* **Difference Between: -**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| List | Tuple | Set | Dictionary |
| * List is mutable. | * Tuple is immutable. | * Set is mutable. | * Dictionary is mutable. |
| * It is represented by []. | * It is represented by (). | * It is represented by {}. | * It is represented by {}. |
| * It allows duplicate elements. | * It allows duplicate elements. | * It will not allow duplicate elements. | * It does not allow duplicate elements. |
| * It can be created using list() function. | * It can be created using tuple() function. | * It can be created using set() function. | * It can be created using dict() function. |
| * It is ordered | * It is ordered | * It is unordered. | * It is unordered |
| * Creating an empty list, l=[] | * Creating an empty list, t=() | * Creating an empty list, a=set()   b=set(a) | * Creating an empty list, * d={} |

* **Membership Operators: -**

Membership Operators are the operators, which are used to check whether a value/variable exists in the sequence like string, list, tuples, sets, dictionary or not. These operator returns either True or False, if a value/variable found in the list, its returns True otherwise it returns False.

Some of the most significant ones are as defined below:

* **In Operator**: The in operator in Python is used to check if the value exists in a variable or not. When evaluated, if the operator finds a value, then it returns true otherwise false.
* **Not In Operator**: This operator is the exact opposite of the in operator. When evaluated this operator returns true if the value isn’t found and false if the value is found.
* **Built- in function in python:**
* **print():** prints the message to the screen or any other standard output device.
* **type():** typefunction is used to get the type of an object.
* **input():**to take input from the user. Whatever you enter as input, the input function converts it into a string.
* **abs():**Return the absolute value of a number.
* **all():**Return true if all elements of the iterable are true .
* **any**():Return true if any element of the *iterable* is true. If the iterable is empty, return false.
* **chr**():Return the string representing a character whose Unicode code point is the integer.
* **dir**([]):Without arguments, return the list of names in the current local scope.
* **ascii**():As repre(), return a string containing a printable representation of an object.
* **bin**():Convert an integer number to a binary string prefixed with “0b”.