1. Write a program to input rs and convert into dollar
2. Write a program to input dollar and convert to rs

Example:

```
rs=int(input("enter rs"))
d=rs/80
print(rs,int(d))
d=int(input("enter dollar"))
rs=d*80
print(d,rs)
```

Output:

```
enter rs160
160 2
enter dollar2
    2   160
```

Write a program to find area of rectangle

```
l=float(input("Enter Length"))
b=float(input("Enter Breadth"))
area=l*b
print("Area of rectangle is ",area)
```

Output:

```
Enter Length1.2
Enter Breadth1.4
Area of rectangle is  1.68
```

Write a program to find area of circle

```
r=float(input("Enter radius"))
area=3.147*r*r
print("Area of circle is ",area)
```

Output:

```
Enter radius1.2
Area of circle is  4.53168
```

complex()

This function is used to perform the following conversions

1. Complex to complex
2. String to complex

```
>>> c1=complex(real=1.5)
>>> print(c1)
(1.5+0j)
>>> c2=complex(imag=2)
>>> print(c2)
2j
>>> c3=complex(real=1,imag=2)
>>> print(c3)
(1+2j)
>>> c4=complex("1+2j")
>>> print(c4)
(1+2j)
>>> print(type(c4))
<class 'complex'>
```

Example:

```
c1=complex(input("enter first complex number"))
c2=complex(input("enter second complex number"))
c3=c1+c2
print(c1,c2,c3,sep="\n")
```

Output:

```
enter first complex number1+2j
enter second complex number1+1j
(1+2j)
(1+1j)
(2+3j)
```

bool()

bool() function is used to perform the following conversions

1. Boolean to Boolean
2. Int to Boolean

```
>>> b1=bool(1)
>>> print(b1)
True
>>> b2=bool(0)
>>> print(b2)
False
>>> b3=bool(True)
>>> print(b3)
True
>>> b4=bool(False)
>>> print(b4)
False
>>> b5=bool(100)
>>> print(b5)
True
>>> b6=bool(1.5)
>>> print(b6)
True
>>> b7=bool(0.5)
>>> print(b7)
True
>>> b8=bool("False")
>>> print(b8)
True
>>> b9=bool("A")
>>> print(b9)
True
>>> b10=bool("True")
>>> print(b10)
True
```

str() function

This function is used to perform the following conversions

1. Int to string
2. Float to string
3. Complex to string
4. Bool to string
5. String to string

```
>>> a=15
>>> type(a)
<class 'int'>
>>> s1=str(a)
type(s1)
<class 'str'>
>>> b=1.5
>>> type(b)
<class 'float'>
>>> s2=str(b)
>>> type(s2)
<class 'str'>
>>> c=1+2j
>>> type(c)
<class 'complex'>
>>> s3=str(c)
>>> type(s3)
<class 'str'>
>>> c3
(2+3j)
>>> d=True
>>> s4=str(d)
>>> print(d,s4)
True True
>>> print(type(d),type(s4))
<class 'bool'> <class 'str'>
>>> s5=str("python")
>>> print(s5,type(s5))
python <class 'str'>
```

Operators

What is operator?

Operator is special symbol which is used to perform operations

Based on the operands on which it perform operations, operators are classified into 3 categories

1. Unary Operators
2. Binary Operators
3. Ternary Operators

Type Operators

1. Arithmetic Operators
2. Relational Operators
3. Logical Operators
4. Bitwise Operators
5. Membership Operators
6. Identity Operators
7. Assignment Operators
8. Conditional Operators
9. Walrus Operator (Python 3.8 version)

Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Description
+	This operator is used to perform two operations 1. Adding numbers 2. Concatenation of Sequences (string,list,tuple,..) If two operands are numbers it perform addition If two operands are sequences it perform concatenation
-	
*	
/	
//	
%	
**	