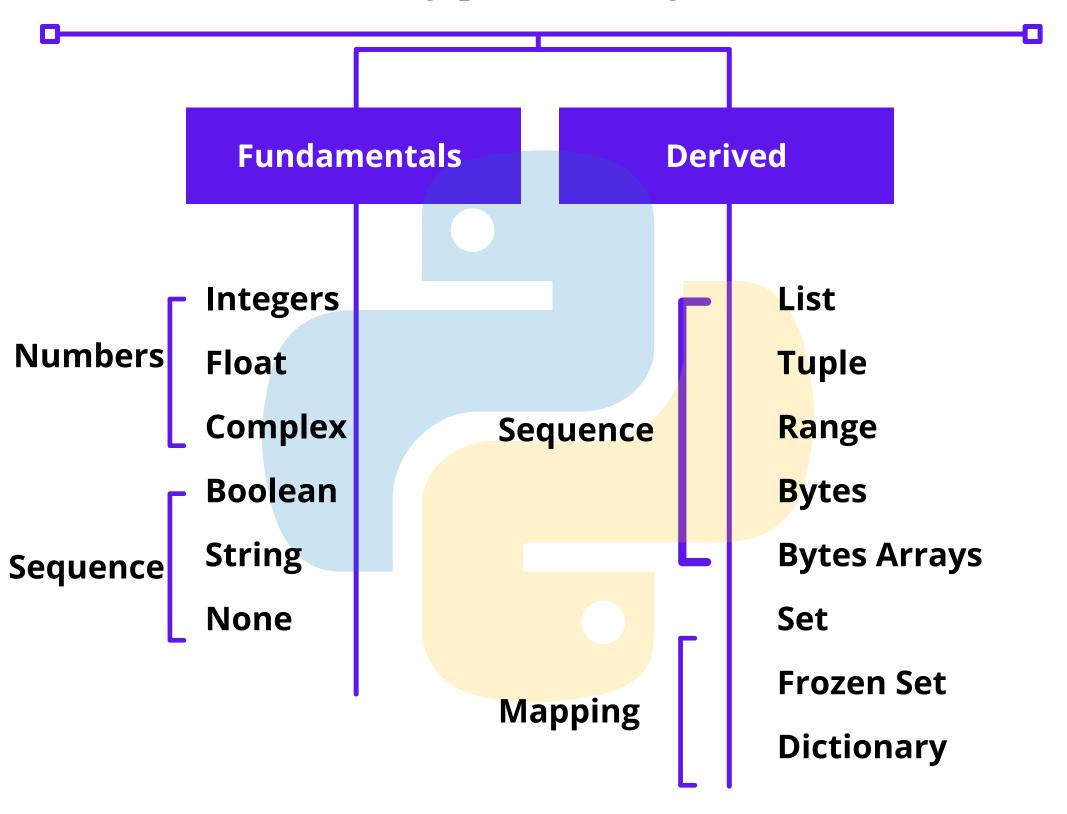
Data Types in Python





Data Types in Python



List Data Type in Python

- Lists are just like the arrays, declared in other languages which is an ordered collection of data.
- It is very flexible as the items in a list do not need to be of the same type.
- Creating List:-
 - Lists in Python can be created by just placing the sequence inside the square brackets[].



Tuple Data Type in Python

- Just like list, <u>tuple</u> is also an ordered collection of Python objects.
- The only difference between type and list is that tuples are immutable.
- Tuples cannot be modified after it is created. It is represented by tuple class.
- In Python, tuples are created by placing a sequence of values separated by 'comma' with or without the use of parentheses for grouping of the data sequence.
- Tuples can contain any number of elements and of any datatype (like strings, integers, list, etc.).

Set Data Type in Python

- In Python, Set is an unordered collection of data type that is iterable, mutable and has no duplicate elements.
- The order of elements in a set is undefined though it may consist of various elements.
- Sets can be created by using the built-in set() function with an iterable object or a sequence by placing the sequence inside curly braces, separated by 'comma'.
- Type of elements in a set need not be the same, various mixed-up data type values can also be passed to the set.



Dictionary Data Type in Python

- 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.
- Each key-value pair in a Dictionary is separated by a colon:, whereas each key is separated by a 'comma'.



Topics for next Post

- Type Casting/Type Conversion in Python
- Mutable vs Immutable Data type in Python







