```
In [2]:
print(True,False)
True False
In [3]:
type(True)
Out[3]:
bool
In [6]:
my_str="Urmila Narvade"
In [7]:
my_str.istitle()
Out[7]:
True
In [8]:
print(my_str.isalnum()) #check if all char are numbers
print(my_str.isalpha()) #check if all char in the string are alphabetic
print(my_str.isdigit()) #test if string contains digits
print(my_str.istitle()) #test if string contains title words
print(my_str.isupper()) #test if string contains upper case
print(my_str.islower()) #test if string contains lower case
print(my_str.isspace()) #test if string contains spaces
print(my_str.endswith('k')) #test if string endswith a d
print(my_str.startswith('K')) #test if string startswith H
False
False
False
True
False
False
False
False
False
```

Boolean and Logical Operator

```
In [9]:
```

```
True and True
```

```
Out[9]:
```

True

```
In [10]:
True and False
Out[10]:
False
In [11]:
True or False
Out[11]:
True
In [12]:
True or True
Out[12]:
True
In [21]:
str_example='Hello World'
my_str='Urmila'
In [22]:
my_str.isalpha() or str_example.isnum()
Out[22]:
True
Lists
In [24]:
type([])
Out[24]:
list
In [25]:
list_example=[]
In [26]:
type(list_example)
Out[26]:
list
```

```
In [27]:
list=['maths','machine',100,200,4,5]
In [28]:
len(list)
Out[28]:
6
In [29]:
type(list)
Out[29]:
list
Append
In [30]:
# append is used to add the items in the list
list.append("Urmila")
In [32]:
list.append(["Kakasaheb","Naravade"])
In [33]:
list
Out[33]:
['maths', 'machine', 100, 200, 4, 5, 'Urmila', ['Kakasaheb', 'Naravade']]
In [35]:
# indexing in the list
list[6]
Out[35]:
'Urmila'
In [36]:
list[1:6]
Out[36]:
['machine', 100, 200, 4, 5]
```

Insert

```
In [37]:
# insert the specific order
list.insert(2,"AI")
In [38]:
list
Out[38]:
['maths', 'machine', 'AI', 100, 200, 4, 5, 'Urmila', ['Kakasaheb', 'Naravad
e']]
In [40]:
list.append(["Hello","World"])
In [41]:
list
Out[41]:
['maths',
 'machine',
 'AI',
 100,
 200,
 4,
 5,
 'Urmila',
 ['Kakasaheb', 'Naravade'],
 ['Hello', 'World']]
In [42]:
list=[1,2,3]
In [43]:
list.append([4,5])
In [44]:
list
Out[44]:
[1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]
Extend Method
In [45]:
```

list=[1,2,3,4,5,6]

```
In [46]:
list.extend([8,9])
In [47]:
list
Out[47]:
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9]
In [48]:
list=[1,2,3,4,5]
In [51]:
sum(list)
Out[51]:
15
In [52]:
list*5
Out[52]:
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
pop() method
In [53]:
list.pop()
Out[53]:
5
In [54]:
list
Out[54]:
[1, 2, 3, 4]
In [55]:
list.pop(0)
Out[55]:
1
```

```
In [56]:
list
Out[56]:
[2, 3, 4]
```

count():Calculates total occurrence of given element of List

```
In [57]:
list=[1,1,2,3,4,5]
list.count(1)
Out[57]:
2
In [58]:
#length:Cailculates total length of List
len(list)
Out[58]:
6
In [59]:
# index(): Returns the index of first occurrence. Start and End index are not necessary par
list.index(1,1,4)
Out[59]:
1
In [60]:
min(list)
Out[60]:
1
In [61]:
max(list)
Out[61]:
```

SETS

```
In [62]:
set_var= set()
print(set_var)
print(type(set_var))
set()
<class 'set'>
In [63]:
set_var={1,2,3,4,3}
In [64]:
set_var
Out[64]:
{1, 2, 3, 4}
In [65]:
set_var={"Avengers","IronMan",'Hitman'}
print(set_var)
type(set_var)
{'Avengers', 'IronMan', 'Hitman'}
Out[65]:
set
In [67]:
## Inbuilt function in sets
set_var.add("Hulk")
In [68]:
print(set_var)
{'Avengers', 'IronMan', 'Hitman', 'Hulk'}
In [69]:
set1={"Avengers","IronMan",'Hitman'}
set2={"Avengers","IronMan",'Hitman','Hulk2'}
In [70]:
set2.intersection_update(set1)
```

```
In [71]:
set2
Out[71]:
{'Avengers', 'Hitman', 'IronMan'}
In [72]:
set2.intersection_update(set1)
In [73]:
print(set2)
{'Avengers', 'IronMan', 'Hitman'}
Dictionaries
In [74]:
dic={}
In [75]:
type(dic)
Out[75]:
dict
In [77]:
set_ex={1,2,3,4,5}
In [78]:
type(set_ex)
Out[78]:
set
In [79]:
my_dict={"Car1": "Audi", "Car2":"BMW","Car3":"Mercidies Benz"}
In [80]:
type(my_dict)
Out[80]:
dict
```

```
In [81]:
##Access the item values based on keys
my_dict['Car1']
Out[81]:
'Audi'
In [82]:
# We can even loop throught the dictionaries keys
for x in my_dict:
    print(x)
Car1
Car2
Car3
In [85]:
# We can even loop throught the dictionaries keys
for x in my_dict.values():
    print(x)
Audi
BMW
Mercidies Benz
In [86]:
for x in my_dict.items():
    print(x)
('Car1', 'Audi')
('Car2', 'BMW')
('Car3', 'Mercidies Benz')
In [87]:
## Adding items in Dictionaries
my_dict['car4']='Audi 2.0'
In [88]:
my_dict
Out[88]:
{'Car1': 'Audi', 'Car2': 'BMW', 'Car3': 'Mercidies Benz', 'car4': 'Audi 2.
0'}
In [89]:
my_dict['Car1']='MAruti'
```

```
In [90]:
my_dict
Out[90]:
{'Car1': 'MAruti', 'Car2': 'BMW', 'Car3': 'Mercidies Benz', 'car4': 'Audi 2.
Nested Dictionary
In [91]:
car1_model={'Mercedes':1960}
car2 model={'Audi':1970}
car3_model={'Ambassador':1980}
car_type={'car1':car1_model,'car2':car2_model,'car3':car3_model}
In [92]:
print(car_type)
{'car1': {'Mercedes': 1960}, 'car2': {'Audi': 1970}, 'car3': {'Ambassador':
1980}}
In [93]:
## Accessing the items in the dictionary
print(car_type['car1'])
{'Mercedes': 1960}
In [94]:
print(car_type['car1']['Mercedes'])
1960
Tuples
In [95]:
## create an empty Tuples
my_tuple=tuple()
In [96]:
type(my_tuple)
Out[96]:
```

tuple

```
In [110]:
my_tuple=("Urmila","Ankur","John")
In [103]:
my_tuple=('Hello','World')
In [104]:
print(type(my_tuple))
print(my_tuple)
<class 'tuple'>
('Hello', 'World')
In [105]:
type(my_tuple)
Out[105]:
tuple
In [112]:
## Inbuilt function
my_tuple.count("Urmila")
Out[112]:
1
In [111]:
my_tuple.index('Ankur')
Out[111]:
```

1