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Data Types

[Theory](#)

Data Types

Before starting with arrays you must know the concept of mutability. An object may be classified into two categories :

- i. Mutable
- ii. Immutable

Mutable are those objects whose value can be altered after assigning a particular value. Immutable are those objects whose value can not be altered after assigning of a value.

List And Dictionary are Mutable.

Tuples are Immutable.

Data Type Character

- i. List Mutable
- ii. Tuple Immutable
- iii. Dictionary Mutable

LIST

It is a collection of data in which data is stored in ordered form.

Syntax : object_name = [elements]

The above mentioned syntax is of list where the elements are mentioned in square brackets.

Example : list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Syntax to print a list is :

Syntax : print(list1)

Tuple

A tuple is a collection of data which is mostly similar to a list except that it is immutable i.e. the value once stored in a tuple cannot be changed. Though tuple allows concatenation. Syntax : object_name = (elements)

This is the syntax of a tuple, where elements are placed under parenthesis.

Example : tup1 = (1, 'Made by Harsh', 3.34)

The printing syntax of tuple is same as that of list.

Dictionary

Dictionary is a collection of data which is not sequential like a list, thus indexing is not possible. It consists of a key and its value. The above syntax is for a dictionary where the elements are placed under curly brackets.

Example : dict1 = {1 : "Red", 2 : "Blue", 3 : "Green"}

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