Python comments :-

```
a = 5
# this is a variable
```

this part will not be consider by the interpreter.

(hash symbol) used as a comment in Python.

this is single line comment.

Data Types in Python :-

- Integers → x = 5
- floats → x = 2.5
- Booleans → x = True / False
- Strings → x = "Python"
- None → x = None

Note :- To find the data type, "type" keyword is used

eg :- s = "Python"
Print (type (s))

"""This is multiline
comment """

quotes are used as multiline
comments (tri-quotes)

Input function in Python :-

name = input()
Ganu

print(name)
Ganu

print(type(name))
<class 'str'>

Numbers as input :-

```
x = input()
5
print(x)
5
print(type(x))
<class 'str'>
```

NOTE:
Generic | By default data type is string.

```
y = float(x)
print(y)
print(type(y))
10.5
<class 'float'>
```

x = int(input())

5

print(x)

5

print(type(x))

<class 'int'>

string $\xrightarrow{\text{"1.5"}}$ float $\xrightarrow{1.5}$ int

SEP method :-

print("Rahul", "Emma", sep = ",")

output :-

Rahul, Emma

Print ("Rahul ", 26, sep = "\n")

output :- Rahul
26

NOTE :-

- By default → end.

eg :- Print ("Rahul ", 26)
Print ("Rohit", 24)

output → Rahul 26
Rohit 24

also :-

Print ("Rahul ", 26, end = " ")

output :- Rahul 26 Rohit 24

Python operators :-

↳ Operators
↳ Operands

operators + Operands = expression

⟹ x + y → operand

operand ↙ ↓ operator

Arithmetic operators :-

17 **Addition**

a = 5
b = 3
a + b
8

Subtraction

a = 6
b = 2
a - b
4

3> Division

a = 4
b = 2
a/b
2.0

4> Multiplication

a = 5
b = 4
a * b
20

NOTE :- division operator will always yield float value.

5> Modulo

a = 10
b = 10
a%b
0.0

6> Floor division

a = 5
b = 3
a//b
1

1.666
nearest smallest value

Python comparison operator :-

a = 6
b = 4
print (a == b)

=> false

print (3 == 3)

=> true

eg: a=5
b=3
print (a>b)
⇒ true

eg: a=3
b=11
print (a<b)
⇒ true

Assignment operator:

↳ =
↳ -=
↳ +=
→ /=
↳ *=

eg:- a = 10
a = a * 3
print (a)
30

eg:- a = a - 3
print (a)
7

eg:- a = 5
a = a + 5
a = 10
print (a)
10