

10/9/25

Task 4 use various data types, list, tuples and dictionary in Python Programming.

Aim:-

To use various data types list, tuples and dictionary in Python Programming.

Q. You are working on a Python Project that requires you to manage and manipulate a list of numbers.

Algorithm.

1. start.
2. For adding elements to a list first create a list with name "list" and assign the values. `append()`
3. For removing a specific element use "`Pop`" or "`remove`".
4. For sorting the elements use "`sorted(list)`" function.
5. For finding minimum value use "`min(list)`" and maximum use "`max(list)`".
6. For sum use function "`sum(list)`" and for average use the formula.
7. Print the output.
8. End.

Program.

Add Elements: Add elements to the list.

```
list = [10, 20]
```

```
a = 30
```

```
list.append(a)
```

```
Print(list)
```

```
# Remove elements: Remove specific elements from the list
list.pop() # by index value
Print(list)
list.remove() # by item name
Print(list)
l = [5, 8, 9, 15, 30, 89]
Print(sorted(l))
# Find minimum and maximum; Find the minimum and
maximum elements in the list.
Print("The minimum value is: ", min(l))
Print("The maximum value is: ", max(l))
# calculate sum and average.
Print("The sum is: ", sum(l))
Print("The average is: ", (sum(l)/len(l)))
```

b. You are tasked with creating a Python program that shows cases operations on tuples. Tuples are immutable sequences, similar to lists but with the key.

Algorithm.

1. Start.
2. To create a tuple use "tuple.name=(values)".
3. To access the elements of a tuple either use the index values.
4. To concatenate tuples use the operator "+".
5. Try to modify the tuple elements by assigning the values directly like; tuple(index)=new-value, will result in an error as it is immutable.
6. Print the output.
7. End.

Program:-

```
# Create a tuple: Define a tuple with elements of different data types (10, 'hello', 3.14, 'world').
```

```
tuple = (10, 'hello', 3.14, 'world')
```

```
Print(tuple).
```

```
# Access Elements: Access individual elements and slices of the tuple. For i in tuple:
```

```
Print(i)
```

```
Print(tuple[1:3])
```

```
Print(tuple[-1])
```

```
# Concatenate tuples: combine two tuples to create
```

a new tuple .

t2 = (50.5)

t3 = tuple+t2 .

Print (t3)

immutable nature: Attempt to modify elements of the tuple and handle the resulting error.

tuple(3) = "Pi" # ERROR.

c. You are tasked with creating a Python Program that showcases operations on dictionaries. Dictionaries in Python are unordered collections of items.

Algorithm.

1. Start the Program.
2. Define a dictionary with Key-value Pairs of different data types.
3. Retrieve values from the dictionary using their corresponding keys.
4. Modify dictionary
5. Iterate over dictionary.
6. Stop.

Program

```
# Create a dictionary: Define a dictionary with Key-value  
Pairs of different data types. ({'name': 'Alice', 'age': 30, 'city':  
'New York'})  
dictionary = {'name': 'Alice', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}  
Print(dictionary)  
# Access values: Access values using keys.  
Print(dictionary['name'])  
Print(dictionary['age'])  
# Modify Dictionary: update values, add new Key-value  
Pairs, and remove existing Pairs.  
dictionary['name'] = "James"  
Print(dictionary)
```

output

no. of Participants: 4

Participant ID: A₁

Participant ID: A₂

Participant ID: A₃

" ID: A₄

Robotics challenge

" ID: A₁

" ID: A₂

" ID: A₃

" ID: A₄

dictionary.pop('city')

Print(dictionary)

Iterate over Dictionary: use loops to iterate over keys or values.

for k in dictionary:

Print("KEY: " + k)

Print(dictionary.items())

1. "Key" is a label for the value in the dictionary.

2. "Value" is the data stored in the dictionary.

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	4
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	<i>[Signature]</i> 10/9/24

Result:-

Proof Thus, various data types, list, tuples and dictionary in Python Programming was used and verified successfully.