

\rightarrow list $\rightarrow []$

dictionary $\rightarrow \{\}$
 \downarrow
not ordered, e.g. ["tomato"] = 5

→ Set: $a = [1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3]$ list
then $b = \text{set}(a) = [1, 2, 3]$ only unique elements

→ Tuple : $x = (1, 2, 3) \rightarrow$ cannot change

→ Loops = iteration
eg. for x in a :
 print(x)

for x in range(5, 11):
 $\hookrightarrow 5 \leq x < 11$

continue \rightarrow go back to start
of loop

- \t → tab
- \n → enter in print
- % → mod (remainder)

break \rightarrow break outta loop

Fibonacci $\rightarrow 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, \dots$

→ Iteration → uses processor (speed)
Recursion → uses RAM (storage)

⇒ NLP

part of speech tagging \rightarrow label every word
Named entity (eg. Taj Mahal) } Tagging

→ Relation detection (Kurosawa = That Japanese director)

↳ Earlier dataset → journalist texts

that GPT (quizzing best data) trained on common crawl \rightarrow problem is contextless noise need focused datasets