Day2 – Evening Assessment

1. tup = (1,2,3,4,5)

print(tup[0])

print(tup[-1])

1. tup = (1,2,3,4,5)

print(3 in tup)

1. tup = (1,2,3,4,5)

print(len(tup))

1. tup = (1,2,3,4,5)

print(list(tup))

1. tup = (1,2,3,4,5)

print(tup\*3)

1. We can’t change an element in the tuple, it gives an error, because tuple is immutable.
2. tup1 = (1,2,3,4,5)

tup2 = (6,7,8,9)

print(tup1 +tup2)

1. tup = (1,2,3,4,5)

print(tup[:4])

1. x = {“lotus”,”daisy”,”rose”,”tulip”}

Print(x)

1. x= {1,2,3,4,5}

x.update([6,7,8,9])

print(x)

1. X = {“lotus”,”daisy”,”rose”,”tulip”}

print(“daisy” in X)

1. X= {1,2,3,4}

Y = {3,4,5}

print(X.difference(Y))

1. Returns symmetric difference of two sets.

Eg: x = {1,2,3,4}

y= {2,3,5,6}

print(x.symmetric\_difference(y))

1. No,set cannot contain duplicate elements.

Eg: x = {1,2,3,4,1,2,6,7}

print(x)

o/p:{1,2,3,4,7,6}

1. X= {1,2,3,4}

X.clear()

print(x)

1. X= {1,2,3,4}

Y = set()

Y=X.copy

print(Y)

1. A = 16

B= 15

print(A==B)

1. True
2. Using less than or equal to comparator(<=)

print(5<=3)

o/p: false

1. A = input(“enter a string”)

B= input(“enter a string”)

print(A==B)

1. > returns true only if the left operand is greater than the right operand whereas >= returns true if the left operand is greater than or equal to the right operand.
2. A = int(input(“enter a number”))

B = int(input(“enter a number”))

print(A!=B)

1. A = input(“enter a string:”))

B = input(“enter a string:”))

print(len(A)==len(B))

1. A= int(input(“enter a number:”))

B= int(input(“enter a number:”))

if a>b:print(“a is greater than b”)

else:print(“no, a is not greater than b”)

1. True
2. num = int(input(“please enter a number:”))

if (num>0 and num<100):print(“true”)

1. ch = input(“please enter a character:”)

if (ch == ‘a’ or ch ==’A’ or ch == ‘e’ or ch ==’E’ or ch == ‘I’ or ch==’i’ or ch == ‘o’ or ch == ‘O’ or ch ==’u’ or ch == ‘U’):

print(“The character is vowel”)

else: print(“the character is consonant”)

1. Not operator usually returns opposite of the original result. i.e., if a parameter satisfies the condition then it gives negative result and if the parameter doesn’t satisfy the condition then it gives the positive result. Eg. 1! = 0 and 0! = 1
2. num = int(input(“enter a number:”))

if (num%3 ==0 or num%5 ==0): print(“the number is divisible by 3 or 5)

else: print(“the number is not divisible by 3 or 5)

1. num = int(input(“enter a number:”))

if (num>50 and num<=100): print(“the number is in between 50 and 100)

else: print(“the number is not in between 50 and 100)

1. a = int(input(“enter a number:”))

b = int(input(“enter a number:”))

if (a>b and b<100) or not(b%a==0)):print(“solved”)

else:print(“unsolved”)

1. b = “gdry”

print(not(b))

1. num = int(input(“enter a number:”))

print(“the square of the given number is:”,num\*num)

1. num = float(input(“enter a number”))

print(num)

1. lis = list(map(int, input(“enter the numbers separated by space”).split()))

print(max(lis))

1. str = input(“please enter a string:”)

print(len(str))

1. A = int(input(“enter a number:”))

B = int(input(“enter a number:”))

print(f“the product of {A} and {B} is:”A\*B)

1. num = int(input(“enter a number:”))

if num >0: print(“positive number”)

elif num<0: print(“negative number”)

else: print(“number is zero”)

1. name = input(“Please enter your name:”)

print(name.upper())

1. sen = list(input(“please enter a sentence:”).split())

print(len(sen))