tuple creation

```
In [4]: tup1= () #empty tuple
In [5]: tup2= (2,5,18,20) #tuple of integer numbers
In [6]: tup3= (3.4,5.2,10.4,6.7) #tuple of float numbers
In [7]: tup4= ('hi','welcome to','python') #tuple of strings
In [8]: tup5= ('python',10,(20,30),(50,40)) # nested tuples
In [9]: tup6= (10,6.4,'hello') #tuple of mixed data types
In [10]: tup7= (20,'hi',[50,40],{'hi','python'},(24,60))
In [11]: len(tup7)
Out[11]: 5
```

Tuple Indexing

```
In [12]: tup[2] #retreive third element of the tuple
Out[12]: 18
In [13]: tup4[1] #retreive second element of the tuple
Out[13]: 'welcome to'
In [14]: tup7[-1] # Last item of the tuple
Out[14]: (24, 60)
```

Tuple Slicing

```
In [15]: mytuple = ('one','two','three','four','five','six','seven','eight','nine')
In [16]: mytuple[0:4] #return all element from 0 to 4 index
Out[16]: ('one', 'two', 'three', 'four')
In [17]: mytuple[:2] #return first two items
Out[17]: ('one', 'two')
In [18]: mytuple[-3:] #return last three items
Out[18]: ('seven', 'eight', 'nine')
```

```
In [19]: mytuple[-1] #return last item of the tuple
Out[19]: 'nine'
In [20]: mytuple[:] #return whole tuple
Out[20]: ('one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven', 'eight', 'nine')
         Remove and chnge items
In [21]: mytuple
Out[21]: ('one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven', 'eight', 'nine')
In [22]: del mytuple[0] # Tuples are immutable which means we can't DELETE tuple items
                                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
        TypeError
        Cell In[22], line 1
        ---> 1 del mytuple[0] # Tuples are immutable which means we can't DELETE tuple i
       TypeError: 'tuple' object doesn't support item deletion
In [23]: mytuple[0] = 1 # Tuples are immutable which means we can't CHANGE tuple items
        TypeError
                                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
        Cell In[23], line 1
        ----> 1 mytuple[0] = 1 # Tuples are immutable which means we can't CHANGE tuple i
        tems
       TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment
In [24]: del mytuple # Deleting entire tuple object is possible
         Loop through a tuple
 In [2]: mytuple =('one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven', 'eight')
 In [3]: for i in mytuple:
             print(i)
        one
        two
        three
        four
        five
        six
        seven
        eight
 In [4]: for i in enumerate(mytuple):
             print(i)
```

```
(0, 'one')
(1, 'two')
(2, 'three')
(3, 'four')
(4, 'five')
(5, 'six')
(6, 'seven')
(7, 'eight')
```

count

```
In [9]: mytuple = ('one', 'two', 'two', 'four', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven', '
In [10]: mytuple.count('four') # Number of times item "four" occurred in the tuple.
Out[10]: 2
In [11]: mytuple.count('one') # Number of times item "one" occurred in the tuple.
Out[11]: 1
```

tuple membership

two is present in the tuple

index position

```
In [19]: mytuple
Out[19]: ('one', 'two', 'two', 'four', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven', 'eight')
In [20]: mytuple.index('five') # Index of first element equal to 'five'
Out[20]: 6
In [24]: mytuple.index('one') # Index of first element equal to 'one'
Out[24]: 0
```

sorting

```
In [26]: mytuple2 = (50,60,70,80,90,10,30,20)
In [27]: sorted(mytuple2) # Returns a new sorted list and doesn't change original tuple
Out[27]: [10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90]
In [28]: sorted (mytuple2, reverse=True) # Sort in descending order
Out[28]: [90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 30, 20, 10]
In []:
```

Sets

set creation

```
In [1]:
        myset= {1,2,3,4,5,6,7} #set of numbers
         myset
Out[1]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}
In [3]: len(myset) #lengh of the set
Out[3]: 7
In [4]: myset1= {1,1,5,2,2,4,6,3,4} #dublicate is not allowed in set
         myset1
Out[4]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
In [7]: myset2= {10.2,20.4,30.6,} #set of float numbers
         myset2
Out[7]: {10.2, 20.4, 30.6}
In [8]: myset3= {'one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five'} #set of strings
         myset3
Out[8]: {'five', 'four', 'one', 'three', 'two'}
In [9]: myset4= {10,5.4, 'hello', (50,60)} #set of mixed data types
         myset4
Out[9]: {(50, 60), 10, 5.4, 'hello'}
In [10]: myset5 = {10,20, "Hello", [15, 32, 62]} # set doesn't allow mutable items like l
         myset5
```

```
TypeError
                                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
        Cell In[10], line 1
        ----> 1 myset5 = {10,20, "Hello", [15, 32, 62]} # set doesn't allow mutable items
        like list
              2 myset5
       TypeError: unhashable type: 'list'
In [11]: myset6= set() #creat an empty set
         print(type(myset6))
        <class 'set'>
In [13]: myset7= set(('one','two','three','four','five'))
         myset7
Out[13]: {'five', 'four', 'one', 'three', 'two'}
         loop through a set
In [15]: myset = {'one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven', 'eight'}
         for i in myset:
             print(i)
        six
        four
        two
        one
        five
        three
        seven
        eight
In [16]: for i in enumerate(myset):
             print(i)
        (0, 'six')
        (1, 'four')
        (2, 'two')
        (3, 'one')
        (4, 'five')
        (5, 'three')
        (6, 'seven')
        (7, 'eight')
         set membership
In [17]: myset
Out[17]: {'eight', 'five', 'four', 'one', 'seven', 'six', 'three', 'two'}
In [18]:
         'two' in myset # checks if two in the set
Out[18]: True
         'ten' in myset # checks if ten in the set
```

Out[19]: False

```
In [20]: if 'one' in myset:
             print("one is present in the set")
         else:
             print('one is not present in the set')
        one is present in the set
In [21]: if 'nine' in myset:
             print('nine is present in the set')
         else:
             print('nine is not present in the set')
        nine is not present in the set
         add and remove items
In [30]: myset
Out[30]: {'eleven',
           'five',
           'four',
           'nine',
           'one',
           'seven',
           'six',
           'ten',
           'three',
           'twelve',
           'two'}
         myset.add('nine') #add item using the add() method
In [34]:
         myset
                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
        Cell In[34], line 1
        ----> 1 myset.add('nine', 'eight') #add item using the add() method
              2 myset
       TypeError: set.add() takes exactly one argument (2 given)
In [35]: myset.update(['ten','eight','eleven','twelve']) #add multiple items to a set
         myset
Out[35]: {'eight',
           'eleven',
           'five',
           'four',
           'nine',
           'one',
           'seven',
           'six',
           'ten',
           'three',
           'twelve',
           'two'}
```

```
myset.remove('eight') #remove item in a set using remove() method
In [36]:
         myset
Out[36]: {'eleven',
           'five',
           'four',
           'nine',
           'one',
           'seven',
           'six',
           'ten',
           'three',
           'twelve',
           'two'}
In [37]:
         myset.discard('nine') # remove item from a set using discard() method
         myset
Out[37]: {'eleven',
           'five',
           'four',
           'one',
           'seven',
           'six',
           'ten',
           'three',
           'twelve',
           'two'}
In [38]: myset.clear() # Delete all items in a set
         myset
Out[38]: set()
In [39]: del myset # Delete the set object
         myset
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
        NameError
        Cell In[39], line 2
              1 del myset # Delete the set object
        ----> 2 myset
        NameError: name 'myset' is not defined
```

copy set

```
In [40]: myset = {'one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven', 'eight'}
myset

Out[40]: {'eight', 'five', 'four', 'one', 'seven', 'six', 'three', 'two'}

In [41]: myset1 = myset # Create a new reference "myset1"
myset1

Out[41]: {'eight', 'five', 'four', 'one', 'seven', 'six', 'three', 'two'}
```

```
In [42]: id(myset), id(myset1) # The address of both myset & myset1 will be the same
Out[42]: (2377867169568, 2377867169568)
In [43]:
         myset2 = myset.copy() # Create a copy of the set
         myset2
Out[43]: {'eight', 'five', 'four', 'one', 'seven', 'six', 'three', 'two'}
In [44]: id(myset2) # The address of myset2 will be different from myset
Out[44]: 2377867170464
In [45]:
         myset.add('ten')
         myset
Out[45]: {'eight', 'five', 'four', 'one', 'seven', 'six', 'ten', 'three', 'two'}
In [46]: myset1 # myset1 will be also impacted as it is pointing to the same Set
Out[46]: {'eight', 'five', 'four', 'one', 'seven', 'six', 'ten', 'three', 'two'}
In [47]: myset2 # Copy of the set won't be impacted due to changes made on the original S
Out[47]: {'eight', 'five', 'four', 'one', 'seven', 'six', 'three', 'two'}
```

set operations

union

```
In [52]: A = {1,2,3,4,5,6}
B = {4,5,6,7,8,9}
C = {8,9,10}

In [53]: A | B # Union of A and B (All elements from both sets. NO DUPLICATES)

Out[53]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

In [54]: A.union(B) # Union of A and B

Out[54]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

In [55]: A.union(B, C) # Union of A, B and C.

Out[55]: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
```

intersection

```
In [ ]: A = {1,2,3,4,5,6}
B = {4,5,6,7,8,9}
C = {8,9,10}
```

```
In [56]: A & B # Intersection of A and B (Common items in both sets)
Out[56]: {4, 5, 6}
In [58]: A.intersection(B) #Intersection of A and B
Out[58]: {4, 5, 6}
```

Difference

```
In [59]: A = {1,2,3,4,5,6}
B = {4,5,6,7,8,9}

In [60]: A-B # set of elements that are only in A but not in B

Out[60]: {1, 2, 3}

In [61]: A.difference(B) #difference of set

Out[61]: {1, 2, 3}

In [62]: B- A # set of elements that are only in B but not in A

Out[62]: {7, 8, 9}

In [63]: B.difference(A) # difference of set

Out[63]: {7, 8, 9}
```

symmetric difference

```
In [1]: A = {1,2,3,4,5,6}
B = {4,5,6,7,8,9}

In [2]: A ^ B # Symmetric difference (Set of elements in A and B but not in both

Out[2]: {1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9}

In [3]: A.symmetric_difference(B) # Symmetric difference of sets

Out[3]: {1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9}
```

subset, superset & disjoint

```
In [6]: A = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}
B = {3,4,5,6,7,8}
C = {10,20,30,40}

In [7]: B.issubset(A) # Set B is said to be the subset of set A if all elements of B are
Out[7]: True
```

```
In [8]: A.issuperset(B) # Set A is said to be the superset of set B if all elements of B
Out[8]: True
In [9]: C.isdisjoint(A) # Two sets are said to be disjoint sets if they have no common e
Out[9]: True
In [10]: B.isdisjoint(A) # Two sets are said to be disjoint sets if they have no common e
Out[10]: False
In []:
```

Dictionary

create dictionary

```
In [12]: mydict = dict() # empty dictionary
         mydict
Out[12]: {}
In [13]: mydict = dict() # empty dictionary
         mydict
Out[13]: {}
In [14]: mydict = {1:'one' , 2:'two' , 3:'three'} # dictionary with integer keys
         mydict
Out[14]: {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
In [15]: mydict = dict({1:'one' , 2:'two' , 3:'three'}) # Create dictionary using dict()
         mydict
Out[15]: {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
In [16]: mydict = {'A':'one' , 'B':'two' , 'C':'three'} # dictionary with character keys
         mydict
Out[16]: {'A': 'one', 'B': 'two', 'C': 'three'}
In [17]:
         mydict = {1:'one' , 'A':'two' , 3:'three'} # dictionary with mixed keys
         mydict
Out[17]: {1: 'one', 'A': 'two', 3: 'three'}
In [18]: mydict.keys() # Return Dictionary Keys using keys() method
Out[18]: dict_keys([1, 'A', 3])
         mydict.values() # Return Dictionary Values using values() method
```

```
Out[19]: dict_values(['one', 'two', 'three'])
In [20]: mydict.items() # Access each key-value pair within a dictionary
Out[20]: dict_items([(1, 'one'), ('A', 'two'), (3, 'three')])
         mydict = {1:'one' , 2:'two' , 'A':['anas' , 'john' , 'Maria'], 'B':('Bat' , 'cat
In [17]:
         mydict
Out[17]: {1: 'one',
          2: 'two',
          'A': ['anas', 'john', 'Maria'],
           'B': ('Bat', 'cat', 'mat')}
In [23]: keys = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'}
         mydict3 = dict.fromkeys(keys) # Create a dictionary from a sequence of keys
         mydict3
Out[23]: {'d': None, 'a': None, 'b': None, 'c': None}
In [24]: keys = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'}
         value = 10
         mydict3 = dict.fromkeys(keys , value) # Create a dictionary from a sequence of
         mydict3
Out[24]: {'d': 10, 'a': 10, 'b': 10, 'c': 10}
         Accessing items
```

```
In [25]: mydict = {1:'one' , 2:'two' , 3:'three' , 4:'four'}
mydict

Out[25]: {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 3: 'three', 4: 'four'}

In [28]: mydict[2] # Access item using key

Out[28]: 'two'

In [29]: mydict.get(1) # Access item using get() method

Out[29]: 'one'
```

Add, Remove & change items

```
In [31]: mydict1 = {'Name':'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'latur'}
mydict1

Out[31]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'latur'}

In [32]: mydict1['DOB'] = 2000 # Changing Dictionary Items
mydict1['Address'] = 'hyderabad'
mydict1

Out[32]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2000, 'Address': 'hyderabad'}
```

```
In [33]:
         dict1 = {'DOB':2004}
         mydict1.update(dict1)
         mydict1
Out[33]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2004, 'Address': 'hyderabad'}
In [34]:
         mydict1['Job'] = 'data scientist' # Adding items in the dictionary
         mydict1
Out[34]: {'Name': 'anas',
           'ID': 12345,
           'DOB': 2004,
           'Address': 'hyderabad',
           'Job': 'data scientist'}
In [35]:
         mydict1.pop('Job') # Removing items in the dictionary using Pop method
         mydict1
Out[35]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2004, 'Address': 'hyderabad'}
In [36]: mydict1.popitem() # A random item is removed
Out[36]: ('Address', 'hyderabad')
In [37]: mydict1
Out[37]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2004}
In [38]:
         del[mydict1['ID']] # Removing item using del method
         mydict1
Out[38]: {'Name': 'anas', 'DOB': 2004}
         mydict1.clear() # Delete all items of the dictionary using clear method
In [39]:
         mydict1
Out[39]: {}
```

Copy dictionary

```
In [50]: mydict = {'Name':'anas' , 'ID': 12345 , 'DOB': 2001 , 'Address': 'latur'}

Out[50]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'latur'}

In [51]: mydict1 = mydict # Create a new reference "mydict1"

In [52]: id(mydict) , id(mydict1) # The address of both mydict & mydict1 will be the same

Out[52]: (2798971212032, 2798971212032)

In [53]: mydict2 = mydict.copy() # Create a copy of the dictionary

In [54]: id(mydict2) # The address of mydict2 will be different from mydict
```

```
Out[54]: 2798971216256
In [55]: mydict['Address'] = 'pune'

In [56]: mydict
Out[56]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'pune'}
In [57]: mydict1 # mydict1 will be also impacted as it is pointing to the same dictionary
Out[57]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'pune'}
In [58]: mydict2 # Copy of list won't be impacted due to the changes made in the original
Out[58]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'latur'}
```

Loop through a dictionary

Dictionary Membership

```
In [63]: mydict1
Out[63]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'pune'}
In [64]: 'Name' in mydict1 # Test if a key is in a dictionary or not.
Out[64]: True
In [66]: 'anas' in mydict1 # Membership test can be only done for keys.
Out[66]: False
In [67]: 'Address' in mydict1
Out[67]: True
```

```
tuple,set,dict,range, data structure
         'age' in mydict
In [68]:
Out[68]: False
         All / Any
In [69]: mydict1
Out[69]: {'Name': 'anas', 'ID': 12345, 'DOB': 2001, 'Address': 'pune'}
In [70]: all(mydict1) #will return true as there is no false value
Out[70]: True
In [71]: any(mydict1) #will returns true if at least one key is truthy.
Out[71]: True
         Range
 In [2]: range(10)
Out[2]: range(0, 10)
 In [3]: range(10,15)
Out[3]: range(10, 15)
 In [4]: list(range(10,20))
Out[4]: [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19]
 In [5]: list(range(10))
Out[5]: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
In [15]: r = range (10,20,5)
Out[15]: range(10, 20, 5)
```

In [16]: for i in r:

10 15

In []:

print(i)