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Q.1.
=)

List	Tuple
i. List is data type in python	- Tuple is also data type in python.
ii. the list is a mutable. we can change the element	- the tuple is also immutable Data type in element.
iii. the list is inclosed [ ]. Datatype	- The tuple is inclosed ( ). Datatype.
iv. e.g.	e.g.
L = [1,2,3,4]	t:(RAM, 25, True)
- It is a List type of element in Data type.	- It is tuple type of element to a Data type.

Q.2. ——— ?

=>

- the set is very useful data type in python.

- the set is enclosed in type {}.

charactoirtic of set:-

- It not contain the clupido.

- order does not matter.

- It is muttable.

  e.g.

  $A = \{\}$

  print (type)x.

Q.3. ——— ?

=>

Float	integer
i. It is fundamental Data type.	- It's also fundamental Data type.
ii. It contain the floating point value.	- It contain integer Data type. value.
iii. e.g. $a = 6.5$ type ()	- e.g. $a = 5.5$ type()

Q.4. ——— ?

=> The Dictionary Data type in python Differ from lists and tuples & contain only one element.

- But dictionary Data type value in [key] value.

(2)- The dictionary is mutable Data type value.

- Syntax:-

    S = {"name": "suraj", "age": "26"}

Q.5. ——— ?

=>

- the doc string useful for the explain the function work.

- doc string is not a comment.

- the doc string is immediately after function & before function mode to a doc string of function.

- after function to basically mode of Data.

Q.6. — ?

⟹ The arithmetic operator
to it's to a
exponcital operator
in python.

e.g.

$a = 34//10$

a

$o/p = 4$

Q.7. — ?

⟹ $==$ is

i. This is a equality operator.	- This is a identity operator.
ii. This the element checks the present or not element.	- this operator is check the address of variable.
e.g. $a = 10$ $b = 10$ $a == 6$ - True $a = [10,11]$ $= [10,11]$ $a == 6$ True.	$a = 10$ $b = 10$ a is 6 True. $b = [10,11]$ $b = [10,11]$ a is b false.

Q.8. ———?

=> + = is like increment
operator in python to
it's a operator or not
in python (+), (-+).

① - + is avrage of element.

- A Demonstrate of to itr a
founded in Python.

Q.9. ———?

=> The in operator in
member of operator
itl to a role to shir
in python.

② - There are two types of
member operator to
itr a follow to sum
operator.

A] in
B] Not in

- this operator check the
present element in python.
cheue the address to
a follow.
(.y.
        A = [10, 30]

Q.10. ——1
——>

The ternary operator
in Java.

To it's x if condition
else y. in python.

Syntax
if(condition)? first
value or second.

but is type operator it's
not present in python.

the python is following
structure.

Syntax:

x = first value (conditon)
else second values.

e.g.

x = 30 if 10 < 20 else
40:

o/p
= 30

Q.11.

→ If is a conditional statement of operator.

→ To, it's if statement in python, to a element.

e.g.

x = int (input ("Enter number"))

if x ≤ 18
print ("Give vote")
print ("Not give vote").

o/p =:

(2)

x = 17
Not to give vote.

Q.12. —1

=)

while	for loops
i. it is a a iterative statement	- It is also iterative statement.
ii. If we check the condition until it false time to go for the while loop.	- If we want perform operation on all present element in that time we use for loops.

e.g. maximum

x = 10
while x = < 10.
  print(x)
  x = x+1

o/p

1
2
3
4 ⑤
5
6
7
8
9

x =
x = [10,20,30]
for i in x
  print(i)

10
20
30

Q.13. ——1

— The break statement is
  use to stop the irretation.

— if once we use the break
  key word so after that
  their ir no any itoatior
  perform.

— By using break key word
  we break the current
  loop.

  e.g.

```
L = [10, 20, 30]

for x in L:
    if x == 20
        break
    print(x)
```

① o/p —
    10

Q.14. ——— ?

—)

- This is opposite to the break statement.

① By using this key word we can skip the current itoation and next will perform.

- this word is a perform to a following Date.

Q.11. ———?

=>

The else is the part of the flow control statements

✓ In given condition if not any condition true that time else condition is print.

(:).

```
x = int (input ( "Enter number"):

    if x == 1:
        print ("Hello")

    elif x == 2:
        print (" Hi")

    elif x == 3:
        print (" python")

    else:
        print (" Good Bye")
```

o/p
    x = 4

    Good Bye)