Python Data Types

After learning about variable initialization and assignment, you should be aware that data types are serious business. They can determine the success or failure of your project. Therefore, you should know them extremely well. This document should serve as a quick reference guide for the data types we will be using most often in this class. Research each of the terms below and write their definitions in the boxes below

str : String is the datatype that represents text.
Integer: they carry no fractional (decimal) part, and can be positive or negative
Float: a float is the datatype of decimal numbers
list: The list is a most versatile datatype available in Python which can be written as a list of comma-separated values (items) between square brackets. Important thing about a list is that items in a list need not be of the same type
tuple: A tuple is a sequence of immutable Python objects. Tuples are sequences, just like lists. The differences between tuples and lists are, the tuples cannot be changed unlike lists and tuples use parentheses, whereas lists use square brackets

Fill in the descriptions below for each operator. You can use this in the future as a reference guide to help you with your labs.

Operator(#)	Description
+	It adds the numbers
-	It subtracts the numbers “a” from “b”
*	It multiplies the numbers
/	It divides the numbers “a” by “b”
%	It gives the remainder of “a” divided by “b”
**	It gives a power to the base “a” with the power “b”
//	It divides “a” by “b” and eliminates the decimals WITHOUT rounding

print(a # b)