

# PW assignment

March 6, 2023

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[ ]: '''  
1.What are the characteristics of the tuples? Is tuple immutable?  
Tuples are an ordered collection of elements of different data types. These are  
    ↪represented inside the normal brackets.  
  
They are indexed.  
Tuples are ordered.  
They can contain duplicate items.  
  
and YES, These are immutable.  
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2.What are the two tuple methods in python? Give an example of each method.▯  
    ↪Give a reason why  
tuples have only two in-built methods as compared to Lists.  
  
count(): This method returns the number of occurrences of a particular element▯  
    ↪in the tuple.  
  
index(): This method returns the index of the first occurrence of a particular▯  
    ↪element in the tuple.  
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[1]: T = (1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4)  
count_of_4 = T.count(4)  
print(count_of_4)
```

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[2]: my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4)  
index_of_4 = my_tuple.index(4)  
print(index_of_4)
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3. Which collection datatypes in python do not allow duplicate items? Write a
   ↪ code using a set to remove
   duplicates from the given list.
List = [1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4,
   ↪ 4, 1, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4]

ANS : Sets do not allow duplicate items in it.
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[3]: my_list = [1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3,
   ↪ 4, 4, 1, 4, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4]
my_set = set(my_list)
new_list = list(my_set)
print(new_list)
```

[1, 2, 3, 4]

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4. Explain the difference between the union() and update() methods for a set.
   ↪ Give an example of
   each method.

union() method: The union() method returns a new set that contains all the
   ↪ unique elements present in the original set(s) as well as the set(s) passed
   ↪ as arguments to the union() method.
update() method: The update() method modifies the original set by adding all
   ↪ the unique elements from the set(s) passed as an argument to the update()
   ↪ method.
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[4]: s1={12,3,45,5,6}
s2={12,4,5,7,8,9}
union_set=s1.union(s2)
print(union_set)
```

{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 45}

```
[5]: s1={12,3,45,5,6}
s2={12,4,5,7,8,9}
s1.update(s2)
print(s1)
```

{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 45}

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5.What is a dictionary? Give an example. Also, state whether a dictionary is ordered or unordered.

ANS : It is a collection of data which consists key and value pairs.

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{"name":"joswin","class":"data sceince", "email":"joswin@gmail.com"}
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These are ordered.

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6. Can we create a nested dictionary? If so, please give an example by creating a simple one-level

nested dictionary.

Yes we can use nested dictionary.

Eg : nested\_dict = {'fruit': {'apple': 2, 'banana': 3, 'orange': 1}}

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print(nested_dict)
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7.Using setdefault() method, create key named topics in the given dictionary and also add the value of

the key as this list ['Python', 'Machine Learning', 'Deep Learning']

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[11]: dict1 = {'language' : 'Python', 'course': 'Data Science Masters'}  
dict1.setdefault('topics', ['Python','Machine Learning', 'deep learning'])  
  
print(dict1)
```

```
{'language': 'Python', 'course': 'Data Science Masters', 'topics': ['Python',  
'Machine Learning', 'deep learning']}
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8.What are the three view objects in dictionaries? Use the three in-built methods in python to display

these three view objects for the given dictionary.

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dict1 = {'Sport': 'Cricket' , 'Teams': ['India', 'Australia', 'England', 'South Africa', 'Sri Lanka', 'New Zealand']}
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[14]: dict1 = {'Sport': 'Cricket' , 'Teams': ['India', 'Australia', 'England', 'South Africa', 'Sri Lanka', 'New Zealand']}
```

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[16]: keys_view = dict1.keys()  
keys_view
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[16]: dict_keys(['Sport', 'Teams'])
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[17]: values_view = dict1.values()
      values_view
```

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[17]: dict_values(['Cricket', ['India', 'Australia', 'England', 'South Africa', 'Sri Lanka', 'New Zealand']])
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[18]: items_view = dict1.items()
      items_view
```

```
[18]: dict_items([('Sport', 'Cricket'), ('Teams', ['India', 'Australia', 'England', 'South Africa', 'Sri Lanka', 'New Zealand'])])
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