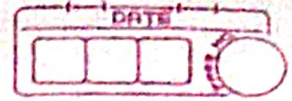


Class Assessment 1st



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Q.1.

→

• list

- The list in python to create the sum of the list. a list is the collection of the some similar data ordered and mutable of list allow duplicate the list
- The list in Iteration are consuming
- Inserting and deleting items is easier with a list

2

Example :- # Define a list

z = [3, 7, 4, 2]

Accessing the first item of a list at index 0

print(z[0])

o/p :- 3

• Tuple

- Tuples are immutable
- Iterations are comparatively faster
- Accessing the elements is best accomplished with a tuple data types.

Q.2



- Set the data type in python used to store several items in a single variable.
- It is a collection that is written with curly brackets and is both unindexed and unordered.

• Illustrate use



- The order of data does not matter
- You do not need any repetitions in the data elements.

ex :- `My_set = {1, 's', 7.8}`
`print(My_set)`

O/p :- `{'s', 1, 7.8}`

Q.3.



- Float
- float is a function or reusable code in python that is a common data format
- floating numbers represent machine-level double-precision floating point numbers.



• Integer

- It is classified into zero, positive, or negative whole numbers with no factorial number use in python.

example of float :-

```
Dict = { name = "Mayuri" }  
print = { name = "Mayuri" }
```

O/P :- Mayuri.

Q.4.

→

- dictionary data type
- The dictionary are used to python the data structure that store the value in Key: Value pairs.
- Separated by commas and surrounded the curly braces in dictionary.
- list and tuples are different to the use of dictionary.
- example of dictionary

```
Dict = { name = "Mayuri" }  
print = { name = "Mayuri" }
```

O/P :- Mayuri.

Q.5

→

- A docstring is a string used to document a python module, class, function or method.
- It's specified in source code that is used like a comment to document a specific segment of code.
- String in use to separated by comma and the specific function.

- Q.6. →
- // operator uses
 - This operator is used to in python floor division.
 - Divides and returns the integer value of the quotient.

ex :- $3 // 4$
 $4 // 3$

o/p :- 1

- Q.7. →
- == operator
 - This operator check the value of the left of the operator is equal to the one of the right.

ex :- $3 == 3.0$

o/p - True.

• is operator.

- If two operands has a same identify it returns True otherwise, it returns false

ex :- $2 \text{ is } 20$

o/p :- False

Q.8.

→

- += operator
- Adds and Assign operators.
- adds the value on either side and assigns it to the expression of the left.
- $a += 10$ is the same as $a = a + 10$

2

ex:-

```
>>> a += 2
>>> print(a)
```

o/p :- 9

Q.9

→

- in operator
- Straightforward to use.
- it checks the whether a value

1