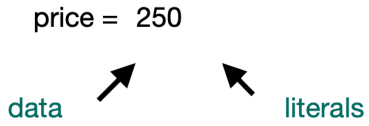
Py

Literals or Constants

- Literals are the direct values / data written in the program



- They are 2 methods a variable can have value

  by directly writing the values in the program
  by taking input from the user

- We can store any type of data in the literals
- Lets understand this with an example

Example For taking **integer literals :**

a = 125 **// basic literal**

a = 12520 // **this is a big number and to store it as literal we need to give an underscore to it as shown below**

a = 12_520

- In python we use _ (under course) so we can easily understand number system

Example For taking **Float literals :**

a= 12.59 **// basic float literal**

b=13 **// in float we need to have decimal value so, we take this value as b = 13. 0**

- Float number can also be written in scientific notation

c = 1.32E2
= $1.32^{*}\ 10^{2}$
= 1.32*100
= 132

- There are some specification while giving underscore in float value that are the _ cannot be given before and after the decimal point

d = 123_779 . 45 ✓
e= 123.4_5

f = 123 _ .45 ✗ # syntax error

- When you are directly writing True / False values in your program we can use **Bool Literals**

a = True
b = False

- The T and F of True and False must be capital otherwise it will given syntax error

complex literal :

- The complex number literals are as follows , it can have an _ as well

a = 5+4j

a = 5_1 + 4_3j

string :

- The string literals are as follows

a = ‘ John ‘

b = “ John “

c = ‘” John ‘”