Data types:

- int
- float
- str
- complex

Variable naming rules

input methods

- · static method
 - direct assignment
- dynamic method
 - runtime input given by the user.
 - input("prompt")
 - by default it will take any input in string type.
 - if we want to take an integer as input
 - int(input())
 - for float type input
 - float(input())

```
3/9/22, 12:23 PM
                                                  Day-2(8-3-2022) - Jupyter Notebook
       In [9]:
                  1 int(input()) # only integer value
                  1 | float(input()) # both int value or float value
      In [11]:
                19
      Out[11]: 19.0
                Type Conversions
                  • int --> float or str
                  • float --> int or str
                  • str --> we can't convert either int or float.
      In [12]:
                  1 # int to --> float or str
                  2 float(a)
      Out[12]: 10.0
      In [13]:
                  1 str(a)
      Out[13]: '10'
      In [14]:
                  1 type(a)
```

. . .

1 # float --> int or str

2 int(c)

1 str(c)

1 int(b)

1 float(b)

Out[14]: int

In [15]:

Out[15]: 9

Out[16]: '9.5'

In [16]:

In [17]:

In [25]:

```
In [38]:
           1 j = '2022'
           2 type(j)
Out[38]: str
In [39]:
           1 int(j)
Out[39]: 2022
In [40]:
           1 float(j)
Out[40]: 2022.0
In [41]:
           1 # name, age, height
           2 name = input("Enter ur name: ")
           3 age = int(input("Enter ur age: "))
           4 height = float(input("Enter ur height in inches: "))
           5 print(name,age,height,sep='\n')
         Enter ur name: viswa
         Enter ur age: 19
         Enter ur height in inches: 5.4
         viswa
         19
         5.4
In [42]:
           1 print(b)
         green
In [45]:
           1 # multi variable assignment
           2 | a,b,c,d = 10,20,30,40
           3 print(b,d,a,c)
         20 40 10 30
           1 | x,y,z = 'white',15,6.4
In [46]:
           2 print(x,y,z)
                                          . . .
In [49]:
           1 # multi varibale assignment with same value
           2 p=q=r=200
           3 print(r)
           4 print(p)
           5 print(q)
In [50]:
           1 a,s,d,f = 12,32,43
           2 print(d)
```

Operators in Python

- · We have 7 types of operators.
- Operator: a special symbol which carries out a mathematical operation between opearands.

Arithmetic Operators

Operators	Meaning	Example	Result
+	Addition	4 + 2	6
_	Subtraction	4 – 2	2
*	Multiplication	4 * 2	8
/	Division	4 / 2	2
%	Modulus operator to get remainder in integer division	5 % 2	1
**	Exponent	$5**2 = 5^2$	25
//	Integer Division/ Floor Division	5//2 -5//2	2 -3

Assignment Operators

Operator	Example	Equivalent Expression (m=15)	Result
=	y = a + b	y = 10 + 20	30
+=	m+=10	m = m+10	25
-=	m -=10	m = m-10	5
*=	m *=10	m = m*10	150
/=	m /=10	m = m/10	1.5
%=	m %=10	m = m%10	5
=	m=2	$m = m^{**}2 \text{ or } m = m^2$	225
//=	m//=10	m = m//10	1

```
In [58]:
             k = 8
           3 k += 5
             print(k) # 13
           5
           6 k-=10
           7 k*10
             print(k) # 3
           9
          10 k %= 2
             print(k) # 1
          11
          12
          13 k += 20
          14 k*=5
          15 print(k) # 105
                                          . . .
```

Comparison Operators

Python Comparison Operators							
Operator	Name	Example					
=	Equal	a == b					
!=	Not equal	a != b					
>	Greater than	a > b					
<	Less than	a < b					
>=	Greater than or equal to	a >= b					
<=	Less than or equal to	a <= b					

```
In [59]:    1    x = 20
2    y = 300
3    print(y>x,x<=y,x<y,x!=y,y==x,x>=y)
```

True True True False False

False True False False True True

Python Logical Operators

А	В	A and B
True	True	True
True	False	False
False	True	False
False	False	False

A	В	A or B
True	True	True
True	False	True
False	True	True
False	False	False

А	Not A
True	False
False	True

False

```
In [64]: 1 print((p<r or q==s) and (r>s and p>=r) or (not(s==r)))
```

True

```
In [ ]: 1 (s==55 or p>21) and (not(r==12) and q!=s) or (r<=p)
```

```
In [66]: 1 True and False or True
```

Out[66]: True

Bitwise Operators

Operator	Meaning				
&	Bitwise AND				
	Bitwise OR				
۸	Bitwise exclusive OR / Bitwise XOR				
~	Bitwise inversion (one's complement)				
<<	Shifts the bits to left / Bitwise Left Shift				
>>	Shifts the bits to right / Bitwise Right Shift				

Truth Tables

AND Truth Table		OR Truth Table			XOR Truth Table				NOT Truth Table					
	Α	В	Υ		Α	В	Υ	Α	В	Υ		Α	В	
	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	1	
	0	1	0		0	1	1	0	1	1		1	0	
	1	0	0		1	0	1	1	0	1				
	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	0				

```
In [73]:
           1 7 & 18
Out[73]: 2
 In [ ]:
           1 bin(18)
In [72]:
Out[72]: '0b10010'
In [68]:
           1 int('10101010',2)
Out[68]: 170
In [69]:
           1 oct(8992)
Out[69]: '0o21440'
In [70]:
           1 hex(11)
Out[70]: '0xb'
```

```
1 int('f',16)
In [71]:
                                          . . .
In [77]:
           1 405 203
Out[77]: 479
In [75]:
           1 bin(203)
Out[75]: '0b11001011'
 In [ ]:
             110010101
              011001011
              -----
             010000001
           5
             111011111
In [76]:
           1 int('111011111',2)
Out[76]: 479
In [82]:
              # xor
             403^189
Out[82]: 302
In [80]:
           1 bin(189)
Out[80]: '0b10111101'
 In [ ]:
             110010011
             010111101
              -----
             100101110
In [81]:
           1 int('100101110',2)
Out[81]: 302
```

Type $\it Markdown$ and LaTeX: $\it \alpha^2$