

## Exercise 1

### Part A: Data Structures

Q1(a). Create a list of 10 integers.

```
1 nums = [42, 7, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34]
2 print("List:", nums)
[1]
    List: [42, 7, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34]
```

Q1(b). Add a new element at the end.

```
1 nums = [42, 7, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34]
2 nums.append(88)
3 print("After append:", nums)
[2]
    After append: [42, 7, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34, 88]
```

Q1(c). Remove the second element.

```
1 nums = [42, 7, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34]
2 removed = nums.pop(1)
3 print("Removed element:", removed)
4 print("List now:", nums)
[3]
    Removed element: 7
    List now: [42, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34]
```

Q1(d). Sort the list in ascending order.

```
1 nums = [42, 7, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34]
```

Q1(d). Sort the list in ascending order.

 4 ^ v

```
1 nums = [42, 7, 13, 99, 23, 5, 81, 60, 17, 34]
2 nums.sort()
3 print("Sorted ascending:", nums)
[4]
```

Sorted ascending: [5, 7, 13, 17, 23, 34, 42, 60, 81, 99]

Q2(a). Create a tuple containing 5 city names.

```
1 cities = ("Mumbai", "Delhi", "Bengaluru", "Kolkata", "Chennai")
2 print("Cities tuple:", cities)
[5]
```

Cities tuple: ('Mumbai', 'Delhi', 'Bengaluru', 'Kolkata', 'Chennai')

Q2(b). Access and print the third city.\*\*

```
1 cities = ("Mumbai", "Delhi", "Bengaluru", "Kolkata", "Chennai")
2 print("Third city:", cities[2])
[6]
```

Third city: Bengaluru

Q3(a). Create two sets of integers.

```
1 A = {1, 2, 3, 5, 8}
2 B = {3, 5, 7, 9}
3 print("Set A:", A)
4 print("Set B:", B)
[7]
```

Set A: {1, 2, 3, 5, 8}

Set B: {9, 3, 5, 7}

Q3(b). Perform union, intersection, and difference operations.

```
1 A = {1, 2, 3, 5, 8}
2 B = {3, 5, 7, 9}
```

Q3(b). Perform union, intersection, and difference operations.

 4 ^ v

```
1 A = {1, 2, 3, 5, 8}
2 B = {3, 5, 7, 9}
3 print("Union (A | B):", A | B)
4 print("Intersection (A & B):", A & B)
5 print("Difference (A - B):", A - B)
[8]
```

```
Union (A | B): {1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9}
Intersection (A & B): {3, 5}
Difference (A - B): {8, 1, 2}
```

Q4(a). Create a dictionary storing roll numbers as keys and names as values.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya", 103: "Kabir"}
2 print(students)
[9]
```

```
{101: 'Aarav', 102: 'Diya', 103: 'Kabir'}
```

Q4(b). Add one more key-value pair.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya", 103: "Kabir"}
2 students[104] = "Meera"
3 print(students)
[10]
```

```
{101: 'Aarav', 102: 'Diya', 103: 'Kabir', 104: 'Meera'}
```

Q4(c). Retrieve a value using its key.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya", 103: "Kabir", 104: "Meera"}
2 roll = 103
3 print(f"Name for roll {roll}:", students.get(roll))
[11]
```

```
Name for roll 103: Kabir
```

## Part B: Operators

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Q1. Arithmetic Operators — take two numbers and display sum, difference, product, quotient.

```
1 a, b = 20, 6
2 print("a + b =", a + b)
3 print("a - b =", a - b)
4 print("a * b =", a * b)
5 print("a / b =", a / b)
[12]

a + b = 26
a - b = 14
a * b = 120
a / b = 3.3333333333333335
```



Q2. Relational Operators — compare two numbers.

```
1 x, y = 15, 20
2 if x > y:
3     print("First is greater")
4 elif x < y:
5     print("First is less")
6 else:
7     print("Both are equal")
[13]

First is less
```

Q3. Logical Operators — and, or, not.

```
1 p, q = True, False
2 print("p and q =", p and q)
3 print("p or q =", p or q)
4 print("not p =", not p)
[14]

p and q = False
p or q = True
not p = False
```

Q4. Membership Operators — check if an element exists in a list.

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```
1 lst = [3, 6, 9, 12]
2 elem = 9
3 print(elem, "in list?", elem in lst)
[15]
```

9 in list? True

Q5. Identity Operators — check if two variables refer to the same object.

```
1 a = [1, 2, 3]
2 b = a
3 c = [1, 2, 3]
4 print("a is b:", a is b)
5 print("a is c:", a is c)
6 print("a == c (values equal):", a == c)
[16]
```

a is b: True  
a is c: False  
a == c (values equal): True

## Exercise 2

### Part A – Data Structures

Q1(i). Create a list of student roll numbers.

```
1 roll_numbers = [101, 104, 103, 102, 110]
2 print("Roll numbers:", roll_numbers)
[17]
```

Roll numbers: [101, 104, 103, 102, 110]

Q1(ii). Add 2 new roll numbers at the end.

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```
1 roll_numbers = [101, 104, 103, 102, 110]
2 roll_numbers.extend([115, 108])
3 print("After adding:", roll_numbers)
```

[18]

After adding: [101, 104, 103, 102, 110, 115, 108]

Q1(iii). Remove any one roll number using `del` or `.remove()`.

```
1 roll_numbers = [101, 104, 103, 102, 110, 115, 108]
2 roll_numbers.remove(103)
3 print("After removal:", roll_numbers)
```

[19]

After removal: [101, 104, 102, 110, 115, 108]

Q1(iv). Display roll numbers in ascending order.

```
1 roll_numbers = [101, 104, 102, 110, 115, 108]
2 roll_numbers.sort()
3 print("Ascending order:", roll_numbers)
```

[20]

Ascending order: [101, 102, 104, 108, 110, 115]

Q2(i). Store a tuple of subject names.

```
1 subjects = ("Math", "Physics", "Chemistry", "English", "Computer")
2 print("Subjects:", subjects)
```

[21]

Subjects: ('Math', 'Physics', 'Chemistry', 'English', 'Computer')

Q2(ii). Access and display the first and last subjects.

```
1 subjects = ("Math", "Physics", "Chemistry", "English", "Computer")
2 print("First subject:", subjects[0])
3 print("Last subject:", subjects[-1])
```

Q2(ii). Access and display the first and last subjects.

```
1 subjects = ("Math", "Physics", "Chemistry", "English", "Computer")
2 print("First subject:", subjects[0])
3 print("Last subject:", subjects[-1])
[22]
```

First subject: Math

Last subject: Computer

Q3(a). Create two sets A (football) and B (cricket).

```
1 A = {101, 102, 105, 108}
2 B = {102, 104, 108, 110}
3 print("Football (A):", A)
4 print("Cricket (B):", B)
[23]
```

Football (A): {105, 108, 101, 102}

Cricket (B): {104, 102, 108, 110}

Q3(b)(i). Students who play both sports (intersection).

```
1 A = {101, 102, 105, 108}
2 B = {102, 104, 108, 110}
3 both = A & B
4 print("Both sports:", both)
[24]
```

Both sports: {108, 102}

Q3(b)(ii). Students who play only football.

```
1 A = {101, 102, 105, 108}
2 B = {102, 104, 108, 110}
3 only_football = A - B
4 print("Only football:", only_football)
[25]
```

Only football: {105, 101}

Q3(b)(iii). Students who play either sport (union).

4 ^ v

```
1 A = {101, 102, 105, 108}
2 B = {102, 104, 108, 110}
3 either = A | B
4 print("Either sport (union):", either)
[26]
```

Either sport (union): {101, 102, 104, 105, 108, 110}

Q4(i). Create a dictionary mapping roll numbers to student names.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya", 104: "Ishaan"}
2 print(students)
[27]

{101: 'Aarav', 102: 'Diya', 104: 'Ishaan'}
```

Q4(ii). Add a new entry.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya", 104: "Ishaan"}
2 students[108] = "Meera"
3 print(students)
[28]

{101: 'Aarav', 102: 'Diya', 104: 'Ishaan', 108: 'Meera'}
```

Q4(iii). Update the name for an existing roll number.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya", 104: "Ishaan", 108: "Meera"}
2 students[102] = "Diya Sharma"
3 print(students)
[29]

{101: 'Aarav', 102: 'Diya Sharma', 104: 'Ishaan', 108: 'Meera'}
```

Q4(iv). Retrieve and print a student's name given their roll number.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya Sharma", 104: "Ishaan", 108: "Meera"}
2 query_roll = 104
```



Q4(iv). Retrieve and print a student's name given their roll number.

```
1 students = {101: "Aarav", 102: "Diya Sharma", 104: "Ishaan", 108: "Meera"}  
2 query_roll = 104  
3 print(f"Name for roll {query_roll}:", students.get(query_roll, "Not found"))  
[30]
```

Name for roll 104: Ishaan

 Code Markdown SQL