Data Types

9:05

Agenda

- Data Types
- Variables
- Reading input

Assignments → Dashboard

↓

Get unlocked after the class is over

Book for Python

↳ Head First Python

Python Data Types

Data → 5 primitive types

Numbers → Integers → int
Numbers → Decimal nums → float

$\frac{5}{2} = 2.5$

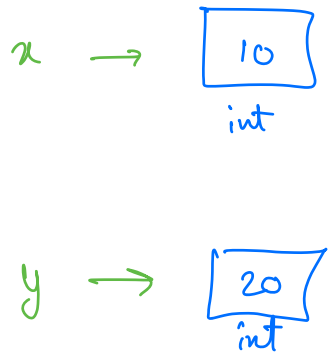
True ← Boolean → bool
False ← Boolean → bool

Text ← String → str

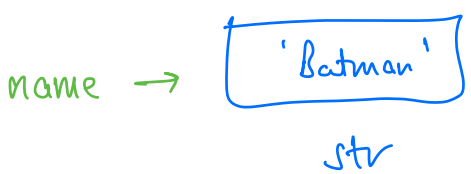
None ← NoneType

Variables

```
x = 10
y = 20
print(x)   # 10
print(y)   # 20
print(z)   <- Error
```

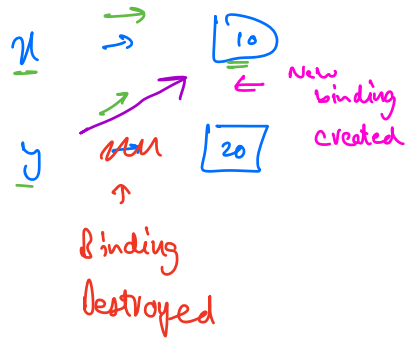


```
name = 'Batman'
print(Name)
```



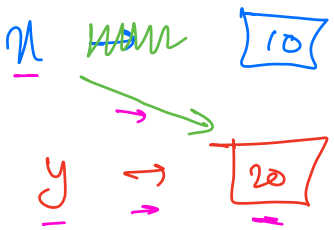
Break till 10:06 PM

```
x = 10
y = 20

y = x
```



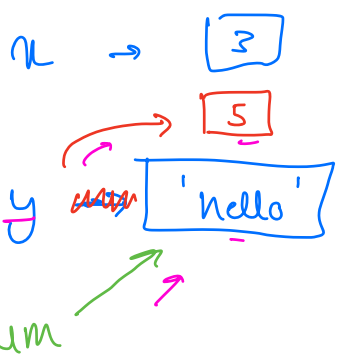

```
print(x)  → 10
print(y)  → 10
```

```
x = 10
y = 20

x = y
```

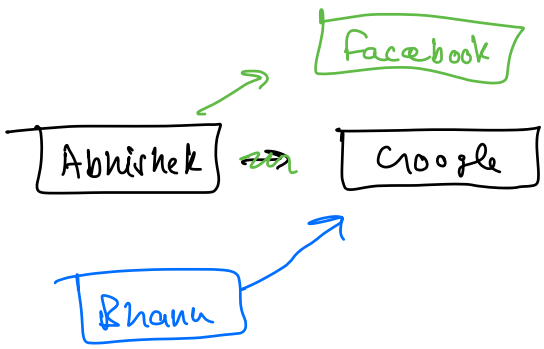



```
print(x)  → 20
print(y)  → 20
```

```
x = 3
y = 'hello'
num = y
y = 5
print(num, y)
```



hello 5


Facebook
Abhishek
Google
Bhanu

Input

Abhishek

"Abhishek"

```
[80]: name = input()
      print("Hello", name)
```

Input → Abhishek
Hello Abhishek

```
[ ]:
```

name = "Abhishek"

```
x = input()
y = input()
print ( x + y)
```

Input

5
6

"5" + "6"

"56"

x = "5"

y = "6"

input() always returns a string

Typecasting

↳ Converting the type of data

↓

More about this in coming sessions

Converts "56" to int 56

y = int("56")

↳ y = 56

Sum of two numbers

```
]:
x = int(input())
y = int(input())
print(x + y)
```

```
5
6
11
```

Input

5
6

x = int("5")

↳ x = 5 (int)

y = int("6")

↳ y = 6 (int)

str → int

print (x+y)

5 + 6

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Other types of typecasting

↳ In coming sessions

Doubts

Thank You

- → Community
- → TAs
- → Hints (Cost some points)
- → Problem Solving Session

Python 3

DSML Projects - kaggle.com

If not added yet to the Slack channel, ping support@scaler.com

Good Night

Thank You

Friday