

Assignment 1

(1) \longrightarrow 2.

Ans:-

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-

/

+



These are the python mathematical operators.

'hello' — value i.e python string.

- 87.8 — floating value

6 — Integer value.

(2). Difference between String & variable 2.

Ans: A variable contains which is used to store the information or data in the memory and helps to access the data in the variable with the help of the name of variable.

A string is a sequence of characters or values which is stored into the variable for future use.

Variable \leftarrow $[a] = ['Ayushi'] \rightarrow$ value (string)

(3) Describe three different datatypes.

Ans) (1) ~~Integer datatypes~~ Numeric [Integer
floating
(2) String datatypes
(3) boolean datatype [whole numbers.
Numeric datatypes [Integer = 5
floating values = 50

String datatypes: The array of characters is called as a string. Any textual data is in the form of string.

boolean datatype: True, False.
It deals with only two values in true and false i.e. 0 - False 1 - True

(4) What is an expression made up of what do all expressions do?

Ans: expressions are the combination of variables, operators and method invocations

* All the expressions get evaluated to a single value. either it may be an int, float, bool or string.

(5) $\longrightarrow 2$

spam = 10.

An expression is a combination of values and function which gets evaluated to a particular value by the interpreter whereas the statement is just an instruction such as assigning a value and it does not return anything.

~~to~~ spam = 10 \rightarrow assigning value to spam variable just a statement assigning value.

(6) $\longrightarrow 2$.

~~to~~ bacon = 22

bacon + 1

bacon contains 22 only as this is no assignment statement to store the value of the expression bacon + 1 so bacon will be 22 even after execution of the program.

(7) $\longrightarrow 2$.

'spam' + 'spamspam' = spamspamspam

'spam' * 3 = spamspamspam

(8)

—————>?

@ggs is a valid variable name because variable name should not start with numbers and special characters. A variable name can only start with underscore or an alphabet.

So @ggs is valid whereas 100 is invalid variable name.

(9)

—————>?

int() → gets int value
float() → ~~get~~ returns floating value
str() → returns String value

(10)

—————>?

'I have eaten' + 99 + 'burritos'

This expression causes an error because String objects can only be concatenated with string objects only, whereas ~~in~~ above 99 is an integer value. So to fix this we should convert 99 to string.
'I have eaten' + str(99) + 'burritos'