1. Create three variables in a single line and assign values to them in such a manner that each one of them belongs to a different data type. E.g. : a = 1, b = 2.01, c = 'string'

x,y,z=10,10.5,'Sukhdeep'

print(x,y,z)

1. Create a variable of type complex and swap it with another variable of type integer.

x,y=10+20j,100

x,y=y,x

print(x)

print(y)

1. Swap two numbers using a third variable and do the same task without using any third variable.

#Variable

a=100

b=200

temp=a

a=b

b=temp

print(a)

print(b)

#Without Variable

a,b=100,200

a,b=b,a

print(a)

print(b)

1. Write a program that takes input from the user and prints it using both Python 2.x and Python 3.x Version.

#Python2.x

x=raw\_input("Enter a value: ")

print x

#Python3.x

x=input("Enter a value: ")

print(x)

1. Write a program to complete the task given below: Ask users to enter any 2 numbers in between 1-10, add the two numbers and keep the sum in another variable called z. Add 30 to z and store the output in variable result and print result as the final output.

print("Enter 2 numbers between 1 to 10")

x=int(input("Input the first number: "))

y=int(input("Input the second number: "))

z=x+y

a=z+30

print("The final result is",a)

1. Write a program to check the data type of the entered values. HINT: Printed output should say - The data type of the input value is : int/float/string/etc

x=eval(input("Enter a value: "))

a=type(x)

print("The data type of the input value is", a)

print(int/float/string/etc)

1. Create Variables using formats such as Upper CamelCase, Lower CamelCase, SnakeCase and UPPERCASE. (Refer: <https://capitalizemytitle.com/camel-case/>)

lowerCamelVariable= 200

UpperCamelVariable= 100.5

snake\_case\_variable= a

UPPERCASEVARIABLE= 2+3i

1. If one data type value is assigned to ‘a’ variable and then a different data type value is assigned to ‘a’ again. This would change the ‘a’ variable being that it can have other data type values assigned to it.