assignment

August 4, 2023

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[1]: a = "mehak"
 [2]: type(a)
 [2]: str
 [3]: fruits = ['apple', 'bunana', 'orange', 'grapes', 'kiwi', True]
 [4]: print(fruits[0])
     apple
 [5]: print(fruits[5])
     True
 [6]: c=45.12
 [7]: type(c)
 [7]: float
 [8]: my_tuple = ("apple", "bunana", "cherry")
 [9]: print(my_tuple)
     ('apple', 'bunana', 'cherry')
[10]: var1=''
 []: string
 []: var2'[DS, ML, Python]'
 []: string
 []: var3 = ['DS', 'ML', 'Python']
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[]: list
 []: var4 = 1
 []: integer
[14]: 4/2
[14]: 2.0
[15]: 5%4
[15]: 1
[16]: 6//2
[16]: 3
[17]: 1**3
[17]: 1
[18]: my_list = [5,"Hello", 3.14, True, "world", 0,[1,2,3], None, {1:"one"}, False]
[19]: for element in my_list:
          print(f"Element: {element}, Data type: {type(element)}")
     Element: 5, Data type: <class 'int'>
     Element: Hello, Data type: <class 'str'>
     Element: 3.14, Data type: <class 'float'>
     Element: True, Data type: <class 'bool'>
     Element: world, Data type: <class 'str'>
     Element: 0, Data type: <class 'int'>
     Element: [1, 2, 3], Data type: <class 'list'>
     Element: None, Data type: <class 'NoneType'>
     Element: {1: 'one'}, Data type: <class 'dict'>
     Element: False, Data type: <class 'bool'>
[20]: a = 36
      b = 4
      count = 0
      while a \% b == 0 :
         a = a/b
      count += 1
          print(f"{a} is purely divisible by {b} for {count} times.")
      else:
```

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print (f"{a} is not purely divisible by {b}.")
     9.0 is purely divisible by 4 for 1 times.
[21]: |my_list = [13,9,4,1,20,7,8,15,16,17,24,5,22,19,11,3,2,6,23,14,10,21,18,12,25]
      for num in my_list:
          if num % 3 == 0:
              print(f"{num} is divisible by 3")
          print(f"{num} is not divisible by 3")
     9 is divisible by 3
     15 is divisible by 3
     24 is divisible by 3
     3 is divisible by 3
     6 is divisible by 3
     21 is divisible by 3
     18 is divisible by 3
     12 is divisible by 3
     25 is not divisible by 3
 []: Mutable data types are data types that can be changed after they are created.
       Any operation that changes the value of a mutable object will affect the
      object itself. Example of mutable data types include lists, sets, and u
       ⇔dictionaries.
[24]: list1 = [1,2,3]
      list1.append(4)
      print(list1)
     [1, 2, 3, 4]
 []: Immutable data types are data types that cannot be changed once they are
       Greated. Any operation that appears to change the value of an immutable
      object will actually create a new object with the new value. Example: the
       □following code assigns anew value to an integer (which is immutable) and
      generates an error.
[27]: my_tuple = (1,2,3)
      my_tuple[2] = 4
      TypeError
                                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
      Cell In[27], line 2
            1 my_tuple = (1,2,3)
       ----> 2 my_tuple[2] = 4
```

	TypeError:	'tuple'	object	does n	not	support	item	assignment
[]:[
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