```
In [127...
            a="samosa pakora"
            'samosa pakora'
Out[127...
In [128...
            a[0]
Out[128...
In [129...
            a[5]
           'a'
Out[129...
In [130...
            a[0:6]
            'samosa'
Out[130...
In [131...
            # last index is exclusive
            a[0:13]
            'samosa pakora'
Out[131...
In [132...
            a[-2]
Out[132...
In [133...
            a[-5]
           'a'
Out[133...
In [134...
            len(a)
           13
Out[134...
In [135...
            a[-6:0]
Out[135...
In [136...
            a[-6:-1]
           'pakor'
Out[136...
In [137...
            a[-5:5]
```

```
Out[137...

In [138... a[-13:-1]

Out[138... 'samosa pakor'
```

Strings Method

```
In [139...
            food="beryani"
            food
           'beryani'
Out[139...
In [140...
            len(food)
Out[140...
In [141...
           food.capitalize()
           'Beryani'
Out[141...
In [142...
            food.upper()
           'BERYANI'
Out[142...
In [143...
            food.lower()
           'beryani'
Out[143...
In [144...
            # replace
           food.replace("b","sh")
           'sheryani'
Out[144...
In [145...
            # counting a specific alphabet in a string
            name="baba_aamar with salman"
            name
           'baba_aamar with salman'
Out[145...
In [146...
           name.count("ba")
Out[146...
In [147...
           name.count("a")
```

```
Out[147... 7
```

Finding an index number in a string

How to split a string

```
In [152... food="I love samosa, pakora, raita, beryani and karahi"

Out[152... 'I love samosa, pakora, raita, beryani and karahi'

In [153... food.split(",")

Out[153... ['I love samosa', ' pakora', ' raita', ' beryani and karahi']
```

Basic data structure in python

- 1 Tuple
- 2 List
- 3 Dictionaries
- 4 Set

Tuple

- Ordered collection of elements
- Enclosed in parenthesis ()
- Different kinds of elements can be stored

- Once element are stored you can not change them
- Tuple. Tuples are used to store multiple items in a single variable.
- Tuple is one of 4 built-in data types in Python used to store collections of data.
- The other 3 are List, Set, and Dictionary, all with different qualities and usage.

```
In [154... tup1=(1,"python",True,2.5)
tup1

Out[154... (1, 'python', True, 2.5)

In [155... # type of tuple
type(tup1)

Out[155... tuple
```

Indexing in tuple

```
In [156...
            tup1[1]
           'python'
Out[156...
In [157...
            tup1[0]
Out[157...
In [158...
            tup1[2]
           True
Out[158...
In [159...
            tup1[0:3]
           (1, 'python', True)
Out[159...
In [160...
            tup1[0:4]
           (1, 'python', True, 2.5)
Out[160...
In [161...
            # count element in tuple
            len(tup1)
Out[161...
In [162...
            tup2=(2,"baba aamar",False,5)
            tup2
```

```
Out[162... (2, 'baba aamar', False, 5)
In [163...
           # Cancatinate ( to add two or more tuples)
           tup1+tup2
          (1, 'python', True, 2.5, 2, 'baba aamar', False, 5)
Out[163...
In [164...
           # Cancatinate and repeat them ( power is used to repeat it that much times)
           tup1*2+tup2
          (1, 'python', True, 2.5, 1, 'python', True, 2.5, 2, 'baba aamar', False, 5)
Out[164...
In [165...
           tup3=(40,50,60,70,80)
           tup3
          (40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
Out[165...
In [166...
           # minimum
           min(tup3)
Out[166...
In [167...
           # maximum
           max(tup3)
Out[167...
In [168...
           tup3*3
          (40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80)
Out[168...
In [169...
           tup3*5
          (40,
Out[169...
           50,
           60,
           70,
           80,
           40,
           50,
           60,
           70,
           80,
           40,
           50,
           60,
           70,
           80,
           40,
```

```
50,
60,
70,
80,
40,
50,
60,
70,
```

List

- ordered collection of elements
- Enclosed in square brackets []
- Mutateable, means you can change the values

```
In [170...
           list1 = [2, "baba_aamar", False]
           list1
           [2, 'baba_aamar', False]
Out[170...
In [171...
           type(list1)
          list
Out[171...
In [172...
           list1[1]
           'baba_aamar'
Out[172...
In [173...
           list1[2]
          False
Out[173...
In [174...
           list1[0:2]
          [2, 'baba_aamar']
Out[174...
In [175...
           list2 = [2.5, 7, "salman_khan", 8.5, True]
           list2
           [2.5, 7, 'salman_khan', 8.5, True]
Out[175...
In [176...
           list1+list2
          [2, 'baba_aamar', False, 2.5, 7, 'salman_khan', 8.5, True]
Out[176...
```

```
In [177...
           list1*2+list2
          [2,
Out[177...
           'baba aamar',
           False,
           'baba_aamar',
           False,
           2.5,
           'salman_khan',
           8.5,
           True]
In [178...
           list1
          [2, 'baba_aamar', False]
Out[178...
In [179...
           list1.reverse()
           list1
          [False, 'baba_aamar', 2]
Out[179...
In [180...
           list1.append("my name is khan")
           # every time you execute it, it will add the new element into list1
          [False, 'baba_aamar', 2, 'my name is khan']
Out[180...
```

List.count is an Assignment, Also practice on other fuctions of list

```
In [181...
           list1.count("my")
Out[181...
In [182...
           list1.count("m")
Out[182...
In [183...
           list3 = [50,10,89,48,94,77,34]
           list3
          [50, 10, 89, 48, 94, 77, 34]
Out[183...
In [184...
           list3.sort()
           list3
          [10, 34, 48, 50, 77, 89, 94]
Out[184...
```

```
In [185...
           list1+list2+list3
           [False,
Out[185...
            'baba aamar',
            2,
            'my name is khan',
            2.5,
            7,
            'salman khan',
            8.5,
            True,
            10,
            34,
            48,
            50,
            77,
            89,
            94]
```

Dictionaries

- An unordered collection of elements
- Key and value
- Braces {}
- Mutateable

```
In [186...
          # Food and their prices
          # the first element is key whereas the second element is value.
          food1 = {"samosa":30, "pakora":20, "raita":15, "salad":10, "chicken rolls": 50}
           food1
          {'samosa': 30, 'pakora': 20, 'raita': 15, 'salad': 10, 'chicken rolls': 50}
Out[186...
In [187...
           type(food1)
Out[187...
In [188...
           # Extract data
           keys1= food1.keys()
          keys1
          dict_keys(['samosa', 'pakora', 'raita', 'salad', 'chicken rolls'])
Out[188...
In [189...
           values1 = food1.values()
           values1
          dict_values([30, 20, 15, 10, 50])
Out[189...
In [190...
```

```
# Adding new element
           food1["tikka"]= 70
           food1
          {'samosa': 30,
Out[190...
           'pakora': 20,
           'raita': 15,
           'salad': 10,
           'chicken rolls': 50,
           'tikka': 70}
In [191...
           food2= {"dates":25, "choclates":15, "milk":50}
           food2
          {'dates': 25, 'choclates': 15, 'milk': 50}
Out[191...
In [192...
           # Cancatinate
           food1.update(food2)
           food1
          {'samosa': 30,
Out[192...
           'pakora': 20,
           'raita': 15,
           'salad': 10,
           'chicken rolls': 50,
           'tikka': 70,
           'dates': 25,
           'choclates': 15,
           'milk': 50}
```

4- Sets

- Unordered and unindexed
- braces are used
- No duplicate allowed

```
In [193... s1= {2.4, 15, "aamarr", "salman",78, True}
s1
Out[193... {15, 2.4, 78, True, 'aamarr', 'salman'}

In [194... type(s1)
Out[194... set

In [195... s1.add("khan")
s1
Out[195... {15, 2.4, 78, True, 'aamarr', 'khan', 'salman'}

In [196... s1.remove("khan")
```

```
Out[196... {15, 2.4, 78, True, 'aamarr', 'salman'}

In [197... # no duplication of elements happens s1.add("salman") s1

Out[197... {15, 2.4, 78, True, 'aamarr', 'salman'}

In []:
```