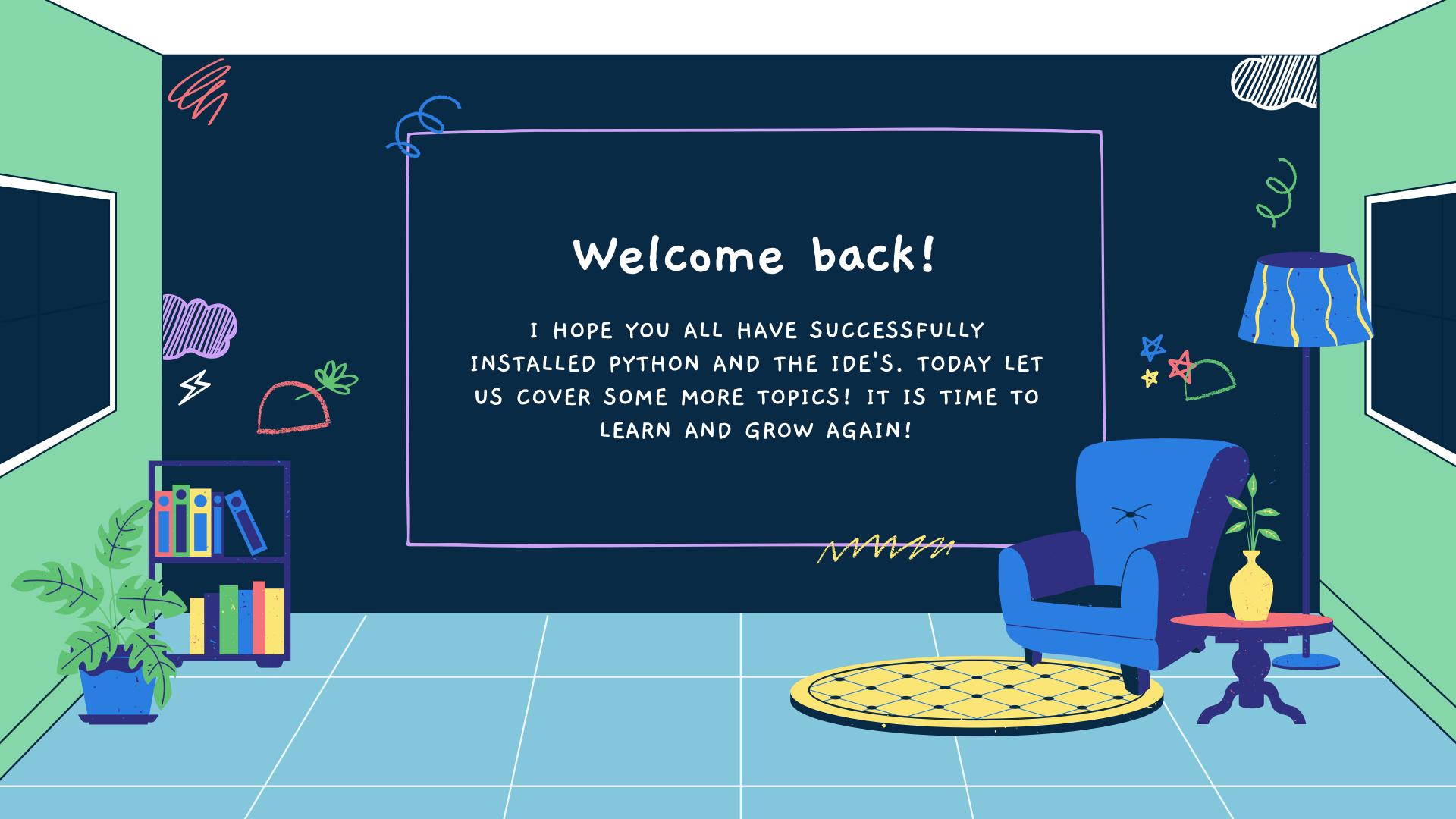
Python for Machine Learning and Data Science

DATA TYPES

MYTHRI SHIVAKUMAR







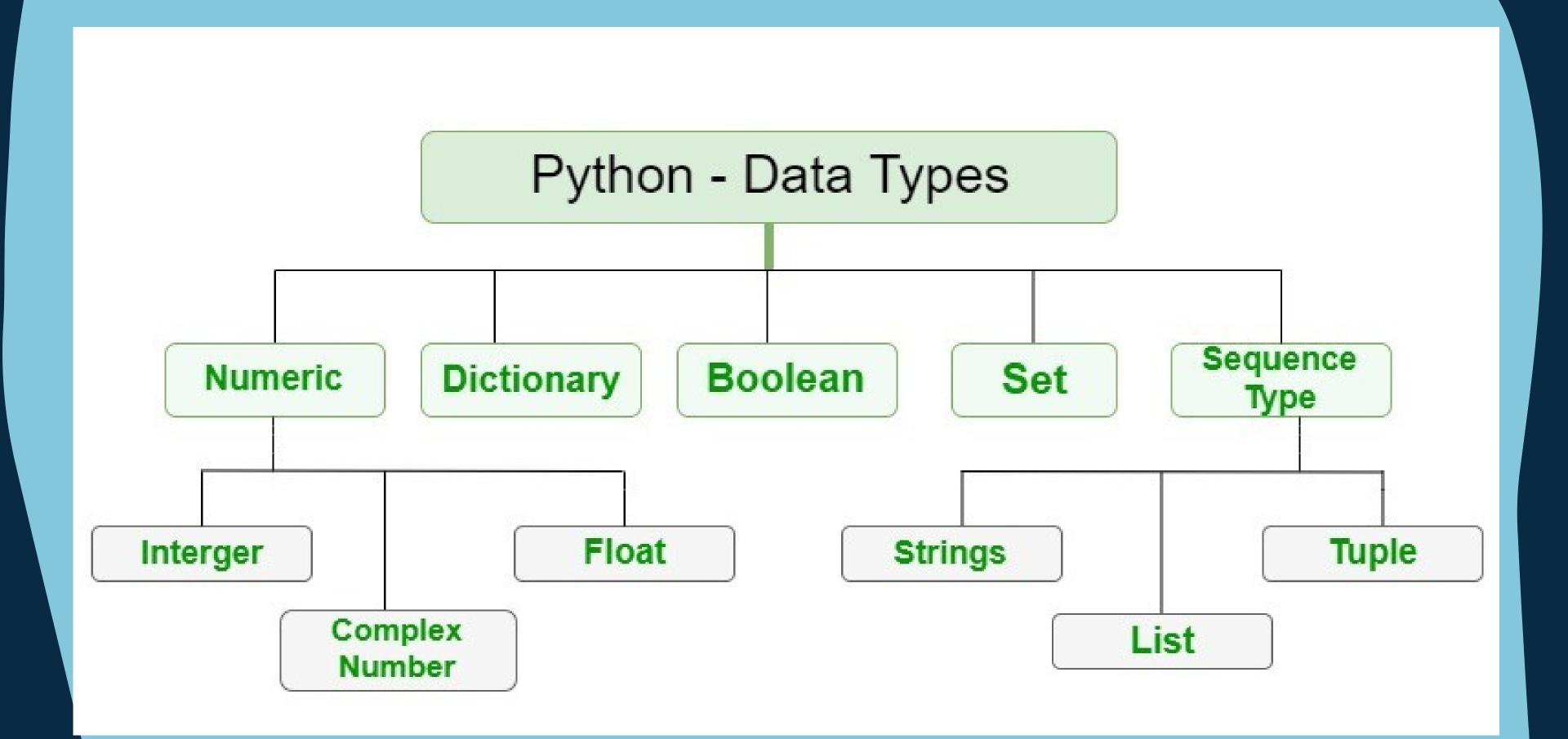
OUTCOMES

- Learn about different data types.
- Learn how to receive input from the user.
- Implement Type Conversion.
- Learn about formatted strings.









NUMERIC DATA TYPE

INTEGER

$$x = 1$$
 $y = 35656222554887711$
 $z = -3255522$



$$x = 3+5j$$

 $y = 5j$
 $z = -5j$

FLOAT

$$x = 1.10$$

 $y = 1.0$
 $z = 12E4$



SEQUENCE DATA TYPES

* STRINGS

```
a = "Hello, World!"
b = "EpsilonPi Club"
c = "Python boot camp"
```

* TUPLE

```
tuple1 = ("apple", "banana", "cherry")

tuple2 = (1, 5, 7, 9, 3)

tuple3 = (True, False, False)
```

LIST



DATA TYPES

*

DICTIONARY

```
teams = {
"Niharika" : "Team Alpha",
   "Rahul" : "Team Delta",
   "Akhil" : "Team Bravo"
}
```



BOOLEAN

True

False

SET

```
thisset = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"}

set2 = {1, 5, 7, 9, 3}

set3 = {True, False, False}
```



print()

in-built function.

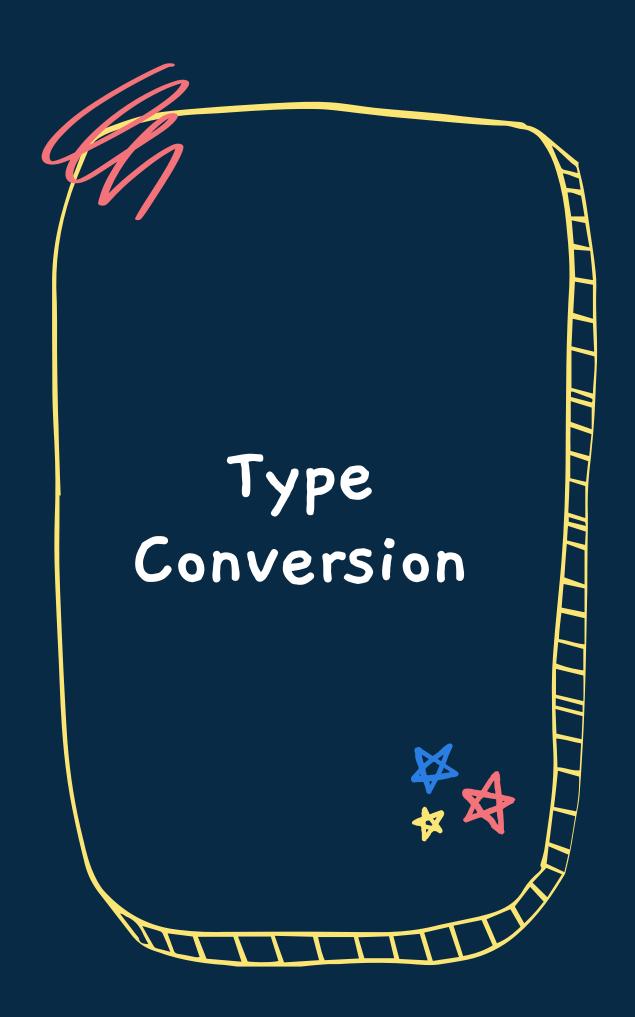
print ('The value of a is', a)

input()

in-built function.

num = input('Enter a number: ')

x = input("write anything after this: ")





WHY IS IT NECESSARY?



HOW DO WE IMPLEMENT IT?



SYNTAX:-

required_data_type(variable)

MAMA

FORMATTED STRINGS

DYNAMICALLY GENERATE TEXTS WIYH SOME VARIABLES USING FORMAT FUNCTION

x = 5

y = 10

print('The value of x is {} and y is {}'.format(x,y))
print(f'The value of x is {x} and y is {y}')

