

## Python comments :-

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

↓

this part will not be considered by the interpreter.  
(hash symbol) used as a comment in Python.  
this is single line comment.

## # Data Types in Python :-

↳ Integers	→	<code>x = 5</code>
↳ floats	→	<code>x = 2.5</code>
↳ Booleans	→	<code>x = True / False</code>
↳ Strings	→	<code>x = "Python"</code>
↳ None	→	<code>x = None</code>

# Note :- "type" keyword is used to find out data type.

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

021 ... - ...

""" This is multiline  
comment """

quotes are used as multiline  
comments (tri-quotes)

# Input function in Python :-

```
name = input()
```

qauri

```
print(name)
```

qauri

```
print(type(name))
```

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

# Number and Input :-  
x = input()

5

print(x)

5

print(type(x))

<class 'str'>

NOTE:

generic  
string.

| By default

data type is

y = float(x)

print(y)

print(type(y))

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<class 'float'>

R1 + 1.011 > 1.011

x = int(input)

5  
print(x)

5  
print(type(x))

<class 'int'>

String  $\xrightarrow{"1.5"}$  Float  $\xrightarrow{1.5}$  int

# SEP method :-

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

output :-

Rahul , Emma

`print ("Rahul ", 26, sep = "\n")`

output:-  
Rahul  
26

NOTE:-

• By defaultt → end.

eg:-  
`print ("Rahul ", 26)`  
`print ("Rohit", 24)`

output →  
Rahul 26  
Rohit 24

also:-

`print ("Rahul ", 26, end = " ")`

output:- Rahul 26 Rohit 24

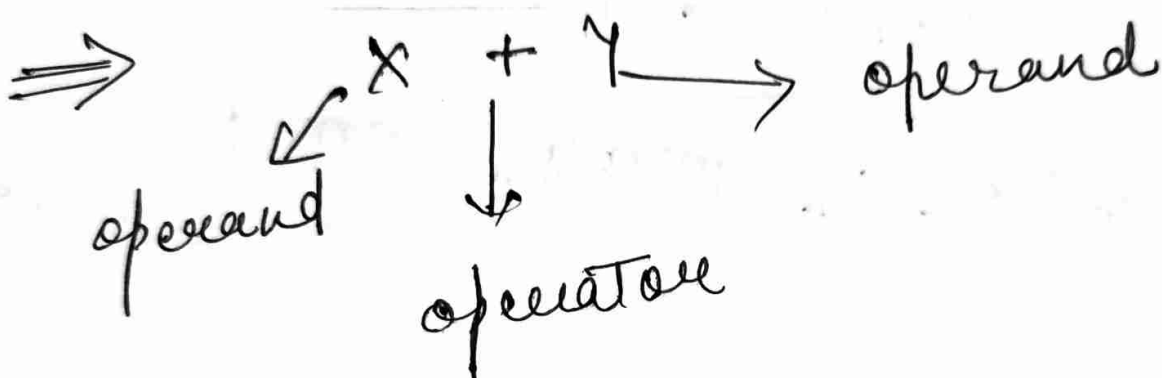
Python - Operators

## Python operators

↳ operators

↳ operands

operators + operands = expression



Arithmetic operators :-

### 17 Addition

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 3$$

$$a + b$$

$$8$$

### 18 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  
~~2~~ 1

} 1.666.  
Nearest  
smallest  
value

### # Python comparison operators

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

print(3 == 3)  
⇒ true

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eg:  $a=5$   
 $b=3$

Print ( $a > b$ )

⇒ true

eg:  $a=3$

$b=11$

Print ( $a < b$ )

⇒ true

# Assignment operator:

↳  $=$

↳  $--$

↳  $+=$

↳  $-=$

↳  $*=$

eg:-

$a=5$

$a = a + 5$

$a=10$

Print ( $a$ )

10

eg:-  $a=10$

$a = a * 3$

Print ( $a$ )

30

eg:-  $a = a - 3$

Print ( $a$ )

7