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Class Assessment 1st

18/30

Q.1.

→

List	Tuple
1] List is a ~~im~~mutable entity.	1] Tuple is a immutable entity.
2] In list square bracket '[]' is used.	2] In tuple normal round braces '()' is used.
3] To access the elements from the list, we use the index number and square bracket, generally we put the index no. within the square bracket	3] To access the elements from the tuple, we can perform the possible get of front and rear element in tuple using the access brackets in similar way in which element can be accessed in list.

4] for eg :-
# creating a list 	
Li = [2, 3, 4, 10, 20, 15]
print(type(Li))
print(Li)
	4] for eg :-
	# creating a tuple
	tup = (10, 20, 30, 40, 50)
	print(type(tup))
	print(tup)

Q.2.

→ i. Set is a datatype present in python.
ii. To create a set, we use ~~square~~ curly bracket '{}'.
iii. Generally, we ~~use~~ create a set of related element or entity.

iv. Set is an mutable entity. we can add or modify their elements. add() is used to add the elements in set.

v. for eg:-

Q.2
→ i. S = {100, 200, 300, 400, 500}
print (type (S))
(ii) print (S)

Q.3
→ i. The number which is present in the decimal form which is considered as "float number".
ii. The number which is present in the integeric form, is considered as "integer number".
iii. If you are performing any operation on integer number then the result will also in the form of integer, hence we cannot assume the actual result.
(2) iv. If you are performing any operation on float number then the result is also in elaborated form.

v. foreg:-

integer	Float
a = 10	a = 9
b = 5	b = 3.0
c = a/b	c = a/b
print ("Division is :", c)	print ("Division is :", c)

Q.4
→ i. Dictionary is different from the list and tuple because at the

Q.5
→ i.

time of creating creating list and tuple we insert the element in that but the dictionary has no elements at the time of creating dictionary.

ii. To create a dictionary, we use ~~square bracket~~ curly braces is use.

iii. In dictionary key-value pair is used.

iv. for eg :-

```
d = {1 : 'kiran', 2 : 'pawan', 3 : 'sagar'}
print(d)
```

Q.5

→ i. '//' - this operator is used in python. '//' - this operator is also called as floor operator.

ii. This is also used for removing the decimal point, and resulting the output in form of integer.

iii. for eg :-

```
m1 = 100
m2 = 91
m3 = 80
avg = m1 + m2 + m3
      3
a = 10
b = 3
c = a // b
print(c)
```

Q7. == operator :-

→ i. == operator is used for checking the condition or operand is equal to or not.

ii. If both the operands are equal then it will show the output as 'True'.

iii. is operator :-

python 'is' operator is used to compare objects base on their ability.

Q.9.

→ i. We use operator to perform any operations on operand.

ii. The 'in' operator used to check the element is present or not. Generally we use this operator in for loop.

iii.
```
s = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50}
print(type(s))
p = (10 in s)
print(p)
```

Q.11

→ i. if statement is a conditional statement.

ii. It is used to check the condition is true or false.

iii. If the condition of 'if' block is true then the 'if' block will execute.

iv.
```
a = 10
b = 10
if a == b:
    print("variable a is equal to b")
```

Q.12)

→ i. If you knowr the iteration count then prefer to use for loop.

ii. If you dont knoces the iteration count then prefer to use while loop.

iii. both the loops are entry-control loop.

iv. In while loops first we declare & assign the value to the variable.

Q.13)

→ i. To terminate or go out to the loop or any conditional statement, we use 'break statement'

ii. Using 'break' we directly go out from the condition.