Python Basics

29 April 2023 10:09

1) Data_type's
2) Variable's
3) Memory Allocation ***
4) print condition in multiple way's.

*) promming language → A.1

Datatype's in python: → 3-types →

1) integer (int)
2) float (float)
3) string's (str)
4) Boolean (

24	24.2 (24.0)	'python'	'k'
↓ integer	↓ float	↓ string	↓ string

' ' ↳ string.

Boolean
- True
- False

Rules need to follow in python:

Variable***
↓
integer
↓
a = 12

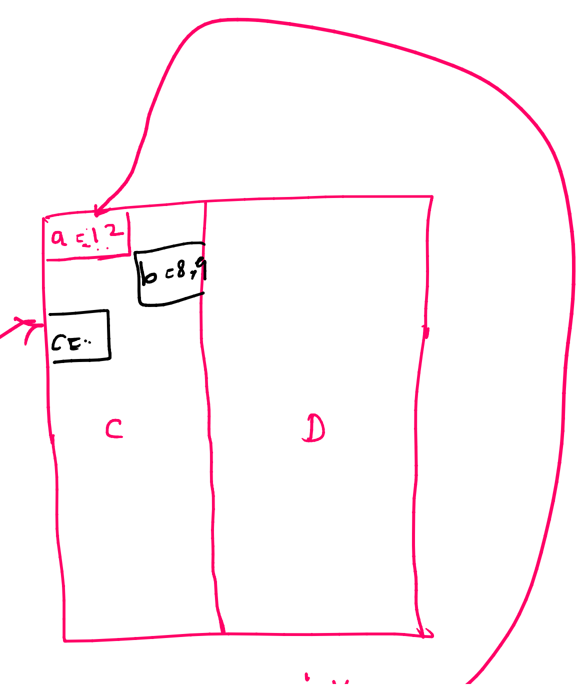
a → variable
= → operator

12 — int * → 4 byte ⇒ 4 bytes of memory
12 — float → 4 byte
12 — string → 1 byte

→ After executing code

Byte's and Bits

1-byte = 8 Bits



variable operator

+, - = *

b = 8.9

{1-byte = 8 bits

int[4 Bytes] => 8 X 4

= {32 Bits}

Hard_Disk

[0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0]

c = 'kamal'

{236 = 'Kamal')

*) Rules for Variable's :

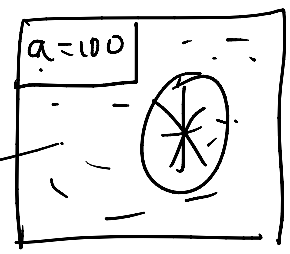
Shaik Khan age = 30

1) variable should not start with a Number

Case sensitive

→ a = 100

→ print(A)



o/p : 100

Error ✓

print : used to print [Anything]

a = 10

print(a)

print('Datascience')

age= 26

o/p => (my age is=26)

[print('my age is =')

in 4 way's : we can comet in 4 different way's :

1) First :

use (,) → comma

' , age)

use (,) → " "

print(" my age is = ', age)

2) (+) → plus :

We can convert data types :-

1) int → float
2) float → int
3) int → string
4) float → string
5) string → int but [abc ---]
6) string → float but [abc ---]

12 → 12.0
int → float

18.92 → 18
float → int

References :-

int → %d
float → %f
str → %s