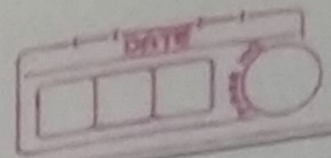


1st Assessment



Name - Mansi Satish Jadhav

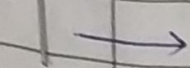
Batch - D20

Subject - Data Associates

Date - 29/06/2024

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Q.1.



List

- List is a collection which is ordered

- List is changable

- List is written with the square brackets.

- e.g.

`L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`

`print(L)`

Tuple

- Tuple is a collection which is ordered.

- Tuple is un-changable

- Tuple is written with round brackets

- e.g.

`T = ("Apple", "banana")`

`print(T)`

Q.2.

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

①

- Sets are written with curly brackets

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

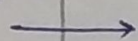
- set is a collection.

① - duplicates are not allowed in set

✓ - set is unordered 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 ~~of~~ unique elements.

- while dictionaries are Key-Value pairs for efficient data retrieval.

- 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 ~~as~~ like a comment to document a specific segment of code.

Q.6

→ The // operator represents a specific mathematical 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 equality operator == should be.

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

- (==) this is known as equality operator

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

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

Q.8)

→ The and as

② to

Q.9

②

Q.8)

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

② - This operator is often referred 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 whether a given element exists in a sequence or not.

② - 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.

- (1) - It takes three operands and evaluate an expression based on condition.
- It is commonly represented by "condition ? Expression 1 : Expression 2"

Q.11)

- (2) - The if-else statement is used to execute both the true part and the false part of a given condition.
- If the condition is ~~false~~ true, the if block code is executed and if the condition is false, the else block code is executed.
- Syntax:
if (condition):
 # Executes this block
 True or False
else: