Experiment 2

Aim: Implement basic Python programs for reading input from the console.

Theory:

Type Conversion:

- > Type Conversion is the process of converting a data type into another data type.
- ➤ There can be two types of Conversion:

A] Implicit Type conversion

- It is performed by Python interpreter only.
- Interpreter automatically converts one data type to another data type without any user involvement.
- Type promotion that allows performing operations by converting data into a wider-sized data type without any loss of information.

B] Explicit Type conversion

- It is performed manually by the user by using the type conversion functions.
- This Explicit Type Conversion is known as Type Casting.
- In Type Casting, loss of data may occur as we enforce the object to a specific data type.

Accepting Input from Console

- To take input from the user we make use of a built-in function *input()*
- ✓ Syntax: input([prompt])
- ✓ **prompt**: is an optional string argument, used to display a message for the user.
- > The **default datatype of** the values received from the **input function is String**.

Accept an integer input from the user

- The user can convert the input data from one type to other data type using type conversion functions.
- This process is termed as Explicit Type-Conversion or Type Casting.

User Input Exception Handling

- If we use a input(), the input will be a string, which we have to cast into an integer. If the input isn't a valid integer, we will generate (raise) a ValueError.
- With the aid of exception handling, this can be neglected using try and except clauses.

Multiple input values in a single line

- To read multiple values directly on a single line with only one call to the input() function.
- > This can be done by using split() which separates the input string by spaces.

```
Program:
#Read the user input:
a=input()
print(a)
#Read the user input with prompt:
a = input('Enter some value: ')
print(a)
#Check the default data type of input from console is String:
name = input("Enter name: ")
age = input("Enter age: ")
print("Data type of name: ", type(name))
print("Data type of age: ", type(age))
#Implicit Type Conversion
x = 123
y = 1.23
z = x + y
print("Datatype of x:", type(x))
print("Datatype of y:", type(y))
print("Value of z:", z)
print("Datatype of z:",type(z))
#Explicit Type Conversion:
#Print sum of two numbers taken from the user
num_1 = int(input("Enter first num: "))
num_2 = int(input("Enter second num: "))
print('Data Type of num_1:',type(num_1))
print('Data Type of num 2:',type(num 2))
result = num_1 + num_2
print("The sum of given numbers is : ", result)
```

#Input Exception Handling

```
try:
    num = int(input('Enter a number: '))
    print('The entered number is: ', num)
except ValueError:
    print('This is not a number.')

# Multiple input values in a single line
name, age, score = input("Enter student's name, age and score:").split()
print("Student Name:", name)
print("Student Age:", age)
```

Conclusion:

print("Student Score:", score)

Hence the implementation of type conversion, type casting and reading input from console using input() is done.

Output

#Check the default data type of input from console is String:

Enter name: Student

Enter age: 20

Data_type of name: <class 'str'>
Data_type of age: <class 'str'>

#Implicit Type Conversion

Datatype of x: <class 'int'>
Datatype of y: <class 'float'>

Value of z: 124.23

Datatype of z: <class 'float'>

#Explicit Type Conversion:

Enter first num: 10 Enter second num: 5

Data Type of num_1: <class 'int'>
Data Type of num_2: <class 'int'>
The sum of given numbers is: 15

#Input Exception Handling

Enter a number: abcd This is not a number.

Multiple input values in a single line

Enter student's name, age and score: Alice 20 100

Student Name: Alice Student Age: 20 Student Score: 100