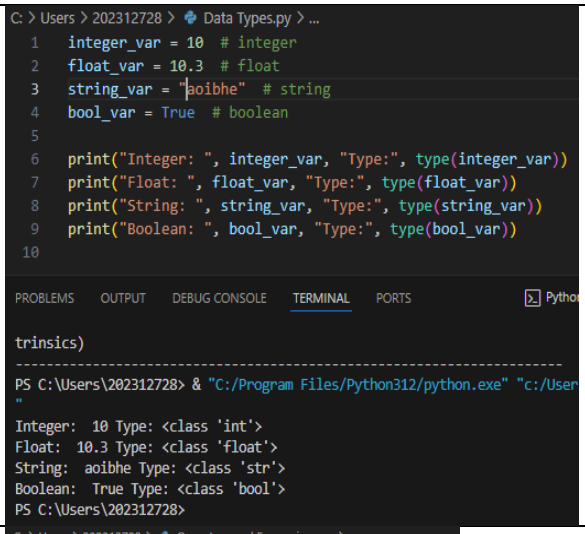
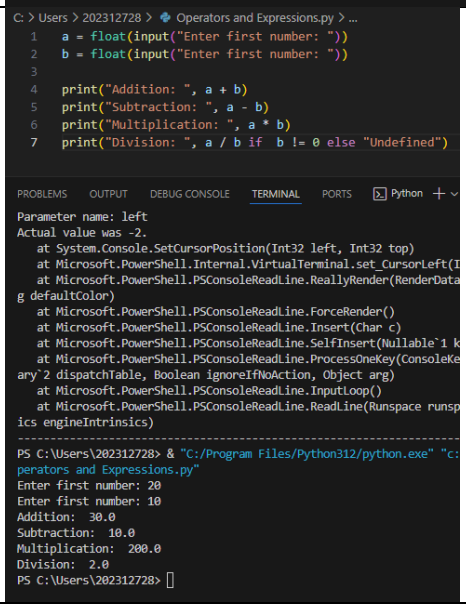
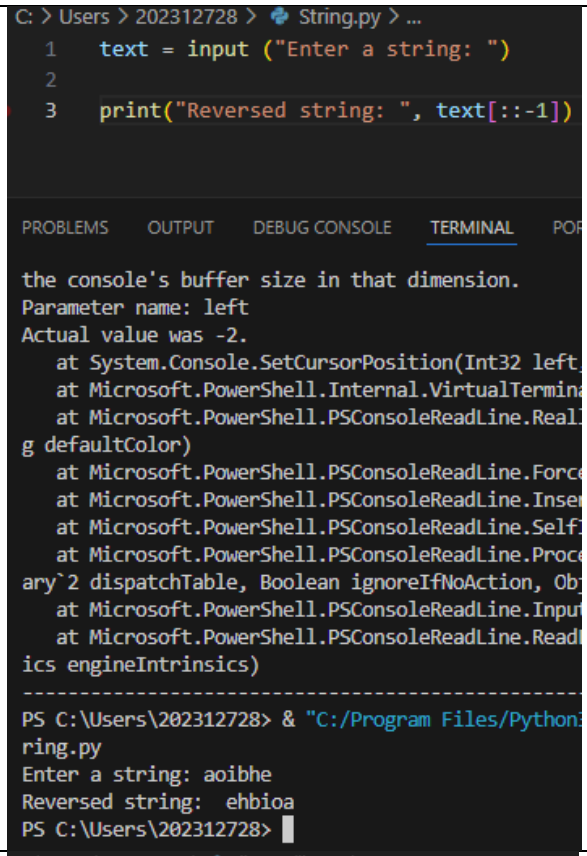
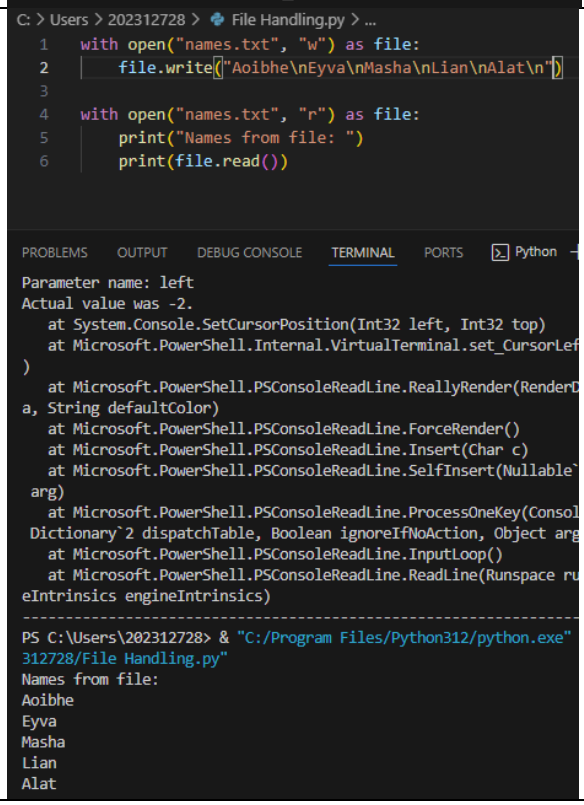
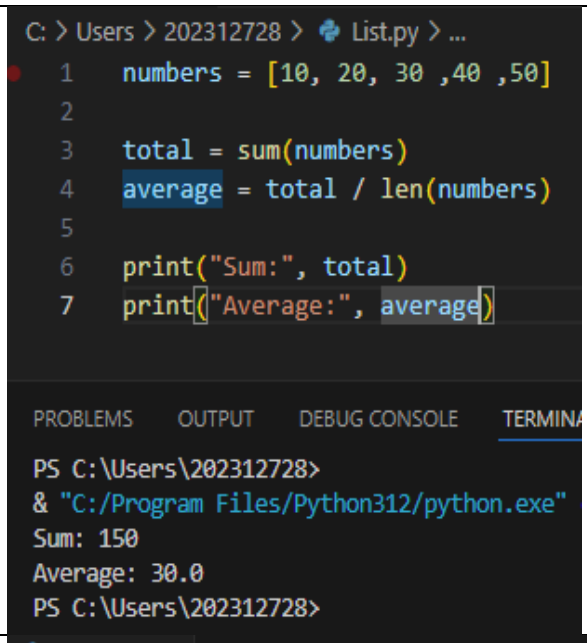
Garcia, Althea Marie

Topic	Output
1. Data Types *The code defines and prints an integer, float, string, and boolean along with their data types.*	
2. Operators and Expressions *The code takes two float inputs and performs basic arithmetic operations. It prints the sum, difference, product, and quotient, handling division by zero. A shorthand conditional ensures "Undefined" is shown if division by zero occurs.*	

3. String *Takes a user-input string and reverses it using slicing ([::-1]). This method starts from the end (-1 step) and moves backward to the beginning.*	
4. File Handling: Write and Read Names *The code writes five names to **"names.txt"** and then reads and prints them. It opens the file in **write mode ("w")**, writes names line by line, then reopens it in **read mode ("r")** to display the contents. The original code had syntax errors, including an invalid file mode ("p") and incorrect write syntax.*	

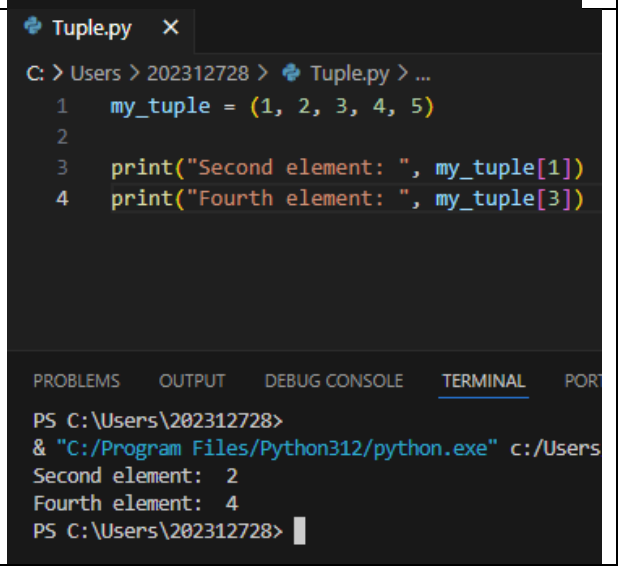
5. List

Calculates the sum and average of a list of numbers. It uses `sum()` to get the total and divides it by `len(numbers)` for the average then prints the result.



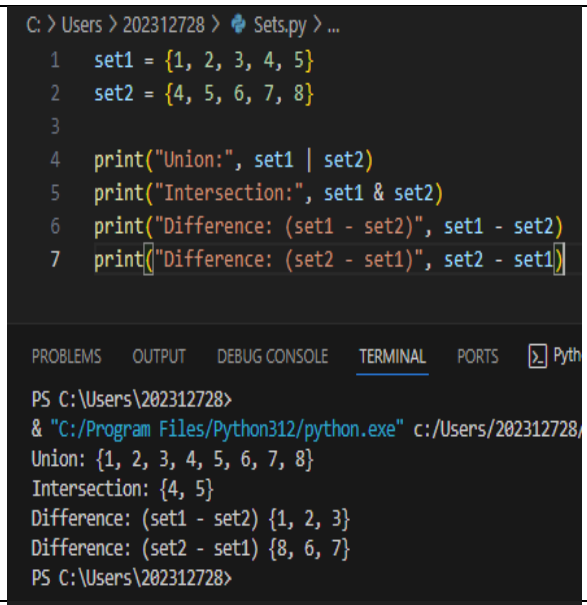
6. *Tuple*

Defines a tuple named `my_tuple` containing five numbers. Since tuples use zero-based indexing, the second element is at index 1, and the fourth element is at index 3. The `print` statements access and display these elements.



7. Sets

The code defines two sets and performs set operations. It prints the union, intersection, and differences between `set1` and `set2`.



8. Dictionaries

Defines a dictionary called person that stores information about an individual, including their name, age, and city. The for loop iterates through the dictionary using the .items() method, which returns both the keys and values. Inside the loop, each key-value pair is printed in the format Key: Value