list)
print(type(seq_1_list))
[23, 45, 76, [76.86, 87.56], 'ABC'] <class 'list'>
```

3. Create your own lists to operate the below Python List built-in methods

```
list.append()
в.
        list.clear()
        List.copy()
D.
        list.count()
E.
        list.extend()
        list.index()
        list.insert()
Η.
        list.pop()
        list.remove()
I.
        list.reverse()
K.
        list.sort()
```

3.A) append:

```
italian_cars.append("Ferrari 812 Competizione")
german_cars.append("Porsche 911 GT3 R Rennsport")
print(italian_cars, end="\n\n")
print(german_cars)
['Ferrari 296 Gtb', 'Maserati MC20', 'Lamborghini Revuelto', 'Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio', 'Pagani Utopia', 'Ferrari Da
['Porsche 911 S/T', 'Porsche 911 GT3RS', 'Mercedes AMG One', 'BMW M3 Touring', 'Audi R8 GT', 'Skoda Superb', 'Volkswagen Pa
```

3.B) list.clear():

```
List1.clear()
[]
3.C) List.copy()
backup_italian_cars = italian_cars.copy()
backup_italian_cars
['Ferrari 296 Gtb',
 'Maserati MC20',
'Lamborghini Revuelto',
 'Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio',
 'Pagani Utopia',
'Ferrari Daytona Sp3',
'Abarth 124 spider',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
 'Ferrari 812 Competizione']
3. D) list.count(obj):
german cars.count("Porsche 911 GT3RS")
3.E) list.extend(seq):
classic_german_cars = ("Porsche 959", "Porsche Carrera GT", "Porsche 911 GT3RS 4.0", "Porsche 2.7RS", "Mercedes 300SL", "Me
3.F) list.index(obj):
german_cars.extend(classic_german_cars)
german_cars
['Porsche 911 S/T',
'Porsche 911 GT3RS',
 'Mercedes AMG One',
 'BMW M3 Touring',
'Audi R8 GT',
 'Skoda Superb',
 'Volkswagen Passat',
'Porsche 911 GT3 R Rennsport',
'Porsche 911 GT3 R Rennsport',
 'Porsche 911 GT3 R Rennsport',
'Porsche 911 GT3 R Rennsport',
 'Porsche 959',
 'Porsche Carrera GT',
 'Porsche 911 GT3RS 4.0',
 'Porsche 2.7RS',
'Mercedes 300SL',
 'Mercedes AMG SLS Black Series ']
3.G) list.insert(index, obj):
List1.clear()
for i in range(0,10):
    Listl.insert(i,i)
List1.insert(len(List1),23)
List1.insert(3, [34.8,56.78,86.7])
[0, 1, 2, [34.8, 56.78, 86.7], 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 23]
3.H) list.pop(obj=list[-1]):
List1.pop(3) #3 is the index here
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 23]
3.I) list.remove(obj):
List1.remove(0)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 23]
3.j) list.reverse():
List1.reverse()
List1
[23, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

3.K) list.sort([func]):

```
def sort func(car):
italian_cars.sort(key=sort_func)
italian_cars
['Abarth 124 spider',
 Abatum 124 Spider',

'Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio',
'Ferrari 296 Gtb',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
'Ferrari Daytona Sp3',
 'Ferrari Daytona Sp3',
 'Lamborghini Revuelto',
 'Maserati MC20',
 'Pagani Utopia']
Python Tuple
Create your own Tuple to operate the below Python tuple Operations?
otherwise use the
                Tuple1 = ('a','b','c','d')
Tuple2 = ('e','f','g','h')
1. Tuple Operations
A. Repetition (*)
B. Concatenation (+)
{\tt C. Membership}
D. Length
E. Iteration
1.A. Repetition:
Tuple1 = ('a','b','c','d')
Tuple2 = ('e','f','g','h')
Tup2_repe = Tuple1*2
Tup2_repe
('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd')
1.B. Concatenation (+):
tup3 = Tuple1 + Tuple2
('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h')
1.C) Membership:
if ('a', 'b', 'c') in tup3:
    print("True")
else:
     print("False")
if 'a' in tup3:
    print("True")
     print("False")
False
True
1.D) Length:
print(len(Tuple1))
print (len (Tuple2))
print(len(tup3))
```

1.E) Iteration:

for element in tup3:

print(element, end=" <=> ")

a <=> b <=> c <=> d <=> e <=> f <=> g <=> h <=>

2. Create your own Tuple to operate the below Python tuple inbuilt functions?

```
Tuple1 = (1,4,2,4,5,6,3,5,4,6,77,8,7,7,876,89,8765,4,5,1,876,9,3456,4234)
      A. max(Tuple)
     B. min(Tuple)
C. Tuple(seq)
2.A) max():
\mathtt{tup4} \ = \ (1,4,2,4,5,6,3,5,4,6,77,8,7,7,876,89,8765,4,5,1,876,9,3456,4234)
print(max(tup3))
print (max (tup4))
8765
2.D) min():
print(min(tup3))
print (min (tup4))
2.E) Tuple:
ic tuple = tuple(italian cars)
ic_tuple
('Abarth 124 spider',
 'Alfa Romeo Guilia Quadrifolgio',
'Ferrari 296 Gtb',
 'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
 'Ferrari 812 Competizione',
 'Ferrari B12 Competizione',
'Ferrari Daytona Sp3',
 'Lamborghini Revuelto',
 'Maserati MC20',
'Pagani Utopia')
Conditional Statements
2. IF-ELSE
3. If...Elif...Else
1. Write if statement 13 is greater than 25?
    print("13 is greater than 25")
2. Write a if else statement to find if the number is divisible by 25?
num = int(input("enter number:"))
if num%5==0:
print(num, "is divisible by 5") else:
    print(num, "is not divisible by 5")
enter number: 23
23 is not divisible by 5
3. Using the three variables 'a = 154; b = 2451; c = 6054',
Write a If...Elif...Else statement to find the greatest number
a = 154

b = 2451

c = 6054
if a > b and a > c:
    print("A is greater than B and C")
elif b > a and b > c:
    print("B is greater than A and C")
    print("C is greater than A and B")
```

while Loop

C is greater than A and B

1. Write a code to print (1,10) using while loops

```
num = 1
while num<=10:
    print(num)
    num+=1

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10</pre>
```

For Loop:

1. Write a code to print string using for loop?

2. Write a code for (1,10) after equal to 3 break the loop?

```
for num in range(1, 10):
    if num==3:
        break
    print(num)
1
2
```

3. Write a code for (1,10) after equal to 3 continue the loop?

```
for num in range(1, 10):
    if num==3:
        continue
    print(num)

1
2
4
5
6
7
8
9
```