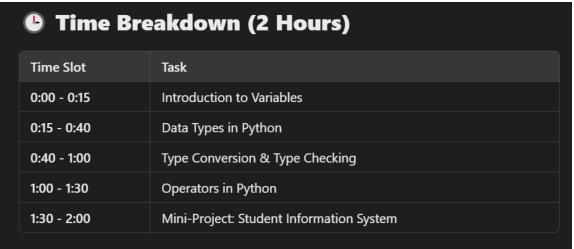
Day 2 of 6 weeks Python course:



1st) Introduction to Variables:

A variable is a container for storing data. In Python, you don't need to declare the type of a variable.

```
In [3]: x = 10  # Integer
    name = "Deepak"  # String
    pi = 3.14  # Float
    print(x, name, pi)

10 Deepak 3.14
```

```
In [ ]: Rules for Naming Variables:
    1.Should start with a letter or underscore _
    2.Can contain letters, numbers, and underscores
    3.Case-sensitive (age and Age are different)
    4.No spaces or special characters ($, @, etc.)
```

2nd) Data types in python

```
Data Type
                                          Example
int (Integer)
float (Decimal)
                                           pi = 3.14
str (String)
                                          name = "Deepak"
bool (Boolean)
                                          is_student = True
list (Ordered, Mutable)
                                          numbers = [1, 2, 3]
tuple (Ordered, Immutable)
                                          coordinates = (4, 5)
dict (Key-Value Pairs)
                                          student = {"name": "Deepak", "age": 18}
set (Unique Elements)
                                           fruits = {"apple", "banana"}
```

```
In [7]: # Integer
        age = 11
        # FLoat
        price = 25.99
        # String
        course = "Python Programming"
        # Boolean
        is_python_fun = True
        # List
        numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
        # Tuple
        coordinates = (69, 96)
        # Dictionary
        student = {"name": "David", "age": 28}
        # Set
        fruits = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}
        print(type(age), type(price), type(course), type(is_python_fun))
```

<class 'int'> <class 'float'> <class 'str'> <class 'bool'>

3rd)Type Conversion & Type Checking:

1.Type checking

```
In [72]: x = 10.00
    print(type(x)) # <class 'int'>

name = "David"
    print(type(name)) # <class 'str'>
```

```
<class 'float'>
<class 'str'>
```

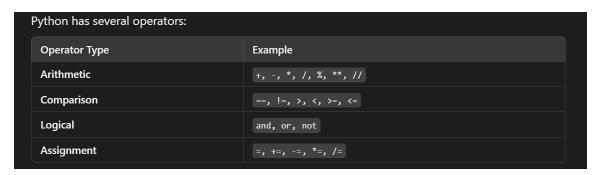
2.Type Conversion (Casting) Python allows explicit type conversion:

```
In [76]: # Convert int to float
    a = 10
    b = float(a)
    print(b) # 10.0

# Convert string to int
    num = "100"
    num_int = int(num)
    print(num_int) # 100
10.0
```

4th) Operators:

100



```
In [101... a = 10
b = 2

print(a + b) # Addition

print(a - b) # Subtraction

print(a * b) # Multiplication

print(a / b) # Division (float)

print(a // b) # Floor Division

print(a ** b) # Exponentiation

# Comparison Operators
print(a > b) # True

print(a == b) # False
```

False

5th) Project:

Mini-Project: Student Information System Project Goal Take input from the user (name, age, grade). Store and display the information. Convert age into an integer and grade into a float.

project Answer

Step by Step Explanation:

```
In [1]: # Step 1: Take user input
        name = input("Enter your name: ")
        age = int(input("Enter your age: ")) # Convert string to int
        grade = float(input("Enter your current grade (out of 10): ")) # Convert string to
        # Step 2: Store data in a dictionary
        student = {
            "Name": name,
            "Age": age,
            "Grade": grade
        }
        # Step 3: Display information
        print("\n--- Student Information ---")
        print("Name:", student["Name"])
        print("Age:", student["Age"])
        print("Grade:", student["Grade"])
       --- Student Information ---
       Name: David
       Age: 25
       Grade: 9.0
```

```
python

p
```

```
python

Copy to Edit

student = {

"Name": name,

"Age": age,

"Grade": grade
}

The student dictionary stores the user's name, age, and grade.
```

```
python

python

print("\n--- Student Information ---")
print("Name:", student["Name"])
print("Age:", student["Age"])
print("Grade:", student["Grade"])

• print() displays the stored values.
```

Summary of Day 2

Summary of Day 2

- Learned about Variables & Data Types
- Practiced Type Conversion & Operators
- Completed a Mini-Project: Student Information System

In []: