# ASSIGNMENT 1

1. \* -- expression

‘hello’ - string

-87.8 – VALUE

- - EXPRESSION

/ - EXPRESSION

+ - EXPRESSION

6 – integer

1. Variable – variables are those which store values in it.

String – string and enclosed on double quotes “ “ or in single quotes ‘ ‘.

1. 3 datatypes:

INT – integer stores numerical values.

FLOAT- float can store floating point values only ex- 56.66

BOOLEAN – Representing logical values

Ex- True, False.

1. Expression is made up of values, containers, special symbols, other operators and mathematical operation.
2. An expression is a combination of values, variable and operators. When we enter expression on the prompt. It will be evaluated by interpreter. It finds the value of expression.

Eg: 4\*5+50 is an example statement.

Statement is a code that has effect like executing or displaying the value. The interpreter executes it. When we type.

1. Bacon (case1 answer) = 22

Bacon + 1 (case2 answer)= 23

1. ‘spam’ + ‘spamspam’ = the output of this case is. The string gets concatenated or merge. And output will be 1string.

‘spamspamspam’

‘spam’\*3 = in this case the output will be multiplied and the particular string will be printing 3 times. In ‘ ‘ quote.

Output – ‘spamspamspam’

1. As per python variables cannot begin with numbers. Either variables are starting with alphabets or alphanumeric. and names are case-sensitive. And reserved keywords cannot be used as variable.

Egg = “string” #this is alphabet and not reserved keyword so it works.

100 = it starts with integer so it cannot be used.

1. The int(), float(), and str() functions will evaluate to integer, floating point number, string version to pass them.
2. In 10th question. 99 is not string. 99 must be fixed. It must be typecasted to a string to fix error.

Solution :- print(‘I have eaten’ + ‘99’ + ‘burritos’)

Or

Print(‘I have eaten’ + str(99) + ‘burritos’)