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PYTHON

and it's data types

INITIALIZATIONS

IN-BUILT FUNCTIONS

OPERATORS

TYPE
CONVERSIONS

ABOUT PYTHON

Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Its high-level built in data structures, combined with dynamic typing and dynamic binding, make it very attractive for Rapid Application Development, as well as for use as a scripting or glue language to connect existing components together.

python's simple

it consits of

Integer(int)

Floating(Float)

String(str) and Booleans

List

Tuple

Set

Dictionary

WHY WE USE PYTHON?

- HAVE LARGE STANDARD LIBRARY
- BEING OPEN SOURCE
- EMBEDDED
- AN OBJECT ORIENTED LANG
- IT'S SPEED
- GUI SUPPORT

Numeric Type

int

:It represents the integer value

eg: x = 5, y = -7

Float

:It represents the decimal value

eg: x = 0.7, y = 7.0

complex

:It represents the integretion of different complex values

eg: x = 3 + 7i

SEQUENCE Type

list

:An ordered collection of items

eg: [11,12,13]

tuple

:Immutable ordered collection of items

eg: (8,9,10)

range

:A sequence of numbers

eg: range(10)

STRING -- str

a sequence of characters enclosed within either single quotes (' ') or double quotes (" ")

Example

greet = "hola, amigo"

print(greet)

SET

Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable

set_name = ("item1", "item2", "item3")

#Set items are unordered, unchangeable, and do not allow duplicate values

Boolean

A Boolean value contains either true or false value
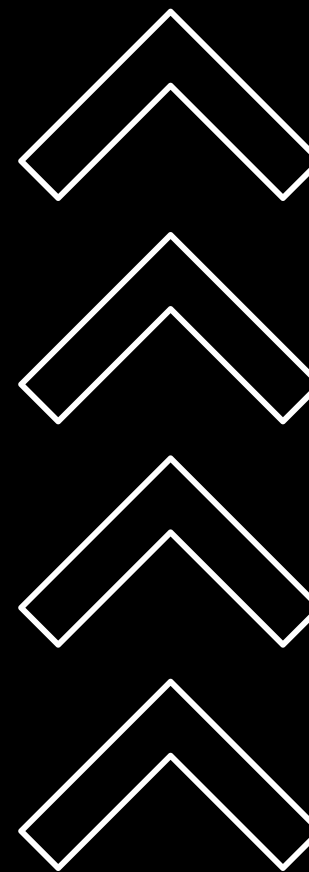
Eg: x=True, y=false

Dictionary

Collection of items stored in form of key values

Eg:

characters = {'Name': ['luffy','zoro','nami'],'power':[100,99,69]

THANKS FOR READING