**Assignment1.1**

**1. For case sensetivity:**

In [ ]:

TEN=10

nine=9

Seven=7

print(Ten)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

NameError Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In [4], line 5

2 nine=9

3 Seven=7

----> 5 print(Ten)

NameError: name 'Ten' is not defined

**ii. We should not use reserved words as variable names**

In [ ]:

True="false"

type(True)

print(True)

Cell In [7], line 1

True="false"

^

SyntaxError: cannot assign to True

**iii. delete the variable print**

In [ ]:

del (True)

Cell In [11], line 1

del (True)

^

SyntaxError: cannot delete True

**iv. calcualte the age of the user**

In [ ]:

name = str(input("Name: "))

place = str(input("place: "))

year\_of\_birth = int(input("year\_of\_birth: ")

)

age = 2022 - year\_of\_birth

print(f"""

My name is: {name}

I live at: {place}

{name} is of age: {age}

""")

My name is: Vaibhav Srivastava

I live at: Fatehpur

Vaibhav Srivastava is of age: 23

**v. If we mentioned the datatype of input variable, then we need to remember, while putting the value, we need to put exact mentioned datatype's value.**

In [ ]:

x = float(input("Enter value of A: "))

y = int(input("Enter value of B: "))

print(x)

print(y)

print(f"Sum of x and y is: {x+y}")

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

ValueError Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In [21], line 2

1 x = float(input("Enter value of A: "))

----> 2 y = int(input("Enter value of B: "))

3 print(x)

4 print(y)

ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '45.4'

**vi. We can't change an empty string to any datatype**

In [ ]:

A = ""

print(f"data type before: {type(A)}, value of A: {A}")

A = int(A)

print(f"data type after: {type(A)}, value of A: {A}")

data type before: <class 'str'>, value of A:

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

ValueError Traceback (most recent call last)

Cell In [22], line 3

1 A = ""

2 print(f"data type before: {type(A)}, value of A: {A}")

----> 3 A = int(A)

4 print(f"data type after: {type(A)}, value of A: {A}")

ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: ''

**2. Take input A and B and print their sum, mul, div, square of the nos.**

In [ ]:

a = int(input("Enter 1st number: "))

b = int(input("Enter 2nd number: "))

# mathematical equations

sum = a + b

mul = a \* b

div = a / b

square = a \*\* 2

print()

# printing the results

print(f"The 'sum' of {a} and {b} is: {sum}")

print(f"The 'mul' of {a} and {b} is: {mul}")

print(f"The 'div' of {a} and {b} is: {div}")

print(f"The 'square' of {a} and {b} is: {square}")

The 'sum' of 8 and 2 is: 10

The 'mul' of 8 and 2 is: 16

The 'div' of 8 and 2 is: 4.0

The 'square' of 8 and 2 is: 64

**3. How many reserve keywords are there in python and why we should not use them as a variable name.**\*

->There are only 33 reserve keywords in python. -> We shouldn't use those as variable name because if I will use those words as variable, then those might revert in the data type of the variable, and for future use of those variable as keywords, will through an error.

\*

**4. Create email ids with the user inputs. in the following format -**

In [ ]:

first\_name = input("Enter the first name: ")

last\_name = input("Enter the last name: ")

print(f"The user email id is: {last\_name}.{first\_name}@gmail.com")

The user email id is: srivastava.vaibhav@gmail.com

**5. Try to print the following lines -**

Hi I'm Sunny My address is 22\3 I earn 20$ daily.

In [ ]:

state\_1 = "Hi I'm Sunny"

state\_2 = "My address is 22\\3"

state\_3 = "I earn 20$ daily."

print(f"The 1st statement is: {state\_1}")

print(f"The 2nd statement is: {state\_2}")

print(f"The 3rd statement is: {state\_3}")

The 1st statement is: Hi I'm Sunny

The 2nd statement is: My address is 22\3

The 3rd statement is: I earn 20$ daily.

**6. Take user input (name, address, date of birth etc) to fill a form for your college and print their email IDs**\*

In [ ]:

first\_name = input("Enter your first name: ")

last\_name = input("Enter your last name: ")

home\_no = input("Enter your house\_no: ")

village\_or\_city = input("Enter your Village/City name: ")

po = input("Enter your Post Office: ")

ps = input("Enter your Police Station: ")

pin = input("Enter your Postal Code: ")

dist = input("Enter your District: ")

state = input("Enter your State: ")

dob = input("Enter your date of birth: ")

print(f"\nYour full name: {first\_name} {last\_name}")

print()

print(f"""Your full address:-

house\_no: {home\_no},

Village/City name: {village\_or\_city},

Post Office: {po},

Police Station: {ps},

Postal Code: {pin},

District: {dist},

State: {state}""")

print()

print(f"Your D.O.B. is: {dob}")

print()

print(f"The user email id is: {(last\_name.lower())}.{(first\_name.lower())}@gmail.com")

Your full name: vaibhav Srivastava

Your full address:-

house\_no: 75,

Village/City name: fatehpur,

Post Office: asti kotwali,

Police Station: asti kotwali,

Postal Code: 212601,

District: fatehpur,

State: Uttar Pradesh

Your D.O.B. is: 16/08/1999

The user email id is: srivastava.vaibhav@gmail.com

**7.Convert the following -**\*

"22.4" into integer "22" into complex no.

In [ ]:

x = 22.4

print(f"The data type of given number is: {type(x)}, value of x: {x}")

x = int(x)

print(f"After converting '22.4' into integer: {x}")

print()

y = 22

print(f"The data type of given number is: {type(y)}, value of x: {y}")

y = float(y)

print(f"After converting '22' into float: {y}")

The data type of given number is: <class 'float'>, value of x: 22.4

After converting '22.4' into integer: 22

The data type of given number is: <class 'int'>, value of x: 22

After converting '22' into float: 22.0