PYTHON WORKSHEET-2

ANS.NO.1= (B)

ANS.NO.2= (C)

ANS.NO.3= (A)

ANS.NO.4= (A)

ANS.NO.5= (C)

ANS.NO.6= (C)

ANS.NO.7= (B)

ANS.NO.8= (A)

ANS.NO.9= (D)

ANS.NO.10= (D)

PYTHON SUBJECTIVE ANS…

ANS.NO.11

Differentiate between List, Tuples, Set, Dictionary

All of these are elements used in the python language but there is a fundamental difference list, tuples, set, dictionary in python… we will discuss the same in detail ahead. But let us first know a bit more about each of these…

LIST=:

1) A List is basically like a dynamically sized array that gets declared in other languages…
2) A list refers to a data structure of non- homogenous type that functions to store various elements in columns, multiple row, and a single rows…
3) We can represent a list []…
4) Its allow various duplicate elements..

5) It can be utilized in a list…
6) Example of list is [1,2,3,4,5]
7) We can create a list using the List () function..
8) It is mutable.it means that a user can make it changes to a list.
9) It is ordered in nature.
10) If we want to create an empty list. We use L []..

TUPLES….

1) The tuples refer to the collections of various object of python separated by commas between them.
2) A tuples also refers to a data structure of the non-homogenous type that functions to store various elements in columns, multiple rows, single rows…
3) We can represent a tuples by ()
4) Its allows various duplicate elements
5) It can be utilized in a tuples..
6) Example of tuples (1,2,3,4,)
7) It can be create a tuple using the tuples() function
8) It is immutable.it means that a user can't make any changes to a tuple.
9) It is ordered in nature.
10) If we want to create an empty tuples, we use ()

SET:-

1. The sets are an unordered collection of data types these are mutable, iterable , and do not consist of my duplicate elements.
2. A set also refers to a data structure of the non-homogenous type, but it stores various elements
   In a single row.
3. We can represent a set {}
4. It does not allow any duplicate elements.
5. It can be utilized in a set.
6. Example of set is{1,2,3,4,}
7. We can create a set using the set () function.
8. It is mutable. It means that a user can make any changes to a set.
9. It is unordered in nature.
10. If we want to create an empty set

11. We use a=set() b=set (a)

DICTIONARY=:

1) In python ,the dictionary refers to a collection of various data types .we use these for storing data values such as map, and unlike other data types capable of holding only one value in the form of an element, a dictionary can hold the key :value pair.
2) A dictionary also refer to a data structure of the non-homogenous type that function to store key-value pair.
3) We can represented a Dictionary by {}
4) The keys are not at all duplicated.
5) It can be utilized in a Dictionary
6) Example of Dictionary {3,4,5,6,7}
7) We can create a dictionary using the Dict () Function.
8) It is mutable, but the keys are not at all duplicated.
9) It is ordered in nature.
10) If we want to create an empty dictionary we use: d= {}.

Question no.12

ANS…12

Strings is immutable in python.

Code:
Input:
String = “I+Love+Python”
Space = string.replace (“+”,” “)
Print (space)
Output:
ILovePython

As per coding (we input string = “I+Love+Python” after that we use code space = string.replace(“+”,” “) string.replace means replace “+” with space in this python coding.

Question no.13

Ans…13

1. In python the ord() function returns the Unicode code for a character….
2. This function takes a unit length text as an argument and returns the Unicode equivalent of the specified parameter.
3. When the argument is a Unicode object, python's ord () method returns an integer corresponding to the Unicode code point of the character.
4. When the argument is an 8bit string.
5. A character is the smallest textual components: A, B, C, D etc. are all different character.
6. Character in Unicode differ depending on the language or context in question. For example,the character for the Roman numeral one (l) looks the same as the upper letter 'L' but these are two distinct character with quite different meaning.
7. The ord () function in python is used to convert a single Unicode character to its integer equivalent.
8. The function accepts any single string character and returns an integer this method has the following syntax.

Code:-

Ord (x)

X represents any Unicode

Code input is:-

Character = 'f'

Print (ord(character))

Ouput is

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9. The print () function is used to output the value of our Unicode character. if the process seems unfamiliar ,you can learn more about it in the article about the python print function.
10. It is worth nothing that both single and double quotes will work 'f' and "f" can be the argument to the ord() function