

Lets Face it, now

Project Oriented Python

Python Data Types



Python Data Types

#	Type	Description	Example
1	Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store Numeric values . 	<pre>simple_var = 10 Big_number = 98634521</pre>
2	String	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stores continues set of characters in between quotation marks. Single or double quotes can be used 	<pre>Name = "Hck" Address = 'near BTM'</pre>
3	list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A list contain item separate by commas and enclosed within square brackets ([]) Access with a numeric index which starts with zero (0). 	<pre>batches = [6, 10, 20]; names = ["John Paul", "Lisa", "Kumar"]; ##batches[0] is 6 #names [1:] is ["Lisa", "kumar"]</pre>

Python Data Types

#	Type	Description	Example
4	Tuple	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A tuple is another sequence data type that is similar to the list.• Tuples are enclosed within parentheses.• Unlike List , tuple size and element cannot be changed• Tuples can be thought of as read-only lists	<pre>tuple = ('abcd', 786 , 2.23, 'john', 70.2) ##print tuple[1:3]</pre>
5	Dictionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dictionary are unordered sets of key/value pairs• Access using the keys as subscripts.• They are enclosed by {}	<pre>data = {'John Paul': 45, 'Lisa' : 30, 'Kumar' : 40}; ##data['John Paul'] is 45 ##data['kumar'] is 40 ##data.keys() ##data.values()</pre>

Data Type Summary

- Integers: 2323, 3234L
- Floating Point: 32.3, 3.1E2
- Complex: $3 + 2j$, $1j$
- Lists: $l = [1, 2, 3]$
- Tuples: $t = (1, 2, 3)$
- Dictionaries: $d = \{\text{'hello'} : \text{'there'}, 2 : 15\}$

Basic operations

- Assignment:
 - `size = 40`
 - `a = b = c = 3`
- Numbers
 - integer, float
 - complex numbers: `1j+3`, `abs(z)`
- Strings
 - `'hello world'`, `'it\'s hot'`
 - `"bye world"`
 - continuation via `\` or use `"""` long text `"""`

Doing simple arithmetic

- Here are the arithmetic operators:
 - + performs addition
 - - performs subtraction
 - * performs multiplication
 - / performs division
 - When dividing two integers, the result is an integer: $14 / 5$ is 2
 - % performs modulus (remainder of division): $14 \% 5$ is 4
 - ** performs exponentiation
- The result of doing arithmetic is often *assigned to a variable*:
$$\text{sum} = 10 + 22 + 13 + 44 + 72$$
- Variables can be used in arithmetic:
$$\text{average} = \text{sum} / 5$$

String operations

- concatenate with + or neighbors
 - `word = 'Help' + x`
 - `word = 'Help' 'a'`
- subscripting of strings
 - `'Hello'[2] → 'l'`
 - slice: `'Hello'[1:2] → 'el'`
 - `word[-1] → last character`
 - `len(word) → 5`

Lists

- lists can be heterogeneous
 - `a = ['spam', 'eggs', 100, 1234, 2*2]`
- Lists can be indexed and sliced:
 - `a[0] → spam`
 - `a[:2] → ['spam', 'eggs']`
- Lists can be manipulated
 - `a[2] = a[2] + 23`
 - `a[0:2] = [1, 12]`
 - `a[0:0] = []`
 - `len(a) → 5`

Decisions and tests

- The result of a test is a **boolean** value, **True** or **False**
- Here are tests on numbers:
 - **<** means “is less than”
 - **<=** means “is less than or equal to”
 - **==** means “is equal to”
 - **!=** means “is not equal to”
 - **>=** means “is greater than or equal to”
 - **>** means “is greater than”
- These same tests work on strings
 - All capital letters are “less than” all lowercase letters

Compound tests

- Boolean values can be combined with these operators:
 - `and` – gives `True` if both sides are `True`
 - `or` – gives `True` if at least one side is `True`
 - `not` – given `True`, this returns `False`, and vice versa
- Examples
 - `score > 0 and score <= 100`
 - `name == "Joe" and not score > 100`

Exercise 1

1.1 Write a program that define two numeric variable and print their sum, product and difference.

1.2 Write a program to collect & Print the information of 10 student with their name and grade.

Hint: student_name list and student_grade list

Note: Add good amount of comments and purpose of the program like

```
#!/usr/bin/python
#####
# Program: 1.1                                     #
# Purpose : To show sum, product and difference of two numbers #
# Date of completion: 10-April-2015                 #
# Author : Harish                                   #
#####
```

1.1 Output

Given numbers are 100 and 20

Sum	Product	Difference
120	2000	80

1.2& 1.3 Output

Students and their Grades are

Serial	Student	Grade
1	Arnav	A1
2	Bharav	A2
3	Radha	B1
4	Hari	A2
5	Amitab	C1
....		
....		
10	Navin	A1

Thanks