```
print(type(10))
```

```
<class 'int'>
```

```
a=10
print(type(a))
```

```
<class 'int'>
```

1. Write a program to demonstrate different number data types in Python.

```
a=10
print(type(a))

str = "abcde"
print(type(str))

f = 10.5
print(type(f))

b = True
print(type(b))
```

```
<class 'int'>
<class 'str'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'bool'>
```

2. Write a program to create, append, and remove lists in python.

```
list1 = [1,2,3,4,5]
print(type(list1))

list1.append(6)
print(list1)

list1.remove(2)
print(list1)


del list1[0]
print(list1)
```

```
<class 'list'>
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
[1, 3, 4, 5, 6]
[3, 4, 5, 6]
```

3. Write a program to demonstrate working with tuples in python.

```
tuple1 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

```
print(type(tuple1))

print(tuple1[0])

print(tuple1[1:4])

print(tuple1[-1])

print(tuple[-2])
```

```
<class 'tuple'>
1
(2, 3, 4)
5
tuple[-2]
```

4.Write a program to demonstrate working with dictionaries in python.

```
dict1 = {"name": "John", "age": 30, "city": "New York"}

print(dict1)

print(dict1["name"])

dict1["age"] = 35

dict1["country"] = "USA"

del dict1["city"]

for key, value in dict1.items():
  print(key, value)
```

```
{'name': 'John', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}
John
name John
age 35
country USA
```

5.Write a python program to find largest of three numbers.

```
def find_largest(num1, num2, num3):
  if (num1 >= num2) and (num1 >= num3):
    largest = num1
  elif (num2 >= num1) and (num2 >= num3):
    largest = num2
  else:
    largest = num3
  return largest

# Example usage
num1 = 10
num2 = 20
num3 = 15

largest_number = find_largest(num1, num2, num3)
print("The largest number is:", largest_number)
```

```
The largest number is: 20
```