Assignment\_1

1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \* | Expression |
| ‘hello’ | Value |
| -87.8 | Value |
| - | Expression |
| / | Expression |
| + | Expression |
| 6 | Value |

2.

A string is data while a variable is an empty box to store that data.

For eg: x = ‘this is x.’ #here, x is a variable and ‘this is x’ is a string data stored in x.

3.

Three different data types: string, integer (or float), boolean.

4.

An expression is a combination of values and functions (or mathematical/logical operators). All expressions are compiled to generate new values.

5. An assignment statement is used to assign objects to names. It usually has an equal sign (=), a variable name and an object on the right hand side of the equal sign. In this statement: Spam = 10, an integer 10 is assigned to a variable named ‘Spam’.

An expression is a combination of values, functions and operators to generate a new value.

6. ‘bacon’ variable will contain 23.

7. ‘spam’+ ‘spamspam’ 🡺 output : ‘spamspamspam’

‘spam’\*3 🡺 output : ‘spamspamspam’

8. A variable name in Python can have any upper case or lowercase letters and digits. But cannot have the first character as a digit. Therefore, ‘eggs’ is a valid variable name and ‘100’ is not a valid variable name. ‘\_100’ could be used instead.

9. int(), float(), str()

10. ‘I have eaten ’ + 99 + ‘ burritos’

This will give an error because ‘+’ is used here to concatenate strings and 99 is not a string. We can fix this expression as below:

‘I have eaten ’ + ‘99’ + ‘ burritos.’

Output: ‘I have eaten 99 burritos.’