DAY1: UTSAV VERMA

Python is completely object oriented, and not statically typed. You do not need to declare variables before using them, or declare their type. Every variable in Python is an object.

>To define an integer, use the following syntax:

myint = 7

print(myint)

>To define a floating point number, you may use one of the following notations:

myfloat = 7.0

print(myfloat)

myfloat = float(7)

print(myfloat)

>Strings are defined either with a single quote or a double quotes.

mystring = 'hello'

print(mystring)

mystring = "hello"

print(mystring)

>Simple operators can be executed on numbers and strings:

one = 1

two = 2

three = one + two

print(three)

hello = "hello"

world = "world"

helloworld = hello + " " + world

print(helloworld)

>The difference between the two is that using double quotes makes it easy to include apostrophes (whereas these would terminate the string if using single quotes).

mystring = "Don't worry about apostrophes"

print(mystring)

PRACTICE:

>>create a string, an integer, and a floating point number. The string should be named mystring and should contain the word "hello". The floating point number should be named myfloat and should contain the number 10.0, and the integer should be named myint and should contain the number 20.

SOL:

mystring = "hello"

myfloat = 10.0

myint = 20

# testing code

if mystring == "hello":

print("String: %s" % mystring)

if isinstance(myfloat, float) and myfloat == 10.0:

print("Float: %f" % myfloat)

if isinstance(myint, int) and myint == 20:

print("Integer: %d" % myint)