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Departement of Computer Science & Information Technology



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Python Program File

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Certificate

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This is to certify that the experimental work. III year syllabus prescribed by the RGPV was do Laboratory of this institute during the academic	one by Sakshi Singh in VI semester in the
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Python 1.1

Question 1

Explain Installation of Python.

Solution:

```
Windows:
 Download Python Installer: Visit the official Python website,
 download the installer, and choose the appropriate version (32-bit or 64-bit).
 Run Installer: Double-click the installer file and follow the prompts.
 Make sure to check the box that says "Add Python to PATH".
 Complete Installation: Follow the installation wizard's instructions.
 Python will be installed in C:\PythonXX\ (where XX is the version number).
 Verify Installation: Open a command prompt, type python --version, and press Enter.
 You should see the installed Python version.
macOS:
 Install Homebrew (optional): If you prefer Homebrew,
 open Terminal and run the Homebrew installation command.
```

Install Python: Use Homebrew (brew install python) or download the macOS installer from python.org and run it.

Verify Installation: Open Terminal and type python3 --version to verify the installation.

Linux (Ubuntu/Debian):

Update Package Lists: Open Terminal and run sudo apt update.

Install Python: Run sudo apt install python3 in Terminal to install Python 3.

Verify Installation: After installation, type python3 --version in Terminal to verify.

To print different types of data types with multiline and single line comments.

```
# Single-line comment: Printing different data types
print("Data types:")
# Integer data type
num = 10
print("Integer:", num)
# Float data type
float_num = 3.14
print("Float:", float_num)
# String data type
string = "Hello, World!"
print("String:", string)
# Boolean data type
bool_value = True
print("Boolean:", bool_value)
Multiline comment:
List data type
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print("List:", my_list)
Multiline comment:
Tuple data type
""
my_{tuple} = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
print("Tuple:", my_tuple)
Multiline comment:
Dictionary data type
""
my\_dict = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
print("Dictionary:", my_dict)
Multiline comment:
Set data type
my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
print("Set:", my_set)
print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")
```

Output:

Data types: Integer: 10 Float: 3.14

String: Hello, World!

Boolean: True

List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] Tuple: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Dictionary: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}

Set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

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To print the largest number of three numbers using if else and elif.

```
# Three numbers
   num1 = 10
   num2 = 20
   num3 = 15
   # Check which number is largest
   if num1 >= num2 and num1 >= num3:
       largest_number = num1
   elif num2 >= num1 and num2 >= num3:
       largest_number = num2
   else:
       largest_number = num3
   # Print the result
   print("The largest number among", num1, ",",
       num2, ", and", num3, "is:", largest_number)
   print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
Output:
The largest number among 10 , 20 , and 15 is: 20
Sakshi Singh
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```

Write a program to print number I-IO using a while loop.

Solution:

```
# Initialize the starting number
   number = 1
   \# Print numbers from 1 to 10 using a while loop
    while number <= 10:
         print(number)
        number += 1
    print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")
Output:
```

10

1 2

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Write a program to check prime numbers between 1-100 using a for loop.

```
\# Iterate through numbers from 1 to 100
   for num in range (1, 101):
        # Check if the number is greater than 1
        if num > 1:
            # Check for factors
             for i in range (2, int (num ** 0.5) + 1):
                  if (\text{num } \% \text{ i}) = 0:
                      break
             else:
                 print(num, "is a prime number.")
   print("\n")
   print ("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
Output:
2 is a prime number.
3 is a prime number.
5 is a prime number.
7 is a prime number.
11 is a prime number.
13 is a prime number.
17 is a prime number.
19 is a prime number.
23 is a prime number.
29 is a prime number.
31 is a prime number.
37 is a prime number.
41 is a prime number.
43 is a prime number.
47 is a prime number.
53 is a prime number.
59 is a prime number.
61 is a prime number.
67 is a prime number.
71 is a prime number.
73 is a prime number.
79 is a prime number.
83 is a prime number.
89 is a prime number.
97 is a prime number.
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```

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Write a program to concatenate two strings using + operator

```
# Two strings to concatenate
string1 = "Hello world"
string2 = ".This is always constant"

# Concatenate the strings using the + operator
concatenated_string = string1 + " " + string2

# Print the concatenated string
print("Concatenated string:", concatenated_string)

print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

Output:
Concatenated string: Hello world .This is always constant
Sakshi Singh
```

Write a program to reverse a string using slicing

```
# Input string
input_string = "Hello, World!"

# Reverse the string using slicing
reversed_string = input_string[::-1]

# Print the reversed string
print("Original String:", input_string)
print("Reversed String:", reversed_string)
print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

Output:

Original String: Hello, World!
Reversed String: !dlroW ,olleH
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```

Write a program to perform different methods of string like: len(atleast 5)

```
# Input string
   input_string = "Hello, World!"
   # Length of the string
   length = len(input_string)
   print("Length of the string:", length)
   # Convert string to uppercase
   uppercase_string = input_string.upper()
   print("Uppercase string:", uppercase_string)
   # Convert string to lowercase
   lowercase_string = input_string.lower()
   print("Lowercase string:", lowercase_string)
   # Count occurrences of a substring
   substring = "o"
   count = input_string.count(substring)
   print ("Number of occurrences of 'o':", count)
   # Replace substring
   old_substring = "World"
   new_substring = "Python"
   replaced_string = input_string.replace(old_substring, new_substring)
   print("String after replacement:", replaced_string)
   # Check if string starts with a substring
   substring_to_check = "Hello"
   starts_with = input_string.startswith(substring_to_check)
   print(f"String starts with '{substring_to_check}':", starts_with)
   # Check if string ends with a substring
   substring_to_check = "!"
   ends_with = input_string.endswith(substring_to_check)
   print(f"String ends with '{substring_to_check}':", ends_with)
   print("\n")
   print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
Output:
Length of the string: 13
Uppercase string: HELLO, WORLD!
Lowercase string: hello, world!
Number of occurrences of 'o': 2
String after replacement: Hello, Python!
String starts with 'Hello': True
String ends with '!': True
```

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Write a program to traverse all the characters of a string using a for loop.

Solution:

0

W 0

```
# Input string
   input_string = "Hello, World!"
   # Traverse all characters of the string using a for loop
   print("Traversing all characters of the string using a for loop:")
   for char in input_string:
        print(char)
   print("\n")
   print ("Sakshi Singh")
print ("0827CI211168")
Output:
Traversing all characters of the string using a for loop:
е
1
1
1
d
!
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```

Write a program to Print abecederian series

Solution:

a b C. d е f g h i

```
# Function to check if a word is abecedarian
   def is_abecedarian(word):
       Function to check if a word is abecedarian.
       Parameters:
       word (str): The word to check.
       Returns:
       bool: True if the word is abecedarian, False otherwise.
       # Iterate through each character in the word
       for i in range (len(word) - 1):
           # Check if the current character is greater than the next character
           if word[i] > word[i + 1]:
               return False
       return True
   # Main program to print abecedarian series
   def print_abecedarian_series():
       Function to print abecedarian series.
       # Starting letter
       start_letter = 'a'
       # Loop to generate and print abecedarian words
       while start_letter <= 'z':
           print(start_letter)
           start_letter = chr(ord(start_letter) + 1)
   # Print the abecedarian series
   print("Abecedarian series:")
   print_abecedarian_series()
   print("\n")
   print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
Output:
Abecedarian series:
```

```
j k 1 m n o p q r s t u v w x ....
```

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Write a program to check whether a string is present in another string or not.

```
def check_substring(main_string, substring):
      Function to check whether a substring is present in a main string.
      Parameters:
      main_string (str): The main string.
      substring (str): The substring to check.
      Returns:
      bool: True if substring is present in main string, False otherwise.
      return substring in main_string
  # Example usage:
   main_string = "Hello, World!"
   substring1 = "Hello"
   substring2 = "Python"
  # Check if substrings are present in the main string
   print ("\n")
   print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
Output:
'Hello' is present in 'Hello, World!': True
'Python' is present in 'Hello, World!': False
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```

```
Write a program to print
Α
ABC
ABCD
```

Solution:

Α AB

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```
# Number of rows for the pattern
   num\_rows = 4
   # Outer loop to iterate over each rowi
   for i in range(1, numrows + 1):
        \# Inner loop to print characters from 'A' to 'A + i - 1'
        for j in range(ord('A'), ord('A') + i):
print(chr(j), end="")
        print() # Move to the next line after printing each row
   print ("\n")
print ("Sakshi Singh")
print ("0827CI211168")
Output:
ABC
ABCD
```

Write a program to Create a list with different data types.

```
# Create a list with different data types
my_list = [1, "Hello", 3.14, True, [1, 2, 3]]

# Print the list
print("List with different data types:", my_list)
print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

Output:
List with different data types: [1, 'Hello', 3.14, True, [1, 2, 3]]

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```

Write a program to take user input in a list from eval.

```
# Take user input as a string
   user_input_str = input("Enter elements of the list separated by commas: ")
   # Convert the user input string to a list using eval()
   try:
        user_list = eval(user_input_str)
        if not isinstance(user_list, list):
            raise ValueError("Input is not a valid list.")
   except Exception as e:
        print ("Error:", e)
   else:
        print("User input list:", user_list)
   print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
Output:
Enter elements of the list separated by commas: 12,18,24,7,10
Error: Input is not a valid list.
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```

Write a program to append five elements in a list by using for loop and append.

```
# Initialize an empty list
my_list = []

# Append five elements to the list using a for loop and append() method
for i in range(1, 6):
    my_list.append(i)

# Print the list
print("List after appending five elements:", my_list)
print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

Output:
List after appending five elements: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
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```

Write a program to sort a list in both ascending and descending order.

```
# Original list
my_list = [5, 2, 8, 1, 9]

# Sort the list in ascending order using sort() method
my_list.sort()
print("List sorted in ascending order:", my_list)

# Sort the list in descending order using sorted() function
descending_list = sorted(my_list, reverse=True)
print("List sorted in descending order:", descending_list)
print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

Output:
List sorted in ascending order: [1, 2, 5, 8, 9]
List sorted in descending order: [9, 8, 5, 2, 1]
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```

Write a program to count the occurrences of an element in a list.

Solution:

```
# Original list
my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 2, 5, 2]

# Element to count occurrences
element_to_count = 2

# Count occurrences of the element in the list
occurrences = my_list.count(element_to_count)

# Print the result
print(f"The element {element_to_count} occurs {occurrences} times in the list.")
print("\n")
print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")
```

The element 2 occurs 4 times in the list.

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Write a program to find the index of an element in the list.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
   # Element to find index
   element_to_find = 30
   try:
       # Find the index of the element in the list
       index = my_list.index(element_to_find)
       print(f"The index of {element_to_find} in the list is:", index)
   except ValueError:
       print(f"The element {element_to_find} is not present in the list.")
   print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
Output:
The index of 30 in the list is: 2
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```

Write a program to swap the first and last element of a list.

```
# Original list
my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
print("List before swaping : ",my_list)
# Swap the first and last elements of the list
if len(my_list) >= 2:
    my_list[0], my_list[-1] = my_list[-1], my_list[0]

# Print the modified list
print("List after swapping first and last elements:", my_list)
print("\n")
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

Output:
List before swaping : [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
List after swapping first and last elements: [50, 20, 30, 40, 10]

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```

Write a program to swap two no in list with given position.

```
def swap_elements(lst, pos1, pos2):
       Function to swap two elements in a list at given positions.
       Parameters:
       lst (list): The input list.
       pos1 (int): The position of the first element to swap.
       pos2 (int): The position of the second element to swap.
       Returns:
       list: The list with elements swapped.
       # Check if positions are within the range of the list
       if 0 \le pos1 < len(lst) and 0 \le pos2 < len(lst):
           # Swap the elements
           lst[pos1], lst[pos2] = lst[pos2], lst[pos1]
       else:
           print("Positions are out of range. Swapping not possible.")
       return 1st
   # Original list
   my_list = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
   # Positions to swap
   position 1 = 1
   position 2 = 3
   # Swap elements at given positions
   modified_list = swap_elements(my_list, position1, position2)
   # Print the modified list
   print ("List after swapping elements at positions", position1, "and", position2, ":", mo
   print ("\n")
   print ("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827 CI211168")
Output:
List after swapping elements at positions 1 and 3: [10, 40, 30, 20, 50]
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```

Write a program to check whether a no is in the list or not sublist even and odd.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
   # Number to check
   number\_to\_check = 5
   # Check if the number is present in the list
   if number_to_check in my_list:
       print(f"The number {number_to_check} is present in the list.")
   else:
       print(f"The number {number_to_check} is not present in the list.")
   # Separate the list into two sublists containing even and odd numbers
   even_numbers = []
   odd_numbers = []
   for num in my_list:
       if num \% 2 == 0:
           even_numbers.append(num)
           odd_numbers.append(num)
   # Print the sublists
   print("Even numbers in the list:", even_numbers)
   print("Odd numbers in the list:", odd_numbers)
   print("\n")
   print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
Output:
The number 5 is present in the list.
Even numbers in the list: [2, 4, 6, 8]
Odd numbers in the list: [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
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```

Write a program to demonstrate the difference between remove and pop method in a list.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
   # Demonstrate remove() method
   removed\_element = 3
   print("Original list before using remove():", my_list)
   my_list.remove(removed_element)
   print("List after using remove():", my_list)
   print("Removed element:", removed_element)
   # Demonstrate pop() method
   index_to_pop = 2
   popped_element = my_list.pop(index_to_pop)
   print("Original list before using pop():", my_list)
   print("Popped element at index", index_to_pop, ":", popped_element)
   print ("\n")
print ("Sakshi Singh")
print ("0827CI211168")
Output:
Original list before using remove(): [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
List after using remove(): [1, 2, 4, 5]
Removed element: 3
Original list before using pop(): [1, 2, 5]
Popped element at index 2: 4
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```

Write a program to insert an element into a list at a position given by the user.

```
# Original list
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
   # Get element and position from the user
   element_to_insert = int(input("Enter the element to insert: "))
   position = int(input("Enter the position to insert the element: "))
   # Check if the position is within the range of the list
   if 0 \le position \le len(my_list):
       # Insert the element at the specified position
       my_list.insert(position, element_to_insert)
       print("List after inserting the element:", my_list)
       print("Invalid position. Element cannot be inserted.")
   print("\n")
   print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
Output:
Enter the element to insert: 12
Enter the position to insert the element: 2
List after inserting the element: [1, 2, 12, 3, 4, 5]
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0827CI211168
```

Explain the difference between the list, tuple, set and dictionary?

Solution:

2

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   # List
   my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
   print(my_list)
   # Lists maintain order
   for item in my_list:
       print(item)
   # Tuple
   my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
   # Tuples are immutable - attempting to modify will raise an error
   for item in my_tuple:
       print(item)
   # Set
   my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Sets are mutable
   my_set.add(6)
   print(my_set) # Output: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
   # Sets do not maintain order
   for item in my_set:
      print(item)
   # Dictionary
   my_dict = { 'name': 'John', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}
   # Dictionaries are mutable
   my\_dict['age'] = 35
   print(my_dict) # Output: {'name': 'John', 'age': 35, 'city': 'New York'}
   # Dictionaries do not maintain order (prior to Python 3.7)
   for key, value in my_dict.items():
       print(key, ':', value)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
[10, 2, 3, 4, 5]
10
```

```
3
4
5
1
2
3
4
5
{1,2,3,4,5,6}
2
3
4
5
{'name': 'John', 'age': 35, 'city': 'New York'}
name : John
age : 35
city : New York
```

Write a program to Counts the number of occurrences of item 50 from a tuple.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def count_occurrences(tuple, item):
   count = 0
   for element in tuple:
       if element == item:
            count += 1
   return count
   # Example tuple
   example_tuple = (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 50, 50, 60, 70)
   \# Count occurrences of item 50
   occurrences = count_occurrences (example_tuple, 50)
   print("Number of occurrences of item 50:", occurrences)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Number of occurrences of item 50: 3
```

Write a program to Check if all items in the tuple are the same

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   def all_same(tuple):
   # Check if all elements are the same
   return all(element = tuple[0] for element in tuple)
   # Example tuples
   tuple1 = (10, 10, 10, 10)
   tuple2 = (10, 20, 10, 10)
   # Check if all items in tuple1 are the same
   if all_same(tuple1):
       print("All items in tuple1 are the same")
   else:
       print("Not all items in tuple1 are the same")
   # Check if all items in tuple2 are the same
   if all_same(tuple2):
       print("All items in tuple2 are the same")
   else:
       print("Not all items in tuple2 are the same")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
All items in tuple1 are the same
Not all items in tuple2 are the same
```

Write a Program to create a tuple which is having integer, float, list and tuple as its elements and print an element present in list of these tuple

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   # Define the tuple with different types of elements
   mixed_tuple = (10, 3.14, [1, 2, 3], ('a', 'b', 'c'))
   # Function to print an element from a list within the tuple
   def print_list_element(tuple):
       # Get the list from the tuple
       list_element = tuple[2]
       # Print an element from the list
       print ("Element from the list within the tuple:", list_element [1])
   # Call the function to print an element from the list within the tuple
   print_list_element(mixed_tuple)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Element from the list within the tuple: 2
```

Write a program to create a tuple with the name of 10 cities of India Check whether a City is present in the tuple or not

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def city_present(city, cities_tuple):
  # Check if the city is present in the tuple
   return city in cities_tuple
  # Create a tuple with the names of 10 cities of India
   'Lucknow')
  # Input city to check
   city_to_check = input("Enter the name of the city to check: ")
  # Check if the city is present in the tuple
   if city_present(city_to_check, indian_cities):
       print(city_to_check, "is present in the tuple of Indian cities.")
       print(city_to_check, "is not present in the tuple of Indian cities.")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Enter the name of the city to check: Kolkata
Kolkata is present in the tuple of Indian cities.
```

Write a program to get the number of occurrence of a word in tuple.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def count_word_occurrences(word, tuple_of_strings):
   count = 0
   for string in tuple_of_strings:
       # Split the string into words and count occurrences of the target word
       count += string.count(word)
   return count
   # Example tuple of strings
   tuple_of_strings = ("apple banana", "banana orange",
                   "banana apple", "orange mango banana")
   # Word to count occurrences of
   word_to_count = input("Enter the word to count occurrences: ")
   # Count occurrences of the word in the tuple
   occurrences = count_word_occurrences(word_to_count, tuple_of_strings)
   print("Number of occurrences of",
       word_to_count, "in the tuple:",
        occurrences)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Enter the word to count occurrences: apple
Number of occurrences of apple in the tuple: 2
```

Write a program to get the index of a word in tuple

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def get_word_index(word, tuple_of_strings):
   indexes = []
   for i, string in enumerate(tuple_of_strings):
       # Split the string into words and check if the word is present
        if word in string:
            indexes.append(i)
   return indexes
   # Example tuple of strings
   {\tt tuple\_of\_strings} \, = \, (\,{\tt "apple banana"} \, , \,\, {\tt "banana orange"} \, ,
                 "banana apple", "orange mango banana")
   # Word to get the index of
   word_to_find = input("Enter the word to find its index: ")
   # Get the index of the word in the tuple
   word_indexes = get_word_index(word_to_find, tuple_of_strings)
   if word_indexes:
        print("Indexes of", word_to_find, "in the tuple:", word_indexes)
   else:
       print(word_to_find, "not found in the tuple.")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Enter the word to find its index: the
the not found in the tuple.
```

Write a program to create four tuples viz roll no. name. CGPA and SGPA of students. Print individual student's details using these 4 tuples.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   # Function to print individual student's details
   def print_student_details(roll_no, name, cgpa, sgpa):
        print("Roll No:", roll_no)
        print("Name:", name)
       print("CGPA:", cgpa)
print("SGPA:", sgpa)
        print()
   # Create tuples for student details
   roll_numbers = (101, 102, 103, 104)
   names = ("John Doe", "Jane Smith", "Alice Johnson", "Bob Brown")
   cgpa = (3.8, 3.9, 3.7, 4.0)
   sgpa = (4.0, 3.9, 3.8, 4.0)
   # Print individual student's details
   for i in range(len(roll_numbers)):
        print("Student", i+1, "details:")
        print_student_details(roll_numbers[i], names[i], cgpa[i], sgpa[i])
   print("Ritesh Telkar")
   print ("0827CI211158")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Student 1 details:
Roll No: 101
Name: John Doe
CGPA: 3.8
SGPA: 4.0
Student 2 details:
Roll No: 102
Name: Jane Smith
CGPA: 3.9
SGPA: 3.9
Student 3 details:
Roll No: 103
Name: Alice Johnson
CGPA: 3.7
SGPA: 3.8
Student 4 details:
Roll No: 104
Name: Bob Brown
```

CGPA: 4.0 SGPA: 4.0

write a Python program to create a set.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

# Create a set
my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

# Print the set
print("Set:", my_set)

Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

Write a Python program to iterate over sets.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   # Define a set
   my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Iterate over the set and print each element
   print("Elements of the set:")
   for element in my_set:
       print(element)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Elements of the set:
1
2
3
4
5
```

Write a Python program to add member(s) to a set.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   # Define a set
   my_{set} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Print the initial set
   print("Initial set:", my_set)
   # Add a single member to the set
   my_set.add(6)
   print("Set after adding a single member:", my_set)
   # Add multiple members to the set using update() method
   my_set.update([7, 8, 9])
   print("Set after adding multiple members:", my_set)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Initial set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Set after adding a single member: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Set after adding multiple members: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
```

Write a Python program to remove Item(s) from a given set.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Print the initial set
   print("Initial set:", my_set)
   # Remove a single item from the set using discard() method
   my_set.discard(3)
   print("Set after removing a single item:", my_set)
   # Remove multiple items from the set using discard() method
   items\_to\_remove = \{1, 4\}
   my_set.difference_update(items_to_remove)
   print("Set after removing multiple items:", my_set)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Initial set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Set after removing a single item: {1, 2, 4, 5}
Set after removing multiple items: {2, 5}
```

Write a Python program to remove an item from a set if it is

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def remove_item(set_name, item):
   if item in set_name:
       set_name.remove(item)
       print(f"Item '{item}' removed from the set")
   else:
       print(f"Item '{item}' is not present in the set")
   # Define a set
   my_set = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
   # Print the initial set
   print("Initial set:", my_set)
   # Remove an item from the set
   item_to_remove = int(input("Enter the item to remove: "))
   remove_item(my_set, item_to_remove)
   # Print the set after removal
   print("Set after removal:", my_set)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Initial set: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Enter the item to remove: 3
Item '3' removed from the set
Set after removal: {1, 2, 4, 5}
```

Write a Python program to create an intersection of sets.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the intersection of the sets using the intersection() method intersection_set = set1.intersection(set2)

# Print the intersection set
print("Intersection of set1 and set2:", intersection_set)
Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Intersection of set1 and set2: {4, 5}
```

Write a Python program to create a union of sets.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the union of the sets using the union() method
union_set = set1.union(set2)

# Print the union set
print("Union of set1 and set2:", union_set)
Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Union of set1 and set2: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
```

Write a Python program to create set difference

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the set difference using the difference() method difference_set = set1.difference(set2)

# Print the set difference
print("Set difference (set1 - set2):", difference_set)

Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Set difference (set1 - set2): {1, 2, 3}
```

Write a Python program to create a symmetric difference.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

# Define two sets
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

# Find the symmetric difference using the symmetric_difference() method
symmetric_difference_set = set1.symmetric_difference(set2)

# Print the symmetric difference
print("Symmetric difference of set1 and set2:", symmetric_difference_set)

Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Symmetric difference of set1 and set2: {1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8}
```

write a Python program to check if a set is a subset of another set.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def is_subset(set1, set2):
   # Check if set1 is a subset of set2
   return set1.issubset(set2)
   # Example usage:
   set1 = \{1, 2, 3\}

set 2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}

   if is_subset(set1, set2):
       print("set1 is a subset of set2")
   else:
       print("set1 is not a subset of set2")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
set1 is a subset of set2
```

Write a Python program to remove all elements from a given set

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

def remove_all_elements(some_set):
    some_set.clear() # Clears all elements from the set

# Example usage:
    my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
    print("Before removing elements:", my_set)

    remove_all_elements(my_set)
    print("After removing elements:", my_set)

Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Before removing elements: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
After removing elements: set()
```

Write a Python program to find the maximum and minimum values in a set

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def find_max_min(some_set):
   if len(some\_set) == 0:
        print("The set is empty.")
   else:
        max_value = max(some_set)
        min_value = min(some_set)
        return max_value, min_value
   # Example usage:
   my_set = \{5, 3, 9, 2, 8, 1\}
   result = find_max_min(my_set)
   if result:
        max_val, min_val = result
        print("Maximum value:", max_val)
print("Minimum value:", min_val)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Maximum value: 9
Minimum value: 1
```

write a Python program to find length of a set

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

def find_set_length(some_set):
    return len(some_set)

# Example usage:
    my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
    set_length = find_set_length(my_set)
    print("Length of the set:", set_length)

Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Length of the set: 5
```

Write a Python program to check if a given value is present in a set or not.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

def check_value_in_set(some_set, value):
    return value in some_set

# Example usage:
    my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
    value_to_check = 3

if check_value_in_set(my_set, value_to_check):
        print("The value", value_to_check, "is present in the set.")
    else:
        print("The value", value_to_check, "is not present in the set.")

Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
The value 3 is present in the set
```

Write a Python program to check if two given sets have no elements in common.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")

def no_common_elements(set1, set2):
    return set1.isdisjoint(set2)

# Example usage:
    set1 = {1, 2, 3}
    set2 = {4, 5, 6}

if no_common_elements(set1, set2):
        print("The sets have no common elements.")
    else:
        print("The sets have common elements.")

Output:

Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
The sets have no common elements.
```

Write a Python program to create a Dictionary of student information. take roll no as key

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827 CI211168")
   def create_student_dictionary():
   num_students = int(input("Enter the number of students: "))
   student\_dict = \{\}
   for _ in range(num_students):
        roll_no = input("Enter roll number: ")
       name = input("Enter name: ")
       age = int(input("Enter age: "))
       grade = input("Enter grade: ")
       student_dict[roll_no] = {"Name": name, "Age": age, "Grade": grade}
   return student_dict
   def main():
       student_info = create_student_dictionary()
       print("\nStudent Information:")
        for roll_no , info in student_info.items():
            print("for student ")
            print(f"Roll No: {roll_no}")
            print(f"Name: {info['Name']}")
            print(f"Age: {info['Age']}")
            print(f"Grade: {info['Grade']}")
            print()
   if __name__ = "__main__":
       main()
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Enter the number of students: 3
Enter roll number: 101
Enter name: abhay
Enter age: 23
Enter grade: A
Enter roll number: 102
Enter name: akaay
Enter age: 22
Enter grade: C
Enter roll number: 103
Enter name: asif
Enter age: 21
Enter grade: B
Student Information:
Roll No: 101
Name: abhay
Age: 23
```

Grade: A

Roll No: 102 Name: akaay Age: 22 Grade: C

Roll No: 103 Name: asif Age: 21 Grade: B

Write a Python program to delete a key from the dictionary

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   def delete_key_from_dict(student_dict, roll_no):
   if roll_no in student_dict:
        del student_dict[roll_no]
        print(f"Key '{roll_no}' deleted successfully.")
   else:
        print(f"Key '{roll_no}' not found in the dictionary.")
   def main():
       # Example student dictionary
        student\_dict = {
            "001": {"Name": "Alice", "Age": 18, "Grade": "A"}, "002": {"Name": "Bob", "Age": 19, "Grade": "B"},
            "003": {"Name": "Charlie", "Age": 20, "Grade": "C"}
        }
        print("Original Dictionary:")
        print(student_dict)
        roll_no_to_delete = input("\nEnter the roll number to delete: ")
        delete_key_from_dict(student_dict, roll_no_to_delete)
        print("\nUpdated Dictionary:")
        print(student_dict)
   if __name__ = "__main__":
        main()
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Original Dictionary:
{'001': {'Name': 'Alice', 'Age': 18, 'Grade': 'A'},
 '002': {'Name': 'Bob', 'Age': 19, 'Grade': 'B'},
 '003': {'Name': 'Charlie', 'Age': 20, 'Grade': 'C'}}
Enter the roll number to delete: 003
Key '003' deleted successfully.
Updated Dictionary:
{'001': {'Name': 'Alice', 'Age': 18, 'Grade': 'A'},
'002': {'Name': 'Bob', 'Age': 19, 'Grade': 'B'}}
```

Write a Python program to add or update the data.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   def add_or_update_data(dictionary, key, value):
   Function to add or update data in a dictionary.
   Parameters:
   dictionary (dict): The dictionary to modify.
   key: The key to add/update in the dictionary.
   value: The value corresponding to the key.
   Returns:
   None
   dictionary [key] = value
   my\_dictionary = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
   print("Original Dictionary:", my_dictionary)
   add_or_update_data(my_dictionary, 'd', 4)
   print("Dictionary after adding 'd':", my_dictionary)
   add_or_update_data(my_dictionary, 'b', 5)
   print("Dictionary after updating 'b':", my_dictionary)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Original Dictionary: {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
Dictionary after adding 'd': {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4}
Dictionary after updating 'b': {'a': 1, 'b': 5, 'c': 3, 'd': 4}
```

Write a Python script to concatenate the following dictionaries to create a new one sample Dictionary:dic1=1:10,2:20, dic2=3:30,4:40

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def concatenate_dicts(*dicts):
   Concatenate multiple dictionaries into a new one.
   Parameters:
   *dicts: Variable number of dictionaries to concatenate.
   dict: The concatenated dictionary.
   concatenated\_dict = \{\}
   for d in dicts:
       concatenated_dict.update(d)
   return concatenated_dict
   # Sample dictionaries
   dic1 = \{1: 10, 2: 20\}
   dic2 = \{3: 30, 4: 40\}
   # Concatenate dictionaries
   concatenated_dict = concatenate_dicts(dic1, dic2)
   # Output the concatenated dictionary
   print("Concatenated Dictionary:", concatenated_dict)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Concatenated Dictionary: {1: 10, 2: 20, 3: 30, 4: 40}
```

Write a Python script to check whether a given key already exists in a dictionary

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   def check_key_existence(dictionary, key):
   Check whether a given key exists in a dictionary.
   Parameters:
   dictionary (dict): The dictionary to check.
   key: The key to check for existence.
   Returns:
   bool: True if the key exists, False otherwise.
   return key in dictionary
   # Sample dictionary
   my\_dict = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
   # Key to check
   key\_to\_check = 'b'
   # Check if the key exists in the dictionary
   if check_key_existence(my_dict, key_to_check):
       print(f"The key '{key_to_check}' exists in the dictionary.")
   else:
       print(f"The key '{key_to_check}' does not exist in the dictionary.")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
The key 'b' exists in the dictionary.
```

Write a Python program to iterate over dictionaries using for loops

Solution:

a b С

2

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   # Sample dictionary
   my\_dict = \{ a': 1, b': 2, c': 3 \}
   # Iterate over keys
   print("Iterating over keys:")
   for key in my_dict:
       print(key)
   # Iterate over values
   print("\nIterating over values:")
   for value in my_dict.values():
       print(value)
   # Iterate over key-value pairs
   print("\nIterating over key-value pairs:")
   for key, value in my_dict.items():
       print(key, "->", value)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Iterating over keys:
Iterating over values:
Iterating over key-value pairs:
a -> 1
b -> 2
c -> 3
```

Write a Python script to generate and print a dictionary that contains a number (between I and n) in the form (x, x*x). Sample dictionary (n=5): Expected output: 1:1,2:4,3:9,4:16,5:25

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def generate_squared_dict(n):
   Generate a dictionary containing numbers and their squares from 1 to n.
   Parameters:
   n (int): The maximum number to include in the dictionary.
   Returns:
   dict: The generated dictionary.
   squared\_dict = \{\}
   for x in range (1, n+1):
       squared_dict[x] = x * x
   return squared_dict
   # Sample value of n
   n = 8
   # Generate the dictionary
   result_dict = generate_squared_dict(n)
   # Print the generated dictionary
   print("Generated Dictionary:", result_dict)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Generated Dictionary: {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25, 6: 36, 7: 49, 8: 64}
```

Write a python function to calculate Sum of two variables.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def sum_of_two_variables(a, b):
   Calculate the sum of two variables.
   Parameters:
   a: The first variable.
   b: The second variable.
   Returns:
   The sum of a and b.
   return a + b
   # Example usage:
   result = sum_of_two_variables(5, 7)
   print ("Sum of the two variables:", result)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Sum of the two variables: 12
```

Write a Python function to show the use of Default Parameter

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def greet(name, greeting="Hello"):
   Function to greet a person with a specified greeting.
   Parameters:
   name: The name of the person to greet.
   greeting (optional):
   The greeting to use. Defaults to "Hello" if not specified.
   Returns:
   str: The greeting message.
   return f"{greeting}, {name}!"
   # Example usage:
   print(greet("Ram")) # Uses the default greeting "Hello"
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Hello, Ram!
Good morning, Siya!
```

Write a function to find the maximum of three numbers

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def find_maximum(a, b, c):
   Function to find the maximum of three numbers.
   Parameters:
   a: The first number.
   b: The second number.
   c: The third number.
   Returns:
   The maximum of the three numbers.
   if a >= b:
       if a >= c:
           return a
       else:
           return c
   else:
       if b >= c:
           return b
       else:
           return c
   # Example usage:
   result = find_maximum(10, 5, 8)
   print("Maximum of the three numbers:", result)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Maximum of the three numbers: 10
```

Write a python function to use arbitrary argument

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def print_arguments(*args):
   Function to print arbitrary arguments passed to it.
   Parameters:
   *args: Arbitrary number of arguments.
   Returns:
   None
   for arg in args:
       print(arg)
   # Example usage:
   print_arguments(1, 2, 3)
   print_arguments('Hello', 'world', '!')
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
2
3
Hello
world
!
```

Write a Python function to reverse a string

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def reverse_string(input_string):
   Function to reverse a given string.
   Parameters:
   input_string (str): The string to be reversed.
   Returns:
   str: The reversed string.
   return input_string [:: -1]
   # Example usage:
   original_string = "hello"
   reversed_string = reverse_string(original_string)
   print("Original string:", original_string)
print("Reversed string:", reversed_string)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Original string: hello
Reversed string: olleh
```

Write a Python function to print the document string

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def print_docstring(func):
   Function to print the docstring of a given function.
   Parameters:
   func: The function whose docstring is to be printed.
   Returns:
   None
   ,, ,, ,,
   print (func.__doc__)
   # Example usage:
   def example_function():
       This is an example function.
       It does nothing.
       ""
       pass
   print_docstring(example_function)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
  This is an example function.
  It does nothing.
```

Write a Python function to demonstrate the scope of local and global variable.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   global_variable = "I am global"
   def demonstrate_scope():
       Function to demonstrate the scope of local and global variables.
        local_variable = "I am local"
       print("Inside the function:")
print("Local variable:", local_variable)
        print("Global variable:", global_variable)
   # Call the function
   demonstrate_scope()
   # Attempt to access local_variable
   # outside the function - this will raise an error
   # print("Outside the function:")
   # print("Local variable:", local_variable)
   # Access global_variable outside the function
   print ("Accessing global variable outside the function:", global_variable)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Inside the function:
Local variable: I am local
Global variable: I am global
Accessing global variable outside the function: I am global
```

Write a Python function to calculate the factorial of a number (a nonnegative integer). The function accepts the number as an argument

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def factorial(n):
   Function to calculate the factorial of a nonnegative integer.
   Parameters:
   n (int): The number whose factorial is to be calculated.
   Returns:
   int: The factorial of the input number.
   if n < 0:
       return "Factorial is not defined for negative numbers"
   elif n == 0 or n == 1:
       return 1
   else:
       result = 1
       for i in range (2, n + 1):
           result *= i
       return result
   # Example usage:
   number = 5
   print(f"The factorial of {number} is:", factorial(number))
   print("\n")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
The factorial of 5 is: 120
```

Write a Python function to check whether a number falls within a given range.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   def check_range(number, start, end):
   Function to check whether a number falls within a given range.
   Parameters:
   number: The number to check.
   start: The start of the range (inclusive).
   end: The end of the range (inclusive).
   Returns:
   bool: True if the number falls within the range, False otherwise.
   return start <= number <= end
   # Example usage:
   num = 7
   start_range = 5
   end_range = 10
   if check_range(num, start_range, end_range):
       print(f"{num} falls within the range [{start_range}, {end_range}]")
   else:
       print(f"{num} does not fall within the range [{start_range},
        {end_range}]")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
7 falls within the range [5, 10]
```

Write a Python function that accepts a string and counts the number of upper and lower case letters.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   def count_upper_lower(string):
   Function to count the number of upper and lower case letters in a string.
   Parameters:
   string (str): The input string.
   Returns:
   tuple: A tuple containing the count of upper
   case letters and lower case letters, respectively.
   upper\_count = 0
   lower\_count = 0
   for char in string:
       if char.isupper():
           upper\_count += 1
       elif char.islower():
           lower\_count += 1
   return upper_count, lower_count
   # Example usage:
   input_string = "Hello World"
   upper, lower = count_upper_lower(input_string)
   print("Number of upper case letters:", upper)
   print("Number of lower case letters:", lower)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Number of upper case letters: 2
Number of lower case letters: 8
```

Write a Python function that takes a list and returns a new list with distinct elements from the first list. sample list:[1,2,3,3,3,3,4,5],Unique list:[1,2,3,4,5]

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def distinct_elements(input_list):
   Function to return a new list with distinct elements from the input list.
   Parameters:
   input_list (list): The input list.
   Returns:
   list: A new list with distinct elements.
   return list (set (input_list))
   # Example usage:
   original_list = [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5]
   distinct_list = distinct_elements(original_list)
   print("Original List:", original_list)
   print("Distinct List:", distinct_list)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Original List: [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5]
Distinct List: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Write a Python function that takes a number as a parameter and checks whether the number is prime or not

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def is_prime(number):
   Function to check whether a number is prime or not.
   Parameters:
   number (int): The number to check.
   bool: True if the number is prime, False otherwise.
   if number <= 1:
       return False
   elif number <= 3:
       return True
   elif number \% 2 == 0 or number \% 3 == 0:
       return False
   else:
       i = 5
       while i * i <= number:
           if number \% i == 0 or number \% (i + 2) == 0:
                return False
           i += 6
       return True
   # Example usage:
   num = 19
   if is_prime(num):
       print(f"{num} is a prime number.")
   else:
       print(f"{num} is not a prime number.")
   print("\n")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
19 is a prime number.
```

Write a Python program to access a function inside a function

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def outer_function():
   Outer function.
       print("This is the outer function.")
       def inner_function():
            Inner function.
            print("This is the inner function.")
   # Call the inner function
   inner_function()
   # Call the outer function
   outer_function()
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
This is the outer function.
This is the inner function.
```

Write a Python function that checks whether a passed string is a palindrome or not.

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827CI211168")
   def is_palindrome(string):
   Function to check whether a passed string is a palindrome or not.
   Parameters:
   string (str): The string to check.
   Returns:
   bool: True if the string is a palindrome, False otherwise.
   # Convert the string to lowercase and remove spaces
   clean_string = string.lower().replace(" ", "")
   # Compare the string with its reverse
   return clean_string == clean_string[::-1]
   # Example usage:
   input_string = "A man a plan a canal Panama"
   if is_palindrome(input_string):
       print(f"'{input_string}' is a palindrome.")
   else:
       print(f" '{input_string}' is not a palindrome.")
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
'A man a plan a canal Panama' is a palindrome.
```

Write a python function to create and print a list where the values are the squares of numbers between 1 and 30

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print ("0827 CI211168")
   def squares_list():
   Function to create and print a list where the values
   are the squares of numbers between 1 and 30.
   Returns:
   list: A list containing the squares of numbers between 1 and 30.
   squares = [x ** 2 \text{ for } x \text{ in } range(1, 31)]
   return squares
   # Example usage:
   squares = squares_list()
   print ("List of squares of numbers between 1 and 30:", squares)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
List of squares of numbers between 1 and 30: [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81,
100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225, 256, 289, 324, 361, 400, 441,
484, 529, 576, 625, 676, 729, 784, 841, 900]
```

Write a Python program to print the even numbers from a given list

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   def print_even_numbers(input_list):
   Function to print the even numbers from a given list.
   Parameters:
   input_list (list): The input list.
   Returns:
   None
   even_numbers = [num for num in input_list if num % 2 == 0]
   print("Even numbers from the given list:", even_numbers)
   # Example usage:
   numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
   print_even_numbers(numbers)
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Even numbers from the given list: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

Write a program to create a class student with data member name. roll no. Semester. and display the data using object

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   class Student:
   Class representing a student.
   def __init__(self, name, roll_no, semester):
       Constructor to initialize the data members of the Student class.
       Parameters:
       name (str): The name of the student.
       roll_no (str): The roll number of the student.
       semester (str): The semester of the student.
       self.name = name
       self.roll_no = roll_no
       self.semester = semester
   def display_data(self):
       Method to display the data of the student.
       print("Name:", self.name)
       print("Roll No:", self.roll_no)
       print("Semester:", self.semester)
   # Create an object of the Student class
   student1 = Student("Ramesh Kumar", "12345", "Spring 2024")
   # Display the data using the object
   print("Student Data:")
   student1.display_data()
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Student Data:
Name: Ramesh Kumar
Roll No: 12345
Semester: Spring 2024
```

Question 71: Write a program to demonstrate the use of init

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   class Car:
   Class representing a car.
   def __init__(self, make, model, year):
       Constructor to initialize the data members of the Car class.
       Parameters:
       make (str): The make of the car.
       model (str): The model of the car.
       year (int): The manufacturing year of the car.
       self.make = make
       self.model = model
       self.year = year
       self.odometer_reading = 0 # Additional attribute
   def get_car_info(self):
       Method to display information about the car.
       car_info = f"{self.year} {self.make} {self.model}"
       return car_info
   def read_odometer(self):
       Method to read the odometer reading of the car.
       print(f"This car has {self.odometer_reading} miles on it.")
   # Create an object of the Car class
   my_car = Car("Toyota", "Corolla", 2022)
   # Display information about the car
   print("Car Information:", my_car.get_car_info())
   # Read the odometer reading of the car
   my_car.read_odometer()
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Car Information: 2022 Toyota Corolla
This car has 0 miles on it.
```

Write a program for Inheritence.a) single level b) Multiple c) Multilevel d) Hybrid e) Hierarchical

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
print("0827CI211168")
# Single level inheritance
class Parent:
    def parent_method(self):
        print("This is the parent method.")
class Child(Parent):
    def child_method(self):
        print("This is the child method.")
# Single level inheritance
child_obj = Child()
child_obj.parent_method()
child_obj.child_method()
# Multiple inheritance
class Parent1:
    def method1(self):
        print("This is method 1 of Parent1.")
class Parent2:
    def method2 (self):
        print("This is method 2 of Parent2.")
class Child1(Parent1, Parent2):
    def child_method1(self):
        print("This is the child1 method.")
# Multiple inheritance
child_obj1 = Child1()
child_obj1.method1()
child_obj1.method2()
child_obj1.child_method1()
# Multilevel inheritance
class Grandparent:
    def grandparent_method(self):
        print("This is the grandparent method.")
class Parent3 (Grandparent):
    def parent_method2(self):
        print("This is the parent method.")
class Child2(Parent3):
    def child_method2(self):
        print("This is the child method.")
# Multilevel inheritance
child_obj2 = Child2()
```

```
child_obj2.grandparent_method()
   child_obj2.parent_method2()
   child_obj2.child_method2()
   # Hybrid inheritance
   class Parent4:
       def method1 (self):
           print("This is method 1 of Parent4.")
   class Parent5:
       def method2(self):
           print("This is method 2 of Parent5.")
   class Parent6:
       def method3(self):
           print("This is method 3 of Parent6.")
   class Child3(Parent4, Parent5, Parent6):
       def child_method3(self):
           print("This is the child method.")
   # Hybrid inheritance
   child_obj3 = Child3()
   child_obj3.method1()
   child_obj3.method2()
   child_obj3.method3()
   child_obj3.child_method3()
   # Hierarchical inheritance
   class Parent7:
       def parent_method4(self):
           print("This is the parent method.")
   class Child4(Parent7):
       def child1_method4(self):
           print("This is the child1 method.")
   class Child5 (Parent7):
       def child2_method4(self):
           print("This is the child2 method.")
   # Hierarchical inheritance
   child1_obj = Child4()
   child1_obj.parent_method4()
   child1_obj.child1_method4()
   child2_obj = Child5()
   child2_obj.parent_method4()
   child2_obj.child2_method4()
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
This is the parent method.
This is the child method.
```

- This is method 1 of Parent1.
- This is method 2 of Parent2.
- This is the child1 method.
- This is the grandparent method.
- This is the parent method.
- This is the child method.
- This is method 1 of Parent4.
- This is method 2 of Parent5.
- This is method 3 of Parent6.
- This is the child method.
- This is the parent method.
- This is the child1 method.
- This is the parent method.
- This is the child2 method.

Write a program to demonstrate overriding

```
print("Sakshi Singh")
   print("0827CI211168")
   class Parent:
   def show_message(self):
       print("This is the parent message.")
   class Child(Parent):
       def show_message(self):
           print("This is the overridden message.")
   # Create objects of both Parent and Child classes
   parent_obj = Parent()
   child_obj = Child()
   # Call the method on each object
   print("Calling show_message() method of Parent class:")
   parent_obj.show_message()
   print("\nCalling show_message() method of Child class:")
   child_obj.show_message()
Output:
Sakshi Singh
0827CI211168
Calling show_message() method of Parent class:
This is the parent message.
Calling show_message() method of Child class:
This is the overridden message.
```