1st Assesment

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23/30

Q.1.

→

List	Tuple
- List is a collection which is oredered	- Tuple is a collection which is ordered.
- List is changable	- Tuple is un-changable
- List is written with the square brackets.	- Tuple is written with round brackets
- e.g. L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] print(L)	- e.g. T = ("Apple", "banana") print(T)

Q.2

→ - Sets are used to store multiple items in single variable.

- Sets are written with cruly brackets

- set is one of 4 built in datatypes in python.

- set is a collection.

- duplicates are not allowed in set

① - set is unorded type

- e.g. A = {"Delhi", "Mumbai", "Goa"}
print (A)

Q.3.
⟶

Integer - integer is most commonly use data types in python.

- Integer contains numbers.

- Integer does not contains the string, and decimal points

③ - An integer is a number without decimal point.

- e.g. int 2

Float - Float is number with decimal point.

- It contain decimal numbers

- Float is a floating point.

- e.g float 3.14

Q.4
→

- The key difference is, that lists and tuples are ordered collections in python

- but lists are mutable while tuples are immutable.

(2) - sets are unordered collection of unique elements.

- while dictionaries are key-value pairs for efficient data retrival.

- e.g. my_dict

Q.5
→ - String is a collection of unicode character.

- A doc string is used to document foundation and method.

(2) - doc means a document

- It is specialised in ~~code~~ source code that is used ~~to~~ like a comment to document a specific segment of code.

Q.6
→ The // operator represents a specific mathemtical or logical action or process

- // means a double slash.

(2) - This operator perform floor division.

- This // operator divides the first number by the second number and rounds the result down to integer

Q.7)
→

- while comparing objects in python the identity operator is frequently used in contexts where the equally operator == should be.

(3) - To compare objects based on their values python's equally operators (==) are employed

- (==) this is known as equality operator

- The == operator compares the value of equality to two objects

- e.g = ~~2~~, ~~then~~ 2 == 4.

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Q.8)
→ The python += operator lets you add two values together and assign the resultant value to a variable.

- This operator is often reffred to as addition assignment operator.

- Syntax.

Variable_name += value

- E.g. - a = 10
a += 7.5
print(a)

Q.9
→ - In python, the in operator is used to check wheather a given element exists in a sequence or not.

- The in operator can be used in conditional statements loops.

- Syntax -
element in sequence.

- E.g -
Print (1 in list).
prints true.

Q.10)

Ternary operator is a conditional operator in program

- It takes three operands and evaluate an expression based on condition

- It is commonly represented by " condition ? expression 1 : expression 2 "

Q.11)

→

- The if-else statement is used to execute both the true part and the false part of a given condition.

- If the condition is True, the if block code is executed and if the condition is False, the else block code is executed

- Syntax:

```
if (condition):
    # Executes this blok
      True or false
else:
```