Q.1 Explain the difference between list and tuple in Python.

→ The difference between List and tuple is Following :-

The list is function are using in Python language.

list are and defined using square brackets [...] while tuples use Paranthesis.

② list are mutable we can modify them change elements

In contrast tuple are immutable so we cannot change they element we can created.

Q.2]

→ In Python Data Types, a set is an unordered Collection of data type that is mutable.

It has no duplicate elements. The order of elements in a set is undefined though it may consist of various element.

Sets can created by using the built in set() function with an iterable object or a sequence by placing the sequence inside curly braces {} separated by 'comma' (,).

Q.3.

→ Integers and floats are two different kinds of numerical data.

Integer more commonly called and int.

An Integer is a number without a decimal point.

A Float is a floating point number, which means it is number that has a decimal place.

Floats are used when more precision is needed.

Floating point numbers represent real number and can have fractions.

Q.4.

→ Tuples are unordered Dictionary are ordered.

The list and tuple can be created by using the element without any defining the key wheras the dictionary uses the key and value pairs.

If we want to create a group of elements with same key name then we can go for some key name then we can go For dictionary as it accepts.

Q.5.

→ A python is a doc. string is a used to document a python module, class Function or method. so programs can understand what it
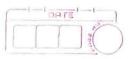
does without having to read the details of the implementation also it is a common method of the implementation the doc string is the method practice to general online html documentation automatically from docstring.

Q.6.

→ In the Python programming operator are special symbols combined symbol an keywords that designed objects come same type of and operator to built combine object and operations to build.

Expression that performs the actual combination of special symbols an keywords.

The special operators are special symbol the expression that perform actual.

Q.7]

→ The == operator compares the values or equality of two objects whereas the operator whether two variable point to the same object in memory.

In the vast majority of cases this means you should the equality operator == and !=.

Q.8]

→ The += operator provides a convenient way to add a value to an existing variable and assign the new value base to the same variable.

In the new value case where the variable and the value are strings this operator performs strings concentration instead of addiction.

Q.9

→ Operators refers to special a symbols that perform operations on values and variables. In line operator in python is straight word to use it checks wheather a value exist in a sequence value (such as string) and returns the values is in the sequence value is the hot.

10)

→ The turnery operator in python is a one line share that for an if also statement it allows you to quickly test a condition and return.

12)

→ ① While loop can be used to only for one condition into the their loop and their operation into the out of the loop in python.
② For loop can be used to their condition operation and method into the one loop that's why this is must used in python.

Ex. 1) while (i > : 2)
         case 1:   case 2:
            print ("Monday")   print ("Tuesday")
            Break.   Break:

Q.14

→ i) continue statement can be used to continue the cond^n in the given program

ii) continue statement can be used to the only while loop

iii) continue statement can not be stop they can search to the break statement otherwise they can be perform numbers of operation.

iv) continue statement can be used to continue the cond^h in given programs.

[5]

→ i) 'Else' clause used to looping statement
ii) Else clause. can used to their this condition they can be automatic display their value into the python.
iii) else clause it provide to the perform some scenario into the significance of the the looping statement.
iv) Ex :- To check odd even num

```
for i in range (50);
    if (i % 2 == 0);
        print ("Even num")
else :
        Print ("odd num")
```