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Q1)

→

List

1) List is the mutable

2) Enclose in Square ([]) bracket.

3) List is the it can be changed a new element can be added

example :- List:
l = [10, 20, 30]

tuple

tuple is the Unmutable.

Inclosed in () Square bracket.

tuple it can be the not change element can be added.

example: tuple:-
(10, 20, 30)

Q2)

→

The Set of data type in python is used to store unique elements. Sets are unordered collection of unique items which means they automatically.

ex:- Removing from duplicate list

numbers with duplicate
[1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6]

removing duplicates
unique numbers list -
list (set (numbers with
duplicate))

print("list with duplicate";
numbers with - duplicate";
print("list without duplicate";
unique numbers - list)

Q.P :- list with duplicate
[1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6]
list without duplicate
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Q 3)

→ Integer :-

1. definition : Represents whole numbers without a fractional part.
2. precision : Exact values within the range of the system's memory.

Float :-

1. definition : Represents real numbers and includes print to accommodate fractional values.
2. precision : Approximates of real numbers due to finite memory.

leading to possible precision issues with very large or very small numbers

Ex :-

```
import math
radius = 5.3
area = math.pi * radius * radius
print('Radius', radius)
print('Area of the circle', area)
```

O/P :-

```
Radius 5.3
Area of circle: 88.24733
```

Q4)

→ The dictionary of the data type in Python from lists to the tuple in of the type. Tuple, Set, dictionary.

✓ Lists :- definition: An ordered collection of items which can be of any type.
syntax :- define using square brackets []

ex :-

```
my-list [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
print(my-list[0])
```

output :- 1

Touple :-
Definition :- Touple is
the unmutable of
In closed In a type.
Touple it can be
not change element
added.

ex :-

my-list (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

print (my-list [0])

output :- 1

Q5)

→

A docstring in document-
ation in python
is a string illus-
tration literal specified
in source code
that is used docu-
ment a specific seg-
ment of code.
They are written
first segment module
function method.

ex :-

```
def add(a, b):  
    """
```

Parameters

DATE

a (int, float): the first number

b (int, float): the second number

returns:

int, float: the sum of the two numbers

✓ return a + b

② print (add.__doc__)

* A string python is a sequence character.

②
⇒

②

→ for loop:- used to iterate over a sequence or any other iterable object.

✓ commonly used when you know the number of iterations of the for loop.

ex: -
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].
for num in numbers:
 print num

or P: -

1

2

3

4

5

0

1

2

3

4

*while loop :- repeats a block of commonly specified condition is true.

• commonly used when the number iteration is not known beforehand and you to continue looping.

example :-

count = 0

while count < 5:

print (count)

count = count + 1

O/P: -

0

1

2

3

4

Q 9

→

The operation in python is used to check for membership within an iterable. It determines whether a specific value exists within a collection.

(2)

ex: fruits = ('apple', 'banana', 'cherry')

print ('banana' in fruits)

print ('grape' in fruits)