

# first assessment

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## Class Assessment 1st

Q1.	List	Tuple
	1) List is collection of different datatype.	1) Tuple is also collection of elements and datatype.
2)	we create a list using [ ] square brackets	2) we create tuple using ( ) parenthesis.
	3) The list is a mutable datatype in python.	3) The tuple is immutable datatype in python.
	4) In the list, after creating a list we can modify it or we can add element in list.	4) In the tuple, we cannot add or modify the tuple after creating a tuple.
	5) ex :- [1, 2, 3, True]	5) ex :- (1, 2, 3, 4, True, 3, 5, 4, 6)

- Q2. → The set data type is a collection of unique data.
- In the set the data is not repeated.
  - The set is created using curly braces {}.
  - ✓ - The set is a mutable datatype in python.
  - we can add only immutable datatype in the set {}.
  - like, Tuple,
  - we cannot add list in the set because it is the mutable datatype.

Ex:- ~~s = {1, 2, 3, 4, "string"; (1, 2, 3)}~~  
~~print(s)~~

we can access elements of the set using indexing & slicing

Ex:- s[2]

O/p :- 3

- Q3. → i) The integer is a numeric type of data where the whole numbers are present then it may be positive or negative.

ii) The float is a numeric type of data where the fractional number are present.

iii) The integers are used for the exactly accurate data such as for giving age.

iv) Where as float can be used in many things as like for

giving the distance, in kilometers  
or miles.

- for ex:- we have to count the  
distance or height we cannot  
use integer no because it  
use the decimal point.

Q4. → In the dictionary we use  
key for give the value

ex:- Name :- "shraddha"

means in the dictionary datatype  
we cannot store the data  
directly firstly we have to  
give the key value and then  
the actual value.

- But in the list and tuple  
we can give or store the  
values ~~list~~ directly.

for example :- Tuple = (1, 2, 3)

List = [1, 2, 3]

Dict = {"Name": "shraddha",  
"age": 20}

5) → The doc string is a string  
which is used to the in  
the function.

The Doc string is used  
for the providing the  
accurate information about  
the particular function.

def sum ()

""" The function is used for  
addition of numbers """

The doc string is written in trip  
roat """ """

Q6. → // This operator is used for floor division in the python. - This operator is gives the value after a decimal point. suppose, we take an example

example :-  $11/5 = 2.2$   
in the division we get answer like  $2.2$ .

But in  $11//5$  floor division we get answer like  $2$ .

It returns us the value after which is present after decimal point.

Q7. → The == operator is a assignment operator in the python.

The is operator is a Identity operator in python.

== operator is used to check the condition if it is true or not.

and is operator is check the values of variable if the values are same then it returns true otherwise returns false.

example :-

$a = 10$

$b = 10$

$c = 5$

$a \text{ is } b$

$a \neq b$

O/p :- True  
False

Q) - The in operator is used for the check the element is present in the specific type of data or not.

- It mainly used in the list, tuple, set etc.

Q) - example :-  $s = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

1 in s

O/p = True

The 1 is present in the set if we give an element like 6 in s then which is not present in the set then it returns false.

Q) → - The if is a control statement in the python.

- Using if we check the condition and complete our specific execution.

example :-  $a = 10$

$b = 2$

`if (a > b) :`

~~print~~ print ("a is greater")  
print ("b is greater")

12. → i) while loop is used when the no. of iterations are known.  
ii) for loop is used when the range is given.
- while loop runs until the given condition becomes false.
  - or for loop runs until the given range.
- (a) num = 10  
example = while ( $i \leq num$ ):  
                print(i)

example : for i in range(1, 11)  
                print(i)

- 13) - The break statement is used for break the program or the given statement.  
- break is a keyword.

```
num = 10
while (i < num)
    print(i)
for i in
    break
    print(num)
```



8&gt;

i)  $+=$  operator are used compound assignment operator used for addition.

(a)

ii) It adds the value of right operand to the value of left operand.

iii) assign the result to the left operand.

(5) - The else clause is used in the control statement.

- The else ~~or~~ clause will be execute then only when the if clause becomes false.

- If the if clause becomes true the else will not executed.

(b)

example :-  $a = 10$

$b = 10$

if ( $a == b$ );

("print a is equal to

else

("print a is not equal  
to b")

14)

→ continue is used to skip the remaining code inside a loop for the current iteration on

```
for num in range(10):  
    if num == 5:  
        continue  
    print(f'Iteration: {num}')
```

Iteration