Mutable & Immutable Data Types 🕒 📑

Immutable Data Types 🛇 📏

Definition: Data types that cannot be changed after declaration.

```
my_num = 896542587
print(my_num)
print(id(my_num))
my_num = 896543587
print(my_num)
print(id(my_num))
```

Immutable types:

```
int, float, str, tuple, frozenset
```

Mutable Data Types 📏

Definition: Data types that can be changed after declaration.

```
my_list = [1,2,3,4,5,9]
print(my_list)
print(id(my_list))
my_list.append(10)
print(my_list)
print(id(my_list))
```

Mutable types:

```
list, dict, set, bytearray
```

id() Function 🔍

Used to fetch the memory address of an object.

Input & Output Operations ****

input() Function

Used to take user input.

```
data = input("Enter the data: ")
print(data)
print(type(data))

    **Example:** Taking two numbers from the user and adding them.

num1 = int(input("Enter the number 1: "))
num2 = int(input("Enter the number 2: "))
print(num1 + num2)
```

print() Function

General Syntax:

```
print(data, sep=" ", end="\n")
```

Defaults:

- sep = " " (space as separator)
- end = "\n" (new line after printing)

Printing Examples:

```
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 **Empty Print:**
 print()
    **Single Data:**
 print('data1')
 **Multiple Data:**
 print('data1', 'data2', sep="-", end="\n")
 print('Data3')
```

✓ Formatted Output:

```
print("I am a Python programmer")
name = "Mahesh"
course = "Python"
college = "Besant"
print("name", name, "course", course, "college", college)
print("name {} course {} college {}".format(name, course, college))
print(f"name {name} course {course} college {college}")
```

eval() Function @

Used to convert input data into its original data type.

```
#**Example:** Taking student data using eval()
 name = input("Enter the name:")
 subject = input("Enter the subject name: ")
 marks = eval(input("Enter the marks: "))
 percentage = eval(input("Enter the percentage: "))
 print(name)
 print(type(name))
 print(subject)
 print(type(subject))
 print(marks)
 print(type(marks))
 print(percentage)
 print(type(percentage))
```