For printing in Python, we generally use print(‘message’)..

But when we use in in integration with other databases, messages can be displayed by using the logging function, for which we need to import the logging library

#print( "This line will be printed.")

import logging

logging.warning ("This line will be printed.")

warning, debug, info, critical, error are the 5 different types of logging.

Isinstance function is used to compare the datatype of a particular variable

# change this code

mystring = 'hello'

myfloat = 10.0

myint = 20

# testing code

if isinstance(mystring,str)and mystring == "hello":

print("String: %s" % mystring)

if isinstance(myfloat, float) and myfloat == 10.0:

print("Float: %f" % myfloat)

if isinstance(myint, int) and myint == 20:

print("Integer: %d" % myint)

to add anyvalue to a list, we can use the commad, append 🡪

mylist=[]

mylist.append(1)

mylist.append(2)

mylist.append(3)

for a in mylist:

print(a):

1

2

3

To find the number in the middle:

my\_list=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]

x= int(len(my\_list)/2)

y=len(my\_list)%2

if y==0:

    print(my\_list[x-1],my\_list[x])

else:

        print(my\_list[x])

for updating a value in a list without knowing the position:

lst=[12,16,20,16]

print(lst)

lst.append(36)

print(lst)

for i,chk in enumerate(lst):

if chk==16:

lst[i]=40

break # only updates the first instance of the value to be updated, if not given, all the instances will be updated.

print(lst)