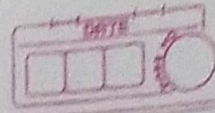
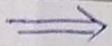


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Batch No:- A18 DA18  
class assessment  
Date:- 29-06-2024



Q1.



### List

① List is a collection of a various data types

② List is a provide a data

2/ ③ List is a mutable

④ List is used to store the multiple value in one variable

⑤ List used a '['']' bracket

⑥ Ex:- List=[1,2,3,4,5]

### Tuple

① Tuple is also collection of a datatype

② Tuple is also collection of elements

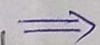
③ Tuple is immutable

④ Tuple is used to parenthesis ()

⑤ Tuple is also used in python

⑥ Ex:- Tuple=(1,2,3,4,5)

Q2.



### Set datatype:-

① Set is a datatype it is a collection of unique data

② It is not repeated

2/ 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.

→ Integer :-

- ① The Integer is numeric type data where the whole number are present then
- ② it may positive or negative numbers
- ③ This numbers without the decimal point
- ④ Integer datatype are used for numeric number. it is not used decimal points
- ⑤ Ex:-  $\text{int} = 5$ .

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.  
 $\text{float} = 52.3$ .

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 =  $\{ \text{"Name"}, \text{"Kalyani"},$   
 $\text{"Age"}, 20 \}$

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 also gives value after a decimal point.

③ For ex:-

2  $11/5 = 2.2$

$13/5 = 2.2$

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

Q7.

⇒

Q7.

⇒ ① The == operator is assignment operator

② == operator 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 operator. used for addition
- ② It adds the value of right operand to the value of left operand.
- ③ assign the result to the left operand.

Q9.

- ⇒ ① in operator 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 S

O/P:- True

11 is present in the set if we give an element like 66 in S, is not present.



q10.

- ⇒
- ① The if is a control statement in python
  - ② using if we check the condition and complete our specific execution

2 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 become false.

2

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 statements.
- ② Break keyword are used.

ex:-

```
num = 10
while (i < num)
    print(i)
ex:- for i in 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 become 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")