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Strings in Python

In [1]:
```
# Assigning string to a variable
a = 'This is the string'
print (a)
b = "This is the string"
print (b)
c = '''This is the string'''
print (c)
```

```
This is the string
This is the string
This is the string
```

Lists in Python

In [2]:
```
# Declaring a list
L = [1, "a" , "string" , 1+2]
print (L)
#Adding an element in the list
L.append(6)
print (L)
#Deleting last element from a list
L.pop()
print (L)
#Displaying Second element of the list
print (L[1])
```

```
[1, 'a', 'string', 3]
[1, 'a', 'string', 3, 6]
[1, 'a', 'string', 3]
a
```

Tuples in Python

In [3]:
```
tup = (1, "a", "string", 1+2)
print(tup)
print(tup[1])
```

```
(1, 'a', 'string', 3)
a
```

Dictionaries in Python

A Python dictionary is a data structure that stores the value in key: value pairs. Values in a dictionary can be of any data type and can be duplicated, whereas keys can't be repeated

and must be immutable.

In [4]:
```
d = {1: 'Aman', 2: 'Yasin', 3: 'Mehtar'}
print(d)
```

```
{1: 'Aman', 2: 'Yasin', 3: 'Mehtar'}
```

Create a Dictionary

In [5]:
```
# create dictionary using { }
d1 = {1: 'The', 2: 'Amazing', 3: 'Spiderman'}
print(d1)

# create dictionary using dict() constructor
d2 = dict(a = "The", b = "Stranger", c = "Things")
print(d2)
```

```
{1: 'The', 2: 'Amazing', 3: 'Spiderman'}
{'a': 'The', 'b': 'Stranger', 'c': 'Things'}
```

Accessing Dictionary Items

In [6]:
```
d = { "name": "Aman", 1: "Python", (1, 2): [1,2,4] }

# Access using key
print(d["name"])

# Access using get()
print(d.get("name"))
```

```
Aman
Aman
```

Adding and Updating Dictionary Items

In [7]:
```
d = {1: 'The', 2: 'Amazing', 3: 'Spiderman'}

# Adding a new key-value pair
d["age"] = 22

# Updating an existing value
d[1] = "Python dict"

print(d)
```

```
{1: 'Python dict', 2: 'Amazing', 3: 'Spiderman', 'age': 22}
```