

ASSIGNMENT -5

What are Doc String in Python:

Python docstrings are the string literals that appear right after the definition of a function, method, class, or module. When executing a function body the docstring does not do anything like comments but Python stores it as part of the function documentation.

Purpose of IS, NOT and IN operators:

IS: Return true if both variables are the same object(x is y)

Not: Returns true if both variables are not the same object (x is not y)

IN: In operator: The 'in' operator is used to check if a value exists in a sequence or not. Evaluate to true if it finds a variable in the specified sequence and false otherwise.

Function in Help () and Dir ():

Python help () function is used to get help related to the object passed during the call. It takes an optional parameter and returns help information. If no argument is given, it shows the Python help console. It internally calls python's help function.

The dir () function returns all properties and methods of the specified object, without the values. This function will return all the properties and methods, even built-in properties which are default for all object.

Whenever Python exist, why is not all the memory deallocated?

Using 'del' keyword we can try to remove some particular object. But Python is a 'garbage collector' that means there is no guarantee that the object is actually removed from the memory when you use 'Del some Big Object'.

Dictionary in Python:

A dictionary is an unordered and mutable Python container that stores mappings of unique keys to values. Dictionaries are written with curly brackets (`{ }`), including key-value pairs separated by commas (`,`). A colon (`:`) separates each key from its value.

Example: Dictionary. `capitals = {"USA": "Washington D.C.", "France": "Paris", "India": "New Delhi"}` Above, `capitals` is a dictionary object which contains key-value pairs inside `{ }`.

How can files be deleted in Python?

- `os.remove()` removes a file.
- `os.unlink()` removes a file. it is a Unix name of `remove()` method.
- `shutil.rmtree()` deletes a directory and all its contents.
- `pathlib.Path.unlink()` deletes a single file The `pathlib` module is available in Python

Examples:

Delete a file:

```
import os
```

```
os.remove(r'Path where the file is stored\File Name.File type')
```

Delete an empty folder:

```
import os
```

```
os.rmdir(r'Path where the empty folder is stored\Folder name')
```

Delete a folder with all of its files:

```
import shutil
```

```
shutil.rmtree(r'Path where the folder with its files is stored\Folder name')
```