2408401280026
Dhruva Patil.

① List:

→ A non homogeneous data structure that stores elements in column of single row or multiple rows.
→ The list can be represented by square braces ([]).
→ List allows duplicate elements.
→ List can be nested among all.
→ Example : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].
→ can be created using list() function.
→ List is mutable! It can be changed as we need.
→ List is ordered.
→ creating an empty list is

l = [].

② Tuple:

→ A tuple is a non homogeneous data structure that stores elements in a column of single row or multiple row
→ A tuple can be represented by ().
→ Tuple allows duplicate elements.
→ A tuple can be nested among all.
→ Example: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
→ can be created using tuple function ().
→ Tuple is immutable and we cannot make any changes once it has been created.
→ Tuple is ordered.
→ creating an empty tuple:

t = ().

③. Set:

→ Set data structure is non homogeneous but stores elements in row like format.

→. The set can be represented by {}.

→. The set cannot allow duplicate elements.

→. The set can be nested among all.

→. Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}.

→. A set can be created using set() function.

→. A set is mutable in a way that it can be changed but elements cannot be duplicated.

→. set is unordered.

→. creating a set.

```
a = set()
b = set(x).
```

④. Dictionary:

→. Dictionary is a non homogeneous data structure that stores key-value pairs.

→. The dictionary can be represented by {}.

→. The dictionary does not allow duplicate keys.

→. The dictionary can be nested among all.

→ Example: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4, 'e': 5}.

→. A dictionary can be created using dict() function.

→ A dictionary is mutable and keys cannot be duplicated.

→ Dictionary is ordered data structure and empty dictionary can be represented by {}.