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Batch - 20 - DA
Data Science
Class Assessment-1
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28
30

Q.1

→ Tuple

- tuple is immutable - list is mutable

it can not be changed it can be changed element.

- it can be filled - it can be

(Ex. t = (5, 8, 7, 6)) Ex. l = [5, 6, 7, 8]

Q.2 —

→ set "data" type:-

- set is a special data type in which value of appear only once.

(2) → set data type can automatically inpreate repeat.

(Ex. s = {2, 5, 6, 8})

Q.3 —

→ - float

- float can be defined as integer

(2) define value in the before define value point

- float can be using float keyword

- it can be show decimal value

in without decimal point

- integer can be using int

key word.

- it can ignore decimal point & value



Ex. `s = float(input("Enter No"))` Ex. `g = int(input("Enter No"))`

`print(s)`

~~Q. 4 Enter No 3.5~~

~~enter = 4~~

~~3.5~~

- it can be shown that only precious ans. using float keyword.
- It can be shown that keyword can be bold which key can be and multiple such combination where as and tuple can only handle single value

~~Q. 5 dict = {"name": "Abhi"} print(dict)~~

~~Q. 5 → doc string is a first statement in function where we can define the description for functions start with~~

~~(") double quotes
def f1():~~

~~Ex. `def f1():` this function is~~

~~swallow defined~~

~~Q. 6 →~~

~~" this operator used to be store float definition the numbers on the left by~~



The no. on the right and return the largest whole no. result.

Ex: $512 = 52$

The // operator rounded the nearest whole number.

Q. 7 -

"==" this is a relational operator. This can be used to compare two values and assign the value to the variable is same.

- (2) That "are" to check compiler one same Ex. $a == b$
- This operator can be shown to variable, object value are same

Ex. $a = 5$; $b = 5$

$b = 5$

Output: $a = 5$; $b = 5$

Output: true

Q. 8 -

"+= " this operator can also be used to add one in the list and help for count the list. That are to access the list and count it on pressing

Ex. $s = \text{input} ("Enter string")$
 $\text{cout} = 0$



```
for i in b:  
    if "count" in a:  
        print f"count {a}"  
        count += 1  
    print ("count string", count+1)
```

Q1P
Enter string 7
Count string

Q9 - role operation :-

```
a = 5  
b = 6  
print ("addition = ", a+b)  
print ("sub = ", a-b)  
print ("multiplication = ", a*b)
```

Q10P
Addition = 11
Sub = 1
Multiple = 30

- role model - can't define
it Arithmetic operator. It
be solved by segmentation.

```
Q10M  
→ s = int(input("Enter age = "))  
if (s >= 18):  
    print ("Eligible")  
else:  
    print ("Not eligible")
```

Q10
Else: print ("Not eligible")
else(s == 1):
 print ("Eligible")



Enter age = 23

eligible

x is a condition of if is ternary statement in python. It is used for quick condition checking where x is a value is return when condition is true. If is keyword.

Q. 11 → If statement is a condition statement in Python which is used for checking if an condition is true or False. Ex. If we want to check if this number is odd or even

Q. Ex. if ($n \% 2 == 0$):
 print("even")
else:
 if this example return the
 if is even and checking
 condition is ($n \% 2 == 0$)

Q. 12

→ while loop is a entry control loop in which we can write the condition if it satisfied it will execute the block

Q. If it will repeat a execution while the code is not return all output that can be it will repeat execution until



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~~while ($n > 10$):~~

~~print (n)~~

~~n = n + 1~~

We can print it increment & increment value in the block.

For:

For is a loop statement whose we can set range the loop will interpret the block.

for i in range (1, 11):
 print (i)

Output : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(13) —
~~→ break statement is used~~

to stop execution of code generally when if it is given within if condition.

for i in range (15, 11):

~~if (i % 5 == 0):~~ print (i)

~~else:~~ break

Shows that print (i) use if

if will be no if is show

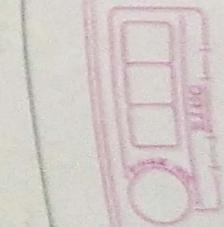
number divisible by 5 or not

divisible by 5 output will be

multiple of divisible by 5 numbers

(100 numbers) 4000





Q.14 :—
→ continue is used to skip
on particular iteration
condition.

For example,

```
for i in range(0, 10):  
    if (i == 6):  
        continue
```

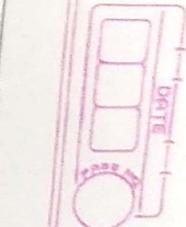
```
    print(i)
```

Output	0
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	7
	8
	9

Q.15



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Q 15 ~~else~~) clause is introduced along with if statement to provide the optional block where if condition is false

① for i in range(0, 5):
if (i == 0):
continue:
else:
print(i)

Output:
1
2
3
4