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Q17



• list

- The list in python to create the sum of the list.

✓ A list of the similar to collection which is the ordered and mutable list. allow duplicate the list. duplicate member.

Example :-

Syntax :- Lists are defined using the square brackets "[]".

Example of list :- # creating a list

```
my-list = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

modifying a list

```
my-list.append(5) # adding an element
```

```
my-list[0] = 0 # changing an element
```

```
print (my-list)
```

• Tuple

- The Tuple in python are immutable
- Iterations are comparatively faster
- Accessing the elements is best accomplished with a tuple data types.

- the element in Parenthesis (),

Example of TUPLE:-

creating a tuple

my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4)

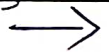
~~trying~~ trying to modify a tuple will result in an error

my_tuple[0] = 0 this will rise a type error

print (my_tuple)

output :- (1, 2, 3, 4)

Q2]



- set the data type in python used to store several items in a single variable.

- It is a collection that is written with curly brackets and is both unordered and unordered. the set of the data in purpose.

• Illustrate use

- The order of data does not matter
- You do not need any repetitions in the data elements.

Example :- my_set = {1, '5', 7.8}

print (my_set)

O/P :- {1, '5', 7.8}

Q3)

• Float

- Float is a function or reusable code in python that is a common data format
- Floating numbers represent machine level double-precision floating point numbers.

• Integer

- It is classified into zero, positive, or negative whole numbers with no factorial number use in python.

Example of Float:- import math

```
radius = 5.3  
area = math.pi * radius * 2  
print("Radius", radius)  
print("Area of the circle",  
      area)
```

O/P :- Radius 5.3
Area of circle: 88.24733

Q4)

→ • dictionary data type

- The dictionary are used to python. the data structure that store the value in key: value pairs.
- Separated by commas and surrounded the curly braces in dictionary.
- list and tuples are different to the use of dictionary.

Example of dictionary:-

```
Dict = { name: " sneha" }
print = { name: " sneha" }
```

o/p :- sneha.

Q5)

→ - A docstring is a string used to document a Python module, class, function or method.

- It's specified in source code that is used like a comment to document a specific segment of code.

② - string is used to separated by comma and the specific function.



- Q6] • // operator used
- This operator is used to in Python. Floor division
 - Divides and returns the integer value of the quotient.

ex:- 3//4
4//3

o/p:- 1

Q7]

- • == operator
- This operator check the value of the left of the operator is equal to the one of the right.

ex:- 3 == 3.0

o/p - True

- is operator.
- If two operators had a same identify it returns true. otherwise, it returns false.
- ex:- 2 is 20

o/p:- False

Q87

- $=$ operator
- Adds and Assign operators.
- adds the value on either side and assigns it to the expression of the left.
- $a += 10$ is the same as $a = a + 10$

②

ex:- $???$ $a += 2$
 $print(a)$

O/P :- 9

Q88

- in operator
- straightforward to use.
- it checks the whether value ~~exist~~ in a sequence or return a boolean value true if the value in the sequence, and false if it's not.

②

ex:-

$numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$
 $print(3 in numbers)$

O/P :-

True.