



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology
Department of Computer Engineering

Experiment No. 3
To explore basic data types of python like strings, list, dictionaries and tuples
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



Experiment No. 3

Title: To explore basic data types of python like strings, list, dictionaries and tuples.

Aim: To study and explore basic data types of python like strings, list, dictionaries and tuples.

Objective: To introduce basic data types of python

Theory:

Lists: are just like dynamic sized arrays, declared in other languages (vector in C++ and ArrayList in Java). Lists need not be homogeneous always which makes it a most powerful tool in Python.

Tuple: A Tuple is a collection of Python objects separated by commas. In some ways a tuple is similar to a list in terms of indexing, nested objects and repetition but a tuple is immutable unlike lists that are mutable.

Set: A Set is an unordered collection data type that is iterable, mutable and has no duplicate elements. Python's set class represents the mathematical notion of a set.

Dictionary: in Python is an unordered collection of data values, used to store data values like a map, which unlike other Data Types that hold only single value as an element, Dictionary holds key:value pair. Key value is provided in the dictionary to make it more optimized.

List, Tuple, Set, and Dictionary are the data structures in python that are used to store and organize the data in an efficient manner.

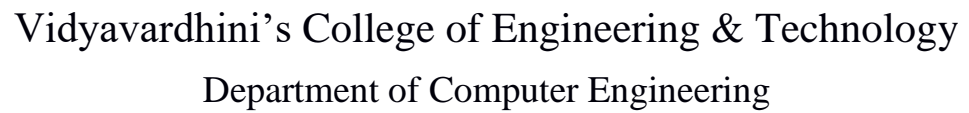
List	Tuple	Set	Dictionary
List is a non-homogeneous data structure which stores the elements in single row and multiple rows and columns	Tuple is also a non-homogeneous data structure which stores single row and multiple rows and columns	Set data structure is also non-homogeneous data structure but stores in single row	Dictionary is also a non-homogeneous data structure which stores key value pairs



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List can be represented by []	Tuple can be represented by ()	Set can be represented by { }	Dictionary can be represented by { }
List allows duplicate elements	Tuple allows duplicate elements	Set will not allow duplicate elements	Set will not allow duplicate elements but keys are not duplicated
List can use nested among all	Tuple can use nested among all	Set can use nested among all	Dictionary can use nested among all
Example: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	Example: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}	Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
List can be created using list() function	Tuple can be created using tuple() function.	Set can be created using set() function	Dictionary can be created using dict() function.
List is mutable i.e we can make any changes in list.	Tuple is immutable i.e we can not make any changes in tuple	Set is mutable i.e we can make any changes in set. But elements are not duplicated.	Dictionary is mutable. But Keys are not duplicated.
List is ordered	Tuple is ordered	Set is unordered	Dictionary is ordered
Creating an empty list l=[]	Creating an empty Tuple t=()	Creating a set a=set()	
		b=set(a)	



```
Tuple elements: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```



Code: Set

```
my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

print("Set elements:", my_set)

my_set.add(6)

print("Set after adding element:", my_set)

my_set.remove(4)

print("Set after removing element:", my_set)
```

Output:

```
Set elements: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Set after adding element: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Set after removing element: {1, 2, 3, 5, 6}

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Code: Dictionary

```
my_dict = {'name': 'John', 'age': 25, 'city': 'New York'}

print("Dictionary elements:", my_dict)

my_dict['age'] = 26

print("Modified dictionary:", my_dict)

my_dict['gender'] = 'Male'

print("Dictionary after adding element:", my_dict)

my_dict.pop('city')

print("Dictionary after removing element:", my_dict)
```



Output:

```
Dictionary elements: {'name': 'John', 'age': 25, 'city': 'New York'}
Modified dictionary: {'name': 'John', 'age': 26, 'city': 'New York'}
Dictionary after adding element: {'name': 'John', 'age': 26, 'city': 'New York', 'gender': 'Male'}
Dictionary after removing element: {'name': 'John', 'age': 26, 'gender': 'Male'}

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Code: Python program for List, Tuple, Set and Dictionary

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

my_tuple = (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)

my_set = {11, 12, 13, 14, 15}

my_dict = {'a': 'apple', 'b': 'banana', 'c': 'cherry'}

print("Original List:", my_list)

print("Original Tuple:", my_tuple)

print("Original Set:", my_set)

print("Original Dictionary:", my_dict)

my_list.append(6)

my_list[2] = 10

my_list.remove(4)

my_set.add(16)

my_set.remove(14)

my_dict['d'] = 'date'

my_dict['b'] = 'blueberry'

my_dict.pop('a')

print("\nModified List:", my_list)
```



```
print("Original Tuple (unchanged):", my_tuple)
```

```
print("Modified Set:", my_set)
```

```
print("Modified Dictionary:", my_dict)
```

Output:

```
Original List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
Original Tuple: (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
Original Set: {11, 12, 13, 14, 15}
Original Dictionary: {'a': 'apple', 'b': 'banana', 'c': 'cherry'}

Modified List: [1, 2, 10, 5, 6]
Original Tuple (unchanged): (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
Modified Set: {16, 11, 12, 13, 15}
Modified Dictionary: {'b': 'blueberry', 'c': 'cherry', 'd': 'date'}
```

Conclusion:

These basic data types are fundamental to working effectively with Python. Each data type has its own characteristics, use cases, and operations. Strings are used for representing text data, lists for ordered collections, dictionaries for key-value mappings, and tuples for immutable sequences. Mastery of these data types is crucial for writing clear, concise, and efficient Python code.