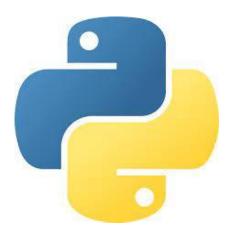
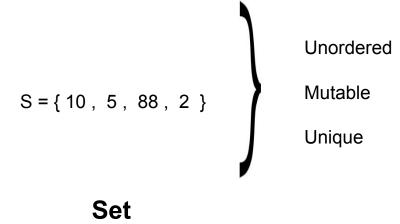
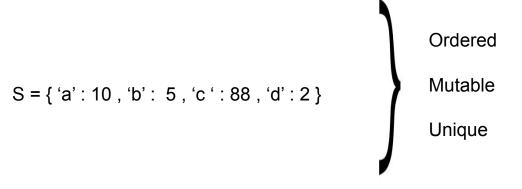
Python









Dictionary



List Vs Set Vs Dictionary Vs Tuple

Lists	Sets	Dictionaries	Tuples
List = [10, 12, 15]	Set = {1, 23, 34} Print(set) -> {1, 23,24} Set = {1, 1} print(set) -> {1}	Dict = {"Ram": 26, "mary": 24}	Words = ("spam", "egss") Or Words = "spam", "eggs"
Access: print(list[0])	Print(set). Set elements can't be indexed.	print(dict["ram"])	Print(words[0])
Can contains duplicate elements	Can't contain duplicate elements. Faster compared to Lists	Can't contain duplicate keys, but can contain duplicate values	Can contains duplicate elements. Faster compared to Lists
List[0] = 100	set.add(7)	Dict["Ram"] = 27	Words[0] = "care" -> Type Error
Mutable	Mutable	Mutable	Immutable - Values can't be changed once assigned
List = ()	Set = set()	Dict = {}	Words = ()
Slicing can be done print(list[1:2]) -> [12]	Slicing: Not done.	Slicing: Not done	Slicing can also be done on tuples
Usage: Use lists if you have a collection of data that doesn't need random access. Use lists when you need a simple, iterable collection that is modified frequently.	Usage: - Membership testing and the elimination of duplicate entries when you need uniqueness for the elements.	Usage: - When you need a logical association b/w key:value pair when you need fast lookup for your data, based on a custom key when your data is being constantly modified.	Usage: Use tuples when your data cannot change. A tuple is used in comibnation with a dictionary, for example, a tuple might represent a key, because its immutable.



Modules and Packages

- Matplotlib
- Pandas
- Numpy
- Seaborn

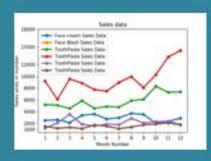


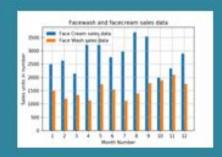


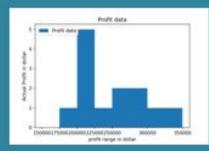
Python Matplotlib

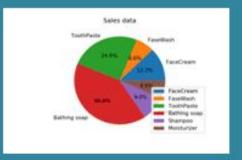


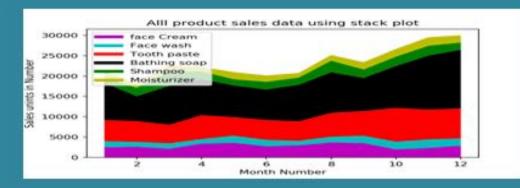
Practice Data Visualization In, Practice Questions Online, Solution Provided for Each Question

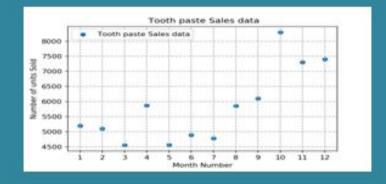










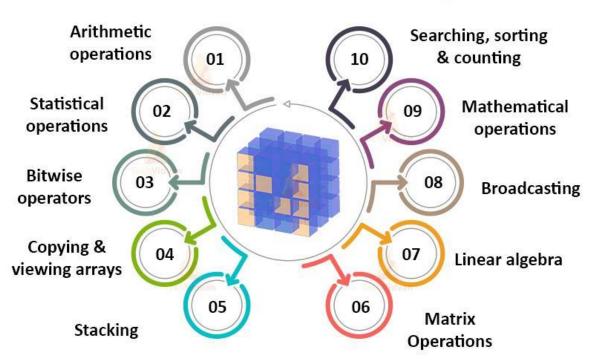


Python Pandas Tutorial Guide





Uses of NumPy





Seaborn Plots

