

# Python\_1

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## 0.0.1 Values and Types

```
[1]: # String: string is the sequence of charcters.
```

```
[2]: print("Hello World")
```

Hello World

```
[3]: # String can be created in single double or even inside triple code.
```

```
[4]: print('Hello Ajeet')
```

Hello Ajeet

```
[5]: print("Hello Ajeet sahu")
```

Hello Ajeet sahu

```
[6]: print(''Hello Ajeet'')
```

Hello Ajeet

**Numbers** Integers: It is a number without decimal within them.

```
[10]: # 12,34,12343, are the example of integer number
```

```
[11]: print(12)
```

12

```
[12]: print(12+45)
```

57

```
[13]: print("12+23")
```

12+23

```
[14]: # This happen because we have given integers nummber inside quotation.
```

```
[16]: print(100_00_000)
```

```
10000000
```

Float: A numbers with decimal point is called as floating point numbers.

```
[17]: # 12.45, 3455.677 are the example of Float number.
```

Boolean: It consists of only two possible value (1.) True (2.) False

```
[18]: # Boolean number start with capital letter.
```

### 0.0.2 Type Function

```
[ ]: # It tells us the type of any type of data type.
```

```
[19]: type(234)
```

```
[19]: int
```

```
[20]: type("Ajeet Kumar")
```

```
[20]: str
```

```
[21]: type(234.5)
```

```
[21]: float
```

```
[23]: type(True)
```

```
[23]: bool
```

```
[24]: type(False)
```

```
[24]: bool
```

```
[26]: print(type("Ajeet KUmar"))
```

```
<class 'str'>
```

### 0.0.3 Variable

```
[27]: # It is the name that basically refers to the value.
```

```
[28]: # It is container that store the values.
```

Rules for creation of variable name.

```
[48]: # It cannot start with numbers.  
# A variable name cannot have symbol inbetween except underscore(_).  
# A variable name can start with underscore.  
# A variable name can start with characters.  
# A variable name cannot be as same as class name, function name.
```

```
[33]: edy = 55999233
```

```
[34]: print(edy)
```

```
55999233
```

```
[35]: edy
```

```
[35]: 55999233
```

```
[37]: print(type(edy))
```

```
<class 'int'>
```

```
[38]: n=17  
pi= 3.14159
```

```
[39]: print(n)  
print(pi)
```

```
17  
3.14159
```

```
[40]: print(type(pi))
```

```
<class 'float'>
```

```
[41]: print(pi+n)
```

```
20.14159
```

```
[42]: name= "Ajeet Kumar"
```

```
[43]: print(name)
```

```
Ajeet Kumar
```

```
[45]: name="Sahu"
```

```
[46]: print(name)
```

```
Sahu
```

```
[47]: # It print the newly assigned value because it is overwrite with previous
      ↪variable name.
```

```
[49]: my_name= "Ajeet"
      print(my_name)
```

Ajeet

```
[50]: # It is better to use camle case when you have a variable name with two or more
      ↪word.
```

```
[51]: MyName= "Ajeet Kumar"
      print(MyName)
```

Ajeet Kumar

**Problem** 1. Write a program that switches the values stored in the variables a and b

a = 10 b = 20

```
[54]: a= 10
      b=20
      a,b=b,a
      print(a)
      print(b)
```

20

10

```
[ ]:
```