



			<class 'set'>
frozenset	To represent an unordered collection of unique objects	Immutable	>>> s={11,2,3,'Durga',100,'Ramu'} >>> fs=frozenset(s) >>> type(fs) <class 'frozenset'>
dict	To represent a group of key value pairs	Mutable	>>> d={101:'durga',102:'ramu',103:'hari'} >>> type(d) <class 'dict'>

## None Data Type:

None means Nothing or No value associated.

If the value is not available, then to handle such type of cases None is introduced.

It is something like null value in Java.

Eg:

```
def m1():  
    a=10
```

```
print(m1())  
None
```

## Escape Characters:

In String literals we can use escape characters to associate a special meaning.

```
1) >>> s="durga\nsoftware"  
2) >>> print(s)  
3) durga  
4) software  
5) >>> s="durga\tsoftware"  
6) >>> print(s)  
7) durga software  
8) >>> s="This is " symbol"  
9) File "<stdin>", line 1  
10) s="This is " symbol"  
11)      ^  
12) SyntaxError: invalid syntax  
13) >>> s="This is \" symbol"  
14) >>> print(s)  
15) This is " symbol
```