## 2.2 solutions

January 26, 2023

## 1 Solutions

## 1.0.1 data types

1 Let a='65'. what is the type of the variable a?

```
[1]: a='65' print(type(a))
```

<class 'str'>

2. Let a=True + True. what is the type of the variable a?

```
[2]: a=True+True
print('a=',a)
print('type of a=', type(a))
```

a= 2
type of a= <class 'int'>

3. If a=5.5 and b=3.5. find the type of the sum, c=a+b

```
[3]: a, b, = 5.5 , 3.5
c = a+b
print('c=',c)
print('type of c=', type(c))
# even if result is 9,
# since it is the sum of two floats, it is stored as 9.0, a float
```

```
c= 9.0
type of c= <class 'float'>
```

4. Let a=5 and b="7". Convert b to a numeric data type so that you can compute the Boolean expression (a>b). What is the result of this Boolean expression?

```
[4]: a, b = 5, "7"
b = int(b)
print('type of b after casting=', type(b_int))
print ('a>b=', a>b)
```

5. What is the result of "A"\*5+ "+"?

```
[5]: result= "A"*5 + "+" print(result)
```

## AAAA+

6. If a=5.3 is a numeric variable (for instance an integer); then (a\*9)/3 == a\*(9/3) is a Boolean expression with value True. However, if a="A", a string, is the same expression (a\*9)/3 == a\*(9/3) still a correct Boolean statement?

```
[6]: # It is not correct. and therefore we get an error
a="A"
(a*9)/3 == a*(9/3)
```

7. Write a program that test (with a Boolean expression) if a number is an integer. if it is, then it prints "it is an integer". If it is not, then it prints "it is not an integer". Do not use conditional statement or if clauses to do this exercise.

```
str_int = "it is an integer"
str_not_int = "it is not an integer"
result= (type(x)==int)*str_int + (type(x)!=int)*str_not_int
print(result)
# change value of x to see result
```

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