

Type conversion

- It will convert one datatype to another datatype

- 1) Implicit
- 2) Explicit

implicit : In Implicit type conversion of data types , the Python interpreter automatically converts one data type to another without any user involvement.

Explicit : The programmer has to convert and programmer have to mention

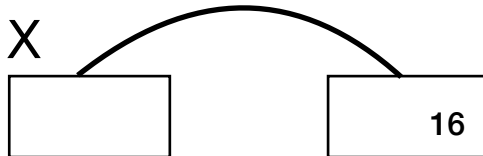
```
int ()  
float()  
complex()  
bool ()  
str()
```

Int

```
x = int (f)
```

- It will convert float to int type

```
f = 16.59
```



The output of x will be 16

- Lets try with a string

```
s1 = 'John'  
x = int ( s1 )
```



error

Lets give a try with int given in string

```
s2 = '123'  
x = int ( s2 )
```



Its possible and the output will be 123

Lets take in binary form

```
s3 = '0b1111'  
x = int ( s3 , 2 )
```



String

base value

Output : 15

float : in float we can convert int to float and bool to float

x = float(i) ✓

x = float (b) ✓

x = float (c) ✓

Lets try with string

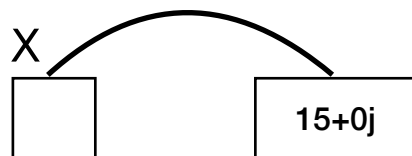
s1 = ' John'
x = float (s1) ✗

s2 = '125'
x = float (s2) ✓

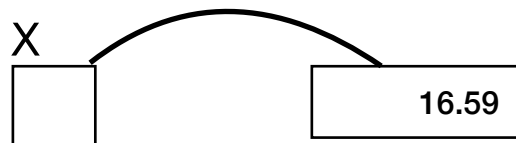
The output : 125.0

complex : it have real part and imaginary part

i = 15
x = complex (i)



x = complex(f)



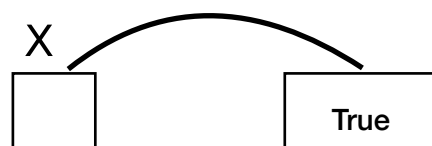
• Same goes for str

s1 = ' John'
x = complex (s1) ✗

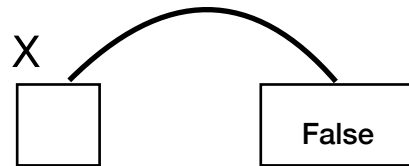
s2 = '125'
x = complex (s2) ✓

bool : it will convert all datatype to bool type

x = bool (i)



`x = bool (0 + 0j)`



- Same goes for string

`x = bool (' hi ')`

Output : true