25/30

Name :- Swapnil Suresh Panchdane
Assesment 1st
Batch - DA18
Date - 29/06/2024

Q.1

List	Tuple
- List is built in data type in python which is created using square brackets. []	- Tuple is sequance data type in python which is used created using round brackets ( ).
- Example.	- Example.
List1 = [1, 2, 3, 4] print (type (List1))	Tuple1 = (1, 2, 3, 4) print (type (Tuple1))
o/p → <class 'List'>	o/p → <class 'Tuple'>
- elements of list is seperated by using comma.	- elements of tuple's a seperated by using com
- we can store any data type items.	- we can store any type data

Q.11

→ - if statement is used to check the particular condition in python.

- It returns block after that condition is True otherwise it doesn't return any output.

Example :-

```
a=100
if (a>10)
print("number is grater than 10")
```

o/p → number is greater than 10.

Q3

int

- int is the numeric data type which store whole number. (+ve, -ve, 0)

- Ex. ~~int~~ a=10
  print(type(a))
  o/p → <int>

Float

- Float is the numeric data type which store fractional (point) valu (Floating point value

- b=10.4
  print(type(b))
  o/p → <float>

Ex. Ex. where string is more appropriate.

```
int a=10
int b=5
Float c=a/b
print(c)
```

o/p → 0.5

Q.8

→ - '+=' operator is type of Assignment operator in python.

- this operator used to assign some value to th variable.

Example :-

```
a=10
a+=10
print(a)
```

o/p → 20

↳ Functionality → it work as addition.

Q.9

- operator's are the mathmatical sign's which a used to perform some operations between th operands.

- a + b → Here a & b are operand
+ - operator.

- if operator is used to check the given value is present or not in the give data structure (list, tuple, dictionary).

- Types of operator →
Arithmetic operator (+, -, *, %, /, **)
Assignment operator (+=, -=)
logical operator (AND, OR)
Relational operator <, >, =>

Q. 6

→ '//' operator is known as "Floor division"

- This operator is used to perform Floor division and return the value nearest to the whole numbers.

```
a=7
b=3
c=a//b
print(c)
```

o/p → 2

Q.4)

- dictionary is the built in data type in python
- in dictionary is store value in "key-value" Format, means every key have some value
- dictionary is created by using curly braces.

Ex

```
dict1 = {1:'Swapnil', 2:'Panchdane'}
print(type(dict1))
```

o/p → <class 'dict'>

Q. 12]

While	For
- while is Entry control loop	- For is also entry control loop.
- in while loop, the firstly we put a condition is round brackets.	- in For loop we put condition, initialization & increment decrement in Single brackets.
- a=10 while (a<10): print(a) a++	- a=10 For (a<10 ; a++) For i in a : print(i)

Q.2]

→ - Set data type is used to create the set in python.

- Set is created by by using curly braces.

- we can store same type of data in set.

Example

```
a = {1, 2, 3, 4}
print(type(a))
```

o/p → <class 'set'>

Q.13

→

- Break statement is used to break the flow of control statement.

- we use break statement in control statement.

- by using break operator we can take exit from control statement like if-elif ladder.

- if

```
a=10
if (a<5)
    print("less than 10")
    continue:
elif (a<6)
    print("less than 10 second time")
    Break;
```

Q.14

continue statement is used to continue the execution of control statement.

- we have to put colon (:) at the end of continue to use continue in our program.

```
a=10
if(a<5)
    print("less than 10")
    continue:
elif(a<6)
    print("less than 10 second time")
    Break;
```

Q. 7)

→ - == is Assignment operator used to Assign the value to a variable.

- = is operator used to provide some value to a variable.

ex.

```
a=10
print(a)
```

o/p → 10

```
a=10
if a%.2==0:
print("even")
else:
:print("odd")
```

Q. 5

→ doc string is the first statement of our python program, module, class or method.

- it is used to document the code & provide description about the module.

- doc string is put inside the (""" """).

- Example.

```
""" code """
```

- code to be executed.

Q. 15

→ - else clause is used in loop for if our condition is false then what will print so we use else clause statement.

- it print statement if the condition is false. in the given range.

- example :-

```
a=10
for i in a:
    if(a<10):
        print("Hello")
    else:
        print("world").
```

- use of else clause in loop is good pratice. it will print statement after the if condition is false.

Q. 10)

use of ternary operator is the concise way to write conditional statement in python.

- ex.

```
if condition:
    value if true if condition else
    value if false
```

~~a~~ if ~~true~~