* **Difference between List, Tuple, Set and Dictionary**

| **List** | **Tuple** | **Set** | **Dictionary** |
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| 1. List is mutable. 2. List allows duplicate elements. 3. List can be represented by [ ]. 4. List can be created using list() function. 5. List is ordered. 6. Creating an empty list   l=[ ]  . | 1. Tuple is immutable. 2. Tuple allows duplicate elements. 3. Tuple can be represented by ().      1. Tuple can be created using tuple() function. 2. Tuple is ordered. 3. Creating an empty tuple   t=( ) | 1. Set is mutable. 2. Set will not allow duplicate elements. 3. Set can be represented by { }. 4. Set can be created using set() function. 5. Set is unordered. 6. Creating an empty set   a=set()  b=set(a) | 1. Dictionary is mutable. 2. Dictionary not allow duplicate elements. 3. Dictionary can be represented by   { }.   1. Dictionary can be created using dict() function. 2. Dictionary is ordered. 3. Creating an empty dictionary   d={ } |

* **Membership Operators:**

Membership operator in Python can be defined as being an operator that is used to validate the membership of a value. This operator is used to test memberships in variables such as strings, integers as well as tuples.

Membership Operators as a whole contain a number of different operators. Some of the most significant ones are as defined below :

* **In Operator**: The in operator in Python is used to check if the value exists in a variable or not. When evaluated, if the operator finds a value then it returns true otherwise false.
* **Not In Operator**: This operator is the exact opposite of the in operator. When evaluated this operator returns true if the value isn’t found and false if the value is found.
* **Built- in function in python:**

**print():** prints the message to the screen or any other standard output device.

**type():** typefunction is used to get the type of an object.

**input():**to take input from the user. Whatever you enter as input, the input function converts it into a string.

**abs():**Return the absolute value of a number.

**all():**Return true if all elements of the iterable are true .

**any**():Return true if any element of the *iterable* is true. If the iterable is empty, return false.

**chr**():Return the string representing a character whose Unicode code point is the integer.

**dir**([]):Without arguments, return the list of names in the current local scope.

**ascii**():As repre(), return a string containing a printable representation of an object.

**bin**():Convert an integer number to a binary string prefixed with “0b”.

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