

## Day 13: Basics of Python

This is [#90DaysofDevops](#) challenge under the guidance of [Shubham Londhe](#) sir.

### Day 13 TASK

check this for task:

<https://github.com/LondheShubham153/90DaysOfDevOps/blob/master/2023/day13/tasks.md>



### What is Python?

- Python is a Open source, general purpose, high level, and object-oriented programming language.
- It was created by Guido van Rossum
- Python consists of vast libraries and various frameworks like Django, Tensorflow, Flask, Pandas, Keras etc.

Task1:

1. **Install Python in your respective OS, and check the version.**

Steps followed:

<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/install-python-windows-10>

#check version

```
Python 3.10.7 (tags/v3.10.7:6cc6b13, Sep 5 2022, 14:08:36) [MSC v.1933 64-bit x86_64 (AMD64)]
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more
>>>
```

## 2. Read about different Data Types in Python.

In Python, there are several built-in data types that can be used to store and manipulate different types of data. The most common data types in Python are:

### Numbers:

There are three types of numeric data types in Python: integers, floats, and complex numbers.

```
x = 42 # integer
```

```
y = 3.14 # float
```

```
z = 1 + 2j # complex number
```

### Strings:

A string is a sequence of characters, enclosed in quotes (either single or double quotes).

```
s = 'Hello, world!' # single quotes
```

```
t = "It's a beautiful day." # double quotes
```

### Boolean:

A Boolean data type is a binary data type that can have only two values, True or False.

```
a = True
```

b = False

### **Lists:**

A list is a collection of ordered and mutable elements that can be of different data types.

```
my_list = [1, 'apple', 3.14, True]
```

### **Tuples:**

A tuple is similar to a list, but it is immutable, meaning that its elements cannot be changed once it is created.

```
my_tuple = (1, 'apple', 3.14, True)
```

### **Sets:**

A set is an unordered collection of unique elements.

```
my_set = {1, 2, 3, 4}
```

### **Dictionaries:**

A dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs, where each key is associated with a value.

```
my_dict = {'name': 'John', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}
```

**Please, feel free to drop any questions in the comments below. I would be happy to answer them.**

**If this post was helpful, please do follow and click the clap**

**\_Thank you for reading**

**\_Rajani**