Assignment\_1

1) integer: 6 String: ‘hello’, -87.8

expression : \* , - , / , +

2) String: String is a sequence of character quoted either with single or

double or triple quotes which is assign to variable.

Example: play = “he has an airplane”

where play is variable and sentence quoted is string

3) Three different data types are -:

a) Numeric Types:

1) integer → are the data types having numerical values e.g. 1 ,2,7

which are not quoted .

2) float → are the data types having decimal values e.g. 2.12 , 3.05

python default numerical values are in float.

b)Sequence Types:

1) Lists → Lists are the index order of multiple items where the

order of the item can’t be changed but item can be changed and

duplicate values are allowed.

for example : myList = [“boy”,2,”place”,False]

2)Tuple → Tuple are the index order of multiple items where the

order of the item and item itself can’t be changed but

duplicate values are allowed.

For example : myTuple = (“boy”,4,”place”,True)

c) Mapping types:

1)Dict → Dictionary is the collection of key:values pair of items in

ordered where item can be changed but no duplicate are not allowed.

For example: myDict :

{

“first\_name” :’Kumar”,

“last\_name” :’dahal’,

“dob” : 1996,

“country” : ‘Nepal’

}

4) Expression is made up of operators and operands. All the expression

perform set of arithmetic or binary operations which need to be

evaluated as per the precedence of its operators.

5) Expression is a combination of values and functions where statement which is just a standalone unit of execution and doesn't return anything.

For example

x + 3 #expression

y = 1 #statement

6) The variable bacon contain value 22 itself because it won’t increment until and unless bacon = bacon=1 is performed.

7) The values of two terms is spamspamspam.

8) egg is valid variable because it a String and can be used to store value, whilst 100 is numerical datatype which itself hold specific value.

9) int() function can be used to get Integer, float() for floating-point number and str() to obtain string version of value.

10) This expression will cause error because we cannot use concatenate str and int with + . It can be fixed by typecasting where

‘I have eaten’ + str(99) + ' burritos.'.