Experiment No. 3
To explore basic data types of python like strings, list, dictionaries and tuples
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Experiment No. 3

Title: To explore basic data types of python like strings, list, dictionaries and tuples.

Aim: To study and explore basic data types of python like strings, list, dictionaries and tuples.

Objective: To introduce basic data types of python

Theory:

Lists: are just like dynamic sized arrays, declared in other languages (vector in C++ and ArrayList in Java). Lists need not be homogeneous always which makes it a most powerful tool in Python.

Tuple: A Tuple is a collection of Python objects separated by commas. In someways a tuple is similar to a list in terms of indexing, nested objects and repetition but a tuple is immutable unlike lists that are mutable.

Set: A Set is an unordered collection data type that is iterable, mutable and has no duplicate elements. Python's set class represents the mathematical notion of a set.

Dictionary: in Python is an unordered collection of data values, used to store data values like a map, which unlike other Data Types that hold only single value as an element, Dictionary holds key:value pair. Key value is provided in the dictionary to make it more optimized.

List, Tuple, Set, and Dictionary are the data structures in python that are used to store and organize the data in an efficient manner.

List	Tuple	Set	Dictionary
List is a non-homogeneous data structure which stores the elements in single row and multiple rows and columns	Tuple is also a non-homogeneous data structure which stores single row and multiple rows and columns	Set data structure is also non-homogeneous data structure but stores in single row	Dictionary is also a non-homogeneous data structure which stores key value pairs

List can be represented by [ ]	Tuple can be represented by ( )	Set can be represented by { }	Dictionary can be represented by { }
List allows duplicate elements	Tuple allows duplicate elements	Set will not allow duplicate elements	Set will not allow duplicate elements but keys are not duplicated
List can use nested among all	Tuple can use nested among all	Set can use nested among all	Dictionary can use nested among all
Example: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	Example: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}	Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
List can be created using **list()** function	Tuple can be created using **tuple()** function.	Set can be created using **set()** function	Dictionary can be created using **dict()** function.
List is mutable i.e we can make any changes in list.	Tuple is immutable i.e we can not make any changes in tuple	Set is mutable i.e we can make any changes in set. But elements are not duplicated.	Dictionary is mutable. But Keys are not duplicated.
List is ordered	Tuple is ordered	Set is unordered	Dictionary is ordered
		Creating a set a=set()	
Creating an empty list l=[]	Creating an empty Tuple t=()	b=set(a)	

Program :

```
print("Experiment 3 :  ")


comps = []
print("Empty List : ",comps)
comps.append('Raj')
comps.append('om')
print("List after adding Raj and om : ",comps)
comps.pop()
print("List after popping one element : ",comps)


print()


c = set()
print("Empty Set : ",c)
c.add('Raj')
c.add('om')
print("Set after adding Raj And om : ",c)
c.remove('om')
print("Set after removing om : ",c)


print()
```

```
d = dict()

print("Empty Dictionary : ",d)

d[1] = "Raj"

d[2] = "Abhi"

print("Dictionary after adding Raj and Abhi at index 1 and 2 : ",d)

del d[2]

print("Dictionary after removing element at index 2 : ",d)
```

Output:

```
[Running] python -u "c:\Users\Prathmesh\Desktop\python\sample.py"
Experiment 3 :
Empty List :  []
List after adding Raj and om :  ['Raj', 'om']
List after popping one element :  ['Raj']

Empty Set :  set()
Set after adding Raj And om :  {'om', 'Raj'}
Set after removing om :  {'Raj'}

Empty Dictionary :  {}
Dictionary after adding Raj and Abhi at index 1 and 2 :  {1: 'Raj', 2: 'Abhi'}
Dictionary after removing element at index 2 :  {1: 'Raj'}

[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.16 seconds
```

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Strings offer versatility for handling textual data, while lists provide dynamic arrays for storing heterogeneous elements. Dictionaries facilitate key-value pair storage, enabling efficient data retrieval, and manipulation. Tuples offer immutable sequences, suitable for representing fixed collections of elements. These data types collectively equip programmers with versatile tools for managing data structures, essential for various programming tasks and problem-solving scenarios in Python.