**eval(input())** :- It will convert the data type according to input, no need to define any other data types while taking input form the User

list1=[2,5,1,9,92,17,35]

list1.sort() # it will sort in ascending oreder

list1.sort(reverse=True) #it will sort in decending order

**List comprihension:**

list2=["Rathan","Anshul","Prajwal","Kumar","Atul", "HV","Ankit","Anish"]

abc=[word forword in list2 if word.startswith(“a”)]

print(abc)

**output**:-[‘Anshul’,’Atul’,’Ankit’,’Anish’]

List unpaking:

list3=[“Rathan”,”Prajwal”]

a1,a2=list3

print(a1,a2,end=” ”)

**output**:- Rathan Prajwal

**Tuple:**

a=12,”Rathan” # a=1, 🡪Also tuple

print(a)

print(type(a))

**output**:- (12,”Rathan”)

<class ‘tuple’>

**Set:**

var = { 2,”Rathan”,26.7,1,True,2,26.7}

var2 = { “Rathan”,”Prajwal”,26.7,”India”}

**union()** is equal to or (|) operator 🡪 it will give common values in both set once and unique too

**intersection()** is equal to and(&) operator 🡪 it will give common values in both set

**difference()** is equal tovar - var2 🡪 gives only unique elements

Eg:- var.union(var2) #**output**🡪{ “Rathan”,”Prajwal”,26.7,”India”,2,1}

var.intersection (var2) #**output**🡪{ “Rathan”,26.7,}

var.difference (var2) #**output**🡪{ “Rathan”,26.7,}