**Batch: A2 Roll No.: 16010121045**

**Experiment / assignment / tutorial No.**

**Grade: AA / AB / BB / BC / CC / CD /DD**

**Signature of the Staff In-charge with date**

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| **TITLE:**  Basic Data structure in python |

**AIM:** Use suitable methods to get output for given input.

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**Expected OUTCOME of Experiment:** Use of basic data structure in Python.

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**Resource Needed: Python IDE**

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**Theory:**

## Python Collections (Arrays)

There are four collection data types in the Python programming language:

* **List** is a collection which is ordered and changeable. Allows duplicate members.
* Tuple is a collection which is ordered and unchangeable. Allows duplicate members.
* Set is a collection which is unordered and unindexed. No duplicate members.
* Dictionary is a collection which is unordered and changeable. No duplicate members.

When choosing a collection type, it is useful to understand the properties of that type. Choosing the right type for a particular data set could mean retention of meaning, and, it could mean an increase in efficiency or security.

**List:** Lists are used to store multiple items in a single variable. Lists are created using square brackets. e.g. mylist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]

## List Methods

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on lists. L:list, e:element, i:index

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| **Method** | **Description** |
| L.append(e) | Adds an element at the end of the list |
| L.clear() | Removes all the elements from the list |
| L.copy() | Returns a copy of the list |
| L.count(e) | Returns the number of elements with the specified value |
| L.extend(L2) | Add the elements of a list (or any iterable), to the end of the current list |
| L.index(e) | Returns the index of the first element with the specified value |
| L.insert(i,e) | Adds an element at the specified position |
| L.pop(i) | Removes the element at the specified position |
| L.remove(e) | Removes the item with the specified value |
| L.reverse() | Reverses the order of the list |
| L.sort() | Sorts the list |

## Tuple

Tuples are used to store multiple items in a single variable. A tuple is a collection which is ordered and **unchangeable**. Tuples are written with round brackets.

e.g. mytuple = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")

## Tuple Methods

Python has two built-in methods that you can use on tuples. T:tuple, e:element

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| **Method** | **Description** |
| T.count(e) | Returns the number of times a specified value occurs in a tuple |
| T.index(e) | Searches the tuple for a specified value and returns the position of where it was found |

## Set

Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable. A set is a collection which is both ***unordered*** and ***unindexed***. Sets are written with curly brackets.

e.g. myset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}

## Set Methods

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on sets.

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| **Method** | **Description** |
| S.add(e) | Adds an element to the set |
| S.clear() | Removes all the elements from the set |
| S.copy() | Returns a copy of the set |
| S1.difference(S2) | Returns a set containing the difference between two or more sets |
| S1.difference\_update(S2) | Removes the items in this set that are also included in another, specified set |
| S1.discard(e) | Remove the specified item |
| S1.intersection(S2) | Returns a set, that is the intersection of two other sets |
| S1.intersection\_update(S2) | Removes the items in this set that are not present in other, specified set(s) |
| S1.isdisjoint(S2) | Returns whether two sets have a intersection or not |
| S1.issubset(S2) | Returns whether another set contains this set or not |
| S1.issuperset(S2) | Returns whether this set contains another set or not |
| S.pop() | Removes an element from the set |
| S.remove(e) | Removes the specified element |
| S1.symmetric\_difference(S2) | Returns a set with the symmetric differences of two sets |
| S1.symmetric\_difference\_update(S2) | inserts the symmetric differences from this set and another |
| S1.union(S2) | Return a set containing the union of sets |
| S1.update(L1) | Update the set with the union of this set and others |

## Dictionary

Dictionaries are used to store data values in key:value pairs. A dictionary is a collection which is **ordered (3.7 version onward)**, **changeable** and **does not allow duplicates**.

Dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and have keys and values.

e.g. thisdict = {"brand": "Ford", "model": "Mustang", "year": 1964}

## Dictionary Methods

Python has a set of built-in methods that you can use on dictionaries.

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| **Method** | **Description** |
| D.clear() | Removes all the elements from the dictionary |
| D.copy() | Returns a copy of the dictionary |
| D.get(k) | Returns the value of the specified key |
| D.items() | Returns a list containing a tuple for each key value pair |
| D.keys() | Returns a list containing the dictionary's keys |
| D.pop(k) | Removes the element with the specified key |
| D.popitem() | Removes the last inserted key-value pair |
| D.setdefault(k,v) | Returns the value of the specified key. If the key does not exist: insert the key, with the specified value |
| D.update({k:v}) | Updates the dictionary with the specified key-value pairs |
| D.values() | Returns a list of all the values in the dictionary |

**Problem Definition:**

1. In below table input variable, python code and output column is given. You have to complete blank cell in every row.

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| **List** |
| **Input** | **Python Code** | **Output** |
| thislist=["apple","banana","cherry","orange","kiwi","melon","mango"] | print(len(thislist))print(type(thislist))print(thislist[1])print(thislist[-1])print(thislist[2:5])print(thislist[:4])print(thislist[2:]) | 7<class 'list'>bananamango['cherry', 'orange', 'kiwi']['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange']['cherry', 'orange', 'kiwi', 'melon', 'mango'] |
| thislist = ["orange", "mango", "kiwi", "pineapple", "apple"] | if "apple" in thislist:   print("Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits list")for x in thislist: print(x)for i in range(len(thislist)): print(thislist[i])thislist.sort()print(thislist) | Yes, 'apple' is in the fruits listorangemangokiwipineappleappleorangemangokiwipineappleapple['apple', 'kiwi', 'mango', 'orange', 'pineapple'] |
| thislist=["apple","banana","cherry"] | **thislist[1]='blackcurrant'****print(thislist)** | ['apple','blackcurrant','cherry'] |
| thislist=["apple", "banana", "cherry"] | **thislist.insert(2,'watermelon')****print(thislist)** | ['apple','banana','watermelon', 'cherry'] |
| thislist=["apple","banana","cherry"] | thislist.append("orange")print(thislist) | ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'orange' |
| thislist=["apple", "banana", "cherry"]tropical=["mango", "pineapple"] | thislist.extend(tropical)print(thislist) | ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry', 'mango', 'pineapple'] |
| thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] | thislist.pop(1)print(thislist) | ['apple', 'cherry'] |
| thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] | del thislistprint(thislist) | NameError: name 'thislist' is not defined |
| thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] | thislist.clear()print(thislist) | [] |
| thislist = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] | x=thislisty= thislist.copy()thislist.clear()print(x)print(y) | []['apple', 'banana', 'cherry'] |
| list1 = [5, 6, 7]list2 = [1, 2, 3] | list3 = list1 + list2print(list3) | [5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 3] |

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| **Tuple** |
| **Input** | **Python Code** | **Output** |
| x = ("apple",)y = ("apple") | print(type(x))print(type(y)) | print(type(x))print(type(y)) |
| thistuple=("apple","banana","cherry") | print(thistuple[-1]) | cherry |
| x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry") | x[1] = "kiwi"print(x) | TypeError: 'tuple' object does not support item assignment |
| x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry") | y = list(x)y[1] = "kiwi"x = tuple(y)print(x) | ('apple', 'kiwi', 'cherry') |
| fruits = ("apple", "banana", "cherry", "strawberry", "raspberry") | (green, yellow, \*red) = fruitsprint(green)print(yellow)print(red)print(type(red)) | applebanana['cherry', 'strawberry', 'raspberry']<class 'list'> |
| fruits = ("apple", "banana", "cherry") | mytuple = fruits \* 2print(mytuple.count("apple"))print(mytuple.index("banana")) | 21 |

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| **Set** |
| **Input** | **Python Code** | **Output** |
| myset = {"abc", 34, True, 40.5} | print(myset)print(len(myset))print(type(myset))print(34 in myset)myset.add("orange")print(myset) | {40.5, True, 34, 'abc'}4<class 'set'>True{True, 34, 'abc', 40.5, 'orange'} |
| thisset = {"apple", "mango", "cherry"}tropical={"papaya", "mango"} | thisset=thisset+tropicalprint(thisset) | TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'set' and 'set' |
| thisset.update(tropical)print(thisset) | {'mango', 'papaya', 'cherry', 'apple'} |
| thisset.intersection\_update (tropical)print(thisset) | {'mango'} |
| thisset.symmetric\_difference\_update(tropical)print(thisset) | {'papaya', 'cherry', 'apple'} |

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| **Dictionaries** |
| **Input** | **Python Code** | **Output** |
| thisdict={"brand":"Ford","model": "Mustang","year": 1964, "year": 2020} | print(thisdict)print(type(thisdict))print(len(thisdict))print(thisdict["brand"])print(thisdict["year"])x = thisdict.get("model")print(x)y = thisdict.keys()print(y)z = thisdict.values()print(z)thisdict["color"] = "white"print(thisdict)if "model" in thisdict: print("Yes”) | {'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 2020}<class 'dict'>3Ford2020Mustangdict\_keys(['brand', 'model', 'year'])dict\_values(['Ford', 'Mustang', 2020]){'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 2020, 'color': 'white'}Yes |
| thisdict["year"] = 2018print(thisdict) | {'brand': 'Ford', 'model': 'Mustang', 'year': 2018} |
| thisdict.pop("model")print(thisdict) | {'brand': 'Ford', 'year': 2020} |
| for x in thisdict: print(x) print(thisdict[x]) | brandFordmodelMustangyear2020 |
| for x, y in thisdict.items(): print(x, y) | brand Fordmodel Mustangyear 2020 |

2. Write a python program to take list values as input parameters and returns another list without any duplicates.

3. Write a program that takes a string as input from user and computes the frequency of each letters. Use a variable of dictionary type to maintain the count.

**Books/ Journals/ Websites referred:**

1. Reema Thareja, *Python Programming: Using Problem Solving Approach*, Oxford University Press, First Edition 2017, India
2. Sheetal Taneja and Naveen Kumar, *Python Programming: A modular Approach*, Pearson India, Second Edition 2018,India

**Implementation details:**

2.

list1=input("Enter the list with duplicates: ").split() *#list 1 input*

list2=[] *#creating an empty list*

*for* x *in* list1:

 list2.append(x) *if* x not in list2 *else* 0 *# adding non duplicates to another list*

print("The final list without any duplicates is: ",list2)

3.

str=input() *#takes in string input*

dict={} *#declare an empty dictionary*

*for* i *in* str: *#iterate through string*

 *if* i in dict:

 dict[i]+=1 *#increase count*

 *else*:

 dict[i]=1 *#if not present then add one occ*

print(dict)

**Output(s):**

2.





3.







**Conclusion:**

The necessary output was filled in the table and the problems were solved to

understand the concepts of list, tuple, set and dictionaries and the concepts were

applied in the remaining questions.

**Post Lab Descriptive Questions**

1. **List out Mutable and Immutable Data Types in Python.**

a. Mutable data types are:- list, dictionary, set and user-defined

classes

b. Immutable data types are:- int, float, decimal, bool, string,

tuple, and range

1. **What do you mean by indexed and ordered data type in python?**

Ordered data types are numerically indexed and ordered by

the index of the element. We can access these elements just by knowing their

positions.

Index value data type shows the position at which the integer value

data type is located. It also displays how many times the integer value is

repeated.

**Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature of faculty in-charge**