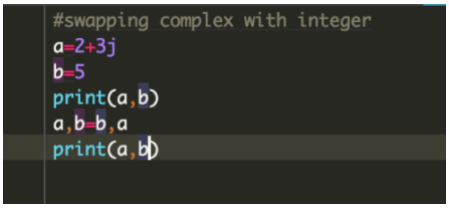
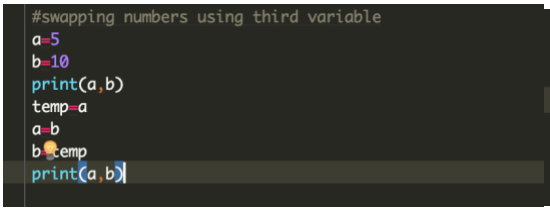
TASK 1:
NUMBERS AND VARIABLES

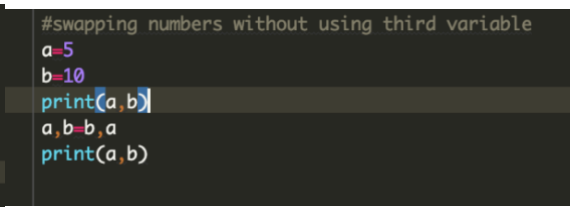
1. Create three variables in a single line and assign values to them in such a manner that each one of them belongs to a different data type.

2. Create a variable of type complex and swap it with another variable of type integer.

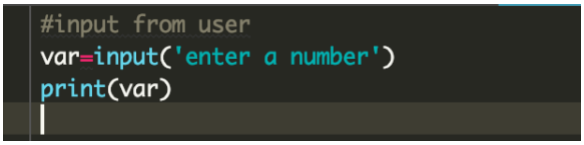


3. Swap two numbers using a third variable and do the same task without using any third variable.

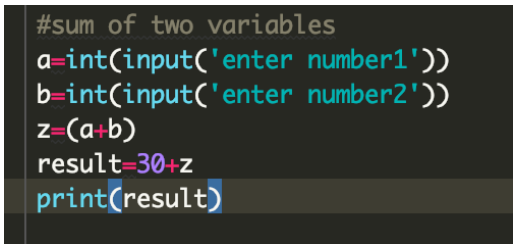




4. Write a program that takes input from the user and prints it using both Python 2.x and Python 3.x Version.



5. Write a program to complete the task given below:
Ask users to enter any 2 numbers in between 1-10 , add the two numbers and keep the sum in another variable called z. Add 30 to z and store the output in variable result and print result as the final output.



6. Write a program to check the data type of the entered values.
HINT: Printed output should say - The data type of the input value is : int/float/string/etc

```
#check datatype of a variable
a=5
print(type(a))
b='ramya'
print(type(b))
```

7. Create Variables using formats such as Upper CamelCase, Lower CamelCase, SnakeCase and UPPERCASE.
(Refer: https://capitalizemytitle.com/camel-case/)

```
a= "HelloWorld"   #UPPERCAMELCASE
b= "helloWorld"   #LOWERCAMELCASE
c= "hello_world"  #SNAKECASE
d= "HELLO WORLD"  #UPPER
```

8. If one data type value is assigned to ‘a’ again. Will it change the value? If Yes then Why?
Solution: Yes, it will change the value because python stores value in the memory location and it will simply tag the variable to that memory location.