UNIT IV
COMPOUND DATA: LISTS, TUPLES, DICTIONARIES

Lists, list operations, list slices, list methods, list loop, mutability, aliasing, cloning lists, list parameters; **Tuples**, tuple assignment, tuple as return value; **Dictionaries**: operations and methods; advanced list processing - list comprehension, **Illustrative programs:** selection sort, insertion sort, merge sort, quick sort.

Lists

- List is an ordered sequence of items. Values in the list are called elements / items.
- It can be written as a list of comma-separated items (values) between **square brackets[ ]**.
- Items in the lists can be of different data types.

Operations on list:

1. Indexing
2. Slicing
3. Concatenation
4. Repetitions
5. Updating
6. Membership
7. Comparison

operations	examples	description

create a list	>>> a=[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
	>>> print(a)
	[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
		in this way we can create a list at compile time

Indexing	>>> print(a[0])
	2
	>>> print(a[8])
	10
	>>> print(a[-1])
	10
		Accessing the item in the position 0
		Accessing the item in the position 8
		Accessing a last element using negative indexing.

Slicing	>>> print(a[0:3])
	[2, 3, 4]
	>>> print(a[0:])
	[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
		Printing a part of the list.

Concatenation	>>>b=[20,30] >>> print(a+b) [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30]	Adding and printing the items of two lists.
Repetition	>>> print(b*3) [20, 30, 20, 30, 20, 30]	Create a multiple copies of the same list.

Updating	>>> print(a[2])
	4
	>>> a[2]=100
	>>> print(a)
	[2, 3, 100, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
		Updating the list using index value.

Membership	>>> a=[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
	>>> 5 in a
	True
	>>> 100 in a
	False
	>>> 2 not in a
	False
		Returns True if element is present in list. Otherwise returns false.

Comparison	>>> a=[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
	>>>b=[2,3,4]
	>>> a==b
	False
	>>> a!=b
	True
		Returns True if all elements in both elements are same. Otherwise returns false

List slices:

- List slicing is an operation that extracts a subset of elements from an list and packages them as another list.

Syntax:

```
Listname[start:stop]
Listname[start:stop:steps]
```

- default start value is 0
- default stop value is n-1
- [:] this will print the entire list
- [2:2] this will create a empty slice

slices	example	description

a[0:3]	>>> a=[9,8,7,6,5,4]
	>>> a[0:3]
	[9, 8, 7]
		Printing a part of a list from 0 to 2.

a[:4]	>>> a[:4] [9, 8, 7, 6]	Default start value is 0. so prints from 0 to 3
a[1:]	>>> a[1:] [8, 7, 6, 5, 4]	default stop value will be n-1. so prints from 1 to 5
a[:]	>>> a[:] [9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4]	Prints the entire list.

a[2:2]	>>> a[2:2] [ ]	print an empty slice
a[0:6:2]	>>> a[0:6:2] [9, 7, 5]	Slicing list values with step size 2.
a[::-1]	>>> a[::-1] [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]	Returns reverse of given list values

List methods:

- Methods used in lists are used to manipulate the data quickly.
- These methods work only on lists.
- They do not work on the other sequence types that are not mutable, that is, the values they contain cannot be changed, added, or deleted.

syntax:

list name.method name(element/index/list)

	syntax	example	description

1	a.append(element)	>>> a=[1,2,3,4,5]
		>>> a.append(6)
		>>> print(a)
		[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
			Add an element to the end of the list

2	a.insert(index,element)	>>> a.insert(0,0)
		>>> print(a)
		[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
			Insert an item at the defined index

3	a.extend(b)	>>> b=[7,8,9]
		>>> a.extend(b)
		>>> print(a)
		[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,9]
			Add all elements of a list to the another list

4	a.index(element)	>>> a.index(8) 8	Returns the index of the first matched item

5	a.sort()	>>> a.sort()
		>>> print(a)
		[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
			Sort items in a list in ascending order

6	a.reverse()	>>> a.reverse()
		>>> print(a)
		[8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]
			Reverse the order of items in the list

7	a.pop()	>>> a.pop() 0	Removes and returns an element at the last element
8	a.pop(index)	>>> a.pop(0) 8	Remove the particular element and return it.

9	a.remove(element)	>>> a.remove(1)
		>>> print(a)
		[7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2]
			Removes an item from the list

10	a.count(element)	>>> a.count(6) 1	Returns the count of number of items passed as an argument

11	a.copy()	>>> b=a.copy()
		>>> print(b)
		[7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2]
			Returns a shallow copy of the list

12	len(list)	>>> len(a) 6	return the length of the length
13	min(list)	>>> min(a) 2	return the minimum element in a list
14	max(list)	>>> max(a) 7	return the maximum element in a list.

15	a.clear()	>>> a.clear()
		>>> print(a)
		[ ]
			Removes all items from the list.

16	del(a)	>>> del(a)
		>>> print(a)
		Error: name 'a' is not defined
			delete the entire list.

List loops:

1. **For loop**
2. **While loop**
3. **Infinite loop**

List using For Loop:

- The for loop in Python is used to iterate over a sequence (list, tuple, string) or other iterable objects.
- Iterating over a sequence is called traversal.
- Loop continues until we reach the last item in the sequence.
- The body of for loop is separated from the rest of the code **using indentation**.

Syntax:
for val in sequence:

Accessing element	**output**
a=[10,20,30,40,50] for i in a: print(i)	1 2 3 4 5
Accessing index	**output**
a=[10,20,30,40,50] for i in range(0,len(a),1): print(i)	0 1 2 3 4
Accessing element using range:	**output**
a=[10,20,30,40,50] for i in range(0,len(a),1): print(a[i])	10 20 30 40 50

List using While loop

- The while loop in Python is used to iterate over a block of code as long as the test expression (condition) is true.
- When the condition is tested and the result is false, the loop body will be skipped and the first statement after the while loop will be executed.

Syntax:
while (condition):
body of while

Sum of elements in list	**Output:**

a=[1,2,3,4,5]
i=0
sum=0
while i<len(a):
  sum=sum+a[i]
  i=i+1
print(sum)
	15

Infinite Loop

A loop becomes infinite loop if the condition given never becomes false. It keeps on running. Such loops are called infinite loop.

Example	Output:

a=1
while (a==1):
  n=int(input("enter the number"))
  print("you entered:" , n)
	Enter the number 10
	you entered:10
	Enter the number 12
	you entered:12
	Enter the number 16
	you entered:16

Mutability:

- Lists are mutable. (can be changed)
- Mutability is the ability for certain types of data to be changed without entirely recreating it.
- An item can be changed in a list by accessing it directly as part of the assignment statement.
- Using the indexing operator (square brackets[ ]) on the left side of an assignment, one of the list items can be updated.

Example	description

>>> a=[1,2,3,4,5]
>>> a[0]=100
>>> print(a)
[100, 2, 3, 4, 5]
	changing single element

>>> a=[1,2,3,4,5]
>>> a[0:3]=[100,100,100]
>>> print(a)
[100, 100, 100, 4, 5]
	changing multiple element

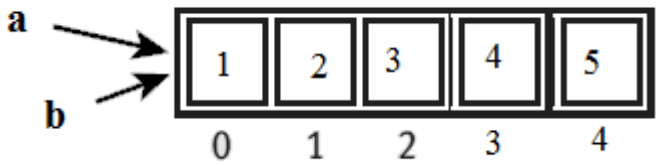
>>> a=[1,2,3,4,5]
>>> a[0:3]=[ ]
>>> print(a)
[4, 5]
	The elements from a list can also be removed by assigning the empty list to them.

>>> a=[1,2,3,4,5]
>>> a[0:0]=[20,30,45]
>>> print(a)
[20,30,45,1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
	The elements can be inserted into a list by squeezing them into an empty slice at the desired location.

Aliasing(copying):

- Creating a copy of a list is called aliasing. When you create a copy both list will be
- having same memory location. changes in one list will affect another list.
- **Alaising refers to having different names for same list values.**

Example	Output:
a= [1, 2, 3 ,4 ,5] b=a print (b) a is b a[0]=100 print(a) print(b)	 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] True [100,2,3,4,5] [100,2,3,4,5]



- In this a single list object is created and modified using the subscript operator.
- When the first element of the list named **"a"** is replaced, the first element of the list named "**b**" is also replaced.
- This type of change is what is known as a **side effect**. This happens because after the assignment **b=a**, the variables **a** and **b** refer to the exact same list object.
- They are **aliases** for the same object. This phenomenon is known as **aliasing**.
- To prevent aliasing, a new object can be created and the contents of the original can be copied which is called **cloning.**

Clonning:

- To avoid the disadvantages of copying we are using cloning. creating a copy of a
- same list of elements with two different memory locations is called cloning.
- Changes in one list will not affect locations of aother list.
- Cloning is a process of making a copy of the list without modifying the original list.

1. Slicing
2. list()method
3. copy() method

clonning using Slicing
>>>a=[1,2,3,4,5] >>>b=a[:] >>>print(b) [1,2,3,4,5] >>>a is b False
clonning using List( ) method
>>>a=[1,2,3,4,5] >>>b=list >>>print(b) [1,2,3,4,5] >>>a is b false >>>a[0]=100 >>>print(a) >>>a=[100,2,3,4,5] >>>print(b) >>>b=[1,2,3,4,5]
clonning using copy() method

a=[1,2,3,4,5]
>>>b=a.copy()
>>> print(b)
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> a is b
False

List as parameters:

- In python, arguments are passed by reference.
- If any changes are done in the parameter which refers within the function, then the changes also reflects back in the calling function.
- When a list to a function is passed, the function gets a reference to the list.
- Passing a list as an argument actually passes a reference to the list, not a copy of the list.
- Since lists are mutable, changes made to the elements referenced by the parameter change the same list that the argument is referencing.

Example 1`:	Output
def remove(a): a.remove(1) a=[1,2,3,4,5] remove(a) print(a)	[2,3,4,5]

Example 2:	Output

def inside(a):
  for i in range(0,len(a),1):
  a[i]=a[i]+10
  print("inside",a)
a=[1,2,3,4,5]
inside(a)
print("outside",a)
	inside [11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
	outside [11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Example 3	**output**
def insert(a): a.insert(0,30) a=[1,2,3,4,5] insert(a) print(a)	[30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Tuple:

- A tuple is same as list, except that the set of elements is enclosed in parentheses instead of square brackets.
- A tuple is an immutable list. i.e. once a tuple has been created, you can't add elements to a tuple or remove elements from the tuple.
- But tuple can be converted into list and list can be converted in to tuple.

methods	example	description

list( )	>>> a=(1,2,3,4,5)
	>>> a=list(a)
	>>> print(a)
	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
		it convert the given tuple into list.

tuple( )	>>> a=[1,2,3,4,5]
	>>> a=tuple(a)
	>>> print(a)
	(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
		it convert the given list into tuple.

Benefit of Tuple:

- Tuples are faster than lists.
- If the user wants to protect the data from accidental changes, tuple can be used.
- Tuples can be used as keys in dictionaries, while lists can't.

Operations on Tuples:

1. Indexing
2. Slicing
3. Concatenation
4. Repetitions
5. Membership
6. Comparison

Operations	examples	description
Creating a tuple	>>>a=(20,40,60,"apple","ball")	Creating the tuple with elements of different data types.
Indexing	>>>print(a[0]) 20 >>> a[2] 60	Accessing the item in the position 0 Accessing the item in the position 2
Slicing	>>>print(a[1:3]) (40,60)	Displaying items from 1st till 2nd.
Concatenation	>>> b=(2,4) >>>print(a+b) >>>(20,40,60,"apple","ball",2,4)	Adding tuple elements at the end of another tuple elements
Repetition	>>>print(b*2) >>>(2,4,2,4)	repeating the tuple in n no of times

Membership	>>> a=(2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
	>>> 5 in a
	True
	>>> 100 in a
	False
	>>> 2 not in a
	False
		Returns True if element is present in tuple. Otherwise returns false.

Comparison	>>> a=(2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
	>>>b=(2,3,4)
	>>> a==b
	False
	>>> a!=b
	True
		Returns True if all elements in both elements are same. Otherwise returns false

Tuple methods:

- Tuple is immutable so changes cannot be done on the elements of a tuple once it is assigned.

methods	example	description

a.index(tuple)	>>> a=(1,2,3,4,5)
	>>> a.index(5)
	4
		Returns the index of the first matched item.

a.count(tuple)	>>>a=(1,2,3,4,5) >>> a.count(3) 1	Returns the count of the given element.
len(tuple)	>>> len(a) 5	return the length of the tuple

min(tuple)	>>> min(a) 1	return the minimum element in a tuple
max(tuple)	>>> max(a) 5	return the maximum element in a tuple
del(tuple)	>>> del(a)	Delete the entire tuple.

Tuple Assignment:

- Tuple assignment allows, variables on the left of an assignment operator and values of tuple on the right of the assignment operator.
- Multiple assignment works by creating a tuple of expressions from the right hand side, and a tuple of targets from the left, and then matching each expression to a target.
- Because multiple assignments use tuples to work, it is often termed tuple assignment.

Uses of Tuple assignment:

- It is often useful to swap the values of two variables.

Example:

Swapping using temporary variable:	Swapping using tuple assignment:
a=20 b=50 temp = a a = b b = temp print("value after swapping is",a,b)	a=20 b=50 (a,b)=(b,a) print("value after swapping is",a,b)

Multiple assignments:

Multiple values can be assigned to multiple variables using tuple assignment.

```
>>>(a,b,c)=(1,2,3)
>>>print(a)
1
>>>print(b)
2
>>>print(c)
3
```

Tuple as return value:

- A Tuple is a comma separated sequence of items.
- It is created with or without ( ).
- A function can return one value. if you want to return more than one value from a function. we can use tuple as return value.

Example1:	**Output:**

def div(a,b):
  r=a%b
  q=a//b
  return(r,q)
a=eval(input("enter a value:"))
b=eval(input("enter b value:"))
r,q=div(a,b)
print("reminder:",r)
print("quotient:",q)
	enter a value:4
	enter b value:3
	reminder: 1
	quotient: 1

Example2:	**Output:**

def min_max(a):
  small=min(a)
  big=max(a)
  return(small,big)
a=[1,2,3,4,6]
small,big=min_max(a)
print("smallest:",small)
print("biggest:",big)
	smallest: 1
	biggest: 6

Tuple as argument:

- The parameter name that begins with * gathers argument into a tuple.

Example:	**Output:**
def printall(*args): print(args) printall(2,3,'a')	(2, 3, 'a')

Dictionaries:

- Dictionary is an unordered collection of elements. An element in dictionary has a key: value pair.
- All elements in dictionary are placed inside the curly braces i.e. { }
- Elements in Dictionaries are **accessed via keys** and not by their position.
- The values of a dictionary can be any data type.
- Keys must be immutable data type (numbers, strings, tuple)

Operations on dictionary:

1. Accessing an element
2. Update
3. Add element
4. Membership

Operations	Example	Description

Creating a dictionary	>>> a={1:"one",2:"two"}
	>>> print(a)
	{1: 'one', 2: 'two'}
		Creating the dictionary with elements of different data types.

accessing an element	>>> a[1]
	'one'
	>>> a[0]
	KeyError: 0
		Accessing the elements by using keys.

Update	>>> a[1]="ONE"
	>>> print(a)
	{1: 'ONE', 2: 'two'}
		Assigning a new value to key. It replaces the old value by new value.

add element	>>> a[3]="three"
	>>> print(a)
	{1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
		Add new element in to the dictionary with key.

membership	a={1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
	>>> 1 in a
	True
	>>> 3 not in a
	False
		Returns True if the key is present in dictionary. Otherwise returns false.

Methods in dictionary:

Method	Example	Description

a.copy( )	a={1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
	>>> b=a.copy()
	>>> print(b)
	{1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
		It returns copy of the dictionary. here copy of dictionary 'a' get stored in to dictionary 'b'

a.items()	>>> a.items() dict_items([(1, 'ONE'), (2, 'two'), (3, 'three')])	Return a new view of the dictionary's items. It displays a list of dictionary's (key, value) tuple pairs.
a.keys()	>>> a.keys() dict_keys([1, 2, 3])	It displays list of keys in a dictionary
a.values()	>>> a.values() dict_values(['ONE', 'two', 'three'])	It displays list of values in dictionary

a.pop(key)	>>> a.pop(3)
	'three'
	>>> print(a)
	{1: 'ONE', 2: 'two'}
		Remove the element with *key* and return its value from the dictionary.

setdefault(key,value)	>>> a.setdefault(3,"three")
	'three'
	>>> print(a)
	{1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
	>>> a.setdefault(2)
	'two'
		If key is in the dictionary, return its value. If key is not present, insert key with a value of dictionary and return dictionary.

a.update(dictionary)	>>> b={4:"four"}
	>>> a.update(b)
	>>> print(a)
	{1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three', 4: 'four'}
		It will add the dictionary with the existing dictionary

fromkeys()	>>> key={"apple","ball"}
	>>> value="for kids"
	>>> d=dict.fromkeys(key,value)
	>>> print(d)
	{'apple': 'for kids', 'ball': 'for kids'}
		It creates a dictionary from key and values.

len(a)	a={1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'} >>>lena(a) 3	It returns the length of the list.
clear()	a={1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'} >>>a.clear() >>>print(a) >>>{ }	Remove all elements form the dictionary.
del(a)	a={1: 'ONE', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'} >>> del(a)	It will delete the entire dictionary.

Difference between List, Tuples and dictionary:

List	Tuples	Dictionary
A list is mutable	A tuple is immutable	A dictionary is mutable
Lists are dynamic	Tuples are fixed size in nature	In values can be of any data type and can repeat, keys must be of immutable type
List are enclosed in brackets[ ] and their elements and size can be changed	Tuples are enclosed in parenthesis ( ) and cannot be updated	Tuples are enclosed in curly braces { } and consist of key:value
Homogenous	Heterogeneous	Homogenous
Example: List = [10, 12, 15]	Example: Words = ("spam", "egss") Or Words = "spam", "eggs"	Example: Dict = {"ram": 26, "abi": 24}
Access: print(list[0])	Access: print(words[0])	Access: print(dict["ram"])

Can contain duplicate elements	Can contain duplicate elements. Faster compared to lists	Cant contain duplicate keys, but can contain duplicate values
Slicing can be done	Slicing can be done	Slicing can't be done
Usage: ❖ List is used if a collection of data that doesnt need random access. ❖ List is used when data can be modified frequently	Usage: ❖ Tuple can be used when data cannot be changed. ❖ A tuple is used in combination with a dictionary i.e.a tuple might represent a key.	Usage: ❖ Dictionary is used when a logical association between key:value pair. ❖ When in need of fast lookup for data, based on a custom key. ❖ Dictionary is used when data is being constantly modified.

Advanced list processing:

List Comprehension:

- ❖ List comprehensions provide a concise way to apply operations on a list.
- ❖ It creates a new list in which each element is the result of applying a given operation in a list.
- ❖ It consists of brackets containing an expression followed by a "for" clause, then a list.
- ❖ The list comprehension always returns a result list.

Syntax

```
list=[ expression for item in list if conditional ]
```

List Comprehension	Output
>>>L=[x**2 for x in range(0,5)] >>>print(L)	[0, 1, 4, 9, 16]
>>>[x for x in range(1,10) if x%2==0]	[2, 4, 6, 8]
>>>[x for x in 'Python Programming' if x in ['a','e','i','o','u']]	['o', 'o', 'a', 'i']
>>>mixed=[1,2,"a",3,4.2] >>> [x**2 for x in mixed if type(x)==int]	[1, 4, 9]
>>>[x+3 for x in [1,2,3]]	[4, 5, 6]
>>> [x*x for x in range(5)]	[0, 1, 4, 9, 16]
>>> num=[-1,2,-3,4,-5,6,-7] >>> [x for x in num if x>=0]	[2, 4, 6]

>>> str=["this","is","an","example"]
>>> element=[word[0] for word in str]
>>> print(element)
	['t', 'i', 'a', 'e']

Nested list:

List inside another list is called nested list.

Example:

```
>>> a=[56,34,5,[34,57]]
>>> a[0]
56
>>> a[3]
[34, 57]
>>> a[3][0]
34
>>> a[3][1]
57
```

Programs on matrix:

Matrix addition	**Output**

a=[[1,1],[1,1]]
b=[[2,2],[2,2]]
c=[[0,0],[0,0]]
for i in range(len(a)):
  for j in range(len(b)):
  c[i][j]=a[i][j]+b[i][j]
for i in c:
  print(i)
	[3, 3]
	[3, 3]

Matrix multiplication	**Output**

a=[[1,1],[1,1]]
b=[[2,2],[2,2]]
c=[[0,0],[0,0]]
for i in range(len(a)):
  for j in range(len(b)):
  for k in range(len(b)):
  c[i][j]=a[i][j]+a[i][k]*b[k][j]
for i in c:
  print(i)
	[3, 3]
	[3, 3]

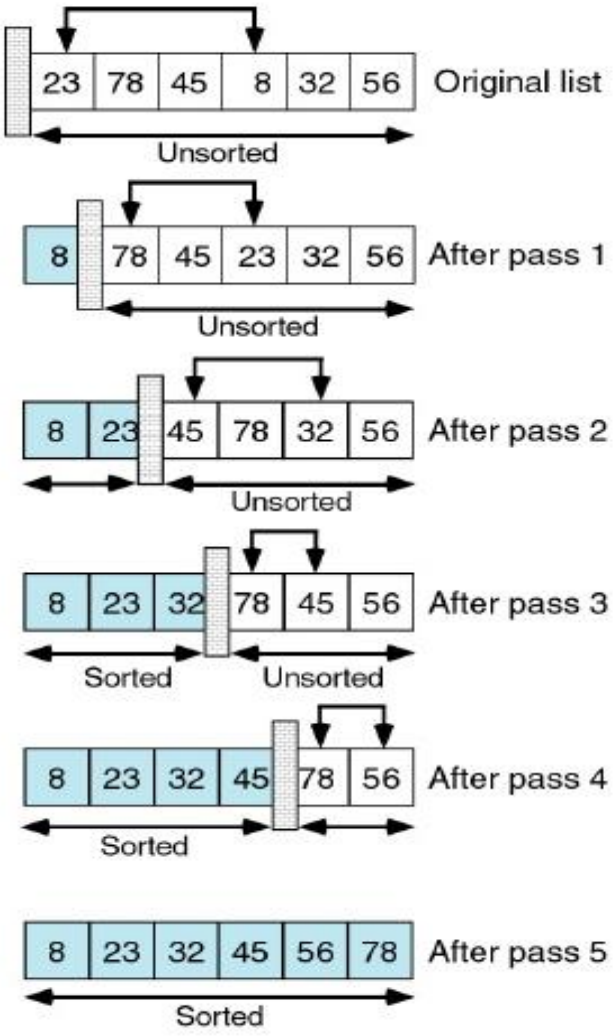
Matrix transpose	**Output**

a=[[1,3],[1,2]]
c=[[0,0],[0,0]]
for i in range(len(a)):
  for j in range(len(a)):
  c[i][j]=a[j][i]
for i in c:
  print(i)
	[1, 1]
	[3, 2]

Illustrative programs:

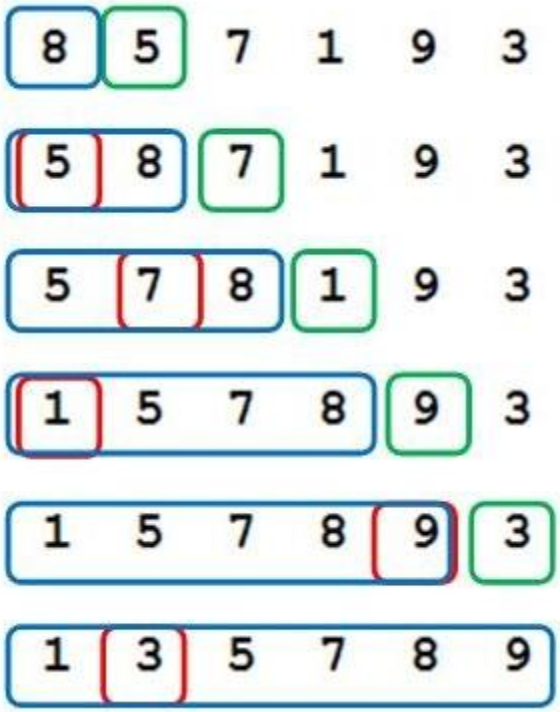
Selection sort	Output

a=input("Enter list:").split()
a=list(map(eval,a))
for i in range(0,len(a)):
  smallest = min(a[i:])
  sindex= a.index(smallest)
  a[i],a[sindex] = a[sindex],a[i]
print (a)
	Enter list:23 78 45 8 32 56
	[8,2 3, 32, 45,56, 78]



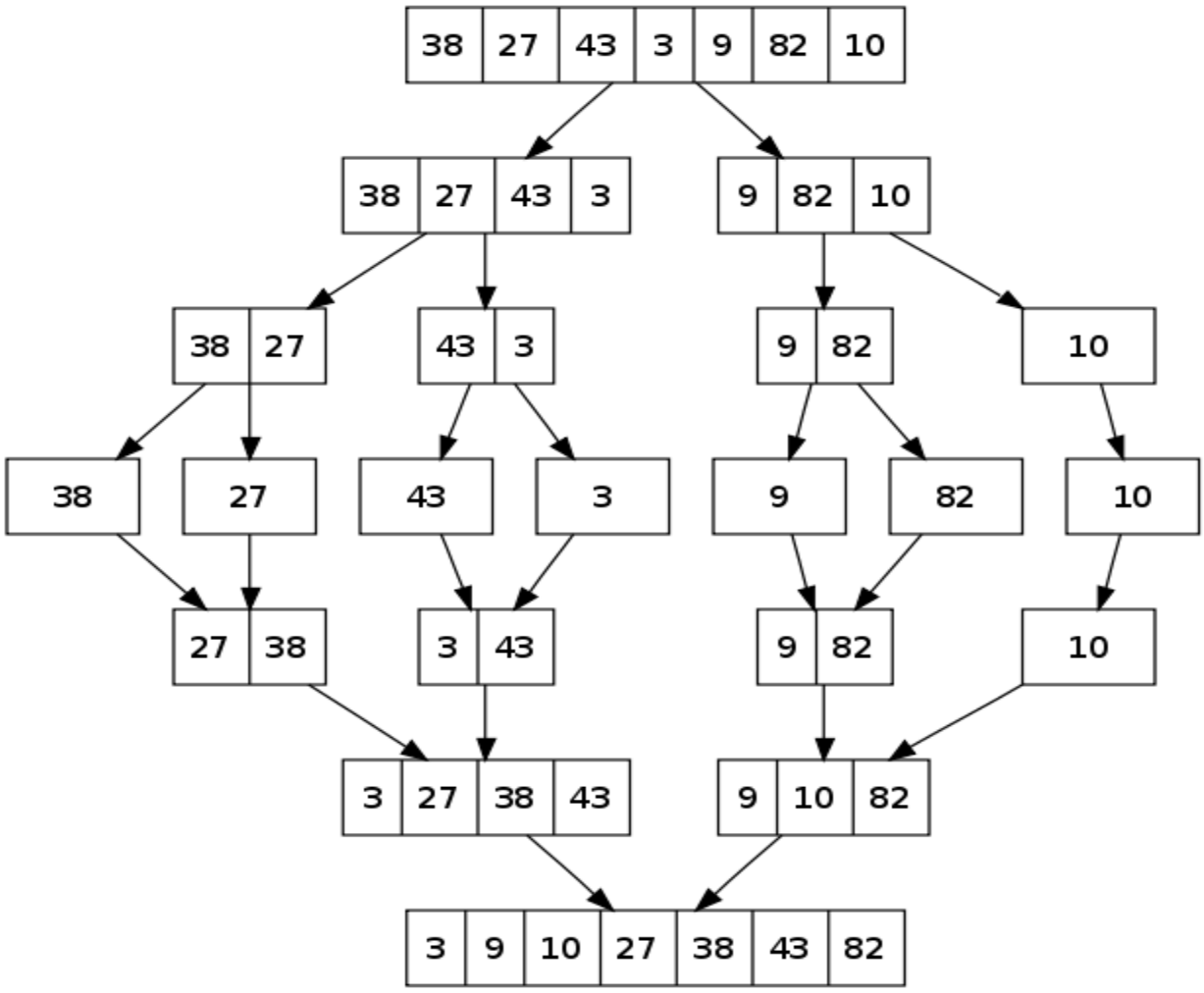
Insertion sort	output

a=input("enter a list:").split()
a=list(map(int,a))
for i in a:
  j = a.index(i)
  while j>0:
  if a[j-1] > a[j]:
  a[j-1],a[j] = a[j],a[j-1]
  else:
  break
  j = j-1
print (a)
	enter a list: 8 5 7 1 9 3
	[1,3,5,7,8,9]



Merge sort	**output**

def merge(a,b):
  c = []
  while len(a) != 0 and len(b) != 0:
  if a[0] < b[0]:
  c.append(a[0])
  a.remove(a[0])
  else:
  c.append(b[0])
  b.remove(b[0])
  if len(a) == 0:
  c=c+b
  else:
  c=c+a
  return c
 	
def divide(x):
  if len(x) == 0 or len(x) == 1:
  return x
  else:
  middle = len(x)//2
  a = divide(x[:middle])
  b = divide(x[middle:])
  return merge(a,b)
 	
x=[38,27,43,3,9,82,10]
c=divide(x)
print(c)
	[3,9,10,27,38,43,82]



Histogram	Output

def histogram(a):
  for i in a:
  sum = ''
  while(i>0):
  sum=sum+'#'
  i=i-1
  print(sum)
a=[4,5,7,8,12]
histogram(a)
	****
	*****
	*******
	********
	**********

Calendar program	Output

import calendar
y=int(input("enter year:"))
m=int(input("enter month:"))
print(calendar.month(y,m))
	enter year:2017
	enter month:11
	  November 2017
	Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
	  1 2 3 4 5
	 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
	27 28 29 30

PART - A

1. What is slicing?
2. How can we distinguish between tuples and lists?
3. What will be the output of the given code?
    a. List=['p','r','i','n','t',]
    b. Print list[8:]
4. Give the syntax required to convert an integer number into string?
5. List is mutable. Justify?
6. Difference between del and remove methods in List?
7. Difference between pop and remove in list?
8. How are the values in a tuple accessed?
9. What is a Dictionary in Python
10. Define list comprehension
11. Write a python program using list looping
12. What do you meant by mutability and immutability?
13. Define Histogram
14. Define Tuple and show it is immutable with an example.
15. state the difference between aliasing and cloning in list
16. what is list cloning
17. what is deep cloning
18. state the difference between pop and remove method in list
19. create tuple with single element
20. swap two numbers without using third variable
21. define properties of key in dictionary
22. how can you access elements from the dictionary
23. difference between delete and clear method in dictionary
24. What is squeezing in list? give an example
25. How to convert a tuple in to list
26. How to convert a list in to tuple
27. Create a list using list comprehension
28. Advantage of list comprehension
29. What is the use of map () function.
30. How can you return multiple values from function?
31. what is sorting and types of sorting
32. Find length of sequence without using library function.
33. how to pass tuple as argument
34. how to pass a list as argument
35. what is parameter and types of parameter
36. how can you insert values in to dictionary
37. what is key value pair
38. mention different data types can be used in key and value
39. what are the immutable data types available in python
40. What is the use of fromkeys() in dictioanary.

PART-B

1. Explain in details about list methods
2. Discuss about operations in list
3. What is cloning? Explain it with example
4. What is aliasing? Explain with example
5. How can you pass list into function? Explain with example.
6. Explain tuples as return values with examples
7. write a program for matrix multiplication
8. write a program for matrix addition
9. write a program for matrix subtraction
10. write a program for matrix transpose
11. write procedure for selection sort
12. explain merge sort with an example
13. explain insertion with example
14. Explain in detail about dictionaries and its methods.
15. Explain in detail about advanced list processing.