

## DAY 2 ASSIGNMENT 2

### SUMMARY

#### 1) Variables

Variables are terms in Python that are used to store or link a particular data to it.

e.g:

```
a=10
```

```
b="XYZ"
```

```
c=87.267
```

In order to print the data that we linked we use the print statement

e.g:

```
print("My name is" b) OR
```

```
print("My name is %s" %(b))
```

Output: My name is XYZ

```
print("My age is %d" %(a))
```

Output: My age is 10

```
print("My percentage score is %.2f"%(c))
```

Output: My percentage score is 87.27

Note: Here because of the .2f%, the carry over of third digit takes place giving us 87.27 as the output.

There are various functions used in python to further understand these variables. Some are as follows:

1) id(variable\_name)

This function is used to get the address of the variable where it has been stored in the memory.

2) del(variable\_name)

This function is used to remove the binding of the variable from the data.

3) bin(variable\_name)

This function is used to convert the data into binary code.

#### 2) Arithmetic Operators

These are the operators which are used to perform mathematical operations between two integer/float variables or numbers. They are as follows:

Arithmetic sign	Operation
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulus (gives remainder as answer)
**	To the power of
//	Floor division (gives division answer in int)

### 3) Mathematical logic operators

Operator	Action
&	Bitwise AND
	Bitwise OR
~	Binary 1's compliment
<<	Binary left shift operator
>>	Binary right shift operator

### 4) Assignment operators

Operator	Meaning
=	a=b i.e a is assigned to b
+=	a=a+b
-=	a=a-b
*=	a=a*b
/=	a=a/b
**=	a=a**b

### 5) Comparison operators

Operator	meaning
=	Equal to
<	Less than
>	Greater than
<=	Less than or equal to
>=	Greater than or equal to
!=	Not equal to