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 Class Assignment 1  
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Q1

→ List :- The list is defined in the square brace where the data elements are separated by comma.

(2) Tuple :- The tuple is defined in the round brackets.

Example list :- `l [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]` ..... list  
`print (l)`

Example tuple :- `a (1, 2)` ..... tuple  
`print (a)`.

Q2

→ The integers are real numbers.

(1) The floats are in decimal form.  
`[20, 40, 35]` Integer data type  
`[20.5, 40.8, 35.6]` float

Q3 Set is unordered collection of elements which is processed in arrays.

(2) brackets `{}`, set is used to find union and intersection value.

eg :- `S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}`  
`print (S)`.

→ An operator is symbol which performs operation on one or more operands. There are different types of operator in python.

Operators plays a crucial role in performing various tasks like mathematical calculations, comparisons, logical operations, and more in python.

- 1) Arithmetic operators (+, -, \*, /)
- 2) Assignment operators (=, +=, -=)
- 3) Comparison operators (==, !=, <, >)
- 4) logical operators (and, or, not)
- 5) bitwise operators (&, |, ^) and more.

→ "if - statement" is used for decision making. It allows you to execute the block of code only if a specified condition is true.

The conditional statement helps to control flow of the program based on whether given the condition evaluates to true or false.

It is fundamental part of programming as it enables you to create logic and make your program more dynamic and responsive to different situations.

→ The dictionary data type is defined as 'dict' is and different from list and tuple.

1



Q5.

→

2

Doc strings are essential for documenting code as they help other developers understand the purpose and functionality of the code without having to read the actual implementation. They also enable tools like `help()` and documentation generators to extract from the display of the output about the code.

Q6.

→

2

The `//` operator in python is used for floor division.

It divides the left operand by the right and returns the whole operand part number part of the result, discarding any remainder.

This operation is handy when you get operation of integers division result without the decimal part.

It is different from `/` operator which gives floating-point division results with decimal included.

Q8.

→

2

The `+=` operator in python is known as "addition assignment" operator. It is used to add the value on right-hand side operator to the variable on left-hand side and then assign the result back to the variable.



Q14  
→ The continue Statement is used inside the loop to skip the rest of rest of code inside the loop. ~~for~~ the current iteration and jump to the next iteration.

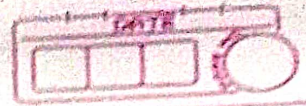
Q7  
→ The "==" used for value comparison. It checks ~~that~~ if the value of both side are equal or not.

① On other hand 'is' operator is used for identity operation. It checks more operands refer to the same object in memory.

Q12  
→ The while loop and for loop both are used for iteration, but they have different ways for controlling the flow of loop.

② The while loop continue the execute of code of block, or block of code

The other hand 'for' loop is typically used when you know number of times you want to iterate.



Q13

The break statement in python is used to execute loop permanently. When the break statement is encountered with the loop (for, or, while loop) it immediately exits the loop.

Q14

The ternary operator is the concise way to conditional operation. It allows you to execute the operations in single line of code and return the value based on whether condition is true or false.