

Lesson 01 Demo 05

Storing User Information Using Different Data Types

Objective: To demonstrate how Python handles different data types, focusing on storing and displaying user input to build a strong foundation for data processing

Tools required: Anaconda Navigator (Jupyter Notebook)

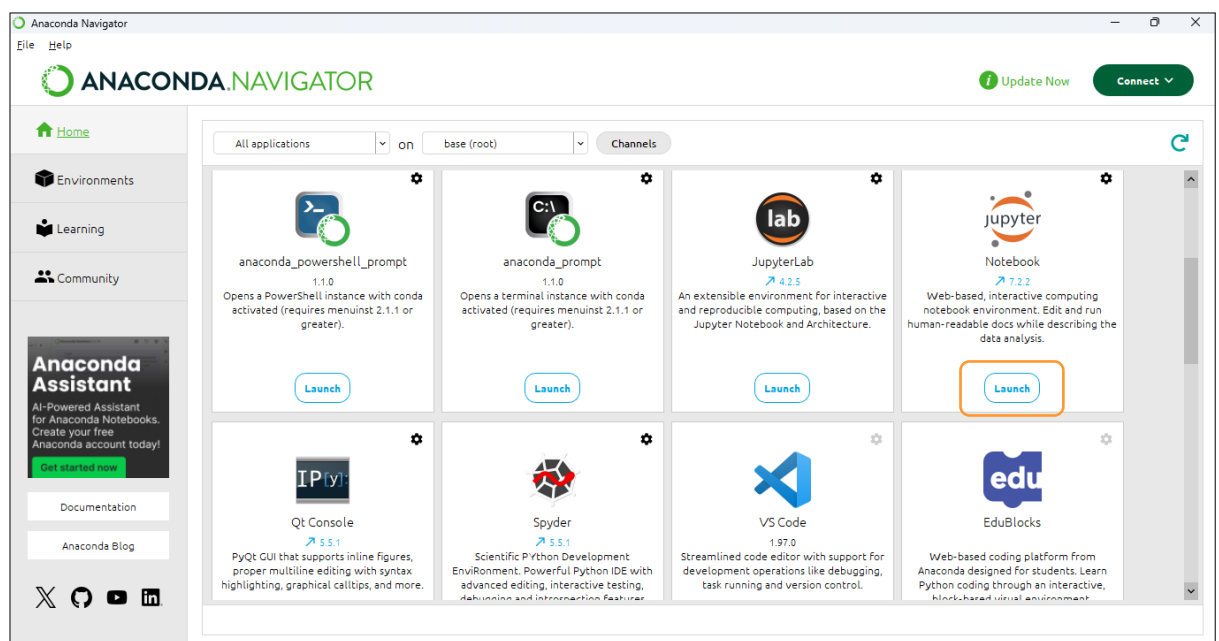
Prerequisites: Basic understanding of Python syntax

Steps to be followed:

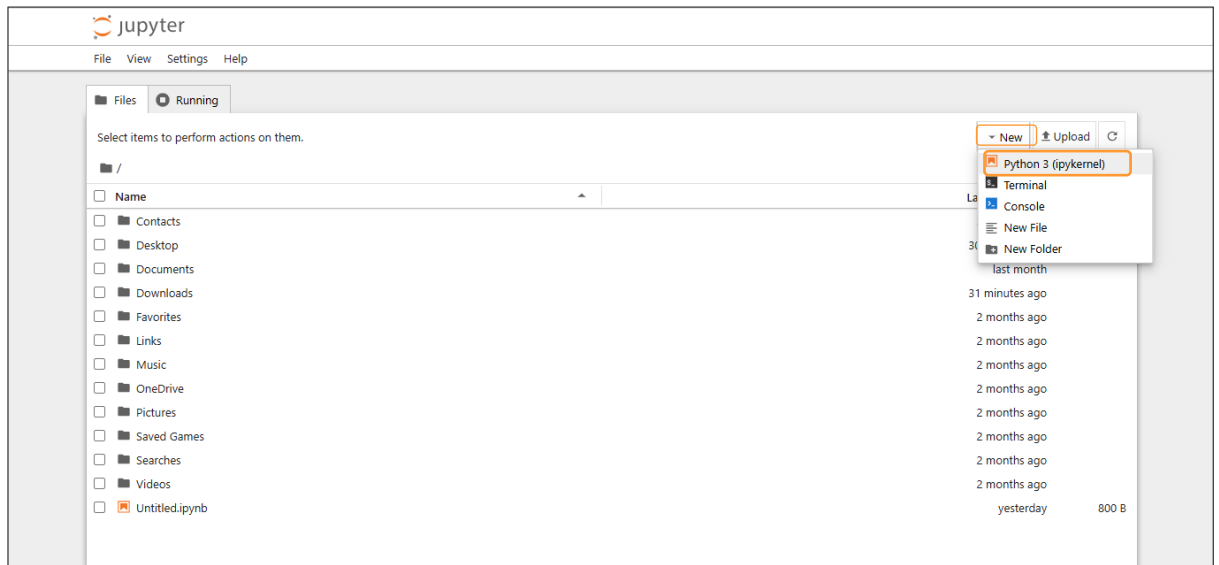
1. Set up Jupyter Notebook and create a Python file
2. Write and run the code

Step 1: Set up Jupyter Notebook and create a Python file

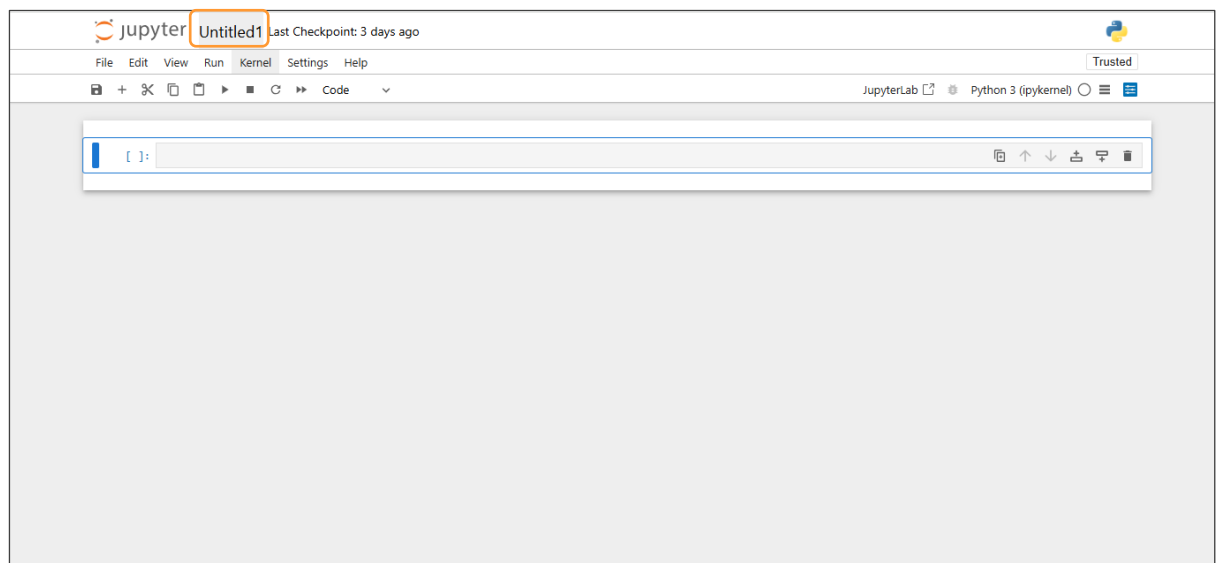
1.1 Open Anaconda Navigator and click on **Launch** below Jupyter Notebook



1.2 Once the interface opens, click on **New** and then on **Python 3 (ipykernel)** to create a new notebook



1.3 Click on the title (**Untitled1**) and rename the notebook to **User_Data_Types.ipynb**

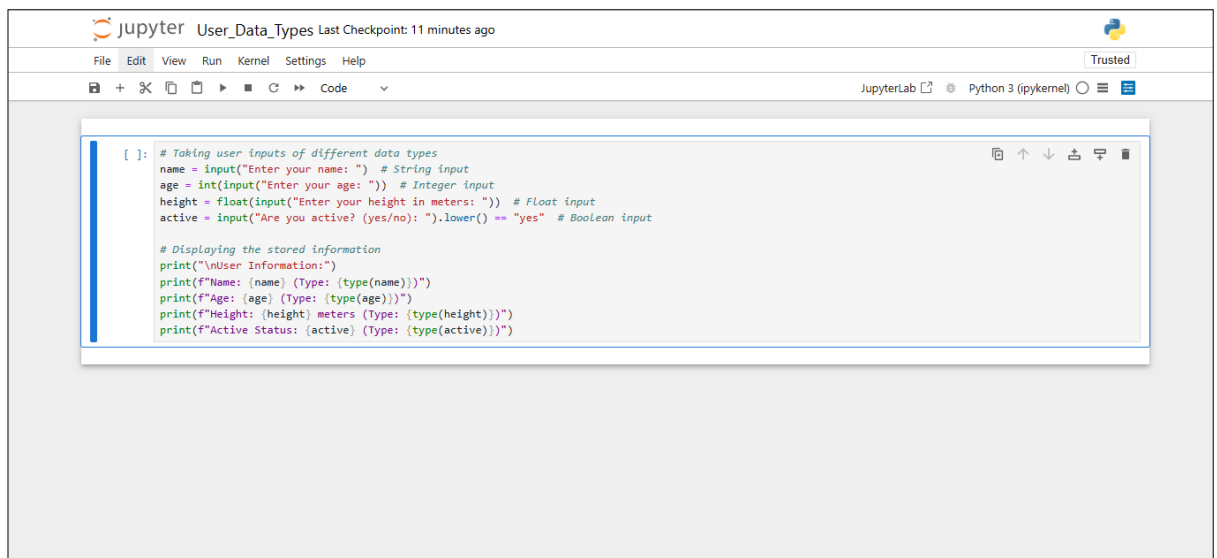


Step 2: Write and run the code

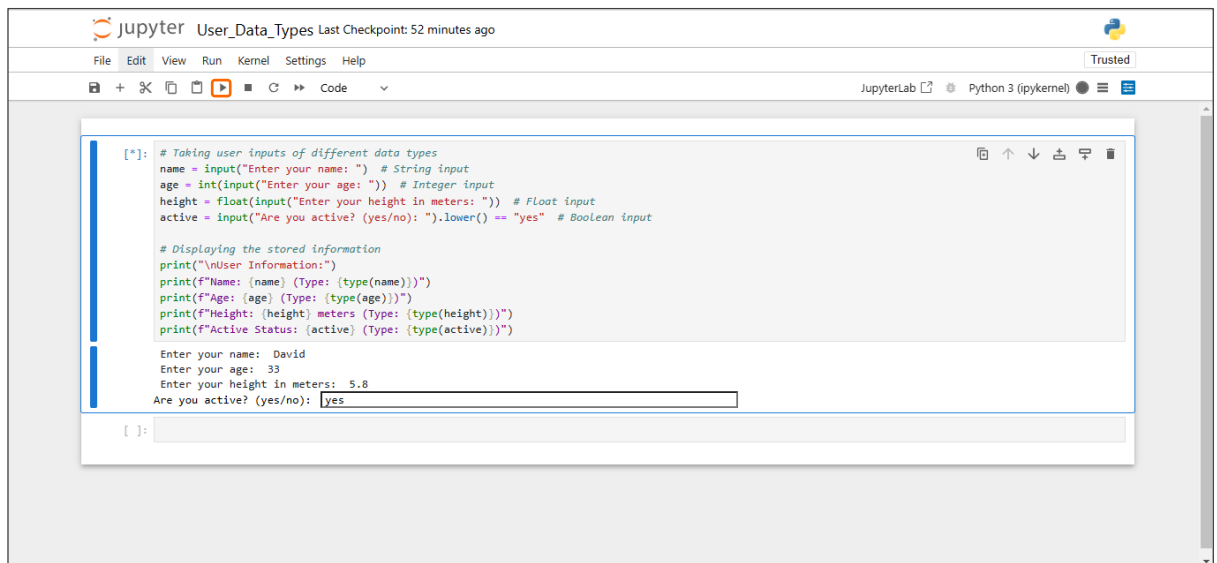
2.1 In the first code cell of the notebook, write the following script:

```
# Taking user inputs of different data types
name = input("Enter your name: ") # String input
age = int(input("Enter your age: ")) # Integer input
height = float(input("Enter your height in meters: ")) # Float input
active = input("Are you active? (yes/no): ").lower() == "yes" # Boolean input

# Displaying the stored information
print("\nUser Information:")
print(f"Name: {name} (Type: {type(name)})")
print(f"Age: {age} (Type: {type(age)})")
print(f"Height: {height} meters (Type: {type(height)})")
print(f"Active Status: {active} (Type: {type(active)})")
```



2.2 Click the **Play** (▶) button (or press Shift and Enter on your keyboard) to execute the script. Enter the required details when prompted.

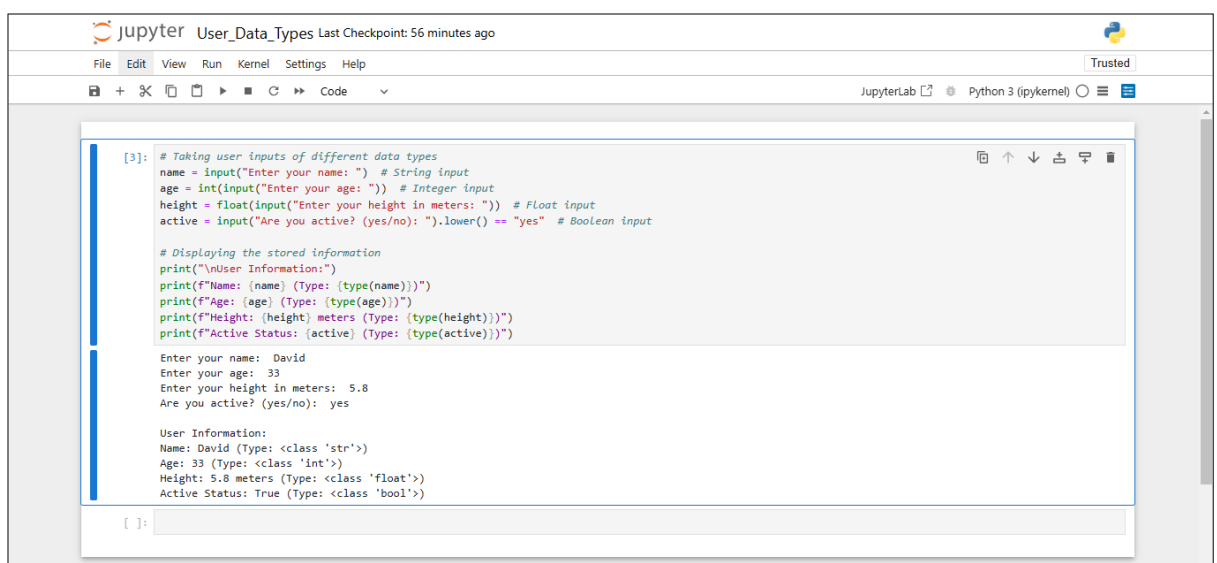


```
[*]: # Taking user inputs of different data types
name = input("Enter your name: ") # String input
age = int(input("Enter your age: ")) # Integer input
height = float(input("Enter your height in meters: ")) # Float input
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# Displaying the stored information
print("\nUser Information:")
print(f"Name: {name} (Type: {type(name)})")
print(f"Age: {age} (Type: {type(age)})")
print(f"Height: {height} meters (Type: {type(height)})")
print(f"Active Status: {active} (Type: {type(active)})")

Enter your name: David
Enter your age: 33
Enter your height in meters: 5.8
Are you active? (yes/no): yes
```

2.3 Observe the output displaying the values and their respective data types



```
[3]: # Taking user inputs of different data types
name = input("Enter your name: ") # String input
age = int(input("Enter your age: ")) # Integer input
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active = input("Are you active? (yes/no): ").lower() == "yes" # Boolean input

# Displaying the stored information
print("\nUser Information:")
print(f"Name: {name} (Type: {type(name)})")
print(f"Age: {age} (Type: {type(age)})")
print(f"Height: {height} meters (Type: {type(height)})")
print(f"Active Status: {active} (Type: {type(active)})")

Enter your name: David
Enter your age: 33
Enter your height in meters: 5.8
Are you active? (yes/no): yes

User Information:
Name: David (Type: <class 'str'>)
Age: 33 (Type: <class 'int'>)
Height: 5.8 meters (Type: <class 'float'>)
Active Status: True (Type: <class 'bool'>)
```

By following these steps, you have successfully explored how Python handles different data types using user input in Jupyter Notebook and how it processes and stores strings, integers, floats, and boolean values.