

Number system conversion

- binary: base(0,1),and divide by number/2 & count in reverse order,octal base:(0,7)
- hexadecimal:base(0,9 and a=10,b=11,c=13...till f ,(A,F/a,f)),
- In real time we use in ip config.. when we want to know about ip address

```
In [4]: 25
```

```
Out[4]: 25
```

```
In [6]: bin(25)
```

```
Out[6]: '0b11001'
```

```
In [8]: 0b11001
```

```
Out[8]: 25
```

```
In [10]: bin(45)
```

```
Out[10]: '0b101101'
```

```
In [12]: int(0b110011)
```

```
Out[12]: 51
```

```
In [14]: oct(13)
```

```
Out[14]: '0o15'
```

```
In [16]: oct(67)
```

```
Out[16]: '0o103'
```

```
In [18]: int(0o103)
```

```
Out[18]: 67
```

```
In [20]: hex(6)
```

```
Out[20]: '0x6'
```

```
In [22]: hex(70)
```

```
Out[22]: '0x46'
```

```
In [24]: hex(10)
```

```
Out[24]: '0xa'
```

```
In [26]: int(0x43)
```

Out[26]: 67

In [28]: 0xa

Out[28]: 10

Swap variable between two numbers in different methods

In [31]: x=5
y=4

In [33]: x,y =y,x

In [35]: x

Out[35]: 4

In [37]: y

Out[37]: 5

In [46]: x1 = 67
x2 = 43

In [48]: temp =x1
x1 = x2
x2 =temp

In [50]: print(x1)
print(x2)

43

67

In [52]: *# using addition , sub method*
a = 67
b = 45

In [54]: a = a+b
b = a-b
a = a-b
print(a)
print(b)

45

67

In [58]: a1 = 10
b1 = 20

In [60]: a1 =a1+b1
b1=a1-b1
a1=a1-b1

```
print(a1)
print(b1)
```

20
10

```
In [62]: print(0b101)
         print(0b110)
```

5
6

```
In [64]: print(bin(11))
         print(0b1011)
```

0b1011
11

```
In [70]: a=7
         b=8
```

```
In [72]: # another way of swap variable using xor\
         a=a^b
         b=a^b
         a=a^b
```

```
In [74]: print(a)
         print(b)
```

8
7

bitwise operator

1. complement(~)
2. And(&)
3. OR(|)
4. XOR(^)
5. Left shift(<<)
6. Right shift(>>)

complement--> you will get this key below esc character

12==>1100 ||

first thing we need to understand what is mean by complement.

complement means it will do reverse of the binary format i.e ~0 it will give 0 12 binary format is 00001100 (complement of ~00001100 reverse the number -11110011 which is (-13))

but the question is why we got -13

to understand this concept (we have concept of 2's complement 2's complement means (1's complement ## complement means it will do reverse of the binary format i.e. ~ 0 it will give you 1 ~ 1 it will 0 ~ 1)

in the system we can store +ve number but how to store -ve number

lets understand binary form of 13-00001101+1

```
In [82]: ~45
```

```
Out[82]: -46
```

```
In [84]: ~786
```

```
Out[84]: -787
```

```
In [86]: ~-56 # minus value
```

```
Out[86]: 55
```

```
In [91]: ~6+10j #complex
```

```
Out[91]: (-7+10j)
```

```
In [93]: ~0.78 #error(float)
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[93], line 1
----> 1 ~0.78

TypeError: bad operand type for unary ~: 'float'
```

BITWISE OPERATOR

bit wise and operator

AND - LOGICAL OPERATOR ||| & - BITWISE AND OPERATOR

We know that 1 & is 1)

12 -00001100

13 -00001101

when we add both then output we will get as 12

```
In [104... 12 & 13
```

```
Out[104... 12
```

```
In [106... 12 & 13
```

```
Out[106... 12
```

```
In [108... 1&1
```

```
Out[108... 1
```

```
In [110... 1|1
```

```
Out[110... 1
```

```
In [112... 1 & 0
```

```
Out[112... 0
```

in XOR if the both number are different then we will get 1 or else we will get

```
In [114... 12^13
```

```
Out[114... 1
```

```
In [116... 25^30
```

```
Out[116... 7
```

```
In [118... bin(25)
```

```
Out[118... '0b11001'
```

```
In [120... bin(30)
```

```
Out[120... '0b11110'
```

```
In [124... int(0b11110)
```

```
Out[124... 30
```

BIT WISE LEFT OPERATOR

Bit wise left operator by default you will take 2 zeroes()

10 binary operator is 1010 | also i can say 1010

```
In [129... 10<<2
```

```
Out[129... 40
```

```
In [131... 50<<3
```

```
Out[131... 400
```

BITWISE RIGHT SHIFT OPERATOR

```
In [134... 10>>2
```

```
Out[134... 2
```

```
In [136... bin(20)
```

```
Out[136... '0b10100'
```

```
In [138... 50>>2
```

```
Out[138... 12
```

Import math Module

```
In [141... x = sqrt(625) # here sqrt is inbuilt function
```

```
-----  
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[141], line 1  
----> 1 x = sqrt(625)  
NameError: name 'sqrt' is not defined
```

```
In [143... import math
```

```
In [147... x= math.sqrt(625)  
x
```

```
Out[147... 25.0
```

```
In [149... print(math.floor(2.9)) # minimum or least value
```

2

```
In [153... print(math.ceil(2.9))
```

3

```
In [157... print(math.pow(6,2))
```

36.0

```
In [159... print(math.pi) # constant value
```

3.141592653589793

```
In [161... print(math.e)
```

2.718281828459045

```
In [163... import math as m
```

```
In [165... m.sqrt(1225)
```

```
Out[165... 35.0
```

```
In [167... import math as m  
m.pow(9,7)
```

```
Out[167... 4782969.0
```

```
In [169... from math import pow  
pow(2,3)
```

```
Out[169... 8.0
```

```
In [171... from math import ceil  
ceil(8.97)
```

```
Out[171... 9
```

```
In [173... from math import *  
print(pow(4,6))  
print(ceil(5.5))
```

4096.0

6

```
In [175... round(pow(9,2))
```

```
Out[175... 81
```

User input Function ||comand line input

```
In [178... r =input()  
z =input()  
c=r+z  
print(c)
```

23

```
In [180... z1=input('first number')
z2=input('second number')
z3= z1+z2
z3
```

Out[180... '55'

```
In [182... type(z1)
type(z3)
```

Out[182... str

```
In [184... x1=input("enter number")
a =int(x1)
x2=input("enter a number")
b=int(x2)
c=a+b
print(c)
```

30

```
In [186... a=int(input("1st number"))
b=int(input("2nd number"))
c=a+b
c
```

Out[186... 50

In []: lets take input from the user in char format, but we dont have char format in py

```
In [188... ch = input("enter a char")
print(ch)
```

krishna

```
In [190... ch
```

Out[190... 'krishna'

```
In [192... print(ch[0])
```

k

```
In [194... print(ch[-1])
```

a

```
In [196... ch= input("enter a character")[0]
ch
```

Out[196... 'k'

```
In [198... ch = input("enter ")[1:3]
ch
```

Out[198... 'rj'

```
In [200... ch=input("enter")
ch
```


Out[200... 'arjun'

Eval function using input

In [207... `result =eval(input('enter a expr'))`
`print(result)`

4

In []: