

Aim: Write a program to demonstrate different number datatypes in python.

IDE:

Data types in Python refer to classifying or categorizing data objects based on their characteristics and behavior. They determine the type of values variables can hold and specify the operations that can be performed on those values. For instance, Python has several built-in data types, including numeric types (int, float, complex), string (str), Boolean (bool), and collection types (list, tuple, dict, set). Moreover, each data type has its own set of properties, methods, and behaviors that allow programmers to manipulate and process data effectively in their programs.

Built-in Data Types in Python

Built-in data types in Python are fundamental data structures provided by the Python programming language. Pre-defined and available for use without requiring any additional libraries or modules. Python offers several built-in data types, including:

Numeric Data Types: Numeric data types in Python are used to represent numerical values. Python provides three primary numeric datatypes in python:

- Integer (int): Integers are whole numbers without any decimal points. They can be positive or negative.
- Floating-Point (float): Floating-point numbers represent decimal values. They can be positive or negative and may contain a decimal point.
- Complex (complex): People use complex numbers to represent numbers with a real and imaginary part.

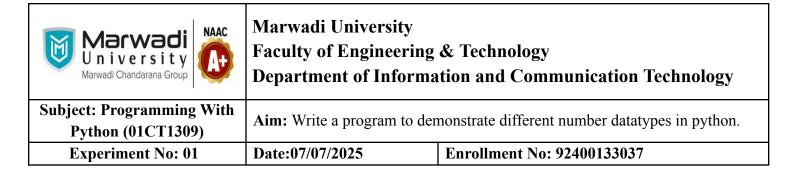
 You write them in the form of a + bj, where a is the real part and b is the imaginary part.

String Data Type(str): Represents a sequence of characters enclosed in single quotes (' ') or double quotes (" '), such as "Hello, World!", 'Python'.

Boolean Data Type(bool): Represents either True or False, used for logical operations and conditions.

Collection Data Types:

- list: Represents an ordered and mutable collection of items, enclosed in square brackets [].
- tuple: Represents an ordered and immutable collection of items, enclosed in parentheses ().



- dict: Represents a collection of key-value pairs enclosed in curly braces {} with unique keys.
- set: Represents an unordered and mutable collection of unique elements, enclosed in curly braces {} or using the set() function.

Numeric Data Types

Python Code:

```
num1 = 10

print(num1)

print("Datatype of num1 is", type(num1))

num2 = 2.5

print(num2)

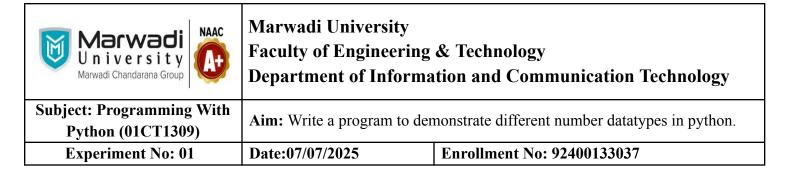
print("Datatype of num1 is", type(num2))

num3 = 2+6j

print(num3)

print("Datatype of num1 is", type(num3))
```

```
NumericType.py X
Ex1_ArithmeticOper.py M
                                                Ex2_Comparing.py
                                                                       Ex3.py
                                                                                        Ex4.py
lab1 > 🐡 NumericType.py > ...
      num1=10
       print(num1)
       print("Datatype of num1 is:",type(num1))
      num2=2.5
      print(num2)
      print("Datatype of num2 is:",type(num2))
      num3=2+6j
      print(num3)
      print("Datatype of num3 is:",type(num3))
TERMINAL
PS G:\sem-3\python_lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python_lab\lab1\NumericType.py"
Datatype of num1 is: <class 'int'>
Datatype of num2 is: <class 'float'>
Datatype of num3 is: <class 'complex'>
```



```
x = 5
y = -6

# Performing arithmetic operations
sum_result = x + y
difference_result = x - y
multiplication_result = x * y
division_result = x / y
# Printing the results
print("Sum:", sum_result)
print("Difference:", difference_result)
print("Multiplication:", multiplication_result)
print("Division:", division_result)
```

```
lab1 > 💠 Ex1_ArithmeticOper.py > ...
       x,y=5,-6
       print("Sum:",(x+y))
     print("Difference:",(x-y))
   4 print("Multiplication:",(x*y))
       print("Division:",(x/y))
  6 print("Division:",(x//y))#integer ans
       print("Modulus:",(x%y))
 PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                    TERMINAL
/ TERMINAL

∠ Code

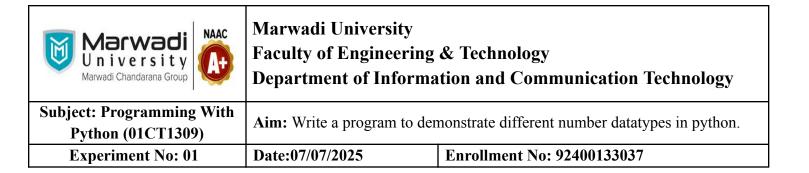
 (2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
PS G:\sem-3\python lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python lab\lab1\Ex1 ArithmeticOper.py"
                                                                                                                Pythor
Sum: -1
                                                                                                                ∑ Code
Difference: 11
Multiplication: -30
Division: -0.83333333333333334
Division: -1
Modulus: -1
 PS G:\sem-3\python_lab>
```



Example 2:

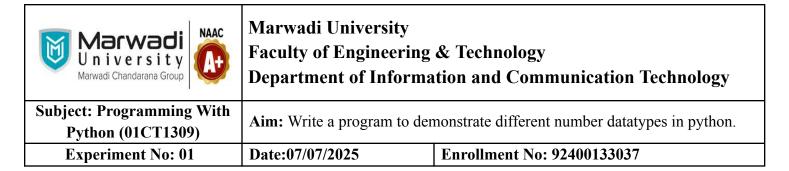
```
a = 10
b = 20
# Comparing the values
greater_than = a > b
less_than_or_equal = a <= b
equal_to = a == b
not_equal_to = a != b
# Printing the results
print("Greater than:", greater_than)
print("Less than or equal to:", less_than_or_equal)
print("Equal to:", equal_to)
print("Not equal to:", not_equal_to)</pre>
```

```
lab1 > @ Ex2_Comparing.py > ...
  1 a,b=10,20
      print("Greater than:",(a>b))
     print("less than or equal to:",(a<=b))</pre>
    print("Equal:",(a==b))
       print("Not equal to:",(a!=b))
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
TERMINAL
(2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
PS G:\sem-3\python_lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python_lab\lab1\Ex1_ArithmeticOper.py"
Sum: -1
Difference: 11
Multiplication: -30
Division: -0.8333333333333334
Division: -1
Modulus: -1
PS G:\sem-3\python_lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python_lab\lab1\Ex2_Comparing.py"
Greater than: False
less than or equal to: True
Equal: False
Not equal to: True
PS G:\sem-3\python_lab>
```



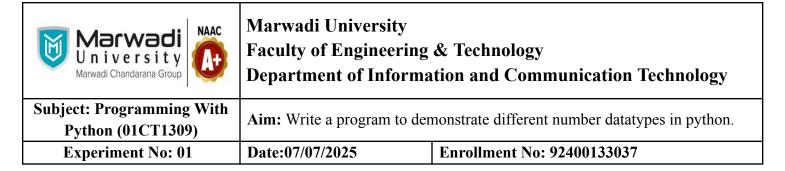
```
x = 3.14
y = 2.5
# Performing arithmetic operations
sum_result = x + y
difference_result = x - y
multiplication_result = x * y
division_result = x / y
# Printing the results
print("Sum:", sum_result)
print("Difference:", difference_result)
print("Multiplication:", multiplication_result)
print("Division:", division_result)
```

```
Ex1_ArithmeticOper.py M
                            Ex2_Comparing.py
                                                   Ex3.py
                                                                    Ex4.py
                                                                                     Ex5.py
                                                                                                     Ex6.py
lab1 > 🔮 Ex3.py > ...
  1 x,y=3.14,2.5
  print("Sum:",(int)(x+y))
  3 print("Difference",(x-y))
      print("Product",(x*y))
       print("Division",(x/y))
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
TERMINAL
                                                                                                               \Sigma
PS G:\sem-3\python lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python lab\lab1\Ex3.py"
                                                                                                               ΣF
Difference 0.64000000000000001
                                                                                                               D 0
Product 7.85000000000000005
Division 1.256
```



```
a = 1.2
b = 2.7
# Comparing the values
greater_than = a > b
less_than_or_equal = a <= b
equal_to = a == b
not_equal_to = a != b
# Printing the results
print("Greater than:", greater_than)
print("Less than or equal to:", less_than_or_equal)
print("Equal to:", equal_to)
print("Not equal to:", not_equal_to)</pre>
```

```
Ex1_ArithmeticOper.py M
                             Ex2_Comparing.py
                                                     Ex3.py
                                                                      Ex4.py
                                                                                       Ex5.py
lab1 > 💠 Ex4.py > ...
       a,b=1.2,2.7
       print("Greater than:",(a>b))
       print("less than or equal to:",(a<=b))</pre>
       print("Equal:",(a==b))
       print("Not equal to:",(a!=b))
  6
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                    TERMINAL
TERMINAL
PS G:\sem-3\python lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python lab\lab1\Ex4.py"
Greater than: False
less than or equal to: True
Equal: False
Not equal to: True
```



```
x = 2 + 3j
y = -1 + 2j
# Performing arithmetic operations
sum_result = x + y
difference_result = x - y
multiplication_result = x * y
division_result = x / y
# Printing the results
print("Sum:", sum_result)
print("Difference:", difference_result)
print("Multiplication:", multiplication_result)
print("Division:", division_result)
```

```
Ex1_ArithmeticOper.py M
                                Ex2_Comparing.py
lab1 > 💠 Ex5.py > ...
       x,y=2+3j,-1+2j
       print("Sum:",(x+y))
       print("Difference",(x-y))
       print("Product",(x*y))
       print("Division",(x/y))
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE
                                     TERMINAL
TERMINAL
PS G:\sem-3\python lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python lab\lab1\Ex5.py"
Sum: (1+5j)
Difference (3+1j)
Product (-8+1j)
Division (0.8-1.4j)
```

```
a = 1 + 2j
b = 3 + 4j
# Comparing the values
equal_to = a == b
not_equal_to = a != b
# Printing the results
print("Equal to:", equal_to)
print("Not equal to:", not_equal_to)
```

Output

```
lab1 > ② Ex6.py > ...

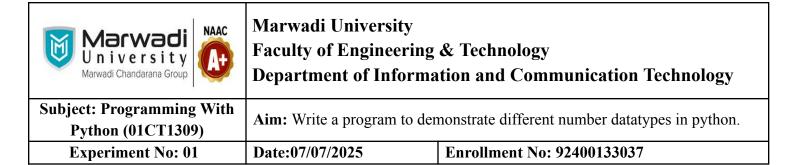
1    a,b=1+2j,3+4j
2    #print("Greater than:",(a>b))
3    #print("less than or equal to:",(a<=b))
4    #not supporeted by complex numbers--type error
5    print("Equal:",(a==b))
6    print("Not equal to:",(a!=b))

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

PS G:\sem-3\python_lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python_lab\lab1\Ex6.py"
Equal: False
Not equal to: True
```

Example 7

```
st1 = "ICT Department 3EK1"
print(st1)
print(st1[0])
print(st1[0:4])
```



Output

Example 8

```
st1 = "ICT"
st2 = "Department"
st3 = "3EK1"
print(st1+st2+st3)
```

Repetitions: Python allows us to repeat a given string with the help of '* operator.

```
print(4*st1)
```

Membership: The Membership operator helps to check whether a given character is present in the string or not with the help of two operators in and not in. In and not in operator returns the Boolean value True or False.

```
st1 = "ICT Department 3EK1"
print("p" in st1)
```

Output

Print("f" not in st1)



Collection Data Types

Collection data types in Python are used to store and organize multiple values into a single entity. Python provides several built-in collection data types, including lists, tuples, dictionaries, and sets.

```
list1=[123,567,89]
print(list1)
list2=["hello","how","are"]
print(list2)
list3= ["hey",1223,"hello"]
print(list3)
```

Output

```
lab1 >  collection.py > ...
    #lists,tuples,dictionaries,sets
    list1=[123,567,89]
    print(list1)
    list2=["hello","how","are"]
    print(list2)
    list3=["hey","123","hello"]
    print(list3)
```

```
PS G:\sem-3\python_lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python_lab\lab1\collection.py"

[123, 567, 89]

['hello', 'how', 'are']

['hey', '123', 'hello']
```

```
list1=["apple","mango",123,345]
list2 = ["grapes"]
print(list1+ list2)
```

```
list4=["apple","mango",123,345]
list5=["grapes"]
print(list4+list5)
['apple', 'mango', 123, 345, 'grapes']
```

Experiment No: 01

Date: 07/07/2025 | Enrollment No: 92400133037

```
dict1={"comp": "computer", "sci": "science"}
print(dict["comp"])
dict2={"123":"computer",456: "maths"}
print(dict2["123"])
print(dict1["comp"]+ dict2["123"])

Check
print(dict1+ dict2)
print(dict1["computer"]+ dict2["computer"])
```

Output

```
print("\n\nDictionaries")

dict1={"comp":"computer", "sci":"science"}

print(dict1["comp"])

dict2={"123":"computer", "456":"maths"}

print(dict2["123"])

print(dict1["comp"]+dict2["123"])

#print(dict1+dict2)--type error

#print(dict1["computer"]+dict2["computer"])--key error

print("\n\nSets")

my_set={1,2,3,4,5}

print(my_set)
```

Dictionaries computer computer computercomputer

```
my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
print(my_set)
set1 = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
set2 = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8}
check
print(set1 + set2)
```



Marwadi University Faculty of Engineering & Technology

Department of Information and Communication Technology

Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)

Aim: Write a program to demonstrate different number datatypes in python.

```
print("\n\nSets")
    my_set={1,2,3,4,5}
    print(my_set)

set1={1,2,3,4,5}
    set2={4,5,6,7,8}
    #print(set1+set2)--type error

Sets
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```

```
my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
t1 = (2,3,4)
t2 = (5,6,7)
print(t1+t2)
```

Output

```
32  print("\n\nTuples")
33  my_tuple=(1,2,3,4,5)
34  t1=(2,3,4)
35  t2=(5,6,7)
36  t2=t1+t2
37  print(t2)
38  print(t1+t2)
Tuples
(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
```

Post Lab Exercise:

- a. Write a program that displays "Welcome to Python" five times.
- b. Write a program that displays the following table:

```
a a<sup>2</sup> a<sup>3</sup>

1 1 1

2 4 8

3 9 27

4 16 64
```

(2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) PS G:\sem-3\python_lab>

Marwadi U n i v e r s i t y Marwadi Chandarana Group	Marwadi University Faculty of Engineering & Technology Department of Information and Communication Technology	
Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)	Aim: Write a program to demonstrate different number datatypes in python.	
Experiment No: 01	Date:07/07/2025	Enrollment No: 92400133037

c. Write a program that displays the result of

$$\frac{9.5 \times 4.5 - 2.5 \times 3}{45.5 - 3.5}$$

```
lab1 > 💠 PostLab.py > ...
   print("a:")
print("Welcome to Python\n"*5)
   4 print("b:")
   5 print("a a^2 a^3")
   6 print("1 1 1")
7 print("2 4 8")
8 print("3 9 27")
   9 print("4 16 64")
  11 print("c:")
  12 num=(9.5*4.5)-(2.5*3)
  13 den=45.5-3.5
  14 print(num/den)
 PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

✓ TERMINAL

 PS G:\sem-3\python_lab> python -u "g:\sem-3\python_lab1\postLab.py"
 a:
 Welcome to Python
      a^2
           a^3
            27
  0.8392857142857143
```

GITHUB LINK

https://github.com/Heer972005/Python_Lab