

Q1

1's),

print

- ☒ In **Python**, we need not specify the data type of the variable.
- ☐ The return type of **type()** function is string.
- ☐ In **Python** we have '**varchar**' data type.
- ☒ **type()** function in **Python** is used to know which datatype of value the variable holds.

Q1

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Number1.py

```
1 a = 365
2 #Print type of a
3 print(type(a))
4 a = 345.65
5 #Print type of a
6 print(type(a))
7
8 a = 45 + 5j
9 #Print type of a
10 print(type(a))
```

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Q1

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is used in **Python**

and [Unicode](#).

- ☐ a = 'A' is a valid character in **Python**.
- ☐ str = 'Welcome to python's world' is a valid string creation.
- ☒ Encoding means converting strings of characters into numbers.
- ☐ Triple quotes are used for only multi-line strings.