Python - Module 4: Python Datatypes

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Video: Data types: Int, Float, string ,Bool.

Discussing about like uh,

data types.

You can classify these data types into basic electric

categories for these simple types.

Second one is collection types.

The basic difference between these two, these variables

hold a single value.

So here it holds

multiple values.

This is the fundamental difference.

Examples for simple types,

float good.

Such in depends

in, yes.

R means string. The is here. Yes. R.

Okay. And the float is float.

That means to allow the dis marks.

So these are the base types,

but all these data types are holding single value.

Okay?

And before proceeding,

if you talk about the collection types

list, apple,

DICT stands for dictionary.

And one more set.

All these are collection map.

Simple example in Python monitor S

and a data type not

to declare the data type based on assigned values.

Automatically data types will be created.

These are the data types.

For example, I'm saying equal to a hundred here.

What is type of here?

Just it is connecting with the,

that is,

I'm saying 10.25.

You can guess what is the type of it?

It's a float. Let's check with all the things.

What is the value?

My question is, are we married?

Your answer can be or not? No.

Suppose if you are un married, the value is true.

If you are unmarried, false.

Suppose we are a single fox,

but the true false, the first letter is upper case.

Those are literals in the pipe. Understood.

Qualified. Are you qualified? That is my question.

Again, as certain you can say it as a, okay,

I'm keeping something with square.

Square brackets. Some values

I'm keeping here in the x, I'm keeping multiple values.

That is a list here for the list in python, square brackets

of the symbol,

what is it is here?

Symbol change S. Open brackets.

So whenever you see object like that, that is it. Okay.

The first one is product id. Product id.

P one means the descriptions.

TV P two, let's sell laptop

and P three

something mobile.

So what symbol is applied here?

That ly brackets that. Two. How many elements are here?

Three elements. Each element is a key and value.

Understand, if I pass product id, I will get value.

The value is t. Suppose if I pass P one, I will get tb.

If I pass P two, I will get laptop.

And one more type. I'm taking let's say,

So

Here, also same symbol,

but each element is a single entity, not

so here it is a list.

Multiple values, couple multiple values,

info, multiple values.

U is a set, multiple values, info, dictionary.

Again, multiple values. Check all these values.

Print a type of print.

V, b, the type of way I want to print

that value along with the data type.

After that, we said married,

type of merit

qualified.

Again, type of qualified

print.

X,

x comm, type of x,

print Y and type

of one after that.

Printing for that is a previous one.

Is that info

Type of info.

Come on. Check value.

And it's

what about 120.35.

Hello? High. Both are strings for the string.

For the first I said double pull.

For the second faster single pony code, you cannot apply.

Okay, what about false bullier?

Suppose for married we are send the value. False.

There is a bull. Bull means bullier,

which holds only two values, either true or false.

Second, there is also bullier.

Now the multiple values and of the symbol

and its data type square bracket is here.

List next to open brackets,

next to currently brackets with the key and value base.

DI CT stands for dictionary.

The last same bracket with single entities.

That is set. These are the.