


Day 2 of 6 weeks Python course:

 Time Breakdown (2 Hours)	
Time Slot	Task
0:00 - 0:15	Introduction to Variables
0:15 - 0:40	Data Types in Python
0:40 - 1:00	Type Conversion & Type Checking
1:00 - 1:30	Operators in Python
1:30 - 2:00	Mini-Project: Student Information System

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
<code>int</code> (Integer)	<code>x = 10</code>
<code>float</code> (Decimal)	<code>pi = 3.14</code>
<code>str</code> (String)	<code>name = "Deepak"</code>
<code>bool</code> (Boolean)	<code>is_student = True</code>
<code>list</code> (Ordered, Mutable)	<code>numbers = [1, 2, 3]</code>
<code>tuple</code> (Ordered, Immutable)	<code>coordinates = (4, 5)</code>
<code>dict</code> (Key-Value Pairs)	<code>student = {"name": "Deepak", "age": 18}</code>
<code>set</code> (Unique Elements)	<code>fruits = {"apple", "banana"}</code>

```
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
100
```

4th) Operators:

Python has several operators:

Operator Type	Example
Arithmetic	+, -, *, /, %, **, //
Comparison	==, !=, >, <, >=, <=
Logical	and, or, not
Assignment	=, +=, -=, *=, /=

```
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
```

12
8
20
5.0
5
100
True
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

```
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 float

# 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
```

Step by Step Explanation:

🚩 Step 1: Taking User Input

python

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```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
age = int(input("Enter your age: ")) # Converts input to int
grade = float(input("Enter your current grade (out of 10): ")) # Converts input to float
```

- `input()` collects user input.
- `int(input())` ensures `age` is stored as a number.
- `float(input())` ensures `grade` is stored as a decimal.

🚩 Step 2: Storing Data in a Dictionary

python

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```
student = {
    "Name": name,
    "Age": age,
    "Grade": grade
}
```

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

🚩 Step 3: Displaying Information

python

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```
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 []: