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Date:22/08/2025
#index() and count() methods demo program (Home work)
a = (10, 20, 15, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 15, 12, 25)
# 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
try:
      i = a \cdot index(15)
      while True:
             print('15 is found at index : ' , i)
             i = a . index(15, i + 1)
except:
             print(F'15 is found {a.count(15)} times')
Output:
15 is found at index: 2
15 is found at index: 5
15 is found at index: 8
15 is found 3 times
# How to modify an element of tuple? (Home work)
a = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50
# 0 1 2 3 4
\#a[2] = 35
print(a) #(10, 20, 30, 40, 50)
print(id(a)) #adress of tuple
a=a[0:2]+(35,)+a[2:]#How to modify 30 in tuple to 35
print(a) # (10, 20, 35, 30, 40, 50)
print(id(a)) #new address of tuple
# How to delete an element of tuple? (Home work)
a = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50
# 0 1 2 3 4
a . remove(30)
del a[2]
a . pop(2)
print(a) #(10, 20, 30, 40, 50)
print(id(a)) #address of a
#How to remove 30 from tuple 'a'
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a = tuple(x for x in a if x != 30)
print(a) #(10, 20, 40, 50)
print(id(a)) #different address
# Nested tuple (Home work)
a = ((10, 20), (30, 40, 50), (60, 70, 80, 90))
print(a)
print(type(a))
print(len(a))
print(a[0]) #How to print 1st inner tuple
print(a[1]) #How to print 2nd inner tuple
print(a[2]) #How to print 3rd inner tuple
print(a[0][1]) #How to print 20
print(a[1][2]) #How to print 50
print(a[2][3]) #How to print 90
# Find outputs (Home work)
a = ((10, 20, 30),)
              # How to print inner tuple
print(a[0])
             # How to print inner tuple in another way
print(*a)
print(a[0][0]) # How to print 10
print(a[0][1]) # How to print 20
print(a[0][2]) # How to print 30
b = ((),)
print(b[0])
              # How to print inner tuple of tuple 'b'
print(*b)
             # How to print inner tuple of tuple 'b' in another way
# Find outputs (Home work)
a = ((10, 20, 30))
print(a) #(10,20,30)
print(*a) # 10 20 30
b = (())
print(b) # ()
print(*b) #empty space
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# What are the outputs if input is {10,20,15,18,20,12,18}
a = input('Enter Set : ')
print(a) #{10,20,15,18,20,12,18}
print(type(a)) #class str
b = eval(a)
print(b) #{10, 20, 12, 15, 18}
print(type(b)) #class set
# Find outputs (Home work)
print({(10, 20, 30)}) #{(10,20,30)}
print({[10, 20, 30]}) #error
print({{10,20,30}}) #error
print({{}}) #error
# How to print set in differnet ways (Home work)
a = {25 , True , 'Hyd' , 10.8}
print('set with print function')
print(a) # {25, True, 'Hyd', 10.8}
print('Iterate elements of set with for loop')
for x in a:
   print(x) #How to iterate set with for loop
# Find outputs (Home work)
a = 'Hyd'
b = True
c = 25
d = 1
e = 'Hyd'
s = {a,b,c,d,e}
print(s) # {True, 'Hyd', 25}
print(len(s)) #3
print(type(s)) #class set
# Find outputs (Home work)
s = {'Hyd', 25, True, 10.8 }
print(s) # {'Hyd', 25, True, 10.8}
a,b,c,d=s
print(a) #25
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print(b) #10.8
print(c) #True
print(d) #Hyd
# Find outputs (Home work)
s = {'Hyd', 25, True, 10.8}
print(s)
a, *b = s
print(a) #25
print(b) #[10.8, 'Hyd', True]
print(type(b)) #<class 'list'>
# Find outputs (Home work)
s = {'Hyd', 25, True, 10.8}
print(s) #{'Hyd', 10.8, 25, True}
a, *b, c = s
print(a) #Hyd
print(b) #[10.8, 25]
print(c) #True
# Find outputs (Home work)
s = \{20, 10, 20, 10\}
print(s) #{10,20}
x, y = s
print(x) #10
print(y) #20
# set() function demo program (Home work)
a = range(100, 151, 10)
b = set(a)
print(b) #{100,110,120,130,140,150}
c = [10, 20, 15, 18, 10, 50, 20, 12, 18]
d = set(c)
print(d) #{10,20,15,18,50,12}
e = set('Rama rAo')
print(e) #{r,a,m,o, }
print(set(25)) #error
print(set()) # set()
```

set() function

- 1) What does set(sequence) do? ---> Converts sequence to set
- 2) What does set(No-args) do? ---> Returns an empty set
- 3) How many arguments can set() function take? ---> Zero (or) One but not more than one
- 4) Is set(non-sequence) valid? ---> No becoz argument should be sequence