NUMBERS

```
In [1]: 1
```

Out[1]: 1

```
In [2]: 1+1
```

Out[2]: 2

```
In [3]: 10+44
```

Out[3]: 54

Comments

```
In [4]: # we can use comments to describe a particular block of code by using (#) Hash symbol at the start of Line
        ## We can also use Double Hashes

        '''
        we can use 3 single coats before and after comments to use Multi line comments
        2nd line
        3rd line
        And these comments will not be considered as a code, But they can be used for Explaining some block of code

        '''
```

Out[4]: '\nwe can use 3 single coats before and after comments to use Multi line comments\n2nd line\n3rd line\nAnd these comments will not be considered as a code, But they can be used for Explai
ning some block of code\n\n'

VARIABLES

```
In [5]: # we can assign values to variables and save them
        name="Harshith"
        # In the above code, the term "name" is called variable and "Harshith" is it's value.
        # we can print the variable value by using print function
        print(name)
```

Harshith

```
In [6]: # In python even without using Print function also we can get the output's in the following way
        name
```

Out[6]: 'Harshith'

DATA TYPES

```
In [7]:  # Integers(INT) - Like normal numbers(Non Decimal)---1,44,754,etc...
         # Decimal(FLOAT) - Like decimal---3.55,55.6,etc...
         # String(STR)- Like characters--- "asfdd",'dfsgegs'
         # Boolean- True or False
         # Complex- Like a+bj (eg: 1+3j,88+98j,etc...)
```

```
In [8]:  a=1
         b=2.1
         c="cat"
         d=True
         e=2+3j
```

TYPE CHECKING

```
In [9]:  type(a),type(b),type(c),type(d),type(e)
```

```
Out[9]:  (int, float, str, bool, complex)
```

PRINT FUNCTION

```
In [10]:  # We can use print function to print whatever we want on output
          print(1)
```

```
1
```

```
In [11]:  print("hsjsdjd")
```

```
hsjsdjd
```

```
In [12]:  # Use \n to print a text in seperate lines
          print("hassjsjjsksks\njsiaakiaja")
```

```
hassjsjjsksks
jsiaakiaja
```

```
In [13]:  print(a)
```

```
1
```

```
In [14]:  print(b,c)
```

```
2.1 cat
```

```
In [15]:  #use sep=" " to seperate two variables while printing
          print(b,c,sep="-")
```

```
2.1-cat
```

TYPE CASTING

In [16]:
```python
# We can easily convert one Data Type to Another in Python
a=1
a=str(a)
print(type(a))
```

<class 'str'>

In [17]:
```python
b="12345"
type(b)
```

Out[17]: str

In [18]:
```python
b=int(b)
type(b)
```

Out[18]: int

PYTHON IS DYNAMIC CODING BECAUSE WE NEED NOT TO MENTION DATA TYPE OF VARIABLE WHILE DECLARING IT

In [ ]: