ASSIGNMENT-3

1. How does break, continue and pass work?

Ans: Using loops in Python automates and repeats the tasks in an efficient manner. But sometimes there may be arise a condition where you want to exit from the loop completely we use break statement, to skip a condition and causes the next iteration of the loop to run immediately we use continue statement, pass statement simply do nothing, you use pass when you create a method that you don't want to implement, yet.

2. What is the difference between list and tuples in Python?

Ans: The key difference between the tuples and lists is that while the tuples are immutable objects and the lists are mutable. Tuples are more memory efficient than the lists.

3. What are functions in Python?

Ans: In computer programming, a function is a named section of a code that performs a specific task. This typically involves taking some input, manipulating the input and returning an output.

4. What is a lambda function?

Ans: A lambda function is a small anonymous function. A lambda function can take any number of arguments, but can only have one expression.

5. How can you generate random numbers in Python?

Ans: 1. import random n= random.random()

   print(n)

2. import random n = random.randint(0,22)

   print(n)

3. import random randomlist = []for i in range (0,5):

   n= random.randint(1,30)randomlist

4. import random #Generate 5 random numbers between 10 and 30 randomlist=random

6. What is the difference between range & xrange?

Ans: The range and xrange are two functions that could be used to iterate a certain number of times in for loops in python. Range returns range object and xrange returns the generator object that can be used to display numbers only by looping. The only particular range is displayed on demand and hence called "lazy evaluation". The variable storing the range created by range() takes more memory compared to the variable storing the range using xrange(). As range() returns the list, all the operation that can be used on list can be used on it, xrange() returns the xrange object , operations associated to list cannot be applied on it, hence a disadvantage. Because of the fact that xrange() evaluates only the generator object containing only the values that are required by lazy evaluation, therefore is faster in implementation than range().

7. How do you write comments in Python?

Ans: Comments in python begin with a hash mark (#) and whitespace character and continue to the end of the line.