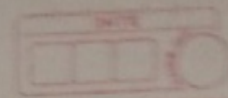


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Class Assessment 1st



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Q1

→

list

Tuple

1) list is mutable entity

1) Tuple is the immutable entity

2) In list square '[']' brackets are used

2) In tuple curly '{ }' brackets are used

3) To access the element from the list, we used the index number and square brackets.

3) To access the element from the list we ~~can~~ can perform the possible get of first and rear.

② generally, we put the index number within the square bracket

element in tuple using the access bracket in similar way in which element can be accessed in list.

4) ex:- creating a list

4) ex:- creating a tuple

```
k = [1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9]
print(type(k))
print(k)
```

```
T = {1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9}
print(type(T))
print(T)
```

Q2

→ i) Set is an mutable entity we can add or modify their elements. add() is used to add the elements in the set.

②

ii) A set in python programming is an unordered collection data type that is iterable.

10) for eg:-

S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10}

print type(S)

03

→ i) In python an integer is a numerical data type which is represented in the ~~whole~~ decimal form which is considered as 'float number'.

ii) The number which is represented in the integer form is considered as 'integer number'.

iii) If you are performing any operation on integer for the result it will give result in integer, hence we cannot assume its actual result.

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iv) If you are performing any operation on float number then it will give result as float.

Ex:- integer

X = 10

b = 20

C = X + b

print(C)

float

K = 10.2

T = 5.2

L = K * T

print(L)

Q4

→ i) Dictionary is different from the list and tuple because at the time of creating list and tuple we insert the element in that but the dictionary has no elements at the time of dictionary.

ii) In dictionary we have to declare keys and values.

iii) For 'creating dictionary we use {} curly brackets.

iv) Eg:

```
k = {1: 'kiran', 2: 'pawan', 3: 'sagar', 4: 'bhavik'}  
print(k)
```

Q5

→ i) '//' this operator is called as floor operator.

ii) '//' generally used in python.

iii) '//' This operator is used to removing the point and give integer value.

iv) Ex:

```
a = -11  
b = 5  
c = a//b  
print(c)
```

Q11

→ i) '==' This operator is used to checking the condition or operand is equal or not.

ii) If both the or equal then it will show the output of 'True'.

Q12

i) Python Identity operator (is, is not) are used to compare objects based on their identity.

Q13

→ i) we use operator to perform any operations on operand.

ii) The 'in' operator is used to check the element is present or not.

Generally we use this operator for loops.

if for ex:

```
k = {10, 20, 30, 40}
print(type(k))
p = (10 in k)
print(p)
```

Q14

→ i) If statement is a conditional statement.

ii) It is used to check the condition is true or false.

Q15

iii) If the condition is true then the statement will execute.

the other condition will execute

iv) for ex:-

```

K = 10
T = 10
if (K == 10):
    print("K is equal to T")
else:
    print("K is not equal to T")
    
```

Q12)

→ i) if you know the iteration count then prefer to use for loop.

ii) If you don't know the iteration count then prefer to use while loop.

② iii) both the loop are entry-control loop.

iv) in while loop first we declare and assign the value to the variable.