In [1]:

```
print ("Hello World")
```

```
Hello World
```

In [2]:

```
print("hi")
```

```
hi
```

In [3]:

```
print (3+5)
```

```
8
```

In [4]:

```
print(5+9)
```

```
14
```

In [5]:

```
a = 4
b = 6
c = 1
sum_num = a*b + c

print (sum_num)
```

```
25
```

In [6]:

```
a = 5
b = 3

print (a**b)
```

```
125
```

In [7]:

```
a=5
b=2

print (a**b)
```

```
25
```

In [8]:

```
a=3
b = 4
c = 5

sub =a*b+c

print(sub)
```

17

In [9]:

```
print(b)
```

4

Types of Data:

1. Numeric Data (integers, float, long)
2. String Data (data enclosed in "" or '' and words, sentences)
3. Binary Data (10 (2), 01 (1), 110 (6), 100 (4))

In [10]:

```
#101
1*2**0 + 0*2**1 + 1*2**2
```

Out[10]:

5

1. Numeric Data

Numbers and floats constitute Numeric data.

a) Integers:

1, 2, 5, 7.

Numbers with no decimal places are integers.

b) Float:

1.01, 1.59, 7.91

Float numbers are numbers with decimal points.

2. String Data

"hi", "hello", 'good day'

Data enclosed in "" or '' constitute string data.

sentence = 'Hi, Python is easy'

type(sentence) returns a string.

In [11]:

```
sent = "python is easy"
print(sent)
```

```
python is easy
```

In [12]:

```
type(sent)
```

Out[12]:

```
str
```

In [13]:

```
sent_1 = 1.00
type(sent_1)
```

Out[13]:

```
float
```