LAB # 02

VARIABLES and Operators

# OBJECTIVE

Implement different type of data types, variables and operators used in Python.

# THEORY

**Variable**

Variables are nothing but reserved memory locations to store values. This means that when you create a variable you reserve some space in memory.

**Rules for constructing variable names**

A variable can have a short name (like x and y) or a more descriptive name (age, carname, total\_volume). Rules for Python variables:

* A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
* A variable name cannot start with a number
* A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_ )
* Variable names are case-sensitive (age, Age and AGE are three different variables)

**Example**

|  |
| --- |
| x= 5 y= "John" print(x)  print (y) |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
| >>> %Run task1.py  5  John |

Variables do not need to be declared with any particular type and can even change type after they have been set.

**Example:**

|  |
| --- |
| x= 4 x= "Sally"  print(x) |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
| >>> %Run task2.py  Sally |

## Assign Value to Multiple Variables

Python allows you to assign values to multiple variables in one line

**Example:**

|  |
| --- |
| x, y, z = "Orange", "Banana", "Cherry" print(x) print(y) print(z) |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
| >>> %Run task3.py  Orange  Banana  Cherry |

To combine both text and a variable, Python uses the + character

**Example:**

|  |
| --- |
| x= "awesome" print("Python is " , x) |

**Output:**

|  |
| --- |
| >>> %Run task4.py  Python is awesome |

**Python Keywords**

Keywords are the words whose meaning have already been explained to the Python compiler. The keywords cannot be used as variable names,function name or any identifier because if we do so we are trying to assign a new meaning to the keyword, which is not allowed by the computer. Keywords are also called ‘Reserved words’. Some keywords are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| false | class | finally | is | return | none | continue | for | try | break |
| true | def | for | from | while | and | del | not | with | as |
| elif | if | or | except | in | raise | yield |  |  |  |

**Data Types**

Data types specify how we enter data into our programs and what type of data we enter. Python Data Types are used to define the type of a variable.

Python has five standard data types −

* Numbers (int, float)
* String
* List
* Tuple
* Dictionary

You can get the data type of any object by using the “type( )” function.

**Operators**

Operators are special symbols in Python that carry out arithmetic or logical computation.

Python divides the operators in the following groups:

* Arithmetic operators
* Assignment operators
* Comparison operators
* Logical operators
* Identity operators
* Membership operators
* Bitwise operators

## Python Arithmetic Operators

Arithmetic operators are used with numeric values to perform common mathematical operations:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Name** | **Example** |
| + | Addition | x + y |
| - | Subtraction | x - y |
| \* | Multiplication | x \* y |
| / | Division | x / y |
| % | Modulus | x % y |
| \*\* | Exponentiation | x \*\* y |
| // | Floor division | x // y |

## Python Relational Operators

Comparison operators are used to compare two values:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Name | Example |
| = = | Equal | x = = y |
| != | Not equal | x != y |
| > | Greater than | x > y |
| < | Less than | x < y |
| >= | Greater than or equal to | x >= y |
| <= | Less than or equal to | x <= y |

## Python Logical Operators

Logical operators are used to combine conditional statements:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Name** | **Example** |
| and | Return True if both statements are true | x < 5 and x < 10 |
| or | Return True if one of the statements is true | x < 5 or x < 4 |
| not | Reverse the result, returns False if the result is true | not (x<5 and x< 10) |

**EXERCISE**

**A. Point out the errors, if any, in the following Python statements.**

1. x=5:

print(x)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. 1TEXT = "SSUET"

NUMBER = 1

print(NUMBER+ TEXT)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. a = b = 3 = 4

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**B. Evaluate the operation in each of the following statements, and show the resultant value after each statement is executed.**

1. a = 2 % 2 + 2 \* 2 - 2 / 2;

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. b = 3 / 2 + 5 \* 4 / 3 ;

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. c = b = a = 3 + 4 ;

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**C. Write the following Python programs**:

1. Write a program that calculates area of a circle . (Consider *r = 50*).

2. Write a program that performs the following four operations and prints their result on the screen.

* 1. 50 + 4
  2. 50 – 4
  3. 50 \* 4
  4. 50 / 4

3. Write a Python program to convert height (in feet and inches) to centimeters. Convert height of 5 feet 2 inches to centimeters.

* First, convert 5 feet to inches: 5 feet × 12 inches/foot = 60 inches
* Add up our inches: 60 + 2 = 62 inches
* Convert inches to cm: 62 inches × 2.54 cm/inch = 157.48 cm

4. Write a program to compute distance between two points by creating variables (Pythagorean Theorem)

Distance =((*x*2−*x*1)^2+(*y*2−*y*1)^2)^1/2