# Environment Variables

<https://towardsdatascience.com/the-quick-guide-to-using-environment-variables-in-python-d4ec9291619e>

<https://python.plainenglish.io/do-you-really-need-environment-variables-in-python-201f4abd46b8>

# Sets

*A set is an unordered collection with no duplicate elements — definition of a set from*[*Python documentation*](https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html)*.*

https://python.plainenglish.io/python-sets-and-their-different-use-cases-eeb0db02cec3

A set cannot contain duplicates. Sets have quite a number of methods eg Add, Update, Remove/Discard Union, Intersection, Subset, Difference.

# List

A [**Python list**](https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html) is a common data type. It’s used to store elements, such as integers or strings. A list is a [mutable](https://www.codingem.com/python-mutability-explained/) collection. You can add, remove, and modify the elements of a list.

<https://python.plainenglish.io/python-lists-c031ed71853e>

# Tuple

https://python.plainenglish.io/a-simple-introduction-to-tuples-in-python-98b65d3e21c4

A tuple is a set of values separated by commas. For example:

'hello', 'goodbye', 'see ya later', 'good morning', 'good night'

A tuple differs from a list in that a list is mutable (i.e. — it can be changed, added to, taken away from, etc.), whereas a tuple is immutable. For example, a list would look like this, surrounded by brackets: Tuples are assigned to variables using a single equals and are denoted by round brackets and use a comma to separate elements (a,b,c).

Array

Dictionary

https://python.plainenglish.io/dictionary-in-python-baa5b05067f8

Dictionary stores the data in key-value pairs. You initialize a dictionary as:

>>> temp = {}  
#or  
>>> temp = dict()

**Errors**

Text

Description automatically generated