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Batch No :- ~~A+8~~ DA18
class assessment
Date :- 29-06-2024

24/30

Q1.

⟹

List	Tuple
① List is a collection of a various data types	① Tuple is also collection of a datatype.
② List is a provide a data	② Tuple is also collection of elements
③ List is a mutable	③ Tuple is imutable
④ List is used to store the multiple value in one variable	④ Tuple is used to paranthesis ()
⑤ List used a '[]' bracket	⑤ Tuple is also used in python
⑥ Ex :- List = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	⑥ Ex :- Tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Q2.

⟹ Set datatype :-

① set is a datatype it is a collection of uniaue data
② It is not repeated
③ we are create a set is using a curly bracket {}
④ Set is a also mutable datatype
⑤ It is a mutable datatype hence, we cannot add list in set datatype

ex :- S = {10, 20, 30, 40, "string", (1, 2, 3)}

q3.

⇒ (1) Integer :-

① The Integer is numberictype data where the whole number are present ~~thee~~

② it may positive or negative numbers

③ This numbers without the ~~dem~~ decimal point

④ Integer datatype are used for numeric number it is not used decimal points

⑤ Ex :- int = 5.

(2) Float :-

① float is numeric type of data.

② It is also fractional value are present.

③ float datatype are used store decimal point.

④ Ex :- we can not count height we do not use integer no. hence it use the float no.

float = 52.3.

q4.

⇒ ① In the dictionary we use key for give value.

② In the dictionary datatype we cannot store the data directly firstly we have to give the key value.

③ Ex: Name :- "Disha"

④ But the list and tuple we can give or store the value directly.

e.g. p = {10, 20, 30}

q = {40, 50, 60}

Dist = {"Name", "Kalyani", "Age", 20}

Q5.

⇒ ① The doc string is used in python

② It is used to store the accurate / correct information

③ Doc string is providing the correct information

Q6.

⇒ ① // This is floor division operator.

② This operator is also gives value after a decimal point.

③ for ex :-

11/5 = 2.2

13/5 = 2.2

④ It returns us the value which is present after decimal point

Q7.

⇒

⇒ ① The == operater is assignment operater

② == operater Compares the values or equality of the two objects.

③ And is operator is check the value of variable if the value

return True otherwise false

ex:- a = 30
b = 30
c = 25
a is b
a == c

o/p:- True
false

Q8.

⇒ ① += operator are used to compound assignment operater used for addition
② It adds the value of right operand to the value of left operand,
③ assign the ~~re~~ result to the left operand,

Q9.

⇒ ① in operater it is also used in python
② in operator is used for the check the element is present in the special type of data, or not.
③ In measurly used in tuple, set, etc.
④ eg.

S = {11, 22, 33, 44, 55}
11 in 55
o/p:- True

11 is present in the set if we give an element like 66 in 55. is not pres.

q1ϕ.

⇒ ① The if is a control statement in python

② Using if we check the condition and complete ourse specific execution

③ ex:-

```
a = 20
b = 10
if (a > b):
    print ("a is greater")
    print ("b is greater")
```

q12

⇒ ① while loop is used when the no. of. iteration are known.

② for loop is used when the range is given

③ while loop runs until the given condition became false.

④ for loop runs until the given range

⑤ ex:-

```
num = 20
while (i<num):
    print (i)
for   i in range (1,21)
    print (i)
    print (i+1)
```

Q13

⇒ ① break statement is used for break the program or the given statement

② Break ~~we~~ keyword are used.

ex:-

```
num=10
while (i<num)
    print(i)
```

ex:- for i is range (1,12)

```
print(i+num)
print(i)
break
print(i)
```

Q15.

⇒ ① The else clause is used in control statement.

② The else clause will be execute them only when if clause became false

③ If the if clause become true else will not executed

e.g.

```
a = 10
b = 10
if(a==b):
    (print="a is equal to b")
else
    (print=" b is not equal to b")
```