Day 1

In [3]:
```
# 1.Assign the value 10 to a variable named 'number'
number = 10
# 3.Print the values of the above variables (Que.1, 2)
print(number)
```

```
10
```

In [4]:
```
# 2.Assign the string "Hello" to a variable named 'greeting'
greeting = "Hello"
# 3.Print the values of the above variables (Que.1, 2)
print(greeting)
```

```
Hello
```

In [8]:
```
# 4.print data type of above variables (Que.1, 2)
print(type(number))
print(type(greeting))
```

```
<class 'int'>
<class 'str'>
```

Day2

In [11]:
```
# 1.What is type casting? Give an example.
      ## Type casting is the method where we can change the data type of an variable
        ##EX-
a = 54.5
b = int(a)
print("a=",a,type(a))
print("b=",b,type(b))
```

```
a= 54.5 <class 'float'>
b= 54 <class 'int'>
```

In [14]:
```
#2.Convert the following:
#a. "123" to integer.
a = "123"
b = int(a)
type(b)
#b. 25 to string.
c = 25
d = str(c)
type(d)
#c. "3.14" to float.
x = "3.14"
y = float(x)
type(y)
```

Out[14]:
```
float
```

In [21]:
```
#3.What error occurs if you try int("abc")? Why? correct it
a = int("abc")
print(a)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[21], line 2
      1 #3.What error occurs if you try int("abc")? Why? correct it
----> 2 a = int("abc")
      3 print(a)

ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'abc'
```

In [23]:
```
# we define variable "a" as int in that we wrote string which is in quote so it is invalid
# so we can write it as
a = str("abc")
print(a)
```

```
abc
```

In [26]:
```
# 4.How do you create a multi-line string in Python?
print('''This is the milti-line string in python
Where we use triple quote''')
```

```
This is the milti-line string in python
Where we use triple quote
```

In [28]:
```
# 5.How do you include a quote inside a string?
## by using backslash(\)
print("This is \"PYTHON\" class")
```

```
This is "PYTHON" class
```

In [33]:
```
# 6.Convert price = "99.99" to a float
price = "99.99"
print(float(price))
```

```
99.99
```

In [34]:
```
# 7.Create a string: I'm learning "Python"
print("I\'m learning \"Python\"")
```

```
I'm learning "Python"
```

In [ ]:
```
# 8.what is raw string? what is its use?
>> It is used to give the file path
    >>path = r"file path"
```

In [ ]:
```

```

Day 3

In [6]:
```
# 1.Question: Write a Python program that takes a string as input and prints its length
string = "Hello world"
lenght = len(string)
print(f"lenght of the string {string} is:{lenght}")
```

```
lenght of the string Hello world is:11
```

In [ ]:
```
#2.Question: Given the string data = "abcdefghijklmnop", write Python code to:
string_data = "abcdefghijklmnop"
A. Get the first 5 characters.
B. Get the last 3 characters.
C. Get characters from index 2 to 7 (inclusive of 2, exclusive of 8).
D. Get every second character.
E. Reverse the string
```

In [9]:
```
# A. Get the first 5 characters.
string_data = "abcdefghijklmnop"
string_data[0 : 5]
```

Out[9]: 'abcde'

In [16]:
```
# B. Get the last 3 characters.
string_data = "abcdefghijklmnop"
string_data[-3 : ]
```

Out[16]: 'nop'

In [20]:
```
# C. Get characters from index 2 to 7 (inclusive of 2, exclusive of 8).
string_data = "abcdefghijklmnop"
for index,char in enumerate(string_data):
    print(index,char)
```

```
0 a
1 b
2 c
3 d
4 e
5 f
6 g
7 h
8 i
9 j
10 k
11 l
12 m
13 n
14 o
15 p
```

In [21]:
```
print(string_data[2:7])
```

```
cdefg
```

In [22]:
```
# D. Get every second character.
string_data = "abcdefghijklmnop"
string_data[0:15:2]
```

Out[22]: 'acegikmo'

In [23]:
```
# E. Reverse the string
string_data = "abcdefghijklmnop"
string_data[::-1]
```

Out[23]: 'ponmlkjihgfedcba'

In [24]:
```
# 3.Question: If you have a string sentence = "This is a long sentence.", how would you ext
sentence = "This is a long sentence."
sentence[10:14]
```

Out[24]: 'long'

In [25]:
```
# 4.Question: Write a Python program that takes a string as input and prints each character
string = "input"
for char in string:
    print(char)
```

```
i
n
p
u
t
```

In [28]:
```
# 5.Question: Modify the program in question 4 to also print the index of each character al
string = "input"
for index,char in enumerate(string,1):
    print(index,char)
```

```
1 i
2 n
3 p
4 u
5 t
```

In [30]:
```
# 6.Question: You have the variables product = "Laptop" and price = 60,000. Use an f-string
product ="Laptop"
price = 60000
print(f"The {product} costs {price}")
```

```
The Laptop costs 60000
```

In [35]:
```
# 7.Question: Given the variables name = "vikas" and score = 85, use an f-string to print:
name = "vikas"
score = 85
print(f'{name}\'s score is {score}')
print(f"{name}'s score is {score}")
```

```
vikas's score is 85
vikas's score is 85
```

In [7]:
```
# 8.Question: Using the .format() method, create the same output as in Question 6: "The Lap
product = "Laptop"
price = 60000
output = "The {} costs {}".format(product,price)
print(output)
```

```
The Laptop costs 60000
```

In [38]:
```
# 9.Question: Write a Python program that takes a string as input and uses the enumerate()
string = "input"
for char in enumerate(string,1):
    print(char)
```

```
(1, 'i')
(2, 'n')
(3, 'p')
(4, 'u')
(5, 't')
```

In [4]:
```
# 10.Question: Write a Python program that takes a string as input and uses the range() fun
   #loop to print each character of the string in reverse order of their index.
string = "input"
for char in range(len(string)-1,-1,-1):
    print(string[char])
```

```
t
u
p
n
i
```

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]: