

Python

⇒ Syntax :

we use `print()` to display the desired code.

```
print ("Hello World!")
```

⇒ Python Indentation :

Indentation refers to the space at beginning of a code line. Indentation in python is very important.

Examples :-

① if $s > 3$:

`print("Five is greater")`

Space آجاں تو کوئی خلاف conditions کوئی جائز نہیں ہے۔

if $10 > 5$:

print("Ten is greater")

if $15 > 10$:

print("Fifteen is greater")

اگر ایک Condition میں دو فتحیا ایک جسے ہے گی
جسی Space کی آجائیں تو دونوں print() کی جاتی ہے۔ ③

if $10 > 8$:

print("Ten is greater")

print("Eight is less")

They produce Error if write like
that.

if $10 > 8$:

print("Ten is greater")

print("Eight is less")

Output:- Indent Error

''' This block of code is very important in this program. '''

→ Variables :-

Variables are containers

for storing data values. Python has no command for declaring a variable. (no need any data type).

Variables are temporary storage.

$x = 4$

$x = 'Moni'$

Case - Sensitive :-

$a = 4$

$A = 4$

Both are different A will not overwrite a.

Variable name don't start with numbers.

Var-name = 4

E6606

Many Values to Multiple Variables :-

Python allows to assign multiple values to multiple variables in single line.

`x, y, z = 4, 5, 6`

`a, b, c, d = "Ali", "Moni", "Ch", "Kamal"`

One Value to Multiple Variables :-

You can also assign one value to multiple variables.

`x = y = z = 4`

`a = b = c = d = 'Moni'`

Global Variables :-

Variables that are created outside the function is called global variable.

`x = "awesome"`

`def myfunc():
 print("Python is " + x)`

~~in myfunc()~~

`myfunc()`

Local variable :-

Variables that are created inside the function.

`def fun():
 age = 15
 print("Age is " + age)`

`fun()`

Important:-

To create a global variable inside the function, you can use the `global` keyword.

`def fun():`

`global x`

`x = "fantastic"`

`fun()`

`print("Python is" + x)`

Data Types:-

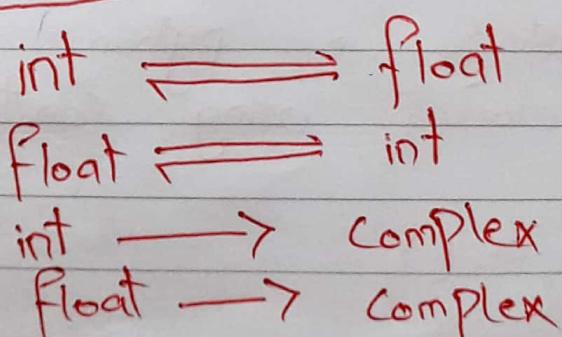
Str, int, float, complex, list, tuple, dict,
 set, range, frozenset, ^{bool} bytes,
 bytearray, memoryview.

Python Numbers:-

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (1) int | $x = 4 \quad (4, -4, 456789\dots)$ |
| (2) float | $x = 4.25 \quad (4.2, -4.25, 4.28)(4e^{10})$ |
| (3) complex | $x = 1j \quad (3+5j, 5j, -5j, 3-5j)$ |

Imaginary part

Conversion:-



complex $\xrightarrow{x} \text{int}$
 complex $\xrightarrow{x} \text{float}$

Random Numbers :

Python does not have a `random()` function to make a random number, but Python has built-in module called `random` that can be used to make random numbers.

Example :-

```
import random
```

```
Print (random.randrange(0,10))
```

Type Casting:

If we want to specify a ^{data} type on to a variable. This can be done with casting. Casting in python is therefore done using constructor functions.

`int()`, `str()`

`float()`

Examples :-

```
x = int(1) # Integer
x = float(1) # output 1.0
x = str("1") # x will be 1
```

\Rightarrow Python Strings :-

Strings in python
are surrounded by either single
quotation marks, or double quotation
marks.

"Moni" is same as 'Moni'.

Assigning Value to a Variable :-

a = 'Moni'

OR

a = "Moni"

Multi-line String :-

a = """ This is very interesting to
know about the python. """

OR

a = """ This is very interesting
Fact about python """

Checking String:

If we want to check if a certain phrase or character is present in a string, we use the keyword "in".

Examples:

① a = "This is beautiful world!"
print("is" in a)

output True
② a = "This is beautiful world!"
if "is" in a:
 print("Yes")

Slicing Strings :-

we can return a range of characters by using the slice syntax.

```
a = "Hello, World!"
```

```
print(a[2:5])
```

```
print(a[:5]) # print from start
```

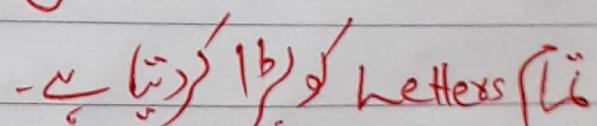
```
print(a[1:]) # print till End
```

Negative Indexing :-

```
a = "Moni"
```

```
print(a[-4]) # output => M
```

Modifying Strings:-

Upper Case :-  Letters (A-Z)

```
a = "Hello"
```

```
print(a.upper())  
# output => HELLO
```

Lower Case :-

کو جو طاکر دیتا ہے Letters Plz

a = "HELLO"

print(a.lower())

output ⇒ hello

Remove white space :- (strip())

کو نہ کرنا ہے Space ہے

a = "Hello"

print(a.strip())

output ⇒ "Hello"

Replace Strings :- (replace())

آخر ہم ایک character کو یا ملک فقط کو تبدیل کرنا جائے تو اسی کا replace() فناشوں استعمال کر کے ہیں۔

Examples :-

(1)

 $a = "Hello"$ $\text{print}(a.replace("H", "M"))$ # output \Rightarrow "Mello"

(2)

 $a = "Hello world!"$ $\text{print}(a.replace("Hello", "Hi"))$ # output \Rightarrow Hi world!

String Concatenation : \rightarrow list.

 $a = "Hello"$ $b = "World"$ $c = a + b$ $\text{print}(c)$

OR

 \Rightarrow output \Rightarrow Hello world $\text{print}(a + b)$

String Format :-

ایسا - جس کو سلسلہ Add کو کو Variables کی فرمی
ایسا - جس کو Numbers اور String کی فرمی

Example:

age = 36

txt = "I'm Mudassir" + age

print (txt)

Output Error.

اگر Combine کو Number اور String کی فرمی جائے تو
یہ جس دلیل کی وجہ سے Format() کی فرمی جائے

Example:-

age = 36

txt = "My name is moni and
I am {{}}"

print (txt.format(age))

Output:

My name is Moni and I'm 36.

② quantity = 3

item no = 567

price = 50.5

myorder = " I want to pay {2} dollars for {0} pieces of item no {1}."

print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))

اے۔ جس کی خالی 6' Index پر جسے
صروری

③ a = "I'm moni , and {age}"

print(a.format(age= 36))

- جس کی 6' پر فraction

④ a = "I want to pay {price}"

print(a.format(price= 49))

⇒ Built - In - Functions or Methods ::

① Capitalize()

اللکھن میں ایسے Capitalization کے character ہیں کہ follow کرنے کا اور باقی ہم کو جھٹا رہنے کے لئے اگر بھے ہوئے تو اسیں جھٹا کر دے گا۔

Example:

i) a = hi ! world
print(a.capitalize())

output

Hi! world!

ii) a = python is Fun!
print(a.capitalize())

output

Python is Fun!

(2) Casefold() :

لیے پہلے سے 2 کو یہ lowercase()، casefold()
کا character لے لیں گے اسے بخوبی میں
Example: - نہیں کر دیتا / جو فارسی

a = "Hello world!"

print(a.casefold())

output ⇒ hello world!

(3) Center() :

parameters کے سے یہ string کا center()
کو print کے space میں لے لیں گے

Example ..

a = " Banana"

print(a.center(5))

output ⇒ banana

(4) Count() :

لیے یہ value کے character کی count کیا جائے گا string
کے count کیا جائے گا string

Example ..

`a = "I love apples, apples are
my favorite fruit"`

`print(a.count("a"))`

Output \Rightarrow 4

(5) Ends with () ::

character پرے ڈاکتی فنکشن endsWith()
string کے بتاتی فنکشن endsWith()
end بھرپوری کے بتاتی فنکشن endsWith()

Example :

`a = "This is beautiful world"`

`print(a.endswith("world"))`

Output \Rightarrow True

(6) find() ::

یہ find() فنکشن اور Index "فناش" کو same return کرتا ہے
یہ اس کو return -1 کرتا ہے اگر find() میں یہ کوئی نہیں پیدا کرے تو، جسے value

رونوں پر کام کرنے کے اپنے
میں میں جو وہ یعنی index کو لفظ کو
بایا کیا تو اس کو تلاش کر کر پیدا
کر دیا جائے گا

Exp:

a = "Hello"

print(a.find("o"))

output => 4

⑦ Swapcase():

↑ فونڈ ، وہ بوجوں کو Characters کو Swapcase()
کر دیتا ہے اور دیگر کو Characters

Exp:

a = "Hello worLD!"

print(a.swapcase())

output HELLO wORld!

⇒ Boolean Values :-

Boolean represents one of two values : True or False

If condition is true then it represents true and false when condition false.

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 8$$

print (a > b)

print (b > a)

Output True
 False

Most Values are True :-

- (i) Any value is evaluated to true if it has some sort of content.
- (ii) Any string is true, except empty string.

- (iii) Any number is true, except zero.
- (iv) Any list, tuple, set, dict are true except empty ones.

عکسی که اگر کسی ۰ یا -۱ را بگذارد اینجا false میگوید

Example:

```
class car():
```

```
    def __len__(self):  
        return 0
```

```
car1 = car()
```

```
print(bool(car1))
```

Isinstance() ::

یک دستور است که داده ای که ما میخواهیم با چه نوع داده ای مطابقت داشته باشد را بررسی میکند.

Exp:

```
x = 200  
print(isinstance(x, int))
```

output True

⇒ Operators ::

operators are used to perform operations on variables and values.

Operators in Python ::

- i) Arithmetic operators (+, *, -, //, %, **, //)
- ii) Assignment → (Assign value, =, +=, -=, *=, /=, //=)
- iii) Comparison " (==, !=, >, <, >=, <=)
- iv) Logical " (And, OR, Not, $x \leq 5$ and $x \geq 5$, $x > 5$ or $x < 5$, not ($x \leq 5$) and $x < 5$)
- v) Identity " (is, is not, works at memory level)
- vi) Membership " (in, not in (True), is ()) (Sequence)
- vii) Bitwise " (" &, " | " OR, " ^ " XOR, " ~ " not, << zero (left shift), >> signed right shift)

↓
They work at bit Level.

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 10 \\b &= 8\end{aligned}$$

$$a \$ b = ?$$

Most 8-bits

$$\begin{array}{r} 00001010 \\ 00001000 \\ \hline 00001000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 | 10 \\ 2 | 5 - 0 \\ 2 | 2 - 1 \\ \hline 1 - 0 \end{array}$$

→ convert into Decimal

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 | 8 \\ 2 | 4 - 0 \\ 2 | 2 - 0 \\ \hline 1 - 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{0x10f0} \\ & \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \\ & = 0 \times 2^7 + 0 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 \\ & \quad + 0 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = 0 + 0 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\ & = 8 \text{ Ans} \end{aligned}$$

OR works as
Same like AND.

		AND	
x	y	$x \cdot y$	
0	0	0	
0	1	0	
1	0	0	
1	1	1	

		OR	
x	y	$x + y$	
0	0	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	1	
1	1	1	

Not	
x	\bar{x}
0	1
1	0

Python Lists

Lists are used to store multiple values or items in a single variable. Lists are created using square brackets.

```
itemno = [5, 4, 8]
```

① ordered, Changeable, allow duplicate values.

② List is also created using list() constructor.

```
itemno = ((5, 4, 8))
```

③ Empty list

```
itemno = []
```

Accessing Item of List :-

Lists are ordered and index so they can be accessed by their index number.

$a = [7, 9, 10]$

`print(a[1])`

output \rightarrow 9

Also accessed by negative index

$a = [7, 9, 10]$

`print(a[-2])`

output \rightarrow 9

Range The Indexes :-

$a = [5, 7, 9, 11, 13]$

`print(a[2:4])` # Specific print

`print(a[2:])` # print index 2 to End
`print(a[:5])` # print start from specific index {5}

Changing Items ::

`a = ["orange", "banana", "Kiwi", "mango", "cherry"]`
`a[1] = "watermelon"`
`print(a)`

`a[1:3] = "blackcurrant", "Grapes"`
`print(a)`

output

[orange, watermelon, Kiwi, mango, cherry]

[orange, blackcurrant, Grapes , mango, cherry]

Insert Items::

item کو لیٹر کی i,j Add item کی i,j کو
 اسی i,j فنکشن insert() کو سمجھو

- ۱۵

 $a = [5, 6, 7]$ `print(a.insert(4, 8))`↓
index no

No to be added

Add List items :

List کر کر جائی Function پر سے لے کر Add item

- (i) Append()
- (ii) insert()
- (iii) Extended()

کسی لیسٹ میں یہ Same insert() اور Append()

Last of list کے Add item f.e.g. append()

یہ ایسی کامیابی کی کہ insert() اور append() کے Add

- کے لئے Add item کا

Ex:

 $a = [5, 7, 8]$ `a.append(9)`
`print(a)`

output [5, 7, 8, 9]

a = [5, 7, 8]

a.insert(1, 9)
print(a)

output = [5, 9, 7, 8]

اگر یہی Add items کیسے کروں اور اسے Extend کیسے کروں

a = [5, 7, 9, 10]

b = [11, 12, 13]

a.extend(b)

print(a)

output [5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]

Remove List Item:

چار Remove سے طریقوں سے List میں کوئی Item
- حذف کریں

i) remove() فنکشن
ii) pop() فنکشن
iii) del() فنکشن
iv) clear() فنکشن

Example:

اپنے کو زکار میں جائیں کہ اس کا item "banana" ہے اور اس کا clear() کا استعمال کرنا چاہتے ہیں

Exp.

a = ["orange", "mango", "banana"]

a.remove("banana")

print(a)

Argument
بینا ڈالنی

Output \Rightarrow [orange, mango]

اپنے item کو کوئی Index پر لے کر حذف کرنا
فونکشن pop() کی مدد سے کیا جاتا ہے

$a = [5, 6, 7, 8]$

$a.pop(2)$

$\text{print}(a)$

output $\Rightarrow [5, 6, 8]$

argument of $\text{pop}()$ is the last item, Last one is passed to $\text{pop}()$. Then it removes the item.

$a = [5, 6, 7, 8]$

$a.pop()$

$\text{print}(a)$

output $\Rightarrow [5, 6, 7]$

$\text{pop}()$ function removes the last item from the list. $\text{remove}()$ function removes the item at the specified index. $\text{pop}()$ function removes the item at the specified index. $\text{remove}()$ function removes the item at the specified index. $\text{remove}()$ function removes the item at the specified index.

Del() ::

فہرست کا ایک عنصر کو حذف کرنے کی فункشن کو Del() کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس کا عمل اسے لیٹے گا اور اسے remove کر دے گا۔

a = [5, 7, 9]

del a[1]

print(a)

output \Rightarrow [5, 9]

Delete کرنے کا بھروسہ

a = [5, 7, 9]

del a

output Error

Clear() ::

فہرست کا مکمل محتوا clear کرنے کی فункشن کو Clear() کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس کا عمل اسے لیٹے گا اور اسے clear کر دے گا۔

a = [5, 7, 9]

a.clear()

print(a)

output []

List Comprehension:

List comprehension offers a shorter syntax when you want to create a new list based on the values of an existing list.

Exp:

$a = [5, 6, 7, 8]$

$b = []$

for i in a :

b.append(i)

print(b)

output [5, 6, 7, 8]

With List Comprehension

$b = [i \text{ for } i \text{ in } a]$

print(b)

same output.

Sorts Lists :-

list is sorted by sort() alphanumerically, ascending by default.

a = [b, a, c, d]

a.sort()

print(a)

output

[a, b, c, d]

If we want to sort descendingly then we pass the argument "reverse = true"

a = [b, a, d, c]

a.sort(reverse=True)

print(a)

output [d, c, b, a]

Same as for numbers

لذیں Capital list items اگر کسی ایسا باریوں پر لیں جائے تو sort() کا عمل کرنے پر اس کا sort() کا عمل نہیں کر دیتا ہے۔

Reverse () :

پھر order کے items کی List فناہی reverse() کو دینا ہے۔

a = [5, 9, 10, 12]

a.reverse()

p = int(a)

output [12, 10, 9, 5]

Copy Lists :

copy of lists \leftrightarrow copy of lists

فرانش copy(i)
Constructor \leftarrow copy(j)

Example:

(i) $a = [1, 2, 3]$

$b = a \cdot \text{copy}()$

print(b)
output [1, 2, 3]

(ii) $a = [1, 2, 3]$

$b = \text{list}(a) \Rightarrow \text{Constructor}$
print(b)

٢) Add

Join Lists :: \Rightarrow Same work as adding Lists

٣) Join لـ lists کـ تـ طـ لـ قـ وـ لـ lists مـ بـ

٤) Variables (variables) operators (operators)

لـ فـ نـ لـ شـ Append (ii)

لـ فـ نـ لـ شـ Extend (iii)

Examples :

(i)

list1 = ['a', 'b', 'c']

list2 = [1, 2, 3]

list3 = list1 + list2

print(list3)

output

[a, b, c, 1, 2, 3]

adding
Lists

(ii) $a = ['a', 'b', 'c']$
 $b = [1, 2, 3]$
 $a.append(b)$
 $print(b)$

output
 $[a, b, c, [1, 2, 3]]$

(iii) $a = [1, 2, 3]$
 $b = ['a', 'b', 'c']$
 $a.extend(b)$
 $print(a)$

output
 $[1, 2, 3, a, b, c]$

List Index (\sqsubseteq):

items \rightarrow \sqsubseteq List of \sqsubseteq Index (\sqsubseteq)
- \sqsubseteq \sqsubseteq index \sqsubseteq

Example:-

(i) $a = [1, 2, 3, 4]$

$b = a.\text{index}(3)$

$\text{print}(b)$

output $\Rightarrow 2$

(ii)

$a = ["a", "bc", "d", "E"]$

$x = a.\text{index}(1)$

$\text{print}(x)$

output $\Rightarrow 1$

Python Tuples:

Tuples are used to store multiple items in a single variable.

Tuple is written with round brackets "()".

A tuple is collection which is ordered and unchangeable, also allow duplicate values.

a = (1, 2, 3)

1,2,3 Tuple

Creating Tuple with One item:

item का लिए Tuple बनाने का item का कैसे करें
- का लिए सिर्फ लिए Comma का करें

a = ("Moni") # Tuple

a = ("Moni") # Not a tuple it is string

Accessing Tuples:

The procedure of accessing the tuples is same like the list of items accessed (i) By index number,
 (ii) Use range (print from one index to other index)

Update Tuples:

(i)
 ۱۔ کوئی tuple میں items کو تپڑا کرنا نہیں کیا جائے بلکہ tuple کو update کرنے کا ایک workaround ہے
 ۲۔ tuple کو list کر کر update کر کر list میں store کر دیا جائے اور اسے tuple میں store کر دیا جائے

Example:

Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Date:

$x = ("apple", "banana", "Cherry")$

$y = \text{list}(x)$

$y[1] = "kiwi"$

$x = \text{tuple}(y)$

$\text{print}(x)$

output # ("apple", "kiwi", "Cherry")

✓ Add 3 tuple to tuple for ii

$x = (1, 2, 3)$

$y = (5, 6) \# \{ \text{All are tuples} \}$

$z = (7,)$

$m = x + y + z$

output (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7)

Remove items ::

لہجے میں کہاں remove کیوں کر سکتے ہیں اور Tuple کیوں کیا جاسکتے ہیں تو تب اسی طبقہ میں جائیں گے۔ لہجے میں items کی کوئی حفظ کی کوشش نہ کروں اور workasounds کی کیا جائیں گے کیا remove کیا جائیں گے۔

List کا میں remove کر کر کر remove کیوں کر سکتے ہیں اسی طبقہ میں جائیں گے۔

(تک) جار طریقے میں ویں

- i فناش remove
- ii فناش pop
- iii فناش Del
- iv فناش clear

Examples:-

i $x = (1, 2, 3)$
 $x . \text{remove}(1)$
 point (x)
 output # (2, 3)

Q $x = (1, 2, 3, 4)$

$x.pop(2)$

$print(x)$

value \downarrow $i \leftarrow$ index^{no}

output $\rightarrow (1, 2, 4)$

Unpacking Tuple

To extract the values of a tuple back into many variables. This is called unpacking.

Fruits = ("apple", "banana")

(a, b) = Fruits

Print(a)

Print(b)

output \Rightarrow apple
banana

Using Asterisk (*):

يُوجَّهُ مِنْ الـ P.P. إِلَى الـ Values لِكُلِّ الـ Variables
يُوجَّهُ إِلَى الـ Jَمِيعِ الـ (*)

Example :

i) $\text{int} = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$

$(a, b, *c) = \text{int}$

$\text{print}(a) \ # 1$

$\text{print}(b) \ # 2$

$\text{print}(*c) \ # 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$

ii) $\text{int} = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$

$(a, *b, c) = \text{int}$

$\text{print}(a) \ # 1$

$\text{print}(*b) \ # 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

$\text{print}(c) \ # 7$

Join Tuples ::

To join tuples
use "+" operator.

tuple1 = (1, 2, 3)

tuple2 = ("a", "b")

tuple3 = tuple1 + tuple2

print(tuple3)

output \Rightarrow (1, 2, 3, a, b)

Multiply Tuples ::

int = (1, 2, 3)

x = int * 2

print(x)

output \Rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3)

~~Python Sets ::~~

Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable.

A Set is a collection which is both unordered and unindexed.

Sets are written with curly brackets.

Example:

`a = {1, 2, 3} # Set`

`a = {}` # Not Empty Set

`a = set()` # Empty Set

Sets are also unchangeable and also do not allow duplicate values.

`a = {1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1}` # Not a set

* Set items can't be changed.

Access items of sets ::

- $\{ \text{ج} \text{ب} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ل} \}$ Access of items $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}$ - $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}$, unordered
- $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}$ printout $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}$ For loop البتة

$$a = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$$

for x in a :
print(a)

output $\Rightarrow 1, 2, 3$

Add Set Items ::

- $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}$ items میں set کو items جاواز دے
- $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}$ Add کو items میں اضافہ کرنے

- وہ طریقے ہیں

(i) $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}.add(\text{ب} \text{ل})$ فناش Add() (i)
 (ii) $\{ \text{ب} \text{ل} \text{ج} \text{ر} \text{ب} \text{ر} \}.update(\text{ب} \text{ل})$ فناش update() (ii)

Examples ::

(1)

$$a = \{1, 2, 3\}$$
$$b = \{'a', 'b', 'c'\}$$

a. update(b)

print(a)

output {1, a, 2, b, c, 3}

(2)

$$a = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

a.add(4)

print(a)

output {1, 4, 3, 2}

Remove Set Items:

لے کر i) remove گی items سے جس سے
جس طریقے اور کہاں remove کروں

(i) remove (j) last item (ii) discard (iii) pop

Examples:

(i)

$$a = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$$

a. remove(3)

print(a)

output →

فرمیں فرمیں

item میں میں

remove کر کر

کر کر کر کر

remove کر کر

فناش فناش

پڑا پڑا

اور اور اور

Extra, discard

پڑا پڑا

(ii)

$$a = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$$

a. discard(2)

print(a)

output

(1, 3)

(iii)

$$a = \{ 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' \}$$

`a.pop()`
`print(a)`

output \rightarrow (a, b, c)

تم إزالة last item من set، if pop() -> لا يدخل أي معلمات

النهاية pop() على list فننشن يدوي
 معنى pop() هو إزالة last argument

Join Sets:

فيما يلي Join مع طرقين sets

فناشن Union (i)
 فناشن update (ii)

Example ::

(i)

$$a = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$b = \{4, 5\}$$

 $a \cdot \text{union}(b)$ $\text{print}(a)$ # output $\Rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$

(ii)

$$a = \{'a', 'b', 'c'\}$$

$$b = \{1, 2\}$$

 $a \cdot \text{update}(b)$ $\text{print}(a)$ # output $\Rightarrow (a, b, c, 1, 2)$

⇒ Python Dictionaries ::

Dictionaries are used to store data values in key : Value pairs.

A dictionary is a collection which is ordered, changeable and does not allow duplicate values.

Dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and have keys and values.

Example ::

```
a = { 1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c' }
```

```
print(type(a))
```

output (class dict)

Empty Dictionary:-

$a = \{\}$ # Empty dict

To create Empty set:-

$a = set()$ # Empty set

Not a :

$a = \{\}$ }
 $a = set\{\}$ }

Accessing items :-

Accessing items \Leftarrow طریقہ \Rightarrow فرمیں

\Leftarrow فناہی \Rightarrow get() \Leftarrow key \Rightarrow

Example::

(i) $a = \{1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'\}$

`print(a[1])`

output \Rightarrow a

(ii) $a = \{"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3\}$

`print(a.get("a"))`

output \Rightarrow 1

Add / Change Items ::

Change \Leftarrow طبقاً \Rightarrow items \swarrow Dictionaries
 $\quad \quad \quad$ - لـ \nwarrow new \swarrow

(i) $a = \{1: 'a', 2: 'b'\}$

~~`print(a[1] = 'c')`~~

$a[1] = "c"$

point (a)

output \Rightarrow (1:'c', 2:'b', 3)

(ii) update () ::

a = {1:"a", 2:"b"}

a.update({3: "c"})

print(a)

output \Rightarrow (1:'a', 2:'b', 3:'c')

Remove items ::

remove() removes items in Dictionary
pop() removes items - key

Examples ::

$a = \{1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'\}$

$a.pop(2)$

$\text{print}(a)$

output $\rightarrow (1: 'a', 3: 'c')$

Copy Dictionary:

i) $a = \{1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'\}$

$b = a.copy()$

$\text{print}(b)$

output $\rightarrow (1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c')$

- Object \Rightarrow copy

ii)

$a = \{1: 'a', 2: 'b'\}$

$b = \text{dict}(a)$
`print(b)`

output → $\{1: 'a', 2: 'b'\}$

Main Difference between
List, Tuple, Set and Dictionary.

- List is a collection which is ordered, changeable and allow duplicate values.
- Tuple is ordered, unchangeable and also allow duplicate values.
- Set is unordered, unindexed, unchangeable and don't allow duplicate values.
- Dictionary is ordered, changeable and no duplicate values.

⇒ Python If-Else :

Python supports the usual logical conditions from mathematics.

- i) $a == b$
- ii) $a != b$
- iii) $a > b$
- iv) $a < b$
- v) $a >= b$
- vi) $b \geq a$ or $a \leq b$

These conditions can be used in several ways, mostly in if - statements.

(36) Use of If-Else Statement
• OR list of conditions

Examples:

(i)

$$a = 50$$

$$b = 100$$

if $a > b$:

 print ("A is greater")

else

 print ("B is greater")

(ii)

$$a = 10$$

$$b = 20$$

$$c = 05$$

if $a > b$:

 print ("A is greater")

elif $a > c$:

 print ("A is greater")

Nested If-Else:

```
a = input("Enter the 1st No")
b = input("Enter the 2nd No")
c = input("Enter the 3rd No")
```

To check which No is
greater using If-Else

if a>b:

if a>c:

print("A is Greater")

else:

print("C is Greater")

elif b>a:

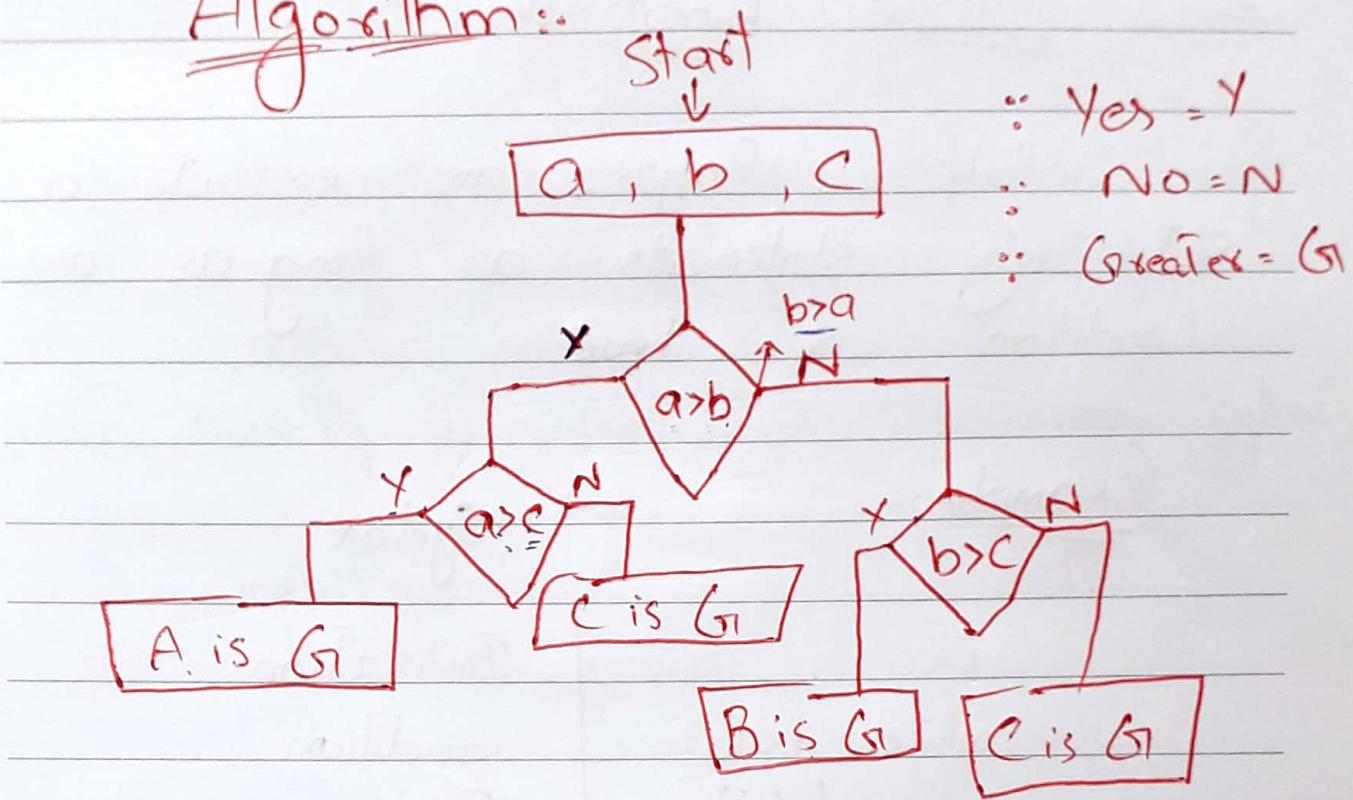
if b>c:

print("B is Greater")

else:

print("C is Greater")

Algorithm:



Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

Date: 22-09-2021

⇒ while loops:

While loop can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.

Example:

i = 0

while i < 6:

 print(i)

 i = i + 1

Syntax

Initialization

Condition

Print

Increment / Decrement