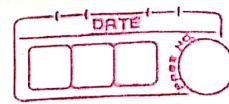


27  
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Class Assessment - I

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Q.1

Ans:→ Tuple : tuple is immutable datatype and tuple is defined in parenthesis ().  
| List : List is mutable datatype and List is defined within square bracket [].

Q.2

Ans:→ Set is a special datatype in which a value can appear only once. even if they repeats interpreter automatically dissolves other entries.

e.g. :  $S1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$

Q.3

Ans:→ int : integer datatype can hold only whole numbers values. it can't hold values with decimal point. if decimal point is provided it automatically ignores it.

| float : float datatype holds numbers with decimal points. like, 1.8, 7.2. float is more useful when it comes to accuracy as it has more precision than int datatype.

2  
if we want to find the area of circle where  $\pi = 3.14$ , we can get precise answer only by using float datatype.

Q.4

Ans. →

dictionary is a special datatype in python which can hold a 'key' and its 'value' and multiple such combinations. whereas list and tuple can only handle single value as element.

(2)

dict-variable = { "key" : "value" }

d1 = { "name" : "rushi" }

Q.5

Ans. →

docstring is the first statement in function. where we can define the description for function. starts with ("''") three double quotes. for example :

(2)

def f1():

''' this function is defined by rushi '''

Q.6

Ans. →

// is the floor division operator. it divides the number on the left by the number on the right and returns the largest whole number result.

(2)

for example:

5 // 2 = 2.    # 5 / 2 = 2.5.

Q.7

Ans. →

== (twice equal to): The == operator check if two objects are ~~often~~ equal it performs comparison on contents of the object.

example :

a = 2



$b = 2$

$a == b$  # True

is : The is operator checks if two objects are same

2

Q.8

Ans:-

the += operator perform addition and then assign it to value at left for example :  $a = 5$

$b = 2$

$a += b$

print(a) # 7

2

it is similar to  $(a = a + b)$

Q.9

Ans:-

Operator in python performs the operation on one or more operands for example:

1

+ (addition) operator :

$c = a + b$  # + operator will add a and b and assign the result to c

Q.10

Ans:-

'x if condition else y' is a ternary statement in python it is used for quick condition checking. where x is the value returned when condition is true, if is keyword, condition is a expression, else is keyword and y is value to be returned when condition is false.

2





Q.12

Ans:→

break statement is used to stop the execution of code. generally, it is given within if condition.

for example:

```
for i in range(0,10):
```

```
    if (i % 5 == 0):
```

```
        break
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print(i)
```

this will print number from 0 to 4

Q.13

Ans:→

Continue is used to skip an particular iteration and continue the execution

for example,

```
for i in range(0,10):
```

```
    if (i == 5):
```

```
        continue
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print(i)
```

output: 0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Q.15

Ans: →

else clause is used along with if statement to provide the optional block when if condition is false

for example:

```
for i in range(0,5):
```

```
    if (i == 0):
```

```
        continue
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print(i)
```

(2)

in above example it will skip iteration if  $i=0$  else it will print  $i$

output :

1

2

3

4