Data Types Exercise

1. What is the type of 2? integer
2. What is the type of 2.0?

This type is called float because it has a decimal point

1. What is the resulting type of adding 2 and 2?
2. What is the type of ‘Programming’ ?

This type is called string because it is under quotaion

1. What is the resulting **output** when you add ‘Computer’ and ‘Programming’?

ComputerProgramming

1. What is the resulting **output** when you add ‘Programming’ and ‘Computer’?

ProgrammingComputer

1. Is there a difference between single quotes (‘ ‘) and double quotes

(“ “)?

There is no difference between single quotes and double quotes. They both can represent a string.

1. What happens when you add 10 and ‘10’? Why?
2. What is the result of ‘Ethiopia’ \* 3 ?

EthiopiaEthiopiaEthiopia

1. What is the result of 10.0 \* 7?
2. Are 150 and ‘150’ equivalent?

No they are not 150 this expression indicates it is integer but ‘150’ this expression indicates that it is a string.

1. Are ‘Programming’ and ‘programming’ equivalent?

No they are not because in python, python is case sensitive so as we can see in the question the first string first letter is capital and the second string first letter is small. So they are not equivalent.

1. Fix the following code so it prints ‘I am 18 years old’:

print(‘I am’ + 18 + ‘years old’)

print(‘I am’ + ‘18’ + ‘Years old’

1. Translate these statements into Pythonic expressions and evaluate the Boolean:
2. The sum of 5 and 5 is less than 10
3. The value of 10//2 is equal to 2 + 3

A = ‘10//2’

B = ‘2’+’3’

Print(A==B)

1. The sum of 1, 5, 2, 4 is greater than 15
2. 157 is even
3. The sum of 5 squared and 12 squared is equal to 169

M = ‘52’

N = ‘122’

O = ‘M’ + ‘N’

Print(

1. Write code to produce
2. ‘Selam4’
3. ‘SelamSelamSelamSelam’

You may only write ‘Selam’ once and 4 once for each part.

1. ‘Selam’ + ‘4’
2. ‘Selam’ \* 3