

**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. Predefined 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.



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# **Department of Information and Communication Technology**

Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)

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Experiment No: 01 Date: Enrollment No:92400133189

#### **Results:**

Attach the screenshot of each task along with the output

#### **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))
```

#### Example 1

```
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)
```



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```
exp-1.py > ...
       x = 5
   1
        y = -6 # Performing arithmetic operations
        sum_result = x + y
   3
        difference result = x - y
   4
        multiplication_result = x * y
   5
        division_result = x / y
   6
        # Printing the results
        print("Sum:", sum_result)
   8
        print("Difference:", difference_result)
   9
        print("Multiplication:", multiplication_result)
  10
        print("Division:", division_result)
  11
  12
 PROBLEMS
            OUTPUT
                                    TERMINAL
                     DEBUG CONSOLE

✓ TERMINAL

PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON> python -u "d:\MARWADI\YE
 Sum: -1
 Difference: 11
 Multiplication: -30
```

#### Example 2:

a = 10

b = 20

# Comparing the values



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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)



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```
🛅 exp-1.py > ...
 12
       a = 10
       b = 20
 13
      # Comparing the values
 14
      greater than = a > b
 15
      less than or equal = a <= b
 16
      equal to = a == b
 17
      not equal to = a != b
 18
      # Printing the results
 19
      print("Greater than:", greater_than)
 20
      print("Less than or equal to:", less_than_or_equal)
 21
      print("Equal to:", equal_to)
 22
      print("Not equal to:", not_equal_to)
 23
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
TERMINAL
Greater than: False
Less than or equal to: True
Equal to: False
Not equal to: True
```

```
x = 3.14

y = 2.5

# Performing arithmetic operations

sum\_result = x + y

difference\_result = x - y
```



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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)



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

**Experiment No: 01** 

Date: Enrollment No:92400133189

```
exp-1.py > ...
        x = 3.14
  26
  v = 2.5
        # Performing arithmetic operations
  28
        sum result = x + y
  29
        difference result = x - y
  30
        multiplication result = x * y
  31
        division result = x / y
  32
        # Printing the results
  33
        print("Sum:", sum_result)
  34
        print("Difference:", difference_result)
  35
        print("Multiplication:", multiplication_result)
  36
        print("Division:", division_result)
  37
 PROBLEMS
            OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE
                                     TERMINAL
\checkmark TERMINAL
 Sum: 5.6400000000000001
 Difference: 0.64000000000000001
 Multiplication: 7.85000000000000005
 Division: 1.256
```

```
a = 1.2
b = 2.7
# Comparing the values
greater_than = a > b
less_than_or_equal = a <= b
```



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Experiment No: 01 Date: Enrollment No:92400133189

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)



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**Experiment No: 01** 

Date: Enrollment No:92400133189

```
exp-1.py > ...
        a = 1.2
  39
  40 \quad b = 2.7
  41 # Comparing the values
  42
        greater than = a > b
        less than or equal = a <= b
  43
        equal to = a == b
  44
        not_equal_to = a != b
  45
        # Printing the results
  46
        print("Greater than:", greater_than)
  47
        print("Less than or equal to:", less_than_or_equal)
  48
        print("Equal to:", equal_to)
  49
        print("Not equal to:", not_equal_to)
  50
                                    TERMINAL
 PROBLEMS
            OUTPUT
                     DEBUG CONSOLE

✓ TERMINAL

Greater than: False
 Less than or equal to: True
 Equal to: False
 Not equal to: True
```

```
x = 2 + 3j

y = -1 + 2j

# Performing arithmetic operations

sum\_result = x + y

difference\_result = x - y
```



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**Subject: Programming With** Python (01CT1309)

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

**Enrollment No:92400133189 Experiment No: 01** Date:

multiplication result = x \* ydivision result = x / y# Printing the results print("Sum:", sum\_result) print("Difference:", difference\_result) print("Multiplication:", multiplication result) print("Division:", division\_result)



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Experiment No: 01 Date:

**Enrollment No:92400133189** 

```
exp-1.py > ...
 52 \quad x = 2 + 3j
 53 y = -1 + 2i
      # Performing arithmetic operations
 54
      sum_result = x + y
 55
      difference_result = x - y
 56
      multiplication_result = x * y
 57
      division_result = x / y
 58
      # Printing the results
 59
      print("Sum:", sum_result)
 60
      print("Difference:", difference_result)
 61
      print("Multiplication:", multiplication_result)
 62
      print("Division:", division result)
 63
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
TERMINAL
Sum: (1+5j)
Difference: (3+1j)
Multiplication: (-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
```



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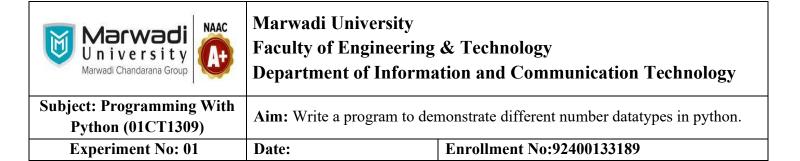
Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)

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

Experiment No: 01 Date: Enrollment No:92400133189

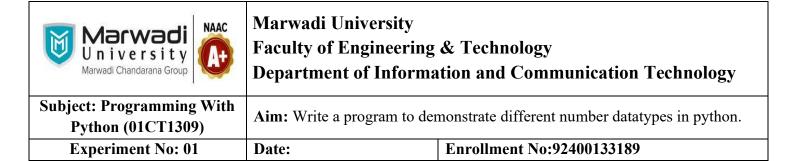
# Printing the results print("Equal to:", equal\_to) print("Not equal to:", not equal to)

```
a = 1 + 2j
 66
      b = 3 + 4j
 67
      # Comparing the values
 68
      equal_to = a == b
 69
      not_equal_to = a != b
 70
      # Printing the results
 71
      print("Equal to:", equal_to)
 72
      print("Not equal to:", not_equal_to)
 73
 74
PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE
                                  TERMINAL
TERMINAL
PYTHON\exp-1.py"
Equal to: False
Not equal to: True
```



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

```
75
      st1 ='ICT Department 3EK1'
       print(st1)
 76
      print(st1[0])
 77
       print(st1[0:4])
 78
 79
PROBLEMS OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
TERMINAL
ICT Department 3EK1
Ι
ICT
```



```
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)

```
/9
        st1 = 'ICT'
  80
        st2 = "Department"
  81
        st3 = '3EK1'
  82
        print(st1+st2+st3)
  83
  84
        print(4*st1)
  85
 PROBLEMS
            OUTPUT
                      DEBUG CONSOLE
✓ TERMINAL
 ICTDepartment3EK1
 ICTICTICTICT
```

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**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.

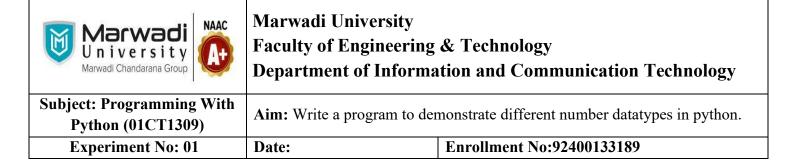
st1 = "ICT Department 3EK1" print("p" in st1)

```
86 st1 = 'ICT Department 3EK1'
87 print('p' in st1)
88 #-----
89

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

**TERMINAL*

True
```



#### **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)
```

```
1 list1=[123,567,89]
2 print(list1)
3 list2=["hello","how","are"]
4 print(list2)
5
6 list3= ["hey",1223,"hello"]
7 print(list3)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

V TERMINAL

PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON\PythonPostLab
[123, 567, 89]
['hello', 'how', 'are']
['hey', 1223, 'hello']
```



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

```
I list1 = ["apple", "mango", 123, 345]
2 list2 = ["grapes"]
3 print(list1 + list2)
4

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

V TERMINAL

PS D:\MARWADI\YEAR2\SEM3\PYTHON\PythonPostLab> python -u "d:\M."
['apple', 'mango', 123, 345, 'grapes']
```



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```
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

Dictionaries cannot be added directly.

```
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)
```

#### Output

You cannot use the + operator to combine two sets in Python



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

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

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

V TERMINAL

(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
PS_D:\MARWADT\\YEAR2\\SEM3\\PYTHON\\PythonPostLab\
```

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#### **Post Lab Exercise:**

a. Write a program that displays "Welcome to Python" five times.

A="Welcome To Python" print(5\*A)

b. Write a program that displays the following table:

c. Write a program that displays the result of

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

<u>D=(9.5\*4.5)-(2.5\*3)/45.5-3.5</u> <u>print(D)</u>

Github: PythonPostLab/1 at main · Om-Lathigara/PythonPostLab