Assignment 1
Solutions

1)

Here we have:

Values	Expressions
‘hello’	*
-87.8	-
6	/
	+

2)

A variable is a name (given by the programmer) to refer to a value. Actually, a variable in python is a memory location reserved for the data value that is assigned to that variable.

Different type of data values can be assigned to the variables. Now, string is a datatype in python. String belongs to the class “str”.
For example, in the expression x = “America”, x is the variable and “America” is a string.

3)

Three different data types:

1) Integers: Integer values belongs to class “int”. int data type can store discrete integer values (Not decimals or fractional).

2) Float: Floating type values belongs to class “float”. float data type can store real numbers (continuous values, decimals or fractional).

3) Complex: Complex values belongs to class “complex”. complex data type can store complex number values i.e., a + ib

4) In python, expressions are made up of operators, identifiers and literals. Basically, expressions are sequence of operators and operands that evaluates to a single value.

5) The difference between an expression and a statement is that expression only yields a resultant value whereas statements do something, like computation or action.

   For example: 5*9 is an expression but print(5*9) is a statement

6) Variable bacon will contain value 22 after running the code.

7) Both will result in: ‘spamspamspam’

8) Because 100 is a literal and values cannot be assigned to a literal. It will raise a SyntaxError message.

9) We can use:

   a. int() function to get the integer version of a value
   b. float() function to get the floating-point version of a value
   c. str() function to get the string version of a value

10)
   This will raise an error because we cannot concatenate int datatype to a string. I have to concatenate str datatype to a string.

   The correct form would be: 'I have eaten ' + '99 ' + 'burritos’