**Q1.**

Values: ‘hello’,-87.8,6

Expression: \*,-,/,+

**Q2**

Variables in programs are references to values that have types. String is simply one of the handful of types that Python uses along with various number types, collection types (list, string , tuple, dict, and set), objects and a few more.

**Q3**

a)Integer:: Integers are zero, positive or negative whole numbers without a fractional part and having unlimited precision.Integers can be binary, octal, and hexadecimal values.

b)Tuple::Tuple is an ordered sequence of items same as a list. The only difference is that tuples are immutable. Tuples once created cannot be modified.Tuples are used to write-protect data and are usually faster than lists as they cannot change dynamically.It is defined within parentheses () where items are separated by commas.

c)List:: is an ordered sequence of items. It is one of the most used datatype in Python and is very flexible. All the items in a list do not need to be of the same type. Declaring a list is pretty straight forward. Items separated by commas are enclosed within brackets [ ]

**Q4**

An expression is **a combination of values, variables, operators, and calls to functions**. Expressions need to be evaluated. If we ask Python to print an expression, the interpreter evaluates the expression and displays the result.

**Q5**

An expression evaluates to a single value. A statement does not

**Q6**

bacon = 22

bacon + 1

= 23

**Q7**

Both expressions evaluate to the string 'spamspamspam'

**Q8**

Variable name cannot begin with a number.

**Q9**

**int() , float() , and str( ) functions** will evaluate to the integer, floating-point number, and string versions of the value passed to them

**Q10**

**TypeError**: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str

After fixing the error we will get ..

'I have eaten ' + '99' + ' burritos.'