**SINDHU M D (4VZ22CS027)**

**Python:** python is high-level language (human interpreter) and interpreted language (line-by-line execution.

* C /C++ compiled full program execute at once.

**Application:**

* Data science and machine learning.
* Web development
* s/w development

**Why python:**

* easy to learn: syntax in python similar to English language. Simple
* community support: lot of libraries and resources available in python.
* Versatile: used in web development, data science ect..
* Dynamic typed: need not specify the data type in python.
* Object oriented: concept of class and product (object) but c and c++ are procedure oriented i.e functions.

**Variable:** variable in python like container that is used to store the value and we can change value of variable.

**Rules:**

* variable names contain **alpha-numeric and underscore.**
* variable may start with alphabet or underscore not by number.
* Variable in python is case sensitive.

Two types of assignment: ex a=10, b=20

a,b= 10,20

**Datatypes in python:**

**Integer🡪 int**

**Float🡪 float**

**String🡪str**

**None🡪 None**

**Boolean🡪bool**

**type()** used to check the datatype of variable . a=10

print(type(a)) #<typeclass: int>

**commands :**

single line: #this is single line command

multi-line: starts with triple quote and end with triple quote

What is the output type of input () ?

* Input() always return string , even if the user enters a number.

Is python statically or dynamically typed?

* NO need to declare the data type of variable, python figure it out at runtime.

Difference between / and //?

/ 🡪 floating-point division ex: 5/2=2.5

//🡪 integer or floor division ex : 5//2 = 2

**Sting Manipulation**

**String** is sequence of characters. Python provides useful methods to manipulate the string.

String basic operation : concatenation and replication

* Concatenation is joining of two/more strings using + operator.
* Replication is repeating a string for multiple number of times.

**String methods**

**1.upper ():** converts strings to upper case.

**2. lower ()** / **case fold() :** converts strings to lower case.

**3. strip ():** remove leading and trailing space from string.

**4.** **lstrip () and rstrip ():** return left trip version and right trip version of string.

**5**. **replace (old, new) :** replace substring from string.

**6.** **center ():** returned centered string.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [count()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_count.asp) | Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a string |
| [encode()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_encode.asp) | Returns an encoded version of the string |
| [endswith()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_endswith.asp) | Returns true if the string ends with the specified value |
| [expandtabs()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_expandtabs.asp) | Sets the tab size of the string |
| [find()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_find.asp) | Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found |
| [format()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_format.asp) | Formats specified values in a string |
| [format\_map()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_format_map.asp) | Formats specified values from a dictionary in a string |
| [index()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_index.asp) | Searches the string for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found |
| [isalnum()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isalnum.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are alphanumeric |
| [isalpha()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isalpha.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are in the alphabet |
| [isascii()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isascii.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are ascii characters |
| [isdecimal()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isdecimal.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are decimals |
| [isdigit()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isdigit.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are digits |
| [isidentifier()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isidentifier.asp) | Returns True if the string is an identifier |
| [islower()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_islower.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are lower case |
| [isnumeric()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isnumeric.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are numeric |
| [isprintable()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isprintable.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are printable |
| [isspace()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isspace.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are whitespaces |
| [istitle()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_istitle.asp) | Returns True if the string follows the rules of a title |
| [isupper()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_isupper.asp) | Returns True if all characters in the string are upper case |
| [join()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_join.asp) | Converts the elements of an iterable into a string |
| [ljust()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_ljust.asp) | Returns a left justified version of the string |
| [lower()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_lower.asp) | Converts a string into lower case |
| [lstrip()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_lstrip.asp) | Returns a left trim version of the string |
| [maketrans()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_maketrans.asp) | Returns a translation table to be used in translations |
| [partition()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_partition.asp) | Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts |
| [replace()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_replace.asp) | Returns a string where a specified value is replaced with a specified value |
| [rfind()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_rfind.asp) | Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found |
| [rindex()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_rindex.asp) | Searches the string for a specified value and returns the last position of where it was found |
| [rjust()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_rjust.asp) | Returns a right justified version of the string |
| [rpartition()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_rpartition.asp) | Returns a tuple where the string is parted into three parts |
| [rsplit()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_rsplit.asp) | Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list |
| [rstrip()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_rstrip.asp) | Returns a right trim version of the string |
| [split()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_split.asp) | Splits the string at the specified separator, and returns a list |
| [splitlines()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_splitlines.asp) | Splits the string at line breaks and returns a list |
| [startswith()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_startswith.asp) | Returns true if the string starts with the specified value |
| [strip()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_strip.asp) | Returns a trimmed version of the string |
| [swapcase()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_swapcase.asp) | Swaps cases, lower case becomes upper case and vice versa |
| [title()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_title.asp) | Converts the first character of each word to upper case |
| [translate()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_translate.asp) | Returns a translated string |
| [upper()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_upper.asp) | Converts a string into upper case |
| [zfill()](https://www.w3schools.com/python/ref_string_zfill.asp) | Fills the string with a specified number of 0 values at the beginning |

**Accessing string characters**

You can access individual characters in a string using **indexing**. Python uses **zero-based indexing**, so the first character has an index of 0.

text = "Python"

print(text[0]) # Output: P

print(text[2]) # Output: t

You can also use **negative indexing** to start counting from the end of the string.

print(text[-1]) # Output: n

print(text[-3]) # Output: h

**Slicing Strings:**

You can extract a portion (substring) of a string using slicing.

text = "Python Programming"

print(text[0:6]) # Output: Python (extracts from index 0 to 5)

print(text[:6]) # Output: Python (same as above)

print(text[7:]) # Output: Programming (from index 7 to the end)

**Special case:**

**string [start : end: skip/step]**

name= sindhu

name[::2] ouput: snh

**Escape sequence:**

Escape sequence spl characters in string that starts with backslash(\)

\n : newline

\t : tab space

\\ : backslash

**Operators:**

**1. Assignment Operators**

Assignment operators are used to assign values to variables. The simplest one is = which assigns the value on the right to the variable on the left. There are also compound assignment operators that combine arithmetic operations with assignment**.**

**Common Assignment Operators:**

=:Assigns value on the right to the variable on the left.

+=: Adds right operand to the left operand and assigns the result to the left operand.

-=: Subtracts the right operand from the left operand and assigns the result to the left operand.

\*=: Multiplies the left operand by the right operand and assigns the result to the left operand.

/=: Divides the left operand by the right operand and assigns the result to the left operand.

%=: Takes modulus of left operand by right operand and assigns the result to the left operand.

Examples:

x = 5 # Assigns 5 to x

x += 3 # Equivalent to x = x + 3, now x is 8

x -= 2 # Equivalent to x = x - 2, now x is 6

x \*= 4 # Equivalent to x = x \* 4, now x is 24

x /= 6 # Equivalent to x = x / 6, now x is 4.0

**2. Comparison Operators**

Comparison operators are used to compare two values. They return either True or False depending on the condition.

**Common Comparison Operators:**

==: Checks if two values are equal.

!=: Checks if two values are not equal.

>: Checks if the left operand is greater than the right operand.

<: Checks if the left operand is less than the right operand.

>=: Checks if the left operand is greater than or equal to the right operand.

<=: Checks if the left operand is less than or equal to the right operand.

Examples:

a = 10

b = 20

print(a == b) # Output: False

print(a != b) # Output: True

print(a > b) # Output: False

print(a < b) # Output: True

print(a >= 10) # Output: True

print(b <= 25) # Output: True

**3. Logical Operators**

Logical operators are used to combine conditional statements. They evaluate expressions and return either True or False.

**Common Logical Operators:**

**and:** Returns True if both conditions are true.

**or:** Returns True if at least one condition is true.

**not:** Reverses the logical state of its operand (True becomes False, and vice versa).

Examples:

x = 5

y = 10

z = 15

# and operator

print(x > 0 and y > 5) # Output: True (both conditions are True)

# or operator

print(x > 10 or z > 10) # Output: True (one of the conditions is True)

# not operator

print(not(x > 10)) # Output: True (reverses False to True)

**4. Membership Operators**

Membership operators test for membership within a sequence, such as a list, string, or tuple. They return True or False based on whether the value is found in the sequence.

**Membership Operators:**

**in:** Returns True if the specified value is found in the sequence.

**not in:** Returns True if the specified value is not found in the sequence.

Examples:

my\_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

my\_string = "Python"

print(3 in my\_list) # Output: True (3 is in the list)

print(6 not in my\_list) # Output: True (6 is not in the list)

print("P" in my\_string) # Output: True ("P" is in the string)

print("z" not in my\_string) # Output: True ("z" is not in the string)

**5. Bitwise Operators**

Bitwise operators perform operations on binary representations of integers. These operators are useful for low-level programming tasks like working with bits and bytes.

**Common Bitwise Operators:**

&: Bitwise AND (sets each bit to 1 if both bits are 1).

|: Bitwise OR (sets each bit to 1 if one of the bits is 1).

^: Bitwise XOR (sets each bit to 1 if only one of the bits is 1).

~: Bitwise NOT (inverts all the bits).

<<: Left shift (shifts bits to the left by a specified number of positions).

>>: Right shift (shifts bits to the right by a specified number of positions).

Examples:

a = 5 # In binary: 101

b = 3 # In binary: 011

# Bitwise AND

print (a & b) # Output: 1 (binary: 001)

# Bitwise OR

print (a | b) # Output: 7 (binary: 111)

# Bitwise XOR

print(a ^ b) # Output: 6 (binary: 110)

# Bitwise NOT

print(~a) # Output: -6 (inverts all bits)

# Left shift

print(a << 1) # Output: 10 (binary: 1010)

# Right shift

print(a >> 1) # Output: 2 (binary: 010)

In Python, the **decimal data type** is not built-in but can be imported from the decimal module. The other data types listed (int, float, and str) are built-in data types in Python.

from decimal import Decimal

# Using the Decimal data type to perform precise arithmetic

x = Decimal('10.5')

y = Decimal('3')

result = x / y

print(result) # Output: 3.500000000000000000000000000

**Which of the following statements about Python constants is true?**

They are variables whose values cannot be changed.

They are defined using the const keyword.

Python doesn't have a built-in constant type.

None of the above

**Answer:** Option

**Explanation:**

Python doesn't have a built-in constant type, unlike some other programming languages. Conventionally, constants in Python are defined using all uppercase letters to indicate that their values should not be changed, but this is only a convention and not enforced by the language.

* The **pass statement** in Python is used as a placeholder for code that has not been implemented yet.

It is a keyword that creates an empty code block and does nothing. It is commonly used when defining functions, loops, and conditional statements that will be filled in later.

* Tuples are a **sequence data type** in Python, meaning that their elements are ordered and indexed, and they can be accessed by their position in the sequence. Dictionaries and sets are not sequence data types, because they are unordered.
* The bytearray data type is used to represent a mutable sequence of bytes, rather than characters. While a bytearray can hold character data, it is not specifically designed to represent a sequence of characters like the str data type.
* The bytes data type in Python is used to represent a sequence of bytes. It is similar to the bytearray data type, but it is immutable, meaning it cannot be changed after it is created. While the bytes type can hold character data, it is not specifically designed to represent a sequence of characters like the str data type.
* The complex data type in Python is used to represent complex numbers, which are numbers with a real and imaginary part (e.g., 3 + 4j). This data type is not used to represent a sequence of characters, but rather to work with complex mathematical operations involving real and imaginary numbers.
* The str type is the standard way to represent sequences of characters in Python.
* The **bool()** function can be used to convert a number to a boolean. 0 becomes False, and any non-zero value becomes True.
* The **split()** method in Python splits a string into a list of substrings based on a specified separator. If no separator is provided, it defaults to splitting the string by **"whitespace".**

**Lists in Python**

**1. What is a List?**

A list is a collection of items that **are ordered,** **mutable (changeable**), and allow **duplicate elements**. Lists can hold items of **different data types**, such as integers, strings, or even other lists.

Syntax:

my\_list = [element1, element2, element3, ...]

Example:

fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

mixed = ["apple", 3, True]

**2. Accessing List Elements**

You can access individual elements in a **list using indexing**. Remember that Python uses **zero-based indexing**, so the first item is at index 0.

**Syntax:**

list\_name[index]

Example:

fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

print(fruits[0]) # Output: apple

print(fruits[2]) # Output: cherry

You can also use **negative indexing** to access elements from the end of the list:

print(fruits[-1]) # Output: cherry

print(fruits[-2]) # Output: banana

**3. Modifying Lists**

Lists are **mutable,** which means you can change the value of items in a list.

Changing a specific element:

fruits[1] = "orange"

print(fruits) # Output: ['apple', 'orange', 'cherry']

**Adding elements:**

**1.append():** Adds an element to the end of the list.

**fruits.append("grape")**

print(fruits) # Output: ['apple', 'orange', 'cherry', 'grape']

**2.insert():** Inserts an element at a specific index.

fruits.insert(1, "kiwi")

print(fruits) # Output: ['apple', 'kiwi', 'orange', 'cherry']

**extend() :** if we want add more than one element, it takes list that we want to add as an argument. i.e extend the list with another list.

**Note:** Rember the difference between append() and extend().

**Removing elements:**

**1.remove():** Removes the first occurrence of an element.

fruits.remove("orange")

print(fruits) # Output: ['apple', 'kiwi', 'cherry']

**2.pop():** Removes the element at a specific index (or the last item if no index is provided).

fruits.pop() # Removes the last item

print(fruits) # Output: ['apple', 'kiwi']

fruits.pop(0) # Removes the first item

print(fruits) # Output: ['kiwi']

**3.clear():** Removes all elements from the list. But it will return empty list.

fruits.clear()

print(fruits) # Output: []

**4.del keyword:** delete the list completely. Does not return any list.

**del list[index] or del list**

**Note :** remember the difference between **del keyword** and **clear()**

**4. Slicing Lists**

You can extract a portion of a list using slicing.

Syntax:

list\_name[start:stop:step]

start: The index to start the slice (inclusive).

stop: The index to stop the slice (exclusive).

step: The number of steps to **skip elements (default is 1**) i.e don’t skip anything.

Examples:

numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

print(numbers[1:4]) # Output: [1, 2, 3] (from index 1 to 3)

print(numbers[:4]) # Output: [0, 1, 2, 3] (from start to index 3)

print(numbers[2:]) # Output: [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] (from index 2 to end)

print(numbers[::2]) # Output: [0, 2, 4, 6] (every 2nd element)

**5. List Functions and Methods**

Python provides several **built-in functions** and **methods** for working with lists.

**5.1 Common Functions:**

**len(list):** Returns the number of elements in the list.

print(len(fruits)) # Output: 3

**sorted(list):** Returns a new sorted list without changing the original list.

numbers = [5, 2, 9, 1]

print(sorted(numbers)) # Output: [1, 2, 5, 9]

print(numbers) # **Original list remains unchanged: [5, 2, 9, 1]**

**sum(list):** Returns the sum of elements in a list (**for numerical lists**).

numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]

print(sum(numbers)) # Output: 10

**5.2 Common Methods:**

**index(element):** Returns the index of the first occurrence of the specified element.

print(fruits.index("apple")) # Output: 0

**count(element):** Returns the number of occurrences of an element in the list.

numbers = [1, 2, 3, 1, 1]

print(numbers.count(1)) # Output: 3

**reverse():** Reverses the elements of the list in place.

fruits.reverse()

print(fruits) # Output: ['cherry', 'orange', 'apple']

**sort():** Sorts the list in place **(ascending by default).**

numbers = [5, 2, 9, 1]

numbers.sort()

print(numbers) # Output: [1, 2, 5, 9]

**6. Nested Lists**

Lists can **contain other lists**, allowing you to create nested lists. This can be **useful for storing matrix-like data structures.**

Example:

matrix = [

[1, 2, 3],

[4, 5, 6],

[7, 8, 9]

]

# Accessing elements in a nested list

print(matrix[0]) # Output: [1, 2, 3] (first row)

print(matrix[1][1]) # Output: 5 (element in the second row, second column)

**The extend()** method is used to add elements from one list to the end of another list.

The **copy()** function is used to create a shallow copy of a list in Python.

**What is the correct way to create a new list by multiplying each element of an existing list by 2 in Python?**

new\_list = list \* 2

new\_list = [element \* 2 for element in old\_list]

new\_list = old\_list.multiply(2)

new\_list = old\_list \* 2

**Answer:** Option b

* The **clear method** in Python lists is used to remove all elements from the list, **leaving it empty.**
* **The + operator** is used to concatenate two lists in Python.
* **The remove method** removes an element **by value**, while the **pop method** removes an element **by index.**
* **The list() constructor** in Python can be used to **create an empty list**, **convert a tuple to a list**, and **convert a string to a list**.
* The **rindex()** method is used to find the index of the last occurrence of a specific element in a list.
* How can you remove all occurrences of a specific element from a list?

list.remove\_all(element)

list.delete(element)

list.remove(element, all=True)

list = [x for x in list if x != element]

**Answer:** Option

**Explanation:**

To remove all occurrences of a specific element, you can use a list comprehension to filter out the unwanted element.

* Checking if not list: is a common way to check if a list is empty in Python.
* Using **set() to** remove duplicates and then converting it back to a list creates a new list with unique elements.
* How can you check if a list contains only numeric elements in Python?

all(isinstance(x, int) for x in my\_list)

Using all() with isinstance() checks if all elements in the list are of type int.

* How can you create a list of squared values from another list in Python?

squared\_list = list.square\_values()

squared\_list = [x^2 for x in original\_list]

squared\_list = list.map(lambda x: x\*\*2, original\_list)

squared\_list = [x\*\*2 for x in original\_list]

**Answer:** Option d

**Technical Coding Answers**

**1. Reverse a list without reverse() or slicing**

def reverse\_list(lst):

result = []

for i in lst:

result = [i] + result

return result

**2. Find largest and smallest elements**

lst = [3, 1, 7, 5]

print(max(lst)) # 7

print(min(lst)) # 1

**3. Count frequency of each element**

lst = [1, 2, 2, 3, 1]

freq = {}

for item in lst:

freq[item] = freq.get(item, 0) + 1

print(freq)

**4. Check if list is palindrome**

def is\_palindrome(lst):

return lst == lst[::-1]

**5. Remove duplicates without using set**

def remove\_duplicates(lst):

result = []

for i in lst:

if i not in result:

result.append(i)

return result

**6. Flatten a nested list**

def flatten(lst):

result = []

for i in lst:

if isinstance(i, list):

result += flatten(i)

else:

result.append(i)

return result

**7. Rotate a list by k elements**

def rotate\_list(lst, k):

k = k % len(lst)

return lst[-k:] + lst[:-k]

**8. Find second largest number**

def second\_largest(lst):

unique = list(set(lst))

unique.sort()

return unique[-2]

**9. Split list into two halves**

def split\_list(lst):

mid = len(lst) // 2

return lst[:mid], lst[mid:]

**10. Find all pairs with given sum**

def find\_pairs(lst, target):

pairs = []

seen = set()

for num in lst:

if target - num in seen:

pairs.append((num, target - num))

seen.add(num)

return pairs

**. Tuples in Python**

A tuple is a collection of items that is **ordered and immutable** (unchangeable). Tuples are similar to lists, but once a tuple is created, you cannot modify it. They are often used to group related data together.

**Syntax:**

my\_tuple = (element1, element2, element3, ...)

Example:

my\_tuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")

numbers\_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4)

**Creating a Tuple with One Element:**

To create a tuple with **only one element, include a trailing comma:**

**single\_element\_tuple = ("apple",)**

**2. Accessing Tuple Elements**

You can access elements in a tuple using **indexing,** just like with lists. Tuples also support **negative indexing.**

Example:

fruits = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")

print(fruits[0]) # Output: apple

print(fruits[-1]) # Output: cherry

**Slicing Tuples:**

You can also slice tuples to access a subset of the elements.

print(fruits[1:3]) # Output: ('banana', 'cherry')

**3. Tuple Operations**

Although tuples are immutable, you can perform various operations with them.

**Tuple Concatenation:**

You can combine two or more tuples using **the + operator.**

tuple1 = (1, 2, 3)

tuple2 = (4, 5, 6)

combined\_tuple = tuple1 + tuple2

print(combined\_tuple) # Output: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

**Tuple Repetition:**

You can repeat a tuple multiple times using **the \* operator.**

repeated\_tuple = (1, 2) \* 3

print(repeated\_tuple) # Output: (1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)

**Checking Membership:**

You can check if an item exists in a tuple using the in operator.

print("apple" in fruits) # Output: True

**4. Tuple Methods**

Though tuples are immutable, Python provides some built-in methods for working with tuples.

**count():** Returns the number of times an element appears in the tuple.

my\_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 1, 1)

print(my\_tuple.count(1)) # Output: 3

**index():** Returns the index of the first occurrence of an element.

my\_tuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")

print(my\_tuple.index("banana")) # Output: 1

**5. Advantages of Using Tuples**

**Immutable:** This property ensures that tuple data cannot be modified after creation, making them useful for fixed data.

**Faster than Lists:** Due to immutability, tuples are generally faster than lists.

Can Be Used as Keys in Dictionaries: Since tuples are hashable, they can be used as keys in dictionaries, unlike lists.

**6. Sets in Python**

A set is a collection of unique items that is unordered and unindexed. Sets do not allow duplicate values. Sets are useful for performing operations like union, intersection, and difference.

**Syntax:**

my\_set = {element1, element2, element3, ...}

Example:

fruits\_set = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}

numbers\_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

**Empty Set:**

To create an empty set, use the set() function (not {}, which creates an empty dictionary).

empty\_set = set()

**7. Set Operations**

Sets support mathematical operations like union, intersection, and difference.

**Union:**

The union of two sets combines all elements from both sets, removing duplicates.

set1 = {1, 2, 3}

set2 = {3, 4, 5}

union\_set = set1 | set2 # Output: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

**Intersection:**

The intersection of two sets returns elements that are common to both sets.

intersection\_set = set1 & set2 # Output: {3}

**Difference:**

The difference between two sets returns elements that are in the first set but not in the second.

difference\_set = set1 - set2 # Output: {1, 2}

**Symmetric Difference:**

The symmetric difference returns elements that are in either of the sets but not in both.

sym\_diff\_set = set1 ^ set2 # Output: {1, 2, 4, 5}

8. Set Methods

Sets come with several useful methods for performing common tasks.

**add():** Adds an element to the set.

fruits\_set.add("orange")

print(fruits\_set) # Output: {'apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange'}

**remove():** Removes a specified element from the set. Raises an error if the element does not exist.

fruits\_set.remove("banana")

print(fruits\_set) # Output: {'apple', 'cherry'}

**discard():** **Removes a specified element without raising an error if it does not exist.**

fruits\_set.discard("banana") # No error if "banana" is not in the set

**pop():** Removes a random element from the set.

fruits\_set.pop()

**clear():** Removes all elements from the set.

fruits\_set.clear()

**9. Differences Between Lists, Tuples, and Sets**

**Feature List Tuple Set**

**Ordering** Ordered Ordered Unordered

**Mutability** Mutable Immutable Mutable

**Duplicates** Allows duplicates Allows duplicates No duplicates

**Indexing** Supports indexing Supports indexing No indexing

**Common Uses** General collection Fixed data Unique items

* The **set()** constructor converts a string into a set of its characters.
* An empty set can be created using the set() constructor.
* The **issubset()** method is used to check if a set is a subset of another set.
* The **update()** method is used to add elements to the set.
* The **isdisjoint()** method checks if two sets have no elements in common.
* The **symmetric\_difference()** method returns the elements that are unique to each set.
* The **frozenset()** function is used to create an immutable set in Python
* **Frozensets** can be used as **dictionary keys**
* The **intersection\_update()** method is used to find the intersection of multiple sets.
* The **copy()** method creates a shallow copy of the set

**Dictionaries in Python**

A dictionary in Python is a collection of **key-value pairs.** Each key in a dictionary is associated with a value, and you can retrieve or manipulate data using the key. Unlike lists and tuples, dictionaries are unordered and mutable (changeable).

**1. Creating a Dictionary**

You can create a dictionary using curly braces {} or the dict() function.

**Syntax:**

my\_dict = {

"key1": "value1",

"key2": "value2",

"key3": "value3"

}

**Example:**

Let's create a dictionary of famous cities in Karnataka and their popular dishes.

karnataka\_food = {

"Bengaluru": "Bisi Bele Bath",

"Mysuru": "Mysore Pak",

"Mangaluru": "Neer Dosa"

}

**2. Accessing Dictionary Elements**

To access the values stored in a dictionary, you use the key.

**Example:**

print(karnataka\_food["Mysuru"]) # Output: Mysore Pak

You can also use **the get()** method to access values, which is safer because it doesn’t throw an error if the key doesn’t exist.

print(karnataka\_food.get("Mangaluru")) # Output: Neer Dosa

print(karnataka\_food.get("Shivamogga", "Not Found")) # Output: Not Found

**3. Adding and Updating Dictionary Elements**

You can add new key-value pairs or update existing values in a dictionary.

**Adding an Item:**

karnataka\_food["Shivamogga"] = "Kadubu"

print(karnataka\_food)

**Updating an Item:**

karnataka\_food["Bengaluru"] = "Ragi Mudde"

**4. Removing Elements from a Dictionary**

You can remove items from a dictionary using several methods:

**pop():** Removes the specified key and returns the associated value.

mysuru\_food = karnataka\_food.pop("Mysuru")

print(mysuru\_food) # Output: Mysore Pak

**del:** Removes the specified key.

del karnataka\_food["Mangaluru"]

**clear():** Empties the dictionary.

karnataka\_food.clear()

**5. Dictionary Methods**

Here are some common methods available for dictionaries:

**keys():** Returns all the keys in the dictionary.

print(karnataka\_food.keys()) # Output: dict\_keys(['Bengaluru', 'Mysuru', 'Mangaluru'])

**values():** Returns all the values in the dictionary.

print(karnataka\_food.values()) # Output: dict\_values(['Bisi Bele Bath', 'Mysore Pak', 'Neer Dosa'])

**items():** Returns key-value pairs as tuples.

print(karnataka\_food.items()) # Output: dict\_items([('Bengaluru', 'Bisi Bele Bath'), ('Mysuru', 'Mysore Pak'), ('Mangaluru', 'Neer Dosa')])

**update():** Updates the dictionary with another dictionary or iterable.

new\_dishes = {"Hubballi": "Girmit"}

karnataka\_food.update(new\_dishes)

**6. Dictionary Characteristics**

**Unordered:** Dictionary keys are not stored in any particular order.

**Mutable:** You can change, add, or remove items.

**Keys Must Be Immutable:** Keys in a dictionary must be of a data type that is immutable, such as a string, number, or tuple.

**Unique Keys:** A dictionary cannot have duplicate keys. If you try to add a duplicate key, the latest value will overwrite the previous one.

**key in dictionary:** The in keyword is used to check if a key is present in a dictionary.

The **setdefault()** method sets the default value for a key if the key is not present in the dictionary.

The **len()** function returns the number of keys in a dictionary.

The defaultdict from the collections module is used to create a dictionary with a default value for all new keys.( collections.defaultdict(default\_value))

What does the dictionary.fromkeys(keys, default\_value) method do?

The fromkeys() method creates a new dictionary with specified keys and default values.

Using the syntax {\*\*dict, \*\*another\_dict} allows you to merge two dictionaries and create a new one.

dictionary.pop(key, None) : The pop() method with a default value of None removes a key-value pair from a dictionary without raising an error if the key is not present.

How do you create a dictionary with keys from one list and values from another list?

[key: value for key, value in zip(keys, values)}

**Conditional Statements in Python: if, elif, and else**

In programming, conditional statements are used to perform different actions based on different conditions. Python uses if, elif, and else statements to allow your program to make decisions.

**1. The if Statement**

The if statement is used to test a condition. If the condition is True, the block of code under the if statement is executed.

Syntax:

**if condition:**

**# Code block to execute if the condition is True**

Example:

Let's say you want to check if it's time for dinner (assuming dinner time is 8 PM).

time = 20 # 20 represents 8 PM in 24-hour format

if time == 20:

print("It's time for dinner!")

Here, the program checks if the variable time is equal to 20 (8 PM). If it's 20, the message "It's time for dinner!" is printed.

**2. The else Statement**

The else statement provides an alternative block of code to execute when the if condition is False.

Syntax:

**if condition:**

**# Code block if the condition is True**

**else:**

**# Code block if the condition is False**

Example:

Let's extend the dinner example by adding an alternative action if it's not 8 PM.

time = 18 # 6 PM

if time == 20:

print("It's time for dinner!")

else:

print("It's not dinner time yet.")

If the condition (time == 20) is False (because the time is 6 PM), the program prints "It's not dinner time yet."

**3. The elif Statement**

The elif (short for "else if") statement checks another condition if the previous if or elif condition was False. You can have multiple elif statements to test various conditions.

Syntax:

**if condition1:**

**# Code block if condition1 is True**

**elif condition2:**

**# Code block if condition2 is True**

**else:**

**# Code block if none of the above conditions are True**

Example:

Let’s create a system to check meal times based on the time of the day:

time = 15 # 3 PM

if time == 8:

print("It's breakfast time!")

elif time == 13:

print("It's lunch time!")

elif time == 20:

print("It's dinner time!")

else:

print("It's not a meal time.")

Here, the program checks multiple conditions:

If the time is 8 AM, it prints "It's breakfast time!".

If the time is 1 PM, it prints "It's lunch time!".

If the time is 8 PM, it prints "It's dinner time!".

If none of these conditions are true, it prints "It's not a meal time."

**4. Comparison Operators in if Statements**

You can use comparison operators to compare values in if statements:

==: Equal to

!=: Not equal to

<: Less than

>: Greater than

<=: Less than or equal to

>=: Greater than or equal to

Example:

Let’s check if someone is eligible to vote in Karnataka (minimum age for voting is 18).

age = 19

if age >= 18:

print("You are eligible to vote.")

else:

print("You are not eligible to vote.")

Here, the condition age >= 18 checks if the age is greater than or equal to 18. If True, it prints that the person is eligible to vote. Otherwise, it prints that they are not eligible.

**5. Logical Operators in if Statements**

You can also use logical operators to combine multiple conditions in if statements:

**and:** Returns True if both conditions are True

**or:** Returns True if at least one condition is True

**not:** Reverses the result of a condition

Example:

Let’s say you want to check if someone is eligible for a student discount. The person must be both under 18 years of age and have a student ID.

age = 16

has\_student\_id = True

if age < 18 and has\_student\_id:

print("You are eligible for the student discount!")

else:

print("You are not eligible for the student discount.")

Here, the condition age < 18 and has\_student\_id checks if both conditions are True. If so, the message "You are eligible for the student discount!" is printed.

**6. Example: Checking Bus Ticket Prices**

Let’s create an example based on ticket prices for a Karnataka KSRTC bus. If the passenger is under 5 years old, the ticket is free. If the passenger is between 5 and 12 years old, they get a child discount. If the passenger is 60 years or older, they get a senior citizen discount. Otherwise, they pay the full fare.

age = 65

if age < 5:

print("Ticket is free.")

elif age <= 12:

print("You get a child discount.")

elif age >= 60:

print("You get a senior citizen discount.")

else:

print("You pay the full fare.")

In this example:

If the passenger is younger than 5 years, the output is "Ticket is free."

If they are 5 to 12 years old, it prints "You get a child discount."

If they are 60 or older, it prints "You get a senior citizen discount."

For all other ages, it prints "You pay the full fare."

**7. Nested if Statements**

You can also use if statements inside other if statements. This is called nesting.

Example:

Let’s say you’re planning to visit Mysuru. You want to decide whether to go based on the day of the week and the weather.

day = "Saturday"

is\_raining = False

if day == "Saturday" or day == "Sunday":

if not is\_raining:

print("Let's visit Mysuru!")

else:

print("It's raining, let's stay home.")

else:

print("It's a weekday, let's wait for the weekend.")

Here, the program first checks if it’s a weekend. If it is, it checks the weather. If it’s not raining, it prints "Let's visit Mysuru!", otherwise, it prints "It's raining, let's stay home." On weekdays, it prints "It's a weekday, let's wait for the weekend."

**8. Indentation in Python**

Python uses indentation (spaces at the beginning of a line) to define blocks of code. The indented code after an if, elif, or else statement belongs to that condition. Make sure to use consistent indentation to avoid errors.

Example:

age = 19

if age >= 18:

print("You are eligible to vote.")

print("Remember to bring your voter ID.")

else:

print("You are not eligible to vote.")

In the example above, the two print() statements are part of the if block because they are indented. Be careful to maintain the correct indentation for your code to run correctly.

**9. The match-case Statement (Python 3.10+)**

Starting from Python 3.10, you can use the match-case statement for pattern matching—similar to switch-case in other languages like C or JavaScript. It helps you write cleaner and more readable code when checking a variable against multiple constant values.

Syntax:

match variable:

case value1:

# Code block for value1

case value2:

# Code block for value2

case \_:

# Default case (like else)

Example:

Let’s check the type of day using match-case.

day = "Sunday"

match day:

case "Monday":

print("Start of the work week.")

case "Friday":

print("Almost weekend!")

case "Saturday" | "Sunday":

print("It's the weekend!")

case \_:

print ("Just another weekday.")

If day is "Sunday" or "Saturday", it prints "It's the weekend!"

The \_ is a wildcard that matches anything—like a default else.

This is functionally similar to the earlier if-elif example but can be more readable when checking one variable against many constant values.

Note: Use match-case only if you're using Python 3.10 or newer. It’s not available in earlier versions.