* dl1 = input("type something with comma as separator").split(',')
  + dl will be [1,2,3,4] like that
* my\_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

sliced\_with\_step = my\_list[1:8:2] # Start at index 1, stop at 8, step by 2

print(sliced\_with\_step) # Output: [2, 4, 6, 8]

* (map(lambda i: i+20,x))) 🡪 lamba function requires map,filter and sorted function
* tuples = [t for t in tuples if t] -🡪 for + if combined
* " ".join(y) 🡪 opposite of split
* new\_str = test\_str.replace('e', 'i')-🡪 replaces a character
* isdigit(), isalpha()
* x = set() 🡪 That’s how you declare empty set
* x = {1,3,3,’gfd’,3,54} 🡪 That’s how you declare non empty set
* x = {} 🡪 That’s how you declare an empty dict
* x = {name: ‘Prasad’, age:25, place: ‘kalyan’} 🡪 That’s how you define non empty dict
* Every list also has a .sort() method, which has the same signature as the sorted() function. The main difference is that the .sort() method sorts the list in-place. In contrast, the sorted() function returns a new list, leaving the original list unmodified.
* <https://realpython.com/sort-python-dictionary/> 🡪good link to understand dict behavior
* Sorted function is used to sort dictionary (see the code for how to do it or the above link as well)
* Dictionary can contain key as a tuple as well 🡪 Dict[((‘a’,’b’,’c’):1,(‘d’,’e’,’f’):2)]
* Also there is concept of Nested Dictionary
* dict2.update({'e':12}) 🡪 This adds new item in ongoing dictionary
* set only contains unique elements (its unordered)
* delete a key from a dictionary using del keyword 🡪*del test\_dict['Mani']*
* X.replace(',','Temporary') 🡪 Replaces a character in string with other as assignment does n’t work in string. (X[i] = ‘a’ 🡪 This gives error)