

DATA SCIENCE COURSE TUTORIAL # 12

3.5 Type Conversion

Sometimes, you may need to change one type into another. This is called **type casting** or **type conversion**.

Example:

```
x = "123"    # This is a string
y = int(x)   # Now it becomes an integer
```

Common type conversion functions:

- `int()` → converts to integer
- `float()` → converts to decimal (floating-point number)
- `str()` → converts to string
- `bool()` → converts to True/False

Note: Type conversion can sometimes lead to data loss or errors if not done carefully. Always ensure that the conversion makes sense for your specific use case.

3.6 Input and Output

Input

In Python, you can use the `input()` function to take input from the user. The input is always returned as a string.

Example:

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
age = int(input("Enter your age: "))
```

Output

You can use the `print()` function to display output to the user.

Example:

```
print("Hello, World")
print(25)

name = "Ishfaq"
```

```
age = 20  
print("Hello, " + name + "! You are " + str(age) + " years old.")
```