

Python training - lab 4

Data types

Description	Type name	Examples
NoneType	NoneType	None
Tuple	tuple	(6, 'a') (23, True, 'abcd', [7, -8]), (6,)
Set	set	{ 'a', 5, 5.5 }
Dictionary	dict	{ 'd': 234, 56: 'abcd', ('q', 8): True }

None

```
# None is nothing, or null
```

```
a = None
```

```
# NoneType
```

```
type(a)
```

```
# b is None because print() doesn't return  
anything
```

```
b = print('abcd')
```

tuple

can contain any elements

```
t = ('abcd', 12, True)
```

```
print(t[1])      # can be accessed by index
```

```
t[1] = 'new'     # not possible to modify it
```

```
t.append('new')  # not possible to add
```

```
t = ()          # empty tuple
```

```
t = (34,)       # tuple containing only one element
```

```
t[::-1]         # reverse tuple
```

set

```
# can contain hashable elements:
# bool, int, float, str, tuple
# order not-deterministic
s = {'abcd', 12, True}

print(s[1])      # can't be accessed by index
s.add('new')     # add new element
s = set()        # empty set
s = {34}         # set containing only one element

for e in s:
    print(e)
```

dictionary

```
# keys must be hashable elements:
# values can be any type
# order not-deterministic
d = {23: 'abcd', ('a', True): {-6, 8}}

print(d[23]) # prints value of key 23
d['new'] = 55 # adds or modifies element
del d['new'] # deletes the element
d = {}      # empty dictionary
```

dictionary

```
for k in d:  
    print(k, d[k])
```

```
d.items()
```

```
d.keys()
```

```
for k, v in d.items():  
    print(k, v)
```

Operators

Operator	Explanation	Usage OK	Error
+	concatenate tuples	<code>(23, 'abc') + ('a',)</code>	<code>(23, 'abc') + 5</code>
*	multiply tuple	<code>(23, 'abc') * 3</code>	<code>(23, 'abc') * 3.5</code>
	set reunion	<code>{3, 5} {5, 7}</code>	
&	set intersection	<code>{3, 5} & {5, 7}</code>	
-	set disjunction/difference	<code>{3, 5} - {5, 7}</code>	
^	symmetric difference	<code>{3, 5} ^ {5, 7}</code>	
	dictionary reunion	<code>{2: 'abc', 4: 'Q'} {'B': 67}</code>	