

a list = [int(x) for x in a list]

Selection - sort (a list)

print ('Sorted list :- ', end = '')

print (a list).

Section - 3

① ~~Def~~ Polymorphism :- In programming languages and type theory, polymorphism is the provision of a single interface to entities of different types.

1) Static Polymorphism :- Same method name is overloaded with different type or number of parameters in same class (different signature). Targeted method call is resolved at compile time.

2) Dynamic polymorphism :- Same ~~the~~ method is overridden with same signature in different classes. Type of object on which method is being invoked is not known at compile time but will be decided at run time.

Unpacking Sequence :- Can be done by assigning sequence (iterable) to comma separated variable - let us take example of tuple and understand unpacking.

Example :-

Unpacking P into variable x and y

P = (100, 200)

x, y = P

print(x)

print(y)

output :-

100

200

A tuple is a collection of objects ~~which~~ which are ordered and immutable. tuples are sequence, just like lists. The difference between tuples and lists are the tuples cannot be changed unlike lists and tuples use parentheses where as lists use square brackets.

Example:-

tup 1 = ('physics', ('chemistry', 1997, 2000))

Tup 2 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Tup 3 = "a", "b", "c", "d",