

Q1

Set: Set is a data type in python, which we use to store without duplication

example: `a = {1, 2, 3}`

Tuple: It is used to store data in order which are also unchangeable

example: `a = (1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b')`

**Remarks: True Answer. Read more about it missing technical terms**

Q2

Dictionary: It is used to store data in form of keys and values

example: `a = {"name": "Ali", "Gender": "male"}`

List: It is used to create a list of item which can be accessed or can be change by the index.

example: `a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`

**Remarks: Good.**

Q3

set items are unchangeable means that as in list we can access its value and change it with any value with the help of its index

**Remarks: incomplete. Read more about it**

Q4

`y = {"Name": "Ali"}`

**Remarks: Read Question and Understand then answer.**

Q5

This type of collection is known as set and we cannot insert value "Apple" in it because it is in the set .

**Remarks: Good.**

Q6

`[35, 24]`

**Remarks: Good.**

Q7

"yesyesyesyesyes"

**Remarks: Good.**

Q8

a.sort()

**Remarks: Good.**

Q9

collection1 is list

collection2 is tuple

**Remarks: Good.**

Q10

d = dict(person)

**Remarks: Good.**

Q11

these methods are belongs to Dictionary

setdefault(): this function is used to set a default value for all the items in a dictionary

get(): It is used to get the value by the given item name from the dictionary

update(): It is used to update an item and its value in the dictionary

**Remarks: Read more about setdefault() method.**

Q12

these methods also belongs to Dictionary

keys(): Key is used to get all keys

values(): Values is use to get all values

item(): Item is used to get all items

**Remarks: Read more about item() method.**

Q13

**Remarks: Answer?**

Q14

a = "python"

b = "python"

c = "None or False"

d = True

e = False

**Remarks: c and e answers are c=None, e=False. read more about or**

Q15

a.reverse()

**Remarks: Wrong Answer. Read more about string method and find solution for this solution.**

Q16

"bad data"

**Remarks: Wrong Answer. Incomplete answer**

Q17

yes, we can return

def person()

{

    a = input("Age : ")

    b = input("Name : ")

    return a, b

}

**Remarks: Excellent.**

Q18

shallow copy : give assign its address

example:

deep copy : it assign values

example:

**Remarks: Read more about shallow copy and deep copy.**

Q19

a = {1, 4, 5, (9, 8, 7)}

**Remarks: Good.**

Q20

a = {1, 4, 5, [9, 8, 7]}

**Remarks: Wrong Answer.**

Q21

a = "asd"

b = "fgh"

c = a + b

**Remarks: Good.**

Q22

555, 444, 555

**Remarks: Wrong. You give list as a parameter and append one more element in method and return list**

**So return value should be list [555,444,555]**

Q22

Namespaces :

**Remarks: Answer?**

Q23

Decorators: It is started with @. And used to change the functionality in OOP.

**Remarks: Read more about it.**

Q24

Slicing : it is used to get value from a specific range. ' : ' is used for slicing.

**Remarks: Good.**

Q25

Generators: It is used to generate no. it return it with yield

**Remarks: Good.**

Q26

y = [word.capitalize() for word in names]

**Remarks: Good.**

Q27

print("B" if b != " else "Null")

**Remarks: Good.**

Q28

a = [int(n) for n in (numbers)]

**Remarks: where is sorting? You just convert number into integer.**

Q29

**Remarks: Answer?**

Q30

def Empty():

pass

**Remarks:** Good.

Q31

```
list = ['abcd', 786, 2.23, 'Pakistan', 'abcd', 786, 2.23, 'Pakistan']
```

**Remarks:** Good.

Q32

```
a = [x * 10 for x in range(1, 11)]
```

**Remarks:** Good.

Q33

```
l = list(d.keys())
```

**Remarks:** Good.

Q34

**Remarks:** Answer??

Q35

```
list1.extend(list2)
```

**Remarks:** incomplete. Other ways to join two list?

Q36

```
a = list(string)
```

**Remarks:** Wrong Answer.

Q37

```
str = str.join(list)
```

**Remarks:** Wrong Answer.

Q38

```
no = [n for n in range(1, 101)]
```

```
s = ["Even" if n % 2 == 0 else "Odd" for n in no]
```

print(s)

**Remarks: Excellent.**

Q39

Append: It append a single no. in the list.

Extend: It can extends multiple no. in the list.

**Remarks: incomplete. Examples???**

Q40

Remove(): it removes the no. from the list but doesn't display it.

Pop(): It removes the last no. from the list and also display it on the screen.

**Remarks: Read more about it.**